"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and tomorrow, not so warm tonight and tomorrow; light west winds, becoming north.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,374. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

RAILROAD HEADS TO BE ARRESTED FOR EXPLOSION

Presidents of Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Must Face Manslaughter Charge.

MORE ARRESTS TO FOLLOW

Authorities Unite to Fix Responsibility and Remove Menace to Millions.

SHELLING STILL KEEPS UP

Cases of Explosives Found Afloat in River and Harbor to Peril of Shipping.

Two railroad Presidents, E. B. Thomas of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and W. G. Besler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, are to be arrested in connection with the explosion on Black Tom Island on Sunday morning, it was announced last night, in addition to the three transportation heads who were arrested on Monday. A warrant has also been issued for E. L. MacKenzie, president of the National Dock and Storage Company, at whose pier on Black Tom Island the disaster started. The deaths from the explosion were increased by one yesterday, making a total of four, with six men missing. Sweeping investigations of the disaster were inaugurated, and New Jersey officials declared a determination to prevent the further shipment of ammunition for Europe from Jersey City piers. This would divert millions of dollars from New York. Messrs Thomas and Besler are to be charged with manslaughter, according to the Commissioner of Public Safety of Jersey City.

All-Day Conferences.

The decision to arrest the two railroad Presidents came last night after all-day conferences between the police officials of Jersey City and Prosecutor Hudspeth of Hudson County. Early in the afternoon the Prosecutor and Commissioner of Public Safety Frank Hague announced, following the issuance of the warrant for the arrest of Mr. MacKenzie, that other important arrests were to follow.

About 4 P. M. Prosecutor Hudspeth left his office in the Hudson County Court House with several investigators, following Commissioner Hague and Chief Inspector James Connolly of the Bureau of Combustibles, who had ten plain clothes policemen with them. It was learned soon after they left the Court House that Commissioner Hague had received information that there were 200 cars containing explosives still standing on Black Tom Island and in the yards of the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central railroads.

The investigators made a round of the yards, taking notes of the number of cars which were tagged as containing explosives. None of the officials would make public the result of the investigation, but it was at the end of their investigation that Commissioner Hague said the two railroad heads would be arrested.

It was learned that a special Grand Jury may be called in a few days to fix the responsibility for the explosions.

Albert M. Dickman, Black Tom Island agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Alexander Davidson, Superintendent of the National Dock and Storage Company, were arrested on Sunday night. Theodore B. Johnson, head of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company, surrendered himself at the Hudson County Court House yesterday after he had learned that a warrant had been issued for him.

These steps were taken as the outcome of the determination of the New Jersey authorities that the $20,000,000 explosion on Black Tom Island, which is really a peninsula jutting out from the Lehigh Valley Railroad yards, shall free New York and its environs from the danger in which 7,000,000 persons have lived for the last two years from the thousands of tons of condensed destruction shipped by the munition plants of the United States through Jersey City to the warring powers of Europe.

Menace Still Exists.

The New Jersey officials say there is this morning within danger distance of Manhattan enough high explosives to blow New York to pieces. Three-fourths of the ammunition shipped to Europe from America is loaded within a radius of five miles from City Hall. The Jersey officials have started their proceedings with the determination of forcing the shipment of this ammunition in the future from points remote from New York.

There will be a conference this morning between State and Federal officials to plan the removal of the danger, and other arrests are expected to follow the conference. Four investigations of the great explosion are now under way—by the Jersey City police, the New Jersey legal authorities, the railroads involved and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The list of deaths from the explosion was increased to four yesterday by the discovery of a fourth body in New York Bay not far from Black Tom Island.

The fire was burning with almost unabated energy yesterday on the island, and the Jersey City Fire Department heads said it would be a month before the 30,000 tons of sugar burns itself out. The shrapnel and other explosives continued to explode from time to time, sending scurrying the firemen and employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, who have already started the work of reconstruction on the island.

The end of Black Tom Island is a

Continued on Page 2.

Fielder Says Explosives Must Be Moved From Cities

Governor Fielder of New Jersey issued a statement yesterday in which he said:

After the explosion at Communipaw in February, 1911, the Legislature enacted a measure which it was assumed had provided reasonable safety. It would be well for the authorities intrusted with the criminal process to find out whether this law was violated and whether reasonable precautions were taken to safeguard the lives of the people of Jersey City and New York.

It does seem to me that it is barbarous to have dynamite and other explosives piled right up at the door of great cities and almost under the noses of thousands of inhabitants. I do not believe that the people of New Jersey and New York will tolerate a continuance of these conditions. The custom of unloading high explosives in New York Harbor will not be permitted any longer by the public sentiment that will surely be aroused by this disaster.

RUINS DISCLOSE DISASTER'S CAUSE

Small Blaze Finally Got Out of Control of Railway Employes.

BOMBARDMENT KEEPS UP

Thousands of Tons of Sugar Still Burning and Expected to Smoulder for a Month.

A gentle south wind sent ripples across the surface of a lake 300 feet long and 150 feet wide down on the end of Black Tom Island yesterday afternoon. It whispered through blackened wrecks of freight cars, twisted remnants of what had been containers of picric acid, and the waves lapped against shores of blackened earth and rails turned into fantastic shapes.

The lake was the result of the explosion of half a dozen cars of dynamite early Sunday morning with a force that struck terror to the hearts of everybody in Jersey City and frightened several millions in New York.

When the smoke had partially cleared away yesterday for the first time it was possible to go to the end of Black Tom Island and see the havoc that had been wrought. It was not until then that the way in which the explosion happened could be understood.

Black Tom Island is a peninsula which sticks its nose from the shores of Jersey City out into New York Bay toward the Statue of Liberty. Two hundred yards from the shore line there began a row of twenty-four warehouses of the National Dock and Storage Company, at the shore end of which stands the grain elevator of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. On the south side of the island jutted out Piers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Pier 7 was almost on the southeast corner of the island, and forming an L with it was the South Pier, and on the northeast corner of the island was the North Pier. From the grain elevator to the tip of the North Pier is about 800 yards.

Before the Explosion.

At midnight Saturday there were a hundred or more grain barges moored near the grain elevator. Out at the deep water piers were moored barges containing explosives to be shipped to the Allies. The exact number of these barges will not be determined until those towed away have been rounded up and counted because they were being towed in and out and some of the records are gone.

On the island were many cars loaded with explosives. There has been no statement as to how many and there will have to be a lot of checking to establish this. There were 200 cars loaded with ordinary merchandise. These stood waiting to be unloaded.

In the twenty-four warehouses were stored goods worth more than $25,000,000, including $1,400,000 worth of sugar, 30,000 tons which had been imported, and 24,000 bales of tobacco waiting to be sent to Germany at the end of the war.

Watching all this vast store at midnight Saturday were half a hundred employes of the Lehigh Valley and the National Dock and Storage Company.

Just before midnight a tug backed Johnson barge No. 24 into the end of North pier. In this arsenal and storage house, one of America's finest terminals, there started a small blaze. Witnesses differ as to whether it started on the Johnson barge or among the freight cars. The fire was said to have started at midnight. It was 12:40 when the Jersey City Fire Department got an alarm. Five fire companies found that the blaze on the end of the pier had got beyond the control of the fire fighting powers of the railroad and they started to work. But the blaze burned stubbornly and as it spread the firemen backed away, driven by the fierce heat.

Discovery of the Fire.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the Captain of the tugboat Geneva saw flames on the Johnson barge and came around to the end of the pier to tow it to safety, knowing it was a floating arsenal. When he got to the pier he found another barge burning. He hooked hawsers to both and started out into the harbor. He had got only a short way when the second barge was blown to pieces in a great explosion which shook buildings fifteen miles away. Mud from twenty feet down was hurled high in the air.

The tug cut loose and made out into the harbor, leaving the Johnson barge. It floated up against the Jersey Central pier from which it had been pulled four hours before, and from it a bombardment was kept up for four hours.

The force of the explosion of the first barge threw the burning freight cars backward, and soon it was apparent that the fire was eating up the island freight yards in way that the firemen could not stop. Twenty minutes after the first explosion it reached a string of cars loaded with dynamite, and that was when Black Tom Island's new lake was created. Five of the warehouses were swept from the island with their contents and eight others took fire.

When the dynamite cars exploded whole cars and parts of cars flew into the air and sank back into the crater. Water rushed in, for the bottom of the crater was below the sea level, and great

Continued on Page 3.

RESUMPTION ALL MAIN LINE TRAFFIC via Southern Railway. Leave N. Y. daily 11:08 A. M., 4:35 P. M. and 12:30 A. M. for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Birmingham and intermediate points via Charlotte, N. C., also 1:08 P. M. daily for Augusta, Ga., via Spartanburg. N. Y. Office, 264 5th Ave.—Advt.

HUGHES ACCEPTS, ATTACKS RECORD OF HIS OPPONENT

Crowd in Carnegie Hall Cheers Criticism of Wilson and His Foreign Policies.

COLONEL SHARES IN OVATION

Chiefs in Both Wings of Party Greet Roosevelt, Who Later Praises the Speech.

CITES 'BLUNDERS' IN MEXICO

Nominee Ridicules Whole Course of Administration, Repeats Plea for Americanism.

Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for President, received formal notification of his nomination and made his speech of acceptance last night before an audience which in the sweltering heat filled Carnegie Hall from orchestra pit to topmost gallery.

His speech itself was a critical review of the Wilson policies, in particular his treatment of the Mexican situation and the record made by the Wilson Administration in its relation to the warring powers in Europe. It was at times scathing in its criticism and again Mr. Hughes's utterances were fraught with satire, which the audience applauded heartily.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who occupied one of the lower tier boxes, shared honors with the Republican nominee as a centre of interest and attraction, though he took only a silent part. Colonel Roosevelt was cheered for from three to four minutes when he entered his box, shortly after 8 o'clock, and was forced to rise again and again to acknowledge the ovation. From many parts of the hall rose the cry familiar from the days in Chicago immediately preceding the Republican National Convention: "We want Teddy!"

The appearance of Mr. Hughes on the platform about fifteen minutes later was the signal for a new demonstration which, both in length and intensity, equaled, but did not surpass, that bestowed upon the Colonel. It was Colonel Roosevelt's first appearance at a Republican gathering since his voluntary exile from the party, following the Chicago convention of four years ago.

Flags Deck Carnegie Hall.

Carnegie Hall was swathed in American flags. They were festooned on the balustrades of boxes and the galleries, and they covered completely the walls behind the stage. A large American flag, fanned into a flutter and brought out in striking relief through the white rays of a searchlight, occupied the middle background of the stage.

Colonel Roosevelt with Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., former Secretary of State Robert Bacon and former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, occupied Box 25 on the lower tier. Mrs. Roosevelt did not attend the meeting. Box 31, not far from the Roosevelt box, was occupied by the family of the nominee. Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Dr. Colin S. Carter, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Hughes, and Mrs. Carter; Estabrook Carter and Howard Dickinson, two nephews of the nominee, and Lawrence Grenen, Mr. Hughes's private secretary, were in the party.

All the boxes were occupied by Republicans and Progressives of prominence, accompanied by their wives and other women relatives. On the stage sat the members of the Notification Committee, headed by Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, who, as Chairman of the Republican National Convention, was made head of the committee to notify the candidate for President of his nomination. Members of the Republican National Committee, prominent Republicans from different sections of the State, Governor Whitman, a dozen United States Senators, and a score of Republican Congressmen occupied seats on the platform.

Arrival Signal for Ovation.

Of the 3,000 persons or more in the hall itself, all but a thousand or so were present by invitation. The crowd was early in arriving and the hall was filled when the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt brought on the first and practically only episode of unusual interest at the meeting. As soon as he was seen a storm of applause and cheers broke and then the band played "Auld Lang Syne." The Colonel smiled blissfully at the demonstration and seemed very happy as he arose again and again and bowed in his somewhat jerky fashion in response to the welcome.

The band played for a while, and then the members of the Notification Committee, followed by the nominee, made their appearance. This was a signal for the applause to be renewed. Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee gripped the hand of the candidate in welcome. Mr. Hughes was attired in black, wearing an English walking coat, which he kept closely buttoned throughout the ceremony. Through the notification speech of Senator Harding, which opened the proceedings, Mr. Hughes sat with his eyes intently fixed on the speaker.

"The convention uttered the principles of a confident, determined, reunited, and enthusiastic Republican Party which turns to you in highest respect and trust as a nominee best typifying the party's purposes and the people's desires," said Senator Harding.

"It is fitting that I should speak the congratulations of this committee on your most extraordinary nomination. It has no parallel in the history of the Republican Party. As the whole people have approvingly witnessed, you have been chosen for leadership by a convention which comprised the best thought, the highest intention, and deepest consecration of a great and his-

Continued on Page 6.

Dutch Steamer Wilhelmina Sunk by Mine; Three Stokers Killed; Americans Among Saved

LONDON, July 31.—The Dutch mail steamer Koningin Wilhelmina, which left Flushing this morning for Sheerness, has struck a mine near the North Hinder Lightship, dispatches from Holland announce.

Three stokers were killed when the vessel, a paddle boat of 1,964 tons, struck the mine. All the rest of those on board were saved, it is believed.

Reuter's correspondent at Flushing reports that the seamer carried forty-one passengers and a crew of sixty.

The Koningin Wilhelmina, the Flushing dispatch adds, left that city at 6 o'clock this morning, and struck the mine about 9 o'clock, finally sinking, after keeping afloat for some time.

All the passengers and the surviving members of the crew were taken off in small boats. Among the saved are some wounded soldiers.

The vessel carried in place of freight empty barrels to keep her afloat in case of accident. The Captain reported by wireless that his ship had struck a mine near North Hinder and that only the aft part of the vessel was out of the water. Later the ship disappeared entirely.

Steamers and torpedo boat destroyers were dispatched to the assistance of the survivors.

THE HAGUE, July 31.—Frank W. Mahin, the American Consul at Amsterdam, and his wife, Mrs. Abbie Mahin, were the only American passengers on board the Koningin Wilhelmina. Both were saved. This information was given to The Associated Press by the Zeeland Steamship Company.

The Zeeland Company also is authority for the information that all the passengers and crew were saved except the three stokers who were killed. All the passengers are on board a British torpedo boat destroyer, which is proceeding to England. None of the passengers was injured.

The first passengers to enter lifeboats were rowed to the North Hinder Lightship. On arriving there it was seen that the Koningin Wilhelmina remained afloat, seemingly justifying the hope that the thousands of empty barrels which she held would keep buoyant. The lifeboats, accordingly, returned to the ship.

The Koningin Wilhelmina, however, began to sink by the head and soon disappeared. The lifeboats with the passengers then returned to the North Hinder Lightship, where they were picked up by a British destroyer, two Dutch torpedo boats, and two tugs with doctors, who had been called for by wireless before the vessel sank, also were on hand to rescue the survivors.

This is the third mail steamer the company has lost since the war started. The Koningin Wilhelmina was a steel vessel, 320 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 16 feet deep. She was built at Glasgow in 1895.

AMERICANS SLAIN IN A MEXICAN RAID

Invading Band Loses Five Dead and Kills Two Near Fort Hancock, Texas.

CARRANZISTAS AID CAVALRY

Cross Boundary to Fight with Our Men—First Instance of Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 31.—Two Americans were killed early this morning in a clash with Mexican bandits five miles southeast of Fort Hancock on the Rio Grande. Five of the Mexican bandits were killed, and it is thought probable that several others were wounded before they escaped back across the river. Private John J. Twoney, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, and Robert Wood, customs inspector, were the Americans killed. Sergeant Lewis Thompson of Troop F, was shot three times and may die.

While only small numbers were engaged, and the loss of life was small, there was a circumstance that in the eyes of army men here lent much significance to the affray. For the first time in the history of the present differences with Mexico, Carranza soldiers fought by the side of American soldiers in the effort to capture or exterminate the bandids. Moreover, they fought on American soil. The bandits, of whom there was only a small number, had been driven to the river by a detachment of Carranza soldiers and fled to the American side to escape their pursuers. The Carranzistas stopped at the river.

During the fight between the bandits and a squad of six American troopers a short time after the bandits gained the American side, two American Customs inspectors, Robert Wood and Roy Bean, joined the cavalrymen. Wood was the first American killed. Bean ran to the river and invited the Carranzistas across to help defeat the bandits, whose exact number has not been ascertained.

Carranzistas Give Aid.

Eight Carranza soldiers under a Captain forded the river and ran to the little ranch house in which the American soldiers had surprised the outlaws. The combined force, firing ceaselessly, began to surround the little building, and Private Twoney was shot and killed. Instantly the bandits made a dash for their horses and sped back to the river. Three of their dead were found in the ranch house, and one just outside. That others were seriously injured was evident from the fact that as they fled they left behind them a trail of blood sufficient for the Americans and Carranzistas to follow without difficulty in the early morning light.

When the soldiers reached the river the Americans stopped on this side, as they had no orders to cross, and turned over further pursuit of the outlaw gang to the Carranza soldiers, who recrossed the river immediately and continued to follow the trail until they were out of sight. None of the Carranzistas was injured on this side so far as is known here.

The first reports of this engagement reached General George Bell, Jr., at El Paso from unofficial sources this morning, and were telegraphed immediately to General Frederick Funston. When General Bell made his first report, however, he knew nothing of the co-operation of the Carranza soldiers. It was not until late this afternoon that General Funston received the full official report from General Bell, giving particulars regarding the fight and the co-operation of the Mexican soldiers.

General Funston said that it was unnecessary for the Carranzistas to cross the Rio Grande after the bandits, as the American Army was adequately able to take care of this side of the river. It is generally believed here, however, that the action of the Carranzistas in crossing to American territory to co-operate in the fight is likely to have a most favorable influence on the situation at this time, when an international commission is about to meet to deal with the border situation.

Lieutenant Describes Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 31.—Five Mexican bandits were killed, two wounded, and two escaped at the Sanchez ranch this morning, when a detachment of the Eighth United States Cavalry and two United States Customs Inspectors fought for thirty minutes, the bandits, who were barricaded behind the adobe walls of a sheep herder's house and corral.

Lieutenant Charles Telford reported the encounter to Colonel Charles W. Taylor late this afternoon. The Lieutenant, who commanded Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Hancock and Fabens, was at Fabens when the fight occurred. He went to the ranch as soon as a courier took him news of the engagement. Later he came to El Paso.

"There were at least nine of the men

Continued on Page 4.

FOR THAT TIRED FEELING
TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Excellent for the relief of exhaustion due to Summer heat, overwork or insomnia. Cooling and refreshing. Buy a bottle today.—Advt.

NEW CAR STRIKES PLANNED BY UNION

With 3d Av. System Idle, N. Y. City Railways Men Begin to Organize.

MAYOR CALLS CONFERENCE

Detectives on Green Cars—Men Urged to Strike, Hedley Says—B. R. T. Thinks Men Loyal.

Officials of the New York Railways Company announced last night that efforts had been made by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes to extend the strike of motormen and conductors to the lines of that company. The New York Railways Company operates what are known as the "green" cars, and a tie-up of its lines practically would deprive Manhattan of all of its surface transportation.

A statement issued shortly before midnight by Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways Company, accused striking carmen of having made efforts to intimidate employes into quitting their cars yesterday. These efforts, according to Mr. Hedley, were continued until a late hour.

Hundreds of policemen were detailed to watch the twelve depots of the company, and detectives were ordered to accompany all the green cars. Agents of the company also were present at secret meetings alleged to have been held last night in Mozart Hall, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street, and in a hall at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, where arrangements were said to have been made to carry the strike to the lines of the New York Railways Company.

Hedley Tells of Strike Efforts.

The statement by Mr. Hedley was issued by him at the operating offices over the depot at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue, where he and his staff had gone after receiving information that the union would make an effort to tie up the cars of the New York Railways Company. It was as follows:

All day long today small coteries of men have been trying to persuade our employes to leave their cars. Mass meetings are being held constantly, made up principally of strikers from Westchester County. At these meetings volunteers are called for to go out and pull New York Railways men off their jobs.

We have nothing to do with any dispute between any other street railroad company and its employes. The present strike was started in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle. There have been no difficulties or matters of differences between our lines and our men. Nevertheless the striking Westchester County men have come into the Bronx and have threatened to call out the workers of all Manhattan lines.

The propaganda of the foreign labor union which is now seeking to interfere with the comfort and convenience of New York involves domination of the New York transportation system by a labor union with interests in various parts of the United States, with main offices in another State, and with no responsibility whatever to this community.

There is no question whatever of the purpose of this union, without consultation with or authority from our own employes, to call a strike on the lines of the New York Railways, with a hope that through threats and intimidation our men may be induced to stay away from their work.

The leaders of this foreign union have boasted in meetings today that, with a very few adherents, they could intimidate our employes and put our surface lines out of business.

We submit that any such action would be an attack not only upon our men who have manifested their desire to continue at work, and our company, but also upon the people of New York.

Believes Men Are Loyal.

Our policy is to do for our men everything that the financial condition of the company will permit. Our men themselves know that we are disposed to share with them the increased prosperity of the company. We have increased wages twice this year. During the last several years we have made other increases, as well as constantly adjusted working conditions so as to make them more favorable.

We have conducted an exhaustive canvass of our men and, with a single exception, every man seen has assured us of his purpose and desire to continue at work. We know that our men are loyal and that they want to stand by us. We propose to stand by them.

We are confident that the city authorities of New York will afford passengers on our cars and the employes who man them adequate protection. Relying on that confidence, we propose to give service to the people of New York City.

The statement was read by Mr. Hedley to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, before it was given out.

"I have been receiving reports from our men, but up to midnight none of our motormen or conductors had joined the strikers," said Mr. Hedley after reporters had read his statement. "We are taking every possible precaution to keep them at work. It was not thought necessary to place policemen in uniforms on our cars, but detectives will

Continued on Page 20.

Dougherty Detective Bureau and Military Police, 31 Broadway; investigations, surveillance, &c.; founded 1891, by Harry V. Dougherty, Principal.—Advt.

RUSSIANS CROSS THE STOKHOD RIVER ON 27-MILE FRONT IN DRIVE AT KOVEL; HAIG SAYS ALLIES ARE WINNING NOW

Two More Air Raids Are Made on English Coast; Eight Counties Visited Last Night and Attack Goes On

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 3:08 A. M.—The eastern and southeastern counties of England were visited by German airships late last night, and the attack was still proceeding at an early hour this morning.

An official communication issued after midnight read:

An attack by a number of hostile airships developed before midnight. The raiders are reported as having crossed the coast line along the eastern and southeastern counties. Bombs were dropped off the Thames estuary. The attack is proceeding.

Another official communication, issued later in the morning, said:

The raid appears to have been carried out by a considerable number of airships. The raiders seem to have spent some time cruising over the counties of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, Kent, and Huntingdon.

Bombs were dropped somewhat indiscriminately over localities possessing no military importance. Our anti-aircraft guns came into action, it is believed, with good effect. Full details of the raid are not yet at hand.

This is the third raid within a week on the English coast. The second one was made yesterday morning, the story of how a Zeppelin was engaged by a British aeroplane being told in this official communication, issued yesterday:

At 5:15 o'clock this morning one of our aeroplanes pursued and attacked a Zeppelin thirty miles off the east coast. The pilot had fired more than two trays of ammunition into the Zeppelin when he was temporarily incapacitated by a portion of his machine gun flying off and stunning him. The Zeppelin was nowhere to be seen when the pilot regained consciousness. He was therefore forced to return to his station.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.—The Chronicle this morning publishes this dispatch, dated at "a southeast coast town" at 12:45 A. M.:

"Warning was received here last night that hostile aircraft might be expected. A few minutes after the warning had been received a Zeppelin was sighted coming from the coast south of the town and steering inland in a westerly direction. It appeared to be traveling in a semi-circle, and was soon picked up by the searchlights.

"The Zeppelin rose to a height of about 8,000 feet and passed out of sight. Lights were extinguished at one theatre, but the players continued with the aid of torchlights. No panic occurred, and so far as can be ascertained no bombs were dropped."

A Times dispatch from an unnamed town, dated at 12:15 A. M., says:

"Flying out seaward, a Zeppelin passed over here to-night. It was revealed by searchlights before having time to do any damage. Its gleaming outline afforded a fine spectacle to large crowds, which quickly assembled at all points on the shore.

"So far as known at present no bombs were dropped on land, but some seem to have fallen out at sea. The explosions lasted for about twenty minutes."

BRITISH COMMANDER SEES VICTORY NEAR

Britain Now Fully Prepared and Showing Her Real Power in Present Drive.

PROUD OF HIS MEN'S VALOR

Says German Officers Admit Defeat—British July Losses Only Five Times Those Suffered in Trenches.

British Losses in July Reached Total of 59,675

LONDON, July 31.—British casualties reported in the month of July in all the war areas totalled 7,084 officers and 52,591 men.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 31, (via London.)—At the close of two years of the war and of the first month of the British offensive, General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the group of British armies in France, in speaking of the situation, laid particular emphasis on the fact that the beginning of the third year of the war saw the initiative entirely with the Allies on all fronts, while England for the first time was exerting something like a power worthy of her numerous resources on land.

"The tide has turned," he said. "Time has been with the Allies from the first. It is only a question of more time till we win a decisive victory, which is the one sure way to bring peace in this as in other wars. Until this victory is won it ill becomes a British soldier in France to think of peace."

Those who have had the freedom of the battle lines for the last four weeks have had glimpses of the youthful and scholarly features of Sir Douglas in a passing automobile on dusty roads, thick with moving troops and transport, and again of his athletic figure, alighting from his car at the headquarters of one of the army commanders for a conference. But mostly his time is spent in a quiet room in a small château, his personal headquarters, in the middle of this room, where he talked with The Associated Press correspondent today, was raised a map of the region of the offensive, with every detail—roads, woods, villages, trenches, ridges, and valleys—and all the contours revealed at a glance. The only other visible machinery of command were little sheets of reports which come from the firing line through the curtains of shell fire, giving the situation at intervals in every sector of the front.

Purpose Always to Gain Time.

"The problem of the first Summer campaign and the second for the Allies," he said, "was to hold the Germans from forcing a decision with their ready numbers of men, guns, and shells. Whether it was the able generalship and heroism of the French on the Marne, the dogged retreat of the little British expeditionary force from Mons, the stubborn resistance of the French and British to the Germans' effort for the Channel ports, the Russian retreat last Summer, Belgium's or Serbia's sac-

Continued on Page 3.

TELLS OF 'HELLFIRE' SEEN FROM TREETOP

Frenc' Soldier Describes His Sight of Shells Falling Among German Flame Throwers.

ADVANCE ON SCHEDULE TIME

Latest Stroke in Somme Offensive Achieved Just the Results That Were Designed.

By GEORGES LE HIR.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE SOMME FRONT, Sunday, July 30.—Since dawn this morning the French troops have made forward bounds that will go down on record as one of the most successful and least costly actions of the whole battle. What is rare in such fighting, everything went exactly according to schedule; every unit reached its objective without undue difficulties, thanks greatly to the change in the weather, which for the last few days has been sunny instead of incessantly misty, thus permitting the airmen to give priceless information to the artillery, whose preparation has been exceptionally thorough.

By noon the soldiers were already beginning to organize the captured positions, for though the Germans so far resisted less stubbornly it is known they have brought heavy reinforcements to this sector and they will be certain to do their utmost to regain what they have lost.

As I write counterattacks are proceeding furiously, the enemy employing every instrument of warfare at his command, but the French veterans are peerless in the rapid organization of defenses, and despite reckless losses the Germans can make no progress. Moreover, we are now gaining an enormous advantage from the positions in the Somme loop, whence a most destructive enfilading fire annihilates the masses attacking our positions around Monacu Farm, which is the centre of the hottest fighting.

Watched Attack From Tree.

Better than any description of mine to give the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES an idea of the situation is the story I just heard from an injured man in a dressings station close to the front line trenches of yesterday, which have now become communication boyaux to the firing line, which has been advanced 500 yards. When asked how he had been hurt, he startled me by replying:

"In watching hellfire from a treetop."

Then he continued:

Just before noon my company was set to organize an old German trench a little way north of the farm, but when the officers examined it they found it destroyed by our bombarament so that we would unlikely be able to get it ready before the enemy attacked. So it was decided to withdraw us to a better position some fifty yards in the rear. Then the Captain called for some one to stay behind to watch and signal the enemy's movements. That's my regular job, so I fixed myself about fifteen feet up in a cleft of big branches and seized a telephone which was connected with the nearest battery. From

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
80c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

RUSSIANS SOUTH OF BRODY

Sweep On, While Austrians Shell City, and Reach River Sereth.

NEAR TARNOPOL RAILROAD

Trap 31st Honved Regiment Complete and 935 Other Prisoners on Stokhod.

GERMANS TAKE 1,889 FOES

Are Rushing Up Every Available Man in Effort to Stiffen the Crumbling Fronts.

LONDON, July 31.—The Russians are continuing their success and, despite the strongest German resistance, are pressing ever closer to Kovel.

According to news received here tonight they are across the Stokhod over the whole stretch between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojitsche Railroads, (approximately twenty-seven miles.)

General Letchitsky, whose operations were suspended by the Dniester floods, is moving again and working toward Stanislau, another important railway centre.

A dispatch from Petrograd says:

"With General Kaledines's army in full control of the Stokhod River, which has been the chief obstacle to the westward progress of the northern wing of the Russian forces under command of General Brusiloff and the troops under General Sakharoff driving the Austrian Army commanded by General von Boehm-Ermolli westward from Brody, the Russians are now well advanced in the campaign against the two important centres of Kovel and Lemberg.

"The Russian offensive conducted in both these directions has been so vigorous and unrelenting that the Austro-Germans apparently have been in a predicament not knowing from which point to spare troops to reinforce the defense of some other part of the front. The result has been that the Germans are exclusively occupied with the defense of Kovel, while von Boehm-Ermolli's army, without assistance, has been mainly striving to protect the roads to Lemberg.

"Of the two objectives, Kovel is in the position of greater danger, being threatened from the west, where the Russians have successfully passed the Stokhod River, and from the south, where the Russians recently reached an advanced point on the Vladimir-Volynski road, south of Kiselin.

"The view held here is that the Austro-Germans, despite their stubborn resistance, will be unable much longer successfully to oppose all three Russian lines of advance upon Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski, and Lemberg, and probably will be compelled to sacrifice one of these points in order to stiffen resistance against the Russian attacks on the other two."

Whole Volhynia Line Advancing.

PETROGRAD, July 31. — Austrians with heavy guns are bombarding Brody, captured by the Russians on Friday, but the Russians continue to advance into Galicia, southwest of that town, and are rapidly approaching the Krasne-Tarnopol branch of the Brody-Lemberg Railroad, having reached the Rivers Graberki and Sereth. In the advance on the Stokhod front in Volhynia further Russian successes are reported. The official bulletin issued tonight says:

On the Stokhod our forward march continues. At certain points the enemy is employing gusts of fire. In the course of today's fighting Colonel Kanseroff, a brave regimental commander and Knight of the Order of St. George, was wounded.

In the direction of Brody the enemy bombarded with heavy artillery the town of Brody and the crossings of the River Boldurovka. On the greater part of the front desperate and sanguinary combats continue, the enemy employing his utmost efforts to maintain himself on his line of defense. With this aim he is bringing up all available reinforcements from every sector, even separate battalions.

Another official communication issued earlier in the day was as follows:

In the region northeast and southeast of Baranovitchi a fierce artillery duel is taking place.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on the stations at Zamire and Isinslay.

On the River Stokhod our forces fighting there went forward. At one of the bends in this river in the course of our attack we have taken among other prisoners the entire Thirty-first Honved Regiment with the regimental commander and his entire staff.

At other places on the Stokhod we took twenty-one officers and 914 rank and file and four machine guns.

In the direction of Kovel fierce fighting continues.

In the Brody area we are pursuing the enemy and have reached the Rivers Graberki and Sereth.

Linsingen Captures 1,889 Russians.

BERLIN, July 31, (via London.)—Strong Russian assaults in mass formation against the troops of General von Linsingen were repulsed with the heaviest losses to the attackers, said the section of the German official statement today dealing with the eastern front. The Germans captured 1,889 Russians. The statement follows:

In the vicinity of Friedrichstad Russian reconnoitring detachments were repulsed.

Attacks against our canal position west of Logischin and near Nobel, on the Strumin, southwest of Pinsk, failed.

Continued strong assaults of Russian masses against General von Linsingen

were victoriously repulsed again yesterday. Once more we caused the heaviest losses to the attackers. The enemy brought to bear his heaviest pressure on the sector on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railway, between Witonlez and the Turija, south of the Turija, and on both sides of the Lipa.

A well-prepared counterattack drove back the enemy, who had penetrated near Zarecze, south of Stobychva, 30 miles northeast of Kovel. So far as ascertained 1,880 Russians, including nine officers, were taken prisoner yesterday.

In the battles in the last few days our aeroplane squadrons inflicted considerable damage on the enemy by attacks on shelters, marching and bivouacing troops, and on lines of communication in the rear.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer: Continuing their attacks in the sector northwest and west of Buczacz, (southeastern Galicia,) the Russians succeeded at a few points in penetrating our first line of defense. They were driven back again. All the Russian attacks were victoriously repulsed.

BERLIN, July 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian Headquarters, under date of July 30, reads textually as follows:

The battles in East Galicia and in Volhynia continue with undiminished violence. In East Galicia, especially near Molodyatyn, northwest of Kolomea, and west and northwest of Busaacz, the struggle is bitter. The enemy continued his efforts both day and night, but all failed under the heaviest losses.

Russian attacks between Berestechk and the Stokhod, in spite of the great loss of human lives, had no success whatever. In most cases the attacks were stopped by our artillery and infantry fire.

Where the Russians entered temporarily our trenches, as they did to the west of Lutsk—army of General von Terztyansky—they were ejected by a counterattack.

Near Kaszovka, on the Stokhod, after repulsing several Russian attacks, the defense was placed along the subtense of the far-advancing Stokhod bend.

VIENNA, July 31, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads:

Northwest of Buczacz, the enemy continues to attack with greater tenacity. Our troops maintained all their positions. Several enemy attacks due west of Brody failed.

In Volhynia the enemy again sacrificed untold thousands of men without result. South of the Stokhod the enemy temporarily obtained a foothold on the left bank of the Stokhod, but was driven back again. We captured 2,000 men in Volhynia yesterday.

RETREATING TO KOVEL.

Germans Along the Stokhod Said to be Fighting Rear-Guard Action.

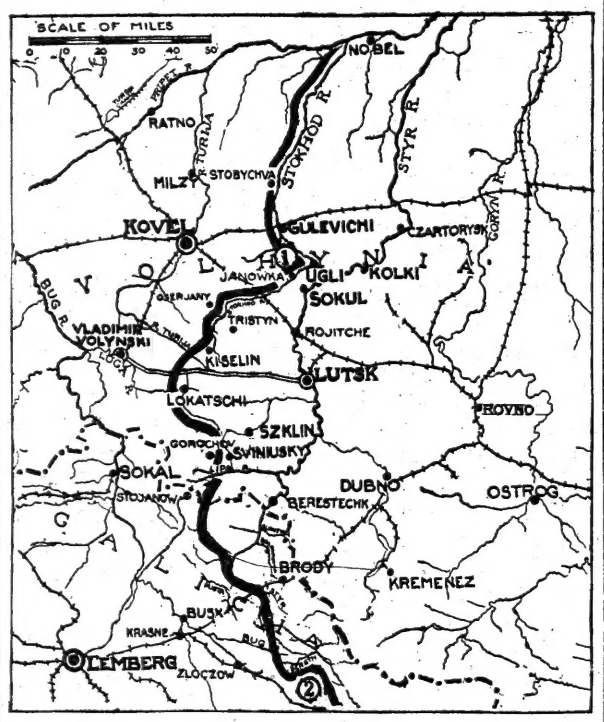
RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE STOKHOD FRONT, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Times.) — The movement on the front of the entire army is proceeding successfully. The enemy's defenses, which were extraordinarily strong, have been crumbling like sand before the Russian troops with the tradition of victory behind them.

It must be remembered that the defenders of the Stokhod line are largely German troops and that they are fighting on a position, picked in advance, which has been in preparation for months. In two days' fighting the Russians have taken 40 guns, among which are 25 German heavies, and 9,000 prisoners, not counting those taken since noon today.

Our movement from Kashovka on the Stokhod due east of Kovel, which I mentioned yesterday, has been developing strongly and the troops have now forced their way five and one-half miles beyond the river, capturing many prisoners and guns. At the point now reached the Germans are making a stubborn stand, but there is reason to believe this is a rearguard action, as observers in our balloons report that the road to Kovel is black with retreating troops. Our movement on the left flank is slowly swinging forward with the village of Perehodi as its approximate axis, while operations at other points which we would be unwise at this time to discuss are equally successful.

The country here is as flat as a board and marshy, with the slow-flowing Stokhod oozing in the midst of beds of water lilies. The difficulties of an advance are almost incredible, yet our troops forded the river, in places passing mazes of barbed wire sunk in the water.

Theatre of Russian Successes



According to news from Petrograd last night the Russians in their advance on Kovel have crossed to the west side of the Stokod throughout its entire V-shaped length between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojitsche railroads (1). Southward, in the operations in Northeast Galicia, the Russians have pressed on west of Brody, and have reached the Sereth River (2) on their way to the Krasne-Tarnopol branch of the Brody-Lemberg railroad.

The heavy black line shows the present approximate position of the Teuton front from the Pripet River to the headwaters of the Sereth.

THOUGHT THE STOKHOD SAFE.

German General Said Russians Couldn't Break That Front.

Cabling on July 25 from Swidniki, which is on the Stokhod, where the Kovel-Rojitsche Railroad crosses, or rather once crossed, that river, Cyril Brown, staff correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, sent an account of an interview with the General commanding the famous German Blood and Iron Division, which was holding that stretch of the front. The interview was published in THE TIMES of Saturday.

"I asked him," said his interviewer, "what would be the effect on the whole of Linsingen's line if the Russians should succeed in forcing the Stokhod here. He looked puzzled, then said: 'They can't get by me. They can't force the Stokhod, ausgeschlossen.' And he refused to admit even the faint possibility for the sake of argument. But then he explained why ausgeschlossen:

"The Stokhod is from fifteen to fifty feet wide on my sector of the front and only waist deep. The Russians have web hands and feet. They're like ducks, not a bit afraid of the water. It can't stop them. They can easily cross the Stokhod, but then they have to go over six or eight hundred yards of swampy meadow, though not in masses, for the Russians can neither throw themselves down nor intrench, and while we lay a barrier fire behind them and shrapnel on them our machine guns mow them down from the front and flanks. The Russian masses that storm across the Stokhod fall into the fire trap from which few miraculously escape."

During an interview the correspondent had the previous day with General von Linsingen himself, the Commander in Chief of the Teuton armies in Volhynia was asked "if the continuous downpour of rain, which turned the splendor of the Stokhod into a chain of seas and lakes and rich meadows and plains into almost impassable swamps and marshes, were an advantage or disadvantage to the Russians."

"Neither," he said, remarking that in Volhynia rain fell alike on the just and unjust and intimating that the weather was really neutral. "Bad weather is the same for the Russians as for us. It is possible, however, that a continuation of the Russian attack with which we reckon will be slowed up and delayed thereby."

In speaking further of the Russian offensive, which had been temporarily halted, the General said:

"Selbstverständlich, it goes without saying, that if the Russians mass everything they've got on a narrow front and employ it as the English have done in the west, where they are just recently reported to have hurled seventeen divisions into a narrow space, in that case the Russians may well succeed in temporarily pressing in our front at some point or another until we can draw our reserves together and parry their blows. But in a breaking through of our front I hardly believe."

FRANCIS JOSEPH VERY ILL.

Emperor Catches a Severe Chill While Inspecting Troops.

LONDON, July 31.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria caught a severe chill while inspecting his troops, says a Vienna dispatch forwarded to London by the correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Emperor is described as being very ill and confined to his bed.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Italian and British Steamers and a Norwegian Schooner Are Lost.

LONDON, July 31.—The Italian steamship Dandolo of 4,977 tons gross has been sunk, according to an announcement made today at Lloyd's shipping agency.

Lloyd's also announced the sinking of the British steamship Claudia of 1,144 tons gross, and of the Norwegian schooner Mars.

The Dandolo was formerly the Muggiano and was built at Spezia in 1900. She was 376 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 28 feet deep. Venice was her home port.

HAMPER BRITISH SHIPS.

Swedish Coast Mines Will Prevent Return from Baltic, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, July 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to the Swedish newspaper Politiken, says the Overseas News Agency, "the mines recently placed by the Swedish Government will make it impossible in future for British steamers to return to England from the Baltic.

"Up to this time British vessels have sailed along the coast within Swedish territorial waters. They will now be forced into international waters on their journeys."

SCOTS AGAIN LED ATTACK ON GERMANS

Drove Invaders from Strong Positions East of Waterlot Farm in Sunday's Somme Fighting.

TOOK 200 PRISONERS

Germans Attempted to Counterattack, but Were Caught by Machine Gun Fire and Many Slain.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 30.—There was some infantry fighting today in co-operation with the French on the British right wing and, as far as the British troops are concerned, some progress was made to the east of the Waterlot Farm, which is on the road from Longueval to Guillemont. It was a very hot day with a scorching sun, but the artillery observation was not easy during certain hours owing to a rather thick haze. In spite of this the British guns maintained a heavy bombardment upon the German line in support of their troops, who advanced over the difficult ground. Many prisoners surrendered at an early stage of this progress, one batch of 170 men being captured first, and other groups being rounded up later, bringing the total up to something more than 200.

It is more than a week ago that some of the British pushed their line down from Longueval to the Waterlot farm, on the road to Guillemont, which they held against repeated attacks. The Germans were very busy digging new trenches to the east of the road and through these they were able to send up bombing parties and machine gunners to protect the northern and western approaches to the ruins of Guillemont itself.

The first forward movement from the Waterlot farm was made by some Scots who had already been fighting hard since July 14, when they helped to break the second German line. These Scots chased the Germans out of their lines. The Waterlot farm was found to be a collection of ruined buildings and yards which the Germans seem to have used as a dumping ground for old iron and machinery.

"In the darkness of that night and the next, patrols went out to discover the strength of the Germans. The young British officers and their men went crawling forward over the broken ground and satisfied themselves that the Boche was there in strength.

The artillery bombarded the German trenches, to make the work of the infantry easier.

The advance was made on the farm before dawn and was led by bombing parties of Scots. They reached a point north of the railway line with only three men and one officer wounded, but it was impossible to go further at that time. The Germans were holding very strongly a trench immediately across the railway line and had dug a nest of new trenches on the east of road from which they could enfilade the British with rifle and machine gun fire.

The Scots got well down into a trench, but a large force of German soldiers with machine-guns were seen coming down the main road from Guillemont. At the same time from the trench parallel with the British the Germans sprang on to the parapets and came over.

The Scots were hardly strong enough to resist these attacks, supported by an enfilade fire. They were ordered to fall back and the retirement was carried out without disorder. It was covered by the machine gunners, who remained as a rearguard sweeping down the advanced parties of the Germans so as to gain time for the Scots to get back.

The second move from the Waterlot farm was made by the same Scots, supported by other troops. The Germans suffered badly. A very strong force of their bombers made a brave counterattack on the Scots, but were caught by a rifle and machine gun fire and fell almost to a man.

Some of the German soldiers said they were sick of the business, and had had too much shell fire. When dusk was creeping over the countryside a group of them came out of a ruined farm, holding up their hands as a sign of surrender, and some of the Scots went out to bring them in. The Germans in the trenches beyond, however, opened fire on their own countrymen, and some of the British were killed or wounded.

When later on another party came out they were not received in a friendly spirit. That night the Scottish stretcher bearers went out to bring in their wounded and found among them one man of theirs who had been discovered by a German patrol but was left behind because he gave them his water to drink. They thanked him and said:

"Good luck and a safe return to your own lines."

But when they went away he thought he had been left to die.

TURKS ARE PUSHING ADVANCE ON EGYPT

Twelve Thousand Men Get Close to Romani, But Are Checked by British.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from the British press representative at Romani says:

"The Turks have made considerable progress in their advance on Egypt, they having moved forces of 12,000 men to a ridge nine miles from Romani, where they were checked by the British forces.

"The Turks advanced along the ancient Caravan route from El Arish, (about a hundred miles east of the Suez Canal) to Kantara, on the Suez Canal. They moved on a front of nearly ten miles and screened their advance very well. By marching at night and resting by day in palm groves, or in shallow holes, covered by palm leaves, they kept their movements from the airmen's eyes. But their position and strength were revealed before they could surprise us."

RUSSIANS ON TURKS' HEELS.

Continue Advance in Erzingan Region—Turks Take a Mountain.

PETROGRAD, July 31.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

Caucasus: In the region of Erzingan our troops made a further advance. A Turkish attack in the region of Disygiaver, in the direction of Mosul, was repulsed.

BERLIN, July 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following Turkish official statement for July 30 has been received here:

On the Persian frontier the Russians have been driven from Revanduz by the Turks and pursued toward the Persian border. An engagement which followed was favorable to the Turks, who took a dominating height. Russians fleeing from Saking are being pursued by the Turks.

On the Caucasus front, the Turks have taken Antuck Mountain. Russian attacks southeast of Bashkedy were repulsed.

Turkish detachments advancing on the Egyptian front gained ground to the west, driving back enemy reconnoitring detachments.

BRITAIN REAFFIRMS HER STAND ON RELIEF

Foreign Office Asserts Germany Attempts to Confuse Different Issues.

FOOD FOR CIVILIANS ONLY

Allies Insist Harvests in Northern France and Belgium Are for People.

LONDON, July 31.—The Foreign Office makes the following statement to The Associated Press in reply to The Associated Press Berlin dispatch of Sunday having reference to the feeding of the civilian populations in the foreign territories occupied by the Germans:

"To judge from The Associated Press message from Berlin, the German Government is attempting to escape from the clear issue set before it by the allied Governments by trying to confuse together as many totally different questions as possible.

"It may be worth while to explain the situation. There are three distinct questions:

"First—The allied Governments have made a final offer regarding the conditions upon which they will accede to the appeal of the President of the United States on behalf of the occupied territories which are now receiving no imported foodstuffs.

"Second—In a communication, which has not been published, the allied Governments recently demanded that in Northern France and in the military zone of Belgium the German Government should reserve the harvest for the civil population. This is a separate negotiation on the same lines as that undertaken a year ago with regard to last year's harvest in Belgium. It is a negotiation for the proper carrying on of relief work, already for a long time in operation, and is wholly distinct from the first demand, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, which relates to the conditions upon which new relief work can be started.

"Thirdly comes the question of the larger part of Belgium under civil administration. This question is not the subject of any particular dispute at the present moment, as the German Government was forced last April to give binding guarantees that no foodstuffs should be exported from Belgium or used for the occupying army. This guarantee applies to the next harvest, and, although, like all other German guarantees, it is constantly being violated by local German officials and soldiers, it is a guarantee already given and which is gradually being enforced by continual representations from the Relief Commission.

"It is vain for the German Government to try to confuse these issues. Each is quite clear in itself. The only point at which the last two questions are connected with the first is that if the Germans were to refuse to give or keep the necessary undertakings regarding the harvest in France and Belgium it would, of course, be impossible for the allied Governments to make good their offer to start new relief schemes for the other occupied territories.

"What the allied Governments will feel obliged to do if the German Government refuses to comply with the demands regarding the harvest in Northern France and the military zone of Belgium is a question which the German Government has no right to ask. The demand made on it is a perfectly just one. It is hoped it will be supported actively by neutral opinion; and if the Germans refuse it they must face consequences which perhaps they do not expect and which they certainly will not like."

The Right Hon. Henry Edward Duke is at present Chairman of the Royal Commission on Defense of the Realm Losses and a Unionist member of Parliament for Exeter. He is also a well-known jurist, and holds several legal titles, being a Privy Counsellor and at one time Treasurer of Gray's Inn. He has served as arbitrator in several great labor-capital disputes, notably that between the Western Railway Company and its employes in 1907. His appointment adds another Unionist to the Asquith Cabinet, which now stands eleven Liberals, nine Unionists, and one Labor appointee.

The title of Mr. Duke would naturally be what his predecessor in office, Augustine Birrell, had been, "Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland"; but as Lord Wimborne, the last Lord Lieutenant, who resigned with Mr. Birrell after the Dublin revolt, is to have no successor, Mr. Duke will probably take a title similar to that held by the Secretary for Scotland, McKinnon Wood, and be called "Secretary for Ireland."

The Berlin dispatch referred to by the British Foreign Office embodied an interview with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who declared that, regarding the German occupied districts in Poland, Germany stood by her former offer, namely, to reserve the harvest for the civilian inhabitants and soldiers and policing forces of the army of occupation, as distinct from the army of occupation. With reference to France and Belgium, Dr. Zimmermann said this question must be decided from headquarters.

France Favors English Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ambassador Sharp at Paris cabled to the State Department today that France acquiesced in the recent note of Great Britain offering to permit the shipment of American relief supplies into portions of Poland occupied by the Teutonic forces on condition that the occupying armies would not seize or remove native food products. The Ambassador said Premier Briand had informed him of the French position before President Poincaré had received President Wilson's personal letter. It is feared here that the condition attached may be rejected by Germany and Austria and cause the President's personal appeals to come to nought.

ARABIANS CAPTURE A TURKISH GARRISON

Yembo, Gateway to Holy Cities, Is in Hands of Grand Sherif, Who Organizes Rule.

LONDON, July 31.—An Arab force dispatched to the Hejas coast of the Red Sea after the fall of Jeddah has captured the Turkish town and fort of Yembo, says a Reuter dispatch from Cairo. The troops in the Turkish garrison were made prisoners and guns and munitions were captured.

Apparently, the dispatch adds, the Grand Sherif of Mecca is putting his house in order. He is arranging for the publication of a weekly official journal, whereby news and opinions may be conveyed to the people. He has appointed an Arab to collect the customs at Jeddah, has nominated doctors to study hygiene in the army, and has named a competent police instructor.

The Grand Sherif of Mecca, the Chief Magistrate of the Holy City, proclaimed his independence of Turkish rule early in June, and was supported by Arab tribes in the west and central parts of Arabia. The Sherif began operations about June 9, and in a short time captured the garrisons of Mecca, Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, and the town of Taif.

Yembo is the Red Sea port of the City of Medina, which lies 125 miles to the west. It is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt to the holy cities.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company will promptly adjust all losses under its policies caused in consequence of the explosion.

EXPECT EARLY REPLY TO BLACKLIST NOTE

British Foreign Office Considering Our Protest — Boycotted Firms Here Pleased.

LONDON, July 31.—At the British Foreign Office it was announced today that the American note protesting against the blacklisting of American firms was receiving sympathetic and careful consideration. An answer probably will be sent in the near future as the points raised will not require an extensive investigation, the British policy in regard to this matter being well settled.

The Department of Foreign Trade expects to continue to settle as quickly as possible all individual claims to release from the list.

Following a conference between Leopold Zimmermann, Chairman of the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, and Maurice and Daniel W. Blumenthal, attorneys for the association, on the subject of President Wilson's note to England on the matter of the blacklist, Maurice Blumenthal made public yesterday the following statement:

"The prompt action of the President and the firm tone of the note are gratifying. Obviously the President endorses the view expressed in the resolutions of our association that the question is one affecting the whole nation, and that it therefore immediately upon Great Britain's refusal to resist England's action. We think that the President's future course will be in line with the firmness and positiveness of his note and that the principle for which our resolutions declare will be vindicated as the result of our Government's action in the premises."

Mr. Blumenthal added that the resolutions, which were adopted last Tuesday, were sent to the President the day of their adoption, and that last Thursday the association sent a telegram to the White House offering to produce evidence in particular cases of British interference with American commerce if the Government decided to take up the matter with England on case by case basis instead of on the general principle involved. In answer to these communications, Mr. Blumenthal received yesterday the following telegram from the White House:

"The President received the resolutions of your association mailed last Tuesday and has received your telegram of the 27th. The Government is taking action which I hope will be effective.

"J. P. TUMULTY,
"Secretary to the President."

Mr. Blumenthal said that he was especially pleased with the President's note because Mr. Wilson, in it, did not deal with particular cases but stood for the principle of freedom of American commerce involved in all of them.

SHELL ITALIANS HEAVILY.

Austrians Also Launch Infantry Attacks, but Are Repelled.

ROME, July 31.—The official statement given out by the War Office today reads:

In the Adige Valley on the night of the 30th the enemy attacked our positions at Castione and Zugna, but was promptly repulsed. Yesterday the enemy's artilery was very active throughout the whole region between the Adige and Monte Pasubio.

In the Astico Valley our pressure against Monte Cimone is being continued. The enemy's heavy artillery yesterday bombarded Arsiero. Some damage was done and several persons were injured. In the Travignolo Valley the enemy, after receiving reinforcements, attacked our new positions at Avisio three times, but was unsuccessful in each case.

In the Drave Valley our artillery again hit the railway station at Sillian. On the remainder of the front there were no developments.

Hostile aircraft harmlessly dropped bombs on Ala and Fiera di Primiero.

BERLIN, July 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austro-Hungarian Headquarters has issued the following under date of July 30:

Italian War Theatre—An Italian battalion attacking southwest of Tanevegio was repulsed.

HELD ICELANDERS IN PORT.

Britain's Seizure of Steamship Evokes Indignation, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, July 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Overseas News Agency says:

"The National Tidende reports that the Norwegian steamship Flora has been picked up on the coast of Iceland by the British patrol and taken into Lerwick. On board the Flora were 250 Icelanders of the poorest class, hastening a number of women and children, on their way to the Iceland Fjords to catch herring.

The captain of the Flora asked permission to land the Icelanders before being taken into Lerwick, but this request was refused. The fisher people suffered severely. The incident has caused indignation in Iceland."

Poland Water
1180 BROADWAY
Information and booklets given.
Poland Spring Hotels
1180 BROADWAY
Ricker Hotel Company
1180 BROADWAY
Information given and tickets sold to all
New England Resorts
1180 BROADWAY
New York City

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA
CRESTA BLANCA WINES
PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE OF 1906
NAPA SODA WATER
CRESTA BLANCA WINE CO. 41 E.

ASQUITH PROMISES TO AVENGE FRYATT

Germans Will Be Called to Account for "Atrocious Crime," He Tells Commons.

PRESS DISCUSSES METHODS

The Times Suggests the Refusal of Intercourse with Teutons for a Term of Years.

LONDON, July 31.—"It appears to be true that Captain Fryatt was murdered by the Germans," said Premier Asquith in the House of Commons this afternoon, in reply to a question by Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists.

"The British Government," the Premier added, "heard with deep indignation of this atrocious crime against the law of nations and usage of war. Coming as it does contemporaneously with the lawless cruelties to the population of Lille and other occupied portions of France, it shows that the German high commands under the stress of a military defeat have renewed their policy of terrorism. It is impossible to conjecture to what further atrocities they may proceed, but the Government desires to repeat most emphatically their resolve when the time comes that these crimes shall not go unpunished.

"When the time arrives they are determined to bring to justice the criminals, whoever they may be and whatever their position. In a case such as this the man who authorized the system under which the crime was committed may well be the most guilty of all.

"The question of what immediate action should be taken is engaging the earnest attention of the Government and I hope to make an announcement shortly."

Sir Edward Carson suggested that the House should pass a bill making it clear that Great Britain would refuse to admit the German people into the comity of nations until "such crimes are expiated." Premier Asquith said he would consider the matter.

The Government has recommended the granting of an extra pension of £100 annually to Captain Fryatt's widow, besides the amount to which she is entitled under the Government's compensation scheme. The Great Eastern Railroad, of one of whose ships Captain Fryatt was the master, is also granting his widow a £250 annuity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.—Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons that the murder of Captain Fryatt would not go unpunished is received with satisfaction by the press and there is much speculation as to what form the punishment should take.

The Times says this morning:

"We are not going to shoot any German prisoners, piratical or otherwise, by way of reprisals. That is not the British way. We shall fight to the end with clean hands. What is wanted and what the allied arms will inflict is such a punishment as will compel the German people to understand that with criminal folly they have entrusted the conduct of their affairs to men capable of placing their country beyond the pale of civilization.

"There is time yet to decide whether that punishment is best inflicted by refusing all intercourse for a term of years until the German nation has purged its guilt or in Mr. Asquith's words by bringing to justice 'the man who authorized the system under which such crimes are committed.' Either course or both may be followed. One thing is certain, the trial will take place when victory is ours and whatever sentence is pronounced will be confirmed by the allied peoples, sitting in judgment."

The Daily Telegraph says in commenting on Asquith's statement that "in such cases as this the man, who authorized the system under which such crimes are perpetrated may well be the most guilty of all."

"Naturally, the Prime Minister speaks under restraints of official reserve, but these words point directly to two men—Admiral von Tirpitz, who organized the diabolical method of submarine warfare and the Kaiser himself, who sealed with his approval the procedure under which inoffensive travelers are drowned and Captain Fryatt is shot as a franc-tireur."

The Chronicle says:

"It is pretty well agreed that reprisals upon the German prisoners in our hands must be ruled out of court. We can enter into no competition with Germany in the matter of frightfulness, for we are bound to be beaten. Thus, the suggestion that we should hold 100 of the most prominent of the Germans interned in this country as hostages and hang twenty of them for every fresh outrage upon British subjects does not come within the bounds of practical action.

"The great body of public opinion is in favor of Kitchener's plan that no German shall become naturalized or financially interested in any concern in the British Empire for twenty-one years after the declaration of peace."

The Times's shipping correspondent writes:

"The murder of Fryatt has created a state of feeling among all connected with shipping in the port of London which will not be eradicated. The effects of the shooting are twofold. The first is to cause a complete agreement everywhere that the murder must be avenged. The second effect has been enormously to strengthen the case for ostracizing the German nation for a period of years.

"That Germany will work hard to get back into the favor of decent people after the war no one doubts, but business men are now agreed that she must be prevented from playing in the future as in the past the part of wolf in lamb's clothing.

"The movement to close all British ports throughout the empire to German ships after the war for a period of years has thus been greatly strengthened by the Fryatt murder. So has demand for compensation from the German mercantile marine for every British ship sunk as an essential stipulation of peace."

BERLIN DEFENDS EXECUTION.

German Admiralty Contradicts Grey —Threatens All "Bushwhackers."

BERLIN, July 31.—The execution of Captain Fryatt is declared to have been "obviously legal and right" in a statement given to The Associated Press today by the German Admiralty. The statement is in reply to criticism of the execution made by Sir Edward Grey. It points out that Captain Fryatt had a professional lawyer to defend him, as the American Embassy was informed when it made inquiries at the request of England.

The Admiralty holds that England "claims for herself a special code of morals and honor in sea warfare which amounts to a reversal of all reason because it insists that merchantmen have the right to attack submarines without warning, while it refuses to concede the same right to submarines. Germany is unwilling to submit to that code which amounts to sacrificing the brave and heroic submarine crews to British pirates and franc-tireurs.

"Sir Edward Grey's statement says that the Admiralty's announcement is consciously designed to mislead the public. Captain Fryatt was not attempting to forestall a submarine attack, which was made without warning as the submarine was sailing on the surface and had signalled him to halt, according to the stipulations of international law. Therefore, he was not trying to save the lives of his crew, for they were not endangered.

"On the other hand, Captain Fryatt allowed the submarine to approach his vessels for the purpose of examining it and then suddenly and treacherously tried to ram and destroy it and thus obtain the reward offered by the British Government. That was not self-defense, but a treacherous surprise by a hired murderer. He boasted of the deed which, fortunately, failed in its object.

"Witnesses from the crew of the submarine appeared at the trial and proved the facts in the case. The German court-martial condemned Captain Fryatt to death because he committed an act of war against Germany without being enlisted in his country's forces. He was not shot in cold blood and with premeditation, as the British Government asserts, but was condemned as a franc-tireur after a formal court-martial.

"As a court-martial on land protects the soldier of the army against murder by bushwhackers by threatening the death penalty, the same military law protects members of the sea forces from murder at sea.

"Germany will continue in the future to apply this military law in order that submarine crews may not become the prey of bushwhackers at sea."

TELLS OF 'HELLFIRE' SEEN FROM TREETOP

Continued from Page 1.

there I could see a German trench at the edge of a little wood about eighty yards from the trench my comrades had vacated.

"For nearly an hour nothing happened. Occasionally I noticed heads peering from the Boche trench trying to see into the empty trench which was hidden from them by a slight swelling of the ground just before it. They would have been a splendid mark for a sniper, but I had other work this time. Suddenly a group of about forty Boches crept forward from the wood, rapidly followed by the best part of a company. I telephoned: "Enemy advancing, led by a detachment of 'flamenwerfer,'" for I had recognized the devilish apparatus carried by the foremost group. When the latter were about thirty feet from the empty trench they halted in a hollow just below the rise in the ground, and then, with appalling suddenness, a dozen jets of white and yellow flames darted up to fall plumb into the trench. The dense smoke hid the rest of the Germans, and almost choked me, but thanks to my mask, I was able to gasp information to the battery.

"It was then I had a glimpse of what hell must be like. Our gunners had the range to an inch, and a torrent of shells burst right among the fire-throwers. Great sheets of flame sprang up, one jet from an exploding container just grazing me, burning my clothes and scorching my rigs rather badly. But it was impossible to escape. The ground was a sea of fire. In the midst of it the Germans, like living torches, were dying horribly. One man spun round like a top, not even trying to run away until he fell in a pool of flame. Others rolled on the ground, but the blazing liquid ran around them everywhere, and I could smell the horrible odor of burning flesh.

"I don't think any fire-throwers escaped. Their screams, heard despite the cannonade and rifle fire, seemed to continue terribly long. The company behind them appeared panic-stricken. As the smoke lifted I saw them running back to the wood, and our mitrailleuses did severe execution. I was nearly fainting with the fumes and pain from my burns. The Captain sent a patrol, which found me hanging limply in the tree fork. They had trouble getting me, but luckily the Germans were too staggered to interfere."

BRITISH COMMANDER SEES VICTORY NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

rifice, Italy's stonewalling against Austria's offensive, or France's immortal defense of Verdun, the purpose was always to gain time for preparations necessary to take the offensive away from the enemy."

He mentioned the days of Ypres, in the Fall of 1914, when the British had not battalions where they have divisions now, and fought with flesh and blood against superior gunfire. Since he took command of the army, which he had to train and form, his favorite word has been "Patience" to his subordinates and callers.

"Our unpreparedness at the start of the war, due to its unexpectedness, is no secret," he continued. "While France, which had a great national army and universal service, was giving all her strength, we had to begin building from the bottom. The majority of our best regular officers had been killed or wounded in the early fighting.

"With the remainder as a nucleus to drill and organize the volunteers, who were raw, but had the spirit that quickeneth, we undertook to create an army of millions, which must be officered largely by men of no military experience, to fight the German army, with its forty years of preparation. We had to make uniforms before the men who had enlisted could be taken out of civilian garb, to build plants for the manufacture of rifles before we could arm our recruits, and to build gun and munition plants before we could have artillery.

"Meanwhile we had to keep on stonewalling in France with such troops as we had ready against that prepared foe whose blows were the sturdier in his efforts for a decision owing to his realization that time was against him. Now the new army has had its first practical experience in attack on a large scale."

After his plans were made and the order given to advance on July 1, General Haig could only await news of the results in this quiet room, with its atmosphere of detachment. There was no change in his impeturability in the half hour's suspense before the first definite information arrived out of the mantle of shell and smoke and confusion into which the infantry charged over a sixteen-mile front. When night came he listened to the reports of his subordinates, made plans for the morrow and gave directions of customary brevity, and sometimes with pithy homily.

Characteristically Scotch, with the hardy constitution of the Scot, keeping up his exercise and insistent on a fair allowance of sleep, he seems as fresh at the end of the month's battle and two years of war as when the war began.

Sacrificed Life Without Wavering.

"However well trained an army," he continued, "however able its Generals, however ample its artillery and munitions, the supreme test in a war of this kind is its capacity, unity by unit, for bearing heavy losses unflinchingly. Wherever sacrifice of life was necessary, to the end these new army men have borne it without wavering, and in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race when it has had to fight for principles associated with its history the world over.

"When her navy held England safe from invasion, it was principle which led these men—all volunteers—to fight on soil which is not their own. They realized the preparedness, discipline, and autocratic organization of the enemy, which stood for militarism, abhorrent to them."

Turning to the map he put his finger first on Pozières and then on Delville Wood, where the British, by incessant struggle, have gained precious high ground, and said:

"Here our men, after they had conquered the maze of trench fortifications which the Germans had been a year and a half in building, have fought under field conditions, digging what cover they could, withstanding counterattacks with all the stubbornness of the regulars at Ypres, continuing to advance, pitting their skill, courage, and resource against those of an army with

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

RUINS DISCLOSE DISASTER'S CAUSE

Continued from Page 1.

clouds of steam arose. A dozen cars containing picric acid and gasoline took fire and exploded almost noiselessly as compared with the great blasts. It was this which threw the great glare which seemed to persons on Manhattan to envelop the island.

A Continuous Bombardment.

Shrapnel and one and four pound shells exploded continuously, sending out their screaming warnings of danger. The firemen were driven almost from the island, and it was hours before they got their apparatus to working effectively again. Barges with exploding ammunition broke from their moorings and drifted across the harbor. Others were towed away through the smoke, pierced by the ever-recurring explosions.

The flames spread to the warehouses which were left standing, and one by one the walls crumpled in before the terrific heat within and explosions without.

Policemen and firemen rushed about trying to find their comrades. Several were dragged from the débris and taken to hospitals. Chief Leyden of the Lehigh Valley police force was seen near the point of the great explosion just before it occurred, and his body has not been found. Residents of the grain canal boats clambered from their wrecked homes and were taken to Jersey City hospitals to be cared for. More than 100 persons received minor injuries.

To one viewing the scene of the explosion it seemed miraculous that more had not died in the destruction. But there were few at work on the island at night and the heat of the first small fire had driven them from the immediate scene of the explosion.

Black ruin—that describes the appearance of the outer half of Black Tom Island. Picture a half-mile strip of land, less than 100 yards wide, strewn in some places with piles of burning wreckage 100 feet high, and all burning and smoking. Twisted railroad rolling stock, thousands of tons of it, that had been machinery, ruin everywhere, and in the midst of it the innocent-looking lake of a depth unknown. Rails were twisted away in all directions from the bank of the crater holding the lake. Cars stood half over the brink, left by the caprices of the canned death that was let loose.

Remnant of a Pier.

The piling of the north pier is all that is left of it. South pier is standing almost whole, with here and there the ends of four-pound projectiles sticking out as if they had been shot from the cannon for which they were intended. Counting inshore, Piers 7, 6, 5, and 4 are gone, the remnants floating about New York Bay. Eleven of the twenty-four warehouses were intact and their contents saved. It is said that it will take the tons of sugar a month to burn away.

Early yesterday morning a barge that was supposed to be burned out and was lying a couple of hundred yards from the end of the pier began to resound with exploding shells. Hundreds of projectiles shot from it for an hour and then it was still.

All yesterday shells continued to explode fitfully on the island. The sharp reports served as signals for a general ducking of heads. A hundred workmen were engaged in picking up all the unexploded shells that could be found and carting them away. There were many shrapnel, with thousands of one-pound shells scattered about and here and there a three or four-inch shell.

The presence of the shells presents one of the greatest problems in the work of clearing the island, which has already started. A tap of a pick or a scrape of a shovel would be enough to set them off and the wielder of the pick or shovel would never tell the tale. It is probable that the millions of bricks in the débris will have to be picked away one by one. A steam shovel was engaged yesterday in digging away the wreckage of the inshore wrecked warehouses but it is not believed that such efficient methods can be used where the shells still lie thick, for there are many thousands on the island which did not explode.

Besides the contents of the standing warehouses, there is little on the island worth salvage. There are great piles of borax and salt, but most of it has been hopelessly damaged by the flames.

Persons who work on the island insist that there are at least ten men buried beneath the wreckage.

LIST OF DEAD AND MISSING.

Four Now Known to Have Been Killed in the Disaster.

The list of known dead was increased by two yesterday. Cornelius Leyden, Chief of Police of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, who was reported as missing on Sunday morning, has been given up as dead, although his body has not been found. Another mangled body was found in the bay off the Communipaw pier, which was apparently that of a man of about 50, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with iron-gray hair. The official list of dead and missing now stands as follows:

Dead.

LEYDEN, CORNELIUS, Arlington, New Jersey; Lehigh Valley police.

TOSSON, ARTHUR, 2-month-old child, 87 Central Avenue, Jersey City; thrown from his bed and died from shock.

Unidentified man, about 22 years old, five feet ten inches tall, light brown hair, wearing black trousers and a white and purple shirt with the laundry mark 7,683; picked up by the New York Harbor Police off the Communipaw pier.

Unidentified man, about 50 years old, five feet seven inches tall, iron gray hair; picked up off the Communipaw pier by the Jersey City Police.

Missing.

CORBIN, M., Captain of Barge No. 24 of the Johnson Lighterage Company.

WILSON, Mrs. FREDA, wife of Captain Wilson of Barge No. 2 of the Lorraine Transportation Company, supposed to have been sung near Ellis Island.

WILSON; the two small children of Mrs. Freda Wilson.

Seven members of the crew of the Lehigh Valley barge Bridgeton.

The crew of the Bethlehem Steel Company's barge anchored next to Barge 24; number unknown.

The crew of the schooner George W. Elisie, Jr., which was found drifting in New York Bay; number unknown.

Two guards employed by the Dougherty Detective Bureau on duty at the Bethlehem Steel Company's barge.

EXPLOSIVES LAWS NEED UNTANGLING

Investigators Find a Lack of Jurisdiction When They Get Into Harbor.

LIMIT COMMISSION CONTROL

Thousands of Carloads Sent Out Monthly from Terminals on the Jersey Shore.

In investigating the regulations yesterday that pertain to the shipment of explosives in the Port of New York, an abrupt change was discovered at the water's edge. Down to the shore line the regulations are many and minute, designed to cover every phase of the movement of this dangerous freight. The regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission on this subject fill twelve printed pages. Regulations of the States of New York and New Jersey have also been worked out in much detail.

Once explosives are loaded from the pier on lighters, the authority of the Interstate Commission comes to an end; the Division of Combustibles of the Fire Department, it was learned yesterday, makes claim of authority only 1,000 feet from shore.

In the transportation of explosives on lighters through the bay there are no regulations in force compared with those that apply at the piers. The jurisdiction is that of the War Department, which designates the place of anchorage of ships taking on explosives as freight, and there is also the requirement that boats in the course of loading and unloading explosives shall bear a red flag and red lights at night.

W. S. Topping, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Explosives, which is maintained by the railroads, said yesterday that Congress up to this time had not provided a suitable law to regulate the transportation of explosives from the line where the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission ends to where they are transferred from lighter to ship.

"This bureau," he said, "has tried, beginning as far back as 1909, to get some action that would safeguard this water transportation, as at present there is no supervision such as should exist over this part of the transit."

Suspects Rules Were Violated.

Mr. Topping said the Communipaw explosion was an illustration of lack of control of movement of explosives by lighterage, and in his opinion the initial explosion on Black Tom Island was on the barge of the Johnson Lighterage Company tied up to the Lehigh Valley pier.

"This is indicated, I think, by the way the whole stringpiece of the pier is turned in and the way four cars are thrown back from the place where the barge was tied," he said. "The barge was tied there without authority and, I was told yesterday by a Lehigh Valley official, against explicit instructions.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission asked us today to make a report on the explosion. We shall continue the investigation, and will report just as soon as we are ready. The commission will send one of its men to work with us."

The principal shipments of explosives from the vicinity of New York, Mr. Topping said, were from the piers on the Black Tom Island and from Pier 19, the Jersey Central terminus to the north. Explosives brought down by the New Haven Railroad were transferred from Westchester to the Harlem River and thence on lighters to ships down the bay. The amount of this was small compared with that handled from New Jersey points. From the New Jersey terminals about 1,000 cars a month had been going out. The regulation was that explosives could not remain on the pier longer than forty-eight hours. The greater part of it, Mr. Topping thought, was moved within twenty-four hours.

Statistics obtained at the Bureau of Statistics in the Custom House showed the preponderance of the ports of New York in shipments to Europe of war ammunition. For the four months ended in June the value of cartridges shipped from this port was $11,860,704; from the whole United States for the same period, $17,758,708; gunpowder, New York, $33,-313,372; United States, $80,602,742; other explosives, New York, $104,945,179; United States, $128,379,917.

In dynamite this port's proportion is relatively smaller, the figures being: New York, $1,512,815; United States, $6,860,799. Mr. Topping said that dynamite was not considered a munition of war, and that South America took a large part of the export of this explosive. Much of it was shipped from Gibbstown, N. J.

For the twelve months ended with June the totals for the Port of New York were: Cartridges, $35,787,378; dynamite, 5,804,182 pounds, value, $1,-116,922; gunpowder, 141,944,151 pounds, value, $14,702,190; explosives $211,-852,440. The place designated by the Federal authority for loading of munitions is in Gravesend Bay, and it was estimated yesterday that thirty ships were waiting to be loaded and that average departures were five a day.

Adamson Warns of Floating Peril.

Regarding munition salvage floating in the bay, Fire Commissioner Adamson issued the following warning yesterday:

"Great damage lies in the possibility of careless handling of explosives that have floated to Manhattan Island and are still being washed up to the shores by the tide. We have received reports of children tampering with metal-lined boxes of stuff that looks like dirty brown spaghetti, but it is really smokeless powder. The Police and Fire Departs are doing their best, in close cooperation, to prevent a series of small accidents following yesterday's explosion, and the co-operation of the public is earnestly solicited. Persons finding along the waterfront packages that they do not understand or know to be dangerous should notify the police or the nearest fire company."

Smokeless powder packages were washed ashore yesterday from the Battery as far up as 108th Street, North River, at some places as high as seven. The boxes were three feet long, one and one-half feet deep, and one and a half feet wide, of wood, with the powder in a metal case inside. At Seventy-second Street and North River some boys tore open a box. There is no danger of an explosion, it was said at the Division of Combustibles, unless the powder was exploded under compression, and the warning was issued, especially, to keep boys from trying to open the packages.

Neither from Manhattan nor from any of the piers of New York are explosives permitted to be loaded from lighters to ships. The city regulations contain the following:

"(1) Such explosives and ammunition may be transported by rail into the Mott Haven Railroad yards and the railroad yards of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companyon Staten Island, provided they are promptly transferred by car floats, barges, or lighters to Government anchorage, to be there loaded on an outgoing vessel."

Mr. Topping said no explosives had been shipped by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company from Staten Island.

FIX ELLIS ISLAND DAMAGE.

Its Extent Is $100,000, According to Engineer Who Plans Repairs.

After making a thorough examination of the damage done by the explosion on Sunday, F. S. Howell, civil engineer in charge of construction at Ellis Island, said yesterday that Congress had been asked to appropriate $100,000 to restore the damaged buildings to their proper condition.

A contract has been made, he said, with the Northeastern Construction Company of 225 Fifth Avenue, to do all the necessary repairs at a charge of 15 per cent. above the cost of labor and material. It will take three months at least, Mr. Howell said, under favorable conditions, before the various damaged buildings can be restored.

"Repairs will be started first on the Hospital for Contagious Diseases on No. 3 Island," said the engineer, "and finished in the executive offices in the main building. In the board room and other offices on the second floor of the main building eight window casings, 30 feet by 25 feet, weighing five tons each, fell in with the force of the concussion, shattering hundreds of small windows.

"The steel roof over the general hospital on No. 2 island caved in several inches and part of it was torn off with the terra cotta covering. The building which suffered most was the Contagious DDiseases Hospital on No. 3 Island. The roof was lifted back and turned down on the rafters, the ends of which were shattered with the weight of the roof when it fell. Concrete girders in the building sagged downward from the force of the explosion. The terra cotta was out of line, the marble slabs on the walls were split and the tiled floors were raised.

"On account of the scarcity of glass at present," Mr. Howell said, "we are having the big windows boarded up and covered with tarred paper. The hall in the main building used today for the examination of the 422 immigrants who arrived Saturday afternoon from Bergen on the Norwegian-America liner Bergensfjord, and those who arrived on Sunday on the American liner New York.

"It is fortunate that the explosion did not reach the Central Railroad yards at Communipaw, about 1,400 feet away, where there were 1,000 cars loaded with ammunition waiting for shipment abroad. I know that to be true because I visited the Central yards four days ago and saw them there."

Mr. Howell said if the shells at Communipaw had exploded it would have been the end of Ellis Island.

Cases, each containing 100 pounds of smokeless powder, were drifting around the shores of Ellis Island facing Black Tom Island yesterday, and boys were wading in shallow water picking up shells which they took back to the Jersey shore and sold as souvenirs for $1 each.

The Government launch Manistee with four police launches were busy all day gathering up the cases of powder, and several junk dealers were out in boats doing the same thing, and expecting to reap a good harvest out of their salvage.

3 BLOWUPS ON BLACK TOM.

W. L. Saunders, Who Built Present Plant There, Tells History.

Black Tom Island has been the scene of at least three other big explosions, according to W. L. Saunders of 4 West Fortieth Street, a member of the Naval Consulting Board, who erected the plant of the National Storage Company. One of the disasters, in a nitroglycerine factory on the island, killed several people.

Before 1870, Black Tom was a barren rock, Mr. Saunders said. Then the Central Railroad of New Jersey became the owner and erected a cribwork around the rock, filling it in with sweepings purchased from the city. Thus, twenty-five acres were gained, and the island was used for storage by the railroad.

Later the nitroglycerine plant was built, the owners spending more than $1,000,000 in developing the factory. Both the first and second explosions occurred shortly after the factory was built. Both of these accidents were serious, but no lives were lost, Mr. Saunders said.

There was scarcely a vestige of a building or anything else left after the third explosion shook the island, he declared. The machinery and parts of the buildings were blown in every direction and several workmen were killed.

"Black Tom lay idle for a few years until the National Storage Company engaged me to build a plant for them," Mr. Saunders continued. "The principal building on the island is that old Centennial Hall from the exposition in Philadelphia, which the company purchased at the close of the exposition.

"In connection with the third explosion a curious thing happened. The nitroglycerine was made in receptacles resembling a stove pipe. Pieces of this pipe were found all over the island. It became there a workman in my employ rigged up a section of pipe to a stove in his house. The first time he started a fire there was an explosion and the man was thrown out of the door. A finger was torn off by a flying piece of pipe and he was rendered unconscious. In view of the fact that the pipe had been exposed to the weather for three years, we thought it remarkable that a trace of the nitroglycerine should remain."

Much trouble was experienced in ridding the island of rats, which overran Black Tom after the explosive factory abandoned the place, Mr. Saunders said. Many people believed for years that the island was "hoodooed," he concluded.

INSURANCE MEN BUSY ESTIMATING LOSSES

Three Conferences Held by Fire and Plate Glass Underwriters.

LEGAL CONFLICTS UNLIKELY

Question Whether Fire or Explosion Wrought Havoc Will Not Be Raised, They Declare.

Insurance men began yesterday to take stock of their losses through the Black Tom Island explosion and fire. It will be a slow task, especially in fixing the actual damage at the scene of the explosion. This is because claims must be received and investigations made, and, this done, the adjusters must work out the final amounts of losses to be paid.

Buried in the wreck of the warehouses on Black Tom Island are the books of the National Docks and Storage Company concerning the shipments that were dstroyed when the explosion occurred. At the office of the company in the Produce Exhange Building it was said there appeared to be only a small chance of ever recovering the records. Officials said there was still no reason to change the original estimates of loss made by Edmund L. MacKenzie, the President. This placed the loss by fire and explosion at between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000, and it included the value of 30,000 tons of sugar, 24,000 bales of tobacco, and other goods in the warehouses.

"Any statement that we might issue at this time would be without value," Mr. MacKenzie explained. "The moment it is possible to get near enough to where the fire started we will begin a thorough investigation. It will probably be two days before this can be done."

The fire loss is well distributed, it is said, and the question whether the entire business will be handled by the New York Board of Underwriters or by separate companies is one that will be taken up at a meeting within a few days. There was a conference of many fire insurance men yesterday, but at the board's office it was said no estimate as to individual losses had been made.

The preliminary report is as to the general loss on Black Tom Island. This shows that Pier 6 has been destroyed and that Pier 5 has been seriously damaged by the explosion. Storehouses from F to E have been destroyed with all their contents, and storehouse E was damaged. Other buildings have suffered a water loss.

Much Smashed Glass Uninsured.

While many plate glass insurance men stool by the first estimate of a million-dollar glass loss, the figures were revised, because the glass destruction covered such a large area that some of it will have to be accounted for outside the New York offices. In the million-dollar estimate is included also the loss of sheet and double-thickness glass that is not insured. It also includes plate glass above the second floor in some buildings, which is not, because of special risk, covered by an insurance policy, and is a loss that falls upon property owners.

An agent explained that glass above the second story of a building is supposed to be immune from breakage from the street and is therefore seldom insured.

The havoc wrought by the explosion was freakish in character, and some places where plate glass on the street level remained unbroken, glass in upper story windows was blown to bits. Ordinary uninsured glass is the kind used for house windows and doors. This class of loss will mount into the thousands of dollars, it is said.

Another reason for revising figures of loss, it was pointed out, is because there will be between 10 and 15 per cent. salvage. Cracked glass can be put up and used again.

Many representatives of the plate glass insurance business met yesterday in the office of Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company 63 William Street. While the meeting was not called on account of the present situation, the question of loss was discussed.

There was considered the question of evading loss payments under the clause in the policies that makes the companies not liable for damage caused by fire. Some of the large concerns declared that no attempt should be made to take advantage of any technicality and that every loss should be promptly acted upon and paid. Others argued stockholders' interests, and in the end a committee was appointed to confer and report back to a meeting held in the Plate Glass Insurance Exchange, 1 Liberty Street in the afternoon.

At that meeting it was decided by the companies not to take advantage of any technicalities, but to pay the insurance in full.

Major A. White, President of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, included in his estimate of a million dollars' worth of glass, Brooklyn, $100,-000; New York, $200,000; Jersey City, $70,000 and Hoboken, $30,000. An estimate of an officer of the United States Casualty Company cut these figures almost in half, but he based his figures on the demands made on his company.

Another who is quoted as upholding the first estimate of a million-dollar glass loss is R. T. Conley, New York Manager of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. He made his estimate after a careful tour of inspection.

Those who go into the open market to replace destroyed glass will have to pay high, for the prices have nearly doubled.

700 Alarms to Protective Company.

The United States Casualty Company will not be called upon to face a great loss, in the opinion of J. J. Dorn, Executive Superintendent here. He said the company had been lucky, and judging from the first claims made the loss would not exceed a few thousand dollars. Other companies did not escape so easily.

In the adjustment of claims by the fire insurance companies there may enter the question as to what measure of damage was caused by fire and what by explosions. It is probable few claims will be contested, however, unless it is plainly apparent that it was explosion and not fire that caused the destruction.

The Holmes Protective Company reported yesterday that windows were shattered as far north in Manhattan as West Ninety-fourth Street. The company was called upon to guard 30 West Ninety-fourth Street, where the windows were broken. The first reports brought day and night managers of the company to the office, and within a few hours 500 of its patrolmen were on duty. The company in the hours following the explosion was called upon to answer 700 alarms, of which 250 proved to be false.

The central office, at 28 East Fifty-ninth Street, recorded eleven private houses where windows were broken, and the office at 48 East Seventy-ninth Street had to guard seventeen houses damaged in the same way.

LIBERTY STATUE STANDS TEST.

Only a Few Bolts Ripped Off—Loss on Island, $100,000.

After the United States Army engineers had surveyed the Statue of Liberty and the buildings on Bedlow's Island yesterday Captain A. T. Clifton, the commandant of the Signal Corps which is stationed there, said the repairs there would cost about $100,000.

It would take about ten days to make the temporary repairs, such as fitting the casings of the windows in the houses and the doors which had been blown off by the explosion, he said, and during that period the public would be excluded from the island.

Captain Clifton went on to say that the buildings were not damaged, with the exception of the western storehouse, a corrugated iron structure, which had been ripped to pieces by the concussion.

The main structure of the Statue of Liberty practically escaped uninjured, as well as the power plant which provides the light. About 100 iron bolts in the inner shell of the statue had been ripped off and the base and outer envelope of the statue had been chipped a little with the shrapnel from the barges at Black Tom Island.

Captain Clifton stated that the officers' houses now had no windows, frames or doors, and were being blocked up with tarred paper until the proper materials could be obtained. Several of the shells found on Bedlow's Island had time fuses in them, the Captain said, and a small amount of smokeless powder, with a quantity of wreckage of all kinds, were washed ashore yesterday.

THE CITY CLEANS UP EXPLOSION'S DEBRIS

Queer Freaks of Air Currents Shown by the Windows Broken Downtown.

THE SKYSCRAPERS SUFFER

Many of the Tall Buildings in Lower Manhattan Got Full Force of the Concussion.

Débris scattered about downtown New York by the big explosions of Sunday morning was pretty well cleaned up when New York began its work yesterday. Canvas and boards covered some broken windows, but glaziers were at work at many places putting in new plate glass, where the explosion had shattered the old.

The throngs pouring into the lower part of the city found, however, much still visible of the mighty force's work to arouse their interest.

The damage showed the vagaries of the air currents and ground shock. In some buildings, facing away from the scene of the explosion, windows were blown out by the blast, while in other structures directly across the street and looking toward Black Tom Island not a single pane of glass was broken.

Buildings near the water front and reaching high above the lower blocks bordering on the river—such as the enormous Whitehall Building at 17 Battery Place, the United States Express Building at 2 Rector Street, and the new Adams Express Building at 61 Broadway—suffered heavily.

The lower floors of these buildings were partly protected by their neighbors, but the higher floors took the full force of the tremendous rush of air driven northward by the explosion. In the United States Express Building, for instance, no fewer than 425 heavy plate glass windows were demolished, nearly all of them on the river side. Nearly 300 windows were broken in the Adams Building, and the roof of the Rector Street elevated station on the Ninth Avenue line was covered with fragments of glass.

Some of the largest single panes of plate glass in the financial district are on the two sides of the new bank building of J. P. Morgan & Co. These windows are lined on the inside by iron grille work to protect men working at desks beneath them. One of these, on the Broad Street frontage and one on Wall Street, was broken, but the others were unharmed.

Cut Glass As If with Diamond.

One big window in a nearby building was not only broken but large pieces picked up afterward showed hundreds of paralleled cracks running half way through the quarter-inch glass, looking as if the cuts had been made by a diamond wheel.

Beaver Street, facing almost directly on the harbor and with the western end exposed through the open area of Battery Park and Bowling Green, took the whole force of the explosion. From Broad Street to Broadway nearly every street front on the north side of the street was broken in.

A new Childs Restaurant Building near the corner of Broadway and Beaver, with the front of its three stories consisting almost entirely of single panes of glass, was open from roof to sidewalk. Another restaurant kept with leaded windows was unscathed, the small panes being reinforced by the latticed divisions.

In the Stock Exchange, the Consolidated Exchange, and the Cotton Exchange windows were broken. J. S. Bache & Co., at 42 Broadway, lost a big plate glass window. Glass was broken in a score or more windows in the Woolworth Building and the Bankers Trust Company building had one large pane shattered, while a smaller building with an almost all-glass front was untouched. Windows were broken in the Municipal Building and in the Post Office Building.

Trinity Church Unhurt.

Although plate glass windows were broken in the vicinity of Trinity Church, the historic old building withstood the shock of explosion. The only damage that could be discovered was the fracture of a small glass in a corner of the altar and reredos, but the strongly built old County Court House did not escape.

There the freakish nature of the explosion was shown. Supt. Michael C. McNally found that several bars used to fasten the iron shutters on the ground floor had been twisted and almost torn from their fastenings. Fifty-one windows in the Court House were broken, these being on all the floors from the first to the fourth. Nine windows were broken in the Hall of Records.

The Bankers Club on the thirty-eighth floor of the Equitable Building suffered more than any other part of the building, in which a total of about fifty windows were broken, most of the damage being confined to that floor. A great $800 window in the building of the International Silver Company in Maiden Lane was undamaged, while a much smaller window alongside of it was broken in. In the Hudson Terminal Building a dozen lights were broken. On the incline leading down to the tunnel on the Cortlandt Street side of the building two panes were broken.

Glass was shattered on the front of the Standard Oil Building, and great pieces of canvas tacked along the street level showed where the explosion had wrought damage. Along Nassau Street about one store window in five suffered damage, and in Cortlandt Street there was the same condition.

At the Aquarium, the Custom House, and the Barge Office the workmen were engaged in repairing the slight damage done by the shock.

Conditions about Borough Hall in Brooklyn were similar to those in the lower end of Manhattan. Boards covered many window openings in the business section, and snapping shades called attention to damage done above the street level. The glass damage in the borough was placed at $100,000.

The Adams Street Police Station reported a loss of $15,000 in plate glass windows in the precinct. It was estimated that in the downtown district alone more than 1,000 plate glass windows were broken.

In the Poplar Street Precinct, which includes the lower end of Fulton Street and the streets under the Bridge, it is estimated that $6,464 damage was done. Hamilton Avenue precinct reported a loss of $15,222.

The explosion shattered a strip of stone coping along the roof of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church at Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place. A piece of the cross on the Sterling Place side was knocked off and a large window on the Park Place side broken.

BETHLEHEM LOSS IN DOUBT.

Data from Railroad Needed to Compute Value of Shells.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, according to an official yesterday, was unable to figure the extent of loss caused by the destruction of munitions shipments in Sunday morning's explosion at Black Tom Island, because reports had not been received from the Lehigh Valley Railroad in regard to the amount of shells sunk or destroyed. The company had several forms of contracts with the Allied Governments regarding liability in the period when munitions are in transit from factory to battlefield, it was said, and this fact worked to retard information about losses.

Under one contract the Bethlehem Company's interest ceases when the shells leave the works, while another provides that delivery must be made alongside the ship before the buyer takes possession.

It is understood that the shells were insured either by local underwriters or abroad. This being the case, a local manufacturer of munitions said, the question of liability would probably rest between the railroad and the insurance concerns. Practically all the Bethlehem's finished shells come to this port over the Lehigh Valley, and the natural assumption yesterday was that all the shells destroyed were turned out at Mr. Schwab's plant.

Other concerns, however, use this road for shipping here munitions destined for England and France, and the bills of lading may show that the products of several companies were scattered by the explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 31.—President E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company today issued this statement:

"At this time it is a little premature to obtain any information as to what materials shipped from our works have been destroyed in the fire on the docks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Jersey City, as to date no authentic information has been received from the railroad officials. Shipments are made from the local plant, and it is safe to say that some of the products of the local company were on or near the piers destroyed."

EXPLODES SHRAPNEL ON SHIP.

Careless Carpenter Causes Panic and May Lose His Life.

The three-masted schooner George W. Elizie, Jr., was picked up adrift off Bedlow's Island Sunday afternoon by Captain Fred Bouchard of the tug Gallagher. She was taken to the foot of Dwight Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, to await repairs in the Robins Dry Dock.

On board her was a consignment of salt and some shrapnel shells.

In the gang of carpenters that started to work on her was John Johnson of 430 Bainbridge Street. He came across a two-pound shrapnel shell, and decided that it would be a good thing to take home as a souvenir. Johnson picked the shell up and unthinkingly tossed it into his tool chest.

It fell on a hammer. The resultant explosion shook the vessel from stem to stern, and the men working about the different parts of the Elizie fled in terror to the deck. Some, believing that the vessel was about to sink, jumped overboard. In a few minutes the men ventured below deck. There they found the carpenter. He was unconscious. His left foot had been almost torn off, and there were eight wounds in his chest and body made by the scattered shrapnel.

Johnson was taken to the Holy Name Hospital, where it was said last night he had a bare chance for life. He is 36 years old and has a family.

LUNCHEON TO INOUYE.

Japan Society Host to Diplomat on His Way Home from London.

Marquis K. Inouye, who recently retired as Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, was the guest of the Japan Society at a luncheon yesterday at the Lawyers Club. High tributes to his achievements and those of Japan were heard by the Marquis with evident pleasure. In turn he expressed the hope that the Japan societies of New York and of London, having for their object the promotion of more friendly relations between Japan and the English-speaking countries, would combine their efforts more closely with greater results.

The Marquis said he was aroused by the terrific explosion in Jersey City early Sunday morning as his ship was coming up the bay, and he thought for a while it was a salute for him or himself. Seriously, however, he said he was greatly shocked by the result of that disaster, and expressed his sympathy for those who had suffered from it.

A Barton Hepburn was toastmaster. Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Charles H. Sherrill spoke, and among the invited guests were: Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey, General James N. Allison, Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society; R. Ichnomiya, Director Yokohama Specie Bank; Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Surgeon Major U. S. N., retired; K. Seko, S. Akamatsu, Japanese Consul General; Walter E. Frew, Willard Straight, Abram I. Elkus, Ambassador to Turkey; John I. Waterbury, Melville E. Stone, Captain Michael McDonald, U. S. N. retired; Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Francis R. Stoussell, George Gray Ward, C. A. Coffin, Mortimer L. Schiff, I. Hamaoka, Director Yokohama Specie Bank; S. Takaki, T. Otsuka, William H. Burr, Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, John S. Sleicher, Howard Mansfield, and Herbert Noble.

GERMAN BABIES HAVE MILK.

Gerard Reports That Only Adults in Germany Feel Shortage.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ambassador Gerard sent to the State Department today a report from Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, an attaché of the Embassy at Berlin, saying no German babies were suffering from the lack of milk, and that the shortage was being felt only by the adults.

Dr. Taylor made a special investigation of this question. He reported that one of the results of the general scarcity of milk had been to prevent its use for producing fats, oils, and chemicals for military purposes.

RAILROAD HEADS TO BE ARRESTED

Continued from Page 1.

arrested Sunday night on a charge of manslaughter because of the explosion, were arraigned yesterday before Judge Sullivan in the Hudson County Court House, and their cases were adjourned for a hearing Friday morning. Bail was fixed at $5,000 each and was furnished.

George R. Dupont of Jersey City gave bail for Mr. Dickman. He denied that he was a relative of any of the members of the du Pont firms which have been shipping ammunition through Jersey City. Former Fire Commissioner John Sheehan, an employe of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, went on Mr. Davidson's bond.

A few moments later Theodore B. Johnson, head of the firm of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company, for whom a warrant had been issued on Sunday night, appeared before Judge Sullivan and surrendered. He, too, was released in $5,000 bail. Johnson owned the barge on which the Lehigh Valley charged that the fire which led to the explosion started. The railroad contended that the barge had no right in the dock and that it had warned Johnson to keep the barges away from the dock.

"The barge had a perfect right in the dock," said Johnson, "for it went there with the knowledge of the Lehigh Valley to complete loading. I can prove that the fire did not start on the barge, but on the piers of the Lehigh. The Lehigh is putting out such statements to shift responsibility. There is nothing to them. I might say that there have been several fires of incendiary origin on the Lehigh piers on Black Tom Island which were never reported to the Jersey City officials because the railroad succeeded in extinguishing them. I will prove that my company was not responsible for the explosion and the fire."

Following the arraignment of Dickman and Davidson, there was a conference, attended by Mayor Fagan of Jersey City, County Prosecutor Hudspeth, Congressmen Eagan and Hamill, Commissioner of Public Safety Hague, and others, after which it was announced that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of E. L. MacKenzie, President of the National Dock and Storage Company. The warrant will probably be served this morning.

Prosecutor Hudspeth said that although a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission had been used by the railroads to protect them in handling explosives, this ruling had been made under a law passed in 1911, and did not contemplate application to the present problem.

"I have evidence of criminal negligence of the worst sort and we will push the cases to the limit," he said. "Because they have had difficulty in getting ships to transport the ammunition, the railroad and transportation companies have allowed it to accumulate so that no one in this section of the country is safe. It was against the law for that dynamite to be on Black Tom, and I am going to find out who is to blame.

"The railroad companies say they had nothing to do with the Johnson barge. It seems that it had been loaded at the Central pier near the Lehigh piers and had been towed to the Lehigh piers on Black Tom about 10 o'clock Saturday night. I am inclined to believe it was taken there to complete loading it.

"It also appears that there were a large number of cars loaded with various kinds of explosives on Black Tom Island. The most startling thing about the whole affair is that it seems there was a fire burning for more than an hour on Black Tom before it was reported to the Fire Department, and it was reported only when it had got beyond the control of the railroad employes. That, in itself, justifies the charge of criminal negligence.

"It would appear that sparks from the burning cars set Barge No. 24 on fire. The Lehigh tug Geneva came around the end of the island and hooked onto the Johnson barge and another barge and started to tow them into the stream. They had just got under way when the second barge exploded. That was the first big explosion. Striking the tug that while the Johnson barge carried the red signals the barge which disappeared in a flash did not carry any signals, we are told. The Johnson barge then drifted across to the Central terminal and banged away like a fortress for four hours. The tug Geneva got away. Then the cars on the dock contiued to burn and other barges were ignited. Finally the fire reached the cars of dynamite, or whatever the stuff was, and then came the second explosion and the resulting fire.

"There are two questions we are considering: First, the jurisdiction of the State, and, second, the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The State cotends that the ordinary storage of explosives for purposes of interstate commerce did not contemplate turning one end of this city into an arsenal. That stuff is being shipped, not for purposes of interstate commerce, but for purposes of war, and it is not right for millions of people to be imperiled for the benefit of foreign warring nations and for the profits of munition dealers. It's a public nuisance of the worst kind, and no body or law or power has a right to imperil millions of lives. The railroads can't get the facilities to ship the explosives, but that gives them no right to store them in Jersey City."

The Prosecutor said he had invited United States District Attorneys Marshall of New York and Lynch of New Jersey to meet him in conference today. He was asked if he had unearthed any evidence of a plot.

"I am not saying anything about that," was the reply.

Congressman Hamill said it was an outrage that Jersey City and vicinity should be subjected to the storage of vast amounts of ammunition within its borders.

"They should be forced to handle the ammunition somewhere else," he said. "They have no right to turn Jersey City into an arsenal. The Federal laws never contemplated such a thing, and if action must be taken by Congress to prevent a repetition of these explosions, I will do all in my power to bring it about."

The Jersey City officials made an inspection of the harbor front about Black Tom Island yesterday, after which Mayor Fagan said:

"It seems to me that things have just come to this: If Jersey City is to be made the dumping ground for the worst kind of explosives and if the welfare of the people of Jersey City is to be disregarded with impunity the sooner the people know it the better. I am for the most searching kind of investigation by the Grand Jury, and a special one will doubtless be called to handle the case."

Commissioner of Safety Hague said he would put a stop to the storage of explosives for ammunition in Jersey City. It was at his instance that Inspector James Connolly of the Bureau of Combustibles swore out the warrants for the arrest of Dickman, Davidson, Johnson, and Mackenzie. The manslaughter charge was based upon the death of Chief Cornelius Leyden of the Lehigh Valley police.

The New Jersey law which the defendants are accused of violating provides:

It shall be unlawful to transport, carry, or convey liquid nitroglycerine, fulminate in bulk, in dry condition, or other like explosives between points in this State, or any vessel or vehicle of any description operated by a common carrier in the transportation of passengers or articles of commerce by land or water.

When the death or bodily injury of any person is caused by the explosion of any article or material named in any of the preceding sections hereof while the same is being placed on any vehicle or vessel to be transported or while the same is being removed from such vessel or vehicle, every person knowingly placing or aiding in or permitting the placing of such article or materials upon any such vessel or vessels to be so transported shall be guilty of high misdemeanor.

Mr. Hudspeth said he had learned just what was the load of the Johnson barge No. 24, which played the part of an active fort for four hours after the explosion. It carried, according to the bills of lading, "3,125 boxes of projectiles for cannon and high explosive ammunition." It was consigned to the International Steel and Ordnance Corporation of 50 Church Street, New York City. The 3,125 boxes of explosives were carried to the Central pier in cars of the Reading, Lackawanna, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Lehigh Valley, and Central Railroad of Georgia. There was no record of the consignees.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad's investigation is being directed by Colonel Beverly W. Dunn, the ordnance expert and inventor of the high explosive known as dunnite. This investigation will not be finished for several days. The Interstate Commerce Commission, as well as the New Jersey and the Jersey City authorities will be informed of the result.

RAILWAY MEN OUT OF TOWN.

Presidents Thomas and Besler at Their Country Homes.

William G. Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Eben B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, who, according to the announcement of Frank Hague, Commissioner of Public Safety of Jersey City, will be arrested as a result of Sunday morning's explosions, are two of the country's best known railroad executives.

Mr. Besler has been President of the Central of New Jersey since May 1, 1914. He lives in Plainfield, N. J., but could not be reached last night.

President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley has been the Lehigh's President for more than fourteen years. His home is in Bethlehem, Penn.

EXPLAIN FEDERAL INQUIRY.

Officials of Commerce Commission Detail Chief Inspector Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today took steps to investigate one phase of the explosion in New York harbor. Under the authority of a Federal law known as the Explosives act the commission detailed its Chief Inspector to make an investigation to establish whether the terms of the act and the commission's regulations had been complied with.

The Explosives act provides for packing and labeling of explosives in transit in interstate commerce. The only function of the commission's investigator will be to ascertain whether the ammunition that exploded at Black T

"New Columbus" is James Hopper's story of how the Villa raid turned a border village into a booming town of tents, restaurants, stores, barber shops, manicure palaces, Turkish baths, a movie theatre and a cabaret. It's in this week's

5c a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Service

THE DESIGNER is a magazine of service to women—an authoritative adviser in matters of home-furnishing, food, dress, child-training.

The Designer

Its three hundred thousand subscribers who welcome the suggestions of its editorial pages are likewise susceptible to the influence of the advertising columns.

Butterick

HEAR BREMEN NEARS AMERICA'S SHORES

Baltimore and Norfolk Stirred by Reports of Her Early Arrival.

WIRELESS GETS THE NEWS

Way Is Cleared for the Departure of Her Sister U-Boat, the Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 31.—Persistent reports that the second German undersea freighter Bremen, now long overdue, would arrive inside the Capes tonight or early tomorrow morning agitated German circles here tonight as well as in Baltimore, where the rumors started. A private wirelesss station not far from here, in a Virginia town, also picked up a report that the Bremen at last was to make her appearance. Those who took the message out of the air were unable to hazard even a guess as to its source.

As far as can be learned, no tug awaits the coming of the second submersible freighter, although the Thomas F. Timmins, especially rigged and equipped, loitered about Hampton Roads for a week or more awaiting the arrival of the Deutschland, which it escorted up the bay to its berth at Baltimore.

It is believed here that if the Bremen does arrive within the next twenty-four hours the Deutschland at once will set out for her home port, Bremen. It is thought that she had not essayed the journey outside the Capes because for some reason it was important that she should get into communication with the Bremen before starting. If such be the case it is expected that as soon as an opportunity to converse in some manner with those on the Bremen has been afforded her the Deutschland will set forth.

There were no special preparations observable in the harbor which would lend corroboration to the rumors of the Bremen's imminent arrival, and those unfriendly to the undersea freighter made no secret of their belief that one more "false alarm" had been raised.

They were stronger than ever in their belief that the Bremen had been captured or sunk, and that the American agents of the Ocean Forwarding Company were in ignorance of her whereabouts.

Way Cleared for the Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—A member of Captain Paul Koenig's crew on the Deutschland started a report today which circulated throughout the city that the Bremen was due inside the three-mile limit before midnight. As the rumor seemed to bear out other information, it received more attention than have most of the reports regarding the big U-boat which for ten days have excited this city. The Bremen, it was said, had been seventeen days at cea.

As evidence that the Deutschland was on the eve of departure, it was also said that the Neckar had ceased to supply food for the Deutschland's crew and that no more provisions were being purchased.

The tug Thomas F. Timmins started its engines at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and, casting a line to the barge George May, towed the scow away, clearing the way for the submarine. The motors of the Deutschland also were started at a high rate of speed.

Paul G. L. Hilken, manager for the Deutschland's owners, today denied that any appeal for protection had been made to the United States.

"Ask protection from the United States for the Deutschland? Ridiculous!" said Mr. Hilken. "No one of the Eastern Forwarding Company has made such a request. Neither has Captain Koenig, nor Captain Hinsch. I don't know where the report originated, but I can say it is perfectly absurd."

"Wasn't an informal request made of the Coast Guard cutter Apache?"

"Not to my knowledge. And I'm very sure there wasn't any. We don't need protection."

There was a report tonight that a member of the Deutschland's crew who wears an Iron Cross, was the man who fired the torpedo which sank the Lusitania. When an effort was made to identify this man, the Eastern Forwarding Company officials took steps to close every possible source of information. It is said this man was personally decorated by Kaiser Wilhelm. There was no confirmation of this.

Another story current here today was that the Bremen in reality never had left her home port.

TO FURNISH NO CONVOY.

Government Unwilling to Extend Special Protection to Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Two days of consideration have not changed the view of the Government that it would be bad policy to furnish a special convoy of warships to the German merchant submarine Deutschland during her progress from Baltimore until she leaves American territorial waters. The decision reached on Saturday on the Deutschland's petition for special protection, was confirmed by officials of the Government today. They indicated that it would be an unwise precedent to furnish special convoys to belligerent merchant vessels within American waters.

Officials made it clear, however, that this Government would take every measure to prevent any violation of neutrality directed against the safety of the Deutschland. The neutrality patrol established at the Virginia Capes last week when the battleship Louisiana reported that a vessel claiming to be a British cruiser had passed inside the Capes, will be maintained while the Deutschland is in American waters.

State Department official indicated today that if the submarine was endangered by a large number of craft attempting to follow her down Chesapeake Bay, a Coast Guard cutter probably would interfere.

It has been understood that the Deutschland's commander fears he will be seriously handicapped in his efforts to escape to sea if he is followed by a fleet of boats carrying correspondents, photographers, and sightseers. Heretofore officials have indicated that this could not be prevented, but Acting Secretary Polk said today that the Treasury Department to that extent would consider supervising the submarine's departure under the same authority that it provides patrols for congested yacht race courses.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels said today that no more warships would be assigned to neutrality duty off the Virginia coast.

WOULD EXCHANGE CIVILIANS

Arrangements Are Planned to Free Prisoners Past 45 Years Old.

BERLIN, July 31, (via London.)—There is a strong possibility that the question of interned civilians will be partly settled soon by a decision to exchange all those more than 45 years old.

It is thought that those between 45 and 50 will be released, contingent upon their unfitness for active service.

SLOCUM BLAMELESS FOR COLUMBUS RAID

Secretary of War Announces No Stigma Rests on Conduct of Post Commander.

INSPECTOR MAKES REPORT

Funston Says Mexican Scout Misled Colonel—Pershing Defends His Subordinate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Colonel H. J. Slocum of the Thirteenth Cavalry has been exonerated by the Secretary of War of blame in connection with Francisco Villa's raid on Columbus, N. M., last March. Colonel Slocum was in command of the American troops at Columbus, and there has been a great deal of unofficial criticism of the apparent circumstance that his forces were surprised by the Villistas. This criticism suggested neglect of duty on the part of Colonel Slocum. All over the country stories have been told of this or that alleged incident on the night of Villa's raid, all tending to show that the American troopers were not on guard and that no precautions had been taken to prevent a surprise attack.

It was made known at the War Department today that the Columbus incident had been investigated by a special Inspector on the staff of Brig. Gen. Pershing. The department made public the indorsements on the Inspector's report by General Pershing, Major Gen. Funston, commanding the troops on the border, and Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the General Staff. A recommendation by the Chief of Staff that Colonel Slocum be advised that no stigma rested upon his conduct, and that he and his command are highly commended, was approved by Secretary Baker.

Following is the official statement of the outcome of the investigation:

"On the 13th of March, 1916, the commanding General Southern Department, was ordered to make an investigation of the circumstances connected with the attack on the camp of the United States troops at Columbus, N. M., (commanded by Colonel H. J. Slocum, Thirteenth Cavalry,) on the night of March 8 and 9, 1916, by Mexican bandits.

"The investigation was made by a special Inspector on the staff of General Pershing, commanding the punitive expedition.

"In forwarding the report of this investigation General Pershing remarked:

"'Colonel Slocum seems to have made every endeavor to obtain accurate information of the whereabouts and intentions of Villa. The information received from the usual Mexican sources was, unfortunately, credited, when, as a matter of course, under the circumstances, it was entirely unreliable. From headquarters, both of the department and the brigade, the information regarding Villa's exact whereabouts and his intentions was not such as to cause any particular alarm in Colonel Slocum's mind, although he did reinforce the troops patrolling the border line.

"'Although a brigand, Villa was not, presumably, an enemy of the United States, nor were Mexico and the United States at war. Although Villa's approach to the border excited the curiosity of our officers along the border, it is not believed that many thought that Villa would have the audacity to attack a regimental garrison of American troops.

"'The very prompt action on the part of the officers and men of the garrison in meeting this sudden attack, the small loss incurred, and the very great loss inflicted upon Villa and his band deserve full consideration in this connection. To my mind, the results present a good reason for complimenting the officer in command instead of subjecting him to technical criticism, which could serve no good purpose.'

"The Commanding General of the Southern Department (General Funston) in forwarding this report quoted his remarks in a former indorsement on the same subject, as follows:

"'In my opinion, General Slocum meets fully the criticisms that have been made of him in connection with the apparent lack of precautions taken to guard the camp and town at Columbus. Especially significant is his statement that he had employed and sent across the line a presumably reliable Mexican who brought him false information to the effect that Villa with his main force had gone toward Guzman, leaving only a few men at Palomas. Another circumstance that deceived him was the persistent report, which I had also seen in the press, to the effect that Villa's march north was for the purpose of seeking refuge in the United States.

"'The matter had not seemed clear to me before reading Colonel Slocum's statement, but it is now my opinion that there was not sufficient grounds for alarm to have made it incumbent on him to increase materially the guards at the camp and town. Some precautions had been taken by strengthening the force at Gibson's Ranch and the patrols sent out from there. When the great distance to be covered by these patrols is taken into consideration, it does not seem strange that Villa's force was able to slip through them in the darkness. Doubtless, during the night he assembled his men immediately south of the line, which our patrols were not allowed to cross, and then, his scouts or spies having reported that the patrol had passed, took his men over.

"'A partial surprise carried out by stealth and treachery in time of peace must not be judged by the same standards as a surprise in time of war. Had open hostilities existed between our force and Villa's, and our scouting parties been able to go anywhere, Villa never would have been able to concentrate his band within a day's march of the border without his actions being known.

"'Further, last November, Villa, smarting under his defeat at Agua Prieta, which he claimed was due to the fact that I told him that if he resumed the attack and any projectiles fell on the American side I would attack him with my entire force, openly threatened on several occasions that he would raid Arizona with his entire force. The fact that he did not, when he had fully 10,000 men with him for such an enterprise, made it naturally seem improbable that he would try a raid with one-tenth that number; and it must be remembered that until he made his raid our information was to the effect that he had only a small personal escort. Colonel Slocum, being at Douglas at the time, heard of Villa's threats and knew of his failure to carry them out.'

"The report of Colonel Slocum, commanding the forces at Columbus, N. M., on the night of the 8th and 9th of March, 1916, was referred to the Inspector General of the Army, who remarked as follows:

"'From the facts before me I am of the opinion that Colonel Slocum followed correct military principles in the disposition of his force, in the orders given to the commanders of the detachments on the boundary line, and in the organization of his interior guard. The fact that he was barred from sending patrols across the border line into Mexico deprived him of the only sure means of discovering the presence of bandits or others with hostile purpose in time to adequately protect his territory from sudden incursions by them.

AMERICANS SLAIN IN A MEXICAN RAID

Continued from Page 1.

in the Mexican bandit band," Lieutenant Telford declared. "They crossed the river during the night, I believe, and proceeded to the ranch house of a Mexican sheep herder named Sanchez, where they hid over night. Roy Bean, a customs line rider, came to Fort Hancock at 4 o'clock this morning and reported the presence of the bandits at the Sanchez house, and asked for a detachment of troops to go back with him.

"Sergeant Lewis Thompson took five men, including a hospital corps man, and proceeded southeast from Fort Hancock toward the ranch house where the Mexicans were in hiding. With him went Robert L. Wood of Fort Hancock, a Customs Service man.

"Bean ordered the aged sheepherder to tell the Mexicans to come out and surrender. A big, bewhiskered Mexican came out of the house with two bandoliers of cartridges around his waist and over his shoulder and proceeded to fire point blank at Sergeant Thompson and Bean, who were standing in front of the 'dobe. The other men had deployed in the willow thicket and mesquite brush while the parley was in progress with the old man. The firing then became general. Wood was the first man to fall on our side. The man who shot him was wounded eight times by our soldiers, and a man who shot Private John Twomey was also killed in his tracks.

Five Dead Mexicans Found.

"Bean then ran to the river, where Carranza fiscales [fiscal guards] were seen, and after finding that they were not members of the same bandit band he had them cross to the American side of the line, and they started shooting as the bandits ran from the house through the corral and toward the river. They are believed to have wounded two of the nine men composing the band, and it is believed that there are two other bodies in the thick brush, making seven that we are almost sure were killed. Five bodies were found. The two who were hit were either killed or fatally wounded, while the two who are thought to have escaped may have been wounded."

The bodies of Inspector Wood and Private Twomey will be sent here for burial. Sergeant Thompson is in the base hospital here with wounds under and over his left arm. The dead Mexicans were buried where they were found.

The bandits are believed to have been the part of a band which has been making raids in the Big Bend, stealing horses from Fort Hancock and firing on troop trains passing through. They call themselves Villistas, but are in reality cattle and horse rustlers, smugglers and bootleggers.

Although Company C, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, under command of Captain Cushing, was at Fabens, only six miles away, the Massachusetts men did not get the coveted chance to participate in a fight against raiders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department this afternoon received from Major Gen. Funston at El Paso a report from Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., as follows:

Fort Hancock, Texas, 8:30 A. M., July 31, Commanding General El Paso District, El Paso, Texas:

Five Mexican bandits resisting arrest killed at 5:30 A. M., one and one-half miles south of Sanchez Ranch. Private John J. Twomey, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, and Robert Wood, Customs Inspector, killed. Sergeant Lewis Thompson, Troop F, Eighth Cavary, wounded. Sending full report by messinger on train leaving here 9:30 A. M.

In view of the statement that the Mexicans were bandits it is believed that this Government will make no new representations to the Carranza Government.

SOCIALISTS TAKE UP PROBLEMS OF WAR

Dutch Leader Outlines Peace Conditions at Opening of Conference at The Hague.

WANTS BELGIUM RESTORED

Believes No Lasting Settlement Can Come Simply from Destruction of Prussian Militarism.

LONDON, July 31.—The opening at The Hague today of the international conference of delegates of the Socialist parties in nine neutral countries was marked by an address by the Dutch leader, Pieter Jelles Toelstra, who laid stress on the disastrous consequences of the war in hampering social progress, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Military successes, the speaker said, hitherto had been on the side of the Central Powers, but it seemed the zenith had been passed and the superiority of the Allies in men and money was definitely coming into play. The vital interests of all Socialists required them to ask whether the time had not arrived for them to resume their liberty of action.

The speaker, adds the dispatch, thought that no durable peace was possible on the basis of the present war map or the definite destruction of "Prussian militarism," but Socialists must see that restoration of the independence of Belgium and Poland and the constitution of a democratic Balkan federation were made essential points of any peace program

The question of Alsace and Lorraine was more difficult, the dispatch quotes the speaker as adding, and he believed the Socialist parties of France and Germany should aim at some such compromise as had been suggested before the war.

Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Minister of State, in a letter explained that he was unable to attend the congress, but said that his neutral comrades would "have the right and duty of speaking as to how they were suffering from the war, as it is to their interest that peace, when it comes, shall be just if it is to be durable.

"Belgian Socialists," concluded the Minister's letter, "cannot believe that the Socialists of neutral countries will remain unmoved by the fact that Belgium has fulfilled her duty while Germany has violated her pledge and destroyed and slandered Belgium. We only ask that our case be examined."

THE HAGUE, July 31.—The Socialist conference met in a small assembly hall. The meeting, although free to the public, was attended only by delegates and some reporters.

The number of countries represented shrunk to six, as the Swiss and Norwegian delegates were unable to obtain passports, the Rumanians were prevented from coming on account of the critical state of affairs in Rumania, and arrangements for the delegates from Luxemburg went wrong owing to the non-delivery of letters.

It was not known until yesterday that the place of Morris Hillquit of New York, International Secretary of the Socialist Party of the United States, had been taken by Algernon Lee of New York. Mr. Lee reached the conference some time after the formal opening, as the boat on which he had crossed from England was held up by fog.

WHITMAN SILENT ON RUMOR.

Governor Whitman declined to comment yesterday on the report that he was preparing to ask President Wilson to recall the New York troops from the border.

According to the story, a New York officer at the border received a letter a few days ago from a man prominent in New York politics which stated positively that the Governor would ask the withdrawal of the troops. No information regarding the withdrawal had been received at the Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building here.

RELIEF BY PENNSYLVANIA.

Railroad Aids Dependents of Employes Now at Border.

Distribution of the funds needed for the relief of the families and dependents of Pennsylvania Railroad employes who have been called into military servie on the Mexican border began early this week.

The first installment of the relief money will cover July. Thereafter payments will be made semi-monthly, as in the case of wages, and in all instances will be placed directly in the hands of the wife, mother, or other beneficiary. This duty will be performed by employes designated by the various Superintendents. The payments will be made out of the fund of $100,000 set aside by the Board of Directors for this purpose.

An individual inquiry made in the case of every one of the more than 800 employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad who are now at the front showed that about 800 under arms have families or other dependents who will require relief during the absence of the employes from their regular work. The needs of all these are being met. In addition, the railroad is paying the dues of every member of the Voluntary Relief Fund who is at the front, thus fully protecting his disablement and death benefits in his absence.

INQUIRY MENACES REPORTERS.

Articles on Treatment of Militiamen Will Be Sifted.

EL PASO, Texas, July 31.—Special correspondents attached to the various militia units in this district were made uneasy today by news that copies of their articles to home papers dealing with treatment of the men have been submitted to the various commanding officers for investigation.

It is learned that by order of the War Department these officers have been instructed to get at the truth of the charges of mismanagement, incompetence and neglect made in these articles. If it is proved that the men have been in any case made to suffer needless hardships the blame will be fixed. But if it can be shown that there was no basis for charges that caused the relatives of the guardsmen great mental anguish, then the guilty writers will shortly see themselves homeward bound.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

on the new subway into Queens is being built up to satisfy the demand for well built, well planned

New Apartments

at minimum rentals. The builders have provided larger rooms, with more light and air than are to be found anywhere else in the city. But reasonable land values at Jackson Heights make possible their rental at much less than the prevailing prices in Manhattan, Bronx or Brooklyn.

Why not inspect these apartments?

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

ON all the Eastern Railroads in 1915, seventy-five per cent. of the train employes earned these wages (lowest, highest, and average of all) as shown by the payrolls—

PASSENGER

	Range	Average
Engineers	$1,641 – 3,224	$1,931
Conductors	1,553 – 3,004	1,831
Firemen	951 – 1,704	1,128
Brakemen	957 – 1,707	1,141

FREIGHT

	Range	Average
Engineers	$1,585 – 2,992	$1,783
Conductors	1,552 – 2,901	1,642
Firemen	933 – 1,762	1,109
Brakemen	862 – 1,521	973

YARD

	Range	Average
Engineers	$1,303 – 2,178	$1,543
Conductors	1,145 – 1,991	1,315
Firemen	752 – 1,633	935
Brakemen	834 – 1,635	1,085

The average yearly wage payments to *all* Eastern train employes (including those who worked only part of the year) as shown by the 1915 payrolls were—

	Passenger	Freight	Yard
Engineers	$1,796	$1,546	$1,384
Conductors	1,724	1,404	1,238
Firemen	1,033	903	844
Brakemen	1,018	858	990



Seventeen
By Booth Tarkington

"The fact that 'Seventeen,' the latest store of smiles from the imagination of Booth Tarkington, is among the six best sellers, is in itself a compliment to the intelligence of the American reading public."
—*Portland (Ore.) Telegram.*

"If the reader wants to forget cults, sociology, uplift, politics, and the war for an evening, let him, or her, procure a copy of 'Seventeen,' and laugh exhaustively for hours on a stretch. . . . The jolliest and one of the best books of the season."—*Los Angeles Examiner.*

Cloth, $1.35 net
Leather, $1.50 net
HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

You Can Have Soft White Hands



Soak the hands on retiring in hot Cuticura Soap suds, dry and rub Cuticura Ointment into the hands. Wear old glove or bandage during night.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

In a Single Night By Using Cuticura

Service for the Country Home Buyer.
Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE.
Grand Central Terminal, N.Y. Elevator on Suburban Ramp
R. E. Farley, President

GIANTS TO-DAY WITH PITTSBURGH, 3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. $1.

HELP THE NEWSDEALERS.

Sunday New York Times should be ordered in advance, as newsdealers limit their supplies to actual orders, unsold copies not being returnable. Order today.—Advt.

"Little Servants in the House"



The Electric Percolator

"Press the button" and delightful coffee is the result—with an electric percolator. This is another "Little Servant" in the home

The best types of electric percolators, from $6.50 up, and other household appliances, are on display at our Show Rooms

For demonstration of their usefulness visit any of our offices or our Bureau of Home Economics, 124 West 42d Street. Attendants always "At Your Service"

On sale also at Department Stores and Electrical Supply Shops

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service

Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600
Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

424 Broadway	Spring 9890	*151 East 86th Street	Lenox 7780
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	*27 East 125th Street	Harlem 4020
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	*362 East 149th Street	Melrose 9900
*124 West 42d Street	Bryant 5262	*Open until midnight	

Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, 174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
Day School, "Dwight Method" Evening School, of Instruction.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
Woolworth Building
233 BROADWAY.
Afternoon Classes 4:15 to 6:15
Evening Classes 7:45 to 9:45
Term Begins Sept. 28. CASE SYSTEM. Tuition Fee One Hundred and Ten Dollars. Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
841 West 75th St. Phone Columbus 8894.
Founded 1906. Open all Summer. Both sexes. Thorough preparation for all examinations. Home or School. Resident tutors if desired. Pupils taught how to study.
Summer Resident Tutoring: Jersey Coast, Long Island, Greenwich, and other localities.
"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

School Information
FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools or *Camps* in the U. S.
Bureau maintained by the schools to help you
AMERICAN SCHOOL'S ASSOCIATION.
1012 Times Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone Bryant 8980.

SPANISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES
Learn quickly with pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry. Fit all Talking Machines. Write for Booklet or call for Demonstration. Easy payments.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

Kelvin School
Summer session for Fall college entrance examinations begins August 7. Highly experienced teachers. Morning session only. Twelfth year. Office hours: 9:30-11:30.
351 W. 70th Street. Telephone, Columbus 3896.

McBURNEY SCHOOL
Prepares for College & for Life.
A new school with distinctive features.
302 West 57th St.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.

Prominent Educator with a year's leave of absence would take four boys to accompany him to his bungalow in Florida for instruction and preparation for college or business; real personal attention at all times; plenty of outdoor life; rates reasonable. Address Z 845 Times Annex.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL of HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 West 79th St.
Cooking, Millinery, Dressmaking, Accounts, also English and French. One or all subjects may be taken. 8th year. Catalog.

Bryant School for Stammering
Methods: Educational, rational, easy. benefits positive. Established 1888. Booklet free. Dr. E. A. Bryant, principal. 36 W. 40th.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business; Shorthand. 123d St. and Lenox Av.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT.
Prof. Prunera. 50 Wall St. & 166 W. 96 St.

DAVID MANNES MUSIC SCHOOL
For catalog address 181 W. 75th St.

U. S. Home Study music lessons. Any instrument 15 cents. Music Department, Gimbel Brothers.

Dalton Swimming School
808 W. 59 St. (Col. Circle.) Booklet "F."
Parisian lady teacher gives lessons; moderate terms; best references. Write H 45 Times.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
College. Twenty-one courses leading to degrees. Board and Tuition $400 per year
Preparatory School. $400 per year.
St. Edward's Hall For younger boys. $250 per year.
Information may be obtained at the
NEW YORK OFFICE
of the University at
505 FIFTH AVENUE.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8415

The Tome School
An Endowed Preparatory School
Offers the best possible preparation for college or technical school. The most beautiful and complete school buildings and grounds in America.
Thomas S. Baker, Ph.D., Port Deposit, Md.

KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL
For Boys. Endorsed by every American University. Individual plan of work. College preparatory course and a good training for business life. Special course in agriculture. Scientific physical care. 29th year opens Sept. 19th. Write for catalog.
Kiskiminetas Springs School, Dept. 28, Saltsburg, Pa.

The Mercersburg Academy
FOR BOYS Mercersburg, Pa.
Send for catalogue to
Wm. Mann Irvine, Ph.D., LL.D., Headmaster, Box 121.

PEDDIE For the all-around education of manly boys. Athletic sports. 60-acre campus. Prepares for college and business life. Lower school for boys from 11 to 14.
ROGER W. SWETLAND, Headmaster, Box Y, Hightstown, N. J.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY
Wilbraham, Mass.—100 miles from New York. Fits boys for college and for life. Five brick buildings. Fine gymnasium and athletic field. Limited enrolment. References required. Rates $600-$700.
Gaylord William Douglass, M. A., Headmaster.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Every facility in modern, well-equipped buildings, recreation and refined surroundings. Mental, moral and physical development. New York representative, Mr. Wm. Anthony, 430 West 118th St., Apt. 74.
A. H. TOMLINSON, Headmaster, Box G, Swarthmore, Pa.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Thorough courses, able teachers, excellent discipline and healthful situation. Preparation for college or business. Write for catalogue. The Principal, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

BLAIR ACADEMY General education and preparation for college or technical school. Certificate privilege. New gymnasium. Catalog. JOHN C. SHARPE, LL.D., Headmaster, Box V, Blairstown, N. J.

ST. PAUL'S—SCHOOL for BOYS
Write for Catalog. WALTER B. MARSH, Headmaster, 181 Stewart Ave., Garden City, L. I.

HANOVER TUTORING SCHOOL
In the Heart of the New Hampshire Hills. Summer session July, August and September. Every candidate in last two years entered college. John W. Leydon, Director, Hanover, N.H.

Successful College Preparation for Boys
Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson Tel. Kingsbridge 123

ALLENTOWN PREPARATORY A boys' school of high standards. Junior Department. Catalog. FRANK T. SIGMAN, A.M., Principal, Allentown, Pa.

NEWTON ACADEMY Semi-military. 55th year. Home school for 40 boys near N. Y. Rate moderate. Catalog. P. S. Wilson, Principal, Box U, Newton, N.J.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WONDERS.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial provides entertainment for all. War pictures, forming a record of the European conflict unequaled by any other publication, 10 cents everywhere; $5 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FIND HOPE FOR CURE IN PARALYSIS SERUM

Two Hospitals Said to Have Had Results from the Blood of Convalescents.

LIMITED SUPPLY AVAILABLE

Deaths Show Increase, but New Cases Reported Are Fewer, Due to Sunday Holiday.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Sunday	Deaths Yester-day	New Cases Sunday	New Cases Yester-day
Brooklyn.	9	20	76	59
Manhattan. . ..	2	9	40	44
Bronx.	..	1	7	8
Queens.	3	5	15	21
Richmond.	..	..	7	..
Totals....	13	35	145	132

Total of cases to date.....3,964
Total of deaths to date..... 841

Reports of new case of infantile paralysis and of deaths in the city made public yesterday by the Department of Health tended further to confirm the official belief that the epidemic was losing strength in Brooklyn and Richmond, and gaining—gradually, but actually—in Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx.

Health Commissioner Emerson will not be surprised if today's reports seem to show a material advance of the disease, because ever since the beginning of the epidemic, Tuesday reports have included cases originating on Saturday and Sunday, and not reported to the Department of Health until Monday.

So successful has th etreatment of poliomyelitis patients wit hserum of the blood of recpvered patients seemed to the surgeons of the Willard aPrker Hospital that the surgeons are now attempting to obtain as much serum as they can with the intention of treating all of the more than 300 patients in the hospital. The serum treatment has also been used to a limited extent in the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn with encouraging results.

None of the officials of either hospital would make a definite appeal yesterday for contributions of blood by persons recovered from poliomyelitis, but it was learned that the surgeons at the Willard Parker Hospital want ten times as much serum as they are able to obtain and would welcome persons recovered from the disease who would be willing to surrender some of their blood. The blood-removal operation, according to the authorities, is simple and entails no pain or bad effect upon the subject.

May Prevent Crippling.

No one has contended for the serum that it was a cure, but the apparent results so far obtained from the use of it have made it the most promising agent known for the treatment of poliomyelitis, in the opinion of those who have used it. Thirty patients at the Willard Parker Hospital, it was learned yesterday, had been inoculated with the serum, and it was upon the improvement in the condition of these that the physicians have based most of their hopes. One of those familiar with the treatment said yesterday:

"The serum seems to be the only thing that offers any promise, and those who have used it have strong hopes of its efficacy. They are beginning to hope not only that it will cure many cases of poliomyelitis, but that, injected into patients not yet paralyzed, it will prevent paralysis."

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, who is in charge of the organization for issuing Federal certificates to children leaving the city for interstate travel, said yesterday that out-of-town communities were continuing to become "more sane" about quarantine regulations.

Dr. Banks said the health officer of New Canaan, Conn., had assured him that there would be less "hysteria" in his district in the future. Towns in Connecticut had been the most "unreasonable" in the matter of quarantine, according to Dr. Banks.

Dr. Banks said yesterday he would discontinue sending notices of the departure of New York children to communities maintaining an absolute quarantine against New York.

Want Five More Physicians.

Dr. Banks said he had asked Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the Public Health Service for five additional assistants in his work here, and that he had placed a surgeon at the St. George Ferry, Staten Island, to issue certificates to persons going through there to points in New Jersey.

Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday gave out vital statistics showing that the death rate in the city from other causes than poliomyelitis continues to be less than that of last year. Considering all ages, the death rate of the city for the first thirty-one weeks of this year was 14.54 per 1,000 inhabitants, against a rate of 14.66 for the corresponding period of last year. In the week ending last Saturday 283 children of less than one year of age died from all causes, and in the corresponding week of last year 344 infants died, making a gain of sixty-one this year.

In the week just passed the deaths the deaths from all causes of children between the ages of one and five—the groups most affected by poliomyelitis—numbered 502 against 484 deaths in the corresponding week of last year.

Theincrease of 108 deaths in group this year was less than the number in the group who died of infantile paralysis, showing that the death rate from other causes must have been less in the week this year than last.

"These figures show," Dr. Emerson said, "that the general health of the city this year is better than last, and that, in fighting the epidemic of poliomyelitis, the department has not neglected the work of saving lives in general."

Ten Scientists Accept Call.

Ten out of the twelve scientists originally invited to meet here on Thursday for conference and observation in relation to the epidemic have accepted their invitations, it was announced by Dr. Emerson yesterday. The other two invited are Dr. John S. Adami of McGill University, Montreal, who is on hospital duty in Europe, and Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who is unable to come. In the place of Dr. Welch, Dr. John Howland, also of Johns Hopkins, has been invited to the conference, and has accepted, so that at present eleven scientists are scheduled to gather here.

Miss Monica Moore, a social worker attached to the Volunteer Hospital, said yesterday that, in her opinion, many ignorant mothers, fearing that germs traveled through their air, were shutting up their children in closed rooms, and that others, distrustful of hospitals, were not summoning aid or reporting cases of the disease in their children. Other social workers reported that they had found instances of both practices.

Representatives of settlement centres and charitable organizations of the lower east side yesterday joined with physicians of the district in forming an organization for co-operation with the Department of Health in fighting the epidemic. The organization will seek to improve hygienic conditions and advise parents concerning proper preventive and sanitary measures.

The Society for the Prevention to Children, it was announced yesterday, was housing children under its care in a building at Second Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, instead of in its own building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, because the heads of the society were not certain that their building was free from infection. No case of infantile paralysis, however, has been discovered among the children in the care of the society.

3,964 Cases to Date.

Although there were 2,042 patients in hospitals in the city yesterday and only 306 vacant beds immediately available, Dr. Emerson was not worried. The discharges, he said, and the acquisition of new beds would prevent a shortage.

The new cases yesterday added to the total number of cases up to that time would make a total of 3,865 cases to date, but the statistical division of the Department of Health admitted another mistake in arithmetic and said that the correct number of cases to date was 3,964. Repetitions of cases in succeeding daily reports, it was said, caused the mistakes.

The Department of Health announced yesterday that it had issued 41,361 certificates to persons leaving the city and had refused the applications of 219.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and deaths in the city were made public by the Department of Health yesterday:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Israel Locker, 32 Lewis St.
Jacob Unger, 716 5th St.
Ruth Justice, 136 Waverley Place.
John Dillon, 415 Fort Washington Av.
Sylvia Lowy, 117 West 142d St.
Cornelius Hopewasser, 236 6th St.
Felicia Lewin, 228 Audubon Av.
Morris Splar, 2,288 2d Av.
Vaghina Georabian, 467 4th Av.
Hyman Sussman, 130 Orchard St.
Sidney Bloom, 139 Monroe St.
Mitchel Horowitz, 46 Fort Washington Av.
Rosa Dorio, 232 West 28th St.
Lillian Podninack, 105 Monroe St.
Jacob Yerslovsky, 113 Henry St.
Yetta Yucelowitz, 22 Rutgers Place.
James Meyers, 660 Water St.
John Dolan, 106 West 87th St.
Edward Sheetz, 985 Columbus Av.
Edward Phillips, 1,123 1st Av.
Abe Rubin, 247 East 78th St.
Beatrice Nester, 614 West 49th St.
James Morrison, 328 East 24th St.
Alice Engle, 101 West 108th St.
Rosalie Lardoro, 119 Christopher St.
Issie Horowitz, 82 Monroe St.
Jessie Capolla, 190 Elizabeth St.
John Melozzo, 283 Elizabeth St.
Estelle Jablow, 480 Central Park West.
Edna Poha, 26 W. 114th St.
Frank Halyton, 532 E. 18th St.
Thomas McMahon, 423 W. 16th St.
Edward Regan, 103 E. 97th St.
Louis Ungarten, 524 Grand St.
Sidney Mack, 88 Lewis St.
Stella Snyder, 175 E. 68th St.
Jaenette Neylon, 102 W. 106th St.
John Potschco, 603 W. 178th St.
Allan Minzer, 610 W. 191st St.
Dorothy Avidan, 837 7th Av.
Lillian Hicks, 219 W. 61st St.
Edward Kurtz, 206 E. 32d St.
Catherine Brandi, 98 Thompson St.
Margaret Cleary, 282 W. 128th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Natalie Krum, 238 E. 89th St.
Beldin Horowitz, 60 W. 78th St.
Vito Larichi, 7 Carmine St.
Nora Walsh, 784 Greenwich St.
Agnes Feeney, 93 Bedford St.
Ruth Wisan, 110 W. 113th St.
William Meyer, 504 Amsterdam Av.
Gertrude Greegan, 243 Madison St.
Violot Desanti, 14 Morton St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Milton Linder, 254 E. 165th St.
Baby Wiesenthal, 1,084 Forest Av.
Lowman Heinskir, 2,106 Clinton Av.
Ruth Hoagland, 215 E. 183d St.
Julia Hoffman, 1,595 Mayflower Av.
Edward Divin, 3,648 Darns Av.
Lina Forst, 202 St. Ann's Av.
Matlin Prager, 1,098 Union Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Esther Violo, 2,423 Arthur Av., (at St. Francis Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Beatrice Klein, 40 Johnson Av.
Vincendina Longo, 679 Lorimer St.
Rose Nezero, 378 Manhatan Av.
Mildred Baff, 396 Marcy Av.
Pauline Spiegel, care of Sokylan, 45 Morrell St.
Silva Lasky, 38 Porter Av.
Baby Sevson, 368 Rodney St.
Annie Geswaldi, 221 Union Av.
Vincent Mole, 253 N. 8th St.
Mamie Dorthy, 134 N. 4th St.
Arthur Bowers, 154 Albany Av.
Rudolph Pumskale, 53 Breinen St.
Elizabeth Boyle, 462 Lexington Av.
Raymond Joseph Pereda, 1,909 Pacific St.
Robert Rosenthal, 2,127 Pacific St.
Robert Jones, 87A Sackman St.
Emma Dohl, 823 St. John's Place.
Baby Fitzgerald, 1,359 St. Mark's Av.
Jacob Klein, 1,841 Sterling Place.
John Gunther, 131 Stockholm St.
Arnold Rinder, 28 Sumner Av.
John Denning, 315 Troy Av.
Carmelo Benandi, 321 Troutman St.
Michael Lomascolo, 40 Nostrand Av.
Virginia Hornes, 994 Myrtle Av.
Daniel Codington, 714 Myrtle Av.
Valentine Selther, 241 Melrose St.
Alfred Ding, 208 McDonough St.
Joseph Pino, 784 Hart St.
Dora Book, 534 Flushing Av.
Manuel Weinberg, 534 Flushing Av.
James David, 813 Gates Av.
Joseph Porzio, 222 Liberty Av.
Irving Weingardt, 59 Liberty Av.
Pearl Chimes, 411 Hillside St.
Sarah Weissott, 209 Watkins St.
Sydney Rosenberg, care Goldfein, 1,485 East New York Av.
Gordon Pierretti, E. 88th St. and Smith Lane.
Gladys Sansota, 1,740 Bath Av.
Esther Thompson, 945 71st St.
Margaret Creighton, 1,665 83d St.
Wilbur Anderson, 324 56th St.
Stephen Hand, 7,206 7th Av.
Ellen Logata, 6,616 14th Av.
Helen Youngstron, 628 E. 48th St.
Bertha Schweiger, 198 Bay 23d St.
Helen Potter, 34 Douglass St.
James Ciliberti, 76 N. Portland Av.
Anthony Monte, 50 Prince St.
Vincent Goodwin, 125 Sands St.
Charles Slattery, 355 Smith St.
Elizabeth Behrens, 94 Hall St.
Fred Bruce, 2,310 Avenue L.
Lawrence De Boer, 2,284 Bedford Av.
Clarence Olsen, 1,356 E. 3d St.
Irving Nicholson, 2,862 E. 34 St.
Francis Madden, 1,121 37th St.
Guido Luciano, 2,773 Harring St.
Louise Vetter, 2,769 Harring St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

John Pitt, 839 Myrtle Av.
Anthony Darnowski, 341 Kingsland Av.
Raffaele Di Bariolomeo, 66 Main St.
John Ryan, 497 Clinton St.
Dolia Forre, 178 High St.
Isadore Reiner, K. A. Hospital.
Torre Tanger, 4,019 8th Av.
Vincenzo Cule, 253 No. 8th St.
Guiseppe Corozzo, 222 Liberty St.
Carmelo Benanti, 321 Troutman St.
Geraldine Scully, 1,682 C. I. Av.
Rosemary Gardner, 130 Clermont Av.
Marion Leonhard, 396 Decatur St.
Anna Tomminello, 17 Hamburg Av.
Teresina Dumanco, 355 Linden St.
Eliz. F. Boyle, 462 Lexington Av.
G. A. Vitone, 270 Humboldt St.
Arnold Rinder, 28 Sumner Av.
Rose Bresner, L. I. College Hospital.
Anna Beissert, 5,513 5th Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Emily Wizks, 68 Wickley Av., Elmhurst.
Mary Niccag, 120 Kingsland Av., Elmhurst.
Francis Cottinger, 117 3d St., Elmhurst.
Syvil Elias, 309 6th Av., L. I. City.
Wm. Woltze, 83 William St., L. I. City.
Robt. Sthwinn, 2184 15th Av., L. I. City.
Margaret Totora, 58 7th St., L. I. City.
James McCarthy, 184 8th St., L. I. City.
Lewis Seeger, 174 Francis Av., Flushing.
Wm. Munda, Old Homestead Landing Rd., Little Neck.
Cath. McBreen, Jamaica Av. and Willow St., R. Hill.
W. Goccorski, 429 Sutphin Rd., Jamaica.
Rose Manzo, Boyd Av. and Shoe and Leather St., Woodhaven.
John Konech, 4,287 Atlantic Av., Woodhaven Jct.
Rita Denner, 43 Shipley Av., Woodhaven.
James McCarthy, 1,230 Cortland Av., Ozone Pk.
Bauer, 1,911 Linden St., Ridgewood.
Paul Sthuern, 2,334 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Florence Eggers, 1,715 Green Av., Ridgewood.
Jas. Kollrisen, 106 Ziegler Av., Maspeth.
Wm. Geaney, 108 Clifton St., Laurel Hill.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Lulu Schoepp, 1,715 Green Av., Ridgewood.
Leroy Parker, 211 So. 19th St., Flushing.
Theodore Kreusling, 587 Woodward Av., Ridgewood.
Mary McCoy, 120 Kingsland Av., Elmhurst.
Caroline Jurgens, Dry aHrbor Road, Middle Village.

The spread of infantile paralysis in new districts in Manhattan continued yesterday according to the above list of addresses:

DISEASE SPREADS IN STATE.

Health Department Hears of 53 More Ill Outside This City.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—Fifty-three cases of infantile paralysis, the largest number since the outbreak of the present epidemic, were reported to the State Department of Health from points outside of the City of New York, in the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Health Department officials said, however, that the figures were not alarming, as many of the cases would have been reported yesterday if the local health officers had known that the department's office was open on Sunday. Three deaths were reported in the same period.

Up to tonight there had been a total of 436 cases and 42 deaths, not including those in the City of New York.

The deaths reported today were at Highlands, West Islip, and Saratoga Springs. The new cases were distributed as follows: Westbury, 4; Poughkeepsie, 3; Hudson, 3; Hempstead, 3; Montgomery, 3; Oyster Bay, 2; New Rochelle, 2; Liberty, 2; Greenport, (Columbia County,) 2; Whitesboro, 2; Floral Park, 2; and Larchmont, Highland, Forest Park, Glen Cove, Rockville Centre, West Islip, Oakdale, West Sayville, Greycourt, Austerlitz, Fallsburgh, Huntington, Brookhaven, Babylon, Laurens, Fishkill, Calverton, White Plains, and Mineola, 1 each.

Dr. L. R. Williams, Deputy Health Commissioner, received a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today in which the former President announced he would co-operate with the department in efforts to open an isolation hospital at Oyster Bay. Dr. Williams and Secretary Nicholl of the department went to New ork today to study the situation on Long Island.

86 NEW CASES IN NEW JERSEY.

New Rochelle Reports 24 Under Treatment—Man of 24 Dies.

Dispatches received last night announced thirty-five new cases of infantile paralysis in New Jersey yesterday, distributed as follows:

Jersey City, 4; West New York, 4; Guttenburg, 3; Union Hill, 3; Orange, 2; East Orange, 3; Northvale, 3, and 1 each in Montclair, Oakland, Irvington, West Orange, Harrison, Kearny, North Bergen, West Hoboken, East Amwell Township, Perth Amboy, Spring Lake, Acquackanoah Township, and Hoboken.

In addition to these cases it was reported from Newark that there were fifty-one new cases there on Sunday and yesterday and four deaths.

It was announced in New Rochelle that there were twenty-four cases of the disease there, and the town Board of Health complained to the State Board that health officers in other communities were shipping persons infected with poliomyelitis to New Rochelle.

Spread of the disease was reported from Suffolk County, Long Island, Babylon being the principal place affected.

There were three deaths from the disease in Philadelphia yesterday, one of them being that of a man 24 years old.

NEW FEDERAL MOVE IN CLOTHING STRIKE

Henry Morgenthau Hears That Inquiry Will Begin in a Short Time.

15,000 PICKETS ON DUTY

35,000 More Clothing Trade Workers May Be Affected by Lockout Today.

An investigation of the garment strike which has paralyzed the clothing industry in this city for more than twelve weeks will soon be started by the Federal Government, according to a letter received here yesterday by Henry Morgenthau from Secretary Redfield of the United States Department of Commerce.

A committee to investigate the strike already has been suggested by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, and their names have been submitted to President Wilson. In his letter to ex-Ambassador Morgenthau, Secretary Redfield said he understood that the personnel of this committee had been approved by the President. Mr. Morgenthau explained that the letter was in answer to one he wrote the Secretary of Commerce last week, urging the necessity for a Federal inquiry into the garment strike.

More than 15,000 strikers were sent out on picket duty yesterday at the clothing shops throughout the city, according to an estimate made by officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 32 Union Square. The strikers took up their places quietly, and at the end of the day there had been no arrests or reports of disorder. At the union headquarters it was said that its President, Benjamin Schlesinger, and counsel, Morris Hillquit, would go to the City Hall this morning to confer with the Mayor.

The garment trade is threatened with another lockout today that may involve 35,000 workers, according to members of the United Coal Contractors' Association, 134 Delancey Street, who asserted that they were ready to close 438 shops affiliated with their organization, unless their demands were met by the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters at 752 Broadway.

The demands which have been made by these contractors include a 10 per cent. increase in prices, the furnishing of silk and thread without charge, the registration of all contractors, insurance of one-half a cent on the dollar by the manufacturers, and payment for work three days after it is delivered. The manufacturers were notified that they had until today to grant these demands, but when their offices were closed yesterday the contractors had received no notification of such concessions from them.

Claims that hundreds of the garment strikers went back to work yesterday were made at the headquarters of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, 220 Fifth Avenue, but these were denied by the representatives of the union.

HERE TO COUNT STRIKE VOTE

Chairmen of Railway Workers' Adjustment Committees Arrive.

Preparations for counting the vote on a general strike of 400,000 workers, affecting 225 railroads in all parts of the United States, were begun yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel. The vanguard of 600 Chairmen of the General Adjustment Committees of the four brotherhoods of railway workers voting on the strike arrived throughout the day, and all the Chairmen were expected to be in the city before Thursday.

The counting of votes will be completed by Aug. 7, according to Timothy Shea, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who was in charge of the entries of the Adjustment Committee yesterday.

The votes will be counted under the supervision of A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors; W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. H. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

INTERBOROUGH PAYS RENTS

Nearly Half a Million Turned Over to City's Finance Department.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, through its Treasurer, John H. Campbell, paid to the Finance Department yesterday $477,907 for rentals and liabilities for the company. The payment was made for the following three accounts: Rents from April 1 to July 1, 1916, under lease by the city of the rapid transit railroad constructed under contract between John B. McDonald and the city, dated Feb. 21, 1900, $402,705.06.

For rent from April 1 to July 1, 1916, under lease by the city of the rapid transit railroad constructed under contract between the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and the city, dated July 21, 1902, $54,170.45.

For amount of liability of the Manhattan Railway Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1916, $11,032.

CHORISTER PLEADS GUILTY.

McCann Admits Forgery of Express Money Orders.

William E. McCann, 27 years old, of 33 Beekman Place, the chorister in the Church of St. Bartholomew, who was arrested on a charge of forgery Sunday by detectives of the First Branch Bureau as he was leaving church, pleaded guilty before Magistrate Corrigan in Yorkville Court yesterday, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial. The complainant against the choir singer is Clarence S. Lambert, an inspector for the American Express Company, who charged specifically that McCann forged in the store of Brooks Brothers, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, an express money order for $50.

McCann formerly was in the employ of the express company. Detectives Healy and Kirk made the arrest.

15 GIRLS CROSS SEA TO WED

All of Them Scotch—Mother with 12 Children on Liner.

The Anchor liner Cameronia arrived yesterday from Glasgow, by way of Liverpool, bringing fifteen young Scotch women who were met at the pier by their fiances who also hailed from the land of the thistle and the bagpipes.

The interest of the 175 cabin passengers was centred upon Mrs. Dora Margowski, who was accompanied by her twelve children—Benjamin, Annie, Leah, Sarah, Esther, Reseda, Taub, Rose, Leopold, Miriam, David, and the baby, all of them looking healthy and happy. Their ages ranged from fifteen years to six months.

After questioning Mrs. Margowski, the Immigration Inspector sent her to Ellis Island with her family for further examination.

$43,000,000 SECURITIES HERE

Arrive on Rochambeau as Credit for French War Purchases.

The French liner Rochambeau arrived last night from Bordeaux with $43,000,000 in securities to be substituted as a basis for credit to purchase war munitions for the French Government. This is said to be the largest batch of securities ever sent on one vessel across the Atlantic.

The British Government has been sending over large quantities of securities on the White Star, Cunard, and American liners during the past two months, varying in value from $15,000,000 to $35,000,000, which have been consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. and other New York banks.

TO TAX HONE ESTATE HERE.

New Jersey National Committeeman Left More Than $1,000,000.

Surrogate Cohalan handed down a decision yesterday holding that the estate of John Hone, at one time Vice President and member of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange and a brother-in-law of John L. Cadwalader, the lawyer, was taxable in New York, although Mr. Hone always maintained a voting residence in New Jersey and was a member of the Democratic National Committee from that State. The Surrogate's ruling was based on the fact that Mr. Hone lived at 5 Gramercy Park.

Mr. Hone left an estate of more than $1,000,000.

Favor $540,000 Flood Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A bill to appropriate $450,000 for the relief of flood sufferers in the South was ordered favorably reported today by the House Committee on Military Affairs. The fund is to be expended under direction of the War Department and may be spent in supplying tents, food, medical supplies, and clothing for the flood victims in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

SUIT OVER 11-INCH STRIP.

University Names More Than 100 Defendants in Land Action.

More than 100 defendants were named yesterday in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Columbia University to sell in partition proceedings a strip of land eleven inches wide, running westerly from Morningside Avenue 100 feet and eleven inches north of 116th Street. The university owns a two-thirds interest in the strip, through a conveyance by Katherine Drexel, Lucy Drexel Dahlgren and Mrs. Harry Lehr, and the other third is owned by the estate of Leonardo Suarez, who died in 1874.

The university owns all the land surrounding the property and intends to buy the interest of the Suarez estate.

To Discuss Paper Scarcity Today.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Representatives of the National Editorial Association and newspaper publishers from various parts of the country conferred here today preparatory to their hearing tomorrow before the Federal Trade Commission regarding the scarcity and high price of news print paper. Only newspaper publishers will be heard tomorrow. The manufacturers will be heard later.

TO-DAY
our clients are receiving
$455,000
Mortgage interest paid the day when it is due.
If a SURE income is wanted buy our
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will Close Out—To-day, in Their
AUGUST RIDDANCE
the Following Small Groups of Summer Styles

(Selections are limited—early choosing is advisable; remaining garments are rearranged practically every day, into new groups, for prompt disposal).

SILK SUITS—*Formerly to $95*—at $28, $35 to $65
Handsome demi-costume styles for calling, or wear at Summer Hotels; also smart silk-jersey and Shantung suits for Beach, Boardwalk and Country wear.

CLEARANCE OF CLOTH SUITS—Formerly to $95—at $15, $25, $38

SUMMER FROCKS—*to $65*—at $18, $22, $28
For Country—Afternoon and Dance wear.

ARTERNOON GOWNS—*to $125*—at $45 and $38
Of Georgette crepe, printed chiffon, taffeta, foulard, etc.

HANDSOME WRAPS—*to $150*—at $45 and $75
Afternoon and Evening styles, of rich silks and satins; handsomely lined; many with touches of fur or marabou.

UTLITY COATS—*to $75*—at $18 and $35
A clearance of various lines; only one or two of a kind.

Summer Hats—*to $35*—at $10
Street—semi-dress and Garden effects.
CLEARANCE OF TAILORED & SPORTS HATS—$5

AT HALF AND LESS—Parasols—Bags—Purses—Novelties—Bathing Costumes—Riding Habits—Walking Sticks, etc.

Semi-Annual
Reduction Sale
Ladies' Street Slippers.....$5.00
Combination effects—plain blacks.
Ladies' Satin Slippers.....$4.00
Unaccepted orders—odd shades.
Ladies' Oxfords (black—tan).....$5.00
J. & J. SLATER
415 Fifth Avenue

Nicole de Paris

has the honor to announce a remarkable importation of the newest French hats just received from Paris, and will be happy to show you these fascinating Autumn Models.
49 West 37th St., New York
Telephone, Greeley 4974

The Women's Roosevelt League for Hughes
invites the members of suffrage, anti-suffrage, defense and other women organizations interested in public affairs to attend a reception in honor of
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES
at
HOTEL ASTOR, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1
at four o'clock.
Mr. Hughes will speak briefly on the issues of interest to women in the campaign.
Mr. Hughes will speak promptly at 4:15.
Tea Will Be Served.



The Haunting Charm of Hawaiian Music

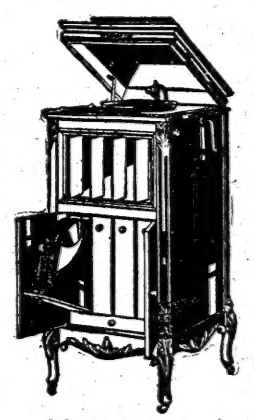
HAWAIIAN music has a fascination that *grows*. Listen to the strange, sobbing plaintiveness of voices, the all-but-human notes of the Hawaiian guitar and the rhythmic throbbing of the *ukalele* in these Columbia Records, and you will feel the weird enchantment of night in the South Sea Islands:

A1904 10 inch 75c. — MELEANA. David Kaili and Chorus. (in Hawaiian) / CONSTANCY. Palie K. Lua. Ukalele solo.
A1967 10 inch 75c. — MAUNAKEA. Henry N. Clark, Tenor, and Octette. / KAALA. Robert Kaawa, Baritone, and Octette.
A1935 10 inch 75c. — ON THE BEACH AT WAIKIKE. Helen Louise and Frank Ferera. Ukalele Duet. / HAPA HAOLE HULA GIRL. Helen Louise and Frank Ferera. Ukalele Duet.

The perfect reproduction of Hawaiian music, with all its strange fascination, is proof of the power and *truth* of Columbia recordings.

Test this in *any* form of music—Columbia Records will *prove* it. There is a Columbia dealer near you—let him produce the proof *today*.

New Columbia records on sale the 20th of every month.
Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.


Columbia Grafonola Price $150

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC
RECORDS
FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.
Gotham Shops, Inc., 49 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Greater New York Phono. Co., 810 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Corf Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & Bdway.)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Stores, Grand Central Sta. 34th St. and Bdway.
43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lasarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Av.
Christman Sons, 758 6th Ave.
ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 561 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cook, 556 W. 181st St.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig, Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3d Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co. 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & 3d Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Southern Boulevard
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1387 St. Nicholas Ave.
BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 591 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
M. B. Evans, 789 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway

BROOKLYN (cont.):
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Brody, 349 Knickerbocker Ave.
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 Broadway
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave—
234 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldamid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
G. & R. Furniture Co., 5413 Fifth Ave.
Neapolitan Phonograph Co., 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.
JERSEY CITY.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co. 492 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Burtelay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square

SENATE DEBATES JUDGES IN POLITICS

Walsh Deplores Republican Invasion of the Supreme Court for a Party Nominee.

SEES PERIL IN PRECEDENT

Townsend, Answering Him, Says Hughes Accepted Because He Believed Emergency Existed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Senate had a spirited political debate today as a counter distraction to the Hughes notification ceremonies in New York. Senator Walsh (Democrat) of Montana took the lead on the Democratic side. Senator Townsend (Republican) of Michigan replied to him. Some interludes occurred which were hugely enjoyed.

Senator Stone made one of the speeches. In the middle of it he shook his fist at the Republicans and shouted: "Oh, I would like to go over there and shake my fist under your noses. But I won't do that," he added, as the Republicans laughed, and several voices were heard daring him to be as good as his word. Then the Missouri Senator smiled and mockingly threw a kiss to Senator Borah, who, in turn, threw a kiss to the Missourian.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota undertook to add to the gayety of the occasion by interjecting the admonition to Senator Stone to "lay on, Macduff," and the Missouri Senator caught the quotation and cried back: "And damn'd be him that first cries, 'Hold, enough.'"

The debate began when, after a speech on the Thomas Constitutional amendment to make Federal Judges ineligible to any elective office, Senator Walsh said that ex-Justice Hughes was nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans "to save, his party, not to save the country," and charged that no more deadly blow ever had been aimed at the Federal judicial system.

Senator Walsh said that it was appropriate to defer action on the proposed amendment until a calmer time, and that the election in November would serve as a referendum on the principle involved. If Mr. Hughes were defeated, he said, no political party would likely have the hardihood again to name as its candidate for President a member of the Supreme Court; while if he were elected the Republican Party could not atultify itself by submitting or consenting to the amendment.

The Senator referred to Justice Hughes's declination to be a candidate for President in 1912 and to his interview at that time on the subject, made public by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

"Judging by the past," he continued, "there must be general acquiescence in the view of Justice Hughes that 'no man is as necessary to his country's well-being as is the unstained integrity of the courts.'"

Senator Walsh said that it was only just to assume that Justice Hughes's nomination came to him unsought, and "that he had no hand in the well-ordered pre-convention campaign that was conducted in his behalf," but that "his success in the election would excite hopes in the breasts of men less rigidly scrupulous, and it would, as a practical matter, be impossible to differentiate between the man who had remained discreetly but expectantly silent and the man who had actively connived at efforts to secure his nomination."

Senator Townsend, in replying said: "It is a compliment to Mr. Hughes that no one has raised any other issue against him. He has never pandered to classes or to public sentiment, but has adhered to his duty as he saw it. The public career of Mr. Hughes stands alone in American history. He was chosen to lead his party against the opposition of the so-called politicians, and his first act after receiving the nomination was to resign from the Supreme Court bench. He accepted because he believed the people called him and because he believed a national emergency existed. Such an emergency does exist and has existed for two years and a half.

"Our President has been entirely vacillating in his conduct. No one ever knows how he is going to meet a problem. We are at peace in spite of the President and not because of him. If we had a President who meant what he said and spoke in the true spirit of Americanism we would not have been so close to the European war.

"We have interfered in Mexico, and because of that we are in our present deplorable plight today. The President has not kept us out of war with Mexico."

McCORMICK NAMES AIDS.

Senator Walsh Selected to Take Charge of Chicago Office.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Vance C. McCormick, Democratic National Committee Chairman, conferred with President Wilson today on final selections for the Democratic Campaign Committee and details of the work to be done in various States. Mr. McCormick also talked with several Senators, representatives, and Cabinet members.

Mr. McCormick later announced that Senator Walsh of Montana would be in charge of the Democratic Headquarters at Chicago, and said that he and the Senator expected to go there later in this week to organize the work and get in touch with the middle western situation. He said it was not true that Roger Sullivan, the Democratic National Committeeman from Illinois, had objected to the selection of Senator Walsh.

The Campaign Committee will not be announced for several days.

Elaborate plans for appealing to the women voters of the west in behalf of the Democratic ticket are being made, according to Mr. McCormick. Within a few days, he said, a woman's bureau will be organized in the New York headquarters.

Mr. McCormick said that Daniel C. Roper, who resigned last week as First Assistant Postmaster General, would have charge of New York headquarters. Mr. Roper went to New York today.

DEMOCRATS MEET EARLIER.

Date for State Conference Set Ahead from Friday.

After a meeting of Democratic leaders yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the State Committee, Chairman Edwin S. Harris sent out hurried calls to members of the committee and to Democratic County Chairmen throughout the State to meet at the Hotel Knickerbocker in this city tomorrow instead of Friday, the date originally fixed for a Democratic conference.

The meeting is to determine whether there shall be an unofficial Democratic State Convention this Fall to draft a State platform and recommend candidates for State offices. Candidates for nominations must file their petitions the week of Aug. 15-Aug. 22.

Full Text of Mr. Hughes's Speech of Acceptance

The full text of Charles E. Hughes's speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Presidency at Carnegie Hall last night follows:

Senator Harding, Members of the Notification Committee, and Fellow-Citizens:

This occasion is more than a mere ceremony of notification. We are not here to indulge in formal expressions. We come to state in a plain and direct manner our faith, our purpose, and our pledge. This representative gathering is a happy augury. It means the strength of reunion. It means that the party of Lincoln is restored, alert, effective. It means the unity of a common perception of paramount national needs. It means that we are neither deceived nor benumbed by abnormal conditions.

We know that we are in a critical period, perhaps more critical than any period since the civil war. We need a dominant sense of national unity; the exercise of our best constructive powers; the vigor and resourcefulness of a quickened America. We desire that the Republican Party as a great liberal party shall be the agency of national achievement, the organ of the effective expression of dominant Americanism. What do I mean by that?

The Expression of Americanism.

I mean America conscious of power, awake to obligation, erect in self-respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of peace, instinct with the spirit of human brotherhood, safeguarding both individual opportunity and the public interest, maintaining a well-ordered constitutional system adapted to local self-government without the sacrifice of essential national authority, appreciating the necessity of stability, expert knowledge, and thorough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and progress; a country loved by its citizens with a patriotic fervor permitting no divided allegiance and no rivals in their affections; American America first and America efficient. It is in this spirit that I address you now.

Our foreign relations have assumed grave importance in the last three years. The conduct of diplomatic intercourse is in the keeping of the Executive. It rests chiefly with him whether we shall show competence or incompetence; whether the national honor shall be maintained; whether our prestige and influence shall be lowered or advanced. What is the record of the Administration? The first duty of the Executive was to command the respect of the world by the personnel of our State Department and our representation abroad. No party exigency could excuse the non-performance of this obvious obligation. Still, after making every allowance for certain commendable appointments, it is apparent that this obligation was not performed.

Weakness and Inexpertness.

At the very beginning of the present Administration, where in the direction of diplomatic intercourse there should have been conspicuous strength and expertness we had weakness and inexpertness. Instead of assuring respect, we invited distrust of our competence and speculation as to our capacity for firmness and decision, thus entailing many difficulties which otherwise easily could have been escaped. Then, in numerous instances, notably in Latin America, where such a course was particularly reprehensible, and where we desire to encourage the most friendly relations, men of long diplomatic experience whose knowledge and training were of especial value to the country were retired from the service apparently for no other reason than to meet partisan demands in the appointment of inexperienced persons.

Where, as in Santo Domingo, we had assumed an important special trust in the interest of its people, that trust was shockingly betrayed in order to satisfy "deserving Democrats." The record showing the Administration's disregard of its responsibilities with respect to our representation in diplomacy is an open book, and the specifications may easily be had. It is a record revealing professions belied. It is a dismal record to those believing in Americanism. Take, for example, the withdrawal of Ambassador Herrick from France. There he stood, in the midst of alarms, the very embodiment of courage, of poise, of executive capacity, universally trusted and beloved. No diplomat ever won more completely the affections of a foreign people and there was the better fortune for this country than to have at the capital of any one of the belligerent nations a representative thus esteemed.

What Removing Herrick Meant.

Yet the Administration permitted itself to supersede him. The point is not that the man was Ambassador Herrick, or that the nation was France, but that we invited the attention of the world to the inexcusable yielding of national interest to partisan expediency. It was a lamentable sacrifice of international repute. If we would have the esteem of foreign nations we must deserve it. We must show our regard for special knowledge and experience. I propose that we shall make the agencies of our diplomatic intercourse in every nation worthy of the American name.

The dealings of the Administration with Mexico constitute a confused chapter of blunders. We have not helped Mexico. She lies prostrate, impoverished, famine-stricken, overwhelmed with the woes and outrages of internecine strife, the helpless victim of a condition of anarchy which the course of the Administration only served to promote. For ourselves, we have witnessed the murder of our citizens and the destruction of their property. We have made enemies, not friends. Instead of commanding respect and deserving good-will by sincerity, firmness, and consistency, we provoked misapprehension and deep resentment.

In the light of the conduct of the Administration no one could understand its professions. Decrying interference, we interfered most exasperatingly. We have not even kept out of actual conflict, and the soil of Mexico is stained with the blood of our soldiers. We have resorted to physical invasion, only to retire without gaining the professed object. It is a record which cannot be examined without a profound sense of humiliation.

The Case of Huerta.

When the Administration came into power, Huerta was exercising authority as Provisional President of Mexico. He was certainly in fact the head of the Government of Mexico. Whether or not he should be recognized was a question to be determined in the exercise of a sound discretion, but according to correct principles. The President was entitled to be assured that there was at least a de facto Government; that international obligations would be performed; that the lives and property of American citizens would have proper protection. To attempt, however, to control the domestic concerns of Mexico was simply intervention, not less so because disclaimed.

The height of folly was to have a vacillating and ineffective intervention, which could only evoke bitterness and contempt, which would fail to pacify the country and to assure peace and prosperity under a stable government. If crimes were committed, we do not palliate them. We make no defense of Huerta. But the Administration had nothing to do with the moral character of Huerta, if in fact he represented the Government of Mexico. We shall never worthily prosecute our unselfish aims or serve humanity by wrongheadedness. So far as the character of Huerta is concerned, the hollowness of the pretensions on this score is revealed by the Administration's subsequent patronage of Villa, (whose qualifications as an assassin are indisputable,) whom apparently the Administration was ready to recognize had he achieved his end and fulfilled what then seemed to be its hope.

John Lind's Mission.

The question is not as to the non-recognition of Huerta. The Administration did not content itself with refusing to recognize Huerta, who was recognized by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Spain, and Japan. The Administration undertook to destroy Huerta, to control Mexican politics, even to deny Huerta the right to be a candidate for the office of President at the election the Administration demanded. With what bewilderment must the Mexicans have regarded our assertion of their right to manage their own affairs! In the Summer of 1913, John Lind was dispatched to the City of Mexico as the President's "personal spokesman and representative" to the unrecognized Huerta, in order to demand that the latter eliminate himself. It was an unjustifiable mission, most offensive to a sensitive people. John Lind lingered irritatingly. The Administration continued to direct its efforts to the destruction of the only Government Mexico had.

In the Spring of 1914 occurred the capture of Vera Cruz. Men from one of our ships had been arrested at Tampico and had been discharged with an apology. But our Admiral demanded a salute, which was refused. Thereupon the President went to Congress, asking authority to use the armed forces of the United States. Without waiting for the passage of the resolution, Vera Cruz was seized. It appeared that a shipload of ammunition for Huerta was about to enter that port. There was a natural opposition to this invasion, and a battle occurred in which nineteen Americans and over a hundred Mexicans were killed. This, of course, was war. Our dead soldiers were praised for dying like heroes in a war of service. Later we retired from Vera Cruz, giving up this noble warfare.

Did Not Get the Salute.

We had not obtained the salute which was demanded. We had not obtained reparation for affronts. The ship with ammunition which could not land at Vera Cruz had soon landed at another port, and its cargo was delivered to Huerta without interference. Recently the naked truth was admitted by a spiritual adviser of the Administration, who is now informed that we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag. We are told that we went there "to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go." That is, we seized Vera Cruz to depose Huerta. The question of the salute was a mere pretext.

Meanwhile the Administration utterly failed to perform its obvious duty to secure protection to the lives and property of our citizens. It is most unworthy to blame those who have investments in Mexico in order to escape a condemnation for the non-performance of this duty. There can be no such escape for we have no debate, and there can be no debate, as to the existence of this duty on the part of our Government. Let me quote the words of the Democratic platform of 1912:

> The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders, and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing in or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property.

The bitter hatred aroused by the course of the Administration multiplied outrages, while our failure to afford protection to our citizens evoked the scorn and contempt of Mexicans. Consider the ignominious incident at Tampico in connection with the capture of Vera Cruz. In the midst of the greatest danger to the hundreds of Americans congregated at Tampico our ships which were in the harbor were withdrawn and our citizens were saved only by the intervention of German officers and were taken away by British and German ships. The official excuse of the Secretary of the Navy is an extraordinary commentary.

Naval Commander's Dilemma.

Our ships, it seems, had been ordered to Vera Cruz; but, as it appeared that they were not needed, the order was rescinded. Then, we are told, our Admiral was faced with this remarkable dilemma. If he attempted to go up the river at Tampico and take our citizens on board, the word of "aggressive action," as the Secretary called it, "would have spread to the surrounding country" and it was "almost certain that reprisals on American citizens would have followed and lives would have been lost." We had incensed the Mexicans that we could not rescue our own citizens at Tampico, save at the risk of the murder of others. We must take Vera Cruz to get Huerta out of office and trust to other nations to get our own citizens out of peril. What a travesty of international policy!

Destroying the government of Huerta, we left Mexico to the ravages of revolution. I shall not attempt to narrate the sickening story of the barbarities committed, of the carnival of murder and lust. We were then told that Mexico was entitled to spill as much blood as she pleased to settle her affairs. The Administration vacillated with respect to the embargo on the export of arms and munitions to Mexico. Under the resolution of 1912, President Taft had laid such an embargo. In August, 1913, President Wilson stated that he deemed it his duty to see that neither side to the struggle in Mexico should receive any assistance from this side of the border, and that the export of all arms and munitions to Mexico would be forbidden.

But in February, 1914, the embargo was lifted. In April, 1914, the embargo was restored. In May, 1914, it was explained that the embargo did not apply to American shipments through Mexican ports, and ammunition for Carranza was subsequently landed at Tampico. In September, 1914, the embargo was lifted on exports across the border; thereupon military supplies reached both Villa and Carranza. In October, 1915, an embargo was declared on all exports of arms except to the adherents of Carranza. There was an utter absence of consistent policy.

Carranza's Recognition.

For a time we bestowed friendship on Villa. Ultimately we recognized Carranza, not on the ground that he had a constitutional Government, but that it was a de facto Government. The complete failure to secure protection to American citizens is shown conclusively in the note of the Secretary of State of June 20, 1916, in which he thus described the conditions that have obtained during the last three years:

> For three years the Mexican Republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice. * * * It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed.

The Santa Ysabel massacre, the raid at Columbus, the bloodshed at Carrizal, are fresh in your minds. After the Columbus raid we started a "punitive expedition." We sent a thin line of troops hundreds of miles into Mexico, between two lines of railway neither of which we were allowed to use and which we did not feel at liberty to seize. We were refused permission to enter the towns. Though thus restricted, the enterprise was still regarded by the Mexicans as a menace. Our troops faced hostile forces and it is not remarkable that our men fell at Carrizal. What other result could be expected?

The Purpose Unaccomplished.

We were virtually ordered to withdraw, and without accomplishing our purpose we have been withdrawing and we are now endeavoring to safeguard our own territory. The entire National Guard has been ordered out, and many thousands of our citizens have been taken from their peaceful employment and hurried to the Mexican border. The Administration was to seize and punish Villa for his outrage on our soil. It has not punished any one; we went in only to retire. Future movements are apparently to be determined by a joint commission.

The nation has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any part of her territory. We wish her to have peace, stability, and prosperity. We should be ready to aid her in binding up her wounds, in relieving her from starvation and distress, and in giving her in every practicable way the benefits of our disinterested friendship. The conduct of this Administration has created difficulties which we shall have to surmount. We shall have to overcome the antipathy needlessly created by that conduct and to develop genuine respect and confidence. We shall have to adopt a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency through which alone we can promote an enduring friendship.

Demands Protection of Citizens.

We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations. Much will be gained if Mexico is convinced that we contemplate no meddlesome interference with what does not concern us, but that we propose to insist in a firm and candid manner upon the performance of international obligations. To a stable Government, appropriately discharging its international duties, we shall give ungrudging support. A short period of firm, consistent, and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation.

In this land of composite population, drawing its strength from every race, the national security demands that there shall be no paltering with American rights. The greater the danger of divisive influences, the greater is the necessity for the unifying force of a just, strong, and patriotic position. We countenance no covert policies, no intrigues, no secret schemes. We are unreservedly, devotedly, wholeheartedly for the United States. That is the rallying point for all Americans. That is my position. I stand for the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea.

We have had a clear and definite mission as a great neutral nation. It was for us to maintain the integrity of international law; to vindicate our rights as neutrals; to protect the lives of our citizens, their property and trade from wrongful acts. Putting aside any question as to the highest possibilities of moral leadership in the maintenance and vindication of the law of nations in connection with the European war, at least we were entitled to the safeguarding of American rights. But this has not been secured.

Series of Diplomatic Notes.

We have had brave words in a series of notes, but despite our protests the lives of Americans have been destroyed. What does it avail to use some of the strongest words known to diplomacy if Ambassadors can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously? It is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words, that count.

The chief function of diplomacy is prevention; but in this our diplomacy failed, doubtless because of its impaired credit and the manifest lack of disposition to back words with action. Had this Government, by the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities, left no doubt that when we said "strict accountability" we meant precisely what we said, and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, I am confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. There we had ample notice in fact, published notice. Furthermore, we knew the situation and we did not require specific notice. Instead of whittling away our formal statements by equivocal conversations, we needed the straight, direct, and decisive representations which every diplomat and Foreign Office would understand. I believe that in this way we should have been spared the repeated assaults on American lives. Moreover, a firm American policy would have been strongly supported by our people and the opportunities for the development of bitter feeling would have been vastly reduced.

It is a great mistake to say that resoluteness in protecting American rights would have led to war. Rather, in that course lay the best assurance of peace. Weakness and indecision in the maintenance of known rights are always sources of grave danger; they forfeit respect and invite serious wrongs, which in turn create an uncontrollable popular resentment. That is not the path of national security.

The Maintenance of Rights.

Not only have we a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands, but we shall never promote our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds. We should not have found it difficult to maintain peace, but we should have maintained peace with honor. During this critical period the only danger of war has lain in the weak course of the Administration.

I do not put life and property on the same footing, but the Administration has not only been remiss with respect to the protection of American lives; it has been remiss with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce. It has been too much disposed to be content with leisurely discussion. I cannot now undertake to review the course of events, but it is evident that we failed to use the resources at our command to prevent injurious action, and that we suffered in consequence. We have no ulterior purposes, and the Administration should have known how to secure the entire protection of every legitimate American interest and the prompt recognition of our just demands as a neutral nation.

We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them, and support every effort for their suppression. But here also, prompt, vigorous, and adequate measures on the part of the Administration were needed. There should have been no hesitation, no notion that it was wise and politic to delay. Such an abuse of our territory demanded immediate and thoroughgoing action. As soon as the Administration had notice of plots and conspiracies it was its duty to stop them. It was not lacking in resources. Its responsibility for their continuance cannot be escaped by the condemnation of others.

We are a peace-loving people, but we live in a world of arms. We have no thought of aggression, and we desire to pursue our democratic ideals without the wastes of strife. So devoted are we to these ideals, so intent upon our normal development, that I do not believe that there is the slightest danger of militarism in this country. Adequate preparedness is not militarism. It is the essential assurance of security; it is a necessary safeguard of peace.

Shockingly Unprepared.

It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. There is no room for controversy on this point since the object lesson on the Mexican border. All our available regular troops (less, I believe, than 40,000) are there or in Mexico, and as these have been deemed insufficient the entire National Guard has been ordered out; that is, we are summoning practically all our movable military forces in order to prevent bandit incursions. In view of the warnings of the last three years, it is inexcusable that we should find ourselves in this plight. For our faithful guardsmen, who with a fine patriotism responded to this call and are bearing this burden, I have nothing but praise. But I think it little short of absurd that we should be compelled to call men from their shops, their factories, their offices, and their professions for such a purpose.

This, however, is not all. The units of the National Guard were at peace strength, which was only about one-half the required strength. It was necessary to bring in recruits for the most part raw and untrained. Only a small percentage of the regiments recruited up to war strength will have had even a year's training in the National Guard, which at the maximum means one hundred hours of military drill, and, on the average, much less.

Take the Eastern Department as an illustration. The States in this department contain about 22 per cent. of the entire organized militia of the country. I am informed, by competent authority, that the quota of militia from this department, recently augmented with the units raised to war strength as required would amount to about 181,000 men; that in response to this call there are now en route to or on the border about 54,000 men, and in camp in their respective States about 28,000 men; and thus, after what has already been accomplished, there still remain to be supplied in recruits about 48,000 men.

Untrained Men Called Out.

Men fresh from their peaceful employments and physically unprepared have been hurried to the border for actual service. They were without proper equipment; without necessary supplies; suitable conditions of transportation were not provided. Men with dependent families were sent, and conditions which should have been well known were discovered after the event. And yet the exigency, comparatively speaking, was not a very grave one. It involved nothing that could not readily have been foreseen during the last three years of disturbance, and required only a modest talent for organization. That this Administration while pursuing its course in Mexico should have permitted such conditions to exist is almost incredible.

In the demand for reasonable preparedness the Administration has followed, not led. Those who demanded more adequate forces were first described as "nervous and excited," for about a year and a half ago we were told that the question of preparedness was not a pressing one; that the country had been misinformed. Later, under the pressure of other leadership, this attitude was changed. The Administration, it was said, had "learned something," and it made a belated demand for an increased army. Even then, the demand was not prosecuted consistently and the pressure exerted on Congress with respect to other administrative measures was notably absent. The President addressed Congress but little over six months ago presenting the plans of the War Department, and Congress was formally urged to sanction these plans as "the essential first steps."

They contemplated an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its then strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men to a strength of 7,136 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,843 all told. It was said that these additions were "necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties." Further, it was proposed that the army should be supplemented by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens raised in increments of 133,000 a year through a period of three years. At least so much "by way of preparation for defense" seemed to the President to be "absolutely imperative now." He said: "We cannot do less."

Army Organization Bill.

But within two months this program was abandoned, and the able Secretary of War who had devoted himself persistently to this important question felt so keenly the change in policy that he resigned from the Cabinet. Now, the Army Organization bill provides for an army on paper of 178,000, but in fact it provides for only 103,000 enlisted men for the line of the regular army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and I am informed that for the next fiscal year there will be an increase of only 15,000. The plan for the supplemental Federal Army completely under Federal control was given up.

We are told that the defects revealed by the present mobilization are due to the "system." But it was precisely such plain defects that under the constant warnings of recent years, with the whole world intent on military concerns, should have been studied and rectified. The Administration has failed to discharge its responsibilities. Apparently, it is now seeking to meet political exigencies by its naval program. But it has imposed upon the country an incompetent naval administration.

We demand adequate national defense, adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts, and the utmost thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to be plain that our regular army is too small. We are too great a country to require of our citizens who are engaged in peaceful vocation the sort of military service to which they are now called. As well insist that our citizens in the metropolis be summoned to put out fires and police the streets. We do not count it inconsistent with our liberties, or with our democratic ideals, to have an adequate police force. With a population of nearly one hundred millions we need to be surer of ourselves than to become alarmed at the prospect of having a regular army which can reasonably protect our border, and perform such other military service as may be required, in the absence of a grave emergency. I believe, further, that there should be not only a reasonable increase in the regular army, but that the first citizen reserve subject to call should be enlisted as a Federal army and trained under Federal authority.

Nation Wants Modern Methods.

The country demands that our military and naval programs shall be carried out in a businesslike manner under the most competent administrative heads; that we shall have an up-to-date preparation; that the moneys appropriated shall be properly expended. We should also have careful plans for mobilizing our industrial resources; for promoting research and utilizing the investigations of experts. And a policy of adequate preparedness must constantly have in view the necessity of conserving our fundamental human interests; of promoting the physical wellbeing of our population, as well as education and training; of developing to the utmost our economic strength and independence.

We must have a profound sense of our unity, and democratic obligation. It must not mean the abandonment of other essential governmental work, but that we shall have, in both, efficiency, and, in neither, waste or extravagance. We should also be solicitous, by wise prevision and conference, to remove so far as possible the causes of irritation which may in any degree threaten friendly relations. In our proposals there is, I repeat, no militarism. There is simple insistence upon common sense in providing reasonable measures of security and avoiding the perils of neglect. We must have the strength of self-respect; a strength which contains no threat, but assures our defense, safeguards our rights, and conserves our peace.

We are deeply interested in what I may term the organization of peace. We cherish no illusions. We know that the recurrence of war is not to be prevented by pious wishes. If the conflict of national interests is not to be brought to the final test of force, there must be the development of international organization in order to provide international justice and to safeguard so far as practicable the peace of the world.

Favors a World Court.

Arbitration treaties are useful within their proper spheres, but it is worse than folly to ignore the limitations of this remedy or to regard such treaties as an adequate means of preventing war. There should be an international tribunal to decide controversies susceptible of judicial determination, thus affording the advantages of judicial standards in the settlement of particular disputes and of the gradual growth of a body of judicial precedents. In emphasizing the desirability of such a tribunal for the disposition of controversies of a justiciable sort, it must not be overlooked that there are also legislative needs.

We need conferences of the nations to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law so as to adapt it to new conditions, to remove causes of international differences. We need to develop the instrumentalities of conciliation. And behind this international organization, if it is to be effective, must be the co-operation of the nations to prevent resort to hostilities before the appropriate agencies of peaceful settlement have been utilized. If the peace of the world is to be maintained, it must be through the preventive power of a common purpose.

Without this, it will still remain not only possible, but practicable, to disregard international obligations, to override the rights of States, particularly of small States, to ignore principles, to violate rules. And it is only through international co-operation giving a reasonable assurance of peace that we may hope for the limitation of armaments. It is to be expected that nations will continue to arm in defense of their respective interests, as they are conceived, and nothing will avail to diminish this burden save some practical guarantee of international order. We, in this country, can, and should, maintain our fortunate freedom from entanglements with interests and policies which do not concern us. But there is no national isolation in the world of the twentieth century.

Our International Duty.

If at the close of the present war the nations are ready to undertake practicable measures in the common interest in order to secure international justice, we cannot fail to recognize our international duty. The peace of the world is our interest as well as the interest of others, and in developing the necessary agencies for the prevention of war we shall be glad to have an appropriate share. And our preparedness will have proper relation to this end as well as to our own immediate security.

When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions, we see that we are living in a fool's paradise. The temporary prosperity to which our opponents point has been created by the abnormal conditions incident to the war. With the end of the war there will be the new conditions determined by a new Europe. Millions of men in the trenches will then return to work. The energies of each of the now belligerent nations, highly trained, will then be turned to production. These are days of terrible discipline for the nations at war, but "it must not be forgotten that each is developing a national solidarity, a knowledge of method, a realization of capacity, hitherto unapproached. In each, the lessons of co-operation now being learned will never be forgotten. Friction and waste have been reduced to a minimum; labor and capital have a better understanding, business organization is more highly developed and more intelligently directed than ever before. We see in each of these nations a marvelous national efficiency. Let it not be supposed that this efficiency will not count when Europe, once more at peace, pushes its productive powers to the utmost limit.

On the other hand, in this country, with the stoppage of the manufacture of munitions, a host of men will be turned out of employment. We must meet the most severe competition in industry. We are undisciplined, defective in organization, loosely knit, industrially unprepared.

The Condition of Labor.

Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do; but they did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let us not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the new tariff prior to the outbreak of the war. Production had decreased, business was languishing, new enterprises were not undertaken; instead of expansion there was curtailment, and our streets were filled with the unemployed. It was estimated that in the City of New York over 300,000 were out of work. Throughout this country the jobless demanded relief. The labor commissioners of many States, and our municipal administrations, devoted themselves to the problem of unemployment, while the resources of our voluntary charitable organizations were most severely taxed. What ground is there for expecting better conditions when the unhealthy stimulus of the war has spent its force and our industries and working men are exposed to the competition of an energized Europe?

It is plain that we must have protective upbuilding policies. It is idle to look for relief to the Democratic Party, which as late as 1912 declared in its platform that it was "a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party that the duty of the Government, under the Constitution, had no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue." We are told in its present platform that there have been "momentous changes" in the last two years, and hence, repudiating its former attitude, the Democratic Party now declares for a nonpartisan tariff commission." But have the "momentous changes" incident to the European war changed the Constitution of the United States? Is it proposed to use a tariff commission to frame a tariff for revenue only? Is the opposing party ready to confess that for generations it has misread the Constitution? Is that party now prepared to accept the protective principle? Rather, so far as the tariff is concerned, it would appear, to be without principle. Witness its action in connection with the sugar duties, its reaffirmation of the doctrine of a revenue tariff, its dyestuffs proposal, and its formulation in lieu of protective duties of an "anti-dumping" provision the terms of which are sufficient to show its ineffective character!

The Protective Tariff.

The Republican Party stands for the principle of protection. We must apply that principle fairly, without abuses, in as scientific a manner as possible; and Congress should be aided by the investigations of an expert body. We stand for the safeguarding of our economic independence, for the development of American industry, for the maintenance of American standards of living. We propose that in the competitive struggle that is about to come the American workingman shall not suffer.

The Republican Party is not a sectional party. It thinks and plans nationally. Its policies are for the promotion of the prosperity of every part of the country, South, East, North and West. It is not simply a question of a wise adjustment of the tariff in accordance with sound principle, but there is also the need in other respects for stable conditions for commercial and industrial progress. If we are to meet effectively the conditions which will arise after the war is over, we must put our house in order. Let it be understood that the tariff is to be maintained without fear or favor. But let us show that we can do this without impairing the essential agencies of progress.

There is no forward movement, no endeavor to promote social justice, which in the last analysis does not rest upon the condition that there shall be a stable industry. There is much in this subject has several important phases to which at this time I can allude only briefly. We should place our transportation system on a sure footing. We should be able wisely to adjust our regulative powers so that the fundamental object of protecting the public interest may be fully secured without uncertainties or conflicts and without hampering the development and expansion of transportation facilities. This national end may be accomplished without the sacrifice if any interest that is essentially local, or without weakening public control. Our present system is crude and inadequate.

Commerce, Industry, Shipping.

Moreover, in the severe economic struggle that is before us, and in seeking, as we should, to promote our productive industries and to expand our commerce—notably our foreign commerce—we shall require the most efficient organization, quite as efficient as that found in any nation abroad. There must be no unnecessary wastes and no arbitrary obstructions. We have determined to cut out, root and branch, monopolistic practices, but we can do this without hobbling enterprise or narrowing the scope of legitimate achievement. Again, we must build up our merchant marine. It will not add to put the Government into competition with private owners. That, it seems to me, is a counsel of folly. A surer way of destroying the promise of our foreign trade could hardly be devised. It has well been asked: Does the Government intend to operate at a profit or at a loss? We need the encouragement and protection of Government for our shipping industry, but it cannot afford to have the Government as a competitor.

We stand for the conservation of the just interests of labor. We do not desire production, or trade, or efficiency in either, for its own sake, but for the betterment of the lives of human beings. We shall not have any lasting industrial prosperity unless we buttress our industrial endeavors by adequate means for the protection of health; for the elimination of unnecessary perils to life and limb; for the safeguarding of our future through proper laws for protection of women and children in industry; for increasing opportunities for education and training. We should be solicitous to inquire carefully into every grievance, remembering that there are few disputes which cannot easily be adjusted if there be an impartial examination of the facts. We must have common cause in this country, not for a few, but for all; and our watchword must be co-operation, not exploitation. No plans will be adequate save as they are instinct with genuine democratic symathy.

Federal Compensation Law.

I stand for adequate Federal workmen's compensation laws, dealing not only with the employes of Government, but with those employes who are engaged in interstate commerce and are subject to the hazard of injury, so that those activities which are within the sphere of the constitutional authority of Congress may be dealt with under a suitable law.

We propose to promote by every practicable means our agricultural interests, and we include in this program an effective system of rural credits. We favor the wise conservation of our natural resources. We desire not only that they shall be safeguarded, but that they shall be adequately developed and used to the utmost public advantage.

We turn to other considerations of important policy. One of these is our attitude toward the Philippines. That, I may say, is not a question of self-interest. We have assumed international obligations which we should not permit ourselves to evade. A breach of trust is not an admissible American policy, though our opponents have seemed to consider it such. We should administer government in the Philippines with a full recognition of our international duty, without partisanship, with the aim of maintaining the highest standards of expert administration, and in the interest of the Filipinos. This is a matter of national honor.

Favors Votes for Women.

I indorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage. I do not consider it necessary to review the arguments usually advanced on the one side or the other, as my own convictions proceed from a somewhat different point of view. Some time ago, a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable. Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat, this movement. Nor can I see any advantages in the delay which can possibly offset the disadvantages which are necessarily incident to the continued agitation. Once the issue should be settled, we shall have a constantly intensified effort and a distinctly feminist movement constantly perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues. We shall have a struggle increasing in bitterness, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare. If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to me entirely clear that in the interest of the public life of this country, the contest should be ended promptly. I favor the vote for women.

Confronting every effort to improve conditions, is the menace of incompetent administration. It is an extraordinary notion that democracy may be faithfully served by inexperience. Democracy needs exact knowledge, special skill, and thorough training in its servants. I have already spoken of the disregard of proper standards, in numerous instances, in appointments to the diplomatic service. Unfortunately there has been a similar disregard of executive responsibility in appointments to important administrative positions in our domestic service. Even with respect to technical bureaus the demands of science have been compelled to yield to the demands of politics.

The Civil Service Laws.

We have erected against importunities of spoilsmen the barriers of the Civil Service laws, but under the present Administration enactments providing for the creation of large numbers of places have been deliberately removed from the merit system. The principles of our Civil Service laws have been shamelessly violated. We stand for fidelity to these principles and their consistent application. And, further, it is our purpose that administrative chiefs shall be men of special competence eminently qualified for their important work.

Our opponents promised economy, but they have shown a reckless extravagance. They have been wasteful and profligate. It is time that we had fiscal reform. We demand a simple business-like budget. I believe it is only through a responsible budget, proposed by the Executive, that we shall avoid financial waste and secure proper administrative efficiency, and a well-balanced consideration of new administrative proposals.

We live in a fateful hour. In a true sense, the contest for the preservation of the nation is never ended. We must still be imbued with the spirit of heroic sacrifice which gave us our country and brought us safely through the days of civil war. We renew our pledge to the ancient ideals of individual liberty, of opportunity denied to none because of race or creed, of unswerving loyalty. We have a vision of America prepared and secure, strong and just; equal to her tasks; an exemplar of the capacity and efficiency of a free people. I indorse the platform adopted by the convention and accept its nomination.

HUGHES ACCEPTS, REPUBLICANS CHEER

Continued from Page 1.

toric party when you were not only not an aspirant, but discouraged all endeavors in your behalf.

Cites Record of Public Service.

"Notwithstanding your holding aloof from all conference and participation, that unfailing understanding which directs popular sentiment to highest victory called you to the service of the party and the nation. Your record of public service, your well known and courageous views on public questions when in Executive position, your abiding devotion to Republicanism, your possession of a confidence which has united all believers in Republican policies under our party banner, your unalterable and abiding Americanism, your high personal character and well known capacity—all these have fixed you in the American mind as the best exponent of Republican principles and the wisest leader to rest

HUGHES ACCEPTS, REPUBLICANS CHEER

Continued from Page 6.

curred as his speech was drawing to a close, called forth as much applause as any other part of his address.

Grouped on the stage with Mr. Hughes were the members of the Notification Committee, including two negroes, Henry Johnson of South Carolina and Dr. J. R. Levy of Georgia, who occupied prominent seats directly behind the nominee, and about 200 men who will play a part in the campaign.

Prominent Partisans in Boxes.

Every seat in the big hall was occupied, and, despite the intense heat, all remained throughout the address. Suffrage organizations were well represented. Among the boxholders were:

Clarence H. Mackay, Beverly Robinson, Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, Frank H. Hitchcock, Frank A. Munsey, William A. Prendergast, George B. Cortelyou, George W. Perkins, William F. Stone, James B. Reynolds, Mrs. Hughes, William R. Willcox, Herbert Parsons, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, J. P. Morgan, H. P. Davison, Governor Charles S. Whitman, Theodore N. Vail, Frederick C. Tanner, Samuel S. Koenig, George R. Sheldon, George W. Schurman, Elon H. Hooker, William M. Calder, Edwin Farnham Greene, C. Ledyard Blair, Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, the Women's Roosevelt League, the League of Republican Clubs, the Hughes National Alliance, the Hughes State Alliance, A. E. Hert, Kentucky National Committeeman; Charles B. Warren, Michigan National Committeeman; James R. Sheffield, President Republican Club; the Women's Hughes Alliance, Ogden Mills, the Women's Republican League, Colonel George Harvey, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, J. H. De Braga, George W. Aldridge, F. R. Lalmbeer, Daniel E. Pomeroy, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

Members of the United States Senate present included James H. Brady, William S. Kenyon, William Alden Smith, Thomas Sterling, Francis B. Warren, Albert B. Cummins, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., George T. Oliver, Boles Penrose, Albert B. Fall, Reed Smoot, Henry Cabot Lodge, Franak B. Brandegee, and P. J. McComber. There were three Governors—Charles R. Miller of Delaware, Charles S. Whitman of New York, and R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island. There were more than a score of the members of Congress.

Former President Taft sent this telegram of regret from his Summer home at Murray Bay, Canada:

"Am very sorry it will be impossible for me to be present at official notification of Mr. Hughes because I anticipate a great occasion and a great speech, an augury of victory."

Practically every State had representatives present. Former Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, who managed Colonel Roosevelt's fight for the nomination in 1912, occupied a prominent place on the platform, and several other States were represented by National Committeemen or State Chairmen or both. There were Progressives, old-line Republicans, and progressive Republicans.

Among those who accepted invitations were Harvey D. Hinman, who fought Governor Whitman for the Republican nomination three years ago; Oscar S. Straus, one time Progressive nominee for Governor; David Jayne Hill, Elon H. Hooker, National Treasurer of the Progressive Party; Miss Frances Keller, Miss Alice Carpenter, John Wanamaker, Charles D. Hilles, and Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of Insurance.

Crowd Wants to Greet Colonel.

There was further evidence of the popularity of Colonel Roosevelt at the end of the meeting. The lobby about his box was packed by those who wished to shake his hand and when he left the building by the main entrance he faced a crowd through which tee police had to force a pathway.

His automobile was half a block away, but the Colonel found it impossible to make any headway along the sidewalk. His escort of police directed him to the roadway, and, with a cheering crowd following, the Colonel was pushed along.

After the meeting a reception was held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, where the political leaders and delegates from all over the country shook hands with the nominee and with National Chairman William R. Willcox. rs. Hughes and Mrs. Willcox stood in the receiving line. Probably 1,500 persons attended the affair.

Mr. Hughes held conferences during the day with several of the leaders at headquarters in the Hotel Astor. He will remain here until Wednesday afternoon to receive the visiting leaders, and will then go to Bridgehampton to prepare for the Western trip, on which he will start Saturday evening.

ROOSEVELT APPLAUDS SPEECH

Gives Statement Calling Attention to Attacks on Wilson.

Following the Carnegie Hall meeting, Colonel Roosevelt made public a statement in which he pictured the nominee as a man of strong deeds as well as strong words and praised him for his attack upon the Wilson policies. While Mr. Hughes was delivering his address Colonel Roosevelt joined frequently in the applause. Here is the Colonel's statement:

"It is an admirable speech, and I wish to call attention to the following points: I am particularly pleased at Mr. Hughes's exposure of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy; and of the way in which this policy has brought humiliation to the United States and disaster to Mexico itself. Moreover, I am very glad to the straightforward manner in which Mr. Hughes has shown the ridicule with which Mr. Wilson has covered this nation by the manner in which he allowed foreign powers to gain the impression that although he 'used the strongest words in diplomacy they were not to be taken seriously.' As Mr. Hughes says, it is not words, but the strength behind the words, which count.

"As Mr. Hughes points out, there is no doubt that if Mr. Wilson's conduct and actions had been such as to make the foreign nations believe he meant precisely what he said in his 'strict accountability' note, there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. When Mr. Hughes uses strong words his record shows that they are always backed by strong deeds, and, therefore, in the enormous majority of cases, the use of strong words renders it unnecessary ever to have recourse to strong deeds.

"Again, Mr. Hughes speaks in characteristically straightforward fashion about the outrages committed on munition plants, and all men, whether citizens of foreign nations, or nominal citizens of our own land, who have in any shape or way abetted or condoned these actions, can understand that Mr. Hughes, if President, will protect these domestic American interests, and punish offenders against them with the fearlessness and thoroughness that he showed in dealing with the powers of evil at Albany.

"Just before coming to listen to Mr. Hughes's just characterization of Mr. Wilson's failure to protect the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and on the high seas, I happened to look up John Fiske's 'Critical Period of American History,' and was struck by the following two sentences: 'A Government touches the lowest point of ignominy when it confesses its inability to protect the lives and property of its citizens. A Government which has come to this has failed in discharging the primary function of government, and forthwith ceases to have any reason for existing.'

"Mr. Hughes has pointed out in his speech with self-restraint but with emphasis, that it is precisely this primary function which Mr. Wilson's administration has failed to discharge, and it is precisely this point of ignominy to which he has reduced the nation over which he is President."

The Colonel was smiling and in fine humor when the meeting ended. He was unable to get away from his box for fifteen minutes because of the crowd that jammed the lobby to meet him.

WOMEN TO MEET HUGHES.

Candidate Will Address Gathering at the Hotel Astor.

Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Candidate for President, who with his wife will be guests of honor at the tea, at the Hotel Astor, to be given by the Women's Roosevelt League this afternoon, will speak at 4:15 P. M. Guests who arrive later will miss him. Many of the invited guests are to come in organizations. Among these will be the Daughters of American Revolution, the Women's Suffrage Party, the Women's Congressional Union, the Club Women, the Business Women, and Women from Greenwich, Conn.

On the Reception Committee are Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. Lindsay Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Wendall Baker, Miss Belle Greene, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. E. H. Hooker, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

FEDERAL WAR RISKS PAY.

Government Bureau Has Made Profit Exceeding $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is likely that the Government war risk insurance business will be continued to the end of the war. The Government has made a profit of more than $2,000,000 out of this insurance from Sept. 2, 1914, to date. In a summary of this business, made public today by Secretary McAdoo, under whose direction the War Insurance Bureau operates, it is asserted that the Government has rendered a most valuable service to commerce, and that for months Government insurance alone made it possible to carry on some lines of trade owing to the prohibitive rates of marine insurance that followed the beginning of the war.

The Government offered rates that could not be obtained elsewhere, and influenced the rates of the marine underwriters so that commerce generally had been protected, Mr. McAdoo said. The bureau has written 1,539 policies, covering rinsks amounting to $138,392,389 on American cargoes and ships carrying non-contraband goods.

Gross premiums received for this insurance amounted to $2,904,866, against which the known losses to date amount to $771,329. Of these losses $58,811 has been received in salvage from the cotton of the steamer Evelyn, sunk by a mine in the North Sea early in 1915. his reduces the net losses to $712,518, and gives a total of $2,192,348 of net premiums in hand July 31, or net profits to the Treasury.

The bureau has been operated with a very small force, its total expenses to date being only $32,932, including salaries and all other operating expenses. At present the bureau has at risk a total of $12,325,108, and in the last three months it has covered more than $16,037,444 of insurance at a premium of $263,841.

Th bureau expires by limitation of law on Sept. 2, 1916, and will go out of the business of writing war risk insurance on that date, unless Congress extends its life. The President may extend the bureau for one year to close up its operations, and to adjust losses, but not to continue the business of writing insurance. Secretary McAdoo today expressed the hope that the Congress would extend its life to the close of the European war.

POPE'S PEACE PLEAS FAIL.

Pontiff Admits His Inability to Bring an End to the War.

ROME, July 31, (via Paris.)—The failure of the Pope's appeals to the warring nations for peace was admitted by the Pontiff in addressing a delegation of the youth of Rome yesterday. The delegation prayed for peace in accordance with the Pope's request to the children of the whole world to appeal to God on the last Sunday of the second year of the struggle to end the war.

The Pope remarked that the war, which was ravaging all the earth, was not visible on all faces, although such carnage made an ever-present call for meditation and penitence. Yet, he said, adults were unable to forego the attractions of life and that was why he turned to the children, who were nearest and dearest to God by their innocence and weakness.

"We, the father of all the faithful,' he said, "have suffered, have exhorted and prayed for two years, but our exhortations to the combatants to lay down their arms and seek a settlement through the channels of justice and reason having been in vain, we decided to have recourse to invocations to Divine help by the all powerful means of your innocence, hoping that the prodigy of the son of Hagar might be renewed."

TO AID ANGLO-ITALIAN TRADE

A $250,000 Yearly Grant Is Suggested for New Corporation.

LONDON, July 31.—The Government will ask Parliament to sanction a state subsidy of £50,000 ($250,000) yearly for a decade to the newly-formed British and Italian Trading Corporation, Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today.

The corporation, which has a capital of £1,000,000 ($5,000,000), subscribed privately by banks, is for the purpose of assiting trade and commerce between Great Britain and Italy.

PREHISTORIC FARMING.

Americans May Learn a Lot from the Ancient Peruvians.

We moderns are decidedly inclined to be self-conceited and to believe that we of the present age are the only people who ever amounted to much in the world. We may, grudgingly, concede that some ancient civilizations along the Mediterranean knew a little about literature and philosophy architecture, but that is all. We are cocksure that the only advance ever made in agriculture was made by us, that we have done all that ever was done toward improving crops, in soil building and in applying artificial aid to crop production.

It may be good for our souls, therefore, to be told that, compared with the agricultural practices of the prehistoric Peruvians, agriculture is today a lost art. That is exactly what we are told in the current issue of The National Geographic Magazine, in an article entitled "Staircase Farms of the Ancients" written by O. F. Cook of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry. Read Mr. Cook's article and you will understand that the agricultural system of the prehistoric Peruvians was as much superior to that of the present day as the system of the present day is superior to that of the Red Indians, who grew a few stalks of maize around their wigwams.

There is no guesswork about that article. The proof still exists in the Andean region of Peru and is practically in a perfect state of civilization. Mr. Cook says that the ancient Peruvians were probably the most highly organized people that ever lived in the world, and he refers to their skill in farming as truly astounding.

That people, obliterated so long ago that no man knows just when it reached the crest of its civilization or through what long ages it was mounting to that crest, applied practically all that we now know of agriculture as mere elementary principles. It utilized land much more completely than is done under the German efficiency system that has been the wonder of the world during the past few years. The Peruvians successfully practiced irrigation in places where modern engineering would not attempt an irrigation system. They developed terrace farming to a point very much beyond anything even dreamed of in modern times—and they actually built the ground back of the terrace walls, soil and subsoil. They reclaimed river bottom lands, they scaled mountains, and actually pushed back glaciers with their productive fields. They accomplished practically all of the things in agriculture that the modern world is just beginning to dream about.

When we realize these things, and then remember that the people that accomplished them perished from the earth completely and finally, it may occur to us to be less cocky about our marvelous modern civilization, to be less sure that we of this age are the capstone of oGd's creation, to take it not quite so much for granted that we shall go on forever profoundly influencing the affairs of the world.—Nashville Tennesseean.

WHITMAN IN DOUBT ON EXTRA SESSION

Republican Bosses Divided Over Wisdom of Reapportionment Legislation.

WILL MEET AGAIN TODAY

Return to Senate Districts as Mapped in 1907 Would Benefit Friends of the Governor.

A lively row over the question of whether the Legislature should be summoned to pass a new Reapportionment act developed at the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, held yesterday afternoon at the new headquarters of the committee, in the Metropolitan Tower. For two hours and thirty-five mniutes the Executive Committee wrangled, and then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning without reaching any decision in the matter.

The Court of Appeals, in a decision handed down last Tuesday, nullified the Senate reapportionment enacted by the Legislature at this year's session, on the ground that a number of Senate districts in Manhattan had not been evenly apportioned. Unless the lawmakers pass a new law, members of the Legislature this year will be elected under the reapportionment enacted in 1907.

Governor Whitman, who was in town yesterday, said he had not quite made up his mind whether to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a new Reapportionment act or not.

"I do not know," said the Governor, "whether the upset of this year's reapportionment by the Court of Appeals presents an emergency grave enough to justify me in calling an extra session, which might remain on our hands for months if once called together."

Many Want Extra Session.

Some of the up-State Republican bosses are strongly in favor of immediate legislative action to re-enact this year's reapportionment, with the exception of the Manhattan districts. If the election this Fall is to be held under the old reapportionment it will involve reconstruction of political fences on extensive lines, the leaders and candidates already having made their arrangements with a view to the district lines mapped out in the Reapportionment act which the highest court set aside.

In other parts of the State, where the number of Assembly districts has been cut down, as a result of a decrease or redistribution of population, the leaders and candidates, of course, would be well satisfied to return to the old reapportionment.

The Governor some time ago expressed the opinion that a reversal of the Reapportionment act would necessitate an extraordinary session of the Legislature. His statement yesterday indicates that he has modified his former attitude. In this connection it was pointed out yesterday that some of Governor Whitman's political allies in the Legislature who are candidates for re-election were pretty hard hit by the new reapportionment.

This is particularly true in the case of Senator George H. Whitney of Saratoga, who saw the Governor yesterday. He took the Governor's side constantly in the Senate during this year's session. Under the new reapportionment he was thrown into the same district with Senator Arden L. Norton of the Thirty-fifth, who did not on all occasions line up with the Governor. Under the new reapportionment, should it be re-enacted, Senator Norton would almost surely be in a position to defeat Senator Whitney, who is a candidate for renomination to the Senate. In Broome County, too, Governor Whitman's friends were a great deal better satisfied with the old reapportionment than with the new.

Means Much to Bennett.

Senator Ogden L. Mills of this city had a district especially mapped out to insure victory to him at the expense of Senator William M. Bennett, who has threatened to enter the Republican primaries as a rival candidate to Governor Whitman for the nomination as a result of being legislated out of every possibility of re-election to the Senate. Should the election this Fall be held under the old reapportionment, on the other hand, Senator Bennett might be well satisfied to become a candidate for renomination to the Senate.

William L. Ward of Westchester, one of the Whitman Big Three in the Republican State organization, would be hard hit by a return to the 1907 reapportionment. Under this year's reapportionment—which in that respect was upheld by the Court of Appeals—Westchester County, his political bailiwick, received an additional seat in the Senate which would be lost by a return to the old plan.

Mr. Ward did not attend the meeting of the Executive Committee and was not represented by a proxy. Another notable absentee was George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Monroe County. His chief lieutenant, Senator George F. Argetsinger of Monroe, however, was on hand, and was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee in accordance with the prior arrangement.

NOMINATED IN NICARAGUA.

Rosendo Lopez Is Progressive Candidate for the Presidency.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, July 31.—The Progressive Party, organized according to its leaders to "give Nicaragua a clean business administration," has nominated Rosendo Lopez of Rivas, to be its candidate for the Presidency. Elections will be held in November to choose a successor to President Adolfo Diaz, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1916, and who, under the Constitution, is not eligible for re-election.

Señor Lopez is a wealthy importer and planter and is known in the United States and Europe. The Conservative Party has nominated General Emiliano Chamorro, former Minister at Washington, while the candidates of the Government aPrty and the Liberty aPrty are respectively, Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos and Dr. Julian Irias.

CONDEMN COFFEE CARGOES.

British Hold That Shipment from America Is for Germany.

LONDON, July 31.—Holding coffee to be a foodatuff, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, President of the Prize Court, condemned today in that court 3,000 bags of coffee shipped from America to Gothenburg on the Swedish steamers Indianic and Sydland. The court decided that the cargoes were in reality intended for Germany.

Sir Samuel said that the real consignee was Boesh & Co. of Hamburg. He found the property was vested in that concern and that the doctring of continuous voyage applied to the coffee, which, he said, was an important element of the rations of the German Army.

DOUBT LETTER IS KAISER'S.

Authorship of Adjuration to German People Not Disclosed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—Careful examination of German papers fails to show the slightest foundation for the suggestion that the Kaiser wrote a letter recently circulated in Germany adjuring the German people to stand firm.

The author appears to have been an anonymous writer living in one of the smaller provincial towns.

184 BURNED TO DEATH IN CANADIAN FIRE

Town Wiped Out, Others Badly Damaged—Hundreds Homeless in Ontario Province.

TORONTO, Canada, July 31.—With one town completely wiped out, another almost in ruins, and a score of small settlements obliterated, Premier Hearst announced tonight that 184 persons had lost their lives in the forest fires in Northern Ontario. Only a heavy rainfall early today saved a great part of the province, probably, from destruction. Hundreds are homeless, and the Dominion Government has taken extraordinary measures to provide for the refugees.

Where the town of Matheson once stood tonight there are only smoldering ruins and ashes. Only a few structures in the village of Cochrane remain standing. The greatest loss of life occurred at Nushka and Monteith, partly in ruins, where ninety-eight were burned to death. At Matheson thirty-five perished. Iroquois Falls, where great paper mills are located, was not entirely burned, as reported last night. The paper mills and one store were saved from the flames.

There was no serious damage at Englehart, although one or two fires occurred. At Timmins seventeen houses were burned down.

"The relief work throughout the district is well in hand," said the Premier tonight. "Everything possible is being done. We will spare no expense to give the necessary relief."

MONTREAL, July 31.—Reports received here by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, which has extensive paper mills and timber limits in the town and neighborhood of Iroquois Falls, in the section swept by bush fires yesterday, indicate that the fires in that district were checked at midnight by heavy rains.

The company's plant and stock were saved, though at Iroquois Falls twenty dwellings were destroyed and seventeen lives lost. The company's limits were not affected, as the fire did not pass a point west of them.

HARDY COSSACKS' LONG RIDE

How a Flying Squadron Joined British on the Tigris.

PETROGRAD, July 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The remarkable ride by a squadron of Cossacks who succeeded in effecting a junction between the Russian troops in the neighborhood of Kermanshah and the British on the Tigris, as previously mentioned in these dispatches, was made at the rate of twenty-four miles a day, for seven and a half days, over 180 miles of extremely mountainous region, which made the achievement exceptional.

The squadron—or sotnia—consisted of five officers, 110 men, and 125 horses, and left Mahidasht, twenty miles southwest of Kermanshah, on the evening of May 8, and arrived at All Charbi on the Tigris on May 18, there having been, in addition to the actual riding time, a two and a half days halt.

The track was frequently difficult even for pack-transport, and a number of rugged passes—some of them more than 8,000 feet high—had to be negotiated; enemy forces were likely to be met with at any moment, and the entire country was infested with warlike tribes whose attitude at the best was decidedly doubtful. Nevertheless, no actual opposition was encountered, though stray shots at long range did occur, and on one occasion the sotnia entered a village just half an hour after a superior hostile force had left it. This force is said to have numbered about 150 mounted tribesmen, accompanied by German officers.

Three days rations were carried to start with, and, when these were consumed, the troops lived entirely on the country, purchasing barley, flour, rice, and sheep from the villagers. No sickness occurred among the men, but two horses fell over precipices and five others died of exhaustion or of thirst during the last twenty-five miles of desert between the foothills and the River Tigris.

The Cossack carries his rifle, his sabre, his waterbottle, his haversack, and sixty rounds of ammunition. His greatcoat, waterproof sheet, and horseblanket are carried rolled behind the saddle, while the food for his mount is contained in a pair of wallets that will take fifteen pounds of grain. The remainder of his outfit consists of 240 rounds of ammunition, four horseshoes, one day's bread, three days' groceries, one pound of bully beef, a shirt, a pair of drawers, a curry-comb, and a brush, all of which go into two saddlebags attached behind the stirrup-leathers. He rides with a straight leg on a narrow saddle much lighter than ordinary.

On arrival at All Charbi the Cossacks were warmly welcomed by the British troops and made as comfortable as the exigencies of war permitted, and it is noteworthy that, though they reached camp after nightfall, the Cossacks disported themselves with song and dance till 1 A. M. before seeking their rest.

LOOK TO VIENNA'S FUTURE.

Plans On to Make It a Greater Commercial Centre.

VIENNA, July 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—On the theory that Vienna, by reason of its geographical position, will be the great connecting point and commercial centre for a firmly welded commercial and industrial district extending from the Baltic and North Sea to the Black Sea, far-seeing Vienna men already are planning for and urging vital and radical improvements in the old Kaiser City.

Their plans, which include beautifying the already beautiful capital, as well as largely increasing its commercial facilities, call for the expenditure of many millions of dollars. The leader of the movement is the city architect, Heinrich Goldemund. His plans consist of seven features. The construction of roads and chaussées throughout the environs which shall connect the city with the wooded districts that lie round about it; the protection, repair, restoration and upkeep of the historic and artistic "old city," the erection of a memorial building with a hall of fame commemorative of the world war; the creation of a model State art gallery; the modernization and centralization of the present complicated and somewhat disjointed railroad system which now terminates in no fewer than seven depots; the construction of a modern and adequate harbor for Danube River boats, including protection against high water, and the building or completion of new canal bridges.

GERMANY TIGHTENS RULES.

Persons Entering or Leaving Country Must Get Special Permission.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—All persons entering or leaving Germany after tomorrow must obtain special permission from the German Government, according to a message received at the State Department from Ambassador Gerard. Such permission will be granted, the Ambassador said, "only in cases of inavitable necessities, in regard to which thorough explanation will be required."

In making public Mr. Gerard's dispatch, the State Department issued this statement:

"It is hoped that American citizens who contemplate visiting Germany hereafter will consider the regulations mentioned above before applying for passports."

Maurice, the Dancer, Returns.

Maurice, the dancer, returned yesterday from Paris on the French liner Rochambeau with his wife, Florence Walton, and had several novelties for the coming season, he said. On Saturday night Maurice got up a concert for the relief of French wounded soldiers at which $480 was collected. [illegible] a big St. Bernard dog ashore [illegible] and his wife carried three [illegible] dogs in a basket.

'COAT TALES' OPENS THE NEW SEASON

Fairly Amusing Farce About a Fur Coat Given at the Cort.

WISE AT HIS SECOND BEST

Yet He Contributes the Best Moments to Edward Clark's Novel but Overwrought Piece.

COAT-TALES, a farce in three acts, by Edward Clark. At the Cort Theatre.

Max Mandelbaum	Willie Barrows
Mandelbaum	Hyman Adler
Artie Phipps	Richard Tabor
Clyde Allen	George Anderson
Jones	John Lewis
Jim Barnes	John Sharkey
William Turner	Tom Wise
Mrs. Allen	Margaret Greene
Hazel Conners	Maud Hanaford
Mrs. Turner	Louise Dresser
Butler	Willis Evans
Deputy Sheriff	Cliff B. Dean

The new theatrical season is here. It was opened last evening when a new play, witfully called "Coat-Tales," was given for the first time in New York at the Cort Theatre. The same evening which the Republicans hit upon as the one in which to startle Mr. Hughes by notifying him of his candidacy Arthur Hammerstein selected to bring to Broadway this novel, oddly built and often quite amusing farce by Edward Clark.

The most important rôle therein is played by a luxurious and startlingly unseasonable sable coat, but prominent in its support is the large and likable Tom Wise, who toils amiably in a rôle to which he is not conspicuously well suited and whihc does not even call upon the best that is in him. But it was Mr. Wise who received and earned the warmest welcome last evening from the hospitable audience which, at the appointed hour, flowed into the Cort Theatre to greet the new theatrical season.

You remember those novels—like Reade's "Griffith Gaunt," for instance—which begin with a violent outburst and then, having decoyed your attention, go back several years and explain what it was all about. Well, "Coat-Tales" is like that. Many strange, unexplained things happen in the brief first act to which the key is supplied as the second act unfolds—one of those modish second acts that take place before the first.

You are kept clear through this backward rolling of time in its flight not only by the helpful program, but by a large clock which remains luminous even when the stage is dark and of which the hands revolve rapidly during the intermissions to remind you that the minutes are speeding by and in which direction. At this point everyone in the audience murmurs, "Time flies," except for the scattered few who have taken the A. B. course so that they can say, "Tempus fugit."

This first act is laid in a pawnbroker's shop whither comes a worried youth with a fabulous fur coat. He pawns it for $50 and departse abruptly as if he had seen a ghost. He is no sooner gone than a young lawyer drops in, buys the coast for a few, careless hundreds and departs, laughing mysteriously. He has been gone only a little while when he returns pawns it again for $10 and departs laughing still more mysteriously. Then an old man drops in to redeem the coat and the bewildered pawnbroker is still trying to get it straight in his head when he is dragged off as a receiver of stolen goods.

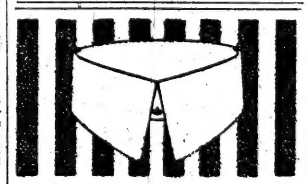
Back of all this strange behavior, as the play proceeds to show, is a wild little comedy of warring partners, jealous wives, a noble young thief, and a pretty stenographer. The scheme of presentation is a new one and a good one, but it is none too ingeniously handled, and the result is somewhat strained and overly intricate. "Coat-Tales" is overwrought, and that is probably why its amusing moments are not precisely continuous. But they are numerous, and to some of them Mr. Wise contributes richly.

It is rather absurd to cast this amiable embodiment, this personification of geniality, as a fierce, quarrelsome skinflint, and he is never in the least convincing. Furthermore, it is a waste of a fine artist to exploit him in a farce that makes no call on his genius for the pathetic. But in the last act, when he is battling with all the anxiety and woe the author could invent for him, he becomes vastly laughable for a little while.

For the rest, Louise Dresser and Margaret Greene are merely decorative, but good things are done by Maud Hanaford, Hyman Adler, and Richard Tabor.

Ray Cox Reappears.

Ray Cox, busying herself with the somewhat insufficiently laughable task of mounting a horse, is the chief newcomer in this week's program at the Palace, where the major numbers—Arnold Daly in Kaufman's ingenious "Kisses," and the lingering White and Cavanagh—remains from the week before. Miss Cox's appearance on horseback marks her return to vaudeville after a long engagement as the formidable wife in "Twin Beds." The "comedy relief" of the bill is Johnny Dooley.



CLERMONT
AN IDEAL SUMMER SHAPE
MADE ON A VERY LOW BAND
YOUR TIE SLIDES EASILY
15¢ EACH — 6 FOR 90¢
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

WILD WESTERNERS HERE.

First Cowboys and Indians Arrive for the "Stampede."

Cowboys, cowgirls and Indians, headed by a cowboy band, greeted Broadway yesterday afternoon. They were the first detachment to arrive for "The Stampede," which opens at Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday afternoon. There were 350 in the party and today the second body will reach here, numbering 200.

The arrivals traveled in two special trains on the Pennsylvania. The first section was made up of the cowboys and Indians. In the second section were the horses and cattle. These included 335 horses, to be used in the wild horse races; 340 bucking horses; 250 horses for use in saddle entries and relay races and 375 long-horn steers. All the animals were kept in the cars and taken by floats to Long Island City and then by the Long Island Railroad to Sheepshead Bay, where they were put in corrals.

When the cowboys, cowgirls and Indians reached Manhattan, a parade up Broadway started. They went to the "Stampede" headquarters at Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, where every one registered.

There were 115 Indians from the Pine Ridge agency in Wyoming. With them were Chief "Little Bull" and Chief "Chase-in-Morning." The Indians were in their full regalia and attracted much attention.

The parade, headed by Guy Weadick, Director General of "The Stampede," went up Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street and across to the Queensboro Bridge, where special cars were boarded and the entire party went to Sheepshead Bay.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Laura Hamilton appeared for the first time last night at the Casino as Elsie Lilly in "Very Good Eddie," succeeding Ann Orr, who takes a vacation after appearing continuously in the play for ten months.

Lydia Kyasht, the ballerina who danced at the Winter Garden two Summers ago, will do the Grecian ballet, now a feature of "The Passing Show of 1916," in London this Fall.

Margaret Wood and Sam Doty have been added to the principals in "Step This Way," with Lew Fields at the Astor.

The Strand Theatre wil have next week, starting Monday, a new Charlie Chaplin picture called "1 A. M."

The title of Mary Lee Wertheimer's Japanese comic opera, "The Romance of the Eta," has been changed to "Noto." The first performance will be given in Buffalo in September.

Alice John and Herbert Druce have been added to the company that will support Ann Murdock in "Please Help Emily," which opens this month at the Lyceum.

Adele Rowland says she is not to be with the Cohan & Harris management as announced, but will appear at the Winter Garden's next production, and then in a play under the management of Joe Weber.

Blanche Ring opened in Asbury Park last night in Willard Mack's new comedy, "Broadway and Buttermilk." It will be seen here next week at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

TO GUIDE RED CROSS NURSES

Head of the Bellevue School Is Made Superintendent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ex-President Taft, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, authorized this announcement today:

"Under the most efficient management of Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the National Committee on Nursing Service, a corps of more than 7,000 of the representative graduate trained nurses of the country have been enrolled for Red Cross service. This branch of the work has become so large and important and the burden of it so great that Miss Delano felt it advisable to secure a Superintendent for the Nursing Bureau, to be, if possible, one of the ablest Training School Superintendents. The Executive Committee concurred in Miss Delano's suggestion, and we are fortunate to secure for this important office Miss Clara D. Noyes, Superintendent of the Bellevue Training School of New York City, who will take up her duties with the Red Cross on or about Oct. 1."

Miss Noyes was graduated from Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses in 1896. The following year she went to the New England Hospital for Women and Children at Boston as Superintendent of the training school, and in 1901 was made Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses at New Bedford, Mass. In 1910 she was appointed General Superintendent of the Training School at Bellevue Hospital.

REBELS SLAY IN HANKOW.

Burn a Large District—Foreigners Check the Uprising.

PEKING, July 31.—In a revolutionary outbreak in Hankow last night a large district was burned and looted, many natives were killed, and some Russian women injured before foreign volunteers checked the uprising.

The attack was directed by the leaders of the Kuo-ming-tang, the radical revolutionary party of China, against the Military Governor, Tuchun Wang. The rioters started from the Japanese concession.

The demonstration apparently was planned to frighten the Peking Government into granting the Kuo-ming-tang a larger recognition in the reorganization of the Government at the meeting of Parliament which begins tomorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Hankow today was in the hands of a revolutionary mob, and great quantities of property were being burned, according to cable advices received here by the Robert Dollar Steamship Company.

The company's advices said that the premises adjoining its lumber and shipping yards in Hankow were in flames, but that its holdings were not endangered. The steamship company officials took this to indicate that the German concessions and a portion of the native residence district were burning, as they adjoin the Dollar property.

Possible Explanation.

When he advocates that man should kiss his wife every day, Vice President Marshall's idea may be to keep the germs in the family.—Toledo Blade.

COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED RESTAURANT IN NEW YORK
FAMOUS FOR LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
Jansson wants to see You
HOFBRAU HAUS
30TH Street & Broadway & 30TH
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE $1.00

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Moderate Prices, But Not Cheap

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE ONLY ROOF IN AMERICA.
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Twice Daily 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle
CIVILIZATION
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th St. Every Eve. 8:30. Except Saturday. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. 2d SEASON—42d WEEK. AVERY HOPWOOD'S FARCE.
FAIR and WARMER
THE BAROMETER OF FUN.
WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Matinee TODAY 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1916
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE beginning MONDAY, Aug. 7th in Willard Mack's
BLANCHE RING Comedy with Songs. BROADWAY & BUTTERMILK. Seats Now. Now Playing Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park.
ASTOR 45th St. & Broadway. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
LEW FIELDS STEP THIS WAY
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. First Popular Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
COAT-TALES Hammerstein's Farce Comedy with TOM WISE & LOUISE DRESSER.

Special Announcement
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Tonight at 8:15.
MADAME JOHANNA GADSKI
With Orchestra of
CIVIC ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, Inc.
WALTER HENRY ROTHWELL, Conductor.
85 selected musicians from Metropolitan Opera House, New York Symphony, and Philharmonic Orchestras.
Select Seats Early from Box Office, Gimbel Brothers, Wanamaker's, Tyson, McBride or Abraham & Straus. Prices 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Box and Tables, 75c.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE AND ANNEX
Roof Open Until 1 A. M. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.
Today—ALICE BRADY in "MISS PETTICOATS"
S. S. Vaterland Orchestra on Roof.
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'y. Every Ev. at 8:15
Daniels & Conrad, Waters & Morris, Herbert Ashley & Co., Ripley & Canton, others. Reserved & All Seats 25c, 35c, 50c
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1.
RAY COX, Geo. WHITE & Lucille Cavanagh, Mildred Richardson, "The World Dancers," and ARNOLD DALY & CO.
Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.

STEEPLECHASE
Day and Night Bathing. Prize Cake Walk Every Fri. Night. Free Toys for the Children.
CONEY ISLAND BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA And Other Big Features. Darktown Follies Revue. Free Attractions—Dancing. Aeronautical Society—Tonight—Special Attractions.
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Morton & Moore, Belle Baker, Tempest & Sunshine, Bonita & Hearn, Van & Schenck, Trovato, Others.
RIALTO B'way & 42d 15-25-50c. Bessie Barriscale, Louise Glaum, Charles Ray in "Home" Sugden's Alaska Orchestra and musical features.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Mary Pickford in "Rilda from Holland." Strand Orches. & Soloists.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL HAWAIIAN ROOM OPEN ALL SUMMER
Elaborate Entertainment, Including Clark's Royal Hawaiian Serenaders

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....91 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted. 1 Yr. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday.....6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections.....2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only.....5.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.30
Sunday only.....8.40 .70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.

MR. HUGHES'S SPEECH.

Mr. HUGHES would have been more merciful to a country plunged in steep-down gulfs of heat and very faintly interested in politics at present if he had cut his notification speech shorter, but possibly the patient reader will be grateful to it for a refrigerating effect. This is not to say that it is not as able and forcible a document as his difficult task allows. That task is to solder a split party; to try to create issues in the presence of the great constructive policies that have been put on the statute book in Mr. WILSON'S Administration; to breathe life into the ghost issues evoked in the hope of making the voters forget the unpatriotic and un-American course of so large a part of the Republican Party in Congress in refusing to support Mr. WILSON'S assertion of the rights of American citizens upon the high seas; to explain to a prosperous people that they have no right to be prosperous under a Democratic Administration and without the shelter of the ark of high protection. Mr. HUGHES is lucid when he can afford to be; vague when he suggests, so far as he does suggest, alternatives of the policies he criticises.

Little that is new appears in the speech. It is mainly a composite of the well-known wisdom of Republican sages and the converted Progressive chiefs. The voices of Mr. ROOSEVELT, of Senator FALL, of Senator HARDING and the Home Market Club may be detected in it. Senator FALL, indeed, seems to be the main prompter. It will be remembered that he wishes to make the Mexican question the burning and main issue of the campaign so that citizens accused of hyphenization may have an opportunity to show their patriotism. Nobody doubts the sincerity and thoroughness of Mr. HUGHES'S Americanism, but it is just to remind him that this declaration of it is a criticism of a great section of his own party, not of the Democrats:

> In this land of composite population, drawing its strength from every race, the national security demands that there shall be no pottering with American rights. * * * I stand for the unflinching maintenance of American rights on land and sea.

Fine patriotic words. They should be read over and over again by the 102 Republicans of the House, the twelve Republicans of the Senate, who voted to throw away those rights on the sea.

The long recital of old Mexican history leads to nothing. The woes of the martyred HUERTA, the mistakes and alleged mistakes of Mr. WILSON; what does all this ancient tale amount to? What will you do, Mr. HUGHES, if you are elected? What do you propose? "We shall have to adopt a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency." Yes, but what policy? "We demand "from Mexico the protection of lives "and the property of our citizens and "the security of our border from depredations." So say we all of us. "To "a stable government, appropriately "discharging its international obligations, we should give ungrudging "support." Who denies it? This is almost a Katydid position. But how is the stable government to be had? A great heat of Americanism on the border to make up for Republican lack of it on the high seas is all that can be made out of this multitude of words about Mexico.

The Republicans demand, Mr. HUGHES tells us, "adequate national defense." So do the Democrats. "The regular army is too small," but he doesn't say how large it ought to be. There should be "a reasonable increase." He does make the positive suggestion that "the first citizen re"serve subject to call should be en"listed as a Federal army and trained "under Federal authority." Much that he says about preparedness, its innocence of "militarism," and about efficiency is well said. It will be at least as well said by Mr. WILSON. The passage about the organization of peace is good literature, but rather barren of practical proposals. The dissertation on the tariff and this "fool's paradise," when everybody's pocketbook bulges though the wicked Democrats are in power, is in the hieratic protectionist manner. Especially delightful to old memories is this:

> We must apply that principle [protection] fairly, without abuses, in as scientific a manner as possible.

Never yet has it been so applied. When it is, then order your ascension robe.

If Mr. HUGHES does not embrace the Susan B. Anthony amendment, as some ardent souls of the Women's Party dreamed, at least he makes a singular argument for immediate woman suffrage. Otherwise "we shall "have a constantly intensified effort "and a distinctly feminist movement "constantly perfecting its organization "to the subversion of normal political "issues." That is a curious compliment to the intelligence of the suffragists and the woman voters.

On the whole, a tame speech, for all its wealth of words.

CHANCES OF THE NAVAL BILL.

While the President's approval of the Naval bill, as it was amended by the Senate, is expected to exert strong influence in behalf of the bill in the conference, its fate is still by no means certain. Those conferees who favor the building of sixteen capital ships within six years, or the laying down of that many, for very few if any of them will be ready for service in the three years, must not be discouraged by the heat of Washington or the persistence of their opponents. The country supports the big building program. The provision for a general staff has popular approval. With the President's support the Senate's bill ought to survive without further radical amendment.

But it must be remembered that the forces against the bill are strong and well organized. The recall of all the members of the House who have left Washington is threatened, so that an effort to defeat the bill in that body may be made if the report of the conference committee is favorable. The inadequate House bill was the result of a whole Winter and Spring of parley and dickering in the House Naval Committee. Mr. PADGETT, the Chairman of that committee, evidently still hopes to save it. He will be supported by Mr. KITCHIN and the small navy men. It is not yet certain, therefore, that we are to have a measure for naval extension superior to the defective Army bill which Mr. HAY and his followers saved, after the Senate had tried to substitute for it a bill which would have given the country adequate land defense. The President commended Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S substitute for the Hay bill, but his commendation did not serve to save it. We have hopes that his support will prove potent now, and it should, if every man in Congress who knows that a large present investment in naval extension will be the surest way to prevent war and will be a saving in the end will stand by the big building program and the other provisions of the Senate bill. In that case there will be no fiasco.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

The traction strike brings the general public face to face with a phase of collective bargaining which needs its earnest consideration. That the humble wage earners are at a disadvantage in dealing with corporate employers under the capitalist system, and that they should be allowed to put themselves more nearly upon an equality of bargaining power by co-operation among themselves, is a proposition admitting of no dispute. But there are limitations even to the indisputable. In the traction strike the limit has not been drawn by either side to the collective bargain at the line where the public begins to suffer from the dispute. Those who are deprived of the accommodations of public utilities to which the conditions of life have been adjusted are unlikely to inquire particularly where the blame lies. The general interest is that the conditions of living should not be disturbed by private quarrels, to which the great majority are not parties.

Everybody would wish to see the companies profit and the workers fairly paid. But everybody cannot judge whether the profits are excessive or the wages too small. When everybody's inconvenience is disturbed sufficiently the result is that the pressure of public opinion is applied blindly, and an adjustment is demanded rather than exact justice to either side. It is not too soon for both parties to consider the adverse effect upon themselves of driving the general public to the extremity of considering the public's interests first rather than the interests to which its sympathies might incline if the same consideration were shown to it as is asked from it.

Another example on a national scale is afforded by the demand upon all the railways of the United States by all the workers in four classes of employés. This is the greatest example of collective bargaining which the United States has ever experienced. Possibly it is a world beater in point of size of the interests involved. Principles are not a matter of size, and the good as well as the evils of collective bargaining are illustrated instructively. That the employés of a single railway should bargain collectively is no more than reasonable. But collective bargaining spread from the employés of one company to the employés of several, then to the employés of all the railways in large sections of the country, and now to all employés of the entire train service of the nation. If the wage earners are to bargain collectively so must the railways, or the disadvantage of the employé will be converted to the disadvantage of the employer. This is true not only of the tractions and the steam railways. It is true throughout all industries. There is now in progress a massing of wage payers in order that they may confront the massed wage earners in the manner of hostile armies. Words need not be wasted in emphasizing how undesirable is the division of the general community into hostile forces, arrayed nominally against each other, but in their hostilities ravaging the entire community.

If the traction and steam railway service should stop through these wage troubles the condition of the city and the nation might come to rival that of Belgium under the German invasion. There are few cities which have more than a few days' supplies of the essentials of life. All the industrial activities of this city depend upon maintenance of rapid transit. To have all these wage earners reduced to the condition of the garment trades, and to have all these traction and railway employers reduced to the condition of the employers of the needleworkers, is to suggest conditions which make collective bargaining come too dear. When the instrument of justice to the poor and weak is converted into a weapon of truculent extortion, and of willful if not malevolent attack upon the general public interest, it is like a good horse ridden to death. It will not be prudent for either side to press its advantage to the full, lest the public should unite against both. Neither of these strikes could succeed if the jobs were open to whoever wanted them. Whatever the argument may be about the conditions of employment, the condition of those surrendering these situations is surely superior to those not holding them. That is beyond dispute so long as the strikers club away applicants and denounce scabbing as the work of traitors to the wage-earning class. In such a situation it is the strikers who are traitors, not only to their class but to the institutions under which all live. The maintenance of peace and the enforcement of law are superior even to collective bargaining as an instrument of justice to the poor and weak. Those enjoying the benefits of collective bargaining, and who wish to preserve it as a corrective of unlimited labor competition, should walk warily lest they put the labor movement further back in one unwise wage battle than it has advanced in generations of contention necessary to abolish the unjust law against labor conspiracies.

THE ONE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The retirement of CARRANZA from the position of First Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalists has been reported so often that the newest announcement does not carry conviction with it. The only cause for his retirement is his obvious desire to be President of the Republic. The Mexican Constitution in its present form prohibits the candidacy of a Provisional President. CARRANZA has contended that he is not Provisional President, but he is, of course, except for his title, which has no legal meaning. Retirement now, however, would mean that a general election was near at hand. That is impossible while the appointment is pending of an international commission which is to consider the troubles between the United States and Mexico. If there is to be such a commission, its findings cannot safely be predicted.

The withdrawal of General PERSHING'S forces, on the other hand, could be brought about by an effort on the part of CARRANZA to rid Northern Mexico of its bandits and an assurance that he was willing to prevent the invasion of our soil by murderous Mexican bands. But in the recent negotiations the reason for our own guarding of the border seems to have been overlooked. We are hearing a great deal about what Mr. CARRANZA wants the United States to do, but very little about the serious work the United States must do for itself to suppress Mexican lawlessness if CARRANZA is unable or unwilling to undertake it.

INDIANA'S YEARS.

Why should not the spirit of Indiana be proud? She has a Presidential candidate, two Vice Presidential candidates; whether HANLY, FAIRBANKS, or MARSHALL is elected, there is no way for Indiana to lose. The control of the United States Senate hangs largely on her nod; if WATSON and NEW are elected, the Republicans expect to tie that body, now Democratic. If KERN and TAGGART are elected, the Democrats will still control it and be able to bid defiance to a Republican President or make life easy for a Democratic one. At least, such are the calculations of the politicians; and if a Watson-New victory in Indiana ties the Senate, an Indiana Vice President will give the casting vote and make glorious the policies of a New Jersey President or bring down to defeat the policies of a New York President, as the case may be. The limelight falls on the banks of the Wabash, far away. No wonder the chest of Indiana swells.

FAIRBANKS and MARSHALL compelled each other's nomination. With so much hanging on that nod, no chances could be taken with Indiana. If one party nominated an Indiana man, so must the other do. As for the Prohibitionists, who do not expect to elect their candidate, but do intend to raise as large a crop of trouble as possible, they picked out the State where they could give most pain and create most anxiety. If any Indiana man wavers toward a third party, the name of HANLY should decide him. HANLY was a favorite son, too; Indiana thought well enough of him in his Republican days to make him Governor.

She has three children to choose from, widely different, but each emphasizing in himself some trait of Indiana. MARSHALL illustrates the Will Carleton or Farm Ballad side of her; homely apothegms, old-fashioned philosophy, farmer plainness and wit, the prairie, in short; the James Whitcomb Riley phase. As for FAIRBANKS, Indiana never did anybody any harm, and neither did FAIRBANKS. She has other characteristics, more salient ones, sharper ones, but FAIRBANKS does not illustrate these. Sometimes she is silent and would rest; her ideas have given out for the moment; then she can turn to FAIRBANKS and see her mood embodied. At other times she is speechful, babbling, prone to yammer, and then, turning to HANLY, she can see herself as in a glass. He tosses back that movable hair of his, he draws down the corners of his mouth again in that terrifying gesture of his jaw, he sends forth again that billowing voice, and the caves of the earth return it to him and Indiana hears herself at the height of bathos. It is thrilling, but it wearies, and she can take refuge in the cool silence of FAIRBANKS, or hear another side of herself in TOM MARSHALL'S Moody and Sankey speech. Then she can turn to the candidates who really matter, and see other sides of herself; the sportive and sophisticated in TAGGART, the keenly political in WATSON, the Commoner or Bryanesque type in KERN, the Eastern, semi-metropolitan in NEW. She has a large choice this year, and it is all Indiana's; and however the election goes, she writes her name on the political history of the next four years.

NITRATE ON THE SIDE.

"Coosa," "Coosa," "Coosa," calling,
While the Muscle Shoals are sprawling.

Where shall the $20,000,000 Government nitrate plant be planted? It seems to be settled that it is to be a Southern improvement. Muscle Shoals of Alabama was and perhaps is the favorite site, but Georgia is now pleading passionately for the virtues of her own waters. Unfortunately, Georgia started wrong. The Georgia Senate, in too eager comity to a sister State, passed a resolution in favor of Muscle Shoals as the sole possible Southern place for the venture. Realizing that charity begins at home, the Floyd County delegation in the House directed the eyes of a benevolent Government to the charms of North Georgia, referring to the immortal Coosa. A vigilant member got the resolution amended so as to include all Georgia as deserving territory.

The Hon. THOMAS W. LOYLESS'S Augusta Chronicle is full high advanced with a project for a Nitrate Plant Convention, to be held in Augusta and "properly to present the Savannah's claims to the Government." Representative ADAMSON of Georgia, an old friend of the Chattahoochee, telegraphs The Atlanta Journal that "not only "could the nitrate plant be completed "for less cost there than anywhere "else, but it would also open the way "to badly needed navigation." Four States, a hundred rivers, cry for the plant. There should be a referendum.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Forgotten Share of Responsibility.

Officials of several kinds, municipal, State, and Federal, have begun, with most commendable energy and promptitude, to investigate Sunday morning's dreadful explosion on Black Tom Island, and they all announce the firmest and finest of intentions to do more than catch and punish a few underlings—they are going to look far and high in order to fix the responsibility for the disaster where it really belongs. Furthest of all, apparently, is Mayor FAGAN of Jersey City going to look, for he says, or at any rate is quoted as saying, that the objects of his special search will be "the big men who have been making fortunes through the sale and shipment of munitions to the Allies."

There is one direction, however, in which these eager hunters after everybody who has been guilty of criminal negligence have not turned their attention. Not one of them seems to have remembered that there exists an obligation to enforce the law, as well as an obligation to obey it, and that the former obligation is just as strong, and failure to fulfill it just as wrong, before a great calamity as after it has occurred.

Already there is available much evidence to show that what happened Sunday morning might have happened on any other morning for some time past—that the collection of cars and barges loaded with large quantities of high explosives at Black Tom Island was not an exceptional occurrence, but a proceeding little less than habitual. That does more than hint the existence of a responsibility that extends beyond the managers and employes of railway, storage, and towing companies, and even beyond the wretches whose profitable sales of munitions to the Allies have excited the indignation of Mayor FAGAN and others whom those sales have offended.

There is, therefore, something between a reason and an excuse for asking who is going to investigate the investigators. They are the representatives of the law—its upholders as well as its vindicators—and the duty to uphold it did not begin at 2:08 A. M. on Sunday, when that of punishing these particular violations of it started. It is a peculiarity of responsibility that it is not diminished by division. The share of each person on whom it falls is equally great, no matter how many share it with him.

Why Glass Fell Out, Not Inward.

Those who have observed the effects of Sunday morning's explosions, as seen at points remote from their centre have noted, usually with surprise, that in almost every instance the windows broken were blown outward, not inward. That phenomenon, however, is not a new one, or one peculiar to the present calamity.

A sudden and enormous release of gases, as then occurred, acts in two ways. There is first a violent rush of air away from the detonating materials, and a window or other partition near enough to get the weight of that concussion is driven in, but the chief action of such an explosion is upward, that being the line of least resistance, and the consequence is the creation of a great vacuum, or an approximation to a vacuum, and the rush of air to fill it moves with violent suddenness a portion of the atmosphere extending for a long distance in every direction. Windows all through the area of that motion are thus deprived of the outside pressure that normally balances the pressure from within, and the latter, acting alone, breaks the unsupported glass.

This theory, though sound, does not fully explain what might be called the selectiveness in destruction that such explosions always show, but careful inquiry in most cases where a few windows in a building are broken and the others spared, or where one building suffers and another just like it and close by escapes, will reveal that there were differences as to the ease with which the confined air in the several rooms could escape.

When warning can be given beforehand, as in the testing of great guns, householders are always advised to keep their windows and doors open while the firing is in progress, and thus they usually escape injury to their property. Gunners, too, keep their mouths open for the same reason, when they fire their cannon, and regard doing so as not less necessary than the covering of their ears with their hands to protect them from the inward-driving concussion.

Wounded Men and War Prisoners.

According to statistics compiled by the German Government, a little over 90 per cent. of the soldiers wounded in battle make recoveries that enable them to enter the fighting line again. Something over 1 per cent. of the men who appear in the lists as "wounded" die of their injuries. The remainder, a minute fraction over 8 per cent., remain permanently incapacitated for military service and are discharged from the army.

These figures, which are approximately true, it can safely be presumed, of all the armies in which the soldiers receive good medical attention show, that the same man can and does appear several times in the estimates of battle losses, and that the latter, therefore, are not quite as terrible as they would be if every "loss" meant a death or an injury of the decisively disabling sort.

Of the many prisoners taken, too, a large fraction will ultimately return to their own countries, whether to be national assets or national liabilities depending on the kind of treatment they receive from their captors. Most of them will probably recover from the effects of their hardships and humiliations, and, like the Virgilian heroes, find a joy in remembering their hard experiences.

If subjected to unnecessary suffering or to the vindictive cruelties of which there have been reports from some of the military prisons, of course the memories of the prisoners will never cease to be resentful, and this is a fact which deserves consideration by those responsible for the treatment received by these hundreds and hundreds of thousands of men in bonds. The opportunity to make them into friends, or into less bitter enemies, is one that should not be neglected, and will not be wherever judicious thought is given to the certainty that the war will not last forever.

JUDGE NIPPERT'S REPORT.

Conflicting Evidence Concerning Rheims and Louvain.

The State University of Iowa,
Iowa City, July 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge A. K. Nippert, in THE SUNDAY TIMES, tells your readers of his interesting visit to the Kaiser, and incidentally of his surprise at seeing with his own eyes that it is all a mistake about the destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims—in spite of the fact that the German official reports have attempted a justification of the infamous bombardment.

After the scores of photographs taken from above, from below, from all parts of the city; after an American architect had declared the damage irreparable; after such American correspondents as Richard Harding Davis and others have written fully about Rheims Cathedral, standing upon the very spot, it is a strange defense of German acts that we read here. The author speaks of looking through a powerful glass at a distance of a little less than a mile. It is true that the shell of the building still stands, thanks to a foundation which contemporaries of its building are said to have thought quite as wonderful as the superstructure. But it is not a wonder that Judge Nippert did not see what those who have seen and loved the sacred stones of Rheims have recognized with horror—that when the remarkable fifteenth century roof and the immense scaffolding of the northwest tower were burned off by German shells, (which also fell into the nave and set fire to piles of straw where German wounded were lying,) when all this happened, the whole building was swept by such a storm of fire that the priceless stained glass windows were broken, the statues and carving, unsurpassed in mediaeval work, were mostly destroyed, the whole surface so calcinated that the stone flakes off at the touch. This we have seen in numerous genuine photographs, besides hearing the testimony of real eyewitnesses. It is true that, more fortunate than the Cathedral of Louvain, the famous "Halles" of Ypres, or the Town Hall of Arras and its cathedral, Rheims still stands, a mutilated monument to German hatred; but with the stability of the whole building perhaps compromised, with such damage done as I have described, it can never again be what it was, possibly the noblest example of Gothic architecture.

STEPHEN H. BUSH.

Not the Kaiser's Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge Nippert says that from a German observation station he was able to count every tile in the roof of the Rheims Cathedral, but he does not say how many tiles actually remain in that roof. As a matter of fact, Americans, "bright in so many ways," know from innumerable authentic photographs that almost all the roof of the cathedral was destroyed, although the walls, the towers, and much of the vaulting still stand.

It is noteworthy that Judge Nippert does not ascribe these particular statements to the Kaiser, who evidently wished to divert his attention to quite a different part of Europe.

K. McKENZIE.

Bar Harbor, July 24, 1916.

From Times Readers Out of Town.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It wish I could express to you the great pleasure we have in seeing our dear NEW YORK TIMES on the very day of its publication, although we are about 200 miles from New York City. It seems superfluous to say how thoroughly we enjoy the paper.

MARY C. DUBOIS.
Miss A. BONNELL.
Olivers Mills, Penn., July 28, 1916.

NEW YORK AND ANTWERP.

Sunday Morning Explosions a Strong Reminder of Zeppelins.

New York, July 31, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will soon be two years since my wife and myself were rudely awakened from a deep sleep in which I seemed to be dreaming of a most terrific thunder storm, the deep detonations of which, following in quick succession, rocked the house to its very foundations, yet apparently there was no lightning, and the Summer sky seemed at peace, save for a constant whirring and humming close over our heads, the meaning of which we could not understand. Crash following crash, accompanied by flying debris, broke the stillness of the night, and not until the next morning, amid splintered glass and masonry, by the yawning chasms in the streets, did we fully know the true meaning of the disturbances of the night before.

This was Antwerp in August, 1914, under the bombardment of Zeppelins.

Here in New York, in the small hours of July 30, 1916, we sprang from our beds at those old familiar sounds. Two great detonations, followed by showers of broken glass, for all the world like the bursting bombs that shattered the Hôpital St. Elisabeth, Banque Nationale, and Palais du Roi. Then the constant booming afar off, just as we had heard in those three weeks while Wavre St. Catherine, Duffel, and Lierre were being pounded to pieces.

This time the Zeppelin must have been driven off, as there were only two of her bombs, but the constant salvos out at the fort kept up. Surely the Germans were not at the gates of the city!

Out in Washington Square, as in the Place in Antwerp two years ago, there were thousands of hastily clad people. Children grouped round mothers with babies clasped to their breasts, while fathers looked skyward and wondered, all excited and nervous, yet none knowing what next to expect. When the daylight came we went out to see, as we had done nearly two years ago, and as we tramped through the streets, littered with broken glass, instinctively we watched for the first sight of the advance guard of Uhlans followed by the machine gun squads bedecked in flowers of victory, but only the blue-coated police were on guard among the throng of curious ones, for this is not Antwerp, in stricken Belgium; it is New York, in free America. America, which is at peace with the world!

W. A. SHERWOOD.

Errors in a Venezuela History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am fortunate enough to have in my possession the eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which constitutes the greatest effort of the human mind to bring together the vast store of earthly knowledge into a single work and to present it to the eager student in a thorough and attractive manner. My disappointment, however, has been great when in going over the historical data it gives regarding my native country, Venezuela, I find two glaring errors, which, together with other correlative ones, should be corrected for the sake of truthfulness.

"In 1889," it says, "there was an open revolt against the dictatorial system so long in vogue, [Guzman Blanco,] and President Rojas Paul was forced to flee the country and take refuge in the Dutch colony of Curacao."

This information is entirely wrong. The reaction against the then controlling influence of Guzman Blanco took place while Rojas Paul was President, and the fact mentioned of the demolition of the statues of the former was accomplished with the tacit consent of the latter.

Further on the Britannica says: "In 1898 General Crespo was succeeded as President by Senor Andrade, who had represented Venezuela in Washington during the most acute stage of the frontier question," (with England.) This is also a mistake, as the Minister in Washington referred to was Jose Andrade, a brother to the successor of General Crespo to the Presidency, General Ignacio Andrade.

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.

New York, July 29, 1916.

A Loggia at Herald Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest of the possible moving uptown of The New York Herald plant, resulting in the Herald's abandonment of its present building, which is one of the best and most interesting buildings, architecturally, in New York.

If The Herald is to move and its building is to pass into other hands, why would it not be advisable for the city to purchase it, converting it into a Loggia dei Lanzi in this busy and congested section of New York. Its architectural character would most readily lend itself to such a use with but minor changes, and a fine example of architecture could be acquired and saved by the city. Here indeed is an opportunity; for what could be more interesting than a great open Loggia at this important intersection of streets?

BRYANT FLEMING,
Landscape and Civic Designer.
Buffalo, N. Y., July 28, 1916.

To Capture a Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to suggest that every woman who wishes our President to be re-elected should speak to every man with whom she transacts business. The writer has endeavored to influence seventeen men in different stations of life, and in that number there was only one Hughes man. He desired a high protective tariff. In riding down town on an open car a conductor always replies to a query of this nature with politeness and respect. The newspaper man presents another subject for persuasion. It is a matter of history that the Duchess of Devonshire permitted a blacksmith to kiss her in order to insure a vote for Pitt.

ANNIE C. BARCLAY.

New York, July 28, 1916.

As to News of the Big Explosion.

From The Hudson Dispatch, (Weehawken, N. J.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES was the only morning newspaper delivered in Hudson County yesterday with anything about the explosion. Most of the other newspapers had gone to press when the explosion took place. THE TIMES carried nearly three columns on the explosion, and its information was not only well put together, but remarkably accurate, considering the circumstances.

It was a piece of newspaper enterprise of which that newspaper can well feel proud, enterprise that must be a marvel to its competitors.

ADRIFT.

Boundless seas are tossed and flowing,
Boundless winds are blowing free,
And the unknown stars are glowing
Over me.
And it's O, I would be sailing
To mine own home tonight,
And its happy hearth fires hailing,
And the windows' light!

Fading suns and worlds primeval,
Through supernal spheres are whirled;
And the salt spray to a level
With the brooding sky is hurled
By the wind, a wailing devil,
Wandering o'er the world.

And it's O, I would be sailing
To my homeland by the hill,
Where the sky lights, softly failing,
All the eves with glory fill,
And the winds forget their wailing
And are still!

And it's O, I would be sailing
To mine own home tonight,
And its happy hearth fires hailing,
And the windows' light!

M. E. BUHLER.

A BOTANIST IN THE DANISH WEST INDIES

Certain Interesting Features of the Islands Which May Soon Belong to the United States.

By N. L. BRITTON,
Director in Chief New York Botanical Gardens.

I have botanically explored two of the Danish West Indian islands, spending several weeks early in 1913 on St. Thomas and St. John, and I was on St. Croix for a day in the Autumn of 1904. These islands have also been visited and studied by other botanists, and their flora is quite well known; the Danish Baron Eggers studied them during a long period of residence, and our United States National Museum published his account of the vegetation in 1879. Danish botanists have also contributed to their literature. The collections of the New York Botanical Gardens contain specimens of very nearly all the plants known to inhabit them, obtained mostly during my field work and in exchange with the Royal Botanical Museum of Copenhagen.

St. Croix has much arable land, produces considerable sugar, and its rum is famous. There is practically no forest remaining, but large areas of thicket and many fine individual trees, both native and introduced, are to be seen. A royal poinciana or flamboyant in full bloom at the end of a road was as fine a specimen of this glorious tree as I have seen anywhere. The physiographic features of this island are not striking, and it contains no considerable elevation, although some sixty-five miles distant from Porto Rico to the southeast it can be seen from higher elevations. Its wild herbaceous flora is varied and there are some highly interesting indigenous species; the Field Museum of Natural History published an account of its flora in 1902, written by Dr. C. F. Millspaugh.

St. Thomas and St. John are smaller than St. Croix and altogether different from it; they have many plants which do not inhabit the larger island, and are picturesque in the extreme. They belong to the archipelago known as the Virgin Islands, and are geographically and geologically related to our own island Culebra, politically a part of Porto Rico.

Proceeding eastward from the mainland of Porto Rico, the sequence of the larger islands is Vieques, or Crab Island, (which lies a little off the axis of the archipelago to the south;) Culebra, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anagada, the last three being British possessions; Anagada is also a little off the axis and different from all the others, rising scarcely thirty feet above the sea. If the purchase from the Danes is consummated our frontier will be brought at another point against that of our British cousins, for the water separating St. John from Tortola is scarcely more than a mile in width.

St. Thomas and St. John are almost wholly hilly. Sugar-cane was formerly grown on St. Thomas, but the slopes are not well adapted to this crop. A few acres of the natural forest remain at the top of the island, about 1,500 feet elevation, containing many plants of much interest, including ferns and orchids; the forest could, doubtless, be restored over the greater part of the highlands and along the many steep valleys; this should be done, for it would be a great boon to the people. There is a widely held theory, of which I was cognizant, that the removal of the forest lessened the rainfall, but I obtained no certain evidence of the truth of it, there being no old rainfall records available; that the run-off is much more rapid is, of course, certain. The growth of planted mahogany trees at Charlotte Amalia, where a fine grove was studied, is of great interest and significance. Here, as in the other islands, all tropical fruit trees and vegetables grow readily. In the park may be seen a varied and luxuriant collection of tropical shade trees.

St. John lies close to St. Thomas to the east, and is much like it physiographically and botanically, but not as high; here considerable forest still exists, and we find running streams and locally dense undergrowth. This island is noteworthy as the home of perhaps the best bay rum trees, and the greater part of the inhabitants are engaged in the bay rum industry. Much of the high-grade oil of bay of commerce is produced on this small island. So, if we buy St. John, we will supplement a Porto Rican industry. No oil of bay is produced on St. Thomas, and for reasons as yet obscure, although studied by both British and Danish agriculturists, the industry has not been commercially successful on Tortola. Our valued correspondent, Mr. W. Fishlock, in charge of the Botanical Station in Tortola, discussed this interesting topic in 1912 in The West Indian Bulletin. The bay rum is a beautiful little tree with thick, glossy leaves. Visitors to Bermuda will remember the wonderfully fine specimen which stands on Government Grounds at Mount Langton, where it was planted a good many years ago. On St. John the tree springs up spontaneously from seed in the woodlands, and is also transplanted; other trees are cut out, so that pure groves covering many acres may be seen; the leaves are gathered and the essential oil distilled from them and shipped to St. Thomas.

In addition to the larger islands, the archipelago contains many small ones, and keys. I cruised through most of it in 1913 in a sloop which had just been built on St. John, making botanical collections, with a crew of four island sailors, and perfect mariners they are; the keen delight they took in outsailing the British mail schooner and their absolute politeness about it were very fine, and I was sorry to leave them after they had raced me into Fajardo from St. Thomas ahead of the strong trade wind. We trolled for mackerel on that run. They said we would not see any until we reached United States waters, and so it was, for just past the famous Sail Rock, in the middle of the Virgin Passage, the fish began to come aboard fast and plenty, and the folk at Playa de Fajardo received a good part of the catch.

The marine views from the heights of St. Thomas, St. John, and Tortola are among the most beautiful in America; the many green islets dotted over the blue sea are peculiarly charming, and each supports interesting kinds of plants; one wants to visit all of them, and if he is a good sailor, he will have one of the great times of his life. The climate is delightful. I found the people well educated, uniformly polite, hospitable, and obliging, offering assistance in my work wherever I went; many wanted to know if they could not be annexed, hoping that my scientific errand might have something to do with it, and Porto Rico was so prosperous and they were so poor, but I had to tell them that I was only tracing the distribution of the indigenous flora of Porto Rico to its eastward extension.

FOREIGN STORY MODELS.

Mrs. Gerould's Statement Concerning the Influence of Maupassant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Magazine Section for July 23 Mrs. Katharine Fullerton Gerould is quoted as saying that she was told by Jonathan Sturgis, Maupassant's translator, that it was Maupassant's "The Odd Number" which started Mary E. Wilkins in her story writing career; that she "used it as a model, deliberately basing short stories on it, in an effort to master the secret of Maupassant's method."

Some reviewers have compared her stories, "Old Woman Magoun" and "The Gold," to the great French writer's powerful delineations. I have seen the comparison myself. But I personally know that Mary E. Wilkins Freeman never used any of Maupassant's stories or those of any other writer in doing her early work. Certainly, to even an unofficial critic, there is little resemblance between the French writer and the simple, faithful, marvelously lifelike delineations of New England characters in her early stories. The resemblance comes later with Mrs. Freeman's riper, more mature, and powerful work, such as the stories mentioned.

Mrs. Freeman likes to think that she is purely an American writer, indebted to the writers of no foreign country. Her sturdy types of New England first made her known, but in later years she has shown much versatility in depicting other than New England characters. In place of the literal, faithful pictures of the section where she lived before her marriage she now does stories more psychological in their delineation of character and motives.

It seems to me that, with a Poe and a Bret Harte, American short story writers have not needed to graze in foreign pastures for models. It is interesting to note, in connection with Mrs. Gerould's statement of what Mr. Sturgis told her, that Mrs. Freeman has no recollection of ever reading "The Odd Number," which she is said by Mr. Sturgis to have spent two years in studying!

ANNIE WILLIS McCULLOUGH.

Metuchen, N. J., July 26, 1916.

Guardsmen and The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shortly after the Wisconsin troops were called out and reached Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Alexander L. Strouse, formerly of New York, in whose law offices I had been employed as stenographer and clerk, was kind enough to have THE TIMES sent to me, because, when in Milwaukee, I read his TIMES daily and liked it so well. I am now receiving it regularly, and I write this letter to express to you my appreciation for your efforts in producing such a good paper. I have never seen a paper whose news, editorial, magazine, and illustrated sections are better than yours, and I believe there is no better paper. I anxiously wait for it every day, here on the flats of Fort Sam Houston, and really worry if I do not receive it promptly.

ELMER H. GROTH.

Camp Wilson, Texas, July 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hurrah! Your edition of July 20 reached me last evening, the second paper I have had since July 13.

W. G. BATES,
Colonel Seventy-first Infantry, New York.
McAllen, Texas, July 26, 1916.

Sharks as Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can testify to the edibility of the shark, having repeatedly made this fish a part of my regular dinner when in London. To my mind it is far more nutritious than halibut, and quite as palatable. In the West of England, for years, dogfish was a recognized food. Under that name it failed in general acceptance. Subsequently it reappeared as "rock salmon," and as such has quite superseded the demand for cod among [illegible]

G. W. ANSON.

[illegible] 1916.

THE QUARANTINED POOR.

How They May Be Helped to Bear the Strain of a City Summer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Is there anything I can do to help the families whose members are suffering with infantile paralysis?" The question has come to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor many times in our mail and over the telephone during the last week. To those who would help personally the answer may not always be easy, for this means in most cases personal visitation to the homes and the doing of things that can best be done only by those trained and skilled in the work. But to those who are willing to help through others (and there are many such) there are several suggestions.

The temporary closing of some of the day nurseries in the city means that mothers who depended upon these places to care for their children while they did an occasional day's work away from home are now deprived of that means of adding to the family income. Our district nurses and visitors have been instructed to see that any of their families so affected are properly assisted. Further, in spite of the fact that we have increased the capacity of our Sea Breeze Home to take care of families who under ordinary conditions would have been sent to districts outside of New York for a two weeks' outing and are planning to run it to full capacity until late in the season, many families will not be able even to go to Sea Breeze because of the presence of infantile paralysis in their neighborhood, though they themselves are not afflicted with the disease. The best substitute for such an outing for these families is to see

DR. LOUIS KLOPSCH LEFT $643,239 NET

His Christian Herald, Started by Talmage, Appraised at $358,334.

EARNED $68,417 YEARLY

Widow, to Whom Estate Was Left, Tried to Sell Publication and Then Decided to Continue It.

The estate of Dr. Louis Klopsch, owner of The Christian Herald, who died March 7, 1910, was appraised yesterday at $872,-962 gross and $643,239 net. The estate was reduced $110,853 by sums he owed various charitable funds collected through The Christian Herald, which were distributed after his death. The entire estate went to his wife, Mary M. Klopsch.

The value of The Christian Herald, with the good will, was fixed at $358,344. The evidence as to the value of the property showed that the plant and library were worth $135,032 and accounts receivable amounted to $77,188. Shortly before his death Dr. Klopsch bought the circulation of The Home Herald of Chicago, containing 120,900 names, for $50,-000. The Christian Herald had $648,537 of notes payable and other debts which reduced its net assets to $162,983.

The circulation of The Christian Herald varied from 188,150 to 207,818 during three years, and the net profits ran from $64,398 to $80,826. The good will, estimated at three times the average annual income of $68,417 for four years, was fixed at $196,251. The appraiser's report states that the circulation and reputation of The Christian Herald were built around the personality of the late Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, who was connected with it for many years, and following his death around the personality of Dr. Klopsch.

Mrs. Klopsch made affidavit that after her husband's death she tried to sell the property for its appraised value but was unable to do so and then decided to continue the publication with its present staff. She incorporated a company in New Jersey and took the capital stock, $350,000 preferred and $175,000 common.

At the time of Dr. Klopsch's death he held title to the property, Mount Lawn, Dr. Clarkstown, Rockland County, used by The Christian Herald Children's Home. In explaining why the property was not taxable as part of Dr. Klopsch's estate, George H. Sandison, managing editor of the publication, said in an affidavit that in 1894, when there was great suffering and much unemployment in New York, The Christian Herald raised a food fund which had a balance of $4,-900 on hand when following Spring. Dr. Klopsch then decided to spend the money on fresh-air outings for poor children, and for this purpose got the use of Mount Lawn, owned by the Rev. Dr. Augustine D. L. Jewett. Later he bought it and shortly after his death Mrs. Klopsch deeded the property to the home. The total cost was $16,167.

Dr. Klopsch had $255,27 cash, and the contents of his apartment were appraised at $1,868. He had $180,712 life insurance. One of his claims was $5,634 against the Rev. Stephen Merritt for a loan. He held 600 shares of the Hansel Mining Company and 500 shares of the Publishing Company of the International Order of the Kings Daughters and Sons, appraised as worthless.

WILL OF MATTHIAS HAFFEN.

Widow Receives Greater Part of Retired Brewer's Estate.

The will of Mathias Haffen, retired brewer of the Bronx, was offered for probate in the Bronx County Surrogate's Court yesterday. The larger part of an estate estimated to be worth between one and a quarter, to one and a half million dollars is left to the widow, Mrs. Wilhelmina Haffen. She and John M. Haffen of 2,565 Creston Avenue, are the executors.

Mr. Haffen who lived at 2,979 Marion Avenue, the Bronx, died July 25. He sold the Heffen brewery to the present interests. Louis F. Haffen, a brother, former Borough President of the Bronx, receives $25,000 under the will, which was made September 19, 1914. Three others, Henry Haffen of 843 Crotona Park North, a brother, Mrs. Mary Schoenhardt of 306 East 162d Street, and Mrs. Elizabeth Miewenhouf of 4 West 121st Street, sisters, are not mentioned in the will.

Two servants of the deceased, Mary Ambes and Annie Goebler, receive $500 each. The St. Francis Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and the Seton Hospital for Consumptives, receive $5,000 each. The Home for the Aged, at 183rd Street and Belmont Avenue, and Woodlawn Cemetery receive requests of $2,000 each.

Charles Sprague Smith Estate.

The estate of Charles Sprague Smith, for many years director of the Peoples's Institute, who died on March 30, 1910, was appraised yesterday at $38,340. The sole beneficiary was the widow, Mrs. Isabella D. Sprague Smith. The bulk of the estate consisted of life insurance amounting to $20,832. The decedent owned stocks worth $15,194, of which the largest holding was a fifth interest in the Neighborhood Amusement Co., owner of a theatre in Yonkers, valued at $4,000.

Award to Mrs. Florman and Sisters.

Surrogate Fowler decided yesterday that Mrs. Nils Florman and her sisters, Vera and Rita Kohler, daughters of the late Charles Kohler, piano manufacturer, are entitled to a distribution at once of part of the surplus income of $1,-200,000 from trust funds set aside in their father's will. The Surrogate directed the trustees to reappartion sufficient funds to pay $25,000 a year to each of the daughters and to divide the remainder among them at once.

Woman's $8,000 Bequest to Maid.

The will of Mrs. Ellen Stuart Bentley, who died April 10, last, leaves $8,000 to her maid, Minnie F. Smith of the Hotel Del Prado, Chicago, and gives the rest of an estate of more than $75,000 to relatives. She lived in Richmond, Va., but owned property in New York. She was divorced in 1911 from L. Vernon Bentley and in February, 1915, married Judson Bernard Vance, whom she divorced last December in Reno.

Dr. George S. Lynde Leaves $21,214

The estate of Dr. George S. Lynde of the Department of Health, who died Nov. 5, 1914, was appraised yesterday at $21,214 net. The report shows that there were insufficient assets to pay bequests of $20,000 to Phillips Exeter Academy, $10,000 to Bowdoin College, and $5,000 to the Bangor Publicllbrary in full, and they were reduced about one-half. Dr. Lynde's friend, Frederick H. Dillingham, received $3,000 and personal effects worth $1,014.

BRIDE OF H. A. WEATHERBEE.

Miss Marjorie Foley Is Wedded in Grace Church at White Plains.

Miss Marjorie Foley, daughter of Mrs. P. J. Foley of Rye, and Hicks Arnold Weatherbee, only son of Mrs. Amy Constable Weatherbee and the late Edwin H. Weatherbee, were married yesterday in Grace Episcopal Church at White Plains, the Rev. Frank F. Simmons officiating.

It was a quiet wedding, and afterward the pair left on a motor trip. On their return they will reside at White Plains, where Mr. Weatherbee has recently purchased a country place.

Their engagement was announced in June. Mr. Weatherbee is the President of Arnold, Constable & Co., of which his father was the head. Mr. Weatherbee's mother has a country place at Mamaroneck.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday (July 29th) averaged as follows: Domestic Dressed 11½ cents per pound.—Adv.

TO PRESENT MISS WHITNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney to Open Their New Ballroom.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31. — Mrs. Henry Clews was among those giving luncheons today. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Thompson motored back to New York today. Mrs. Thompson is sailing for Europe Saturday.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt returned to New York today to continue work for the National Guardsmen's families.

Friday evening will be very gay, being the evening for the coming out of Miss Flora Vanderbilt Whitney, with a large dance given by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who will use the new ballroom for the first time. Numerous dinner parties will be given that night, the guests afterward going to the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon have completed a visit with Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, who are in New York in connection with their trip to the Amazon in September.

Mixed tennis doubles will be started at the Casino tomorrow for cups given by the Casino, the first match of the Summer. Entries include Mrs. Barger Wallach and Lorillard Taller, Mrs. A. Gordon Douglas, and Williams P. Burden, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Herbert C. Pell, Jr.; Miss Natalja Willard and Douglas Waters, Mrs. Jones and Thomas Ridgeway, Craig Biddle and partner, Charles E. Sands and partner.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, U. S. N. commander of the battleship division of the Atlantic fleet, entertained with a dinner on board flagship Arkansas tonight, having as his guests Admiral and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. A. Fechteler, Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodger, Captain and Mrs. William H. G. Bullard, Captain and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Pay Director and Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, Commander and Mrs. Leigh Palmer, Commander O. P. Jackson, Chief of Staff to Admiral Mayo and Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. Coffman.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse entertained a children's party this afternoon at Villino in honor of their daughter, Miss Sylvia R. Hillhouse. Luncheon and dancing followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan will give a luncheon Wednesday for young people.

Captain Henry A. Wiley, commanding the flagship Wyoming, will give a dinner Friday on board for Vice Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman, U. S. N.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will give a luncheon Thursday and a dinner Saturday.

W. D. Burden of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Robert T. McKee of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

Lispenard Stewart gave a stag dinner at Graves Point Fishing Club tonight. The guests were J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, J. Stewart Barney, J. Francis A. Clark, Royal Phelps Carroll, Pembroke Jones, Dudley G. Gautier, and H. Cusimir de Rham.

MANY VISITORS AT THE PIER.

Golf and Tennis Interest Those Not at the Polo Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—Polo was the popular sport of the day at Narragansett with two matches in the champion series between Meadow Brook and Great Neck and Rugby and Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont motored over from Newport for the tournament, and were among the spectators for the open championship match played by the Long Island players.

Others noted at the matches were Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Fell and Miss Hannah Randolph of Philadelphia, Markoe Robinson, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss Kitty Penn-Smith, Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden, Henry W. Harrison, John H. Hanan, Mrs. J. C. Rathborne, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Busch and the Misses Busch of St. Louis, Jay Coogan, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal of New York.

Golfing and tennis were also in favor today at the Point Judith Country Club, and the outdoor pastimes were followed by afternoon tea.

Henry B. Kane left today for New York to join his brother, Grenville Kane, on the yacht Ventura, which is about to sail on the annual cruise of New York Yacht Club.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan gave a luncheon on the Plaza of the Casino, and among their guests were Colonel H. Anthony Dyer of Rhode Island and Col. J. Nordell of Boston.

In another luncheon group at the Casino today were Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Charles C. Rumsey of New York, and Quincy A. Shaw, 2d, of the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell were joined at luncheon today by Markoe Robinson of Philadelphia and T. Chesley Richardson of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Edward Emerson of Baltimore have left the Pier for several days to visit Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Lenox, Mass.

Professor Charles Hunkins of Brown University has left Wellington for the military camps at Plattsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Edward Hambleton and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Symington of Baltimore are at the Imperial.

The first costume ball of the season will take place tomorrow night at the Mathewson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin and Miss Harriette McAlpin of New York and Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Cortright of Philadelphia are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Harold Freeman of Morristown, N. J., have arrived for the polo season, and are at the Gladstone.

TENNIS IN WHITE MOUNTAINS

Crawford Notch Tournament Attracts Many Noted Players.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July31.—The eleventh annual tennis tournament of the Crawford Notch Lawn Tennis Club, for the Crawford Notch Challenge Cup and White Mountain championship, will begin tomorrow and already many tennis players have arrived. Among those entered and now here are T. B. Plimpton of Norwood, Mass.; M. S. Hagar of New York; C. H. Holloway, Dr. W. A. Bradenord, Philip W. Davis; Elias Field of Boston; Laurin H. Martin of Lowell, Mass.; A. A. Cameron and J. F. Abbott of Westford, Mass., and J. Brooks Keyes of Quincy, Mass.

Several New York professional players and the Canadian players will arrive tomorrow, besides which many will motor here from local resorts.

Otto Garbe of New York has come from the Mount Washington Hotel and Mundt, the Brooklyn crack player, will come from Fabyans.

Mr. and Mrs. David Warfield of New York are touring the mountains in company of Miss Stella Bradt and Edward Fagan, are at Crawfords for a few days.

Many baseball enthusiasts motored to Bretton Woods from Bethlehem today with their local team, which won in a game with Mount Pleasant, 9 to 2.

Dr. and Mrs. P. L. Edgerton of New York have left Umbagog camps, on Lake Umbagog, for Narragansett Pier, but will return there for the duck shooting in September.

Arrivals at the Mount Pleasant House today include Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Reed and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Granger of New York, and Mrs. Leroy King, Miss King and Miss Cameron of Newport.

Mrs. John Biggs of Wilmington was hostess at a putting match at the Waumbek, at Jefferson, in which the entire colony was out. Mrs. James Doller of New York took first prize, with a score of 30, and Louis K. Liggett of Boston won the men's prize, with a score of 36. Master Renwick Dimond won the boys' match, with 44, and Miss Margaret Willing took the girls', with 40.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Rohlig arrived at the Mount Washington over the Ideal Tour, and will have two of their favorite saddle horses here for their use on the trails.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Beal of Yonkers have been joined at the Mount Washington by Miss Elinor Tower of Long Beach.

Mme. E. L. Demares Van Swinderen of London, the Rev. and Mrs. George William Douglas of Tuxedo Park, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Gordon of Quebec, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Marter, and Leonard Marter of Montreal are among arrivals by automobile at the Mount Washington Hotel.

Colonel and Mrs. R. A. Swigert of Sinclair Lodge, Bethlehem, have given handsome silver trophies to the Bethlehem Country Club, which will be played for in a special handicap event later in the month.

DEMOCRATS POSTPONE IMMIGRATION BILL

Caucus Puts It Off Till Next Session — Senate Defeats Proposal for a Rider.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Democratic Senators, in a caucus tonight, voted to postpone action on the Immigration bill until the next session of Congress, and adopted, by a vote of 38 to 0, a resolution binding all Democratic Senators to that decision.

A resolution was then adopted, 32 to 7, pledging the majority to vote down any attempt to attach the Immigration measure to the Child Labor bill as a rider.

By a vote of 35 to 17 the Senate earlier in the day declined to take up the immigration bill on a motion by Senator Poindexter of Washington. Democratic Senators voted solidly against the proposal, which was injected into the midst of debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

MARK INDIAN TRAILS.

Ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle Presides at Greenbrier Ceremonies.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 31.—Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Dixon of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kerbaugh of New York have motored down from New York and are stopping in the Old White.

Mrs. Edmond M. Henderson of Cincinnati, daughter of Mrs. John Kohlsaat, has returned to White Sulphur. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Seddon of Baltimore have arrived and Fred M. McGonigal of Atlanta, Ga., is here Garnett Andrews, Garnett Andrews, Jr., and the Misses Betty Beirne and Katharine Lever of Chattanooga, Tenn., arrived in their car this morning and are registered in the Greenbrier.

Mrs. Bartlett Arkell of New York, her sister, Miss Susan Grigsby, and her cousin, Mrs. Elisabeth Hepburn, were guests of Miss E. M. Maxwell of New York for luncheon today in the Old White.

The tennis courts were the centre of attraction this morning, when the Misses Gwendolyn King, Hilah French, and Marion Strobel and John French, Jr., played several vigorous sets.

The Misses Jeanne and Katharine McLaughlin of New Brunswick entertained Mrs. Thomas W. Symons and her daughter, Miss Largretta Symons, and Mrs. Frances Loring and her daughter, Miss Lydia Loring, of Washington, D. C., at dinner last evening.

A cornerstone has been laid near the New Casino, by ex-Governor William A. McCorkle, George W. Stevens and Decatur Axtell of Virginia, Joseph E. Chilton of West Virginia, and General Edward P. Meany of Kentucky to mark the chief warrior trails of the American Indians, used by Indians of the Ohio Valley, when attacking the settlement of Virginia. The site has been for the last century the scene of many of the most important events of the history of our country.

Herman L. Lorentzen of St. Louis has just returned from a house party, given at the home of Jefferson Davis, in Kirkland, Va. The other guests were Dietrich Kohlsaat of Cincinnati, and Miss Frances Wilkinson of Chicago. The party spent several delightful afternoons at Mr. Davis's shooting box, as well as being entertained at the home of Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon Battle of New York, are today in Rapadin, Orange County, Va., where they will spend several weeks in their country home. Mrs. Battle's mother, Mrs. George W. Bagby of Richmond, Va., left today for Wernersville, Penn.

PRIZES FOR BIRD HOUSES.

Women Would Encourage Berkshire Children to Build Them.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Hall Walker are to entertain the Lenox Garden Club at their estate, Brookside, in Great Barrington, Aug. 7. Professor Rusby of New York will speak on "Flowers Used in Perfumes and Medicine." At a meeting of the Executive Committee in Curtis Hotel today Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trevor of New York were elected members. It was voted to give three prizes of $5, $3, and $2 to each of the towns of Lenox, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, Lee, Dalton, Tyringham for school children who build the most attractive bird houses.

Miss Aleda Chamberlain of New York is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke in Lenox.

With Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen in Stockbridge are Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John Emanuel, Miss Janet Emanuel, and Miss Robbins of Brooklyn.

Miss Beatrice Longman of New York and William Brewster of Cambridge, Mass., are with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French in Stockbridge. Miss Dorothy Schoonmaker, who was with them, went to Southampton, L. I.

Cleveland Moffet of New York has joined Mrs. Moffet at Purinton Inn, Stockbridge. They have taken the French cottage on Church Street for the Fall.

Arriving today at the Curtis Hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Hoyt and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Beadleston of New York.

F. A. Delano, Miss Delano, and Miss Laura Delano of Washington, D. C., are at the Maplewood Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Best of New York are at Heaton Hall.

TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGERS.

Three Liners Arrive and the Carpathia Sails Today.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow, via Liverpool.)—Captain T. A. Albrecton, Frank C. Bellamy, Mrs. Edith M. Collinson, Edgar L. Yates, O. G. Branscombe, Mrs. Margaret Drysdale, Miss Euphemia R. Dairymple, Mrs. W. L. Ede, J. D. Henry, Dr. C. D. Holmes, F. K. Jackson, Mrs. D. G. MacRae, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Murphy, Andrew R. Steven, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ward, Miss H. L. Wilcox, Miss M. Allen, Miss Bella Black, M. C. Boyd, Miss G. M. Bromley, Andrew Burnett, Miss Mary H. Cooper, Miss E. M. Davis, Miss M. Dawson, Rev. Clement Mylne, Miss E. A. Plank, Miss Jane Porter, Robert Wilson, Miss K. C. Sutherland.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—Miss M. Boyan, Dr. Gray Blinn, Dr. Lawrence Bartlett, Robert Cody, Mrs. Cody, D. Cassard, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chas. Cassard, Miss Curtis, Miss A. David, Miss E. David, T. Henry Dewey, H. W. Forbes, Herbert Griggs, Mrs. C. Gage, A. Hodder, Miss S. Huntington, Mrs. L. Koel, J. Lassner, Mrs. O. Lecomte, A. Landon, Miss N. Morgan, F. Marion, Mrs. Murray Taylor, John McDaid, Miss R. Osborne, J. Osborne, Mrs. A. Pascal, Mrs. M. Pinzon, Walter Ross, Mr. and Mrs. M. Richardson, J. T. Burke, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, W. Scarlett, E. Salisbury, J. Savage, Miss F. Spandow, W. Stern, Mrs. B. Whitney, R. Townsend, and Mrs. A. Young.

PANNONIA, (Liverpool) — Mrs. Constance Andrews, B. O. Andrews, Stephen J. Burke, Geoffrey Chance, Miss E. D. Evelyn, Mrs. M. E. Haskell, Miss Beatrice Jerman, Harold C. Nash, Thomas C. Scott, J. H. Senior, and Miss Florence C. Pullen.

Some of those booked to leave today for Liverpool on the Cunarder Carpathia are:

L. T. Allen, Mrs. M. C. Beaumont, Miss Violet Beaumont, P. H. Brew, Mrs. E. M. Brown, Donald Bruce, Alfred Burman, D. R. Cameron, Mrs. Cameron, W. S. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cook, Albert Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dyas, Miss F. M. Gale, James Gibson, Mrs. Eleanor Harkness, Mrs. Kate James, A. C. Kay, C. H. Kendall, Miss Edith Kenward, R. F. Kerr, Mrs. E. M. Langmaid, Miss Dorothy Pearson, H. F. Porter, J. A. Porter, Mrs. Dorothy Robinson, E. H. Seward, Miss Mary T. Smyth, Mrs. G. H. Stephenson, Alexander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. James Sugden, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wright, Mr. and Mrs. F. Weber.

Miss Lopokova Wed Since Spring.

Although Miss Lydia Lopokova, the Russian dancer, and Randolfo Barocchi were married early this Spring, the fact of their marriage did not become known until yesterday, when some of their friends announced it. Mr. Barocchi is secretary to Serge de Diaghieff of the Russian Ballet. He and his bride are now in Paris.

LUNCHEON TO INOUYE.

Japan Society Host to Diplomat on His Way Home from London.

Marquis K. Inoduye, who recently retired as Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, was the guest of the Japan Society at a luncheon yesterday at the Lawyers Club. High tributes to his achievements and those of Japan were heard by the Marquis with evident pleasure. In turn he expressed the hope that the Japan societies of New York and of London, having for their object the promotion of more friendly relations between Japan and the English-speaking countries, would combine their efforts more closely with greater results.

The Marquis said he was aroused by the terrific explosion in Jersey City early Sunday morning as his ship was coming up the bay, and he thought for a while it was intended as a salute for himself. Seriously, however, he said he was greatly shocked by the result of that disaster, and expressed his sympathy for those who had suffered from it.

A Barton Hepburn was toastmaster. Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Charles H. Sherrill spoke, and among the invited guests were: Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey, General James N. Allison, Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society; R. Ichnomiya, Director Yokohama Specie Bank; Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Surgeon Major, U. S. A., retired; K. Seko, S. Akamatsu, Japanese Consul General; Walter E. Frew, Willard Straight, Abram I. Elkus, Ambassador to Turkey; John I. Waterbury, Mellville E. Stone, Captain Michael McDonald, U. S. N. retired; Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Farris R. Russell, George Gray Ward, C. A. Coffin, Mortimer L. Schiff, I. Hamaoka, Director Yokohama Specie Bank; S. Takaki, T. Otsuka, William H. Barr, Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, John S. Sleicher, Howard Mansfield, and Herbert Noble.

BOXALL'S COLLECTION SOLD

$5,505 Realized in Auction at Sotheby's in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—Selections from the collections of the late Sir William Boxall, Mr. Watts-Dunton, and those of Archibald G. B. Russell, Esq., were offered at Sotheby's today, and a total of $5,505 was obtained from the sale of six lots. A mezzotint of Henrietta, the Countess of Warwick, by J. R. Smith after Romney, from the Boxall collection was sold for $1,650. This is nearly full length and bears the artists' names in scratched letters, with margins.

A set of the original issue of Whistler's "Douze Eaux d'apres Nature," with twelve etchings and title, engraved in Paris in 1858, brought $575, and was bought by Colnaghi. The Countess of Harrington, done by Valentine Green, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, catalogued as "in a fine early state," was sold for $1,500. General Washington, done by T. Cheesman, after J. Trumbull, in colors, brought $230, and was sold to Sabin.

Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, done in mezzo by Earlmey after T. Gainsborough, catalogued as "first state, open-letter proof," was sold for $750, and Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton and Argyle, by C. Read, from the Watts-Dunton collection, was sold for $1,000.

ASSAULT ON CZAREVITCH.

Japanese Writer Recalls an International Tragedy of 1891.

Twenty-five years ago—May 11, 1891—when the present Czar, then the Czarevitch, was making a tour of Japan, he was stabbed by a policeman in Otsu, a picturesque town some six miles from Kyoto. The assault, which might have had grave international consequences, is quaintly described as follows by Saitoman in the Japanese Advertiser on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the event:

"The would-be assassin soon became as notorious as the event itself. He was Tsuda Sanzo of Shiga prefecture, and has earned unenviable immortality comparable almost to that of Judas Iscariot.

"In a few hours the whole of the Japanese Empire was agog with excitement. No such sensation had ever been created. A tumultuous conglomeration of amazement, indignation, and apprehension swept over the face of all Japan. The wild rumor was circulated that the Prince had been gravely wounded, and that he was dying. In fact, it was by no means a serious injury. But all sorts of uneasy, fear-inspiring tattle went their round. Tsuda Sanzo would assuredly have been lynched had not the strictest care been taken to guard him—so high ran the universal indignation against him. Numerous representative people paid their respects at the Prince's hotel in Kyoto. Letters of apology and sympathy as well as of solace and gifts poured in from all quarters, and the Diet sent a representative to inquire after the Prince's condition.

"The day after the incident the Emperor Meiji started for Kyoto to apologize and console him in person. His Majesty's solicitude about the Prince was described as being very intense, and it was shared by the whole of the people and the press. The latter commented on the event with the severest indignation; no epithet was sufficiently strong to characterize Tsuda Sanzo and his act. The responsibility of the event was promptly distributed. Saigo Judo, Minister of Home Affairs, and Aoki Shuzo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were deprived of their portfolios. The Governor of Shiga prefecture and the chief of the prefecture's police bureau were also put out of office. Enomoto Buyo was appointed Foreign Minister. Having been in Russia for some time, Enomoto was selected to wait on the Prince at Kyoto, representing the Cabinet. The Czarevitch was, it was reported, much pleased with the sincerity and courtesy of sympathy given him by all people, high and low; but as a result of the Czar's injunction a gay up-river plan of going to Tokio. He turned round and boarded a warship at Kobe bound for Vladivostok. Thither the Emperor escorted the Prince, and bade him a cordial sayonara. The Emperor returned to the capital on May 22.

"Tsuda Sanzo was tried in the Supreme Court of Otsu. The procuratorate, evidently under the instruction of the authorities, insisted that the prisoner should be tried for "disrespect to the imperial court;" a crime punishable with death. The Government sought to appease the Russian sentiment by sacrificing the life of Tsuda Sanzo. But the chief Judge of the Supreme Court, Kojima Yukichi, would not give the charge demanded; he asserted that Tsuda's crime was attempted murder, and was firm in his stand. Tsuda was therefore sentenced to penal servitude for life and deported to Hokkaido. The Judge, Kojima, was afterward much admired for having upheld the dignity and independence of justice. But Tsuda Sanzo died not long after this, either in the course of deportation or in prison. Some people shook their heads about his 'mysterious death.'

"For many months after the event people continued to talk about the Otsu calamity. I well remember as a boy singing a popular patriotic song then universally sung, in which Tsuda Sanzo was branded as a fool, traitor, and madman. What was the motive of the poor Tsuda? He was evidently a demented patriot. In those days political speech-making was in great vogue, and the fear of Russian encroachment on the land of the gods was not infrequently brought to a gathering of hot-blooded youthful patriots. The laying of the trans-Siberian railway was, in the opinion of many, the first step toward the Russian absorption of Japan. Such thought, it must be confessed, ruled the political brains at that time, and it no doubt turned the head of the poor Tsuda.

"What Tsuda's stained sabre has cost both Russia and Japan! Hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost, and thousands of millions of money spent! And Russia's defeat in the war of 1904-5 made Germany arrogant and dangerous, and the Czar has been obliged to join in this world's war. It has taken nearly twenty-five years before Japan and Russia have come to a perfect understanding of each other and to talk of an alliance in the case of the peace of the Orient. But for the madness of Tsuda Sanzo, the history of the twentieth century might have told a different story. Some one has truly said: 'I dread a foe more than all the devils of hell.'"

JOWETT SAYS THE WAR IS FOR BASAL RIGHTS

Preacher Believes America Does Not Clearly See the Larger Issues of the Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Daily Chronicle interviewed the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett on the eve of his return to New York.

"One of the graver things now emerging from the conflict," he said, "is our larger view of all the issues involved. At the beginning we believed our part in the war was necessary to vindicate the rights of Belgium. We now are realizing it is a crusade on behalf of the common basal rights of mankind and the very foundations of civilization. It is these larger issues that I do not think have really clearly dawned upon the American nation.

"When President Wilson said that America was not directly concerned with the issues of the war he expounded that limited conception which widely prevails in the United States. I do not mean to say for a moment that the sympathies of the American people are not with the Allies. There can be no uncertainty about that, but they are the sympathies more of the spectator than of the crusader, who feels that something vital to his own life is involved."

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett has been pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church since 1911. Before that time he held pastorates in England.

ANGLO-ITALIAN DISPUTE.

The Secolo of Milan Discusses the Controversy Over Freight.

What is considered in England to be a remarkable article on Anglo-Italian relations appeared recently in the Secolo of Milan. It concludes with a stirring tribute to the great part paid by the British Navy in the war, but opens with a discussion of the high freights which have to be paid by Italian shippers.

The Secolo notes that even in the Italian Chamber the argument has been used that "England ought to have foreseen and provided against failing exchange, high freights, and so on, if she wanted us to fight beside her"; but the Radical Italian journal frankly admits that if economic damage is to be inflicted on England to favor certain Italian interests, the result would be to the disadvantage of all concerned.

Taking the present price of coal in Italy as an example, the Secolo, pointing out that England is not responsible for the increase of the original price at Cardiff, the loss on the exchange, or the cost of unloading at Genoa, shows that England herself feels the increase in freights in common with all the Allies.

The figures quoted to show the progressive increase in the cost of coal loaded on train at Genoa are very remarkable, illustrating as they do the fact that since July, 1914, while the total increase in the original cost of the coal at Cardiff has risen by 324 per cent., freightage has risen by no less than 1,277 per cent.

What this means to Italy may be judged when it is borne in mind that of 10,000,000 tons of coal annually imported into Italy, 7,000,000 tons come from England, and that the price per ton loaded on train at Genoa has risen from 36.65 lire to 240 lire during the period mentioned. The Secolo justly points out that the high freights affect all other countries equally, and that the present rate from Cardiff to Marseilles is only 20 lire, is less than the rate to Genoa; also, that if, as between the two places, the loss on exchange is greater at Genoa, the loss is Italy's affair and not England's.

It is acknowledged by the Milan journal that it is not in the power of one nation, or group of nations, to provide an immediate remedy, and it summarizes fairly the real causes of high freights, namely lack of available tonnage, reduced production of shipbuilding yards, the requirements of the State, the congestion of the ports, and the enormous increase in the cost of navigation.

"These," it is remarked, "are natural causes, and cannot be remedied by State action. The present rise in cost is due not to the rapacity of shipowners but to the competition among consumers," and the conclusion is arrived at that "the problem is insoluble."

Engagements.

Mrs. Arthur Wesley Peregó of this city, who is at Rangeley, Me., has announced the engagement of her dalughter by a former marriage, Miss Leontine Curtiss, to William T. Bull, son of the late Dr. William T. Bull of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dickenson of Castlewood Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathleen Dickenson, to Joseph Lawrence Nettles of Columbia, S. C. Mr. Nettles is a graduate of the Harvard Law School.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shultz of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Clara L. Shultz, to J. Edgar Voorhees, son of A. A. Voorhees of Montclair.

Admiral Sir John Hopkins.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Admiral Sir John Ommanney Hopkins, actively connected with the navy for more than forty years and Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Station during 1896-99, died on Sunday at Highcliffe, Hampshire, in his eighty-third year. He was a son of the late Rev. W. T. Hopkins, rector of Nuffield, Oxon., and was educated in Marlborough College. He joined the navy in 1854.

Later he became private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty and in 1881 became aide de Camp to the Queen. Sir John held several other commands until 1892 when he was appointed Commander in Chief of the North American and West India Station.

Dr. Thomas Kenefick.

Dr. Thomas Kenefick, a physician of 78 East Fifty-fourth Street and Newport, R. I., died on Sunday at Lawrence, Mass., at the home of his brother, Owen A. Kenefick. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city in 1885, later taking post-graduate courses in the University of Vienna and the Vienna Polytechnic Institute. Dr. Kenefick had practiced in Newport for twenty years, and was attending physician at the Newport Hospital.

Charles B. Shakespeare.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Charles B. Shakespeare, a son of Mrs. Charles O. Shakespeare of 103 South Twenty-first Street, and a member of one of the most prominent families here, died today in a hospital at Bryn Mawr from infantile paralysis. He was in his twenty-fifth year, and is believed to have contracted the disease in New York, where he made frequent business trips.

Hans E. Benedix Dies in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 31.—Hans Ehrich Benedix, formerly an editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung and more recently correspondent for that paper here, died on Saturday after a long illness from consumption. The Overseas News Agency in announcing his death says that he contracted the disease while a prisoner in a British detention camp.

Dr. L. Albert Neisser.

BERLIN, July 31.—Professor L. Albert Neisser of Breslau University, the famous dermatologist, died yesterday. He was in his sixty-second year and was for many years a leading specialist in the treatment of diseases of the blood and skin. In 1878 he joined the Faculty of Breslau University, four years later being appointed a Professor and Director of the Dermatological Clinic.

Unusual Life Saving.

Unusual methods were employed at Vandalia, in effecting the rescue of a valuable mare that fell into a well twenty-two feet deep. The owner, assisted by neighbors, began throwing hay in [illegible] the animal could [illegible] ... WATERWORTH TAG-... William Penn Tagart, gen-

W. H. BRIDGHAM AND WIFE DIE

Their Deaths in France Occur Within Six Days of Each Other.

Announcement of the deaths of William Haliburton Bridgham and his wife, Mrs. Honorine Gargulio Bridgham, was received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mrs. Bridgham died in Marseilles, France, on July 23, and her husband died there on July 29. Both were prominent for many years here and in East Providence, R. I. They were married in April, 1908.

Mrs. Bridgham was the widow of Robert M. Vail, whom she married in Constantinople, when she was married to Mr. Bridgham. For several years after her first husband's death she lived with her sister-in-law, Miss Mary F. Vail, at 6 East Forty-first Street. Another sister-in-law was Mrs. Charles Stebbins. Mrs. Bridgham was of Greek and Italian ancestry.

Mr. Bridgham was well known here for many years, and formerly lived in Washington Square. He was a son of the late Samuel W. Bridgham, and was born here sixty-six years ago. His mother was Mrs. Eliza A. Bridgham, and before marriage was a Miss Fales of Boston. His father was a member of an old Rhode Island family, and his grandfather was the first Mayor of Providence. Mr. Bridgham was also a descendant of Judge Haliburton of Nova Scotia, the author of several humorous works and a noted jurist. Mr.

BELMONT'S STROMBOLI WINS SARATOGA HANDICAP, AND HIS DEER TRAP THE U. S HOTEL STAKES

STROMBOLI TAKES SARATOGA HANDICAP

Huge Throng, Including Many Well-Known Persons, Sees Belmont Horse Win Classic.

DEER TRAP ALSO A WINNER

Belmont Youngster Captures U. S. Hotel Stakes — Fervid Enthusiasm as Meeting Opens.

It is many years since the Saratoga Racing Association has had an opening like the one of this afternoon, which ushered in the 1916 racing season at the Spa. With the magic words "They're off!" 15,000 persons stood up at the start of the first race and shouted a rousing welcome to the thoroughbreds, while the band added to the general rejoicing by rendering as its initial effort "America."

The conditions were almost ideal for the opening except for the heat. It would have been next to impossible to convince the majority of the spectators that the sun was more than four miles distant from the infield, but the officials of the association, remembering the many days of last August when rain clouds tried one after the other to convert the track to canal purposes, were perfectly satisfied, and heaved contented, though moist, sighs.

Every box in the clubhouse and every available seat in the grand stand were filled. Those not fortunate enough to have boxes awaiting their pleasure were on hand early to seize grand stand seats, and, once obtained, these were not vacated for the remainder of the afternoon. Advance predictions concerning the approach of a record season seemed to be justified. A glance at the big grand stand, packed to the last inch, gave testimony to the hold of the sport of racing on the American public.

A closer examination of the personalities in the big crowd would bring forth further evidence of the wide range of the sport's appeal. Rich and poor were there, and some of those present bear names known the length and breadth of the nation.

Throngs Head for Track Early.

The rush to the track commenced at noon, and soon had assumed the proportions of a Russian advance. Union Avenue presented a risk of life to the pedestrian who desired to cross that picturesque thoroughfare. The automobile parking space near the clubhouse very soon proved too small, and the machines overflowed its confines and parked anywhere and everywhere. It was a holiday crowd, and nobody seemed to mind the heat and jostling.

It is somewhat of a mystery where the thousands of visitors who have arrived here from New York and other parts of the country in the last twenty-four hours are going to eat and sleep. Hundreds have been literally turned away from the hotels in the town and are seeking accommodation anywhere they can find it. The two principal hotels, the Grand Union and United States, have been refusing bookings since last Thursday, and the small hostelries are asking exorbitant prices for cot room.

The two attractions of a highly interesting opening card were the Saratoga Handicap and the United States Hotel Stakes of $7,500. The fact that both these events were won by thoroughbreds bearing the silks of August Belmont, Chairman of the Jockey Club, was in itself a noteworthy feature, and at the same time a matter of sincere congratulation to the official head of the sport in this country. The winner of the handicap was Stromboli, while Deer Trap took the stakes, which is an event for two-year-olds, and the first one of the season in which the youngsters are asked to go six furlongs.

Stromboli's victory was a most impressive one. The Fair Play gelding ran in his best form and defeated such sensational thoroughbreds as Short Grass, the holder of the American mile record over a track with one turn, and Harry Payne Whitney's Regret, the Futurity winner of 1914, who has never been defeated until today. Then there was the great Western horse, Ed Crump, who ran second; the Finn, Captain E. B. Cassatt's Trial by Jury, and others. The Whitney entry was the first choice and went to the post at 9 to 10. The winner and his stable mate, Friar Rock, were coupled in the wagering at 18 to 5 and even money a place. Friar Rock, winner of the Brooklyn and Metropolitan handicaps, was third.

Regret Makes the Pace.

The moment the barrier was raised Notter, who had the mount on Regret and the outside position, shot out in front, crossed the field, and secured the rail. The mare took a commanding lead and maintained it, with Trial by Jury and Stromboli close at her heels. But the daughter of Broomstick could not sustain the pace. When coming into the stretch and challenged by Stromboli she refused to make any further effort in spite of the strenuous riding of her jockey, with the result that the winner passed her and came on to win by a length and a half from Ed Crump, who just managed to nose out the other Belmont entry for the place.

The main two-year-old event of the afternoon, the United States Hotel Stakes, brought out a field of eleven horses, Guy Fortune and Hells Bells being the two scratches. Willis Sharpe Kilmer added Election, a son of Ballot. This marked Mr. Kilmer's début on the Saratoga track. He is a newcomer to the turf and Election was the first horse owned by him to race at Saratoga.

Deer Trap's victory was of the sensational order, as the colt came up from behind at the last turn to snatch the large end of the purse from A. K. Macomber's imported Hollister, which had made all the early pace and at one time looked like a sure winner. Hollister was beaten by a length.

A six-furlong affair for three-year-olds and upward opened the card. One scratch, that of John W. Klein, a recent winner at the Yonkers meeting, brought the field down to thirteen. R. T. Wilson, President of the Saratoga Racing Association, started the old campaigner, Naushon, winner of many a hard race. After several skittish members of the field had delayed the start for several minutes, the thoroughbreds were sent away in fair alignment, with Naushon in the lead, which he held for a couple of furlongs, when Sillica, John Sanford's filly, drew away from the bunch and was up with the leader in short order. Sillica increased her pace, and at the turn had taken the position from Naushon, drawing away to win, with four lengths to spare.

Weldship Wins Steeplechase.

The first stake event was the Shillelah Handicap Steeplechase at two miles. The event had a net value to the winner of $1,505. Three scratches and an added starter gave a field of eight. Thomas Hitchcock added Brentwood. To E. M. Weld's seasoned gelding Weldship went the honor of winning the first steeplechase of the meeting. The aged son of Seahorse II., racing in clean fashion and jumping in his best form, took a race that to all intents and purposes was his from the start. Save for the break, when the Weld entry was among the other contenders, he was always setting the pace, and when the stretch jump was cleared he simply walked away to an eight-length victory.

The selling war, which has been an unpleasant feature of the season on the metropolitan tracks, was renewed. In the first race Silica, which was entered for $800, was bid up to $2,500, at which figure she was bought in by her owner, H. H. Fink. The entered price of Jem, winner of the fifth race, was boosted from $600 to $1,600.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Billings, Andrew Miller, Hy Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Brian, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Harry Payne Whitney and the Misses Joan and Barbara Whitney, John Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. O'Brien and the Misses Pauline, Marion, and Cassella O'Brien, Congressman and Mrs. George W. Loft, William F. McCombs, former National Democratic Chairman; Schuyler L. Parsons, Captain E. B. Cassatt, Mrs. David Stevenson, Gifford A. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Johnson, Mrs. George A. Saporta, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, Mrs. B. F. Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia, A. K. Macomber of San Francisco, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellows, Harry N. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Price McKinney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edelmuth, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wreelock, Gottfried Walbaum, former owner of the Saratoga track, and Mrs. Walbaum; Mr. and Mrs. Phil T. Chinn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vendig, Mr. and Mrs. Ward W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Gilmer, and Aurelio Mora.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds, follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 3-5.

Silica, John Sanford's ch. f., 4 years, 111 pounds, by Rockton-Auriesville, 11 to 9, 9 to 20, 1 to 5, (F. Keogh).....1½
Imp. Frank, Beverycle Stable's ch. g., 3, 102, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1, (M. Garner).2¼
Nanshon, R. T. Wilson's br. g., aged, 114, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, (J. McTaggart)...3½
Gnat, Dr. Gremo, Blanchita, Julia L., True as Steel, Songfellow, Lady Paymaster, My Donnie, Bigtodo, and Amans also ran. John W. Klein scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Shillelah Steeplechase Handicap, with $1,000 added; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Time—4:19.

Weldship, E. M. Weld's ch. g., aged, 155 pounds, by Seahorse 2d-Moon Daisy, 4½ to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (C. Smoot).....1
Knight of Mercy, R. A. Clark's b. g., aged, 136, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1, (T. Tuckey).....2½
*Brentwood, T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 149 (Stromboli, A. Belmont's ch. g., 5 years, 12) pounds, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, 18 to 5, even, 2 to 5, (J. McTaggart)...1½ 12 to 1, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, (G. Garner).....2½
*Friar Rock, A. Belmont's ch. c., 3, 107, 18 to 5, even, 2 to 5, (E. Haynes).....2nk
Short Grass (Imp.), Chiclet (Imp.), The Finn, Regret also ran. Grump scratched. *Belmont stable coupled in the betting.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which has not won three or more races since May 1, 1915; selling, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:40 4-5.

Jem, M. Daly's ch. g., 4 years, 103 pounds, by Ogden—Katherine, 3 to 1, even, 2 to 5, (E. Ball).....1
Goldcrest Boy, J. F. Schorr's br. g., 4, 118, 3½ to 1, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, (F. Feurst).....2
Cliff Field, L. J. Carey's b. h., 5, 107, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, (H. Shilling).....3
Hepplewhite, Belle Bonfils, Hunsworthy (Imp.), Virginia W. also ran; Black Coffee, Gleipner, Star Gaze, scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01.

Vague, Wickliffe Stable's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Colt-Dreaming, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, (M. Garner).....1
Now Then, Pastime Stable's ch. c., 115, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 20 to 1, (D. Connolly).....2
Bellringer, H. P. Whitney's ch. c., 115, 11 to 10, 2 to 1, 1 to 3, (F. Keogh).....3
County Fair, Lottery, Sisaga, (Imp.), Buchanan, Brady, (Imp.) Chieftain Warsaw, Nashville, Queen Errant, Top o' the Wave, Beaver Kill, Sanscrit, (Imp.) Onwa, Kimberly, and Fantam Bala also ran. Courtship, The Knocker, Tyrant, (Imp.), Penrod, Lively Bengen, Omar Khayyam, (Imp.) Star Finch, and Hussy scratched.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, selling; five furlongs. Bootless Baby, 108 pounds; Old Miss, 106; Chatterbox, 108; Silver Sandals, 103; Stalwart Van, 107; Skyline, 112; Tootsie, 109; Kathryn Gray, 104; Spinster, 109; Storm Nymph, 108; Katanka, 107; Ida Mc, 98; Bonnie Lassie, 107; Helmet's Daughter, 103; Scylla, 103, and Aimee T., 104.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Racebrook, 140 pounds; Stonewood, 139; Dixon Park, 140; Abdon, 140; Web Carter, 130; Rhomb, 144; Arch Dale, 140, and Sandow, 139.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, conditions; six furlongs. Killanna, (Imp.) 106 pounds; Blind Baggage, 112; Grumpy, 116; Success, 112; Favor, 102; Helen (Imp.), 111; Henson, 121; Garbage, 121; Prince of Como, 112; Indian Chant, 107; Paddy Whack, 116; Mustard, 107; Pennant, 109; Sir William Johnson, 116; Old Koenig, 107, and Delancey, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. The Seneca, selling; six furlongs. Hidden Star, (Imp.) 107 pounds; Bonnie Tess, 104; Libran Sands, 106; Kings Oak, 107; Favor, 111; Murphy, 111; Mahwah, (Imp.) 118, and Big To Do, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Queen of Paradise, 105 pounds; Ninety Simplex, 118; Dervish, 108; Jacklet, 118; Ambrose, 113; Fair Weather, 100; Malfou, 95, and Syrian, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five and a half furlongs. Crank, 110 pounds; Felicidad, 110; Lady Clinton, 102; Star Master, (Imp.,) 105; Tyrant, (Imp.,) 105; Jock Scot, 105; Penrod, 105; Polonium, 105, and Hickory Nut, 102.

Weather clear, track fast.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Important Auction Sale.
MR. EMIL SEELIG,
Proprietor of the Very Extensive and Well-known
Knickerbocker Stables,
238 and 240 West 54th St.
(Through the block to 53d St.)
Announces the dispersal by auction of the entire stock and equipment of the Knickerbocker Stables, to take place on the premises
TO-MORROW,
Wednesday, August 2, 1916,
Commencing at 11 o'Clock
(and Continuing Every Wednesday Thereafter Until All Is Sold)
By Van Tassell & Kearney,
Auctioneers.

The sale is consequent to the fact that the building is about to be converted into a fireproof Garage, and every horse, vehicle, set of harness, and everything else used in operating the vast business of this high-class stable must be disposed of to the highest bidders.

Carriage horses superior in quality and style, high-grade harness for singles, pairs, four-in-hand, tandem, etc.; carriages of elegance and style of every modern kind, and all the incidentals, such as blankets, lap robes, carriage heaters, saddlery of all kinds, stable paraphernalia, etc., etc.

Everything can be seen on the stable premises.

The magnitude of the Knickerbocker Stable equipment for use, sale, and show is so large that it will take more than one day's time, or even two days', to dispose of everything, consequently the sale will be continued the following Wednesday, Aug. 9, which will be duly advertised in this column.

Sale rain or shine, absolutely no postponement for any reason.

Automobiles Japanned in 1 Week
FICKLING ENAMELING CORP.
Phone 1475 Astoria. Long Island City.
Japanning of Every Character. All Colors
WIRE WHEELS ENAMELED.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,
Son or Brother in camp or upon the Mexican Border? If so, mail him a package of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes, and sprinkled into the foot bath. It takes the friction from the shoe and will be of the greatest benefit in that arid, hot climate, where the alkali dust plays havoc with the feet. What remembrance could be so acceptable? Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you.

JOHNSTON SURVIVES AT LONGWOOD NETS

To Meet Armstrong in Singles Final Today, Philadelphian Putting Out Kumagae.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—The Longwood tennis tournament is simmering down to the survival of the fittest. As a result of the play this afternoon in the semi-final round two men are left—William M. Johnston, national champion in singles, and Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia. It was to be expected that Johnston would advance, but the bracket gained by Armstrong provided something in the nature of a surprise, even though the Quaker City man did put Clarence J. Griffin out of the running a few days ago. Today he defeated the New York State champion in singles, Ichiya Kumagae, in straight sets, the scores being 6—3, 7—5, 7—5, and thereby justified his victory over Griffin, who bowed to the son of Nippon at Utica.

Johnston's bracket was gained by vanquishing Watson M. Washburn at 8—6, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4. It was the first real test that the titleholder has had in the tourney, and at one time he was actually threatened with disaster, for Washburn displayed a wonderfully strong game in the fourth set, and was leading at 4—2 when Johnston caught his stride and ran it out.

It is one of the axioms of tennis that when Washburn is at his best the leaders may look to their laurels. But the New Yorker was not at his best this afternoon. He did some remarkably clever work, but there was not the steadiness that would give him success against Johnston.

The men played essentially a back court game, the type which is best suited to Washburn. At times the latter played from this position with remarkable steadiness, sending shots spinning low over the net that caught Johnston off his balance or out of position. The Californian was frequently aced, but Washburn was prone to destroy the results of his excellent play by netting. The result was that he topped his opponent in the total of nets and outs by a good margin, whereas in placements he was actually better than Johnston.

Johnston had difficulty with his service, particularly in the last two sets. He could not send the first ball true with any degree of certainty and was the victim of a number of double faults. He made fourteen during the match. In the twelfth game of the first set he made three and one was the winning point for Washburn.

Washburn was steadier in service, and the national champion had some difficulty in handling the first ball. Many of his errors were made off service. Washburn was always playing for the lines and sending the ball low over the net. Had he played a safer game he would undoubtedly have pressed Johnston to a closer match.

Johnston romped away at the start of the third set as if he would overwhelm his opponent. He won off four straight games, and victory was in sight. Then Washburn rose to his supreme moment. He took a deuce game on service as a result of Johnston being unable to handle its severe sting and broke through his opponent by two pretty placements and never-erring Californian. He added another game on his own service, but Johnston was able to bring it to 5—3, and the outlook for Washburn was dark. His determination to take at least one set would not be denied, and he carried the set up to deuce and then won victory against Johnston's sharp attempts to check the attack.

During this period Johnston showed more than ever signs of becoming unsteady. He tried to follow a net attack against the nerush of his opponent, but did not relish the game at deuce Washburn burned a placement stroke down the lines off service and Johnston drove out for the point which gave the New Yorker the set.

After the rest following the third set, Washburn came on the court with a fine assortment of strokes. He gained a big advantage, but at this point the Californian awoke to the seriousness of the situation into which he was being drawn, and he cut loose with more pace. His forehand came into play, beautiful cross-court and placement shots bounding from his racquet, to the confusion of the New Yorker, who was forced to acknowledge defeat at 6—4.

The victory of Armstrong over the Japanese, Kumagae, was a thrilling encounter, in which steadiness was pitted against steadiness. The Oriental has a remarkably well-developed backcourt game, which has carried him to many victories since he came to this country. It was generally agreed that to defeat him a sharp net attack must be employed. Today Armstrong proved that the Nipponese was far from being invincible. The Philadelphian can play at the net, but with the deep driving game played by Kumagae it was a perilous path, and for the most part Armstrong played in the back court, electing to go to the net only when he saw more than an average opening.

The Japanese, with his looping drive, has caused endless trouble to most contenders, but yesterday he was placed on the defensive by the style of game Armstrong employed. The Philadelphian mixed pace more than any man who has competed against Kumagae. Armstrong also had a defense when Kumagae attempted to come to the net. He would drop a low lob to the back court, and the Oriental was again at a loss to make the return. The Philadelphian had some sharp passing strokes at his command, and these he employed to add more to Kumagae's confusion.

Service did not go well with the Japanese. He was broken through in the first game of the match in a deuce encounter; in fact, each took a turn at breaking through. Armstrong led 3—1, but Kumagae brought it even by taking two deuce games. That was his last successful effort in this set, for Armstrong ran off three games without serious opposition being interposed. In the seventh game, which was his run, he broke through Kumagae in a love contest.

The second set went to deuce, each player taking turns at breaking through. Armstrong brought it to this point by breaking through Kumagae in the tenth game. He took the next on his own service, and again broke through Kumagae for the set at 8—5. In the last two games which he served the Oriental won only one point; in fact, it was against the service of his opponent that he seemed to have the greatest success.

The Philadelphian raced away almost to the point of victory in the third set before Kumagae could make a successful stand. Armstrong was in the lead at 5—1 when the Oriental in a sharp attack succeeded in bringing it to deuce. The Quaker City man, however, had the reserve necessary to run out the following two games for the match.

Charles S. Garland won the New England junior championship this afternoon by defeating Arthur Favreau, 6—0, 6—1. The boy's championship went to A. D. Sweet of Boston.

The point scores:

William M. Johnston vs. Watson M. Washburn.

FIRST SET.

Johnston	3	4	4	4	4	0	5	1	4	4	4	4	4	9	8
Washburn	5	6	2	2	1	2	4	7	4	2	2	6	1	2	6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	13	10	12	1	4
Washburn	22	15	18	1	1

SECOND SET.

Johnston	4	4	1	4	4	2	3	6	1	4	3	3	6	2	7	5
Washburn	1	1	4	1	1	4	5	3	4	4	2	2	7	4	5	7

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	9	9	2	0	3
Washburn	13	13	6	0	2

THIRD SET.

Johnston	5	4	4	4	5	1	1	4	2	2	0	3	3	5	5	
Washburn	3	1	1	2	7	4	4	1	4	4	5	4	0	7	7	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	8	12	6	0	3
Washburn	10	11	9	1	2

FOURTH SET.

Johnston	4	6	3	1	1	3	5	4	4	4	0	6	0			
Washburn	0	6	5	4	4	5	6	1	1	1	3	3	4			

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	9	5	12	0	4
Washburn	12	12	13	2	4

Joseph J. Armstrong vs. Ichiya Kumagae.

FIRST SET.

Armstrong	5	1	4	1	3	8	4	4	6	8	7	6				
Kumagae	3	4	2	2	5	3	0	2	4	6	5	3				

SECOND SET.

Armstrong	2	0	4	6	2	6	4	6	6	4	6	4	7			
Kumagae	4	6	2	4	4	1	6	4	5	0	4	1	5			

THIRD SET.

Armstrong	4	2	6	7	4	6	3	0	0	5	4	4	5	7		
Kumagae	2	4	4	5	3	1	4	5	4	4	7	1	2	5		

ROBERTS IN FINE FORM.

Defeats Hunter at Opening of Crescent Tennis Tourney.

Tournament tennis returned to the courts of the Crescent A. C. in Bay Ridge yesterday, after a two-year lapse, with the opening matches of an invitation competition in singles. Only a few of the stars were seen in action by a small gallery. The torrid heat visibly affected the contestants, and most of the play was comparatively slow.

Clarence C. Pell, S. Howard Voshell, Roland Roberts, the young Californian; Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Whiting Preston were among the winners. Pell's victory was recorded over Edwin McCormick in the second round.

Robert's meeting with Francis T. Hunter, Captain of the Cornell team, was the feature of the afternoon. The nineteen-year-old San Francisco player seemed at home in the heat and gave a dashing exhibition, defeating Hunter by 6—4, 6—4. The Californian's service had plenty of force, and he never missed an opportunity to get up to the net in time to make a kill, or to volley his way to a point.

Ichiya Kumagae and H. Mikami, the Japanese experts, wired the club officials from Boston last night that they will be on hand today. R. Lindley Murray, national indoor champion, also promised to be present.

The summary:

INVITATION SINGLES.—First Round—Robert F. Nathan, Jr., defeated R. C. Guilbert, 6—4, 6—3; Roland Roberts defeated Francis T. Hunter, 6—4, 6—4; H. Tuden defeated F. T. Appleby, 6—1, 6—4; Charles M. Dull, Jr., defeated Walter L. Pate, 11—9, 6—3; Arthur S. Cragin defeated J. Stair, 7—6, 6—3, 6—3; Charles L. Johnston, Jr., defeated Benjamin Phillips, 6—2, 6—4; Whiting Preston defeated E. W. Page, 6—7, 6—3, 6—4; R. M. Kirkland defeated Frank A. Fall, 6—2, 6—4; Henry S. Parker defeated Ralph L. Bagge, 6—3, 6—1; A. D. C. Morehead defeated A. T. Kniffen, Jr., 2—6, 6—1, 6—3; J. De Gaudenzi defeated C. H. Mercer, 6—3, 11—13, 6—4; S. Howard Voshell defeated W. Fisher, 6—3, default; Gwynne French defeated E. F. Thomas, 9—11, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—Clarence C. Pell defeated Edwin McCormick, 6—1, 6—2.



To catch the eye of the discerning!

2716 four-in-hands of the tip-top sort.

Half are a wide variety of scarfs we've been selling at $1.50 and $2.00.

Half a special purchase of rich dark crepes which, with their dainty embroidered patterns, regularly sell at $1.50.

95c

The extra values in men's suits at $20 and $25 are worth looking at when you're in for the scarfs.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

You Can't Drown!



KAPO KANTSINK SWIM-WINGS

Last word in safety and comfort in the water. You can't sink! You can't capsize! No bags to blow up. Filled with our specially treated fibre (approved by U. S. A. and foreign governments) which is four times more buoyant than cork. The wings can't get away from you, as they are securely fastened. The smallest child, as well as the largest man or woman, is safe. Great assistance to experienced swimmers as well as to beginners, as no one need fear cramps, undertow or other sea peril.

$1.50 Insures You Against Drowning

Buy a pair today from your dealer or send to us direct. Price $1.50, delivered. Two sizes: adults' and children's.

Catalogue of other approved KAPO LIFE SAVING Garments, for boating, foreign travelling, fishing, hunting, aeroplaning, etc. sent on request.



KAPO means Insurance against drowning

Kapo Manufacturing Co.
114-116 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

YACHTS ASSEMBLE FOR N. Y. Y. C. RACES

Many and Noted Craft Are Arriving at Glen Cove for Rendezvous Tonight.

Constellation, the flagship of Commodore Herbert M. Sears of the Eastern Yacht Club; the schooner Kirin, flying the pennant of Vice Commodore Maximillian Agassiz of the same club; the yawl Petrel, belonging to James Jackson, also a member of the Massachusetts Bay organization; the forty-footers Katherine and Squaw, belonging to Arthur F. Luke, and John S. Lawrence respectively; Demarest Lloyd's new schooner Amorilla, which will be one of the attractions of the fleet because she is new; W. Cameron Forbes's sloop Kalinga and Morton R. Plant's big racing schooner Elena are among the fleet of yachts from the eastward which reached Glen Cove Harbor yesterday or will be there early this morning to join in the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

Rendezvous will be at colors this evening, and at 6 o'clock all the yachts in the harbor will salute Commodore George F. Baker's flagship Viking when she steams into the anchorage, drops her mudhook and fires one gun. It was expected yesterday that there would be upward of seventy-five racing craft and fully a hundred steamers, power propelled craft and cruising yachts in the harbor at that hour ready for the cruise, as a number of craft from Philadelphia and other ports were on their way to the Cove yesterday. At 9 o'clock this evening there will be a meeting of the captains of all the craft on board the Viking, to be followed by a reception to the captains and their guests on the flagship. This will be the beginning of the social events which will be as much of a feature of the New York Yacht Club's cruise as will the racing.

The port to port runs, in turn from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, New London, Fort Pond Bay, Mattapoisett, and Newport, the latter port being reached on next Monday, will furnish the sporting end of the cruise. This will be supplemented by the races off Newport for the Astor Cups on Tuesday and the King's Cup on Wednesday, the latter being the chief event, as it will be a race open to all yachts of any club, and one in which schooners and sloops will race in one class on a handicap basis for the premier prize of the series. As the forty-footers are under the sixty-foot measurement required for participation in the race, Commodore Baker has offered a special trophy for them over the same course, which ran from Brenton's Reef out into the sea over a course from thirty-five to thirty-eight miles, according to the direction of the wind.

Both William Earl Dodge's Samuri and E. Townsend Irvin's Pelone, neither of which has raced this year, will join the fifty-footers and try conclusions with Commodore Baker's Ventura, Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan's Grayling, George Nichols's Carolina, and H. P. Whitney's Barbara, making a fine fleet of six of the biggest racing sloops. All twelve of the forty-footers were expected to start on Wednesday morning in their class and at least nine of the thirties will spread sails for the contests.

Nahma will have Aleda to race against in the interesting P class of sloops, and the schooner classes will certainly include Amorilla, Elena, Constellation, Kaloura, Katrina, Enchantress, Vagrant, Irolita, Miladi, Zahra, Queen Mab, and several smaller craft. As the only entry required is crossing the starting line with private signal and racing number displayed, the Race Committee—consisting of H. de B. Parsons, H. Macdonough, and Frederic O. Spedden—has no way of knowing just what the racing fleet will consist of nor the number of contestants in each class until the starting signals are flown from the tug Morau, which is to serve as the committee boat.

Cubs Buy Sicking, Third Baseman.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Chicago Nationals today purchased Third Baseman Sicking of the Norfolk (Virginia League) Club. He has a batting average of .326 for 85 games and was sought by four other clubs. Sicking is expected to join the club about Aug. 15.

ELLEN TAKES YACHT RACE.

Defender of Quincy Cup Wins First Event—Final Contest Today.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 31:—Two races for the Quincy Challenge Cup were sailed today under the auspices of the Boston Yacht Club. The Ellen, defender of the cup, won the morning race over a triangular course of nine and one-quarter miles, in the time of 1:05:03, and Hayseed IV. captured the afternoon event over a ten and a half mile course in 1:48:06.

The breeze was light and variable during both contests. The final race will be sailed tomorrow. The boats are being marked on the point basis.

JUNIORS IN TITLE PLAY.

Throckmorton Shows Skill with Racquet on Forest Hills Courts.

Harold Throckmorton, national interscholastic champion and New Jersey State title holder, played in great form yesterday in the opening rounds of the Middle States championship tournament for juniors on the Forest Hills courts of the West Side Tennis Club, and worked his way into the semi-final round, together with D. F. McCord and Elliot Binzen, Captain of Fordham University's tennis team. The fourth semi-finalist will be either H. L. Bowman or C. Boocock, who will meet this afternoon.

Throckmorton drew a bye in the first bracket. In the second round, the New Jersey champion disposed of S. P. Welsh at 6—2, 6—4, 6—0, and in the third round, his victim was the junior champion of Long Island, J. A. Collom, who was defeated at 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

The summary:

MIDDLE STATES JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.—First Round—D. F. McCord defeated Herbert W. Forster, 7—5, 7—9, 6—3, 6—2; J. A. Collom won from R. Coffin by default.

Second Round—L. M. Banks defeated C. L. Spiess, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0; Elliot H. Binzen defeated N. Comes, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; D. J. Jones won from L. M. Childs by default; D. F. McCord won from T. W. Allen by default; J. A. Collom defeated G. Dixon, 9—7, 6—2, 6—2; Harold Throckmorton defeated S. P. Welsh, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0; H. L. Bowman defeated C. H. Harrison, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; C. Boocock won from W. G. Harlow by default.

Third Round—D. F. McCord won from D. J. Jones by default; Elliot H. Binzen defeated L. M. Banks, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1; Harold Throckmorton defeated J. A. Collom, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

MIDDLE STATES BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP.—First Round—J. Kemmerer defeated J. W. Saunders, 6—2, 6—2; Cecil Donaldson defeated D. McClive, 6—1, 6—0; Gerald Donaldson defeated Jack Wright, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—Harold Taylor won from E. Skoog by default; J. Kemmerer defeated Cecil Donaldson, 6—3, 6—4; Gerald Donaldson defeated N. Canady, 9—7, 6—3; Benjamin Letson won from G. T. Wilson by default.

BYE FOR MISS WAGNER.

Long Island Tennis Champion Will Begin Title Defense Today.

Play for the women's tennis championship of Long Island in singles started yesterday on the courts of the Woodmere Club, at Woodmere, L. I., with thirty-four entrants. Miss Marie Wagner, the title holder, will play this afternoon, having drawn a bye in the first round. Mrs. Helen Bernhard and Miss Edith B. Handy reached the third round. The summaries:

LONG ISLAND WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—First Round—Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Mrs. S. J. Strauss, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. P. Rosenthal defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Eva Marcus defeated Miss Helen Pouch, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. K. M. Thompson, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Elsa Rayser won from Miss Unger by default; Miss Constance Mordecai won from Miss A. Josephy by default; Miss F. Hirsch defeated Mrs. L. Bernheimer, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1; Miss Helen Gilleandeau defeated Miss Elizabeth Irving, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Fell won from Mrs. H. Ascher by default; Mrs. Herbert Carlebach defeated Mrs. L. Blum, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Edith B. Handy won from Mrs. William Schiff by default; Mrs. R. Ludlum defeated Mrs. William Isaacs, 6—3, 3—6, default.

Second Round—Miss Helen Barnhard defeated Mrs. Helen Vogel, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Mrs. Herbert Carlebach, 6—4, 6—1.

GREAT NECK LOSES TO MEADOW BROOK

Rugby Quartet Is Also Defeated in the Open Polo Title Semi-Finals at the Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—Meadow Brook, with J. M. Waterbury, Jr., as No. 3 instead of H. P. Whitney, beat Great Neck by 10½ to 4 goals, and Coronado soundly defeated the Rugby team by 15¾ to 4¼ goals in the semi-final matches of the open championship of the Polo Association here today.

Milburn's long hits and Waterbury's activity were the features in the play by Meadow Brook. Stoddard and Belmont made goals for Great Neck in the first period and Rumsey made a remarkable backhand shot for Meadow Brook. The second period was all Meadow Brook, Waterbury scoring twice and Von Stade once, while Great Neck had a zero. Both teams scored in the third, Milburn for Meadow Brook and Stoddard for Great Neck. The fourth was a blank, but was marked by a thrilling save by Milburn and fine work by Stoddard.

In the fifth Stoddard scored with a long drive and Von Stade canceled it by a goal for Meadow Brook, the score standing 6 to 2¾. The sixth was marked by goals by Hitchcock playing No. 1, and by a great hit by Milburn, which carried the ball three-quarters of the field and was hit through by Von Stade. In the seventh the only

DOUBLE VICTORY OVER PITTSBURGH GIVES GIANTS SIX STRAIGHT

GIANTS WHITEWASH BUCCANEERS TWICE

With Old Infield Back McGraw's Men Show Spirit and Pepper Poor Pirates.

TESREAU TWIRLS HIS BEST

Robertson Bangs Out Longest Hit of the Season, While Miller and Adams are Bombarded Heavily.

With harbor explosions, the street car strike, the visit of the sharks, the paralysis scare, and the Giants whitewashing the Pirates twice in the same afternoon by scores of 7 to 0, New York takes a place of prominence as a Summer resort of interesting happenings. There is no telling from day to day what new sensation may spring up in this village, but, surely, when the Giants can win six straight games on the home heath, the supply of surprises for the natives is about exhausted.

The Giants played like champions yesterday. The old pennant-winning infield, with Fletcher at short and Herzog at third, was back on the job, and it was the first time this year that they showed the fight and the go-get-it spirit which used to make them the terrors of the league. The team has a violent attack of base running. The men are taking the biggest kind of chances on the base trails and are getting away with them. Twice yesterday peppery Charley Herzog tried to steal home and both times he was caught, but the very boldness of the men on the bases had the Pirates worried.

Bunch Hits As of Yore.

McGraw's men bunched their hits just as they used to in the old days, and the pitching of Sallee in the first game, and of Tesreau in the second, had the Pirates swinging like a team of pitchers. The Giants played smart, crafty baseball and with six straight tucked away it begins to look as if McGraw was getting ready for a midsummer drive on the west front, east front, and in the centre. All the artillery has been brought up from the rear and the players have all taken in a big supply of ammunition. Let the merry strife go on.

Heavy hitting off Frank Miller and Babe Adams brought plenty of runs for the Giants in the first game. In the first inning, with Doyle on first, Davey Robertson lined the longest home run of the season into the furthest corner of the right field grand stand and chalked up two counts in a jiffy.

Adams was pitching in the sixth when the Giants ignited the guncotton. Doyle walked and Herzog singled. Doyle scored on Robertson's sacrifice fly and Kauff sent Herzog home the same way. Merkle was hit, and scored on Fletcher's double. Fletcher scored on Rariden's triple. That's playing the game. Merkle's double and Fletcher's third hit of the day gave the Giants their last run in the eighth.

Sweltering Crowd in Stands.

Oh, yes, a word or two about the heat. It's a funny thing about the heat—when the National Guardsmen get a bit warmed up down on the Mexican border at 124 in the shade they call it suffering, but when 12,000 fans sit through a double header at the Polo Grounds, when it feels 135 or thereabouts in the shade, they call it fun. The hot frankfurters report a very trying afternoon, but the ice cream cones enjoyed themselves immensely. The steam laundries will get a big play today, for the stands were strewn with collars, lifeless, helpless, hopeless.

Tesreau pitched a great game in the second episode. He permitted but two hits and one of these was a scratch. Only one Pirate reached second base, and that was Max Carey in the ninth. He stole second base because the Giants were so far ahead no one paid any attention to him. Carey made the only clean hit off Tesreau. Hinchman's bang, early in the game, taking a bad bound off Fletcher's knee.

Tesreau Twirls His Best Game.

Hans Wagner felt the heat, and as old age has stiffened up one of his thumbs, he took a rest in the second game. Tesreau struck out eight of the Pittsburghers and only gave two bases on balls. It was the best game that the Ozark bear killer has pitched this season.

The Giants got a run in the third, when Rariden walked, went to third on Tesreau's single and scored on Burns's sacrifice fly. The McGraw clan had a monstrously large inning in the sixth, when a flock of six solid hits, one a double by Merkle, shoved five runs over the plate in rapid succession. A newcomer, named Elmer Jacobs, was pitching for the Pirates at the time, and before the inning was over he didn't know whether he was standing on his head or his feet. Doyle walked in the ninth, with two out, and went around to third on Herzog's single. He scored when Schulte threw wild to third.

Manager Jimmy Callahan had Schulte, the last of the old Cubs, in right, McCarthy at second, and Fischer behind the bat, but the newcomers didn't help much. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	5	0	1	2	0	Baird,3b	4	0	2	2	3
Doyle,2b	3	2	1	0	7	Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Herzog,3b	3	1	1	0	1	Wagner,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Lobert,3b	1	0	0	0	1	aJohnston	0	0	0	0	0
Robertson,rf	3	1	1	4	0	Hinchman,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	1	0	Farmer,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Merkle,1b	3	2	2	8	0	Schulte,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Kelly,1b	0	0	0	1	0	M'Carthy,2b	3	0	1	3	2
Fletcher,ss	4	1	3	2	5	Schmidt,c	3	0	0	2	1
Rariden,c	2	0	1	2	2	Miller,p	1	0	1	0	1
Kocher,c	1	0	0	1	0	bSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Sallee,p	4	0	1	0	1	Adams,p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	7	12	27	17	Total	32	0	8	24	12

a-Ran for Wagner in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Miller in fifth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Farmer, Doyle, Fletcher.

New York	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Merkle, Miller, Three-base hits—Schulte, Rariden. Sacrifice flies—Robertson, Kauff. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle, (2); McCarthy, Wagner, and Hinchman; Baird and McCarthy; Sallee, Doyle, and Kelly. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; off Adams, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 5 hits and 2 runs in 4 innings; off Adams, 7 hits and 5 runs in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, Merkle. Struck out—By Sallee, 1; by Miller, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	2	0	0	1	0	Baird,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Doyle,2b	3	1	0	1	1	Carey,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Herzog,3b	4	1	3	0	0	Wagner,ss	1	0	0	0	2
Robertson,rf	4	1	2	6	0	Costello,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Kelly,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Hickman,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Firm'r,lf,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	6	1	Schulte,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	1	3	McCarthy,					
Rariden,c	2	1	0	8	0	2b,ss	3	0	0	0	0
Kocher,c	0	0	0	2	0	Fischer,c	3	0	0	5	0
Tesreau,p	3	1	2	1	2	Jacobs,p	2	0	0	0	4
						aSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	7	10	27	5	Carpenter,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	0	2	24	13

a-Batted for Jacobs in the eighth inning.
Errors—Schulte, Fischer.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Herzog, Merkle. Stolen bases—Robertson, Carey. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double play—Baird, Hinchman, and Fischer. Left on bases—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Jacobs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 10 hits and 6 runs in seven innings; off Carpenter, no hits and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 8; by Carpenter, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 0, (First game.)
New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 0, (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 3, (First game.)
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 0, (Second game.)
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2,
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3, (First game.)
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1, (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; New York, 2.
Boston, 6; Detroit, 0.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3, (Eleven innings.)
Washington, 11; Cleveland, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	54	34	.614
Boston	48	36	.571
Philadelphia	49	38	.563
New York	45	43	.511
Chicago	44	49	.473
Pittsburgh	39	49	.443
St. Louis	43	54	.443
Cincinnati	38	57	.400

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	54	40	.574
Chicago	55	42	.567
New York	53	43	.552
Cleveland	51	44	.537
Detroit	52	47	.526
Washington	49	45	.521
St. Louis	48	49	.495
Philadelphia	19	71	.211

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

BRAVES GIVE AND TAKE.

Lose the First Game to Cardinals, Then Win the Second.

BOSTON, July 31.—St. Louis won the first game by 4 to 3 and Boston the second by 2 to 1, in a double bill here today. Catchers Gowdy and Tragesser of the Braves were injured in the second game. Gowdy had his thumb split and Tragesser, who relieved him, collided with Pitcher Allen and was knocked unconscious. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Bescher,lf	4	0	0	3	0	M'Ville,ss	3	1	1	3	5
Beck,3b	4	1	1	2	3	Evers,2b	5	0	3	2	3
Long,rf	4	2	3	2	1	Wilhoit,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Miller,1b	3	1	2	9	0	Magee,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	1	5	0	K'netchy,1b	3	1	1	10	2
Wilson,cf	4	0	1	1	0	J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	1	3	2
Gonzales,c	4	0	1	4	2	Snodgrass,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Getzel,2b	4	0	0	1	4	Gowdy,c	4	0	2	4	2
Hosk,p	2	0	0	0	1	Barnes,p	2	1	1	1	2
J. Smith,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Feulbach,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Allen,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aCollins	1	0	0	0	0
						bConnolly	1	0	0	0	0
						Tragressor,c	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	9	27	11	Total	34	3	11	27	19

a-Batted for Barnes in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Feulbach in the eighth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Evers, Konetchy.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hits—J. Smith, Miller. Three-base hits—Long, Konetchy. Evers. Stolen bases—Magee, Wilhoit. Double plays—Betzel and Hornsby; Maranville, Evans, and Konetchy; Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis. Base on balls—Off Barnes, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Barnes, 8 hits and six runs in seven innings; off Doak, 11 hits and 3 runs in nine innings; off Allen, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Feulbach, 1 hit and no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Snodgrass.) Struck out—By Barnes, 3; by Doak, 3. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Maranv'e,ss	4	1	1	4	5	Bescher,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Evers,2b	1	0	0	0	1	Beck,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Fitzp'k,2b	2	0	1	3	3	Long,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Miller,1b	4	0	0	4	0
Magee,lf	2	0	1	0	0	Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Konet'y,1b	2	0	0	11	0	Wilson,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Smith,3b	3	0	0	1	2	Snyder,c	4	0	2	10	1
Snodgr's,cf	2	0	0	1	0	Betzel,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Gowdy,c	1	0	0	3	1	Steele,p	3	0	0	0	0
Tragesser,c	1	0	0	1	0	aGonzales	0	0	0	0	0
Ragan,p	1	0	0	0	0	bButler	1	0	0	0	0
Allen,p	2	1	1	0	2						
Rico,c	1	0	0	1	0	Total	30	1	7	24	3
Rudolph,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	26	2	4	27	14						

a-Batted for Wilson in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Betzel in the ninth inning.
Error—Beck.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Bescher, Long, Snyder. Three-base hit—Allen. Stolen bases—Bescher, Maranville, Magee. Snodgrass. Sacrifice hit—Konetchy. Sacrifice flies—Magee and Fitzpatrick. Double plays—Evers, Maranville and Konetchy; Smith, Fitzpatrick and Konetchy; Maranville and Smith. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 1; off Ragan, 4; off Allen, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 4 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Ragan, 3 hits and 1 run in three innings; off Allen, 4 hits and no runs in five and one-third innings; off Rudolph, no hits and no runs in two-thirds of an inning. Struck out—By Steele, 10; by Ragan, 2; by Allen, 2. Wild pitches—Steele, 2. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

WEAK BATS SPELL DEFEAT FOR YANKS

Stick Work Sadly Lacking and Donovanites Let Browns Win Eleventh in a Row.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Two things happened at the ball game today which have not happened before this year. The Yankees ran headlong into their fifth consecutive defeat; the Browns made their list of successive victories eleven. The Yankees have not met with more than four defeats in succession hitherto.

They lost this afternoon by 4 to 2, and with Shawkey doing their pitching. Shawkey, of late, has been doing his best work, but he was not as effective as usual today, and the Browns cleverly bunched hits on him in two different innings. The salient failing in the Yanks' playing was the same one which has been costing them other games lately—lame and sparse batting. The attacks have fallen off greatly, more than was expected. Even such sluggers as Baker and Gilhooley were unable to put a kink in it.

The following figures tell a story: A grand total of six runs has been scored in forty-five consecutive innings against the St. Louis pitchers, which is fragile work indeed.

The Browns have excelled the Yankees in the series, not only with more pointed batting and cleaner fielding, but in scrappiness, team play, and ginger, as they have had the faculty of co-operating so as to do the right thing at the right time. Today the batting of the Browns was incisive and opportune; that of the Yanks lacked to a fatal extent ability to embrace opportunities.

Sisler and Pratt, an able but dangerous pair when operating against New York, led the attack which accounted for the St. Louis tallies aided by Marsans and Severoid. The four together did the trick. The Yankees, for their part, opened on Earl Hamilton with promise. They bunched him for two hits and a run in the first inning, then drew into their shells and did nothing until the ninth.

Hamilton, the third left-hander in two days to face the Yankees, had them in his power from the first inning until the ninth. He had a complicated and mazelike wind-up, which seemed to frighten them. He was successful with his delivery until the ninth inning, when he exploded. He filled the bases, with nobody out, but just as the Yankees were on the verge of pulling a game out of the fire the enormous Mr. Davenport dragged himself to the box at Mr. Jones's request and quelled the little uprising in no time at all.

A single and a steal by Baumann in the first inning and a single by Pipp gave the Yanks a run. They were not in front long. Sisler singled right in the second. Pratt hit a long fly to centre, which Miller was unable to hold. Pratt reached second and Marsans lammed the first ball with sufficient spitefulness to bring in Sisler and Pratt.

The hapless Yanks made a single, then a double in the second, but did not score until Oldring made the single. He drew stealing, which was no time to die, for Mullen doubled just after his mate's exit. The Brown's didn't molest Shawkey again until the fourth. Then Sisler singled, and on another hit and run play scored when Pratt doubled to right. Severeid brought in Pratt.

The Yankees had chances in the eighth and ninth. Alexander opened the eighth with a two-base hit. Miller tried to bunt, a procedure more subtle than profitable, for he popped to Hartley. Baumann and Peck lifted flies, which were equally ineffective. Pipp walked in the ninth. Oldring smashed a two-bagger over Miller's head and Mullen made an infield single, which filled the bases with nobody out. A hit or any old thing except what did happen would have given the Yankees a fine chance to win.

But the Brown defense never weakened and Davenport at this juncture never allowed a hit or any semblance of one. Caldwell filed to Shotten, Nunamaker grounded to Lavin and forced Mullen, while Pipp scored, and the last chance to win faded with Nunamaker's unsuccessful attempt to steal.

Lee Magee was sent to New York tonight. His ankles have gone back on him again and he will be treated by the club doctor in New York. A physician here advised that he put both feet in casts for a while.

The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Shotten,lf	4	0	1	3	0	E.Miller,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Austin,2b	4	0	1	1	2	Bauman,lf	4	1	1	2	0
W.Miller,rf	4	0	0	2	0	P'paugh,ss	2	0	0	4	1
Sisler,1b	3	2	2	11	0	Pipp,1b	3	1	1	9	1
Pratt,2b	4	2	2	4	3	Oldring,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Marsans,cf	2	0	1	3	0	Mullen,2b	4	0	2	1	4
Severeid,c	3	0	1	1	1	Boone,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Hartley,c	1	0	0	2	1	bCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	2	0	4	N'maker,c	3	0	0	3	1
Hamilton,p	3	0	0	0	1	Shawkey,p	2	0	0	1	5
Davenp't,p	0	0	0	0	0	aAlexander	1	0	1	0	0
						Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	10	27	12	Total	31	2	7	24	15

a-Batted for Shawkey in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Boone in the ninth inning.
Errors—Oldring, Mullen, Austin.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Two-base hits—Pratt, (2,) Austin, Mullen, Alexander. Oldring. Stolen base—Bauman. Sacrifice hits—Marsan, Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Love, 1; off Hamilton, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Shawkey, 10 hits and 3 runs in seven innings; off Hamilton, 7 hits and 2 runs in eight innings, (none out in ninth;) off Live, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Davenport, no hits and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Shawkey, 1; by Love, 1; by Hamilton, 3. Passed ball—Severeid. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullen.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; Chattanooga, 3.
(First game.)
Chattanooga, 7; Atlanta, 0.
(Second game.)
Memphis, 10; New Orleans, 8.
Little Rock, 5; Mobile, 0.
(First game.)
Little Rock, 1; Mobile, 0.
(Second game.)
Nashville, 3; Birmingham, 2.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 4; Scranton, 3.
(First game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 5; Scranton, 5.
(Second game; called, darkness.)
Harrisburg, 5; Utica, 1.
(First game.)
Harrisburg, 5; Utica, 0.
(Second game.)
Binghamton, 10; Elmira, 8.
Syracuse, 7; Albany, 1.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 3; St. Paul, 1.
Columbus, 5; Toledo, 4.
Louisville, 4; Indianapolis, 2.

TIGERS ARE SLAUGHTERED.

Cannot Bag a Run from Red Sox, While Boston Gets Six.

DETROIT, July 31.—Ruth allowed Detroit only two hits today, and Boston evened up the series by winning, 6 to 0. Not a Tiger runner reached third, two being caught between second and third in the first inning. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Vitt,3b	3	0	0	1	5
Barry,2b	5	1	1	0	5	Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Lewis,lf	4	1	1	5	0	Burns,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Gainer,1b	4	0	1	9	0	Cobb,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Walker,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Veach,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	2	0	3	Crawford,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Scott,ss	2	1	0	1	5	Young,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Cady,c	4	1	1	7	0	Stanage,c	2	0	0	4	0
Ruth,p	4	0	2	2	3	Baker,c	0	0	0	0	0
						Coveleski,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Dubuc,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aHellman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	9	27	16	Total	29	0	2	27	12

a-Batted for Stanage in the eighth inning.
Errors—Scott, Young.

Boston	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	6
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Gainer, Gardner, (2,) Burns. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Detroit, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off Dubuc, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, 2 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Coveleskie, 6 hits, no runs in five innings; off Dubuc, 3 hits, 1 run in four innings. Struck out—By Ruth, 6; by Coveleskie, 2; by Dubuc, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

MACKS LOSE HARD FIGHT.

White Sox Take Game by Score of 4 to 3 in Eleventh Inning.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Philadelphia compelled Chicago to go eleven innings today to win the fourth game of the series by 4 to 3. Felsch's batting and Lajoie's error were responsible for Chicago's victory. Felsch drove in two of Chicago's runs and scored one himself on a home run, and started the rally in the last inning.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	Po	A
J.Collins,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Witt,ss	3	1	0	2	3
Weaver,3b	4	0	2	0	7	Strunk,cf	4	0	1	1	0
E.Collins,2b	5	0	0	4	3	Lajoie,2b	4	0	2	1	0
Jackson,lf	5	0	2	2	0	Dennis,1b	4	0	0	21	0
Kens,1b	5	1	1	11	1	King,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Felsch,cf	5	2	4	0	1	McElwee	1	0	0	0	0
Lapp,c	4	0	0	7	3	Bush,p	1	0	1	0	3
Terry,ss	4	0	0	5	3	Pick,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Williams,p	2	0	1	1	0	Haley,c	4	1	0	3	2
Faber,p	1	0	0	0	1	Sheehan,p	2	0	0	1	6
aSchalk	0	1	0	0	0	ePicinich	1	0	1	0	0
bLeibold	1	0	0	0	0	fLawry	0	1	0	0	0
cFournier	1	0	1	0	0	Grinn,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Total	41	4	10	33	20	Total	36	3	5	32	23

eTwo out when winning run was scored.
a-Ran for Lapp in the eleventh inning.
b-Batted for Terry in the eleventh inning.
c-Batted for Faber in the eleventh inning.
d-Batted for King in the eighth inning.
e-Batted for Sheehan in the eighth inning.
f-Batted for Picinich in the eighth inning.
Errors—Witt, Lajoie.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hit—Weaver. Three-base hit—Lajoie. Home run—Felsch. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Walsh, Pick. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Weaver. Double plays—Sheehan and McInnis; Jackson and Terry. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 9. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Sheehan, 2; off Faber, 2; off Williams, 3; off Bush, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Sheehan, 7 hits and 3 runs in seven and two-thirds innings; off Faber, 2 hits and no runs in three and a third innings. Struck out—By Bush, 2; by Williams, 3; by Faber, 2. Wild pitch—Sheehan. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

CRAVATH'S HOME RUN WINS.

Scores Byrne Also, Enabling Phillies to Beat Cubs by 4 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A home-run drive by Cravath with Byrne on first base in the fourth inning decided today's game with Chicago in favor of Philadelphia, the score being 4 to 2. Rixey twirled for the home team, and kept the visitors from scoring after the first inning, when two runs were made. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Zeider,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	3	3	Flack,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Byrne,3b	4	2	3	0	3	Mann,cf	4	1	1	6	0
Cravath,rf	3	1	1	3	0	Zimm'n,2b	4	1	3	1	3
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	5	0	Kelly,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	12	1	Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	5	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	1	1	4	Wortman,ss	3	0	0	4	0
Killifer,c	3	0	1	2	0	Wilson,c	3	0	0	4	2
Rixey,p	3	1	1	0	3	Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Prenderg't,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aArcher	1	0	1	0	0
						bPackard	0	0	0	0	0
						cHendrix	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	10	27	14	Total	33	2	7	24	8

a-Batted for Vaughn in the eighth inning.
b-Ran for Archer in the eighth inning.
c-Batted for Wortman in the ninth inning.
Errors—Mann, Zimmerman, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Chicago	2	0	0	0

ROOKIES PREPARE TO MEET THE 'FOE'

Ammunition Is Distributed to Men After the Enemy's Position Is Discovered.

BAKER MAY SEE THE BATTLE

Secretary Expected at the Camp—Soldiers Cover Eight Miles on First Day of Their Week's Hike.

Special to The New York Times.

FULLER'S FARM, July 31, (by Courier to Plattsburg.)—The enemy against whose invasion the Plattsburg Brigade is marching to attack has been located near Keeseville, seven miles south. The brigade, with the exception of the Seventh Regiment, which has been loaned to the enemy for tomorrow's engagement, will march in three divisions along parallel roads to engage them.

The rookies are keen for the battle. About twenty rounds of ammunition have been issued to each man. The company commanders held conferences tonight at which instructions were given for the fight. The main engagement will take place somewhere near Ausable Chasm.

It was reported tonight that Secretary of War Baker might be here tomorrow to witness the fight. Presidents Hibben of Princeton, Hadley of Yale, and Lowell of Harvard will be out to see the rookies on their hike. All of those universities are interested in military training.

Major Wallace De Witt, the medical officer of the camp, said that the men are in remarkably good condition after their first day's march of eight miles. Only twenty-five men turned up at the field hospital from all the regiments for treatment. All of the cases were blistered feet.

The cavalry and artillery are encamped near Keeseville to play the part of the enemy with the Seventh Regiment.

The two cavalry troops under the direction of Major Joseph S. Herron and Captain Joseph Baer and their assistants, Lieutenants H. M. Pendleton and J. J. Waterman, have become one of the most important branches of the camp. Last month more people elected to take it in addition to their regular work than they did any other course. This month there were nearly 1,000 applications to take the cavalry course, but there were only 300 horses. This demand gave the officers in charge of the work an opportunity to weed out the applicants so that what remains is an organization which would be of great value in supplying officers in case of trouble. Under the new system no one is allowed to take the instruction unless he has shown exceptional ability to ride.

The result is that there is more than a full troop composed of polo players, men who have ridden after hounds, and others well trained in riding schools. Of course they must first learn the military style of riding.

The citizen-cavalrymen gave a remarkable demonstration of riding on Saturday when General Wood and his staff reviewed the training units here. Preceded by their band, all mounted, they came down the field at a walk, the horses keeping perfect step with the music. Then they turned and same down at a trot, all in perfect alignment. Finalyl, they charged down the field with swords raised. The unusual smoothness and precision of their work gained for them an outburst of applause as they passed the line of spectators.

The cavalry rookies "mess" with the regulars, who are members of the Second Cavalry Regiment. Although they are divided into two troops, they have a membership just about sufficient to fill one troop, and for purposes of a permanent organization they will be made into a single troop. The idea is to add more troops from future training camps, so that they may have a regiment.

There are many prominent men in the two troops. Alderman Curran is a Sergeant, as is William C. Bowers, who was one of the lawyers in the Charities investigation. Phelps Montgomery, a former Brigadier General in the Connecticut National Guard, is a Second Lieutenant. T. Stokes of Philadelphia, and H. Bowditch, Jr., of Boston, are polo players. A. Zane Pyles of Washington has just returned from France, where he has been doing ambulance work. W. J. Clothier, the tennis player, is a member of the regiment. Goss L. Stryker, another member, is a former First Lieutenant of cavalry in the regular army.

WHITMAN SILENT ON RUMOR.

Report That He Will Ask Troops' Return Is Unverified.

Governor Whitman declined to comment yesterday on the report that he was preparing to ask President Wilson to recall the New York troops from the border.

According to the story, a New York officer at the border received a letter a few days ago from a man prominent in New York politics which stated positively that the Governor would ask the withdrawal of the troops. No information regarding the withdrawal had been received at the Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building here.

INQUIRY MENACES REPORTERS.

Articles on Treatment of Militiamen Will Be Sifted.

EL PASO, Texas, July 31.—Special correspondents attached to the various militia units in this district were made uneasy today by news that copies of their articles to home papers dealing with treatment of the men have been submitted to the various commanding officers for investigation.

It is learned that by order of the War Department these officers have been instructed to get at the truth of the charges of mismanagement, incompetence and neglect made in these articles. If it is proved that the men have been in any case made to suffer needless hardships the blame will be fixed. But if it can be shown that there was no basis for charges that caused the relatives of the guardsmen great mental anguish, then the guilty writers will shortly see themselves homeward bound.

RELIEF BY THE PENNSYLVANIA

Railroad Aids Dependents of Employes Now at Border.

Distribution of the funds needed for the relief of the families and dependents of Pennsylvania Railroad employes who have been called into military service on the Mexican border begin early this week.

The first installment of the relief money will cover July. Thereafter, payments will be made semi-monthly, as in the case of wages, and in all instances will be placed directly in the hands of the wife, mother or other beneficiary. This duty will be performed by employes designated by the various Superintendents. The payments will be made out of the fund of $100,000 set aside by the Board of Directors for this purpose.

An individual inquiry made in the case of every one of the more than 800 employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad who are now at the front, showed that about 200 under arms have families or other dependants who will require relief during the absence of the employes from their regular work. The needs of all these are being met. In addition, the railroad is paying the dues of every member of the Voluntary Relief Fund who is at the front, thus fully protecting his reinstatement and death benefits in his absence.

4 KILLED, 3 INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Two Die After a Collision on Long Island When Woman Loses Control of Car.

TRUCK CRUSHES PASSERBY

Motor Cycle Policeman Lies at Point of Death After Crash on Staten Island.

Four persons were killed and three injured in automobile accidents in and around New York yesterday.

Mrs. George Harcourt of Cedar Manor, L. I., and Morris Ziris of 112 West 117th Street, Manhattan, died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, last evening, of injuries received in a collision on Broadway, a half mile east of Holly Arms, Hewlett, L. I. Mr. Harcourt, who was in the car with his wife, is in the hospital with a dislocated shoulder and other injuries. Mrs. Harcourt, who was driving her husband's car at a rapid rate, going east, apparently became confused in attempting to pass an automobile owned by Eli M. Bishop, 647 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and driven by Ziris. She lost control of the machine and the two cars crashed together.

All three persons were thrown to the ground. Mrs. Harcourt and Ziris struck on their heads and their skulls were fractured. Although badly injured, Mr. Harcourt did not lose consciousness. The injured persons were taken to the hospital. Ziris and Mrs. Harcourt died soon after reaching there. Mr. Harcourt has not been told of his wife's death. The couple are said to have been employed by a moving picture company.

William Walsh, 56 years old, a janitor, of 248 121st Street, stepped from the curb at 121st Street and Second Avenue yesterday as a heavy brewery motor truck started to back to unload. He was knocked down and a rear wheel passed over his chest, killing him.

Paul Fizel, 39 years old, of 1,727 First Avenue, the driver of the motor truck, was arrested by Patrolman Farrell of the East 126th Street Station on a charge of homicide. Magistrate Koenig in Harlem Court remanded him without bail.

John Frief, 56 years old, of Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, Long Island, was riding on the back of an automobile along the West Shore Road yesterday afternoon when he fell from the machine. His skull was fractured and he died before a physician arrived.

Elliott L. Suits, a motor cycle patrolman attached to the West New Brighton Police Station on Staten Island, was injured so badly in a collision with another motor cycle on Catleton Avenue near Taylor Street, New Brighton, yesterday afternoon that he lies in St. Vincent's Hospital at the point of death with a fracture at the base of the skull. Andrew Scarsborough of 614 Bement Avenue, West New Brighton, who collided with him, is also at the hospital sufffering from cuts and shock, but his condition is not serious.

TOSSED BABY TO DEATH.

Waiting Arms Missed Child in Runaway Auto Mishap.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 31.—Mrs. Earl L. Card and her stepdaughter, Mrs. Reed C. Kennedy, are prostrated from grief at their homes here following the death of Mrs. Kennedy's ten months' old son early this morning. Late last night a few miles west of Paterson their auto brakes refused to work as the car started down a steep hill. Fearful that the auto would go over the embankment Mr. Card and Mr. Kennedy jumped and called upon their wives to follow.

Mrs. Card was holding the baby at the time, and she tossed it to the men, but in the darkness both clutched for a flying coat, and the child rolled down the embankment. The auto bumped into a tree and stopped. The unconscious child was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, and died from concussion of the brain.

FEAR BANK IS HEAVY LOSER.

Bail for Edwin H. Hatch Expected to be Arranged Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 31.—Reports that there will be further developments in connection with the closing of the Mutual Trust Comany of Orange are growing, and today one who is vitally interested in the outcome of the investigation admitted that Edwin H. Hatch of Maplewood, who has confessed to inducing Thomas S. Byrne, the Secretary-Treasurer, to overcertify his deposit, was a heavy borrower at the little bank. What collateral he may have offered is not known. It is said that when he took over the paper of James Smith, Jr., thus saving the bank a year ago, he made Smith's paper good with cash. Where the cash came from is not known. It has been rumored that he borrowed to get it, and later transferred the loan to the Orange bank.

The condition of Hatch is such that it is believed he has a fair opportunity to recover. It was said at the house today that there was still no change in his condition. This is believed to indicate that he is holding his own under the tremendous pressude which he is undergoing. Yesterday prayers were offered for his recovery in St. George's Episcopal Church, Maplewood. Mr. Hatch is by no means bereft of powerful friends by the disclosures that have been made concerning his connection with the closing of the bank's doors.

Bail will probably be set for Hatch in a day or two, so that the responsibility of guarding him night and day will be shifted from the Prosecutor's office. Just what the amount will be is not known. It will be not less than $75,000, it is believed, with the likelihood that it will go over $100,000. Whatever the sum is, it is believed bail can be arranged quickly.

Efforts to ascertain what Hatch did with money fraudulently raised have been fruitless so far.

CHURCH PROPERTY EXEMPT.

New Jersey Tax Board Overrules Levy Made by Newark Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—Ordering cancellation of the levy made by Newark on bank stock owned by the Protestant Foster Home Socoiety of Newark, the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, the Newark Orphan Asylum Association and the rector, wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, Newark, the State Board of Taxes and Assessments today held that in passing the Bank Stock Taxing act the Legislature did not intend to repeal the exemption given to benevolent and religious organizations on endowments or funds held by them.

The municipal assessors of Newark levied on the stock at issue at the regular rate of three fourths of 1 per cent., and the Essex County Tax Board confirmed the action.

"It is inconceivable," says the State Board's order, "that the Legislature in an act dealing with the taxation of one class of property would, with no intimation whatever of such an object in the title of the act, seek to repeal an exemption from taxation expressly granted by another act to a different class of property."

In another case decided today, the board held that public property must be put into publ: use to be exempt from taxation. Plainfield, North Plainfield, and Dunellen own an eighty-nine-acre tract in Middlesex, part of it being used for a sewage disposal plant. Middlesex assessed the property to the three municipalities, and they appealed on the ground that it was public property. The State Board orders that the part in use be exempted.

FINDS BRIDE UNCONSCIOUS.

Chloral Poisoning Followed a Drink of Chocolate, She Says.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 31.—Unconscious from chloral poisoning, Mrs. Frances Weiver of 422 Fulton Street, Union Hill, was found at 6 o'clock this morning in the bushes not far from Leive's Half-Way House on the Paterson-Carlstadt road. Policeman Smults, who made the discovery, carried Mrs. Weiver to the office of Dr. Charles Brooks, where she was revived after three hours with the assistance of County Physician W. D. Ogden.

Mrs. Weiver is 18 years old, and, according to her mother, was maried two months ago to Arthur Weiver of the United States ship yoming. Mrs. Weiver said she met a woman after leaving the telephone office in Hoboken, where she was employed, who gave her some chocolate, and that after that she remembered nothing.

Figures That Don't Match.

We don't comprehend the Ohio situation. Here is The Cincinnati Enquirer telling us that a Cincinnati girl wants a Pittsburgher to pay her $15,000 for breach of promise, whereas in Columbus a young woman got only $2,436 from a corporation for killing her husband.—Houston Post.

BELMAR N.J.

On the Atlantic Seaboard

Free from Contagious Disease

Special reports just received from the N. J. State Board of Health, the local Board of Health and individual specialists indicate BELMAR free from all contagious diseases. ROBERT G. POOLE, Mayor.

For information and rates address BELMAR BOARD OF TRADE, or the following hotels:

Colorado, Buena Vista, Brunswick, Carleton, Melrose Inn, Sagamore

NEW YORK.



Mountain Lake Hotel

COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.

Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

MILLBROOK INN

MILLBROOK, N. Y.
88 Miles from New York.
GOLF

On an unusually well-kept and sporty course adjoining the Inn. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath.
Booklet and Road Map on Application.
Telephone 8 Millbrook.

ISLAND HARBOR HOUSE NOW OPEN.

Quiet, homelike; on very shore Lake George. Offers everything desired in summer pleasures to lovers of woods and waters. In delightful, healthful climate of Adirondacks. Noted for home cooking. Write for Booklet.
B. W. CLIFTON, Prop.,
Hague-on-Lake George, N. Y.

RESTRICTED BOARDING.

A comfortable, quiet and refined private boarding house with all modern improvements, located in the heart of the Catskills; references absolutely required. Rates $18 to $20 per week. Open year around. Write to R. S. and T. C. Wey, Big Indian, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Gold Handicap Saturdays.
Write for Booklet and Rules.
J. B. McManus & W. J. Robertson, Mgrs.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 45 minutes to 42nd St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates $9-$25. Music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding, boating, fishing. Sleeping porches. Bungalows. Booklet.

Orange County Inn & Cot'ges

(Formerly Idle Hour Inn)
On Lake Walton, Monroe, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

The Glenbrook SHANDAKEN, N. Y. Accommodates 200.
Magnificent situation; large rooms; $12 up week. All sports. Dancing. Hospitality. Christian churches. Booklet.

WALTON LAKE INN,
Monroe, Orange County, New York.
Beautiful lake; 6 other lakes near. Mountain scenery. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Booklet. Mrs. J. R. Lynch.

Algonquin Hotel.—Saranac chain of lakes, Adirondack Mts.; opened June 10; booklet. Post Office address, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

FOREST HILLS INN

FOREST HILLS, L. I.

New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.

Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.

References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T, Room 710, 47 West 34th St., New York.

SEA VIEW HOUSE

SAG HARBOR, L. I.

Open for the 18th successful season with all modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the New York and New London Boat.
HOTEL WALTON, 70th St. & Col. Ave., Booking Office.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 5th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf, Splendid Orchestra, Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

THE WARREN

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern, with every convenience, artistically decorated and furnished; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS. Prop., Norse Hall, 114 West 79th.

HOTEL MT. ARLINGTON 1½ hours from N. Y. P. O.
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Mt. Arlington. Make reservations for the Summer. Auto Tour Route. Dinner $1. Write for booklet.

HOTEL CARROLLTON

Point Pleasant Beach, N. J.
Personal management of
MR. JAMES A. MALLOY.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD

Ticket Offices—Broadway,
Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place;
Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

THE ALLAIRE

Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel Dennis

Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALKER J. BUELL.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

THE BREAKERS

Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
The and souper dansante.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL

COTTAGES AND CASINO
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.
Capacity 600. *Silvestein, Propr.*

GALEN HALL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY
the TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.

THE LORAINE

St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator, superior table. Consistent rates. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA
HOTEL COLUMBIA
AND COTTAGES.
Asbury Park, N. J. Now Open.
Running water in rooms. Capacity 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Owner and Manager.

VISIT ASBURY PARK NOW.
The all-year resort by the sea.
First-class hotels. Cottages for rent. Booklet. Publicity Director, 304 Boardwalk.

HOTEL THEDFORD, Asbury Park, N. J. 6th Av., overlooking ocean. Suites with bath; refined patronage. Harry Duffield, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL MONMOUTH

Ocean Front. American & European Plans.

THE BROCKHURST SEVENTH ST. ON PARK AVENUE.
Family Hotel. $10 up. M. F. EBERHART, Owner.

WELLINGTON SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, NORTH ASBURY PARK.
100 yards from ocean. B. B. SMITH.

SOUTHERN STATES

NEW
Cochran Hotel
American & European Plans,
Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
Accommodations for Automobiles.
Special Rates for August. Write for Terms
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

Florida in Summer Time

Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Fernandina, Green Cove Springs, Atlantic and Pablo Beaches are the summer resorts of Northeast Florida. Hotels make special rates in connection with summer excursions operated by Clyde and Merchants and Miners Steamship lines. Write Tourist and Convention Bureau, Jacksonville, Florida.

NEW ENGLAND.

Berkshire Hills

The Real Mountain Resort Section of New England.
Booklet and Full Information from
THE BERKSHIRE RESORT BUREAU,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

New Hygeia Hotel

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
15 miles at sea. Aver. summer temp. 75°. Bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, etc. Modern hotel equipment. Service and cuisine as perfect as can be produced. Ownership management. Direct lines from N. Y. Represented by A. B. Bennett, Hotel Astor.

No Humidity, Always Cool.

Bonnet Point Inn and Cottages. On the Ocean, high land; good bathing and fishing. P. O. Saunderstown, R. I., or telephone John 6280, N. Y. City.

MT. HOLYOKE Near Springfield, Mass. Rate $3. Garage free.
Alt. 1000 ft. Road summit. P. O. Northampton, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEW KITTATINNY

Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Only high-class modern hotel in this famous region. Capacity 500. Every modern equipment; exceptional cuisine. French chefs. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, fishing, etc. Cafe and grill. Garage. Special season rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains. John Purdy Cope, ten years of Water Gap House.

GALEN HALL

WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Dry air, outdoor sports, good music. Very fine therapeutic and massage department. Open all the year. HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

1,200 Feet Up in the Clouds.—Hotel Berkshire, Litchfield, Conn.—Only three hours from New York. All outdoor sports. Dancing and Orchestra. Excellent Cuisine Service. Tea and Grill Room. Suites with private bath. Accommodates 175. Booklet. $14.00 up. H. PFLANZ, Prop.

CHURCH HOME AND HOSPITAL

CURRENT HISTORY

A 220-page magazine issued first of each month as an auxiliary publication of The New York Times

AUGUST NUMBER NOW ON SALE

220 Pages, Illustrated

A book with a *wealth* of literature, a *treasury* of important documents, a *cyclopedia* of historic utterances and diplomatic papers, by the most eminent *statesmen*, illustrious *writers*, most authoritative *publicists* of all the principal nations of the world—covering July phases of the great war.

Impartial — Accurate — All Sides

Features of the August Contents:

KIPLING—Tales of The Trade

The remarkable adventures of British submarine sailors, told by Rudyard Kipling in his inimitable and fascinating style.

FERRERO—War's Effects on Upper Classes

The illustrious Italian historian and brilliant writer, Ferrero, discusses war's effects on the upper classes in an illuminating manner.

SHAW—Viscount Grey's Diplomacy

George Bernard Shaw discusses the diplomacy of Viscount Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and his mordaunt pen seems to be specially sharpened for the vivisection.

BRANDES, Georg, the Danish Critic—"Who's to Blame?"

Dr. Brandes discusses the causes and responsibilities of all the belligerents for the war and places blame on all shoulders. William Archer, the eminent English essayist, sharply answers him with biting sarcasm.

STRAUS, Oscar S., Former Ambassador—Permanent Peace

Mr. Straus discusses the methods of rebuilding the foundations of international peace on an enduring basis after the close of the present war.

ANDRASSY, Eminent Hungarian—"Allies' Mistakes"

Count Julius Andrassy, the eminent Hungarian, who is mentioned as a probable successor of Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, places the blame for the war on the Allies.

ANATOLE FRANCE—France and Italy

Anatole France, regarded by critics as the most brilliant and polished French writer, is represented in an exquisite gem, wherein he pays a beautiful tribute to the relations of Italy and France.

JOHN GALSWORTHY—The War's Victims

John Galsworthy, the eminent British novelist and playwright, is represented by a touching tribute which he pays to those whom the war has broken, with an appeal for provision for them in after years.

HEINEKEN—Germany's Trade

Philipp Heineken is director of the North German Lloyd and no one is more competent to discuss the subject of Germany's trade. He takes up the proposed boycott of Germany by the Allies after the war.

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND

The official report—Admiral Cyprian Bridge on the battle—The German Admiralty report—German report of eyewitnesses—Archibald Hurd on the naval losses since the war began.

THE GREAT DRIVE IN FRANCE

The vivid reports of the sanguinary battles in France by Philip Gibbs, which are regarded as the most brilliant work of any war correspondent since the war began, are collated into a connected, consecutive story and make a chapter of extraordinary historic value.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?

It is appropriate on the second anniversary of the war to discuss the responsibility for its outbreak. This is done in two valuable articles by American writers—Judge William E. Church of Chicago and Richard Dobson—who made a painstaking and impartial study of the events preceding the outbreak of hostilities.

OTHER INTERESTING SUBJECTS

In addition to the above there are articles with official reports, where needed, on the following topics:

MEXICAN CRISIS IS ADJUSTED
THE BATTLE OF VERDUN, CHRONOLOGICALLY
THE IRISH REVOLT—CASEMENT'S SPEECH
THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE DEUTSCHLAND
GREECE SUBMITS TO THE ALLIES
THE WOMEN PACIFISTS OF FRANCE ON PEACE
THE MANIFESTO OF THE GERMAN SCHOLARS
WAR AND GERMAN CHRISTIANITY, BY A RUSSIAN
THE GREAT RUSSIAN DRIVE
AND SCORES OF OTHERS

29 International Cartoons by Leading Cartoonists of the World (Teutonic and Pro-Ally)
16 Pages of Portraits and Illustrations in the Exquisite Tones of Rotogravure.

ON ALL NEWS STANDS

No Magazine of Its Kind Issued Anywhere Else.

25c a Copy. 220 Pages, Illustrated. $3.00 a Year.

CURRENT HISTORY, TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BEADS.—Jobs wanted, any quantity, for cash. A 86 Times.

COATS. — Contractor and sub-contractor wanted on better grade pile fabric coats. A 133 Times.

COATS.—Will look at ladies' and misses' of the better grade only, all week; 9th floor, 31 East 28.

COATS.—Fur; cash jobber on sets, coats, and trimmings. Forman, 120 West 29th St.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth coats. First floor, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

COATS, SUITS, jobber placing orders, snappy styles. 11 East 31st, top floor.

CORDUROY. — Open for lot Collins and Aikman corduroy; colors, dark green, navy, Copenhagen, brown; will buy for cash. Address Box H 344 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Wanted job of taffeta dresses, assorted sizes and colors; spot cash. Telephone Madison Square 2085.

MERCHANDISE WANTED.—We are looking for cotton, wool, and silk fabrics; job lots, seconds or regular goods, large or small amounts, manufactured goods, sweaters, underwear, women's wear, gloves, hosiery, and other surplus stock; will sell on commission for your account or possibly buy for cash; turn your surplus stocks into cash; submit samples with full details to CHAS. W. BECKER, 72 Leonard St., New York City, phone Franklin 1358, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

MILLINERY.—Will look at millinery and millinery supplies, also children's hats; all day. Max Rubenstein & Co., 39 West 32d.

PIECE GOODS.—We buy cotton and woolen piece goods of every description; pay cash. The Mortimer Co., 17 W. 17th St.

SATINS AND CHARMEUSE, black; cheap; will pay cash; any quantity. H 101 Times.

SKIRTS.—Jobber open for snappy skirts. Call all week. 5 West 31st St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing large orders on suits, ladies' and misses', looking at samples 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway, entrance on 36th St. side.

SUITS.—Large jobber looking at suits; $10 and up. Call all week, 38 West 32d St., 11th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits $13.50 to $20. Call week, 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

SUITS.—Contractors, stock orders given; will furnish cloth, styles. Frank, 48 West 22d.

SUITS.—Jobber ready to place orders, own materials, 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—I. Silverman & Sons, 1,161 Broadway, will look at suits Tuesday.

SUITS.—Jobber will look at suits, $6.50-$10, 38-39 West 34th, Room 504.

WAISTS.—Contractors on georgette waists; bring samples. 29 West 38th, 1st floor.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—Quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St., 5th floor.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOOL POPLINS AND GABERDINES, open to buy if at the right price. Montgomery Ward & Co., 43 W. 23d.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Girls', $2.25 to $8.50; ladies', $3.75 to $12.50; plush coats, $10.50 up; attractive models; delivery guaranteed. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 26th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 120 West 22d.

COATS.—Closing out jersey silk coats, also taffeta coats at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—Narrow and wide wale corduroy to close out; all colors. 11th floor, 12 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Job white voile dresses to close at low price. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—H, seal, 1, 2, and 3 inch; must sell; in need of cash. Gramercy 1192.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Black opossum; $6.75 one inch. J. Kraemer, 384 Fourth Av.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 110 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES, 100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 3058.

PIECE GOODS AND WAISTS.—Large quantities of cotton and silk and cotton goods to close out; also large job of cotton waists, Admiration Dress and Waist Co., 15 and 17 West 18th St.

PIECE GOODS, Embroideries, Laces, and Trimmings to close out. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 324 Spring St.

PLUSHES, 40-40, for sale; also American poplins, gabardines, serges. Spring 446.

POPLINS.—Immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 W. 25th. Tel. Far. 2180.

SERGES.—Gera, Julliard, Botany, Amoskiags, Pacific, Wellington Sears; reasonable; Madison Square 6777.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrificing prices. Queen, 149 W. 36th St.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2882.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out Spring styles; smart Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114W 27th.

WAISTS AND DRESSES, silks and cottons for present wear; petticoats; also Fall and Winter suits, coats and dresses for women, children and children; complete stocks to clean up. Sample at Room 1,110, 40 East 21st St.

WAISTS, SUITS.—Spring goods at sacrifice. J. P. Slater, 114 West 20th St.

WINTER COATS, Suits, Serge Dresses, Skirts.—Will sacrifice. Adelson, 589 Broadway.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN for fancy linens and stamped goods; must be experienced in this line; commission basis only. Address P 267 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@4 per cent. for the best names Saturday.....4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Government Can Make No Awards.

Because no funds have been provided by Congress, the War Department has not been able to make awards on the proposals that were opened for clothing and equipage on July 20. The amount of goods involved was a very large one. It included 500,000 yards of 16-ounce woolen uniform cloth, 1,000,000 yards of 8½-ounce flannel shirting, 500,000 yards of 16-ounce olive drab melton overcoating, and 300,000 yards of 30-ounce olive drab melton overcoating.

Jobbers Not Buying Much.

Jobbers who are still in this market are not worrying themselves much, apparently, over the prospect of getting sufficient supplies of wash and white goods for the next Spring season. If they were, buying would doubtless be more active than it is at present. While the finer qualities of both kinds of goods have been taken quite freely, largely to insure proper deliveries in cases where none too liberal a production is in prospect, the cheaper and medium cloths have been left very largely to care for themselves. The bulk of the advance business on these classes of merchandise, it was said yesterday, will be booked on the road. Fine-yarn cloths in the gray are closely following the lead of the finished goods, so far as business is concerned. The better ones are active enough, as converters are placing additional business on cloths that have done well in the initial showing. The others are quiet at the moment.

Predict Scarcity of Tie Silks.

If conditions in the tie silk trade continue as they are now for any length of time, a scarcity of Fall goods is certain. Some of the manufacturers have orders from last year on hand that they have not yet delivered. Samples will soon be distributed to the neckwear manufacturers for the new season. Most everything will be shown, because most everything is taken. Deliveries at present are greatly delayed, and there seems to be no chance of the tie silk makers catching up with their orders. Striped satins are the most popular tie silks of the moment, but reps, plaids, and figured effects are holding their own.

Carpets and Rugs to Cost More.

That the end of the rise of prices on carpets and rugs, especially the better grades, has not yet come is shown by the revised price list that has been sent to the trade by the selling agents for a New York State concern that manufactures seamless chenille goods. This list will become effective on Aug. 10. The new advances are apparently due to the shortage of materials, colors, and labor that has caused previous rises, but in spite of this the agents and manufacturers state that they will stand back of all of the goods listed and guarantee them absolutely as to color and fabric.

No Dull Period in Sweaters.

Ordinarily the sweater manufacturers would be enjoying some leisure at the present time, but the immediate demand has been so good that they are all kept busy. They are of the opinion, however, that about the end of August there will be some tapering off in the call for merchandise. The two most popular articles at the present time are lightweight worsted and fibre goods. In the worsted end a loosely knit fabric is desired. Fibre silk sweaters have enjoyed a good season, and pure silk goods have been exceptionally active. Deliveries, for quite a few reasons, are not all the manufacturers and their customers would like them to be.

Retail Ribbon Buyers Are Here.

The retail ribbon buyers are beginning to arrive in the market. Indications are that they will place a nice business, as the operations of some of the most representative of their number seemed to show yesterday. There is no clear evidence, as yet, that the demand will turn to wide ribbons. The millinery trade, which has completed purchases, bought narrow goods, chiefly gros grains, and any hope that the manufacturers had of selling them wider ribbons has been abandoned. Leading colors for Fall seem now to be clearly settled. Navy, brown, and purple will be favored, and in the novelty shades chartreuse and old gold are among those most frequently mentioned.

Wholesalers Are Sorry Now.

There are a number of wholesalers of knit goods in this country who are sorry that the advice of selling agents was not followed when they were told to plunge on Fall goods. This time the predictions of shortage, which are usually made at the opening of a new season, have been fulfilled with vengeance and, as a result, the mills are practically helpless when it comes to supplying the demands that are now being made on them for heavy cotton garments. This is especially true of the popular-priced lines, many of which are practically out of the market. The heavy road orders that were booked by the jobbing trade, augmented by the house business that is developing, appear to stand a strong chance of being left unfilled to a greater extent than was first predicted.

Gray Goods Inquiry Was Fair.

There was a pretty good inquiry for gray goods in this market yesterday, and fair sales resulted. Business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5⅞ cents for delivery from September to the end of the year, while August-September shipments of 60-52s and 60-48s in that width were sold at 5 and 4¾ cents, respectively. For 39-inch 80 squares the market is firm at 7½ cents, with some holders making efforts to get an eighth more for their goods. Though there was some inquiry for 7 lb. sheetings, the day's business in coarse goods did not amount to a great deal. Closing printcloth prices were as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	6⅞c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5⅜c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	37-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

ADOPT OPEN PRICES.

Woolen Trade Expects "Co-operative Competition" to Help Business.

The woolen trade has adopted the open-price arrangement that has been tried out in the cotton goods market with success. A number of the most representative houses in the industry have agreed to make their prices and terms of sale known to the Woolen Goods Exchange, which in turn will communicate the information to the membership. Complete sample lines of the members will be filed at the office of the Exchange, which is located in the Metropolitan Tower.

Under the old system it was possible for the woolen manufacturers to collect the information they wanted, which will now be distributed in a bulletin service to the members of the Exchange, only after the expenditure of considerable time and energy. Even then the results of their investigations did not always prove to be accurate and complete. Under the new plan prices will become available at once, and regular and special discounts will be made known. Other information will include the weights and widths of new numbers put on the market.

Any revision in price that is made by a member will at once be communicated to the Exchange, so that others holding membership may know of the change. With the operation of this idea throughout the industry, the woolen manufacturers hope to be better posted regarding the doings of their competitors, so that they themselves may make prices and sell goods to better advantage. The open-price arrangement was described yesterday by one factor in the market as "co-operative competition."

The Silk-Sewed Seams Campaign.

The campaign of the sewing silk manufacturers who have combined to create a widespread demand for silk-sewed seams has met with a very favorable response from the cutting-up trades, both men's and women's. Letters had been sent out to the various garment manufacturers advising them of the movement and asking them for their co-operation. Among consumers the sewing silk manufacturers have found that silk-sewed seams have always been desired, but not always asked for. Investigation showed that, in some of the best retail shops, $15 waists were stitched with silk substitutes, at a saving of less than 5 cents a waist, and that in $28 suits and $40 silk dresses the same thing was true. One of the leading coat and suit firms of the country has written to the Silk Association of America commending the movement and telling why silk thread has always been used by them in sewing seams. Among the advantages named were the elasticity of silk, its non-shrinking quality, and the fact that silk does not attract dust.

Learning to Use Logwood Colors.

The continuance of the war in Europe is giving colors, derived from logwood a chance to widen their field of usefulness in this country, according to an executive of a well-known domestic dyestuffs concern. The shortage of coal tar colors, it was said, is giving the dyers a chance to learn the possibilities of logwood dyes. Many of the newer dyers, who had used only coal tar colors before the war, were more or less naturally prejudiced against logwood derivatives at first, but are now said to be enthusiastic about the results obtained through their employment. Among the larger users of the logwood colors were said to be makers of felt and other hats for men, and it was further asserted that other manufacturers are also turning to these dyestuffs as a means of solving their color problems. It was also stated that something of an export trade in logwood dyes is being built up.

MOTT IRON WORKS GUARDED

Conversation Referring to Plot to Destroy Plant Overheard.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—A squad of police in plains clothes is tonight guarding the Mott Iron Works here to protect the great plant from a possible bomb attack. The authorities learned that a conversation was overhead to the effect that an attempt to blow up the works would be made last night and the police stood guard throughout the night. The precaution was taken again tonight, but up to a late hour nothing had happened.

It has been generally understood that the Motts are making war supplies for the Allies and the bomb plot is said to involve Polish sympathizers.

HOW TO PREVENT LAUNDRY INFECTION

Clean and Soiled Linen Should Not Be Manipulated in the Same Room.

MIXED WASHING HARMLESS

High Temperature, Soap, and Chemicals Exercise an Effectual Sterilizing Action.

It might become far easier than it has been to control disease and stamp out familiar infections if our industrial procedures and household practices remained unchanged from one generation to another, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, in commenting on the public laundry. The writer makes the point that clean and soiled linen should not be handled in the same room.

"No sooner, however, has one factor been controlled by some scheme of sanitation than changing custom has shifted the incidence of the supposedly eradicated danger and raised a new problem of health control," says the writer. "Thus, when laundry work was largely confined to the home, the possibility of infection was limited to a smaller group and the opportunity for exposure to contagion easily appreciated and provided for. Today the handling of soiled clothes is being transferred more and more to special plants in which materials from many homes and still more individuals are brought together where employes come into contact with them. The possibility of infection under such conditions must vary for specific diseases, and depends on the probable readiness with which the micro-organisms concerned are transferred by soiled linen, and further on the efficiency of the laundry process as a mode of sterilization.

"It is doubtless true that some of the more important disease germs are transmitted from individual to individual without any intermediate conveying device; nevertheless there are many infections, such as typhoid fever, &c., which are known to be transmitted through fomites. So long as typhoid fever can be charged to the cook who has handled the food it is not difficult to conceive of a similar transmission through the laundry worker.

"The high temperature, soap, washing soda, and other chemicals to which clothes in the laundry are subjected in the washing process are responsible for a sterilizing action. Bacteriologic examinations have repeatedly demonstrated that it is effective. Dr. Dederer, who represents the Committee on Occupational Diseases of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, reports that there is no danger to public health from 'mixed washing' of clothing with contaminated articles.

"It is pointed out, however, that while the washing process practically sterilizes the clothes, the reinfection of clean linen is possible when it is sorted and counted in the same room. Soiled linen, clean linen, when exposed to infection through contact with soiled linen, may disseminate infection. The upshot of this is that soiled linen ought not to be received, sorted, or marked in rooms in which clean linen is kept. Eating and drinking should be prohibited in rooms in which soiled linen is manipulated, and laundry workers should be instructed concerning the latent hygienic dangers which they may encounter in their work.

"Sanitary measures involving personal hygiene are essential for their own welfare as well as that of the public served. The problems involved have never received any serious attention from public authorities in this country; but the rapid growth in the laundry business is certain to awaken interest in them, as it has been aroused in the case of public restaurants, bakeries, food shops, and other institutions which are assuming household functions."

WONDERFUL STATE.

Tamaulipas in Mexico a Veritable Mine of Wealth.

The prominence which the Mexican State of Tamaulipas is occupying in the border news of the day makes the following bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters of timely interest:

"Owing to the border outrages committed by bandits who have invaded Texas at points opposite the Mexican State of Tamaulipas, public interest is focused on this political division of the southern republic which has immensely rich resources, both mineral and agricultural, but which has not been developed by American and European capital as have other sections of the country.

"Tamaulipas is about the size of Maine, but with only about one-third the population of the New England commonwealth. Its gulf coastline, low, sandy, hot and moist, extends north and south for 250 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the mouth of the Panuco River, where is situated the important seaport of Tampico with its fabulously rich oil fields.

"That portion of the State bordering on Texas is flat and is very dry for eight months of the year, but when irrigated is extremely fertile, producing bountiful grain crops as well as sustaining herds of cattle. The Southern and central sections produce sugar cane, bananas, coffee, and tobacco in the well-watered valleys. In the mountainous regions, back from the coast, the State possesses immense potential wealth in its undeveloped gold, silver, copper, marble, asphalt, and salt mines. Even in the Tampico district the great underground reservoirs of petroleum have been tapped only within recent years.

"The mountains of Tamaulipas, which boast a salubrious climate, teem with game, and sportsmen of Mexico City make annual excursions to this region to hunt deer and the vast flocks of wild fowl which nest in the neighborhood of the numerous lakes that dot the State.

"Tamaulipas owes its commercial importance largely to its ixtle fibre industry and to the great volume of trade passing through Tampico, which ranks next to Vera Cruz among Mexican gulf ports. Its total commerce for 1913 was more than $63,000,000, while Vera Cruz's trade was $83,000,000. From Tampico to New Orleans by steamer is 705 miles, about the same distance as from Philadelphia to Savannah. From Tampico to Galveston is 450 miles. The capital of the State, Ciudad Victoria, has a population of about 10,000, and is situated in the mining district, 850 miles north of Mexico City and 150 miles northwest of Tampico."—Baltimore American.

Sinecures and Socialists.

There would not be so many Socialists if there were more Government sinecures.—Philadelphia Ledger.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Fenkelstein's Cloak and Suit Co.; G. Fine, waists; R. 504, 45 W. 34th.

ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Brett, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—A. Rosenberg, general dry goods; B'way Central.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; H. Winter, men's furn. goods; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.

AXTON, Ohio—J. G. Steely & Co.; J. G. Steely, silks, ribbons, hats, flowers, feathers; York.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Saul & Co.; J. Saul, clothing, men's furn. goods; Hermitage.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; Miss M. Evans, corsets, women's, infants' furn. goods; 1,140 Broadway.

AUSTIN, Texas — Chas. Rosner, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros. Co.; J. E. Berk, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Isemberg's; C. Herman, house furn. goods, china, toys; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss Fuld, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; M. M. Samuels, notions, toilet fancy goods; 1,239 Broadway.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists, 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, ladies' suits; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; Miss Diller, children's millinery, basement buyers; Miss Callahan, muslin underwear, kimonos, sweaters; Mr. Cooper, genl. mdse.; 116 W. 22d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; S. A. Campbell, handkerchiefs; 432 4th Av.; Park Av.

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Panton's; Mrs. Ashbrooke, millinery; 31 Union Square.

BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessey Co.; C. E. Alexander, representing; 25 East 26th.

BROWNWOOD, Texas.—R. B. Rogers, dry goods, ready-to-wear, &c.; 1,150 Broadway.

BISBEE, Ariz.—Phelps, Dodge & Co.; A. K. Keller, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss M. Hoban, waists, petticoats, knit fancy goods; 99 John.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; A. C. Dolberg, juvenile ready-to-wear, Spring; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. Blume, upholstery goods; G. W. Smith, millinery; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO — Hillman's; H. M. Hillman, waists, children's, misses' garments; C. C. Gunn, coats, suits, skirts, furs; J. J. Seehof, millinery; 215 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss Hunnerty, silk dresses; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. R. Mathes, dress goods, silks, linings, velvets; J. Baach, gloves, umbrellas, ribbons; 15 E. 32d.

CHICAGO — Boston Store; S. Shane, Fall coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, (basement); A. Shane, ribbons, hdkfs.; K. Trilling, clothing; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Stone Bros.; A. L. Stone, leather, fancy goods, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO — L. Klein, Inc.; C. W. Popper, coats, suits; Miss Brecht, women's dresses; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—M. Livingston & Co.; Mr. Livingston, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Lederer & Co.; A. Spilker, laces, hdkfs., hosiery, leather goods, ribbons; L. Singer, coats, suits, waists, infants' wear; S. Tanowsky, silks, wool, and cotton, dress goods, domestics; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sol. Klein; Mr. Weltzenfeld, dresses, suits, coats, waists; L. Geleerd, men's, boys' clothing; Miss S. Speck, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—S. Mandl; N. C. Weinberg, dresses, suits, coats, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Consolidated Millinery Co.; G. L. Gerson, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; E. L. Blume, infants' wear; E. J. Burke, curtains; J. Davenport, draperies; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. E. I. Firestone, misses', juniors' coats, suits, dresses, basement; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair, Miss Clifford, infants' wear, petticoats, negligees, house dresses, corsets; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. Dolberg, juvenile wearing apparel; 115 Worth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; M. M. Weill, Miss Boester, notions, art goods; R. Hettinger, Miss Gluck, jewelry, leather goods; 37 W. 26.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. W. Perkins, men's furn. goods; 23 Leonard.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Model Skirt and Suit Co.; J. D. Jacobs, jobs cotton, silk dresses, skirts, silk waists; 18 W. 27th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; R. T. Duncan, rugs, draperies; T. R. Gaines, representing; McAlpin; 23 East 26th.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—C. Dencke & Co.; J. Kenyon, silks, dress, crash goods, 1,239 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, O.—H. & S. Pogue D. G. Co.; Miss F. Wood, corsets; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI—The Outlet; I. Friedman, coats, suits; 12 E. 33d.

CLEVELAND—Klein, Lichtenstader Co.; H. F. Klein, men's furn. goods; 86 Franklin.

CHARLESTON, Ill.—Parker Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Parker, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; W. M. Sporborg, gen. mdse. mgr.; Mrs. B. E. Bailey, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Swarz, muslin underwear, infants' wear; L. Karr, silks, dry goods, linens; 148 W. 23d.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; J. Slaughter, cotton, piece goods; 71 W. 23d.

DAYTON, Ohio—L. Traxler Co.; S. E. Francis, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. Wolfenstein, notions, fancy goods, umbrellas; 19 E. 24th.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmidt & Leachman; H. Schmitt, cloaks, suits, millinery, muslin underwear, carpets; 470 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—The Rosner-Rothschild Co.; Mr. Rosner, Mr. Rothschild, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; Mr. Strider, wool dresses; 95 Madison Av.

DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; E. H. Stevenson, ribbons, laces, embroideries, notions, fancy goods, books, stationery; 43 Leonard.

DENVER, Colo.—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss K. L. Plambeck, laces, hdkfs., trimmings; J. L. Flanagan, silks, dress goods; Prince George; 27 East 20th.

DENISON, Tex.—J. W. Madden Co.; S. R. Park, dry goods; Miss E. Roberts, millinery; Miss Williams, representing, Aberdeen.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. B. Nager, Fall suits, cloaks, skirts, waists, children's wear, basement; G. Swegles, basement jobs, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mahew, negligees, muslin underwear, corsets; 354 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. D. H. Smith, millinery; 353 4th Av.

DENVER, Col.—A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co.; Miss N. Maney, trimmings, buttons; 16 East 18th.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss G. Murphy, waists; 71 W. 23d; Latham.

DULUTH—Miller, Albenberg Co.; M. C. Albenberg, jobs angora coats; 303 5th Av., Room 910.

ESCANABA, Mich.—E. Erickson Co.; Miss A. Gauftin, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Andersen, dry goods; Prince George.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz, ready-to-wear; Room 1,807, 303 5th Av.

EVANSTON, Wyo.—Blyth, Fargo Co.; Mr. Barnes, coats, suits; Room 1,008, 47 W. 34th.

FLINT, Mich.—O. M. Smith & Co.; G. R. Jackson, women's garments; Breslin.

FRESNO, Cal.—Kutner, Goldstein Co.; G. Manheim, hosiery, notions, laces, ribbons; 1,239 Broadway.

FORT WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert Dry Goods Co.; L. G. Gilbert, clothing, furnishing goods, shoes, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way; Aberdeen.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman, J. Stillman, ladies' suits, waists, dresses; H. Hofstadler, millinery; 72 Madison.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; J. Sommer, Mrs. Voss, ready-to-wear; children's, infant's wear; 1,270 B'way.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benner & Begg; N. G. Benner, dry goods, notions, carpets; Longacre.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, domestics; 1,270 B'way.

HELENA, Mon.—McNair Co.; Mrs. H. B. McNair, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

HOUSTON, Texas—Hogan & Allnoch D. G. Co.; J. C. Hahn, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Columbia D. G. Co.; Ben Cohen, dry goods, novelties, millinery, ready-to-wear, shoes; Breslin.

HENDERSON, N. C.—Anchor Stores Co.; T. E. Bullock, men's wear, shoes; Colling-wood.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, silks, waists; 72 Madison Av.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss E. Himmelkamp, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; E. H. Stein, general mdse.; 31 Union Sq.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; M. E. Gimbel, millinery; 148 W. 23d; Belleclaire.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Wm. H. Block Co.; M. S. Block, ready-to-wear; R. C. Block, men's clothing; 1,201 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Watson & Co.; James Miller, silks, dress goods; 1,140 Broadway.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Robinson's Women's Shop; I. Robinson, coats; 15 E. 26th.

JONESBORO, Ark.—Heineman D. G. Co.; Mrs. R. Foley, women's ready-to-wear, millinery, underwear; 1,170 Broadway.

JACKSON, Tenn.—Holland D. G. Co.; C. M. Gates, dry goods, notions, cloaks, suits; 38 W. 32d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Newman Dry Goods Co.; E. G. Newman, domestics, flannels, linens, &c.; Miss E. Hall, representing; Mrs. J. L. Rigg, notions, stationery, laces, embroideries; T. W. Stewart, dry goods, silks, velvets; Mrs. H. Trout, cloaks, suits, waists, &c.; Great Northern.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Harzfeld Parisian; Miss Schmapp, waists; Room 1,807, 303 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; Miss I. M. Brown, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; F. Vickers, representing; Waldorf; 23 E. 26th.

KEOKUK, Ia.—Irwin, Phillips Co.; E. E. Coombs, hosiery, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; Mrs. M. Minturn, L. J. Schiff, ladies' suits; 7 West 22d.

KANKAKEE, Ill.—Chicago Store Co.; Fred Hefter, waists, wash suits; 1,133 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; J. M. Arthur, cotton goods, dress goods, silks, velvets; R. B. Barnes, ready-to-wear, basement; G. B. House, notions, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; W. D. Koehler, domestics, flannels, linings, wash goods; J. E. Rams, notions, gloves, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs; 23 E. 26th; Sherman Sq.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros.; B. Strauss, women's ready-to-wear, basement; 1,182 B'way.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Miss Hoffman, waists; 96 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; E. Stern, clothing; 23 East 26th; Prince George.

LA SALLE, Ill.—K. Pierski & Son; F. G. Pierski, clothing, furn. goods, tailoring; Aberdeen.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; O. S. Balzer, leather goods, silverware, clocks, jewelry; 215 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; E. Stern, clothing; 23 East 26th; Prince George.

LA SALLE, Ill.—K. Pierski & Son; F. G. Pierski, clothing, furn. goods, tailoring; Aberdeen.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; O. S. Balzer, leather goods, silverware, clocks, jewelry; 215 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; E. Stern, clothing; 23 East 26th; Prince George.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn Marshall Co.; C. L. Snidow, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; O. S. Balzer, leather goods, silverware, clocks, jewelry; 215 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; E. Stern, clothing; 23 East 26th; Prince George. This time the echo replied "Gwan!" Workmen on the Federal building were doing the echoing.—Kansas City Star.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Merc. Co.; C. A. Carlson, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35th.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; N. B. Goldstein, jobs leather goods, fancy goods, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Leonard & Fitzpatrick Co.; W. E. Leonard, dry goods, &c.; 1,150 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Bannon Bros Co.; M. W. Rowland, general buyer; 1,261 B'way.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; J. N. Weaver, silks, dress goods, velvets, linings, laces, embroideries; 1,150 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. D. Lipsy, millinery, ready-to-wear; Miss O. Hamilton, millinery; 230 5th Av.

MISSOULA, Mon.—Missoula Merc. Co.; C. A. Barnes, men's furn. goods, clothing, hats; 303 5th Av.; Marie Antoinette.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Brothers; Miss L. Langankamp, women's coats; B'way and 32d.

MARSHALL, Texas—J. Weisman & Co.; J. Hirsch, general dry goods, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d; Belleclaire.

MILWAUKEE—Dorsen D. G. Co.; Miss Foy, women's ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

MONROE, La. — H. Ensel, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; E. Muhlfelder, wash goods, ribbons, umbrellas; 75 Spring.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; G. F. Sedberry, piece goods; 23 E. 26th.

NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; Kaufman, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

NEW IBERIA.—Kling Bros; F. Kling, general mdse.; Claridge.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—B. Cohn Co.; A. F. Schwartz, cloaks, suits, underwear; 353 4th Av.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; Miss F. Hughes, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

NEW HAVEN—Victor Cloak Store; V. Milestein, waists, coats, suits; 114 W. 27th.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Tay-ell Co.; J. H. O'Donnell, basement dept.; 116 W. 32d.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Emporium; Miss F. Houghton, millinery; T. Tobias, general buyer; 1,199 Broadway.

OGDEN, Utah—Lindsay Dried Fruit Co.; J. H. Last, cloaks, suits; 1,140 Broadway.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—McAtee, Lyddane & Ray; L. D. Ray, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Emporium; T. Tobias, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's;" H. Blauner, jobs cotton, silk dresses; Miss Ransford, 1,239 Broadway; 25 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Frank, Mrs. Fisher, waists; 384 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss M. Gibian, waists; Miss S. Goodman, Miss C. Kiner, women's coats, suits; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boston Store; J. S. Bickart, men's furn. goods; J. Winter, Miss Troupe, dresses; 116 W. 32.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. G. Edwards, laces; L. M. Kahn, representing; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann-Baer Co.; Miss A. M. Shuster, millinery; 95 Madison Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Miss Allen, infants' juniors' wear, aprons, silk under

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Operating in 74 communities located in 6 States, and serving a population estimated at 659,000, has a tremendous diversity of investment risk. The stability of the company's business, serving such a growing territory, is obvious.

Net earnings are equivalent to over 5 times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

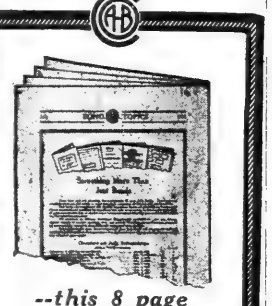
Descriptive circular on request.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Bankers

71 Broadway New York



--this 8 page Circular T-200

containing a selected list of July Investments yielding

5¼ to 6⅛%

sent free on request for Circular T-200.

A.H.Bickmore & Co.

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Helping Investors

to determine the intrinsic value of securities in which they are interested is the principal duty of our Investors' Service Department.

To test the value of the service rendered by this Department, we should be glad to receive inquiries for information regarding practically any bond or stock.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

London Paris

Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

August Bond Circular

A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William

NEW YORK

Am. Sumatra Tobacco Sk.
New Jersey Zinc Stock
Singer Manufacturing Co.

Unlisted Securities Department

ROBINSON & CO.

26 Exchange Place New York

Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

BOUGHT UNDER OUR

Partial Payment Plan

Send for our free Booklet "A," which describes in detail the operation of this plan.

Degener & Burke

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

20 Broad Street Phone 2340 Rector

WE OFFER

State of Maryland..4s
Minneapolis 4s
Portland, Ore.....4s
Milwaukee 4s

Prices and full details on request.

Estabrook & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange

24 Broad St. New York

BONDS

Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co

Established 1882.

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK

111 West Monroe St., Chicago.

BONDS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Very Dull—The Outlook for New War Orders—Trade When Peace Returns.

We have had markets in which the disaster attending the explosion which occurred on Sunday morning would have exerted decided influence, but the market was no more depressed by that news yesterday than it had been elated last week by the extraordinary Steel earnings statement. Influenced little either by good news or bad, the stock market has come about as near as it ever does to a dead centre.

In parts of the list yesterday there was some response to news, but with very few exceptions the movement of prices was narrow and trading was on a very small scale. Most of the market comment in Wall Street which has any interest at the moment has to do with the possible future rather than with the present. Just now the market is too nearly dead to attract either the public or more than a few Street traders outside of the traders on the floor who have to be there and who buy and sell stocks merely to have something to do.

There are suggestions, however, of market opinion moving into somewhat more clearly defined channels. Of late the uncertainties of the outlook and such restraining influence as exists in the news have been outweighing the market influence of many favorable factors. Some of these uncertainties, as they are formulated in market opinion, seem likely to be postponed to the longer future. Many have been worrying about the effects of the ending of the war, but this worry is beginning to give place in the minds of the leaders of some of the most important of the banking groups to a belief that the war has still a long time to run.

Opinion is also being revised in respect to the probable course of the Allies in ordering war supplies in this country. A little while ago it was believed that save for the raw material the orders for munitions to be placed in this country for the balance of the war would be relatively small. Actually many such orders are being placed and the market is looking forward now to many more. A banker who is also an official of some of the most important of the concerns which are receiving war orders, commenting yesterday on this changed outlook, offered the explanation that great as had been the preparation for the allied offensive on the western front, the use of ammunition had exceeded expectation. The Allies, therefore, he said, were again likely to look to this country to augment their own production of munitions as an additional safeguard against a possible scarcity at some stage of an offensive which, judged either by the announced purpose of the Allies or by the progress so far attained, is still in its very early stages.

This prospect of increased orders for munitions, while not as welcome as increased orders for peaceful products, nevertheless holds the promise of continued activity in the production of goods which command abnormally high prices. The current movement in the munition stocks suggests that the market has begun to take cognizance of what may develop into a clearly defined second stage of this country's war business.

There is a corollary to this possible increase in war orders which is of favorable significance for our business in the period after the war. Much home demand is being dammed up by reason of the emergency orders which are being filed for foreign customers who must buy heavily and buy now because the war will not wait. Much of this home business will still remain to be done when our manufacturers are free to turn their undivided attention to it. Both phases of this situation suggest grounds on which to look for continued activity. The second of them, moreover, touches vitally and favorably a matter which is of much moment to the business world, for no other one factor is exerting such influence upon sentiment as the fear that business will be exposed to depression when the war comes to an end. There are many who entertained that fear who have abandoned it, and the number of these is likely to increase as time goes on.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

American Securities Only Occasionally Mentioned—Money Easy.

LONDON, July 31.—Money and discount rates were easy today.

The stock market, entering the holiday season, commenced the week idly, although considerable cheerfulness prevailed on the war news. Gilt-edged securities and foreign bonds were steadily maintained by numerous week-end orders, while the boom in shipping shares showed signs of subsiding and values were easy. Business in other sections was meagre. American securities were only occasionally mentioned, and they closed irregular.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5		May, 1926	97	98	5.25
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	5.95
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	96	96⅜	6.30
Argen. Govt...6		Dec.15,'17	100	100⅛	5.55
Argen. Govt...6		May 15,'20	99⅝	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont..5		May, 1918	99	100	4.75
City of Mont..5		May, 1919	99½	100⅛	4.65
City of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99½	100⅛	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.96
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt..6		Jan. 15,'16	101	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	96	98¼	5.25
Norweg. Govt..6		Feb., 1923	105¼	107	4.73
Norweg. Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	100⅜	2.00
Norweg. Govt..6		Oct., 1917	101½	102⅛	4.12
Prov. of Ont..5		Dec., 1920	99½	100¼	
Prov. of N. B.5		Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.30
G. of N'f'l'd.5		July, 1919	98	99	5.55
Prov. of Sask.5		Feb., 1918	99	99⅜	5.00
Swedish Govt..6		Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1918	98⅞	99⅛	5.15
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	98⅜	99⅜	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.45
Am. Loco.....5		July, 1916	100	100⅛	4.15
Am. P. & L..6		Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½		Feb., 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread..4		Jan., 1919	97⅜	98¼	4.50
Anacon. Cop..5		Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.80
A., T. & S. F.5		June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.6		July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6		June, 1921	101⅛	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.85
Can. North...5		Sep., 1917	98	99	5.90
Can. North...6		July 10,'18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2,'24	101⅛	101⅜	5.45
C. P. R. & L.6		May, 1918	102	103	3.50
C., B. & Q...4		July, 1921	97⅜	97⅞	4.50
C., N. W. Ind..5		Sep., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.20
Chicago Elev..5		May, 1918	98	98	
Cities Service.7		May, 1918	102	102⅝	
Den. G. & E...6		Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	
East. P. & L.5		Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R...5½		Apr., 1917	100⅜	100	4.00
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.87
G. T. of Can.5		Nov., 1917	98⅜	98½	5.40
Hocking Val..5		Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.50
Inter. Harv...5		Feb.15,'18	101⅞	101⅞	4.58
L. Gas & E...6		Apr., 1918	100½	101⅛	5.78
Mich. Ry...6		June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E..6		June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1916	98⅛	99½	..
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	95¾	97⅛	7.80
Morgan & W.5		Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N.Y.N.H.&H.4½		May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.65
N. Eng. Nav..6		May, 1917	96½	96¾	6.60
Nor. S. Pow.6		Apr. 1, '21	95¾	96	6.00
Penn. Co.....4½		June 5,'21	100½	100⅞	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1917	99⅛	100⅜	4.75
Rem. Ar. I'n. Met. C. Co.5		Feb. 19,'19	93¾	96¼	6.80
Southern Ry. 5		Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅞	4.30
U. R. G. & E.5		Apr., 1919	98	99	..
U. S. P. S. Co.5		Apr., 1918	98½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.....5		Oct., 1917	100¾	101	4.15
W. P. Trac..5		Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Wm. R. Arms..5		Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
W. T. & H. 6		June, 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
W. S. & A. 6		Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Winn. R. Ry. 5		Jan. 15,'18	100	100⅛	4.90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	217,739
Same day last year	593,392
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	94,189,823
Same period last year	76,586,468
Same period in 1914	45,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
62	66	300	Ajax Rubber	63	63	63	63	—2
17⅝	17½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	17¼	17½	17¼	17⅛	...
7⅞	8⅛	1,000	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	...
21½	22½	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
74	74½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74	74	74	+ ⅛
60¼	60½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	60	60	60	60	+2
100	100½	300	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	99½	100	99½	100	+1¼
89	89¾	1,150	Am. Beet Sugar	89¼	89½	89	89	+ ⅛
195	196½	1,060	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	185½	198	183½	198	+ 2
53½	53⅞	2,100	Am. Can	54¼	55⅜	54¼	55⅜	+1½
109¼	110¼	210	Am. Can pf	110	110¼	110	110¼	— ½
58	58¼	2,700	Am. Car & Fdry	58	58½	57¾	58¼	+1¼
53	53½	*100	Am. H. & Leather	53½	53½	53¼	53½	+ ½
27½	28	800	Am. Ice Securities	27	27⅝	26½	27⅝	+ ½
66½	66⅝	4,000	Am. Locomotive	65½	67	65½	66½	+ ⅝
100⅝	101	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101	101	101	101	...
93¼	93⅝	2,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93⅝	94	93	94	+ ½
51½	52¼	1,100	Am. Steel F'dries	53½	53½	52	52¼	+ ¼
120½	120⅝	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	...
223½	225	100	Am. Tobacco	224	224	224	224	+2
107	108¼	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108½	108½	108½	103½	+ ½
107	108¼	40	Do., odd lot	107	107	107	107	...
95	96	100	Am. Woolen pf	95½	95½	95½	95⅝	+ ⅛
93	96	13	Do., odd lot	95	95	93	93	...
33	33½	300	Am. Zinc L. S	33½	33½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅜
78¾	79	2,800	Anaconda Cop	79⅛	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅜
102½	103	1,300	Atch., T. & S.F.x d	102½	103	102½	103	+ ½
98⅞	99	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
62½	63	300	At., Gulf & W. I	63	63	63	63	+ ½
63¼	64	100	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	64	64	64	64	+1
70½	70⅝	3,600	Baldwin Loco	69⅞	71¼	69⅞	70⅝	+1¼
85	85½	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	85½	85½	85	85⅜	— ⅛
74	74¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf	74¼	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
84½	85	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84½	84⅝	84⅛	84⅜	+ ⅛
6	8	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	6	6	6	6	— ¼
94	97½	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	100	100	100	100	...
67	67¼	500	Butte & Superior	67⅛	67½	67⅛	67¼	...
176½	177	500	Canadian Pacific	176⅜	177	175⅞	177	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅜	200	Central Leather Co	54	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅛
112	112½	200	Central Leather pf	112¼	112¼	112	112	— ⅛
104	106	500	Chandler Motor	104	104½	104	104½	+ ½
60¼	60⅜	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60½	60	60⅜	+ ⅛
94⅞	95½	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅞	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
128	130	200	Chi. & Northwest	128	128	128	128	+1
20	20¼	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	...
47½	48	300	Chino Copper	48	48	47½	47½	— ½
74	74⅜	1,600	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	74⅜	73	74¼	+1¼
43½	44	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	44½	44½	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
133¼	134	200	Consolidated Gas	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	— ⅛
89	90¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89	89	88	88	—1½
68⅜	69	4,700	Crucible Steel	69	69½	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅛
59¼	59⅜	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	58⅜	59½	58⅜	59⅜	+ ¾
94½	94⅞	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	+ ½
34	34½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
118	120¼	100	Detroit United Ry	118	118	118	118	+2
44	44½	400	Distillers' Secur	44⅜	44½	44⅜	44½	+ ⅜
23⅞	24	100	Dome Mines	24	24	24	24	...
65	66	100	Elec. Storage Bat	65	65	65	65	—2½
34⅞	35	1,600	Erie	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
51¾	52⅛	600	Erie 1st pf	51⅝	52	51⅞	52	+ ½
305	315	38	General Chemical	300	302	300	302	...
113½	116	10	Gen. Chemical pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
168	169	400	General Electric	168⅜	169	168⅜	169	+ ½
115¾	115⅞	900	General Motors pf	115⅞	115⅞	115	115½	— ½
72½	72⅝	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	72½	72	72⅝	+1¼
113¼	114	100	Goodrich pf	113½	113½	113½	113¾	...
117	117½	1,500	Great Northern pf	117¼	117⅜	117¼	117¼	— ⅛
34½	35	100	G. N. certs.ore prop	35	35	35	35	...
46	46½	200	Greene-Cananea	46⅛	46¼	46	46	...
102½	103	400	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	...
47⅞	47¾	800	Inspiration Copper	47¾	47⅞	47½	47¾	— ⅛
16	16½	200	Interboro Consol	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
74	74½	100	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	74	74	+ ¼
25⅞	26	14,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	24⅞	26	24¾	26	+1¼
83	88¼	17,500	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	85¼	88¼	85¼	88	+2⅝
44⅞	44¼	1,600	Int. Nickel	44¼	44¼	43⅞	44⅛	— ⅛
14¼	14½	1,400	Int. Paper	14¼	14⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅛
65½	66	100	Int. Paper pf	65½	65½	63½	65½	— ⅝
44⅞	45	6,600	Kennecott Copper	45¾	47½	44⅝	45	— ⅞
71	71¼	700	Lackawanna Steel	70½	71⅞	70½	71	...
105	105½	100	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	...
20½	21½	100	Lake Erie & West	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
43¼	43⅜	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	44	44	44	44	+ ⅜
77¼	77⅝	2,400	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77⅜	76½	77¼	— ¼
81	81½	300	Mackay Cos	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ½
65	69	100	Manhattan Shirt	65	65	65	65	...
81¼	81¼	5,450	Maxwell Motors	81⅜	82¼	81	81¼	...
87	87½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	87⅜	87⅜	87	87	— ⅛
107	108½	100	May Dept. St. pf	107	107	107	107	+2
98¼	98¾	3,100	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	99½	98	98¼	— ⅝
34⅜	35	1,500	Miami Copper	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	...
123⅜	124½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122½	123¼	122½	123¼	— ⅜
5⅞	5¾	2,200	Missouri Pacific	6	6	5¾	5¼	— ⅞
5¼	5⅜	1,500	Do., trust rcts	6	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
91	92⅜	500	Montana Power	92	92½	92	92¾	+1½
125	128	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	127⅝	127⅞	127⅜	127⅞	+1⅝
22	23½	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	23¼	23¼	23	23⅜	...
63	64	200	Nat. Lead Co	63⅜	63¾	63⅛	63¾	— ⅜
16¾	16⅞	100	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
127	129	900	N. Y. Air Brake	126	128	126	128	+2
26	26½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¼	26⅜	26	26	...
127⅜	128½	1,100	Norfolk & Western	127⅜	128	127⅜	128	+ ½
85	87	100	Nor. & W. pf. ex d	86½	86¾	86½	86¾	— ¼
66	68	150	North American	68	68	68	68	+2¼
110⅜	111¼	2,400	Northern Pacific	110⅜	111¼	110½	110⅝	— ¼
20	22	300	Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20	...
56½	56⅞	4,400	Penn. R. R.	56½	56⅝	56½	56½	— ⅛
39¼	40	100	Philadelphia Co	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅞
25½	26¼	300	Pittsburgh Coal	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	— ½
27¼	27¼	200	Pitts.C. etfs.of dep	26	26	26	26	— ¼
98	98⅜	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
47½	48	500	Pressed Steel Car	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47½	...
42¼	43	300	Railway Steel Sp	42⅜	43	42⅜	43	...
22⅞	23	1,600	Ray Con. Copper	23	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
95¾	95¼	8,800	Reading	95¼	95⅜	95	95¼	...
43¾	44½	100	Reading 2d pf	44	44	44	44	...
46⅞	47¾	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	47¼	47½	47¼	47¾	+ ⅜
110	110	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
200	200½	200	Sears, R. & Co.*x d	201½	201½	200	200	— ½
26	27	100	Shattuck-Arizona	26	26	26	26	— ½
97⅞	97⅝	2,000	Southern Pacific	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	+ ⅛
22½	23	200	Southern Railway	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
87	89	100	Standard Milling pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
		200	Standard Mill. rgts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
127¼	127⅜	5,500	Studebaker Co	127¼	128¼	127	127⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	25¾	3,500	Tennessee Copper	25⅜	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞	+ ½
194⅜	196	600	Texas Co	192	195	192	195	+2½
11	12	600	Texas & Pacific	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ½
62¼	63	1,000	Third Avenue	62	62	61½	62	— ½
96½	98	200	Twin City R. T	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
96½	98	50	Do., odd lot	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	...
6¼	6½	800	Union B. & P. Co	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
38	40	500	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	39¾	39⅞	39¾	39¾	+ ⅝
136⅝	137	2,200	Union Pacific	136⅜	137⅛	136⅜	136⅝	...
97⅜	98	1,500	United Cigar Stores	98⅛	98½	98	98⅛	...
156¾	157	1,800	United Fruit Co	156½	157⅝	156¼	156⅜	+ ⅜
20	20⅜	1,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20	...
53	55	500	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	53	54⅜	53	54⅜	+1⅞
108	108½	12,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	106⅜	109	106¼	108	+1¼
20	21	100	U. S. Rd. & Impr. Co	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
1	1¼	100	U. S. Rubber	1	1	1	1	...
108¼	108⅜	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108½	108½	108⅜	108⅜	+ ⅛
86⅜	86⅝	19,600	U. S. Steel	86⅜	87	86⅜	86⅝	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	1,700	U. S. Steel pf. x d	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	— ⅛
76	76½	800	Utah Copper	76	76½	76	76½	+ ½
39	39½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+2½
49⅞	50¼	1,000	Wabash pf. A	50	50	50	50	+ ¼
26⅝	27	200	Wabash pf. B	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
27	28	100	Western Maryland	27	27	27	27	...
93	93¼	100	Western Union Tel	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
57¾	58	8,800	Westingh. E. & M	56	58	56	57⅝	+1⅞
5½	6	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
58⅛	58⅜	10,400	Willys-Overland	59¼	59⅜	57¼	58¼	—1⅛
105	106	200	Willys-Overland pf	105¾	106	105¾	106	+1
49½	50	1,500	Wisconsin Central	48	49½	48	49½	— ½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3	3	3½	..
Richmond	3	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	3	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	3	..	..	3
St. Louis	3	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	3	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	3	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2¼

TIME.

60 days ..... 3 @3¼ | 5 months ..... 3⅜@4
90 days ..... 3¼@3½ | 6 months ..... 3¾@4
4 months 3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER. Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 3⅜
4 to 6 months 4
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75½	$4.75½	.00½
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.90⅝	5.90⅞	..
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	5.90⅝	..
Marks—				
Demand	71.87½	71.75	71.75	—.12½
Cables	71.93¾	71.81¼	71.81¼	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound. Foreign exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.762
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅞	5.90⅝
95.28 Berlin	71.75	71.81¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29½	5.28⅞
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.50	6.40¼
20.26 Austria	12.30	12.35
26.73 Scandinavia	28.70	28.75
19.20 Spain	20.10	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.43¾	41.50
China—		
Hongkong	50.00	50.10
Shanghai	70.00	69.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
32.44 Rio	24.40	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $279,791,605; balance, $16,669,478;

RussianSecurities

In order that Investors may take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Foreign Exchange situation, we have established a special department giving exclusive attention to foreign securities. We are in direct touch with the markets in Petrograd and are now prepared to deal in the following Russian securities,

Imperial 4% Rentes of 1894
City of Moscow 4½% 's of 1912 due in 1961
City of Moscow 5% 's of 1908 due in 1957
City of Kieff 5% 's of 1914 due in 1961
City of Baku 5% 's of 1911 due in 1960
City of Petrograd 4½% of 1913 due in 1982
City of Odessa 4½% 's
City of Yalta 5% 's
Also Russian Industrials

Quotations and all available statistical details furnished upon request.

Renskorf, Lyon & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
33 New Street (Ground Floor), N. Y.

French 3% Rentes
French 5% Victory Loan
Russian 5½% Interior Loan 1916

Purchases of Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds effected in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other principal European markets.

Business undertaken on a moderate commission basis and itemized foreign accounting rendered.

Descriptive Circular D-2 on Application.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.
20 Broad Street New York
Amsterdam Berlin

OUR AUGUST CIRCULAR

¶Describes a number of investments that are available at prices to yield a liberal income.

MERRILL, LYNCH & Co.
7 Wall St. New York

¶Send for circular "T-7."

High Grade Securities

Whether you wish to purchase odd lots or 100 share lots. The facilities of our organization are designed to serve you.

Booklet No. 15, on "Money Talks," contains valuable information—sent on request.

HISHOLM & CHAPMAN
Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton } Exchange
71 Broadway, New York City
215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
12 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
781 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

HOW you can safeguard the future of your children through consistent saving in $100 Bonds. Send for Partial Payment Bulletin No. I, R-15— "A $1000 Bond for Your Boy."

John Muir & Co
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York
42d St. & Broadway, 125th St. & Lenox Av.
59th St. & Mad. Av. 26 Court St., B'klyn.
105 West 42d Street. 1810 Broad St., Newark
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Bid Wanted
$50,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co.
5s, 1948 (ctfs.)
100,000 Second Av. R.R. Cons.
5s, 1948
Mark S. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Equitable Trust Niles-Bement-Pond
Telephone 5040 Broad

Canadian Securities
Government, Municipal & Corporation
Circular on Request
ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO.
(Established 1891)
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
43 Exchange Place
Toronto New York London
Telephone Hanover 7398

Suggestions for Investors may be had on request.
A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

Bid Wanted
$50,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co.
5s, 1948 (ctfs.)
100,000 Second Av. R.R. Cons.
5s, 1948
Mark S. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Equitable Trust Niles-Bement-Pond
Telephone 5040 Broad

A. E. Fitkin & Co.
141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.
Atlantic & Yadkin 1st 4's
American Cyanamid
American Chicle
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

SAYS RUSSIA LOOKS TO US FOR CAPITAL

Samuel McRoberts Returns Enthusiastic Over Opportunities for Investment.

HOPE OF VICTORY STRONG

Vice President of National City Bank Asserts Conservatives Expect Another Year of War.

Samuel McRoberts, a Vice President of the National City Bank, who visited Petrograd with Charles V. Rich, another Vice President, to arrange the $50,000,000 American loan recently announced, returned to his desk yesterday enthusiastic over the possibilities open to new capital in Russia. Mr. Rich is now on his way back from London. The National City Bank is making preparations for the establishment of two branches in Russia, one at Moscow and the other at Petrograd. The latter will be opened in September.

"The internal financial condition of Russia is almost too sound to permit of discussion," said Mr. McRoberts. "It is an immensely rich country, with resources largely undeveloped, and between 160,000,000 and 175,000,000 people. The only question that has arizen about Russian credit grew out of her embarrassment in obtaining funds abroad, and that came from the fact that she had no adequate ports open for exports. Russia had difficulty in providing exchange to pay for war material and equipment that was absolutely necessary in the early part of the war.

"Russia has never developed her own resources, although within the boundaries of that empire can be found everything that the people require. She is a self-contained country. Heretofore, Germany has furnished her manufactured articles. Russia has become keenly alive to this situation and a movement is already under way for the development of home resources. Russia is in much the same position that the United States occupied forty years ago, except that she has the people to develop the country, whereas we had to obtain them through immigration.

"The development of Russia's resources will require a large amount of foreign capital and she is looking to America to furnish some of it. From my observations I believe that Russia offers a tremendous opportunity for the investment of American capital. Her attitude is also very receptive. The opportunity offered Americans in this field is the more attractive in view of the fact that the dollar is at a premium of 40 per cent. there, so that Americans may invest in Russia's steel, railroad, and other fundamental industries at a time when the rouble is selling at a discount of 40 per cent.

"With regard to the war there is a feeling of certain victory, although conservatives believe the conflict will last probably a year from this Fall."

Mr. McRoberts asserted that the abolition of vodka had had astounding results, and that the Russian peasant was now more prosperous under war conditions than he was prior to the war. He said that it is the general belief that vodka will never again assume the position it occupied, for the peasants are now better dressed, healthier, and more efficient.

Chemical Company Earns 10.39%.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company earned 10.39 per cent. on its $27,984,000 of common stock last year, as against 7.5 per cent. in the preceding period. Net earnings were $5,427,000, an increase of $448,000, and the total profits $4,507,000, a gain of $793,000. After paying the preferred dividend there remained $2,907,000 for the common stock, as against $2,114,000 in 1915.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$11,934,400	$9,931,793	$10,106,489
Net aft.tax.	3,702,219	2,950,274	3,395,386
12mos.gross	138,762,382	117,665,587	19,775,731
Net aft.tax.	43,779,993	36,051,401	6,266,837

DETROIT & MACKINAC for June—

Gross	105,047	88,274	96,059
Net aft.tax.	20,705	13,092	7,799

Public Utilities.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER for June, (earnings in milreis)—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	6,961,000	6,591,940	369,060
Net after taxes	3,864,000	3,462,170	401,830
6 mos. gross	39,950,000	37,684,110	2,265,890
Net aft. taxes	22,038,000	21,943,420	894,580

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Earn. & stocks.	$2,776,300	$2,382,175	$2,463,802
Int. and other earnings	580,811	603,367	549,369
Total income	3,357,311	2,985,542	3,013,481
Exps. & taxes	149,048	146,584	137,197
Amortization of debt disc	28,932	28,932	14,078
Int. charges	630,183	640,350	654,522
Net income	2,548,248	2,175,676	2,207,364
Preferred div.	972,075	960,000	960,000
Surplus	1,577,173	1,215,676	1,247,334

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	140,909	138,511	2,398
Net aft. taxes.	113,045	111,187	1,858
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,678	3,001	2,677
12 mos. gross	1,687,777	1,611,811	75,966
Net aft. taxes.	1,350,690	1,288,755	92,935
Sur. aft. chgs.	83,161	83,020	141

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earn.	6,609,763	6,525,232	7,142,804
Operat. exp.	3,707,053	3,713,996	4,206,114
Net earnings	2,902,712	2,811,235	2,936,690
Int., tax., & city's pcntg. of earnings	2,118,405	2,132,364	2,199,853
Net income	784,307	678,871	736,837
Dividends	523,871	278,880	242,056
Balance	460,436	399,991	494,781
Res've, war taxes, &c.	349,013	275,000	357,237
Surplus	111,422	124,991	137,544

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER CORPORATION for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	273,975	246,787	29,787
Net aft. taxes.	183,969	169,817	14,152
Total aft. chgs.	114,171	107,121	7,050
Sur. aft. chgs.	94,567	73,229	21,338
Six mos. gross	1,364,983	1,383,704	181,279
Net aft. taxes.	1,023,783	914,123	109,610
Total income	1,076,624	978,937	97,687
Sur. aft. chgs.	455,932	332,502	123,430

Earnings above are exclusive of any revenue derived from the Southern California Gas Company and also interest on the $2,338,000 6 per cent. collateral trust notes due July 1, 1917, is not included in fixed charges, as the income on these notes is paid directly by Southern California Gas Company for the benefit of which their proceeds were used.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER for May—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	644,796	618,364	*28,432
Net after tax.	229,557	235,900	6,343
Sur. aft. chgs.	45,102	54,594	9,492
12 mos. gross	7,670,805	7,983,915	313,610
Net after tax.	2,758,457	3,126,915	368,458
Sur. aft. chgs.	562,392	979,857	417,465

*Increase.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1916.	1915	Increase.
Gross first two weeks July.	400,739	356,962	43,777
Gr. fm. Jan. 1	5,352,718	4,904,371	448,347

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA CO. SALES—

4 weeks to July 15	916,513	575,920	340,233
28 weeks to July 15	6,080,001	3,873,500	2,201,501

ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS CO., LTD., for the year ended June 30—

Net profits	153,019	76,746	76,273
Bond interest	86,000	86,000	.....
Pfd. divs., &c.	48,125	8,500	34,625
Surplus	72,894	32,246	40,648
Prev. surplus	50,183	17,937	32,246
Total surplus	123,077	50,183	72,894

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO. for the year ended May 31—

	1916.	1915	1914
Net earnings	5,427,467	4,979,949	4,078,756
Int. & dis.	1,169,296	1,265,741	1,522,379
Balance	4,267,169	3,714,209	2,550,377
Other incom.e	240,380	.....	.....
Total profits	4,507,549	3,714,209	2,550,377
Preferred div.	1,600,472	1,600,000	1,600,000
Balance	2,907,077	2,114,209	950,377
Disc., reserve, common, &c.	490,802	475,243	267,184
Surplus	2,486,275	1,638,967	716,193
Prev. surplus	10,690,102	9,050,135	8,333,941
Total surp.	13,176,377	10,689,102	9,050,135

BANKERS TO AID RAILWAYS.

Will Take Hand in Reorganizing Roads of San Francisco.

A new plan for the reorganization of the United Railways of San Francisco is to be prepared by a committee consisting largely of San Francisco bankers in accordance with an agreement made with other interests in the property. The committee consists of Frank B. Anderson, Chairman; Herbert Fleishhacker, William H. Crocker, I. W. Hellman, Jr., and J. D. McKee.

The new committee proposes to formulate a plan which will reduce the present capitalization in stocks and bonds by 50 per cent. and meet with the approval both of security holders and of the California Railroad Commission. Four reorganization plans have been drawn by Mason B. Starring, President of the United Railways Investment Company, which owns a dominant interest in the railway company; Moritz Rosenthal, and Benjamin S. Guinness, but none of these plans has met the view of the California Commission.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	120	123	122	125
American Cigar pf	99	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young, pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnston T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	245	235	243
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	124	121	124

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

JULY, 1916.

RAILROADS (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
July 1	80.47	80.26	80.36	— .18
July 3	80.83	80.42	80.78	+ .42
July 4—Holiday.				
July 5	81.40	80.88	81.09	+ .31
July 6	81.68	81.07	81.28	+ .19
July 7	81.26	80.71	80.98	— .30
July 8	81.10	80.84	81.00	+ .02
July 10	80.93	80.39	80.47	— .53
July 11	80.40	79.77	79.80	+ .67
July 12	80.12	79.54	79.87	+ .07
July 13	80.11	79.81	79.48	— .44
July 14	79.74	79.11	79.53	+ .10
July 15	79.82	79.67	80.80	+ .27
July 17	80.12	79.25	79.79	— .01
July 18	79.95	79.58	79.77	— .02
July 19	80.00	79.67	79.93	+ .16
July 20	79.87	79.64	79.72	— .21
July 21	79.71	79.44	79.51	— .21
July 22	79.67	79.46	79.58	+ .07
July 24	79.56	79.20	79.27	— .31
July 25	79.11	78.75	78.95	— .32
July 26	79.02	78.52	78.70	— .25
July 27	78.51	78.04	78.24	— .46
July 28	78.36	77.97	78.24	.....
July 29	78.35	78.25	78.32	+ .08
July 31	78.45	78.13	78.34	+ .02

INDUSTRIALS, (25 STOCKS.)

July 1	91.29	90.52	90.74	— .78
July 3	90.86	89.94	90.73	— .01
July 4—Holiday				
July 5	92.00	91.10	91.61	+ .88
July 6	92.41	91.30	91.53	— .08
July 7	92.12	90.87	91.30	— .20
July 8	91.24	90.89	90.96	— .34
July 10	90.97	89.93	90.21	— .75
July 11	90.03	88.76	89.15	—1.06
July 12	89.36	88.32	88.86	— .29
July 13	89.08	88.00	87.58	—1.28
July 14	88.44	86.71	87.91	— .33
July 15	88.91	88.00	88.71	+ .80
July 17	89.14	88.08	88.51	— .20
July 18	88.81	88.11	88.54	+ .03
July 19	90.38	88.69	90.10	+1.56
July 20	90.89	89.80	90.52	+ .42
July 21	91.44	90.40	90.86	+ .34
July 22	91.72	90.59	91.17	+ .31
July 24	91.64	90.34	90.52	— .65
July 25	90.57	89.78	90.11	— .41
July 26	90.51	89.22	89.75	— .36
July 27	89.93	89.05	89.37	— .38
July 28	90.10	89.49	89.78	+ .41
July 29	90.01	89.75	89.89	+ .11
July 31	90.64	90.00	90.43	+ .54

COMBINED AVERAGE (FIFTY STOCKS.)

July 1	85.88	85.39	85.53	— .48
July 3	85.84	85.18	85.73	+ .20
July 4—Holiday.				
July 5	86.70	85.99	86.35	+ .60
July 6	87.04	86.18	86.40	+ .05
July 7	86.69	85.74	86.14	— .26
July 8	86.16	85.76	85.96	— .18
July 10	85.95	85.16	85.34	— .62
July 11	85.21	84.26	84.47	— .87
July 12	84.74	83.93	84.36	— .11
July 13	84.59	82.95	83.50	— .86
July 14	84.09	82.91	83.72	— .22
July 15	84.36	83.83	84.25	+ .53
July 17	84.83	83.66	84.15	— .10
July 18	84.38	83.84	84.15	.....
July 19	85.15	84.18	85.01	+ .86
July 20	85.98	84.72	85.12	+ .11
July 21	85.57	84.62	85.18	+ .06
July 22	85.44	85.02	85.37	+ .19
July 24	85.60	84.77	84.80	— .57
July 25	84.84	84.27	84.53	— .27
July 26	84.76	83.87	84.12	— .41
July 27	84.07	83.54	83.80	— .32
July 28	84.23	83.73	84.01	— .22
July 29	84.18	84.00	84.10	+ .09
July 31	84.54	84.06	84.38	+ .28

July Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	81.08	6	77.07	28	78.34
1915	71.19	2	67.05	9	69.67
1914	79.01	7	66.35	30	66.78
1913	82.73	28	78.01	9	81.51
1912	93.75	3	90.90	12	93.49

INDUSTRIALS.

1916	92.41	6	86.60	13	90.43
1915	80.51	29	66.82	10	77.44
1914	50.29	9	48.48	30	48.76
1913	57.75	28	53.94	9	57.18
1912	71.79	3	69.53	11	70.11

COMBINED AVERAGES.

1916	87.04	6	82.91	14	84.38
1915	75.34	29	66.96	10	73.55
1914	60.06	7	57.41	30	57.77
1913	70.24	28	66.80	9	69.84
1912	82.76	3	79.75	12	81.80

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1916	83.05	June 13	74.83	Apr. 22	78.34
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	64.40	Feb. 1	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	66.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.02	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 25	91.87

INDUSTRIALS.

*1916	103.07	Mar. 14	86.60	July 13	90.43
1915	100.87	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	67.06	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.21	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

*1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	84.38
1915	94.14	Oct. 22	58.09	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.00	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

Bond Averages.

JULY, 1916—FORTY BONDS.

July 1	87.02	— .03
July 3	87.10	+ .08
July 4—Holiday.		
July 5	87.14	+ .04
July 6	87.24	+ .10
July 7	87.28	+ .04
July 8	87.33	+ .05
July 10	87.35	+ .02
July 11	87.22	— .13
July 12	87.17	— .05
July 13	87.10	— .07
July 14	87.00	— .10
July 15	87.00	.....
July 17	87.03	+ .03
July 18	87.00	— .03
July 19	87.00	.....
July 20	86.98	— .02
July 21	86.95	— .03
July 22	86.96	+ .01
July 24	86.93	+ .03
July 25	86.94	+ .01
July 26	86.92	— .02
July 27	86.92	.....
July 28	86.86	— .06
July 29	86.87	+ .01
July 31	86.85	— .02

Range for July.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	87.35	10	86.85	31	86.85
1915	82.57	1	81.94	9	82.15
1914	86.85	7	82.70	30	82.73
1913	87.21	31	86.30	14	87.21

Year's Range.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	86.85
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ahmeek	95	95	94	94
35	Alaska Gold	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	Allouez	58⅞	59	58⅞	59
50	Am. Zinc	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
10	Anaconda	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
570	Ariz. Com	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
45	Butte & Sup	67	67¼	67	67¼
50	Cal. & Ariz	68½	68½	68¼	68¼
20	Cal. & Hecla	530	530	530	530
691	Copper Range	58	58	57	57½
50	Daly-West	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	East Butte	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5	Greene-Can	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
25	Hancock	11	11	11	11
165	Keweenaw	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
105	Mass Cons	12¼	12¼	12	12
5	Miami	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
60	Mohawk	81	81¼	81	81
25	Nevada Con	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
20	New Arcadian	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
155	North Butte	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
70	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
95	Osceola	80	80½	80	80¼
35	Quincy	81	81	81	81
10	Ray Cons	23	23	23	23
100	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	South Lake	5	5	5	5
180	St. Mary's Ld.	70	70	69	69
86	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
15	Trinity	4	4	4	4
40	U. S. Smelting	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
56	U. S. Smelt. pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
10	Utah Copper	76	76	76	76
780	Utah Metal	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅞
170	Victoria	3	3	3	3

RAILROADS.

118	Boston Elev	75	76½	74	76½
4	Bos. & W. pf	45	45	45	45
2	C. & M., Cl. 1	97½	97½	97½	97½
30	Fitch. of	78½	78½	78½	78½
5	Maine Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
40	Mass. Electric	6	6	6	6
40	Mass. Elec. pf	35	36⅜	35	36⅜
69	N.Y., N.H. & H.	58	59¼	58	59¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

257	Am. Ag. C. pf	99½	100	99	100
100	Am. Pneu. Sv	1½	1½	1½	1½
14	Am. Sugar pf	117¾	117¾	117¼	117½
227	Am. T. & T	129½	129½	129½	129⅝
105	Am. Wool. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½
10	Amoskeag	72	72	72	72
1,330	A., G. & W. I.	62	63	61¾	62¾
55	A.G.&W.I. pf	64	64	64	64
50	Cuban Cement	23½	23½	23½	23½
6	Mergenthaler	162½	162½	162½	162½
1	N. E. C. Yarn	26	26	26	26
10	N. E. Teleph	134½	134½	134½	134½
4	*Pullman	160	160	160	160
117	Swift & Co	141¼	142¼	140½	141½
5	Torrington	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
75	United Fruit	156	157½	156	156¾
195	U. Shoe Mach	54	54	53¾	53¾
50	U. S. M. pf	30	30	30	30
75	U. S. Steel	136½	136½	135¾	136
10	*U. S. Steel pf	116½	116½	116½	116½
450	Ventura Oil	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
10	West. Elec	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼

BONDS.

$1,300	A.T.&T.cv.4½s	108½	108½	108½	108¼
5,000	A.,G.&W.I. 5s	82	82	82	82
1,000	Cent. Vt. 4s	82	82	82	82
12,000	C.J. & S.Y. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	77½	77½	77½	77½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
2,000	Swift Nat. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100¼

*Ex dividend.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Bank of Balt	32½	32½	32½	32½
25	Balt Tube pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,397	Cos. Ref	15	15¼	15	15
2,880	Cos. Oil & Gas	13	13	12½	13
211	Do pref	5	5	5	5
27	Dav Chemical	45½	45½	45½	45½
2	Indus Build	83½	83½	83½	83½
10	Maryland Cas	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
10	Mer. & M. Bank	29	29	29	29
100	Okla Refining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Sapulpa Ref	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
170	Wayland O & G	4¼	4¼	4	4

BONDS.

$500	A. C. L. con.4s	90½	90½	90½	90¼
2,000	Canton Co. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
500	C.of Balt.4s,'58	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Cy-Sb Wash 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
64,000	Cos O & G 6s	104½	104½	102¾	104
1,000	Elk. Fuel 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	M. & Trac. 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½
2,000	M&St P Jt 5s	102	102	102	102
3,000	Pt. Valley 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	U.Ry.&E.Inc.4s	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
2,000	Do 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Rad	393	393	393	393
43	Booth Fish	39½	39½	39½	39½
193	Diamond M	112¾	113	112¾	113
80	Illinois Brick	81½	81½	81½	81½
200	Lindsay Brick	23½	23½	23½	23½
18	Mont. W. pf	114	114	114	114
400	Paper Board	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16⅛
31	Peo. Gas	102	102	102	102
20	Quaker Oats	330	330	330	330
525	Sears-Roeb	202	202	200	200
760	Stew. Warner	103¾	104	103¼	103¾
202	Swift & Co	141	142	141	141
100	Un. Carbide	182½	182½	182½	183½
10	Paper B. pf	55	55	55	55

BONDS.

$10,000	City Rys. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	Chi. Rys. B 5s	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
1,000	Met. gold 4s	72	72	72	72
1,000	Pub. Svc. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
3,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Rys. pf	98	98	98	98
11	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105
1	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
121	Elec. Storage	66¾	67	66¾	66¾
50	Gen. Asphalt pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
18	Ins. Co. of N. A	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
150	Lake Super. Corp	10¼	10¼	10	10
38	*Lehigh Nav	74¾	74¾	74½	74½
86	Lehigh Valley	77¾	77¾	76¾	77
235	Penn. R. R	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
80	Phila. Co. cum.pf	40

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25	American Hawaiian Steamship
25	Continental Insurance
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
50	Equitable Trust
50	Franklin Insurance
100	Farmers Loan & Trust
100	Great Northern Paper
15	German American Insurance
50	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100	National Licorice Pfd.
100	Otis Elevator Com.
25	Porto Rican Amer. Tobacco
100	Telautograph Corp. Com.
10	Winchester Repeating Arms
200	Ward Baking Com.
100	West Virginia Pulp & Paper

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25	Aluminum Co. of America
100	Butterworth Judson Com.
25	Babcock & Wilcox
100	Central Trust
100	Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
25	Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100	Great Northern Paper
50	Gold & Stock Telegraph
25	Hercules Powder Com.
50	Ingersoll-Rand Com.
45	International Elevating
25	Lawyers Mortgage
25	U. S. Mortgage & Trust
10	Victor Talking Machine
25	Winchester Repeating Arms
106	Ward Baking Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Information & Markets
on active and inactive securities furnished on request.
Our facilities are such that we can often supply data not otherwise obtainable.
Inquiries Invited
C. W. Pope & Co.
15 Broad St., New York
Telephone Hanover 6050

WE BUY AND SELL
Home Insurance Co.
German Amer. Ins.
Continental Ins. Co.
Babcock & Wilcox Co.
E. W. Bliss Co. Com.
Amer. Chicle Co. Com & Pfd.
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

STANDARD OIL
LATEST EDITION STANDARD OIL BOOKLET: NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.
CONTAINS 1915 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & OTHER DATA OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

American Brass
Babcock & Wilcox
Federal Sugar
Niles-Bement-Pond
Standard Screw
GwynneBros.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Stocks—Grain
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established May 1st, 1896.

Sugar Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Adirondack Elec. Pr.
Common Stock
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9080
Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Marconi (All Issues)
Stern Bros. Pfd.
ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

Gray & Davis
Standard Screw
Taylor-Wharton Com.
Virginian Railway
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Babcock & Wilcox
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Western Ohio Ry.
1st 5s, 1921
Alabama Power
1st 5s, 1926
GEO. REITH & CO
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Wilson & Company
Continental Ins. Co.
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Eligible for Postal Savings Bank
City of Portland, Oregon,
WATER 4s, 1936
At 98½ and Int.
YIELD ABOUT 4.10
FOR SALE BY
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
44 WALL ST., N. Y.

American Power & Light 6s, 2016
National Securities (All Issues)
Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942
Utah Securities 6s, 1922
Kiely & Horton
39 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4011.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Confined Principally to Oil and Mining Stocks—Prices Are Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 230,634 shares of stocks and $247,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 37,000; oils, 67,504, and mining, 126,130. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,000	‡Aetna Explos.	10⅜	11⅛	10¼	10½
900	Am.-Br. Mfg..	12	18	12	18
80	A.-Br. Mfg. pf.	48	50	48	50
500	‡Butler Chem.	3½	4	3	3
75	‡Car. L. & P..	4	4	4	4
600	Chevrolet Mot.	208	212	207	208
15	Corp. R. & H..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
900	‡Emerson Mot.	4¼	4¼	4	4
300	‡F.-L. Phono..	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	‡Hendee Mfg..	32½	32¾	32½	32¾
900	‡Hupp M. C..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
700	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp...	14½	15	14½	15
2,000	††Joplin O. Sp. (new stock).	53	55	53	55
900	Kaqo Mfg. Co..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	Kathodian Br. pf.	.....	20	20¾	20	20¾
100	‡Kelsey W. pf.	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾
1,500	‡Lynn Phono..	8½	3½	2½	3
40	Manhat. Tran.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Marconi of Am.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	‡Maxim Mun..	5	5	5	5
1,800	‡Midvale Steel.	61½	61⅞	61⅜	61½
100	‡M. Mot., w. i.	66	66	66	66
300	‡Motor Prod..	64	65	64	64
450	Peer.T. & Mot.	22¾	23	22½	22½
450	‡Pullman V....	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
250	‡Pullman V.pf.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
250	‡Scripps-Booth.	52	52	52	52
100	‡Standard Mot.	6	6	6	6
1,050	‡Stramb. Carb.	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝
200	‡Stutz Motor..	64½	64½	64½	64½
600	Submarine Boat v.t. ctfs.....	33	33½	33	33½
1,000	‡Tobacco Prod.	44⅜	45	44⅜	45
200	Triangle Film..	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
150	‡U. S. L. & H.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	U. S. St'ship..	6	6	5⅞	6
2,200	‡United Motors	67⅜	67½	67	67⅜
50	Un. Prof. Shar..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
280	White Motors..	53⅛	53¾	53	53
1,000	World Film v. t. ctfs.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡Zinc Concent.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	So. Pipe Line.	199	198	198	+ 4
60	S. O. of Cal..	268	265	268	— 2
9	Union Tank L.	82	81	81	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
850	††Alberta Pet., Ltd. (a pros.)	57	57	57	57
300	‡Bar. O. & G..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	15½	15½	15	15
3,100	‡Cos. O. & G..	13¼	13¼	12½	12⅞
700	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
500	‡Federal Oil..	⅝	⅝	⅞	⅝
1,000	Kenova Oil (a prospect) ...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,050	††Midwest Oil.	45	46	44	44
1,200	‡‡Midw. O. pf.	84	86	84	85
2,000	‡Musko. Ref..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1,700	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	††Okla. Oil..	10	11	10	10
2,900	Ok. Pr. & Ref.	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
22,000	†Omar O. & G.	61	65	61	65
300	‡Sap. O. & R..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
800	‡Sinclair Oil..	41	41	40½	41
6,800	††Tex. Pan. P.	82	82	80	81
17,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,720	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

600	†Ala.-Brit. B. C. Met. (pros.)	57	58	57	58
2,000	††Alas.-West...	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
5,700	††Atlanta.....	11	11	10	10
1,000	‡Adanac Silver	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
7,700	††Ariz. Cop'f's.	1⅞	1⅞	⅞	1⅛
2,000	Bradford M....	37	38	37	38
1,800	Big L. Copper.	2⅛	2⅜	2¼	2⅛
2,500	††Booth	14	14½	14	14
2,000	Boston & Mon.	1	1	1	1
500	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
300	†Calaveras C..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,200	Caledonia	68	68	67	67
2,000	†Cashboy	5	5	5	5
600	Cons. Ar. Sm..	1⅛	1⅜	1¼	1½
2,000	††Beaver Cons.	37	38	37	38
900	‡Cons.-Home..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Crystal Copper	1	1½	1	1½
900	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅛	**1½	1⅛
1,000	‡Dome Lake..	37	37	37	37
100	First Nat. Cop.	4	4	4	4
2,100	††Flor. Silver.	75	75	75	75
750	†Goldf'd Con..	86	88	86	87
12,000	††Goldf'd Mer.	8½	9	8½	9
500	Greenmon. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Hecla Mining..	*5¼	*5¼	5¼	5¼
900	‡Hem. Cop. C.	1	1	1	1
6,300	‡Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect).	82	82	75	80
3,000	Jerome Verde Development..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
600	††Jim Butler..	87	88	87	87
1,200	†Jumbo Exten.	76	77	76	77
1,000	††Kewanas	12	12	12	12
7,000	†Louisiana....	21	21	19	19
1,100	†McKin.-Darr..	57	58	57	58
400	Mines of Am..	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
400	†Moj. Tungsten	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅝
600	††Mont. G. M..	78	81	78	81
18,000	††Mother Lode	31	32	30½	30½
5,000	††Nevada Pr..	42	43	42	43
475	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co..	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜
3,000	††Oat.Ariz.Cen.	24	24	22	24
5,800	††Rex. Con. M.	21	20	20	20
1,500	†San Toy	14½	15	14½	14½
1,200	††Silver Pick..	12	12½	12	12
2,000	Stand. Sil.-L..	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1,500	Stewart	7-32	7-32	7-32	7-32
3,500	††Success Min.	58	59	57	58
200	Tonopah Ext..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2,000	†Tono. Cash B.	5	5	5	5
505	United East...	*3½	3⅞	3½	3⅝
4,000	††U.S.Con.M...	8	8	8	8
500	‡Un. Verde Ex.	28¾	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
200	‡W. E. Con....	82	82	80	80
100	Unity Gold M..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	‡White Oaks M	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$40,000	‡Cos.O.6s,w.i.	103½	103½	103	103
5,000	‡Midv. S. 5s..	94½	94½	94½	94½
152,000	††N.M.Mo.6s,w.i.	95	95¾	*94⅞	95
50,000	‡Rus.Gov.6½s, w. i.....	100½	100½	100¾	100¼

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. **Crossed. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Int. Corp. ($40 paid)	36	38	36	38
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18½	19	18½	19
Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1	1½	1	1½
Char. Iron Co. of Am.	6	6½	6	6½
C. I. Co. of Am. pf.	6	7	6	7
Driggs-Seabury	98	100	98	100
Emerson Phone.....	11	11½	11	11½
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gas., Williams & W.	40	42½	40	42½
Grant Motor Car..	9¼	10¼	9⅝	10¼
Hart. Corp.	73	75	73	75
Haskell & Barker....	33½	34	33½	34
Holly Sugar Corp....	47	50	47	50
Holly Sugar Corp. pf	94½	96	94½	96
International Motors.	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Kress (S. H.) pf.....	100½	101½	100½	101½
Mo. Pac., w. i.....	22⅜	23½	22⅜	23½
Mo. Pac. pf.....	50	51	50	51
Poole Eng. & Mach.	99	100	99	100
Princess Motors.....	1	1½	1	1½
Saxon Motor	74	75½	74	75½
Springfield Body Co..	75	79	75	79
Sterling Gum	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
St. Joseph Lead.....	14⅜	15	14⅜	15¼
Todd Shipyards.....	74	77	74	77
United Zinc	6½	7	6⅝	7
Utah Metal.....	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. w. i.	19	20	19	20

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	12	14	12	14
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	72	75	72	75
Pan Am. Pet. pf....	85	85¾	85	85¾
Sapulpa Oil & Ref..	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Cerro de Pasco Cop..	33	35	33	35
Emma Copper	49	52	49	52
Gold Hill	19	20	18	20
Magma Copper	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾
Nipissing Mines.....	6¾	7	6¾	7

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	58	65	65	70
American Brass.....	278	282	278	282
Atlas Powder	160	170	157	160
Atlas Powder pf....	100	100	100	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	124	126	124	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	525	560	525	560
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	150	166	150	155
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	820	800	810
Du Pont Pow., new..	260	265	255	260
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder ...	290	295	290	295
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	112	113
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	184	160	184
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co....	535	545	535	545
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

Wanted
Unlisted Trader
House with very active unlisted securities department desires experienced trader. Splendid opening for ambitious man who would connect with progressive firm. Address H 300 Times Downtown.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Galloons and Flouncings Dutiable at 60 Per Cent. as Trimmings.

The Board of General Appraisers has declined to reverse the action of the Collector of Customs at St. Paul in levying duty on tea containers assessed at the regular rates. The claim of L. E. Doudiet & Co., the importers of the goods, was for free entry. Judge Hay, however, said that an examination of the record and the samples disclosed nothing that would warrant a disturbance of the Collector's action.

The Charles F. Welek Importing Company, St. Louis, lost in contentions relating to the classification of merchandise described in the invoices as galloons and flouncings. They were returned by the Appraiser as "trimmings," or "silk nettings," duty being taken by the Collector at 60 per cent. The importers claimed that the articles were composed in chief value of beads or spangles, and as such were properly dutiable at 50 per cent.

Another case disposed of yesterday, having to do with the same paragraphs of the tariff law as the Welek case, but relating to different merchandise, was that of the S. J. Stern Company, New York. The merchandise in this instance consisted of trimmings and articles of wearing apparel composed of a silk net foundation ornamented with beads or spangles. The Collector classified the goods under the trimmings and ornaments provision and levied 60 per cent. duty. The importers were able to prove to the satisfaction of the board that the chief value of the goods lay in the beads and spangles, and, under these circumstances, Judge Howell granted the claim for entry at 50 per cent.

Insufficient evidence at the trial resulted in a protest by Stern, Katzenstein & Stern being overruled by Judge Brown. The merchandise consisted of linings of dress goods classified as mohair chief value at 40 per cent., and was claimed by the importing firm to be properly dutiable at 35 per cent. as coat linings, or dress goods composed in chief value of wool.

SWIFTS TO AID EMPLOYES.

Packing Company Establishes Pension Fund with $2,000,000.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Swift & Co. announced today that it had established a pension fund for its employes with a foundation of $2,000,000. The fund, the accumulation of six years, will benefit employes of the company throughout the country. It is said that more than 30,000 men and women are eligible to come under its provisions.

One of its features is that employes do not contribute to it, the company furnishing all the money necessary to pay pensions. In this conection, the company says it expects to be called upon to pay $400,000 a year in addition to the income from the fund, in order to meet the demands. Pensions are limited to a minimum of $240 and a maximum of $5,000 a year. In Chicago alone 8,000 persons will come under the plan as outlined. A pension board has been organized, consisting of five members, who are officers or employes of Swift & Co.

AIDS MONTICELLO PURCHASE

President Tells D. A. R. Leader He Hopes Government Will Buy Home.

President Wilson's aid has been enlisted in a campaign undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution to have the Government purchase Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, as a national memorial, it was announced last night by Mrs. William C. Story, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Accompanied by Mrs. Charles R. Davis, Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, Mrs. Morris Sheppard, and several other women interested in the Monticello purchase, Mrs. Story called on the President on July 26 and asked him to give his support to the movement they representd. The President wrote to Mrs. Story the next day, saying he was interested in the purchase and would be glad to assist in any way he could.

President Wilson's letter follows:

"I very much appreciate the call you and the ladies who accompnied you yesterday were gracious enough to make upon me, and am very much interested in the object of the visit. I sincerely hope that it will be possible for the Government of the United States to become the owner of Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson. I have long been interested in the consummation of such a purchase and the preservation of so interesting a memorial of one of the greatest and most influential men in our history, and shall be glad at any time to do anything I can to assist."

Mrs. Story said last night that she hoped the President's approval would mean a great deal in obtaining the passage by Congress of bills now in committee authorizing the purchase.

"One thing which makes me particularly hopeful that this movement will be a success is the fact that there seems to be no factional opposition to it," said Mrs. Story. "Alip arties seem to favor it and I think it will be considered in a non-partisan manner."

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
50	Am. Lt. & Tr.	370	366½	366	370
150	Adirondack Pr.	29½	28	28¼	28⅝
2,000	Cities Service	278	267	275	278
700	Cities Service pf	85½	84⅜	85	85½
300	Commonw. Pr..	64⅝	64¼	64¼	64⅝
475	Com. Pr. pf....	86	84½	84	85½
13	Fafara Elec....	32	32	30	35
450	Repub. R. & L.	40	39¼	39½	40
600	Toledo Trac....	46	44½	45	46

BONDS.

$13,000	C.U.St. 5s, '48	96½	95	96¼
4,000	D.S.&E.6s,'17	101¾	101⅝	101¾
20,000	G.R.&I. 6s,'19	99¾	99½	99¾
20,000	I'state E.1st 5s	97½	90	97½
35,000	URG&E.5s,'19	98½	98¼	98¾

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power pf.....	77	80
American Gas Co.....	120	123
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.....	48	50
American G. & E.....	144	148
†American G. & E. pf.....	49	51
American Light & Traction pf....	109½	111
American Power & Light.....	69¼	70½
American Power & Light pf.....	85	86
American Public Utilities.....	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	77	79
American W. W. & E.....	7	9
American W. W. & E. part.....	17	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.....	88	91
Baton Rouge notes.....	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light.....	28	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	96	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf....	77	90
Colorado Power.....	24½	26
Colorado Power pf.....	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.....	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.....	93	..
Dallas Electric notes.....	98¾	99¾
Eastern Texas Electric.....	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.....	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes....	100	101
El Paso Elec.....	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.....	100	..
Electric Bond Deposit, pf.....	85	87
Electric B. & S. pf.....	100	102
Empire District Electric pf.....	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction.....	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric.....	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	75	77½
Gas & Electric Securities.....	300	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	96	99
International Traction.....	49	52
International Traction pf.....	90	94
Mississippi River Power.....	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.....	36	39
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power....	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.....	86½	87½
Northern States Power pf.....	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric.....	60	65
Northern Texas Electric pf.....	85	87
Ozark P. & W.....	45	47
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	59	59¾
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	58	58¾
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.....	89	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.....	83	86
Puget Sound Traction.....	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.....	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.....	29½	30¼
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.....	75	80½
Railway & Light Sec. pf.....	96	99
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.....	73	75
Securities Corp. General.....	18¼	23¼
Securities Corp. General pf.....	90½	..
Southern California Edison.....	92¾	94
Southern California Edison pf....	105	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf...	97½	100
Standard Gas Electric.....	15	15½
Standard Gas Electric pf.....	29¼	30¼
Tampa Electric.....	134	138
Tennessee Railway & Light.....	10	11
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.....	49	50
Toledo Traction pf.....	82	86
United Gas & Electric.....	14	17
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.....	73	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.....	14	17
United Light & Railways.....	49	52
United Light & Railways pf.....	74	76
Western Power.....	18	20
Western Power pf.....	68½	70

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921.	99½	100½	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.....	90	..	
Central Ill. Lt. 1st 5s.....	95	97	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.....	96	..	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.....	98½	99½	
Denver Gas & E. gen 5s.....	96¾	97¾	
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918.....	99¾	..	
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.....	92	95	
Empire Gas & F. 6s.....	98½	100	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.....	90	94	
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-28....	99	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946....	89¼	91	
Great Western Power 5s, 1923....	97½	99½	
Houston Electric 1st 5s.....	95	100	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.....	97	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.....	98¾	99	
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s.....	77	77¾	
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.....	91¼	93½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926..	98¾	99	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941..	96	96½	
North Texas E. col. t. 5s.....	90	94	
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.....	85	..	
Seattle El. con. 5s.....	94	97	
Tampa El. 1st 5s.....	98	101½	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.....	111	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1923.....	96	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s....	90¼	98	

COTTON TRADE CALM ON EVE OF REPORT

Prepared for Almost Any Figures on Crop Condition from Washington Today.

WEATHER MORE FAVORABLE

Miss Giles Estimates the Present Condition at 75.8, Compared with 80.6 a Month Ago.

Judging by the action of cotton yesterday, the market will go over today's condition report on the crop on fairly even keel. The trade is prepared for almost anything in the way of figures from Washington, as some of the private estimates have been as low as 74.8, with the six principal private statisticians showing an average of 75.4. The report will be published at 11 o'clock today, and will give the indicated production contingent upon average weather conditions during the remainder of the season.

The principal feature which apparently would work against a maintained advance is the absence of speculative feeling. Bulls complacently predict 18 to 20c., and bears seem confident that the market will work 1 to 2c. lower. Operators as a rule, however, are not backing their judgment aggressively. The technical position of the market does not indicate impressive underlying strength. Recent damage reports have called forth relatively small buying. After the shorts had covered the demand fell off.

The Giles report published yesterday placed the condition at 75.8, compared with 80.6 last month. The Memphis Commercial Appeal also made the condition 75.8, and said the decline was due to excessive rains east of the Mississippi and inability to cultivate the grassy fields. Messrs. Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago estimate the condition 75.7, compared with 79.5 last month.

The weather yesterday was more favorable. Only a few scattered showers were reported from the eastern belt, while weather details showed good rains over a wide area in Texas.

Ocean freight rates on cotton from New York to Liverpool are now quoted $1.25 to $1.50 per hundred.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.06@13	13.06@13.08
Oct.	13.30	13.30	13.18	13.20@13.21	13.24@13.25
Dec.	13.47	13.48	13.38	13.39	13.43@13.44
Jan.	13.30	13.50	13.43	13.45	13.48@13.49
Mar.	13.04	13.04	13.57	13.59@13.60	13.62@13.63
May.	13.78	13.78	13.73	13.74@13.75	13.77@13.79

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points decline, at 13.20c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 5 points lower. New Orleans, 13.13c; Galveston, 13.70c; Savannah, 13c; Memphis, 13.25c; Augusta, 12.94c; Houston, 13.55c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	13.04	13.05	12.99	13.00@13.01	13.06@13.07
Dec.	13.20	13.26	13.16	13.17@13.18	13.23@13.24
Jan.	13.33	13.33	13.23	13.27@13.28	13.33@13.34
Mar.	13.45	13.47	13.44	13.45@13.46	13.50@13.52
May.	....	....	....	13.59@13.60	13.65@13.67

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points higher at 8.19d. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 30,000, American. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.00	8.02½

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—Forty-three corporations, having aggregate capitalizations of $1,081,000, were chartered today. They include:

Fried, Mendelson & Co., silks, other textiles, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, $600,000; H. Mendelson, B. F. Long, I. Mendelson, 372 West 90th St.

Steuben Finance Co., Inc., canning, handling, selling farm products, realty, merchandise, stocks, $150,000; C. Gilbert, H. H. and S. G. Lyon, Atlanta.

Overseas Distributing Co., Inc., Pelham Manor, motion pictures, theatres, $100,000; C. Smith, A. Levy, J. Lipman, 214 West 23d St.

Beacon Tire Co., Inc., auto, motor cycle tires, parts, accessories, $100,000; K. G. Johnson, H. A. Demarest, E. A. Griffith, 1,638 Broadway.

Phoenix Dye Products Corp'n, New Rochelle, dyestuffs, chemicals, $150,000; E. T. Krause, H. J. Camby, R. Schroeder, 220 West 42d St.

Lincoln Producing Co., Inc., theatricals, film enterprises, $50,000; V. C. King, W. P. Marchbank, J. W. Drane, 270 West 34th St.

Inter Ocean Aeroplane Co., Inc., aeroplanes, $100,000; R. M. Frank, W. L. Bradshaw, J. L. Moyse, 27 William St.

Morgan-Beazley Co., Inc., Binghamton, headwear, notions, $50,000; J. V. Beazley, W. T. and G. A. Morgan, 130 Chapin St., Binghamton.

The Bolivian Wool Co., Inc., wool, hair, skins of alpaca in Bolivia, ranches for raising alpacas, $50,000; G. C. W. and G. A. Thormann, H. E. Smolen, 280 Church Av., Brooklyn.

Sheet Metal Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, sheet metal workers, hardware roofing materials, $50,000; E. C. Hannwacker, F. and M. Kruse, 185 Heyward St.

Municipal Coal Co., Inc., Brooklyn, coal, wood, ice, $25,000; A. Litwinsky, I. Krasner, I. Allen, 349 Stone Av.

Noel Cunningham, Inc., engineering, contracting, selling agents, $25,000; J. H. Miller, F. J. McEwen, G. P. Breckenridge, 115 Broadway.

Moore & Kimball, Inc., Brockport, department store, $25,000; A. L. Kimball, L. K. and K. M. Cornwall, Brockport.

Joseph H. Myers & Sons, Inc., commission, selling agents, personal property, capital no par value, begin with $500; W. S., M. B. and J. H. Myers, 61 Riverside Drive.

Deutsches Gesellschafthaus, Inc., Buffalo, family clubhouse, with restaurant, capital no par value, begin with $500; R. A. Armbruester, C. H. Bierbaum, J. Heyl, Buffalo.

The Davidson Steel and Forging Corpn., iron, steel, tungsten, copper, coke, coal, lumber, $50,000; C. F. McGuire, W. J. Fleming, A. C. Davidson, 122 Maiden Lane.

Heiss Corpn., Inc., Brooklyn, printing, lithographing, embossing, binding newspapers, $15,000; J. G. and F. Heiss, 957 Bushwick Av.

West Distributing Co., Inc., merchandise, property, agent, broker, factor, $10,000; W. M. M. Myers, A. W. Jenkins, W. J. Kemp, 834 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Gigante & Co., Inc., patented, other drugs, medicines, $10,000; A. Gigante, A. A. A. Zerilli, J. P. Barbieri, 138 West 129th St.

Style Waist Co., Inc., waists, shirts, dry goods, novelties, $10,000; L. S. Cohen, O. L. Solomon, B. W. Hornwood, 11 Rivington St.

Popular Cinema Exchange, Inc., Buffalo, motion picture films, agencies, $6,000; J. M. Sitterly, H. Marsey, J. A. Schuchert, 44 Greenfield St., Buffalo, N. Y.

New Amsterdam Diamond Co., Inc., diamonds, precious stones, $20,000; S. W. and J. Chopak, 309 Westminister Road, Brooklyn.

Exporting Syndicate, Inc., merchandise, agent, broker, factor, $5,000; S. S. Rotter, E. Autal, L. Vagy, 246 East 60th St.

Wiesner Dairy Lunch Co., Inc., Rochester, restaurant, lunch room, $5,000; M. W. Oster, R. W. and F. H. Biel, Rochester.

Transmarine Trading Corp., merchandise, live stock, mercantile, agricultural products, timber, petroleum, precious stones, $10,000; D. L. McCuen, E. J. Esselstyn, R. A. Shafer, 111 East 41st St.

Thoroughfare Construction Co., Inc., contractors, construction, warehouse, trucking stevedore, $10,000; H. D. Thomas, E. Ellis, E. W. Still, 1,543 St. Nicholas Av.

Wheeler Supply Co., Inc., Wheeler, general stores, $5,000; A. W. and B. C. Wood, M. Bailey, Wheeler.

R. and Z. Cloak Co., Inc., cloaks, suits, ladies' apparel, $5,000; M. S. Grinberg, S. Zentner, H. W. Barrows, East 10th St.

Ludwig & Mehlman, Inc., clothing, cloaks, suits, $5,000; I. D. Mehlman, D. Klepper, M. Ludwig, 314 Brook Av., Bronx.

John Cronk & Son, Inc., carpentry, repairing, construction, $5,000; M. M., S. and J. Cronk, 113 W. 96th St.

Leeds Construction Co., Inc., Pelham Manor, contractors, electric work, construction, $10,000; E. C. Beecroft, R. and L. Leeds, Nyack.

Second-Hand Machinery Co., Inc., engines, pumps, machinery, foundry supplies, $5,000; E. B. Dunne, J. A. and A. M. Delehanty, 193 St. Nicholas Av.

Alvin Waist and Dress Co., Inc., ladies' waists, dresses, costumes, $5,000; M. Dandelsman, F. Weiss, H. Schekter, 50 East 10th St.

Williamsburg Flour Co., Inc., Brooklyn, flour, grocery and baking products, $5,000; G. Diglovanna, G. and N. Valente, 168 Ellery St.

Capital increases: L. & D. Waist Co., Inc., New York, $15,000 to $50,000; Queen City Racing and Carnival Association, Inc., Elmira, $1,000 to $2,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Arrowsmith Mfg. Co., Inc., Bronx.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—Charter filed:

Advance Silk Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and textile fabrics, $25,000; Karol Giski, Hyman Altman, Joseph Reiter, Samuel Goldberg, and David Paeter, all of Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 31.—Charters filed:

Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., Inc., carry on business of merchants of all kinds, $1,000,000; Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., Cornelius Somne, Joseph F. McVeigh, Coleman J. Mullin, Daniel Thompson, Thomas C. Bennett, all of New York.

Hellers Portable Lamp Co., manufacture, export, and import and install electric lamps of any name and nature, $50,000; Wilson P. Marchback, Vincent King, Thomas Corbitt, all of New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalization at 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—(Calendar for tomorrow, Aug. 2)—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Equity: Bunte Brothers<Trop
Keystone Trading Co< Chocolate Co, Inc.
L. A. Dreyfuss Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Wischusen<Perry.
Rowan<'ole.
Westn Dev Co<Harvey
Bendt <I R T.
Sullivan<Hoe.
Eldred<Paul W Connolly Bldg Co.
Aufrichtig<Schlanger.
Manchuso<Gazzale.
Isseson<Strasbourger (2).
De Mund<Kaiser.
Trazio<Savino.
Tuchik<Messing.
Schlonik<Goid.
Sormatino<Mann Land Co; Inc.
Anselnoff<Epoch Producing Corp.
Rosinsky<Abend.
Gold<Kaplan.
Hildner<Ottenberg.
Jackson<Kempner.
Kaltman<Lefkowitz.
Kiefer<NY Edison Co.
Konashetsky<Emandese Holding Co.
Giordano<Stern.
Bennett<Myers.
Pen Carbon Manifold Co<Ditmarg.
Re Santulli, (Seabury Place.)
Dime Sav Bk of Bkl<Glass.
Salo<J Rheinfrank Co
Adler<Dolrozinski.
Breen<Daboll.
Lugar<Turney.
Silverman<So Bkl Ry.
Re Greenstein Cloth'g.
Mark<Derikmann.
Re CNY, (Olmstead Av.)
Maloni<Horton I C Co
George Gorton Mach Co<S Cottle Co.
Roth<Ellish.
Teitz<Dunbar.
Ramsey<Wright.
Re Becker, (Com'l Cabinet Co.)
Lawyers T & T<Tell.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Price.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII. and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates:
Mary G Pinkney, Catherine Gleason,
Patrick Toner, Josephine Burrell,
Wills for probate: Isaac Rose.
John W Earle, Sarah G Crane,
Maria R Cook.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Lichtenstein<Multz.
Horenzin<Lord & Taylor.
Zuper<Silverfield.
Epstein<Goldman.
Sun<Horowitz Bros.
Brod<Samstag & Hilder.
Israel<Fleischer.
Hornstein<Meyers.
Cohen<Liberman.
Hagan<Sheffield F-S-Decker Co.
Kosower<Samuels.
Hoch<Wesenfeld.
Jackson<Fritz.
Parsons & Co<Mischke
Daugherty<Pollok.
Ziegler Inst of Normal Singing<Greenberg.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Robert L. Morrell<Wm. T. Evans—Geo. B. Francis, Union Trust Co.<Julia S. Harris—Wm. Blau, Julius Samuels<Louis Rosun — Ephraim Samuels, Perfect Coatfront Pad Co.<Mary C. Therry—Edgar C. Leaycraft.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Republic of Panama<Brogan Bldg. Co., Inc.—G. Owen Tucker.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Merriman<Connelly.
Barber<Schwab.
Same<Wolf.
Byrne<Bach.
Auerbach<Werle.
Alexander<McClinchie.
Dimmerline<Municipal Asphalt Co.
Parsons<Friedman.
Oakley<Model Const.
Halstead<Halstead.
Cooper<Cooper.
Muller<Chamberone.
Kelchner<Kolbe.
Deyo<Melrose Sec Co.
Arnow<Zoell.
Hough<Rosenheimer.
Malbach<Gaily.
Jonas<same.
Hirscher<same.
Hecker<same.
Jacobs<Pollak.
Herrell<same.
Re McKenzie.
Levy<Bruce.
Re Knapp & French.
Solitary Stamp Wear, &c, Co<B A B Model Suit.
Congress Varnish Wks <Schneider.
Dimmerling<Municipal Asphalt Co.
Cox<Solomon.
Hummel<Akron Bldg Co.
Benenson Rty Co<Bohaty.
Reiber<Levinson.
Frank<Frank.
Agnelli<Agnelli.
Meleer<Schlessinger.
Zaletta<Chapman.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Vaughan<Rohe.
Knapp<Rosenberg.
Geissler<Friedenthal.
Re Katz.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.

Yuran<Landau. | Hershkowitz<Greenberg.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Mark A. Schwartz<Charles T. Streeter Const. Co.—Julius D. Tobias, Joseph Corn<Annie Orloff—Louis G. Hamburger.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Allen<Ellier.
Townsend<Townsend.
Moore<Bd Aldermen.
Taber<Knapp.
Meyers<Nas Elec RR.
Same<B H RR.
Meckelunes<Nas E RR.
Wisenthal<NY Con RR
Geary<B H RR.
Martin<same.
Wilson<same.
Ward<same.
Hartmann<Hartmann.
Marks<O'Hara.
Miller<Cook.
Re Scott (Scott.)
Thorne<Thorne.
Re Streep.
Re Joralemon Realty Co (Murphy.)
Re Hamilton Place (Smitten.)
Re Maxtman.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Elizabeth Brine,
Mary A. Sharkey,
Elizabeth Bowers,
Lena Connelly,
Barbara Seitz,
James Seely
Robert Owet
James W Jones.
Rose Jones.
Mary Fitzgerald,
Administration of:
Ellen Tarpey.
Accounting of:
Robert Pirie.
Moses Ulman,
Louisa Werlein.
Estates of:
Feldman Infants.
Charlotte R Thomas.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, JULY 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,492, w s, 50.11 ft n of 98th St, 25x80, foreclosure July 26; Edw. D. Dowling, referee, to Hewlett Scudder, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y., July 31; attorney, Edw. M. Scudder, 59 Wall St.....$16,000

LEXINGTON AV, 694 and 696, w s, 25.3 n of 6th St, 40x90; Utility Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, June 30; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,244 to 1,248, w s, 40 ft s of 80th St, 60.8x57.9; Forth Realty Co. to Franz B. Smith, 200 West 58th St, mtg $67,500, b. and s., c. & g., July 31; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$1

PEARL ST, 230, s s, 25 ft e of Jeffrey Lane to Burling Slip, with all title to alley; Pearl St, 231, n s, 25x100; Maiden Lane, 128, s s, 84.7 ft w of Water St, 20.5x64.10x irregular; Beekman St, 116, n e s, 33.9 ft n w of Water St, 66.8x25x99.5x25.4; Duane St, 2, n w s, 24.5 ft s of Elm St, 24x45.3; deed of trust; Edward H. Stewart et al to Edward A. Greene, 30 Letitia St, Philadelphia, Penn., and Herbert S. Carter, 66 West 55th St, trustees, to hold in trust for five years for parties of the first part under the will of Benedict D. Stewart, all title, all liens, March 21; attorneys, Everett, C. & B., 37 Wall St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 192d St, 100x100; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, b. and s., July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Utility Realty Co. to Hanover Mortgage Co., 49 Wall St, mtg $37,000, all liens, July 28; attorney, same..$1

1ST AV, 550, e s, 19.9 ft s of 32d St, 20.6x100, foreclosure July 28; John Caskie, ref., to Cornelia G. Church, 11 West 49th st, July 28; attorney, John H. Judge, 261 Broadway.....$10,000

1ST AV, w s, 31.3 ft s of 13th St, 31.8x86; James Hodgins to Annie Donovan, 1,353 54th St, Brooklyn, ¼ part, mtg $2,000, on whole, July 31; attorneys, Philip Gootenberg, 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$100

2D AV, w s, 75.7 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; Mary E. Doian to Thomas A. Wilson, 271 Bowery, mtg $7,000, April 28, 1913.....$100

10TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 35th St, 74x100; 45th St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; mtg on this property for $50,000; Arthur Silberman and Clara S. Bernheimer, 18 East 64th St, to Martha S. Rossin, 36 East 68th St, and Clara S. Bernheimer, 18 East 64th St, b. and s., one-third part, June 30; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway.....$35,000

19TH ST, 133-35 West, n s, 376.6 ft w of 6th Av, 40.10x62, foreclosure July 28; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to Louis J. Weil, 201 West 79th St; Alfred Strasburger, 808 West 180th St, and Abr. Askanas, 1,400 Shalltown, Iowa, executors, &c. of Nathan Strasburger, July 28; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 22 William St.....$90,000

24TH ST, 254 East, s s, 140.11 ft w of 2d Av, 24x102.6.9, foreclosure July 14; Theo. M. Riehle, referee, to French Evangelical Church in New York, 126 and 128 West 16th St, July 31; attorneys, Smith & Bowman, 98 Park Row.....$12,000

42D ST, 251 to 259 West, n s, 120 ft e of 9th Av, 80x100.5; Louis F. Darmstadt to West 42d-43d Street Corporation, 7 Beekman St; attorney, Hugo S. Mack, 7 Beekman St.....$1

43D ST, 334 West, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; 43d St, 356 West, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; 43d St, 358 West, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; 43d St, 360 West, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 20x90.4; 42d St, 331 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20x120.6; 42d St, 361 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Marie G., wife of Charles H. Darmstadt, to West 42d-43d Street Corporation, 7 Beekman St, July 17; attorney, Hugo S. Mack, 7 Beekman St.....$1

43D ST, 352 West, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Charles H. Darmstadt to West 42d-43d Street Corporation, 7 Beekman St, July 17; attorney, Hugo S. Mack, 7 Beekman St.....$1

58TH ST, n s, 316.8 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; Realty Corporation to Pembroke Realty Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, mtg $270,000, all liens, June 9.....$1

100TH ST, 22 East, s s, 83.2 ft w of Madison Av, 30.10x100.11; foreclosure June 28; Franklin H. Mills, referee, to Edw. Karutz, 670 Metropolitan Av, Brooklyn, et al., July 7; attorney, Robert H. Hagemann, Jr., 265 Broadway.....$29,000

112TH ST, 261 West, n s, 131.3 ft e of 8th Av, 31.3x100.11; Bertha Horowitz to Marie Kahrs, 1,362 Prospect Av, Bronx, mtg $5,500, all liens, July 28.....$1

113TH ST, 240-244 East, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 45x100.11; Joshua Silverstein to Beekman Construction Co., 320 Broadway, all liens, July 29; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

126TH ST, n s, 126.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.4x99.11; German Savings Bank to John S. Core, 5 West 126th St, b. and s., mtg $7,500, July 26; attorney, H. Hy. Mosle, 30 Broad St.....$9,500

136TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.6x99.11; Lincoln Trust Co., commissioner, to Morris Maloney, 100 West 40th St, b. and s., all liens, July 25.....$5,500

162D ST, s s, 440 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.11; Hanover Mortgage Co. to Harris Miller and another, 559 West 162d St, mtg $36,000, all liens, July 28; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$100

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 90.5 ft s e of 160th St, 17.2x90x16.0x94; Emanuel Hertz to Thomas Stokes, at Hotel Ansonia, 73d St, and Broadway, July 25; attorneys, Hastings & Gans, 258 Broadway.....$500

GRAND AV, s e corner of Evelyn Pl, 50x100; James S. Smith to Colin C. Campbell, Boonton, N. J., mtg $6,000, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 30, 34, 35, 427, 36, 37, and 429, map Mount Eden; Anna A. Byrne to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, April 7.....$1

LOTS 33 and 34, Block 69A, map of Morris Park; Jose Kohver to Jacob Herzenstein, 5,819 14th Av, Brooklyn, mtg $2,000, July 14; attorney, Samuel Kheel, 225 5th Av.....$1

LOT 143, map of Cebrie Park; Elise Hentz to Bentz Contracting Co., Inc., 2,302 Westchester Av, July 21; attorney, H. F. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1

MANIDA ST, 847, s w s, 25x100; Lena Poodem to Bertha Foodem, 853 Hunts Point Av, mtg $7,750; attorney, B. Foodem, 853 Hunts Point Av.....$1

UNION AV, s e corner of 156th St, 94x25x91x25; Max L. Cohen to Joseph Neuwald, 874 Broadway, mtg $14,500, May 4; attorney, Joseph Neuwald, 874 Broadway.....$1

WATSON AV, s s, 105 ft e of Olmstead Av, 25x108; Charles E. Deverman to Royal Bronx Realty Co., 1,126 Walker Av, mtg $5,720, March 18; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,128 Walker Av.....$100

7TH AV, e s, 400 ft s of Walnut St, 23.5x100; Katie Blute to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

139TH ST, 903 East, n s, 25x100; Emil E. Fuchs, referee, to Annie M. Leahy, 1,281 Madison Av, July 28; attorney, William R. Hill, 141 Broadway.....$3,000

167TH ST, n s, 101.5 ft e of Boston Road, 124.9x irregular, Apartfact Realty Co., Inc., to Ligmun Chemical Works Corporation, Maspeth and Morgan Avs, Brooklyn, mtg $60,000, July 31; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$100

169TH ST, s w corner of Hoffman St, 39.11 x30; Franziska Giegerich to Adam F. Albert, 129 West 96th St, July 26; attorney, W. H. Giegerich, 1,218 Tinton Av.....$400

231ST ST, 580 ft w of White Plains Road, 52.6x114.10; Frank Brennich to Louise I. Brennich, 636 East 231st St, June 30; attorney, H. Brennich, 2,388½ Tiebout Av.

Gift

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 64; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Joseph Berkowitz et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 112th St, 100.11x48.8; Belle G. Bernheimer et al, trustee, against Leopold J. Block et al, supplemental foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

MORNINGSIDE AV, WEST, w s, 100.11 ft n of 116th St, 11 inches x 50; Trustees of Columbia University against Maria del Carmen Santos Suarez de Carvajal et al, partition; attorney, H. Swain.

PINE ST, 38; Underwriters' Building Co. against Edgar L. Goodwin et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Latson & Tamblyn.

14TH ST, 219 West; the Greenwich Savings Bank against Charles H. Samson et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. A. Sans.

82D ST, s w corner 4th Av, —x88.8; Robert Lee Morrell et al against William T. Evans et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. F. Phelps.

39TH ST, n s, 141.3 ft e of 3d Av, 16.3x98.9; Sarah J. Shaw et al against Richard H. Dodge, amended partition; attorney, A. G. Bragaw.....$1

87TH ST, 542 East; Charles A. Miller, trustee, against Edna M. Kaulbach et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

110TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Julius Samuels against Louis Romm et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. B. Davis.

Bronx.

KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of Clinton Av, 25x100; Sarah J. Shaw et al against Richard H. Dodge et al., partition; attorney, A. C. Bragaw.

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,366 and 2,368; Bernard Breitbart against Albert Rosenthal et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Breitbart & Breitbart.

LOTS 532 and 533, part of map of property belonging to George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, 24th Ward; Annie E. Moore against Magdalena Haas, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

LOT 185, map of Harrington estate, on Fort Schuyler Road; Joseph L. Bradley et al. against David Broschart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. H. Bergman.

PROSPECT AV, 1,790, and Lot 22, map of 41 lots situated on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av and fronting Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway, 24th Ward; Franklin Gordon Black against Irene Lemmon et al., partition; attorneys, Streck & Streck.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:56|Sun sets..7:13|Moon sets..5:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:59	9:09	2:59	3:03
Governors Island	9:23	9:23	3:38	3:41
Hell Gate	11:29	11:29	5:19	5:22

Arrived—Monday, July 31.

SS Pannonia, London, July 20.
SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, July 28.
SS Carolina, San Juan, July 26.
SS Fram, Shields, July 14.
SS Cretic, Boston, July 30.
SS Jalisco, Sagua, July 24.
SS Hannington Court, Havre, July 13.
SS Luigi, Norfolk, July 30.
SS Monmi, Baltimore, July 29.
SS Ohioan, Baltimore, July 29.
SS Ryvarden, Sharpness, July 9.
SS Runa, Port Antonio, July 24.
SS Vestnorge, Port Antonio, July 26.
SS Vigo, Hull, July 13.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, July 23.
SS Creole, New Orleans, July 26.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville, July 28.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 28.
SS Regent, Cardiff, July 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ronzedalsfjord	Kirkwall	July 18
Mathilda	Cristobal	July 22
Omsk	Shields	July 15
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Luise	Barcelona	July 16
Tsushima Maru	Colon	July 24
Metapan	Havana	July 29
Mexico	Havana	July 29
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 31
Kirkoswald	Gandia	July 16
Tourgai	Hull	July 16
Gamma	Kirkwall	July 19
Enrica	Savona	July 15
Ancon	Cristobal	July 25
Lampasas	Jacksonville	July 29
El Siglo	Galveston	July 26
El Paso	Galveston	July 29

DUE TOMORROW.

†Patria	Palermo	July 9
Kiev	Glasgow	July 20
Strathleven	Havre	July 20
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Mandeville	Jamaica	July 28
El Rio	Galveston	July 27

DUE THURSDAY.

Zaandyk	Kirkwall	July 22
Fandango	Cardiff	July 20
Agios Georgios	Barcelona	July 11
Atahualpa	Barbados	July 26
Almirante	Kingston	July 29
Caracas	San Juan	July 29
Florizel	St. John's	July 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 31
Momus	New Orleans	July 29
El Occidente	Galveston	July 28

DUE FRIDAY.

†Cedric	Liverpool	July 26
Waaldyk	Kirkwall	July 23
Alston	Bordeaux	July 21
Charlieon	Oran	July 17
Prins Willem I	Haiti	July 29
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 29

DUE SATURDAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	July 27
Andania	London	July 25
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Queora	Liverpool	July 22
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	July 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Harpagus	Marseilles	July 21
Cannizaro	Middlesbr'gh	July 22
Tajama Maru	London	July 23
Monterey	Vera Cruz	July 28
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 3
Iroquois	Turks Island	Aug. 1
Acre	Bahia	July 15
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 2

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carpathia, Liverpool	——	3:00 P.M.
Stephen R. Jones, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ile de la Reunion, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mooremack, Rio de Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Bayamo, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pannonia, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Rio de Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Cristobal	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munamar, Antilles	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 31.

SS Caracas, Curacao to New York, was 1,082 miles S. at noon 30th.
SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, was 1,127 miles S. at noon 30th.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 96 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 290 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 228 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 89 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 30 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 270 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 163 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 255 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 205 miles E. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Georgia, Port Arthur to New York, was 205 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 152 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 45 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool; at 8:30 A. M., supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Adriatic.....Aug. 3

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—United States.....Aug. 3

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—(sea. post)—New York.....Aug. 5

Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9 A. M.—Cretic.....Aug. 5

Norway, Sweden, Denmark; Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord.....Aug. 5

France, Rumania, Serbia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Aug. 5

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Fal

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Record Rental of Sixty Dollars a Square Foot for Store on Forty-second Street—Investor Buys Two Garages on West Fifty-seventh Street.

A new record was set for Forty-second Street rental values yesterday, when the United Cigar Stores Company closed a contract with August Heckscher, agreeing to pay about $60 a square foot for a small store on the southeast corner of Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.

About four years ago the United Cigar Stores Company rented the store on this corner, containing about 375 feet at a rental of $10,000 a year, or about $27 a square foot from Walter J. Salomon, who held the entire premises under a twenty-one year lease given by the Fleiss estate.

Some months ago Mr. Heckscher bought this leasehold as well as the adjoining realty as a site for the structure now in course of erection.

The United Company realizing that the corner was one of the most valuable in the city, for one of its stores, immediately opened negotiations with Mr. Heckscher and finally signed contracts yesterday agreeing to pay a rental of $15,000 a year for the corner store in the new building. This store will have a frontage of 11 feet 9 inches on Forty-second Street and 27 feet on Madison Avenue. Despite the fact that it is somewhat smaller than the old store the company agrees to pay $5,000 a year more rent or about $60 a square foot.

Investor Buys Two Garages.

An investing client of Worthington Whitehouse has purchased for investment 114 and 116 West Fifty-sixth Street, two two-story garages on a plot 50 by 100.5, at about $60,000. This property is assessed by the city for purposes of taxation at $70,000. No. 114 was sold for the United States Trust Company of New York as Trustee, and No. 116 was sold for Mrs. Mary E. Combs.

Sales in the Bronx.

The Phelan Estates sold to an investing client of E. Osborne Smith 2,172 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, a five-story flat on a plot 50 by 100, located 100 feet from 181st Street.

Joseph A. Wasserman sold 1,081 Simpson Street, a five-story new-law apartment house, on plot 38 by 100, to James C. Gaffney. The same broker immediately resold the property for Mr. Gaffney to Samuel Horwitz, one of the tenants in the house. Both were cash deals.

Brooklyn.

An investor has purchased for cash from the Linden Avenue Building Company 266 and 268 Linden Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Nostrand Avenue, two four-story new law apartment houses, each one built on a lot 42 by 140, to an investor for cash. The houses are located within one block of the new subway station at Nostrand Avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn. J. A. Wasserman was the broker.

$350,000 Lease on Forty-second Street.

The Estey Piano Company leased to Landay Brothers, Inc., the five-story and basement building at 23 West Forty-second Street. The entire front of the building will be torn out and remodeled and the interior altered. The lease is for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of $300,000. M. & L. Hess negotiated the lease.

Lease Block Front for East Harlem Garage.

Arthur Guarin has leased for the Ingraham Realty Company the block front on the east side of Second Avenue, between 127th and 128th Streets, to Samuel Sollin and Harry Bassin for the term of twenty-one years, at a rental of $84,000 and taxes. The tenants will build an automobile garage.

$660,000 Model Tenements for Harlem.

Plans were filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings yesterday for six six-story open stairway tenements to be erected on a tract of twenty-six lots at 211 to 233 West 140th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and running through the block to 210 to 232 West 141th Street. Henry A. Smith and William P. Miller, the architects, have placed the cost at $660,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

9th Av, 2,505-7, e s, 40 ft n of 145th St, 39.10x100, six-story flat and stores; Seymour Realty Company against Louis Stanm et al; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; due on judgment, $6,252.30; prior mort, $45,000; taxes, &c., $1,302.65. Sold to the plaintiff for $46,750.

130th St, 242 West, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; Louis Hoffman against V. Schlesinger et al, Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; due on judgment, $11,598.44; taxes, &c., $890.00. Sold to the plaintiff for $8,500.

Water St, 640, n s, 95 ft e of Scammel, 25x80, five-story tenement; Citizens' Savings Bank against Abraham Gaus et al; action 1; J. A. Beall, attorney; due on judgment, $10,893.61; taxes, &c., $440. Adjourned to Aug. 11.

Water St, 642, n s, 120 ft e of Scammel, 20.5x80, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; action 2, same attorney; due on judgment, $8,765; taxes, &c., $449. Adjourned to Aug. 11.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

173d St, 451-453 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, three-story frame building and one-story frame building; F. S. Dressel against David Rothstein et al; E. H. Carpenter, attorney; due on judgment, $5,-758.02; taxes, &c., $206. Sold to F. W. Dressel for $9,200.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Simpson St, 914, e s, 125 ft n of Barretto St, 75x105, five-story flat; Louis Silverman against Hibbard Holding Corporation; Goldstein & W., attorneys; due on judgment, $1,399.43; prior mtg, $65,000. Sold to the plaintiff for $65,750.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Bayswater Av, s w corner Prospect St, 200x167x191x108, three-story frame Gardner cottage; also n e corner Neptune and Sprayview Avs, Edgemere, L. I., eight lots, 20x100 each; voluntary sale.

12th St, 513 East, n s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; E. de Cordova, executrix, against Louis Schlesinger et al.; Goldman, H. & U., attorneys; due, $21,057.02.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

146th St, 273-75 East, n s, 19 ft e of Morris Av, 43x80, two two-story frame houses; City Real Estate Co. against F. W. Fielding et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $5,329.53; taxes, &c., $206.40.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 3,892, e s, 50 ft s of 172d St, 42x100.4, five-story flat; Max K. Stiefel, executor and trustee, against Wendover-Bronx Co. et al.; F. I. Haber, attorney; due, $39,734.36; taxes, &c., $916.69.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

147th St, 210 to 242 West, three three tenement buildings, with apartments of two, three, and four rooms and bath, of brick, six stories high, 108.3x88.11; Open Stair Dwellings Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, Henry Atterbury Smith, President, owner; Henry Atterbury Smith and William P. Miller, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architects; cost, each, $110,-000; total, $330,000.

146th St, 211 to 243 West, three three tenement buildings, with apartments of two, three, and four rooms with bath, of brick, six stories high, 108.3x86.11; Open Stair Dwellings Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, Henry Atterbury Smith, President, owner; Henry Atterbury Smith and William P. Miller, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architects; cost, each, $110,-000; total, $330,000.

Tremont Av, s s, 45.84 ft e of Marmion Av, one and two-story brick garage, stores, and club, 125x100; William C. Berge, 1,932 Arthur Av, owner; W. C. Martin, 1,932 Arthur Av, architect; cost $17,500.

Tiebout Av, w s, 195.28 ft n of 183d St, two five-story brick tenements, 44.6x96.2 and 44.x93; Tiebout Court Co., James C. Mongo, 462 Jackson Av, President, owner; Lucian Plestatta, 301 East 149th St, architect; cost $60,000.

Broadway and 181st St, garage of six stories, 30.3x201.6, brick; Robert Gordon Realty Co., John I. Gordon, President, 37th St. and East River, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

(Items Under $5,000 Omitted.)

63d St, 137 East, a residence, private hospital, altered to same, one story addition added and fireproof columns, &c.; Miss Anna M. Galbraith, 137 East 63d St, owner; Harde & Hasselman, 56 West 45th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

54th St, 136 and 138 West, a stable of four stories, altered to same, complete new interior; Seaman Lichenstein estate; Seaman Litchenstein, exr, 105 Barclay St, owner; W. B. Wood, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $65,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 504-506, n e corner of 135th St, 50x10, July 28; McKinley R. & C. Construction Co. to Max Rosenbaum, 575 West 110th St, tenant, due April 30, 1928, 5 p. c., previous mtg $120,000, stores and buildings, secures performance of covenants in lease; attorney, Charles Edelson, 2,470 7th Av.....$7,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s 19.9 ft n of 40th St, 19.9x85, June 13; Mary L., wife of Francois M. L. Tonetti, to Bank for Savings in City of New York, 280 4th Av, collateral interest for $40,000 on Lexington Av, n e corner 40th St, 19.8x85, and extension of same to June 13, 1919, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 192d St, 100x100, July 28; Utility Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, due Aug. 1, 1918, prior mtg $27,000; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$10,000

45TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5, June 30; Martha S. Rossin et al to Rosa Dreyfuss, 1,239 Madison Av, due Jan. 20, 1921; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 31 Broadway.....$50,000

55TH ST, 147 East, n s, 208.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5 March 30; Lillian C. Rainbow to Maurice Daly, 16 Central Park West, due May 31, 1916, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Jerry A. Wernberg, 371 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$3,000

113TH ST, 210 and 214 East, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 45x100.11, July 31; Beekman Construction Co. to Joshua Silverstein, 808 West End Av, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$3,000

126TH ST, n s, 126.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.4x 99.11, July 26; John S. Core to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, due Aug. 1, 1921; attorneys, Curtis, M., P. & Colt, 50 Broad St.....$7,500

162D ST, s s, 440 ft e of Broadway, 40x 99.10, July 31; Harris Miller, 539 West 162d St, and another, to Joseph Gottlieb, 518 West 159th St, due Feb. 1, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg $36,000; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1,200

Bronx.

GRAND AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 50x100; Colin C. Campbell to Adele L. Brady, 2,335 Valentine Av., July 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

LEBANON ST, 1,103, Dora Block to Fishkill Savings Institution, Fishkill, N. Y., July 29, due Oct. 1, 1919, interest as per bond; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$4,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AV A, 304, all; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, 52 Wall St, to Margareth Wiegand, executrix, on premises, 5 years from Nov 1, 1915; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$900

SAME PROPERTY, assignment lease; Adam Wiegand to Edward Wiegand, July 31, 1916; attorney, same.....$250

BAXTER ST, 15, store and basement; Angelo Tivoli, individually and executor, to Rodolfo Barbieri, 18 Roosevelt St and another, 3 2-12 years, 2 months from March 1, 1916; attorneys, Shiland & Hedges, 149 Broadway.....$1,200

MADISON AV, 1,000 store, greenhouse and part basement, Ritz Realty Corporation to Henry Hart, Inc on premises, 10 years from completion of alterations about Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Stephen C. Karelsen, 87 Nassau St.....$1,250

6TH ST, 705-707 East, all; Fannie Pick to Isaac Greenberg, on premises, 5 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, William Weiss, 320 Broadway.....$5,000

39TH ST, 109 West, corner 6th Av, inside store; Frank O'Hara to Harry Halpin, 663 6th Av, 3 years from Aug 1, 1916; address 109 West 39th St.....$960

136TH St, West, all; Max Shapiro to Emmet E. Fitzgerald, 214 West 134th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, John M. Royale, 21 West 134th St.....$1,800

139TH ST, 47-49 West, all; Tobias Zindler to I. N. Smith, 345-A Quincy St, Brooklyn, 5 years from Dec 1, 1916; attorney, John M. Royale, 21 West 134th St.....$5,500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2027-9, all; Universal Holding & Leasing Co., Inc, to Wincentz Zakowski, 507 East 171st St, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, M. S. Schector, 391 East 149th St.....$5,000

FOREST AV, 799, corner 158th St, basement store; Thomas Sroka to Herman Goldschlag, 799 Forest Av, 3 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Herman Goldschlag, 799 Forest Av.....$300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 252½ to 256; Abraham J. Titefsky against Nelly Geraty, owner; Morris Greenberg, contractor.....$58

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Bailey Av, 25x100; Samuel Gruber against Patrick Sheridan, owner; Rudolph Hall, contractor; renewal.....$103.55

3D AV, 1,919; H. Greenberg's Sons against Jeremiah Fangburn et al., trustees, owners; Henry Appefeld, contractor.....$47

5TH AV, 907 and 908; Empire Brick and Supply Co. against 907 Fifth Avenue, Inc., et al., owners; Wells Brothers Co., contractor; Samuel Harris, sub-contractor.....$1,044.63

9TH ST, 216 East; Peelle Co. against Lizzie K. Mooney, owner; George Baur, contractor.....$1,150

Bronx.

184TH ST, 254 East; George Dworkin against D. A. T. Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$25

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, e s, 24.5 ft s of 28th St, 24.5x—; Harry Tarter against Paris Hencken Co. et al., July 26, 1916, by deposit.....$33

8TH AV, 571; Thomas C. Dunham against Frances Hein et al., Jan. 22, 1916.....$87

207TH ST, n s, 208 ft e of 12th Av, 25x98.9; John A. Kelly et al. against John T. Stanley Co., Inc., et al., June 28, 1916, by bond.....$708

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Opportunity for Substantial Builder.

We control two block fronts in Long Island City, which face each other 600 ft. on either side of a main street (50 lots). This property has full improvements, sewer, water, curb, flagging, etc. Desires to get in touch with substantial builder who will erect five-story walk-up apartments. Will subordinate full purchase price. Price to be agreed upon by appraisals. Building loans can be arranged. This is the most unusual opportunity which has been offered in this section of Greater New York to builders who are awake to the actual situation in the First Ward of the Borough of Queens. Transportation has been guaranteed by city authorities (5c. fare) by Dec. 1.

Burton Thompson & Company, Inc.,
10 Wall St., N. Y. C. Phone, Rector 4042.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR CHANCE.

A very desirable modern frame dwelling for one or two families, in good neighborhood, and having all improvements, must positively be sold to close estate by September 1st. Apply at 508 Hart St., near Broadway, Brooklyn, and make offer.

SEND FOR LIST OF

one-family houses
for sale in Brooklyn's
finest home section.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
2,176 66th Street, Brooklyn

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAKE VIEW COTTAGE.

Every modern up-to-date improvement, large airy rooms, finished in A1 style; spacious front and rear porches, roomy plot for garden, tennis, &c.; few minutes from trolley station and beautiful lake, with a fine view of same; owner will sacrifice price to quick buyer on terms of $200 cash and easy monthly payments. "Lake Home," Box 181 Times Downtown.



Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

New Colonial House

Stucco construction, 9 rooms and 2 baths; up to date in every respect. For sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy, from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R.: WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 10.16, 11.05 A. M.; 12.00 noon, 12.30, 12.52, (1.14 Saturday only), 1.32 (1.32 Saturday only), 2.06, 2.45, 3.00, 3.45, 4.11, 4.29, 5.00, 5.12, 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8.25, 9.07, 10.00, 10.35, 11.16, 11.40 A. M.; 12.35, 1.08, 1.56, 2.17, 3.05, 3.31, 4.06, 4.51, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Overlooking the Sound, 19 Miles from New York

For beauty, accessibility, price, and terms, beautiful new home offers unequalled value—situated in Private Residential Park, 40 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, and on the BOSTON POST ROAD, only 19 MILES by motor.

House on magnificently located plot 75x135 ft. Large living room, 18x22 ft.; open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, and large front porch 12x34 ft. Second floor has four master bedrooms with two tiled bathrooms and built-in porcelain tubs. Third floor has two maids' rooms with bath. Gas and electric lights throughout. Garage to match house.

House is not merely a summer residence, but is equipped with latest hot water heating system and is substantial all-year-round home. Residents enjoy advantages of a beautiful new community Club House and all land and water sports. A paradise for both children and parents.

PRICE $10,500.

Will accept small first payment; balance easy terms.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 EAST 42ND STREET, N. Y.
'Phone, Murray Hill 3498.

AT SCARSDALE

A property midway between Hartsdale and Scarsdale; one quarter mile from Heathcote Station, comprising 1.8 acres; high ground, in one of the most desirable residential sections.

For further particulars apply C-341.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

PELHAM MANOR.

In best section, adjoining Pelham Heights, a plot 75x120, (more frontage if desired) all improvements; surrounded by beautiful homes; can be bought for less than $3,000. Owner will build a house to suit or make a building loan to purchaser. This is very cheap. COOLEY REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

OWNER MUST SELL

One of the finest country homes in Westchester, Italian villa, 14 rooms, 3 baths, sunken garden, 3-car garage, about an acre. Near station, facing New Bronx River Parkway. High, healthful elevation. Particulars, apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY

18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island City Plottage

Block Front on Broadway
Destined to be the most important retail business street in Long Island City. Near Elevated Station. Twelve minutes from 42d Street.

Jamaica Avenue Frontage
720 feet, near Broadway and Grand Avenue elevated stations. Just the place for a large building operation.

Solid Block 300 x 350 Feet.
Barclay Street, fronting new East River Park.

2750 Feet on Ditmars Avenue.
One block from express station, fourteen minutes to 42d Street.

Hoyt Avenue Bargain.
Extra deep plot, 50x200 feet, between East River Park and express station.

Water-Front Plot.
300x1,200 feet, between Ditmars Avenue and Wolcott Avenue. Fine location for institution or moving picture studio.

Rapid transit lines will be in operation in December. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

NEPONSIT

It Was Cool Last Night at Neponsit

The men who came into the office from Neponsit this morning say they had a refreshing dip in the Atlantic scarcely an hour before they reached the office, and that their families find NEPONSIT as quiet and more delightful than the far off coast resorts.

A residential community of year-round homes on the Atlantic Ocean, 40 minutes from Brooklyn or Manhattan. Moderate prices, liberal terms. Look into it. Phone Greeley 2741.

Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York.



HUNTINGTON

$35 Lots

EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

$2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY

Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME.

Hour out, on North Shore; near water; old-fashioned homestead, 11 rooms, bath, electric lights; stable, garage, icehouse, artesian well; 8 acres garden; all kinds fruit trees; broad lawns, flowers beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain; $12,500; terms.

Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Waterfront Farm Bargain.

Fine 165-acre farm, long frontage Long Island Sound; sandy beach; commanding bluffs, views; fertile soil; orchard; double highway frontage; $150 acre; worth double.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2000 Beautiful 6-Room Cottage

$100 DOWN—$12 MONTHLY.

At Garden City Park; all fine, large rooms, with bath and modern improvements; nice garden plot; 2 blocks from trolley; positive bargain; tickets to visit, at B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$12 A MONTH BUYS FINE FARM

with a good, 6-room house and a large piece of ground; finest soil for truck farming and poultry raising; can sell all you raise right in town; near stores, school, harbor, and trolley; good family can buy for small amount down. B., Farm Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE?

Hence my offering for the sale of this modern year-round house with 12 rooms, 2 baths and 4 lavatories, on plot of 100 ft. frontage, only

$3,200 on Easy Terms

and balance of $4,000 on first mortgage.



With covenants attached to land of rights to picturesque lake two miles long. Surroundings absolutely matchless, with every known recreation that prevails at the better class winter and summer resorts and 99% perfect in every essential for all members of the family both from personal and a professional real estate standpoint.

ONLY 48 MINUTES ON THE D., L. & W. R. R. TO CITY.

4 MINUTES' WALK TO EXPRESS STATION ON WINDING, DUSTLESS ROADS, and all the conveniences that are enjoyed in Manhattan.

THIS EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY MUST BE GRASPED WITHIN 12 DAYS.

Owner, Box H 361 Times Downtown.

A Chance to Save Money

I offer this beautiful home at much less than its real value. This—

Craftsman All Year Home

On Plot 100 x 175 Ft.

$3,500 On Easy Terms

Balance of $5,000 Can Remain on 1st Mtg.



10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Charming House of 10 rooms and 3 baths—everything modern. Huge living room with open fireplace. Electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, panelled walls, all built-in conveniences. Restricted neighborhood; cultured, congenial people; superb views; elev., 700 ft.; all water sports; boating, etc.; golf, country club, schools, churches, near by. Write, call or telephone for actual photographs.

R. F. BARNES, 170 Broadway, N. Y.
Tel. 1522 Cort.

★ $175 CASH NOW ★

BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE



6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect, write

BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

ARTISTIC COLONIAL HOMES

$6,000 Easy Terms.

Has 9 Rooms, 2 Baths. House is new, has every convenience. Electric light, beamed ceilings, walls panelled, six large bedrooms, huge living room with open fireplace, neighborhood tennis club, golf, large lakes near by; easy commuting; near express station.

E. A. Manchester
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cortlandt

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

R. K. DYAS,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT

7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station. 18th St. and 7th Ave.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING, 5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100, 1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c. Will rent in part or entire.

Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.

PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
2255 Broadway, Cor. 81st St. Tel. 5480 Schuyler.

STORES

175th St., Audubon Ave.

Northwest Corner.

Suitable grocer, delicatessen, bottled wines, and liquors, fruits and vegetables, and all such lines; well established neighborhood; attractive; terms to desirable tenant.

McDowell & McMahon 1429 St. Nicholas Av. cor. St. Nicholas 8916.

STORE LOCATION BEST RENT LOW

57th St. and 9th Av.; an opportunity; one of best locations in city; suitable confectionery, drugs or shoe [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

4-5-6 ROOMS $810 to $1200

All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

237 WEST 74TH ST.

Apartments of
7 Rooms with 2 Baths
8 Rooms " 3 Baths
Exclusive Neighborhood
from $1,800 to $2,000

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

THE STRAFFORD

777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.

8 and 10 Room Duplex Apartments, $2,200—$2,400

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE DORCHESTER

131 Riverside Drive, N. W. Cor. 85th.

6 Rooms $1,500
8 Rooms $2,100
9 Rooms $2,500

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS
350 West 88th St.

NEAR DRIVE

RENT $2,400 & $2,500

High Class Fireproof Bldg.
Owner on Premises.

225 West End Av.

N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
4 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$780, $840 Yearly

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments

With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum

495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

ROXBOROUGH, Broadway & 92nd Street.

EIGHT ROOMS AND LARGE FOYER; TWO BATHS.

Corner apartment, southern and eastern exposure. Price $1,000.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
105 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

THE MARKENFIELD,

605-611 West 111th St.
6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 740.
4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

A—601 WEST 141ST STREET,
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"

3 to 7 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Westover Court

Bachelor Apartments
210 West 44th St.

Furnished and unfurnished, including complete service. Everything is done to afford comfortable quarters at a minimum of expense. Full particulars promptly on request to Astor Office, 28 West 26th Street, or Superintendent on the premises. Telephone Bryant No. 5800.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Dwellings to Rent WEST SIDE.

Select and Complete.
List on Application.
$1,200 to $6,000.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street

Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 3 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or inquire

CHAS. GULDEN, 50 Elizabeth St.

AT EASE.

A photograph of General Joffre taking a quick lunch back of the firing line is the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.
The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.

A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
6 TO 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly.

40 West 65th Street

7 rooms and 1 bath.
Rental $45 per month.

The Aspinwall Apartments

399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.

Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.

3 Rooms—$26 to $28 per month
4 Rooms—$29 to $34 per month
5 Rooms—$35 to $43 per month
6 Rooms—$46 per month

The HAMPTONS

119th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.

Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.

Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND STREET.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.

4-5 and 6 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms

RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1800 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.

High Class Elevator Apartments, Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.

6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,800.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1,337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Apartment suitable for doctor, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $1,000 to $1,500. Modern, fireproof. Supt on premises. Commission to brokers.

ST. ANDREW,

2 East 127th St.

High-class elevator apartments, with every convenience. Unsurpassed service. Seven rooms.

RENT $75 UP.

BROOKLYN.

MODERN

FLATBUSH APARTMENT

7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
605 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PARK AVENUE CORNER.

A beautiful residence in the exclusive Murray Hill section; restricted; no business building or apartment house or garage could be erected on adjoining property. Attractive price given on application to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

A Real Bargain.—$12,500 cash will secure a modern 6-story apartment house; add 10% on investment. Ehrle & Calhoun, 200 W. 72d.

Modern one-family house, with about four lots, for sale; near Fordham Square; good location; easy terms. Address C 149 Times.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

Plot 50x100, West 29th; location for loft building or garage. G 185 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 16 room, 2 bath detached cottage; 2 porches; steam, electric light; at 1,486 East 2d St., 1 block from Avenue N station, on Culver; $7,000; terms. Phone Midwood 1418W.

Adjoining Prospect Park; $750; 2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 furnaces; price, $5,400, $750 down, balance $16.66 monthly; rent, $42, pays everything

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The heat wave in the Middle West has diminished considerably and now prevails in Arkansas, Eastern Kansas, and Northeastern Texas. In the upper lake region there has been a noticeable fall in temperature, due to lake winds. In the Ohio Valley scattered thunder storms have also lowered the temperature from 8 to 10 degrees. Scattered thunder showers are probable Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and possibly on the New England Coast, with some diminution in the temperature.

Generally fair and somewhat cooler weather is probable Wednesday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, becoming northeast Wednesday, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light, variable, becoming moderate northeast Wednesday, with probable showers; South Atlantic Coast, light southwest to west, becoming north, with fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; not so warm Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday, preceded by thunder showers on the coast; not so warm Wednesday, fair and somewhat cooler.

New Jersey—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, temperature moderating somewhat Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Western New York—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; not so warm.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; not so warm Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	77	73	4 P. M.	91	91
6 A. M.	76	74	6 P. M.	84	92
9 A. M.	79	80	9 P. M.	79	82
12 M.	85	87	11 P. M.	79	80

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 83; for the corresponding date last year it was 84; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 78, at 8 P. M. it was 85. Maximum temperature 93 degrees at 3 P. M., minimum 73 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 84 per cent. at 8 A. M., 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.80 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
2:55—11½ W. 112 St.; M. Rubenstein	Slight
3:20—142 Forsyth St.; Wolf Ladler	$100
4:15—Canal St. & N. R.; (scow) Derling & Byrns	None
5:25—20 Bleecker St.; not given	None
P.M.	
2:30—72 Norfolk St.; Abra. Tosner	Slight
3:10—350 E. 91 St.; Herman Zabriski	Slight
3:50—231 Hudson St.; not given	Slight
7:00—507 W. 19 St.; Sears Metal Box Co.	Slight
8:15—227 Mercer St.; Grand Packing Box Co.	Not given
10:15—506 W. 171 St.; W. Warner	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

Former P. S. 125, Manhattan, has been assigned by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the Education Department.

Contracts for $71,589 have been awarded for additions, alterations, and repairs to P. S. 26, 45, 84, 136, and the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn.

Plans have been approved for alterations to P. S. 66, Bronx, to provide for the establishment of a duplicate school system.

Harold C. Rushmore has been appointed as a typewriter in the office of the City Superintendent.

Plans have been approved for fire protection work at P. S. 2, the Bronx.

The Board of Education has approved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that new P. S. 41, Queens, be organized as a school with all grades from the kindergarten to the 8B inclusive.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway. (corf. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
506 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

140 West 34th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., 2d floor front; office with large windows. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 100 Broad St.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building, low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Loft.—Light four sides; 8,000 square feet; capacity, 150 lbs. per square foot. Apply George P. Schinzel, 252-262 9th Av.

A small store, 1,105 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 56th St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Show rooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Am interested in leasing or purchasing modern, equipped woodworking plant, at least 60,000 sq. ft. floor space, near New York; give full details by mail. Room 804, 41 Park Row.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths; 20,000 feet of land; flowers, fruit, vegetables; steam heat; country club two blocks away; 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or telephone Dumont 72.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, 1916, the Hoboken Ferry Company, as owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessee and charterer, of the Ferryboat "Ithaca," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 17th day of March, 1914, from a collision between the said Ferryboat "Ithaca" and Car Float No. 32, in tow of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Steam Tug "Roselle," which occurred in the North River, in the State of New York, in said Southern District of New York, on said 17th day of March, 1914; that the petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this court, in the sum of $50,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required to file monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commission, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated New York City, June 3d, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against ninety 5-gallon cans tomato pulp, (Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906,) upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 34, Statute L 768 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on Aug. 9th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., whereby the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 21st, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE JEWETT CITY SAVINGS BANK vs. FREDERICK W. NEWTON et al.—Order of notice.

State of Connecticut, County of New London, Norwich, July 24th, 1916.

Upon the complaint of the said The Jewett City Savings Bank claiming, for the reasons therein set forth, a foreclosure and the possession of certain mortgaged premises returnable on the first Tuesday of September, 1916, before the Superior Court in and for said county.

It appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that one of the said defendants, Arthur B. Lanman, is residing at New York, N. Y., and absent from this State.

It is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of said complaint be given said defendant by publishing this order in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in said New York, one time on or before the 19th day of August, 1916, and by depositing a true and attested copy of said complaint, citation, and of this order of notice in the Post Office at Norwich, in said county, postage paid by registered letter directed to the said defendant at New York, N. Y., on or before the 19th day of August, 1916, by some proper officer or person indifferent.

GEORGE E. PARSONS,
Clerk of the Superior Court for New London County.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Following resignations accepted: 1st Lts. J. J. Crow, 4th Inf. Ala. Nat. Guard; L. S. Hunter, 4th Inf., Ala. Nat. Guard; F. M. Babcock, 2d Inf., Minn. Nat. Guard; M. O. Devaney, M. C., Ind. Nat. Guard, and N. A. Jones, 4th Inf., Ala. Nat. Guard. 2d Lts.: I. C. Turner, 2d Inf., Ala. Nat. Guard; G. P. Nickerson, 17th Inf.; J. S. De Garis, 4th Inf., Ala. Nat. Guard; J. M. Donovan, 7th Inf., Ills. Nat. Guard, and C. L. Harlan, 4th Inf., Ala. Nat. Guard; Chaplain G. R. E. MacDonald, 2d Inf., Cal. Nat. Guard, and Maj. L. B. Long, Q. M. C. Penna. Nat. Guard.

Following 2d Lts. will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: C. H. Tenney, C. A. C.; C. L. Clark, 11th Cav.; A. S. Balsam, 24th; J. W. Eisenheimer, 17th Inf., and L. A. Walton, 10th Cav., and Capt. A. L. Lippincott, Cav.

Capt. J. C. McArthur, 16th Inf., upon expiration of leave granted, will join 37th Inf. at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Orders of June 20 relating to Capt. R. M. Culler, M. C., revoked.

A board to consist of Lt. Col. F. A. Winter and Capt. E. M. Welles, Jr., M. C., and 1st Lt. J. V. Falisi, M. R. C., is appointed to meet at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for examination of such officers of the M. C. as may be ordered before it for examination for promotion.

Capt. R. M. Culler, M. C., will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination, then to his station.

1st Lt. C. J. D. Spreckels, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Q. M. He will proceed to Ft. McDowell, Cal., as Assistant to the Q. M.

1st Lt. B. F. Fridge, Jr., M. R. C., from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to his home, and to report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

1st Lt. J. R. Ames, Dental Surgeon, from duty at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty, relieving Acting Dental Surg. C. S. Kaufman, who will proceed to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., for duty.

1st Lt. L. Felger, M. R. C., to active duty, and will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Col. J. G. Galbraith, 10th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Col. De R. C. Cabell, Cav., is assigned to 10th Cav.

Col. H. T. Allen, Cav., is attached to 13th Cav.

Following M. R. C. officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: 1st Lts. W. H. Mitchell, A. C. Delacroix, and C. P. Stahr.

Leave: 2d Lt. E. B. Hochwalt, C. A. C., 15 days.

Navy.

Lt. L. P. Treadwell, to Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Chief Boatswain H. Hudson, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, to the Hannibal.

Boatswains M. J. Bresnahan, Newport (R. I.) Training Station, Aug. 14, to fitting out the Mississippi and on board when commissioned, and W. A. Fulkerson, the Hannibal, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

Chief Gunner W. F. Moore, Norfolk Yard, to Washington Yard. Gunner H. McEver, New York Yard, to Norfolk Yard.

Chief Mach. F. T. Lenz, to temporary duty Norfolk Yard.

Surg. E. H. Marsteller, retired, died at Washington, D. C., July 23.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax, at Hongkong; Chicago, at Philadelphia; Connyngham and Cyclops, at Newport; Gloucester, at Brooklyn; Kearsarge and Montana, at Boston; Kentucky, at North River, N. Y.; Maine and McDougal, at New York Yard; Mayflower, at Washington; Missouri and Ohio, at Rockport; Oregon, at San Francisco; Osceola, at Guantanamo; St. Louis, at Honolulu; Sylph, at Washington, and the Uncas, off Cape Romaine.

Sailed—Marblehead, Bremerton for Portland; Memphis, Cape Hatien for Santo Domingo City; Montgomery, Winthrop for Solomon's Island; New Orleans, Portland for Port Angeles; Paul Jones, La Paz for Masatlan, and the Solace, Monte Christi for Guantanamo.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following list for master mechanic, Street Cleaning Department, is announced: John H. Thode, Jr., 81; Henry R. Read, 81; Thomas P. O'Connell, 76.

The mental list for junior draftsman will be held tomorrow. There are 182 candidates.

The commission has ordered a special examination for Charles Herbst for promotion to attendant in the office of the President of the Bronx.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 23 and 24 an open examination for laboratory assistant, for men only, to fill existing vacancies and vacancies as they may occur in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at entrance salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year. This examination is also scheduled to be held on Oct. 11 and 12. The scope and character of and requirements for this examination are contained in Section 158 of the Fall Manual. In addition to the basis subjects the following optional subjects will be given, in at least one of which the competitor must attain a rating of 70: Advanced general physics, civil and mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, paper technology, textile technology. It is especially desired to secure eligibles qualified in advanced general physics and civil and mechanical engineering, as the supply of such eligibles has not been equal to the demand. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. M. J. Sullivan, 21, 7:40 A. M. June 14 to noon June 20.

Death: Lieut. J. J. McGowan, 168, at 9:45 A. M. July 30.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

RUSSIA—PETROGRAD.

Reliable and exclusive representation in the whole of Russia may be secured through the Petrograd Commission-Trading House, the experience and merited reputation of which assures success; first-class references. Address Petrograd, Gorohovaya Oulitsa, Dom 42, Qu. 6.

A moving picture corporation seeks a responsible party for the office of treasurer, investment and active service required; reply, state age, references, and amount willing to invest. Secretary, H 75 Times.

Two young married men, some capital, knowledge Spanish, experienced export, import business, now holding first-class positions, wish to meet men with capital, idea forming company or enter as partners in established business. X 318 Times Annex.

Partner wanted, with $5,000 to take an active interest in lighting fixture business, established fifteen years; will stand strict investigation; no brokers. H 92 Times.

Business man with $50,000 capital will enter into partnership with one who has established a legitimate, profitable business and needs additional capital and assistance in building up his business to a more substantial basis. Box X, Great Northern Hotel.

Patents secured, trademarks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 103 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7894.

Manufacturing business, solid, profitable, desires active partner; references; investment required. X 274 Times Annex.

Partner for an established motor truck corporation; $15,000 necessary; exceptional opportunity. H 98 Times.

Furnished house, Seventies, Broadway; beautifully furnished; fine income. HOLTZ, 121 WEST 42D.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HAVERS.—Must sacrifice immediately practically new gentleman's Havers six roadster; absolutely mechanically perfect; classy; Gray-Davis electric starting, lighting system, Kellogg motor, tire, pump, &c.; sacrifice $550. Private Garage, 52*East 62d, near Madison Av.

CADILLAC — MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $475. Towle's Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

CADILLAC.—LATE MODEL 1913; 7-PASSENGER TOURING; EXCELLENT CONDITION; SELF STARTER; ELECTRIC LIGHTS, &c. PRICE REASONABLE. LEWEK & FRIEDMAN, 126 5TH AV. PHONE CHELSEA 6311.

LANDAULET, HIGH CLASS.

Aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Chalmers master six, 7-passenger touring; practically new; used 5 months; luxuriously equipped; electric starter, lights, &c.; many extras; $650. Pollum, 32 Crescent St., (entrance Queensboro Bridge,) Long Island City.

OAKLAND seven-passenger touring, used two seasons; splendid condition; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, starter, etc.; many extras; $350. PLAZA STORAGE, opposite Brewsters', Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Norwalk six, exceptionally fine 5-passenger touring, mechanically perfect, all equipments, Gray & Davis electric starter, lights, &c., $425. Mr. Wolf's car, 32 Crescent St., (entrance Queensboro Bridge,) Long Island City.

White (1916) landaulet, 30, town car.
Fiat (1915) limousine, 20, town car.
Cadillac (1916) runabout.
All makes of touring cars.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Peerless 6-48, 7-passenger touring, used one season very carefully, mechanically perfect throughout, every modern equipment, Gray & Davis starting, lighting, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, phone Astoria 2385.

Marmon 1916 touring; Stutz 1915 Bulldog; Peugeot "120" racer; Cadillac 1916 touring; Packard "6-48" roadster; Hudson 1915 limousine; S. G. V. 1914 landaulet; many others. Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard 1915 seven-passenger 2-38 touring car; A1 condition; Westinghouse shock absorbers; new slip covers; bargain. Doty-Demos Co., 87 West End Av.

HUDSON LIGHT SIX.

Like new; seven passenger; fully equipped; ready immediate service. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Hupmobile 1915 touring; condition like new; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

Hupmobile touring, Model 32; perfect condition; newly painted; new tires, slip covers. L. V. Silver, Jr., 75 Winthrop St., Brooklyn.

Winton 1914 touring car, fully equipped, in very fine condition. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

Packard for sale, 1910, thirty touring car with extra Packard limousine body; good condition; cheap. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Cadillac, 1916, 8 cylinder, seating seven; exceptional car, at attractive price. Schoonmaker, 8d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard 1916 Twin Six touring car; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES,
LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
123 West 52nd St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Chalmers, 1916, seven-passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard new "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard cars, excellent condition, by hour, week, or month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 72 West 60th St. Col. 7539.

Packard seven-passenger for hire by day, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Packard touring car for hire, monthly preferred; owner drives. Schwartz. Telephone 967 Riverside.

Packard touring; hour, trip, month; reasonable rates; excellent service. Quinlan. 7367 Bryant.

Packard twin 6, 1916; brand new; driver very careful; by day or trip. Phone Chelsea 3792.

Packards for hire; automobiles, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone Madison 886.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—AUTO FOR SPOT CASH; bring car with you. 1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 802 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Olled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $20 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone White, 34 Bryant.

Massachusetts.

Private family would accommodate few paying guests, adults; good boating and bathing; excellent cuisine; home comforts. M. Dowd, Beverly, Mass.

Westchester County.

"KINMOUNT."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central Station; excellent table; all conveniences, large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,634 Coney Island.

Sea Gate.—Private family; large room for season, adults only; excellent French cooking; near beach. 'Phone Coney Island 674.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage; fishing, boating, bathing; enchanting country; large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Couple desire large room with two beds and board in refined, quiet surroundings; if possible, private bath; near beach, surf preferred; easy commuting; references. Falk, 12 West 25th St.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 143 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large cool room, private bath; small rooms; board. Gramercy 1978.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board, telephone.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; substantial table; electricity, running water. Bryant 3916.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Delightful cool rooms; private baths; excellent table.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, well furnished; attentive service; private house. Phone.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 260 WEST.—To save money, secure large, double, cool front room in newly furnished house, with board; kind you long for, not tire of; cost less than you pay for rooms alone at hotels, without board; fine beds, spring beds, hair mattresses; parlor dining room; separate tables; cuisine specialty; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD.
Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Select pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people, at usual prices; phone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

West Side.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located, all new, high-type furnishings; pure wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

83D, 28 WEST.—Medium room, private bath; meals, those accustomed best living.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

90TH, 812 WEST.—Gentlemen preferred; charming house and location; excellent table; double, single rooms; private bath; electricity. 3084 Riverside.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, in private home; gentlemen; references.

107TH, 822 WEST. (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding-house rates.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.
73D, 142 WEST.—Lovely rooms, exquisite table, strictly French; table boarders welcomed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

LADY wants good board, medium, southern room, with refined people; has some furniture; state price; permanent. H 70 Times.

YOUNG SOUTHERN COUPLE desire to make home in private family; no other boarders or small children; moderate. Kenmore 3549.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $5.50; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy front room, comfortably furnished; every convenience.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

107TH, 44 WEST.—Large, cool room; hot, cold water; also small room; telephone.

111TH, 112-114 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

23D, 238 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Private house, homelike atmosphere; attractive, cool rooms; baths; electricity.

55TH, 236 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5; gentlemen; references. Gillette.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; every convenience.

65TH, 46 WEST.—Two desirable, cool outside rooms; running water, conveniences. Flynn.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms; redecorated suite, $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Rooms with bath, suite or single; be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 206 WEST (Broadway.)—Parlor, living, music, dancing; medium small rooms; lavatory.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; smaller room; running water.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Cool, well furnished; for gentleman; Summer rate; reference.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, cool, breezy large room, private bath, electricity; quiet.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private bath; board; overlooking Riverside.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Airy, clean single rooms; bath; $3.50-$4.50; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished house; front parlor; with running water; large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Parlor with bedroom; rooms with baths; $8-$10.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Very large room, private bath; smaller one; very reasonable.

West Side.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water, private baths; electricity.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.
Attractive, cool room; every convenience.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; electricity, telephone; single room.

81ST, 263 WEST, (West End.)—Large south, cool suite, running water, shower. Pearson.

82D, 112 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, private bath, electricity; business people preferred.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; electricity; board optional; Summer rates.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished large front room; also smaller room; lavatory; electricity. 9884 Schuyler.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive room; privilege cooking breakfast; telephone.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; bath.

118TH, 617 WEST.—Pleasant, airy outside room, adjoining bath; modern, homelike; breakfast optional; kitchen; moderate. Apt. 83.

121ST, 130 WEST.—Extra large front room; small room; refined, modern; subway.

122D, 137 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; single room, running water; subway.

143D, 516 WEST.—Elegant front room; 1-2 gentlemen; elevator apartment; $8.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted room with bath by refined gentleman of quiet habits; refined home, good neighborhood; breakfast preferred, not essential; kindly state full particulars. B 243 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY desires room; refined private family; no other roomers; give full particulars and price. H 103 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ART NEEDLE WORK.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALES PEOPLE FOR THEIR YARN SECTION, ALSO THEIR STAMPED GOODS SECTION.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experienced; $12 week to start. Kottler Bros., 20 West 20th.

BUYER.—Wanted, capable and successful buyer for muslin and complete children's ready-to-wear departments; state particulars as to past experience. Julius Gutman & Co., Lexington St., cor. Park Av., Baltimore, Md.

GRADUATES, undergraduates general hospital; city, country. Home Bureau, (Agency,) 52 West 39th St.

LEDGER CLERKS.—In the office of a large department store, a number of competent young women ledger clerks, those having department store experience preferred. X 313 Times Annex.

MILLINERY SALESWOMEN, also millinery makers; only those accustomed to first-class clientele need apply. J. M. Gidding & Co., 564 5th Av.

MODEL, perfect 36. Stein & Schoncelt, 140 West 22d St.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse wanted to take complete charge of two children, ages 3 and 5; Long Beach until late Fall; wages, $35. Apply 118 West 70th St., city, Tuesday, 10 to 2. Hart.

NURSE ATTENDANT or ward maid for an institution; pay, $22 per month. Call at 8 P. M. today at 146 East 28th St. for a personal interview.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, filing and clerical work; state education, experience, salary expected. A 130 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—An educated woman to explain character building plan to mothers' institution, free; salary and commission. Mrs. Inslee, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES, experienced, wages $6 and upward, according to sales. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

SHOE SALESWOMEN
WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FOURTH FLOOR, OLD BUILDING.

STENOGRAPHER.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND RAPID STENOGRAPHER, WITH COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE, IN CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE WOMEN'S DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE SOME CLERICAL ABILITY; SALARY $14. WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS, GIVING PAST EXPERIENCE, R. D., BOX 124 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in banking office, competent, refined girl with some experience, substituting two and three months; salary, $14 per week; references required. A 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; business brains; spelling, punctuation, and refinement imperative; beginner or one year's experience; state salary and full details; fine opening. P 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced stenographers wanted in large import house; accurate and good spellers; $12; state references and experience. Address K 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Attractive position in high-class office; must be familiar office routine and careful, experienced stenographer; no attention agencies. C. S., Box 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; $10-$12; splendid opportunity for right party. F. G. 21, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Competent; in large office; state experience and salary. B 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typise wanted for several weeks; $12 per week; girl with experience. Duhrssen & Pfaltz, 19 East 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office. Call 12 to 1 and 2 to 4, Room 1,036, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; steady position, good salary. Call after 9 A. M., United Arts and Crafts Workers, 120 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, copyist, experienced, and assistant bookkeeper. Call Morton Lesker, 339 5th Av.

TYPIST wanted; one who has had experience in mailing or subscription department of newspaper or magazine preferred: X 315 Times Annex.

TYPISTS.—In the office of a large department store, a number of competent typists who make out bills. X 314 Times Annex.

TYPIST, rapid, accurate; state education, experience, salary expected. A 131 Times.

WANTED.
YOUNG WOMEN
between 16 and 20 years
for
O

YEAR'S HOTTEST DAY CAUSE OF 3 DEATHS

Many Prostrated Throughout City as Thermometer Registers 93 Degrees.

RELIEF PROMISED TONIGHT

Warmest July 31 in History of the Weather Bureau — Price of Ice Likely to Advance.

The city groaned and suffered from the heat yesterday, and before the day was over the man in the street knew, what the records of the Weather Department afterward proved, that it had been the hottest day of the Summer thus far. There were three deaths from the heat in Greater New York and scores of prostrations.

The weather man promises some relief, however. Last night's forecast was as follows: "Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; not so warm Tuesday night and Wednesday; light west winds, becoming north."

A list of the deaths and heat prostrations yesterday follows:

DEATHS.

KELLING, SAMUEL, colored, 58 years old, of 99 Fleet Place, Brooklyn; overcome by heat in front of 144 Myrtle Avenue and died in street.

LUCAS, WILLIAM, colored, 76 years old, of 201 Prince Street, Brooklyn; overcome at home in afternoon and died at night.

NATTO, GEORGE, 22 years old, laborer, of 7 South Avenue, Corona; overcome and blinded by heat; fell under train in Long Island City.

PROSTRATIONS.

BARRY, JOHN, 29 years old, ironworker, of 103 West Sixtieth Street; prostrated at Broadway and Forty-first Street; removed to Polyclinic Hospital.

BAUMANN, HARRY, 50 years old, carpenter, of 8 Park Row; overcome at 169 Jerome Av., Bronx; removed to Lebanon Hospital.

BRENNAN, DENNIS, 41 years old, fireman, of 902 East 136th Street; overcome at Mosholu Parkway and Jerome Avenue, Bronx; attended and taken home.

CLARK, CHARLES, 36 years old, of 218 West Thirty-eighth Street; overcome in front of 629 West Fortieth Street; treated and went home.

CROWDER, HATTIE, 28 years old, of 212 West Sixty-first Street; prostrated at Sixty-seventh Street and Central Park West; removed to her home.

ELBERHARDT, ANDREW, 57 years old, of 451 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; overcome at foot of Pacific Street; attended by surgeon from Long Island College Hospital and sent home.

FEINBERG, JOSEPH, 24 years old, of 1,801 Clinton Avenue, Bronx; overcome at 116th Street and Third Avenue; removed to Harlem Hospital.

GUINON, JOHN, 48 years old, driver, of 348 East 137th Street; prostrated at Third Avenue and 140th Street; treated and removed to home.

HERMAN, HENRY, 28 years old, of 592 Third Avenue; prostrated at West 123d Street Police Station and removed to Harlem Hospital.

HOFFMAN, HERMAN, 22 years old, of 268 Court Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Court and Garnet Streets; removed to Kings County Hospital.

JACKSON, FREDERICK, of 61 West Ninety-ninth Street; overcome in front of 605 West 144th Street; treated and sent home.

JOHNSON, ROBERT, 46 years old, of 207 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn; overcome at foot of Forty-ninth Street; removed to Norwegian Hospital.

KOERNER, ANDREW, 36 years old, of 848 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Myrtle Avenue and Adams Streets; treated and sent home.

KRANDSON, ARTHUR, tinsmith, age and address not known; overcome in front of 424 West Forty-seventh Street; removed to Polyclinic Hospital.

LEVY, Mrs. LENA, 73 years old, of 1,038 Trinity Place, Bronx; overcome at Third Avenue and 149th Street and taken home.

LEWIS, BENJAMIN, 26 years old, of 1,996 Clinton Avenue, Bronx; prostrated at 110 East Twenty-seventh Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

LOMBARD, VINCENT, 47 years old, of 108 East 225th Street; overcome at 712 Third Avenue; treated and removed to home.

McBRIDE, DANIEL, 64, address not known

McCAFFERTY, THOMAS, of 114 Diamond Street, Brooklyn; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MESSING, HERMAN, 20 years old, of 101 Mott Street; prostrated at his home; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

O'DAY, MAMIE, 30 years old; no address given; found unconscious from heat prostration at Nott and Jackson Avenues, Long Island City; removed to St. John's Hospital; condition serious.

PABOLY, JOHN, 25 years old, driver, of 760 East 215th Street, Bronx; overcome at Nineteenth Street and East River; treated by an ambulance surgeon and sent home.

RYDELL, LEWIS, 29 years old, fireman, of 80 Oliver Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 465 Greenwich Street; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

SEGRO, CARMELO, 33 years old, of 157 Thompson Street; prostrated in front of 241 Sullivan Street; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

SHEEHAN, CATHERINE, 20 years old, of 200 West 128th Street; overcome at 135th Street and Eighth Avenue; removed to St. Lawrence Hospital.

STEFFIN, PAUL, 32 years old, of 60 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn; overcome at home and removed to Kings County Hospital.

SUNEY, RALPH, 43 years old, of 11 Clayton Place, Brooklyn; overcome at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues; treated and sent home.

TASKEY, LAYTON, plumber's helper, of 359 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Grand Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Long Island City; removed to St. John's Hospital.

TEMPLE, CHARLES, 31 years old, of 317 East Seventy-seventh Street; overcome at Ninety-sixth Street and Third Avenue; removed to Harlem Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 32 years old; overcome at Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh St; removed to Reception Hospital.

VISHOFF, ROSSI, 35 years old, of 105 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Marcy and Flushing Avenues; removed to home.

WANTERS, JACOB, 36 years old, electrician, of 157 Winfield Avenue, Jersey City; prostrated at the entrance of Brooklyn Bridge; removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

WATTITCH, FRANK, 48 years old, salesman, of Mills Hotel; overcome at Broadway and Thirty-second Street; removed to New York Hospital.

WHELAN, WILLIAM, 22 years old, bartender, of 1,762 Avenue A; overcome in the Yorkville Court; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLS, MARY, 50 years old, of 279 Troutman Street, Brooklyn; overcome while visiting at 492 Madison Street; treated and sent home.

Hotter Days in 1876 and 1898.

Yesterday was the hottest July 31 in the history of the Weather Bureau, with a maximum temperature of 93 degrees, which broke the record for this date established last year. Hotter July days occurred, however, on July 9, 1876, and July 3, 1898, when on both days the record temperature of 99 degrees was reached. Reports from Chicago say that 284 have died during the present heat spell, which extends through the West, and of which yesterday's weather in New York was a sample.

All the boroughs, with the exception of Richmond, suffered alike, although physical conditions in Manhattan made it, as usual, the one in which most prostrations were recorded. Manhattan had no deaths, however. There were two in Brooklyn directly due to heat prostration, and in Long Island City a man was crushed under a train after he had succumbed to the heat and become weak and blinded.

The Weather Bureau shows that at 8 o'clock the temperature stood at 78 degrees and the humidity at the high percentage of 84. The temperature climbed steadily, without one retard, through the day until 3 o'clock, when it reached the high mark, 93 degrees. It wavered around this figure until 8 o'clock, when it dropper to 85 degrees, seven degrees higher than it had been twelve hours before. From there it dropped still further during later hours.

The oppressive humidity was somewhat reduced as the day wore on by the arrival of a northwest breeze, which the weather man had predicted. His prophesied shower, however, had not appeared at midnight, though it still had time to make good.

Persons passing along Myrtle Avenue noticed an elderly colored man become weak and confused and then drop to the street in front of 144 Myrtle Avenue. First aid was applied and an ambulance called from Brooklyn Hospital. But the man did not recover consciousness and was pronounced dead by Dr. Springfield. He was later identified as Samuel Kelling, 58 years old, of 99 Fleet Place. William Lucas, another colored man, was stricken in his home early in the day and died there in the evening.

Crushed to Death by Train.

George Natto was a laborer employed by the Flushing Bay Improvement Company, and was working around trains carrying dirt which was being handled by his gang. He became stricken by the heat and in his weakened and blinded condition could not avoid one of the dirt trains which came his way, but stumbled into its path and fell before it. He was crushed to death.

While these were the only deaths that had been registered up to midnight, several of those overcome and removed to hospitals were in such serious condition that it is thought they may die. One of these was Mamie O'Day, who was picked up unconscious from the heat at Nott and Jackson Avenues, Long Island City. When she was removed to St. John's Hospital she was found to be in a very serious condition. The police say that when she was revived she said she had no home.

Several accidents which do not come under the head of prostrations were ascribed to the heat. In many factories, especially where heavy machinery is used, the workers were so reduced in vitality by the weather that they were not as well able to take care of themselves through their dangerous tasks as they are under normal conditions, and several accidents were laid to this condition.

One of these occurred in the plant of the Imperial Metal Company, at Sunswick Street and Wilbur Avenue, Long Island City, when a machinist, John Mandrill of 149 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, had the muscles of his left arm torn by catching his arm in a machine. He was removed to St. John's Hospital.

Another terror was added to the hot weather when it was learned yesterday that the price of ice is expected to go up. Restaurant and café owners and other large users of ice have been notified that the rate to them has been raised from 17 to 20 cents a hundred pounds, and that it may go higher unless they sign a contract at the new figure. The householder, who pays from 40 to 50 cents a hundred for his ice, has not yet been warned of an impending change, but it is said in trade circles that as soon as the other situation is cleared up the icemen mal indite notices to their smaller customers.

WESTERN HEAT WAVE ENDS.

305 Persons Died in Chicago Since July 11, When Spell Began.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The end of one of the longest periods of hot weather Chicago ever experienced came today in an eighteen-mile breeze from the north. A drop of twenty-two degrees in temperature from 102, the highest reached yesterday, was recorded at 9 o'clock today. The wind came up at 4 o'clock and gradually increased in velocity. The Weather Bureau predicted it would shift to the northeast, whence comes the usual cooling "lake breeze."

The hot spell began July 11, since which time the temperature was constantly above normal. There is no indication of a return of the heat for several days, according to the Weather Bureau.

Latest figures on the total dead here during the hot period were 305 at noon today. Forty-five babies died during the twenty-four hours ending last midnight.

A cloudburst was reported at Decatur, Ill., today, which caused the temperature to drop thirty degrees in fifteen minutes. Peoria, Ill., was visited by a terrific thunderstorm, doing damage estimated at several thousand dollars.

Many Prostrations in Boston.

BOSTON, July 31.—The season's highest temperature, 93 degrees, was registered officially this afternoon. Excessive humidity added to the discomfort, and prostrations were numerous.

POPE'S PEACE PLEAS FAIL.

Pontiff Admits His Inability to Bring an End to the War.

ROME, July 31, (via Paris.)—The failure of the Pope's appeals to the warring nations for peace was admitted by the Pontiff in addressing a delegation of the youth of Rome yesterday. The delegation prayed for peace in accordance with the Pope's request to the children of the whole world to appeal to God on the last Sunday of the second year of the struggle to end the war.

The Pope remarked that the war, which was ravaging all the earth, was not visible on all faces, although such carnage made an ever-present call for meditation and penitence. Yet, he said, adults were unable to forego the attractions of life and that was why he turned to the children, who were nearest and dearest to God by their innocence and weakness.

"We, the father of all the faithful," he said, "have suffered, have exhorted and prayed for two years, but our exhortations to the combatants to lay down their arms and seek a settlement through the channels of justice and reason having been in vain, we decided to have recourse to invocations to Divine help by the all powerful means of your innocence, hoping that the prodigy of the son of Hagar might be renewed."

LAWYER'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

Brother Thinks Dead Man Brooded Over Failure as Playwright.

The body of Arthur J. Ryan, 34 years old, lawyer and playwright of 105 West Seventy-fifth Street, was identified in the Morgue yesterday. No trace of him had been found since he disappeared a week ago Monday night until his body was found by a patrolman floating in the reservoir in Central Park.

Roderick Ryan, his brother, of 3,099 Broadway, who identified the body, said he believed the man had committed suicide because he felt he was a failure as a playwright. The dead man leaves a wife and two children, who are in Los Angeles. Mr. Ryan said that after completing courses of study at Andover, Yale and the New York Law School, his brother had conducted a successful law practice in this city, but that he had given up his law business to devote himself to writing plays, having received some encouragement from theatrical friends. None of his works found a market, however, and he brooded considerably over what he seemed to think was his failure.

BURNS AND EGAN MAKE PLEA

Each Disclaims Guilt in Charges of Seizing Lawyers' Papers.

William J. Burns, detective, and Martin Egan, Publicity Manager for J. P. Morgan & Co., were arraigned yesterday before Justices Freschi, Kernochan and Levy in Special Sessions charged with publishing notes and other papers taken from the law office of Seymour & Seymour without permission of the owners. Both entered pleas of not guilty.

The bail of $100 for each defendant, which was fixed by Magistrate McAdoo following the hearing he conducted in wiretapping charges, was continued by the Court. Burns and Egan will be placed on trial in September.

NEW CAR STRIKES PLANNED BY UNION

Continued from Page 1.

continue to protect our employes from interference by the members of the union."

Mayor Sends for Both Sides.

Members of the carmen's union denied last night that attempts had been made to tie up the New York Railways Company, and asserted that the charges were merely part of a propaganda to discredit the union and to rob it of public sympathy. It was true that meetings of motormen and conductors had been held, and the employes of the New York Railways had been urged to organize, but there was no intention to call a strike on the lines of that company until demands had first been submitted, union officials said.

Reports repeatedly circulated yesterday that the strike of the motormen and conductors on the lines of the Third Avenue Railway Company was to be extended to all the other transit companies in the city caused Mayor Mitchel to call a conference of representatives of both sides in his office for this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Mayor Mitchel wrote letters to Edward A. Maher, Vice President of the Third Avenue Company, and to William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, asking them to attend the conference. The letter to Mr. Maher read:

> In an effort to find a means of composing the differences that exist between the Third Avenue Railroad corporation and its employes, I am asking the representatives of the company and of the men to meet me in conference at the City Hall tomorrow, Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Will you therefore be good enough to meet me at the time named and to bring with you to the conference such other representatives of the company as you may wish to have accompany you?
> Very truly yours,
> JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

The letter to Mr. Mahon was similar in character.

Refuse to Recognize Union.

Edward A. Maher, Jr., speaking for his father, said last night that the company would send representatives to the meeting, but that the company was as determined as before in refusing to grant the demands of the strikers.

"We will not arbitrate and we will not recognize the union," he said.

William V. Fitzgerald, organizer of the carmen's union, said that organization would be represented also, but that it would insist that recognition be given to the union.

Mr. Fitzgerald denied that the union had any intention of "immediately" extending the strike to the subway and elevated lines, although he said the service employes on those lines were being organized.

The Union Railway Company again stopped running cars on all of its lines in Manhattan last night, but will start them again this morning, according to Mr. Maher.

Arrest Six for Soaping Rails.

Six strikers were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of having attempted to soap the rails of the Third Avenue Railroad Company on the approach to the bridge crossing the Harlem River at 207th Street. The approach from the Harlem side is on a steep incline, and a swiftly moving car derailed at that point would be in danger of plunging into the Harlem River.

The men said they were Edward Flannigan of 1,992 Webster Avenue, Joseph Petrosino of 752 East 215 Street, Daniel Doherty of 1,171 Wyatt Street, Peter Vaccaro of 3,548 Holland Street, Frank Lo Golboro of 2,505 Hoffman Street, and Thomas Oliver of 2,501 Hoffman Street.

An automobile filled with detectives in command of Acting Lieutenant of Detectives James Finn caught the men in the act of soaping the rails, it was alleged. Pieces of soap were alleged to have been found in the pockets of Petrosino and Doherty when they were searched at the police station. Flannigan was alleged by the police to be the leader of the band.

The men were taken to Police Headquarters and locked up on the charge of violating Section 1,991 of the Penal Code. If convicted they can be sent to prison for from five to twenty years each.

Hedley's Men at Strike Meeting.

Twenty-five employes of the New York Railways Company attended the meeting of the striking motormen and conductors in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The fact that they appeared in their uniforms caused comment. Heretofore employes of that company seeking to organize have met secretly, according to the officials of the union. Their appearance in uniform was considered a challenge to the New York Railways Company on the issue of the right of the men to organize.

This right has never been publicly denied either by the New York Railways Company, the Third Avenue Company, the Interborough, the B. R. T., or the traction company on Staten Island, but it has been advanced by the carmen's union as the central issue of the strike. The Third Avenue Railway Company and its President, F. W. Whitridge, have refused to negotiate with the union, but did not discriminate against men who belonged to an organization, it is said.

The New York Railways Company men who attended the Lyceum Hall meeting were said to be a very small part of the employes of that company who have expressed their desire to organize. The twenty-five listened to the speeches and mingled freely with the strikers, and made no effort to avoid company detectives.

One of the general organizers of the carmen's union said:

"There will be no strike on the lines of the New York Railways until after proper notice has been given and arbitration as to conditions of employment has been refused, but an entirely different situation would arise if the company should discharge any of its employes just because they have decided to organize themselves into a union. This right is not considered arbitrable by us, and a strike might be called without notice. I am not attempting to speak for the employes of the New York Railways, but I suppose they came here in uniforms to test the attitude of the company. If any of them are discharged or discriminated against because of their action we will hear of it. And I assure you that then there will be a strike."

Rumors of More Strikes.

The meeting in Lyceum Hall drew a large attendance yesterday. Speeches by Matthew J. Higgins, one of the general organizers, and others caused many rumors of sympathy strikes to be circulated. One report had it that the uniformed men of the New York Railways would be out by this morning, and that the lines of all the other companies here and in Brooklyn would be tied up by the end of the week.

The New York Railways Company was aware of these rumors, and passengers were not permitted to ride on the front seats of open cars, because of the fear that agitators would attempt to influence motormen to quit work.

"No demands have been made by our men," an official said, "but anything might happen. There is no telling what these out-of-town agitators who are trying to influence the men might do."

This statement followed the assertion of Edward A. Maher, Jr., Assistant General Manager of the Third Avenue Company, that the carmen were attempting to tie up the transit lines of the entire city.

William V. Fitzgerald, the union organizer in general charge of the situation and next in authority to William D. Mahon, the International President, denied that any such radical action was contemplated immediately.

"We are not trying to bite off more than we can chew," he said. "We are doing one thing at a time. We are organizing the men on all the transit lines of the city, as has been admitted repeatedly. But as far as I know there has been no meeting of the Executive Board, and we are not calling any additional strikes for the present."

Fitzgerald said that out of the 3,400 conductors and motormen employed by the Third Avenue Company 2,900 had enrolled as members of the union.

"Our men who have worked so hard to organize this system will now turn their attention to the employes of the other companies in New York and will do missionary work among them," he said, "and we hope by the end of this week to have the other systems as well organized as we now have the Third Avenue. I base this hope upon the continuous reports that are reaching me from the men on the other systems.

"As to our position with the Third Avenue Company, it stands as it did on Saturday. We are ready and willing to meet the officials of the company, and, if possible, through conference reach a settlement. If the company is willing to recognize our organization and to treat with our committees, we are willing to submit the other points in dispute to an arbitration board of three disinterested citizens, one to be chosen by the representatives of the company, one by the committee representing the employes, and these two to select the third, or, if any other fair proposition of arbitration can be worked out that will give us justice and fair play, we are willing to accept it."

Lines Won't Recognize Union.

In an appeal to the employes of the Third Avenue Company on strike, Fitzgerald urged the men to stand together and to remain away from saloons.

"Let your conduct be such as will continue to hold for you the public sentiment you have behind you," he said in the appeal. 'Stay away from saloons, and let there be no drinking or carousing of any kind while this strike continues. Keep out of trouble in the streets and in every way conduct yourselves as gentlemen. If you do this I feel sure that it will be but a short time until you are able to reach an honorable and satisfactory settlement of your contentions."

Edward A. Maher, Jr., said the Third Avenue Company would not recede from its position. It would not recognize the union of carmen, and the company had nothing to arbitrate.

Regardless of what develops at the conference today with the Mayor, this, in effect, will also be the position taken by the other transit lines. These companies feel that recognition of a union of street car employes would bring about problems far graver than those now confronting them or the Third Avenue Railroad. One of the complaints made by employes of the New York Railways affects the conditions of their employment. Many of the men want shorter hours and other concessions that the companies feel would impose a great financial burden on them.

"We want collective bargaining because then we could be represented properly in our demands and our grievances," an employe of the New York Railways Company said. "Under present conditions we act as individuals, and as such we have no show of getting anything but what the company is willing to give us. Take an every-day example, a simple one, and you will see what I mean: Suppose a conductor has an argument with a passenger and is reported. That conductor is generally suspended until he apologizes to the passenger, who might have been in the wrong, and until the passenger gives him a letter forgiving him. This is a small matter, but hundreds of others like it happen all the time, and the conductor never has a fair deal."

Wages Increased Recently.

The employes of the New York Railways Company have no specific complaint on the subject of pay, their wage schedule having been raised to the general level of that of the Third Avenue Company since July 1. Conductors and motormen are paid 26 cents an hour during their first year of service, 29 cents an hour the next three years, and 30 cents an hour the fifth year and thereafter. Prior to July 1 first-year men received 25 cents an hour, second-year men 26 cents, third-year men 27 cents, fourth-year men 28 cents, and five-year men 29 cents.

The scale for subway employes, with the exception of motormen, who earn as high as $4 a day, is somewhat lower. They recently received an advance in pay of 1 cent an hour, as did also the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Brooklyn company issued a statement yesterday intimating that the men would get still more pay "as the company prospers."

"So far as we know there is no dissatisfaction among our men," the B. R. T. statement said. "We think we have as loyal a body of men as any large enterprise in the country. We think they have been given to understand that as the company prospers their condition will be improved and their remuneration will be increased. Our transportation employes have had their wages increased three times within the last four years. Under these conditions a strike, with all its terrible consequences, would seem to be an impossibility. We are confident that it would not originate by any general act of our men. We have no knowledge that outsiders would attempt to stir up dissatisfaction among our workers. If they should, we will stand by our men and protect them in the discharge of their duty."

The Third Avenue Railway Company operated some cars on some of its lines yesterday, but they became continually fewer toward nightfall. Only six cars left the depot at 129th Street and Third Avenue, two of these being 125th Street crosstown cars, three Third Avenue cars and one a Broadway and Kingsbridge car. It was said that forty cars would be sent out of that depot today, however.

Westchester Mayors Act.

Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers, Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, and Mayor Edward Stetson Griffing of New Rochelle joined in a request yesterday that the demands of the motormen and conductors of the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company be submitted to arbitration. These two roads are subsidiaries of the Third Avenue Company. The strike has completely tied up traffic on both for nearly two weeks, hurt trade, and inconvenienced thousands of persons.

Letters were sent by the Mayors to Edward A. Maher, Sr., of the Third Avenue Company, and to Leslie Sutherland, General Manager of the Yonkers Railroad, asking that they consent to arbitration. The letters said in part:

> In order that the people of this county may know fully what caused the present strike and what is being done to end it, we ask that you consent to have the differences between the management of the roads and your employes submitted to a board of arbitration. We suggest that this board consist of three representatives of the trolley roads, three representatives of the employes, and the Mayors of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers; that all meetings of this board be open to the public; that the employes will return to work under conditions that existed at the time of suspension of work; that they continue at work until full consideration shall have been given by the board to the questions in dispute between the company and the men; that the plan of settlement proposed by the board shall be submitted to the management of the companies and the employes for final disposition.

A copy of the letter was sent to the strikers.

TO TAX HONE ESTATE HERE.

New Jersey National Committeeman Left More Than $1,000,000.

Surrogate Cohalan handed down a decision yesterday holding that the estate of John Hone, at one time Vice President and member of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange and a brother-in-law of John L. Cadwalader, the lawyer, was taxable in New York, although Mr. Hone always maintained a voting residence in New Jersey and was a member of the Democratic National Committee from that State. The Surrogate's ruling was based on the fact that Mr. Hone lived at 5 Gramercy Park.

Mr. Hone left an estate of more than $1,000,000.

King Nicholas to Visit Paris.

PARIS, July 31.—King Nicholas of Montenegro is expected in Paris tomorrow for his first visit since he so hurriedly left his country. Since he fled the royal establishment has been carried on at Lyons. Recently King Nicholas took the cure at Vichy. On his visit to Paris he will meet President Poincaré.

City Temple Calls American.

LONDON, July 31.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Pont Newton of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been invited to fill the pulpit in the City Temple, London, as successor to the Rev. R. J. Campbell. Dr. Newton, who will decide on his arrival in the United States, will sail for New York next Saturday on the steamship St. Louis.

We Start

with the proposition that vacant space should always be made as attractive as possible, and when an owner appoints us as agent we advise him always what his property needs to draw Tenants. And then we get the Tenants.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

VENUS 10¢ PENCIL
17 Black Degrees and 2 copying. For those who demand the best.
VENUS
Blue Band VELVET 5¢ PENCIL
THE VELVET IS SUPREME IN ITS CLASS
VELVET
American Lead Pencil Co. N.Y.

Wallach Straw Hats at Half Price
$2 Straws Now $1
$3 Straws Now $1.50
$5 Panamas, Leghorns, Bankoks $3.50
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Men's Furnishing Store
Clearance Sales!

Bates St. Shirts $1.35 You Know Them!
Worth $1.50 and $2
Madras & Percale
Soft and Stiff Cuffs
Summer Underwear Cut Prices
Fine Nainsook, 25c
Madras Cross Bar...35c
Balbriggan and Lisle..49c
Olus Union Suits, 85c and $1.25
Regularly $1 and $2.
Needfuls for Vacation
Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1.00 & $1.50
Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98
Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c
Wool Bathing Suits, $2.50, $3.50
Professional and Regulation Models.

HAVE YOU A FRIEND WITH SKIN TROUBLE?

If you have a friend suffering with some itching, burning eruption, what greater kindness could you do him than to say:

"Why don't you try Resinol Ointment? I know you have experimented with a dozen treatments, but I believe, Resinol is different. In the first place doctors have prescribed it for years. And then, Resinol does not claim to be a 'cure-all'—simply a soothing, healing dressing, free from all harsh drugs, that USUALLY proves successful in just such cases as yours."

Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists. For free sample, write to Dept. 53-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

ROSS EIGHT
Power---Comfort---Economy
are embodied in The Ross "8"
$1350
These are the three most important points to consider when buying an Automobile.
POWER
Eight-cylinder Hershall-Spillman motor, 3¼ x 5 in., develops 80 H. P. and will climb the highest hill on high gear carrying seven passengers. Engine picks up quickly and accelerates from 2½ to 60 miles per hour on high.
COMFORT
Wheel-base of 130 inches affords ample space for seven passengers to ride in perfect comfort without cramping; fourteen-inch upholstery; wide (25 in.) doors give easy and unobstructed entrance; these are comfort features found in no other eight-cylinder car except the Ross.
ECONOMY
Costs no more to run and maintain than a small six-cylinder car. The weight, only 3185 pounds, makes an unusual tire and gasoline economy.
A demonstration will prove convincing.
MASON MOTOR CAR CO. INC.
NORRIS N. MASON, President.
Telephone 8280-8281 Circle
1746 BROADWAY, at 56th St., N. Y.
Arthur W. Delaney, 1378 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
United Motor Car and Supply Co., 29 Halsey St., Newark

WE SELL SO
SOCONY TRADE MARK
MOTOR GASOLINE
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

DON'T MAKE THE WRONG TURN

Approach to branch road to right
American Motor League "Caution Sign"
Many an automobile has gone to the junk heap because the driver took the wrong turn.
Many an automobile has gone to the repair shop because the driver turned in at the wrong place to buy his gasoline.
Some dealers who are selling inferior gasoline try to make the motorist believe he is getting SOCONY Gasoline by giving their own product misleading names and descriptions. Do not be misled.
The only gasoline put out by this Company is called SOCONY Motor Gasoline, and nothing else.
Ask for it by name and look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.
STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Thursday; not much change in temperature; light north winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,375. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DEUTSCHLAND OFF ON DASH TO OCEAN AS WARSHIPS WAIT

Under Her Own Power, Subsea Trader Speeds Down Bay at Night Toward Foes.

DROPS CONVOY ONE BY ONE

Tug and a Newspaper Craft Alone Attend U-Boat—Allies' Secret Agents Active.

CRUISER CORDON TIGHTENS

Hostile Squadron Steams Close to Virginia Capes, Where the Submarine Will Face Real Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 2.—The giant subsea trader Deutschland, with Captain Paul Koenig and her original crew of 27 men, sailed last evening from Baltimore under her own power on her projected dash down Chesapeake Bay, across the Atlantic and back to Germany, a trip of 3,800 miles fraught with the continuous danger of capture and possible death to all aboard her. She has been in United States territorial waters a little longer than twenty-three days, and is taking back a cargo of rubber and nickel and, it is said, a quantity of gold as well.

Before midnight the Deutschland was well on her way toward the open sea, moving at a speed of about twelve knots an hour and attended only by her convoying tug, the Thomas F. Timmins, and a lone yacht with newspaper correspondents and photographers aboard. The Deutschland had passed Annapolis at 8:45 P. M., with the weather clear and a light sea running. The yacht Valiant, with other correspondents and photographers, put in there, as did a strange launch filled with men who were said to be secret agents of an allied Government.

The Deutschland passed Sharp's Island Light at 10:45 P. M., and Cove Point at 11:55 P. M.

The submarine passed Solomon's Island, ninety miles south, at 2:30 A. M. The tug Timmins was at her side off the port stern. Every steamer passed blew whistles of salute.

The press boat reported that the U-boat had put on speed and was traveling at nearly nineteen knots an hour. This increased speed will bring her to the three-mile limit before daylight. Inasmuch as this speed is severe on her engines, it would seem to indicate that the dash for the open sea may be attempted within a few hours.

Word from the Virginia Capes last night was that news of her departure had been flashed to the fleet of allied warships lying outside the three-mile limit, that they had drawn as closely as possible inshore to await her coming.

Sirens Sound Farewell

It was just 5:38 o'clock last evening when the lines were thrown off and the Deutschland was towed from its berth at the foot of Andre Street, Locust Point, amid the cheers of a small crowd which had gathered to see the departure, and the blasts of sirens from the steamships surrounding, all of which seemed to mean godspeed and good luck.

It was an impressive sight. The sun was setting in a clear western sky, and the twilight silhouetted the ships against the waters as the little craft was started on its way. It was just before flood tide.

The subsea pioneer ocean-crossing trader was painted green, with irregular lines across her superstructure of a dirty white.

The crew of the submarine were thinking little of their possible fate while they were receiving final orders from Captain Koenig, in preparation for the departure. A smile illuminated the face of each man and they waved their hats, and those who did not have hats waved their handkerchiefs in response to cheers of those who wished them bon voyage.

The crew of the German steamship Neckar, tied up at this port, which has been standing beside the submarine, guarding her from intrusion, "dressed ship," looking down from the rail upon the submarine as she left. Their faces, too, beamed with happiness and they were exuberant in their shouts of farewell.

These farewell cheers were shouted in German and few who were within hearing distance could understand, but all knew that best wishes for the voyage and for the German cause were being voiced by those sailors who had now lived in Baltimore for two years because of their inability to return to their native land.

The cheers were not all. Captain Hinsch of the Neckar had hoisted signal flags which in the international code spelled "Homebound. Good luck."

Then, too, the German colors were unfurled from the stern of the larger ship. It was the first time since the arrival of the submarine that the black, white, and red ensign had been flown by the Neckar.

Convoy Assembles at Basin.

The final preparations for the departure of the Deutschland began a few minutes before 4 o'clock. At that hour an unusual activity aboard the Neckar was noticed. A few seconds later the revenue cutter Wissahickon, detailed to convoy the submarine, was observed making its way up into the inner basin.

On the pier of the Page Engineering Company, where the submarine craft was tied, there was much speculation as to whether or not it was really a final movement toward the ship's departure. Then the harbor police boat Lannan came into view, and even then doubt was expressed that the long-awaited departure was at hand.

As the minutes passed the opinion was advanced that Captain Koenig was waiting for the sun to set, so that he could slip down the Patapsco and into Chesapeake Bay under cover of darkness. A few minutes before 5 o'clock the small power boat Elco made her way to the end of the slip and towed away the boom of logs which had been anchored to cut off any approach to the undersea merchantman. The Wissahickon warped into the slip alongside the tug Thomas F. Timmins, and the police

Continued on Page 2.

All Preparations Made For Hanging of Casement

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 2.—Sir Roger Casement will be hanged at Pentonville Prison at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, according to the statements in the morning papers. Ellis, a hairdresser of Rochdale, will be the executioner. He will receive a fee of $25. Only the officials of the prison will be present at the execution.

Casement, himself, says The Daily Express, has admitted he was hostile to this country and that the verdict of guilty was a just one. He hoped, however, he would be treated as a traitorous soldier and shot, not hanged. Casement has occupied the condemned cell since his conviction, and has not given the least trouble to his wardens. At first he resented being dressed in a convict's garb and he parted regretfully with the light Summer suit in which he cut so elegant a figure in the dock, but he quickly recovered from the shock and has shown no lack of his customary boldness.

The Daily Chronicle says Casement's solicitor has heard nothing from the Home Office of a reprieve which a message from The Hague to New York reports has been granted.

WOMEN WIN HUGHES TO THE AMENDMENT

Stepping Beyond Republican Platform, He Indorses the Susan B. Anthony Petition.

REGARDS VOTE AS CERTAIN

Tells Gathering of Women He Advocates Constitutional Change and Asks for Their Support.

Charles E. Hughes yesterday announced that he favored unqualifiedly an amendment to the Federal Constitution that would give the vote to women. His general indorsement of woman suffrage in his speech of acceptance, he said, was his approval, as a candidate, of the plank in the Republican platform, whereas his personal conviction was that women should obtain the vote from the national Government.

The announcement of Mr. Hughes's position was made shortly before noon in a telegram sent to Senator George Sutherland at Salt Lake City, Utah, in which the candidate came out in support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Hughes enlarged upon his views later in the day in an address before the Women's Roosevelt League for Hughes at the Hotel Astor.

In his telegram Mr. Hughes said:

Hotel Astor, New York City, Aug. 1, 1916.

My dear Senator: Your telegram has been received. In my answer to the notification I did not refer to the proposed Federal amendment relating to woman suffrage, as this was not mentioned in the platform. I have no objection, however, to stating my personal views. As I said in my speech, I think it to be most desirable that the question of woman suffrage should be settled promptly. The question is of such a nature that it should be settled for the entire country. My view is that the proposed amendment should be submitted and ratified and the subject removed from political discussion.

Very sincerely yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Hon. George Sutherland,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

The telegram was sent in reply to a night letter received from the Senator who referred to a recent conversation with Mr. Hughes in which he (the Senator) had said that there was in his opinion, nothing in the Republican platform which would conflict with a declaration on the part of the nominee. Senator Sutherland urged that the submission of an amendment to the Constitution was desired by millions of voters and that there was a feeling of intense interest in all of the suffrage States.

There were 500 women present at the meeting in the Astor and Mr. Hughes's endorsement of the Federal suffrage amendment was received with prolonged cheers as was his tribute to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the first Presidential candidate to urge national woman suffrage, as the great leader who had stirred the people to a realization of "deplorable conditions faced by the country."

The address, which was open to the public, was made to representatives of these organizations:

The Daughters of the American Revolution, the Woman Suffrage Party, the Women's Congressional Union, Club Women, Business Women, and Women from Greenwich, Conn.

How the Women View Him.

Mr. Hughes was warmly applauded as he entered the room with his wife. Miss Alice Carpenter, who presided, made these introductory remarks:

"We are very glad indeed to welcome you here this afternoon on an occasion which is unique and significant not only in the history of womankind, but also in the history of our country. For the first time the women have enough to contribute to a political campaign to make their service of great significance; for the first time the women realize their responsibility in a political campaign, so that they are eager to contribute their share, and for the first time a Presidential candidate recognizes the services which women can contribute, and which they are glad to contribute, and so, in the beginning of this campaign, he addresses a group of women.

"To have political power is a great responsibility; it is a great opportunity, and opportunity and responsibility should make us very serious. And it means a great deal at a time as serious as this, when women are thinking on lines so big and so stirring that we should be able to have for our leader a man who stands for what Mr. Hughes stands for. And so I have the great honor and the great pleasure of presenting to you our next President, Charles Evans Hughes."

When the applause subsided Mr. Hughes said:

"Miss Carpenter, ladies: It is an especial pleasure to meet you this afternoon, and to recognize the very deep interest that you feel in this campaign. I am particularly glad to have the support of this organization. It bears the name of a great American. It bears the name of one who has very recently brought the whole country to a sense of its obligation, and around a very deep feeling with regard to some of our most important concerns. I welcome the support of the Roosevelt League.

"This is a campaign in which I am sure women cannot fail to take a very profound interest. They perhaps, if there can be any comparison in such a matter, feel more keenly than any one else with respect to the national honor and the importance of its maintenance to our proper preparation and our security; and, further, to that organization in our life in all its activi-

Continued on Page 8.

STATE AND CITY PREPARE TO MEET GREAT CAR STRIKE

Governor Has 10,000 Militiamen Ready for Service Should Disorder Arise.

MAYOR'S PEACE MOVE FAILS

Both Sides Refuse Arbitration and New York Railways Co. Gets Ready for Trouble.

P. S. BOARD STARTS INQUIRY

Calls Men and Employers to Meet Today—Two Small Accidents on Bronx Lines.

Convinced that the union of carmen was determined to force a strike on the traction lines in the city, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and the Public Service Commission intervened in the transit situation yesterday.

Officials of the Third Avenue Railroad and representatives of the striking motormen and conductors, out of whose differences the threat of a city-wide strike developed, refused yesterday to accept the offer of arbitration made by the Mayor. The Public Service Commission thereupon decided to summon representatives of both sides to an investigation to begin at its offices at 120 Broadway, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The commission reserved to itself the widest possible latitude in approaching the investigation, and will deal with the situation as it affects the entire city.

The announcement by William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the carmen's union, that his organization was ready to extend the strike to the lines of the New York Railways Company, operating the "green" surface cars, hastened the decision to take action. Mr. Fitzgerald announced that the employes of the New York Railways Company had been organized, and were ready to submit demands, and that they probably would be served on the company this morning.

10,000 Guardsmen Available.

Fearful that the police might not be able to cope with the situation, Police Commissioner Woods had a conference with Governor Whitman at the St. Regis Hotel, with the view of calling out the National Guard if needed. Governor Whitman assured the Commissioner that all guardsmen now in the State would be at the disposal of the city in case of need. Captain Lorillard Spencer, Governor Whitman's military aid, said that about 10,000 members of the guard are available.

Captain Spencer reported that three coast artillery regiments, the First, Tenth and Forty-seventh, the Thirty-fifth Field Artillery, and about 2,000 naval militiamen had not been sent to the border. Steps will be taken at once to have these men at call and the regiments, including the Forty-seventh, which belongs in Brooklyn, may be returned to their armories.

The officials of the New York Railways Company, in the meanwhile, took steps to protect its employes pending the development of the threatened strike on its lines. Dormitories were established for the men who wanted to work and they will be housed and fed on the premises of the company.

The decision to investigate the transit situation was reached by the Public Service Commission at a special meeting at which all of its members except Commissioner Hayward were present. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the commission, issued a statement to the public telling the provisions of law under which it is proposed to act, and outlining the purposes and scope of the inquiry.

Copies of a resolution containing the same information in official language were sent by the commission to the officials of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the representatives of the carmen's union, with the request that they appear at 120 Broadway at 2:30 P. M. today. All of them are expected to comply, but if they should not the commission has power to compel their attendance.

The primary purpose of the investigation is to bring out all the facts leading up to the controversy so as to subject it to the test of public opinion. The commission has other powers of which it can avail itself, but it has no intention to use them at present, it was said.

Will Make Broad Inquiry.

The resolution adopted by the commission was signed by Oscar S. Straus and Commissioners Henry W. Hodge, Travis H. Whitney, and Charles S. Hervey. It follows:

Whereas, This commission is vested by law with the general supervision of all common carriers, railroads, street railroads, railroad corporations and street railroad corporations, and all corporations or persons controlling or operating any railroad or street railroad within its jurisdiction, and may recommend to the Legislature the enactment of such legislation with respect to any matter within its jurisdiction as it deems wise or necessary in the public interest, and not only has the power but is charged with the duty to keep informed as to their general condition, their capitalization, their franchises, and the manner in which their lines owned, leased, controlled, or operated are managed, conducted, and worked not only with respect to the adequacy, security, and accommodation afforded by their service, but also with respect to their compliance with all provisions of law and their charter requirements; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this commission shall forthwith, beginning on Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1916, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at its office on the twenty-fifth floor of the building numbered 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as required by Sections 49 and 48 of the Public Service Commissions Law, investigate and examine the general condition of each and every common carrier, railroad, street railroad, railroad corporation, street railroad corporation, and corporation controlling or operating any common carrier, railroad or street railroad within its jurisdiction, its franchises and the manner in which its lines owned, leased, controlled, or operated are conducted and operated, including the adequacy, security, and accommoda-

Continued on Page 5.

Irish Nationalists Attack Government; Asquith Gives Hint That He May Retire

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Irish Parliamentary Party, presided over by John Redmond, met in the House of Commons today to discuss the Irish situation. A resolution was adopted declaring that the "alterations of the heads of the agreement on the Irish settlement were alone responsible for the failure to secure the war emergency settlement of the Irish question, and we record our conviction that the failure to keep faith will have a most unfortunate and serious effect on the situation."

The resolution adds that "that revival of the discredited system of castle rule and the appointment of a Unionist executive is an outrage on the feeling of the Irish people."

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that before Parliament adjourned for the Summer recess the Government would introduce a bill to prolong further the life of the present Parliament, and would at the same time announce the Government's proposals regarding registration and the creation of a new register.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Some morning newspapers attach great importance to the remark of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons yesterday when, replying to an inquiry regarding certain routine matters at the Autumn session of Parliament, he said:

"I don't know who will be responsible for the conduct of business at the next session—I have not the faintest idea."

"This," says The Daily Graphic, "may be a preliminary hint that he intends to retire."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Things have not gone well with the Government in the House of Commons during the past fortnight, and in actual conditions some members are disposed to read a good deal into these words of the Premier. Hence a revival of the reports of a Cabinet reconstruction, which rumor says will be accomplished in the Autumn, with Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill and Sir Edward Carson again in Ministerial offices."

JERSEY CITY ACTS TO BAR MUNITIONS

Commission Orders Railroads Neither to Carry Nor Store Explosives in City.

ONLY 24 HOURS' WARNING

Authorities Declare Measures Legal or Illegal Will Be Taken to End Traffic.

Jersey City's Board of City Commissioners, by a vote of 4 to 1, adopted a resolution yesterday directing Frank Hague, Commissioner of Public Safety, to prevent the storage in or shipment from Jersey City of high explosives, and commanding him to use all the power of his office to carry these instructions into effect.

Mr. Hague immediately ordered every railroad with a terminal in Jersey City and those whose tracks pass through the city to be prepared to conform with the letter of the resolution within twenty-four hours.

The railroads affected are the Pennsylvania, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the West Shore of the New York Central system, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Philadelphia & Reading. If the railroads refuse to comply, Commissioner Hague, it was announced, will use any force, physical or otherwise, that may be necessary to end the munition shipping by way of Jersey City.

Directed to Prevent Traffic.

The resolution adopted by the Commissioners follows:

Whereas, The report to this board, through the Director of Public Safety, of the detectives who have examined into the matter concerning the amount of explosives that are now within the City of Jersey City, now passing through the City of Jersey City, and to be passing through daily, demonstrates to this board that the high explosive munitions of war being shipped through Jersey City constitute a public nuisance and menace not only to our own, but to neighboring cities; and

Whereas, Procedure through the Federal authorities taken by the Director of Public Safety heretofore shows this board that the result of the ordinary legal course will afford no remedy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Director of Public Safety be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prevent the storage and shipment of high explosives within the confines of Jersey City, and that he use all the means in his power and at his command as Director of Public Safety to accomplish this end.

Police Ordered to Get Ready.

At 8 o'clock last night Commissioner Hague issued an order to the Jersey City police directing that the regulation adopted by the Commissioners should be rigidly enforced within the time limit set. It was announced that twenty-five men will be sent today to the terminals of each railroad in Jersey City, and an equal number will be assigned to watch the tracks of the other systems which traverse Jersey City territory but which do not have their terminals in the city.

The order directs that every freight train coming into Jersey City must be halted at the city limits, where the conductor in charge will be required to exhibit to the police the manifest showing the nature of the cargo in every car, and adds that "if, upon examination, no explosives are to be found on the train, it shall be permitted to proceed," but that if these manifests show that "explosives are contained in any car or cars, they must be separated from the train and kept out of the city limits."

If a car is found to contain explosives as well as non-explosives, the explosives must be removed before the train will be permitted to enter the city limits.

The meeting of the Commissioners was held in the City Hall, those present being Mayor Mark M. Fagan, George F. Bensinger, Director of Revenue and Finance; Frank Hague, Commissioner of Public Safety; Henry Byrne, Director of Streets and Public Improvements, and A. H. Moore, Commissioner of Parks and Public Works. Sitting with the board were Corporation Counsel John Milton and City Clerk Michael Fagen.

Commissioner Byrne, who is one of Jersey City's largest taxpayers, was the only member to oppose the proposal to defy the law, and urged in vain that the legal authorities, Federal, State, and county, should be permitted to work out the matter along what he termed proper legal lines.

Hague's Official Report.

Commissioner Hague's official report to the Board of Commissioners follows in part:

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 1, 1916.
Hon. Board of Commissioners, City Hall:

Dear Sirs—As a result of the explosion which occurred in this city on the morning of July 30, 1916, considerable damage was done, as you may know, not only to the property which the city owns, but as well to properties of various citizens of this city.

It is my idea that, if either the railroad company who transported the explosives or the owners of the explosive are liable, action should be immediately brought against them on behalf of the city to recover damages.

Under date of July 18, 1915, the Director of Public Safety wrote to W. G. Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, a letter in which he stated that information had reached him that large quantities of explosives were being transported over the Central Railroad, and that many carloads of these explosives were being permitted to stand for long periods of time on the sidings in the

Continued on Page 7.

18 HURT IN CRASH ON BRIDGE INCLINE

Crowded Wooden Car on Queensboro Structure Demolished Between Heavy Steel Ones.

MOTORMAN LOSES CONTROL

Firemen Called to Chop Injured Passengers from Wreckage —Many Sent to Hospitals.

Eighteen persons, three of them women, were injured when two heavy steel trolley cars demolished a small wooden car on the incline of the Long Island approach of the Queensboro Bridge at the beginning of the rush hour yesterday afternoon. Calls were sent to Flower Hospital and St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, and it required Police Captain Wakefield of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and the reserves of two precincts to maintain order during the hour and a half traffic was tied up.

Many of the injured were so badly hurt that they were sent to the hospitals, while the number treated at the scene of the accident made it look like a first aid station back of the firing line. There was much confusion as those who use the bridge began to start homeward, and it required all the efforts of the police to prevent further accidents.

The list of injured follows:

BAUMAN, GEORGE, 39 years old, of 191 Ellen Street, Astoria; right hand crushed; treated and sent home.

BRANT, HERBERT W., 29 years old, of 138 West 139th Street, Manhattan; left leg bruised; treated and sent home.

BROWN, R. L., 39 years old, of 82 Theodore Street, Long Island City; right arm crushed; treated and sent home.

DE MARTINI, SALVATORE, 30 years old, of 466 Mount Vernon Avenue, Long Island City; fractured thigh; sent to St. John's Hospital after being cut out of the wreck.

DUGAN, W. A., of 246 Fourth Avenue, Long Island City; right leg bruised; treated and sent home.

FERNELLI, FRANK, 21 years old, of 230 East Fifty-seventh Street, city; left arm and left leg fractured; sent to the Flower Hospital after being cut out of the wreck.

FOX, PETER J., of 328 Stillman Avenue, Long Island City; lacerations of the head, arms, and body; treated and sent home.

JOHNSON, EDITH, 27 years old, of 425 Webster Avenue, Long Island City; right ankle sprained; treated and sent home.

KILGUS, CHARLES, 18 years old, a laborer, of 337 Webster Avenue, Long Island City; both legs crushed; sent to the Flower Hospital.

MARTECH, FRANK, 37 years old, of 237 East Fifty-seventh Street, city; left leg and left arm fractured; sent to the Flower Hospital after being cut out of the wreck.

PARKS, TESSIE, 21 years old, of 425 Webster Avenue, Long Island City; treated for shock and sent home.

SCHAEFER, OSMAN, 33 years old, of 369 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn; left knee bruised; treated and sent home.

SCHWAD, JOSEPHINE, 22 years old, of 287 Washington Avenue, Long Island City; treated for shock and bruises and sent home.

SCHWEITZER, FRED, 24 years old, of 231 Webster Avenue, Long Island City; legs crushed; sent to the Flower Hospital.

SCHWORER, HERBERT, conductor of Car 96, living at 72 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City; right knee bruised; treated and sent home.

STEIN, WILLIAM, 44 years old, of 34 Halsey Street, Astoria; treated for shock and bruises and sent home.

WAHACEKER, EMIL, of 35 Hancock Street, Long Island City; contusions of the legs; sent home.

The accident occurred through Michael Medrick of 201 Hull Street, Brooklyn, losing control of his car, No. 623. He was later arrested on a charge of criminal negligence.

Medrick was running his car back to Long Island City without passengers, and when he reached the 20 per cent. incline on the bridge approach he saw another car of the Manhattan & Queens Company ahead of him. This was a large double-truck steel car, No. 282, similar to the one he was driving. Ahead of this was a little green wooden car, No. 96, filled with passengers, who were crowded on both platforms and holding on as best they could.

All three cars were going in the same direction. As Medrick started down the grade his car got beyond control and started to gain on the car ahead. Medrick says the pole came off and that the air brakes failed to respond. He shouted and blew his whistle, but a second later his car crashed into the steel car ahead. The four passengers in this car were locked down, and it started running backward. With a great weight on the car behind, its motorman was unable to control it, and both cars, weighing many tons, dashed down on the wooden car ahead.

Both their whistles were blowing now and their crews shouted a warning. The conductor of the wooden car, No. 96, Herbert Schworer, and the passengers on the rear platform looked back and saw the great cars swooping down on them. They shouted in their fright, and the little car dashed ahead, the motorman hoping to avoid the impending collision.

For a moment it looked as though the wooden car would escape, but as they neared the bottom of the incline car 631, another heavy steel car, rounded the curve to start across the bridge. A second later the wooden car struck it, and immediately after the two pursuing cars crashed into the wreck.

There was a loud crash, followed by a grinding sound as the little car was crushed between the three heavy steel ones. Its passengers screamed in terror, and there was a rush from all directions to the scene of the wreck. The reserves were called and arrived under Captain Wakefield and Inspector Morris, who immediately saw that it would be impossible to extricate the injured without sending for the firemen. An alarm was sent in, and shortly after the firemen began chopping out a number of those who were caught in the wreck on the platforms of the wooden car.

GERMANY DEFIES FOES' HUNGER WAR AS SECOND YEAR OF CONFLICT ENDS; ALLIES SEE TEUTON STRENGTH WANING

German Military Power on Point of Crumbling, Joffre Tells His Soldiers on War Anniversary

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Bulletin des Armées will publish tomorrow an order of the day issued by General Joffre to the French Army on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the war. The order of General Joffre follows:

Soldiers of the Republic:

Your third year of fighting has begun. For two years past you have been supporting with unfailing strength the weight of an implacable conflict. You have caused all the plans of our enemies to fail. You vanquished them on the Marne; you checked them on the Yser, and you beat them in the Artois and in the Champagne at a time when they were vainly seeking victory on the plains of Russia. Then your victorious resistance during a battle of five months' duration broke the German effort in front of Verdun.

Thanks to your stubborn courage, the armies of our allies have been enabled to manufacture arms, the weight of which our enemies today are experiencing over their entire front.

The moment is approaching when, under the strength of our mutual advance, the military power of Germany will crumble.

Soldiers of France, you may be proud of the work you already have accomplished! You have determined to see it through to the end! Victory is certain!

JOFFRE.

SEE TEUTON FORCES NEAR EXHAUSTION

British Experts Think Kaiser's Boast Will Be Disproved Before Another Year.

AUSTRIA'S LOSSES 3,500,000

Only Half a Million Left to Fight, London Figures — German Reserves Gone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—As military experts here view the situation on this second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war against Russia, they point to the great change in conditions since Aug. 1, 1915, and assert with confidence that the Kaiser's statement in his letter today to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg that the Fatherland is invincible will be disproved before the third year of the conflict is over.

Incidentally British observers are insisting that both Austria and Germany are nearing the point of exhaustion of available troops needed for a prolonged defense against the Allies on all fronts.

The early reports that a Turkish army corps had been moved to the support of the Austrian line on the eastern front were received with skepticism here, where it was thought that the Turks needed all their available men to meet the Russian onslaught in Armenia. Now that the report has received confirmation by eyewitnesses, among them the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the eastern front, this use of the Ottoman forces is regarded by experts as giving a measure of Austria's dire distress. One military writer says:

"What have been the Teutons' losses in the two years of the war? The Germans admit the loss of about 4,000,000 men, and a most cautious estimate by allied statisticians adds about 900,000 to this total. If we add the losses of July and a portion of June, which have not yet been particularized in the German official reports, we have a total well over 5,000,000 men.

"Austria in the first fourteen months of the war had casualties of 2,500,000. After that the Austrian Army enjoyed a certain immunity from wastage. General Ivanoff accounted for about 45,000 between September and the end of November, and probably put another 50,000 out of action in his December offensive. In the present operations General Brusiloff has taken over 300,000 Austrian prisoners and put another 300,000 hors de combat.

"A conservative estimate of the Austrian losses since September last must put them at no fewer than 680,000, so that the end of the second year of the war, which began with Austria's offensive against Serbia, brings the Austrian losses approximately to 3,500,000.

"The losses of the Austrians and Germans, therefore, cannot be less than 8,000,000, and probably 8,500,000. These figures do not, of course, represent the total losses, except in the case of Austria, of whose 3,500,000 the greater proportion are definitely out of action.

"Austria, like every other country engaged in the war, made extraordinary calls upon her population. She has about 6,000,000 men; that is to say about 12 per cent. of her population available for service, if their mobilization were possible. The Russian occupation of Galicia interfered, to a great extent, with that mobilization, and it is doubtful whether Austria ever mobilized more than 4,500,000, or 75 per cent. of her men. Of these a very large number have been absorbed in noncombatant service such as munition making, working on the railways, &c., and allowing for the young and old men, at present doing garrison duty or training in depots, Austria's military strength is now under 5,000,000.

"The loss of guns and material makes it impossible for Austria to release the men employed in the munition works, while for the very salvation of the two empires it has been necessary to retain a very large number of men in agricultural employment. The Russian experts say their recent offensive resulted in the enemy losing 66 per cent. of his effectives, but this may be a too hopeful view.

"At any rate it is evident that the Austrian Army has been terribly reduced in size and in fighting power, and that no effort the Germans can make can replace the battalions which have been obliterated in the recent fighting."

Colonel Feyler, the Swiss strategist, puts the German strength in the west at 1,476 battalions; that is to say, 1,622,000 men. In the east he puts about half that number, so that on all fronts he calculates the German Army as numbering about 2,500,000 bayonets. At the outset of the Verdun offensive the Germans asserted that they had a sufficient

Continued on Page 3.

POINCARE EXHORTS FRANCE TO VICTORY

President Tells the Troops That They Undertake a Crusade for Law and Liberty.

VERDUN'S FAME IMMORTAL

Struggle Not Yet Ended, but Fate's Scales Are Swinging in the Allies' Favor.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Bulletin des Armées, the official journal of the soldiers of the French Army, will publish tomorrow copies of letters exchanged between President Poincaré, David Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, and General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops in France.

President Poincaré's letter begins by saying:

"For the second time, my friends, we have to commemorate together a soul-stirring anniversary. Two years ago we lived hours that are not to be forgotten. Since then two sections of mankind have been grappling with one another and are fighting amid streams of blood. The nations who have let loose that stupendous catastrophe have not yet completely expiated their act. But justice is on its way."

The President recalls the events which preceded the declaration of war. He relates how the German troops entered French territory, and continues:

"Two years have passed, but amid the fatigues and perils these recollections, my friends, have remained vivid in your souls. Do not let them become obliterated, because it is they which give to this war its clear significance and bring to light the beauty of your task.

Attempt to Falsify History.

"Instinctively, mutilated France, which during forty-four years had imposed silence on her sorrow, understood in 1914 that the foe who was attacking her, blinded by pride and fanaticized by hatred, had no grievance to plead, no right to defend, no menace to ward off. It is in vain that today the aggressors are attempting to falsify history.

"They were at first less knavish and more cynical, when they flattered themselves in seeing in the treaties granted by them nothing but common scraps of paper. With insolent frankness they accepted the responsibility of their crime. The French people was not decided. The nation was conscious that theirs was a case of legitimate defense. It realized spontaneously that sacred union which is the main condition of victory and which found in the memorable sitting of the Parliament on the 4th of August, 1914, an imposing consecration.

"The war became immediately, in the whole force of the term, a national war. There is not a Frenchman who remained deaf to the call of his country. When you were called upon to protect our frontiers and save our natal soil you were not only conscious that your material interests were at stake: You knew also that you were going to defend your hearths, that you were going to defend all which constitutes France—traditions, ideas, moral forces, preserved and developed by a nation which will not die.

Undertake New Crusade.

"Among these French ideas one of the oldest and most deep-rooted is the horror of injustice. The violence meted out to Serbia and the invasion of Belgium still further enhanced the outburst of your patriotism and fortified your resolution to be victorious. You perceived that the cause of which you had become the champions outmeasured your lives, that it was greater than France herself, that it embraced in reality civilization and humanity.

"It is a new crusade that you have undertaken, a crusade for the law of nations and for the liberty of peoples. The grandeur of your mission has exalted your courage, and you have revealed to the world the true France. That France, whose disappearance or humiliation would be a universal calamity and an eternal loss to mankind.

"Your patience and gallantry during long months have crushed the pressure of the German Army. The battle-fields where you have repulsed the enemy—the Marne, the Yser, Champagne, Artois, the Meuse, and the Somme—mark so many stages of victory. It is you who have enabled France to organize her equipment, and Belgium and Serbia to reconstruct their armies. It is you who have given to England the time to form the admirable divisions which are fighting now at your side. It is you who have given to Russia the means to supply rifles and guns, cartridges, and shells to her heroic troops.

Scales of Fate Overbalanced.

"Today, as you see, the Allies are beginning to gather the fruits of your perseverance. The Russian Army is pur-

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS TO FEED POLAND

Batocki Plans to Cut Rations of Belgians and French to Do It.

SAYS BLAME IS ON BRITISH

Food Dictator Declares Lord Grey Would Extend Hunger War to Conquered Territory.

KAISER PREDICTS VICTORY

Congratulates Army and Navy and Proclaims the Empire's Forces Invincible.

By CYRIL BROWN,
Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—"If America's humanitarian desire to aid in feeding Poland is balked and frustrated by the opposition of England not one person will die of hunger, although the food rations will be short."

This is the personal answer of Germany's food dictator, von Batocki, to Viscount Grey.

The food Field Marshal, whose tremendous vitality and aggressive personality are as confidence-inspiring in his herculean job as those of Hindenburg and Linsingen, made it clear to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he considered Lord Grey's "arrogant and absurdly impossible terms dictated to Germany on which England would permit America to send foodstuffs into Poland not only a transparent and hypocritical play to the neutral gallery, but a subtle, cunning, and diabolical plot to draw Poland, Belgium, and Northern France into the theatre of the hunger war waged against humanity."

Accepts Responsibility.

"I am personally intensely interested in Lord Grey's reported reply to America's appeal," said von Batocki, "and particularly in his threat that England would exact retribution and inflict punishment for every civilian life lost as a result of insufficient food in the territories occupied by the armies of the Central Powers. I am indirectly responsible for the feeding of Poland, because when foodstuffs are sent to the point of famine there I must give of our stocks in Germany both for the army and for the civilian population. Thus there is no sugar in Courland, no sugar in Poland, or occupied Russia, for the retreating Russians destroyed all the beet sugar factories, and so, although sugar is short in Germany, I must apportion small quantities to these occupied territories.

"I am also intensely interested in the possibility of the neutral commission's ceasing its humanitarian work in France and Belgium, because in that case I would become responsible for feeding them. I must know what is needed in all the occupied territories outside of Germany, too. I am also indirectly in touch with Austria as well as directly with Serbia and Turkey.

"Herr Grey's threat of retribution and punishment frightens me, but fortunately there is an army between him and me. But firstly nobody will starve and secondly Grey will not catch me," and Herr Batocki smiled at the prospect of a personal encounter with Lord Grey.

The Food Dictator weighs nearly 200 pounds, has the muscular physique of a trained athlete, and the heavy hand of a professional prize-fighter, while certain scars on his cheek indicate that he was graduated from a fighting student corps.

"Although he threatens me with death if a single individual starves to death in the occupied territories," Herr von Batocki went on, "I nevertheless would be very happy to invite Lord Grey to visit Germany, Poland, Belgium, and Northern France and personally convince himself of the conditions and the work we are doing at home and in the occupied territories, and I should also be pleased to show him what the Russians did to Poland. I would be happy to have him bring along some of his poor relations among the allied statesmen, and would gladly explain to him my whole economic system, and would even promise to go to considerable trouble to get him safe conduct, then Lord Grey could personally convince himself that England cannot starve Germany, nor Poland, nor Belgium, nor Northern France either. It might be a great step toward peace if the legend about starving out Germany were thus blasted.

"I personally feel that it is unjust to treat Belgium better than Poland. Either give something to both or give nothing, is my attitude.

Will Treat All Alike.

"I am no professional politician, and I speak this purely as my personal opinion from my economic viewpoint. What our statesmen will do in the matter of Grey's food ultimatum and how they will do it, is none of my business. But if our statesmen say 'break with England on this impossible proposal,' then it at once becomes very much my business. The whole responsibility will fall on me. I am not afraid of this responsibility. I shall have to care for everything in the food line in the occupied territories, and I will make it go. We shall still come out, and nobody will die of hunger, but food will be short. I shall treat Poland, Belgium, Northern France, and Germany as one economic and organic whole for the distribution of the necessaries of life. It will be hard on the Belgians, but better for the Poles are the Jews.

"Belgium will get a little less and Poland a little more, but, all the same, nobody will hunger. There will be an equal distribution of the absolute necessaries. Both in Poland and Belgium all will receive enough bread, potatoes, and salt, also some sugar, very little

meat, also very little fat, and fish not at all. Naturally, they will get no coffee, tea, or spices."

To the question as to what Poland needed most, Herr von Batocki enumerated coffee, tea, fish, fat, and spices, among other things. He said that by measures in flagrant violation of neutral rights and international law England had prevented Holland's herring and Scandinavia's fish from reaching Germany and Poland, and had already caused intense hardship to the Poles, who were devout Catholics and, therefore, consistent fisheaters on Fridays. He said the Polish Jews, too, who largely subsisted on fish, were suffering intensely as a result of England's economic pressure on neutrals, particularly in the matter of fish exports to and through Germany.

"Lord Grey is too late with his 'generous' proposals," continued the food dictator. "He should have spoken sooner. The harvest has already begun in Poland. Normally it should have begun a week ago, but it was delayed owing to the cold weather. I have been through Poland and know the country and the food conditions. Generally, this year's harvest is no worse than in peace times."

Must Control Railroads.

Herr von Batocki analyzed the features of Lord Grey's terms, which, he said, made them impossible of acceptance by Germany. In his personal opinion, particularly the neutral control of food distribution in Poland without the co-operation of the German Government, which would mean having independent strangers clothed with autocratic power in and behind the fighting and operating zones.

"We must have complete control of the railways at all times," he said. "Where there are so few of them we cannot have outsiders meddling with the military railways. Under Grey's terms no control over the railroads would be possible, it would simply lead to continuous friction with the neutral commissions in the matter of food transfers. Food shipments and distribution as between the army and the native population cannot be kept separate. As a practical example Warsaw may have to give potatoes to the army and we in turn may send potatoes to Warsaw. Furthermore in the agricultural districts of Poland the Russians in retreating took away many of the inhabitants as well as their horses. They destroyed the agricultural implements and machinery and burned down the barns and other farm buildings. As a result the German Army had to pitch in and help till the fields.

"The German Army plowed and planted several millions of acres in Poland. It will now help in the harvest and must further help in the farming in the future. The inhabitants alone cannot do it because the larger part of their horses, tools, and buildings are gone and the greatest part of the seed had to be sent from Germany. There also are whole regions where there are practically no farming inhabitants left, notably in the Baltic provinces. In Poland there are none at all immediately behind the front, so that the German Army has had and will continue to have to cultivate the land right up to the front."

Comforts for Belgians.

Herr von Batocki summed up his answer to Lord Grey as follows:

"Belgium and occupied France have until now been excluded from England's hunger war. The English have permitted foodstuffs to be brought into these territories under control of a neutral commission, and these were distributed as extra rations in addition to the foods produced in the country. As a result, food conditions in those occupied territories became in many respects, better than in Germany. Although from the German viewpoint this form of regulation gives rise to complaint, we nevertheless permitted it in order to make the lot of the native Belgian and Northern French population as pleasant as possible. In addition our authorities, through the careful and thorough stimulation of agriculture in the territories occupied in the west, have assured to these territories the greatest possible food supply out of the present harvest now beginning. And while Germany's stocks of cattle became depleted as a result of the shortage of fodder, necessitating a limit to the consumption of meat on the part of the German population, cattle stocks in the occupied territories in the west have developed favorably, even better than in peace times, and the Belgian meadows today are richer in cattle than ever before.

"Much more hateful and ruthless has been Russia's attitude toward the Poles, Lithuanians, Jews, and other inhabitants of the vast Russian territory occupied by the German troops. This territory is so great and fruitful that the 1915 harvest would have sufficed to equally feed the native population if the Russians before their flight had not destroyed as much as possible of the live stock and supplies, and even the standing harvest. Through their gruesome and senseless devastation of countless farmhouses and other buildings they condemned the unfortunate inhabitants to spend the Winter huddled together in the poorest shelters, to build which our troops aided the population as much as possible. After the occupation of this territory everything was done on our part to save that part of the harvest that had not been destroyed, and so to divide the food supplies that even in the large cities a famine was avoided.

Suffering in Larger Cities.

"The armies in the East were fed as far as possible from Germany in order to leave as much foodstuff as possible to the natives. Despite all this the situation was extremely hard for the poor population in many parts of the occupied territory, particularly in Warsaw, Lodz, and similar cities until the present harvest began. Naturally our authorities could not do England the favor of letting the inhabitants of Germany starve in order to send foodstuffs from Germany to the population of occupied territory to replace what the Russians had purposely destroyed.

"A year ago the cries of the West Russian population were directed toward America and all neutral States whose desire to create in Poland as in Belgium an international relief work, has been shattered against the opposition of England. England would rather see Polish women and children starve than run the risk of having anything whatever reach the German population from Poland. England, therefore, procrastinated, delayed negotiations, and set up conditions which for military reasons were impossible of acceptance by Germany. The consequences, despite all the care of the German authorities, have had to be borne by the women and children of West Russia. But there was one thing that our authorities could at least take care of; namely, that this year's harvest in West Russia was prepared for in the best possible way. This could not be achieved entirely without sacrifices on the part of the German people, for large quantities of seed had to be exported from Germany into the districts devastated by the Russians. This sacrifice has had its result. As in Germany and the territories in the west a very good harvest stands on the fields of this vast region of Poland, Livland, and Courland. In many cases the crop is better than ever was the case under Russian government.

Calls It Hypocritical.

"This fact has afflicted the English hunger politicians with a nervous fear. They are seeking for a new way to continue their starvation plan in the new harvest year. They hypocritically offer to make easier the feeding of the native population, not only in Belgium, but in Poland, by permitting importation, but they fasten upon this offer conditions which they know in advance to be wholly impossible of acceptance, and Herr Grey has the hardihood to hold Germany responsible for the control system behind our fighting troops. The demand that nothing produced in the occupied territory be used for our army is, as is natural with English offers, utterly contrary to international law.

"This plan of the English to extend the hunger-war to Belgium, Northern France, and Poland, will come to naught. Our painstaking preparations for the new harvest in occupied territories and the rich stocks of cattle will not only feed the native populations, but will still yield a considerable surplus for our troops. There will of course will be a lack of import articles such as fat, groceries, fish, &c., which, to be sure, contribute to the agreeableness of life, but which are not absolute necessities. In this respect, therefore, the Belgians and the inhabitants of Northern France will, thanks to England's hunger-war policy, be not so well off as heretofore. They will have to be satisfied with what the German population also has to be satisfied with, and their stocks of cattle will have to be drawn upon more extensively. No military advantage whatever, but merely the harming of millions of innocent women, children, and aged persons will be the consequence of this new English procedure."

GERMANY REJECTS RELIEF.

Attacks Conditions Imposed by England for Admitting Food to Poland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The German Government has informed the United States Government that, owing to "the unfounded and impracticable conditions" imposed by Great Britain on the shipment of food from America to Poland, further negotiations for co-operation in Polish relief work are fruitless.

Germany explains that through intensified cultivation of land in Poland and the prospect of good crops "relief action after Oct. 1 can apparently be dispensed with." It is admitted by Germany that "the population of Poland and Lithuania will to some extent suffer until the new crop is lodged," but the necessity for this is placed at the door of Great Britain.

The German statement is contained in a communication which was forwarded by cable by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. It reads:

"From the very beginning the Imperial Government declared its readiness to offer its assistance in order that the distress apparent in those parts of Russia which are occupied by German troops and systematically wasted and deprived of all victuals for the use of the remaining inhabitants by the retreating Russian hosts be eased by the relief work of the United States of America, which is organized on such a great scale. The Imperial Government has particularly offered all guarantees consistent with the requirements of war that the imported foodstuffs will only serve the needs of the population of the territory occupied. Accordingly, the American relief might have been realized several months ago with the same provisions as in Northern France, had not the Government of Great Britain prevented its accomplishment by clinging to its unfounded and impracticable conditions. In this way it has become practically impossible to convey a considerable amount of foodstuffs from America to Poland by the expiration of the term set as the end of the relief work is Oct. 1. Accordingly, further negotiations are devoid of purpose. But on the other hand, thanks to the intense culture of the land affected by the Imperial Government by using all the means available and every effort possible in the occupied territory, and, owing to the favorable harvest prospects a relief action after Oct. 1, 1916, can apparently be dispensed with. The fact that the population of Poland and Lithuania will to some extent suffer until the new crop is lodged, and later on will sometimes have to put up with straitened circumstances, can, therefore, not be laid to the blame of the Imperial Government, but to that of Great Britain."

GERMAN INVINCIBLE, THE KAISER ASSERTS

Congratulates His Army and Navy on Another "Year of Glory on All Fronts."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—Emperor William, according to a telegram received here today from Berlin, has issued the following proclamation to the German forces on land and sea:

Comrades: The second year of the world war has elapsed. Like the first year, it was for Germany's arms a year of glory. On all fronts you inflicted new and heavy blows on the enemy.

Whether the enemy retreated, borne down by the force of your attacks, or whether, reinforced by foreign assistance collected and pressed into service from all parts of the world, he tried to rob you of the fruits of former victories, you always proved yourselves superior to him. Even when England's tyranny was uncontested, namely, on the free waves of the sea, you victoriously fought against gigantic superiority. Your Kaiser's appreciation and your grateful country's proud admiration are assured to you for these deeds, for your unshaken loyalty, for your bold daring and for your tenacious bravery.

Like the memory of our dead heroes, your fame also will endure through all time. The laurels which our ever-confident forces have won against the enemy, in spite of trials and dangers, are inseparably linked with the devoted and untiring labor at home.

This strength at home has sent an ever-fresh inspiration to the armies in the field. It has continually quickened our swords, has kindled Germany's enthusiasm, and has terrified the enemy. My gratitude and that of the Fatherland are due the nation at home.

But the strength and will of the enemy are not yet broken. We must continue the severe struggle in order to secure the safety of our beloved home land, to preserve the honor of the Fatherland and the greatness of the empire.

Whether the enemy wages war with the force of arms or with cold, calculating malice, we shall continue as before into the third year of the war. The spirit of duty to the Fatherland and an unbending will to victory permeate our homes and our fighting forces today as in the first days of the war. With God's gracious help I am convinced that your future deeds will equal those of the past and present.

Main Headquarters. WILHELM.

Another Berlin dispatch says the Emperor has sent a telegram to the Minister of War thanking "all who at home are ceaselessly laboring in loyal fulfillment of their duty to produce war material of the highest perfection to enable the army and navy to fulfill their gigantic daily task; all who either by intellectual or manual work give their best to maintain the nation's armor hard as steel and impenetrable, also all women who have undertaken the hard work of men apart from their normal duties."

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)—Emperor William today sent the following message to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor:

"For the second time the anniversary of the day arrived when our enemies forced me to call Germany's sons to arms to protect the honor and existence of the empire. The German nation has been through two years of unprecedented heroic deeds and suffering. The army and navy in union with our loyal and brave allies have gained the highest glory in attack and defense. Many thousands of our brethren have sealed their loyalty to the Fatherland with their blood.

"In the west and in the east our heroic men in field gray resist in unshaken fortitude the terrible onslaught of the enemy. Our young fleet on that glorious day in the Skagerrak inflicted a heavy blow on the British armada. Deeds of untiring sacrifice and loyal comradeship at the front glow brightly before my eyes. At home also we see heroism. Men and women, young and old, all quietly and bravely wearing mourning, and the anxiety of all who organize and help to lessen the sufferings caused by the war and all who labor day and night unceasingly to supply our fighting brothers in the trenches and at sea with the necessary armament.

"Our enemies' hope to outstrip our production of war material will prove as unattainable as was their plan to secure by starvation what their sword could not obtain.

"God's blessings on Germany's fields has rewarded the farmers more bountifully than we dared to hope. South and north in friendly rivalry strive to find the best means for an even distribution of the foodstuffs and other necessaries.

"To all those fighting either on the battlefield or at home my heartiest thanks. Still, hard times are ahead. After the terrible storm of the two years of war a desire for sunshine and peace is stirring in all human hearts, but the war continues because the battle cry of the enemy Governments is still the destruction of Germany. Blame for further bloodshed falls only on our enemies. The firm confidence has never left me that Germany is invincible in spite of the superior numbers of our enemies, and every day confirms this anew.

"Germany knows she is fighting for her existence. She knows her strength and she relies on God's help. Therefore, nothing can shake her determination or her assurance. We shall bring this struggle to such an end that our empire will be protected against future attack and that a free field will be assured for the peaceful development of German genius and labor.

"We shall live free, secure and strong among the nations of the world. This right nobody shall or will snatch from us. I ask you to make this manifesto public."

BATTLE FOR KOVEL IN THE BALANCE

Russians Report Repulse of Terrific Counterattacks by Linsingen.

AUSTRIA'S ARMIES CUT OFF

Kovel-Vladimir-Volynski Wedge Separates Them from Their German Allies.

DOOMED, THE BRITISH SAY

Czar's Forces in Southeast Galicia Cross the Koroplec River and Capture 1,000 Men.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The great battle for Kovel continues with increasing violence on the west bank of the Stokhod, where the Russian forces that broke across the river and established themselves there are being subjected to terrific counter-attacks delivered by von Linsingen with his full strength.

The German official statement issued today said that the Russians "were further exhausting themselves in fruitless attacks," but the Petrograd War Office communication tonight says:

In the region of the villages of Stolysva and Smolary the German infantry made a rush attack on our troops occupying the western bank of the Stokhod River. They were repulsed by our gallant troops, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The battle is still proceeding.

According to a dispatch from Rome the Germans are evacuating both Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski, but no confirmation of this has been received.

From the same source it is said also that General Count von Bothmer's army in Galicia has been almost surrounded, and that after the evacuation of Brody Cossack divisions destroyed the railroad behind the Austrians.

Military critics here express great admiration for the Russian tactics, one of the important objects of which, in their opinion, has been to isolate the Austrians from the German armies on the Russian front. This, it is now argued, has been virtually accomplished by the Russians driving a wedge into the Austro-German positions along the front of Kovel-Vladimir-Volynski.

The view here is that if the Germans thus accepted severance from the Austrians, the most decisive result of the whole of the Russian General Brusiloff's strategy will have been obtained, it being contended by the military observers that without German support the Austrian armies will become demoralized and collapse. They say that the Austrian forces between the Lipa and Dniester Rivers are doomed.

Exactly where General Brusiloff's next blow will fall is not known. The Russians are virtually within the same distance of both Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski, and also are pressing closer toward Lemberg.

"As the result of a Russian attack on the region of Tchekhuvdudenka, three miles southeast of Monasterzyska, in Galicia," says a Petrograd dispatch, "the Russian troops crossed the marshy River Koropiec, up to their waists in water, and the bridges had been destroyed by the Austro-Germans, and, attaining the west bank of the river, organized their new positions. Here, the communication says, the Russians took more than 1,000 Austro-Germans prisoners."

German Account of Battle.

The text of the German statement follows:

A Russian company advancing against Vulka, on the Oginsky Canal, was destroyed by an advanced German detachment.

West of Logischin more than seventy prisoners were captured in the battles reported yesterday. There were a few artillery duels on both sides of Lake Nobel. An attack by an enemy battalion was repulsed with sanguinary losses to the east of this lake.

The Russians are further exhausting themselves against the Stokhod front in fruitless attacks. They were forced to retreat three times near and north of Smolary by our fire. Near Porsk, northeast of the Kovel-Rovno Railway, they were defeated in a counterattack. Between Witoniez and Kiselin they vainly stormed six times. Stubborn fighting goes on for possession of a few trenches near Witoniez. Five officers and more than 200 men were taken prisoner. South of the Turija there were patrol and hand-grenade fights.

Troops of General von Linsingen during July captured 70 officers and 10,998 men and took 54 machine guns.

On the front of General Count von Bothmer an enemy advance southwest of Burkanov broke down under our curtain of fire.

In the Koroplec sector, west of Buczacz, there was lively fighting activity. During the last battles 271 Russians were taken prisoner.

VIENNA, Aug. 1, (via London.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

Obviously owing to the heavy losses sustained, the Russian attacks west and northwest of Lutsk have ceased.

On the other hand the Russians have prosecuted with undiminishable violence their attacks north of the Upper Turija River, at the bend of the Stokhod near Kaszowka, and north of the Sarny-Kovel Railroad. All the attacks were repulsed.

SAY KOVEL FRONT FOILS RUSSIANS

Germans Assert Attacks Along Rovno and Sarny Railroads Are Shattered.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The centre of gravity of the Allies' general offensive has again shifted to the southern half of the east front, and a battle is raging night and day from Northern Volhynia to the Rumanian border, dwarfing the French and English Somme offensive in extent, intensity, and vital critical importance.

As expected, the resumption of General Brusiloff's offensive in Volhynia against von Linsingen has developed into a battle of unprecedented violence along the whole line of the Stokhod, and thence to the Lipa west of Berestecak. The armies of General Lesh and General Kaledines are striking simultaneously blows at Kovel along the converging railway lines Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rovno, and exerting the sustained pressure of mass attacks against the Stokhod sector between the two railways.

The Stokhod positions near Sitwicze west of Gulovitchi and the whole strip of railroad as far as Sinolary were subjected to Russian drumfire followed by mass attacks, but von Linsingen still stubbornly holds the important Stokhod crossing on the Kovel-Sarny line at Zajczewka.

Russian mass attacks continue on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railroad. Fierce fighting also continues in the Stokhod knee that projects far out between the two railroad lines. North of the Stokhod knee the Russians broke into von Linsingen's lines at Zaresze, but counterattacks of the Germans threw them out again with extraordinary heavy losses. South of the Stokhod knee between Padalowska and Proskaje-Volka the Russians also succeeded in getting into the German first line at dawn, but counterattacks drove them out again. The small number of prisoners taken is significant of the bitterness of the fighting.

All the mass attacks along the chaussée and Kovel-Rovno railroad have been shattered against the machine guns and barrier fire of the Blood and Iron Division, which continues to hold the Swidniki and Stokhod crossing here, which is the key to Kovel.

South of the Kovel railroad, after drumfire artillery preparation, the reconstituted Russian Guard made its début after several months' rest, being hurled in mass attacks which reached their terrible climax against the front Jastenowka-Trysten. The front sector from the upper Stokhod to the source of the Turija has been maintained against continuous waves of Russian mass attacks, except south of the Turija source, where the army of the Austrian General Terztiansky was pressed at one point, Austrian counterattacks repairing the damage to the line, however.

In the centre Boehm-Ermolli's timely withdrawal of his army to a prepared line behind Brody has sufficiently relieved the dangerous pressure of the Russian stand before Lemberg, which is not immediately threatened. Equally violent is the battle in which the Bavarian Count Bothmer is involved, exposed to uninterrupted attacks by General Stcherbatchoff's army north of the railroad stretch Buczacz-Monasterzyska, while on Bothmer's right the Ninth Russian Army, under General Letichitsky, is hammering away in the angle of the two railroad lines Kolomea-Stanislau and Kolomea-Delatyn, the fighting continuing night and day without rest. When last heard from the Austrians were still holding here.

Fresh heart has been put into the Austrians by the arrival of strong Turkish forces on the Volhynian and Galician battlefield. Lemberg is swarming with Turkish officers on their way to join their commands at the critical point of the front, where the battle for Lemberg is hastening toward a decision. The bringing up of Turkish corps, said to be first line troops and splendidly equipped and in high fighting spirits despite their long journey, is proceeding efficiently and speedily.

The Turkish sailors, soldiers, and officers are being hailed with frantic joy by the population as well as by the Austrian troops at the front. An old Polish prophecy has been dug up and is flying from mouth to mouth along the whole front and behind it which was made by the inspired Unkrenian peasant, Wesny Horas, during the first partition of Poland, and which runs:

"When Turks water their horses in the Dneister then will soon be fighting on the old historic ground." In the seventeenth century Poland's greatest King, John Sobieski, beat back a Turkish invasion.

BOEHM-ERMOLLI CONFIDENT.

Evacuated Brody for Population's Sake, His Chief of Staff Says.

By EUGEN KIRCHLEHNER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger Dispatches.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, July 31. (via Berlin, Aug. 1.)—I have just had the honor to be presented to the commander of the glorious centre army, General von Boehm-Ermolli by his Chief of Staff, Major Gen. Dr. Bardolff. Excellency Boehm-Ermolli at once permitted his Chief of Staff to give us a survey of the whole situation whose basic tone was one of absolute conviction and confidence in the final success of our cause.

In talking over our trip to the front of a corps on the extreme Austrian border Boehm-Ermolli's Chief of Staff advised us particularly to interest ourselves in the spirit of the troops in this army. This spirit, he had said, was the same as at the beginning of the Russian offensive. The troops had seen how every attack against their positions had been shattered and likewise that the provisioning of the army was good.

The Chief of Staff, however, also remarked that it was regrettable that in this time of the highest military tension more credence was given to utterances of irresponsible persons than they deserved and that it wasn't unknown to the staff of Boehm-Ermolli's army that all manner of wild rumors about Lemberg were being retailed in the Hinterland.

It was absolutely against the principles of Boehm-Ermolli's army, he said, to assume that real dangers were being concealed. Here one was actuated by the thought that under no circumstances must new unfounded worries be heaped upon the hard-tried population of Galicia. If military consideration should demand it they would rather announce the evacuation of Lemberg fourteen days too soon than a quarter of an hour too late.

The evacuation of Brody had proved that the army high command knew how to show necessary consideration for the welfare of the population and this had also been recognized by the press. The press could also be relied on in supporting public opinion in such times in a quiet, matter-of-fact manner.

When the Chief of Staff had made these remarks regarding the fate of Galicia's capital he expressed himself in general regarding the Russian offensive, assuring me that the Russian losses were huge and that the Russian reservoir of resources was not inexhaustible. If he could let us look into all the material at his disposal, the messages of every kind reaching him and reports of what prisoners had said we, too, would reach the conviction that the course of the Russian offensive till now had cut the Russians to the quick.

All the more necessary was it to hold out with all the strength and will power at our command and with implicit confidence until the crisis had passed. It might still be possible that here or there ground would be lost, but it would be undecisive for the outcome of the offensive. If to right or left another piece of ground were given up nobody should bow his head on that account.

That was the view of the army staff and the conviction of the troops. May it also be the faith of the nation.

The Russian official statement of Monday mentioned that the Austrians after having been driven out of Brody at the point of the bayonet were shelling the city with heavy guns.

BRITISH SUFFER MUCH FROM HEAT IN FRANCE

Soldiers Soon Exhaust Water Supply and Cry for More—Bantams Capture Some Big Bavarians.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 31.—For two days now the sun has been blazing hot, and the British fighting men have been baked brown. It is not good fighting weather, either for the guns or the men. A queer haze is about the field, as thick, at times, as a November mist. And yet it is thrilling to the men even along roads that are not pebbled with shrapnel bullets.

The men on the march today were glad of the frequent halts and flung themselves down on the wayside panting and sweating, moistening their dusty lips and parched tongues, and fumbling for waterbottles. They were lucky to have water and knew it.

The artillery observation was not good for anything like long-range shooting. Mametz Wood, which is now well behind the lines, looms up vaguely and beyond Welville Wood, and is hardly visible, except as a low-lying smudge on the skyline. Yet the sun is not shaded by the haze and strikes glaringly down upon the white roads and trampled fields—upon the transport crawling forward in clouds of dust that rises like smoke of fires about them and upon the soldiers trudging along with rifles slung and packs slipping and iron helmets thrust forward over their eyes and faces, powdered as white as millers. It was hot and thirsty work and painful to the spirit and flesh of the men. It was worse for the men who where fighting yesterday in the same heat wave up by the Waterlot Farm and further south by the Maltzhorn Farm, not far from Guillemont.

Some of the men drank their water too soon, although there was not a dog's chance of getting any more until nightfall. A thirst as sharp as redhot needles through the tongue tortured some of these men. And yet they were lucky, too, and knew their luck. There were other men who were suffering worse than these, the wounded who were lying in places beyond quick reach of the stretcher bearer.

"It was just awful to hear them crying," said one of their comrades. "It was 'Water, water, for Christ's sake, water,' till their voices died away."

As usual the stretcher bearers did magnificent work and came out under the heavy fire to get these men in until some of them fell wounded themselves. Other men crawled to where their comrades lay, and, in spite of their own thirst, gave the last dregs of their water to those stricken men. There were many Sir Philip Sidneys there, not knighted by any accolade, except that of charity, and very rough fellows in their way of speech but pitiful. There was one of them who lay wounded with some water still in the bottle by his side. Next to him was a wounded German groaning feebly and saying "Wasser! Wasser!" The Yorkshire lad knew enough to understand that word of German. He stretched out his flask and said:

"Hi, Mistey, tak' a swig o' that."

They were two men who had tried to kill each other.

On one part of the battlefield recently were some of the bantam battalions, the smallest fighting men in the British Army, and the biggest, plucked little men one can meet on a long day's march. They are old soldiers in cunning and knowledge, but there are young lads among them. There are many middle-aged bantams who stand no higher than five feet in their socks. They are all the Peter Pans of the British Army.

They had their chance yesterday, and brought back a number of enormous-looking Bavarians as prisoners, who had been fairly captured. To all these little men the German soldiers looked like giants, but, like so many hop-o'-my-thumbs, they took charge of the Bavarian blunderbores and brought them back in triumph. They went searching for them in the ruins of the village some days ago, and found some of them sniping from the trees. They brought them down with a crash, and collected their souvenirs.

2,000,000 GERMANS IN WEST.

Only Four Divisions Transferred to Oppose Russians in Galicia.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The German army on the western front, according to authoritative sources, here, consists of 122 divisions, comprising much more than half the German forces in the field. The precise strength of the divisions is unknown, some consisting of two brigades and others of three. Two-brigade divisions on a war footing have 14,000 men, and three-brigade divisions 21,000, hence the total strength of the force on this front is assumed to be somewhere between 1,700,000 and 2,500,000.

Numerous prisoners recently taken are of the 1917 class, that is, from 19 to 20 years old.

It appears that Germany transferred 23 divisions from the eastern to the western front at the conclusion of the Russian campaign in the Autumn of 1915. Only four divisions were withdrawn from this front in June and sent to Galicia to help hold back the Russian invasion. The simultaneous pressure on both fronts by the Entente Allies thus prevents the transfer of troops from one frontier to another.

BRITISH PETROL AIDED IN VERDUN DEFENSE

French Transport Through Most of Battle Carried On by Motors, Says Harcourt.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In defending in the House of Commons tonight the Government restrictions on the use of petrol, which some of the members had criticised as unfair, Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, made an interesting revelation.

He said that if he could describe what the recent push on the western front meant it would stagger the House. At Verdun, after the first week of its defense, nearly the whole battle had been fought on petrol transport, because all lines of communication were destroyed by artillery and bombs. Great Britain had contributed petrol for that purpose.

There was plenty of petrol in the world, said the Commissioner, but it was difficult of transport. He had scoured the world for tankers, and it was almost as exhilarating sport as tiger hunting. He could find no trace of the cornering or holding up of petrol. The Admiralty had now undertaken the construction of tankers, and he hoped for an improvement in the situation. But he warned the House that it might become necessary to prohibit Sunday motoring.

U-BOAT BEATEN OFF BY BRITISH STEAMER

Captain of the Clodmoor Says Submarine Withdrew in Sinking Condition in Mediterranean.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 1.—The British steamer Clodmoor, just in port from Genoa, had a battle in the Mediterranean with a German or Austrian submarine, her commander, Charles Hunter, reported today. He believes that he left the submarine in a sinking condition.

The Clodmoor plainly shows the marks of the submarine's gunfire. The steamship is armed with one gun for defensive purposes and it was with this, her Captain said, that he shelled the submarine when she attacked, and so seriously damaged her that she drew off in apparently a sinking condition. The battle lasted half an hour, according to Captain Hunter, but only one shell did serious damage to the Clodmoor. This pierced the vessel near the engineer's and mates' quarters. Several shells, however, dropped on the vessel's decks.

The Clodmoor was on her way from Baltimore to Genoa when the attack took place on June 16 about sixty miles south of Genoa. This is the first news of the incident to reach this country.

POINCARE EXHORTS FRANCE TO VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

suing the Austrian Army in flight. The Germans, attacked at the same time on the eastern and western fronts, are engaging everywhere their reserves. British, Russian, and French battalions are co-operating in the liberation of our soil.

"The struggle, alas, is not yet ended. It will still be hard, and all of us must continue working and working unremittingly and with fervor. But the superiority of the Allies is already apparent to every one. The scales of fate had protracted oscillations. Now one of the trays keeps on the ascent; the other is lowering under a burden which nothing will lighten.

"Immortal glory is due to Verdun, which has prepared the combined action of the allied armies. Glory be with you, my friends, who have saved France and avenged insulted right."

What Lloyd George and Haig Say.

David Lloyd George, the British Secretary for War, briefly refers to the French armies, to the heroic defense of Verdun, and to the offensive movement now in progress.

"For two years of defensive," he says, "we prevented the enemy from advancing. At present we are forcing him to evacuate step by step the countries he has profaned and ravaged.

"Our triumph is desired and awaited by the allied nations and by all peoples who worship honor and justice."

General Sir Douglas Haig, after reviewing the main events of the war, writes:

"The German army is now reduced to the defensive everywhere. The success of the month of July in Picardy is only the beginning of a new era and must assure progressively the triumph of the Allies. The task can still be long and painful, but the result is not in doubt. This third year of the war will bring the deserved punishment to Germany."

U-BOAT BEATEN OFF BY BRITISH STEAMER

Captain of the Clodmoor Says Submarine Withdrew in Sinking Condition in Mediterranean.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 1.—The British steamer Clodmoor, just in port from Genoa, had a battle in the Mediterranean with a German or Austrian submarine, her commander, Charles Hunter, reported today. He believes that he left the submarine in a sinking condition.

The Clodmoor plainly shows the marks of the submarine's gunfire. The steamship is armed with one gun for defensive purposes and it was with this, her Captain said, that he shelled the submarine when she attacked, and so seriously damaged her that she drew off in apparently a sinking condition. The battle lasted half an hour, according to Captain Hunter, but only one shell did serious damage to the Clodmoor. This pierced the vessel near the engineer's and mates' quarters. Several shells, however, dropped on the vessel's decks.

The Clodmoor was on her way from Baltimore to Genoa when the attack took place on June 16 about sixty miles south of Genoa. This is the first news of the incident to reach this country.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Clearance Sale—TO-DAY

Our Standard Stock of Men's Suits

Heretofore $22.00, $25.00, $28.00 and $30.00

16.50

No Charge for Alterations

Each suit included in the sale has been part of our regular stock and made to sell at one of the former prices named. Nothing has been added for sale purposes. Two, three or four-button models in over forty different fabrics, including blue serge; coats quarter, half or full lined. Sizes and models for men and young men, 33 to 46 chest.

Men's Clothing Shop

A Separate Shop—8 West 38th St.—*A step from 5th Av.*

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Whatever You Think

One 25c package of Bell-Ans will prove that it's the best remedy on earth for Indigestion.

BELL-ANS

FOR INDIGESTION

25c package at every Drug Store in the United States

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

SEE TEUTON FORCES NEAR EXHAUSTION

Continued from Page 1.

number of men to hold all the fronts, and, in addition, had or would have in the next six months a striking force of 1,500,000 men available for service on any front.

Estimating the German-Austrian losses as follows—before Verdun 300,000, in Trentino 50,000, in Volhynia 700,000, between Riga and the Pripet 50,000, in the allied offensive on the western front 100,000, and taking the normal losses on the other parts of the line at the rate of two men a mile of each front a day, on the thousand-mile front since the end of February at 300,000, a total of 1,500,000 is reached.

The Teutonic powers have about 1,250 miles of front to defend in the main theatres of the war. With the growing pressure of the Allies everywhere, apart from the special offensives, the Teutonic wastage is probably reaching the figure of ten men a mile a day, or 8,500 a day, or 250,000 a month.

The conclusion drawn here by conservative military statisticians is that, even if the German claims before the Verdun attacks began were true, they are now no longer accurate, and that instead of a striking force of 1,500,000 the German Headquarters Staff must be hard put to provide one or half a million men not needed for purely defensive purposes and to meet the wastage along the extensive threatened front. If this conclusion is correct, some military experts say, the Kaiser's declaration at the end of the second year of the war that Germany is invincible will be disproved before the third year is out.

BERLIN SAYS ALLIES LOST 350,000 MEN

Average Advance of Only Two and One-half Miles on the Somme, According to the Germans.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"According to a very cautious valuation," says a statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters, "the total Anglo-French losses in the Somme offensive will reach 350,000 officers and men."

The official statement says:

"A month has elapsed since the great Anglo-French thrust called in England 'the great sweep,' during which, according to the enemy's previous announcement a decision had to be obtained under all circumstances by the enemy.

"On a 28-kilometer (17 miles) front the enemy advanced four kilometers (2½ miles) in the average, but after his experiences of July 20, 22, 24, and 26 he will not affirm that the enemy line has even been shaken at any place.

"This 'success' cost the British at least 230,000 men, according to a very cautious valuation. For the French losses there are no accurate foundations, but since the French had to do the biggest part of the job, and even taking into consideration their superior fighting skill, the total enemy losses will reach 350,000. The German losses cannot be compared to these figures.

"As the result of the slow progress made by the offensive we have had time to construct new fortifications behind our actual lines identical to those lost. In order to illustrate the facts mentioned in the foregoing it is announced that in the first month of the fighting at Verdun we gained double the amount of territory, while the German casualties were no larger than we could afford."

PUTS ENTENTE LOSSES AT 49 WAR VESSELS

Berlin Also Estimates That 1,303 Merchantmen Have Been Sunk by Teutons.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Forty-nine warships with an aggregate of 562,000 tons have been lost by the Entent Allies during the war, according to statistics given out today by the German Admiralty, the figures being brought up to June 30 last. Of this number, says the statement, the British lost forty vessels with a tonnage of 485,000.

The losses of the Teutonic allies are given in the statement as thirty warships, of 162,000 tons in the aggregate.

The British losses are given as comprising eleven battleships, seventeen armored cruisers and twelve cruisers.

Merchant ships sunk by the Teutonic allies, according to the statement, number 1,303, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,000,574.

"During last year," adds the statement, "thirty-eight violations of international law committed by enemy merchant ships against our submarines have been proved. Three times have enemy warships acted with especially gross disregard of international law, aside from violations of the simplest laws of humanity in the Baralong and King Stephen cases.

"Finally, it may be stated, the naval forces of the Entente at the beginning of the war were more than three times stronger than those of the allies (Teutonic,) while the losses in men-of-war sustained by the Entente were three times the allied losses."

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Will Close Out To-Day

340 Men's Silk Crepe Shirts

Of silk crepe de chine in pastel shades and fancy stripes.

4.00 *Heretofore $5.00 and $5.50*

690 Men's Madras Shirts

In bright or conservative stripes, French cuffs.

1.00 *Heretofore $1.50*

325 Madras and Crepe Shirts

Of Japanese crepe and woven madras.

1.45 *Heretofore $2.00*

320 Cotton Crepe Pajamas

Of fine quality cotton crepe in a large variety of fancy colorings.

1.25 *Heretofore $2.00*

480 Men's Field Club Shirts

A convertible collar shirt, ideal for golf, tennis and outdoor wear. Regular or elbow sleeves.

.75 *Heretofore $1.75*

530 Men's Silk Scarfs

Of faille silk Crepe, large variety of colorings.

.35 *Heretofore 50c*

420 English Foulard Scarfs

of English Foulard silk, in neat or novelty design.

Special **.85**

DRIVE BACK BRITISH AT FOUREAUX WOOD

Berlin Reports Gain North of Somme — Attacks Repulsed, Says London.

ACTIVITY NEAR LIHONS

French War Office Tells of Failure of Two Strong Assaults There.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Since Sunday's combined advance on the Somme line by the British and French, the situation there has been comparatively quiet. The French have sustained the brunt of the German counterattacks launched against positions captured in this region.

The Germans report that they have driven back the British who had penetrated on a narrow front territory west of the Foureaux Wood (between Martinpuich and Longueval) and to have successfully repulsed an eightfold fresh attack in the neighbornood of Maurepas. There has, however, been no important change in the line since the Anglo-French advance last Sunday.

The German statement said:

North of the Somme extremely fierce fighting took place in limited areas, the engagements being the after-throes of the great attack of Sunday. British forces which had penetrated on a narrow front west of Foureaux Wood were driven out again. An enemy attack in the neighborhood of Maurepas, carried out in eight waves, was completely repulsed.

Due north of the Somme, French troops advancing in the evening were completely driven back after a bitter fight near Monacu Farm.

South of the Somme there was lively artillery activity on both sides.

Operations by enemy reconnoitring detachments failed west of La Bassée, north of Hulluch, south of Loos, and southeast of Rheims.

Unimportant military damage was caused by the dropping of bombs on Wervick, Belgian Comines, and other places behind our front. There were numerous victims among the civilian population.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down yesterday and another on July 30 by our anti-aircraft guns within our lines in the Somme region. Another aeroplane was brought down yesterday in an aerial battle near Lihons.

The British War Office announced this afternoon that north of Bazentin-le-Petit, (near the Foureaux Wood,) the Germans last night attacked the British positions, but were successfully repulsed. The statement reads:

There is no change in the general situation today. North of Bazentin-le-Petit a hostile attack on our line was successfully repulsed. There was heavy artillery fire on both sides during the night. Elsewhere on the British front there is nothing to report.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

Between the Ancre and the Somme the situation is unchanged. Elsewhere on the British front there has been no important incident.

North of the River Avre, in the Somme region, the Germans attempted two attacks in strong force last night against the French positions in the Lihons sector, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Department. Both attempts failed under the French fire, it is added.

The text of the afternoon statement regarding the Somme fight says:

North of the Somme the enemy did not resume his attacks during the night.

North of the Avre, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attempted to carry out two coups de main on our positions in the region of Lihons, which failed under our fire.

The official communiqué issued by the French War Office tonight reads;

South of the Somme we captured in the course of a small operation a German trench between Estrées and Belloy-en-Santerre. About sixty prisoners remained in our hands.

BRITON HITS BLACKLIST.

Editorial Writer in Manchester Guardian Supports Our Protest.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In a long editorial on "America and the Blacklist." The Manchester Guardian says that Englishmen should try to understand the point of view of the American Government in protesting against the extension of the blacklist to the United States.

The editorial explains that "American objection to these proceedings is twofold: First, that they do serious injury to American trade, and, second, that they embody a doctrine in international law which is at once new and pernicious.

"It is the common belief that the first of these grounds—damage to interests—is the real driving force behind the present protest and a similar protest which preceded it. Doubtless the individual person or firm which suffers is concerned pretty exclusively for its loss of money, but we do serious injustice to the American Government if we imagine it is not concerned for something higher."

The editorial then explains that the American Government is concerned over the protection of the existing rights of neutrals against the gradual encroachment brought about by the exigencies of the present war. The Guardian says that the American Government desires not only to protect here and now its own subjects but also is anxious to stigmatize and, if possible, prevent becoming established a theory of international law which it believes to be retrograde and vicious.

The editorial then proceeds to consider the actual policy of the blacklist. It agrees that it may be legal in theory but admits that it is difficult to reconcile its application to the ancient claim of neutrals to trade with belligerents subject only—as the United States says—to well-defined international practices and understanding. Admitting its possible legality, the editorial questions the expediency of the measure and concludes as follows:

"Is the Government convinced that this blacklist policy is such as to justify the risk of multiplying disputes, possibly generating reprisals with the United States and of identifying ourselves with a doctrine of international law to which the American Government is now and will be long after the war resolutely opposed? Our experience in the Far East ought by now to give us some guidance in this matter."

TURKS REPORT SUCCESSES.

Say Russians Were Worsted in Fights in Various Sectors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31, (via London, Aug. 1.)—An official statement given out at the Turkish War Office Department today says:

Caucasian Front.—"Mount Antuck, situated twelve miles southwest of Mush, which was in the hands of the enemy and which dominates the surrounding districts, has been recaptured from the enemy by a counterattack.

Fierce attacks delivered by the enemy against our positions in the Ognotta sector, thirty kilometers southeast of the village of Baschkeny, were completely repulsed by counterattacks with the bayonet. The enemy dead numbered more than 1,000.

The enemy intrenched eight miles southwest of Guemeach Canal were attacked by us, driven out of their positions, and thrown back toward the east.

Egyptian front—Our advanced detachments are gaining ground step by step toward the west.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.—The War Office tonight issued the folowing:

Caucasus front—Our troops advanced further in the direction of Sivas, to the west of Erzingan.

GERMANS RENEW VERDUN ATTACKS

French Guns Break Up Advance West and South of Thiaumont Work.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Germans made a strong attack today against the French lines west and south of the Thiaumont Work, (Verdun section,) according to the communiqué issued by the War Office this evening. All the German attempts, the statement says, broke down under the French barrage and machine gun fire. Small numbers of Germans who penetrated to the first line trenches were thrown back by counterattacks.

At the end of the day the French attacked the German line south of the Thiaumont Work, and by the use of grenades made some progress. At the same time the Germans attempted to advance in the sector south of Vaux Fort. They were only temporarily successful, however, and those who penetrated the advance French trenches were soon driven out.

The text of tonight's statement regarding the Verdun front follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment which lasted part of the night, the Germans carried out this morning an attack against our positions to the west and south of the Thiamont Work. Our barrage fire and the fire of our machine guns broke down all the attempts of the adversary. Some enemy groups, which had reached as far as our trenches, were thrown back by spirited counterattacks.

At the end of the day a grenade attack launched by us enabled us to make progress south of the Thiaumont Work. About the same time the Germans attacked on the Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chenois front. On this latter point only they gained a footing in some of our advanced elements, from which shortly afterward they were driven out.

Everywhere else their attacks were stopped by our fire and cost them heavy losses.

There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

The afternoon French War Office statement follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery duel became extremely violent during the night in the region of Thiaumont Work. A bombardment with shells of heavy calibre took place at the Fumin Wood and La Laufée.

West of Pont-à-Mousson, in the Fleury sector, the enemy exploded three mines. We occupied the southern edge of the three craters in front of our trenches.

The night was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front.

Aviation: Aviator Lenoir brought down an enemy aeroplane, which fell within its own lines north of Verdun. It was the fifth machine brought down by this aviator to date.

Another German aeroplane was attacked by our machines near Etain, and fell shattered to the ground.

Germans Explode Big Mine.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding the situation on the Verdun front:

There was lively artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse, especially in and to the south of the Thiaumont-Fleury rector. In this region advances by enemy hand-grenading parties early yesterday were repulsed.

We destroyed a French position north of Flirey by a great explosion over an extent of about 200 meters, (216 yards.) Our patrols, following up the explosion, took a few prisoners.

LIQUIDATES BRITISH FIRMS.

German Bundesrat Adopts Decree in Retaliation Upon England.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)—The Bundesrat has adopted a decree authorizing the Chancellor to liquidate British firms operating in Germany.

A semi-official note published in connection with the decree says the measure is retaliatory. The decree closely follows the lines of the English law of January, 1916, for the compulsory liquidation of the property of all firms of enemy countries, but with one substantial difference—that liquidation is optional with the Chancellor.

The note sets forth that this difference is due to the fact that Germany economically is so strong that she is able to meet the free competition of foreign concerns within Germany, whereas English business men were able to devise no better method of restoring their lost position than the destruction by forcible measures of values created by peaceful German industry.

"This kind of commercial envy does not exist in Germany," the note adds.

16 GERMAN ATTACKS NEAR HEM FRUITLESS

Teutons Take Wood for Third Time, but Are Driven Out by the French.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The efforts of the Germans last night were directed mainly against the extreme right wing of the French troops operating north of the Somme. From Sunday evening to last night the Germans launched not less than sixteen regular attacks against the line between the Hem Wood and the Somme.

In the Hem Wood and in the region of the Monacu Farm the fighting was particularly desperate. On Sunday night the enemy succeeded by an enormous effort in taking the Hem Wood for the third time, but two hours later the French counterattacked brilliantly and recovered the wood. The renewal of the German attack on Monday morning failed completely, one battalion losing a third of its effectives.

The railway station at Hem on the outskirts of the forest on the road to Maricourt passed from hand-to-hand four times yesterday morning. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the French lost it again, being beaten back by two Saxon regiments, but at 4 o'clock a splendid French charge recovered it.

ATTACK ITALIANS HEAVILY.

Austrians Make Another Attempt to Recapture Monte Cimone.

ROME, Aug. 1.—Attacks by the Austrians last night on the Italian positions on Monte Cimone were repulsed, the War Office announced today, as were assaults on the Italian line near Castelletto, on the Sette Comuni plateau, and at Forcella, in the Tofano sector. The Italians have advanced in the Travignolo Valley. The official statement follows:

In the Adige Valley the enemy's artillery continued active, and was replied to by ours.

In the Astico Valley during the evening of July 31 the enemy attacked our positions on Monte Cimone after intense artillery preparation, but was promptly repulsed.

An equally fruitless attempt was made upon our positions southwest of Castelletto on the Sette Comuni plateau.

In the Travignola Valley we occupied the village of Panevggio.

In the Tofano area during the night of the 30th the enemy heavily shelled our positions at the Forcella Wood and delivered an attack in force, but was repulsed and counterattacked, suffering heavy losses.

Hostile shelling of villages in the Degano Valley caused some fires, which were speedily extiguished.

On the Isonzo front nothing of importance occurred.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian official statement of July 31 announces that on the Trentino front an Italian attack in the Dolomites was repulsed. On the Isonzo front the Italian guns bombarded Austrian lines.

SHELLING NORTH OF ANCRE.

Berlin Reports British Preparation for Advance There.

BERLIN, July 31, (via London Aug. 1.)—On the western front the British, according to German war correspondents, appear to be on the point of reattempting the task which they found impossible on July 1—namely, to crush the German front north of the Ancre Brook in an attempt to reach Bapaume from the west.

The British artillery fire on the front between Gommecourt and Beaumont-Hamel on Saturday and Sunday was of the most violent character, being apparently preliminary to a new onslaught against the heavily fortified line upon which the British divisions dashed themselves so gallantly but vainly in the first days of their storming attack. Simultaneously the British artillery was extremely active on the front eastward from Thiepval.

BANNARD ON RELIEF TRIP.

New Yorker Reaches Vienna on Way to Balkan States.

VIENNA, Aug. 1, (via Berlin and London.)—Otto T. Bannard of New York has arrived here on his way to the Balkan States to investigate conditions for the American Red Cross and the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation. He will visit Bucharest, Rumania, first, and then go to the other States.

Mr. Bannard will make donations immediately where there is urgent need, and in other cases will recommend aid on his return home.

ZEPPELIN RAIDER HIT BUT REACHES HOME

British Report Little Damage by 60 Bombs Dropped — Berlin Says London Was Reached.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Last night's raid on the eastern and southeastern counties of England was carried out by seven or more Zeppelins, accompanied by aeroplanes, according to reports of observers who sighted the aircraft returning homeward.

One of the Zeppelins was picked up by searchlights and heavily fired upon, says a southeast coast correspondent of the Central News Agency. It is believed that the airship was hit, as she appeared to stop, tremble, and then dive.

It was officially announced in the evening that there were no casualties as the result of the projectiles dropped by the raiders.

An official account of the raid, issued this afternoon, read as follows:

Last night, between 10 o'clock and midnight, our eastern and southeastern counties were attacked by several hostile airships. The raiders flew at a great height, and owing to this and to patches of mist, the airships' movements gave rise to much uncertainty and their number was difficult to determine.

At least six ships could be reckoned by independent observers, and it is probable that one more flew over the country without dropping bombs.

The number of bombs was at first greatly exaggerated, owing to a majority of them falling in thinly inhabited districts and having been heard at great distances. The actual number found to date is about sixty.

One raider was engaged by our aircraft and anti-aircraft guns. he was seen to drop to a low altitude, and she then disappeared in the mist.

A correspondent who explored the districts visited by the Zeppelins last night writes:

"The damage done was wanton and indiscriminate. The whole of it was of little value and certainly of no military importance.

"Directly the airships struck the coast they separated for various points of penetration. When anti-aircraft guns were drawn out, the Zeppelins immediately turned tail seaward. Their pilots seemed to be mystified."

Following the publication here of the German official statement regarding the raid, the British Press Bureau gave out the following statement:

"From this official dispatch it is clear that those on the airship had no idea of their course or else that on their return to Germany their report was falsified deliberately. In either case there need be no surprise."

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)—An official statement issued today by the German Admiralty Staff announces that during Monday night several naval airship squadrons successfully attacked London and the eastern counties of England. Abundant bombs, the statement says, were dropped on coast works, anti-aircraft batteries, and industrial establishments important from a military viewpoint.

Despite heavy firing, which was begun as soon as the naval forces approached, all the airships returned undamaged.

SCANDINAVIANS FOR PEACE.

Hundreds of Meetings Deprecating War Held on Anniversary.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The second anniversary of the world war is being observed throughout the whole of Scandinavia, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Two hundred peace meetings are being held in Denmark and 300 in Sweden. All the church bells are being rung and prayers for peace are being said.

The Politiken of Copenhagen, commenting on this observance, says:

"What is the use of ringing bells and fair speeches? Let us acknowledge the facts as they are. After two years of war there are no real prospects of peace. The butcheries and terrors will continue."

DIRECTS CONCERT AT FRONT.

Jacques Malkin of Hotel Knickerbocker Is at Bernay.

In the trenches at Bernay, Department of the Eure, France, concerts are given every week under the patronage of the Deputy Mayor, M. Celos, and Lieut. Col. Genin of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. The chief of the orchestra is Private Jacques Malkin, who occupied a similar position at the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York City. Mr. Malkin, communicating with a friend in this city, writes of the novelty of a concert proceeding within sound of heavy cannonading.

The proceeds of the entertainment go to the charities for helping the wounded.

THINKS WAR CRISIS PAST.

Gen. Alexieff, Commenting on Anniversary, Is Optimistic.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Today, the second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war on Russia, was commemorated in the French press by special articles and features. A number of messages were printed from prominent persons in allied and neutral countries, including the Kings of Serbia and Montenegro, Admiral Jellicoe, General Sir Sam Hughes, Elihu Root, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, General Cadorna, Premier Romanones of Spain, General Alexieff, Chief of the Russian Staff, and the Russian and Belgian Premiers.

General Alexieff says:

"I think that we may now be said to have passed through the most difficult period of our great war. While still offering stubborn resistance, our enemy is beginning to weaken, but we have need to summon all our powers yet before we can hope to attain the definite goal of our hopes."

Premier Sturmer of Russia says:

"At the moment when the Allies are entering upon the third year of the war the Russian Government is more than ever resolved to continue the struggle to the end, and is firmly convinced that, with the help of the Almighty, the Allies and their cause of justice and equity will triumph."

ADMITS CRISIS LAST YEAR.

Lloyd George Quoted on Munitions Shortage in 1915.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—"On the 1st of June, 1915," said David Lloyd George, the British Secretary for War, in conversation with Maurice Barrès, the French academician and novelist,, "the British army had one week's supply of munitions and only 75,000 shots in the reserve stock at the rear. It had nothing more.

"If there had been a great attack what would have become of us? If the Germans had turned upon our soldiers the forces they had hurled upon the Russians I don't see how we could have saved ourselves."

SWEPT CLEAN BY SHELLFIRE

Villages So Wrecked That French Advance Is Easy, Says M. Thomas.

LYONS, Aug. 1.—The terrific results of French shellfire were described by Albert Thomas, Under Secretary of War and Munitions, in addressing a gathering of workers in munition factories here.

"During the long months we have just passed through," he said, "there have been hours when a slight mistake or misunderstanding existed between citizens doing their duty in the interior of the country and those fulfilling the nobler and more dangerous task on the front.

"It was said that the workers slackened and did not supply the army with all it needed. Well, here is a pleasant fact we observed recently on the Somme. When the Twentieth Corps, the colonial corps, entered first into the villages of Hem and Curlu and when they carried Monacu Farm, do you know how they entered? Not by assault, not in risking all the infantry. No, they walked, as the soldiers said to me a few days ago, cane in hand, through the village, or, rather, through an immense sea of broken red bricks which represented the village, and in a moment of gratitude and friendship their thoughts turned toward their comrades in the rear.

"They asked me to thank in their name the workwomen and workmen of the munition factories who had enabled them to enter there without shedding their blood. There were only five seriously wounded in the whole brigade. It was thus they entered in triumph a village occupied only a few moments before by the enemy.

"I appeal to you, then, to carry on the sustained work of liberation to the point of illness and fatigue. The future of our land, victory, and the independence of beloved France are all at stake. You are striving at once for the integrity of your country and the liberty of all peoples."

RUSSIA'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

About $500,000,000 a Month—Minister Warns Britain on Trade.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.—Pierre L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, in an interview with The Morning Post's financial editor estimates Russia's present war expenditure at aoout £100,000,000 (approximately $500,000,000) monthly. Discussing the advisability of the British keeping Russian exchange on London at the most stable possible figure by granting Russia generous credits, Mr. Bark urged England to consider the keenness of the American appetite for the Russian market.

"It is of the greatest importance," said Mr. Bark, "that everything possible be done to quicken trade relations between Russia and Great Britain at a moment when the United States is keenly alive to possibilities in that direction. England's hope of increased trade relations with Russia after the war is indorsed by the Russians, but if those results are to follow after the war it is of the utmost importance that there should not be any deadlock supervening between now and the time of peace, with violent fluctuations in exchange afterward. At this juncture large credits should be granted Russia, which skillfully handled, would commence here a new growth in business relations which would be the best preparation for active operations when peace arrives."

BRITISH STEAMER IS LOST.

Twenty Killed When a Boiler Explosion Sinks the Ecuador.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 1. — The British steamship Ecuador of 1,768 tons gross has been lost off Port Llico as the result of an explosion of her boilers. Twenty lives were lost.

The steamers Corral and Porteno assisted in rescuing the survivors among the crew.

The Ecuador was engaged in trading on the west coast of South America. She was 300 feet long, 36 feet beam, and was built at Birkenhead in 1891. Her owners were the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool. Port Llico is 100 miles south of Valparaiso.

DEUTSCHLAND OFF ON DASH TO OCEAN

Continued from Page 1.

boat Lannan, too, backed in beside the Wissahickon. There were hurried conferences among the police officials, officers in the United States Customs Service, and Captain Koenig.

While all this activity was going on it appeared that the tug Timmins did not have steam up, and as there were several women aboard the Wissahickon, the belief spread that the visit of these boats was only a sight-seeing expedition. Finally as the ships' clocks sounded three bells—3:30 P. M.—the Lannan pulled out of the slip, the Efco backed in and passed a line to the Deutschland, the Wissahickon pulled away, and, finally, the Timmins backed further in and made fast her lines to her strange tow.

Then came handshakes and the parting words of farewell from the crew of the Deutschland and the crew of the Neckar and the officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company, who were on the pier. Excitement ran high among them.

The Timmins pulled slowly, and the little Efco chugged at the side of the merchantman. The suspense made time seem longer. Finally, the green end of the craft appeared. It was just 5:38 o'clock. Newspaper men leaped into their boats. The movie men set their cameras to clicking; whistles on the small craft which dotted the waters began to blow, and cheers went up from the piers.

Captain Koenig, clad in white, stood alone in the conning tower. His face was lit with a smile. Later, two of his officers joined him, and after the Deutschland was started on its way in Baltimore's thirty-five foot channel, the lines of the boats convoying her were cast aside, and under her own power the subsea trader started down to run the gauntls of the Allied warships off the Virginia Capes.

The crew aboard the vessel was the same as when she came to this port. Gustav Prusse, the constructor, who came from Germany with the Deutschland as supercargo did not return, however. The belief is that he is here to await the arrival of the Bremen and to care for her engines if it is found any care is needed.

Everything taken aboard the submarine had been tested, even to the crude oil fuel. This had been run through a strainer and tested by German chemists before it was taken aboard. Every act was only a part of German organization and efficiency.

In the morning the river leading out into the channel for a mile from the moorings of the Deutschland was dragged. It was about 6:30 o'clock when the log booms were removed and a net was thrown overboard between the Efco and the Timmins and they started away abreast. Anything which might have injured the Deutschland was not found.

A British freighter had been at anchor several hundred yards from the Deutschland, and it was probably feared that some steps had been taken to block the safe travel of the submarine. None of the officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company would make any comment about this, however. They would not tell of any suspicions, but they took every possible precaution. The Wissahickon was also near by at an early hour, and it was believed then that the merchantman would bid an early morning farewell to Baltimore.

About noon an attempt was made to prevent newspaper men following the Deutschland. Customs officers visited the yacht which they had chartered to follow the submarine, and Edward Toulson, master and owner of the yacht Valiant, was told by Marine Clerk Thalheimer that he could not carry his passengers while the boat was under charter without having the craft registered at the Custom House.

An investigation showed that among other craft the speed boat Esperanza, Dr. R. T. Somers, owner and master, had newspaper men aboard as guests of Dr. Somers. But a half score of New York and Washington correspondents, as well as moving picture men for various companies, were aboard the Valiant, and it seemed that they would be marooned, as it was then too late to charter another boat and make other arrangements.

Captain Toulson was mad all over. He declared he had attempted several years ago to have the Valiant registered and was told by Custom House officials that it was not necessary. He said that on the strength of that he had been advertising the boat for charter for private parties, and he knew the Valiant did not come within the limit prescribed by law for registration. He communicated with his lawyers and the newspaper men burned the wires to have the ship released.

Finally Captain Toulson declared he would follow the submarine and would take all the newspaper men who were aboard as his guests.

"All I ask," he said, "is that you sign a paper making affidavit that I did not accept money from you, and please don't give me any. I'll even buy the gasoline."

And he did.

ALLIES' WARSHIPS ARE DRAWING INSHORE

News of Deutschland's Departure Spurs Cruisers to Quick Action Off the Capes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 1.—The departure of the submarine freighter Deutschland from her pier at Baltimore had hardly been flashed here late in the afternoon when in circles concerned with her going agitated preparation was apparent.

The naval "neutrality watch," composed of the armored cruiser North Carolina and a convoy of four torpedo boat destroyers, at once went on duty far inside the Capes. The cruiser steamed steadily up, down, and across, while the destroyers scurried about, occasionally signaling to her.

There was no official explanation for the shifting of the squadron from its previous position outside the three-mile limit to a station up the bay. The general belief, however, was that the vessels would await the coming of the Deutschland and then steam as far as the territorial limit as an advance guard if there seemed to be any occasion for their escort.

From unquestionable sources it was learned that soon after it was known here that the Deutschland had at last set out on her return trip, 3,800 miles, to Bremen, all the ships in the first and second lines of the allied patrol were sputtering with their wireless apparatus. It was rumored that the effect of the interchange of messages was to bring outlying ships of the patrol at top speed inshore. It was understood that the whole squadron, under cover of darkness, was closing in and making preparations for springing whatever traps they may have prepared for snaring the submarine.

No one pretended to guess tonight just what the allied fleet would do, or try to do. Some have insisted that they have submarines and aeroplanes and fast motor boats and will maintain a fanlike patrol of the sea, ready to swoop down upon the submersible the moment she rises from the depths.

Numerous small craft were made ready to put out to the Capes at daybreak in the hope of witnessing the departure of the submarine. Some of those aboard them were curious adventurers, hopeful that one great thrill of the world war might be enacted within sight of American territory. The purpose of others was more mysterious, and those friendly to the Deutschland were elated when they learned that high seas were running outside and that the prospect of small craft venturing out far enough to see what would happen was not good unless the weather should moderate.

It is reported here that an unwonted number of fishing smacks and other odd craft have been lying just within and without the three-mile limit of late. Their purpose has been the source of much speculation, with general opinion crediting them with some part in the allied patrol.

Seafaring men think that the Deutschland will need at least eleven hours to reach the vicinity of Cape Henry or Cape Charles. This would bring her into the harbor at broad daylight.

It was expected that if she should arrive when it was light she would lie up, probably at anchor, in some spot where she could readily submerge. Then, it is believed, under cover of darkness, she will sink below the surface. Her course after that is but a matter of conjecture. She may lie on the bottom a day or two, boring her way out to sea when those on the patrol boats have relaxed their vigilance.

Even should she decide to go straight out to sea by daylight under water, the Deutschland must stop some place near the three-mile limit to discharge her Maryland pilot.

If the Timmins accompanies her all the way, she could set him aboard the tug which, in turn, would carry him to the pilot boat which lies near Cape Henry. If the Timmins is not alongside, the pilot would have to be put directly aboard his boat, unless some other craft has been engaged for the specific purpose of taking him off.

Rumors that the submarine Bremen is nearby were revived the moment it was known that the Deutschland had cleared. Many have believed from the first that the two undersea liners would meet near the Capes on their journeys in opposite directions, and the delay in the starting of the Deutschland has again and again been unofficially explained as being due to her waiting for the Bremen to come in.

English sympathizers here are positive that the Bremen has been lost. They are sure the delayed trip of the Deutschland means that her officers and agents in Baltimore finally abandoned hope that the Bremen would come in time to bring them whatever word they were awaiting.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JULY 31st, 1916

ASSETS

Immediately Available

Cash in Vault	$10,962,050.10	
With Federal Reserve Bank and Exchanges for Clearing House	11,699,388.05	
With Correspondents and Loans at Sharp Call	18,367,881.68	
Eligible for Re-discount with Federal Reserve Bank	18,338,014.64	$59,367,334.47

Other Loans and Discounts

Due within 30 days	$9,860,057.39	
Due 30 to 90 days	7,221,493.97	
Due 90 to 180 days	13,049,429.17	
Due after 180 days	278,976.54	30,409,957.07
Short-time Securities	$5,432,363.15	
United States and Other Bonds	3,672,300.30	9,104,663.45
Customers' Liability Account, Acceptances by this Bank and its Correspondents		3,387,207.51
TOTAL		$102,269,162.50

LIABILITIES

Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	3,897,134.93
Circulating Notes	640,000.00
Acceptances by this Bank and its Foreign Correspondents—based on Imports and Exports	3,726,392.34
Deposits	90,005,635.23
TOTAL	$102,269,162.50

Documentary Letters of Credit issued but not used or drawn against; $7,559,582.14

OFFICERS

LEWIS E. PIERSON, *Chairman of the Board*
ROLLIN P. GRANT, *President*

HARRY E. WARD, *Vice-President*
WILLIS G. NASH, *Vice-President*
BENJ. F. WERNER, *Vice-President*
EMIL KLEIN, *Vice-President*
DAVID H. G. PENNY, *Vice-President*
J. F. BOUKER, *Cashier*
RICHARD J. FAUST, Jr., *Assistant Cashier*
SAMUEL REDFERN, *Assistant Cashier*
A. E. VAN DOREN, *Assistant Cashier*
NEWTON D. ALLING, *Assistant Cashier*
W. R. WILSON, *Assistant Cashier*
G. B. RICKENBAUGH, *Assistant Cashier*

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK



Final Clearance
$35, $30 and $25
Stein-Bloch Summer Suits

$17.50

THIS notable offering includes all my Stein-Bloch *Fancy Summer Suits* in Stripes, Plaids and Varicolored Mixtures, both *Regular Sack and Pinch Back* models. These are the proper weaves for hot weather, with many of the medium weights suitable to wear right into Autumn.

All sizes, 33 to 48. A limited number of Stein-Bloch Summer Suits, that were $20, now reduced to $14.75.

No charge for alterations, if needed.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce a

Sale of
Palm Beach Suits

at the

Very Special Price
$8.50

Consisting of about 1,400 suits—the entire remaining stock of plain sack and Norfolk coats—which regularly sold at $10 and $12.

These suits are made of the genuine Palm Beach cloth, easily kept sanitary and fresh by washing.

They have a crisp coolness that is a blessing on a hot day.

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad	241 Broadway	1185 Broadway
	44th and Broadway	42d and Fifth Avenue

SAFETY and
A LIBERAL RETURN
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
Secured by first mortgages on improved city real estate. Payment guaranteed by
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000
55 Liberty Street



Don't be discouraged! Heal your sick skin with
Resinol

In the past twenty years Resinol Ointment has made thousands of sick skins well. In the great majority of the cases, it stopped the itching, burning and smarting at once, and quickly drove the unsightly eruption away.

To appreciate how much good Resinol Ointment really does, you should try it on your own skin trouble—at our expense, if you wish! Although all druggists sell Resinol Ointment, we will gladly send a free sample. Write to Dept. 44-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Men's "Greatest" Shoe Store.
White Sports Shoes
White Sneakers, Rubber Soles, 79c, $1.25
White Canvas Oxfords, $2.25
Heavy Rubber Sole and Heel.
Clearance Sales Now!



$3.50 Oxfords at $2.15
Nearly All Sizes
Russet & Black
Lark Mahogany Cordovans, $4.50
Reduced from $5.00 and $6.00
Wing Tip Cordovans, $5.00
Wing Tip Russia Calf, $4.85
Both reduced from $7.

Automobiles Japanned in 1 Week
FICKLING ENAMELING CORP.
Phone 1475 Astoria. Long Island City.
Japanning of Every Character. All Colors
WIRE WHEELS ENAMELED.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH
SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

GIANTS TO-DAY WITH PITTSBURGH, 3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

VOLUME OF WAR SCENES.
Stirring scenes, military and naval leaders, famous diplomats, and orators figuring in the European war splendidly pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Bound volumes, ten numbers, at $1. Time Square, New York.—Advt.

55 DIE OF PARALYSIS IN THIS CITY IN A DAY

Fatalities Reported Make New High Mark for Epidemic, with 159 More Ill.

EMERSON CALLS FOR BEDS

Hospitals Respond Immediately with Offers of More Than 1,400— Funds Asked to Aid Cripples.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Monday	Deaths Yester-day	New Cases Monday	New Cases Yester-day
Brooklyn	20	33	59	83
Manhattan	9	12	44	42
Bronx	1	..	8	8
Queens	5	10	21	17
Richmond	..	..	..	9
Totals	35	55	132	159

Total of cases to date.....4,122
Total of deaths to date..... 896

Although no deaths from infantile paralysis were reported yesterday from the Bronx and Staten Island, the total of fifty-five in the other three boroughs was the highest recorded in the city in any twenty-four hours since the beginning of the epidemic. The number brought the total deaths from poliomyelitis since the first of June to within four of 900.

The 159 new cases reported yesterday was one of the highest totals of the epidemic, but Health Department officials were not alarmed inasmuch as Tuesday's reports included cases of Saturday and Sunday.

As a further step in the direction of caring for the hundreds of children soon to be discharged from hospitals as recovered, but crippled, Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday issued an appeal to citizens for $15,000 with which to buy braces and supports.

He announced that Louis J. Horowitz, President of the Thompson-Starrett Company, had contributed $5,000 for this purpose to the orthopaedic dispensary of Mount Sinai Hospital, and that Dr. Louis C. Ager, visiting surgeon in charge of the poliomyelitis work at Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, had collected $1,630, $500 of which had been contributed by Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim.

Dr. Emerson's Calculations.

"The time is approaching," Dr. Emerson said, "when patients will begin to leave hospitals, and the most important consideration will then be the aftercare of them. They will need braces, frames, and mechanical supports, and the Health Department appeals to citizens to suply these for those who cannot afford to buy them. The appliances needed will cost from $7.50 to $30 apiece, averaging about $15 each.

"We now have more than 4,000 cases of poliomyelitis, and I think we can take 5,000 cases as an estimate for the whole epidemic. Twenty per cent. of this number will die, and of the remaining 4,000 cases fully 2,000 will be in some manner paralyzed when they are discharged from hospitals. The paralysis in all of these cases will need aftertreatment, but in half of them it will be permanent, and this means that 1,000 children will require mechanical appliances, which will cost about $15,000."

Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that the blood serum obtained from recovered patients and used with promise of success in the Willard Parker, Kingston Avenue, Mt. Sinai and other hospitals had not yet been subjected to sufficient test to be more than a promise. He said no treatment could be pronounced generally effective until after it had proven its value in many cases through a long period of time.

The difficulty of gauging the value of the serum from the limited time in which it has been used was illustrated in description of two cases in Mt. Sinai Hospital. The first was that of the son of a physician who was brought to the hospital in a critical condition, paralysis having attacked his neck and begun, it appeared, a fatal invasion of the respiratory organs. Three surgeons were called into consultation and agreed on immediate use of the serum. The injection was made one evening; the next morning the boy's fever had gone and two days later he was on the road to recovery.

The second case was a boy of about the same age brought into the hospital in an almost identical condition. In this case the serum was not used, only the usual treatment being administered, but the results were identical. The surgeons are unable to say positively, therefore, whether the serum saved the life of the child for whom it was used.

Even a report that no child treated with the serum had died would not be convincing, Health Department officials said, because the cases so treated had been selected and were few in number.

Call Issued for More Beds.

With 2,159 cases in hospitals yesterday and only 279 vacant available beds, Commissioner Emerson sent out a call for more beds, and before the day was over he had received communications promising to make 1,400 beds available immediately or in the near future. Of these beds, fifty are on North Brother Island, and 100 or more will be provided by the New York Hospital.

The Trustees of the hospital voted yesterday to open at once the old Orthopedic Hospital at 126 East Fifty-ninth Street for the treatment of infantile paralysis cases. The use of the building has been donated by the Orthopedic Hospital, which is now in its new building, and the New York Hospital will equip it and bear $6,000 monthly maintenance cost.

Only one case of infantile paralysis, it was announced yesterday, had developed among the 2,222 families under the care of the United Hebrew Charities. The case was that of a child belonging to a family of refugees from Mexico.

Through the generosity of a friend of the charities, several thousand window screens have been installed in the homes under the organization's care; milk has been given freely to the children; and a number of mothers who have heretofore done some work in partial support of their families have been relieved of such work in order that they could devote themselves exclusively to the care of their children. Visitors and nurses of the society are given printed and oral instructions broadcast.

Flowers for the Shut-in.

The United Hebrew Charities is represented on the Committee in Permanent Care and Follow-up for Cases of Infantile Paralysis organized by Dr. Emerson, and will co-operate in the work outlined.

The National Plant Flower and Fruit Guild has had fifty window boxes containing growing flowers placed in the windows of homes in which children are quarantined.

The Woman Suffrage Party reported to the Health Department yesterday that it had succeeded in having the price of garbage pails reduced and had sent out speakers, who had addressed more than 50,000 persons in street meetings on the prevention and treatment of infantile paralysis. The party said further that it intended to co-operate in the follow-up work.

Dr. Emerson said that altogether more than twenty organizations, including branches of the Y. M. C. A. and religious societies, had co-operated in the city "clean-up" campaign, and would give their assistance in the "follow-up" work.

At the request of Deputy Police Commissioner O'Daniel, 11,000 circulars of information for the public on how to fight poliomyelitis were distributed yesterday among the policemen of the city.

When the conference of scientists meets here tomorrow, one of the subjects discussed will be the possible relation between the epidemic and the subway digging in the city. Early in the outbreak the theory was advanced that possibly the infection of poliomyelitis came from subsurface strata of soil or was in some other way released by extensive excavating. An investigation by the Department of Health seemed to establish the falsity of this theory, but Dr. Emerson will submit his findings to the scientists for their opinion.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of the new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Donald Campbell, 70 Prince St.
Lillie Kotinsky, 250 Madison St.
Sylvia Montrasor, 183 Sullivan St.
Antoinette Aciarno, 105 Thompson St.
John Carulo, 69 Thompson St.
Filomena D'Alesandro, 26 Grand St.
Marion Lane, 2,014 3d Av.
Benjamin Richman, 123 Stanton St.
Victoria Arnesta, 101 Allen St.
Hyman Arnesta, 101 Allen St.
Francis Zuckerman, 204 E. 99th St.
Edw. McTierman, 182 E. 108th St.
Frida Herman, 1,453 5th Av.
Max Cohen, 321 Madison St.
Joseph McCullough, 536 W. 135d St.
Sylvia Rudeman, 186 Forsyth St.
Gasina Franchine, 163 Chrystie St.
Loretta Hurtig, 426 3d Av.
Gerry Ryan, 135 Perry St.
Giuseppe Gallo, 94 Roosevelt St.
Alfred O'Neil, 338 E. 96th St.
Carmella Sommella, 131 Mulberry St.
Lucio Zaccarri, 312 East 118th St.
James Ward, 828 9th Av.
David Schatz, 55 East 109th St.
George Wehrenberg, 321 West 28th St.
Hugo Mina, 301 East 49th St.
William Kaiser, 421 East 81st St.
John Brennan, 2,172 Amsterdam Av.
Evelyn McCloud, 1,484 Amsterdam Av.
Ruth Miller, 305 3d St.
Josephine Corridon, 150 West 28th St.
Charles Katin, 202 East 19th St.
Elizabeth Donohue, 188 Amsterdam Av.
Fanny Rosenbaum, 141 2d Av.
Jennie Whitman, 221 East 10th St.
Ludwig Pakat, 623 East 15th St.
Mary Johnson, 416 East 9th St.
Harold Frazer, 148 West 142d St.
Simon Berg, 61 Sheriff St.
Lawrence Ayers, 258 West 10th St.
Pasquale Forunato, 7 Cornelia St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Rosie Dorio, 232 West 28th St.
Ruth Friedenberg, 282 West 91st St.
Giuseppe Gallo, 94 Roosevelt St.
Abraham Rubin, 247 East 78th St.
Lillian Hicks, 219 West 51st St.
Helen Nagy, 230 East 28th St.
Josephine Corridoni, 150 West 28th St.
Sylvia Rudeman, 186 Forsyth St.
Donald Campbell, 70 Prince St.
Thomas Amalfitono, 23 Lewis St.
John Di Giorgio, 530 East 15th St.
Allen Mincer, 610 W. 191st St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Concetta Dimillo, 4,806 White Plains Av.
Anna Kantolowita, 1,557 Hoe Av.
Raymond Kleymberg, 2,240 Quimby Av.
Jerome Duise, 322 East 151st St.
Barbara Westphal, 3,730 Park Av.
Lawrence Andronette, 308 E. 163d St.
Dorothy Dreagon, 261 Alexander Av.
Baby Shapiro, 1,004 Crotona Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Maria Bonavolinti, 21 Richardson St.
Michel Cruise, 128 North 10th St.
Sella Rabinowitz, 276 South 1st St.
Cano De Lea, 107 Skillman Av.
Paul Troppie, 933 Metropolitan Av.
Gladys Seymour, 556 Grand St.
Edward Olsen, 32 Apollo St.
Thomas Titoni, 270 Humboldt St.
Helen Schudner, 250 South 2d St.
Edna Van Wie, 105 Oakland St.
John L. Sullivan, 93 Herbert St.
Margaret Dougherty, 41 Lombardy St.
Mike Rogovsky, 179 Wythe Av.
Henry Schernbrand, 215 Hooper St.
Mary Hall, 160 Nassau Av.
Morris Goldman, 694 Belmont Av.
Lillian Rosen, 475 Alabama Av.
Ida Green, 696 Williams Av.
Bernard Slamza, 711 Liberty Av.
Francis Brennan, 90 Sheridan Av.
Annie Goldman, 433 Dumont Av.
Morris Stavisky, 601 Hopkinson Av.
Frank Retik, 48 Bristol St.
Witty Weitnerman, 187 Blake Av.
Nannie Goldberg, 109 Thatford Av.
Francis Clarke, 383 Logan St.
Fanny Jale, 430 Livonia Av.
Emma Adamseck, 1,828 Albany Av.
Elizabeth Harbort, 537 East 35th St.
Milton Zeselman, 1,265 42d St.
Wilbur Barker, 449 Avenue U.
Joseph, John, Raymond, and Winifred Scalp, 1,415 E. 9th St.
Catherine and Clinton O'Neill, 2,847 W. 24th St.
Sylvia Levine, 523 Washington Av.
Bernard Lippman, 351 5th Av.
Joseph Masacili, 141 Sands St.
Janet Richardson, 126 10th St.
Raffaele di Bartholomew, 68 Main St.
Irene Ossofsky, 279 Front St.
Annie Gillies, 196 John St.
Eva Girda, 193 Front St.
Colgoro Milton, 240 High St.
Elizabeth Behrend, 94 Hall St.
Lena Molle, 62 Front St.
Catherine Ryan, 127½ Dikeman St.
Concetta de Maio, 65 Woodhull St.
George Feise, 270 18th St.
Rosemary Gardner, 130 Clermont Av.
Nora Guglielnelli, 7,203 13th Av.
Robert Tapper, 1,119 37th St.
Elsie Smith, 819 40th St.
Mary Phelan, 447 72d St.
Irene Olsen, 5,824 3d Av.
Milton Miller, 4,204 14th Av.
Florence Salter, 341 Hopkinson Av.
Milton Farber, 327 Hopkinson Av.
Offy, (Baby,) 1,871 Park Place.
Jacob Laudesman, 35 Sumner Av.
Richard Nebel, 1,104 Lincoln Road.
Mildred Walters, 28 Chauncey St.
Walter Sussman, 867 Lafayette Av.
Catherine Dohl, 823 St. John's Place.
John Jacobson, 1,300 Sterling Place.
Marie Addo, 196 Melrose St.
Reg. Honig, 525 Bushwick Av.
John Jonke, 321 Troutman St.
Vito Catalano, 170 Hamburg Av.
Genevine Burke, 1,300 Halsey St.
Nicolo Lozito, 486 Central Av.
Robert Martin, 35 St. Nicholas Av.
Rosina Russo, 306 Knickerbocker Av.
Fred Dalder, 78 George St.
William Murphy, 1,635 Broadway.
Annie Tommello, 17 Hamburg Av.
Charles Haiss, 53 Central Av.
George Greenberg, 29 Monteith St.
Hope Zyplikewize, 18 Ellery St.
Fred Margolis, 562 Willoughby Av.
Irwin Sparder, 724 De Kalb Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Robert Martin, 35 St. Nicholas Av.
Concetta Di Maio, 68 Woodhull St.
Salvatore Mineo, 202 Boerum Place.
Mildred Walters, 28 Chauncey St.
David Bakevell, 23 Conselyea St.
Gladys Seymour, 556 Grand St.
Rose Mazzaro, 378 Manhattan Av.
Mike Mascolo, 40 Nostrand Av.
Helen Chiself, 250 South 2d St.
Stephen Toth, 84 Berry St.
Witty Wienerman, 187 Blake Av.
Amelia Sarrobino, 3,384 Fulton St.
Margaret Creighton, 1,665 83d St.
Walter Niebling, 4,744 Jerome Av., Morris Park.
Catherine Kelly, 252 Jay St.
Maria Buonavalenta, 2 Richardson St.
Rosina Cantala, 1,091 Gates Av.
Fred Dalder, 78 George St.
Sigmund Zinnian, 66 Lewis Av.
Lawrence De Boer, 2,284 Bedford Av.
Frank Markheim, 146 Fountain Av.
Raffaela Amato, 2,863 West 15th St.
Francis Clarke, 383 Logan St.
Jack Young, 645 Central Av.
Anna Beissert, 5,513 5th Av.
Charles Ebinger, 81 South 8th St.
Florence Milne, 4,612 Fort Hamilton Av.
Anthony Monte, 59 Prince St.
George Feise, 279 18th St.
Janet Richardson, 128A 10th St.
Joseph Mickevich, 79 Gold St.
Edward Dixon, 323 43d St.
Evelyn Brennan, 1,348 38th St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Joseph Oakley, 300 8th St., L. I. City.
Woltie, 83 William St., Long Island City.
Michael Sheridan, 80 East Greenpoint Av., Woodside.
Maurice Harvey, 84 North 51st St., Corona.
John Harvey, 84 North 51st St., Corona.
Murray Roth, Nichal St., Corona.
Morris Reiss, 65 Kingsland Av., Elmhurst.
Raymond Larkenker, 26 35th St., Corona.
Louise Wachter, 1,185 Canal St., Woodhaven.
Grene Hulke, 4,106 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.
John Lynch, 4,015 Syosaett St., Woodhaven.
Pete Greenberg, West St. and Shore Av., Jamaica.
Samuel Young, Tarmus Av. and Albion St., St. Albans.
Catherine Barcin, 110 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.
Murril Muller, 9 South 99th St., Rockaway Beach.
Eric Graf, Ristal St., near Madison St., Creedmoor.
Robert Brown, 1,580 McCormick Av., Ozone Park.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Morris Reiss, 65 Kingsland Av., Elmhurst.
Hazel Henry, 13 Richardson St., Glendale.
William Wolfe, 83 William St., Long Island City.
Rae Mattoro, 4,364 Fulton St., Richmond Hill.
Eleanore Younberg, Shore and West Sts., Jamaica.
Joseph Kohlweiser, 106 Zeigler Av., Maspeth.
Rubin Brooke, 214 40th St., Corona.
Charles Wiles, 570 Atlantic St., Jamaica.
Cyalin Jurgens, Dry Harbor and Johnson Av., Elmhurst.
Henry Birdsall 212 23d St., Flushing.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Norman Diesdendorf, 12 Wright St., Rossville.
Edith Mance, 153 Beach Av., Tottenville.
William Miney, 54 Monroe Av., Port Richmond.
Fred Eccleston, 360 Bay St., Stapleton.
Ruth Eccleston, 360 Bay St., Stapleton.
George Sorenson, 320 Broadway, West Brighton.
Marie Guenther, 457 Vanderbilt Av., Stapleton.
Richard Swanson, 1,564 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.
Matthew Campbell, 75 Cromwell Av., Donsan Hills.

It was admitted at the Department of Health yesterday that, despite all possible care, mistakes had occurred in the names and addresses published, and it was said that the department would welcome every correction of error.

$7,300 RELIEF FUND NEVER SENT ABROAD

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis Collected Money for Work Among Hospitals.

SWANN CONDUCTS INQUIRY

Commission Backed by Roosevelt, Parker, Straus, Clews, and Pinchot, but They Are Not Blamed.

The Allies' Hospital Relief Commission raised $7,300, not one cent of which had been devoted to the aid of the Allies' hospitals. This was disclosed yesterday in a John Doe proceedings by District Attorney Swann into the activities of the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, director general of the commission.

Alton B. Parker is President of the commission, Henry Clews, Treasurer, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Oscar S. Straus, and Gifford Pinchot are Vice Presidents.

Ex-Judge Parker will send to Dr. Baylis this morning a notification of his dismissal as Director General and the officials will pro rate the $2,000 debts of the commission and probably close its activities.

There is strong probality that the postal authorities will start an investigation because of the appeals sent through the mail to thousands of persons by Dr. Baylis.

Assistant District Attorney Roesch, who is conducting the inquiry, said last night that Dr. Baylis had organized the commission, conducted all its affairs, and that no blame for the conduct of its affairs fastened to any of the distinguished persons whom he had persuaded to be officials of the commission, of which he constituted himself the Director General.

The investigation was started by complaints of persons who had business relations with the Director General and who were dissatisfied with the results. Among them were Richard Arthur, a writer; Mrs. Edith F. Ranger, who organized the benefit entertainment at the Biltmore Hotel on May 18, and George K. Buck, who was also employed by Dr. Baylis in connection with the Biltmore benefit. Dr. Baylis heard of the complaints against him which had been made to officials of the commission and went to the District Attorney charging that the persons who complained against him had ulterior motives in discrediting the commission.

As a result the District Attorney's office summoned Dr. Baylis, Mrs. Ranger, and Mr. Arthur before Mr. Roesch on Monday afternoon. Mr. Arthur exhibited to the Assistant District Attorney documentary evidence of how Dr. Baylis had conducted the affairs of the commission. The hearing was resumed yesterday, but Dr. Baylis was not present. After the hearing was over Mr. Roesch said:

"As soon as I had listened for a few moments to what Mr. Arthur and Mrs. Ranger had to say, the tables turned. Dr. Baylis was at once put into the position of a defendant. I don't know why he didn't show up when the hearing was called yesterday, but I am determined that he shall submit to a thorough examination, for such flagrant abuse of the American public's generosity is not to be overlooked.

"It appears that Dr. Baylis, who was formerly minister of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church and prominent in Brooklyn Progressive politics, organized the commission all by himself last February. He went to prominent persons and, having a splendid address, soon persuaded them to become officers of the commission. After it was established he made himself the Director General, who, it proved, meant to be the whole affair.

"Auditors who went over the books after the investigation was started found that there had been received something over $7,300 and that none of it had gone to the aid of the allied wounded.

MOTOR CARS FOR EVERYBODY

Reduction in Price Suggests a Wide Extension of the Market.

The announcement by the Ford Motor Company yesterday of a sweeping cut in the prices of its cars, the price of a touring car, for example, being reduced by $80 to $360, set the statisticians speculating on the probability of a reduction of prices by other concerns and the possible extension of the market for cars.

At the eginning of the year, in statistics sent out by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce was the prediction that the 1916 production of cars would exceed 1,200,000, and the record of output thus far indicates that the prediction was not extravagant. This would bring the number of automobiles in use in the United States at the end of the year close to 3,500,000. On the prices at the beginning of the year it was estimated that any person with an income of $1,200 could afford to own an automobile, and on these premises it was asserted that a market for 5,000,000 cars was open in this country.

With the new epoch foreshadowed by the Ford reduction, the automobile man already referred to said yesterday that ultimately 2,000,000 motor vehicles would be in use in the United States. The automobile horse power, he roughly figured, was already down to about $20, as compared to $150 for the flesh and blood horse, and the farmer, who must be the owner of a vehicle for getting about, would be more and more impressed with the economy of the automobile. Its radius and speed are already recognized by the more progressive farmers as important factors in economy. A big spread of automobiles among farmers was predicted.

Another new class ready for the automobile at a lower price is composed of persons of moderate income who live in towns where it is no great expense to have a garage on the premises and where the care and repair of the car may be kept down to a small item. Thousands of families of this class have been looking to the time when they could earn a car.

Secretary Baker to Stump in Maine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Baker was added today to the list of Democratic speakers for the Maine campaign. Mr. Baker said he expected to go to Maine Aug. 24 and remain there several days. Secretaries Daniels, Wilson, and Redfield also will speak there.

THE FASHION
There are fashions in securities as in clothes. Stocks, bonds, mines, railroads all have their vogue. But Mortgages are always in style; and our Guaranteed Mortgages, sound and convenient, are the most popular of all.
LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
233 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1364 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (N. Y. C. & H. R. R.)
Lv. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate).
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway { Cor. Wall St. / " Park Pl. / " 28th St. / " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Hamlin Garland starts a new serial about an impressionable New England girl, fascinated by a picturesque cowboy, and adored by a college man employed as a waiter in a Western Camp. It's called "Emily's Horse Wrangler" and starts this week in
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

WURLITZER



THE ONLY SMALL GRAND—ACOUSTICALLY CORRECT
Our little Strad Grand of apartment size is a most artistic and wonderful achievement because great acoustic experts have given to its tone the same brilliancy and carrying power as the largest concert grands. The Strad is of exquisite proportion. Price $445. Thursday only.
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 W. 40th St.
Just East of Broadway

CHALMERS
Used Cars
at
Small-Change Prices

C. T. Silver, Inc., has taken over the distribution of Chalmers cars for the Metropolitan District. We're discontinuing business and selling out our Chalmers used cars for a song.

Some of these cars are being grabbed for one-sixth their factory value. Not one of them is a cheap car. They're all true-blue, Quality First Chalmers. We're selling them cheap, that's all.

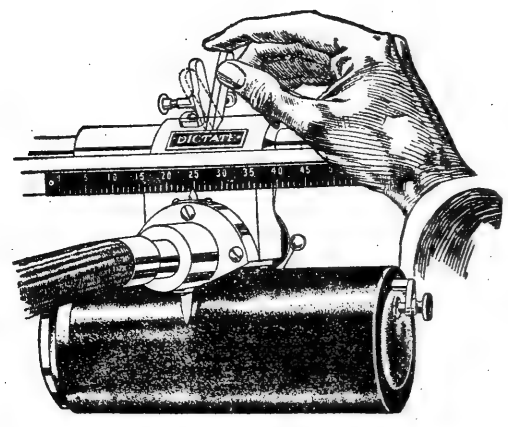
Here are two examples that indicate the tremendous values:

Chalmers six cylinder 4-passenger touring car, 1913 model. Cost new, with equipment, approximately $2,500. In good condition mechanically, tires in excellent shape. Except for few small dents in right front fender, appearance is perfect. Self-starter and electric lights. Closing out price, $500.

A number of Chalmers 1914 Master Sixes, 5 and 7 passenger touring. Electric self-starters, electric lights, four-speed transmission; some with seat covers, some without. Approximate cost new, each $2,500. Offered for from $625 to $750.

If you have been holding off because you hadn't enough money to buy anything but a cheap used car, now is your opportunity to get a high-class Chalmers at a price that will make your check-book fairly leap out of your pocket.

Open Evenings
Chalmers Motor Company of New York, Inc.
Broadway at Fiftieth Street
New York City, N. Y.



Can you hear what you dictate to The Dictaphone? Certainly. To hear all, or any part of what you have dictated, simply reverse the "dictate" lever and listen.

And your typist has it just as easy. She can make you repeat forty times if necessary, without any embarrassment or annoyance. That's one thing that dictating to The Dictaphone means.

Call Worth 3043 and ask any other question that has to do with the writing of letters.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street

The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone and anything else is an imitation.

This advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone.

Men's Furnishings
at McCutcheon's

During the month of August special prices will prevail in this Department, showing in many instances considerable reductions from regular prices, including Men's Silk Shirts, Negligee Shirts with laundered or soft cuffs, Golf Shirts of Cheviot and Viyella Flannel, also Evening Shirts of plain and pleated designs, Pajamas, Etc. The following though not reduced are worthy of special note.

Bath Robes of Terry Cloth $5.00. Slippers $1.00. Bath Robes, mercerized cotton, $5.00. Wool and Cotton $7.50 and 10.00.

Imported Flannel Robes $14.50, 16.50 and 19.50.

Men's Night Shirts with collars or surplice necks of Muslin, Cambric or Mull, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00. White China Silk at $8.50.

Golf Sweater Jackets are shown in an extensive assortment at $5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 10.50 and 12.00. These are principally garments made in Scotland, but in some cases the yarn is imported and the coats made here.

Men's Belts in Black, Tan, White and Grey at 50c and $1.00. A new feature is the silver or gilt adjustable buckle to which can be fitted any color belt at $2.50 and 3.50.


Reg. Trade Mark

Bathing Suits at special reductions.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

MEXICO IS READY TO HELP US AGAIN

Obregon Lauds Co-operation in Fort Hancock Fight, Saying It Proves Good Faith.

ANXIOUS TO STOP RAIDS

Belief Expressed in Mexico's Capital That the Incident Will Have a Beneficial Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—The Minister of War received a telegram today from El Paso, saying that Mexican customs guards yesterday had assisted American soldiers in defeating the party of bandits which attacked Fort Hancock and expressing the thanks of General Bell for the assistance. General Obregon said that this showed that the de facto Government always was willing to co-operate with the American forces in capturing bandits.

All the military customs guards on the frontier have orders to assist Americans in fights against bandits whenever possible.

One prominent member of the official family of the First Chief told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that the action of the customs guards in rendering assistance to the American troops was the best thing that could have happened, as it would show the American people that the Constitutionalist Government not only was willing, but also was anxious to help the United States suppress the bandits who raid the frontier. Mexico was only waiting, he said, for the United States to stretch forth the hand of friendship. Both nations could work in harmony, he said, if the United States would look upon the de facto Government as a real friend and not a possible enemy, and relations which would endure forever would promptly be established.

When the American people learned, he said, that the reactionists now in the United States engaged in fomenting new revolutions were enemies and were abusing their hospitality in trying to make war between the United States and Mexico, they would either send them back to Mexico or suppress their activities in American territory.

"Speaking for the young men, of which I am one," he said, "we want peace with the United States, as we realize that we have much to learn, and the United States can be our teacher. Many modern improvements are lacking here in Mexico, but in the United States they are common. We must get these things from there. Our position should make us peaceful neighbors, not enemies."

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 1.—The body of Private John J. Twomey, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, who was killed in the fight near Fort Hancock on Monday morning, was escorted to the Union Station this afternoon by the band and a detachment from Fort Bliss.

The body of Customs Inspector Robert L. Wood, who was the first man killed, is being held here pending the arrival of a brother from Strawberry Point, Iowa. Wood will have a military funeral, as General Bell has ordered that he be treated as an army scout. Wood lost his life because he would not fire through a door for fear of hitting a little girl.

Three of the bandit band were captured at San Ignacio and are being brought to Juarez for public execution in the cemetery. They were captured by Captain Murruyo, commanding the San Ignacio Garrison. The others of the band were driven across the river by Captain Murruyo, according to General Gonzales, and were in hiding at the ranch house when the American cavalrymen attacked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Major Gen. Bell, in his report, directs especial attention to the co-operation of Carranza troops in the fight with bandits yesterday near Fort Hancock. The Mexicans sent eight men under Captain Marcello Murruyo to the American side where they joined the six men from the Eighth Cavalry, who were engaged with the bandits. General Bell's report tells a story substantially the same as unofficial accounts and concludes:

"I wish to call attention to the co-operation of the Mexican troops. Three bandits belonging to this band were captured yesterday by the Mexicans and are now en route to Juarez."

RAIN FLOODS CAMPS OF NEW YORK TROOPS

Twelfth Regiment May Be Forced to Move Its Camp — Men Suffering Great Discomfort.

Special to The New York Times.

M'ALLEN, Texas, Aug. 1.—After a month of comparatively dry weather the New York troops have gone through sixteen showers in the last twenty-four hours, and are experiencing all the discomforts of improperly drained camps. In the camp of the Twelfth Regiment there is approximately one inch of dry land to two yards of water. As a result of the dampness it was said today that about 20 per cent. of the total force was temporarily disabled with colds.

Conditions in the Twelfth's camp have become so bad that unless some method is discovered to drain the countless pools the camp site will be abandoned and the entire regiment moved about a quarter of a mile toward Mission, where the ground is slightly higher. Directly east of the Twelfth's camp there is a pool which is fully 300 yards wide and 6 inches deep.

In the camps of the Seventh and the Seventy-first the little trenches dug around each tent are full to the brim, ready to overflow at the next shower. The Squadron A camp is also a series of pools. All day the men of the Twenty-second Engineers worked over the drainage problem, but as the ground is practically level the solution is difficult.

Now that everything about the camps is dripping moisture and the ground is soggy, the lack of cots is felt keenly. Aside from the cots which the officers bought with their own funds, there are probably not more than 100 cots among the men of the entire New York State division. When the Quartermaster's Department has been asked just when the men might expect to receive the cots which the War Department has promised the answer has been that they were en route.

It is difficult to determine just who is at fault for what one officer described as the "deplorable condition of the camp." When an especially heavy shower swept through the camp last night many of the tents were flooded, and the guardsmen were compelled to get up in the darkness, dress themselves, and spend the rest of the night standing up in water. The men have borne the unpleasantness of camp life with great fortitude, the grumblers being few, but today the soldiers were outspoken in their complaints, and groups pleaded that conditions be described for those at home, in order that they might be improved.

The bad weather has interfered with the transportation system between camp and the Quartermaster's depot, which is half a mile away, near the railroad tracks. The mud is about a foot deep, and transportation with the heavy motor trucks has been abandoned. Thirty-three trucks which arrived on Saturday have been of no use as yet because they have no chains to prevent skidding. One hundred civilians sent here to operate and care for the motor trucks have spent their time paddling about in the mud in their bare feet trying unsuccessfully to extricate the two trucks which were sent out as an experiment. Company H of the Twenty-second Engineers, ordered on Saturday to proceed with equipment about forty miles west of McAllen, is still in camp because of the "motor blockade."

Supplies filling twenty-two cars which arrived last night will be unloaded alongside the railroad tracks and covered by tarpaulins until they can be carted away. The army mule will save the situation regarding supplies.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES, KILLS 60 MEXICANS

Carload Blows Up Near Guaymas —Forty Carranza Soldiers Injured.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 1.—The explosion of a carload of dynamite killed sixty and wounded forty Carranza soldiers at Empalme, near Guaymas, Sonora, according to reports received here today.

It was reported that the Mexican authorities were proceeding in their investigation on the theory that the explosion was due to a shot deliberately fired into the car. Buildings in Empalme are said to have been badly damaged.

FUNSTON WILL EXPEL ARMY DETRACTORS

Announces His Plan to Send Home Newspaper Correspondents Who Falsify About Conditions.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 1.—General Frederick Funston tonight sent to the War Department at Washington a telegram announcing his intention to rid the various National Guard camps of newspaper correspondents who send out false accounts of conditions in the camps. He referred to such correspondents as "pests," and said he had endured them as long as he purposed to.

An order has been sent to all district commanders along the border covering future action against newspaper men sending out dispatches which may be classed as untruthful. In each instance the offender will be tried by a special court of militia officers from his State. If found guilty he will be ordered from camp.

ASSAIL SCHOOL HISTORIES.

Mrs. Crumpacker and H. A. Wise Wood Call Them Inaccurate.

War conditions in Europe were described to the members of the Rubber Club of America, at luncheon of its New York City Preparedness Committee yesterday at the Hotel Woodward, by Mrs. Margaret Crumpacker and E. N. Huxley, both of whom related personal experiences in the belligerent countries.

Mr. Huxley, who is connected with the United States Rubber Company, was a passenger on the English Channel steamer Sussex when she was torpedoed. He related his experiences briefly and paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the British destroyers whose promptness in arriving at the scene prevented a large loss of life, but, he added, had England been sufficiently prepared previous to the outbreak there would have been no war.

Mrs. Crumpacker returned to this country last May after spending five months in military hospitals in France, during which time she was permitted to visit the front and was escorted for several miles through the French trenches.

She and Henry A. Wise Wood were invited as guests of the Rubber Club to tell the members something of preparedness and its necessity as a means for insuring peace.

Mrs. Crumpacker, after a brief recital of the sufferings of the French and the patriotism of the entire nation, turned to the educational system of our public schools, as shown in the teaching of American history, which she criticised as not only inadequate but actually inaccurate.

"Our public schools are the training ground for the future citizens of the United States," said Mrs. Crumpacker, "and it is distressing to find that many who have charge of the education of our youth are too much inclined to teach the policy of peace at almost any cost. Unfortunately this sentiment was widely shown in the recent convention of the National Educational Association."

Mr. Wood continued the argument against inaccurate school histories.

R. B. Price, Chairman of the Committee on Preparedness, presided. The following committee was appointed to work for preparedness in co-operation with the 135 local committees of the Rubber Club in different cities: C. D. Studebaker, F. I. Reynolds, Franklin Kesser, G. H. Carnahan, A. A. Spadone, W. Hobbs, J. N. Kirk, Jr., and H. J. Moorhead.

15,000 LOCKED OUT IN MEN'S SUIT TRADE

Action of 150 Manufacturers Threatens to Add 60,000 to Clothing Strike.

WILL COST MANY MILLIONS

Contractors Declare They Can Make No Profit in the Present State of the Industry.

With Federal mediators ready to start today their attempt to end the fourteen weeks' strike of 45,000 makers of women's clothes, 150 manufacturers of men's clothes locked out 15,000 workers yesterday. They plan to close more shops today and to throw out of work a total of more than 30,000 workers. There are widespread reports that the union of workers on men's garments will call a general strike of its 60,000 members. This action would put out of work in New York City more than 100,000 clothing workers, representing more than 500,000 persons dependent upon the wages paid labor in the industry.

There are fully $100,000,000 in orders for women's clothes that are waiting to be filled when the cloak shops reopen; the manufacturers of men's clothes said last night that orders for $150,000,000 worth of men's clothing had been placed for the Fall season and that this could not be filled if the lockout yesterday led to a general strike.

In the lockout of the men's garment workers which started yesterday the big manufacturers of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association have not taken the initiative, but the sub-manufacturers of the United Coat Contractors' Association. On the face of it, it appears that the workers, whose union is the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, are the victims of a fight between the big manufacturers and the contractors. The contractors have demanded that the big manufacturers supply the sewings, which means chiefly thread, which has advanced greatly in price since the prices paid the contractors were fixed. The contractors assert that the big manufacturers would not make a satisfactory settlement, and to paralyze the big manufacturers locked out their workers. More than two-thirds of the men's garments are made in the contractors' shops, and by shutting them up the contractors embarrass vitally the big manufacturers who are responsible for filling the $150,000,000 orders they have booked.

Officers of the Amalgamated Union said yesterday that they were taking no stand in the fight, but are innocent victims of the fight between the manufacturers. But the big manufacturers assert that the union and the contractors are working hand and glove in an effort to embarrass the big manufacturers, so that the union may get concessions and the contractors make larger profits. They say frankly they believe they are facing a general strike, which would call the workers out of their shops, completely paralyzing the industry. The Contractors' Association controls more than 400 shops, of which 150 locked out their workers yesterday.

The manufacturers also charge that the union is working to gain the public sympathy which the cloakmakers received when they were locked out by making the lockout by the contractors an excuse to call a general strike they had planned anyway.

In an attempt to prevent the millions of loss that would come through a general strike in the men's clothing industry, the Executive Board of the Manufacturers' Association met at a meeting yesterday to offer employment to every worker locked out by the contractors. They will open new shops if necessary to carry out this program.

In the cloakmakers' strike the Federal inquiry is to start today. The mediators, Ethelbert Stewart, Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor; James A. Moffitt of Orange, N. J., and Charles W. Mills, a coal operator of Philadelphia, will meet the leaders of the Cloakmakers' Union at the City Hall at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, when the union will report to Mayor Mitchel on the failure of the peace conferences he arranged. The report was to have been made yesterday, and Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, and Morris Hillquit, its counsel, went to the City Hall. But Mayor Mitchel read the following telegram he had received from L. F. Frost, Assistant Secretary of Labor:

> Secretary of Labor Wilson absent. Will you kindly continue conference you have called on the garment workers' matter until 11 A. M. Wednesday next to enable representatives of the United States Department of Labor to attend.

Mayor Mitchel told the labor leaders he had telegraphed this reply:

> Conference called for today in garment workers' matter has been postponed to Wednesday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock, City Hall, in accordance with your request. Will you please notify the three conciliators?

It will be the effort of the conciliators at first to try to settle the strike. If they fail in bringing the cloak manufacturers and the workers together, they will start an investigation of the industry.

TELEGRAPHERS GET A RISE.

Arbitrators Also Give Central Men Vacations and Extra Sunday Pay.

The arbitration award to the telegraphers and towermen of the New York Central and Nickel Plate Railroads became effective yesterday when filed with the United States District Court by Harry K. Daugherty of Grove City, Penn., Chairman of the board. The average increase in pay is 9 per cent. over the schedule of Nov. 15, 1915. The men west of Buffalo get 8 per cent., and those east 10 per cent. The demand was for 15 and 13½ respectively.

Men employed for two years will get seven days' annual vacation, and those who have worked three years and longer will get ten days. The demand was for vacations of fourteen days. The men will receive double pay for Sunday work, and need not work overtime unless the interests of the lines demand it.

NEARLY ALL FAVOR STRIKE.

Count Said to Show Railway Employes Almost Unanimous.

The heads of the "Big Four" railway brotherhoods began at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday to count the votes recently cast by the 450,000 railroad workers in all parts of the country on whether to empower the leaders to call a national strike if the railroads refuse an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

About one-fourth of the votes had been counted last night, and it was said that the expression in favor of the strike was almost unanimous.

L. E. Johnson, President of the Norfolk & Western, has sent out another appeal to employes, urging submission of the question to arbitration. The circular was in response to a circular by leaders of the brotherhoods justifying their position.

Threat to Tie Up Havana Shipping.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—The engineers and assistants in Havana Bay decided tonight to strike tomorrow unless an eight-hour day was granted them. This strike, which seems unavoidable, would tie up all Havana shipping.

NAVY CHIEFS OPPOSE 'JUMPING' PROPOSAL

Promotion by Selection Would Foster Political Intrigue, House Conferees Are Told.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing for "promotion by selection" to Captain and Rear Admiral, instead of by seniority, as at present, was criticised today by naval officers testifying before the House conferees on the bill.

"I believe that if you took a poll of the naval service on this Senate amendment you would not find twenty-five men who would vote for it," said Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. "The reason is that everybody is afraid of political influence."

The effect of the amendment, which provides that promotion by selection shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy on recommendation of a board of nine flag officers, will be discussed tomorrow by Captain Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Opposition was also voiced before the House conferees today to the Senate proposal to limit the officers of the navy to a certain percentage of the enlisted personnel. Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, retired, a member of the Naval General Board, disapproved this idea. He also joined with Rear Admiral Strauss in objecting to the promotion by selection amendment.

Rear Admiral Strauss read a letter from Captain William S. Sims, Commander of the Nevada, saying he was opposed to this promotion plan.

"I have found that many officers are opposed to this proposal," he said.

"You think it might open the way to favoritism?" asked Representative Butler.

"I think so," was the answer. "Another objection to it is that it does not always pick winners, as was shown in the civil war."

Promotion by selection was supported by Rear Admiral Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in charge of navy personnel. Economy and efficiency both would be served by adopting the plan, he asserted. It would insure that young and efficient officers were put in important positions, he contended, and that incompetents were retired early.

NEW AUTO HIGH GEAR TEST.

Car Crosses Continent with Only High Speed Equipment.

A new feat was accomplished by the automobile yesterday. A twelve-cylinder car completed a run from San Diego, Cal., to New York City on high gear, according to checks made at the beginning, during, and at the end of the trip by officials of the American Automobile Association.

The lower gears were taken out of the car, a Pathfinder, before the start was made and a seal placed on the gear box by officials of the A. A. A., which was examined and found unbroken after the car arrived in New York at 1:30 yesterday afternoon. The lower gears are those used when more power is needed from the motor, as in hill climbing, while in high gear the revolutions of the motor and of the rear wheels are at their nearest approach in time.

The car left San Diego on July 3. It was driven by Walter A. Weidely and Heine Scholler. The route was the Lincoln Highway, except for a short detour, and the distance covered about 3,500 miles. The car climbed the mountain ranges and came through without mechanical trouble, the drivers said, although in Wyoming they ran into a cloudburst, and for some time thereafter found roads nearly impassable. Upon arrival in New York the car was driven to Sheepshead Bay Speedway, and there a test made to show that the car was not specially geared. According to time taken by an A. A. A. official, the car covered a mile in 0:59.2 at Sheepshead.

THE GOVERNOR BANS EXTRA SESSION NOW

Republican and Progressive Leaders Agree to Abide by His Decision.

DEFERS REAPPORTIONMENT

Appeal Made to Him After the G. O. P. State Committeemen Wrangle for Two Days Here.

There is but little likelihood that an extraordinary session of the Legislature will be called to pass a Senate reapportionment to meet the objections of the Court of Appeals, which, in a decision last week, set aside the Reapportionment act passed by the Legislature in April.

This became known after a conference between Governor Whitman and a number of Republican and Progressive leaders, among whom were Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee and George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee.

Governor Whitman was sought as an arbiter after the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee had wrangled over the question at one heated session on Monday, and another session yesterday, which was far from harmonious.

A new reapportionment had been urged on the Executive Committee for many reasons, among others that of "safety first." It was pointed out that there was just a possibility that the next Legislature might be Democratic in one or both branches, with the result that the Democrats might gerrymander the State against the Republicans.

Governor Whitman, when the Executive Committee sought him, laughed at these fears and told the members that he would surely be elected by a majority substantial enough to carry all the Republican candidates for Senate and Assembly in normally Republican districts and in some that were not normally Republican.

After the conference Governor Whitman said:

"Members of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee called on me today, together with others interested in the question of an extraordinary session of the Legislature, and asked me to take that matter under advisement, which I agreed to do.

"The question has arisen purely over the decision of the Court of Appeals in the reapportionment case last week, and does not in any way concern the question of taking the soldier's vote. That is a constitutional question purely, and the Attorney General has already given an opinion that the militiamen should be permitted to vote, though absent from their own election districts."

Chairman Tanner was authorized by the Governor to inquire and make sure that money was available for taking the vote of the New York militiamen. He received assurances from Albany that the cost would be only $20,000 and that there was money available to defray this expense.

AUTOS KILL ONE, HURT FIVE.

Girl of 6 Runs in Front of Car and Is Crushed.

A little girl was killed and five persons were hurt in automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday. Kate Paretti, 6 years old, of 532 West Broadway, was the child killed. She ran in front of a car owned by Mrs. Edith D. Lamson of Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, at West Broadway and Bleecker Street. Mrs. Lamson and Miss Margaret F. Lamson held the child while the car ran to St. Vincent's Hospital. The child died on the operating table.

A trolley car, a furniture van, and an automobile collided at 182d Street and Webster Avenue and Ralph Miner, 14 years old, of 366 East 179th Street, was thrown from the van to the street. He was taken to Fordham Hospital with bruises and contusions.

Ouida Bergere, a Spanish dancer, of 3 East Thirty-fifth Street, and George Fitzmorris of the Hotel Aberdeen were crossing Queensboro Bridge in Fitzmorris's car at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning when they collided with a taxicab. Miss Bergere was cut about the head, and was treated in St. John's Hospital.

Anna Burchell, 11 years old, of 1,224 Southern Boulevard, skated in front of a motor truck at Southern Boulevard and Home Street last evening and a wheel passed over her right leg. She was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

Elizabeth Miller, 17, of 452 East 175th Street, rode her bicycle in the path of an automobile at Park Avenue and 174th Street, last evening, and was knocked down and run over. She was taken to Fordham Hospital with fractures of the right arm and right thigh and concussion of the brain.

Joseph Babior of 92 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J., left his automobile at 62 Hudson Street, Hoboken, yesterday and returned presently to find it gone. While he was telling the police a call came for an ambulance from Ferry and Hudson Streets. There was Baboir's car, a wreck, and William Dorvan, 14 years old, of 228 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, was in the wreckage, senseless. He was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said he might die. The police arrested Lester Calvin, a chauffeur, of 20 Hudson Place, whom they said had been in the car with the boy. He was held on a charge of grand larceny.

STATE AND CITY MAY ACT IN CAR STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

tion afforded by its service, and with respect to its compliance with all provisions of law and its charter requirements.

Both Refuse Arbitration.

Representatives of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and of the carmen's union went to the City Hall yesterday in response to an invitation issued by the Mayor on Monday. The strikers were represented by William D. Mahon, International President of the union; William B. Fitzgerald, its general organizer; Hugh Frayne, New York organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union. Edward A. Maher and his son, Edward A. Maher, Jr., appeared for the company.

Both sides made it plain at the outset that they were not willing to arbitrate.

"I have asked the representatives of the Third Avenue Railroad and of the employes to meet me today in this matter because of its very great public concern," said the Mayor. "Of the merits of the various questions involved I know nothing. The city has no right, perhaps, to take any active interest in the merits of those questions other than the general interest that, of course, the city always feels in seeing a question of a semi-public nature of this kind settled fairly and rightly, but it has a right to take a direct and active interest in this particular matter because it affects the public service of the city, in which all the people have an interest.

"The railways of this city concern the comfort and the convenience and the daily lives of all the people of the city, the whole life of the town, and the city has the right to take an interest in anything that affects that."

Mr. Maher and his son told the Mayor in response to questions that the Third Avenue Railroad had nothing to arbitrate with the members of the union, and that they would only deal with their employes as individuals. Mr. Maher, Sr., said the company did not recognize Mahon and Fitzgerald as representing these employes, and that they would refuse to recognize any union.

Rejects Collective Bargaining.

"No demand of any kind has been made on the Third Avenue Railroad Company by its employes," said the elder Mr. Maher. "The first information the company had of any dissatisfaction came after the strike. We are opposed to having our men on our lines in Manhattan organized. There is a union among the employes of the two subsidiary companies in Westchester County which was handed down to us as an inheritance. We have never opposed this union in Westchester County."

"Then do I understand that there is nothing you are willing to arbitrate?" asked the Mayor, and Mr. Maher said there was nothing. He said the principle of arbitration did not enter into the controversy because there was nothing between the company and its men that needed arbitration. He said he did not believe in collective bargaining if that meant dealing with a union, and that he would not conceive of collective bargaining unless it was with a union.

Mr. Mahon, speaking for the union, said the men were as determined as the company in refusing to arbitrate the right to organize.

"That is a constitutional right, and can't be arbitrated," he said. "Anything else we are willing to arbitrate, but not that."

Mr. Mahon admitted, as had Organizer Fitzgerald earlier, that the union was centring efforts on the employes of the New York Railways Company. Fitzgerald told reporters that a rough draft of the demands of these employes had been drawn and would be served on the company as soon as possible. The men, he said, would ask for recognition of the union and for a wage scale similar to that demanded of the Third Avenue Company.

Theodore P. Shonts, President, and Frank Hadley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways Company, issued another joint statement, in which they denied that the employes of the New York Railways Company were dissatisfied.

The statement added that the company is now and always has been willing to meet its men and discuss matters of mutual interest, but that it was impossible for it to recognize and deal with an alien union.

Notwithstanding this statement, Mr. Fitzgerald insisted that the employes of the New York Railways Company attended five strike meetings last night, and that permanent headquarters had been established at Mozart Hall, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street, and at 125 West 100th Street.

The Third Avenue Company in the meanwhile continued to operate cars in some parts of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, closing down the service, as usual, at night.

Two cars of the Union Railway Company, a Bronx subsidiary of the Third Avenue system, collided yesterday at Third Avenue and 149th Street, injuring two persons. Both cars were badly damaged. The injured were Mrs. Marie Correlle, 39 years old, of 2,406 Hoffman Street, and Adolph Sackmoff, 30 years old, of 4,072 Third Avenue. Both were sent home after receiving treatment.

John Clark of 160 Bleecker Street, motorman of one of the cars, was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence.

In another collision between two cars at 167th Street and Grand Avenue, the Bronx, Policeman John J. Boden of the West 100th Street Station, doing strike duty, was injured.

THE EVENING MAIL TO MOVE.

Newspaper Leases the Old Lupton Building from the City.

Plans have practically been closed, it was ascertained yesterday, for the removal next Fall of The Evening Mail from its present site at 203 Broadway to the old Lupton Building at 23 to 27 City Hall Place, near the Municipal Building. The Evening Mail Building, a nine-story structure, with a large frontage on Fulton Street, was sold a short time ago by the estate of Elliott F. Shepard to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which has just completed its new twenty-seven-story building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Dey Street. The telephone company has since acquired all the Broadway block front except the immediate Fulton Street corner.

SHUBERT CASE IN COURT.

First Papers Filed in Wife's Suit for Separation.

The first paper to appear in court in the suit of Mrs. Catherine Shubert against Jacob J. Shubert for a separation was a notice of appearance yesterday by Stanchfield & Levy, attorneys for the defendant.

Neither the attorneys nor the parties to the action would discuss the case further. J. J. Shubert said he had nothing to add to a previous statement to the effect that his reason for publishing an advertisement disclaiming responsibility for his wife's debts would be made apparent soon.

A notice of appearance in another action brought by Mrs. Shubert was also filed yesterday. This suit is against W. & J. Sloane and is understood to be based on a demand by Mrs. Shubert for household effects she claims and which she fears will be turned over to her husband.

Plate Glass Insurance
THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY CO.
Owned and Controlled by the Travelers Insurance Company
The Greatest Casualty Company in the World.
76 William Street
Phone 5490 John
1 Madison Avenue
Phone 4401 Gramercy
166 Montague St., Brooklyn
Phone 9300 Main

Lane Bryant
Clearance sale prices now afford the expectant mother big bargains in dainty, cool Summer Apparel for
MATERNITY
Reduced 30% to 60%
Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes. Expand automatically. Conceal condition. Fit when figure is again normal; therefore are not an additional expense.

Middy Suits	(were to $ 5.95)	3.98
Odd Dresses	(were to 10.75)	5.98
Voile Dresses	(were to 20.75)	9.98
Silk Gowns	(were to 27.50)	14.98
Mohair Suits	(were to 32.50)	19.98
Silk Suits	(were to 64.75)	34.75
Chiffon Wraps	(were to 65.00)	29.75
Sport Coats	(were to 11.50)	6.98
Auto Dusters	(were to 11.50)	6.98
Silk Coats	(were to 24.75)	14.98
Taffeta Coats	(were to 34.00)	19.98
Faille Coats	(were to 45.00)	24.75

Corsets and Underwear
25 West 38th St.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Beginning today at 8:30 A. M.
A Sale of Toilet Requisites for Men
An event in which standard shaving toilet requisites are offered at prices which are lower than anywhere else in New York.

$5 Auto Strop Razors	reduced to	$3.95
$5 Gillette Razors	reduced to	$3.95
$1 Dominoe Duplex Razors	reduced to	.79
$1 Gem Jr. Razors	reduced to	.79
$1 Ever Ready Razors	reduced to	.79
$1 Hollow Ground Razors	reduced to	.50
$1 Pkge. of 12 Auto Strop Razor Blades	reduced to	.79
$1 Pkge. of 12 Gillette Blades	reduced to	.79
50c Pkge. of 6 Dominoe Duplex Blades	reduced to	.39
35c Pkge. of 7 Gem Jr. Blades	reduced to	.29
30c Pkge. of 6 Ever Ready Blades	reduced to	.25
25c Park & Tilford Bay Rum	reduced to	.21
45c Park & Tilford Bay Rum	reduced to	.39
60c Park & Tilford Bay Rum	reduced to	.49
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15% alcohol, 15c size	reduced to	.12
25c size, reduced to 18c; 39c size	reduced to	.29
15c Du Vallen's Talcum Powder	reduced to	.10
15c Sylvan Talcum Powder	reduced to	.12½
Arthur's Lilac Vegetal, 6 oz. bottle	reduced to	.45
Johnson & Johnson's Shaving Cream	reduced to	.16
Velvo Face Cloths, reduced to six for		.25
50c Shaving Brushes	reduced to	.39
$1 Shaving Brushes	reduced to	.79

Also—Military Brushes, Hair Brushes, Barber Combs, Face Lotions, Mirrors, etc., specially priced for this event.

B. Altman & Co.
Unusual Values are now being offered in
Young Men's Suits
made of fancy woolen mixtures, marked, to close out, at the reduced prices of
$17.50, $19.50 & $23.50
The range of sizes in these Suits is not complete.
(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue section)
Fifth Avenue, New York

Brill Brothers
49TH STREET AND 42ND STREET STORES
Annual Sale of High Grade
Summer Suits for Men
Practically the entire remaining stock of fine Summer Clothing carried at these two Brill Stores. Splendid values at their regular mid-season prices—they offer men and young men a remarkable clothes buying opportunity at the reduced prices quoted here.
$16.50 and $18.00 Fancy Mixture Suits, $13.50
$20, $22 and $25 Fancy and Blue Suits, $16.50
$25.00 and $30.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $21.50
$35.00 and $40.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $27.50
White Flannel and White Serge Trousers, Special at $3.65, $5.00, $7.00 and $8.50
Shantung Silk Coat and Trousers, $15, $20, $25
Shantung Silk Three-Piece Suits, $35
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42nd STREET

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.
Complete Disposal
of Summer Styles—
Must be effected at any cost—hence these extremely low prices—
Silk Suits—$28, $35, $65
Formerly $95 to $200. Of taffeta, faille, Shantung and silk jersey.
Summer Dresses—$18, $22, $28
Formerly $35 to $65. For Morning, Afternoon and Dance Wear.
Mid-Season Gowns—$38 and $45
Formerly $75 to $125. Delightful Afternoon styles, of chiffon, Georgette crepe and silk.
Afternoon & Evening Wraps—$45, $75
Formerly $95 to $150. Of rich silks and satins.
Street & Motor Coats—Formerly $45 to $75—at $18, $35
Town & Country Hats—Formerly $18 to $35—at $5, $10

The opportunities in this
Semi-Annual Sale of
Saks Suits for Men
Reduced from
$28, $25, $23 and $20—to
$17
are great, and that is all there is to it!!
Reductions at this season are thicker than flies, but there is only one sale like this. Its outstanding feature is, that we make all the sacrifice and you reap all the gain. Every suit is regular stock, every suit is actually reduced from a former price, and the selections are free from the customary sale limitations. Buy a couple of suits now, wear them through the humidity, and then lay them away against next season's prices, which promise to be the highest ever known for clothes.
A small charge for alterations.
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Shall New York Street Railways Be Run for the People of New York?

To the People of New York City:---

The threat to tie up the street railroads of this City is your problem.

A definite expression of public opinion will be overwhelming.

We believe we are profoundly right, and we want the public of this City to know why.

* * * *

See what is threatened:

An organization from another city, in order to bolster up its side of a dispute in a neighboring community, seeks to stop the very life-blood of the City of New York.

There are no differences between our men and ourselves. It is not even claimed that there are.

But this alien organization proposes to call a strike anyway!

* * * *

We are not fighting labor unions or the principles of organization.

Our problem is a simple one—but very practical.

It is this: We are responsible to the people of New York for providing safe, prompt and continuous transportation service.

For that responsibility we are held vigorously to account by public opinion re-inforced by a Public Service Commission with drastic powers.

The very life of the City depends upon the continuity of our operations. Disrupt it, and New York is prostrate.

* * * *

Our men are being threatened and intimidated by the Amalgamated Association of Electric Street and Railway employes, an organization with interests in various parts of the United States.

Its main offices are in another city.

Its interests are not primarily the interests of the people of New York, of the transportation companies within its borders, or of the men they employ.

* * * *

To accept the regime of this organization would immediately make the operation of the street railroads of New York a prey to the orders, the prejudices and the disputes of the officers of an alien organization with alien interests, working for alien purposes, and with no responsibility whatever to this community.

Our men want to stay by their jobs. A careful canvass makes that clear.

There is no question, however, of the purpose of this organization, without consultation with, or authority from, our own employes, to call a strike on the lines of the New York Railways, with a hope that through threats and intimidation our men may be induced to stay away from their work.

We are ready, and have always been ready, to meet with our own men to discuss our mutual interests.

* * * *

The management of these lines has worked harmoniously with its men for many years.

We have recognized the impossibility of providing the service the people demand unless men and officers co-operated heartily.

* * * *

Our men themselves know that we want to share with them the increased prosperity of the Company.

We have increased wages twice this year.

During the past several years we have made other increases, as well as constantly adjusted working conditions so as to make them more favorable.

But this alien organization, to serve its own ends, now proposes to throttle the daily life of this Great City in spite of all that.

* * * *

It would be impossible for us to recognize or to deal with this organization without stultifying ourselves in the performance of our supreme duty to the people of this City.

We wish to make it clear, therefore, that we cannot and will not have any dealings whatsoever with this alien organization, although our willingness to meet with our own men stands—and will stand.

* * * *

The public interest in this situation far transcends that of any corporation or its employes.

We are gravely conscious of our duty to leave no step untaken that will avoid an interruption of transportation service.

We are relying upon the loyalty of the uniformed employes of this Company to co-operate with us in maintaining the service we are obligated to give to the people of New York.

The men may, on their part, rely upon us to do everything in our power to see to it that their interests and safety are protected to the full extent of the law.

* * * *

The City authorities of New York have assured us of their determination to preserve order and give ample police protection to our passengers and employes.

With such protection, there will be no doubt of our ability to maintain our service—and maintain it with our loyal, uniformed employes.

* * * *

If every man in New York makes up his mind that insofar as his influence is concerned he will not tolerate an interruption of traffic on the street railways of this City, there won't be any question as to what will happen.

New York Railways Company

By Theodore P. Shonts

President

TRADE BOARD BEGINS NEWS PRINT INQUIRY

Mounting Paper Prices Due to Abnormal Demand, Mill President Dodge Asserts.

COLLUSION IS CHARGED

Publishers Will Prove Combination Exists, Their Spokesman, J. H. Zerbey, Tells Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Federal Trade Commission today began hearings in its investigation of the news print paper situation. The commission was told by J. H. Zerbey, President of the Pennsylvania Associated Dailies, representing the National Editorial Association, that one paper-making concern was holding in storage a million dollars' worth of news print paper, and that prices of paper were increasing day by day.

The investigation was ordered by the Senate to determine whether there had been an undue increase in the prices of news print paper. The Commissioners have invited publishers of 2,000 daily newspapers and 4,000 weeklies to be heard. Special agents of the commission are now at work examining the accounts of the principal makers of print paper in the United States and Canada.

Presentation of the news print manufacturers' case was made by Phil T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company. Mr. Dodge said his company was producing one-third of the news print now used in this country. He admitted that it was his company that was charged with having $1,000,000 worth of paper in storage. This paper was being held, he declared, to make good the company's boast that it had never failed its customers on account of any calamity, whether fire, flood, or strike.

Mr. Dodge said his concern was about to build a new large factory, which it was forced to build in Canada because of present conditions inimical to paper manufacturers in the United States. He predicted that unless there was improvement in these conditions the entire industry would move from the United States into Canada.

All New Orders Refused.

Mr. Dodge explained that his company's reserve stock had been depleted from 37,000 tons to 17,000 in order to afford relief, and that all new orders, including contracts for nearly 100,000 tons from abroad, had been refused. The great difficulty, he said, was that a very sudden and unexpected demand, increasing the country's paper consumption over 20 per cent. in the last year, had entirely outrun the total available supply. Moreover, nearly every item of expense in manufacture had been increased, and the import of timber bought in Canada for manufacture here had been forbidden by the Canadian authorities shortly after the American duty on Canadian paper was removed. No new mills had been built in the past year, he said, as it was impossible to make a fair return on capital.

F. P. Glass, Vice President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said that the publishers in his association were morally certain that there was collusion among the manufacturers to force up the price of news print paper. He promised that within sixty days the association would place in concise form before the commission its findings after investigation, and he said he believed this would prove to be legal proof that a conspiracy existed among the manufacturers. Many papers are losing all profits, he said; a number must go out of business. A number of mills are making paper cheaper than ever before, his association has learned, according to Mr. Glass.

Mr. Zerbey testified that some papers had been unable to get a sufficient supply of paper because brokers could not make deliveries. He said he managed to get out his paper by holding down to six pages, throwing out advertisements. He asked for information on the situation from thirty or forty manufacturers, and received only three replies. This correspondence showed him, he said, that the manufacturers had a clearing house of information.

Size of Papers Cut Down.

Mr. Zerbey said that some members of the association he represented have been forced to urge their advertisers to cut down their space. He cited instances in which the publishers had been forced to raise the price of their papers. He said that he and others would like to, if they could do so without throwing away their circulation. Mr. Zerbey brought out that under the tariff laws Canadian mills cannot charge more than $2.50 per hundred pounds for print paper in the United States without paying duty. He thought this a challenge to United States manufacturers.

The publishers, said Mr. Zerbey, would be willing to pay a small advance in price. He said that one cause of increased prices was the heavy selling force employed.

"Why employ them if there is a shortage of paper?" he asked.

Mr. Zerbey charged favoritism in the sale of paper, and declared present prices varied widely, according to the whim of the manufacturer, the discrepancy running from 2 to 6 cents a pound. He added that while some publishers could hardly buy paper for cash, even at exorbitant rates, others had made two year and three year contracts at favored terms. He thought it apparent that manufacturers had united to force users to deal only with the mill they were accustomed to patronize, and that any further increase in price would force many papers under 20,000 circulation into bankruptcy.

The commission expects to make its report by Oct. 1.

JERSEY CITY ACTS TO BAR MUNITIONS

Continued from Page 1.

freight yards at Communipaw. The Director asked that he be informed at once as to what precautions were being taken for the protection of life and property, it appearing to him that the presence of such large quantities of explosives was a menace to the community. He insisted that the cars should be especially guarded while they remained on sidings in the yards, in order to prevent an explosion such as occurred a few years ago on powder boats at one of the piers at Communipaw.

In reply to this letter President Besler wrote that figures from a statement which he had at hand showed that for a period of thirty days, from June 11 to July 11, inclusive, the average detention to cars containing explosives in the Communipaw yards was four-tenths of one day per car. He further said that this class of business, like live stock and passenger traffic, moves most promptly.

City Declared Powerless.

There were a series of conferences in which Congressman James A. Hamill, Federal officials and Corporation Counsel Milton participated, and the Director was informed that the city authorities had no jurisdiction whatever in the matter; that railroads under the Federal laws had a perfect right to transport explosives on their cars and to have them transferred to their terminals to barges in the river. This was confirmed by the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Milton. Although the city authorities had no control over the situation, acording to the Federal officials and the Corporation Counsel, the Director of Public Safety insisted upon certain regulations, which included the handling of the explosives as promptly as possible after the arrival of the cars here to insure the protection of life and property. The barges were to be allowed to remain at the piers only long enough to be loaded; then they were to go to the Government anchorage or to their destinations at Gravesend Bay.

It was arranged that, if the loading was not finished within the time limit, the barges were to pull out to the Government anchorage and come back again in daylight until the work was completed.

In the case of the Johnson 24, which investigation shows was responsible for the explosion on Sunday morning, the barge, instead of going to the Government anchorage or to Gravesend Bay after it had been loaded at the Central Railroad pier, went a distance of over half a mile to the Lehigh Valley pier at Black Tom, where it tied up. This was in violation of the law, and the Director of Public Safety proceeded at once to cause the arrest of the persons whom he believed responsible for this violation.

Yours very truly,
FRANK HAGUE,
Director of Public Safety.

1,912 Cars of Ammunition.

Following the reading of Commissioner Hague's report Inspector James M. Connolly of the Jersey City Bureau of Combustibles stated that in June and July 1,912 cars loaded with ammunition had arrived at Jersey City over the Lehigh Valley system, while 915 cars of ammunition had arrived over the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The filing of this information started the discussion in earnest, Commissioner Brensinger taking the floor first. He read the resolution and followed with a speech in which he charged that the railroads were endangering life and limb in the city, and that time for action, regardless of the legal status of the case, was at hand.

Commissioner Brensinger said the board had failed in the past to realize its responsibilities in the matter, and added that "the time is here now when we should realize the danger and go ahead, law or no law."

Commissioner Byrne interrupted at this point and said he was opposed to the Brensinger proposal. The matter, he said, was one for the constituted authorities, and he pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission was already investigating the matter to see what could be done to safeguard the public.

"It is my emphatic opinion that we should not take the law into our own hands, as has been suggested," said Mr. Byrne.

Mayor Fagan entered the discussion to say:

"There will be investigations of these explosions and reports will be made, and then after long delays the thing will die down and there will be more explosions."

The resolution was then put to a vote and carried.

"What does that resolution call upon me to do?" Mr. Hague asked, when Mayor Fagan announced that it had been approved and was in effect.

"It says for you to take all necessary power into your hands and to stop these shipments through and from this city," answered Mr. Brensinger.

Railways Quickly Notified.

Within half an hour after the resolution had been adopted James F. Norton, Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety, to whom was assigned the duty of notifying the railroads, called the highest official of each line whom he could reach by telephone and read the resolution to him and told him that the company had twenty-four hours to comply. Last night official copies of the resolution were mailed to the heads of all lines affected.

"I shall not shirk my duty," said Commissioner Hague, "and I wish to add that I have tried every means possible to rid the city of the peril according to law and have failed. Given the necessary authority, I shall leave nothing undone to make the peril a thing of the past."

Mr. Brensinger said the substitution of "nuisance" for "menace" gave the action taken a semblance of legality.

Still another resolution passed at yesterday's meeting of the board calls upon the Corporation Counsel to get all available data on the explosion, to ascertain the full extent of the damage done in the city and to bring action for damages against those who may be proved responsible.

THINK NEW YORK IS SAFE.

Officials Say Inspections Make Munition Explosion Here Unlikely.

The New York Board of Aldermen will not meet again until Sept. 12. The munition traffic situation as revealed by the Jersey City explosion is not sufficiently menacing to demand any additional ordinances, city officials said yesterday. The existing ordinances are drastic and under them no such explosion as that in Jersey City is possible here, city officials thought.

Shipments of munitions that pass through New York are stored mostly at Mott Haven and come over the New Haven Railroad, principally from Bridgeport, Conn. A few shipments come by the New York Central, but everything is stored at the Mott Haven piers until it is lightered to the lower bay for transshipment. These explosives are comparatively safe to handle, according to Joseph O. Hammitt, Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau. These shipments are mostly wet guncotton, packed in tins and about one-fifth water. The Interstate Commerce Commission does not consider this as an explosive, but rather a light combustible.

According to Chief Hammitt a strict watch is kept at Mott Haven.

When the shipments first began the Bureau of Fire Prevention took the matter up with various city departments, principally with the Dock Department as well as the Custom House officials, and a working agreement was reached.

KNOWN DEAD NOW SIX.

Chief Leyden's Body Found Under Debris—Policeman Dies in Hospital.

Six persons are now known to have lost their lives as a result of the explosion Sunday. Policeman James Doherty of the Jersey City force, who was injured on duty, died in the Jersey City Hospital yesterday. He was 28 years old and lived at 76 Bartholdi Avenue, Jersey City, with his wife and two small children. "Efficient and faithful," was the tribute paid to his memory by Commissioner of Public Safety Hague, when told of his death.

The body of the sixth known victim, not yet identified, was found off Pier 19 yesterday morning. On the body was a watch, which had stopped at 2:10 A. M., which was about the time of the first explosion. The body, that of a man of about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, smooth shaven, and light complexioned, is in the Jersey City Morgue.

The body of Cornelius Leyden, police chief of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was found yesterday afternoon buried in the débris at Black Tom. Two workmen digging in the ruins uncovered the body in the débris of the warehouse building, which had been blown to pieces and partly burned.

The body was covered with bricks and débris and was mangled. It seemed that probably every bone had been broken.

Leyden, who was 45 years of age, lived at 236 Whiton Street, Jersey City. Just before the explosion he was talking with freight foreman Frank Henley on the pier.

MacKENZIE UNDER ARREST.

Promptly Gives Bail—Insists Explosives Law Was Not Violated.

Edmund L. MacKenzie, President of the National Docks and Storage Company, for whom a warrant charging manslaughter was issued after the Black Tom Island explosion, was arrested at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday morning by Detectives Green and Ahearn of the Jersey City Detective Bureau and taken to Jersey City, where he was arraigned before County Judge Mark A. Sullivan. Mr. MacKenzie was released in $5,000 bail pending a hearing Friday morning.

SCHOOLS

Kelvin School

Summer session for Fall college entrance examinations begins August 7. Highly experienced teachers. Morning session only. Twelfth year. Office hours: 9:30-11:30. 331 W. 70th Street. Telephone, Columbus 8896.

Learn to Concentrate.

The Clark School for Concentration. 259 W. 75th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 744 Col.

Send for Booklet on Aviation. School now open. Staten Island Aviation School, 119 Lexington Av., New York City.

ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY HEARS MME. GADSKI

Prima Donna Gives Her Services for Madison Square Garden Civic Concert.

WELCOME BY GREAT THRONG

Program Arranged by Conductor Rothwell Consists of Many Wagner Favorites.

One of the largest audiences that have attended a musical event in New York in recent years filled Madison Square Garden last night for the concert of the Civic Orchestral Society, the special attraction being a Wagner program with Mme. Johanna Gadski of the Metropolitan Opera House donating her services as soloist. When the concert began at 8:30, delayed fifteen minutes beyond scheduled time by the crowd, there were lines of applicants for tickets stretching up and down Madison Avenue from the main entrance and turning the corners. When the last ticket was sold it left probably a thousand persons unable to get into the hall.

Perhaps there was about the evening something of the element of welcoming back Mme. Gadski in her first appearance after the end of the legal proceedings in which her husband, Captain Tauscher, has been concerned, which have brought forth some criticisms of her appearing on the stage. At any rate, the audience made a special point of applauding her heartily. She was literally forced to repeat her first number and to add an encore to the second.

Perhaps, on the other hand, the sentiment of the evening was more accurately summed up by the whispered word of Oscar Hammerstein as he left the hall: "Mark my word, the greatest bargain hunter in the world is the American music lover."

At any rate, it was one of the largest concerts held in the city in a long time, and proved that even in the Summer time there are thousands of people here who want to hear good music well done at moderate prices.

The program devised by Mr. Rothwell was strictly of the "old favorite" variety. Its numbers were the prelude to the "Meistersinger," the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal," the "Tannhäuser" overture, the prelude and "Love Death" from "Tristan und Isolde," and "The Ride of the Valkyries." Mme. Gadski sang "Dich Theure Halle" from Tannhäuser," and Isolde's narrative from Act 1 of "Tristan und Isolde."

With the exception of the Good Friday music and the "Ride of the Valkyries," the orchestral numbers had already been heard at previous concerts of the series. They were all done excellently last night, the "Meistersinger" overture and the "Tristan und Isolde" number especially so, and the "Tannhäuser" overture less so. Mr. Rothwell has an unusually good sense for vividness in atmospheric effect, and his playing of the Good Friday music brought this again to the foreground, for he succeeded in enveloping the number in poetic suggestion.

Mme. Gadski was in excellent voice, whose volume was quite capable of coping with the huge spaces of the Garden. She has not recently sung "Dich Theure Halle" better than she did last night. Isolde's measures, given as the second number, do not take so gratefully to concert use, especially in so large an auditorium.

WANT NEW 22D REGIMENT.

Defendam Association Ask That It Be Infantry Organization.

Veterans of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., enrolled in the Defendam Association, are getting up a petition to be presented to Governor Whitman, asking authority to organize a new regiment, to be known as the Twenty-second Infantry, N. G. N. Y., The Twenty-second Engineers, now on the border, is to be organized into a regiment of six companies, it is understood, to be known as the First Regiment of Engineers, and the old numerals of "22d" will thus be lost.

It was due to the efforts of the veterans that the numerals "22" were retained when the old regiment of engineers was disbanded a little more than two years ago, and a bitter fight was made for this. The veterans intend to make an equally vigorous campaign for the proposed new regiment, and believe that the old Twenty-second was not fairly dealt with.

The petition, after citing the danger to the State of New York in an inadequate force of National Guard to protect it in case of serious disorder, said in part:

The organization of a Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry would best serve the interests of the State and county, as it would provide a regiment largely composed of experienced, and well-drilled men. Engineers can only be made efficient by a long process of study and experience.

It is further respectively submitted that the only way the famous esprit de corps, so significant of the Twenty-second Regiment, can be maintained and made available in the service of the State and country is through the organization from the veterans of the Twenty-second of a regiment as aforesaid. Competent, experienced officers now on the reserve list and ex-officers can be furnished.

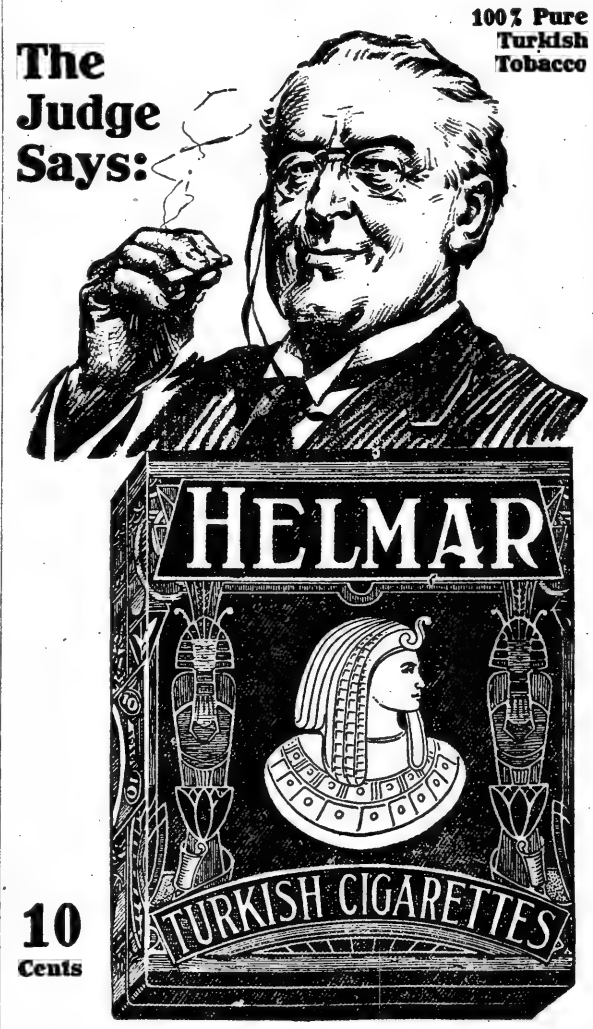
Colonel George F. Potter, Chairman of the Petition Committee, said many persons were signing their names, and that he hoped to forward the petition in a few days.

GREY SITS WITH THE LORDS.

Viscounts Haldane and Bryce Act as His Sponsors.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Viscount Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, recently raised to the peerage by King George, took his seat in the House of Lords this afternoon.

The Foreign Secretary had Viscount Haldane, former Lord High Chancellor, and Viscount Bryce as his sponsors.



10 Cents

I am a Judge.

Before delivering an opinion on "Helmar" Turkish Cigarettes I carefully weighed the evidence.

I heard the testimony of Members of the Bar, Fellow Judges, Officers of the Court, Business and Professional Men, who smoke "Helmar".

I also smoke "Helmar" myself.

The verdict?—"Helmar," the cigarette of the Present and the Future.

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

S. Anargyros A Corporation — *Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World*

Quality Superb

LAND KONINGIN SURVIVORS.

No Panic When Steamer Struck Mine, Consul Mahin Says.

HARWICH, Aug. 1.—Survivors of the Dutch mail steamer Koningin Wilhelmina, which was sunk off the North Hinder Lightship yesterday as the result of striking a mine, arrived here today. They included Frank W. Mahin, American Consul at Amsterdam, and Mrs. Mahin. In an interview the Consul said: "There was no panic on board the vessel when the mine was struck, although many passengers were thrown down by the shock. Everybody behaved splendidly."

Mr. Mahin was loud in his praise of the treatment of the survivors aboard the torpedo boat destroyer which rescued them.

HOLD TWO IN DRUG CASE.

Mason and Fallara Arraigned Before U. S. Commissioner.

Daniel Mason, an exporter, with offices in Mexico, and Anthony Fallara, an importer, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday, charged with violation of the Harrison law, which prohibits trafficking in drugs. Assistant United States District Attorney Stanton said the men had conspired to procure from drug concerns in this country quantities of cocaine, heroin and opium, and that Fallara sold the drugs in smaller quantities to habitual users of them.

The evidence upon which the men were arrested was obtained by Police Lieutenant Sheb of the Narcotic Squad. Mason was held in $5,000 bail and Fallara in $2,500.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Will Irwin has arranged with Bayard Veiller for the latter to make a dramatization of his novel, "Red Button," to be produced in New York when it is ready.

Klaw & Erlanger have accepted for production a musical comedy called "Have a Heart," the book and lyrics by Guy Bolton and Pelham G. Wodehouse, and the music by Jerome Kern.

The Rialto announces definite arrangements for the picture, "Hell to Pay Austin," with Bessie Love and Wilfred Lucas, next week. There have been three postponements.

CAPITAL TO STAY WET.

Effort to Install Prohibition at Washington Fails in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The effort to get through the Senate an amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District failed today. The Senate also refused to abolish the present relationship between the United States and the Federal District.

Encouragement was found by the advocates of prohibition in a decision by Vice President Marshall last week on an amendment offered by Senator Works of California that the District of Columbia be abolished as a local government and turned over bodily to the United States. The Vice President held that this proposed amendment was not general legislation and could not be attached to an appropriation bill, but he based his ruling on his view that the District of Columbia was not a municipality and merely the agent of Congress to govern the seat of government.

Senator Sheppard of Texas today offered as a feeler a very carefully drawn proposal to forbid primarily a local brewery to use a picture of the United States flag for advertising purposes. The Vice President ruled that the amendment was not in order. Senator Sheppard appealed from the decision. The Senate sustained the Vice President by a vote of 50 to 5. Those who voted against the ruling being Senators Cummins, Curtis, Jones, Kenyon and Sheppard.

The Vice President made it clear that he would rule against an amendment for prohibition and the Senate having sustained him, Senator Sheppard and Senator Jones, who intended to offer prohibition amendments, have decided not to make a fight for them. They may, however, try to get a roll call vote and place Senators on record.

Habeas Corpus for McCarthy.

Charles McCarthy, Managing Director of the Metropolitan and Suburban Real Estate Company, who is in the Tombs on a charge of bigamy, sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Supreme Court Justice Clark yesterday directing his production in the Yorkville Court this morning to attend an inquiry concerning the deed to property at Southampton, L. I., which he wishes to use as security for a bail bond for his release.

POLICE MARKSMEN HONORED

Commissioner Woods Decorates 19 Members of the Force.

Commissioner Woods yesterday decorated nineteen members of the Police Department with silver bar pins, showing that they had been graduated as first-class pistol shots. Among the number were two Lieutenants, two Sergeants and fifteen patrolmen. Commissioner Woods inaugurated sharpshooting in the department six months ago.

The men who received the pins were: Lieutenant Michael F. Kelly, Fourth Inspection District; Lieutenant Rupert Deyo of the Seventh District, Sergeant Charles Stilson, Detective Bureau; Sergeant Joseph Bannon, Marine Division, and the following patrolmen: John Jacoby, Old Slip Station; Henry Seligman, Oak Street Station; Francis Walsh, Elizabeth Street; Alexander Cassidy, Charles Street; James Dea and Charles Kirk, West Twentieth Street; Charles Manion, East Sixty-seventh Street; Louis Stillman, Simpson Street; John Schmauder, and Joseph P. Cabel, Morrisania; Adolph Schuber, Highbridge; Albert Kornich, White Plains; Joseph Evans, and Henry Butts, Detective Bureau; Michael Kelly, Fourth Inspection District.

QUALITY

The quality of your work will largely depend upon the quality of your contractor.

You can get the best results only from those who are best qualified to give them.

And that is reason enough why you should consider us who make it a practice to give nothing else.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Speaking Conservatively

which is extremely hard to do of so deserving a thing, the luncheon served daily at Shanley's appeals to all who enjoy a refreshing variety of excellently prepared courses

There are seven courses in all—each one delicious—75c (music) from 12 to 2:30 P.M.

Clever, colorful, diverting—the twenty act cabaret. Evenings seven to one.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2330—Circle.
Matinee TO-MORROW. 50c. to $1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." *N. Y. Times.*
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton *Eve. World.*

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE beginning MONDAY, Aug. 7th in Willard Mack's Comedy with Songs, BUTTERMILK. Seats Now. BROADWAY & Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park, Tonight.

BLANCHE RING

ASTOR 45th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. In STEP THIS WAY
LEW FIELDS

CASINO 89th and Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR MAT. TODAY, $1 & $1.50.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

CORT West 48th St. Phone Bryant 46. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. FIRST MAT. TODAY, 2:30.
THE FARCE COMEDY SUCCESS
"Coat-Tales"
WORLD: "Filled with laughs."
TIMES: "Amusing farce."
HERALD: "A hilarious farce."
AMERICAN: "Really clever."
SUN: "Clever, wholesome and clean."
TRIBUNE: "Ingenious."
EVE. WORLD: "Induces hearty laughs."
EVE. JOURNAL: "Makes big hit."

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE ONLY ROOF IN AMERICA.

CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle
CIVILIZATION
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44 st. Every Eve. 8:30. Except Saturday.
THE BOOMERANG
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:20

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20.
NOT WANTED—A ONE WOMAN MAN. AVERY HOPWOOD'S FARCE.
FAIR and WARMER
THE BAROMETER OF FUN.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE AND ANNEX
Roof Open Until 1 A. M. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.
Today—"The Secret of the Swamp." S. S. Vaterland Orchestra on Roof.
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15. Daniels & Conrad, Waters & Morris, Herbert Ashley & Co., Ripley & Canton, others & Photo Plays. All Seats Reserved 25,35,50c

CONEY ISLAND LUNA
BOSTOCK'S with Benavitz Darktown Follies Revue. Free Attractions — Dancing. Dancing Contest To-Night. "Have You Seen Stella?"

STEEPLECHASE
Day and Night Bathing. Prize Cake Walk Every Fri. Night. Free Toys for the Children.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. RAY COX, Geo. WHITE & Lucille Cavanagh, Mildred Richardson, "The World Dancers," and ARNOLD DALY & CO. Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.

BRIGHTON NEW Mat. Today Brighton Beach Morton & Moore, Belle Baker, Tempest & Sunshine, Bonita & Hearn, Van & Schenck, Trovato, Others.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Mary Pickford in "Hulda from Holland." Strand Orches. & Soloists.

RIALTO B'way & 42d 15-25-50c Bessie Barriscale, Louise Glaum, Charles Ray in "Home." Sugden's Alaska Orchestra and musical features.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. W. 130 St. Ferry. Greater Than Ever. Surf Bathing 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

OPENING
NEXT FRIDAY EVE.
FROM 6:30 P. M.
Marine Roof
OF THE
Hotel Bossert
Open Air—Dining, Dancing
The dancing under direction of Mr. and Mrs. Rowley Downes. The view from the roof is unsurpassed. Special protection against the weather.
Montague—Hicks—Remsen Sts., BROOKLYN

Hotel Van Rensselaer
13 TO 19 EAST 11TH ST., Between Broadway & Fifth Ave.
Quiet and refined neighborhood; convenient to wholesale and retail shopping districts, theatres, and churches.
Special Summer Rates.
Parlor, bedroom and bath, for 2 or 3 persons, $2.50 day, $15 week, $50 month and up. Double room with private bath for 1 person, $1.25 day, $8 week, $30 month and up. For 2 persons, $1.75 day, $10.50 week, $40 month and up.
Spacious and Cool Dining-room. HOME COOKING A SPECIALTY.
Breakfast 50c, Luncheon 75c. Dinner $1.00.
TABLE BOARD $10.50 WEEK.
A. O. HAYWARD, Manager.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Largest & Most Attractive Uptown Hotel
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES
Offers all the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at One-Third Less Price.

For Those Desiring to Dine and Dance Amidst Cool Breezes, the
STRAND ROOF
New York's Most Modern Restaurant, Is the Ideal Spot.
The Girl of MYSTERY ? ? ? Dancing with Conkwright
Under the new policy—No admission charge. Liquors now served. Dancing continuous, Noon to Closing. Two orchestras. Afternoon Teas. A la Carte Service at All Hours.
"OVER THE FENCE"
Entirely NEW REVUE with "Veronica," the Premier Danseuse.
Table d'Hote DINNER with Wine $1.00 Luncheon, 50c.
Broadway at 47th St. ELIAS MEIROWITZ, Manager.

The Breezy Ocean's Only Rival A SEASIDE DIVERSION With a Beauty Chorus
"SPLASH-ME 1916"
TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 11:30
A Stupendous Entertainment Without Charge of Admission
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER Served Daily Noon to 10 P. M. $2
Crabflakes, Shelburne Steamed Clams, Special Sauce; India Relish, Stuffed Mangos, Radishes, Chicken Gumbo, Bisque of Clams, Dixie Biscuits, (Choice) Steamed Lobster, Special Sauce; Sea Bass, Saute Meuniere; Soft Shell Crab, Sauce Tartare; Fried Squab Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn Fritters, Baked Sweet Potato, Lettuce and Tomato Salad, Ice Cream or Alabama Waffles, Coffee.
HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR
OCEAN PARKWAY BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y.

COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED RESTAURANT IN NEW YORK
FAMOUS FOR LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
Jansaan wants to see You
HOFBRAU HAUS
30TH Street & Broadway & 30TH
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE $1.00

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Moderate Prices, But Not Cheap

DELIGHTFULLY COOL HAWAIIAN ROOM OPEN ALL SUMMER
Elaborate Entertainment, including Clark's Royal Hawaiian Serenaders.
KATHRYN ANDREWS AND THE SENSATIONAL MABELITA LATE STAR WINTER GARDEN, ASSISTED BY HER BROTHER VILANI IN MARVELOUS NATIVE DANCES
AN EXCEPTIONAL SOUTHERN DINNER, $1.25
SERVED FROM NOON TO TEN P. M. IN THE JARDIN DES FLEURS.
REISENWEBER'S ON-THE-CIRCLE Phone 9640 Columbus

CAFE BOULEVARD BROADWAY & 41ST ST.
A la Carte Specialties. DINNER ONE DOLLAR. Luncheon Fifty Cents. Sunday Mid-Day Dinner $1
Dancing and Entertainment Continuously From Dinner Hour to Closing Time.
MUSIC AT LUNCHEON Rooms for Private and Club Dinners. Tel. 4220—Bryant

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. and 28th Street
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
500 Rooms with Bath. Rates $2 and up.

HOTEL WALTON
104 W. 70TH ST.
TO SUBLET
1-2 and 3 Room Apartments, with baths, furnished or unfurnished, for the summer months.
Boston.

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
The Distinctive Boston House
The Puritan is one of the most homelike hotels in the world.
Send for our Little Book
Thirty Minute Runs from Boston
K. T. Costello, Mgr.
Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO'S FAMOUS
SOUTH SIDE HOTEL CENTER
Hyde Park Hotel
The Windemere
Chicago Beach Hotel
Hotel Del Prado

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
Auto Road Map Free
Mailed on Request.
HOTEL ADELPHIA
Chestnut, at 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
400 Rooms—400 Baths.

23 Years at this Address Means Something
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS $5.00.
All quickly learned by the REMEY METHOD. PRIVATE LESSONS $1.) All other Ball Room Dances guaranteed $5.00.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING
917-921 Eighth Ave. (at 54th St.) Phone 4037-4694 Columbus.
Open 10 to 10 Daily.
Send for large FREE booklet.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 39 W. 44th. Tel. 3894 Bryant. Dances taught privately. Each pupil has separate room. Summer prices.

THE STAMPEDE
GUY WEADICK, Director General
History's Most Stupendous Western Celebration, Spectacle, Pageant and Competitive Arenic Tournament for $50,000 in Cash Prizes and World's Championship Titles.
In No Manner or Method a "Wild West" Show, but a Fair, Square, Clean CONTEST. Without Rehearsal, Sham, Make-Believe or Misrepresentation. NATURAL Rangeland jubilee, by very nature, scope and origin impossible of repetition, duplication or imitation.


The Sheepshead Bay Speedway enclosure has been entirely transformed to adapt itself to the requirements of THE STAMPEDE. The grand stands, comfortably accommodating nearly 100,000 persons, encircle the arena, affording every spectator a close, intimate, unobstructed view of the contests. Parking space for 20,000 automobiles, 50 cents each.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 2 o'Clock
TICKETS FOR ALL SEVEN PERFORMANCES NOW ON SALE AT STAMPEDE HEADQUARTERS, BROADWAY AND 49TH ST., TELEPHONE 7304—Bryant; Normandie Hotel Ticket Office, Telephone 4189—Greeley, and all McBride and Tyson Offices.
RESERVED SEATS, INCLUDING ADMISSION, $1 & $1.50
SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY.
AUGUST 5TH 12TH

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Dewastown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,990 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted. 1 Yr. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday.....6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections.....2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only.....5 50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.30
Sunday only.....8.40 .70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, in Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays.) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916.

MR. HUGHES ON AMERICAN RIGHTS.

In his reductio ad Rooseveltianum of the notification speech, Mr. ROOSEVELT calls it "admirable." Persons of a more critical temperament may find in the Carnegie Hall admirability an expansion and a dilution of the acceptance message of June 10, and an appeal for votes on a low plane. One notable phrase of that has been curtailed and diluted. On June 10 Mr. HUGHES stood for "the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea." On July 31 he stood for "the unflinching maintenance of American rights on land and sea." What concrete policies in Mexico and on the border would he have directed and enforced had he been President since 1913, or would he direct and enforce should he become President in 1917? Seeking to stir the languid Middle West, he tries to paramount the Mexican troubles into the prime and supreme issue. In all his Mexican chronicle and commentary no definite and visible plan of his own is to be found. A public man who opposes a policy is bound to offer an alternative. Mr. HUGHES offers no alternative to Mr. WILSON'S Mexican policy. He contents himself with husks of phrases, "a policy of firmness and consistency," "firm, consistent, and friendly dealing," and so on. A pound of criticism. Not a pennyweight of plain, clear proposal.

As to the maintenance of American rights at sea, Mr. HUGHES but repeats the old Republican, in a milder shape the Rooseveltian, formulas. He is not candid, or his memory fails him in regard to the Lusitania "warning." How many Americans believed, until after the fact, that Germany would sink the Lusitania? Mr. HUGHES reiterates the moldy supposition that there would have been "no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania," that "we should have been spared the repeated assaults on American lives," if the Administration had been firmer and more direct. "Moreover, a firm policy would have been strongly supported by our people, and the opportunities for the development of bitter feeling would have been vastly reduced." "Firm" is Mr. HUGHES'S private and personal adjective. Well, Mr. WILSON'S policy with reference to the German submarine policy was firm enough to earn him the opposition and the hatred of a great number of Mr. HUGHES'S promoters and supporters. It was firm enough to force Germany to acknowledge the right of American citizens to travel in safety on the seas. Without rushing into war, without drifting into war by the use of "a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands," Mr. WILSON asserted that right. A policy of force exerted against Germany at the height of her military fortune would have brought about the miscellaneous submarine slaughter of many Americans. No belligerent passenger vessel would have been safe. The "weak and vacillating" and infirm WILSON held steadily to his purpose and attained it. He safeguarded, and without war, the rights of Americans at sea. All the nebulosities of Republican theory with its everlasting "ifs," all the conventional Republican epithets, cannot hide or alter that inescapable fact.

Mr. HUGHES'S remarks about the remissness—a mythical remissness—of the Administration "with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce" are a sop to the alien element in his own party, an invitation to the alien element in Mr. WILSON'S. To such depths has the high Americanism of the June Mr. HUGHES fallen. Why did the Oyster Bay tutor not excise the passage from the pedestrian speech which he so graciously compliments? Or was he overcome by his zeal to beat WILSON? Anything to beat WILSON, anything but the truth.

COLONEL SLOCUM EXONERATED.

The honor of the army is the nation's honor. Therefore the exoneration of Colonel SLOCUM, of the Thirteenth Cavalry, who has been subjected to a flood of unofficial charges and complaints since the Mexican raid at Columbus, N. M., last March, is a matter for national congratulation. That the law at one time as well as at another. The existence of strikes neither alters the law nor excuses from the law. Law should be administered by the courts, and not by agreements to abide by it or to excuse from its application. The demand that the "union shall be recognized" in the sense that only unionists shall be employed is the same as a proposal of a conspiracy against the employment of those who do not forfeit their right to employment by refusal to join a union. In short, universal fundamental rights are not suitable to arbitration. All citizens have a right to join a union, and no union has a right to take from any citizen the right to earn his living without a union license. These rights are not suitable to submit to arbitration, and should be enforced even if surrendered through arbitration, if that could be imagined.

These general considerations are applicable to all strikes, but public utility strikes are in a class by themselves, although the strikers do not seem to think so. There is even talk of "organizing" postal employés, teachers, and municipal servants generally. That could only mean that such unions would strike as freely as the traction and railway employés. There is not the least disposition shown in any union circle to consider the embarrassment of the public by such strikes. Rather there is every preparation to make that embarrassment as complete as possible in order to make the pressure for surrender greater. In such cases, would a correct public opinion demand arbitration in an attempt to get by purchase or surrender what belongs to it of right? Or should there not be a line drawn between strikes affected with a public interest, in a sense apart from mere social interest, in all disputes between capital and labor on a large scale? In the recent garment strike, for example, there was a great social interest, but distinctly of a different sort from the interruption of the traction and railway services or the services in public employments generally. All such services are in a class by themselves. Employment in them is highly appreciated for its stability, its distinction, its shortness of hours as a rule, and a scale of pay which may not be large, but which is above that earned in similar occupations. The proof of this is seen in the eagerness with which such employments are sought. There never is trouble about filling such positions, apart from the difficulty of getting the law enforced allowing freedom of employment to all. Public opinion is justified in demanding that private strikes should be arbitrated in order that there may be equality in industrial bargaining. But public opinion is under compulsion to consider whether public employments ought not to be considered quasi enlistments, with the privilege of individual withdrawal, but without the power to stop work concertedly. Arbitration processes, in the sense of judgments to be executed by superior authority under penalty of fine and imprisonment, are too much akin to forced labor for modern times. No court could order a union into unwilling compliance with an award, although similar orders against a corporation might be executed. But it is worth consideration whether there is not something about employments of a public nature which is inconsistent with an unlimited right to strike.

THIS, TOO, HAS PASSED AWAY.

We see no excuse for this controversy that is going on in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and points west about whether the blonde is disappearing or not. There is no room for controversy; all that is necessary is to look out upon the world with open eyes and mark. The brunette is disappearing, too, and the American complexion is approaching a single type. Look around you on the street car and observe the color of the hair of your fellow-passengers. It is nearly all of the same shade, a lustreless brown. We are working out an American type, so far as complexion is concerned. In Sweden, doubtless, they have blondes still and in Italy brunettes, but in America midnight locks and golden curls are becoming extinct. The next generation, most likely, will be almost unanimously brown-haired.

It is not a golden brown, either, nor anything you can be ecstatic about; it is a mud color. The truthful novelist will not be able to call his heroine's hair chestnut, or to speak of the glinting lights and cool shades in it, any more than he could talk of the lights and shades in the coat of an English sparrow. Where are all the golden-haired girls? Airy, fairy Lilian, where is she? She may be golden-haired in the grammar grades, but by the time she gets to high school the fatal change has begun. When you pass the clamoring youngsters in the street your heart warms at the old familiar names shouted stridently; Skinny and Shorty and Fatty; youth is not innovatory, and the Skinny and Fatty and Shorty of your boyhood live again; but where is Whitey? You miss that name as you pass the knot of youngsters arranging the terms of tag, hide-and-go-seek, Black Tom, and ring-a-levo. The white-haired boy still exists, but is fast disappearing. In your day he used to graduate into a blonde, yellow-haired, or light brown, but now the few survivals of him graduate into the prevailing color.

"It was brown, with a golden gloss, Janette." The golden gloss is gone, Colonel HALPIN. "Her full black ringlets downward roll'd." "Her mud-brown ringlets," you would have to make it today, Lord TENNYSON. "Why your hair was amber I shall divine"; but can you divine why it changed so soon to sparrow-hue, Mr. BROWNING? Still, there is cheer; here and there the glorious red-haired girl still holds the fort, a brilliant spot of beauty in the wide monotony. And if there is no variety in the color, there is plenty in the length and softness of it; and then there is one maiden whose hair is different from the rest; other people may think it is not, but it is. As for man, there is no such consolation for him; his hair is not soft or long, it is just mud-colored and nothing else. He is the American type, without redeeming circumstances. The struggle of types is over, or nearly over, so far as hair is concerned; it is the survival of the brownest.

PROTECT THE WATERSHEDS.

The House conferees have refused to accept Senator GALLINGER'S bill, incorporated in the General Agricultural bill, reappropriating for forest purchases $3,000,000 left over from $11,000,000 appropriated by the Weeks act creating the Appalachian National Forest Reserve in 1911. It is expected that there will be a vote in the House today on the reappropriation. The economic necessity of watershed protection is admitted. The $8,000,000 spent in acquiring forest areas on important watersheds in half a dozen Southern States, in New Hampshire, and in Maine has been spent wisely and to national advantage.

The policy of watershed protection must be continued, or an ultimate national loss and increased Federal expense will be inevitable. The true economy is to keep on, not to intermit. The House should consent to the reappropriation.

PUBLIC UTILITY STRIKES.

It can hardly escape attention that the local and national strikes now pending are public utility strikes, and that the repudiation of public authority in their settlement rivals the public demand for official intervention. The national organizer of the traction strike will arbitrate working conditions, hours, wages, and so on, but will not arbitrate the right to organize. In this he agrees with the manager of the company against which the strike is directed. "No labor organization is going to conduct this road," says the manager of the Third Avenue line. The Interborough management says that the city has the best transportation system in the world, and must lose it if the employés are to be the managers. A fight to a finish is the strategy of both sides. Hostilities have not yet begun in the railway strike. It is known that the men have voted to give their union negotiators carte blanche to strike, but hope remains that peaceful methods may prevail. But in the national strike also there is resolute repudiation of a settlement by superior authority of questions which they declare are not capable of arbitration in any of the forms in which that word is so loosely used. That flat repudiation of methods which the public prefers in matters so closely concerning the public raises the question whether there is anything about which the public may be as stiff as the repudiating strikers and managers.

It would seem that all should agree, and none should be heard against the proposition that the law is not suitable for arbitration. So far the strikers are right. Their right to organize ought not to be arbitrated, and could not be taken from them even if it were arbitrated and the award were against them. The application of the law to the particular case may be arbitrated, either in the courts or otherwise, but the law cannot be altered except by the lawmakers. That cuts both ways, and puts the managements in the right also. The right not to belong to a union is as clear as the right to belong, and the right to earn a living is the same for all men. The management of public utilities is the duty of those responsible to the law for their regulation. It is the duty of the officials to administer the law just the same during strikes as at other times, and it is the duty of the strikers to obey the surprise by a body of Mexican outlaws of troops of experience and training was unfortunate must be admitted. The soldiers had been relied upon to be wary and protect the part of the border at which they were stationed, and that they were fully competent to protect it when prepared was shown conclusively in the result of the raid. In comparison with the loss of life among the raiders the casualties among the soldiers and citizens at Columbus was small. The raiders did their worst.

The raid was wholly unexpected. General PERSHING, General FUNSTON, the Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of War are convinced that Colonel SLOCUM had no warning, that, on the contrary, he had information, on which he was justified in relying, that VILLA with his main force had proceeded toward Guzman, leaving only a small force at Palomas. What is more, Colonel SLOCUM had no reason to believe that VILLA had any other reason for approaching the border than to seek refuge in the United States in case his capture by the Carranza troops seemed imminent. Evidently the army attached no importance to the reported threats of VILLA that, in case of the recognition of CARRANZA, he would invade American territory. As a matter of fact, General FUNSTON recalls that, after his attack on Agua Prieta last November had been frustrated by FUNSTON'S announcement to him that if any more shells fell on the American side of the border the American troops would take part in the conflict, VILLA threatened an assault. He had 10,000 men at that time and did not carry out his threat. It was natural to suppose that he would not attempt to attack an American garrison with a small body of men.

The report on the case will be welcome. It will serve to relieve the public mind of an unfortunate misunderstanding. The various tales touching the jamming of machine guns and the delay in getting at rifles which had been placed under lock and key are not mentioned by Generals PERSHING and FUNSTON. But it is fair to presume that the investigation was thorough and the exoneration of Colonel SLOCUM is complete.

THE MILITIA MUDDLE.

The right and the authority of the President of the United States to assemble the army or any part of it at a point where he considers its services are required for the defense of the nation is indisputable. He has the same right in regard to a "federalized militia," which is a part of the army. There was no demand in this country for any sort of "federalization" of the States' militia except among the politicians and the militiamen. A powerful militia lobby engineered the Hay bill through Congress and also defeated the Garrison and Chamberlain plans for the establishment of a force of citizen soldiers under the sole control of the Federal Government.

If the plan of a federalized militia had not been forced upon the country, the innumerable complaints emanating from National Guard sources of the retention of the regiments on the border in hot weather, after the threat of war had been dispelled, would evoke more sympathy. The organized militia had received Federal training at a large cost to the War Department for thirteen years under the Dick law, and in the estimation of experienced army officers had not developed into a military body of sufficient efficiency to be accepted as part of the first line of our army. The annual reports of the head of the Division of Militia Affairs in the office of the General Staff did not warrant the belief that the various States were preparing their citizen soldiers to be of good service in case of war. In a few States the development was encouraging, but in many the Dick law was almost a dead letter.

Yet the Hay scheme to further advance the relative position of the militia was carried through. The Judge Advocate General seems to think that the Hay kind of federalization does not federalize. That is another side of the question which seems to grow more troublesome daily. A surprisingly large number of the militiamen now subject to the new law seem to object to its working. There should be hope, then, for an early repeal of the law and the substitution for an ineffectively federalized State militia of a national body of citizen soldiers trained wholly by army officers under the eye of the War Department.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

In 1867 we bought Alaska for $7,200,000. This was one of the most profitable investments ever made by a nation. Our annual dividend is now more than 900 per cent., and it is growing all the time.

We received from this largest of our outlying possessions in the fiscal year that ended with June $26,500,000 worth of copper, canned salmon valued at $18,000,000, gold worth $16,000,000, and nearly $1,000,000 in silver, with furs and other products that raise the total to about $67,000,000. In this year gold shows an increase of $1,000,000, and silver an addition of 200 per cent. The receipts of copper have risen to $26,500,000 from only $700,000 eleven years ago, and $4,600,000 in 1912.

With these metals and the salmon we acquired, for $7,200,000, an enormous quantity of coal, worth billions of dollars; deposits of tin and petroleum; a group of curious names, such as Kuskokwin and Koyokuk; the highest mountain on the continent, and the memorable Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, with the scenery, characters, and other material for several entertaining novels. Our dividends are not fully measured by the products which now show a yearly return of 900 per cent.

Great as they are, how much larger they would be if we could now import Alaska's temperature, or a modification of its extreme 40 degrees below zero, and distribute it where it is needed!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Study of Responsibility.

Had Sunday morning's explosion over in Jersey City taken place a year or so ago, when there was some reason for believing, and more for suspecting, resort by persons in this country to criminal devices for the purpose of stopping the flow of American-made munitions to the Allies, there would have been a widespread tendency to ascribe the disaster to the plotters who were then accused of doing much work of the same sort. Now that theory receives little attention. It is mentioned but rarely, and then only as a possibility, with no other claim to acceptance even as such than the fact that the destruction wrought was in a way and to a considerable degree beneficial to the Central Powers.

That benefit, of course, is very far from proof, and cannot even be considered evidence, that agents of those Powers, or misguided sympathizers of them, started the fire. From all that is known or seems likely ever to be known, its origin was in one or another form of the carelessness to which at least nine out of ten of our fires are due—carelessness which probably is ineradicable from human nature, and, therefore, must have allowance made for it as something normal and necessary.

That the fire, once started, had such disastrous consequences resulted in part and immediately from the ill-judged attempt of the terminal employés to extinguish it themselves, instead of summoning with promptitude the more competent specialists of the local Fire Department. In the circumstances, that was a terrible mistake, but it was terrible only because the circumstances included gross violations of the law with respect to the collection and storage of explosives. Had it not been for those violations there might, indeed, have been a great and costly conflagration of the ordinary and legal materials gathered in such enormous quantities in the warehouses and on the piers in the vicinity, but it would not have endangered and injured all the cities on both sides of the river.

So, on a last analysis, the responsibility rests in about equal shares on those who violated the law and on the officials who allowed the violation to become a matter of routine and habit. It is strange, therefore, that stern prosecutions of men in the former class have already begun, but the representatives of the latter are not confessing their guilt and they are not charged with it.

A Refusal with a Condition.

There has been much criticism of the Allies—in effect of Great Britain and France—for refusing to allow the American Red Cross to send medical supplies into Germany for the relief of the civilian population. As a matter of fact, the refusal could at any time have been turned into a permission by the simple expedient of meeting the perfectly reasonable condition which the Allied Governments imposed—the condition that the distribution of the supplies in question should be made by the Red Cross itself, acting through the groups of authorized agents and representatives that have come to be called and recognized as "units."

The suspicion that if this precaution were not taken the material sent over would reach other than civilian beneficiaries may or may not be justified, but it was one the entertainment of which by the nations at war with Germany was natural enough to be easily comprehensible, and, instead of denouncing them for their hardness of heart, they might well be praised for making a concession that contained not a little of the magnanimous. For, after all, any assistance rendered to the civilian population of Germany lessens to the same degree the strain on her national resources, and leaves just so much more for her to use in maintaining the efficiency of her armies. This the Allies were and are willing to ignore, insisting only that they have the one guarantee they think they can trust against a direct diversion of neutral gifts to meet the military needs of their enemies.

The grievance of the American Red Cross lies only in the fact that it can get medical supplies for sending over to Germany, and can get them in great quantities—a circumstance in itself of much significance—but it cannot raise the money with which to equip and support "units" of its own in that country. Why it cannot do so is allowed to remain a mystery. Yet its appeals for funds with which to perform obviously good works in any part of the world never before have found American ears either deaf or cold. The eager givers of medical supplies for distribution in Germany have in their own hands the remedy for the situation that so excites their indignation. They have only to go a little deeper into their pockets and pay for the necessary "units" as well as the medicines and other doctor gear. That, surely, is simple.

Its Profit Looks Excessive.

If, as claimed, the venture of our Government into the business of marine insurance has netted it a profit of $1,000,000 for each of the two years that have elapsed since the plan was started, one might conclude that the charges exacted from ship owners and shippers have been too high, especially as it is not a usual, perhaps not a legitimate, governmental ambition to increase revenues in this particular way. Doubt about the reality of the profit made is due only to the general queerness of Government bookkeeping, and its familiar tendency to ignore expense and count gross earnings as net.

Still, the conclusion that the charges were unduly, that is, unnecessarily high might be hasty. That is strongly suggested by the fact that the regular marine insurance companies, with their greater experience in computing risks, would not take the war business except at rates much larger than the Government chose to charge. It may be, therefore, that the Government was more lucky than wise, and that its $2,000,000 is not a sufficient compensation, from the actuarial point of view, for the great losses it undertook to meet.

But it may also be that the charges were large enough, or even too large. Probably nobody knows with any approach to exactitude. War, fortunately, has not yet been reduced to figures as trustworthy as the multiplication table, or those that would tell each of us, if we consulted them, when, in the natural course of events, he is going to die and when his house is going to burn up. The available statistics in this lugubrious field of chance are still vague and confusing to such an extent that it is little wonder that the regular insurance companies of all kinds tend toward putting "war risks" so high as to make them practically prohibitive.

Captain Fryatt's Judges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If, as reports indicate, a submarine was attempting to sink Captain Fryatt's merchant vessel without warning, he was justified in using every possible means of self-defense. That is a law of nature, but it is incorporated in every system formulated by man—civil or common or international. The commander of that submarine was a pirate and deserved and still deserves the fate of a pirate, hanging.

If a so-called naval court tried Captain Fryatt for defending himself against a pirate, and, finding him guilty, condemned him to death, the members of that court are equally pirates, and when apprehended should be treated as such. The Kaiser, if he indorsed their findings, should meet the same fate.

Z. W. COOMBS.

Worcester, Mass., July 31, 1916.

Noises of the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents writes that "unruly boys" and "street vendors" make 104th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, noisy and unbearable for stay-at-homes, who have to suffer also with heat. Was he never a boy? Did he ever dwell in a tenement house or in a basement where so many of the poor of this neighborhood live and come out for a breath of pure air after sundown to play innocent games of tag or hide and seek? Their laughter and good-fellowship should make him feel glad that he is alive and in possession of good hearing.

As for street vendors, the poor are glad of their presence.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

New York, July 30, 1916.

A LOST VOTE.

Independent Switches Back to Mr. Wilson After Mr. Hughes's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an independent voter I had fully intended voting for Mr. Hughes this November, and wrote him a lengthy letter to that effect. But I also reminded him that the woman's suffrage question would prove a delicate and embarrassing problem. Apparently Mr. Hughes has not considered it so, as in his speech he says: "I favor the vote for women."

In the face of such overwhelming opposition to women voting as appeared in the election last Fall, it is almost inconceivable to contemplate this lack of judgment shown by Mr. Hughes. It will lose him the votes of those who voted against woman suffrage last Fall. In this respect Mr. Wilson has certainly shown himself the stronger of the two men, and I shall cast my vote for him.

Mr. Wilson has certainly kept us out of war no matter how vacillating his diplomacy may have appeared to many.

F. L. SCHMIDT, JR.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

DEFENDING GERMANY.

The Sincerity of Some Loyal Opinions Is Questioned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although fully two years have passed since the beginning of the great European war, the question as to who caused it is now as earnestly discussed as ever. In our Summer hotel there are over 300 guests, of whom a good third is of German origin. Once six women, speaking in German, after a short discussion came to a unanimous conclusion that it was the late King Edward of England, who had made a secret agreement between his country, France, and Russia, that forced on Germany this terrible war. "That is the truth about the origin of this war," said one of them authoritatively, and the other five solemnly assented to it, repeating: "Ja, ja, das ist die Wahrheit."

Hearing that, I could not help remembering that not only these six women of German origin, but sixty-odd millions of Germans, hold this extraordinary opinion, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, because the German Government pleased to proclaim it both officially and unofficially, through thousands of German newspapers. That is a mot d'ordre for the German world, and there is no use of arguing against it.

A young teacher of German origin has defended with special zeal every act of the Germans, be it the ruthless treatment of the Belgians, the bombing of women and children in England and elsewhere, or the sinking of the Lusitania. Once, meeting her face to face, without any witnesses, I asked her whether she honestly believed all she said about German deeds. "I belong to the great German family," she answered frankly, "and I am bound to defend all members of my family, whatever they do, though in private I may cry from shame." And I wondered how many Germans in private cry from shame, though before the others they try to justify all German ways and means.

An old woman of German origin, born in this country, told me when we have had the occasion to understand each other's views on this war: "I avoid speaking in German because I do not want to take part in discussion with the Germans, for they do not want to believe the facts I have learned myself personally. Just before the war I lived on the German-Belgian frontier, and I saw not only numerous railways leading to Belgium, but also a great quantity of dynamite and other ammunition stored on that frontier long before the declaration of war. Is there any wonder that I am for the Allies, body and soul?"

P. J. POPOFF.

New York, July 31, 1916.

An Ambulance for Serbia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Sybil Eden, Red Cross nurse, with the Serbian Army, makes a most earnest appeal for an ambulance to be used by her at Saloniki for the Serbian soldiers. Few persons realize the heroic character of the Serbian soldiers. The wounded bear the terrible suffering of being transported on ox carts with unflinching fortitude. The agony of those shattered and wounded men jolting over the roughest roads is beyond description. Appeals are numerous these days, but every contributor to this ambulance can feel that he is not only alleviating suffering, but helping to save the men of a nation which is in the greatest danger of extermination.

The ambulance can be shipped to Bordeaux free of expense through the War Relief Clearing House, 123 Charlton Street. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. C. W. Leavitt, care Guaranty Trust Company, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mrs. C. W. LEAVITT.

New York, July 31, 1916.

Paying for Fire Loss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed that Fire Commissioner Adamson has brought suit against the owner of the storage warehouses on Amsterdam Avenue for the cost of extinguishing the fire, because the owner failed to obey the orders of protection as ordered by the city. I am glad of this, and I suppose the insurance companies will not pay out any money unless compelled to do so by the court. There is only one way to prevent such fires, namely, to forbid any insurance company to issue a policy unless the bufilding is thoroughly examined and certified.

JOHN McGAHIE.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1916.

THUNDERBOLTS ASTRAY.

In slumber deep on early Sabbath morn
The City lay in peaceful, dreamful rest;
Forgotten were its cares, the eager quest
That each day brings, the love, the truth, the scorn,
New gladness of the heart, or sorrow born
Of vanished hopes and dreams, the soul's unrest
That sees the heights, but cannot gain the crest
Of Life and Joy, and backward sinks forlorn!

Then came a sound that "murdered sleep,"
And greater than the greatest battle's roar.
It swelled and roared, reverberating deep,
As though the Trump of Doom, foretold of yore,
Its startling summons to the world had blown,
With thunders manifold from God's own Throne!

Then swift a red glare shot across the sky,
Quick followed by another fiery glow
That through awed silence wavered to and fro
As though from flames in which the world must die,
Wrapped in the last dread fires of doom drawn nigh!
An awful silence fell, then rumblings low
Broke in a crash again, as to foreshow
A second warning come from Heaven high!

* * * * *

The Sabbath morning dawned at last serene!
The wondering city woke to its new day,
And eager thousands with a troubled mien
Shook off the awe that still upon them lay.
They learned that bolts forged for the battle's doom
Had broken in our own night's starless gloom!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO DIVIDE THE BELGIANS.

Attitude of the Flemings Toward Germany as Set Forth by Their True Spokesmen.

BY A FLEMISH BELGIAN.

New York, July 31, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a true Flemish Belgian, may I answer the cable recently published in New York papers and which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES under the heading "Flemish Party Moves to Divide Belgians"? Dated from Brussels, where the telegraph is controlled by the German authorities, this cable openly bears its trademark and shows its source. It is, at the same time, a most remarkable mixture of belief in the American people's ingenuousness, and of dishonesty in spreading false reports.

Many people have no doubt asked themselves on different occasions: What is the Flemish question in Belgium and how does it stand under the present German occupation?

It must be understood, to start with, that in the nine provinces of Belgium the Flemish constitute well over one-half of the population, and also occupy about one-half of the territory, the northern provinces, Western Flanders, Eastern Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, Brabant, (northern portion;) while the Walloons, who speak French, occupy the southern provinces, Liége, Namur, Luxemburg, Hainaut, Brabant, (southern portion.)

It is interesting to note that the Flemish element extends into the French Flanders to the west, and into Zealandish Flanders in Holland

History records that, in the course of centuries, the fate of both Flemish and Walloon provinces was often identical. In spite of different origins and languages, the similarity of their religion, of their customs, their numerous intermarriages, their community of aspirations, of living, of economical interests and national destiny have permitted Belgium's most conspicuous and illustrious historians to state, with proofs, that there truly is a Belgian nation as well as a Belgian country.

If the bilingual question has given rise to discussions, never has it put her national existence in danger.

At the time of Belgium's invasion Flemish and Walloon cities suffered horribly without distinction, and the Germans did not spare the Flemish any more than they did the Walloon population—massacres, pillages, fires, outrages were their common lot. Indeed, Visé, Dinant, Tamines, &c., are Walloon, while Aerschot, Louvain, Termonde, &c., are Flemish cities.

But, soon after the occupation, a change in the attitude of the German authorities seemed to be disclosed by their dealings. A powerful German party was then advocating the annexation of Belgium. Meanwhile sentences of death, penal servitude, imprisonment and fines were being imposed indiscriminately on both the individual Flemish and Walloons, as well as taxes, levies, exorbitant requisitions, coercive measures on the cities of both. Strange steps were taken by the Germans toward the Flemings in order to effect an impossible reconciliation. Thus, for the purpose of attempting to divide the Belgians, Catholic members of the Centre in the Reichstag were making advances to their Belgian coreligionists in spite of the freshly closed graves of their slaughtered priests, in spite of their ill-treated Bishops, in spite of the still smoking ruins of their churches!

Such a game was doomed to failure; all attempts to get them to forget or to divide the Belgians by recalling their former political, religious or linguistic dissents broke down before an untamable spirit of national union.

It is almost a year ago (Temps, June 27, 1915,) that the German Governor General in Belgium, von Bissing, spread a report to the effect that on the request of some Flemings—no names mentioned, and for good reasons, indeed—he had declared himself willing immediately to Flemishize the Ghent University, on the sole condition of finding professors able to teach in Flemish. (To change Ghent University, one of the four Belgian universities with Brussels, Louvain and Liége, has been indeed one of the aims of most of the Flemish party, and this question was about to be settled by the Belgian Government when the war broke out.) But, a few days later, on July 3, 1915, one of the leading papers of Holland, the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, printed a protest of Flemish origin, firm and dignified, declaring positivaly that no authorized application such as reported had been made to the German Governor General, and that the Flemings "remained absolutely determined to accept nothing from the hands of the enemy."

But even such denunciations did not prevent the German administration from pursuing its course. Unable to win over the Flemish element, it still was possible to compromise it in the eyes of the Belgian patriots by pretending to rule especially in its favor. Thus it was that the German authority, for instance, offered to Flemish students of Utrecht University safe conducts to allow them to return to Belgium to visit their families, (Neerlandia, June, 1915, P. 100,) while in Belgium itself young men of the same age are subjected to inscription, to inspection, and to a census, and liable to severe sentences in case of attempted flight. The same German authority also took an odious pleasure in treating differently the Flemish and the Walloon prisoners or interned civilians. May I only recall how at Soldau Camp, on Jan. 25, 1915, from a group of several hundred civilians—men, women, and children—carried without any inquiry to Germany as prisoners, the Flemish people were allowed to return to Belgium after three months of captivity, while their Walloon comrades had to stay.

How were such actions received by the Flemish spokesmen?

L. Franck, Deputy for Antwerp, made a formal protest against such methods to General von Bissing on April 13, 1915, in the name of his Flemish constituents.

On July 21, 1915, Belgium's national holiday, an official manifesto was published, signed by eight of the principal leaders of the Flemish movement then in Holland—Messrs. Franz van Cauwelaert, advocate and Deputy of Antwerp; Arthur Buysse, advocate and Deputy of Ghent; Cyriel Buysse, man of letters; Julius Hoste, advocate at Brussels Appeals Court; Leo van Puyvelde, professor Ghent University; Léonce du Catillon, man of letters at Brussels, and André de Ridder, man of letters at Antwerp. The signers, while protesting their devotion to the Flemish cause, also "affirmed, with like energy, that they would remain irreducibly adverse to any idea of reconciliation of the Flemish with the foe, and that they rejected with indignation any and all its favors."

In their turn, twenty-eight professors of the Universities of Ghent, Louvain, and Liége, and of the Superior Commercial Institute of Antwerp, both Flemings and Walloons, addressed an appeal to all the Belgian press, urgently calling on them "to refuse the publication of any article which might revive the antagonism of languages and compromise the national concord and discipline."

And then the Flemish leaders in occupied Belgium raised their voices. A manifesto was prepared and instantly signed by the best-known names. This second manifesto, even more vigorous than the first, states in substance, according to the Algemeen Handelsblad of Amsterdam, Aug. 10, 1915: "The undersigned Flemish-Belgians are anxious to make the following declaration:

1. They cannot accept, and declare they do not want, any favor which the German Government might desire to grant them in contradiction to the Belgian laws.

2. They affirm that certain newspapers are now published here (in occupied Belgium) which, under the guise of devotion to the Flemish cause, do not represent any fraction of the Flemish movement.

3. They appeal to their Flemish and Walloon compatriots to abstain from all polemics on the language question as long as freedom of action is hindered in Belgium by foreign occupation.

Those are the real authoritative voices to state the feelings of Belgium's Flemish people, and not the German Kommandantur in Brussels!

The recent and widely commented on speech delivered in the Reichstag on April 5, 1916, by the German Chancellor, promising the Flemish people the Imperial Government's protection in their claims, has given rise to renewed unanimous and forcible protests from the Flemish leaders. By turns they were published in the Flemish organs: Vrije Belgie, published at The Hague; Belgische Standaard, La Panne, Free Belgium; De Stem uit Belgie, London; Het Vaderland, Havre; Het Belgische Dagblad, The Hague, &c., stating particularly:

Flanders will continue to be only one with Belgium—a free Belgium—and if not she will disappear from the world's map.

We Flemings have only a feeling of bitter contempt, of aversion and disgust, for the slaughterers of our people, who have also the sad courage to insult and defame their victim.

Your sudden and disconcerting sympathy for our Flemish language and population is only vile hypocrisy, concealing our subsequent Teutonization. Your aid and support, we repel them with a kick.

Flanders will grow as an integral and active part of Belgium, not with your aid, but against you, and it is to crush you that she gives the best of her sons' blood and life.

Today, more than ever, the Belgians remember their excellent national motto, "L'Union Fait la Force," and the burden of their old song, "Flemish, Walloon, are only Christian names; Belgian is our family name."

A FLEMISH BELGIAN.

TO HELP THE CHANCELLOR.

Our Interest in the Success of Bethmann Hollweg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclined to think that there is some serious trouble ahead in the relations between Germany and the United States which may affect the future peace in a very disadvantageous way. President Wilson's attitude, or I might rather call it non-attitude, toward England makes the position of Bethmann Hollweg very serious. As you know, the members of the German submarine warfare party are very vociferous. They were defeated because the moderate public opinion was convinced that President Wilson would do something toward England after he had enforced American rights against Germany. They are getting very restive. You cannot tell them that the German problem was a question of lives, while the English problem is a question of values. They think this is not true. According to their view, the President thinks that the right of American citizens to travel on belligerent boats loaded with ammunition is more important than the right of American citizens to do peaceful trading; he was willing to stake human lives on the enforcement of the first right, and that is why the Lusitania was sunk. But he is not willing to risk anything for the principle of international peaceful trading. I am telling you what they think; I am not arguing the question.

If Bethmann Hollweg should be weakened or ousted before peace is made, it would be a very serious thing. Bethmann Hollweg is a very moderate man; he has grown enormously with his responsibilities, as is proven by his latest speech. The Prussian Conservatives hate him because he has promised a reform of the Prussian franchise. That is why they support the Tirpitz policy, though in days gone by they were anything but pro-Tirpitz. If they succeed, not only will German peace terms not be moderate, but the future development of Germany will be really militaristic. I wonder whether that is in the interest of President Wilson's Government.

Germany cannot be beaten in such a way as to be hurled back into her old frontiers. Undoubtedly there is a great deal of suffering in Germany. That might be sufficient to bring down on their knees a people like the English, who have never had an invasion. But Germany's history is a history of invasions.

Russia's achievements in East Prussia have revived memories of these. The privations which other parts of Germany have undergone are trifles compared with the suffering of the people in East Prussia. With these facts in view, the Germans will go through anything before making a peace which does not safeguard them. They may be arrogant when they are victorious; when they become mad they will put up a fight the like of which the world has never seen and compared with which everything that has happened up to date will be a mere trifle. It would be almost impossible to make a decent peace, and the settlement would leave the aggressive party in the ascendancy if Bethmann Hollweg is defeated. I think, to a certain degree, the possibility of his defeat is in the hands of President Wilson. Surely he is not going to act the part of the

EBEN D. JORDAN DIES; HAD BEEN LONG ILL

Boston Merchant Was a Leader in Civic Movements and Welfare Work.

ESTABLISHED ART GALLERY

President of the Boston Opera Co. and a Director of the Metropolitan Opera Co. of New York.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 1.—Eben D. Jordan of Boston, senior member of Jordan, Marsh & Co., and one of the most prominent wholesale dry goods merchants in New England, died tonight at his Summer home here as the result of a paralytic stroke suffered ten days ago. He was in his fifty-ninth year and had been in ill-health for some time.

Mr. Jordan was a son of the late Eben D. Jordan, who founded the firm in 1851. He traced his ancestry directly to the Rev. Robert Jordan, a clergyman of the Church of England, who came to this country and settled in what is now the State of Maine in 1640. Mr. Jordan was born in Boston, and after being graduated from the public schools prepared for college in Adam Academy. During these years he was in poor health and had trouble with his eyes. Finally he entered Harvard University, but was unable to complete the course, owing to ill-health. After a trip to California for his health he entered his father's business as a clerk, working his way up until he became a member of the firm in 1880.

He soon became one of the most active and best known citizens of Boston, taking active part in every movement for the welfare and improvement of that city. One of his greatest benefactions was the establishment of the Jordan Art Gallery, where he exhibited rare judgment and an appreciation of the beautiful in art in his selection of pictures. He gave the gallery masterpieces by such artists as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Lawrence, Gilbert Stuart, Trumbull, Diaz, Decamp, Couture, and Leloir.

Until he sold his stud of 100 horses to George Pabst in 1907, Mr. Jordan was known as one of the greatest hackney breeders in this country. In 1904 his entries won two of the four championship prizes in the open championship classes. Following this, in 1905, he was elected President of the American Hackney Horse Society.

Mr. Jordan's various homes were all elaborate establishments and contained many art treasures. His town house was at 46 Beacon Street, in the Back Bay section, where he moved in 1897 after the death of his mother in the paternal mansion, Stonehurst, on Corey Hill, Brookline. His North Shore place was The Rocks, an Elizabethan house surrounded by spacious grounds, where he died. His estate of 1,000 acres, three miles from Plymouth Rock, was known as The Forges, and it was here that he developed his famous hackney horses. This estate contained a horse training school, a fish hatchery, a golf links, and all the other equipment of an ideal country residence.

During the Summer of 1903 Mr. Jordan leased Inverary Castle, the ducal seat of the Campbells, where he entertained extensively.

He was interested in many civic and business enterprises. In addition, Mr. Jordan was President of the New England Conservatory of Music and of the Boston Opera Company. He was a Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York and an Honorary Director of the Royal Opera in London.

He was a Director of the Boston Dry Goods Company, the Globe Newspaper Company, and a Trustee of the Avon Street Trust and a trustee under the will of his father, the late Eben D. Jordan, whose estate at the time of his death was more than $3,000,000.

Mr. Jordan's wife, who was Miss May Sheppard of Philadelphia, a son, Robert, of Boston, and a daughter, Mrs. Douglas Munroe Robinson, of New York, survive.

Miss Mary Compton Engaged.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Compton, daughter of the late H. C. Compton of Plainfield, to the Rev. Edgar Atherhol of Philadelphia, a Methodist minister engaged in mission work.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. T Fairchild

Mr. and Mrs. Tappen Fairchild are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their home at Kingsbridge, N. Y., yesterday. Mrs. Fairchild was formerly Miss Julia Freeman, daughter of General and Mrs. Frank M. Freeman.

H. T. Webster, Cartoonist, to Wed.

Miss Ethel Worts, daughter of Chevington Worts of Toledo, Ohio, and Harold Tucker Webster, cartoonist on The Globe, will be married today in the Church of the Transfiguration. Miss Worts was born in Canada. Mr. Webster, who lives at 607 West 137th Street, comes from Parkersburg, W. Va.

FANCHER—HANSON.

Miss Margaret Hanson, daughter of Eugene M. Hanson of Yonkers, was married last evening to Dr. Walter E. Fancher, also of Yonkers, in the St. Andrews Memorial Church, that city, by the Rev. Henry Chamberlaine of Chappaqua, N. Y. The maid of honor was a sister of the bride, Mrs. C. Parker Lattin. The bridesmaids were the Misses Helen Dannihs, Helen Buchanan, Helen McDowell, of Yonkers, and Anna Teverley of Middletown, Del. The best man was Dr. Clinton T. Vail.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the parents of the bride.

CROWLEY—DRURY.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Agnes M. Drury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Drury of Central Avenue, was married last night to James H. Crowley of Valley Road, West Orange. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas J. Herron, assistant rector of St. John's Church. The bridesmaid was Miss Hannah Kenny of this city and the best man Thomas Flynn.

SPENCER—ABBOTT.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Margaret Beekman Abbott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Abbott of this city, and Dr. Henry James Spencer, son of the Rev. David S. Spencer of New York, were married at noon today at the home of the bride's parents.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN APPEAL

The National Surgical Dressings Committee of America herewith makes, for the first time, a formal public appeal for "money."

The appeal is for Home Relief, not foreign.

7,000,000 dressings have been gratuitously distributed among the Allies since October, 1914. Material and labor for these have been given spontaneously and generously, and we hope will continue to be given in increasing proportion as long as the European war lasts.

60,000 dressings are now requested from the New York branch of the National Surgical Dressings Committee towards the initial equipment of the Hospital Units of New York State, organizing for the American Red Cross.

The Committee needs the sum of $5,000 to be used for this purpose, and asks for contributions. Checks or money may be sent to National Surgical Dressings Committee, 299 Fifth Ave., designated for "Home Relief."

MARY HATCH WILLARD,
International Chairman.
CARITA SPENCER,
National Chairman.

ORGANIZE FOR RUSSIAN AID.

New Association Will Collect Funds Here for War Relief.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of an organization in this city to solicit funds for the alleviation of war conditions in Russia. The organization, which will have headquarters in the Flatiron Building, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, will be known as the Russian-American Relief Association. Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, was the chief organizer and is the honorary President.

The statement accompanying the announcement of the formation of the association said that up to this time no organized effort for the relief of war sufferers in Russia had been made in the United States. The new association will hereafter take entire charge of all funds contributed in this country for Russian relief. The funds, it was stated, will be distributed through imperial and officially recognized organizations in Russia, and all the needy, regardless of creed, will be recipients of such relief and assistance as the fund makes possible. Arrangements have been made with the National City Bank to act as depository.

Mme. Oustinoff, wife of the Consul General in New York, is Honorary Vice President, the active officers being: President, Mrs. Charles H. Boynton; Vice President, Mme. Mishtowt, wife of the Naval Attaché; Treasurer, Alexander Znamiecki of the National City Bank, and Secretary, Mrs. John Dyneley Prince. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Honorary Treasurer, and P. Routsky, Imperial Russian Consul in New York, is Honorary Secretary.

The Executive Committee is made up as follows: Mrs. Alexeef, Miss Luisita A. Leland, Mrs. Alexander Pratt, Mme. Wilenkin, Mrs. Charles R. Crane, Mrs. Price Post, and Mme. Turkevich.

The Advisory Council members are: Imperial Russian Ambassador, Consul General Oustinoff, Frederic W. Allen, Charles H. Boynton, Charles R. Crane, Frederic R. Coudert, Henry P. Davison, Hayden B. Harris, Darwin P. Kingsley, Samuel McRoberts, C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commander Mishtowt, Professor John Dyneley Prince, Charles H. Sabin, and Willard Straight.

A Russian bazaar will be held at one of the New York armories in the first week in December, and all the proceeds resulting from the bazaar will be forwarded to the officially recognized organizations in Russia to meet the demands for relief work.

WHALE STRANDS ON BEACH.

45-Foot Sulphur Bottom Expires After Grounding Off Rockaway Inlet.

Bathers, bungalow dwellers, and boatmen who at noon yesterday were on the beach of Rockaway Inlet, between Roxbury's and Rockaway Point, were startled by the appearance of what they thought was a wandering island dashing toward the shore. The speed with which it traveled caused a miniature tidal wave which drove the bathers back breathless on the beach.

Local fishermen discovered that the visitor was a sulphur-buttomed whale, about 45 feet long, 9 feet beam, and 10 feet deep amidship. It had grounded in five feet of water.

The huge mammal, according to the fishermen, had been chased into the inlet by two blue sharks 15 feet long, and in its excitement had got caught in a slough between a sand bar and the shore. The captive blew up huge spouts and lashed the water into a frenzy with its tail.

When the report had spread that a genuine sulphur-bottomed whale had been stranded on the beach fishermen got out their harpoons, while other sportsmen brought all manner of weapons to the scene. Thus surrounded, the whale struggled to get free until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then died without a sigh. At last reports crowds were cutting pieces of blubber off the carcass as souvenirs.

SOCIALISTS UNITED ON PEACE PROGRAM

Conference Demands Freedom for Belgium and Poland, and a Balkan Union.

EXPLAINS SITUATION HERE

Algernon Lee Assails Advocates of Preparedness—Delegates Against Aggrandizement.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The complete reestablishment of the independence of Belgium and Poland and a democratic federal union of the Balkan States were points unanimously agreed upon at the opening of the International Socialist Conference at The Hague yesterday, according to a detailed account of the session received here.

Pieter Jelles Toelstra, head of the Dutch delegation, who delivered the principal address, said that national differences among the belligerent Socialists were still too strong for united Socialist action. He urged all Socialists to realize speedily the tasks confronting them and to see that the development of Socialistic tendencies produced by the war was not used for the strengthening of absolutism and bureaucracy.

The Swedish delegate, Branting, warned against the exaggeration of disarmament, but advocated a reduction in military burdens.

The question of Belgian independence was raised when a letter was read from Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Munitions. Minister Vandervelde, who is one of the leaders of the Socialist Party in Belgium, insisted that the conference should declare itself unreservedly for the restoration of his native land. There was no opposition to this, but it was decided not to attempt to deal with the thorny question of Alsace-Lorraine.

Algernon Lee, American representative and Socialist candidate for the Governorship of New York, reviewed the effect of the war on Socialist organizations in America. He said that during the first year the influence was depressing, people being more or less thrown off their balance, but that they had thoroughly recovered now. Mr. Lee said that although a small Socialist wing in America was pro-German and perhaps a somewhat larger section definitely anti-German, the great bulk of the party thought it would be best if neither side was publicly defeated.

The American delegate said that the United States had its own problem in a very strong militarist movement which had grown up there. While the advocates of a bigger army and navy always talked of national defense, the Socialists, he said, felt it resulted in a tendency of American capital to get the power to exploit Mexico and South America. Not only Socialists but trade unionists and pacifists were extremely active in combating this and he believed the anti-militarist movement had become stronger and clearer.

Regarding the German proposal to call a conference of the whole Socialist international, Mr. Lee said that the American Socialists felt that perhaps their European neutral comrades were better informed and that he was inclined to take their opinion as to whether the time was ripe. He added that he believed such a conference should be held as soon as possible.

After the conference had adjourned Mr. Lee said the delegates were united on the ground that the war should not result in either annexations or indemnities.

RESCUE 2 FROM FOUNTAIN.

Policeman Pulled Out of Water After He Saves a Boy.

In Washington Square is a fountain that sprays scores of children every hot day. One of these, the smallest and most venturesome of the boys, climbed the iron railing around the fountain yesterday afternoon and for some unknown reason submerged himself in the water, which was deeper than he was tall.

Patrolman George Ruppert of the Mercer Street Station jumped over the railing to rescue the youngster, his foot catching in the iron spikes of the railing. He lifted the boy out, but his own head disappeared in the water until citizens got him out. The policeman was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with a sprained ankle. The boy disappeared without his name being learned.

ANARCHISTS RIOT IN COURT.

Led by Women, They Fight Police in the Tombs Tribunal.

A mob of anarchists, led by women, fought the police and spectators and hurled a bundle of books at Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Police Court yesterday when the cases of the twelve anarchists who were arrested last Saturday for wrecking the offices of Il Progresso Americano, the Italian newspaper, were adjourned until Thursday.

Further confusion was caused by a cry of, "Look out for the bomb," while the mob and the police were fighting. The women "reds" used their teeth to good advantage and three court attendants are nursing sore arms as a result. One woman, Miss Christano Cretano of 2,345 Hartman Street, Bronx, who led the mob, nearly scratched the eyes out of a policeman who attempted to arrest her.

Miss Cretano and two others, Giuseppe Ferrari and Goralamo Balenta, were arraigned for disorderly conduct before Magistrate Murphy as soon as order had been restored. The three were fined $10 each after they had pleaded guilty.

EDISON FOR BETTER ROADS.

Inventor Urges State Control and Employment of an Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—State control of all roads, the use of concrete only for new construction, and the employment of an experienced French road engineer were some of the remedies Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, advocated today for better roads in New Jersey. His opinions were read today at a meeting of the New Roads Legislative Committee appointed recently by Governor Fielder.

The meeting, which was attended by many officials throughout the State, went on record in support of the Egan $7,000,000 Goods Roads bill, which will be voted on in the State in the November election.

CHICAGO TO GREET HUGHES.

Plans Are Making for the Opening of Mid-West Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Preparations are being made for the entertainment of Charles E. Hughes when he comes to Chicago on Tuesday to open the Republican campaign in the Middle West at a meeting to be held in the Coliseum, where he was nominated for the Presidency. A public reception, arranged by business and professional men, will be given at the Republican national headquarters in the Conway Building.

John C. Shaffer, who heretofore has been an ardent Progressive and Roosevelt supporter, is Chairman of the Reception Committee. Henry R. Rathbone is Chairman of the Committee on Organization, and Horace L. Brand, publisher of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, is Chairman of the Press Committee. Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman will preside at the mass meeting.

TWO HELD FOR FILM THEFT.

Police Find Reel of Play in Which Billie Burke Starred.

Charged with the larceny of an eight-reel film entitled "Peggy," in which Miss Billie Burke played the star part, Philip Epstein of 141 Essex Street and Frank Elkins of 2,939 Amsterdam Avenue yesterday were held in $2,000 bail each for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Court. They pleaded not guilty. Sam Eckman, Jr., branch manager of the Triangle Film Corporation, producers and owners of the film, said the production had cost $40,000. The container was being shipped to a Newark Theatre on July 20 when it disappeared from an express wagon. Detectives who were assigned to the case obtained information which resulted last Saturday in the arrest of Epstein. Detective McGann of the Second Branch testified yesterday that he found the missing film in Epstein's possession. Elkins was arrested a few hours later.

ASK MISSOURI PACIFIC LIEN.

Guaranty Trust Co. Intervenes in Union Co.'s Foreclosure Suit.

The Guaranty Trust Company, having received permission from Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court to intervene in the foreclosure suit of the Union Trust Company against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, filed a cross bill with the court yesterday, asking that the lien of the first and refunding mortgage, dated Sept. 1, 1909, executed and delivered by the latter company to the Guaranty Trust Company and to Benjamin F. Edwards as trustees, be declared and established as a lien on all the company's property.

The property which the company wants consists of all bonds and other securities pledged under the trust indentures of Jan. 1 and Aug. 1, 1887, and all the property and cash remaining after the payment of the sum found to be payable upon the 5 per cent. trust bonds due Jan. 1, 1917.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Mexico were:

J. R. Arellano, Miss Maria Arellano, Mrs. R. C. Anders, Luis Bottan, William R. Campbell, Orlando Daly, Alexander Foster, William Gardner, Charles P. Harrington, Roland B. Hall, O. J. Hill, J. Latour, Miss H. Lemat, M. Marcon, Charles C. Riggs, Robert Reid, Oscar C. Stapleton, Charles Smith, James Stevenright, Charles W. Tracy, Mrs. M. Whitters, Miss Clara Westbrook, Mrs. M. Todd, J. R. Tome, Charles L. Wagner.

SANITARY WAS UNSANITARY.

Lorenzo of That Surname Fined $1 for His Untidiness.

A little, foreign-looking man sat uneasily in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning, holding in his hand a summons, in obedience to which he had come to court. He had been told to wait until his name was called, so he sat on the edge of a bench, his ears alert for the name.

Clerk William Gannon called the case of a man charged with violation of the Sanitary Code, and said a great many things which the man on the bench did not understand at all, but the man heard the word "sanitary," and, jumping to his feet, hurried to the court rail.

"Who are you?" asked the attendant at the gate. "What do you want?"

"They called me," explained the man in broken English. "I'm Lorenzo Sanitary."

The attendant sent Lorenzo back to his seat and tried to tell him that the code and not his name had been mentioned, but the man could not grasp the idea, and kept jumping up and running to the rail every time Clerk Gannon called one of the first dozen cases of violations of the code. Finally, realizing that there were eighty violations of the code to be disposed of and that Lorenzo would make order in the court impossible by the time the eightieth was reached, Gannon rearranged the calendar and called Lorenzo's case.

The man was fined $1 for violating the Sanitary Code.

NOTED EVANGELIST DEAD.

Harry Monroe, Once a Counterfeiter, Headed Mission 24 Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Harry Monroe, who served as Superintendent of the Pacific Garden Mission here for twenty-four years, and who is said to have converted "Billy" Sunday, died at his home here today in his sixty-ninth year. Death resulted from injuries suffered in a street car accident last November.

Mr. Monroe, who was known all over the country by hundreds of gamblers and former convicts he had converted, started in life as a counterfeiter. His career as such came to an end when he came under the spell of the late Colonel George R. Clark, who conceived the idea of starting the mission. Here Mr. Monroe met him and became converted.

From that time until his death he was respected by the greatest in the city, and became a power for good, his work among the criminal classes and the outcasts of society making him known all over the country.

Henry Clinton Overing.

Henry Clinton Overing, a great-grandson of General George Clinton, first Governor of the State of New York and the first Vice President of the United States, died on Monday, at the home of his nephew, Henry O. Tallmadge, in Yonkers, in his eighty-ninth year. He was born on Broadway near Spring Street. He never actively engaged in business, deriving his income from real estate in this city. His father owned 3 State Street, where he resided for many years and which is now partly occupied by the South Ferry Realty Company. Mr. Overing was noted for his charities. He never married.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN B. V. QUACKENBUSH, Vice President of the People's Bank of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and for many years President of the institution, died yesterday afternoon in his sixty-seventh year. He was interested in many financial concerns in Rensselaer County.

Dr. CHARLES KELLY BRIDDON, who retired from practice fifteen years ago, died on Monday at his Summer home in Kingsbridge in his ninetieth year. He was born here and for twenty-five years was attending surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Briddon was a former President of the New York Pathological and Surgical Societies.

The Rev. Father GEORGE A. FARGIS, S. J., known as an authority on astronomy, died on Monday in St. Vincent's Hospital, in his sixty-second year. He was a Professor in St. Francis Xavier's College in West Sixteenth Street, and had been in ill-health since he suffered a paralytic stroke two years ago.

GEORGE F. BAKER, for many years associated with the Willard S. Brown Company, fire insurance brokers of 7 Liberty Street, died on Monday at his home, 587 Riverside Drive, in his sixty-ninth year.

THOMAS H. COFFEY, prominent for many years as a leader in the fight for Irish freedom, died on Monday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his sixty-fourth year.

DANIEL DONNELLY, 80 years old, a retired policeman, died on Sunday from old age at his home, 104 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn. When the Brooklyn Bridge was opened in 1883 he was appointed a bridge policeman by the old Brooklyn and New York Bridge Commission, and after the consolidation of New York City and Brooklyn he was taken into the regular department. His wife, three sons and a daughter survive.

Mrs. ROSE MEDERO, wife of Gilbert Medero, died on Sunday at her home, 207 Thirteenth Street, College Point, L. I. She was born in Whitestone, L. I., thirty-three years ago and is survived by her husband and three children.

JOHN J. BURNS, son of Elizabeth T. and Patrick F. Burns, died on Monday at his home, 407 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-fifth year.

WILLIAM R. RELYEA, for many years an undertaker in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 90 Wilson Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Relyea was born in Brooklyn and succeeded his father, Peter Relyea, in business thirty-five years ago. He is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter.

HUGO KRIEG, a diamond setter, died yesterday at his home, 28 Himrod Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn forty-four years ago and is survived by two sisters.

RICHARD L. NEVILLE, 75 years old, a former newspaperman, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary Neville Hughes, at Douglas Manor, Douglaston, after an illness of more than a year. Mr. Neville was once dramatic editor of The New York World and later joined the staff of The New York Herald.

WILLIAM S. HODGSON, a member of the firm of Tierney Hodgson, dealers in yarn, died on Monday at his home, 123 Milton Street, Brooklyn. He was born in England forty-eight years ago and has lived in Brooklyn for the last six years. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

Miss MARGARET H. KELLY, one of the oldest public school teachers in New York, died on Monday from a complication of diseases. She was born in Hudson, N. Y., sixty-five years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for the past thirty-two years.

THORNTON L. HOPKINS, a salesman for the varnish house of Beckwith & Chandler Co., in Manhattan, died at his home in Fort Hamilton on Monday after a long illness. Mr. Hopkins was born in Fort Hamilton fifty years ago and is survived by two sisters.

FRANK W. RUSSELL, Recording Secretary of the Lawrence-Cedarhurst Volunteer Fire Department and employed in the Board of Assessors' office at Hempstead, L. I., for a number of years, died in this city yesterday from heart failure. Mr. Russell was born in this city fifty-one years ago. He was a Republican and was active in politics. He is survived by his mother, one daughter and two sisters.

Mrs. BARBARA ELIZABETH PFALZGRAF, died on Sunday from old age at her home, Seventy-ninth Street and Twenty-first Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Pfalzgraf was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, eighty-four years ago. She is survived by three sons, two daughters and seven grandchildren.

FRANK DICKINSON, a lithographer, died of Bright's disease at his home, 838 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fifth year. He is survived by a wife, a sister, and a brother.

Mrs. ADELINE RUNYON HEATH of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her niece, Mrs. George Banting, in Newmarket, N. J., in her eighty-fifth year.

JAMES W. FARRELL, a contractor of Newton, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-fourth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

VON DOENHOFF.—To Mr. and Mrs. Albert von Doenhoff of 76 East 86th St., city, Sunday, July 30, a son.

Engaged.

BARBER—HESS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hess of Newport, R. I., announce the engagement of their daughter Marjorie to Mr. Meyer Barber of New York City.

SHETZEL—SCHEFFER.—Mary Scheffer to George Shetzel.

Married.

HUNTINGTON — HOADLEY.—At Riverdale Presbyterian Church, New York City, July 27, Elizabeth Wainwright, daughter of Cleveland Hoadley and Grace Parish Dodge, to the Rev. George H. Huntington of Constantinople, Turkey.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—July 31, at his residence, 91 West 103d St., John Alexander, in his 70th year. Funeral services on Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, at 8 P. M.

BAKER.—July 31, 1916, George F. Baker, husband of S. Tillie Sauipaugh. Funeral services this (Wednesday) evening, 8:30 o'clock, at residence, 587 Riverside Drive, corner 136th St.

BOYCE.—Suddenly, at his residence, 523 Central Av., East Orange, N. J., July 31, 1916, Robert Rankin Boyce, Jr., son of Robert Rankin Boyce and Caroline Ward, in his 17th year. Funeral private.

BRIDDON.—On Monday, July 31, Dr. Charles K. Briddon, in his 90th year. Services at his late residence, 107 West 73d St., New York City, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BRIDGHAM.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York: With regret announcement is made of the death, July 29, of William Haliburton Bridgham, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BURR.—Mrs. Helen S., widow of the late James A. Burr, at Chappaqua, N. Y., on July 31, 1916.

CHALMERS.—Aug. 1, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Chalmers, aged 4 years and 5 days, at her residence, 88 Continental Av., Forest Hills Gardens. Funeral private.

DAVIDSON.—Suddenly, July 31, James F. Davidson, at his residence, 170 Vermilyea Av., aged 43 years. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Wednesday, 9:30 A. M.

DAVIES.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1916, David Davies, in his 74th year. Funeral services at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. F. Bonnett, 952 North Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday, at 2 P. M.

DEANE.—Monday, July 31, 1916, Jennie Deane, daughter of Samuel and Indiana K. Deane. Funeral services at her late home, 61 Rank St., Thursday evening, Aug. 3, 8 o'clock.

ELLIOTT.—Lester. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

HARTIGAN.—At Villa Park, N. J., July 31, Ellen M. Hartigan, (nee Murtha,) beloved wife of P. A. Hartigan. Funeral from 104 West 106th St., thence to Ascension Church, West 107th St., Thursday, Aug. 3, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

HENDRICKSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 1, Sarah A., widow of Peter Hendrickson, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral at the residence of her son, Rev. William H. Hendrickson, 50 Hinckley Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M. Interment at Hempstead, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

HOPKINS.—On Monday, July 31, Thornton L. H. Hopkins, at his late residence, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Funeral services from St. John's Episcopal Church, 99th St. and Fort Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.

ISAAC.—July 31, Jacob Isaac, after a lingering illness. Funeral services at 559 West 156th St., Wednesday, Aug. 2, 10 A. M.

JACKSON.—In Chattanooga, Tenn., on Aug. 1, 1916, Fanny McCall, wife of Arthur L. Jackson, and daughter of the late Richard McCall.

JACOBS.—Harry. Officers and members of Constitution Council 648, R. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from the chapel at Mount Sinai Hospital.

CHARLES KLUGE, Secretary.

KELLAS.—In West Haven, Conn., July 30, 1916, Hannah L. J. McGillvray, wife of James F. Kellas. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, West Haven, Conn., on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

LIPSCHUTZ.—On July 31, in his 26th year, Edward, beloved son of Leo Lipschutz and the late Fannie, beloved brother of Henry, Clarence, and Mrs. Florence Kopple. Funeral services from his late residence, 453 Central Av., Far Rockaway, L. I., Thursday, Aug. 3, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Neboh Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

McCORMACK.—On July 31, Mary J., beloved wife of Samuel McCormack, formerly of West 42d St. Funeral Thursday at 9:30 A. M. from her late residence, 460 East 182d St., thence to the Church of Our Saviour, Washington Av. and 183d St. Interment Calvary.

McNABB.—On Aug. 1, John McNabb, native of County Tyrone, Ireland, husband of the late Maria McNabb, (nee McQuade.) Funeral from his late residence, 775 Burke St., Williamsbridge, thence to Church of Immaculate Conception, on Thursday, Aug. 3, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

MADSEN.—West New York, N. J., Aug. 1, Maria M., (nee Lauritzen,) aged 61 years, beloved wife of James A. Madsen. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 427 Broadway, Thursday, 11 A. M. Interment Grove Church Cemetery.

NEVILLE.—Richard L., Monday, July 31, at home of his sister, Mrs. Mary Neville Hughes, Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I. Funeral from there Wednesday, 10 o'clock, thence to Sacred Heart Church, Bayside, where requiem mass will be offered, 10:30. Interment private. Buffalo papers copy.

OHLY.—Monday, July 31, Frederic William Ohly, younger son of Helen Hallowell and John H. Ohly, M. D., aged 3½ years. Funeral strictly private.

OVERING.—At Yonkers, on Monday, July 31, 1916, Henry Clinton Overing, son of the late Henry and Mary Clinton Overing. Funeral service at the residence of Henry O. Tallmadge, 35 Lake Av., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal, 42d St., 9:50 A. M. Interment St. Peter's, Westchester.

PAYNE.—Aug. 1, 1916, Charlotte A. Payne, sister of Estelle A. Van Brunt. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Thursday morning, 10:30. Interment Port Jefferson, L. I.

PERRY.—Entered into rest July 31, 1916, Dr. Ellis Banning Perry in his 69th year. Remains may be seen Wednesday until 2 P. M., Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Funeral and interment private. New Bedford (Mass.) papers please copy.

RAUCHFUSS.—After a lingering illness, Dr. George Rauchfuss, in his 51st year. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 44th St. and Madison Av., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

ROSENZWEIG.—Pearl, dear wife of Aaron, and beloved mother of Louis. Funeral from Meyers & Co. Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 1:30 P. M.

SCHWEITZER.—Charles, at Ronkonkoma, L. I., July 31, 1916, in his 43d year. Funeral services at Petit Trianon, Ronkonkoma, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M. Interment at Lake Grove. Friends are invited. Train leaves Pennsylvania Depot, Long Island Railroad, at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—On Aug. 1, Robert Arthur, son of T. R. and Lucy Smith, at his residence, 1,364 Crotona Park East, aged 3½ years. Funeral private.

SPENCER.—On July 31, at her residence, 63 West 45th St., Amanda Howe Spencer, mother of Mary Chambers Wagner. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St. and 5th Av., Thursday morning, 11:30 o'clock. Interment private.

HIGGINS & SETTER
FOUNDED 1857
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
Q & 11 EAST 34th STREET

GIFT SUGGESTIONS OF CHINA AND CRYSTAL

Closed Saturdays during August.

Died.

TAGGART.—At New Canaan, Conn., Sunday, July 30, 1916, Margaret Waterwerk, wife of Rush Taggart. Funeral services at her late residence, New Canaan, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 3:45 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:04 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

WEISSENBORN.—On Monday, July 31, 1916, Frank R., beloved husband of Mary A. Weissenborn, (nee Dornacker,) aged 58 years. Relatives and friends, also Wilhelmine Lodge No. 168, K. and L. of H., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 3,328 Boulevard, Jersey City. Funeral on Thursday at 10 A. M.

WHITNEY.—On Aug. 1, 1916, at his residence, 3,604 Broadway, William B. Whitney, aged 73 years. Notice of funeral later.

BRICKLEY.—James F., 614 Water St., July 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BURKE.—Mary E., July 31. Funeral 162th St. and Amsterdam Av. today, 9:30 A. M.

CARPENTER.—Margaret, July 30. Funeral 161 8th Av.

CHAPMAN.—Patrick, 339 Crimmins Av., Bronx, July 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CONLON.—Ann, July 31, aged 87. Funeral 192 2d Av. today, 9 A. M.

DAMM.—Magdalena, 216 East 6th St., July 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GALWAY.—Bridget, 444 West 51st St., July 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HAARMANN.—Loretta, 1,157 Forest Av., July 31. Funeral notice later.

JENNINGS.—Elizabeth, 415 East 69th St., July 31.

JOHNSON.—Elvira J., 104 East 124th St., July 30. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

LYNCH.—Annie P., 137 West 49th St., July 31. Funeral services today.

McKNIGHT.—William, 633 Amsterdam Av., July 31. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

MAHONEY.—Alice, 1,515 2d Av., July 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MOORE.—Mazie, 508 West 159th St., July 31. Funeral services today.

SCHOOLER.—Lillie M., 522 West 145th St., July 31, aged 7.

STRUTH.—Wilhelmina, 595 East 180th St., July 31, aged 35. Funeral today.

VANDERMARE.—Gordon, 977 Teller Av., July 31, aged 14. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WHITE.—Henrietta, 6 Jackson St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BOOTH.—Ada E., 66 Hemes St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow.

BRINER.—Albert H., July 31. Funeral 115 Atlantic Av., today.

CURTIS.—Jennie C., 61 10th Av., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DANAHER.—Catherine, 190 Coffey St., July 30.

DICKINSON.—Frank, 838 Quincy St., July 31, aged 55. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DONNELLY.—Daniel, 104 Brooklyn Av., July 30, aged 80. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FOLEY.—Anna, 58 West 9th St., July 31, aged 23.

HIGGINS.—Isabella, 34 York St., July 31.

HODGSON.—William S., 128 Milton St., July 31, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOLMBERG.—Rank E., 481 Seneca Av., July 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Margaret E., 448 Sumner Av., July 31.

KING.—Michael, July 31, aged 20. Funeral 97 Butler St., today, 2 P. M.

KRECH.—Louise, 473 60th St., July 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KRIEG.—Hugo, 28 Himrod St., July 31, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LAHEY.—Elizabeth, 1,289 Hudson Av., July 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOCUS.—William, 201 Prince St., July 31, aged 50. Funeral service today.

LUDER.—Rudolph J., 23 Chauncey St., July 30. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McCONEGHY.—Alexander R., 120 North 7th St., July 31.

MITCHELL.—James, 545 Morgan Av., July 30, aged 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—James, 1,338 Fulton St., July 31. Funeral notice later.

QUEBE.—Henry A., 1,551 Fulton St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RICCIARDI.—Genevieve, 1,004 39th St., July 30, aged 37. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

ROSS.—Adele, 1,351 East 24th St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

SHEEDY.—Stephen C., 1,786 Baltic St., July 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SHEEHAN.—Mary, 451 16th St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

STEINLE.—George, 675 Onderdonk Av., July 31, aged 63. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WALMSLEY.—Mildred G., 827 Throop Av., Aug. 1. Funeral notice later.

WATT.—Emilie K., 215 Clermont Av., July 30. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

BREUNINGER.—Katie, 740 South 20th St., Newark, July 31, aged 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CLOS.—Louis, 41 Erinkerhoff St., Jersey City, July 31. Funeral private.

COLE.—John,

PIRATES END GIANTS' WINNING SEQUENCE AND BROWNS TAKE SIXTH STRAIGHT FROM YANKEES

PIRATES TUMBLE GIANTS IN TENTH

Old Hinchman's Slam Cuts the Nice String of Victories Started by McGraw's Men.

SCHUPP IN FINE FETTLE

Holds Buccaneers Where Cooper Holds His Mates Until Veteran Bill Changes the Score to 4 to 3.

Old Bill Hinchman, who has been playing ball ever since the time when every ball caught on the first bound was an out, forgot all about the years which are crowding upon him yesterday, and mussed up the game between the Giants and the Pirates in the tenth inning. Pittsburgh gathered in the game by a score of 4 to 3 just when the Giants apparently were on their way for another long string of victories.

The score was at a standstill at 3 to 3 in the tenth inning when old Bill ambled to the plate, after Wildfire Schulte had popped to Herzog. Bill is an experienced citizen with the ash club. He has played in almost every league in the country, and knows every kind of a curve, from a floater to a pretzel-shaped hopper. Ferdie Schupp had been pitching since the third inning, when Anderson walked the plank. For six innings Schupp held the Pirates hitless, and it looked like an all-night session between Ferdinand and Lefty Cooper.

Hinchman looked over Schupp's wares carefully, and then picked out one which he told Schupp to wrap up in a bundle ready to take home. Old Bill whaled the ball unmercifully, and it rode through the air on a wild, tempestuous trip far down to Hank Fabian's rambler rosebush, hard by the centre-field stockade.

When Hinchman was a young chap and could run, he would easily have circled the bases a couple of times, and would have had plenty of time to light a cigarette before the ball came back. But Bill has had more or less tire trouble during the last few years, and, considering the way his engine was missing fire, he did pretty well to get as far as third base. They thought for a time that it would be necessary to get a pulmotor to revive old Bill, but he caught his breath after a while.

Hinchman Speeds Home.

Floyd Farmer, who looks just like his name, then hammered a grounder to Fred Merkle. When Floyd hit that ball, Hinchman was gathering speed on the way to the plate. Merkle tried to make a quick toss home, but he threw the ball into the sod and Hinchman was safe with the winning run. Thus was a perfectly good ball game spoiled for the Giants and several of their friends. Some 5,000 people who are not lucky enough to be away on their August vacation witnessed the catastrophe.

The Buccaneers were bold, and grabbed two runs off Anderson in the first inning. Their work was high until when Merkle muffed Fletcher's toss, and he went to third on Carey's single to right. Schulte singled to right and scored Baird. Old Bill Hinchman forced Schulte at second, and during the operation Carey wisely seized the opportunity to score.

The Giants got one of these runs back when they came to bat in the same inning. After Burns had skied to Farmer, Doyle streaked a double to centre field. Herzog went out at first and Doyle went to third, scoring when Robertson got an infield hit which knocked off McCarthy.

Pittsburgh boosted its total to three in the third. After Carey had been duly extinguished, Schulte drew a ticket. Hinchman ballooned to Kauff and Farmer was hit by an incorrigible slant from Anderson. Joe Schultz, first cousin of Hans Lobert, singled to centre, and Wildfire scored. McCarthy sizzled to the infield and loaded up the bases. Fischer brought the proceedings to an untimely end when he forced McCarthy at second.

Giants Tie the Score.

In the fourth inning the Giants were fired with a bit of ambition and tied the score. Herzog went to first free of charge, and was forced by Robertson. Davey impudently stole second. Kauff got a hit to second and Robertson went to third. Merkle slammed a hot one to left and Robertson scored. Schulte let the ball trickle through him, and Kauff also plugged all the way home, Merkle going to second. He scored on a real third, but was caught with the goods.

Both Schupp and Cooper pitched air-tight ball after that, and none of the batsmen was able to break through effectively. Both were favored with speedy fielding support.

Then came the tenth, when the tried and true old veteran Hinchman produced his three-bagger and proceeded homeward when Merkle failed to head him off at the plate. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	4	1	0	2	3
Carey,cf	5	1	1	3	0
Schulte,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Hinchman,1b	5	1	1	10	0
Farmer,2b	3	0	1	3	5
Schultz,rf	5	0	1	0	0
McCarthy,ss	4	0	1	3	1
Fischer,c	2	0	1	3	2
Schmidt,c	1	0	0	3	0
Cooper,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	35	4	7	30	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Doyle,2b	5	1	2	5	6
Herzog,3b	4	0	0	3	7
Robertson,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Kauff,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Rariden,c	4	0	1	5	1
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Lobert	1	0	1	0	0
Schupp,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	37	3	9	30	16

a-Batted for Anderson in third inning.
Errors—Schulte, McCarthy, Merkle.

Pittsburgh	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
New York	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hit—Doyle. Three-base hit—Hinchman. Stolen bases—Burns, Robertson, Rariden. Sacrifice hits—Cooper, (2.) Double plays—Herzog, Doyle, and Fletcher; Cooper, and Hinchman. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1; off Schupp, 3; off Cooper, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 6 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Schupp, 1 hit, 1 run in seven innings; off Cooper, 2 runs, Hit by pitchers—By Anderson, (Farmer;) by Schupp, (Farmer.) Struck out—By Schupp, 4; by Cooper, 4. Wild pitch—Cooper. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

BRAVES WIN CLOSE GAME.

Score One Run in Eleventh, Cardinals Being Whitewashed.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Boston won from St. Louis, 1 to 0, today in an eleven-inning pitching duel between Rudolph and Meadows, Rudolph having the better of the contest all the way. The Braves scored their run with one out, as the result of a pass to Wilhoit, a sacrifice by Magee, and a hard drive to deep centre by Konetchy, on which Wilhoit tallied. Magee furnished the fielding features of the day with two sensational one-handed catches of long drives after hard runs. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'anville,ss	5	0	1	3	6
Evers,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Wilhoit,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Magee,lf	3	0	3	3	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	18	1
Smith,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Snodgrass,cf	2	0	0	2	1
Rice,c	3	0	0	4	1
Rudolph,p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	6	33	22

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Beecher,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Beck,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Long,cf&rf	4	0	2	1	0
Miller,1b	4	0	1	15	2
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	3	6
Wilson,rf,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Snyder,c	4	0	0	7	2
Betzel,2b	4	0	0	5	2
Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	7
Total	35	0	4	*31	22

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Beck, Long, Hornsby.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Rice, Konetchy, Magee. Double plays—Hornsby and Miller; Snodgrass, Konetchy, and Evers; Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 6 hits and 1 run in 10 1-3 innings; off Rudolph, 4 hits and no runs in 11 innings. Struck out—By Meadows, 2; by Rudolph, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 0.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
(Fourteen innings.)
Boston, 6; Detroit, 2.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
(First game.)
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Second game.)
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	55	34	.618
Boston	48	36	.576
Philadelphia	50	39	.562
New York	45	44	.506
Chicago	45	50	.474
Pittsburgh	40	49	.449
St. Louis	43	55	.439
Cincinnati	38	58	.396

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	55	40	.579
Chicago	57	42	.576
New York	53	44	.546
Cleveland	53	44	.542
Detroit	52	43	.520
Washington	49	46	.516
St. Louis	43	49	.500
Philadelphia	19	73	.207

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

PHILLIES IN EVEN BREAK.

Shut Out by Cubs in First Game, but Capture the Second.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Chicago shut out Philadelphia in the first game today by 2 to 0, but lost the second game by 3 to 2, despite the fact that Hendrix held the home team down to one hit. Zimmerman's home run in the second inning and Wortman's triple and Wilson's single in the eighth gave the visitors the first contest. In the second game Philadelphia got enough runs in the first inning to win. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Flack,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Zimm'n,2b	4	1	1	2	4
Kelly,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Saier,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Wortman,ss	3	1	1	2	2
Wilson,c	3	0	1	4	2
Lavender,p	2	0	0	1	3
Total	30	2	6	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Byrne,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Good,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Bancroft,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Chalmers,p	2	0	0	1	3
a-Cooper	1	0	0	0	0
b-Cravath	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	4	27	13

a-Batted for Burns in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Chalmers in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Three-base hit—Wortman. Home run—Zimmerman. Sacrifice hit—Lavender. Double play—Zelder, Zimmerman, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Base on balls—Off Lavender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Chalmers, 6 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Lavender, 4; by Chalmers, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	1	0	1	0
Niehoff,2b	3	1	0	3	4
Byrne,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Good,rf	4	1	0	1	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	2	0	1	9	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Burns,c	2	0	0	6	0
Demaree,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	26	3	1	27	8

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Flack,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mann,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Zim'man,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Kelly,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Saier,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Wortman,ss	3	1	1	0	2
Wilson,c	3	1	1	8	0
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	2	5	24	9

Errors—Zimmerman, Wortman, (2,) Wilson, (2.)

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Niehoff. Good, Whitted, Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Byrne. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 1 hit and 1 run in nine innings; off Demaree, 5 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Hendrix, 7; by Demaree, 4. Wild pitch—Demaree. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	0	3	2	0
Richmond	0	2	0	0	1	1

														R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	—9	14	3	
Richmond	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—7	13	4	

AT MONTREAL.

														R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—12	16	0	
Montreal	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	—7	16	0	

AT BUFFALO.

														R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4	10	1				
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	1				

AT BALTIMORE.
First Game.

														R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	—7	10	1				
Providence	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5	9	0				

Second Game.

														R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4	9	4				
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2	10	4				

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	50	40	.556
Providence	50	42	.543
Toronto	45	40	.529
Baltimore	49	44	.527
Montreal	46	42	.523
Richmond	42	45	.483
Newark	38	51	.427
Rochester	35	51	.407

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Richmond.
Providence at Baltimore.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.

YANKS DROP SIXTH IN ROW TO BROWNS

Mogridge Pitches Superbly and His Mates Battle Hard, but Yield in Fourteenth.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The Yankees hung on grimly today for thirteen innings, and were beaten by 3 to 2 in the fourteenth. The Browns made it six straight—that is, six straight from the Yankees and twelve straight in all. St. Louis is now beset by visions of eclipsing the Giants' seventeen straight.

It was a crisp, hard battle; the hitting was sparse and the pitching high class. George Mogridge, serving for the Yankees, did himself proud, even if his team did lose. He performed in the finest fashion for thirteen long innings of work. When he stepped aside for a pinch hitter in the fourteenth he was roundly applauded by the partisan fans as he left the field, and it was off Russell, his successor, that the Browns got their winning tally.

There was fine pitching also by Davenport and Weilman. Davenport left for the same reason that Mogridge did, to make room for a pinch hitter. He had an artful and disconcerting change of pace. It pulled the Yankee batters forward. They were off their balance and swung too soon. They merely chipped the ball and such hits as they did get were widely scattered.

The Browns could do no more with Mogridge, barring two hits in the eighth inning. They would have no more than tied the score if Elmer Miller had not made a frantic throw when there was no chance to stop a run at the plate. Furthermore, this allowed another man to get within scoring distance and cost the game, as it turned out.

The vicissitudes of the Yankees continue without abatement. In order to improve the batting, which has languished greatly here, it was Manager Donovan's intention to station Caldwell in left field today and assign Baumann to third base instead of Boone, who has helped so slightly in the attack. Baumann was at third as planned, but there was no Caldwell in left field and thereby hangs a tale of a player falling his mates.

The wayward Caldwell, who in the past has shown himself hard to handle, has given Donovan more trouble, and this morning Donovan, though it weakened his pitching staff, fined Caldwell $100, suspended him for fifteen days, and sent him to York.

With Caldwell's suspension the Yankees have only five available pitchers, Love, Shawkey, Fisher, Russell, and Mogridge. Furthermore Baker, Cullop, Magee, Maisel, and Gilhooley are unable to play; High has a lame foot, and Gedeon, who was at second today, is not well. Yet, in the face of all this adversity the team played gamely.

The Yanks were not without their share of luck. Miller singled in the first inning. Gedeon sacrificed. Peck was passed, Miller stole third, and Pipp sent a sacrifice fly to Marsans after Austin had muffed his foul fly. There was some luck in Pipp's having two chances to hit, although what luck the team had today is too minute for serious consideration compared to the way all fortune has come upon them this Summer.

The Browns were blanked until the eighth inning. One was out in that period, when Rumler swung a deadly bat for Davenport. He doubled to left. Tobin ran for Rumler and scored on Shotton's single to centre. Miller had no chance to cut off the run, and instead of throwing to second to hold Shotton at first, or making a return to the infield, which might lure Shotton to try for second, he put all he had on his heave, and the ball went wild past Mogridge and Nunamaker to the stand. Shotton skipped to third and came in when Austin bounced slowly to Peck for an out.

Oldring tied the score in the ninth. He walked, Mullen sacrificed, and when Baumann's grounder took a freak bounce over Pratt he tallied. Pipp opened the eleventh with a hit, and Nunamaker opened the twelfth with a hit, but nobody could keep up the good work. Mogridge blanked the Browns in the eleventh and twelfth after the first man up had reached first.

It was the same old triangle that did the business in the fourteenth—Sisler, Pratt, Marsans. Sisler singled, Pratt sacrificed and Marsans batted in Sisler.

The veteran Bobby Wallace was in the game after a long absence from the diamond. He didn't forget how to play baseball while umpiring. He went to short when a pinch hitter forced Lavan from the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Austin,3b	5	0	1	0	4
W.Miller,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Sisler,1b	6	1	2	21	2
Pratt,2b	5	0	1	4	2
Marsans,cf	6	0	2	3	0
Hartley,c	5	0	2	7	1
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	0	3
aSeveraid	1	0	0	0	0
Wallace,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	1
bRumler	1	0	1	0	0
cTobin	0	1	0	0	0
Weilman,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	48	3	12	42	19

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E.Miller,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Gedeon,2b	5	0	0	5	6
P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	1	5
Pipp,1b	5	0	1	20	0
Oldring,rf	5	1	0	3	0
Mullen,lf	5	0	1	3	0
Baumann,3b	5	0	2	1	5
N'maker,c	6	0	2	7	1
Mogridge,p	4	0	0	0	2
dAlexander	1	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47	2	8	*40	20

*One out when winning run was made.
a-Batted for Lavan in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Davenport in the eighth inning.
c-Ran for Rumler in the eighth inning.
d-Batted for Mogridge in the fourteenth inning.
Errors—E. Miller, Mullen.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hit—Rumler. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—E. Miller, Mullen, Baumann. Sacrifice hits—W. Miller, Pratt, Gedeon, Mullen. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; off Davenport, 8; off Weilman, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 11 hits, 2 runs in thirteen innings; off Davenport, 4 hits, 1 run in eight innings; off Russell, 1 hit, 1 run in one-third inning; off Weilman, 4 hits, 1 run in six innings. Struck out—By Mogridge, 4; by Davenport, 3; by Weilman, 4. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Time of game—Two hours and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 11; Atlanta, 9.
Memphis, 3; New Orleans, 0.
Little Rock, 4; Mobile, 2.

New York State League.

Scranton, 7; Elmira, 5.
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Binghamton, 2.
Albany, 4; Utica, 3.
Harrisburg, 6; Syracuse, 5.

American Association.

Columbus, 9; Toledo, 4.
Indianapolis, 11; Louisville, 1.

REDS AGAIN ROBINS' PREY.

After Fourth-Inning Scare Dodgers Tighten to Defeat Matties, 5 to 2.

Wilbert Robinson's aggressive ball players continued their series with the Cincinnati Redlegs at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon in triumph by vanquishing the Matty clan to the tune of 5 to 2. The game was not won, however, until the 2,000 loyal Brooklyn fans in attendance nearly had palpitation of the heart by the unwholesome manner in which Matty's protégés fell upon the Brooklyn star moundsman, Wheezer Dell, in the fourth inning. But when Manager Robinson yanked the tall Dell from the box and substituted the veteran Nap Rucker, all misgivings as to the final outcome of the fray were dispelled. The Robins' southpaw began to retire the opposition at critical moments.

Dell started for Brooklyn and got through the first three innings safely, although he was hit in both the first and second frames. In the fourth stanza, however, Roush, Matty's centre fielder, looked over Dell's offerings carefully. Choosing one he liked, he sent the ball far over the head of Johnston in right field, and it bounded off the fence for a three-base hit. Griffith, the next man to face Dell, drew a pass, and things began to look gloomy for Brooklyn, in spite of the three runs gathered in the second and third innings. Roush scored on Chase's long sacrifice fly to left field, and Griffith was sent to third on Neale's single to right. The outlook for a Brooklyn victory became still gloomier when McKechnie sent Griffith romping across the plate for the second Cincinnati tally with a double that bounded off the right-field fence. Dell then walked Louden, who was sent in to bat for Emmer, and filled the bases.

Manager Robinson, concluding that Dell was not capable of handling the situation, sent out a hurry call for Rucker, who had just started to warm up. Matty made use of the opportunity by sending Clarke to bat in place of Ivy Wingo. Clarke had no terrors for the Brooklyn southpaw, however, and, after feeling him out, Rucker served a slow ball, which he popped to Ivan Olson in short field. This eased the minds of the Brooklyn enthusiasts considerably. The bases remained crowded, but Rucker had disposed of a heavy hitter. Clarence Mitchell, the versatile pitcher of the Redlegs, who is capable of playing any position in the field with the exception of catcher, made the third out. He hit feebly to Rucker, who relayed the ball to Daubert in plenty of time.

There was no danger for the remainder of the game. Rucker maintained good control and let the Redlegs down with a total of four scattered hits.

Hy Myers's single to right field after Cutshaw had flied out to Griffith in the second frame started the Robins' successful attack on the Matty clan. Mike Mowrey followed with a hit into Mike Mowrey's territory. The latter, in trying for a force-out on Myers at second, threw wild, with the result that the Robins' centre fielder rested safely on third, while Mowrey waited on first. Ivan Olson came through with a single to left field, which scored Myers and put Mowrey on third. He scored while Groh was tossing out Dell.

A single to centre field by Daubert in the third session started a bevy of Brooklyn hits which resulted in another run for the Superbas. Daubert was forced by Wheat, but the latter stymied a third on Cutshaw's infield hit, and scored when Hy Myers singled to right field. Manager Mathewson revised his infield in the fourth frame, sending Groh to the short field, Louden to second, and Clarke behind the bat. This strategy availed nothing, for Robinson's clan continued to find loopholes through which to send hits, and runs were collected in both the fourth and eighth innings.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	2	18	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	0	3	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	0	4
Myers,cf	4	2	3	2	0
Mowrey,3b	3	1	0	0	1
Olson,ss	4	1	3	6	2
McCarty,c	0	0	0	0	1
Miller,c	2	0	0	3	0
Dell,p	1	0	0	0	2
Rucker,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	32	5	11	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,2b,ss	5	0	1	4	3
Roush,cf	5	1	2	1	0
Griffith,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Chase,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Neale,lf	4	0	1	2	0
McK'nie,3b	4	0	2	0	2
Emmer,ss	1	0	0	2	2
Louden,2b	1	0	0	0	2
Wingo,c	1	0	0	1	1
Clarke,c	2	0	0	2	2
Mitchell,p	3	0	0	0	2
aFisher	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	2	9	24	14

a-Batted for Mitchell in ninth inning.
Error—McKechnie.

Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	—5	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—McKechnie, Myers. Three-base hit—Roush. Stolen bases—Johnston, Daubert, Myers, Olson, Griffith, Chase. Sacrifice hit—McCarty. Sacrifice fly—Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 2; off Rucker, 1; off Mitchell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dell, 5 runs in three and one-third innings; off Rucker, 4 hits, no runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Mitchell, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Mitchell, (McCarty.) Struck out—By Rucker, 3; by Mitchell, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Azevedo Boxes Clifford Tonight.

Joe Azevedo, the Portuguese lightweight, who has gained a considerable reputation in his contests with some of the leading lightweight boxers of the country, will oppose Eddie Clifford, the Harlem lightweight, in the main ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street this evening. Both boxers are of the aggressive type and should furnish an interesting bout. In another ten-round contest Joe Lynch, the west side bantamweight, who formerly boxed as an amateur, will meet Mickey Dunn, the Harlem bantamweight. There will also be one six and three four-round exhibitions.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 3; Lawrence, 2.
New London, 6; Worcester, 0.
New Haven, 6; Hartford, 1.
Portland, 3; Springfield, 2.
(First game.)
Portland, 1; Springfield, 1.
(Second game; called.)



PENNANT CAPTURES SARATOGA FEATURE

Whitney Entry Takes Handicap Easily—Hidden Star Gets Seneca Stake.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—With the opening fanfare of trumpets over and the excitement of the first day gone, the meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association settled down today in a calm, matter-of-fact manner to the serious business of racing. There is a lot of racing scheduled to take place between now and Aug. 26, and if circumstances are favorable, memorable turf history should be recorded. The track itself, while fast, is not as swift as it was two years ago, when track records were broken with such frequency that the sound of one being smashed created little or no excitement at all.

There was a change in the weather which proved most agreeable to the patrons of the sport. A cool breeze swept over the course and a drop in the temperature of almost twenty degrees made the afternoon at the track a pleasure.

Harry Payne Whitney's Pennant, which won the Futurity in 1913, and was second to Friar Rock in the Brooklyn Handicap, his only start this year, today won a six-furlong handicap for three-year-olds and upward. This event, with the Seneca of $1,500, a selling affair, were the features of the card.

Pennant's victory was most impressive, inasmuch as he won going away at the finish and had three lengths to spare when the judges' stand was passed. The son of Peter Pan was an odds-on favorite and did not leave the issue in doubt for a moment. The early pace was set by Gifford A. Cochran's Prince of Como, which went out at the start and took a commanding lead, but the Disguise gelding found the pace too hot and had to succumb to the onrushing Pennant, which flashed past the leader to take command, after which the Whitney horse was practically slowed down to win as he pleased.

Blind Baggage and August Belmont's Delancy showed lots of speed in the last furlong and came on to finish in the order named. Mr. Whitney, who watched Regret's defeat on Monday, had the satisfaction of seeing Pennant's victory today.

Six horses, a small field for these days at the track, started in the Seneca Stake, the withdrawal of King's Oak and Murphy having reduced the field from eight. Hidden Star, an importation belonging to the stable of George F. Johnson, Jr., was the first choice and turned the trick. After letting Favour set the pace to the stretch, Hidden Star gave battle to the leaders and, passing them, drew away to win by a length from Bonnie Tess, with the Carolina Stable's entry third.

Web Carter, an outrider from the Green Tree Stable, the title under which Mrs. Payne Whitney races, was a comparatively easy winner of the jumping race for four-year-olds which have never won $1,000. Lewis Garth's Rhomb, the favor

JOHNSTON WINS FINAL IN LONGWOOD TENNIS

NATIONAL CHAMPION WINS AT LONGWOOD

W. M. Johnston, Exerting Best Skill, Smothers Armstrong in Four-Set Final.

KEEN RIVALRY IS LACKING

Philadelphian Loses Cunning Before Title-Holder—Takes One Set on Johnston's Errors.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—California tennis scored another triumph this afternoon in the final round of the Longwood singles when William M. Johnston of San Francisco defeated Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia in a four-set match, 6—0, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. Playing with all the skill at his command, the national champion had no difficulty in asserting his supremacy over the Quaker City contestant. Armstrong, whose playing in the present tournament has been a thorn to some of the prominent contenders, seemed to lose his cunning when opposing the Californian, and the element of keen competition was very much lacking.

The brilliant moments were supplied mostly by Johnston and his work drew the plaudits of the largest gathering that has witnessed any play in the tournament. About four thousand people gathered around the court and in the large grand stand. Instead, however, of seeing the sharp play which was anticipated in a final round, they witnessed a sterling exhibition by Johnston and mediocre play by Armstrong.

The Philadelphian appeared to be suffering from stage fright in the first set. He could not get his strokes running smoothly and the national champion, who started by breaking through his opponent's service, continued in the winning stride until he had taken six straight games. During this period the Philadelphian scored only two placements. His back court game, which has been his asset, did not respond to his call and he was frequently netted with an occasional drive out of the court. He could not steady himself to the sharp game which his opponent was playing, and passing strokes whizzed by him the few times that he did try to come to the net.

Johnston Best in Overhead Game.

In some of the earlier matches of the tournament Armstrong had been successful in playing a lobbing game, and he tried it this afternoon. But against Johnston there was a different story. The national champion was all but perfect overhead, in fact, during the entire match he missed only two strokes in this department. He was less steady on his ground strokes, but the percentage was always largely in his favor. It was the Californian's backhand that brought him into the greatest number of errors. He could not be sure, when volleying near the net, that he was sending the sphere true.

Armstrong did succeed in taking one set, the third, but there was a suspicion that Johnston did not seek to close the issue too early. Had he taken the third set, the match would have extended less than forty minutes. The set went to Armstrong mainly on Johnston's errors. The placements scored by each were of the most equal. Although the Californian was a bit weak at this point, there is no doubt that Armstrong played his best tennis of the afternoon during the third set. Johnston, however, took chances that he would probably never have selected had he not felt assured that the match was in hand.

Armstrong Gains Confidence.

Although the Philadelphian did not gain a single game in the first set, he started the second with more confidence and won his own service. Johnston netting four points in succession, one of these an attempt to kill when close to the net. For three games the advantage went with service and then Armstrong caused a real thrill by breaking through the service of the national champion. This gave him the lead at 3—1. But he could not keep his grasp on good fortune. In the next game Johnston broke through by coming in at the net and smothering the Philadelphian's drives, and he took his own service at love, three of the points being on Armstrong's errors off service.

The Californian went into a lead of 40—0 on the seventh game against Armstrong's service and then got into difficulties as a result of a period of wildness. Three times he drove out of court and it was not until the game had gone to 9—7 that he pinched out the victory. The next game was easy for him on service, but he met with another stubborn contest in breaking down the Philadelphian's service for the winning game. This was one time when Armstrong's delivery was working with effectiveness. The game went to deuce on Johnston's inability to handle the service, but he redeemed himself by some brilliant placing.

Third Set Goes to Philadelphia.

The coast star opened the third set with a number of errors. It was in many respects a reflection of his play in the third set against Washburn yesterday. The barrier caught many of his strokes, and, with Armstrong showing a real inclination toward his best shots, the champion was soon placed at a disadvantage. Johnston was broken through in the third, his antagonist sending across two pretty passing strokes as the Californian came zig-zagging into the net. A net and a double fault completed the latter's confusion.

The tables were turned in the fourth game. This time it was Armstrong who was broken through with some clever cross-courting strokes that left him standing far out of reach. It was the last game in which the champion was successful in this set.

Armstrong took a love game from Johnston on the latter's service and followed with three more, enough to win the set. Every point that went to the credit of Armstrong in the sixth game was the result of an error by the Californian, three of them being nets and the other an out. Some of the Eastern contestant's best tennis came in the following game. After Johnston had obtained a lead of 30—0 on his own service, Armstrong brought forth a pretty assortment of placement strokes that nullified any attack sent against him. He kept shooting the ball to Johnston's feet and after the game had gone to deuce, Johnston contributed to his own downfall by committing two double faults, the last one giving the Philadelphian the winning point in a 7—5 game. The Californian held to his wild play in the last game and the set went to Armstrong at 6—2.

Armstrong's hopes of victory, roused by this set in his favor, faded rapidly in the fourth and last set. The Californian traveled the path of tennis to perfection and Armstrong's assault wavered and broke against the brilliant play. Johnston ran off five games in a row in which Armstrong gained only eight points and seven of these were on errors by the champion.

There was a slight pause while Armstrong captured the sixth game and the seventh, mainly on Johnston's errors. In the eighth game the Californian closed out the victory. The last two points, in a contest that went to deuce, were nets off Armstrong's backhand.

The point scores and stroke analysis:

William M. Johnston vs. Joseph J. Armstrong.

FIRST SET.

Johnston	4	6	6	5	4	4—29—6
Armstrong	1	4	4	3	1	0—18—0

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	7	3	10	0	1
Armstrong	10	6	2	0	3

SECOND SET.

Johnston	1	4	1	1	4	4	9	4	6—34—6
Armstrong	4	0	4	4	2	0	7	1	4—26—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	11	7	15	0	2
Armstrong	9	9	6	0	1

THIRD SET.

Johnston	4	3	1	5	0	1	5	2—21—2
Armstrong	2	5	4	3	4	4	7	4—33—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	11	8	10	0	5
Armstrong	4	5	11	0	1

FOURTH SET.

Johnston	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	6—29—6
Armstrong	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	4—20—2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	11	4	13	0	1
Armstrong	8	7	4	0	1

JAPANESE WIN ON COURT.

Kumagae and Mikami Make Successful Debut in Local Tennis.

A championship color was given to the open tennis tournament in singles of the Crescent Athletic Club, with the initial appearance on the Bay Ridge courts yesterday of R. Lindley Murray, the Californian who holds the national indoor singles title; Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese star, who recently won the New York State championship, and H. Mikami, another Oriental player who has appeared in a number of important tournaments.

Although New Yorkers had seen Murray before, the Oriental players had never exhibited on a local court until yesterday. Both their matches attracted big galleries. Kumagae had little trouble winning his first and second round matches. He did not have difficult opponents, however, which was fortunate for him, because he did not seem to be playing up to his game. In the first round, he won from Henry Warner at 6—1, 6—2, and in the second round he disposed of E. H. Kirkland at 6—2, 7—5.

Mikami had as his opponent in the second round George Stadel, whom he defeated at 6—2, 6—3. Murray, who expects to compete in the East versus West matches, which start at the West Side Club on Friday afternoon, received only a good workout in his match with J. A. Richards, whom he defeated at 6—1, 6—0.

The big gallery at the Kumagae-Warner and the Kumagae-Kirkland contests saw the little Japanese far from his best form. Apparently he felt that his opponents were not in his class and experimented a bit, forsaking his heavily topped driving game and his base line placing in favor of the net. He was unsteady at all times in the match with Kirkland, and frequently so wild that he drove the ball far over the heads of the spectators. In the final set, when defeat seemed imminent, he settled down, and by resorting to the style he knows best was able to take the necessary games. The summary:

SINGLES.—First Round—R. L. Murray defeated J. A. Richards, 6—1, 6—0; William Rand, 3d, won from B. Wallis Merrihew by default; Edmund J. Fixman won from Hugh Tallant by default; Frederick C. Baggs won from J. L. Appleby by default; Channing Burrows defeated G. H. Emerson by default; J. S. O'Neale defeated L. Maxby default; 6—2, 7—5; Ichiya Kumagae defeated Henry W. Warner, 6—1, 6—2; M. K. Sturdy won from Robert Le Roy by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated K. D. Fischer, 5—7, 7—5, 6—3.

Second Round—Hachiro Mikami defeated George Stadel, 6—2, 6—3; Edmund J. Fixman defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; Channing Burrows defeated Robert F. Nathan, Jr., 6—2, 6—1; Roland Roberts defeated Gwynne French, 6—1, 6—2; S. Howard Voshell defeated H. H. Cohan, 6—1, 6—1; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Arthur S. Cragin, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae defeated E. H. Kirkland, 6—2, 7—5; Henry A. Parker defeated M. K. Sturdy, Jr., 6—2, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated B. C. Moorehead, 6—2, 7—5; J. de Gaudenzi defeated William E. Bourne, 6—1, 6—2; Eugene Warren won from Theodore Roosevelt Pell by default; Arthur N. Coffey won from Leonard Beekman by default.

Third Round—Arthur N. Coffey defeated Eugene Warren, 6—2, 6—2.

EAST-WEST TENNIS DRAW.

Schedule for the Inter-Sectional Tennis Matches Is Fixed.

Drawings for the East versus West tennis matches which will be played on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills on Friday and Saturday were made yesterday by Robert D. Wrenn.

The drawing brings the men together in the following order: William M. Johnston, national champion, West, versus Richard Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, former national champion, East; Clarence J. Griffin, national doubles champion, West, versus George M. Church, Western and Northwestern champion, East; Willis E. Davis, national clay court champion, West, versus Karl H. Behr, former Middle States champion, East; Robert Lindley Murray, national indoor champion, West, versus Watson M. Washburn, former metropolitan champion, East; Roland Roberts, San Francisco champion, versus either Nathaniel W. Niles or Theodore Roosevelt Pell, East. In the doubles, Behr and Frederick B. Alexander will make up the first East team to play the national champions, Johnston and Griffin. The other Eastern doubles team, Church and Williams, will face Murray and Davis.

According to the schedule which was made out yesterday, four singles matches will be played on Friday and two doubles and singles on Saturday. Friday's matches will start at 2 o'clock, when Griffin will meet Church and Murray will play against Washburn. At 3:30 o'clock Davis will meet Behr, and half an hour later the Johnston-Williams match will start. On Saturday Williams and Church will meet Davis and Murray at 1:30. This match will be followed by the singles in which Roberts will meet either Niles or Pell, and at 4 o'clock Alexander and Behr will line up against Johnston and Griffin.

Fourth place on the Eastern team was decided at Longwood yesterday by a match between Washburn and Niles, which the former won at 4—6, 7—5, 7—5. Niles will play Pell tomorrow at the West Side Club for the right to meet Roberts in the West-East matches.

ELLEN WINS QUINCY CUP.

Boston Entry Scores 22 Points in Challenge Races Off Marblehead.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 1.—The yacht Ellen, owned and raced by C. P. Curtis, Jr., representing the Boston Y. C., today won the Quincy Challenge Cup when she finished first in the last of the series of three races. The Hayseed IV., owned by H. L. Bowdin of the Gloucester Y. C., with which the Ellen divided honors in the two races yesterday, was fourth today, but held second place for the series in the point competition, The Ellen today covered the triangular course of eleven and three-eighths miles in 1:27:16.

The point totals were as follows:

Ellen, Boston Y. C., 22; Hayseed IV., Gloucester Y. C., 19; Britomart, Corinthian Y. C., 15; Sayonara II., Portland Y. C., 13; Ahmeek, Quincy Y. C., 12; Wasaka II., South Boston, Y. C., 12; Bernice, Manchester Y. C., 10; Stranger, Hingham Y. C., 2.

Braves Sign Schoolboy Catcher.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Boston Nationals, now a baseball team without a catcher as a result of accidents to Gowdy and Tragesser in the St. Louis game yesterday, today set about filling the gap. Arthur Rico, a local schoolboy, was signed as a regular.

N. Y. Y. C. FLEET GETS AUSPICIOUS START

Squadron of Sleek Racing Craft Anchors in Hempstead Harbor to Await Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Pretty Hempstead Harbor awoke today from its customary lethargy—from the somnolence produced by its surroundings of vast estates whose owners flee here to escape the hustle of lower Broadway, and the sleepy oyster and clam dredgers who make its muddy bottom a means of livelihood. Magnificently equipped pleasure craft, slick racing craft, and noisy power boats towing the yachts which will compete in a series of races on the Sound for a week to come transformed the usually placid waters into the busiest anchorage on the Sound, and Glen Cove awoke, looked the harbor over, and enjoyed the picture.

Nature has been kind to the New York Y. C., for a brighter day, with a better breeze for the purposes of a rendezvous could not have been made to order. Commodore Baker literally flew about the harbor in his hydroplane Vim assigning anchorages to the yachts as they arrived. At 1 o'clock he scooted off cityward to come up in state on board the Viking as commander of the great and constantly growing squadron which will start on its cruise eastward at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Among the craft in the harbor which dipped their ensigns at 6 o'clock in answer to the boom of the one-pounder on Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s, Viking, the flagship of the squadron, were the huge black-hulled steamer Corsair, the racing sloop Grayling, and the saucy little tender Mermaid, all flying the blood-red swallow-tailed burgee, with its white star and crescent, of Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan, and the speedy auxiliary schooner Vagrant, which is to be of the racing fleet this week, and the trim little power boat Magistrate, both flying Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt's private signal of white, with blue crossed bars and a star of crimson.

Scattered about in the harbor off the quaint and historic little house, officially known as Station 10 of the New York Y. C., were the sixty-five schooners and sloops which are to form the racing section of the squadron, all as crowded with sailors in spotless white working rigs as racing regulations permit. On these also the regulation form of dipping the ensign was followed as automatically as if it were a daily mechanical operation instead of a yearly stunt, performed only at such a rendezvous as this.

From a hundred steam and power craft there was the same formal recognition of Commodore Baker's arrival and assumption of command of what was doubtless the largest and most costly squadron of pleasure craft ever assembled in the waters of New York Harbor. It does not require a very resilient imagination to include Glen Cove in the New York Harbor, in these days of express cruisers, hydroplanes, and hydroaeroplanes. Several of each class of these speed wonders hovered about the entrance to Hempstead Harbor, rushing hither and yon as if to give the laugh to their slower-going sisters, dependent on steam and sails for motive power.

Far away Chicago and Cleveland, and nearer Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston had representative yachts owners in the fleet, Arthur Meeker bringing his steam yacht Arcady from the Great Lakes for the cruise. Baltimore was represented by Henry Walters and his steamer Harada, and Isaac E. Emerson with the showy and speedy steamer Margaret. Philadelphia had a number of representatives in the harbor this evening with more to come in the morning. There at anchor tonight were Cyrus H. K. Curtis's Lyndonia, James H. Bromley's Lucinda, Joseph E. Widener's Wakiva, E. Walter Clark's Zipalong and his racing schooner Irolita, P. H. Johnson's Viator and Maxwell Wyeth's Emerald. Wilmington, Del., had a single representative in T. Coleman du Pont's fast Tech. Boston was represented by the schooner Constellation, owned by Commodore Herbert M. Sears of the Eastern Yacht Club, and by Arthur F. Luke's Katherine, and John S. Lawrence's Squaw.

Howard G. Borden started from his home in Oceanic, N. J., in his hydroaeroplane this morning, flew up the Jersey shore, circled the Statue of Liberty, looked over lower New York from his flier, and went to the New York Yacht Club station at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, where he dropped into the water alongside his steamer Sovereign and then steamed here to join the fleet, bringing his sky and water toy along with him.

New Yorkers who had their steam or power-propelled craft here to join the cruise were the following:

James C. and Nicholas F. Brady with their auxiliary Atlantic; W. H. Childs, Commodore of the Indian Harbor Y. C., with Joyance; Martin J. Quinn, with Arcturus; John Borden's Kanawha, Edgar Palmer's auxiliary Guinivere, Henry P. Davison's Skipaki, O. G. Jenning's Whippet, A. J. Moxhaus's Ellen, Walther Luttgen's Linta, W. L. Harkness's Cythera, Frederick G. Bourne's Alberta, ex-Commodore C. Ledyard Blair's Diana, Sherwood Aldrich's Alacrity, Morton F. Plant's Vanadis, Richard F. Howe's Natoma, Leonard Richard's Carola IV., J. W. and E. P. Acker's Florence, G. M. Pynchon's Marie, Horace E. Dresher's Zita, J. Hamilton Ottley's Elmarlu, Robert P. Perkins's Mohican, J. R. De Lamar's May, H. W. Hanan's Maviet, William Hester's Eagle, J. T. Pratt's Grayling, George D. Pratt's Helena, and Harry L. Maxwell's Banshee.

THROCKMORTON IS VICTOR.

Beats Binzen and Will Try for National Junior Tennis Title.

Harold A. Throckmorton, the national interscholastic tennis champion, and holder of the New Jersey State title, yesterday earned the right to compete for the national junior championship later this month by defeating Elliot Binzen, Captain of the Fordham University team, in the final round of the Middle States sectional title class on the Forest Hills courts of the West Side Tennis Club. Throckmorton won handily by 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Benjamin Letson of De Witt Clinton High School qualified to play for the national boys' championship, which will be contested in conjunction with the junior title events, by defeating J. Kemmerer of Pleasantville, N. Y., in the final round of the boys' sectional championship by 6—4, 6—4.

Throckmorton did not have to exert himself at any time against Binzen. The Fordham Captain seemed to be off his game. In his semi-final match Throckmorton lost the first set at 5—7 to Herbert L. Bowman of Mount Vernon. However, he redeemed himself by taking eighteen out of the ensuing nineteen games, winning three sets at 6—1, 6—0, 6—0. The summary:

JUNIOR SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Herbert L. Bowman, 5—7, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0; Elliot F. Binzen defeated D. F. McCord, 6—1, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Final Round—Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Elliot F. Binzen, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

BOYS' SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—J. Kemmerer defeated Harold Taylor, 6—1, 10—12, 6—4; Benjiman Letson defeated Gerald Donaghay, 6—2, 6—2.

Final Round—Bejamin Letson defeated J. Kemmerer, 6—4, 6—4.

KELLY MAY ROW DIBBLE.

Quaker Sculler Accepts, with Conditions, Champion's Challenge.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1. — John Kelly, the champion sculler of the Vesper Boat Club of this city, said today that he would accept under certain conditions the challenge of Robert G. Dibble, the Canadian and American amateur champion, to row three races in September. Dibble, who is a Lieutenant in the 180th Sportsmen's Battalion in camp in Canada, wants to row Kelly as a mile and a quarter, a mile and a half and three miles.

MEADOW BROOK IN FINAL.

Polo Four Will Play Aiken for Randolph Cup—Pt. Judith Wins Also.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—Playing on the best turf of the season, two fast games were decided in the Polo Association tournament this afternoon at the Point Judith Club. The semi-final for the Randolph Cup was a victory for the Meadow Brook Rugby four, who gave two goals to the Deal team, and won by 12 to 4. Deal's brace of counts was earned by Meyers, who had as one of his mounts a neat acting gray. The fifth and sixth periods were the only ones in which the Jerseymen made scores. Cooley accounted for six of the dozen goals earned by the Rugbyites.

The winners will play the Aiken Redbirds, who have advanced by default from the Bryn Mawr Freebotters, in the final game.

The second contest was the best for pace and clean hitting of the tournament, and it opened the series for the Rathborne Memorial Cups, for teams with an aggregate of not more than fourteen goals. It was an unexpected victory for Pont Judith, which received five goals, and defeated Cooperstown, 11½ to 5½. Young Wanamaker, playing near and offside hits with equal facility, led the scoring for Point Judith, and he had good support from his teammates.

Le Boutillier had two grays saddled that excited comment, one very fast newcomer from California and the veteran Canadian mount, Gimcrack, still active in the game after ten seasons. Tomorrow the Army and Navy Cup series will be started with a game between Meadow Brook third and the first Meadow Brook Rugby four.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

MEADOW BROOK.	Hdcp.	DEAL.	Hdcp.
1—Douglass Burden	1	1—M. J. Stern	1
2—J. C. Cooley	3	2—G. C. Sherman	2
3—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	4	3—J. E. Meyer	2
Back—G. M. Heckscher	1	Back—J. B. Williamson	2
Total	9	Total	7

Meadow Brook Rugby—Goals earned, 12; total, 12. Deal—Goals earned, 2; by handicap, 2; total, 4. Individual goals—For Rugby: Cooley, 6; Burden, 2; Hitchcock, 2; Heckscher, 2. For Deal: Meyer, 2. Referee—Arthur Cooley.

SECOND GAME.

COOPERSTOWN.	Hdcp.	POINT JUDITH.	Hdcp.
1—Q. A. Shaw 2d	3	1—P. Stevenson	2
2—J. C. Boultier	3	2—L. Wanamaker	1
3—Howard Phipps	4	3—P. S. P. Randolph, 2d	2
Back—B. K. Gatins	4	Back—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.	4
Total	14	Total	9

Cooperstown—Goals earned, 6; less penalties, ½; total, 5½. Point Judith—Goals earned, 7; by handicap, 5; less penalties, ½; total, 11½. Individual goals—For Cooperstown: Phipps, 3; Gatins, 2; Le Boutellier, 1. For Point Judith: Wanamaker, 3; Randolph, Jr., 2; Randolph, Sr., 1; Stevenson, 1. Penalties—Fouls against Randolph, Jr., and Gatins. Referee—E. W. Hopping.

HACKENSACK WOMEN WIN.

Defeat Westfield in Sectional Golf Team Match.

Only one out of six team matches scheduled yesterday in the New Jersey section of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association was played, and this resulted in a victory for Hackensack over the Westfield team by the score of 12 points to 0. The Hackensack team made a clean sweep, scoring the maximum points in each match. The summary:

HACKENSACK.		WESTFIELD.	
Mrs. T. H. Thomas	3	Mrs. W. R. Davis	0
Mrs. J. C. Barclay	3	Miss H. Gardner	0
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker	3	Mrs. W. Randall	0
Mrs. M. P. Gardiner	3	Mrs. O. Knight	0
Total	12	Total	0

Played at Hackensack.

MAKES NINTH HOLE IN ONE.

C. M. Jones Uses Single Stroke for 159-Yard Hole at Baltusrol.

C. M. Jones of the Arcola Country Club, playing as a guest of Grenville Parker at Baltusrol yesterday, made the ninth hole in a single stroke. This is a sidehill-pitch-shot, 150 yards from tee to green, and has caused difficulty for more than one famous golfer in the many championships that have been played over the Baltusrol course. Jones received his congratulations modestly and agreed that luck might have had some part in the feat.

Judge Gildersleeve's Good Card.

Judge Henry Gildersleeve celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday yesterday by engaging in a hand-to-hand battle with Colonel Bogie on the Oakland links. The jurist showed that his golf is of the brand that improves with age by turning in a card of 84, which, with his handicap of seven strokes, left him all square with the mythical Colonel for the celebration round.

MISS WAGNER ADVANCES.

Defeats Miss Bogert in Tennis Tourney at Edgemere.

Miss Marie Wagner, former indoor champion in singles, yesterday began the defense of her Long Island championship by winning two matches in the title tournament of the Woodmere Club at Woodmere, L. I. Miss Wagner advanced to the fourth round, defeating Miss Helen Bogert at 6—3, 6—1 in the second round, and Miss Margaret Grove at 6—0, 6—2 in the third round.

Miss Helen Bernhard, whose play on the opening day of the Woodmere tournament showed skill, continued her advance yesterday by putting Miss G. Levy out in the third round by 6—3, 6—2. Miss Gertrude Della Torre also advanced a bracket by defeating Miss Elsa Rayser in a keenly contested third round match at 2—6, 6—2, 6—1. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round—Miss G. Levy defeated Miss Edith Carson, 8—6, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Helen Lynch defeated Miss L. Neil, 6—4, 7—5; Mrs. D. W. Benson defeated Mrs. A. Seidenberg, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Helen Bogert, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. Ludlum, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round—Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Miss G. Levy, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. J. Rosenthal defeated Miss Helen Lynch, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. E. Marcus defeated Mrs. D. W. Benson, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Elsa Rayser, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1; Miss D. Mordecai defeated Mrs. F. Hirsch, 6—1, 8—6; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. Sell, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Margaret Grove, 6—0, 6—2.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Sado Maru.....Aug. 3

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Aug. 4

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Aug. 5

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru.....Aug. 7

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, Except New Zealand, specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....Aug. 10

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11

Post Office News Item.

Postmaster Morgan calls attention to the fact that business houses in Argentina are subjected to considerable inconvenience and additional expense in the receipt of catalogues and samples of merchandise from the United States on account of the customs regulations of that country, for the reason that such articles are frequently forwarded by exporters in this country as parcel post packages instead of as packages of printed matter or trade samples in the regular mail.

As the forwarding of the articles in question by parcel post to Argentina under the conditions prescribed is, no doubt, prejudicial to the interests of exporters in the United States as well as to importers in Argentina, the Postmaster brings this matter to the attention of patrons of his office desiring to promote trade with Argentina.

The rate of postage applicable to printed matter in international mail is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces, subject to a weight limit of four pounds six ounces, and the rate applicable to bona fide trade samples is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces, with a minimum charge of 2 cents per package, and subject to a weight limit of 12 ounces; while the rate applicable to parcel post packages is 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises...4:51 | Sun sets...7:12 | Moon sets...8:37

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:35	9:43	3:21	3:42
Governors Island	9:52	9:53	4:08	4:17
Hell Gate	11:58	11:59	5:49	5:58

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 1.

SS Burmese Prince, La Pallice, July 20.
SS Atlantis, Saya, July 28.
SS Coya, Baltimore, July 29.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, July 26.
SS Rodfaxe, Porto Barrios, July 21.
SS Tourgai, Hull, July 16.
SS Mathilda, Cristobal, July 21.
SS El Paso, Galveston, July 24.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, July 24.
SS Pioneer, New Orleans, July 24.
SS Lampasas, Tampa, July 27.
SS Mexico, Havana, July 29.
SS Hohawk, Jacksonville, July 29.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 28.
SS Nueces, Galveston, July 25.
SS Tsushima Maru, Cristobal, July 24.
SS Ancon, Cristobal, July 25.
SS Verona, Naples, July 17.
SS Alexandrian, London, July 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Patria	Palermo	July 9
Romsdalstjord	Kirkwall	July 18
Omsk	Shields	July 15
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Luisa	Barcelona	July 16
Kirkoswald	Gandia	July 16
Gamma	Kirkwall	July 19
Enrica	Savona	July 15
Kev	Cisgow	July 20
Strathleven	Havre	July 20
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Mandeville	Jamaica	July 28
El Rio	Galveston	July 27

DUE TOMORROW.

Zaandyk	Kirkwall	July 23
Fandango	Cardiff	July 20
Agios Georgios	Barcelona	July 11
Atahualpa	Barbados	July 26
Almirante	Kingston	July 29
Caracas	San Juan	July 29
Florizel	St. John's	July 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 31
Momus	New Orleans	July 29
El Occidente	Galveston	July 28

DUE FRIDAY.

†Cadric	Liverpool	July 26
Waalfyk	Kirkwall	July 23
Alston	Bordeaux	July 21
Charlieos	Oran	July 17
Prins Willem I	Haiti	July 29
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 3
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 29

DUE SATURDAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	July 27
Andania	London	July 25
Calrnhill	Havre	July 21
Quebra	Liverpool	July 22
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	July 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Harpagus	Marseilles	July 21
Cannizaro	Middlesbr'gh	July 22
Tajama Maru	London	July 23
Monterey	Vera Cruz	July 28
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 3
Iroquois	Turks Island	Aug. 1
Acre	Bahia	July 15
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 2

DUE MONDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 29
Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Lydie	Newport	July 24
Pastores	Port, Limon	July 20
Coamo	San Juan	July 2
Dochra	Montevideo	July 9

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mooremack, Rio de Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Adriatic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mooremack, Rio de Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Barbados	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stephen L. Jones, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Camaguey, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hilarius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pannonia, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Rio de Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Cristobal	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munamar, Antilles	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Falmouth	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London	——	12:00 M.
Fram, Bergen	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 1.

SS Patria, Marseilles to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 2d, afternoon. Fabre Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 146 miles W. of Morro Castle at 8 P. M. July 31.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 123 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Georgia, Port Arthur to New York, was 259 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 165 miles S. at noon.
SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, was 406 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 446 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 4 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 288 miles E. S. E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 155 miles S. at noon.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 118 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 255 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Caracas, Curacao to New York, was 466 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially address

City of Bridgeport, Conn.

4¼% BONDS

Free of Federal Income Tax

Price and particulars on application

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Helping Investors

to determine the intrinsic value of securities in which they are interested is the principal duty of our Investors' Service Department.

To test the value of the service rendered by this Department, we should be glad to receive inquiries for information regarding practically any bond or stock.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

London: Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. — Paris: Bonbright & Co.

$100 $500 $1000 BONDS

In these times of great prosperity men without number are placing at least a part of their earnings in conservative investment bonds. If you have funds available for investment, and would like to obtain general information regarding bonds—coupon bonds, registered bonds, brief definitions of various types of bonds, sinking funds, redemption of bonds, etc.—our special booklet on this subject should prove of much interest and value. Included in the booklet are brief descriptions of more than 55 issues of conservative investment bonds, all of which are issued in $1,000 denominations, and some in $500 and $100 denominations.

Write for Booklet 1572.

"Conservative Investment Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

25 Broad Street, New York

ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Members New York Stock Exchange.

$400,000

Bridgeport, Conn.

4¼% Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1919-41

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and New England. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Total debt of the city less than 5% of assessed valuation

Price on application.

Ask for Circular T-228.

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

14 WALL ST., NEW YORK

Correspondents:

R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

We Execute Orders in Listed Securities on Conservative Margin Instalment Payments For Cash

Send for Booklet

BARUCH BROTHERS

Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / New York Coffee Exchange }

60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$500,000

Cuyahoga County, Ohio

(County Seat, Cleveland)

4½% Bonds

Due serially 1922 to 1946 incl.

1922-27 maturities to yield 4.10%

1928-46 " " " 4⅛%

Circular on application

R. M. GRANT & CO.

31 NASSAU St., NEW YORK

BOSTON — CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Possibility of Union Pacific Distribution, Strike Concern, and new War Orders Chief Factors.

Three matters stood out prominently in yesterday's financial discussion: The renewed wave of war orders; concern over the threatened railway strike, and the possibility of a special distribution on Union Pacific. The last named was the newest, the new war orders held second place in point of novelty, while the concern over the railroad situation was a factor of long standing to which new importance was given by the fact that the representatives of the brotherhoods are now engaged in the task of counting the strike vote. The market's response to these several influences and the others, which in varying degree entered into the sum total of the day's market sentiment was a little increase in activity and an irregular price movement in which stood out prominently the strength of some of the war order stocks and the sharp upward movement in Union Pacific.

While it is necessary to sift carefully the reports of war orders that reach Wall Street, which is only too willing to exaggerate such news, there is enough evidence at hand to create the impression that a new and, to many people, an unexpected stage has been reached in the placing of war orders in the United States. It may, of course, be only a passing development, and it is necessary to guard against that possibility in basing market conclusions upon the reappearance in considerable volume of shell orders and the like. In respect to the railroad situation it still seems that the possibilities of the situation are too grave for them to be ignored by any of the elements in the community which might have a hand in the avoidance of so serious a disaster as a country-wide railroad strike. There is believed to be no immediate menace, for it is taken for granted that the strike, if it comes at all, would come only after long negotiation, and even then it would seem extremely improbable inasmuch as the public interest would be so overwhelmingly against letting matters take a course which would lead to such an outcome. Meanwhile, however, there is concern and just now the concern voiced in railroad circles is a little greater than at any previous period of the labor controversy.

Traders as a rule are more interested in specific than in general developments, and for the reason that the former exert their influence more quickly. At the same time it can more readily be gauged. Traders, therefore, took very keen interest yesterday in the report that there was likelihood of another Union Pacific special distribution. What was most talked about was a disposition of railroad securities still remaining in the Union Pacific treasury, but that seems to be less probable than an extra distribution in cash. The earnings of the Union Pacific have been large, and it is not believed that the directorate of that road is altogether disinclined to give the stockholders some additional benefit out of the earnings of an exceptional year. Union Pacific is expected to show about 16 per cent. earned for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, and that is a large enough margin above the 8 per cent. which the road is now paying on its common stock to permit of an additional payment. There is at least that much basis for the talk of a special Union Pacific dividend.

It is necessary to bear in mind, however, that the earnings for the balance of this calender year are closely related to the outcome of the crops which have not yet reached maturity, and also that the Union Pacific, like all of the rest of the railroads, is concerned in the demands which the railroad brotherhoods have made. It would seem probable that any extra distribution would be allowed to wait both on the outcome of this year's crops and upon the settlement of the railroad wage demands. If this should be the view of the Directors it is likely that an extra cash dividend, if it is to be paid, would not be declared for several months to come. Yesterday's report in Stock Exchange circles that such a distribution was likely to be ordered at the August meeting of the Directors ignored the probability that such a step would not be taken in the midst of the most important labor controversy in which the railroads have been engaged in a generation, if it is not the most important labor controversy with which they have ever been confronted.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	3	May, 1926	97	98½	3.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	3.95
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	96	96⅜	6.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100	100⅜	5.40
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	99¾	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100¼	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100⅜	4.75
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1923	99	100½	4.85
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Sask.	3	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.	5	Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.85
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	99¾	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	6.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread	6	Jan., 1919	97⅝	98⅜	6.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.80
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
B'klyn U. Gas	5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.85
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98	99	5.90
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅛	101⅜	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	103	3.50
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	97⅝	97¾	4.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	99¾	5.20
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	100	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100½	100¼	4.87
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅜	99⅛	5.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100⅞	4.50
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¼	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¼	101⅛	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101⅝	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1918	98¼	99¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96½	97½	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99½	100	5.00
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99½	99⅝	4.85
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	99⅝	6.60
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1, '23	98½	99	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅛	100⅞	4.25
P. S. C. N. J.	5	May., 1919	99½	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	95½	96½	6.70
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.30
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98	99	..
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	93½	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Whouse El. Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	..
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅛	98⅜	5.97
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Our soldiers on the border will be glad to have The New York Times sent to them regularly. Daily and Sunday, per month 75 cents, postpaid. Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	384,608
Same day last year	710,647
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	94,524,431
Same period last year	77,890,507
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
95½	96½	100	Acme Tea 1st pf.	96	96	96	96	...
17⅞	17⅞	400	Alaska Gold Mines	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	- ¼
74	75	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
70	70⅜	1,500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	69¾	71½	69¾	70¾	+1¾
89	89¼	2,800	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89¾	88⅞	89¼	+ ⅛
195	196	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	195	195	195	195	- 3
55¼	55⅜	8,700	Am. Can	56	56¾	55¼	55⅝	- ⅜
59⅛	59¾	3,800	Am. Car & Fdry	58⅞	59¼	58⅝	59¼	+ ⅛
142	143	400	Am. Coal Products	141⅞	142	141¾	142	+3⅝
10¼	11	200	Am. H. & Leather	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
53¾	54	1,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	53½	54½	53¼	54	+ ⅛
27⅛	28	500	Am. Ice Securities	27½	27⅝	27½	27¼	- ⅜
69½	69¾	15,250	Am. Locomotive	67½	69¾	67¼	69½	+3
101	102	600	Am. Locomotive pf.	101	101½	101	101½	+ ½
93¼	94	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	- ⅛
111	112	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	111½	111¾	111½	111½	+1¼
84	86	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	-1⅛
51¼	52¼	500	Am. Steel F'dries	52¾	52⅝	52	52	- ¾
129½	129⅝	900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	...
220	222½	600	Am. Tobacco	220½	223½	222	222	- 2
26⅛	28	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	26	26	26	26	+1
83½	84	1,900	Am. Zinc L. S.	83	84¼	83	84	+ ⅞
60	67	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf.	62⅜	63¼	62½	63¾	+ ⅝
79¼	79½	2,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	78¾	79¼	78⅞	79¼	+ ⅝
102¾	103	4,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102½	103	102¼	102½	+ ½
88⅝	89	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	88⅞	90	88⅞	90	...
63	64	300	At., Gulf & W. I.	63	63¾	63	63¼	+ ¼
64	64½	500	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	64	64½	64	64½	+ ½
71⅜	72	4,300	Baldwin Loco.	72	72¼	71½	72	+1¼
85¼	85½	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	85½	85⅝	85⅜	85½	+ ⅛
74	74¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
84⅛	85	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	84⅜	84¾	84⅜	84⅜	...
129	131	100	Bklyn Union Gas.	129	129	129	129	...
67¼	68	1,800	Butte & Superior	67¼	68⅜	67¼	68	+ ⅜
17⅜	18	600	California Petrol.	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
175⅛	176½	1,700	Canadian Pacific	177¼	177¼	175⅜	176½	- ¾
54	54⅞	200	Central Leather Co.	54⅞	54⅞	54¼	54¼	...
110	112	100	Central Leather pf.	112	112	112	112	...
103½	105	200	Chandler Motor	105	105	105	105	+ ½
60¼	60⅞	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½	...
12⅝	13	100	Chi. Great Western	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	...
95⅝	96	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95¼	96	95¼	96	+1½
129	129⅝	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	128½	128½	128	128	- ½
129	130	100	Chi. & Northwest.	129	130	129	129	+1
17½	17⅝	12,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19⅝	19⅝	17½	17½	-2
20	20⅛	100	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
47⅝	47⅞	200	Chino Copper	47⅞	47⅞	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
80	82½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80½	80⅞	80⅛	80⅛	- ⅝
70	75	300	Cluett, Peabody Co.	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
43¾	44	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44½	44	44	+ ⅛
134	135	2,340	Consolidated Gas	134	135½	134	135	+1¾
106½	110¼	100	Continental Can pf.	107	107	107	107	-1
18¾	14	300	Corn Products Ref.	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝	- ⅝
69½	69¾	9,800	Crucible Steel	69½	70	69¼	69⅜	+ ⅛
116	116¾	100	Crucible Steel pf.	116	116	116	116	...
59	59⅞	2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	59¼	59⅝	59	59¼	+ ⅛
94½	95	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	...
34	34½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	34	34	34	34	- ½
139	139½	70	Detroit Edison Co.	139	139⅝	139	139⅜	...
44½	45	300	Distillers' Secur.	44⅜	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	67	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	65¼	66⅞	65¾	66⅞	+1⅝
35½	35⅞	4,400	Erie	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	200	Erie 1st pf.	51⅜	52¾	51⅜	52½	+ ⅛
35¼	38½	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	35½	38½	35½	35½	-1
169	169½	1,700	General Electric	169	169¾	169	169	...
500	524	100	General Motors	500	500	500	500	...
117¾	118	2,100	General Motors pf.	116	118	116	118	+2½
72½	72⅝	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	72⅜	73	72⅜	72⅝	- ¼
117⅛	117¼	2,800	Great Northern pf.	117¼	117¼	116⅞	117¼	...
34⅞	35	200	G. N. certs. ore prop.	35	35	35	35	...
46½	47	100	Greene-Cananea	46¾	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ½
102½	103	600	Illinois Central	102½	103	102½	103	...
48¼	48¾	2,500	Inspiration Copper	47⅞	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ⅝
41	43	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	-2⅝
106	110	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	- ½
20¼	26¾	15,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	20¾	20⅞	25⅜	20¾	+ ½
88⅜	88⅞	21,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	88¼	88⅝	87⅞	88⅛	+ ⅛
44	44¼	1,900	Int. Nickel	44¼	44⅝	44	44	+ ⅛
105	106	100	Int. Nickel pf.	105	105	105	105	-2
14⅜	14½	400	Int. Paper	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
66¼	66½	800	Int. Paper pf.	66	66½	65⅝	66½	+ ⅛
24	25	100	Kansas City South.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
71⅝	72	800	Kelly Spring Tire	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	45¾	8,650	Kennecott Copper	45¾	45¾	44¾	45¼	+ ⅛
127	128	8	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	128	128	128	125	...
70¾	71	200	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	71	71	...
44	44½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	44	44	44	44	...
77¼	77⅝	100	Lehigh Valley	77⅝	77⅝	77¾	77¾	+ ⅛
81	81½	100	Mackay Cos.	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
129	130	100	Manhattan Elev.	129⅝	130⅛	129⅝	129⅝	+ ⅝
81	81⅝	18,800	Maxwell Motors	81⅜	82¾	80⅝	81¼	...
86¼	87½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87½	87⅝	87½	87½	+ ⅛
57½	58½	2,000	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57½	58⅝	57½	58	+ ⅛
61	62	100	May Dept. Stores	62	62	62	62	...
98	98¼	9,100	Mexican Petroleum	97⅝	98¾	96⅝	98¼	...
33½	33⅝	1,100	Miami Copper x d	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
123⅜	124½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	123⅜	124	123⅜	124	+ ⅝
3½	4	1,000	No., Kan. & Texas	4	4	3½	3½	- ⅛
10⅝	11	100	No., Kan. & Tex. pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	- ¼
4½	5	5,200	Missouri Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	- ¼
4½	4⅝	4,000	Do., trust rcts.	5⅛	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	-1
120	121	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	+ ¼
22⅜	23⅛	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	22½	22½	22½	22½	- ⅛
63½	64	100	Nat. Lead Co.	63	63	63	63	- ⅛
17	17⅛	800	Nevada Con. Cop.	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
125	129¾	500	N. Y. Air Brake	129	129	129	128	-1
103⅞	104	1,700	N. Y. Central	103½	104	103½	104	+1
58½	59½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	+1⅜
26¼	26⅞	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
128¼	129	400	Norfolk & Western	128	128½	128	128½	+ ½
66	68	250	North. American	68	68	67¾	67¾	- ¼
110¼	110⅝	1,800	Northern Pacific	110½	110⅝	110¼	110⅜	...
20	22	100	Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20	...
53⅝	54⅛	4,600	Penn. R. R.	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	...
101½	102	500	People's G., Chi. x d.	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	+1¼
39⅜	40½	100	Philadelphia Co.	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	+ ¼
27½	28	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	26½	27½	26½	27½	+1¼
27½	28	800	Pitts. C. ctfs of dep.	26¾	27½	26¾	27⅝	+1½
98	99½	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	+ ⅛
47⅝	48	700	Pressed Steel Car	47⅝	48	47½	47½	...
100½	102	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
42	43	100	Railway Steel Sp.	43	43	43	43	...
22⅝	23	700	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	- ¼
95⅜	95¾	6,600	Reading	95⅜	95½	94½	95¼	...
44⅜	46	100	Reading 2d pf.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅜
47	47¼	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	47⅜	- ⅛
109¼	110⅞	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
200	202	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	200½	200½	200½	200⅜	+ ⅝
26	27	100	Shattuck-Arizona	26	26	26	26	...
44	45	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	-2
98¼	98⅜	2,500	Southern Pacific	97⅞	98¼	97⅜	98⅜	+ ⅝
23¼	23⅜	3,500	Southern Railway	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+ ⅝
67⅞	68	400	Southern Ry. pf.	67⅞	68	67¾	68	+1
		740	Standard Mill. rgts.				⅝	+ ⅛
127	127⅝	12,200	Studebaker Co.	128	128¼	126⅞	127¼	- ½
109	111	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	+1½
25¼	25¼	400	Tennessee Copper	23⅜	23⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
194	195	1,500	Texas Co.	193½	195½	194	195	...
61⅞	62	500	Third Avenue	61¾	62	61⅝	61⅜	- ⅛
39⅞	41	500	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	40	40⅝	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
130½	139¼	17,900	Union Pacific	137½	139¼	137	139¼	+2½
82½	82⅝	100	Union Pacific pf.	82¾	82¾	82⅜	82⅜	+ ¼
99¼	99⅝	5,100	United Cigar Stores	98	99¾	98	99¾	+1⅝
156½	157¼	1,000	United Fruit Co.	157	157¾	157	157½	+ ⅜
21	23½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	22	22	22	22	-1
19½	20	700	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20¾	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ¼
110½	111	9,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	108⅝	111¼	108⅜	111	+3
52	53	100	U. S. Rubber	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅝
86⅞	87	25,900	U. S. Steel	86⅜	87	86⅜	87	+ ⅝
116¾	117½	900	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅞	117	116⅜	117	+ ⅛
76⅞	77½	1,900	Utah Copper	76⅞	77¼	76⅞	77	+ ⅛
39¼	41	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	39⅜	40	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	2,300	Wabash pf. A	50¼	50¾	50⅜	50¼	+ ⅞
126	128	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	127	127	127	127	...
27½	28	400	Western Maryland	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
93	93¼	100	Western Union Tel.	93	93	93	93	+ ¼
57¼	57¾	6,800	Westingh. E. & M.	57⅞	58¼	57½	57¾	- ⅛
235	260	100	Weyman Bruton Co.	235	255	255	255	+30
56¼	56⅝	19,900	Willys-Overland	58⅜	58⅞	56	56½	-1¾
52	52½	1,100	Wisconsin Central	50	52	50	52	+2½
136½	137	200	Woolw., (F. W.) Co.	137	137	136⅜	136⅜	+ ⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 90.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2½	2½	2½

TIME.

60 days	2½@3½
90 days	2½@3½
4 months	2½@3½
5 months	2½@3½
6 months	2½@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½%
4 to 6 months	3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	...
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	- .00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	..
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	..
Marks—				
Demand	71.81¼	71.81¼	71.81¼	+ .06¼
Cables	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½	+ .06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary

Established 1873

TOBEY & KIRK

25 Broad St., New York

MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WILL DEAL IN:

New Niquero Sugar
Babcock & Wilcox
Am. Seeding Mach. Pfd.
Celluloid Co.
Gold & Stock Teleg. Co.
Tunnel R. R. of St. L.
Barnhart Bros & Spind. 1st
Mutual Union Teleg. 5s
Northwest Telegraph 4½s
Harlem River & Pt. Ches. 4s
Long Island R. R. Gen'l 4s
Richmond & Allegheny 4s
United Lead 5s
Broadway Surface 5s

To Yield 5.40%

Public Utility

First Lien Bond

Net earnings from properties owned more than 2½ times annual bond interest.

Surplus earnings from properties controlled through stock ownership approximately 2¾ times annual interest charges on first lien bonds.

Circular A-19 will be sent those desiring complete information

F. M. Dyer & Co

24 Broad Street, New York City

Telephone 3620 Rector

Boston Baltimore

Amer. Lgt. & Trac. Frac's
Babcock & Wilcox
E. W. Bliss
New Jersey Zinc
Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
Otis Elevator

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
16 BROADST.
TEL. MANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Bonds for Investment

New York

WE OFFER

Southwestern Utilities 6%

Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Earnings approximately five times interest charges.

Price, 96 and interest

yielding over 6%

Special Circular T-407 on request

Douglas Fenwick & Co.

34 Wall St. Tel. 4220 John

WANTED

United N. J. R. R. & Canal 4s, 1944
J. C., Hob. & Pat. St. Ry. 4s
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s
No. Hudson County Railway 5s
Consolidated Traction Co. Stock

B. H. & F. W. PELZER

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Phone Broad 6087. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

MEGARGEL & CO.

Members { New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

35 Pine Street, New York

BOSTON CHICAGO

HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP

ONE WALL ST.

Bonds for Investment

Railway Equipment Bonds

MATURING 1917-1923

To Yield 4.10%-5.25%

FREEMAN & COMPANY

CAR TRUST SECURITIES.

34 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

$250,000 Pulaski Co., Ky. R. & B. 4½s

Maturing 1921 to 1935.

Price to yield 4.35%

WEIL, ROTH & Co.

115 Broadway, New York.
Tel. Rector 8625.

Cincinnati Cleveland Chicago

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Merchants Nat'l Bank
Nat'l Bank of Commerce

Telephone 5969 Broad

WAR ORDER TRADE EXPECTED TO GO ON

National City Bank Sees Signs of a Long Continuation of the Conflict.

CROPS AT CRITICAL STAGE

Wisdom of Extending Income Tax to Cover Non-Resident Aliens Questioned in August Letter.

There is no warrant for the prevalent belief that the war order business in the United States is nearing an end, according to the National City Bank, which says in its August letter that all present signs are against an early termination of the struggle. The Allies have been inspired with new confidence and the Germanic powers are not disheartened. After two years of war, money is raised as easily as in the first six months. The reserves of the great banks of England, France, Germany, and Russia are about as strong in proportion to their liabilities as they were a year ago.

The belligerents are all producing vastly more war supplies than a year ago, and the Allies are probably less dependent upon the United States than they were, but fighting at the present pace takes ammunition and supplies upon an immensely greater scale. When trade opportunities in all parts of the world are taken into the account, there appears to be little probability of a decline of American exports while the war lasts.

The crops are at a critical stage, and reports from different sections are conflicting. The City Bank summary says that the Winter wheat has been harvested under good weather conditions. The acreage was reduced and the stand over most of the territory was below the average, but the grain is of good quality. Corn had a late start, but made remarkable progress in July under the hot weather. It has now reached the stage where heat will be damaging unless rains are timely. The hay crop is heavy, but some loss has been suffered through excessive rains. Oats and barley have been harvested in good condition and potatoes promise a good yield.

The cotton crop is in an uncertain state. The acreage is about 12 per cent. larger than last year's, and the promise up to the middle of July was for a crop of approximately 14,500,000 bales. Since then cotton has been hurt by rains. If the war should end, opening the bare markets of Germany and Austria, the new crop is expected to bring a high price, but if these markets remain inaccessible and the crop is above 13,000,000 bales, it is probably that there will be cotton to carry into next year.

Regarding the decision to extend the income tax to cover non-resident aliens the City Bank says:

"Foreign holders of American securities will have to pay a double tax upon so much of their incomes as they receive upon American securities. The right of this Government to levy upon income accruing upon property in the United States can hardly be questioned, but the expediency of doing so is very doubtful. The income taxes of European countries, and particularly the Great Britain, which is the chief foreign market for our securities, are very heavy, and bound to be so for many years, and additional taxes by the United States will undoubtedly tend to restrict investments in this country. The immediate effect will be to help the British Government's campaign for the sale of British holdings of American securities, and after the war is over, when British investors look abroad again, this tax will count against the United States and in favor of countries which will be inviting capital."

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	.100	100¼	100	100¼
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
4½s	June, 1965	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	108
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	April, 1960	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	102½	103	102⅝	103
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
4½s	Mar., '60 op. '30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov., 1956	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	May, 1957	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1938	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3½s	Nov., 1935	90¾	..	90¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
3½s	May, 1954	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	..	4.05	..
3½s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..
4s	1942-1942	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Joseph Herbert has been elected First Vice President of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway. Edwin Gould will act as President as well as Chairman of the Board.

The New York Curb Market Association has listed 650,000 common shares of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, par value $10; also 750,000 shares of the Stutz Motor Car Company of America, Inc., no par value.

Arklay King, member of the New York Stock Exchange, has been admitted to the firm of D. T. Moore & Co.

Fall River, Mass., has sold $850,000 4 per cent. bonds to Blodgett & Co. of Boston, at 100.689.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee under the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Fairmont Coal Company, will receive offers of bonds of that company to exhaust $22,915 at a price not to exceed 105 and accrued interest.

E. S. Hartwell of the Cripple Creek Central Railway Company announces that the transfer office of the company has been moved from New York to Colorado Springs, Col.

The Directors of the National City Bank yesterday elected P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Company, a member of the board. Mr. Franklin will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. A. Valentine, due to ill-health.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities ruled yesterday that contracts for American Foreign Securities Company three-year 5 per cent. gold notes "when issued" must be settled on Friday, Aug. 4, 1916. Settlement of contracts may be enforced "under the rule," and temporary certificates for $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 will be a delivery.

Notification has been given by the E. W. Bliss Company that its $748,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds are called and may be redeemed at the Franklin Trust Company on and after Oct. 1 at their par value, together with the 10 per cent. premium provided for in the bond. These bonds were issued in 1902 to acquire the stock of the United States Projectile Company and other companies, and constitute the only outstanding bonded indebtedness of the E. W. Bliss Company.

The United Verde Copper Company of Boston has declared a regular dividend of 75 cents a share and an extra dividend of the same amount. This declaration makes thirteen consecutive monthly dividends of 75 cents and three extra dividends of 75 cents each.

Amos J. Mace, manager of the import and export division of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, was elected a Vice President of the company yesterday. Mr. Mace began with Gaston, Williams & Wigmore in 1915 as assistant to Mr. Williams, and a few months later took charge of the entire office. Afterward he was appointed head of the Russian and Far Eastern departments, and was finally made manager of the entire import and export divisions.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents; $4 a year. High-class financial weekly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In a generally firm market the business in odd lots on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was on a large scale, with the trading list a broad one. Union Pacific was the feature in the closing dealings. Other railroad stocks developed firmness with the exception of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. A number of the "war issues" made sharp gains early in the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
350	Am. B. Sugar	88	89⅜	88½	89⅜
520	Am. Can	55⅜	56⅜	55⅜	55⅝
270	Am. Car. & F.	59	59⅝	58⅝	59¼
170	Am. Ice Sec	27¼	27½	27⅜	27⅝
1,440	Am. Locomo	67⅛	69⅝	67⅛	69⅝
120	Am. Smelting	93½	94	93½	94
20	Am. St. Fds	83½	83½	82⅞	82⅞
20	Am. Zinc	84	84⅝	84	84⅝
320	Anac. Copper	78⅞	79⅛	78⅝	79⅛
40	A. T. & S. F.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
890	Baldwin Loco	72	72⅝	71⅜	71⅝
30	Balt. & Ohio	86⅜	86⅝	85⅝	85⅝
60	Butte & Sup	65⅞	65⅞	65½	65⅝
120	Can. Pacific	177⅛	177⅛	176	176
60	C., M. & St. P.	96⅛	96⅛	95¼	95½
320	C., R. I. & P.	18⅞	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞
60	Chino Copper	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
190	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛
170	Con. Gas	134⅜	135⅛	134⅜	134⅞
80	Corn Products	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
1,770	Crucible Steel	69⅜	70	69¼	69¾
90	Dist. Securities	45	45	44⅝	45
180	Erie	34⅞	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛
40	Erie 1st pf	52	52	52	52
140	Goodrich Co	72⅝	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞
70	Gt. Nor. pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
140	Int. Har	26	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
1,250	Int. M. M. pf	86½	88⅝	87⅜	88
70	Int. Nickel	44⅞	44⅞	44¼	44¼
20	Insp. Copper	48	48	48	48
100	Kenn. Copper	44⅞	45¼	44⅝	45¼
1,600	Maxwell Mot	51⅞	52⅞	50⅝	51
960	Mexican Pet	98	98⅞	96⅞	98⅝
20	Mo., K. & T.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
40	Mo. Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
70	Nevada Con	17	17	17	17
290	N. Y. Central	104¼	104¼	103¼	103⅝
40	Nor. Pacific	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
50	Ray Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2,720	Reading	95¼	95¼	94½	95¼
70	Reading 1st pf	98½	98½	98⅜	98⅝
50	So. Railway	23	23	23	23
1,250	Studebaker	128⅛	128⅝	126⅝	127⅝
70	Tenn. Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞	25¼
2,860	Union Pacific	137⅛	139½	136⅞	139¼
80	United Fruit	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛
50	U. S. C. I. P.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
870	U. S. Ind. Alc.	108½	111	108½	111
70	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	53	52⅝	53
2,520	U. S. Steel	86⅝	87¼	86½	87
20	Va.-Car. Chem.	39½	39½	39½	39½
10	Wabash pf. A	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
390	Westing. Elec	58	58	57½	57½
1,000	Willys-Overland	56½	56½	56	56⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
600	Goldf. Cons	.88½	.88½	.88	.88
100	Iron Blossom	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½
500	Jim Butler	.87	.87	.87	.87
300	Jumbo Ext	.76	.76	.76	.76
500	Lone Star	.04	.04	.04	.04
200	Mexican	.18	.18	.18	.18
500	Mispah	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
400	Sierra Nevada	.32	.32	.32	.32
150	Tonopah Ext	.5.50	.5.50	5.50	5.50
600	Union Cons	.67	.68	.67	.68
600	West End	.79	.80	.79	.80

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	....	38.50	38.12½	38.62½
Lead	....	6.85	....	6.85
Spelter	9.62½	....	10.00	....
Antimony	12.50	13.00	12.50	13.00
Quicksilver	*$77.00	....	*$80.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	109	0	0	111	0	0
Copper, futures	104	10	0	106	0	0
Tin, spot	167	5	0	165	10	0
Tin, futures	168	0	0	169	5	0
Spelter	55	0	0	60	0	0
Lead	28	7	6	28	10	0

EXPLAINS SECURITIES TAX.

Americans Temporarily in England Exempt, Says Mr. Skinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The prospect that holders of American securities in England will be subject to an additional special tax on such holdings has caused much discussion among financiers. Consul General Skinner, at London, in a dispatch to the State Department explains the present situation of the proposal. The tax, which amounts to 2s. in the pound, or 10 per cent., is to be in addition to the regular income tax. Americans temporarily in England are exempt from the special tax, but there remains doubt whether this exemption will extend to trustees of estates who hold such stocks. All subjects of Great Britain who own American securities will be obliged to pay the special tax.

Consul General Skinner says that because of the anxiety of American citizens in the United Kingdom the Chancellor of the Exchequer has explained that, as consideration of the bill has not yet been completed by Parliament, the clause which provides for the taxation of American securities has not necessarily reached its final form. No exemption is proposed for residents of foreign nationality as such, but an exemption is provided for persons who are not domiciled in the United Kingdom in respect of income derived from securities held abroad, if the securities were so held before May 29, 1916.

FEW FAILURES IN JULY.

Number Smaller Than Any Month Since June, 1914.

The number of commercial failures in July reflected the generally prosperous condition of business in this country. The total, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., was 1,207, smaller than any month since June, 1914. Liabilities aggregated $11,647,499, which was a smaller total than any preceding month brought back to August, 1911.

Among manufacturers, there were 323 reverses, involving $3,986,905, in comparison with 383 for $5,517,570 last year, 360 in 1914 for $9,474,100, and 290 in 1913, when the indebtedness was $7,990,054. The manufacturing liabilities were the smallest for the period since 1909.

One of the distinctive features of the July returns was the unusually small number of large defaults. Thus there were only twelve suspensions involving $100,000 or more in each case, the grand total of these being $2,247,456. In 1915 the number was seventeen and the amount $5,290,151; two years ago the figures showed twenty-nine reverses for $8,589,014, while in 1913 there were forty large failures for $11,434,492. The latest returns, in fact, disclose fewer insolvencies for $100,000 or over than in any July since 1906.

Would Stop Frisco Road Sale.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—A petition attacking the recent sale at foreclosure of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad and asking that the court withhold approval of the sale until unsecured creditors are provided for was filed in the Federal District Court here today.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Ahmeek	94	94	91	91
150	Alaska	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
3,005	Am. Zinc	83½	84½	83½	84
210	Am. Zinc pf.	63	64	63	63½
10	Anaconda	79	79	79	79
190	Arizona Com.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
175	Butte & Bal.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
50	Butte & Sup.	68	68	68	68
90	Cal. & Ariz.	68¼	69	68⅝	69
13	Cal. & Hecla	525	525	520	525
340	Cop. Range	57½	57¼	57¼	57⅝
50	East Butte	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
75	Franklin	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Granby	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
100	Helvetia	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
50	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
5	Isl. Creek pf.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
25	Isle Royale	25	25	25	25
5	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
70	Keweenaw	3¼	3¼	3	3
140	Mass. Con.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
175	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Mohawk	81	81	81	81
150	New Arc	5	5	5	5
5	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
57	North Butte	21	21	20¼	20¼
20	Old Dominion	62	62	62	62
30	Osceola	80	80	80	80
40	Quincy	81	81	81	81
100	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	South Utah	19c.	19c.	19c.	19c.
110	St. Mary's L.	69	69	68½	68½
250	Sup. & Bos.	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,000	Tuolumne	83c.	83c.	83c.	83c.
253	U. S. Smelt.	67½	67½	67½	67½
80	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
75	Utah Apex	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
65	Utah Con.	13	13	13	13
45	Utah Copper	70⅞	77	70⅞	77
905	Utah Metal	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
90	Wolverine	47¼	47¼	47	47

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
43	Bos. & Alb.	182	182	181	181
100	Boston Elev.	77	77	77	77
100	Bos. & Me.	44	44	44	44
52	Bos. & Pr. pf.	45	45	44	45
5	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	108	108	108	108
1	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
5	Maine Cent.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Mass. El. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½
48	New Haven	59	59	58½	59½
44	W. End St.	57	57	57	57
10	W. E. St. pf.	73	73	73	73

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch.	71	71	71	71
12	Am. A. C. pf.	100¼	100¼	99¾	100
150	Am. Pn. Ser.	1½	1½	1½	1½
25	Am. Sug. pf.	117½	118	117½	118
804	Am. T. & T.	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¼
10	Am. Woolen	44½	44½	44½	44½
10	Am. Wool. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
5	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
3,110	A. G. & W. I.	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¼
10	A.G.&W.I. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½
250	Cuban Cem.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
120	Ga. Ry. & E.	129	129¼	128¾	128¾
5	McElwain pf.	102	102	102	102
8	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	80
20	Mass. Gas pf.	81	81	80	80
10	Mergenthaler	161½	161½	161½	161½
5	N. E. Cot. Y.	26	26	26	26
89	Swift	141	141	140	140
530	Torrington	42¾	42¾	42½	42½
57	United Fruit	157½	157½	157¼	157½
493	Un. Shoe M.	54	54	53⅝	53⅞
170	Un. Sh. M. pf	30	30	30	30
227	U. S. Steel	87	87	86¼	86⅞
275	Ventura Oil	8¼	8¼	8	8⅛
88	Western Un.	93½	93½	93½	93½

BONDS.

$11,000	Am. T.&T. 4s	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝
200	Am. T. & Tel. cv. 4½s	108¼	106¼	108¼	108¼
1,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
1,000	Miss. Riv. 5s	78	78	78	78
3,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅛
8,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Homa Oil	.99	1.1-16
Am. Oil	.21	.23	Hunsoldt	.91	1
Bay S Gas	.13	.14	Iron Blos	1⅛	1⅛
Begole	.80	.90	Iron Cap	8¼	4
Bingham	9¾	10⅛	Iron C pf	6	6½
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	Jerome V.	1¼	1⅜
Bos Ariz	2¼	2⅜	La Rose	.55	.65
Bos Corbin	.70	.75	Majestic	.60	.65
Boston Ely	1⅛	1⅛	Mex Mets	.27	.30
Bos Mon	.99	1	Mojave T.	3⅝	3⅝
Butte & L	.65	.70	Nat L & Z	1⅛	1⅛
Cal Corbin	2¼	2	N Baltic	1½	1⅝
Calaveras	4½	5	Nev Doug	1	1⅛
Champion	.09	.10	N Cornelia	12½	13
Chief Con	1⅝	1¾	N U Bing	1	2
Con Ariz	1¼	1⅜	Nixon	.30	.32
Con Cop	2	2¼	Ohio Cop	.10	.15
Crown Res	.44	.47	Oneco	.80	.90
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1⅛	Onondaga	1	1⅛
Cortez	.35	.50	Pilot Butte	.08	.11
Earle	.30	.33	Rilla	.18	.19
E & B	1⅝	2	S W Miami	1½	2
Fortuna	.18	.20	Truro	2½	3
Gold Lake	.38	.40	Un V Ext	28	28½
Houghton	1¼	1⅝	Yuk Gold	2	2½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	A. S. & G.	36	36	36	36
60	Balt. Tube	121	122	121	122
15	Consolidated P.	114	114	114	114
445	Cosden Ref.	15½	15½	15	15½
490	Cos. Oil & G.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2,950	C., C. & C. pf.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
830	David. Chem.	45⅜	46	45⅜	46
10	First Natl. Bk.	147	147	147	147
90	Mer. & M. Bk.	29	29	29	29
150	Un. Ry. & El.	26¾	27	26¾	27

BONDS.

$400	C. of B. 3½s, 1928	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
14,000	C. O. & G. 6s	103¾	104	103¾	103¾
1,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¼
1,000	Mary. Dred. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	M.&St.P.Jt. 5s	102	102	102	102
15,900	N. & P. T. 5s	86	86	86	86
1,000	U. Ry. & E. Inc., 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
1,000	U.Ry.& El. 1st 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Chi. Rys., S. 2	15	15	15	15
1	Chi. T. & T.	249	249	249	249
12	Com. Edison	143	143	143	143
127	Dia. Match	113	113	113	113
230	Lindsay Light	23½	23½	23¼	23½
400	Paper Board	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
20	People's Gas	101½	101½	101	101
20	Pub. Svc. pf.	102	102	102	102
1	Quar O.	109	109	109	109
135	Sears-Roebuck	209⅝	209⅝	209⅝	209⅝
478	S. Warner	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
188	Swift & Co.	141	141	139¾	139¾
68	Paper Bd. pf.	55	55	55	55

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	97	97½	97	97½
1,000	Chi. Tele. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Com. Edison 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Sulzberger 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Swift 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	100½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bald. Loco.	72	72	72	72
	Buff. & Sus. pf.	54	54	54	54
11	Cambria Iron	45½	45½	45½	45½
65	Elec. Storage	65¾	66½	65¾	66¼
15	Ins. Co. N. A.	25½	25½	25½	25½
502	Lake Su. Corp	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
68	Lehigh Val.	77	77¼	77	77¼
483	Penn. R. R.	56	56	55⅝	56
10	Phil. Co. cu. pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
724	Phila. Elec.	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
40	Phila. R. T.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
40	Phila. R. T. ctfs	19⅝	19¾	19¼	19⅝
10	Reading	95½	95½	95½	95½
50	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
142	Union Trac.	44	44¼	44	44⅛
117	United G. Imp	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
50	Welsbach	41	41	41	41

BONDS.

$500	Am. G. & E. 5s	94	94	94	94
2,000	Bal. Lo. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
7,000	E. & P. T. 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Eq. Ill. G. 5s	106	106	106	106
1,000	Lake S. Inc. 5s	33	33	33	33
5,000	L. Va. Coal 4s	91	91	91	91
3,000	L. V. Con. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Pa. Cons. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	P. Co. Con. 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½
17,000	P. Co. 1st 5s	101	101	101	101
7,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½
800	Phil. Elec. 4s	85	85	85	85
11,500	Phil. Elec. 5s	104

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Canadian Explosives Pfd.
25 Continental Insurance
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Equitable Trust
100 Farmers Loan & Trust
15 Germania Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
25 German Alliance Insurance
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Underwood Typewriter Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
177 Ward Baking Com.
100 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Amer. Road Machinery Pfd.
50 American Chicle Pfd.
25 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Babcock & Wilcox
25 Crex Carpet
10 Coal & Iron Bank
25 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
100 General Manifold & Printing
10 Home Insurance
45 International Elevating
15 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 White Rock Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

MECHANICS & METALS NATIONAL BANK

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Canadian Car & Foundry 6s, 1939
Cleve. Automatic Mach. 5s, 1917
Mex. Pet. of Del. Underlying Bds.
N. Orleans, Gt. Nor. R. R. 5s, '55
N. Orleans, Mob. & Chicago 5s
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s, 1922
Steel & Rad., Lt., of Can. 6s, '31
Sunday Creek Co. 5s, 1944

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6

WANTED
Central Iowa
Eagle Lock Co.
U. S. Finishing
Douglas Shoe
Southington Hardware
Standard Screw Com.
Int. Silver Div. Scrip

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

We Have Orders In
Nash Motors Co.
STOCKS
Inquiries Solicited
GwynneBros.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

We Execute Orders In All
Curb and Unlisted Securities
S.L. Waitzfelder & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York

Amer. & British MANUFACTURING CO.
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

STANDARD OIL
LATEST EDITION STANDARD OIL BOOKLET: NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.
CONTAINS 1915 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & OTHER DATA OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
'Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y

WANTED
Du Pont Common
Atlas Common
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
Public Bank
Mechanics Bank of Bklyn.
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Dealers in Bank Stocks
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Cripple Creek Cent. Pfd & Com.
Electric Properties Pfd. & Com.
General Gas & Elec. Securities.
Toledo Tract. Lt. & Pow. 2d 6s
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmant."

Atlas Powder
Du Pont Powder New
Wilson & Company
Aetna Explosives Pfd
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Amer. Water Works El.
1st 5s, Due 1934.
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9380.
Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Very Dull with Prices Generally Lower—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 280,335 shares of stocks and $188,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 48,533; oils, 54,647, and mining, 157,155. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,200	‡Aetna Exp., pf.	9½	10⅝	9½	10⅝
100	Am. Int. Cp. ($40 paid)..	37	37	37	37
2,400	Am.-Br. M.C.	15	25	15	25
100	‡Am. Drug S.	12	12	12	12
300	‡Bab. & W...	125	128	125	128
500	‡Butler Cb..	3¾	4	3¾	4
200	Can. Nat.G.C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
275	‡Car Lt. & P.	3¾	4	3¾	4
2,975	Chevr. Motor.	208	208	196	198
40	Driggs-Seab..	99¾	99⅝	98½	98½
200	‡Emerson M..	4	4¼	4	4
20	‡Eastern Steel	63	63	63	63
700	Emerson Ph..	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞
1,000	‡Flem.-L. Ph.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
1,000	Grant M. Car	10	10	9¼	9½
150	H. & B. C. C.	34	36	34	35
100	‡Hendee Mfg.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
8	Hol. S. C. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
125	‡H. & A. A..	18	22	18	22
500	Int. A.F.S.C..	15	15¼	15	15¼
2,400	‡Jop. Ore S. (new stock).	55	55	51	52
700	Kapo Mfg.Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Kath. B. pf..	21	21	21	21
500	‡Kel. W. pf.	100	100¼	100	100¼
300	‡Lake T. Boat	8	8	8	8
50	Marlin Arms	22	22	22	22
500	Mar. of Am..	3½	3½	2⅝	3½
100	‡Max. Muni..	5	5	5	5
1,300	‡Mid. Steel..	61½	61¾	61½	61⅝
900	Mo. Pac.w. i.	23	23	22¾	22¾
300	Mo. P. pf.w.i.	50½	50¼	50	50
500	‡P. V. Corp..	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
270	‡P. V. C. pf.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	‡P. of R. & H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	‡S.-B. Corp..	50	50	50	50
40	Spring Body..	75	75	74½	74½
100	‡St. Jos. Lead	15	15	15	15
600	‡Strom. Carb.	42	42	41⅝	41⅝
800	‡Stutz Motor..	64½	65	64⅜	65
500	S. B., v. t. c.	33½	33¾	33½	33¾
500	‡Tob. P. com.	44¾	44⅞	44½	44½
1,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp...	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2½
300	U. S. S. Co...	6	6¼	6	6
2,400	‡Un. Motors..	67⅜	67⅞	66⅝	67⅛
800	Un. Profit S.	⅛	⅞	⅛	⅜
600	United Zinc..	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,000	‡Zinc C. Co...	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Nat. Transit..	15	15	15	— 2½
10	Nor. Pipe L..	97	97	97	+ 1
125	Ohio Oil	225	223	223	— 5
22	Prairie O.& G.	227	227	227	..
27	Prairie P. L..	222	221	221	— 2
10	St. Oil of N.Y.	205	205	205	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.)	58	58	58	58
300	‡Bar. O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	‡Cosd. & Co., (Oil Ref.) ..	15¼	15¾	15⅜	15¼
2,200	Cosd. O. & G.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
850	‡C. O.& G.pf.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
300	‡Federal Oil..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,500	Kenova Oil, (a prospect).	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	†Key.O.of N.Y.	75	75	75	75
1,350	††Midwest Oil	44	45	44	44
2,700	‡Musko. Ref..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
200	Mex. Petrol..	11	11	11	11
1,700	‡N.Y.-Okla. O.	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
7,000	Okla. Oil.....	10	10⅛	10	10
2,700	Okla. P. & R.	6⅝	6⅞	6¾	6¾
7,000	†Omar O.& G.	67	69	65	67
900	‡Pan-A. P. pf.	86	86	85⅜	85½
1,250	‡Sap. O.& R.	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10¼
3	Sinclair Oil...	39	39	39	39
72,000	††Tex. Mex.P.	82	83	81	82
8,000	‡Un. West.Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,700	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	*1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	††A.-B.C. M., (a prospect).	58	58	58	58
2,500	††Alaska-W..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,200	‡Atlanta	10	*10½	10	10½
1,000	‡Adanac Silv.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,700	‡Ariz. Cop..	1	1	⅞	1
1,350	Best. & Mon..	1	1	1	1
3,200	Big L. Cop....	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
200	Bingham M...	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
600	††Booth	15	15	14	14
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t.cfs....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
400	‡Calav. Cop..	5	5	5	5
2,500	Caledonia	69	69	67	68
100	Canada Cop..	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	‡Cashboy	5	5	5	5
4,400	Con. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Con. Cop. M..	2	2	2	2
1,400	Con. Ar. Sm..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
1,200	‡Con. H'stead	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,000	Crystal C. M.	100	100	100	100
100	D. H. Silver..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	D.-Ariz. Cop., (a prospect).	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1⅛
12,400	††Emma. Cop.	49	54	49	54
2,200	†Gold Hill...	19	20	19	20
....	First N. Cop.	204½	204½	204½	204½
1,200	†Gold Cons..	88	88	88	88
1,000	††Gold Mer..	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,000	Green Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½
925	Hecla Min....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
7,400	Ins. N. Cop., (a prospect).	78	78	70	75
1,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	‡Jim Butler.	87	88	87	88
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	77	77	76	76
100	Kerr Lake....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
1,000	††Kewanas ..	12	12	12	12
12,000	†Louis. Con..	20	20	18	18
17,000	‡Marsh. Min.	11½	12	11	12
1,100	McK.-Dar. ..	59	60	59	60
220	‡Mex. Tung..	3¾	*4	3⅜	3¾
9,000	††Mont. C. M.	80	95	80	93
2,200	Monitor Silv..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
8,000	‡Mother Lode	31	31	30	30
6,000	‡Newray M..	43	43	43	43
550	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. Min...	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅝
1,000	††Oat. Ar. C.	24	24	24	24
500	†Oat. Lexing. (a prospect).	63	63	63	63
8,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	19½	19½	18½	19
1,250	‡Roch. Mines.	58	59	58	58
2,500	‡San Toy	14½	15	14	15
500	‡Silver Pick..	12	12	12	12
200	Stand. S.-L..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9,550	‡‡Success M..	59	59	56	56
400	‡Ton. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Tonopah Ext.	5½	5½	5½	5½
900	†T. Jim Rut'r.	87	88	87	88
3,000	††U. S. C. M.	7	7	7	7
1,120	††U. V. Ext....	28	28¾	28	28¼
1,500	‡W. End Con..	82	82	80	80
800	U. G. M. Co..	2⅝	2⅞	2¼	2⅝
1,500	‡West Dome..	35	35	35	35
870	‡White O. M..	6¾	6¾	6	*6½
400	‡Yuscaran C..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s, w. i	104	104¼	103	103
1,000	Mo. P. 4s, w.i.	68	68	68	68
150,000	‡Int. M. M. 6s w. i	95	95¼	95	95⅛
10,000	Rus. G. 6½s, w. i	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅛
2,000	Sinclair Oil 6s.	98	98	98	98

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Am. Int. Corp. ($40 paid)	36	38	36	38
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord..	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18½	19	18½	19
Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Char. Iron Co. of Am.	6	6½	6	6½
C. I. Co. of Am. pf.	6	7	6	7
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gas., Williams & W.	40	42½	40	42½
Grant Motor Car....	9¼	10¼	9⅝	10¼
Hart. Corp.	73	75	73	75
Holly Sugar Corp....	47	50	47	50
Hupp Motor Car.....	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
International Motors.	6⅜	7½	6⅝	7½
Poole Eng. & Mach.	90	100	90	100
Mitchell Motors.....	66	67	66	67
Motor Products.....	60	70	64	65
Peerless Truck & M.	22	22½	22	23
Princess Motors.....	1	1⅜	1	1¼
Saxon Motor.....	71	75	74	75½
Sterling Gum	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Standard Motors.....	5¾	6½	5⅝	6½
Todd Shipyards	74	77	74	77
White Motors.....	53	53½	53	53½
World Film.....	¾	1	¾	1

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil.....	13	16	13	16
Midwest Oil pf....	84	86	84	86
Pierce Oil.....	11¼	11⅝	11½	12
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½
Sinclair Oil.....	39	41	41	42

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Cons.....	37	38	37	38
Booth	13	14	13	14
Cerro de Pasco Cop..	33	35	33	35
Hemple Copper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Magma Copper	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¼
Mines of America....	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Nipissing Mines.....	6¼	7	6¾	7

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82
Russian Govt. 6½s...	100	100¼	100	100¼

*Odd lot.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	58	65	58	65
American Brass	274	278	274	278
Atlas Powder	170	175	160	170
Atlas Powder pf....	98	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	125	128	124	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	530	560	526	560
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	183	195	180	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	820	800	820
Du Pont Pow., new..	275	285	260	285
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder....	290	295	290	295
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	112	113
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	164	160	164
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	540	545	535	545
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1500	1500

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTING ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 31 earn from August 1.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
58 Park Row, New York City.

Hale & Kilburn
Preferred
MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS AND BONDS.
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St. New York
BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

We Deal In
Nash Motor Co.
Stocks
Wm. B. Nash
25 Broad St., N.Y. Phone 3015-6-7 Broad

TEMPLE COAL CO. FIRST AND COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND BONDS.—Under the provisions of the mortgage proposals for the account of the Sinking Fund will be received until 12 M., August 5th, 1916, at the office of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, for the sale to it at the lowest price, not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as $153,863.00 will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned.
C. S. W. PACKARD, President.
Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co., 817 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, for Securities of the following Issues, and to Holders of Undeposited Securities of such Issues:

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905,
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds,
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917,
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920,
Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S Notes dated June 1, 1914, endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948.

THE LEROY AND CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

THE KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LITTLE ROCK JUNCTION RAILWAY'S First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, dated July 1, 1915, the undersigned, as Readjustment Managers thereunder, have modified said Plan and Agreement, and have filed with each of the Depositaries thereunder a statement of such modification, dated July 25, 1916, and that the Committees representing under said Plan and Agreement the Stock, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds and Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905 of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company have duly adopted and approved such modification and the Plan and Agreement as so modified. Copies of the Plan and Agreement as so modified may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries.

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock or bonds of any issue heretofore deposited under said Plan and Agreement may withdraw such stock or bonds **on or before September 1, 1916,** upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof if registered, and upon paying to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary issuing the same (a) at the rate of $1 for each $100 par value of stock and of $10 for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds so withdrawn (the undersigned Readjustment Managers and the Committees having respectively determined that payments at such rates are the fair contribution in respect of any securities so withdrawn toward the expenses and compensation of the Readjustment Managers and Committees under the Plan), and also (b), in the case of any First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in respect of which the amount of the December 1, 1915, instalment of interest thereon was advanced under said Plan and Agreement, interest on such advances at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum to May 29, 1916 (the amount of such advances having been reimbursed out of interest moneys paid on such bonds by the Receiver on that date), and (c), in the case of any other bonds in respect of which the amount of any instalment or instalments of interest has been advanced under said Plan and Agreement, the amount of such advances with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum. Every Depositor not so withdrawing **on or before September 1, 1916,** shall be deemed to have assented to such modification and to the Plan and Agreement as so modified.

Further deposits of securities under the modified Plan may be made without penalty **on or before September 1, 1916, after which date deposits will not be accepted except upon such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe.**

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Readjustment Managers

DEPOSITARIES:

For Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York

For Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York

For All Other Securities:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Sub-Depositaries reference is made to the modified Plan

NOTICE OF OPTIONAL OFFERS

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920, and
Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, and to Holders of Undeposited Bonds of Such Issues:

The Committee of which Moreau Delano, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, to represent the Bonds of 1917 and 1920 above described, and the Committee consisting of Messrs. Gordon Dexter, Edwin F. Atkins and Gilmer Clapp, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, to represent the Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issues may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositaries of said Committees respectively, at the option of the holder.

The attention of Depositors of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 or of Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than January 1, 1923, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such bonds of either issue with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, and **every Depositor of Little Rock Junction Bonds with American Trust Company,** the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

Holders of **First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than August 1, 1926, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1919 and
The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1948, and to
Holders of Undeposited Bonds of such Issues:

The Committee of which Charles A. Peabody, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, to represent the Central Branch Bonds of 1919 above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issue may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositary of said Committee, at the option of the holder. Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification.

The attention of Depositors of both issues of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Central Branch Railway Bonds of 1919 or of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Bonds of 1948** may, at their option, receive either 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds as provided in the original Plan, or par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds. Interest will be adjusted as provided in Article VI of the modified Plan.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919, or such Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take par for par in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919 with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in order that a memorandum of his election to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, Due January 1, 1917, and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds Due August 1, 1920.

NOTICE OF ADOPTION AND APPROVAL OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

To the holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company, issued under the Protective Agreement, dated August 31, 1915, between holders of the above-described Bonds and Moreau Delano, William Allen Butler, Willard V. King, James Timpson, Asa S. Wing and L. Edmund Zacher, Committee.

Referring to the above-mentioned Protective Agreement, the undersigned Committee HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that it has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement entitled "Plan and Agreement of Reorganization as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (Being the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of said Companies dated July 1, 1915, as modified July 25, 1916) Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Reorganization Managers," and has filed copies of such Plan and Agreement, as so modified, with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 60 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Protective Agreement sh

BUSINESS RETAINS ITS HIGH VOLUME

Great Activity Everywhere and Crop Conditions Largely Good, Reserve Board Reports.

NO CHANGE IN NEW YORK

Mills Busy, Labor Scarce, Wages High, but Little Thrift—State Crop Outlook Discouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement by the Federal Reserve Board shows a continuance of good business conditions. Existing crop conditions are good with the exception of those in the South Atlantic region, where 10 per cent. damage from bad weather is reported, and in industrial and construction reports are far above those of ordinary times. Bank clearings everywhere have increased; money rates are slightly increased, but still easy; railroad, Post Office, and other transportation receipts are increasing; labor conditions remain fair, with strike difficulties fewer than usual at this time of year, and the general business outlook is regarded in every district as far above the average.

The report for the Second Reserve District, of which New York is the centre, follows in part:

"The outstanding feature during the last month was the sharp advance in money rates. Commercial paper sold on June 1 at 3 to 3½ per cent., but is now 4 to 4½ per cent. Call loans were made on July 10 at 6 per cent.; the highest rate at this time of year since 1907. Large shrinkages occurred in prices of certain speculative shares, and Stock Exchange securities are generally lower. Higher money here was followed by an advance to 6 per cent. in the Bank of England rate, which had remained at 5 per cent. since Aug. 8, 1914.

"In the last six months of 1915 the New York Clearing House members increased deposits about $800,000,000 and loans about $700,000,000, but between Dec. 31, 1915, and July 16, 1916, these deposits decreased about $160,000,000 and loans have been reduced about $70,000,000. The actual figures on July 16 were: Loans, &c., $3,188,833,000; deposits, $3,307,037,000; excess reserves, $95,109,470.

"The industrial situation shows little or no change. Some slackening in the domestic demand for steel products and the seasonal quietness in leather manufacturing are partly offset by increased orders in both lines for export. It is reported that exports of unfinished steel to Europe are nearly double the quantity sent last year. Mills and factories are busy. Labor is still scarce. A banker from outside New York City reports that in his section wages have been advanced as much as the industries can stand, yet there are but few signs of saving and thrift and many evidences of increased expenditures for luxuries.

"There is less than usual mid-year dullness in wholesale and retail trade. Farmers in Northern New Jersey are well satisfied with the condition of the crops in that section and are harvesting more hay than they have had for years. In New York State, however, the agricultural outlook is not encouraging. Aside from hay it seems probable that all crops will be under the average. Pastures are in good condition, and the dairying industry is prospering.

"Statistics of the present compared with those compiled a year ago show large increases in exports, imports, and bank clearings, higher railroad earnings and postal receipts, more new incorporations, greater activity in building and fewer failures.

"The United States Steel Corporation at the first of July reported unfilled orders decreased 300,000 tons, after showing continuous increases for many months."

Paper Strikers in Pistol Battle.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 1.—A group of 100 strikers from the three paper mills in Bogota attacked a motor omnibus containing twenty colored employes of the Continental Paper Plant this morning as the latter were on their way to work. Stones smashed windows and bruised several of the men. Shots were fired by both sides but no one was wounded. Sheriff R. V. Heath witnessed the battle and hurried to the scene with deputies. No arrests were made. The 400 strikers want an eight-hour day and the recognition of the union.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.09	Mexican	.17
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.23
Caledonia	.40	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.03	Sag. Belcher	.03
Confidence	.18	Sierra Nevada	.30
Con. Cal. & Va	.17	Union Con	.67
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Jacket Con	.04
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.10	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.06	Goldfield Con	.56
MacNamara	.03	Goldfield Merger	.06
Midway	.18	Jumbo Ext	.74
Mizpah Ext	.18	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.25	Lone Star	.08
North Star	.10	Silver Pick	.12
Rescue	.24	Spearhead	.10
West End	.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.85
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.16
Booth	.31	Packard	.34
C. O. D.	.06	Rochester Mines	.51
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.45
Diamondf'd Daisy	.02	White Cap	.19

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named court in behalf of the United States against ninety 5-gallon cans tomato pulp, (Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906,) upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 84, Statute L. 768 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition in said court thereon, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on Aug. 9th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 21st, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Times Building Times Square

Business and professional men contemplating removal to the heart of New York's activities, anticipating the rush after the subway system is complete, should inspect the small suites and single rooms now vacant in The Times Building. There is space also on the 9th floor of 1,656 square feet with splendid light, suitable for architect or engineer. See it today.

Renting agent in building —Room 406.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

POOR LITTLE RICH BOY BACK

Court Orders Guardian to Return William Mills to Mrs. Lee.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins decided today that De Witt H. Lyon of Port Chester, appointed general guardian of William Mills, 2d, by Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester, must return the boy to Mrs. Emma Kenyon Lee, in whose custody the young heir to more than $1,000,000 had been since September until several weeks ago, when Mr. Lyon took forcible possession of the boy. Mrs. Lee at once applied to Justice Tompkins for an order compelling Mr. Lyon to return the boy.

Justice Tompkins decided the boy had been in the custody of Mrs. Lee by court order and Mr. Lyon had no right to remove the boy without application to the court.

However, Justice Tompkins said the boy was enjoying a change that would undoubtedly improve his physical condition and quiet his nerves, and ordered that he be kept where he was until tomorrow, when he must be returned to Mrs. Lee.

JULY'S AUTO CASUALTIES.

Toll in City Streets 12 More Than Last Year—Figures Elsewhere.

According to the report of the National Highway Protective Society of accidents due to vehicular traffic during the month of July, thirty-six persons met death by automobiles on the streets of New York City, as compared to 24 for the corresponding month last year. Of the killed 19 were children under 16 years of age. Street cars caused the death of 11, as compared with 5 for July, 1915, and wagons killed 3, a decrease of 3 over the month last year.

On the streets and highways of New York State, outside of New York City, during the month 87 persons were killed by automobiles, 1 by trolley, 1 by wagon. The total killed by automobiles in the State, including New York City, for the month of July was 73, as compared with 59 during July, 1915.

During the same period automobiles caused the death of 22 persons in New Jersey, a decrease of 6, as compared with the corresponding month last year. Street cars killed 1, and wagons 2, while 6 were killed at railroad grade crossings in New York State and 4 in New Jersey.

GEM IMPORTS DECLINE.

July Returns Only $2,397,791, Against $5,786,379 in June.

Imports of diamonds and other precious stones decreased largely in July, according to a report given out yesterday by Special Deputy Appraiser of the Port Wolf. The receipts for the month were worth $2,397,391, against $5,786,379 in June, and $5,023,626 in May.

Imports of gems of all kinds at this port, including pearls, for the calendar year to date now amount to $20,898,097, several millions more than in the same month of 1915. In detail July's imports included cut stones of foreign value of $1,871,802; uncut stones, $519,060, and miners' and glaziers' diamonds, $15,280.

The July decrease was attributed to various causes, among them the fact that Maiden Lane was taking its annual inventory; that the trade was making a strong effort to "digest" the big imports already made this year, and finally, natural midsummer dullness.

Justice Clarke Takes the Oath.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—John H. Clarke of Cleveland, Ohio, today took the oath as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the presence of Chief Justice White and officers of the court. The new Justice formally will take his seat when the court reconvenes in October.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.25
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.42	4.30
Buf., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.62	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.40
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'37	4½@5	5.30	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'25	5	4.50	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.90	4.50
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.55	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.55	4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.40	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cen. Lines.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.90	4.40
Norfolk & Wes.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.70	4.40
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.70	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.40

NEW INCORPORATIONS

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Forty-five corporations were chartered today. They had aggregate capitalization of $1,322,500, and included:

Zenith Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $250,000; E. P. Whiteman, J. A. Marshall, J. A. Moore, 2,483 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

William E. Harmon & Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, miners, contractors, farmers, merchants, publishing; 14,000 shares, 4,000 of value of $100 each, carry on business with $450,000; L. Keever, E. L. Harmon, W. H. Milner, 230 West 70th St.

Seward Navigation Corp., transportation, commerce, navigation, $200,000; L. Gardner, Jr., Brooklyn; W. Thayer Haight, Stanford & Smith, attorneys, 27 William St.

Glen Haven Development Co., Inc., Syracuse, boat liveries, restaurants, amusement parlors, garages, $50,000; A. J. Murray, S. Song and A. E. Schlachter, Syracuse.

Pond & Beekman, Inc., resident buyer for foreign and domestic dry goods firms, $20,000; J. G. Pond, A. M. Beekman, G. R. Pond, 114 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

D. Dowd, Inc., manufacturing, merchandise, toilet articles, merchandise, $50,000; J. Nevin, Jr., P. S. Hill, M. Conboy, 1 West 85th St.

Anglo-Norwegian Shipping Agency, Inc., shipping, forwarding, brokerage, commission, Custom House brokerage, $50,000; T. S. Buckingham, A. E. Moore, E. T. Wrack, 17 Battery Place.

Chester Supply, Inc., merchandise, costuming, $25,000; W. B. Newsan, T. J. Ryan, C. Geoly, 110 West 46th St.

Amalgamated Travel and Tourist Association, Inc., tours, theatrical amusement tickets, &c., $25,000; S. Paulsen, W. S. and J. F. Rymer, 947 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Export and Import Film Co., Inc., motion pictures, vaudeville, $25,000; S. and J. J. Michael, B. Blumenthal, 245 West 51st St.

U. S. Auto Tire Co., Inc., Syracuse, gasolins, oils, greases, chemicals, $25,000; S. G. and A. E. Schlachter, A. J. Murray, Sempronius Township, Cayuga County.

Atlas Bone Co., Inc., ornaments, statues, figures, $10,000; M. Haskel, 60 Roseneveld, L. Lawrence, 59 Boston St., Newark, N. J.

Dongan Hills Park, Inc., realty, construction, management, development, $10,000; B. F. Doody, L. and H. Brasch, 60 Wall St.

Wearwell Ladies' Apparel Co., Inc., suits, coats, skirts, ladies' apparel, $10,000; H. P. Austin, H. E. Mednick, P. Roitburd, 30 West 24th St.

Lesser & Oppenheimer, Inc., shirts, shirtwaists, blouses, laundry, $10,000; J. Oppenheimer, A. and S. Lesser, 680 Beck St., Bronx.

J. J. McCarthy & Co., Inc., Kings County realty, contracting, building business, $10,000; J. King, W. J. and J. J. McCarthy, 1,630 East 8th St.

Cuenca Panama Hat Co., Inc., hats, caps, frames, millinery, trimmings, dress furnishings, $9,000; M. D. Ferris, H. V. Crawford, J. W. Crandall, 120 Broadway.

Harvey Brokerage Co., Inc., insurance, agency, brokerage, adjustment, salvage, realty, capital no par value, begin with $500; A. Sands, A. A. Purcell, H. F. Hambur, 150 Broadway.

The Whip Feature Motion Picture Co., Inc., motion pictures, films, tools, exhibitions, capital no par value, commence business with $1,000; N. Vidaver, E. Abraham, I. Schmal, 916 Stebbins Av.

Theodore H. Kramer, inc., construction, decorating, painting, tapestries, rugs, $5,000; T. H. Mead, J. Hall and T. H. Kramer, 1,298 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Usher Mining Corp., Gouverneur, mining, metallurgical operations, capital no par value, begin with $5,000; F. H. Stalls, D. M. Stearns, W. D. Russell, New York City.

Motion Picture Welfare League, Inc., photographs, supplies, motion pictures, machinery, advisory to motion-picture business, $5,000; M. Perlman, G. Littman, J. H. Maynerd, 27 West 89th St.

Padva Leibel Manufacturing Co., Inc., muslin underwear, women's, children's wear, $5,000; Z. Pochinka, B. Leibel, J. Padva, 234 West 111th St.

Tony the Welder, Inc., oxygen-acetylene welding appliances, supplies, cars, boardwalk chairs, runabouts, motor cycles, engines, $8,000; A. Bissarri, W. L. Post, E. R. Rosenbaum, 607 West 43d St.

Martin Veltri, Inc., brokers, manufacturers, buy, sell merchandise, $5,000; L. Veltri, M. C. Donahue, F. S. Martin, 5,710 Fourth Av., Brooklyn.

Herman Schwarts Co., Inc., ladies' cloaks, $5,000; A. Friedberg, H. W. and A. Schwarts, 218 West 112th St.

The Kisel Dress Co., Inc., children's and juniors' dresses, ladies' house dresses, $5,000; B. Kessler, L. Kaplowitz, L. Kiselgoff, 850 East 164th St.

The Double Eagle Realty Company, Inc., $5,000; A., E. D. and S. Deane, 580 West 179 St.

M. B. C. Cigar Company, Inc., cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, $5,000; E. Greenwald, M. Schwinger, H. Goldwater, 526 West 147 St.

Maesel Ware Company, Inc., furniture, $5,000; L. H. Healy, D. D. Vincent, J. F. O'Neil, Boonton, N. J.

Intercity Service Corporation, coat, check rooms, stands, barber shops, hotels, restaurants, $5,000; I. and H. Schwarts, L. B. Freeman, 94 West 115 St.

Ritz Service Corporation, same purposes, $5,000; same directors.

Circle Service Corporation, same purposes, $5,000; same directors.

Shelburne Garage, Inc., autos, motor cycles, garage, $5,000; same directors.

Authorization: Long Dock Mills, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., grain, wheat, meal, flour, hay, straw, $150,000; representative, David D. Allerton, 135 St. and Mott Haven Canal, Bronx.

New York-Oklahoma Oil Company, Inc., Dover, Del., prospect, locate, purchase, lease, acquire lands, mines, oil rights, $500,000; representative, George W. Bristol, 20 Broad St., Manhattan.

Salmon Twin Manufacturing Company, Inc., Massachusetts, cotton, wool, silk, flax, fibrous materials, yarns, $600,000; representative, Louis Martin, 320 Broadway, Manhattan.

Usamo Sales Association, Inc., Dover, Del., premium stamps, tickets, coupons, $100,000; representative, Joseph M. Kernan, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Capital increase: Northern Pants Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York, $500 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The 582 Fifth Avenue Corporation, Manhattan; 15 East 125 Street Company, Inc., Manhattan; William E. Harmon & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 1.—Charters filed: American Confectioners' Syndicate, Jersey City, $125,000; manufacture and deal in candies, &c.; Jasper Cadmus, Benjamin McDuffie, Nicholas V. Cadmus, all of Hudson County.

National Bargain Shoe Co., Hoboken, $25,000; manufacture and deal in boots, shoes, rubbers, and leather goods; Abraham Rosenstone, Hoboken; Abram C. Safger, West Hoboken; Bery Secker, Union Hill.

Leland Realty Co., Atlantic City, $25,000; real estate and development; Morris Bloom, Meyer Krechner, Samuel Cohen, Atlantic City.

North End Motors Corp., Elizabeth, $5,000; operate and own garages; J. P. Davenport, A. K. English, H. E. Ball, Elizabeth.

Weller Embroidery Co., Town of Union, Hudson County, $10,000; manufacture and deal in embroideries, laces, &c.; Paul Weller, West New York; Abram C. Safyer, West Hoboken; Bery Secker, Union Hill.

Morris River and Leesburg Oyster Co., Leesburg, $10,000; deal in clams, oysters, and sea foods; E. P. Timmons, Philadelphia; Howard Compton, Leesburg; A. C. Hagemann, Merchantville.

Wilcox-Fraser Co., Inc., Plainfield, $5,000; deal in and hire automobiles and motor cycles; K. O. Wilcox, C. B. Wilcox, T. C. Fraser, Plainfield.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 1.—Charter filed: Post Tire and Rubber Corp., to make and deal in and with automobile tires, tubes, casings, &c.; $1,500,000; W. F. O'Keefe, G. G. Staigied, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

ISELINS SUE B. & O. ON DAYTON BONDS

Banking House Contends Road Contracted to Pay 85 for Securities Involved.

OLD MORGAN AGREEMENT

Defendant Offers 70, Price Paid to Other Holders—the Action Friendly in Spirit.

A. Iselin & Co., the banking house of the Iselin family, which owns practically all of the stock of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and through it has intimate business relations with the Baltimore & Ohio, have started proceedings to force the Baltimore & Ohio to live up to the terms of an agreement growing out of the sale of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton to the Baltimore & Ohio by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Associated with the Messrs. Iselin in the action were James N. Jarvie and other holders of the Dayton general mortgage bonds of an issue of $20,000,000 which, it was said, the Baltimore & Ohio had agreed to buy in at 85 or take in exchange for a Baltimore & Ohio 4 per cent. bond.

The contract was made in 1909. By its terms the Baltimore & Ohio was to determine, seven years later, whether it would keep the road and pay the price agreed upon.

In the same year that the contract of sale was made, there were issued $20,000,000 general mortgage bonds which the Baltimore & Ohio was to assume in the event it concluded the purchase of the Dayton from J. P. Morgan & Co. Last year and in the early part of this year there was perfected a reorganization plan for the Dayton.

By its terms, holders of the general mortgage bonds were invited to deposit them and take in exchange $700 per bond in cash. Holders of all but about $2,000,000 of the bonds did so. The Iselins, Mr. Jarvie, and others insisted on holding the Baltimore & Ohio to its agreement.

The Baltimore & Ohio paid those holders who accepted 70 for their bonds, but has refused either to pay the 85 demanded by the Messrs. Iselin and Mr. Jarvie or to give them in exchange a Baltimore & Ohio bond, or a bond stamped by the Baltimore & Ohio.

Its alleged default in this respect was made July 1. Thirty days of grace having expired, the Messrs. Iselin and Mr. Jarvie started yesterday to organize the dissenting bondholders for the purpose of testing the guarantee in the courts.

"We bought the bonds," it was said at the offices of A. Iselin & Co., "because they possessed a value in a Baltimore & Ohio guarantee that was to become effective in the event that the railroad concluded its purchase of the Dayton road. There was a chance that the transaction would not go through, but our judgment was right as to that chance. Otherwise the bonds, on bare security alone, would not have possessed the value we paid for them. As guaranteed bonds we considered them worth more than Baltimore & Ohio preferred, a 4 per cent. stock selling around 75, and would not, of course, take 70 for them. We believe the Baltimore & Ohio should pay us 85 and think the courts will agree with us."

The Baltimore & Ohio management contends that the payment of 85, after the great majority of bondholders have accepted 70, would be ultra vires, and that the Directors would be liable to suits for recovery from Baltimore & Ohio stockholders in case they paid the 85.

The proceeding is friendly in the sense that it threatens no rupture of relations between the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and the Baltimore & Ohio. Both parties have agreed to the courts passing on the merits of the case and to continue the cordial and mutually profitable relations which have long existed between the two railroads.

Executors Must Pay $2,402.59.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 1.—Richard C. Burn, a Manhattan glove importer, and Joseph W. Stimson, executors of the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Ray of Huntington, were surcharged today by Surrogate Strong with $2,402.59. Mrs. Harry F. O'Neill and Bernard Ray, a daughter and son, sought to have the executors removed and ordered to reimburse the estate to the extent of about $40,000. Surrogate Strong did not score the executors for any intentional mismanagement, and intimated their difficulties were doubtless due to errors of judgment.

EARNINGS.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3d week July.	$106,330	$97,557	$7,773
July 1-July 23	346,123	289,756	56,367

BOSTON & ALBANY—

12 mos. gross.	19,989,263	16,552,500	3,336,763
Net	6,590,987	4,478,923	2,112,064
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,828,308	*158,218	1,986,526

*Deficit.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN for June—

Gross	8,118,614	6,809,610	1,809,064
Net aft. taxes.	2,338,817	1,858,876	479,741
12 mos. gross.	91,313,865	80,779,675	10,534,190
Net aft. taxes.	24,606,706	19,883,984	4,722,862

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for June—

Gross	1,614,545	1,413,458	201,086
Net aft. taxes.	463,807	359,960	103,847
12 mos. gross.	19,522,562	17,841,347	1,681,214
Net aft. taxes.	5,535,335	4,713,896	821,443

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	832,757	815,624	786,900
Net after tax.	280,654	250,806	175,888
Total income.	285,361	217,124	187,363
12 mos. gross.	10,721,513	10,111,975	9,620,675
Net aft. tax.	3,225,539	2,743,197	2,257,028
Total income.	2,863,564	2,326,253	1,951,436

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for June—

Gross	2,644,047	2,379,131	2,812,027
Net aft. taxes.	333,807	358,379	608,824
Def. aft. chgs.	311,613	267,571	
12 mo. gross.	32,485,508	32,898,759	31,521,188
Net aft. taxes.	5,040,995	8,603,296	7,244,032
Def. aft. chgs.	1,873,417	*1,474,985	

*Surplus.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM, all lines, for June—Lines East.—

Gross	24,909,785	21,500,653	21,075,682
Net aft. tax.	6,929,796	5,801,288	5,117,167
6 mo. gross.	140,757,532	112,761,731	116,677,783
Net aft. tax.	34,265,090	19,938,787	18,777,890

Lines West:

Gross	12,604,274	10,109,184	9,902,834
Net aft. tax.	3,292,364	2,655,276	2,297,858
6 mo. gross.	69,547,516	52,017,978	53,954,430
Net aft. tax.	16,502,663	8,810,578	9,751,820

Total all lines:

Gross	37,514,060	31,609,836	30,978,496
Net aft. tax.	10,222,160	8,456,564	7,415,024
6 mo. gross.	210,305,049	164,779,708	170,632,212
Net aft. tax.	50,767,754	28,749,315	26,647,225

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD report in detail compares as follows:

June.

Mileage	4,541	4,523	4,516
Freight rev.	13,582,753	11,735,317	11,015,487
Pass. revenue.	3,932,583	3,257,416	3,377,024
Total oper. rev.	19,384,193	16,421,567	15,523,333
Maint. of way.	2,231,578	2,007,780	2,008,001
Maint. of equip.	3,696,787	3,115,954	2,980,389
Transport. exp.	6,554,471	5,321,955	5,488,403
Total oper. exp.	13,517,595	11,285,371	11,501,100
Taxes	677,841	637,844	656,370
Oper. income.	5,188,753	4,498,352	3,667,863
Total income.	7,053,122	6,430,093	
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,540,747	3,878,488	

Six months.

Freight rev.	80,638,901	62,626,335	64,018,789
Pass. rev.	19,839,509	17,514,953	18,429,503
Total op. rev.	111,644,193	88,156,004	91,786,543
Maint. of way.	13,753,458	11,922,217	11,266,027
Maint. of equip.	22,444,668	18,816,438	18,900,464
Transport. exp.	39,360,402	32,578,998	38,876,094
Total op. exp.	80,894,242	68,351,924	73,130,057
Taxes	4,096,761	3,820,464	3,841,893
Oper. income.	26,672,032	15,974,337	14,857,459
Total income.	37,733,287	28,629,533	
Sur. aft. chgs.	23,598,897	13,915,598	

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S detailed report compares as follows:

June.

Mileage	1,758	1,757	1,750
Freight rev.	5,024,740	3,981,191	3,636,266
Pass. rev.	1,057,527	864,574	862,409
Total oper. rev.	6,812,720	5,347,169	5,180,031
Maint. of way.	863,164	650,303	666,267
Mt. of equip.	1,174,981	834,051	842,238
Transport. exp.	2,083,742	1,642,380	1,660,732
Total oper. exp.	4,397,242	3,356,940	3,494,214
Taxes	288,311	258,105	274,125
Oper. income.	2,127,111	1,731,843	1,340,965
Total income.	3,504,481	3,172,427	
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,564,274	1,504,822	

Six months.

Freight rev.	26,815,044	18,242,563	18,805,284
Pass. rev.	5,437,511	4,485,196	4,628,646
Total op. rev.	35,614,209	25,216,221	26,261,616
Maint. of way.	4,629,613	3,422,239	3,597,673
Maint. of equip.	6,299,120	4,861,701	5,112,919
Transport exp.	11,815,191	9,414,390	10,339,292
Total op. exp.	24,408,785	19,059,190	20,871,473
Taxes	1,711,404	1,541,408	1,622,391
Oper. income.	9,493,583	4,613,226	3,967,752
Total income.	15,418,636	9,819,290	
Sur. aft. chgs.	8,393,464	4,024,812	

SEABOARD AIR LINE for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,896,601	1,679,385	1,953,234
Net after tax.	466,897	393,697	551,779
12 mos. gross.	24,494,789	21,781,316	25,420,508
Net after tax.	6,091,417	5,402,317	6,957,797

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev.	69,997,675	62,199,510	70,750,997
Oper. exp.	46,041,116	46,174,711	51,760,649
Net op. rev.	23,956,559	16,024,799	18,990,347
Total net rev.	23,956,559	16,024,799	18,990,347
Taxes	2,916,427	2,908,572	2,679,390
Uncoll.	36,127	28,916	
Oper. income.	21,004,005	13,400,055	16,310,958
Other income.	3,422,026	3,238,917	3,267,406
Total income.	24,426,031	16,638,972	19,578,364
Deductions	5,861,690	3,580,475	3,799,062
Interest	11,206,228	11,151,514	10,939,596
Surplus	9,358,104	1,656,682	4,839,706
Pref. div.			2,700,000
Balance	9,358,104	1,656,682	2,139,706
Acc. and bett.	112,400	133,312	91,929
Surplus	9,245,704	1,523,389	2,047,777

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

June gross.	5,678,124	4,473,560	5,232,400
Net after tax.	1,666,255	1,139,435	773,172
12 mos. gross.	69,997,675	62,199,510	70,750,997
Net after tax.	21,004,005	13,400,055	16,310,958

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

June gross.	512,129	392,290	431,321
Net after tax.	115,713	47,717	42,647
12 mos. gross.	5,641,402	4,776,630	5,426,175
Net after tax.	1,681,301	944,263	966,908

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

June gross.	971,407	737,248	873,183
Net after tax.	291,157	205,035	197,322
12 mos. gross.	11,060,440	9,422,251	10,962,100
Net after tax.	3,087,016	2,241,680	2,782,990

MOBILE & OHIO—

June gross.	1,021,000	882,449	1,082,345
Net after tax.	344,626	266,333	201,715
12 mos. gross.	11,868,038	10,082,149	13,002,583
Net after tax.	2,925,200	2,680,762	2,483,919

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

June gross.	195,735	180,890	202,488
Net after tax.	21,063	28,986	40,142
12 mos. gross.	2,445,408	2,215,773	2,598,760
Net after tax.	471,055	253,405	847,019

WESTERN MARYLAND for June—

Gross	904,162	844,482	711,148
Net aft. taxes.	271,590	260,193	*42,655
Gross. 12 mos.	10,036,989	8,593,459	8,287,796
Net aft. taxes.	3,542,023	2,120,647	1,155,901

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION CO. for the year ended June 30—

Earn. on stk.	5,075,909	3,980,802	3,697,748
Other earnings	576,406	754,962	717,867
Total income.	5,652,314	4,735,764	4,415,611
Interest	187,844	157,600	136,466
Prfd. divs.	954,172	854,172	854,172
Cash com. div.	1,715,250	1,553,382	1,408,728
Stk. com. div.	1,715,250	1,553,382	1,408,728
Surplus	1,180,298	616,527	994,518
Prev. surplus.	10,194,492	9,577,664	8,973,146
Total surplus.	11,374,789	10,194,492	9,577,664

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO., with intercompany transactions eliminated, for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	635,844	600,636	35,208
Net aft. taxes.	293,589	267,688	25,901
Gross, 12 mos.	8,076,257	7,667,440	408,817
Net aft. taxes.	3,737,014	3,490,448	247,166

MANUFACTURERS' LIGHT AND HEAT CO. and affiliated companies for the six months ended June 30—

Gross earnings	$3,940,038
Operating expenses and taxes	2,263,338
Net earnings	1,676,700
Other income	26,022
Total income	1,702,722
Bond interest	41,049
Sundry adjustments	7,148
Balance	1,654,525
Dividends	920,000
Surplus	734,525

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT AND ONTARIO POWER CO. and SALMON RIVER POWER CO. for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$159,004	$115,579	$43,425
Net of dep. & cost pur. pwr.	80,892	60,265	20,627
Total income.	86,104	64,538	21,566
Bal. af. tx. & rt.	71,063	58,613	13,050
6 mos. gross.	867,229	676,227	191,002
Net & af. dep. & cost pur. pwr.	495,219	346,880	154,889
Total income.	507,734	351,080	156,654
Bal. af. tx. & rt.	423,535	315,727	107,808

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION report for May, 1916, for all underground, surface, and elevated roads of Greater New York, including the H

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTH.—Buyer wants covert cloth, gabardine coatings and colored corduroys; also last Summer's ladies' suits and coats; last Winter's coats and ladies' raincoats; pay cash. Apply 22 West 38th St., 12th floor, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

CLOTH COATS.—Buying the better grade. 141 West 36th St., tenth floor, front.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth and mixtures; call all week, 8th floor, 145 West 30th.

COATS. — Contractors and sub-contractors wanted on better grade pile fabric coats. A 138 Times.

COATS.—Infants' and children's; placing orders. Call all week. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobber looking all week; afternoons only. 1,161 Broadway, room 301.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth coats. First floor, 40 West 28th.

COATS wanted; better grade; jobber settle. 8th floor, 114 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 W. 20th St., 6th floor.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, in colors wanted, spot cash. H. Sobol, 1,109 Broadway.

DRESSES.—The Scranton Dry Goods Co., Scranton, Penn., Mr. Ehrlich open for jobs silk dresses, wash dresses, house dresses, children's dresses, children's coats, wash skirts, cloth skirts, Spring suits, Spring coats; quantity no object, spot cash. Phone 7179 Madison Square, Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—M. Grossbaum of W. A. Wieboldt & Co. of Chicago, New York office 334 4th Av., open for jobs silk dresses, cloth skirts, wash dresses, wash skirts.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on evening and party dresses. Room 1,500, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders, call all week with samples. Levine, 149 West 36th St.

MACHINES.—Will buy plant or machines, such as plain sewers, overlock, button, buttonhole, cutting, &c.; H 107 Times.

PIECE GOODS.—Open for any quantity, all wool, 40 to 44 inch storm serges; also 54-inch check velours; call Thursday morning between 9 and 10. Room 1,005, 66 Leonard St.

PIECE GOODS.—We buy cotton and woolen piece goods of every description; pay cash. The Mortimer Co., 17 W. 17th St.

REMNANTS.—Manufactures, cash paid for remnants, clippings; all light shades, silk, crepe, &c.; any quality. C. C., 219 Times Downtown.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits $13.50 to $20. Call all week, 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders; all prices. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th.

VELOURS.—F and H velours and broadcloth wanted, for cash, all shades. Chelsea 4571, 11th floor, 32 West 20th St.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH wanted; all shades and colors. 4571 Chelsea. 11th floor, 32 West 20th St.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—Quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 115 West 22d St., 5th floor.

WAISTS.—Contractors on Georgette waists; bring samples. 29 West 35th, first floor.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BURLAP BAGS.—For sale, empty bags for wool, shoddy, waste, &c.; made to order from second-hand burlap; either eight or ten ounce burlap, any width or length desired, in lots of 100 or more. Chas. W. Becker, Comm. Mcht., 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358. New York City; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

CHAIRS.—For sale, about 670 oak dining arm chairs, black leather seats, $1.75, f. o. b., N. Y. State; perfect goods from factory. Chas. W. Becker, 72 Leonard St. Ph. Franklin 1358.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Girls', $2.25 to $8.50; ladies', $3.75 to $12.50; plush coats, $10.50 up; attractive models; delivery guaranteed. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS, SUITS, skirts, and dresses of representative Philadelphia manufacturers; guarantee prompt deliveries. M. Lasker & Co., 1,133 Broadway. Phone 3859 Farragut.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats and suits to close out. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

CORDUROY.—Juillards, 9.000 and 613. In all shades, for sale. Gramercy 2871.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—H, seal; 1, 2, and 3 inch; must sell; in need of cash. Gramercy 1192.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES.—100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The R. W. Co., 11 East 17th St. Stuyv. saint 2058.

PIECE GOODS, Embroideries, Laces, and Trimmings to close out. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

PLUSHES, 40-40, for sale; also American poplins, gabardines, serges. Spring 446.

PLUSHES for sale; Peerless and Salts plush. Phone 3293 Farragut.

PLUSHES for sale; Peerless and Salts Plush. Phone 3293 Farragut.

SERGES.—Gera, Juilliard, Botany, Amoskeag, Pacific, Wellington Sears; reasonable; Madison Square 6777.

SERGES.—U. S., No. 235, $1.32½ net; suiting velours, Buckley & Cohen, No. 658, $1.12 net. Chel. 5972.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—3,000 wash skirts and 500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, on cards and bulk, immediate delivery. Madison Sq. 3358.

SUITS AND COATS.—The most talked about American woolen poplin suits, guaranteed satin lining, $8.75, are shown at Wolf & Moseheim's, 12 West 32d.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out Spring styles; smart Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114W 27th.

WAISTS AND DRESSES, silks and cottons for present wear; petticoats; also Fall and Winter suits, coats and dresses for women, misses and children; complete stocks to clean up. Sample at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted to sell ladies' quilted vests throughout U. S. and Canada; strictly commission basis. Amer. Quilted Garment Co., 201 7th Av.

WAIST.—Good dollar waist on commission; Long Island trade. Box 200, Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅜@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday ...3⅜@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Hard Coal Much In Demand.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that unfilled orders on the books of anthracite shippers continue to grow in number and volume. While stove and egg are the sizes in which the demand exceeds the supply by the widest margin —the only sizes, in fact, in which there is a general shortage—there is no size that is conspicuously weak. Ordinarily at this time of the year the companies would be stocking both steam and domestic coal on a liberal scale, while the independent operators would be forcing the slow-moving sizes on the market more or less regardless of circular. This year, however, things are different. The bituminous market is in a healthy condition, with all signs indicating still greater strength before the end of August.

They're Using Our Cough Drops.

The exportation of American cough drops has now reached such proportions that a well-known firm which makes them had applied to the Treasury Department for the application of the drawback provision of the tariff to their product. In granting the application, the department laid down the rule that the quantity of refined sugar that may be taken as a basis for computing the drawback may equal the quantity used in the manufacture of exported cough drops, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing records.

Will Have to Wait for New York.

Unless the trouble in the local garment trade continues so long that there will be no possibility of the manufacturers turning out goods for Fall, retail buyers of the country will hold up their orders for this market. The reason given is that there can be no certainty that the styles produced in other centres will be authentic until New York has put its O. K. on them. While there is talk of the retailers supplying their wants in other markets, this is not seriously regarded, even among the buyers themselves.

The Fall Outlook for Dresses.

Dress manufacturers are hard put to figure out whether they will be losers or gainers by the strike in the coat and suit industry. Some of them are inclined to think that business during the coming Fall will be heavy on cloth dresses because of the scarcity of suits. Others are more pessimistic. They are of the opinion that many of the out-of-town buyers, who come here ordinarily to place orders for both suits and dresses, may be forced to go to other markets for their supplies, and, when placing orders for suits, may also purchase dresses from the same sources. They believe, furthermore, that it will be impossible to sell women more dresses because there are less suits to be had.

Crude Rubber Prices Weaker.

The continue l lack of active buying in the local crude rubber market has resulted in lower prices on leading grades in the last few days. Another contributor to the weaker tone of the market was the situation at London, where buying has also been quiet from all accounts and prices none too steady. Up-river fine continues to be relatively the firmest rubber in the local market, so far as price is concerned. Yesterday it was quoted at 65½ cents a pound for spot shipment, and at 64½ cents for forward positions up to November. Up-river coarse was listed at 40 cents, and upriver Caucho ball at 39½ cents. The principal plantation grades were held at 56½ cents a pound for pale crepe and 55½ cents for smoked sheets.

Cork Waste May Enter Free.

The Treasury Department has issued final instructions to Collectors and other customs officers relative to the treatment to be accorded cork waste, consisting of cork disks known as "throwouts," mixed with cork cuttings, broken disks, and other fragments. Several months ago an order was issued directing officials to assess duty, as manufactured disks, only on the proportion of the merchandise represented by the whole disks, while in a later order these instructions were suspended. The department now finds that the merchandise is commercially known and dealt in as cork waste, and was so known and dealt in at the time of the passage of the present tariff. In view of this free entry was directed.

Coarse Cottons Move Better.

There was a better movement to coarse cottons in the local gray goods market yesterday. Liberal inquiries for 30-inch 3.25-yard drills resulted in business being done for delivery during this month and next at 7½ cents. Some houses are demanding an eighth more for these goods for immediate shipment, due to their scarcity. August-October deliveries of 31-inch 5-yard sheetings were sold at 5¼ cents in a pretty fair way, notwithstanding the heavy business that had been done on them in the last few days. Small sales of 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings were reported at 5¾ cents for delivery in this month and next, with bids of 5¾ cents for carload lots not being looked on with much favor by the mills. Bag manufacturers were prominent factors in the day's transactions.

Pile Fabrics May Be Scarce.

The curtailment of production of pile fabrics, brought about by the strike in the garment industry, will produce a shortage of these goods if the trouble is settled in the near future. Factors in the trade who are in close touch with the situation say that there are no goods being offered for sale, and that this is a pretty fair indication that the mills have not much stock on hand. If this is the case, the situation later on will be more serious than it was last year, when the cutting-up trade was willing to pay almost anything to get the desired merchandise. Owing to the high price of seal plushes and other goods on that order, quite a large business is expected to develop on cotton and mercerized cotton plushes. These goods will supply the demand for the cheaper cloths of the plush variety.

Burlap Values Advance Abroad.

Cables received in this market from Calcutta yesterday told of a further rise of a shilling a hundred yards—about a quarter of a cent a yard—on several varieties of burlaps for shipment in the next few months. The advance was said to be the result of the commandeering by the British Government of large quantities of these cloths for war purposes. On the heavier burlaps, the prices now quoted in the local market are said to be well below the cost of replacement, with quotations on the lighter goods more evenly balanced. Cables from the British Isles told of a further rise in jute, which was held at thirty pounds sterling per ton at London for September shipment. Sunday morning's big explosion included some burlaps in the things destroyed, but this loss was said yesterday to be smaller than had first been supposed. There was a better all-round demand for goods here yesterday, with these prices quoted on "forties": 7½-ounce, 6.55c.; 8-ounce, 6.65c.; 10-ounce, 7.55c., and 10½-ounce, 7.65c.

Printcloth Business Was Big.

Yesterday was one of the most active days the printcloth end of the local gray goods market has seen for some time. Reports from various quarters indicated that all of the 39-inch 80 squares that could be bought at 7¼ cents for this year's delivery had been snapped up, with mills now asking 7⅝ cents in many cases. A big business was done on 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s at 5 and 4⅞ cents, respectively, the deliveries running all the way to Jan. 1. At the close buyers were still bidding 4¾ cents for the latter goods, with practically no response from the mills. About all of the 38½-inch 64-60s available for 1916 shipment were taken up at 5⅞ cents, and it is said to be difficult now to get deliveries beyond the turn of the year at less than that figure. For nearby delivery a fair business was told of on 27-inch 64-60s at 3⅞ cents. Prices closed very firm at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-72s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 68-48s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

Talk Over the Open Price Plan.

Following the publication in THE TIMES yesterday that a number of prominent woolen houses have adopted the open-price system, the advantages and disadvantages of the plan were freely discussed in this market. The idea of having prices "passed around" was commended from the standpoint that such information would put a stop to the practice of some buyers of asking for lower prices from one house because another concern had made an alleged concession to them. Some of the mill owners who were asked to join the exchange refused to do so because it was thought not truly representative, having only a small part of the manufacturers of staple fabrics. Others, who make the finest fabrics, said there would be no benefit to them because they sell only small quantities of a given fabric and have constant price changes that in no wise would affect the general market. Those known to be members of the exchange are the American Woolen Company, Botany Worsted Mills, Cleveland Worsted Mills Company, Patterson & Greenough, J. P. Stevens & Co., and the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company.

May Modify Import Embargo.

The British Controller of Import Restrictions will recommend to the Board of Trade the granting of immediate relief to American shippers of prohibited goods, whereby goods ordered prior to the date of proclamations prohibiting their importation and shipped before Oct. 1, 1916, may be forwarded if the freight situation continues favorable. According to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at London, the Controller promises to examine all specially meritorious cases.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Ames Company, Cleveland, and Daly Brothers, Eureka, Cal., have been added to the list of accounts of Alfred Fantl, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street.

Miss Geventer is now buying waists for the basement department of the Kaufmann Department Store, Pittsburgh. The local office of this store is at 1,261 Broadway.

C. F. Hernandez, who for many years was connected with Suzarte & Whitney, exporters, has gone into the export business on his own account under the firm name of C. F. Hernandez, Sons & Co. The office of the new firm is located at 17 Battery Place.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

Dr. HENRY W. SCHLESINGER, 14 West 117th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $4,947, and no assets. He has only one creditor, Henry W. Bruere, City Chamberlain, on a deficiency judgment for $4,947 docketed on Aug. 28, 1914. This is his second time in bankruptcy. He filed a petition on Dec. 5, 1905, with liabilities $147,118 and no assets and received a discharge on June 24, 1910. That bankruptcy was the result of losses in real estate operations on East Ninth Street and elsewhere and for indorsing notes of the Uniform Brick Clay Co. of which he was Treasurer.

MORRIS WEISSMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Weissman, manufacturer of waists, 22 West Twenty-seventh Street, by Jacob Philipsky, $400, and Samuel Leblang, $125.

CHARLES A. KETCHAM, stationery, Middletown, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $7,578, and assets, $2,218.

M. APPLEBAUM & SONS, manufacturers of belts and suspenders, 481 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities, $10,400, and assets, $5,282, consisting of stock, $4,500; fixtures, $100; accounts, $607, and cash in bank, $75.

Judge Clarke of the Supreme Court has appointed George B. Francis receiver of rents of the office building at 470 Fourth Avenue, corner of Thirty-second Street, until recently owned by William Evans, President of Mills & Gibb, white goods importers, which he transferred to the receivers of Mills & Gibb in a suit brought by Robert L. Morrell against Mr. Evans and others to foreclose a mortgage of $175,000, which was subject to a prior mortgage of $600,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Christopher Geiger, a contractor of Amsterdam, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court here today, with liabilities of $10,118 and assets of $5,669.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Brenner, Dorothy—M. Kupfer	$272.00
Bogart, Wallace F.—I. Davaga, Jr., Inc.	380.37
Bloch, Jacob—H. Miller	846.78
B. & B. Construction Co., Inc., Vito Bonomo and Guerino Barletta—A. J. Pape	200.07
Criterion Frame and Novelty Co.—C. R. Ruegger	118.14
California Motion Picture Corporation—L. Lesser	628.38
Dallas, Alexander—W. L. Rose	280.91
Dooley, John J.—Castle Co., Inc.	144.39
Eyth, Lena—M. Kramer	108.55
Fajen, Herman H. and Frederick—Hudson Construction Co.	277.67
Gardner Catering Co.—J. Lowenstein & Son	853.72
Gabriel, Abraham—W. Koch	5,751.00
Hadrian Realty Co., Boris Jacobson, Hajmon Scheider, and Harry Godon—S. Schneider	195.70
Krug, Oscar J., and William C. Schroeder—A. H. Muller et al. executors	4,912.24
Kraus, George—R. W. Goelet	824.37
Lee Wood, Ernest M.—A. G. Spalding & Bros	156.81
Lesjauer, Albert—J. N. & P. Scanlan	365.44
Levenson Wrecking Co.—R. W. Traylor	3,836.83
Larson, Henry—M. Hyams	101.10
Mendelsohn, Louis and Mortimer—M. Perlstein	149.15
Miracle Co.—Dana T. Bennett Co., Inc.	1,920.02
Mitchell Contracting Co. — Goldberg Wrecking Co.	133.55
Meier, Andrew—H. & H. Reimers	173.87
Malakoff, Jack and Soloman—H. S. Hoffman	372.86
Same—J. S. Cohen	100.74
Napier, Thos.—H. W. Boettger, Jr., et al., ex'rs	302.31
Pearson, Dane A.—D. P. Hays	350.00
Pembroke, Theodore K.—A. J. Bauer & Co.	214.61
Parker, Lillian V.—E. L. Fender et al.	252.34
Power, Edward H.—E. R. Lloyd	1,224.34
Semken, Harry, and Lillian Hongslage, ex'rs—N. A. Farrand et al.	862.06
Sasso, Nicola—P. M. Ohmeis & Co	115.67
Stern, Katt—H. Feit	126.40
Siracuzzi, Jas.—M. Hyams	141.41
Society Specialty Co., Inc.—J. T. Kingsbury et al.	123.73
Squires, Herbert G.—R. Meyer	178.26
South Brooklyn Railway Co.—S. Lembert, by gdn.	10,125.68
Tonford Detachable Limousine Co., Inc. —American Upholstering and Slip Cover Co.	146.28
Thiebauth, Chas.—J. Nau	402.72
United States Trust Co. of N. Y. and Judson B. Wilds, executors and trustees—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.	30,328.83
W. H. Smith Heating Co., Inc.—B. Breitler	110.90
Zullo, Chas.—M. Whispell	441.46

In Bronx County.

Clark, George C., and Harry Cleveland. —F. H. Stubbe et al.	430.01
Friedman, Sam—B. Barish	34.40
Gersten, Frank—Saks & Co.	109.14
Hurwitz, Isaac—Oscar Schiegel Mfg. Co.	30.37
Kobusch, George J.—L. Joseph	1,059.72
Koerner, Elizabeth—H. C. Burnstine et al.	1,061.91
Pletschen, Martin and Elise—Benenson Realty Co.	2,237.73
Stewart, Robert—R. Boyd	338.99
Shereshofsky, Isidor—I. Koss et al.	138.90
Smith, Morris—L. D. Block & Co.	86.30
Traister, Dora—H. Brenner	89.82
Wadsworth Moving Picture Corporation—I. Greenberg	204.59

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bernhard, Martha, and Michael Riegel—M. G. Kopper, Jan. 26, 1916 $663.88
Columbian Protective Association—J. Nelson, May 3, 1916 1,187.81
Dow, Garib—G. H. Rosenblatt, Feb. 1, 1916 252.18
Eckert, James Clendenin—N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Co., July 7, 1916 870.06
Farrell, Peter—J. Jordan, April 11, 1916 107.43
Farrell, James P., as guardian—J. Jordan, April 14, 1916 108.43
Kondolf, Henry E.—L. L. Rothstein et al., July 26, 1916 364.04
Metro Lithograph Co.—Naumer Electric Co., July 31, 1916 226.60
Yabroudi, Joseph—A. Gabriel, June 9, 1915 208.16
Dunn, Bartholomew, as ex'r—City of New York, June 25, 1912 139.35

In Bronx County.

Di Menna, James—Bouker Cont. Co., July 3, 1916 852.10
Martin, Michael J., and Michael J. Martin Corp.—V. Zambetti, Oct. 23, 1915 82.73

LATEST CUSTOM RULINGS.

Use by Undertakers Does Not Make Chiffons of Silk Veilings.

Theodore Tiedemann & Co., New York, failed yesterday in an attempt before the Board of General Appraisers to secure lower duty on goods classified by the Collector as "silk veiling" dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. under the specific provision for such merchandise. The importers claimed that entry should be given at 45 per cent. as woven fabrics, of which silk was the component material of chief value.

The importers contended at the trial of the case that the goods were not commercially known as "veilings," but were known in the trade as "slide chiffons." This contention appeared to be based on the fact that, within a period of four or five years, undertakers had begun to use veiling of this kind as covers for caskets in place of glass. The Government, on the other hand, showed that the articles had been known in the trade for twenty or more years as "veilings," and that the use of the material by undertakers was limited. Judge Howell wrote the decision.

R. S. Stubbs, New York, imported machinery which was finally set up in a factory at Oakland, Cal. There was a good deal of litigation over the value of the machines, which had the effect of extending the controversy over a period of a year or more. The Board of General Appraisers finally made a decision in which it found a value greater than that returned by the Appraiser of the Port. When the Collector reliquidated the entries in harmony with the board's finding, the importer filed a protest, claiming that as the final reliquidation was made more than a year after the entry of the machinery, it was invalid.

Objection also was made that the board, at the time of reappraisement, had no "samples" of the merchandise before it as required by law. The decision found against both claims, it being pointed out in reference to the lack of samples that the President of the board asked for such exhibits, but was told by the importer that the machines were already set up and in operation on the Pacific Coast. The Collector was held to be within his rights in reliquidating the entry after the expiration of one year.

William H. Stiner & Son, New York, lost in claims dealing with the classification of women's hand bags composed of silk and made in part of silk ornaments. On account of the ornamentation, the Collector returned the articles at 60 per cent. under the specific provision for "silk articles ornamented." The protest contained claims for entry at 45 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of silk, and at 50 per cent. as silk woven fabrics. Judge Howell cited the case of Morimura Brothers, having to do with the entry of lamp shades composed in chief value of silk and made in part of braid. The board in that decision held that the 60 per cent. duty accrued. Following that decision in principle, the board held the hand bags properly assessed.

SLIGHT GAIN IN DUTIES.

July's Total Tops Eleven Millions, but War's Effect Is Still Potent.

W. T. Black, Cashier of the Custom House, filed a report yesterday with Acting Collector Henry C. Stuart, showing that duty collections at this port in July amounted to $11,274,239, a slight gain over the corresponding month last year, whose total was $11,092,546. In July, 1914, the month preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, and when the importing business was on a normal basis, collections amounted to $15,868,840. July collections here were about $2,000,000 behind those of June.

August started off well, customs officials said. Yesterday's duties on imports amounted to $621,757, a good single day's collections before the war reduced the volume of inward trade.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; K. F. Fedderson, notions, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.

ALBIA, Iowa—Strassburger Department Store; J. Strassburger, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

ALBANY, N. Y.—R. L. Jones & Co.; R. L. Jones, dry goods, carpets, millinery, cloaks, suits; 1,170 B'way; Collingwood.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits, waists; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.

AMARILLO, Tex.—J. Levy, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.

ANDERSON, S. C.—D. Gersberg; Miss D. Gersberg, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

ANNISTON, Ala.—Powers-Woodruff Co.; M. J. Black, lace curtains; 38 W. 32d; Aberdeen.

ATLANTA, Ga.—McClure Ten-Cent Store; C. A. Routh, notions, fancy goods; Bretton Hall.

ATLANTA, Ga.—N. Bodenheimer & Bro.; N. Bodenheimer, M. E. Bodenheimer, millinery; 581 B'way; Collingwood.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. W. Morrison, women's ready-to-wear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics; Miss E. G. Mahoney, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.

AUSTIN, Texas—The Women's Toggery Shop; Miss M. Matthieson, millinery, ladies' furnishing goods; Seville.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, misses', infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss C. Rosendale, ladies' wear; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Oppenheimer, notions, wash goods, linings; G. Sedberry, dress goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss L. Hochheimer representing; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss S. Rofalman, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear, collars, umbrellas; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear, gloves, shirts, men's knit goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—A. Eisenberg, house furnishing goods, china; 1,239 B'way; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Boldenberg Bros.; Miss K. Baker, muslin underwear, children's wear; Breslin.

BESSEMER, Ala.—Erlick & Lefkowitz; S. Lefkowitz, millinery, men's, women's garments; 1,161 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. K. Sterne, books, stationery; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, ladies' suits; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Mrs. Best, misses' dresses; Mrs. Vincent, ladies' bathing suits; Miss Horan, kimonos, negligees; Miss Barrett, machine-made dresses; Mr. O'Callaghan, misses' suits, coats, (basement); Mr. Hahn, leather goods, jewelry; Mr. Smith, infants' children's dresses, coats, petticoats; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing goods; Mr. Ring, ladies', misses' dresses; Mr. Levy, ladies', misses' waists; Mr. Thomson, house dresses, kimonos, corsets; Miss Williams, women's, children's knit wear, hosiery; Miss O'Callahan, muslin underwear, aprons, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. E. Finney, men's furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furn. goods, hosiery; S. Falk, boys' clothing; E. M. Dean, notions, toilet fancy, leather goods, toys; F. Earley, glassware; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. E. B. Austin, infants' wear; Miss L. M. Sweeney, corsets; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss C. Towns, handkerchiefs; 315 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss C. M. Murphy, gloves; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—Shepard-Norwell Co.; Miss M. L. Delaney, skirts, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists, &c.; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. S. Adelson, silk waists; Miss E. A. Hand, representing; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; S. Kranson, jobs men's shirts, underwear, bathrobes; E. Adelberg, leather goods, embroideries; 1,133 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; F. E. Hochreiter, men's, ladies', children's underwear, hosiery, men's, boys' furnishing goods, clothing; 105 Grand.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co., C. O. Rourke, hats; 621 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. N. Ness, carpets; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; H. Elfert, men's hats, boys' furn. goods; 18 W. 35th; Cumberland.

CALDWELL, Texas—Vogel-Wohl Co.; L. Siegel, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Solof Bros.; J. W. Solof, cloaks, suits; 1,161 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Elvin-Lester Woolen Co.; L. Stern, woolens; 257 Central Park West.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Arkin & Rose; H. Rose, mfrs. clothing; Gerard.

CHICAGO, Ill.—S. A. Blair, men's furnishing goods, hats; Marie Antoinette.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buchner, boys' clothing; 115 5th Av.; Belleclaire.

CHICAGO, Ill.—E. H. Knopp & Co.; Miss M. Kuhn, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chas. A. Stevens Bros.; S. Willard, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—H. M. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th, Room 1,010.

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. O. Perry, women's, misses', juniors' dresses; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; G. W. Smith, millinery; W. G. Burt, prints; Miss M. Nugent, suits; Miss C. Rayner, women's furn. goods; Miss Nunan, women's coats; R. P. Evans, silks; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—R. W. K. Co.; Mr. Rothschild, children's dresses, boudoir caps, holiday novelties; R. 73, 33 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. R. Wilson, millinery; M. P. French, laces, embroideries, curtains; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Brothers; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. G. Rice, ready-to-wear (basement); 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Outlet Cloak & Suit Shop; I. Freidman, women's coats, suits, dresses; 12 E. 33d.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Model Skirt and Suit Co.; J. B. Jacobs, serge, silk dresses; 18 W. 27th.

CINCINNATI—La Mode; E. Rosenberg, M. Rosenberg, skirts, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, Summer dresses; W. Swanson, children's dresses, coats, basement; 37 W. 26.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss J. Kalisky, jewelry, C. J. Brooks, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss D. Block, Miss H. Hearn, millinery; Miss N. Summers, hats; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Lindner Co.; Miss E. Hart, negligees, underwear; 1,140 B'way.

CLINTON, Iowa—Donlon-Redden Co.; H. S. Flint, women's ready-to-wear; Broztell.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bornheim & Cahen; L. Bornheim, dresses; C. Cahen, suits; 1,161 B'way.

DANVILLE, Ky. — Pushin Bros.; H. D. Pushin, women's ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Collins, boys', girls' apparel, knit goods, knit underwear, house dresses, petticoats; 23 E. 26th; Woodward.

DENVER, Col.—Neustater Co.; L. E. Cohen, coats, suits; Miss Keene, jobs jersey coats, suits, skirts; 364 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Weakley Cloak & Suit Co.; W. Keene, coats, suits; 364 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalfe, ready-to-wear; Miss Farrell, dresses; A. Luhall, basement ready-to-wear, millinery; Miss S. Doane, millinery; Miss E. Payton, leather goods; 305 5th Av.

DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 315 5th Av.; Woodward.

DETROIT — Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. W. Voorhees, books, stationery; Miss E. Maurer, vellings, ladies' neckwear; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—E. Kern Co.; Miss A. Watko, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Marie Antoinette.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. D. Desendorf, Miss E. Bird, art goods; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—M. Ettlinger, women's garments; Breslin.

DETROIT — Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss G. Kelley, gowns, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

DUBUQUE—J. F. Stampfer Co.; L. C. Wittmer, silks, dress goods, domestics, hosiery, gloves; 354 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

DUNN, N. C.—F. Bailey, jobs Fall suits; R. 401, 1,161 B'way.

ELKHART, Ind.—W. F. Stanton Co.; Miss C. Olson, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; Somerset.

EUREKA, Cal.—Daly Bros.; C. D. Daly, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Andres Co.; N. E. Lefebure, Miss B. Scherer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—H. E. Bacon Co.; R. C. Smith, general mdse.; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. P. Lohr & Son; M. R. Greenberg, ready-to-wear; Grand.

FORT DODGE, Iowa—Tuerke Mercantile Co.; L. Charon, ready-to-wear, millinery, dry goods; Miss E. Feeney, ready-to-wear; F. J. Kindt, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.; St. James.

FORT DODGE, Iowa—J. L. Russell Co.; E. W. Mathews, coats, suits; Room 1008, 47 W. 34th.

FREMONT, Ohio—J. Joseph Sons; B. Joseph, cloaks, men's furn. goods; 1,161 B'way.

FREMONT, Ohio—La Mode Store; G. D. Johnson, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way, Room 807.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—Kaufman & Werner; D. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Somerset.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. J. Goodman, dress goods, silks; J. C. Putt, general mdse.; basement

8 FOSTER CHILDREN REVEALED BY WILL

Mrs. Beadel's Wards Taken Out of Orphan Asylums and Reared by Her.

KNOWN AS MRS. MARRIOTT

Changed Name After Her Divorce—Lawyer Calls Her "the Most Motherly of Women."

The filing yesterday of the will of Mrs. Jane M. Beadel, daughter of the late Charles A. Minton, and sister of John McKim Minton of 59 West Fifty-fourth Street, disclosed the fact that, because Mrs. Beadel had been divorced from her husband, Edward Beadel, she had assumed the name of Jane M. Marriott, and under that name had been known to all her friends and acquaintances until her death at South Norwalk, Conn., on June 21.

The will also revealed the fact that, under the name of Mrs. Marriott, the defendant had adopted eight children from charitable institutions and had cared for them until they grew to manhood or womanhood. Three children obtained through the State Charities Aid Association were in her care at the time of her death.

She had alimony of $1,200 a year under her divorce decree and $600 income from a trust fund, and on the total of $1,800 a year she supported herself and the children she adopted. Charles May, the attorney who filed Mrs. Beadel's will, said that her motherly instinct was more strongly developed than in any woman he ever had known.

Mrs. Beadel left her personal effects and $5,000, consisting of practically her entire estate, to Margaret Hope Wilson, one of the children she had adopted. She gave $500 each to four brothers and a sister, and appointed her brother, John McKim Minton, executor, asking that he pay the expense of the return of any children now under her care to the organizations from which she had taken them.

Mrs. Beadel provided that the fund left by her for her adopted daughter, Margaret Hope Wilson, was to be held by her sister, Mrs. Margaret H. Meek of South Norwalk, with whom the child has been living, until she should come of age. She directed that, if her sister died before the child reaches maturity, the State Charities Aid Association should act as her guardian and put her in some private family where she might receive "the tender care that only home life can give."

SANFORD CASE IN COURT.

Cotton Broker's Son Charges Women with Mulcting Father.

Eleanor Beebe and Maude Richardson were arraigned before Magistrate Patton in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand larceny, the allegation against them being that they had converted a $1,000 Anglo-French bond belonging to Arnold B. Sanford, a wealthy cotton broker, one of the country's best known cotton men, who died on July 10. It is alleged that they cashed the bond within a few hours after Mr. Sanford's death.

Interesting developments are promised when the case is called again this afternoon, for the testimony taken yesterday consisted of statements of the dead man's son, administrator of the will, to the effect that the two women had practically complete possession of the estate, including, besides the papers and securities, the furnishings and contents of the house in which Mr. Sanford died in New Rochelle, to which the son had been denied admittance. The heirs at law say they do not know the value of the estate, because they have not had access to the papers, but Mr. Sanford was considered wealthy.

The son testified that he did not know of his own knowledge when his father died, but he had been told it was July 10. He added that he did not see his father's body until the evening of the day following, when he viewed it at an undertaker's establishment in New Rochelle.

It is part of the charge of the broker's son and daughter, who are pressing the case as executors of the estate, that Eleanor Beebe and Maude Richardson, who had been taken into the father's employ as office assistant and stenographer, respectively, when he opened an office there about five years ago, had acquired great influence over Sanford, Sr., both in a business way and in private life. They are said to have represented themselves as his nieces, and to have occupied apartments in homes he rented for himself on Riverside Drive, later at Greenwich, and lastly at New Rochelle.

The charges against them here refer only to the alleged conversion of the Anglo-French bond. In New Rochelle they face charges of larceny over the disappearance of property of the dead man there. They will appear in court in New Rochelle tomorrow before they come here to face the charge against them. They have been released on bail in both cases.

Mr. Sanford has not been in communication with members of his family for some time, according to the complainants in the case. Edward A. Sanford, the son, says he received on the day of his father's death a letter purporting to have been dictated by him, to the effect that he was doing well and expected to regain his health shortly. This was so at variance with the facts as he knew them, the son says, that he went to New Rochelle the next day only to find his father dead and the body at an undertaker's.

The defendants were represented yesterday by Allan R. Campbell and Joseph Fenster, and the estate by Warren Biglow and Alfred W. Varian. The only testimony taken was that of the son, who had not finished when a wrangle of the lawyers over the production of documents in court ended in an adjournment.

CALLS MISSING SISTER DEAD

Brother Would Administer Estate of Julia Coleman.

In order to save valuable property from being foreclosed for tax liens, Jeremiah Coleman of 23 West 129th Street filed an application in the Surrogate's office yesterday to be appointed administrator of the estate of his sister, Miss Julia Coleman, who disappeared on June 1, 1907.

The petitioner said that in addition to several parcels of real estate on which the taxes have been unpaid since Miss Coleman disappeared she also left $1,200 in cash. She was of middle age and at the time of her disappearance was visiting a sister, Mrs. Mary Herlehy, of 80 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The petitioner contends that the fact that his sister has not been heard from for nine years is sufficient ground for declaring her legally dead.

BOMBS DAMAGE NEWSPAPER

Publisher of Chicago Jewish Journal Had Antagonized Labor Leaders.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Two bombs which were exploded early today badly damaged the building of the Jewish Daily Press, but the presses were uninured.

A. M. Liebling, publisher, recently testified at the trial of seventeen labor leaders charged with conspiracy, that he had been forced to pay union leaders $125 before he could have a broken window replaced.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Max Marcus,
Solomon Flamm,
M & M Schmelzer,
Henry Dorfman,
Samuel Reifer,
Kalman Schumner,
Robert W Enders,
Frank S Beaid,
Eleanor M Williams,
Louis Brill,
Maurice M Ringer,
Wm D Culver,
David Zisnor.
Under objections:
Henry Pols,
Joseph A Morris,
Wm Steinberg,
Edward Robertson,
Louis Niedle,
Henry C Bastian,
Henry W Skolnick.
Adjourned cases:
Raphael Jaret,
Gus Neiderman,
Geo D Snyder, Jr,
Elias W Samuels,
Jacob Samuels,
Peltz, Sonnesilen & F,
Unger & Batti,
S Dessans Sons.
Motions:
Hydrox Chemical Co,
Wm Budd,
Alcan Moss,
Sidney Jarvis,
S Shulder & Co (2,)
Reuben Lindenbaum,
F & P C Eckhardt,
Frank L Cox,
Asa Fellerman,
K E Garment Co.
Slavin Bros.
M & B Jaffe.
Grand Union Co,
Louis Wolf,
Greater N Y Paper Co,
Abraham D Lubash,
Hanscom & Co.
Ferrall C Dinninny,
Richard S Peale,
Nabatof Bros,
Abraham N Jaballe,
Baruch Lewittes,
Carter, Aguiler & B.
Elias Rosenblum,
A Schwoerer & Son,
Aetna Cont Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalization at 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.:
Keystone Trading Co‹L. A. Lyeffing Co.
Motion calendar at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:
Paul Albers,
Walter H Flagge,
William Cohen,
Hyman Harris,
Edward C Baxter.
Motions:
Conrad Eurich,
Elm Brewing Co,
A B Cameron Mfg Co,
Castle‹Daniel McAllister,
Lohrmann‹same,
Chas A Fox‹C N Y,
Tracy‹same,
Walter Dittmar‹Jackson Williams,
Nauvalis‹Phila & Read C & I Co.
Louis Schwab,
Jacob Schutzman,
Wahley Phillips Co,
Ignatz Weissberger,
Walter A Wilson,
A D Matthews Sons,
Max Blumen,
Kapner & Weinstein,
E & G Schmidt,
Abraham Zalon,
Simon Selinger.
Harry Gilman,
Re application of Robert Gair Co.
Ferdinand W Fey,
Caroline V Fey,
Charles L Moore.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part L.—Finoh, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Planten‹Nat Nas Bk.
NY Public Library‹McDonald.
Cooper‹Cooper.
Morrison‹Fitzgerald.
Greif‹Greif.
Stern‹Mertens.
Helvitz‹Balshofer.
Nat Sec of Music, Inc‹Bailey.
Dreyfus‹Dreyfus.
Dinwiddie‹World Film Corp.
Reder‹Trustees of the Sailors Snug Harbor (2.)
Ostrom‹Edison.
Connolly‹Conroy.
Albany Sav Bk‹Dooley
Walsh‹Walsh.
McNally‹Bachrack.
Cox‹C G Blake Co.
Cooper‹Greenhut.
Grammas‹Mirros.
Schwartz‹Cunningham Merchants' Assn, Inc.
Connolly‹Conroy.
Re Kapit.
McNamara‹Bierhoff.
Executor Say Bank‹Wiggins.
Re Siegel.
Mutual Life Ins Co‹Williamson.
CNY‹Hazen.
Murray‹Morris (2.)
Brenner‹Brenner.
Newman‹Jessup.
Re Shea.
PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A M.
PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.
PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.
PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Elizabeth F Kelsey,
South Dakota (2.)
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.
Bridget Qualley,
Annie Rushenbach,
Sophie Stark.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Wanerka‹Supreme Council of Royal Arcanum.
Elm Brewing Co,
A B Cameron Mfg Co,
Castle‹Daniel McAllister,
Louis Cucurullo,
Vincent T. Follmar,
Arthur C. Gluck,
Elffel Baldwin Gale,
Harold Lucas Godwin
Hartford Gunn.
Alex'r M. Hamburg,
Wm. V. Hagendorn,
Walter R. Hart,
James A. Higgins,
Harry Hertzoff,
Adolph Kappus, Jr.,
Joseph Kooperman,
John J. Kerrigan,
Benjamin Komarow,
Nathan Lottman,
Harry L. Lewine,
European American Bank‹Meyers.
Saloman‹Albee et al.
Barclay Realty Co‹Nemerov.
Livingston‹Kelly.
Keingsberg‹Catherine & Water St Const & Realty Co.
De Peyster Realty Co‹Steele, Jr.
Conrad‹Solinsky.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Elbre‹Carpenter,
Bozley & Herrick.
Mason‹Mason.
Brunhelber‹A. L. Guidone & Son.
Re Rogers, (West 19th and 20th Sts.)
Re Willow Av, (Queens.)
Steinfeld‹Levine.
Gieger‹South Shore Acres.
Drescher‹B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Myers‹Stevens & Co.
Berenstein‹Krimmer.
Pollack‹Obermeyer & Liebmann Co.
Duane‹Netherlands-Am S Nav Co.
Wescott‹Mayne.
Columbia Trust Co‹Nassau Hotel Co.
Young, (Board of Aldermen.)
Goetz‹Mencher.
Rudese‹Pinberg.
Bosiolsky‹Greenberg.
Fauth‹D. E. Morris.
Cooper‹Bonoff.
Re Crescent Field Club for Boys.
Urquhart‹Cruesbart,
First Nat Bank, B'klyn‹Stutz.
Hooper‹Repley.
Volaris‹Hoff.
Dandides‹same.
Chate‹Solomon.
Zellner‹Loew.
Thompson‹Thompson.
Cann, (Albert)‹Luckett.
Cann, (Florence E.)‹same.
Re Benjamin.
Ascher‹Ascher.
New Netherland Bank ‹Randall.
Treynor‹Miller.
Schneider‹Cracken.
Wisiekeski‹Phila & it Coal & Iron Co.
Kosmos Engineering Co‹Stacy.
Simpson‹Sire.
PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Barber,
Van Brunt,
Errico,
Greenberg.
Von Dassel,
Rieback.
Abrahams.
Kramer‹Huschle.
Gillen‹Robbins.
Same‹John M. Robbins & Co.
Thode‹same.
Sidianckas‹F. W. Wuster & Co.
Daly‹Franklin Contg Co.
Taylor‹B'klyn Un Gas Co.
Lindstrom‹Rodgers.
Nelson‹Rodgers.
Lazarus‹Nieter.
McLnsky‹Floral Park Terrace Co.
Solomon‹Berry.
Butler‹Beery.
Lawyers Mtg Co‹Kurzrok Bros Co.
B'klyn Trust Co‹same
Lawyers Mtg Co‹Gerber.
Same‹Negley, (3.)
Re Benjamin.
Brunhuber‹A. L. Guidone & Son.
Drescher‹B. Q Co & S R R Co.
Jones‹Kaufmann.
Berenstein‹Krimmer.
Elbre‹Carpenter B. & If.
Re McNamara.
Shaw‹Shaw.
Re Manning. (2.)
Flesch‹Souzo.
Cincotta, (Union Strombelese Mutual Aid.)
Cardwell‹Clark et al.
Shinpson‹Sire.
Palladino,
Pugliese,
Andrews,
Goldman,
Zukerkmerdt,
Howell,
Greenberg.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketchani, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Caroline Van Duzer,
Louisa Weinrich.
Accounting of:
William A Zell.
Josephine Muller,
John S Frost.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 8.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Alexander C McCone,
Gesine Schroeder,
Edwin D Miner.
James F Kelleher,
William Ball,
Hobart Frost.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J. — Barber‹Schwab—Michael B. McHugh. Same‹Woolf—Lawrence N. Martin. Brown‹Denver Realty Co.—John N. Frees. Haffen‹Kawneer Mfg. Co.—Ely Kumler.
Receiver Appointed.
SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Mamie von Felde‹Ida Hertz—Charles H. Friedrichs.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

2D AV, 2,039, street front basement; Jere H. Moore to Joseph Klein, 2,039.2d Av. 5 years from Sept. 1, 1916; Ebling Brewing Co., 780 St, Ann's Av.....$900
5TH AV, 513 and 515, use of alley in rear of; Nathan Rock et al., trustees, to Mason & Hamlin Co., 513 5th Av, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1916, renewals yearly; attorneys, Evarts, C. & S., 60 Wall St.....$500
5TH AV, 302, west store known as 1 and 3 West 31st St and front basement; 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation to United Dairy Co. (as Belmore Lunch.) 10 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, George W. Umans, 277 Broadway.....$5,000
81ST ST, 322 East, all; Sandel Hochman to Julius Golub, 1,104 1st Av, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Oscar Igstaeidter, 299 Broadway.....$3,100
126TH ST, 153 East, all; Abr. Wolf and another, executors, &c., to Louis J. Kahn, 255 West 86th st, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Edw. J. Martin, 265 Broadway.....$1,100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

4D AV, 104; Morris Sheres & Co. against Annie Rosen, owner and contractor.....$47
2D AV, 318; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against Alexander J. Leimburg, owner; renewal.....$463
3D AV, s w corner of 76th St, 25x100; Tri-borough Marble and Tile Works, Inc., against E. H. Beck, owner; J. B. Gingeras, contractor.....$83
9TH ST, 216 East; Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co. against Edward Kierney, owner; Sam Sidoroff, contractor.....$170
13TH ST, 436 East; Michael Kelly against Giuseppina Patella, owner; Antonio De Marco, contractor.....$8
DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Clinton St, 25 x80; Jacob Victor against Michael Minden, owner; D. A. Linsky Co., Inc., contractor.....$350

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Baisley Av, 50x100; Samuel Gruber against Patrick Sheridan, owner; Rudolph Hall, contractor; renewal.....$103

SATISFIED MECHANCS' LIENS.

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, 2,242; Von Dietsch Painting and Decorating Co., Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., June 22, 1916.....$325
WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x100; East Side Iron Works, Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., June 15, 1916.....$520
WEBSTER AV, 2,242; East Side Iron Works, Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., June 20, 1916.....$320
WEBSTER AV, s w s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x 90; Daniel Nathanson against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., June 21, 1916.....$145.89
WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x 100; City Kalamein Co., Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., June 30, 1916.....$200
WEBSTER AV, 2,242; Halperin & Slobodin against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., July 14, 1916.....$210

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, 77; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Minnie Greenwald et al. foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
DYCKMAN ST, Lot 14, Block 2,246, Section 8; Harry Wadler against James A. Lynch et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.
HENRY ST, 231; Abraham J. Dworsky against Kaufman Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Straus.
HESTER ST, 46; William F. Titus et al against Clara D. Du Bois, partition; attorneys, Oliver & McNevin.
MULBERRY ST, 227; Francis C. Wood against Mary Le Vien et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swaln.
ST NICHOLAS AV, e s, Lot 21, Block 2,051, Section 7; Harry Wadler against James B. Powers et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.
8TH AV, e s, 42 ft s of 52d St, 20x70; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against David Steigerwald et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.
47TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Margaret V. Kieley against 141 West 47th Street Realty Corporation et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Quinn.
138TH ST, Lot 146, Block 2,086, Section 7; Joseph Pines against Christopher Nally et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.
153D ST, Lots 41 and 43, Block 2,089, Section 7; Joseph Pines against Milton M. Silverman et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.
158TH ST, s s, Lot 151, Block 2,134, Section 8; Harry Wadler against Joseph G. Creamer et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.
215TH ST, n e corner Columbus Av, 50x 99.11; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against Henry T. Randall et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & McBarron.

WAR PICTURES.

King George on his way to an inspection of British soldiers in training, and President Poincare of France wearing the steel helmet of the French soldier, inspecting a first line trench, in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Be sure and order today. —Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$25,000 Business Lease on the Bowery—Operators in Chelsea Deals—Herbert Parsons Buyer in East Seventy-sixth Street —Westbury Estate Sale—Suburban Market.

The realty market yesterday was confined to a few scattering sales, including four houses in the old Chelsea section and some good leases. Among the latter was the announcement that The Evening Mail will move, probably in the Fall, to the eight-story Lupton Building, at 23 to 27 City Hall Place, having closed a lease for the structure with the Finance Department of the city, which took over the property a short time ago in connection with the new Court House site.

The Bowery also gave evidence of increased commercial activity in the lease of the store and basement of the building at 137 Bowery, between Grand and Broome Street, by Wolf Nadler, who has owned the property for twenty-five years, to Jacobson Brothers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers of Chicago. The firm at present has no New York office. The lease has been taken for ten years at an aggregate rental of about $25,000.

Realty Operator Buys and Sells.

Jasper H. Hawkins has purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 420 and 422 West Twenty-third Street, two four-story and basement dwellings on a plot 51.6 by 98.9. The seller acquired the property several months ago in a trade with the Foro Realty Corporation.

On the same street Mr. Brown purchased from Jacob Scheuer 345 and 347 West Twenty-third Street, two five-story flats on a lot 50 by 98.9.

Herbert Parsons Buys Dwelling.

Herbert Parsons is the buyer of 7 East Seventy-sixth Street, an English basement residence, sold last week by Mrs. H. F. Hadden. The property was held at $140,000.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Pease & Elliman sold for the estate of J. C. Einstein to R. H. Neilson the four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 82 feet, at 71 East Eightieth Street, two doors from the northwest corner of Park Avenue.

Annie L. Ward sold to a client of Slawson & Hobbs 125 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 53 by 102.2.

Louis M. Ogden sold to P. Chauncey Anderson 156 East Forty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.5.

Harlem Sale.

The four-story building at 1,839 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of 120th Street, has been sold by Wertheim & Clear for Eversley Childs. The plot is 17.9 by 83.

Sales in the Bronx.

E. Osborne Smith has sold for Mary J. Williamson to Harriet Adams a plot 50 by 130, on the east side of Inwood Avenue, 350 feet south of Belmont Street, on which is a one-story stone stable.

James C. Gaffney bought 1,081 Simpson Street, a five-story apartment house, on plot 38 by 100, and resold the property to Samuel Horwitz, one of the tenants. Joseph A. Wasserman negotiated both sales.

Brooklyn Y. M. H. A. Buys Home.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association has purchased from Julius and Hyman C. Lehrenkrauss the former Keystone Hotel property at the northwest corner of Cropsey and Twentieth Avenues, Bensonhurst. There is a three-story frame building on a plot having 200 feet on Twentieth Avenue and 100 feet on Cropsey Avenue. D. Raffelson was the broker.

Brooklyn.

M. McKennon, Jr., sold the two-family frame 411 Ninety-first Street for Mary A. Roberts to M. Busby; a lot 25 by 116 feet on the east side of Gelston Avenue, 150 feet south of Ninetieth Street for the Sinmacros Realty Company, to the investor, and a lot 20 by 187 feet on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, about 200 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for the Sinmacros Realty Company to an investor.

S. Bryce Wing Buys Westbury Estate.

S. Bryce Wing has purchased the Mrs. George B. Titus farm at Westbury, L. I. This estate has been the celebrated meeting place of the Meadow Brook hounds for years and is well improved. The property is near the estates of H. C. Phipps, Stanley Mortimer, Clarence H. Mackay, Thomas Hastings, and Harry Payne Whitney. Cocks & Willets negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

Marion L. Dawson of Brooksville, Fla., has purchased the George Duryea farm in the Dix Hills, Huntington, fronting on the Jericho Turnpike, consisting of seventy-five acres. It is the intention of the purchaser to remodel the old farm house and make the property his permanent home. The property adjoins the estate of Charles Doescher. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

The Cross & Brown Company sold a lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Fifteenth Avenue, 440 feet north of Vandeventer Avenue, Long Island City.

New Jersey.

Miss Mary K. Waring sold to Miss Edith Blanchet the Colonial residence in the west section of Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J. The property, which has a frontage of 100 feet on the road, extends to the Essex County Park Reservation and was held at $16,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers negotiated the sale.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for J. P. Lloyd the residence and grounds at 22 Fairview Avenue, Orange, N. J.

The Essex Fells Country Club has voted to purchase two acres of land in Essex Fells as a site for the erection of a building, 60 by 100 feet. The addition will also allow the golf course to be lengthened.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y., a plot on Sprain Place to Joseph Rylander, three lots on Albemarle Place to George F. Chism of Lake George, N. Y.; a plot on Linden Avenue to Charles A. Meinzer of New York City for a home site, and a plot on Linden Avenue to J. J. Finn of Yonkers.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the entire building at 60 Thomas Street to the H. B. Claflin Corporation, and the store floor 185 Mercer Street to the McCrory Stores Corporation.

Receivers Appointed.

Justice Finch has appointed G. Owen Tucker of Tucker, Speyers & Co. as receiver for 35 and 37 West Thirty-first Street, a mercantile building, pending a suit by the Republic of Panama against the Brogan Building Company, Inc., et al., to a forelose a mortgage of $175,000, made on Aug. 24, 1904.

Supreme Court Justice Clark has appointed George B. Francis receiver for 470 Fourth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-second Street, a twelve-story office and loft building, on a plot 115.10 by 83.8, pending a suit brought by Robert Lee Morrell and others against William T. Evans et al., to foreclose a mortgage of $175,000. There is a $600,000 prior mortgage, held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Realty Notes.

Heckscher & De Saulles, brokers for August Heckscher, denied the report yesterday that Mr. Heckscher was negotiating for the property at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, adjoining the Tiffany Studio building on the Forty-fifth Street corner, which he purchased a few weeks ago.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, have published their annual booklet giving a complete list of apartment houses under their management. It contains photographs and general information.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

For Rockaway, L. I.—Bayswater Av, s w corner Prospect St, 200x167x191x168, three-story frame Gardner cottage; knocked down to Robert Conner for $12,500; also n e corner Neptune and Sprayview Avs, Edgemere, L. I., eight lots, 20x100 each; voluntary sale; withdrawn; sold at private sale.

12th St, 513 East, n s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; E. de Cordova, executrix, against Louis Schleisinger et al.; Goldman, H. & L., attorneys; due, $21,657.02; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

146th St, 273-75 East, n s, 19 ft e of Morris Av, 48x80, two two-story frame houses; City Real Estate Co. against F. W. Fielding et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $5,329.55; taxes, &c., $206.40; to Otto Baasch for $6,150.

By Samuel Marx.

8d Av, 3,802, e s, 20 ft s of 172d St, 42x100.4, five-story flat; J. K. Stiefel, executor and trustee, against Wendover-Bronx Co. et al.; F. I. Haber, attorney; due, $39,734.36; taxes, &c., $916.69; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mulberry St, 280-82, e s, 131.6 ft s of Houston St, 40x90.1 x irregular, six-story flat and stores; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Michael Brigante Co. et al.; F. L Allen, attorney; due, $46,141.77; taxes, &c., $530.40.

53d St, 331-3 West, n s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 24.11x47.4 x irregular, two three-story houses; G. B. Lauck as commissioner against E. H. Briggs et al.; W. N. O'Neil, attorney; due, $10,552.47; taxes, &c., $630.54.

114th St, 71 East, n s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; M. J. Bach against John Schwarzkopf et al.; Riegelman & B., attorneys; due, $23,234.94.

114th St, 69 East, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; C. W. Hall and another against Daniel Rosenthal et al.; Remsen & P., attorneys; due, $23,255.31.

115th St, 36 West, s s, 423 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; H. De F. Weeks and another, trustees, against Barnett Levy et al.; Weekes Brothers, attorneys; due, $10,552.69; taxes, &c., $471.30.

By Samuel Marx.

East End Av, 87, e s, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x98, four-story flat; Alfred Epstein et al., executors, against E. B. R. Dittrich, executrix, et al.; Yankauer & D., attorneys; due, $2,854.41; taxes, &c., $153; prior mtg, $11,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Old Broadway and 131st St, n e corner, for a three-story brick nursery for children, 21 and 40x52; and 50; Manhattanville Nursery Association, 501 West 120th St, Mrs. Clyde Furst, President, owner; Lansing C. Holden, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Crosby Av, 182.09 ft s of Dudley Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 12x11; William A. Deegan, 1,445 Zerega Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 37, s s, 25.2 ft w of Goerck St, 24.9x100; Nassau Mortgage Co. to State Investing Co., 15 Exchange Pl, Jersey City; mtg $19,500, July 22; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1
BROOME ST, 32, n s corner Goerck St, 25x75, foreclosure July 11; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to George Vassar, Sr., 433 West 22d St, July 31; attorney, Robert L. Moffett, 32 William St.....$30,000
COLUMBIA ST, 84, e s, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x117.8; Barnett Michelman et al. to Yette Goldstein, 12 State St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 23; attorney, M. A. Rabinowitch, 230 Grand St.....$100
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 77th St, 102.2 x25, mtg $27,000; Forsyth St, 181, w s, 25x 100; Forsyth St, 183, w s, 25x100; Forsyth St, 185, w s, 25x100; Wolcott G. Lane et al, executors, to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, 5th Av and 42d St, July 31; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$1
INTERIOR GORE, begins 100 ft w of 8d Av and at centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts, runs s 33.11 ft w to and centre line x e — to beginning; Francis T. Underhill, Santa Barbara, Cal., to Samuel M. Cohen, 375 Manhattan Av, all title, quitclaim, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
MADISON AV, 1,760, w s, 100.11 ft n of 115th St, 25x85; Louis Roth et al. to Jacob, Alexander, and Louis Goldenheim, on premises, mtg $27,000, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SEAMAN AV, 9 to 15, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 100x100; Franklin Holding Co. to Frank Wilson Construction Co., 238 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Frank Wilson Construction Co. to No. 1,592 Eastern Parkway, Inc., 1,592 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, mtg $62,000, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SHERIFF ST, 54, s e s, 150 ft n e of Delancey St, 25x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Max Schechter, 42 Avenue C, mtg $16,250, all liens, b. and s., July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
1ST AV, w s, 31.8 ft s of 13th St, 31.8x86; Annie Donovan to George Hodgins, 201 West 142d St, ½ of her ¼ right, title and interest, b. and s., July 1; attorney, Philip Goottenberg, 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$100
23D ST, 250 and 252 West, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Nassau Mortgage Co. to State Investing Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, mtg $40,000, July 14; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1
25TH ST, 437-439 West, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Mary E. Reed to Frances J. Miller, 433 West 23d St, mtg $22,000, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
176 Broadway.....$100
40TH ST, 356 and 358 West, s s, 61.9 ft e of 9th Av, 88.2x49.5; E. J. Mackey Co. to American Distributing Co., 27 William St, b. and s., July 31; attorney, W. A. Cornell, 27 William St.....$1
45TH ST, 156 East, s s, 93 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.11; Louis M. Ogden to P. Chauncey Anderson, N. Y. C.; mtg $13,500, June 29, 1909; attorneys, Anderson, P. & A., 25 Broad St.....$1
77TH ST, 518 East, s s, 182 ft e of 2d Av, 21.5x102.2; Nassau Mortgage Co. to Marie Robert, les Delices, Grand Saconnex, Geneva, Switzerland, b. and s., Feb. 10, 1913; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1
81ST ST, 9 East, n s, 185.4 ft e of 5th Av, 19.10x102.2; Banks Taylor to Gertrude H. Pinchot, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av and 55th St, mtg $27,000, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
83TH ST, n s, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; August and Charlotte Stubenrauch, executors, &c., to Otto H. Marquart, 184 East 95th St, mtg $10,000, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000
102D ST, 108 East, s s, 105 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; American Mortgage Co. to Marie Robert, Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 10, 1914; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100
105TH ST, 220 West, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x100.11; Susan Doyle, Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension, 221 West 107th St, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Augusta M. Thiery, 98 Nassau St.....$1
109TH ST, 317 East, n s, 201 ft e of 2d Av, 24x100.11; Nassau Mortgage Co. to E. Aymar Sands, trustee under will of Mary F. T. Norwood, 58 West 48th St, b. and s.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1
111TH ST, 623 East, n s, 338 ft w of Av. C, 25x103.8; Bessie Weinstein to Maria Geyer, 891 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn; mtg $16,000, all liens, July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
111TH ST, 150 West, s s, 110 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.11; Lusonray Holding Co. to David Hertzog, 601 West 142d St, mtg $53,000 all liens, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
115TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Wentworth Mortgage Co. to Florence Schoner, 2,400 7th Av, July 29; attorney, Bertram Plante, 15 William St.....$1
118TH ST, 408 to 416 East, s s, 136.3 ft e of 1st Av, 76.6x100.11; N

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $2,500 to $3,000.
Representative on premises.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.
Representative on Premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,350.
Representative on Premises.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,350.
Representative on premises.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.
Representative on premises.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway & 140th Street.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

46 West 73rd Street.
Private House Block. One Apartment to a Floor.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. One of the most exceptionally attractive apartments on the West Side. Every modern improvement.
Rent $3,000.
Representative on premises.

Upon request we will mail you a booklet containing full description of our houses.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700 SCHUYLER

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Aptharp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

16 East 96th Street
Near Park Entrance

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rentals $1,600 to $2,250

Thoroughly modern. Every improvement. A parkway street and amid high-class residences.

4-Room Suite, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist. Rental $1,000.

Superintendent on premises.
QUEENSTON CORPORATION, 18 East 41st Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 66th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100.
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3906.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9172—Schuyler.

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE GRAMONT
Northeast Corner
98th St. & Broadway
3 Apartments
Available October First
6 Rooms $1200
2 Baths, 6 Closets
7 Rooms $2200
3 Baths, 8 Closets
8 Rooms $2500
3 Baths, 8 Closets
For size of rooms, for arrangement, for superiority of finish, for quality of service, these apartments stand paramount on the west side; convenient to subway, bus and all surface lines. Apply superintendent on premises.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Cor. Apt. of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,500 TO $3,000
Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 West 79th. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., Near Broadway.
6-7-8 Rooms
$1,000 to $1,300
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent,
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms... 15x18
Bedrooms 14x16

THE MARKENFIELD,
605-611 West 111th St.
6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 740.
4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.
LEROY COVENTRY, 256 West 72d St.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Tel. 7240 Columbus — 162 W. 72d STREET — Tel. 7240 Columbus

A Selected List of Apartments

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue,
Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

590 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 89th Street.
8, 9, 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Rent $2,500 to $4,200.

"San Domingo"
No. 949 West End Avenue,
Between 106th & 107th Streets.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,200.

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,300 to $1,900.

304 West 92d Street
Near West End Avenue.
6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 to $1,700.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200 to $1,400.

St. Valier
90 Morningside Drive.
Block Front 119th to 120th.
4 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$660 & $1,300.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $2,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,700 to $2,200.

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 and $1,500.

The Wesley
158 West 81st St.,
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
4, 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $840 to $1,000.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600 to $900.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street,
Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street,
Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,400.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av.,
Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,400 and $1,700.

Barleford
49 Claremont Ave.,
Southwest Corner 119th St.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$720 to $1,200.

Fair View Court
175 Claremont Av.,
4 Rooms & Bath.
5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $360 to $600.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

162 West 72d St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS** 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$75—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

104 EAST 40th ST.
ONE DOOR EAST OF PARK AVENUE
A Few 5-6 Room Apartments
To Rent from October 1 next, $1,700 to $2,600.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
THE PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., Inc.,
'Phone 4435 Murray Hill. 527 Fifth Avenue

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

743-5th Ave.
(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of
2 & 3 ROOMS,
with all modern and up to date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
485 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Mur. Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS
350 West 88th St.
NEAR DRIVE
RENT $2,400 & $2,500
High Class Fireproof Bldg.
Owner on Premises.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
129 EAST 82ND ST.
Cor. Lexington Av.
To Lease from October 1.
4 Rooms, Bath, $900-$1,200
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500-$1,600
Apply on premises.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

The Cleveland
Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

THE PALACIO
59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave.; 8 rooms, 3 baths; choice residential section; all large rooms, $1,800. Superintendent.

A—640 Madison Av. "HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Apply Supt.

BROOKLYN.
MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
865 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Plot 50x100, West 29th; location for loft building or garage. G 185 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Morris Park lot, near station, bargain. McGinty, 439 West 56th St., City.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 16 room, 2 bath detached cottage; 2 porches; steam, electric light; at 1,486 East 2d St., 1 block from Avenue N station, on Culver; $7,000; terms. Phone Midwood 1418W.

Adjoining Prospect Park; $750; 2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 furnaces; price, $5,400, $750 down, balance $16.66 monthly; rent, $42, pays everything. Full particulars, Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House; 7 rooms, bath; gas, electric fixtures; large garden plot; good soil for vegetables, fruit, poultry; $50 cash will cover all needed repairs on house; will sell to responsible party for $150 cash, balance like rent in small monthly payments; property is just suited for small family desirous of living away from the congested section of the city where they can enjoy real country life and raise enough vegetables, fruit, and poultry for home use and still be within 30 minutes of their work in New York or Brooklyn. Owner, Box 117 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Manhattan.—Two-family house, eight thousand; limit cheap fare zone. H 120 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Scarsdale.—8 rooms, 2 baths; near station; water, electricity, sewer; good neighbors; rent $100, or will sell on easy terms. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Scarsdale.—Corner plot, 88x106; high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot, $2,750. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 157 Times Downtown.

NEAR SEA CLIFF.—Attractive 5-room bungalow, with bath; extra large living and dining room; paneled walls, beamed ceilings, open tapestry, brick fireplace; 2 fine bedrooms, with connecting bath; modern kitchen; dandy electric fixtures; heat; extensive veranda, and a big plot of land suitable for gardening, garage, &c.; near water; $200 cash, balance $18 monthly, if sold quick. B. Bungalow, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME.
Six rooms, all latest improvements, elegant bath, large open fireplace, gas, electric lights, steam heat, handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot, laid out in flower garden, shrubs, and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 908, 1 West 34th St.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 118 Times Downtown.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Owner, H 34 Times.

FREE!—Beautiful illustrated birdseye view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium-priced homes and farms on very easy terms. B. Auer, 141 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES.
30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,000 to $6,100. QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

Floral Park.—Easy commuting distance; good house; all improvements; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Long Island farms for sale. Address J. W., 126 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.
Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 8 large rooms and bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot water heat; new model gas range with extra hot-water attachment; large plot, 9,800 sq. feet; abundance of shrubbery and large shade trees; price $4,950, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $800 cash; balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

CHICKEN FARM.
$150 CASH WILL START YOU, balance $3 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. C., Estate, 243 West 34th St.

Port Jefferson—Acre plot, 875 feet main road frontage; $75. P 293 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 20,000 feet of land, flowers, fruit, vegetables, steam heat; Country Club two blocks away, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or Tel. Dumont 72.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed, 1½ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 423 Maplewood.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.
$5,200; house, 8 rooms, lot 50x162; every improvement; Lackawanna R. R.; further information, Room 1,920, 150 Nassau St.

For Sale.—Building lots and five-room bungalow at Cedar Lake, Denville, N. J. Apply to John Guiton, 429 Hill St., Boonton, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Furnished house, strictly modern; 9 rooms; will give possession immediately. Write Mrs. C. Alexander, Chatham, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Home in the Berkshires, (Great Barrington, Mass.)—40 acres; fine location, near town; lots of fruit and shade; pure spring water running to house and stable; house 26 rooms; modern improvements, best condition; large stable, &c. Address the owner, Lock Box 34, Great Barrington, Mass.

I have several GREAT farm bargains on lakes and rivers in N. H. and Vt. Call for photos. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

7,000 acres of farm and timber land in North Florida; suitable for colonization or cattle raising; four miles of railroad, with station on property. G. Nobles Jones, Savannah, Ga.

Real Estate Wanted.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. — All-year, modern residence, first-class neighborhood, walking distance station, 30 to 45 minutes Grand Central; 9 or 10 rooms, 2 or 3 baths; rent $780 to $900, with option to buy 1 or 2 years. Complete particulars to P 297 Times.

Will rent unfurnished house, six rooms, forty minutes Erie, Lackawanna, high location; state particulars and terms. P 287 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Bargain—Up-to-date, fully equipped, and stocked, village dairy farm in Southern New Hampshire; price, $7,200. Lock Box 62, Henniker, N. H.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

140 West 54th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., 2d floor front; office with large windows. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n. e. cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Hudson Terminal Building.—Private office, $18 with services. Suite 178, 50 Church St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted for immediate occupation, a factory building for light manufacturing approximately 25x100, brick building, three-story and basement, good light, steam heat, and elevator; must be located between West 14th St. and West 40th St., New York, near water front. X 266 Times Annex.

Loft.—Light four sides; 8,000 square feet; capacity, 150 lbs. per square foot. Apply George P. Schinzel, Inc., 523-529 8th Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Beautiful mountain villa; 2,000 feet elevation; wonderful views; 100 miles from New York; easily accessible; August and September. Robin Compton, Hotel Cumberland, 54th St. and Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOME to October 1; near New York. Apply Room 716, 45 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2720.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, for remainder of season, small furnished cottage or bungalow in Westchester Co.; give full particulars. H 111 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH, MAID SERVICE, &c., TO SUBLET UNTIL OCT. 1, IN EXCLUSIVE HOTEL, OFF 5TH AV., IN THE SIXTIES, VERY REASONABLE. A 129 TIMES.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA R
b' 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

Broadway, 3,131, (125th St.)—Completely furnished four rooms, player-piano, &c., elevator; to October. Morningside 5805. Apt. 58.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites; two rooms and bath; $17.50-$21 per week; American-European plan; Spanish cuisine.

Five rooms, bath, between Broadway-West End Av.; all improvements; piano; immediate possession; references required. Glaenzer, 254 West 84th St.

Attractively, practically furnished seven rooms, bath, apartment, very cool, light, $110 per month until Oct. 1. Apply Apartment 41, 200 West 86th St.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.
THE BEVERWYCK. 89 West 27th St.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished, sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe, Gray, Specialist. 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

Fort Washington Av., 251.—Five rooms, furnished in mahogany, overlooking river, $80; bargain; two blocks west 168th Subway.

113th St., 617 West.—Six rooms completely furnished overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Hayes, Apt. 7W.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1460.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 110th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. 4 & 6 rooms, $40 to $60; 5 & 6 W. 104th St.

Furnished—West Side.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Unfurnished—East Side.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club.
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Parlor floor; business, physician, or bachelors; three-room kitchenette, bath; 2d floor private house; unusually large, well arranged. Mrs. Thompson, Real Estate, 22 East 45th.

80th, 142 East.—Corner apartment; seven exceptionally large rooms; all improvements; $1,000.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Elevator house; moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

Swampscott, 660 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $43 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

Sublet five-room elevator apartment; immediate possession; concession. 6D, 245 Fort Washington Av.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Bronx.

Grand Concourse and Boulevard.—New, up-to-date apartments; all modern improvements; four, five, and six rooms, all light. Apply E. Osborne Smith, Jerome and Burnside Avs. Telephone 1848 Fordham.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

THREE adults want furnished apartment Sept. 1; absolutely clean; good location; subway; moderate. H 123 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $5.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

45TH ST., 22 EAST. — Exceptionally large rooms; well-appointed house; bachelors; yearly lease.

45TH, 16 EAST. — Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $3 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

34TH, 161 WEST.—Large front parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; price moderate.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high class; references required.

50TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms; nicely furnished; telephone; $3-$7.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exceptional large and small rooms; private baths; also doctor's office.

55TH, 236 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5; gentlemen; references. Gillette.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, clean, large and small rooms; parlor floor and basement.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; elevator; cool suite. Sewell.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Elegant large front parlor; private bath; electricity; telephone; kitchenette; convenient; nice house; Summer rates; reasonable.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; every convenience.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms redecorated. Suite, $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Rooms with bath, suite or single; be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 206 WEST (Broadway.)—Parlor, living, music, dancing; medium small rooms; lavatory.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; smaller room; running water.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private bath; board; overlooking Riverside.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished suite, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; also large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished house; front parlor; with running water; large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water, private baths; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; small kitchenette; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; references.

76TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; electricity, telephone; single room.

81ST, 251 WEST. (Broadway.)—Cool, attractive room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity. Holton.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large south, cool suite, running water, shower. Pearson.

82D, 112 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath, electricity; business people preferred.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive room; privilege cooking breakfast; telephone.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; bath.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Outside room facing vacant lot; lavatory, bath; telephone; $3. Wilford.

122D, 137 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; single room, running water; subway.

143D, 516 WEST.—Elegant front room; 1-2 gentlemen; elevator apartment; $8.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS.
302 West 22d St., New York City.
The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4-$6, weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 3,133.—Nice, large airy room; telephone service; reasonable. O'Brien.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.
A private family will rent elegant, homelike suite; 2 private baths; gentlemen.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 102D STREET.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted room with bath by refined gentleman of quiet habits; refined home, good neighborhood; breakfast preferred, not essential; kindly state full particulars. B 246 Times Annex.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIE C. LOWE, Plaintiff, against MARY C. LEARY and others, Defendants.—County Clerk's Index, File No. 31228, Year 1911.

In pursuance of an Interlocutory Judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1914, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said Interlocutory Judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said Interlocutory Judgment to be sold in New York County, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL XXV.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, designated on a certain map entitled "Map of certain property in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York belonging to Sarah Lynch," New York, February 21st, 1859, Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, by the lot number five (5) in the block bounded by Eighth Avenue, a proposed exterior street, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157th) Streets, which said lot, as shown on said map, is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, as proposed and laid down on said map, which said point is distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth (8th) Avenue with the northerly

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—An area of high pressure central Tuesday night over the Lake region continues to dominate the weather in the Eastern districts. Under this influence temperatures are somewhat below normal in the lake region. Elsewhere they continue slightly above normal.

Precipitation has been confined to scattered thunder showers mostly in the South. Moderate temperatures will continue in the Atlantic Coast districts Wednesday and Thursday, but a rising tendency will set in on Friday. Except for scattered thunder showers in the South, generally fair weather will prevail east of the Mississippi.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest to north, and fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable, and fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, light northeast, and occasional thunder showers.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; slight temperature changes.

New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday. Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	75	72	4 P. M.	76	82
6 A. M.	74	69	6 P. M.	73	80
9 A. M.	78	74	9 P. M.	73	76
12 M.	83	76	11 P. M.	72	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76, for the corresponding date last year it was 77, average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72, at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature 82 degrees at 4:30 P. M., minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:07—550 Riverside Drive; Ben Wilk.	Slight
12:15—341 E. 3 St.; Jacob Sagerty	$500
12:20—778 1 Av., (vacant); N. Y. Hospital	
	None
12:55—277-279 3 St.; Paul Meyer	$100
5:30—Pier 60, N. R.; not given	Slight
6:05—87 E. 114 St.; L. Meyersen	Slight
6:15—44 E. 4 St., Mr. Newfeld	$1,000
10:10—53 W. 118 St.; I. Horowitz	Slight
11:55—651 E. 137 St.; Sol Harrison	Slight
P. M.	
2:00—1,452 Wilkins Av.; Mrs. Goldner	Slight
2:55—816 Washington St.; not given	Slight
3:40—B'way & 42 St., (auto); not given	
	Slight
4:47—160 W. 65 St.; not given	Slight
4:50—1,028 Simpson St.; not given	Slight
5:15—11 E. 25 St.; S. Stroock	Slight
6:00—8 Murray St.; Donegan & Swift	Slight
6:40—510 Brook Av.; Henry Seibert	Slight
6:55—Harlem Hospital	$25
7:05—163 E. 26 St.; Lee Hotel Co	Slight
7:05—21 Jones St.; A. Gerkeese	Slight
7:15—90 St. & N. R.; not given	Slight
7:25—557 E. 138 St.; Morris Hesslp	$25
11:00—23 Beekman St.; Doubleday Press	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Orders of July 26 relating to Capt. J. S. Parker, 4th Cav., revoked.

Capt. G. S. Turner, 3d Inf., is transferred to the 7th Inf.

1st Lt. H. Geiger, C. A. C., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

2d Lt. T. J. Hanley, Jr., 23d Inf., is attached to Aviation Section of Signal Corps at San Diego, Cal.

2d Lt. T. J. Hanley, Jr., 23d Inf., is attached to Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal.

2d Lt. A. Mott McDonnell, C. A. C., to Ft. Slocum, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

2d Lt. S. H. Wheeler, 25th Inf., will report to Col. S. W. Fountain, 1st Cav., President of an examining board at Douglas, Ariz., for examination for transfer to the cavalry, then to his station.

2d Lt. C. Pfeiffer, Jr., 23d Inf., is attached to Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and will proceed to San Diego for duty at the Aviation School.

Resignation of 1st Lt. C. S. Stern, M. R. C., is accepted.

Orders of July 25 relating to Maj. S. H. Wadhams, M. C., are suspended until further orders. He will proceed on or about Aug. 3 to Ft. Sam Houston for temporary duty in Southern Dept.

Orders of July 7 relating to 1st Lt. C. D. Gray, M. R. C., revoked.

Capt. E. B. Vedder, M. C., to Nogales, Ariz., for duty in charge of Department Laboratory No. 3, to be established there.

1st Lt. H. D. Ege, 23d Inf., is detailed for service in Q. M. C.

Following 1st Lts. of the Ord. Dept. will visit Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., on business pertaining to the operations of the Ord. Dept.: Dismuke, Potterfield, F. Bradley, R. E. Kimball, and L. A. Nickerson.

1st Lt. C. T. Griffith, 4th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., Eagle Pass, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Resignation of Lt. Col. F. A. Wells, 23d Inf., Nat. Guard of N. Y., accepted.

2d Lt. J. P. Lucas, 13th Cav., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, at Eagle Pass, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Following transfers are announced: 1st Lts. A. G. Whitherly, from Cav. arm (7th Cav.) to the C. A. C., and H. L. Gardiner, from C. A. C. to the Cav. arm. He is assigned to the 10th Cav.

Orders of July 11 relating to 1st Lt. W. S. Fulton, Inf., revoked.

Lt. Col. E. W. Howe, retired, is assigned to active duty and will report by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dep't, for duty as Mustering Officer in the State of New York.

Leaves: Capt. S. Frankenberger, 1st F. A., 15 days; Maj. J. Hagood, C. A. C., one month, and Lt. Col. M. L. Walker, Corps of Engrs., 10 days.

Navy.

Capt. W. J. Maxwell, to Newport War College, Aug. 1.

Lts. L. B. Maxfield, works of Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, N. Y., to the North Carolina, and E. S. Moses to New Orleans Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Benham, Melville, Porter, and Tucker at Pozzuoli's Bay; Fanning, McCall, O'Brien, and Paulding at Newport; Glacier at Guaymas; Memphis at San Domingo City; Missouri and Ohio at Provincetown, New Orleans at Port Angeles; Paducah at North River, N. Y., and the Solace at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Ajax Honekong for Swatow; Albany, Corinto for Acapulco, via Salina Cruz; Celtic, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Marietta, Key West for Boston; North Carolina, Hampton Roads for Southern drill grounds; Paul Jones, Guaymas for La Paz, and the Vulcan, Carmen for Guantanamo.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Aug. 2: Patrol. F. McCarron, 17, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. B; P. C. Becker, 18, to 40; T. W. Lennon, sta. house attdt., 149, to 148; R. D. Miller, 10, assigned as sta. house attdt.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Fire 1st gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: J. T. Foote, Eng. 74; A. Rothenhall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., 63; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Engelinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; E. J. Woolley, (2d Sec.), Eng. 297; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Berrun, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 2, H. & L. 144; W. E. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Spark, H. & L. 148; S. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 1: Capts. Alfred W. Welch, Eng. 256, to Eng. 33; John Conway, Eng. 233, to Eng. 236; Lieuts. William Stamp, Eng. 156, to Eng. 153; William H. Smack, Eng. 55, to Eng. 36; Edward Short, H. & L. 78, to Eng. 55.

Revocation of temporary details, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, north side of 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchmen: 8 A. M., Aug. 2: Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Cluney, Jr., Eng. 16, (now Eng. 287); Fire, 1st gr. P. O'Brien, 4, H. & L. 21, (now H. & L. 144.)

Temporary details while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, north side of 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchmen, 8 A. M., Aug. 2: Fire, 1st gr. M. J. Benedetto, H. & L. 13; Fire, 1st gr. P. P. McDermott, H. & L. 18.

Pleadings rendered: Fire, 3d gr. M. H. Mack, Eng. 50, reckless driving of automobile engine,) charge dismissed.

Dismissed—Fire, 1st gr. W. J. Prendergast, Eng. 32, (absent without leave and being asleep while on house-watch duty.)

Special leaves: Capt. E. J. Weismann, Eng. 94, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 2; Fire, 1st gr. J. H. Witte, H. & L. 103, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 2; Fire, 2d gr. W. W. Bulner, Eng. 318, 48 hours, 8 P. M. Aug. 8.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

There are about 6,000 men eligible for the promotion test to Police Sergeant.

The commission has denied the request of the Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity that all axemen in the department who desire to compete be examined for promotion to watershed inspector.

There are eight candidates for pharmacist.

Mental tests for Inspector of light and power and for chief probation officer will be held soon.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 16 an examination for electrical draftsman, for men only to fill several vacancies in the New York Navy Yard at salaries ranging from $3.02 to $6 per diem, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, at any navy yard or other naval establishment of the United States or in the department at Washington. This examination is held especially to secure eligibles having technical training and experience in the organization and supervising preparation of electrical installation plans for ships, power lighting, interior communication, the designing of switchboards, writing up specifications for apparatus, estimating, checking plans, &c., writing up descriptions, instructions for use, care, and maintenance of the apparatus and systems indicated above. As the supply of eligibles resulting from recent examinations for draftsmen with marine electrical experience has not been equal to the demand, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and preliminary or apprenticeship training and experience. Age 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has laid over the recommendation of the Committee on Sites for the acquisition of the following sites for the duplicate school plan: New York Avenue and East Thirty-fourth Street, between Tilden and Snyder Avenues, Brooklyn; Montauk and Atkans Avenues, between Belmont and Sutter Avenues, adjacent to P. S. 64, Brooklyn; Blake Avenue, Osborn and Thatford Streets, adjacent to P. S. 66, Brooklyn; Keap Street, between South Second and South Third Streets, adjacent to P. S. 19, Brooklyn, and Blake Avenue and Barrett Street, adjoining P. S. 156, Brooklyn.

The program of the Committee on Economy has been amended so as to allow an additional sum of $16,401 for reopening forty-two recreation centres and twenty-eight swimming baths.

The Board of Education has approved the action of the Committee on Special Schools in terminating the employment of Charles F. Roderick, a caretaker at the Bronx Truant School, on account of neglect of duty and insubordination.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board, telephone.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; substantial table; electricity, running water. Bryant 3916.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 269 WEST. — Desirable single, double rooms; cool, pleasant surroundings; Summer rates.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 237-243 WEST. Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST.—(Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlers; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

West Side.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Gentlemen preferred; charming house and location; excellent table; double, single rooms; private bath; electricity. 3034 Riverside.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.

73D, 142 WEST.—Lovely rooms, exquisite table, strictly French; table boarders welcomed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers two choice, large, elegantly furnished rooms, facing Drive. Audubon 4570. Apt. 6B.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANT board and room in Spanish family, convenient to subway, object learning language; state terms. P 304 Times Downtown.

BOARD, adults, German cooking, West, below 100th; state terms. P. E., Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Elderly clergyman to pay half rent, conduct family worship, exchange for beautiful home and care physician. Box 32, Elmsford.

Long Island.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,504 Coney Island.

Sea Gate.—Private family; large room for season, adults only; excellent French cooking; near beach. Phone Coney Island 674.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage; fishing, boating, bathing; enchanting country; large piazzas. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine. Two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minute station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone White, 34 Bryant.

Massachusetts.

Berkshire Hills.—Summer board, adults only, $10 per week; open through September. The Orchard, Williamstown, Mass.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For business woman, country or seashore; commuting distance to New York. H 139 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HAVERS.—Must sacrifice immediately practically new gentleman's Havers six roadster; absolutely mechanically perfect; classy; Gray-Davis electric starting, lighting system, Kellogg motor, tire, pump, &c.; sacrifice $550. Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

CADILLAC 1913 LIMOUSINE.
Exceptional condition mechanically; most luxurious foredoor body, beautifully painted, silk slip covers, all fine shoes, with extra shoe; used in private family; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

Norwalk Six—Gentleman will sacrifice exceptionally fine Norwalk Six 5-passenger touring, mechanically perfect, all equipments; Gray-Davis electric starter, light, &c.; $425. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

CADILLAC—MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.
Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $475. Cowle's Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

OAKLAND seven-passenger touring, used two seasons; splendid condition; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, starter, etc.; many extras; $850. PLAZA STORAGE, opposite Brewsters', Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Chalmers master six, 7-passenger touring; practically new; used 5 months; luxuriously equipped; electric starter, lights, &c.; many extras; $630. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. (entrance Queensboro Bridge,) Long Island City.

STEARNS-KNIGHT demonstrated 1916, 8 cylinder with 1917 improvements; overhauled and repainted special color periscope gray; complete manufacturer's equipment and ready for immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Peerless 6-48, 7-passenger touring, used one season very carefully, mechanically perfect throughout, every modern equipment, Gray & Davis starting, lighting, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, phone Astoria 2385.

BUICK MODEL 37 TOURING.
Complete five passenger, electric self-starter, lighting; most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 79th St.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250.
Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and intertubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Marmon 1916 touring; Stutz 1915 Bulldog; Peugeot "120" racer; Cadillac 1916 touring; Packard "6-48" roadster; Hudson 1915 limousine; S. G. V. 1914 landaulet; many others. Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard 1915 seven-passenger 2-38 touring car; A1 condition; Westinghouse shock absorbers; new slip covers; bargain. Doty-Demos Co., 87 West End Av.

HUDSON LIGHT SIX.
Like new; seven-passenger; fully equipped; ready immediate service. Garage, 305 West 79th; near Riverside.

Mitchell.—Will sell sixty horse powers, seven-passenger touring car, one year old, perfect condition, cost $3,000, for $750 if sold at once. H 106 Times.

Hupmobile, 1916 touring, excellent condition, good tires, newly painted; guaranteed; price $350. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Overland touring car, electric starting and lighting equipment; newly painted; price $290. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Scripps-Booth roadster, excellent condition, tires new, fully equipped; price $500. Scripps Booth Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND TOURING — Practically new; careful care; used 3 months; electric starter, lights; sacrifice $450. Mrs. Smullen, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Cadillac 8 touring, 1916, also 1915, both 7-passenger; very attractive. Schoenmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 TOUR.—4 passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Winton 1915, little six; condition excellent; less than half original price. Schoenmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

Maxwell touring car, first-class condition, good tires, fully equipped; price, $135. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER RUNABOUT 1913—Repainted; fully equipped; elegant condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard for sale, 1910, thirty touring car with extra Packard limousine body; good condition; cheap. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Cole.—Eight-cylinder, 7-passenger, latest model Cole; purchased latter part of May; wire wheels; fully equipped. Phone 4197 Broad.

Hupmobile for sale, 1916, full Sedan, Houck wire wheels, $1,050. P 275 Times Downtown.

Mercer 1914 touring car; 1915 runabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

Studebaker, 1916, 4-cylinder, $700; used only 4 months. Miss Lewis, 500 5th Av.

Motor Trucks.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES,
LANDAULETTES,
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars, polite, liveried chauffeurs.
Hour, day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
128 West 52nd St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3550 Bryant.

Packard—Most elegant limousine; exceptionally handsome; very rich looking; reasonable rates. Phone Hirsch, Lenox 6073, 127 East 83d St.

FOR HIRE.—Packard seven-passenger, by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th St. Cathedral 9082.

PACKARD AUTO OWNERS ASSOCIATION.
Recent models; owners drive in livery; excellent service; reasonable rates. Circle 1294.

PACKARD, elegant touring, hour, month; reasonable; exceptionally careful chauffeur. Curran. Lenox 8,176.

Chalmers, 1916, seven-passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard new "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 6833.

Packard cars, excellent condition, by hour, week, or month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th St. Col. 7539.

Packard twin 6, 1916; brand new; driver very careful; by day or trip. Phone Chelsea 8792.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 886 Madison.

Packards for hire; automobiles, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone Madison 866.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, Stanley Steamer, 1916, cheap price; particulars. Altamonte, P 276 Times Downtown.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 852-856 W. 58th St. Col. 8440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN — Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 226 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A MECHANIC of 30-35, or a man mechanically inclined, wanted, who has a fair education, convincing personality, with executive ability, and who is willing to start with a moderate salary at a position offering a splendid future with a large old rolled steel and wire mill. Address, with full particulars, Opportunity, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ARTIST.—Capable man with ideas for advertising agency. Call or write James Zobian Co., 236 5th Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—ABLE TO TAKE OFF TRIAL BALANCE FROM CUSTOMERS' LEDGER; GIVE FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND STATE SALARY. H 138 TIMES.

AUDITOR.—One specially qualified to handle cost accounting in manufacturing concern as well as commercial work; high-class position; good salary right party; state references and special qualifications. P 279 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR for New York City hotel; night work; salary $80 month; no room or board; give age, married or single; must have experience in auditing work. X. X., 442 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—A good opportunity for a live young man with a large, well-established real estate firm; knowledge of typewriting preferred; address, stating age, experience, and salary. Box P 303 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPORT AND IMPORT FIRM DESIRES FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER AND CAPABLE CLERICAL MAN WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE AND ALL BRANCHES OF BOOKKEEPING. APPLY BY LETTER, STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, H 127 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 20, intelligent and experienced, for Christian firm; a real opportunity; state detail. P 277 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Good opportunity with a corporation for a bright boy, 16-18 years of age, and good education; write full particulars. P 251 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.A bright boy of 15 or 16 to learn the dry goods importing business; apply by letter only. Box 33, Madison Square Station.

BOY for law office; one intending to study law preferred; state age, education, experience, and salary. P 286 Times Downtown.

BOY, for office work; must have knowledge of typewriting, stenography H 137 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; good, careful driver; one familiar with Lozier car. Answer, giving experience, salary desired, &c., Box H 115 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for 3 bright young men; age 21 to 30; salary $2 per day and expenses, with good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. Room 801, 3 West 29th.

COLLECTORS! Two men, experienced on magazine installment collections; salary to start $12 per week; excellent chance of advancement; unless thoroughly experienced do not apply. Call after 11 A. M. Room 49, 31 East 27th.

DESIGNER.—Coats, wanted, for a popular-priced line of ladies' and misses' coats; only those thoroughly experienced in this line need apply; state present employment and salary. A 155 Times.

DESIGNER wanted, on tailored waists; salary no object to the right man; call any afternoon between 3 and 6. Bloom & Millman, 20 West 33d.

DRAFTSMAN AND TRACER wanted, experienced on panelboards and switchboards preferred; state salary and full particulars; write only. Electrical, 151 East 41st St., advertising office.

DRAFTSMEN familiar with making elevator layouts; state experience and salary expected. P 258 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR and DRAFTSMAN for ornamental iron works; must have good experience in this line and acquaintanceship with architects; state particulars. M. L., 178 Times.

FOREMAN, night shift, in high-class garage; must be sober, honest, and industrious; first-class references required; married man preferred. Biltmore Garage, 134 East 41st St.

HIGH SCHOOL or college graduates; a large concern dealing in iron and steel products has an opening; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old-established house; experience unnecessary, but only recent graduates with good school record considered; state age, education; give references. K 211 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER and cook for bachelor apartment; Chinese or Japanese; only those with highest references need apply. Mr. Stitzel, 27 East 62d.

IF YOU HAVE successfully sold bonds or preferred stocks, or if you have successfully sold any other line which has brought you a clientele of individuals, we would like to hear from you; we are investment bankers and specialize in the bonds and preferred stocks of public utilities; drawing account and commission. K 212 Times Downtown.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
doing an excellent business in Greater New York, desires three more men to take charge of territories in New York City, Brooklyn, and New Jersey; permanent positions; excellent possibilities for a good man, drawing account against commissions. Apply Room 804, 200 Fifth Av.

JANITOR in large mercantile house; steamship steward preferred; state age, experience, also recommendations; wages $85 per month. Address S. J. S., Box 187, Madison Square Station, New York.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT.—Must be experienced and capable; give full particulars. P 294 Times Downtown.

MACHINE RIVETERS, full gangs only; (riveter-holder-on-heater;) new ship work, Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

MAN wanted for routing mail; only those having experience in railway mail routes and subscription department work in newspaper offices need apply. X 285 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

One thoroughly experienced as consultant to perfect machinery; to take full charge of marketing a new device; state reference, experience, and salary, and full address. Reply K 204 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY SALESMAN.

Jobbing hat house open for salesman controlling extensive trade all territories; full particulars territory covered and sales record or no attention paid; commission or salary basis; replies held strictly confidential. K 210 Times Downtown.

NURSE or ORDERLY.—Pay $22 a month, board and room. Call at 146 East 28th St., at 6 P. M. today for a personal interview.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man for general office work; must have knowledge of typewriting and stenography; good opportunity. Address, stating age, experience, and references, E. B., 854 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—Intelligent, willing young man to help around office and run errands. Apply before 10 A. M. Ethridge Co., 25 East 26th.

PURCHASER.—In purchasing dept. of manufacturing company, young man, 22-26, with some experience in general purchasing for factory; must have knowledge of chemistry and stenography; good handwriting and best references essential; state full qualifications and wages expected. Purchasing, P 272 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.
If you can approach business men and intelligently present facts, keeping in mind that our proposition requires no coloring misrepresentation, you are the man we want; we shall require the above qualification; commission basis. If you can qualify and can stand prosperity after you do qualify, write for appointment to H 141 Times.

SALESMAN (lace) wanted for Boston and New England States; only high-grade lace salesmen who have made good over this territory need apply; satisfactory arrangement as to remuneration, commission. Address Laces, H 131 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several now employed earning $50 commissions weekly; only those over 28, good appearance, with references, accepted. Steiner, 162 West 23d.

SALESMAN, &c.—Stylish, expert assistant and saleswoman cloak and suit department in Middle West. Apply Ready-to-Wear Department, Syndicate Trading Co., 230 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign manufacturer; city and out of town; liberal commission. Alfred Tail, 8 Stone St.

SALESMEN.
An efficiency organization desires the services of two first-class salesmen; the proposition is one which the country's biggest concerns are buying and men are wanted who can present the proposition to large employers; the selling plan assumes unusual earnings for the right man; commission basis; in writing, state age and past experiences. X 265 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—System, the Magazine of Business, wants experienced specialty salesman for Fall campaign; new proposition; liberal commission arrangement; permanent connection. Call 21 Park Row.

SALESMEN for large cities as exclusive representatives for a 6,000-mile auto tire; liberal commission, with drawing; mornings. Mr. Barman, Mgr., 109 Leonard.

SALESMAN, art needlework, for Missouri Kansas, Texas, large and small towns; also Omaha; commission only; state experience. Address Acquainted, Box P 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated; clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; drawing account against commission. A 69 Times.

SALESMAN, art needlework, for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan; commission only; state experience. Addres Energetic, Box P 228 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, art needlework, for New York and Pennsylvania; commission only; state experience. Address Industrious, Box P 227 Times Downtown.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT wanted; must be thoroughly capable of handling entire work; give particulars, experience, and salary. P 296 Times Downtown.

SEVERAL alert, ambitious young men wanted for training with one of the largest electrical manufacturing corporations in its telephone switchboard installation department; there is an opportunity here for the right chap to connect with a concern in which he may grow; only an unmarried man between the ages of 19 and 23 years, a high school graduate, or the equivalent, who is willing to be away from home and friends as the occasion demands, will be considered; address, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary. Box P 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Have good opening for a capable young man; must be refined and representative; knowledge of Spanish preferred. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars, M. C. S., Room 2,033, Whitehall Building, City.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; young man, 21 years; one capable of taking dictation in English preferred; state references and salary desired. K 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—With at least one years' experience and able to transcribe notes accurately. Apply second floor, 229 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER-BILL CLERK, 20; experienced and efficient; for Christian firm; references investigated. P 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and competent male stenographer wanted. Apply Thursday, 8:45 A. M., Palmer & Embury Mfg. Co., 119 West 40th St.

WANTED.

MACHINISTS AND MOLDERS.
ENGINE LATHE HANDS.
VERTICAL BORING MILL HANDS.
PLANER HANDS.
TOOL MAKERS.
MACHINE TOOL REPAIR MEN, (all around machinists.)
ENGINE FITTERS AND RADIAL DRILL PRESS HANDS.
SLOTTER AND SHAPER HANDS.
MACHINE BLACKSMITHS AND TOOL DRESSERS.
MOLDERS for both light and heavy work.
Best wages, working conditions; high-grade work and steady employment. For particulars inquire
212 10th Av., N. Y. City.
The Westinghouse Machine Company.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BUYER. — Woman as assistant buyer of infants' and muslin underwear, with market experience, for Middle West. Apply ready-to-wear department, Syndicate Trading Co., 230 5th Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; experienced, neat, and accurate; state experience, references, and salary expected. Apply Box H 136 Times.

CASHIER in large New York City hotel; give age, married or single; must have past experience in similar capacity; salary $75 month, no room or board. H. H., 442 Columbus Av.

MME. LICHTENSTEIN, INC.,
734 5th Av.
Millinery saleslady, thoroughly familiar with best Fifth Avenue clientele.

MODEL, 16-year miss, 33 bust; desirable all-year-round position. Apply C. E. Jones, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

MODEL in millinery showroom. Apply Rawak, 48 West 38th St.

SALESWOMAN.—An educated woman to explain character-building plan to mothers; instruction free; salary and commission. Mrs. Inslee, Room 711, 110 West 34th.

SALESLADIES,

HOW CAPITAL VIEWS HUGHES'S SPEECH

Republicans Apparently Genuinely Satisfied, Describing It as a Vigorous Utterance.

PREDICT MORE VIM LATER

Democrats Assail It as Destructive Criticism—"Worse Than Pussy-Footing," Burleson Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Republican politicians today praised and Democratic politicians condemned the speech of Charles E. Hughes, delivered at Carnegie Hall last night, in accepting the Republican nomination for President of the United States. The interest in Mr. Hughes's utterances was keen throughout political circles—had been keen for weeks—and many a legislator or Government official got up unusually early this morning to snatch the newspaper from his doorstep to read and ponder over what President Wilson's opponent in this year's elections had to say.

Among Democrats—Cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives, and others of less prominence in the affairs of the dominant party—there was a disposition to criticize Mr. Hughes on the ground that he offered no remedy for the conditions which he assailed President Wilson for creating.

Among Republicans the tendency was to praise Mr. Hughes for his criticism of the Administration and to commend the speech as a clear presentation of the issues confronting the country. There was unanimity of opinion among Republicans that Mr. Hughes was a master of English, and there seemed to be an honest belief in Republican quarters that the Presidential candidate could talk in a way that everybody would understand.

To Democratic criticism that Mr. Hughes offered no remedies for most of the conditions affecting our foreign relations, which he asserted Mr. Wilson had failed to meet in a statesmanlike way, the Republican answer today was that if Mr. Hughes had been President he would not have permitted these conditions to occur, but would have followed firm policies that would have upheld the national honor without bringing the country into hostilities.

There was a regular meeting of the Cabinet today and the speech of Mr. Hughes was discussed by the President and his advisers. After the meeting the comment of Cabinet members indicated that they were not at all concerned over the effect of Mr. Hughes's speech on the country. It was asserted by some of them that Mr. Hughes had not brought forward a new issue. He could not make a successful campaign without real issues, they said, and those that he had laid stress on—Mexico, difficulties growing out of the European war, the maintenance of the national honor and dignity, and the Democratic tariff—had either been adjusted or the country was not particularly interested in them.

Few of the Cabinet officers would comment on Mr. Hughes's utterances, some on the plea that they had not read the speech, but Postmaster General Burleson and Attorney General Gregory did not mince words in condemning what the Republican candidate had to say.

The Attorney General said:

"Justice Hughes fails to make Mexico an issue by failing to say what he would have done in the same circumstances. The voters have a right to demand this. They have a right to know from Mr. Hughes whether he would have recognized Huerta or would have intervened in Mexico or would intervene now."

Among Senators comment followed the lines of political affiliation. Some expressions of opinion follow:

Senator La Follette, Progressive Republican—"To me Governor Hughes's speech is highly satisfactory."

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Progressive Republican—"A very strong utterance. It has a good ring and will awaken the party to a stirring campaign."

Senator Stone of Missouri, Democrat—The entire speech appeared to me to be weak, dull, and inane. It does not furnish a single inspiration.

Senator Weeks, Republican, of Massachusetts—I think it is a comprehensive statement of the issues of the campaign presented in Mr. Hughes's best style.

Senator Fletcher of Florida, Democrat—It impresses me as an effort to flounder about to find an issue.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania—I have read the speech carefully. It is a strong, dignified arraignment of the weakness of this Administration. The report of those who heard it is that it was received with great enthusiasm. In my opinion Mr. Hughes has outlined the plan of his campaign and will develop the issues of the hour on his tour through the West. The speech was a good beginning, and the campaign will be continued vigorously.

Among members of the House these views were expressed:

James R. Mann of Illinois, the Republican floor leader—The speech is great and courageous and will be a winner.

Ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon—The speech seems to be unanswerable. It's a strong speech, and I am particularly glad that Mr. Hughes has unlimbered upon the Administration's vacillating Mexican policy.

Typical comment from Democratic Congressmen was as follows:

William C. Adamson, Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Commission—All the good things mentioned in the speech have been accomplished or are being accomplished by Mr. Wilson. The rest of the speech is bosh.

Scott Ferris of Oklahoma—The Hughes speech was carping criticism, partisan in its nature, and offering nothing constructive.

CALLS HUGHES SPEECH 'THE SAME OLD TALK'

View of Chairman McCormick—Republicans Laud It as a Strong Declaration

There was much discussion by politicians yesterday of Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance of the Republican Presidential nomination. Republicans, as might be expected, praised the speech warmly for publication, but some asserted in conversation with friends that it lacked "pep." Democrats denounced it as purely partisan and short of what might have been expected on such an important occasion.

Friends of Mr. Hughes say that the candidate spent a week in preparation of his speech; that every sentence had been carefully considered, and that it was chock full of dynamite. One Hughes admirer put it in terse and homely fashion thus: "The speech is absolutely bombproof, but let anybody try to monkey with it, or get funny, and he is likely to get his head blown off."

Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, made public the following comment:

"The acceptance speech was a flat, uninspiring document of reactionaryism and standpatism. Any one of the Old Guard might have written it. It is the same old talk that was put out at the Chicago Convention and which has fallen flat upon the country. It is a speech of criticism and offers nothing constructive. It offers not one ray of hope for those who left the Republican Party four years ago to battle for political freedom. It should leave no doubt in any real Progressive's mind as to where his political duty now lies. He should support President Wilson as the candidate whose ideals and record of achievement offer the Progressives an instrument for service."

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York and close friend of President Wilson, said:

"In his speech of acceptance the Republican nominee did not join issue with our candidate on a single question of importance before the people. The speech was proof positive that the Republicans have no issue in the campaign—if any such proof was needed."

Joseph M. Price, one of the independents who took active part in launching the Woodrow Wilson Independent League and is Chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization, had this to say:

"I have talked today with a good many men who until he made his speech of acceptance were whole-heartedly for Hughes, and who from now on will support President Wilson because they found the speech disappointing."

HUGHES LAMENTS HE IS MISUNDERSTOOD

Tells Editors That He's Human and Not an Unsympathetic Highbrow Nominee.

Mr. Hughes, addressing a number of Republican editors of the State who lunched at the Hotel Astor yesterday as the guests of John H. Sleicher of Leslie's Weekly, talked about his struggle to dissipate what he termed a false impression that he was cold and reserved. He was laughing frankly enough as he related his troubles in that direction, and he asked the editors to help him by spreading before the people the true picture of Hughes the man.

Preparations had been made for stenographers to take the address, but when Mr. Hughes saw them in the room he smiled and objected. While he did not wish to be unpleasant, he said, he wanted to talk with absolute freedom and would prefer not to have his remarks taken down.

The reports obtained from some who had been at the dinner gave this account of some of the things the nominee had to say.

The chief thing he had to live down, Mr. Hughes was reported as saying, was the reports spread about that he was not human; that he was cold and unsympathetic. That situation was faced by him in the Gubernatorial campaign of 1906, when it was said that he was cold and aloof. He faced the same difficulty in 1908 in his second campaign, and now he found the same charge was coming up again.

He told the editors, the report had it, that if they wanted to see him in the White House there were many ways they could aid. The newspapers, for one thing, could picture him in the correct light before the people. He did not ask that any one paint an overcolored picture; all he wanted was the publication of the truth.

He felt that the end was not accomplished by papers which in the same issue published news stories which misrepresented his views or his personality and editorials of a highly commendatory nature. The large majority of the people, he felt, read the news story only and there obtained their impressions.

That was the most complete account which could be obtained. Mr. Hughes refused absolutely to comment upon the address. There were forty-five at the luncheon.

Conferences and discussions of plans for the Western trip on which Mr. Hughes will start on Saturday occupied much of the candidate's time yesterday.

Mr. Hughes attended a dinner at the University Club last night as the guest of National Committeeman Herbert Parsons. The guests included a number of social service workers. It was a private dinner, and the newspapermen were not admitted.

Mr. Hughes will go to Bridgehampton this afternoon unless important developments demand his presence here.

THE HUGHES ITINERARY.

Schedule Shows Complete Program of His Western Trip.

The itinerary of the Western trip on which Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, will start on Saturday evening, was made public yesterday at the Hughes headquarters in the Hotel Astor. Mr. Hughes will be on the stump until about the middle of September, as a tour of Maine has been included before his return to Bridgehampton for a rest.

The vacation in the Rockies on which he counted has been cut to four days, which will be spent at Estes Park in Colorado. The trip will take him to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hughes will be accompanied by his wife, and they will occupy a private car. Another car will be used by the correspondents and by the representatives of the Republican National Committee.

Here is the itinerary:

Leaves New York, Grand Central Station, evening, Aug. 5.
Arrives Niagara Falls, morning, Aug. 6.
Leaves Niagara Falls, morning, Aug. 7.
Arrives Detroit, morning, Aug. 7.
Spends the day there, with two evening meetings.
Leaves Detroit, early morning, Aug. 8.
Arrives Chicago, evening, Aug. 8.
Leaves after meeting for St. Paul and Minneapolis, where two evening meetings will be held Wednesday, Aug. 9.
A meeting in the forenoon at Grand Forks, N. D., Aug. 10.
Night meeting at Fargo, N. D., Aug. 10.
Leaves Fargo, early morning, Aug. 11.
Arrives Helena, Mont., morning, Aug. 12.
After noon meeting leaves Helena, Aug. 12.
Arrives Butte, early evening meeting, Aug. 12.
Leaves Butte; arrives Missoula, night, meeting, Aug. 12.
Leaves Missoula, Aug. 13.
Arrives Spokane, Aug. 13.
Leaves Spokane by automobile, Aug. 14.
Arriver Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, day meeting, Aug. 14, and returns to Spokane for night meeting.
Leaves Spokane, Aug. 14.
Arrives Tacoma and holds day meeting, Aug. 15.
Arrives Seattle and holds night meeting, Aug. 15.
Leaves Seattle, Aug. 16.
Arrives Portland, Oregon, and holds evening meeting, Aug. 16.
Leaves Portland early morning, Aug. 17.
Arrives San Francisco, holds evening meeting, Aug. 18.
Leaves San Francisco, evening, Aug. 19.
Arrives Los Angeles, morning, Sunday, Aug. 20.
Holds evening meeting and leaves Los Angeles, Aug. 21.
Arrives Reno, Nev., holds evening meeting, Aug. 23.
Leaves Reno, Aug. 23.
Arrives Ogden, holds day meeting, Aug. 24.
Leaves Ogden, Aug. 24.
Arrives Salt Lake City, holds evening meeting, Aug. 24.
Leaves Salt Lake City, night, Aug. 24.
Arrives Cheyenne, holds night meeting, Aug. 25.
Leaves Cheyenne, Aug. 25.
Arrives Denver, Col., holds evening meeting, Aug. 26.
Leaves Denver, night, Aug. 26.
Arrives Estes Park, Col., morning, Aug. 27.
Remains in Estes Park from Aug. 27 to Sept. 1 for a vacation.
Leaves Estes Park, Sept. 1.
Arrives Denver, Sept. 1.
Leaves Denver, Sept. 1.
Arrives Topeka, Kan., morning meeting, Sept. 2.
Leaves Topeka, Kan., Sept. 2.
Arrives Kansas City, evening meeting, Sept. 2.
Leaves Kansas City, night, Sept. 2.
Arrives St. Louis, Sunday, Sept. 3.
Holds evening meeting and leaves St. Louis, night, Sept. 4.
Arrives Lexington, Ky., holds afternoon meeting, Sept. 5.
Leaves Lexington, night, Sept. 5.
Arrives Portland, Me., about noon, Sept. 7.

The trip provides for rest on Sundays instead of traveling, with but one or two exceptions. In order to make connections, the trip will be made by regular trains.

On his return, Mr. Hughes expects to spend a few days at his Summer home in Bridgehampton before starting on the stump again.

AUTHORS CATECHIZE HUGHES.

Ask in Letter for Specifications in Wilson Criticism.

A letter to Charles E. Hughes, Republican Presidential nominee, written by an organization of magazine writers and embodying ten pointed questions having relation to the policies of President Wilson and criticism of those policies contained in Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance, was made public last night at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

The letter, it was said, had been approved by the Executive Board of the organization at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore.

Here is the letter:

To the Hon. Charles E. Hughes:

The professional writers who sign this letter have small interest in parties, but a very deep interest in democracy. It is our hope, through this voluntary association, to assist in the promotion of honest, educational discussion in order that fundamental issues may not be decided in prejudice and ignorance.

Mr. Wilson's beliefs have been expressed in law and in declared policies. He has made an open record by which he may be judged. Wise choice is not possible unless you yourself make equally specific statement of purposes and convictions.

Without intent to offend we feel justified in charging that in no single public utterance have you filed a bona fide bill of particulars, nor have you offered a single constructive suggestion.

Generalities are without value. Blanket criticism is worthless. What we desire to know, what it is fair that the electorate should know, are the exact details of your disagreement with President Wilson. What has he done that you would not have done, and what has he failed to do that you would have done or will do? Honesty and patriotism demand that you put yourself upon record in such a manner as to permit people to judge you as they are now able to judge President Wilson. For example:

1. Could you have filed instant protest against the invasion of Belgium and backed up that protest with the United States Navy?

2. It is arrant nonsense to talk about action that would have prevented the Lusitania tragedy. The vague advertisement did not appear until shortly before the hour of sailing. The occurrence was one of those things that civilization has made the world regard as incredible. The only honest question is this: Would you have made the disaster the subject of diplomatic negotiations or would you have broken relations with Germany at once?

3. Would you have urged upon Congress an embargo upon the shipment of munitions to the Allies?

4. Would you urge universal compulsory military service?

5. You are frank in stating that Huerta's morals were of no concern to America. Does this mean that you would have recognized Huerta?

6. As matters stand today, would you be in favor of intervening in Mexico?

7. Does your attack upon the Wilson Shipping bill mean that you are in favor of ship subsidies?

8. You speak enthusiastically of the rights of the worker. Does this imply that you indorse the Clayton anti-trust law and the Seamen's bill? Or will you urge their repeal?

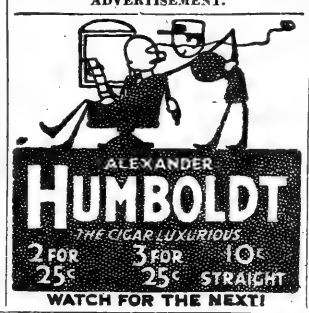
9. What are your specific complaints against the Federal Reserve law?

10. As Governor of New York you opposed the income tax amendment. Does this antagonism persist? Do you or do you not believe in paying for preparedness out of a tax on incomes, inheritances, and munitions?

We agree with you that it is a "critical period," by far too critical, indeed, for candidates to talk in terms of office seeking rather than in the simple, earnest language of definite Americanism. Respectfully,

Samuel H. Adams, Ray S. Baker, Ellis P. Butler, L. Ames Brown, Dante Barton, Irvin Cobb, Wadsworth Camp, J. O'H. Cosgrove, Stoughton Cooley, William L. Chenery, George Creel, James Forbes, Frederick C. Howe, Gilson Gardner, F. S. Greene, Oliver Herford, Prof. L. Johnson, Richard L. Jones, Peter B. Kyne, Percy MacKaye, Percy MacKaye, Basil Manley, M. L. Nicholson, Albert J. Nock, H. J. O'Higgins, Charles J. Post, Eugene M. Rhodes, W. McL. Raine, B. Robinson, John Reed, Opie Reed, Edgar Selwyn, W. L. Stoddard, Lincoln Steffens, Augustus Thomas, Frank Vrooman, George West.

ADVERTISEMENT.



WATCH FOR THE NEXT!

Inside Information—

Maybe you aren't informed on the serge situation—

You should know that right now the mills are showing Blue Serge for next Summer at considerably advanced prices.

That's one reason why you should buy NOW one of our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

We're selling them at the old figures—prices begin at $18 and range upward to $40.

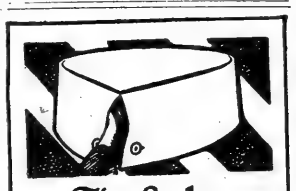
At $22.50

—we can give you the very tip top of value in Blue Serge—the kind you'll pay at least $28 for next year.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th



The Links an ARROW
Light-Starched Tapelinked COLLAR
15c each 6 for 90c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

Pure, clean, sparkling water from your faucet

You can have it always—The

DUPLEX FILTER

Self-Cleaning

"Makes Every Faucet a Crystal Clear Spring"

It has solved the pure water problem.



Let us install a Duplex in your home or office without obligation to you on a

10 Day Free Trial

Bottled water is expensive. Hospitals, Theatres, Hotels and Business Houses are saving hundreds of dollars a year by doing away with bottled spring water. Even in the home where bottled water is used a material saving will be made each year by the installation of a Duplex Filter.

Bottled water becomes stale and stagnant in twenty-four hours. The faucet opens a direct path from natu e's source, and the Duplex restores the clear, cl an, sparkling purity of the cool, bubbling spring.

Duplex Filters are made for various capacities—from 20 gallons an hour for household use to 1,000 gallons an hour for public buildings, etc.

Their cost varies according to capacity, but remember—

The first cost is the only cost—A Duplex will last a life time.

It is self-cleaning and there is nothing to wear out or replace. Payment may be made in installments based on present cost of bottled water if desired.

Easily moved if you move.

There is no one thing more important in protecting health than a constant supply of fresh, pure water. A Duplex Filter will give you that protection.

Write, call or telephone (Melrose 8848) for particulars—or have a representative call on you. Let us mail you copies of endorsements from Health Boards, Hospitals, Chemists and Physicians.

Duplex Filter System, Inc.

380 East 133rd Street, New York City.

Written by Tom Botterill, Hudson Super-Six Distributor at Denver, and published as an advertisement in Denver newspapers. We reproduce it here because of its unusual interest to all who enjoy motoring. What Mr. Botterill did can be done with equal comfort and enjoyment by any owner of the 10,000 Super-Sixes now on the road.

I have just driven a HUDSON Super-Six from Detroit to Denver, 1,530 miles, thru rain, mud and sand

—without putting in a drop of water from the time we started, without lifting the hood except to oil, without touching a wrench to any part of the machine except to replace one small wheel bearing, without stopping the motor except to give my companion a chance to eat again, without the engine missing a single shot, without a puncture, without a rattle, and without finding a single car in the whole 1,500 miles whose driver didn't let us pass him sooner or later

I went to Detroit to drive this car back for two reasons. First, I wanted the fun of the trip.

Second, I wanted to find out at first-hand just how this Super-Six will behave for an owner when he starts on a long cross-country trip with it.

Mr. McIntosh of our sales force accompanied me, and we were in no hurry and after no records; we drove as we thought the average owner would drive.

My honest conclusion at the end of this trip is that the man who buys a Hudson Super-Six gets three times as much automobile as he pays for.

I never had so amazing a trip in any car in my life.

This Super-Six had been taken from the Hudson factory by the manager of our Detroit office only two days before I got there, and it had had only 480 miles limbering up when we started back with it.

It had had no special attention of any kind and I thought it only reasonable to expect to have to do more or less adjusting as we came along.

But we did no adjusting whatever. We never took a wrench from the tool kit except once near Belle Plaine, Iowa, when we broke a small bearing in one of the front wheels.

We left Detroit in a rain and we had mud for hundreds of miles through the East. Often we were in to our hubs. Three times we covered pieces of road on high we had been told we couldn't get over at all.

The Super-Six motor puzzled me the first time I ever drove one last January, and I confess that it puzzles me even more today. It responds with a lightness that has always made me think of a greyhound. But on this trip, time after time it settled itself to long, steady strains with an evenness, sturdiness and freedom from distress that were more suggestive of a good draft horse trained to pull.

No piece of road anywhere stopped us. For two days and a half we had so much rain that the storm curtains were never lifted. But we came straight on through, stopping only at towns that interested us, or where there were good meals.

You men with jaded appetites should have been with us. I myself ate with new eagerness and relish, and as for Mr. McIntosh, he left a trail of complete desolation and famine across five states, the waitresses numbed at the elbows and the cooks prostrate with exhaustion.

Why is it, I wonder, that many fagged, town-weary business men still take their vacations in crowded sleepers and crowded city hotels, monotonous in their sameness, when they could make such a drive as I have just made, and have the thrill of combating the out-of-doors—a thing that always puts an edge on the appetite and makes nine hours on the Ostermoor none too much?

We had rain, mud and sand to contend with, but we never had to climb out of the car, and as we rolled down from Cheyenne to Denver Thursday morning through the Colorado sunshine, we felt like schoolboys finishing a vacation—we came back to business with a pep and fresh fitness that no man ever felt at the end of 1,500 miles in a Pullman.

Our first afternoon we drove from Detroit to Kalamazoo, 151 miles. Our second forenoon from Kalamazoo to Chicago, 179 miles. We spent most of the third day in Chicago, driving that afternoon to Rochelle, 84 miles. The next day we drove from Rochelle to Belle Plaine, 199 miles. The next day from Belle Plaine to Omaha, 263 miles. The next day from Omaha to Lexington, 239 miles. Wednesday from Lexington to Cheyenne, 310 miles. Thursday morning from Cheyenne to Denver, 112 miles, in two hours and fifty minutes.

We got as high as 16 miles to the gallon of gasoline and the average for the trip was 12.6 miles.

We were making the trip leisurely, and with little interest in the time consumed between any two points, but when we got into Chicago, it suddenly came to us that we had passed every car going our way on every part of the road; the thought was fatal. We got interested in the thing. I will confess that when we again took the road we both had the same secret sporting curiosity. We wondered how long we could keep it up.

We kept it up clear into Denver.

This Hudson Super-Six, which left the factory less than two weeks ago, passed every automobile we came in sight of from Detroit to Denver—1,530 miles.

We were raced time and again on muddy roads and on good roads, but every car we tackled was finally dropped behind.

I have an idea that this mud caked car, just as it stands on our salesroom floor, can go out tomorrow and do seventy-five miles an hour without a whimper.

That much speed is not necessary, it is not even important. But you gentlemen who own Super-Sixes probably feel just as we do—that it's rather satisfying to know that you have a car that could clean up the road if you wanted it to.

And there is one other thing that I believe will interest all owners of the Super-Six. It is the fact that in Detroit, the center of the automobile industry, the Super-Six now stands in a class by itself. On this visit I was surprised to find how unanimously its position is conceded. Even the livery men along the curb are now hanging fancy brass plates on all the r Hudson cars to catch the public's eye with the magic of the name.

The Super-Six motor is the great achievement of the year.

10,000 Hudson Super-Sixes are now in daily road use. Owners of these cars are selling the factory output of 150 cars per day.

I found also that the Hudson factory is being visited by an average of twenty-five Hudson dealers per day, trying to get more deliveries. The Sales Department's waiting room is full constantly, the men who are handling the allotment of cars have had to box themselves in to get time to carry on their work.

These things sound like exaggeration, but they are the sober truth. The Hudson Super-Six is not only the achievement of the year, it is the sensation of the year. I wondered at its excellence before I made this trip. I wonder still more now.

—Tom Botterill

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. *of* N. Y., Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York

BRONX, 438 East 149th Street
NEW ROCHELLE, Main Street and Center Avenue
YONKERS, Proctor Building
BROOKLYN, 1184 Bedford Avenue

7-Passenger, $1475 at Detroit

Seven other Styles of Bodies, including Touring Sedan

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Friday fair early, thunder showers afternoon or by night; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,376. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STRIKE LEADERS TO MEET SHONTS AND MAYOR TODAY

Conference This Morning Expected to Settle Question of General Traffic Tie-Up.

LITTLE HOPE HELD OUT

Interborough Votes Substantial Wage Advance for Most of Working Force.

MITCHEL GETS DEMANDS

But Union Officials Ignore His Request for 24 Hours' Notice of a General Strike.

The momentous question whether the strike of motormen and conductors begun in Westchester County on July 22 is to be extended from the Third Avenue Railway system to other traction lines in Manhattan and Brooklyn and on Staten Island and Long Island will probably be decided today.

Mayor Mitchel, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, and representatives of the carmen's union will hold a conference, and every effort will be made to prevent a general strike. The intervention of the Public Service Commission may force a respite in the labor war, but there is little hope that it can affect a settlement of differences between the traffic lines and their employes.

The only hope held out last night of avoiding a strike on the green surface car system in New York City within forty-eight hours was the slender one that either the company or the union may back down.

In another advertisement placed in the newspapers and signed by Theodore P. Shonts, the President, the New York Railways Company announces its willingness to confer with the Mayor and with the company's men, but intimates that it will not negotiate with any outsiders.

"In order that there may be no mistake on our part as to the present attitude of our men, we have asked them to select by secret ballot a group of their fellow employes empowered to discuss matters of common interest," the advertisement says, "and to consider effective methods of maintaining uninterrupted the transportation service expected by the people of New York.

The company's sole reason for opposing an alliance between the employes and an alien labor organization, the company says, is its fear that such a combination will be detrimental to the transit service to which New York is entitled.

A report reached Police Headquarters at midnight that the employes of the New York & Queens County Railroad, a subsidiary of the Interborough Company handling most of the traffic in the north end of Queens Borough, would go on strike today, but this was denied by members of the union.

The conference this mofning will be held at City Hall at 10 o'clock. It was arranged by the Mayor after demands said to have been made by the employes of the New York Railways and of the New York & Queens County Railway Company had been submitted to him by William D. Manon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

The Carmen's Demands.

These demands, which were said to have been formulated at meetings held in Manhattan and Queens County, were for recognition of the carmen's union, and for a wage scale equal to that asked of the Third Avenue Railway Company, 30 cents an hour for first-year men and 33½ cents an hour thereafter. Mahon informed the Mayor that a majority of the service employes of the New York Railways and of the New York & Queens County Railway Company had agreed on these demands, although organizations of these employes were still being perfected here and on Long Island at meetings last night. After submitting its demands to the company, the union, under its bylaws, cannot call a strike until arbitration has been refused.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, among whose employes representatives of the carmen's union have been doing missionary work, adopted a resolution yesterday increasing the pay of eleven classes of employes on the subway and elevated lines. Conductors, motormen, guards, special officers, porters, switchmen, towermen, starters, train clerks, agents, and gatemen are included.

The advances given to motormen and conductors are from 10 to 20 cents a day, those granted some of the other grades reaching 30 cents a day. They will add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the annual budget of the company. Conductors in the first year of their employment who have been receiving $2.45 for a day of ten hours will hereafter receive $2.60 for the same time; second, third and fourth year conductors who have been receiving $2.45, $2.55 and $2.65 a day, respectively, will receive 15 cents a day more under the new schedule. The present schedule provides for a different scale for fifth-year conductors, but this is abolished.

Motormen entering the employ of the Interborough have been receiving $3.25 for a day of ten hours, and will receive $3.35 for the same time hereafter. Second-year motormen who have been getting $3.50 a day will receive $3.60; third-year motormen who have been getting $3.70 will get $3.70; fourth-year men who have been getting $3.80 will get $3.80; fifth-year men being advanced from $3.70 to $3.90; sixth-year men from $3.80 to $4 and after that $4.20.

Pay of Train Guards.

Hereafter there will be only four grades of guards as against five grades now, their pay having been advanced from 10 to 15 cents a day according to their length of service. The minimum for guards under the new schedule is $2.20 for a day of ten hours and the maximum $2.50.

The pay of special officers has been advanced from $2.40 and $2.50 a day to $2.50 and $2.60; of towermen, from $2.60 and $2.70 to $2.70 and $2.80; of starters, from $2.50 and $2.70 to $2.60 and $2.80; of switchmen, from $2.70, $2.80, and $2.90 to $3 and $3.10, the intermediate grade being abolished; of train clerks, from

Continued on Page 4.

American Airman Brings Down a German

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The American air squadron scored another success on Monday, when Sergeant N. Lufbery downed his first German flier, which fell near Etain.

While patrolling alone over the enemy's line Lufbery saw the German below him. He dived immediately behind the hostile machine, opening fire as he passed close to its tail. So swift was the dive that the American was able to fire only seven shots from his mitrailleuse, but his aim was good. The pilot fell forward over the controls, and the plane dropped headlong, bursting into flames as it struck the ground.

As Lufbery hovered to see the last of his enemy three other Germans attacked him, but he got home safely. He has been recommended for the military medal.

U. S. BANKERS REJECT CHINA'S LOAN TERMS

Members of International Group Tell State Department Security Must Be Sound.

GOOD-WILL NOT ENOUGH

Bonds Must Be Salable—Original Group to Give Data to Concern Not Bound by Agreement.

Negotiations for a loan to China by the American bankers who were members of the six-power group formed four years ago to finance the requirements of China have failed, and the Chinese Government is now looking to another American banking interest for the money it needs.

The American group consists of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, and the First National Bank. These bankers having found it impossible under the conditions which exist to make the loan, China has turned to the American International Corporation, which has established close relations with the Chinese Government in other matters, but the belief in banking circles is that these negotiations will also come to naught. The reason lies in the fact that it seems impracticable to arrange satisfactory terms.

Formally the American-Chinese loan group stands ready, if the matter can be arranged with its associates in the six-power group, to accede to the request of the State Department that the loan to China be made, but practically the matter has come to an end so far as these bankers are concerned. The position of these bankers has been formally made known to the State Department in a letter which reviews the whole course of the negotiations for a comprehensive loan to China.

Very briefly, the final suggestion of the American Government was that the American bankers make this loan as a matter of patriotism. The bankers' position was that if a loan were to be made it could only be made upon business lines—upon terms, in other words, which would warrant offering the bonds to their clients after the loan was made.

Must Have Partners' Assent.

The bankers, it is understood, have pointed out in their communication to the State Department that no step in the original negotiations was taken without the full knowledge and approval of the American Government, which at that time consented to the terms for a loan to China, including the five-year contract among the members of the six-power group, which committed each member of the group to the others. This five-year period will not expire until June of next year. Until then the American group would not be free to undertake a loan to China without the co-operation, or at least the assent, of the other members of the financial alliance. All of this was familiar to the United States Government at the time.

When the present Administration publicly expressed its disapproval of the proposed arrangement for financing China in which American bankers were to participate, they withdrew from the business altogether, though still bound not to do any financing for the Chinese Government without acting in concert with their international partners. The American group closed its office in China and to all intents and purposes dropped out of the matter.

A little more than a month ago the Chinese Government in its need turned again to the United States. It appealed to the State Department and the State Department took a friendly interest and appealed to the same bankers whose proposed loan the Government first approved under the Taft administration and then denounced under the present Administration.

Find Conditions Difficult.

Several conferences were held and for a time it seemed possible that a loan of about $4,000,000, to be followed later by more comprehensive financing, would be arranged. When it came to discussing the conditions great difficulty was encountered. The conclusion finally arrived at by the bankers is outlined in the communication addressed to the State Department. It is in effect that to make a loan acceptable to American investors it must be secured in some way, as by the pledge of specific revenue of the Chinese Government, and that it be understood, should it ever be necessary to insure the carrying out of the Chinese Government's obligation in this respect, that our Government would lend its aid to seeing that the conditions were fulfilled.

The State Department, it is understood, was unwilling to lend any such support as this to the proposed loan. When it was found that business terms satisfactory to the bankers were probably impossible of attainment, they were appealed to to make the loan as a matter of patriotism. The United States Government is credited with the view that it is highly desirable that the financing of China should not be left altogether to other powers. The chance of American interests in China being properly safeguarded would be much better with America participating in supplying the financial needs of the republic or supplying them altogether than it would be if the task of providing the Chinese Government with money were left to other powers exclusively. The bankers do not question this view, but do hold to the principle that a loan if made at all must be made on business terms

Other Bankers Not So Bound.

In practically determining their inability to make the proposed loan to

Continued on Page 4.

DYSPEPTICS NEED
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Relieves and corrects sour stomach, sick headache and nausea—an excellent appetizer. —Advt.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN VERDUN DRIVE; GAIN ON SOMME

Gen. Nivelle's Troops Attack "En Echelon" on Three-Mile Front East of the Meuse.

CAPTURE SOME TRENCHES

Take 600 Prisoners and Ten Machine Guns — Germans Push Forward Near Fleury.

SOMME COMBATS ISOLATED

British Report Success Near Pozieres—French Make Progress in Hem District.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—While the last two days have seen little beyond isolated fighting on the Somme front, the struggle at Verdun has broken out afresh.

Following the failure of an exceptionally strong German attack yesterday west and south of the Thiaumont field work, on the east bank of the Meuse, the French today attacked in echelon on a front of a little more than three miles, from the Meuse at Vacherauville as far east as Fleury. Several German trenches and points d'appui were captured, with 600 prisoners and about ten machine guns, according to the French War Office communiqué issued this evening.

The Germans immediately launched a counterattack in the wood east of Vacherauville, but they were repulsed with grenades.

In the region east and southeast of the village of Fleury (the Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood and Le Chenois) the fighting which began yesterday continued last night with considerable violence. The French War Office reports that the Germans by the use of asphyxiating gases were able to gain a little ground in the Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood and at Le Chenois. Elsewhere on this front the Germans were repulsed.

The Berlin War Office, in speaking of this fighting, says that a hill salient northeast of Fort Souville was captured, while "we pressed the enemy back considerably in the mountain forest and in the small Laufel Wood." Berlin reports the capture of about 940 men in this operation.

Isolated Fighting on the Somme.

On the Somme front the French captured a strongly fortified work between the Hem Wood and the Monacu farm, (just north of the Somme, east of Peronne.) This position, the French night communiqué says, contained about 100 dead Germans.

The French also took a German trench northwest of Déniécourt, at the extreme southern end of the Anglo-French line of advance. Two enemy counterattacks on this position were later repulsed.

Little of importance is reported from the British front. The British artillery and aviation service have been busy, the most notable achievement being the destruction of seven gun emplacements and ammunition dumps near Grandcourt, on the Ancre River.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse our second lines south of Le Mort Homme were bombarded with shells of large calibre.

On the right bank we carried out several attacks by echelon from the Meuse as far as Fleury, in the wood immediately east of Vacherauville, to the west and to the south of the Thiaumont work, as well as in the ravine south of Fleury. Our troops captured several German trenches and organized points of support. We made in the course of these actions about 600 prisoners and captured about ten machine guns.

An enemy counterattack in the region of Vacherauville was repulsed with the grenade. In the sectors of Vaux-le-Chapitre — Le Chenois the bombardment continued with violence.

North of the Somme there was no infantry action in the course of the day.

According to new details received the fortified work captured by us between Hem Wood and Monacu Farm contained about one hundred German bodies. Up to the present we have cleared away four machine guns in that work.

South of the Somme two enemy counterattacks against the trench which we conquered northwest of Déniécourt were repulsed.

Germans Advance Near Fleury.

The French afternoon communiqué, which told of a slight German advance east of Fleury, follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the fighting continued last night with violence along the front between Vaux-le-Chapitre and Le Chenois and spread to the east as far as a point to the south of Damloup. The enemy, after a series of fruitless attacks, some of which were accompanied by the spreading of asphyxiating gases, gained a little ground in the Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood and at Le Chenois, but elsewhere all his endeavors were checked by our fire. In the course of these engagements, which resulted in important losses to the enemy, we took 100 prisoners, including three officers.

North of the Somme, between the Hem Wood and the Monacu Farm, our troops captured a fortified work strongly held by the enemy. South of this river an attack delivered by us in the vicinity of Estrées resulted in our occupation of a German trench northwest of Déniécourt; we also took some prisoners.

In the Champagne, west of Auberive, a Russian reconnoitring party delivered a bayonet charge against a detachment of the enemy which was thereby dispersed, leaving behind a number of dead.

Along the Somme front our aviators showed great activity yesterday. A total of thirty-three aerial encounters took place over the lines of the enemy. One German aeroplane, attacked by two Nieuport machines, was seen to fall in flames, while fourteen other German machines, seriously damaged, were compelled either to land or were seen to dive down within their lines.

British Gain West of Pozieres.

Further progress has been made by the British troops east of Pozières, in the Somme region, it was officially an-

Continued on Page 4.

Peace Meetings Held in 35 German Cities, Speakers Urge Revival of Submarine War

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2. — The campaign of the National Committee for Securing an Honorable Peace started last night with thirty-five speakers in as many German cities.

In Berlin Professor Harnack added no word to the Chancellor's utterances on war aims and peace terms, which he merely paraphrased.

More interesting was the Leipsic lecture of the Reichstag member, Friedrich Naumann, who has leaped to fame as the originator of the central Europe idea. He said: "Today we must face the fact that our achievements so far have not convinced the enemy that the historic decision has fallen in our favor." Herr Naumann also made an interesting though veiled reference to ruthless submarine warfare, saying: "We in the German fatherland believed that a final decision of the war could be brought about by a particular blow. This was essentially a military and technical question, but we made almost a moral question of it. On the first day of the third year of war we must be prepared to travel a still longer and roundabout road. We must follow our destiny in order that we may not lose what we have won by the heroic death of so many of our sons."

In Bochum Georg Bernhard, editor of the Vossische Zeitung, sounded the keynote of holding out and signaling to a finish, saying: "It is understandable that at the end of the second year of the war the desire for peace stirs more strongly than ever before in all the nations, but perhaps most of all in Germany, despite our great successes in the East and West, although we have not felt the horrors of war in our own land. The German nation was ever peace loving, but love of peace is not indicative of weakness and quitting.

"Since we must continue the war, it must be carried on with all the means which our superiority in science and technology places in our hands, and without hesitation to the end. Germany's future invincibility and economic development must be secured thereafter. Under all circumstances our boundaries must be where our military experts demand, and on the other hand Germany's economic development is only possible when our capital strength in relation to that of England remains unweakened. To surrender a war of intensity means surrendering Germany's economic future. We must either collect an indemnity in cash or if, in place of cash, we are compelled to take land, this will have nothing to do with the principle of whether one approves or disapproves of annexation. Our goal can be reached if we fight on with firm determination."

Dr. Edekum, a member of the Reichstag, said in Mannheim: "Every human being in the warring nations is today filled with peace yearnings, but the Governments of our enemies today will not permit this feeling to have any influence on their actions. They still aim at annihilating Germany. We could have peace on their humiliating conditions, but that is out of the question. Our nation at the front and at home must hold out to the end."

Professor von Listz, speaking in Stuttgart, called for "implicit confidence in the men who are guiding the destinies of the German Empire, and that the sharpened submarine warfare will come in that moment when the reasons for its postponement cease to exist."

Most of the other speakers of the national committee touched on the popular submarine warfare theme. Thus the Reichstag member, Friedrich Payer, in Frankfurt said: "The best thing about the fight over the submarine warfare was that it was gradually losing its intensity.

"The Government and nation are one on the proposition that we have no occasion for showing tender considerations toward England and its population, which is trying to starve us to death. But one must not consider the submarine question as separate from all other military and political questions. The same holds largely true in the discussion regarding sparing the use of Zeppelins against England.

"The meetings, which closed with the singing of 'Deutschland Ueber Alles,' appeared to have served their purpose of patriotic demonstrations on the threshold of the third year of the war."

[By The Associated Press.]

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Professor Harnack, in his peace speech in Berlin, warned his auditors against expecting or demanding too much from the results of the war, as Germany must remember the lot of her confederates as well as her own success. He appealed to his hearers to have confidence in the Administration, which he said had done its utmost to prevent the war, and the attitude of which toward certain neutrals history would some day justify.

APPEALS TO WILSON TO PREVENT STRIKE

Railway Tie-Up Inevitable in Absence of Intervention, Commerce Chamber Says.

SEES DANGER IN DEADLOCK

Neither Side Disposed to Yield—Mediation Commissioner Chambers Expects a Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. — President Wilson is taking a personal interest in efforts that are being made with his consent to prevent the threatened great strike of railway trainmen. While Judge William L. Chambers, the Commissioner in charge of the affairs of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, indicated today that he believed that the conference to be held in New York on Aug. 8 between railroad officials and representatives of the trainmen's brotherhoods was likely to result in an amicable settlement, this opinion is not shared generally. Mr. Chambers said that if the present efforts for arbitration should fail it was inevitable that the matter would go before the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

The conference in New York next Tuesday will be between the General Conference Committee of the Railroads and the Executive Boards of the railroad brotherhoods. About 300,000 railroad employes are affected. The count of the vote taken to determine whether the Executive Committe should be authorized to order a strike is still in progress, but no doubt is expressed that a majority of the votes have been cast in favor of the strike proposal.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, through Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago Chairman of the Committee on the Railroad Situation, has appealed to President Wilson to adopt some strong measure to prevent the threatened walkout.

Amicable Settlement Remote.

"I feel constrained to bring to your attention a matter in connection with the controversy between the railroads and the railroad brotherhoods," says Mr. Wheeler in his letter to the President, "in the hope that you will see fit to start an inquiry on behalf of the Administration as to the near approach of an actual crisis in the matter, and to verify the statements which I herewith submit.

"As Chairman of the National Chamber of Commerce Committee on the Railroad Situation, I met in New York, with the Railway Executive Advisory Committee, Frank P. Trumbull, Chairman, and the National Conference Committee of Railroads, Elisha Lee, Chairman, to request from them a definite statement as to the position of the roads when the conference reconvenes to hear the result of the strike vote which was completed last week.

"There seems to be a prevailing opinion in Washington, and I think rather generally held throughout the country, that no interruption of freight transportation will result, and that some means will be found to adjust the differences. As a result of the meeting my conviction is deepened that an amicable settlement is remote and that, while other orderly steps are yet to be taken before a final break is reached, yet such a break is inevitable unless strong measures of intervention are speedily introduced.

"On Aug. 8 the joint conference will convene again, the men will announce the result of their strike vote, and the roads will reiterate their proposals, which the brotherhood chiefs have once declined. I am assured that there will be no modification of the attitude of the roads. Neither is it expected that the representatives of the men, with the new power of the strike vote in their hands, will recede from the position which they have heretofore taken.

"The United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation may come into the matter at this point, but without effect, in my judgment, in bringing these contending factions together. Finally, arbitration may be discussed, and the break will come when the roads absolutely refuse to arbitrate only the demands of the men and the men refuse with equal force to admit into the arbitration the contingent proposals of the roads.

"Thus, unless there is intervention, as proposed in Senate joint resolution 145, ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the commercial bodies affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, or other Governmental intervention on behalf of the public, nothing will be left but for the men indefinitely to defer action or exercise the authority conferred upon them by an overwhelming vote to call a strike.

"In the meeting the roads definitely expressed determination not to recede from their present position, no matter

Continued on Page 4.

WILSON UNCHANGED ON SUFFRAGE ISSUE

Stands by His Original Position That It Must Be Decided by the States.

WOMAN'S PARTY FOR HUGHES

Miss Vernon, National Secretary, Hints That Convention Will Indorse Republican Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The White House let it be known today that President Wilson had not changed his position that the question of granting the vote to women should be left to the determination of the individual States. What was said at the White House was drawn forth mainly by the statement of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the American Woman Suffrage Association, after an interview with President Wilson yesterday, that she believed the President would be brought over to indorsing the proposed amendment to the Constitution granting the franchise to women.

The White House made it clear that the President had not changed his mind, notwithstanding the declaration of Charles E. Hughes in favor of the Federal amendment. The President, it was said, stood on the plank of the Democratic platform favoring disposal of the suffrage question by the individual States. The President voted for woman suffrage in New Jersey last year.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage got out a statement when it learned of the White House reiteration of the President's position. In that statement it was said:

"While no official here would state definitely today what the Western women voters, members of the Woman's Party, will decide when they meet at Colorado Springs, little doubt was felt that they would decide to support Hughes and the Federal woman suffrage amendment. With today's announcement from the White House that the President had not changed his mind on the suffrage issue, the last gleam of hope, so far as obtaining support from the Democratic Party for the Susan B. Anthony amendment was concerned, seemed to fade.

Miss Anne Martin, Chairman of the Woman's Party National Committee; Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent of California, and many other prominent Western Democratic women, have expressed themselves as desirous of voting for President Wilson, but added that they were suffragists first, and would abide by whatever decision is reached by the Woman's Party at Colorado Springs."

The Woman's Party convention will begin on Aug. 10. Some of the officers of the party are already at Colorado Springs. Others will leave here tomorrow.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 2.—The announcement from the White House that President Wilson's attitude toward the Susan B. Anthony amendment was unchanged was regarded at the headquarters of the National Woman's Party as hostile to the movement.

"The women of the United States cannot allow a man who has taken such a stand to return to the White House for another four years," said Miss Mabel Vernon, Secretary of the National Woman's Party. "There is no other course for the National Woman's Party to pursue. We must fight for our rights."

DENMARK IS READY TO RATIFY ISLES' SALE

Rigsdag Probably Will Accept United States Offer, Though the Socialists Object.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2, (via London.)—It is regarded as probable that the Rigsdag will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the Danish West Indies in spite of opposition from several quarters, including the Socialists, who demand that negroes in the islands get the vote immediately.

The offer for the islands is $25,000,000 and the cession of all American rights in Greenland to Denmark. A condition of the offer is that all existing Danish business interests in the Danish West Indies will be conserved.

DEUTSCHLAND OUT IN THE OPEN SEA, ELUDING HER FOES

Submarine Plunges at Full Tilt Beneath Waters as Storm Breaks Along Coast.

ONLY TWO BOATS WITH HER

The Times Launch and Tug Timmins Serve as Escort in Her Dramatic Dash.

PUTS ON SPEED AT THE LAST

Allied Warships Nowhere to be Seen as Waves Hide U-Boat Off Virginia Capes at 8:30 P. M.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Aug. 2.—As peacefully as a ferryboat crossing the Hudson River the German submersible freighter Deutschland passed out the Virginia Capes at 8:35 o'clock tonight, homeward bound for Bremen.

Only the press launch Louis Feurstein, carrying the correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Associated Press saw the first undersea freighter successfully negotiate the perilous start of her homeward journey, the Deutschland having shaken off and lost the volunteer convoy of small craft which put out of Baltimore with her.

There was not a ship of the allied patrol in sight as she submerged under cover of darkness and tunneled her way through a raging sea, that made surface travel hazardous for the stoutest of boats.

Gained by a nerve-racking race of eighteen miles down Chesapeake Bay to the Cape Henry Light, the view of the great underwater liner's going, as beheld by the two correspondents aboard the press boat, started as a picture of unusual marine beauty and climaxed swiftly into a thrilling drama that left its spectators trembling with excitement at the end.

Where the Deutschland is now no man save those aboard her can say. But that her departure is an accomplished fact there is the added evidence that the Timmins, after hovering for half an hour near the spot where the huge submersible disappeared, put about and steamed back in the direction of Baltimore.

The Maryland pilot, who from the wheelhouse of the Timmins, guided the two boats down the bay, remained aboard the Timmins, apparently for the purpose of returning her to the Ocean Forwarding Company's pier at Baltimore.

Storm Braved by U-Boat.

It was hours after the first peaceable submarine ducked under the waves while her bow was tearing through the water at sixteen miles an hour when her press boat convoy made port. A howling northeaster that kicked up mountain-high waves, and a wicked undertow made landing at Cape Henry utterly impossible and forced the press boat to race hard to Norfolk to send the news.

In those five hours the Deutschland may have traveled more than thirty miles, which would put her some twenty-eight miles beyond the three-mile limit on a course whose actual direction from the point near the lighthouse where she went under may have lain anywhere within an arc of 90 degrees.

Save for the Timmins and the unwelcome press launch, the Deutschland made the last few miles of her outward journey through American waters unguarded and alone.

The neutrality watch maintained for the past few days by the cruiser North Carolina and four torpedo boat destroyers of the United States Navy was nowhere to be seen, though two destroyers were still on duty at the three-mile limit.

THE TIMES press launch, in command of Captain S. A. Carmine, kept a sixteen-hour vigil far out in the bay before she was rewarded with sight of her quarry.

The success of her stalking when other press boats had been left far behind the submarine lay in her having chosen a position eighteen miles from Cape Henry Light, at the juncture of the two channels, one leading out to the open sea past the lighthouse, the other curving southwest to Old Point and Newport News, the only spot in the whole channel where a vessel bound either way seemed certain to come into view.

The first news of the whereabouts of the Deutschland was picked up at 3 o'clock this afternoon when a passenger on the deck of an Old Bay liner bound for Norfolk, in response to a shouted question, signaled by holding up his five fingers four times that the submarine had been passed twenty miles above in Chesapeake Bay.

By then the nor'easter was gathering full force, and the roar of the sea made hailing of other boats almost futile. The launch carried no wireless, and for a time her chance of sighting the submarine, despite her carefully chosen position, seemed that of the proverbial searcher for the needle in the haystack.

Two hours later the Government buoy tender, Iva, in tow, came in sight. The launch was manoeuvred through the chopping seas to a point where for the last time in some hours it was possible to speak a boat. An officer aboard the Iva bellowed that the Deutschland was

Continued on Page 2.

Hindenburg to Command On Entire Eastern Front

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, Aug. 3, (via London.)—All of the German and Austrian armies on the eastern front have been placed under the supreme command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to a dispatch quoting a Berlin official announcement.

This decision was reached during the Emperor's recent visit to the eastern front. A similar announcement, the dispatch says, has been made in Vienna.

SIX ZEPPELINS RAID THE ENGLISH COAST

Bombs Are Dropped by the Airships at Many Points, but Results Are Not Known.

ONE CRAFT REPORTED HIT

British Guns Give the Raiders a Brisk Reception and Crowds Turn Out to See the Sight.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—German airships have again flown over the eastern countries of England dropping bombs.

An official communication just issued says:

A number of airships crossed the coast of the eastern counties shortly after midnight.

Their objective has not yet been definitely ascertained, as the raid is still proceeding.

Some bombs were dropped at various places.

Another official communication issued early this morning says:

The raid appears to have been carried out by six or seven airships. A considerable number of bombs are reported to have been dropped at various places on the eastern and southeastern counties, but no definite reports have been received. No military damage has yet been reported.

Many anti-aircraft guns were in action, and at least one of the airships is reported to have been hit.

A Zeppelin was seen early this morning traveling seaward, badly damaged, according to the Exchange Telegraph's correspondent in a southeast coast town.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—A warning was issued to various important points last night that a new air raid might be expected. It was not, however, until just before 1 o'clock that definite news of the arrival of the enemy craft was reported. The story of the raid, so far as it is at present ascertainable, is told in these messages from The Daily Chronicle correspondents:

"An Eastern County Town, 12:50 A. M.—A Zeppelin has passed over coming due north and flying at a height of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. No bombs were dropped in this district. The airship passed straight over, flying south."

"An Eastern County Town, 2:20 A. M.—A Zeppelin visited this locality this morning at about 2 o'clock and dropped a number of bombs. She was picked up by searchlights. It is not known whether any casualties were caused or any damage was done."

"A Southeast Coast Town, 1:25 A. M.—A Zeppelin came over this locality at 1 o'clock. She was soon picked up by our searchlights. There was continuous firing from our anti-aircraft guns, and it looked as if the invader had been hit. No bombs were dropped."

"A Southeast Coast Town, 1:30 A. M.—A Zeppelin has just come over this locality from the north, making inland. She skirted along the coast toward the north. She was picked up by searchlights. For the space of two minutes she was clearly visible and her movements were watched with interest by the people who gathered on the front and at their doors. There was not the slightest alarm. A heavy fire was opened by the anti-aircraft guns. Shrapnel was seen to burst near her, but it is doubtful if she was hit, as she was flying high, about 6,000 or 7,000 feet. She was last seen heading seaward. Searchlights are still at work, but so far have failed to locate her a second time."

This is the fourth raid upon the English coast within a week.

GERMANY WON'T MOLEST DUTCH FOOD SHIPMENTS

Holland Threatens to Close Frontier, Under Pressure of Allies, and Teutons Yield.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The German Government has given a pledge to Holland not to destroy or molest Dutch ships carrying foodstuffs to England, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to The Express. This decision is the result of a visit to Berlin of Cornelius J. K. van Aalst, President of the Overseas Trust, and another Dutch Commissioner.

The Express says van Aalst presented an ultimatum to the authorities in Berlin to the following effect: "Unless Germany agrees not to interfere with Dutch ships bound for England with food cargoes Holland will close her eastern frontier. Otherwise the Entente may stop Dutch imports from America and the Dutch colonies."

The trip of the Dutch Commissioner was the result of representations by the Entente that Holland was selling large quantities of foodstuffs in Germany while her food trade with England had almost ceased. Holland replied that trade with England was made dangerous by German submarines. Van Aalst, fearing reprisals by the Entente, then undertook the trip to Berlin, and after a series of conferences obtained Germany's acceptance of his demands.

TRAIN SERVICE TO ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Effective August 3d. Lv. New York 11:08 A.M. Lv Spartanburg 10:30 A.M. Ar Asheville 2:10 P.M. Pullman service N. Y. to Spartanburg. Information SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

CASEMENT PUT TO DEATH FOR HIGH TREASON

Plotter of Irish Uprising with Germany Is Hanged at 9 o'Clock This Morning.

CHEERFUL IN LAST HOURS

Political Expediency and All Other Grounds for Clemency Rejected by British Cabinet.

REPRIEVE WAS LOOKED FOR

London Believed Government Would Relent—Senate's Appeal Was Cabled by President Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3, 9:12 A. M.—Roger Casement was hanged at 9 o'clock this morning (3 A. M. New York time) in Pentonville Prison for high treason.

He was pronounced dead at 9:09 A. M.

The convicted man, whose knighthood was taken away from him when he was found guilty, had shown not the slightest concern since he was sentenced to death, but had eaten and slept remarkably well. Last night he maintained his customary attitude of bravado. He chatted freely and even cheerily with the two warders in the condemned men's cell and after eating a hearty supper divested himself for the last time of his convict clothes and went to bed.

He was executed in his own clothes, but was not permitted to wear a collar.

A Roman Catholic priest ministered to him during his last moments and led the procession to the scaffold.

This notice, signed by the Under Sheriff of London, the Under Sheriff of Middlesex, and the Governor of Pentonville prison, had been posted on the entrance gates of the prison last night:

"The sentence of the law, passed upon Roger David Casement, found guilty of high treason, will be carried out into execution at 9 A. M. tomorrow."

Various appeals made in behalf of Casement were fully considered by the Cabinet and were rejected on what Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Minister of War Trade, speaking to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in behalf of his Government, said were sufficient grounds. Casement, Lord Cecil said, had been found guilty of high treason, and none of the pleas advanced in his behalf justified mitigation of the penalty to which he had been condemned. Only on the ground of political expediency, he said, could there be a question to reprieve, and, in the view of the Government, the question of political expediency was not applicable to Casement's crime.

Among the several arguments invoked by Lord Robert Cecil in the course of his detailed statement was the fact that the evidence showed that Casement had endeavored to subvert the allegiance of Irish prisoners in Germany, that Irish prisoners who remained loyal were subjected to harsh treatment, and that some died in consequence.

Final Efforts for Casement.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—Beyond the statement by Lord Robert Cecil no formal announcement that the execution of Casement would be carried out was made public. Officials intimated to The Associated Press, however, that this was quite the usual procedure, as a sentence on a convict carries with it the natural supposition of execution, the only occasion for an official announcement being the granting of a reprieve or a commutation of sentence.

While the Government maintained silence as to the final efforts made on behalf of Casement, it is known that petitions were received as late as yesterday. The Foreign Office said no communication had been received from the State Department at Washington requesting a reprieve.

All matters in connection with Casement's case were seriously considered by the Cabinet, and the determination to let the law take its course proved unalterable. The decision of the Government caused some surprise, as the opinion had become widespread that the sentence would be commuted at the last moment to life imprisonment.

Case Summed Up by Cecil.

In his formal statement Lord Robert Cecil said:

"No doubt of Casement's guilt exists. No one doubts that the court and jury arrived at the right verdict. The only ground for a reprieve would be political expediency, a difficult ground to put forward in this country. This country never could strain the law to punish a man for the same reason that it could not strain the law to let one off.

"The Irish rebellion began with the murder of unarmed people, both soldiers and police. No grievance justified it, and it was purely a political movement organized by a small section of Irish people who still hate England and were assisted by Germany. There was and is in this country the greatest possible indignation against these people. There is no doubt that Casement did everything possible to assist this rebellion in co-operation with the Germans. There can be no doubt that he was moved by enmity for this coun-

try. The contention that he landed in Ireland for the purpose of preventing the rebellion is demonstrably false. No such assertion was made by counsel at the trial.

"Casement was much more malignant and hostile to this country than were the leaders of the rising who were caught with arms in their hands. He visited military prisons in Germany with the intention of persuading Irish soldiers to throw off their allegiance. All sorts of promises were made for the improvement of the condition of these men to induce them to join the Irish legion. An enormous majority thus approached refused and thereafter were subjected to increased hardships by the Germans. From among these Irish soldiers a number have since been repatriated as hopeless invalids, and they subsequently died. They looked upon Casement as their murderer.

"Nor is there any ground, public or private, so far as we know, which can be quoted in mitigation of Casement's crime, and I do not think any Government doing its duty could interfere with the sentence which has been passed on him."

The Prisoner Resigned.

Gavin Duffy, Casement's solicitor, said late yesterday that he had reason to believe that there would be no reprieve. Premier Asquith had received an extensively signed petition from Ireland in behalf of Casement, but beyond a formal acknowledgment had not further communicated with its originators.

Casement, according to Mr. Duffy, who saw the condemned man frequently remained unconcerned. He no longer looked dejected or depressed, and betrayed no emotion as the hour for his execution approached. He ate well, favoring fruit and iced drinks.

Mr. Duffy said Casement had embraced the Catholic religion since the passing of the death sentence, having received instructions and daily ministrations from a priest visiting his cell. Mr Duffy added that the prisoner saw and bade farewell to his nearer relatives, who spent some time with him at the prison.

GERMAN GUARDS SHOT TWO IRISH PRISONERS

Both Had Repulsed Casement, Baron Newton Tells Lords—Inquiry by Gerard Hampered.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Baron Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Lords today as to whether the Government had any information concerning the shooting of two Irish soldiers while prisoners of war in Germany, said:

"The American Embassy in Berlin notified the Government on July 7 that Patrick Moran of the Connaught Rangers, had been shot by a guard at the working camp, near Limburg, on May 28. The commanant of the camp told the American representative that Moran, while intoxicated, attacked a guard, who shot him dead in self-defense.

"On July 10 the American Embassy informed the Government that another Irish prisoner, William Devlin, Munster Fusiliers, had been shot at the Limburg working camp. When Ambassador Gerard visited the camp in connection with the death of Moran the shooting of Devlin was concealed.

"It is important to note that, according to our information, both soldiers had refused to join Roger Casement in his proposed expedition to Ireland."

Baron Newton added that on July 13 the British Government addressed a strong protest to the German Government against its action in placing obstacles in the way of Ambassador Gerard's inquiries into the shooting of Moran and the concealment of Devlin's death.

"We demanded an immediate inquiry, in the presence of a member of the American Embassy, into the shooting of the two prisoners and the punishment of those found guilty," said the Under Secretary. "We pointed out that the proceeding would in all the more infamous if it were found to be connected with the men's refusal to join Casement. On the 30th we received a detailed report of the shooting of Moran, from which it appeared that the German authorities refused to allow Ambassador Gerard to talk to witnesses except in the presence of a German officer.

"It appeared from Ambassador Page's report," added the Under Secretary, "that the investigation into the shooting of Devlin was not undertaken until Ambassador Gerard took the matter up. The Ambassador was even warned by the General commanding at Frankfort not to go to Limburg. Devlin was shot the day before Ambassador Gerard and Dr. McCarthy (Attaché of the American Embassy at Berlin) visited the camp, but neither the Chief of the Staff at Frankfort nor the commandant of the camp informed Ambassador Gerard of this.

"In thanking Ambassador Gerard we asked him to endeavor to obtain a modification of the restriction against talking with witnesses except in the presence of a German officer, and, if this proved impossible, to obtain the names of witnesses so that their evidence might be heard later."

CASEMENT'S CAREER AND TRIAL

Was Retired on British Pension When He Began Plotting with Germany.

Sir Roger Casement was arrested on April 22 last, after having landed from a German submarine on the Irish coast. A German tramp steamer with a cargo of arms which accompanied him, was blown up when the crew saw capture by British warships was inevitable. This was the prelude to the revolt against British sovereignty which broke out in Dublin two days later and which, according to witnesses, was to have been led by Sir Roger and to have made use of the arms he had imported from Germany.

Sir Roger was taken to London, and on May 15 received a preliminary hearing at Bow Street Police Court, where he was charged with "high treason without the realm." The Attorney General in opening the prosecution rehearsed Sir Roger's career as follows:

"Sir Roger Casement was born on Sept. 1, 1864. He was in the service of the Niger Coast Oil Rivers Protectorate from July 31, 1892, and on June 27, 1895, was appointed to be his Majesty's Consul in the Portuguese Province of Lorenzo Marquez. On July 29, 1898, he was appointed Consul for the Portuguese Possessions of West Africa, south of the Gulf of Guinea. During the war in South Africa he was engaged on special service at Cape Town in 1899 and 1900, and on the conclusion of hostilities he received the Queen's medal. On Aug. 20, 1900, he was transferred to King Leopold's Congo State, and in addition was appointed, on Aug. 6, 1901, to be Consul for part of the French Congo Colony. On June 30, 1905, he was made a C. M. G., and on Aug. 13, 1906, was appointed Consul for the State of San Paulo, to reside at Santos. He was promoted to be Consul General at Rio de Janeiro on Dec. 1, 1908, and on June 20, 1911, was made a knight. In the same year he received the Coronation medal. From 1909 to 1911, while titular Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, he was employed in making inquiries relative to the rubber industry, and on Aug. 1, 1913, after a considerable career of public usefulness, he retired on a pension.

Aside from being charged with having attempted to aid the enemies of the King by landing arms for the use of rebels on Irish soil, Sir Roger was charged with having, while in Germany, attempted to induce Irish prisoners there to become traitors. Sir Roger was committed for trial on these charges.

The trial began on June 26 in the High Court before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Horridge, with a jury. The indictment charged the prisoner with "adhering to the King's enemies elsewhere than in the King's realm, to wit, in the Empire of Germany," and was based on the Treason act of 1351. Its contents, which have never been published here, proceeded to specify and to allege that:

Acts Charged in the Indictment.

"Sir Roger David Casement, otherwise known as Sir Roger Casement, Knight, on Dec. 1, 1914, and on divers other days thereafter and between that day and April 21, 1916, being then, to wit, on the said several days, a British subject, and while on the said several days an open and public war was being prosecuted and carried on by the German Emperor and his subjects against our Lord the King and his subjects, then and on the said several days traitorously contriving and intending to aid and



Sir Roger Casement.

From Copyright Photo, Brown & Dawson. From Underwood & Underwood.

assist the said enemies of our Lord the King against our Lord the King and his subjects, did traitorously adhere to and aid and comfort the said enemies in parts beyond the seas without this realm of England, to wit, in the empire of Germany."

The overt acts alleged were:

"(1) On or about Dec. 31, 1914, soliciting and inciting and endeavoring to persuade certain persons being British subjects and members of the military forces of our Lord the King and being prisoners of war then imprisoned at Limburg Lahn Camp, in the Empire of Germany, to wit, Michael O'Connor and others whose names are unknown, to forsake their duty and allegiance to our Lord the King and to join the armed forces of his said enemies and to fight against our Lord the King and his subjects in the said war.

"(2) On or about Jan. 6, 1915, soliciting and inciting and endeavoring to persuade certain persons being British subjects and members of the military forces of our Lord the King and being prisoners of war then imprisoned at Limburg Lahn Camp, in the Empire of Germany, to wit, John Richardson and John Cronin and others whose names are unknown, to forsake their duty and allegiance to our Lord the King and to join the armed forces of his said enemies and to fight against our Lord the King and his subjects in the said war.

"(3) On or about Feb. 19, 1915, soliciting and inciting and endeavoring to persuade certain persons being British subjects and members of the military forces of our Lord the King and being prisoners of war then imprisoned at Limburg Lahn Camp in the Empire of Germany, to wit, John Robinson, William Egan, Daniel O'Brien, and James Wilson, and others whose names are unknown, to forsake their duty and allegiance to our Lord the King and to join the armed forces of his said enemies and to fight against our Lord the King and his subjects in the said war.

"(4) In or about the months of January and February, 1915, at Limburg Lahn in the Empire of Germany circulating and distributing and causing and procuring to be circulated and distributed to and among certain persons being British subjects and members of the military forces of our Lord the King and being prisoners of war imprisoned at Limburg Lahn Camp aforesaid, to wit, Michael O'Connor, John Robinson, John Cronin, William Egan, Daniel O'Brien, James Wilson, and divers others whose names are unknown, a certain leaflet to the tenor and effect following, that is to say:

Irishmen! here is a chance for you to fight for Ireland! You have fought for England, your country's hereditary enemy. You have fought for Belgium in England's interest, though it was no more to you than the Fiji Islands! Are you willing to fight for your own country with a view to securing the national freedom of Ireland?

With the moral and material assistance of the German Government an Irish brigade is being formed. The object of the Irish brigade shall be to fight solely for the cause of Ireland and under no circumstances shall it be directed to any German end. The Irish brigade shall be formed and shall fight under the Irish flag alone. The men shall wear a special distinctively Irish uniform and have Irish officers. The Irish brigade shall be clothed, fed, and efficiently equipped with arms and ammunition by the German Government. It will be stationed near Berlin and be treated as guests of the German Government. At the end of the war the German Government undertakes to send each member of the brigade who may so desire it to the United States of American with necessary means to land.

The Irishmen in America are collecting money for the brigade.

Those men who do not join the Irish brigade will be removed from Limburg and distributed among other camps. If interested see your company commanders.

Join the Irish brigade and win Ireland's independence!

Remember Bachelors' walk!

God save Ireland!

"With intent to solicit, incite, and persuade the said last-mentioned British subjects, being Irishmen, to forsake their duty and allegiance to our Lord the King and to aid and assist his enemie in the prosecution of the said war against our Lord the King and his subjects.

"(5) On or about Dec. 31, 1914, and on divers days thereafter in the months of January and February, 1915, persuading and procuring certain persons, being members of the military forces of our Lord the King, to wit, Daniel Julian Bailey, one Quinless, one O'Callaghan, one Keogh, one Cavanagh, one Greer, and one Scanlan, and divers others, whose names are unknown, to the number of about fifty, the said persons being prisoners of war then imprisoned in Limburg Lahn Camp in the empire of Germany, to forsake their allegiance to our Lord the King and to join the armed forces of his said enemies with a view to fight against our Lord the King and his subjects in the said war.

"(6) On or about April 12, 1916, setting forth from the Empire of Germany as a member of a warlike and hostile expedition undertaken and equipped by the said enemies of our Lord the King having for its object the introduction into and landing on the coast of Ireland of arms and ammunition for use in the prosecution of the said war by the said enemies against our Lord the King and his subjects."

Convicted and Sentenced.

To this indictment Sir Roger pleaded not guilty. He denied that he had worked in Germany's interests or that he had accepted German gold as a bribe. Witnesses were produced not only from Ireland but from the prison camps of Germany, and documentary evidence as well. Sir Roger was found guilty on June 29, and he was sentenced to death by hanging on July 25, his appeal having been rejected. His execution was set for Aug. 3.

In Washington a resolution was adopted in the Senate requesting President Wilson to transmit to the British Government an expression of hope that it would exercise clemency in the cases of all the Irish political prisoners. Pope Benedict also interceded, endeavoring to obtain grace, influential Irish Nationalists having urged upon the Pontiff that Sir Roger's motive in the matter but was inspired by Irish patriotism.

On his conviction knighthood was taken from the prisoner by King George's order. From the time of his arrest until after his conviction his friends, among whom was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, contended that his long life in the tropics had unsettled his mind.

The last persons to suffer with their lives for high treason in England were Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, and Tidd, who were put to death on May 1, 1820, for complicity in the Cato Street Conspiracy. This was a plot to assassinate the Ministers of the Crown at a dinner given by Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister, and was concocted in Cato Street, Edgeware Road, London, where the conspirators were arrested after one of their number had betrayed them.

The last previous case was that of William Candell, alias McConnell, and two other British subjects, who were put to death in Horsemonger Lane Jail in London on March 16, 1812. They had been captured at Bourbon, South Africa. In the service of the enemy, England being then at war with France.

McCLURE TO RETURN HOME.

Publisher Says Passport's Terms Caused His Difficulties.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—S. S. McClure, the American publisher, who was ordered to return to the United States when he arrived at Liverpool last week on the American Line steamship Philadelphia, is spending the interval in London. The Philadelphia will not sail until tomorrow.

Mr. McClure said that his difficulties with the British authorities were due to the fact that his passport was made out for Switzerland as well as for France and England, and it was suggested that he might go to Germany after visiting the other countries. When his was pointed out to him he volunteered to return to America on the Philadelphia. He is permitted to move about without restrictions.

AMERICA GAINING PRESTIGE.

Our Standing in Europe Never Better, Says Minister Morris.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ira Nelson Morris, Minister to Sweden, conferred with President Wilson today on conditions in the Scandinavian countries. He said that American prestige in Europe had been greatly increased since the outbreak of the war.

"I have been in a position to note public opinion in Scandinavian countries," said Mr. Morris in a statement later, "and from constant intercourse and association with the diplomats of belligerent countries and other prominent people, I feel that both in the Scandinavian countries and in the belligerent nations the prestige of the United States was never higher than today.

"Naturally, due to the conditions of war, there has been some resentment on the part of some belligerent countries, but the entire feeling is most warm and friendly to the United States and they appreciate this country as a sponsor of neutral conditions. They also appreciate the unselfish and world-wide manner in which we have acted in the name of humanity whenever the occasion arose in which we could be of service."

Mr. Morris intends to start for Copenhagen on Saturday with Mrs. Morris, on the Norwegian-American steamer Bergensfjord.

WANT AMERICA IN WAR.

Opera Singer Says France and Italy Resent Our Neutrality.

Miss Lois Patterson, an American operatic soprano, who has been singing in Milan, Rome, and Paris, returned yesterday on the Fabre liner Patria from Marseilles. She said there was a good deal of anti-American feeling in France and Italy because the United States had not entered into the war the Allies are waging for world freedom. The educated people realize what Americans have been doing for the allied wounded and the refugees, but the masses did not understand this, she said.

Miss Patterson has come over to visit her sister in this city and will return to Italy in the Fall.

Dutch Discuss Bryan Treaty.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A bill to ratify the Bryan treaty signed at Washington on Dec. 18, 1913, between Holland and the United States, agreeing to submit all differences whatsoever to a permanent international commission for inquiry and report, has been discussed in the Sections or Committee of the Second Chamber. Critics were not wanting, but, on the whole, the bill seems to have had a good reception. While one or two Deputies thought the value of such an agreement was doubtful, and even regarded it as not without danger, as the international commission would become acquainted with all kinds of documents and correspondence, others attached great importance to the treaty.

BRITAIN TO RELEASE SEIZED SECURITIES

Government Decides to Forward Several Consignments to Neutral Destinations.

BUT WAIVES NO RIGHTS

Announces Arrangement "Whereby Neutral Business Will Be Safeguarded."

LONDON, Aug. 2, 8:15 P. M.—Without waiving the right it claims to seize international securities as contraband, the Government has decided to release several such consignments and permit them to be forwarded to their neutral destinations. The Foreign Office has given to The Associated Press an explanation of this action in the following statement:

"In recent months his Majesty's Government have detained and placed in the prize courts a large number of consignments of securities of enemy origin, amounting to several million dollars, passing in the mails between Holland and certain houses in the United States.

"Various representations have been received from the Government of the United States, as well as the other Governments concerned. His Majesty's Government believed they have the right to treat such securities, when found in the mails, in the same way as any other enemy export, and they understand from the note regarding mails addressed to them from the Government of the United States that the latter does not claim that these securities are entitled to special immunity as postal correspondence.

"In view, however, of representations received regarding the damage caused genuine neutral interests by seizures made in the past, his Majesty's Government have decided to waive what they believe to be their strict rights and to release a number of these consignments and forward them to their destinations. The allied Governments maintain their rights to intercept such securities in the future, but they have concluded arrangements whereby neutral business will be safeguarded from inconvenience, and neutral transactions may be made with certainty of freedom from seizure."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Up to a late hour tonight the State Department had not been notified of the decision of the British Government to release consignments of financial securities, but it was indicated that the department would not be surprised to get official confirmation of the news from London, as it had been pressing the British Government to modify its policy in this regard.

Great Britain has been seizing consignments of securities for inspection to ascertain if any German securities being sent to the United States to be applied to German credits in this country. The reservation of right by Great Britain to seize securities as contraband apparently applies to such German securities. The complaints against the British practice have been based mainly on delays in the transmission of Dutch securities.

SIX AMERICANS CITED FOR BRAVERY IN FRANCE

Members of Field Ambulance Corps Defied Perils in Saving Wounded at Verdun.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Six members of the American field ambulance were cited today in the orders of the day of the French army.

Brooke Leonard Edwards of Philadelphia is mentioned as having shown "the greatest courage and coolness in seeking the wounded in the advance. His ambulance was damaged by bursting shells," continues the citation, "in crossing a violently bombarded zone. He repaired his machine and fulfilled his mission completely, conveying wounded beyond the danger zone."

James Hilton Sponagle of Gloucester, Mass., is cited for "his remarkable coolness in repairing his motor on the road under violent bombardment and transporting wounded during a period of intense shelling."

Thomas Potter of New York, Everett Jackson of Colorado Springs, Walter Wheeler of Yonkers, N. Y., and John Clark of Flushing, N. Y., are each cited separately for "calm intrepidity and devotion" with which they carried out their duties amid perilous conditions. All these men are working in the Verdun region under the direction of Herbert Townsend and Henry White.

Section No 1 of the ambulance is also cited as "crossing many times a locality intensely bombarded with poisonous gas shells and working without rest for thirty-two hours."

FOR BREAK WITH BRITAIN.

Congressman Gallivan Would Sever Relations for Kelly-Smith Exclusion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Representative James A. Gallivan of Massachusetts wants the United States to sever diplomatic relations with Great Britain. The British Government, in Mr. Gallivan's opinion, does not deserve friendly recognition from this country because of its refusal to permit Thomas Hughes Kelly of New York, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund in America, whom Mr. Gallivan refers to as Eugene Hughes Kelly, and James Smith of Lowell, Mass., his associate, to land in Ireland to distribute $50,000 which they carried with them for the relief of families of men implicated in the recent Irish uprising.

In the House today Mr. Gallivan proposed a resolution calling on President Wilson to break off relations with the British Government on account of the action in the cases of Kelly and Smith and "other impudent and insulting acts." The resolution reads in part:

"Whereas, Kelly and Smith received properly certified passports from the Department of State of the United States, and also received a personal letter from the Honorable the Secretary of State of the United States, informing the proper American Embassy officials abroad of the merciful mission of Kelly and Smith, and further, as the passports of Kelly and Smith had been visèd by the British Consul at New York;

"Resolved, In view of the insulting treatment accorded these and other Americans, and other impudent and insulting acts of Great Britain toward American commerce that a recommendation be made to the President of the United States that diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain be terminated at once."

BERLIN PAPER SUPPRESSED.

The Tageblatt Again in Disfavor with Military Authorities.

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (via London.)—The Berliner Tageblatt has again been suppressed by the military authorities.

The resumption of publication by the newspaper several weeks ago was on condition that it refrained from too vigorous disputes with the Conservatives.

DEUTSCHLAND OUT IN THE OPEN SEA

Continued from Page 1.

in Tangier Bay, fifty miles northward, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Each Sights Other at Same Time.

Two hours later there came over the horizon a slowly-moving tug, abreast of which soon showed a low-lying craft of the most puzzling appearance.

A long look through powerful marine glasses strongly inclined observers to believe that the pair were the Timmins and the Deutschland, though both fore and aft decks of the latter seemed queerly cluttered up.

Just as the two, steaming slowly side by side, though separated by a safe expanse of sea, hove into better view, they sighted the launch, which by then was headed full speed toward them.

With astonishing rapidity the larger craft wheeled and started full speed up the bay, heading for the mouth of the Mobjack River.

The tug, circling with her, also put on top speed and raced away from the pursuing launch. For some two miles the pair showed clean heels, gaining every moment on the press boat.

Then, apparently, study of the latter through telescopes convinced them that they were overtimid, for they turned simultaneously and headed straight for the Feuerstein.

As they neared the latter, which by now had swung about and lay awaiting for them to near her, the tug bore straight down upon the launch, while the other deployed and circled wide of the unwelcome stranger.

When they came a bit nearer it was at last ovident that they were indeed the Timmins and the Deutschland. What seemed like an unwonted rigging aft on the latter proved to be a clustering group of her crew. Forward she carried an odd-looking triangular affair that looked more than anything like a huge straw hat.

The only purpose that could be conjectured for this contrivance, which later was suddenly to disappear, was that it had been adopted to disguise somewhat the appearance of the Deutschland.

Withstood Heavy Seas Easily.

Howling winds had nearly cleared the skies as she came on, and her newly-whitened hull, topped by a sea-green border standing some four feet out of the water, glistened in the light. Her prow as she crowded her engines more and more tossed white-flecked foam thirty feet to each side of her.

Her saddle-backed sides, sloping sharply at the water's edge, gleamed as great waves washed over them, while her symmetrically-sharpened cutwater seemed quite undaunted by the great seas that assailed her as she ploughed along.

About the whole craft there was an appearance of grace and neatness, even jauntiness, that belied the dangerous nature of her business on the seas. One of the first things that impressed the beholder was that the name of "unseaworthy," which had frequently been hurled at her since first she reached American shores, was far from justified.

While the Timmins and the Feuerstein rolled and pitched and tossed, the long steel hull of the submarine lay on an almost even keel, and under much, in response to orders that could be divined, though not heard, scurried here and there about her decks.

While the Deutschland swerved further and further away, still traveling in the same direction as the launch, the Timmins came dangerously near, blowing once to signify she would pass on the starboard side. By then two movie men who had been taken aboard the launch were busily grinding away their cameras.

Captain Hinsch of the North German Lloyd liner Neckar, who has been in charge of the marine end of the submarine enterprise, thrust open the door of the Timmins's pilot house, braced himself in the doorway, and boomed through a megaphone, "Who is that?"

"THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Associated Press," was shouted back to him. He seemed to understand, for, without a word of reply, he slammed shut the door of the pilot house and waved to the Deutschland through one of its glass windows.

As the submarine came back on her course alongside the tug the two appeared to be headed for Old Point Comfort. For a mile or more they traveled abreast the launch, the Timmins trying hard to manipulate her hulk in the way of the camera men. Then they swung a little ahead, resuming the course to the Capes and the open sea.

The first touch of the dramatic in the inspiring picture was the clean-lined craft made as she fairly tore through the water came when she was near enough for the attitude of her men to be realized. All about her decks they stood in tense postures, their features set and strained.

Now and then one moved sharply in response to an order, while every few minutes the liner sank suddenly a couple of feet, seemed to change her mind, and came full on the surface again.

Time and again the Feurstein blew a salute to the adventurer, but these were ignored. Time and again those about her waved in greeting to the crew just setting forth on their dangerous journey. Greetings, too, passed unnoted, while the men, as they neared the Capes, were visibly more and more strained and set.

As the craft passed the thirty-five-foot channel lightship, where the launch had first sighted the submarine and started after her, and which is exactly eighteen miles from Cape Henry, the sun was only a vivid molten disk, fast slipping into the sea, dark-shot clouds were gathering once more, and the outlines of the submarine began just perceptibly to soften.

Deck Fittings Vanish Quickly.

At that moment the clotted groups of men about her decks suddenly resolved themselves into active units. In a twinkling the decks had been cleared by the well set-up looking fellows in dark trousers and khaki coats.

The Deutschland's masts were already telescoped and fitted into the grooves in her decks. So quickly it could not be told what had become of it, the strange affair on her forward deck disappeared, a number of stanchions were taken down, and only her conning tower remained above the deck floor.

When that had been accomplished the Deutschland had put on even more speed, seeming to be unhampered by waves that were rolling even higher. The Timmins, too, showed a pace of which no one had suspected her capable, and the pair made it plain they were going to leave the sole observing boat as far behind as possible.

Despite the fast-coming twilight the sea for many miles beyond Cape Henry still could be scanned. Not a mast nor turret nor funnel nor sail anywhere broke the horizon.

The Deutschland, through accident, through superior calculation, or through some mysterious design on the part of her allied enemies, had a clear gateway to the Atlantic. Nowhere, in any direction, could sight be had of any craft of the United States Navy's neutrality watch.

Sea Grows More Menacing.

But if the subsea liner missed their presence, she didn't slacken speed an instant to look for them. She bore straight down toward the Cape Henry Light, clipping miles off the intervening bay at an estimated speed of sixteen miles an hour.

As dusk gathered and the wind stiffened, while the sea grew even more menacing, it was evident that the submarine had chosen a most ideal night for her going. When she was ten miles from the light a slim, leaden disk of moon appeared off her starboard bow, but shed no appreciable light in the deepening gloom. Still no craft was visible out at sea.

The Feurstein, adding sail to her wide-open engines, was doing bravely, but every moment the Deutschland and the Timmins were gaining. Slowly it became apparent that while the forer was swerving inshore and gradually curving around toward the light, the Timmins was standing straight out to sea.

This ruse threw the launch off her course for awhile, since she followed the Timmins, until those aboard realized that the Deutschland was speeding further away from them and slowly becoming a formless black mass as the night thickened.

In almost utter darkness, THE TIMES correspondent was able for the next hour, by balancing himself at the tip of the prow and straining with might and main, just to keep the low-lying dark splotch in view. Suddenly it was lost, though the Timmins still stood out in the vicinity of the lightship.

Trolley Car Brings Last View.

An instant later a strange, every day touch in the fast-moving sea drama brought her back into view.

A Virginia Beach trolley car with just its lights and its sputtering trolley pole visible passed along a Cape Henry street near the shore and for an instant, a mile ahead of the launch, the black splotch of the Deutschland's superstructure was just discernible against the lightened background. Then she disappeared once more.

Though the launch was still straining through the storm toward the point where the submersible was last picked up for a moment, all hope of ever seeing the Deutschland was abandoned. But suddenly, seemingly from nowhere, two big fishing boats, carrying an unusual number of lights, hove into view. They stood out from Cape Henry. A second later the Timmins flashed something through the darkness by winking her top light. One of the fishing schooners replied; then, to the joy of those so eagerly searching for her, the Deutschland, which had doused the two faintly glowing running lights, which, for a time she carried on her superstructure, flashed a quick, short reply. The few gleams of white light served to pick the black mass of her out of the surrounding darkness and the Feurstein was on her course once more.

Neither of the four vessels under observation did anything but steam on their courses for a few minutes. Then once more the Timmins signaled and the Deutschland answered with a rapid, short-lived staccato. At that time she was far inshore near the light, and it was evident she must either swerve into Lynnhaven Bay and tie up, or throw her prow hard aport and take to the open sea.

Heads at Last for Open Sea.

It seemed only a few seconds before one of the fishing boats signaled again, and was answered by the Deutschland. For the barest instant the fishing boat flashed her searchlight on the submarine, then quickly extinguished it, but the unexpected illumination served to show the watchers on the press boat that the Deutschland, now far down in the water, was, indeed, headed for the open sea. It seemed certain to the watchers that the fishing boats had telegraphed her the news of a clear right of way.

While the launch, still bearing straight for the light, kept doing her gallant best, the submarine, now more than a mile ahead of her, was forced to travel extra miles as she turned across the bows of the press boat and headed for the three-mile limit. This little manoeuvre gave the Feurstein the chance she had hoped for, and while the Deutschland steamed outward and the Timmins stood still near the lightship, the press boat cut down the distance between her and the submarine to less than a quarter of a mile. That was as close as she dared approach, as the storm was growing more furious every moment.

The two fishing boats, their duty now evidently done, steamed quickly up the bay toward Hampton Roads, turning their backs on the submersible and her convoy and scuttling away without signaling again.

The darkness by now was deep. It was after 8 o'clock and the Deutschland was still moving seaward. From that direction there still came not the slightest intimation of any lookout for the oncoming submarine. There was neither sight nor sound of the usual patrol boats or the aeroplanes the Allies had repeatedly been declared to have in evidence. The Virginia and the Maryland pilot boats, usually lying near Cape Henry where pilots board incoming and outgoing ships, had been forced to put back to Hampton Roads because of the rough weather, and the submersible now had the whole visible expanse of sea to herself, save for the Timmins and the press boat.

During the next fifteen minutes the Timmins stood as still as she could in the turbulent water, the launch did likewise, and the Deutschland once more completely disappeared from view.

Signal Light Sinks Slowly.

There ensued some ten breath-arresting moments, while all eyes peered vainly into the blackness. But just as all aboard were saying "She's gone" the Timmins once more blinked her light, and the Deutschland as briefly as before replied. It was plainly to be seen that the small, intense white light she was using for signaling was nearer the water than before, and that the craft was just leaving the Cape behind her.

Another long wait, then the Timmins spoke again. The Deutschland answered, her light gleaming still nearer the waves.

Blackness and a tossing tugboat once more—then a third signal and a third hurried reply from the Deutschland, her light again perceptibly closer to the surface of the sea.

Once again the Timmins spoke. This time, if the Deutschland answered, her light was too near the water for its flash to be seen. That was just at 8:35 P. M. The Timmins didn't signal again. The Deutschland was gone.

The tug hung about as near her position as the sea would let her for half an hour. The launch did the same. But the skippers of both craft must have concluded simultaneously that they dare not stay longer in the open sea, for almost simultaneously they started back to Norfolk, a landing at the Cape, which can only be made in a surf-boat, being an utter impossibility.

Final Cheers for America.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2.—Instead of going to Baltimore, toward which she headed after leaving the Deutschland, the tug Timmins came in here tonight.

"Well, she's off and well on her way back to the old country," said Captain Hinsch. "Just as she started out to sea Captain Koenig and the crew of the Deutschland came on deck and gave three rousing cheers for 'America and the American people.' The sea was rough and the spray was splashing high, but the hearty cheers of the men of the Deutschland rang clearly over the waves. Captain Koenig yelled something to me in farewell, but the submarine was pulling out rapidly and the distance between us was too great for me to hear what he said.

"For about a mile the Deutschland ploughed boldly through the billows of the Atlantic. When about a mile outside the Capes, we could see her lights slowly disappearing as she submerged."

The Captain declared that the submersible would again go through the English Channel.

"There is no chance that the British cruisers will find her," he said.

Captain Hinsch said that one United States destroyer was the only warship sighted by the Deutschland before she submerged.

TRIP DOWN BAY SPEEDY.

Deutschland Outdistanced Tug and Slowed Up for Her.

NORFOLK, Aug. 2.—The trip of the Deutschland and the convoying tug down Chesapeake Bay from Baltimore was started under ideal conditions. Not a cloud was in sight as the submersible increased her speed to nineteen knots an hour soon after clearing Baltimore Harbor. The tug fell in behind immediately, and by dark was 500 yards astern.

The tug apparently had great difficulty in keeping up with the Deutschland. Dark flames spurted from her funnels, showing that the stokers aboard were keeping all the steam possible in her boilers. Then the wind freshened and dark clouds began to roll in from the horizon. Soon the tug was pitching and rolling on the choppy sea, her running lights dipping up and down and the spray flying back from her bow.

The submarine ahead, a brilliant light shining from a lamp attached to the top of her periscope, and green and red running lights hanging below on her conning tower, plowed steadily through the seas on an even keel.

Bay steamers passing up and down had their attention attracted to the submarine by the brilliancy of her lights, especially that on the periscope. They cast rays of their searchlights on the submersible, looking her over from stem to stern. As each of the vessels recognized the submarine a salute of three whistle blasts was blown. The submarine answered each salute with her own whistle.

In the rays of the searchlight members of the crew could be plainly seen walking to and down the afterdeck. In the conning tower was Captain Paul Koenig, master of the vessel. At his side stood the pilot.

Soon before midnight the seas became still heavier. Under the glare of searchlights it was seen that waves were breaking over the bow of the vessel and washing the entire forward part, occasionally the conning tower and the light on the periscope would be enveloped in a shower of salt spray.

At 1:30 this morning, while passing Solomon's Island, the last of the vessels with searchlights was passed. By that time all the members of the crew except those on deck disappeared from the deck. One of these men was standing well forward; a lead line for sounding in his hand, and the other was at the stern. Captain Koenig still was in the conning tower, garbed in slickers.

In the broad channel, against the seas that were running, the submarine had to increase the speed of her engines to maintain her pace. Occasionally the sharp staccato of her exhaust was blown across the water by the wind and a stream of sparks spurted from her stern with the grayish smoke from the powerful engines. The Timmins fell behind more than once, and the submarine had to slow down a trifle to wait for her.

Those aboard the submarine and the tug apparently were worried by the presence of a newspaper yacht, a speedy craft, which kept up with the vessels without difficulty. The tug especially kept close watch on the yacht, and was quick to take up a position between it and the submarine whenever the opportunity presented itself. Soon, however, this was outdistanced, and that was the last seen of the Deutschland until tonight.

NAVY GETS OFFICIAL REPORT.

Destroyer Sterrett Flashes News of Deutschland's Going.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department gave out the information tonight that a dispatch had been received from the Commander of the destroyer Sterrett, which was on patrol duty at the Virginia Capes, stating that the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which convoyed the submarine freighter Deutschland, had reported that the undersea boat had passed out of the Capes at 8:30 o'clock tonight.

The Commandant of the Norfolk yard sent this message to the Navy Department:

U. S. S. Sterrett reports: "Submarine reported by tug Timmins to have passed out the Capes at 8:30. Am outside three-mile limit."

The destroyer then was patrolling to see that the submersible's passage out was not interfered with by the allied cruisers off the Capes until she had left the territorial waters of the United States.

While the Sterrett's report did not mention the Deutschland by name, navy officials had no doubt that the reference was to her.

The Sterrett, with three other destroyers and the armored cruiser North Carolina, have been doing duty off the Capes with a particular view to prevent violation of American territorial waters in connection with the Deutschland's departure.

EXPECT BREMEN SOON.

Rumors of a Whole Subsea Fleet Are Revived in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—One of the merchant submarines to come to this port on the undersea line between Germany and America of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei will be named the Baltimore, according to Paul G. L. Hilken, Jr., a member of the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents of the Deutschland. Another submarine will be named the America, Mr. Hilken said today.

The Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, is scheduled to come to Baltimore. This was admitted by Mr. Hilliken today. Mr. Hilken said, however, that no word has been heard from the Bremen since it left Bremerhaven. The Eastern Forwarding Company official said the second submarine to cross the Atlantic might arrive in Baltimore any time after tomorrow.

There is now stored at the Andre Street pier, where the Deutschland unloaded and loaded, enough crude rubber and nickel to equip submarines the size and type of the Deutschland. Preparations were going on today at the pier to receive another submarine. This was admitted by Mr. Hilken.

Whether the Deutschland gets back to Bremen safely or not, one thing is certain. Her cargo of rubber landed at Baltimore will make her owners rich. At present the cargo is here in storage, though it was reported today to be only 800 tons instead of 790 tons, as first stated.

American dye interests figure that the profits on the consignment will be at least $1,000,000. This is on the assumption that the dye costs 50 cents a pound, or $338,000, and that it will sell for an average price of $2 a pound in this country.

U-BOAT INTERESTS LONDON.

If Captured She Will Not Be Treated as Ordinary Trader.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Naval officers here are watching the reported progress of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland with considerable interest, but express little hope that she will not make the homeward voyage safely.

An official of the British Admiralty, discussing the possibility of the undersea liner not getting away safely, stated that the British Navy had no policy to announce in regard to the operations against her, except the determination to arrest her if possible.

He declined to discuss the question whether the Deutschland would be sunk if sighted by a British warship, but reasserted that Great Britain was determined not to recognize the boat as an ordinary merchantman.

Newark, Too, Expects the Bremen.

The merchant submarine Bremen, according to Superintendent Halleck of the terminal docks at Newark, may dock here. Representatives of the company which brought the Deutschland over communicated with Mr. Halleck concerning water facilities. He told them, he said yesterday, there was twenty feet of water at the docks, but they understood that to mean at high tide. Since then they have learned of their mistake and have been in communication with Mr. Halleck again.

U-BOAT SINKS DUTCH SHIP.

Crew Is Ordered to Boats Before the Zeeland Is Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The South Shields Gazette says the Dutch steamship Zeeland, while on her way from a Scottish port to a foreign port, was sunk by a German submarine after the crew had been ordered to take to the boats.

The Zeeland was of 1,298 tons gross, and was built in 1907. She was 231 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 14 feet deep. Her home port was Rotterdam.

Poland Water
1180 BROADWAY
Information and booklets given
Poland Spring Hotels
1180 BROADWAY
RickerHotelCompany
1180 BROADWAY
Information given and tickets sold to all
New England Resorts
1180 BROADWAY
New York City

109

The business of *drawing* your will—the business of *executing* it

◆

IF you asked us to write your will, we should be obliged respectfully to refer you to a lawyer. Writing wills is legal business, not ours. Our business follows in

RUSSIANS FLANKING THE TEUTON ARMIES

Stokhod Battles Said to be Developing Successfully, Despite German Resistance.

SWAMP HINDERS MOVEMENT

Letchitsky, Threatening Lemberg from South, Is Pushing Through Flooded Dniester Region.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.—The ultimate Russian occupation of Kovel and Lemberg and the retirement of the Austro-German line of defense beyond the Bug River are now regarded here as a foregone conclusion. The armies of Generals von Boehm-Ermolli and von Linsingen, which have been badly crippled in their efforts to hold back the advancing right wing of General Brusiloff's forces, have been forced to retreat to a point which leaves open the approaches to these two important centres, and the Russians in both regions have begun an encircling movement which is slowly but apparently irresistibly closing in upon the two cities.

The German loss of the Stokhod crossings and the recently announced Russian crossing of the river leaves no important line of defense before Kovel except a natural barrier consisting of a wide swamp, which undoubtedly will retard the Russian progress. But this movement from the west along the route midway between the Sarny-Kovel and Rovno-Kovel railways, in conjunction with the Russian pressure brought from the south in the region of Vladimir-Volynski, both of which are successfully developing despite all German counter-attacks, is considered as making the outcome assured.

Pressing Austrians Hard Also.

The operations against the Germans are also having an important effect in facilitating the advance against the Austrians defending Lemberg, since they enable the Russians to exert pressure against the Austrian left flank and increase that brought upon Lemberg from Brody and from the south, where General Letchitsky's troops are successfully traversing the flooded Dniester region and are threatening the Galician capitals along the route leading through Stanislau and Halich.

It is unofficially reported that the Germans have already begun their retirement from Kovel and are preparing to fall back on Brest-Litovsk, Cholm, and the general line of defense following the Bug River.

The official bulletin issued today merely says:

The situation on all fronts is unchanged.

Rifle and artillery duels are proceeding at various places. Attempts made by small enemy detachments to attack our positions were repelled by our fire.

An enemy aeroplane bombarded a transport containing wounded near Dusitchi, on the Vladimir-Volynski-Lutsk route, killing one and injuring twenty already wounded men. The same aeroplane also bombarded the divisional hospital in Dusitchi, killing one and injuring eight hospital orderlies.

Russians Ten Miles from Kovel.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—According to unofficial dispatches received from Petrograd, the Russian advance against Kovel continues. General Kaledines's troops, the dispatches say, have pushed forward ten miles since they crossed the bend of the Stokhod River, which would place them only ten miles from Kovel.

Interest is now centred in the predicament of General von Bothmer's army. These forces are threatened on the northern flank by the Russian pressure between Kovel and Brody, and at the southern end of the line by General Letchisky's advance toward Stanislau and across the Delatyn-Jablonitza Railway.

It thus appears that unless General von Bothmer acts promptly he is in danger of encirclement. In addition, should General Kaledines succeed in getting the Kovel-Lemberg Railway, direct communication between the Germans in the north and the Austrians in the south would be destroyed.

Berlin Says Attacks Break Down.

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (via London.)—With regard to the operations on the eastern front, the official statement says that several Russian attacks against the German positions in the Stokhod sector broke down. The statement follows:

In the northern sector of the front there were no incidents of importance.

Southwest of Pinsk Russian operations, repeated with reinforced troops on both sides of Lake Nobel, were also extended to the region of Lubieszow, on the Stokhod. They were completely repulsed.

Several attacks on the Stokhod salient northeast of the Kovel-Rovno Railway broke down completely under our curtain of fire. Again and again the enemy assaulted our positions between Witoniez and the Turija regardless of his heavy losses. All his efforts were without success.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer. Enemy local attacks in the region west of Wisniowczya, on the Stripa, and near Wilcsnow, on the Koropiec, failed.

18,000 Russians Captured in July.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture during the month of July of more than 18,000 Russians is announced by Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters in its statement of Aug. 1. The statement says:

Enemy attacks near Molodgonow, northwest of Kolomea, failed.

South of the Pripet, during July, ninety Russian officers and 18,000 men, together with seventy machine guns, were captured.

STOKHOD FIGHTING INTENSE.

Germans Making Numerous Counterattacks to Halt Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—The Times prints the following dispatch, dated at Russian headquarters on the Stokhod front, Aug. 1:

"Fighting of a most furious character is in progress on all portions of the Russian front. The Germans, driven to absolute desperation by losses of guns and men, have been launching counter-attacks almost without cessation. On Monday and Tuesday they were pouring in fresh divisions, which proceeded from the trains to the battlefields, where they were mowed down by the Russian fire with huge losses. All attacks which so far have been delivered have been beaten back.

"The cannonading continues day and night, at times reaching such violence that it is impossible to distiguish individual sounds, it is simply a contnuous roar like thunder. At night the whole sky is illuminated by bursting shells, searchlights, and starbombs. The town is flooded with German and Austrian wounded.

"The Stokhod position is extremely strong and indications accumulate daily that the Germans will hold this line until the last possible moment. Victories both in the east and west have not sufficiently reduced the morals of the Germans to give ground for supposing that a sudden collapse of their military strength is be anticipated. The bitterness here is extremely great on account of the persistence with which German fliers are bombing hospitals and dressing stations. These attacks occur on an average twice daily."

TO HONOR JUTLAND HERO.

Britain Will Give Suitable Burial to Boy Beatty Mentioned.

LONDON, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—General satisfaction is being expressed over the decision of the Admiralty to remove from its nameless grave the body of John Travers Cornwell, the boy hero of the battle of Jutland, to a more suitable burial place.

The decision is the result of the desire that the honor due the lad whom Admiral Beatty especially mentioned in his dispatch may be fittingly paid.

Here is the reference in Admiral Beatty's report concerning the hero, who was 16 years old.

"Boy (first class) John Travers Cornwell of the Chester was mortally wounded early in the action. He nevertheless remained standing at a most exposed post quietly awaiting orders until the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all around him. I regret that he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him."

The body was at first hastily buried in a common grave in Manor Park, with only the number "323" upon a plain piece of wood to mark his resting place. In response to a letter received from the boy's mother, the Admiralty has written announcing its decision to have proper honor done to his memory. The new grave will be in Manor Park Cemetery or in a place to be selected by the mother.

Cornwell was a member of a working class family, the head of which is fighting in the field. His mother said in an interview that the boy's single desire from babyhood had been to join the navy as a sailor. He tried to enlist when the war began but the father would not sign his papers until August, 1915, when he went to Davenport for training.

LONDON GETS FOOD NOTE.

Britain Will Probably Ask Germany for More Categorical Reply.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The note from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, transmitting the German refusal to accede to the British proposals to have a neutral commission feed civilians in occupied areas, was received today at the Foreign Office, but too late for comment there.

Unofficially, however, it is known that the contents of the German reply are quite unlikely to end the controversy, as it is contended the reply does not answer adequately the British proposals. It is probable that the Foreign Office in the near future will transmit, through the American embassies at London and Berlin, a demand for a more categorical reply to the original proposals.

VERDUN DEVELOPS NEW TYPE OF HERO

Couriers Carry Orders from Headquarters to Front at Great Risk of Life.

RUN GAUNTLET OF SHELLS

In Cannon-Plowed Area, Where Wires Are Broken, Messengers Are the Army's Sole Reliance.

PARIS, July 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The unexampled conditions of fighting before Verdun have developed a new type of soldier called "the couriers of Verdun." They maintain communication between the troops in the midst of the melées and officers commanding from the rear. The battlefield into which they dart with orders or after information is a desolated zone where nothing but thick smoke, sometimes black, sometimes white, gives appearance of life; excepting during the brief time of an infantry attack, it is to all appearances deserted; the sharpest eye discovers no movement of humanity.

Occasionally a form is seen going over this desert land something after the manner of a rabbit, bounding into sight out of the herbs and above uneven ground to disappear again; leaping from obstacle to obstacle, from ditch to ditch, from shell hole to shell hole as it approaches the front line, at times vaulting, at others crawling, and sometimes kept motionless for considerable periods by showers of projectiles sent over from the other side of the line for his personal benefit. This is the messenger of modern battle; he was never more needed nor more useful than at Verdun.

Not a telephone line can resist the incessant bombardment. Communications by carrier pigeons are uncertain and optical signals are insufficient for various reasons. Nothing is certain except the man himself and to transmit information and orders across that beaten field requires something extraordinary in the way of man.

The courier of Verdun is unable to use the communicating trenches where he would be out of sight of the enemy because that line is crowded always with soldiers going to or from the front line, with wounded being carried back, with men of the commissary department carrying provisions to the men on guard. That is too slow a route for the courier. He must take his chances of being sighted—and hit—above ground.

The first formidable obstacle to pass is the zone that is beaten by "drum fire," where 5-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch shells are bursting with formidable explosions, sending showers of shrapnel over the whole zone. In going through this ordeal the courier sees everywhere the spectacle of death, stumbles over corpses, sometimes runs into a cloud of poison vapor before he has crossed it; once through he is within range of the smaller German guns and the quick fliers.

During the whole distance of a mile or two miles, according to the position, his nerves are at the highest tension, with his mind on the end of his mission and at the same time on the obstacles that are multiplied each instant in his path.

Some of these couriers get through untouched, others crawl back to the starting point bruised or maimed. Some of them never come back to tell the story of their heroic effort. These couriers maintained communication from the rear with troops under the orders of Commandant Raynal, who held the fort Vaux for several days against overwhelming numbers. They were all volunteers. One was a boy of the contingent of 1916 of childish aspect, who every time volunteers were asked for was the first man to the front.

"He had scarcely returned from one of these perilous missions," said his Captain, "when he pleaded to be sent out again." Another, literally riddled by fragments of a shell that had burst in his path, had dragged himself back, though unable to rise to his feet, saluted his Colonel and said: "Colonel, I am done for, but I have got enough left in me to give account of my mission." He made his report and died.

The risks are so great for these messengers that they are generally sent in pairs; if one is hit, the other may get through. Two of these men from the commanding post of a brigade crossed the Fumin Wood; they were almost at their goal when the shell of a German three-incher struck one of them full in the chest. His comrade stopped and searched the body for the message, but found nothing; the shell had carried away the pocket and the paper that was in it. He made his way back to the post, seemed almost ashamed not to have executed his mission, and asked: "Colonel, give me a duplicate of the message." He received a pint of water, which was in those days the courier's greatest recompense, and started off again.

One of these couriers presented himself at the commanding post of a Colonel, panting, covered with mud, and bleeding freely. He had passed through the zone of a "drum fire" that ploughs up the ground yard by yard methodically. He held out the envelope containing the message. "However did you get through?" asked the Colonel.

"Colonel," was the reply, "I don't know; I only noticed that the envelope was marked 'urgent.'"

SOCIALISTS CONDEMN ECONOMIC TRADE WAR

Only Three Persons in Audience at Final Session of Peace Conference at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 2, (via London.)—Two men and one woman were the entire audience at the closing public session of the International Socialist Conference here today. It was announced at the meeting that the Norwegian delegates had now been promised safe conduct by the German Government, but they were too late, and that the Spanish delegate was held up in London by other causes. The conference adopted a resolution condemning an economic war after the war and favoring free trade and freedom of the seas. The delegates also recorded their protest against the sentence of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, and others who had suffered punishment for their anti-war convictions.

Algernon Lee, the American delegate, speaking on the free-trade resolution, said that American Socialists had not hitherto gone deeply into that aspect of the situation. The question, however, had now become vital, he said, and was of interest also to Americans. The resolution, he declared, would serve to stimulate opposition to protectionism in America.

Pieter Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, said he regretted that the German and Austrian Socialists had not asserted themselves sufficiently against the war, especially in Austria, where the Parliament had not been convoked since the beginning of the war. M. Troelstra added that, despite the war map, the Entente Allies were in a more favorable position and that their prospects were better than those of the Central Powers. He declared emphatically that it is now time for all Socialist parties to bury their differences and prepare to participate in the arrangements for peace, failing which the work of propaganda would be lost.

A resolution along the lines of M. Troelstra's address was adopted by the conference. The resolution also urged the maintenance of the demand for compulsory arbitration, as formulated at the Copenhagen Congress in 1910, and also expressed the hope that the German Socialists would soon agree with the French Socialists with regard to Alsace-Lorraine.

The resolution, after protesting against the execution of the Italian Socialist, Dr. Cesare Battisti, by the Austrians, closed with an expression of thanks to the United States, from the moral influence of the Socialists of which country so much was to be expected.

M. Troelstra's appeal for unity in the Socialist ranks seems not untimely, as the chief speakers of the revolutionary Socialist factions at an anti-war demonstration held at Amsterdam yesterday described The Hague conference as a "rump parliament and a piece of organized hypocrisy."

JAIL FOR FOUR DEPUTIES.

Austrian Military Tribunal Sentences Them on Charge of Treason.

VIENNA, Aug. 2, (via London.)—After a fortnight's trial before the Landwehr Divisional Tribunal of the Reichsrath Deputies Choc, Burival, Vojna, and Netolicky have been convicted as accessories to the high treason of Professor Masanyk, who fled the country.

Choc was sentenced to six years imprisonment, Burival to five years, and Vojna and Netolicky each to one year.

ARMORED CAR IS FINISHED.

Will Be Equipped with Cannon at Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The Standard Steel Car Company of Hammond, Ind., has completed an armored car battery and it will go to Sandy Hook proving grounds to be equipped with guns by the Army Ordnance Department. It is the first armored car of the new design recently authorized by the Government and designed by army engineers.

It has three compartments, carries a high-powered gun for shrapnel and twenty machine guns. Both ends have compartments for troops.

The car weighs forty-five tons and is forty-seven feet long. The gun carriage may be used as a fighting top.

British Fleet Shells Asia Minor City.

MITYLENE, Greece, Thursday, Aug. 3, (via London.)—A British fleet has bombarded Moulebit, on the coast of Asia Minor, and landed a small detachment.

LILLE EVICTIONS DROVE MANY MAD

French Yellow Book Pictures the Deportation of 25,000 Persons from That and Other Cities.

PROTESTS WERE IN VAIN

Only One and One-half Hours' Notice Given—Some German Soldiers Wept at the Scene.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Details of the deportation at an hour and a half's notice of 25,000 citizens from the French towns of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing by the Germans last Easter are given in a French Yellow Book released for publication today.

The German orders were for the people in certain districts of these towns to assemble in readiness for departure at their front doors, which were to be left open, and none was to leave the house before 8 A. M. The orders stated that "all protests will be useless and any one trying to evade deportation will be pitilessly punished."

The victims in all cases were chosen arbitrarily by the officer in charge of the deporting party. Each person singled out for deportation was permitted to have sixty pounds of baggage, which it was recommended should consist of utensils for eating and drinking, a blanket, good shoes, and personal linen. If any one exceeded this weight his or her whole baggage was to be thrown aside. Each bundle was to be made up separately for one person and supplied with a tag showing the address, name and number identity card. When at their destination the deported persons were permitted to write to their relatives once a month. The Yellow Book continues:

"The measure caused the greatest anguish and despair among the population of the notified districts, while in some cases it led to madness. Many people became so ill they had to take to their beds.

"Men suffered torture at seeing their wives and children of both sexes over the age of 14 led away or packed into street cars promiscuously with bad characters of all sorts, male and female, not knowing what was to be their destination or fate. The anguish was renewed night after night during the ten days of Easter.

"The protests of Mayors and other officials went unheard. A bishop who intervened personally was told by a General: 'You, bishop, shut up and be off.'

"At the beginning of the deportations some girls of the aristocracy were seized, but they soon were released, as were also daughters of those in the houses where German officers were billeted.

"At Roubaix the Prussian Guard refused to participate in the raids and the work had to be done by the Ninety-fourth Regiment from Verdun. Some soldiers engaged in the deportation were even seen to shed tears.

"A large proportion of the young women taken belonged to the servant class, several of whom volunteered to go in the place of their employers daughters. On the other hand, many young women of the better classes wanted to accompany the servant girls of their family. When those deported were conveyed to the railway station and loaded into the cattle trucks they kept crying, 'Vive la France,' and singing the 'Marseillaise.'"

Upward of 200 affidavits are appended, each dealing with incidents of which those making the affidavits had personal knowledge, charging that girls from the age of 13 upward and boys from 11 years were forced to labor in the fields from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening; that they were badly fed and harshly treated, and that girls and women were kicked and whipped with a sort of cat-o'-nine-tails and sometimes knocked down.

One deposition affirms that the deponent was not mistreated, while another, that of a woman of 72 years, says she was not roughly treated, although frequently threatened. One woman testifies that her husband died from excessive work and exhaustion.

Summing up French opinion concerning what it defines as the German Government's clear violation of The Hague conventions of the deportations from Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Lille, the Paris Temps affirms, in substance, that it is now the duty of the neutrals to insist upon observance of the conventions signed by them and by the belligerents.

"Neutrals are now informed," the newspaper says, "and an occasion is given to them to show how they conceive their duty and their right. The record in the French Yellow Book is, alas, abundant and authentic. If the sense of justice and humanity still lives our cause will find its defenders. The next word now passes to the conscience of neutrals."

ASKS THE POPE FOR AID.

Cardinal Lucon Urges Action in Behalf of the Deported.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, has sent a statement to Pope Benedict relative to the alleged inhuman treatment of the population of the invaded regions of Northern France by the German authorities.

In the statement the Cardinal urges Pope Benedict to use his high influence "to secure a renunciation of such conditions, which are manifestly contrary to humanity, international conventions, the rights of nations, and morality."

OPTIMISM OF ENTENTE IS BASED ON RESULTS

Fruits of Second Year of Preparation Surpass All the Expectations of a Year Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—In connection with the statements made for publication by the leading men of the allied countries at the beginning of the third year of the war, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is in position to emphasize the fact that the general note of optimism struck therein is genuine and not stressed for such a purpose as encouraging the allied populations.

The highest authorities are not only supremely confident of eventual triumph, but are convinced that the united efforts and effective combination of the Allies have in the second year of the war produced results beyond the utmost hopes entertained twelve months ago.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN VERDUN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

nounced this afternoon. The text of the British statement follows:

Last night some further progress was made in the hostile trenches east of Pozières, where fighting at close quarters by small detachments has been in progress.

Hostile counterattacks delivered after dark yesterday evening against our new trenches west of High Wood failed to get through our artilelry barrage.

The British official statement issued this evening reads:

There is no change in the situation. The day was comparatively quiet, except for hostile artillery activity against Trones Wood.

During the last twenty-four hours our artillery, in co-operation with the Flying Corps, destroyed seven gun emplacements and six ammunition dumps near Grandcourt (on the Ancre) and also further emplacements on other parts of the front.

A few hostile aeroplanes crossed our lines for a short distance, but were quickly driven back. One was brought down and another damaged. The enemy appears anxious to avoid aerial combats.

The Belgian report today says:

A heavy artillery action and bomb fighting occurred in the region of Dixmude.

Berlin Reports Verdun Success.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (via London.)—On the high road between Maricourt and Clery, in the region of the Somme, French troops penetrated "to our completely demolished trenches," says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters.

The Germans captured a hill in the salient northeast of Fort Souville, in the region of Vernon.

North of the Somme, in the sector from Maurepas to the Somme, the enemy vainly attacked during the evening with very strong forces after having suffered a sanguinary defeat during local enterprises against Monacu Farm, through a speedy counter-attack by German battalions. On the highroad from Maricourt to Clery the enemy penetrated to our completely demolished trenches. The enemy losses were again considerable. South of the Somme there was local fighting near Belloy and Estrées.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we made some progress northwest and west of the Thiaumont work. We captured a hill salient northeast of Fort Souville and pressed the enemy back considerably in the mountain forest and in the small Laufée Wood. Nineteen officers and 923 unwounded men were taken prisoners and fourteen machine guns were captured.

British patrols, which were particularly active in the Ypres salient sector, were everywhere repulsed.

Enemy aeroplane attacks against villages behind the northern part of our front were repeated. There is hardly any question of military damage. Losses among the population increase.

According to supplementary reports, Arlon, in Belgium, (capital of Belgian Luxemburg,) also was attacked on Monday night. The Jesuit Convent and church were struck.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft guns, viz., north of Arras, southwest of Bapaume and near Poziéres. One was shot down in an aerial battle near Monthois.

WHAT BRITISH WON IN 30 DAYS' BATTLE

Every Foot of Their Advance North of the Somme Contested to the Death.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 1.—It is a month today since the beginning of the great battle of Picardy. It has been a stupendous month. Since that hour on Saturday morning, July 1, when the men looked at their wrist watches and said "it is half past 7" there has been no day's pause in the fighting until yesterday, when for the first time there was no infantry attack. After the first break through the German line between Fricourt and Montauban and the partial break through further north on the left the fighting became a harder struggle as each day passed. It was no easy triumphal progress from one place to another with the Germans in steady retreat to new positions. It was intensive fighting, in which every bit of ground, every bit of broken dingle, every earthwork, almost every shell crater had to be attacked, sometimes twice or thrice, by determined troops. The Germans fought stubbornly, not yielding any ground until forced to do so by greater stubbornness.

Their machine gunners, especially, fired until they were killed or captured from strong emplacements in such fortresses as Ovillers and La Boiselle, but also from broken parapets, shell holes, and any kind of cover in which they could hide. But for the supreme courage of all the British troops it would have been impossible to carry the positions which now are in British hands.

The second phase of fighting was what has been called the "battle of the woods," when the British troops were called upon to capture Trones Wood, Bernafay Wood, Caterpillar Wood, Mametz Wood, and Bailiff Wood before a great effort could be made to break the second German line. By this time the Germans had brought up great reserves of heavy guns and they were hurling enormous quantities of shells in steady barrages along the British line of attack.

The British battalions had to advance through this fire, and when they captured such places at Mametz Wood and Trones Wood by a most desperate resolution they had to hold them under terrific bombardments by day and night.

The tide of battle ebbed and flowed in and about those woods, and it was a tide of blood. The German dead marked the lines of their own losses as when the Prussian Guards walked into a barrage near Contalmaison and fell in heaps. Each day that passed showed some new ground gained for the British. General Haig's men were pushing up and up for the new great assault upon the second German line. The guns were getting forward behind them.

Then on July 14 the next great move was made, and in the grand assault famous regiments, inspired with the wild, fierce hope to smash through the Germans and send them reeling in retreat over the high bridge, stormed the second German line from Longueval to Bazentin-le-Petit. For the first time since the beginning of the war of fixed positions the second German line was pierced and broken by a small body of British cavalry, who operated in the open country for an hour or two of great adventure.

The taking of the second German line was an achievement which must have seemed incredible to the Germans, who believed, according to the book, that in the conditions of modern warfare, when the defense is twice as strong as the attack, given the same amount of men and guns, they were safe behind their earthworks. Unfortunately for the British, the Germans had the high ground behind them, and two more of those damnable woods which are so hard to take and hold. Again General Haig's men have had to assault positions impregnable, according to all theory of war, but not to British troops, when grim courage is truly beyond all theory.

So in a month, by the greatest battle in the history of the British race, the greatest in numbers and in duration and in sacrifice, the British have taken eleven of the German strongholds. The British have won back for France a patch of soil eight miles wide by three miles deep. They brought back about 13,000 German prisoners; they killed and wounded an immense number of Germany's finest troops, at least 100,000 surely, and they inflicted upon her pride a mortal blow. Those are the plain historical facts of this one month's fighting, the first part of the battle of Picardy, which is not yet ended.

EXPECT LANDING IN BELGIUM.

Germans Hold Manoeuvres for Repelling Attack by British.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—Now that the Entente Allies have taken the offensive on all fronts, the Germans are more than ever reckoning with the possibility of an attempt to land British troops on the Flemish coast, according to a frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf. The marine corps has been reinforced, while a whole army of military workmen has been seen at the port of Zeebrugge.

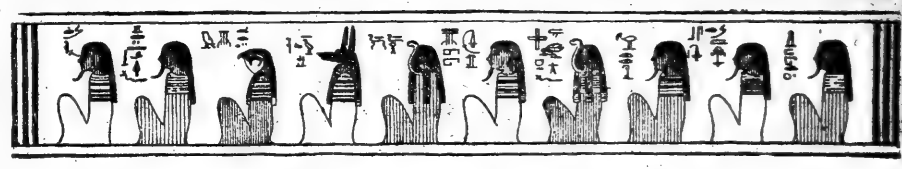
Recently an alarm was suddenly sounded at 10:30 at night and the garrison there hurried to their posts. It turned out that no attack threatened, but the whole affair was a rehearsal of the operations for repelling a landing. The coastal guns suddenly belched forth, while the rattle of the mitrailleuses could be heard at Flushing. The entire manoeuvre lasted about half an hour.

BISSING WARNS BELGIANS.

Tells Them to Beware of "Fantastic Reports" of Evacuation.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Thursday, Auy. 3.—The Courant says that General von Bissing, Governor General of the occupied portion of Belgium, has posted a warning in Brussels against the fantastic reports circulated about the imminent evacuation of Belgium by the Germans, which are without foundation."

The notice says the authorities will prosecute the person responsible for these reports, according to the newspaper.



SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

To smoke is natural with most of us; to really enjoy it is exceptional.

But Schinasi Brothers have made the *exception* natural.

When they introduced good Turkish tobacco to America a quarter-century back, they created the cigarette—Naturals—that has made the smoking of Turkish-tobacco cigarettes the *natural* thing to do.

Naturals were made good—and made good.

They still have all that fine flavor which won a royal welcome from the American smoker.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way— the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

ITALIANS VICTORIOUS IN THREE BATTLES

Inflict Severe Defeat on Austrians —Drop Four Tons of Explosives on Torpedo Works.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The Austrians suffered a severe defeat in Monday's engagements in the Astico Valley, the War Office announced today. Their attacks on the Italian lines at Monte Seluggio, Castellatto and Monte Cimone were repulsed with extremely heavy losses for the attacking forces. An Italian aerial squadron dropped four tons of high explosives on the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works west of Fiume, in Hungary, yesterday, seriously damaging the plant. The text of the statement follows:

Further information received shows the serious nature of the defeat suffered by the enemy in the fighting in the Astico Valley on Monday. After a heavy bombardment of the whole line between Tovo and the Assa Valley, the enemy made demonstrations on Monte Seluggio and on Castellatto, and attacked in force on Monte Cimone, but were defeated with very heavy loss.

In the Tofana region the enemy again made fruitless efforts against Forcella Wood and afterwards bombarded Cortina d'Ampezzo. Our heavy artillery replied by bombarding villages in the Drave Valley.

In the Upper Degano Valley the enemy artillery fired on Forni Avoltri with incendiary shells. We retaliated by partially destroying Mauthen in the Gail Valley.

As enemy aircraft had on July 27 attacked Italian open towns on the Lower Adriatic without any military object, one of our strong Caproni squadrons yesterday bombarded the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works, three kilometers west of Fiume. In spite of the heavy fire of anti-aircraft artillery and attacks by enemy aeroplanes our aviators succeeded in dropping four tons of high explosives, which did much damage to the works and set them on fire. During the aerial engagement one enemy aeroplane was brought down above Muggia. One of our Caproni machines was observed landing near Volosca. The others returned safely.

NEW FRENCH SERUM IS A CURE FOR TYPHUS

Two Paris Scientists Find It Decreases Death Rate From 25 to 3 Per Cent.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A cure for eruptive typhus, the disease which made such terrible ravages in Serbia, has been discovered by Drs. Nicolle and Blaisot.

The physicians described their discovery to the Academy of Medicine. It is a serum which they found after exhaustive experiments. So far thirty-eight serious cases have been treated by injections, which were followed by rapid recovery in a number of patients. In addition, the injections of the serum prevented complications so frequent in this disease, and reduced the death rate from 25 to 3 per cent.

Dr Emanuel Libman of Mt. Sinai Hospital, under whom worked Dr. Harry Plotz, the discoverer of the germ of typhus, said last night that the pathologists of Mt. Sinai had been experimenting for some time with a serum for typhus with satisfactory results. He said that the time had not come for further public announcement of the serum and it would not be put forward for general use until after more experiments. He said that it would be tried on many more than thirty-eight cases before it was held to have proved its efficacy.

"We have a vaccine which has met with very satisfactory results," said Dr. Libman. "We have treated a number of cases but plan to try it on more before we made an announcement of it. The serum we have is apparently much akin to that referred to in the Paris cable."

Dr. Plotz went to Serbia early in 1915 to assist in the fight against the typhus scourge. It was there that he confirmed his theory that the typhus was communicated in the bite of a louse and succeeded in isolating the germ. While the young pathologist was still in Serbia reports were made to the New York Academy of Medicine on Oct. 2, 1915, confirming what Dr. Plotz had announced from Serbia.

Dr. Plotz, who is now in New York, has had much to do with the recent research work at Mount Sinai of which Dr. Libman spoke last night. He brought back from Europe a medal for bravery which was presented to him by Queen Eleonore of Bulgaria.

Dr. Plotz's fight and that of his associates was against the body lice that threatened to be one of the serious factors in the European war. Twenty-five thousand Austrian prisoners taken into Serbia died of typhus. When Dr. Plotz and Dr. Baehr, his associate, went to Serbia last year half the physicians in the country had contracted typhus and died. He started in to use his vaccine, and so great was his success that when he was captured by the Bulgarians he proved a prize prisoner of war and for a fortnight taught the Bulgarian army surgeons how to fight typhus. Then he was invited to Vienna, where he demonstrated the treatment of the disease, the treatment that is now being perfected at Mount Sinai Hospital here.

Dr. Plotz had announced before he went to scourge-bitten Serbia that he had a vaccine for typhus, but it was the work in Europe that gave him the opportunity for extensive experimentation which he could not have had here owing to the scarcity of typhus cases.

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce a

Mid-Summer Sale of Men's Furnishings

Bathing Suits

Worsted Bathing Suits, in plain black, blue and fancy stripes—

$2.50 Quality . . Reduced to $1.95
$3.50 " . . " " $2.95
$5.00 " . . " " $3.95
$6.00 and $6.50 Qualities " " $4.95

(The $6 and $6.50 Qualities are Silk-Striped)

Summer Neckwear

Foulards, Crepes and fancy Summer Silks—the season's choicest patterns—four-in-hands and bow ties—

65c, 55c and 50c Qualities Reduced to 35c (or 3 for $1.00)

$1.00 Qualities . . Reduced to 65c

Pajamas

Crepe and Mercerized Madras Pajamas, well tailored.

$2.00 and $1.65 Qualities, Reduced to $1.35

Beach and Bath Robes

$4.00 and $3.50 Terry Robes, Reduced to $2.95

$5.50 and $5.00 Terry and Ratine Robes, Reduced to $3.95

Athletic Underwear

Fine quality Nainsook, athletic shirts and knee drawers, specially priced—
55 Cents a Garment.

Auto Dusters

Entire stock of Pongee, Linen, and other Summer materials, 25% reductions

Practically The Entire Stock of Weber and Heilbroner Clothing and Hats Is Now on Sale at Material Reductions

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 80 Broad
775 Broadway, 58 Nassau
1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

CLYSMIC

E. R. TRIPLER & Co.

ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR

"FLEX-O" CREPE

Serviceable and Light in Weight.

50c. Per Garment.

Athletic Shirts — Knee Drawers

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

ALLIES' TRADE PLANS NOT AIMED AT US

Premier Asquith Says Paris Resolutions Mean Only Economic Defense.

FEARS GERMAN AGGRESSION

Sir John A. Simon Warns Commons to Do Nothing to Shift Trade Centre from England.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Premier Asquith on opening the discussion in the House of Commons today on the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference said the British Government had entered the conference to convince the Central Powers that the Entente Allies, whatever their views on the economic policy, were resolved to wage war in complete unity and determination in economic as in military spheres. Another purpose he said, was to make preparations for the period following the declaration of peace, in view of the known attitude and will of the Germans.

"Our eyes have been opened," said the Premier, "as to the meaning of the manifold ramifications of the German system of economic penetration and commercial and financial control of vital interests and the use to which, with advantage, this system could be put in time of war."

Germany, Mr. Asquith said, would be animated with the same spirit when the war was over. The Germans already were organizing their industries for an attack on the markets of the Entente Allies, he said, and for a vigorous, if possible, attack on the neutral markets. The Germans would start with obvious advantages, the Premier continued, through their action in destroying the works and factories in the invaded countries, and because of the fact that they had a large maritime fleet safely interned in German and neutral ports. It would be necessary to make preparations for the coming of peace, and the resolutions of the conference represented the general lines upon which these preparations would proceed.

Restore Belgium and Serbia.

Premier Asquith repeated that it was an essential condition to peace that Belgium and Serbia be restored, not only politically, nationally, and diplomatically, but materially and economically to the positions in which they stood before the war. The devastated districts of France and Poland would be similarly treated. Dealing briefly with the measures proposed for the course of the war and during the period of reconstruction, the Premier said it was the duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own use the supplies produced by their own countries. As for permanent measures for mutual assistance and collaboration among the Allies, these would be left to each country, consistent with the purpose of promoting economic independence of hostile countries among the Allies, he said. He emphasized the point that the resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

As far as Great Britain was concerned, continued the Premier, the omens for the future were very encouraging. British industries had shown extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness, and there was a greater disposition among manufacturers to cooperate and call in the available scientific and mechanical resources of the country to increase the output and improve the organization. Certain commercial changes, said Mr. Asquith, amounted to a revolution. The Board of Trade was engaged in a scheme to render the country independent of supplies from hostile belligerents in respect to dyes, spelter, &c. The plans for research had already been perfected.

The question of industrial and commercial policy generally has been referred to a committee, and the Government was in communication with India and with the Dominions, and the whole matter of the empire's trade policy would be considered, he said.

The Government, added the Premier, was in consultation with labor representatives with a view to the formulation of an after-the-war policy in social and industrial matters intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the results of modern industry.

Not Aimed at Neutrals.

Premier Asquith said he was under an obligation to see that the benefits of the new policy were appropriated fairly among all sections of the community. Labor was not represented specifically at the Paris Conference, but the Government would consult with labor at every stage of the formulation of an after-the-war policy.

Reviewing the situation in general, Premier Asquith said there were two things first, the determination of the Allies to obtain reparation for the devastated areas and, second, that these resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

"The attention of the Government," continued the Premier, "has been called to the fact that some apprehension has arisen in neutral countries, more especially in the United States, with regard to these resolutions—that the resolutions might be directed against neutrals. That is not the case. The resolutions contemplated only necessary measures of self-defense against economic aggression threatening the Allies' most vital interests, and in carrying them into effect every endeavor will be made to insure neutrals against suffering."

There was no more hardened free trader than he, said the Premier, but no one could be blind to the fact that this war, with its upheaval of social, political and industrial conditions, suggested new problems and modifications in the solution of all problems.

Sir Edward Carson expressed general approval of Premier Asquith's statement and said the questions of tariff reform and free trade were not concerned. If these resolutions were put into operation, the Ulster Unionist leader said, it would be as vital a victory for Great Britain as any that could be won on the field.

Sir John A. Simon, ex-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, expressed doubt whether all the free-trade members in the Cabinet approved the resolutions, and he warned the House against being hurried into an approval of the resolutions, which might have "consequences very different from those expected in a spirit of righteous indignation with a despicable foe." He also warned the House to do nothing likely to shift the trade centre of the world from Great Britain to, say, America.

Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill said the only question was: "Is this a good war measure?" In his opinion it was, and the Government proposals deserved wholehearted and spontaneous approval.

Bonar Law on Free Trade.

The debate drifted into a discussion of the free trade question. Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, admitted that Great Britain had accumulated enormous wealth under free trade, but reminded his hearers that Great Britain's command of the sea did not depend on free trade. He said if one could imagine Great Britain placed in Germany's position of having all external trade severed, he would ask how long Great Britain would have been able to do what Germany had done in carrying on the war from the viewpoint of military strength.

He believed the effect of the tariff was greatly exaggerated on both sides. It was really a question of organization, he said, and the conference resolutions really aimed at making the Allies independent of Germany with regard to vital industries hitherto controlled by Germany.

HORN PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Detective, Arraigned Before Judge Mulqueen, Held in $2,000 Bail.

Joseph Horn, the fourth member of the police force arrested as a result of Assistant District Attorney Smith's efforts to break up graft in the Tenderloin, pleaded not guilty yesterday when arraigned in General Sessions before Judge Mulqueen on a charge of bribery and extortion. Judge Mulqueen held him in $2,500 bail.

Horn was indicted on testimony given by Florence Rosa, proprietress of a house on Seventeenth Street, near Third Avenue, and Henry Blum, her aid. The detective was a member of Special Vice Squad No. 1.

SAYS U-BOAT PUT MINE IN WILHELMINA'S PATH

Sinking of Dutch Ship Laid to a Deliberate Act of the Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Reuter's Telegram Company says it has been informed that there is no doubt whatever that the Dutch steamer Konigin Wilhelmina, which was sunk by a mine near North Hinder Lightship Monday, was sent to the bottom by a German mine which had been deliberately anchored on the trade route by a German submarine.

5 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS.

Two Children Run Down in the Bronx—Motor Cycles Crash.

Harry Carroll, 10 years old, of 3,849 Third Avenue, the Bronx, ran from behind an elevated pillar in front of an automobile driven by Miss Anna Silver, 132 West Seventy-eighth Street, at 164th Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, and was run over. He was taken to the Lebanon Hospital, where it was found his skull had been fractured. He is in a serious condition.

Frank Hill, 910 Melrose Avenue, the Bronx, was riding a motor cycle at 167th Street and the Grand Concourse, the Bronx, when he was struck by an automobile driven by Albert Hansche, 4,031 Park Avenue, the Bronx. He suffered a compound fracture of the right leg and concussion of the brain.

Edith Huber, 6 years old, 281 East 140th Street, ran in front of an automobile driven by Arthur Brown, at 140th Street and Canal Place, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon. She was run down, and Mr. Brown picked the child up and took her to St. Francis's Hospital, where it was found her injuries were not serious.

Pincus Landau, 72 Powell Street, Brooklyn, and Harry Gughermann, 22 Chester Street, Brooklyn, were riding a motor cycle at 140th Street and Brook Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday, when they were struck by a delivery wagon of the Kennedy Packing Company, 153d Street and Brook Avenue. Landau suffered a broken arm and bruises. Gughermann was badly bruised.

LETS 9-YEAR ALIEN LAND.

Secretary Wilson Reverses Decree of Immigration Authorities.

The happiest passenger on the 9 o'clock train leaving the Pennsylvania station for Philadelphia last night was nine-year-old Rebecca Greenberg, on the last lap of her 3,000-mile journey alone from Leeds, England, to her uncle in Cape Charles, Va. A special order from Secretary of Labor Wilson had reversed the decree of the immigration authorities at Ellis Island that she would have to be sent back to England.

When the girl arrived on the liner New York of the American Line Sunday she wore a tag with the address of her uncle, Louis Bernstein, of Cape Charles. When the Special Board of Inquiry decided she must go back, she broke down in tears. An agent of the Hebrew Immigrant and Sheltering Aid Society reported her case to President Leon Sanders of the society, and it was through his good offices that Secretary Wilson decided Rebecca could go to her uncle.

Rebecca told Mr. Sanders that she had never seen her father. She said that up to the beginning of the war her mother could support herself and child, but that a short time ago the mother wrote to her brother, a prosperous merchant of Cape Charles, who had no children, suggesting he adopt Rebecca. Mr. Bernstein obtained letters of adoption from the Virginia courts, and when he forwarded a copy of them to Leeds the girl started for Cape Charles.

Mr. Sanders verified the issuance of the letters of adoption, got into communication with the uncle, who thought the tag was enough to bring Rebecca to him, and Mr. Bernstein sent transportation and a sum of money for his adopted child.

LINE TO MOVE TO HOBOKEN.

Lamport & Holt Company Leases Land for Piers.

The Lamport & Holt Steamship Company of 42 Broadway, which has operated a regular line of steamships from New York to Brazil and Argentine ports for nearly 40 years from its piers in Brooklyn near Fulton Ferry, has leased land in Hoboken to construct two piers 600 feet each in length.

The location is south of the Scandinavian-American Line, near Fifteenth Street, and work will be commenced immediately.

APPEALS TO WILSON TO PREVENT STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

from what source an appeal is made, and, while I am usually optimistic about finding a way out of difficult situations, I must confess, in this situation, after talking most earnestly with both parties to the controversy, I see no ray of light, nor any possibility of avoiding a serious catastrophe.

"I beg, Mr. President, that you will regard this letter as seriously and conservatively setting forth the actual conditions as I sense them, and that you may be led to start in motion an inquiry at your earliest convenience to verify the conclusions here recited."

In submitting a copy of this letter to the four Chairmen of the brotherhoods, Mr. Wheeler said the conference with the railroad interests in New York was for the purpose of securing a definite statement as to a possible compromise of the differences existing between the roads and the brotherhoods.

"Our communication to the President," Mr. Wheeler said to the brotherhood heads, "endeavors clearly to reflect the gravity of the situation as we see it. We hope we are wrong, but with the passing days we have found no reason to change the view originally expressed by our committee that the public interest is a definite and tangible third interest in this controversy and that the public has a right to know whether any increase in cost of operation arising from an adjustment of the differences between the brotherhoods and the railroads is to be passed on for final payment by an increase in rates for transportation."

In the expectation that a general conference may be called in Washington to consider the strike situation, a copy of the letter to the President is being sent to every constituent member of the National Chamber and to all individual members with the request that they anticipate the call of such a conference by obtaining the acceptance of some one to represent them at such a time, or, in case of the individual members, by themselves being present at the conference.

Elliott H. Goodwin, General Secretary of the National Chamber, would not say exactly when, if the conference were called, it would be held, but ventured the opinion that if results were to be had it would have to be called early this month.

MEET ROADS HEADS AUG. 8.

Leaders Are Ready in Second Wage Conference.

It was announced yesterday from the headquarters of the Big Four railway brotherhoods in the Broadway Central Hotel that the second wage and hour conference with the National Conference Committee of the Railways would begin Aug. 8 in the Engineering Societies Building in West Thirty-ninth Steet. The first conferences broke up June 14 in disagreement.

The counting of more than half of the 400,000 strike ballots recently cast by railroad employes revealed yesterday that there is no longer any question that the brotherhood heads will go into the second conference with the power of calling a national railway strike. It was said that more than 90 per cent. of the ballots were in favor of a strike. On Sunday the counting of the votes will probably be completed, but the results on individual roads will be kept a secret. The votes on the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford have not been counted. The largest percentage in favor of a strike was cast by the railroad men of the South, of whom it was said 99½ per cent. thus went on record.

The union Chairman from the Southwest will arrive in New York today with their ballots. A. B. Garretson, head of the Conductors' Brotherhood, will come to the city tomorrow from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The other leaders will be here Sunday.

Preparing the way for their plea for arbitration, the National Conference Committee of the railways is sending thousands of copies of an appeal to the public in all sections of the United States. The appeal says that to grant the increase the men ask for will be equal to a five per cent. increase in freight rates.

"Do you believe in arbitration or industrial warfare?" the appeal asks. The train employes on all the railroads are voting whether they will give their leaders authority to tie up the commerce of the country to enforce their demands for a $100,000,000 wage increase.

"The railroads are in the public service—your service. This army of employes is in the public service—your service. You pay for rail transportation $3,000,000,000 a year, and forty-four cents out of every dollar from you goes to the employes."

The appeal then gives a table showing that in 1915 the train employes on the Eastern roads earned these wages: Engineers—Passenger, $1,796; freight, $1,546; yard, $1,384. Conductors—Passenger, $1,724; freight, $1,404; yard, $1,238. Firemen—Passenger, $1,033; freight, $903; yard, $844. Brakemen—Passenger, $1,018; freight, $858; yard, $690. It concludes:

"A 100-million-dollar wage increase for men in freight and yard service (less than one-fifth of all employes) is equal to a 5 per cent. advance in all freight rates.

"The managers of the railroads, as Trustees for the public, have no right to place this burden on the cost of transportation to you without a clear mandate from a public tribunal speaking for you.

"The railroads have proposed the settlement of this controversy either under the existing national arbitration law or by reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This offer has been refused by the employes' representatives.

"Shall a nation-wide strike or an investigation under the Government determine this issue?"

MARINE ENGINEERS DIVIDE.

Deep Water Men Organize Local and Get a Charter.

Believing that the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association 83, with offices at 44 Whitehall Street, was unwieldy on account of its large membership, the ocean engineers have decided to start a branch organization. Bruce Gibson, National Chairman of the association, granted them a charter on Aug. 1 for Local 99 and offices were opened yesterday in Room 1,218, 11 Broadway. James Coghlin has been elected President and Frank Walsh Vice President.

C. M. Roe, the Corresponding Secretary and Financial Secretary of the new organization, said the ocean-going engineers numbered 2,000, and felt that they ought to manage their own affairs.

He added that the breaking away from the parent organization at 44 Whitehall Street had been arranged amicably, and that there was harmony between the two bodies.

Thomas L. Delahunty, General Manager of the local, said: "The deep watermen have put it over us again."

48 KILLED HERE IN JULY.

Police Reports Show That Number Met Death in Traffic.

According to police statistics published at headquarters last night, forty-eight persons were killed in highway accidents in this city in July. Eight of the forty-eight were under 6 years old, and twelve were between 6 and 16 years. Four more deaths were reported in July, due to injuries received in June.

Of July's forty-eight dead twenty-one were killed by passenger automobiles or in accidents in which they were concerned, nine by motor trucks, ten by electric street cars, and five by horse-drawn trucks.

Careless or faulty driving and defective mechanical control were two principal causes of fatal accidents. Other contributing causes were being on the wrong side of the street, failure to control the brakes, and the backing of one vehicle into another. The pedestrian was held most to blame for crossing streets not at crossings and running in front of moving vehicles.

"The heat and humidity of July," said Commissioner Woods, "made the month a particularly distressing one for those in the congested districts. The streets were about the only place many of them could go. With the infantile paralysis epidemic prevalent, thousands more children were kept in town this Summer than last, and for fear of spreading the epidemic play streets were discontinued and children with little else to do forced to play under the very feet of street traffic. That our casualties are not higher is a good indication of the vigilance and activity of the police."

POLICE TAKE RACING BETS.

Get Three Prisoners In Raid on Alleged Poolroom in 42d Street.

Twelve patrolmen at the rush hour last evening held back a crowd of more than a thousand persons who were watching plainclothes men from Inspector Morrin's district make a raid upon an alleged poolroom at Forty-second Street near Sixth Avenue. Three prisoners were taken and four desks, four telephones, and a quantity of racing charts were confiscated.

The prisoners said they were Harry Reinhardt of 501 West 111th Street, Thomas Russell of 152 Clerk Street, Jersey City, and George Watson of 215 West 116th Street. Reinhardt, accused of being the proprietor, is charged with conducting a gambling establishment. The other two men are charged with receiving and recording bets on horses racing at Saratoga and Hamilton.

The men made no resistance when the three plainclothes men suddenly entered and placed them under arrest. Detectives Van Dam and Cowden held the three prisoners, while Detective McNulty sat at one of the telephones, and in an hour and a half took down more than 100 bets, ranging in amounts from $20 to $150 each, the detectives say. The favorites in the betting were P. A. C. at Saratoga and Mariano at Hamilton.

U. S. BANKERS REJECT CHINA'S LOAN TERMS

Continued from Page 1.

China for the reasons outlined, the American group informed the State Department that, while the members of this group were bound by their contract with the other parties to the six-power group, other American bankers were not so bound, and that the group bankers would be pleased to put all their data and information at the disposal of any other bankers who might consent to take up the negotiations. Under this suggestion all of this data is at the disposal of the American International Corporation, quite aside from the close relations existing between the American International and the National City Bank, which is one of the members of the American group.

Before it was decided that proper terms could not be arranged the American bankers had undertaken to arrange for the dissolution of the six-power group if that could be done by mutual consent. This would have left the American bankers free to go on with an independent loan to China. That point came to be of minor importance, however, when it was found that terms satisfactory to the American bankers could not be arranged.

The six-power group besides the American bankers included English, French, German, Russian, and Japanese bankers. The other foreign groups considered the German bankers eliminated by the war, but that did not affect the relations between the German group and the American group. This would have been the source of complication had the matter taken a form which required action by the international group. This group still exists, but its existence now is more nominal than real. The American members are unable to obtain satisfactory terms for a loan to China and the bankers of the other nations in the group are absorbed in the more pressing work of helping to finance the war.

STRIKE LEADERS TO MEET SHONTS TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

$2.50, $2.60, and $2.70 to $2.60, $2.70, and $2.80; of agents, from $2.10, $2.20, $2.30, $2.40, and $2.50 to $2.20, $2.30, $2.40, $2.50, and $2.60, and of gatemen, from $1.90 and $2 to $2 and $2.10.

The company will also give special officers one day off each month with pay, starters two days off, train clerks two and three days off, and agents and gatemen one day off each every month.

The new schedule is retroactive and dates back to last Tuesday. William B. Fitzgerald, when shown the schedule, said it was not satisfactory, mainly for the reason that it did not carry with it recognition of the carmen's union. The missionaries of the union, the organizer said, would continue to register employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the new York Queens County Railway Company. William D. Mahon, President of the union, sent the following letter to the Mayor yesterday with the demands said to have been made by the employes of that company:

In compliance with my promise made you on the 1st of August, I take this means of informing you that the men working for the New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railway have requested us to present to their respective companies requests covering wages and the recognition of their organization. Copies of their request are herewith inclosed.

We have instructed our attorney, Louis Fridiger, and Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, to present these matters to you and represent our association in any discussion or action you may desire to take on same.

WILLIAM D. MAHON,
President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways Employes.

The demands of the New York Railway employes follow:

First—That the company will allow its employes to organize without intimidation or interference of any kind.

Second—That the officers of the company will agree to meet and treat with duly accredited officers and committees of the organization upon all questions arising between them in the future.

Third—That the company will establish the following rates of wages for the future:

Motormen and conductors on the electric lines to receive 30 cents per hour for the first year in service and 33 cents an hour thereafter.

Motormen and conductors on the storage battery lines to receive 28 cents per hour for the first year in service and 30 cents per hour thereafter.

Conductors and drivers on horse-car lines to receive 25 cents per hour for the first year in service and 28 cents per hour thereafter.

The demands said to have been formulated by the motormen and conductors of the New York & Queens County Railway were identical with those of the employes of the New York Railways, with the exception that the latter company operates no storage battery or horse car lines, and schedules for such employes were not included.

The union will consent to the arbitration of all of its demands but the right to maintain an organization.

Mayor Mitchel had asked Mahon for twenty-four hours' notice before a strike was called, but no such concession accompanied the demands. Immediately after receiving the letter, Mr. Mitchel talked with Mr. Shonts on the telephone and the latter agreed to be at the conference today.

The representatives of the union in presenting the demands said that a few men had been discharged for organizing, and that unless this action on the part of the company ceased there would be little chance of avoiding a strike," the Mayor said afterwards. "I am assured, however, that there will be no calling out of the men of the New York Railways Company, or of the New York & Queens County Railway Company under any circumstances until after this conference."

Mr. Mitchel refused to predict the outcome of the conference, but other officials said they had no hope of averting additional strikes.

The green car system in New York City and the Third Avenue Company have a practical monopoly of surface transit traffic. The Third Avenue Company has been running less than twenty per cent. of its cars since the strike of its employes was declared more than a week ago.

The service on the lines of the Union Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue in the Bronx, has been almost as badly crippled, and no cars have been run at all on the lines of the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle since the strike there was declared on July 22.

Meeting of Queens Carmen.

The company employs about 850 motormen and conductors and runs about 300 cars. Two hundred of these employes met last night at Morisse's Hall, 42d and Steinway Avenues, Long Island City, to enroll additional members and agree on a plan of action. Daniel J. Haley, a conductor living at 72 Forty-eighth Street, Corona, presided, and Charles Fagen of 13 Tieman Avenue, Corona, also an employe of the New York & Queens County road, was Secretary. A committee of five was appointed, after speeches had been made by Organizer Fitzgerald and Hugh Frayne, to present the demands of the employes to William O. Wood, President of the company, today.

This company had also announced increases in pay for its motormen and conductors, running from 1 cent to 3 cents a day, but the new schedule was hooted at the meeting last night. The new schedule establishes a minimum of 25 cents an hour and a maximum of 29 cents an hour for motormen and conductors.

The investigation begun by the Public Service Commission yesterday afternoon was attended by Edward A. Maher, Jr., Assistant General Manager of the Third Avenue Railway Company; Alfred J. Cook, its counsel, and President Mahon, Organizer Fitzgerald, and Mr. Fridiger, representing the union. Oscar S. Straus, head of the commission, presided, Julius Henry Cohen representing the commission as its lawyer. Mr. Maher outlined the history of the controversy from the standpoint of the company, and Mr. Fitzgerald testified for the union.

Mr. Maher told the commission that the trouble with the motormen and conductors had started on the lines of the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company after President F. W. Whitridge had informed the men that the two companies were not able to give them the advances for which asked for.

"The Westchester Electric Railroad Company lost something like $50,000 in 1913, and the Yonkers Railroad Company only earned about $2,000," Mr. Maher said. "The companies could not pay more money, thereafter, especially as they had already increased the pay of motormen and conductors twice in six months."

Mr. Maher admitted, however, that President Whitridge had agreed with the Public Service Commission of the Second District either to arbitrate future differences with the employes of those two companies, or to arbitrate the question of arbitration.

"A request for arbitration was made by the men but was refused," said Mr. Maher, "because the company had gone as far as it could and there was no use talking further about it."

Extension of the Strike.

Fitzgerald, the organizer, was asked why the strikes had been extended from the Yonkers Railroad and the Westchester Electric Railroad to the Union Railways and the Third Avenue Company.

"All these companies are one system," he said, "and they have the same officers. What was the use of making demands on the Third Avenue Company beyond those made at the meeting at Lyceum Hall?

"The employes of these roads who were not organized wanted to organize. But in 1911, when they tried it, several of the men were discharged. The officers of the company also attempted to interfere with the men when they tried to organize this time. These officers came to two of our meetings and took down the names of men they saw there. Mr. Maher, Sr., at the conference in the office of the Borough President of the Bronx said he was unalterably opposed to the right of the men to organize.

"None of the men was discharged by the Third Avenue Company this time because we got the jump on them and acted before they knew what was coming. The conditions of employment on the transit lines in the city are horrible. Men work from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 and 10 o'clock at night. They are paid less than men in the same class of service in any other city in the country. There are little towns where motormen and conductors are paid more than here in the metropolis. The men on the Union Railway and the Third Avenue Company struck out of sympathy with their fellow-employes in Westchester County and because they had been denied the right to organize."

"Then you admit that the strikes in Manhattan and the Bronx were the result of the strike in Westchester County?" asked Mr. Cohen.

"No, I don't," said Fitzgerald. "They might have struck in the Bronx and in Manhattan anyway. The company's position was not consistent. Mr. Maher, Sr., recognized the union in Westchester County because the union already existed there. But he refused the men in the Bronx and Manhattan the right to organize, although it was all one company. Employes have a right to organize and they are organizing on all the lines in the city, on Long Island, and elsewhere."

The commission attempted to do little more than lay a foundation for the investigation, although before adjourning until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Chairman Straus expressed the hope that no additional strikes would be called until after the inquiry had been concluded.

Mr. Fridiger did not comment on the Chairman's statement and did not say whether the union would agree to submit the controversy to arbitration. One of the attorneys for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company attended the hearing, but did not take part in the examination of witnesses. Representatives of the other traction companies will be called as witnesses as the investigation proceeds, a member of the commission said.

It developed that one outcome of investigation may be an application by the commission for the Legislature to appoint a State wage board to which future differences between public service corporations and their employes can be submitted. The wage board, if created, will have power to intervene in all such disputes and establish such rates of pay as it may think fair.

Hearings before the Public Service Commission will continue at its offices at 120 Broadway daily until all the facts in the traction controversy are brought out. This may take a week, it was said. The hearings were adjourned until this afternoon because of the conference in the Mayor's office, but will begin at 10:30 o'clock each morning hereafter.

EMPLOYERS IN A QUANDARY.

Problem of Transporting Workers Being Seriously Considered.

Large employers in lower and central Manhattan began to consider yesterday how they could get their employes to and from work in case the surface, elevated, or subway lines of New York, which are carrying between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 passengers a day, should suddenly be tied up by strikes.

The same question was considered at the offices of the Public Service Commission, where the conclusion was reached that all of the proposed substitute transportation plans, worked to their fullest capacity, could handle only a small fraction of the traveling public, in case of such a strike the heavy work would be done by automobiles. The New York Central would bring down a few thousand extra passengers from Yonkers way stations to the Grand Central Station. A few thousand could take the Fort Lee Ferry at 130th Street, cross the river, ride on the Public Service trolley lines, and recross by ferries at Twenty-third Street, Cortlandt Street, and other points.

One way of getting from central to lower Manhattan would be by the Hudson tubes, and another way would be by zigzag ferry routes across the Hudson. A continued strike would probably call into being barge and ferry lines up and down the Hudson and East River.

Many of the large concerns considered plans yesterday for taking their employes to and from work by automobile, or for housing them in the neighborhood of their employment. It was said at the offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, that one of the plans suggested was that of turning unoccupied offices in downtown skyscrapers into lodgings.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which employs nearly 6,000 persons in its Twenty-third Street building, started a survey of the boarding and rooming houses, which are plentiful in that neighborhood, in order to be able to house in a pinch those employes who could not be temporarily dispensed with. Estimates of the cost of motoring employes to and from work appeared to be prohibitive.

No plans have been completed by the large department stores, but it was said at the executive offices of several firms that there were two factors which would make the problem of transporting employes less difficult. In the first place, they would make some use of their automobile delivery wagons and trucks; again they would need less help, because such a strike would cut down the shopping public.

The effect on shopping is one thing which is dreaded by the New York Telephone Company, which anticipates that, if a general strike should occur, shopping would be done mainly by telephone.

"Our lines are loaded almost to the limit now," said Vice President F. H. Bethell of the New York Telephone Company yesterday. "The telephone business in this city and all over the country at the present day is unprecedented because of the general prosperity. If our business in this city should suddenly jump two or three times on account of shopping by telephone, it would create a difficult situation."

Mr. Bethell said that the telephone company, which has already organized a bus system for its employes in the Bronx, had plans to transport 4,000 of its 8,000 girl operators by automobile in case of a general strike. It is believed that the other 4,000 would be able to get to work and back without help, even in case of a general strike. The Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company is making similar plans to take care of its employes if it should prove necessary.

How far automobiles could serve as substitutes for the surface, subway, and elevated lines was a question which was puzzled over by many large employers and by city and public service officials. In the first place, the main arteries of travel, Fifth Avenue and Broadway, are nearly choked with automobile traffic at present.

Amos F. Schaeffer, consulting engineer to Borough President Marks, who has made a study of the traffic possibilities along Fifth Avenue especially, said that Broadway and the avenues might be made to hold five times the number of automobiles traversing them at this time of year, if the little-used avenues on the extreme east and west sides were used to their capacity.

Borough President Marks has pointed out that Fifth Avenue now carries a greater vehicular traffic than any other street in the world. The record figure is 1,149 vehicles in one direction in one hour. The introduction of a great number of machines in the business of passenger carrying on this and other streets would soon cause such congestion that automobiles could barely creep along, covering a given distance in four or five times the period it would take the subways.

The latest figures of the Public Service Commission on the passenger travel in this city show that in April the subway, surface, and elevated lines took in a total of 163,741,153 fares, or an average of 5,458,038 a day. During the Summer season this number is considerably smaller.

The average length of a trip on the subway in 1915, according to the statistician of the Public Service Commission, was 5.56 miles, and on the elevated 4.16 miles. The length of the average ride on a surface car is considerably less. No study has ever been made of the average distance that a New Yorker lives from his work, but it is considered to be between five and six miles.

Taking five miles for the average, it appears doubtful if it would be feasible for many New Yorkers to walk to work.

It was pointed out yesterday that in case of a general strike the New York Central could help by putting on a local service from points in the Bronx and Harlem. Vice-President L. F. Vosburgh said that local trains could be put on, but that the railroad could only carry a few thousand extra passengers daily and could give little relief during the rush hours.

BROOKLYN FEARS A STRIKE.

General Tie-up Would Present Serious Problem for Thousands.

The talk of a possible general strike of the street railway employes in Brooklyn is causing great uneasiness in business circles and among the people generally in that borough. Brooklyn has had its fill of such experiences, and views with alarm the possibility of a repetition of the conditions which obtained during the great tie-up of 1895. The transit system of Brooklyn has been greatly extended since then. Traffic has grown immensely, and a much larger number would be affected in the event of a strike now.

In case of a complete tie-up, many thousands of Brooklynites would have no choice but to walk to their places of business or employment, and it is a long, long way to Manhattan from East New York, Flatbush or Bath Beach. Not every one in Brooklyn owns an automobile or can afford to hire one.

As a result of the strike of 1895 some three hundred miles of car tracks became idle; today tire surface mileage alone in Brooklyn is 530. At that time there were several companies in Brooklyn, two of which agreed with their employes and kept their cars in operation, because practically all of the street railway traffic in the borough is controlled by one corporation, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and a general strike of that company's men would mean that all the lines in the borough would be tied up.

Because of the violence and bloodshed which attended the strike of the employes of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in 1895, two brigades of the National Guard, the First and Second, numbering 8,000 men, were called out to aid the police. In the event of a general strike of carmen throughout the city, Brooklyn would have but two commands of militia, the Thirteenth Coast Artillery and the Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, available for such duty should it be found necessary to order them out. All the other Brooklyn National Guard organizations are in the Federal service in Texas.

In 1895 the militia was on strike duty in Brooklyn for sixteen days. Strikers or their sympathizers kept up a sort of guerrilla warfare for two weeks longer, when their leaders declared the strike ended.

NO CALLS FOR GUARDSMEN.

Whitman and Stotesbury, However, Discuss Their Possible Use in Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Governor Whitman and Adjutant General Stotesbury, who came up from Camp Whitman for the purpose, conferred for several hours this afternoon on the condition of the National Guard organizations in this State, with reference to their possible use on strike duty. Up to the hour of proceeding to the train for Rochester, where he will stay overnight, the Governor had received no word from the Sheriffs of either New York or Westchester County requesting that troops be sent to aid the local authorities to preserve order. Tomorrow the Governor will speak at the Silver Lake Assembly in Wyoming County. He will be back in Albany Friday morning.

NO AND YES!

Q. Can I buy stocks, bonds and mortgages with the certainty of avoiding loss of principal or default in interest?

A. NO! Countless millions have been lost through stock and bond depreciation and mortgage foreclosures.

Q. Can I buy Guaranteed Mortgages and know that my principal is safe and interest sure?

A. YES! We have sold to investors over $420,000,000 of our Guaranteed Mortgages, without a dollar of loss to any investor.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Guaranteed

This statement appears in each issue of The Woman's Magazine:

"We absolutely guarantee the reliability of every advertiser in The Woman's Magazine. If any reader incurs a loss through misrepresentation of goods in any advertisement in The Woman's Magazine, we guarantee that this loss will be refunded. If the advertiser does not make it good, we will."

The Woman's Magazine

A publication that puts such a safeguard around its subscribers naturally has their absolute confidence. Reputable manufacturers use The Woman's Magazine, with great effect, to make new customers.

Butterick

7-20-4
R. O. SULLIVANT
On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

$2.00 Per Day Now Buys
A GUARANTEED ONE-TON TRUCK
With Any Type of Body You May Require
It Will Earn $8.00 or $10.00 a Day Doing Any Kind of Work, or It Will Save You That Amount in Hauling Costs.

You can, therefore, pay for this truck out of the money it saves you.

You need not go without a truck because you haven't the money to buy it, because the Redden-Ford will pay for itself.

The Redden-Ford One-Ton Truck is built for heavy service. It is not a so-called "light delivery wagon" with pleasure car tires and axle, but is a husky one-ton truck with solid truck axle, truck wheels and solid truck tires so constructed as to utilize the wonderful Ford engine as a power plant.

It costs about the same as a team of horses, and will do four times the work.

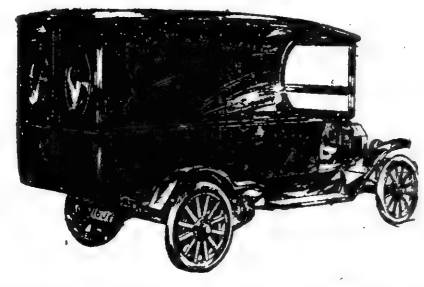
Its cost of operation is about the same as a Ford pleasure car and only about one-half that of the ordinary one-ton truck.

Built by truck experts and backed by a reliable house and our well-known service.

The price is only $350.00 (F. O. B. Detroit). If you want a Redden-Ford One-Ton Truck complete we can supply it with any type of body on a small cash payment and the balance at the rate of $2.00 per day.

Hundreds of them in use—let us give you the names of satisfied owners.

Redden Motor Truck Company
16 West 61st Street, New York. Phone—Columbus 9027.
Manhattan Distributors:
Lincoln Motor Car Co., Inc.
186 W. 52d Street. Phone—Circle 2465.
Brooklyn Distributors:
Overfield Auto Co.
1168 Bedford Ave. Phone—Bedford 8417.
Westchester County Distributors:
Washburne Motor Truck Co., Ossining, N. Y.
We are closing territory rapidly, and dealers are requested to phone, wire or write for our proposition.



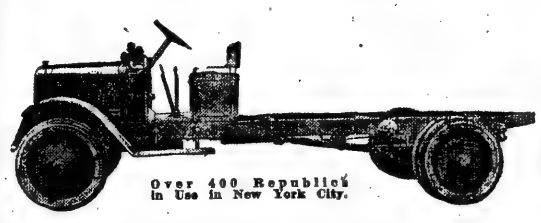
Remember Dale Prices



At prices 1-3 below retail, Dale offers fixtures of the highest quality and craftsmanship. Expert Service Free.
Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.
Write for New Catalog No. 20, or, better still, call at our showrooms.
109 West 13th Street, New York. 1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

Overland
WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
35-37 Halsey St., Newark
Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark
Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

REPUBLIC
INTERNAL GEAR DRIVE
MOTOR TRUCKS
$2550
For This 3-Ton Truck
COMPLETE AS SHOWN



Over 400 Republics in Use in New York City.
A Republic Model to Meet Every Requirement
Model F ¾-ton, $995; E 1-ton, $1275
A 2-ton, $1675; T 3-ton, $2550
REPUBLIC MOTOR SALES CO.
EUGENE P. HERRMANN, President.
64th St. and West End Ave., New York City
Phone Col. 1047
Immediate Deliveries

HUGHES IS INDORSED BY MOOSE LEADERS

94 Committeemen and 48 County Chairmen Sign Letter Pledging Support.

3 TO 1 FOR HIM IN POLL

Willcox, After Washington Trip, Will Go to Chicago to Open Western Headquarters.

Chairman Walter A. Johnson of the Progressive State Committee sent letters to Charles E. Hughes yesterday, one of which showed that 94 out of 150 State Committeemen and 48 out of 62 County Chairmen had signed the following declaration:

We, the undersigned, remembering your fight for the rule of the people when you were Governor of New York, and your sturdy advocacy of progressive principles before the Progressive Party was formed, and believing that by far the greater part of the Progressive voters in our several districts desires your election, hereby pledge you our cordial and enthusiastic support.

The names of all the signatories appear at the bottom of the declaration, of the fifty-six State Committeemen not included in the list Chairman Johnson in his letter to Mr. Hughes declares that six had expressed a preference for him, but did not care to sign the statement, fourteen were as yet undecided, five had openly declared for Woodrow Wilson, and the remaining thirty-one had not replied, but for the most part were opposed to any party action for the indorsement of a candidate of another party.

Of the fourteen County Chairmen not included in the list two have expressed a preference for Mr. Hughes, six are undecided, five failed to express a preference and there is one vacancy.

Moose Poll 3 to 1 for Hughes.

In the batch of letters made public by Mr. Hughes before he left for Bridgehampton was one from John Gerdes, Secretary of the Progressive State Committee, in which he gives the results of a poll of enrolled Progressives in all the five boroughs of New York on the Presidency. The returns from all boroughs, except the Bronx, are certified by a firm of accountants. The poll shows a preference for Hughes of more than three to one. Here are the returns:

Borough.	Hughes.	Wilson.
Manhattan	2,500	700
Brooklyn	1,968	540
Bronx	672	249
Queens	388	44
Richmond	120	20
Total	5,348	1,653

Mr. Hughes made no comment when the letters were given out for publication. William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said:

"The letters are an effective answer to the pretensions of a certain faction in the Progressive Party that the enrolled members of the party and a good many of its officers are favorable to the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson."

It was learned at Hughes headquarters in the Hotel Astor yesterday that a similar poll was being taken in New Jersey, where an insurgent movement, led by J. A. H. Hopkins, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, has developed. This committee, like the New York State Committee, failed to take any official action for the indorsement of Mr. Hughes.

James S. Goodrich, formerly Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Ohio, and now Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, told Mr. Hughes that the bulk of the Indiana Progressives had returned to the Republican fold prior to the Chicago Convention, and that those who still operated under the Bull Moose emblem were malcontents, closely affiliated with the Democratic organization of United States Senator Thomas Taggart.

Willcox Going to Washington.

Chairman Willcox will leave for Washington today, where he is to attend a luncheon to be given in his honor by Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois. At night there is to be a reception at the New Willard Hotel. When he returns to the city he will start almost immediately for Chicago. He said yesterday that no decision had been reached with reference to the organization of the Western campaign, which is to be conducted from a headquarters in Chicago. Frank H. Hitchcock, who managed the Taft campaign in 1908, and who was an active pre-convention promoter of the Hughes boom, has been spoken of for Western campaign manager, as have half a dozen Western leaders.

Mr. Hughes will make three speeches in Maine between Sept. 7 and 9 after his return from the Western trip. He expects to start on a second Western trip soon after the close of the Maine campaign.

A delegation of negroes from the Hughes and Fairbanks Colored League who professed to represent organizations in sixteen northern States called on Mr. Hughes at the Hotel Astor yesterday and assured him that the negro vote would surely go his way.

Colonel Austin Colgate, candidate for the New Jersey Governorship nomination, called on Mr. Hughes and told him New Jersey would go Republican.

ROOSEVELT GREETS G. O. P.

Writes Nassau County Committee in Praise of Hughes.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is "very much pleased" that he is again supporting Republican candidates such as Mr. Hughes, according to the Colonel's own statement in a letter from him written to ex-Assemblyman G. Wilbur Doughty and read by Mr. Doughty last night at a dinner of the Nassau County Republican Committee in the Garden City Hotel. Mr. Doughty was the host of the committee and of several State leaders. Colonel Roosevelt's letter read:

Dear Mr. Doughty: I greatly regret that I cannot be present at your dinner. I desire through you to send hearty greetings to the County Committee. I am very much pleased that we are again working together for candidates such as Mr. Hughes, who is so eminently fit to be President of this great Republic, and I earnestly hope that the entire ticket will be composed of men such as will enable us to appeal to all good citizens for its support. When a ticket is made up in such fashion it enables us with weight to urge Progressives to support in wholehearted fashion the Republican candidates. With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Among the speakers at the dinner were State Controller Eugene M. Travis, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, State Engineer Frank Williams, ex-Congressman William M. Calder, State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, Congressman Frederick C. Hicks, and Senator George F. Thompson.

WOMAN CRITICISES HUGHES.

Anti-Suffragist Accuses Nominee of Ignoring Principles.

That the stand taken by Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for President, on the Federal suffrage amendment did not sound like a confession of faith, but rather like a meek submission to what he considered the inevitable, was the statement made yesterday by Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. She further held that Mr. Hughes had ignored essential principles of democratic government in his speech of acceptance.

"Mr. Hughes says nothing about the supposed great benefits which may accrue to the nation through the enactment of a nation-wide suffrage measure," said Miss Chittenden. "He does not show any great enthusiasm for the suffrage cause. He seems to reason that the economic condition of woman which is forcing her more and more into industry makes woman suffrage inevitable. He does not consider, however, that it is not the women in industry who are demanding the vote.

"The State of Massachusetts, which rejected suffrage last year by a majority of more than 100,000, is one of the States in which a large number of women are in industry, and yet it has one of the strongest anti-suffrage organizations in the country. There are many more women engaged in industry in the East than in the West, where the women already have the vote."

"Mr. Hughes does not indorse the feminist movement. In fact, he deprecates it as well as the methods which have been adopted in attempts to get the vote for women. He declares that this continued agitation is 'inimical to our welfare.' Still, he certainly cannot believe that getting the vote for women will put a stop to sex antagonism which has been stirred up by the feminist agitation.

"When he upholds the Federal amendment he advocates taking the power of deciding this question away from the masses and putting it in the hands of the legislators. He would, in this way, force suffrage upon States which have overwhelmingly rejected it in recent years. We believe that the will of the majority is a fundamental principle of democracy. Mr. Hughes ignores this."

Miss Chittenden said that the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage was a nonpartisan body and would take no stand in the coming campaign. She said, however, that Mr. Hughes's speech might affect the personal attitude of some of the members.

PRESIDENT DELAYS FIGHT.

Will Make No Political Speeches Until Congress Adjourns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Friends of President Wilson said today that he was so well satisfied that Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance had made no impression on the country that he would not make any political speeches until some time in September. The President, it was said, would not accept an invitation to attend the Ohio Democratic Convention at Columbus this month, where an opportunity would be afforded to deliver a broadside at Mr. Hughes, and he had declined to be influenced by the pleadings of Senator James of Kentucky to make a political speech when he visited the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln next month.

When Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was in Washington recently to arrange for the ceremonies in connection with notifying President Wilson of his nomination the President vetoed the plan of having the notification meeting this month. The President said that he would remain in Washington until after Congress adjourned, and would not set a date for the notification until he knew when the legislative session would end. At that time some thought the session might end by Aug. 20, but the general expectation now is that it will run into September. What was said today by friends of the President indicated that he had no intention of changing his mind about remaining here until the date of adjournment and of postponing the notification ceremonies until after that time.

INDORSE WILSON AGAIN.

Democratic State Committee Goes on Record for Third Time.

For the third time in the last six months the Democratic State organization went on record yesterday in favor of a resolution indorsing President Wilson and his administration.

The resolution, which was introduced by Norman E. Mack, Democratic National Committeeman, follows:

We indorse the Administration of President Woodrow Wilson. He has met and solved problems the most severe which have confronted the country since the civil war. With wise and patient statesmanship he has kept the country at peace when the world is at war. Abundant thrift and prosperity throughout the land have crowned his efforts. He has repaired the neglect of a long period of nearly continuous Republican ascendency by initiating the policy of preparedness for national defense. To him is due the Federal Reserve act—the best national insurance against panic and chaos in the commercial world—and a Democratic Congress, responding to his leadership, has written upon the statutes a body of constructive and progressive legislation which puts America in the forefront of forward-looking nations.

Against him the Republican candidate for President has exhausted his skill as a special pleader without being able to specify wherein he would have done better or differently.

Confronting a crisis whose gravity the Republican candidate himself discerns, and concedes, the American people are in no mood to try experiments.

They will retain as President the man whose "America first" is not his promise but his performance.

We ratify the action of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in renominating Woodrow Wilson for President and Thomas Riley Marshall for Vice President.

We indorse the Democratic platform adopted by that body, and we pledge the united and enthusiastic efforts of the Democracy of the State of New York to the re-election of President Wilson.

There was no debate. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote amid applause.

Similar resolutions were adopted by the Democratic State Committee at a meeting last February and by the Democratic Spring Convention which met in Syracuse the following month.

KANSAS PRIMARY RETURNS.

W. C. Lansdon Will Oppose Gov. Capper at November Election.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.—Although complete returns from yesterday's primary had not been received here tonight, it was indicated that W. C. Lansdon had defeated Ben. S. Galtskill by about 7,000 votes for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and would be the opponent of Governor Arthur Capper, Republican, who was unopposed for the nomination.

Available totals in Congressional contests showed H. J. Corwine in the First District and W. S. Hyatt in the Third District leading for the Democratic nominations. Republican Congressional candidates leading their opponents were U. S. Guyer, Second District; Clyde Miller, Fourth District; Otis L. Benton, Sixth District, and J. S. Simmons, Seventh District.

The total vote cast by both the old parties in Jackson County, including Kansas City, will total less than 30,000 on the face of returns, which include all except five precincts. These show the total Democratic vote to have been 17,692, and the Republican to have been 11,426.

BRING OUT WAGNER TO OPPOSE SEABURY

Threat of an Anti-Harris Ticket if Judge Is Not Named for Governor.

CONVENTION ON AUG. 11

Democratic State Committee Members and Men They Select Will Make 450 Delegates at Saratoga.

A boom for Senator Robert F. Wagner for Governor reached town from up-State yesterday with the influx of members of the Democratic State Committee for the meeting of that body which was held at the Hotel Knickerbocker at noon. Whether the Wagner boom will develop strength or be permitted to fizzle out is not likely to become apparent until the Democrats hold their unofficial State Convention at Saratoga on Aug. 11. In a resolution adopted at the meeting, Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the committee, was authorized to issue a call for this gathering.

There have been several Democratic conclaves recently in which Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall and up-State Democrats, generally looked upon as Tammany's allies, have been conspicuous and which have been burning midnight oil in an endeavor to find a Democrat with sufficient strength as a vote getter to enter the primaries and give Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals a tussle for the Gubernatorial nomination. Until the Wagner boom was heard from nothing had materialized as a result of these conferences, at which dozens of men have been considered only to be dropped for some reason or other.

Senator Wagner, who attended the meeting, was not at all pleased to hear his name brought in as a possible contestant with Judge Seabury. He had hoped to become a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and had the good will of Mr. Murphy until it suddenly dawned upon Murphy and other leaders that Senator Wagner would be badly needed at Albany next session. For the last six years he has been the Democratic leader of the Senate and has made a good record.

Wagner Not Seeking the Office.

"All I care to say," said Senator Wagner, "is that I am not in any sense seeking this nomination."

Shortly after the Wagner boom had made its first appearance the most definite statement regarding the future plans of Judge Seabury came from County Clerk William Schneider, who is a personal friend of the Judge. Mr. Schneider is head of the Cleveland Democracy, an organization which has indorsed Judge Seabury for the nomination. He announced that the jurist would be a candidate for the nomination for Governor in both the Democratic and Progressive primaries.

"What is more," said Mr. Schneider, "he is the only man in the party for whom all Democrats would vote, and the only Democrat who can secure the Progressive and Independent indorsements. He is 75,000 votes stronger than his party."

Mr. Schneider said that primary petitions for Judge Seabury were already being circulated in Western New York. He gave those who interviewed him to understand that his statement was made after a conference with Judge Seabury and had his approval.

The announcement came from Mr. Schneider coupled with a threat. He referred to a recent announcement of State Chairman Harris that he was going up-State to find a Democrat to beat Judge Seabury in the primaries.

"Why does he want to beat a man who not only can win, but who will materially strengthen the Democratic ticket?" said Mr. Schneider. "The attitude of Chairman Harris will accomplish but one result. There will be a complete anti-Harris ticket in the primaries which will be for every office on the State ticket and for all county and local offices."

Seabury Never a Regular.

A well organized propaganda, apparently with strong financial backing, has been conducted for many months in pretty nearly every part of the State to boost Judge Seabury for the Governorship. Labor organizations, including the Central Federated Union, have been prominently identified with this pre-primary campaign. A Seabury League, composed largely of former Progressives, Hearst men, and Independents, has been operating from a base in Brooklyn. The Jeffersonian Alliance and the Cleveland Democracy, organizations composed of what have been commonly known as "Wilson Democrats," as distinct from the regulars of the Democratic organization, have indorsed his candidacy.

The talks of Democratic State Committeeman from up-State gave abundant indication that the Seabury boom has taken on considerable strength in many parts of the State. It is said by Judge Seabury's supporters that the Democratic county organizations in Chautauqua, Lewis, Livingston, Nassau, Oneida, Otsego, Rensselaer, Suffolk and Ulster Counties have indorsed his candidacy.

Tammany and regulars are opposed to Judge Seabury largely because he has never been regular himself. He was a follower of the late Henry George; then he swung to the Hearst movement. In 1913 he accepted a nomination for the Court of Appeals from the Progressives, runing against a Democratic candidate. The conservative element in the party does not warm up to him because he is known to be a single taxer. A special ground for the Tammany opposition is the fact that he was indorsed in the 1914 campaign when he was a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals again by an anti-Catholic organization in western New York, which wielded a powerful influence, almost wholly directed against the Democratic candidates on the State ticket.

Murphy Men Boom Wagner.

The most enthusiastic of the promoters for the Wagner boom from up-State were William H. Kelly, the Democratic leader of Onondaga County, and John Pallace, a Democratic leader from Monroe. Both have been closely affiliated with the Tammany wing in the State organization. Many other members of the State Committee from up-State had words of praise for Senator Wagner and acknowledged that his service at Albany entitled him to every consideration his party could give him.

"He is the best man we could put up, and if we cannot win with the best we have, merely because he happens to be a member of Tammany Hall, we had better lose," was the way ex-State Excise Commissioner W. W. Farley, who is the Democratic leader of Broome County, put it. "Wagner would be a regular even after election. I should think we have had enough of helping to elect men who would not consent to continue on speaking terms with us after election."

There was a demonstration for Senator Wagner when he arose to offer a resolution authorizing Chairman Harris to name a committee of twenty-five to prepare a tentative platform. The resolution was carried unanimously, and Senator Wagner, it is understood, will be Chairman.

The plans approved by the State Committee call for a convention composed of 450 delegates, three from each Assembly district in the State. The State Committeeman from each Assembly district will be a delegate himself and be empowered to pick two other delegates to go with him, as well as three alternates.

May Not Name Candidates.

A resolution was adopted giving Chairman Harris power to appoint a committee of five members to make arrangements for the convention and select a Temporary Chairman. Mr. Harris said he would announce both committees today.

Whether the convention should recommend candidates for State offices to the enrolled Democrats who vote at the primaries, in all probability will not be determined until it meets. There is a decided division of opinion on the subject among the leaders. But it is certain that even if the convention takes no such action the question of whether Judge Seabury's candidacy should be accepted as the best way out of a difficult situation, or whether a candidate should be entered in the primaries to contend with him for the nomination, will be decided at conferences of the Democratic leaders while the convention is in progress.

From the gossip of State Committeemen it appeared that ex-State Superintendent of Public Works Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, Public Service Commissioner Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, and Justice Edgar S. K. Merrell of the Supreme Court, who lives in Herkimer County, are being discussed up-State as possible candidates for Governor. Ex-State Commissioner of Agriculture Calvin S. Huson of Penn Yan is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

MOOSE LEADERS ASSEMBLE.

Respond to Parker's Call for a Third Ticket Conference.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 2.—Progressive Party leaders from several States, who disapprove of the indorsement of Charles E. Hughes, will hold a conference here tomorrow to consider the advisability of reassembling the party's national convention within thirty days to nominate a candidate for President as a running mate for John M. Parker of Louisiana, nominee for Vice President.

Mr. Parker of Louisiana, who issued the call for the conference, arrived here tonight and conferred with other leaders, but no definite plan was agreed upon. Victor Murdock of Kansas apparently is the choice of a majority of the Progressives for President, but he has declined to make the race. Bainbridge Colby is mentioned as a possible candidate.

Among the arrivals tonight were: John M. Parker of Louisiana, Judge Albert D. Norton of St. Louis, Joseph P. Fontron of Kansas City, Progressive candidate for Governor of Missouri; L. A. Laughlin of Kansas City; H. H. Hallmann of Warrenton, Mo.; Henry H. Griffith of Iowa, C. F. Hoffman of Michigan, M. R. Denman of Ohio, J. M. McCormick of Texas, C. W. McClure of Georgia, E. R. Gunby of Florida, Edwin M. Lee of Indiana, and Thomas A. Daily of Indiana.

Colonel Silent on Paris Story.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Colonel Roosevelt refused to comment tonight on the interview purporting to be with him cabled from Paris to the effect that the Allies would make a mistake if they did not place more confidence in Hughes than in Wilson. He was shown an excerpt from the interview, but declined to talk. "I have nothing to say," was his comment.

Cumberland Street Hospital Staff.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury announced yesterday that he had just appointed the following on the staff of the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn: Dr. Joseph T. Simonson and Dr. George F. Laidlaw, consulting physicians; Dr. William H. Bishop and Dr. Louis Kaufman, consulting surgeons; Dr. John E. Wilson, consulting neurologist; Dr. Edward Munson, consulting ophthalmologist and aurist; Dr. John F. Kane, visiting laryngologist, and Dr. A. W. Select, assistant laryngologist. The appointments, the Commissioner said, were in accordance with his announced policy at the time of the reorganizaion of the Hospital Medical Board some months ago to obtain the best medical talent available, wherever found.

BRYAN ADVISES HUGHES.

Tells of Huerta Telegram He Thinks May Bother the Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 2.—"Mr. Hughes is not fully informed as to the Mexican situation," said William Jennings Bryan here today. "In his advocacy of the recognition of Huerta he is taking a position he cannot maintain throughout the campaign. He evidently does not know of a telegram now in the archives in Washington, sent by Huerta, reading, 'I have overthrown the Government.'

"If we had recognized Huerta he would have been able to borrow money and to kill every person in Mexico working for the betterment of the country. I believe one of the great acts of the President was his refusal to recognize Huerta.

"I believe Wilson's chances are improving. There is no criticism of the things the Democrats have done. They cannot criticise our anti-trust laws or the currency measure. There has been no panic. I notice the Republicans can find no place to attack."

The Hughes discussion of the railroad situation indicates that he is on the defensive, for he avoids any specific indorsement of the Republican platform favoring exclusive Federal control. The tone of the speech is anything but judicial."

To Modify Cummins Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The so-called Cummins amendment to the Interstate Commerce act, passed last year, making carriers liable for loss or damage to property transported, regardless of liability limitations, would be modified by a Senate bill passed today by the House. It excludes personal baggage, express and other property, except ordinary livestock, from the penal provisions of the amendment. The measure now goes to the President for his signature.

OPPOSED BY NAVY OFFICERS

Selective Promotion Not Liked by Juniors, Congressmen Hear.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ninety per cent. of the junior naval officers oppose immediate enactment of the Senate amendment to the naval bill changing the method of promoting officers from seniority to selection by a commission, Lieut. Commander Long testified today before the House conferees. He recommended that the measure should be postponed for a year to allow officers to study it.

"This is being forced upon them," he said. "It was drawn in Washington while half the fleet was at sea and without giving the officers a chance to consider it. It will break the spirit of every young man in the service."

Lieut. Commander McCandless also advised against immediate action, but Judge Advocate General McLean, Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; Rear Admiral Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and other senior officers supported the selection plan.

Marine Corps officers will be heard by the House conferees on the amendment tomorrow.

Peary's Title Questioned in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Representative Helgesen of North Dakota introduced a resolution today declaring that Rear Admiral Peary's claim to the discovery of the north pole had not been substantiated, and proposing that Congress repeal its act of 1911 promoting the explorer and tendering to him the thanks of Congress.

Senate Confirms Farm Loan Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Senate today confirmed unanimously the nominations of Charles E. Lobdell of Great Bend, Kan.; George W. Norris of Philadelphia; W. S. A. Smith of Sioux City, Iowa, and Herbert Quick of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., as members of the new Farm Loan Board.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing Today, Friday and Saturday Forenoon

An Important Clearance and
Sale of Men's Shirts

EVERYTHING that is NEW in fabric and design is represented in this wonderful collection of fine shirts. The prices quoted are the lowest obtainable in town for merchandise of this character.

At $1.85
Shirts formerly sold at $2.50 and $3, and high-grade shirts of special purchase. Made of silk and cotton and all silk fabrics, Tartan cords, Glen Royal Zephyrs, mercerized cloths and fine quality crede cloth.

At $1.45
Shirts formerly sold at $2 and $2.50, and selected garments from a special purchase. Made of silk and cotton fabrics, handloomed crepes, crede cloth, Tartan cords, dimities and mercerized cloths.

The designs include cluster and pencil stripe effects, satin stripes, figured and jacquard designs.

Negligees with soft cuffs, and pleated models with stiff cuffs. All sizes from 13½ to 18½, including sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

Men's Embroidered Crepe Neckwear
at 49c, 69c and $1.35

Brand new, hand-barred scarfs in a wide range of exclusive hand-machine embroidered designs.

Made of satin-backed all silk crepe meteor that will hold its shape longer than any other crepe neckwear material obtainable.

Floral, figured and spot effects to select from, in a large variety of exquisite colorings.

TIFFANY & Co.
JEWELRY
PEARLS, DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Belber-Fitall Bags and Suit Cases
Fitted with the patented FITALL adjustable holder for toilet articles


Belber Suit Case fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.


Belber Bag fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

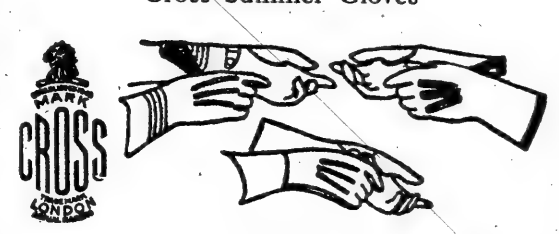
¶ We are now showing Belber-Fitall bags in 20 different styles, and Belber-Fitall suit cases in 6 designs, made of hand-boarded cowhide, box calf, long grain seal, and mat seal.

¶ You can make the loops of the FITALL Adjustable Holder any width you wish, and it will accommodate any toilet articles you want to carry — those off your bureau or specially selected fittings, as preferred.

¶ Because the FITALL is readily adjustable, it will hold one article as securely as it will hold many.

PRICES:
Belber-FITALL Bags .....$8.50 to $22.50
Belber-FITALL Suit Cases....$8.50 to $22.50

Cross Summer Gloves



For Women
White and black silk gloves, two-clasp.....50c, 75c, $1.00
White, black, sand, gray or navy silk, two-clasp.....$1.00
Silk gloves, 16-button length, double finger tips....$1.25, $1.50
Silk gloves with tucked wrist; two combinations; white stitched with black, and black stitched with white.....$1.25
Silk gloves with fancy gauntlet and strap at wrist, two combinations; white with black stitching, and cuff faced with black; black with white stitching, and cuff faced with white.....$1.50

For Men
Gray silk, with double finger tips.....$1.00, $1.25, $1.50
Washable chamois, natural color.....$1.50, $2.00
Summer motoring gloves, tan capeskin palm, silk back, two shades, one-clasp.....$1.75

For Children
Gray washable fabric gloves, one-clasp.....50c, 75c
White or gray silk gloves, two-clasp.....$1.00

New York
404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street)
253 Broadway

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
(Special Mail Order Service)

Boston
145 Tremont St.
London
89 Regent St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH STS.

COST—is not considered, in this *complete disposal* of Summer Fashions

$65 to $125 Silk Suits—$28, $35
Semi-dress and Sports styles; of Shantung, silk-jersey, taffeta and faille.

$65 to $125 Tailored Cloth Suits—to close, at $15, $25 & $35

$35 to $65 Dresses—at $18
One or two of a kind—the last of many lines.

$65 to $125 Wraps—at $35
Of silk and satin—afternoon and evening styles; a close-out group.

$65 to $125 Gowns—at $38
Charming afternoon styles; an assembling of broken lines.

$7 to $12 Blouses—to close, at $4
A small group of miscellaneous styles, for immediate disposal.

$12 & $15 Outing Skirts—$6

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Still a Fine Selection in
The Final Clearance
MEN'S SUITS
Hand Tailored
Formerly $22.50 to $30.00
$16.50

These are Suits from our regular stock exclusively. Materials and Tailoring are of highest standard, for which Lord & Taylor Clothing is noted.

Complete Size Range, from 34 to 46, including Longs, Stouts and Shorts.

No Charge for Alterations
Fourth Floor.

Advertising Gains in July

In July The New York Times published 790,149 lines of advertisements, a gain of 139,924 lines compared with July, 1915, and, deducting help and situation wanted advertisements, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.

The average net paid sale of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

SQUARE INSIDE

THERE is a Chinese proverb which says that a man ought to be round outside but square inside.

A round, smooth and polished exterior has its advantages but when trouble comes you prefer to deal with those whose intentions are square on the inside.

The fact that we deal squarely has become better known each year of the 33 that we have been in business.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 380 Fulton St., Jamaica.



Resinol checked that skin trouble

Of course it did—promptly and easily. That is what it usually does, if the affection is not due to some serious internal disorder. Resinol Ointment relieves itching at once and soon makes sick skins well.

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists.



Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.

Liquid Silmerine

is applied at night with a clean tooth brush. Is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing for the hair. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.



BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try It and Be Convinced!

SQUADRON A STARTS ON LONG RIDE TODAY

Gen. O'Ryan Will Accompany State Cavalrymen on a Five-Day Manoeuvre.

WILL STUDY THE COUNTRY

Commander Wants First-Hand Knowledge of Conditions for Coming Great Border Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 2.—Major Gen. O'Ryan will accompany Squadron A tomorrow morning when the cavalrymen start on the biggest manoeuvre yet attempted at the camps. The troopers of the squadron will be in saddles for five days and perhaps longer, and their ride will be over an area estimated at more than 150 square miles.

Captain Frederick Humphreys, personal aid to General O'Ryan, will take part in the manoeuvre. It is understood that the object of the General in making the long ride is to get first-hand knowledge of the country where the coming divisional manoeuvres are to take place.

Although division headquarters is unwilling to talk in advance about the projected mimic campaigns, sufficient has been learned to warrant the assertion that the border manoeuvres of the New York troops will be the biggest theoretical movement yet undertaken by United States soldiers.

A sum of money—the amount of which was not disclosed—has been forwarded by Governor Whitman for the State to be used as a "comfort" fund for the soldiers. The money will be distributed as follows: Fifty dollars each to the brigade headquarters, battalions or squadrons, $100 each regiment, and $25 to each dependent organization.

The flooded conditions at the McAllen camp continue to make life miserable for the soldiers. A ditch eight feet wide and four deep is almost completed through the camp of the Twelfth. If this drainage canal is successful in operation the regiment will remain where it is, but if the water again collects in puddles every time a shower occurs the men will have to clear a new camp site.

Although Quartermasters and officers of the National Guard troops in this sector of the border line have charged that the "inadequate equipment" and service of the single track railroad were responsible for almost every shortage of food and equipment since the soldiers arrived, it was not until today that any official of the Gulf Coast Lines undertook to say anything to refute the assertions.

J. S. Pyeatt, President of the Gulf Coast Lines, who came here today with J. C. Nolan, Superintendent of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad, to inspect the road and to make provision for better passenger and mail service, said that his road could handle three times as much business as was now thrown upon it by the presence of almost 50,000 troops in this sector.

Before the troops came, Mr. Pyeatt said, there was a surplus of twenty-five locomotives on the 378-mile division between Houston and Brownsville and the small branch lines, and it had been necessary to draft only ten locomotives into service to handle the increased business. There has been no shortage of rolling stock or other equipment, he said, except such as might have been caused by failure of troops to unload cars as quickly as possible.

While Quartermasters were complaining of the poor railroad service, cars of provisions for the troops, forage for animals and equipment, the railroad men said, were standing upon the sidetracks waiting to be unloaded. Mr. Nolan had manifests which, he said, showed that some of the cars had been allowed to stand on sidings for more than ten days.

Commissaries in explanation say that some cars were allowed to stand with their loads because there was no immediate need for the supplies, or, in some cases, because there were no warehouses or tents to cover the shipments. Railroad men believe that this is an indication that the provisions and equipment needed by the troops arrived even before they were expected by militia officers.

It takes about twenty-eight hours now to bring a train of supplies from Houston, more than 300 miles away, according to estimates made by the railroad officials, and this is considered good time in view of the junction switching. Most of the perishable provisions, such as meat and vegetables, are brought in by special express train and the time of transmission is cut to a few hours.

Efforts to improve the passenger service have been made, the railroad men say, so that both the incoming and outgoing passengers can catch fast trains on the main lines without delay. Attempts to bring the mails in without delay have also been made.

Mr. Pyeatt said that he had heard nothing of the report in the New York camps that the War Department had ordered the railroad companies to hold in reserve all chair cars and Pullmans south of Antonio until after Sept. 1, so that cars might be available for troop movements.

"We have delivered all the old troop coaches back to the roads from which we received them," Mr. Pyeatt said, "and I suppose they have ambled back to their junk heaps to wait for another war. "If such an order had been given might be available for troop movements. I think it would have reached me."

Asked how long it would take to move the 20,000 New York troops out of these camps, Mr. Pyeatt said that it would depend almost entirely upon the rapidity of the return of the antiquated troop cars to this part of the country.

"I guess," he said, "they are scattered all the way from Maine to California now."

There was no comment at headquarters upon Mr. Pyeatt's assertion that delays had not been due to railroad service.

50 YEARS AN ARMY UNIT.

Negro Regiment Celebrates with a Pageant at Mexican Headquarters.

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Mexico, July 30, (by motor truck to Columbus, N. M., Aug. 2.)—Mimic battles and rescues under fire were features of the pageant with which the Tenth United States Calvary (negro) today celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its formation. This fighting unit, commissioned at what is now Fort Sill, Okla., on July 28, 1866, during most of its existence has seen service west of the Mississippi. In addition to winning laurels in wars against the Indians, it has distinguished itself at Santiago, Cuba, in the Philippines, and most recently in Mexico, notably at Carrizal.

The celebration given in the early evening before regimental officers and soldiers and all former officers of the regiment now with the expeditionary column, unique in the annals of military celebrations, was conceivd by Lieut. Col. Charles Young of the Tenth, a West Point graduate, who has reached the highest rank in the regular army ever attained by a negro.

Introducing the different episodes of the pageantry, which depicted the history of the regiment, a noncommissioned officer, clad in heraldic trappings, recited stanzas of blank verse composed by Colonel Young, which gave a synopsis of the scenes presented.

The first two episodes of the pageant contrasted the men as they appeared and drilled fifty years ago and as they appear today. The third, in which fifty troopers appareled as Indians appeared, illustrated a brilliant feat by an officer of the Tenth, Lieutenant Powhatan Clark, who returned under fire during a fight with Indians to rescue a wounded trooper.

Wanton, of the machine-gun troop, one of the four medal-of-honor men of the regimental rolls, was the central figure in the fourth episode. He was escorted across the field of honor by a guard bearing wreaths on their sabre points. The fifth illustrated the part the Tenth took in the Battle of Santiago, Cuba. The Sixth was presented by a troop, which carried banners bearing the names of the battles in which the regiment has fought and those of its commanders who became Generals.

At the close of the celebration the call to colors was sounded and regimental spirit reached a climax in a great burst of cheering, ending with the singing of "Glory, Hallelujah."

THINK MEXICO WILL AGREE.

Likely to Accept Broad Commission Plan, Washington Believes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—State Department advices from Mexico City show that the proposal of the United States Government that the scope of the work to be intrusted to a joint international commission for the settlement of the troubles between the two countries should be broadened had made a favorable impression in the Carranza Government. The proposal has not been accepted, but on the basis of these advices officials here are encouraged to believe that the negotiations will have a favorable outcome.

It was on July 11 that the Mexican Government made the original suggestion that a commission be appointed to adjust pending differences. The Mexican Government, however, limited the authority of the commission to considering the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, and an arrangement for reciprocal control of the border situation and fixing the responsibility for border raids, the battle at Carrizal, in which American soldiers were killed by Carranza troops, and other incidents which had nearly brought the two countries to war.

This Government felt that if the discussion was to be limited to these matters there was no occasion for appointing a commission, as they could be as well adjusted by a few military officers. Therefore, before answering the Mexican proposal the United States began informal exchanges with Mexico with the object of obtaining an understanding that if the commission plan of settlement was agreed upon, the scope of the negotiations by the Commissioners should be broadened so as to give the commission an opportunity of recommending a comprehensive plan for a permanent adustment of the troubles between the two countries, including the suppression of banditry and restoration of order in northern Mexico.

It was understood when the United States accepted the commission, proposal with the proviso that the scope of the commission's authority would be broadened, that there had been an unofficial understanding that Mexico would agree to the American position. In view of this, the delay of the Carranza Government in answering the American note has caused some surprise. The latest advices from Mexico City indicate, however, that a favorable ortcome may be expected.

President Wilson, it is understood, has given consideration to the names of eminent men suggested for appointment as American commissioners, and will be ready to announce the personnel of the commission shortly after the proposal is accepted by Mexico. The joint commission, if agreed upon, probably will hold its sessions at a New Jersey seaside resort.

STUDY SUPPLIES PROBLEM.

Army Board Will Provide for Quick Equipment of Militia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A board of five army officers was appointed today to study the best methods of mobilizing supplies for the National Guard in peace times at such points throughout the country as will make for quick and efficient equipment when troops are called for Federal service.

The establishment of twelve general supply depots, each containing full equipment for a division of troops of 22,000 men of all arms of the service is contemplated. There now are ordnance, medical, quartermasters' and commissary depots at various points, but no general depots except at Philadelphia.

The members of the board are Colonel William H. Arthur, Medical Corps; Colonel Edwin B. Babbit, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Col. Richmond McA. Schofield, Quartermasters' Corps; Major William P. Jackson, Inspector General, and Captain John L. De Witt, Quartermasters' Corps, who will act as recorder.

NEW COLONEL FOR 69TH.

Governor Whitman Appoints HasKell, a Regular Army Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Governor Whitman this afternoon announced that he had appointed Captain William N. Haskell, U. S. A., as Colonel of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment. Referring to the appointment, the Governor said:

"Captain Haskell was born in 1878 in Albany, and was appointed to West Point from there by Congressman George N. Southwick in 1897. He graduated from West Point in 1901 and assisted in organizing the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry when it was created. He served six years in the Philippine Islands, having been stationed there during the insurrection and twice since that time.

"Captain Haskell has been on duty with the National Guard of this State for two years in the capacity of Inspector and Instructor of Squadron A and the First Cavalry of Brooklyn. He has become identified with the Sixty-ninth as instructor of their various classes."

BAKER POINTS DUTY TO THE ROOKIES

Must Mold Public Opinion on Army Legislation, Says War Secretary.

HIBBEN PRAISES OFFICERS

Says Plattsburg Camps Promote the Cause of Democracy—General Scott Also Inspects Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

ROGERS, N. Y., (by Courier to Plattsburg.)—Secretary of War Baker told the members of the Plattsburg training brigade, in camp here tonight, that the nation expected them to tell the War Department and their Congressmen just what kind of an army they wanted.

"It is your task to mold public opinion on army legislation," he said. The Secretary expressed his views after he had seen the rookies in action all day. He arrived on the route of the hike in time to see the battle of Clintonville, which was fought in a picturesque punch bowl shaped valley whose sides echoed with rifle fire for nearly two hours. The Fourth Regiment joined the cavalry training troops to represent the enemy. The battle ended when the training brigade gained on a movement around the enemy's right flank.

"There is a certain presumptuousness in a man who never shouldered a rifle addressing a crowd of men who have been through what you have," Secretary Baker said. "I watched with swelling pride your exhibition this morning. I saw a body of men extracted from civil life, the merchant, the barber, the doctor, the man of science, the rich man and the poor man, forgetting their separate interests in a desire to further the better defense of their country. There is a further influence resulting from these camps than the benefit of the individual. This deeper experience interests me most.

"The question is whether in this age a democracy really can exist. It is obvious that a democracy must have the power of real defense, which may never come by one man's paying for another's service in his place. If the newsboy may become President both must have equality of responsibility as well as equality of opportunity. That is the lesson you are teaching the country.

"When your Plattsburg work is over, I hope you will allow the Plattsburg idea to be plastered in the community where you live. The War Department wants to give the people of the United States the kind of army they want. If when you yet back you have a sympathy for the army, then tell us what you want and the task of the Secretary of War will be much easier."

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton, who addressed the camp, tonight was cheered when he praised the type of army officers represented by those in charge here, and said that the Plattsburg camps do more to promote the cause of democracy than any other thing.

General Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff, accompanied Secretary Baker here. The Secretary leaves tomorrow.

TO URGE UNIVERSAL DRILLS.

Military Service Workers Choose Col. J. B. Curtis Chairman.

The Universal Military Service Workers, recently organized by Leonard Snider, announced yesterday that Colonel James B. Curtis would be the Chairman of a committee to conduct a nation-wide propaganda in favor of universal military service in America. He will also advocate the increase of the regular army to a size which could handle problems like the Mexican situation without calling out the National Guard. The propaganda will also include the advocacy of the organization of the industries of the country. A combination of the Swiss and Australian systems of training boys is advocated, under which, beginning at the age of 19, each boy would go to a training camp for from one to three months a year until he was 21, after which he would be a reserve for five or ten years. His uniform and equipment would be always ready and his physical condition known.

Colonel Curtis is a well-known corporation lawyer of New York. In 1882 he organized Battery A of Indianapolis, where he lived at the time. Battery A held the National Guard drill championship for sixteen years, until at the beginning of the Spanish-American war it was mustered into the regular army. It saw service with General Miles in Porto Rico, and after it was mustered out at the end of the war Colonel Curtis reorganized his battery as part of the National Guard. Colonel Curtis is known as a worker for civic reforms.

"An abrupt answer turneth away telephone trade."

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

TO FACE FIRING SQUAD.

Supposed Mexican Bandits Say They Are Honest Ranchers.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 2.—Three ragged Mexicans peer out of the bars of the incommunicado cell in the Juarez jail watching for the execution squad to come and lead them down to the cemetery behind the Cuartel, where so many prisoners have met their death in the past five years.

The men are Feliciano Chaves, Juan Tapia, and Manuel Prieto. They were captured near the little valley town of San Ignacio below Juarez by Captain Murillo and brought to Juarez on foot with ropes around their necks early this morning. The men have no doubt of their fate and when the priest from the old church in the plaza visited them today they were convinced that they were to be shot as bandits.

All three insist that they are rancheros in the Juarez valley and had nothing to do with the bandit raid which invaded the United States near Fort Hancock. They declare their innocence and are making an appeal to General Jacinto B. Trevino for a pardon, but it is probable that they will be shot at sunrise tomorrow.

Captain Murillo says he captured the three men below San Ignacio and that the remaining six escaped into the United States.

TROOPS FOUND NO BANDITS.

Bell Orders Their Return After a Fruitless Search.

EL PASO, Aug. 2.—A report that 150 Mexican bandits had crossed the Rio Grande between Finlay and Fort Hancock caused General George Bell, Jr., to dispatch troops from here. Apparently there was no foundation for the reports of the raid. Upon receipt of reports tonight that a careful search of the country had failed to disclose the presence of bandits, General Bell ordered the troops to return to Fort Bliss if no bandits were seen before tomorrow morning.

The military authorities believe that a party of American ranchmen was mistaken for bandits.

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS
AN END TO WORRIES

Sooner or later you will investigate the merits of Degnon Terminal as a location for your plant. Why not do it now and put your mind at rest on the problems that confront you in your present establishment? We can tell you that Degnon Terminal offers lowest rent, labor, insurance, power and trucking costs, but we do not expect you to take our unsupported word. Your good business instinct will tell you to investigate our claim.

For Illustrated Booklet
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7565.

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S COMMERCE

ADVERTISEMENT.

Giants to-day with Chicago, 3:40 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Annalist every Monday publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The Annalist, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RAILROAD WAGES

Shall they be determined by *Industrial Warfare* or *Federal Inquiry?*

To the American Public:

Do you believe in arbitration or industrial warfare?

The train employes on all the railroads have voted whether they will give their leaders authority to tie up the commerce of the country to enforce their demands for a 100 million dollar wage increase.

The railroads are in the public service—your service. This army of employes is in the public service—your service.

You pay for rail transportation 3 billion dollars a year, and 44 cents out of every dollar from you goes to the employes.

On all the Eastern Railroads in 1915, seventy-five per cent of the train employes earned these wages (lowest, highest, and average of all) as shown by the payrolls—

	Passenger		Freight		Yard	
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Engineers	$1641 3224	$1931	$1585 2992	$1783	$1303 2178	$1543
Conductors	1553 3004	1831	1552 2901	1642	1145 1991	1315
Firemen	951 1704	1128	933 1762	1109	752 1633	935
Brakemen	957 1707	1141	862 1521	973	834 1635	1085

The average yearly wage payments to *all* Eastern train employes (including those who worked only part of the year) as shown by the 1915 payrolls were—

	Passenger	Freight	Yard
Engineers	$1796	$1546	$1384
Conductors	1724	1404	1238
Firemen	1033	903	844
Brakemen	1018	858	990

A 100 million dollar wage increase for men in freight and yard service (less than one-fifth of all employes) is equal to a 5 per cent advance in all freight rates.

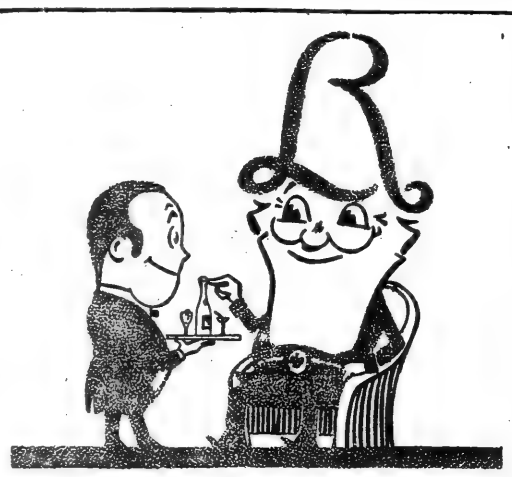
The managers of the railroads, as trustees for the public, have no right to place this burden on the cost of transportation to you without a clear mandate from a public tribunal speaking for you.

The railroads have proposed the settlement of this controversy either under the existing national arbitration law, or by reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This offer has been refused by the employes' representatives.

Shall a nation-wide strike or an investigation under the Government determine this issue?

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, *Chairman.*
P. R. ALBRIGHT, *Gen'l Manager,* Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Manager,* Central of Georgia Railway.
C. L. BARDO, *Gen'l Manager,* New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
E. H. COAPMAN, *Vice-President,* Southern Railway.
S. E. COTTER, *Gen'l Manager,* Wabash Railway.
P. E. CROWLEY, *Asst. Vice-President,* New York Central Railroad.
G. H. EMERSON, *Gen'l Manager,* Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, *Gen'l Manager,* Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
E. W. GRICE, *Asst. to President,* Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
A. S. GREIG, *Asst. to Receivers,* St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
C. W. KOUNS, *Gen'l Manager,* Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
H. W. McMASTER, *Gen'l Manager,* Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.
N. D. MAHER, *Vice-President,* Norfolk and Western Railway.
JAMES RUSSELL, *Gen'l Manager,* Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
A. M. SCHOYER, *Resident Vice-Pres.,* Pennsylvania Lines West.
W. L. SEDDON, *Vice-President,* Seaboard Air Line Railway.
A. J. STONE, *Vice-President,* Erie Railroad.
G. S. WAID, *Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Manager,* Sunset Central Lines.



True to their creed in word and deed
The RHEINAROONS make clear
Their preference for temperance
By drinking Rheingold Beer.

Rheingold Beer

From time immemorial beer has been the drink of men and nations that have given the best account of themselves. It is mild, wholesome, refreshing and a natural national drink. The drinking of beer is the best safeguard against drinking strong drinks.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

Welch's

The National Drink

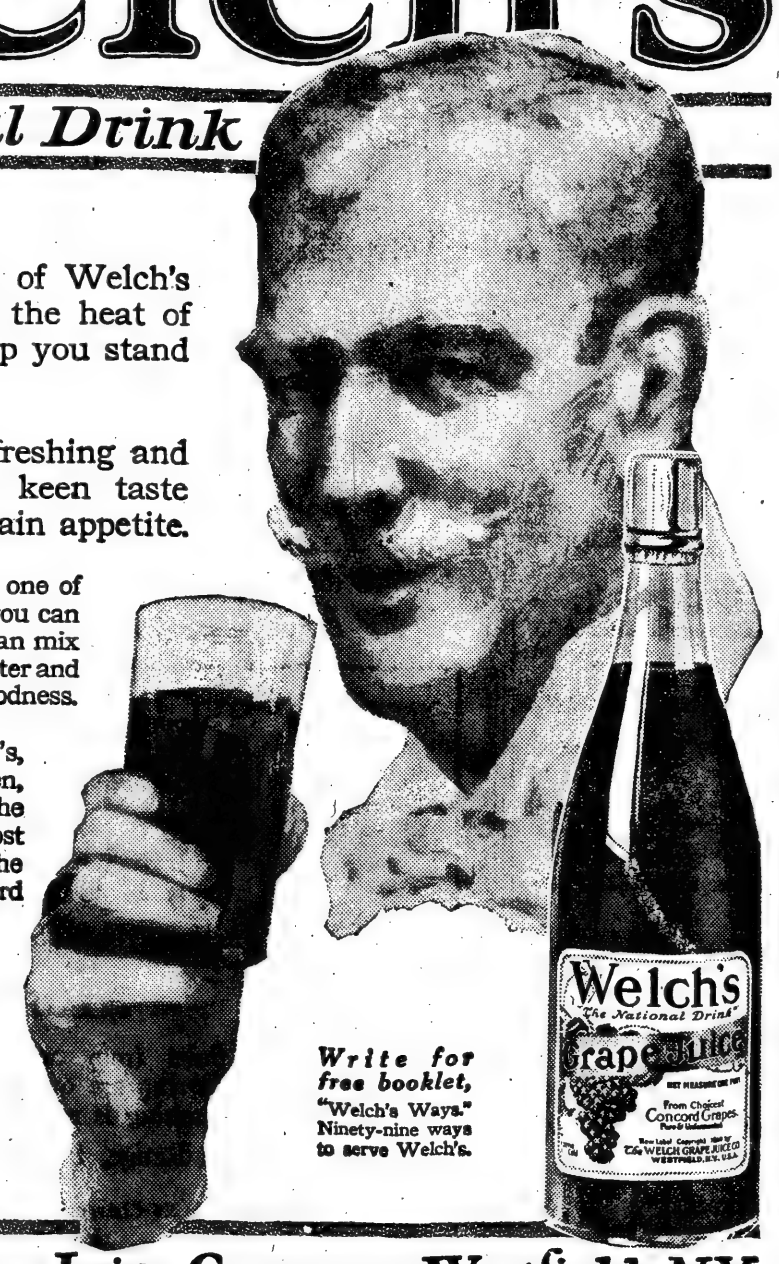
A MORNING glass of Welch's and then one in the heat of the afternoon will help you stand the trying summer.

For it's not only refreshing and cooling, but its tart, keen taste stimulates the uncertain appetite.

What's more, Welch's is one of the good things of life that you can afford every day. For you can mix it with plain or carbonated water and it'll lose not a whit of its goodness.

But be sure you get Welch's, 10c a bottle and up. For then, and then only, you'll drink the full-flavored juice of the most luscious grapes grown—the Welch premium-price Concord grapes.

Welch's won the *Gold Medal*—highest award—at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. How could it have been otherwise!



Write for free booklet, "Welch's Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

PARALYSIS GROWS; EXPERTS SIT TODAY

Scientists to Begin Study as New Cases Increase in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

DR. EMERSON STILL HOPEFUL

Says Public Measures Have Saved Many Children—Blow to "Unreasonable" Quarantine.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Tues-day.	Yester-day.	New Cases. Tues.	Yester-day.
Brooklyn ...	33	16	88	88
Manhattan..	12	17	42	46
Bronx	..	..	8	8
Queens	10	8	17	20
Richmond ..	..	..	9	4
Totals	55	41	159	166
Total of cases to date				4,289
Total of deaths to date				937

The 166 new cases of infantile paralysis reported in the city yesterday was the greatest number in any twenty-four hours since July 11, when there were 195, and the forty-six cases in Manhattan equaled the high record for the borough established last Saturday.

Health Commissioner Emerson said he was not discouraged, however, and that he was sure the measures employed by public and private agencies were saving many children from poliomyelitis.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, U. S. Public Health Service, in charge of interstate travel regulations, made good his threat yesterday to deny assistance to communities attempting to enforce "unreasonable" quarantine. The following Connecticut towns and boroughs will not be advised in the future when children leave New York to visit them: New London, Groton, East Lyme, Montville, Norwich, Willimantic, Sprague, Lebanon, Franklin, Lisbon, Ledyard, Preston, and Jewett City.

Dr. Banks received a circular yesterday from the health officers of those towns advising that they had forbidden the entrance of all children under 16 from New York or any city where poliomyelitis was epidemic on July 21.

Dr. Banks wrote to the health officers that he would not advise them concerning children from New York "as it would be useless."

Dr. Banks said he had refused information to a New Jersey town which had absolute quarantine, and that within twenty-four hours the regulations were modified. The furnishing of information to the town was at once resumed by Dr. Banks.

The conference of visiting and local bacteriologists and pathologists, which was made possible by the appropriation of $2,000 by the Board of Estimate, will open this morning in the Faculty rooms of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 435 West Fifty-ninth Street, and will continue, it is expected, for two or three days. The out-of-town men expected are:

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan; Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene in the Harvard Medical School; Dr. J. W. Jobling of the Medical School of Vanderbilt University; Dr. Paul A. Lewis of the Henry Phipps Institute, Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the University of Chicago; Dr. C. C. Bass, Professor of Experimental Medicine in Tulane University; Dr. John F. Anderson, formerly of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Richard M. Pearce, Jr., Professor of Research Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. John Howland of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the Public Health Laboratories in Washington, Dr. Francis W. Peabody of the Peter Brent Brigham Hospital in Boston, and Drs. C. H. Lavinder, Wade A. Frost, and G. W. McCoy of the United States Public Health Service.

Among the local scientists who will attend are:

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, also of the institute; Dr. William J. Elser, Professor of Bacteriology in the Cornell University Medical College; Dr. Charles Norris, Director of the laboratories of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; Dr. William H. Park, Director of the Department of Health laboratories; Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director of the Crocker Research Laboratories; Dr. Hans Zinsser, Professor of Bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Josephine Baker, Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health; Health Commissioner Emerson and Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings.

There was some comment because Dr. S. J. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute, whose recommendation of adrenalin has resulted in something of an issue among medical men, was not among those invited. It was said at the Department of Health that Dr. Meltzer's indorsement of adrenalin had nothing to do with his exclusion. All of the scientists invited, it was said, were bacteriologists or pathologists, whereas Dr. Meltzer was a physiologist, and as such, not eligible.

Of the 4,289 cases of poliomyelitis in the city to date, it was said yesterday at the Department of Health, thirty-eight have been of persons more than 15 years old.

Policeman Zachary Bates, charged with leaving an ambulance containing seven children suffering from poliomyelitis while he went into a saloon with Dr. Leonard A. Crosby of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, was fined twenty days' pay yesterday. He pleaded guilty.

A report containing what he describes as "revolutionary findings" regarding poliomyelitis will be made today by Dr. Russell Bellamy, an interne at Bellevue Hospital, 1892-94, former Captain and Senior Assistant Surgeon of Squadron A, New York National Guard, to Dr. R. J. Wilson, Director of the Department of Health's Bureau of Hospitals. Dr. Bellamy says he has examined more than 1,000 cases in July in Willard-Parker, Kingston Avenue, and Riverside Hospitals, and in homes on the east side, and has made what he considers important discoveries.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths from the disease were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Benjamin Rtaner, 404 East 61st St.
Oscar Rolbuck, 307 East 97th St.
Edward Dillon, 65 East 95th St.
William Sherlin, 459 West 30th St.
Harry Purch, 274 Cherry St.
Harry Ornstein, 234 Cherry St.
Joe Grodsky, 309 East 99th St.
Grace Barcelona, 424 East 11th St.
Sylvia Silester, 614 East 16th St.
Hyman Mantel, 347 Madison St.
Carney, 259 Hudson St.
Robert Silk, 808 West End Av.
Lillie Klein, 23 Market St.
Sadie Gilber, 154 Orchard St.
Sylvia Seigel, 49-51 Stanton St.
Irving Bollinger, 64 East 111th St.
Margaret Birmingham, 171 West 94th St.
Peter Raymoese, 240 Avenue A.
Gertie Iakowitz, 107 Eldridge St.
Morris Lieberman, 111 Monroe St.
Francis Dunleavy, 137 West 15th St.
Catherine Monohan, 4 Hamilton St.
Frank Cavana, 23 Roosevelt St.
Ellen Foatine, 361 East 49th St.
James Reilly, 507 West 186th St.
Mary Shuman, 607 East 13th St.
Max Schlesinger, 357 East 10th St.
John Bosco, 629 East 12th St.
Edward Rosencranz, 222 East 27th St.
Ella Wellabics, 207 East 95th St.
Thomas Lee, 47 West 66th St.
Mary Berone, 523 East 14th St.
Christopher Apostolopolin, 253 W. 30th St.
Lucy Sparetti, 304 East 24th St.
Rose Fendhander, 133 Goerck St.
Rose Bondanni, 162 West 28th St.
Charles King, 1,359 2d Av.
John Buyes, 339 East 55th St.
James Kelly, 48 West End Av.
Joseph Colgan, 544 West 53d St.
Ernestd Annunciala, 206 East 106th St.
Nathan Horowitz, 242 Broome St.
James Lyall, 90 Amsterdam Av.
James Spence, 227 West 68th St.
David Yokel, 429 West 154th St.
Camela Gacona, 142 West End Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Evelyn McCloud, 1,484 Amsterdam Av.
Beatrice Nesta, 614 W. 40th St.
Sidney Shomein, 617 E. 9th St.
Edward Kurtz, 306 E. 52d St.
Victoria Schwerzel, 328 E. 71st St.
Irving Firman, 228 Bowery.
Loretta Hurtig, 426 3d Av.
Lillie Katchiuky, 250 Madison St.
William Shevlin, Jr., 459 W. 30th St.
Vlogio Vitaceo, 239 Mulberry St.
Yetta Yudelvitz, 22 Rutgers Place.
Jeanette Neylon, 102 W. 106th St.
Mary Johnson, 416 E. 3d St.
Michael Kearney, 259 Hudson St.
Philomena Castele, 7 Cornella St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Alma Fullnder, 683 Bergen Av.
William Drocklin, 528 Prospect Av.
Dorothy Stien, 432 College Av.
Agnes Finky, 333 E. 162d St.
Rose Katz, 1,015 Marmion Av.
Ruth Bronfeed, 1,072 Simpson St.
John Arnold, 145 Brown Place.
Jacob Owenoff, 445 E. 174th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Lawrence Prucey, 293 16th St.
Vincent Funbara, 257 8th St.
Charles McLoughlin, 425 3d Av.
George Fleiger, 434 21st St.
Filomena Ambrosia, 61 Rapelyea St.
Theo. Dretos, 523 Pearl St.
Mary J. Rooney, 21 Claremont Av.
Richard Barenburg, 836 Classon Av.
John Ryan, 497 Clinton St.
Mary Monahan, 115 Columbia St.
Donald Hurley, 647 Franklin Av.
Jos. Meskevitch, 70 Gold St.
Faith Gallon, 30 Hicks St.
Edith Hoffman, 433 Hopkinson Av.
John Bozaressky, 116 Belmont Av.
Philip Kart, 803 Livonia Av.
Helen Klein, 1,510 Pitkin Av.
Newsin Grass, 2,296 Pitkin Av.
Vera Lorre, 8,659 Ray 21st St.
Anthony Lodolee, 8,656 23d Av.
Bernard Hannan, 5,607 3d Av.
Mildred Schlock, 930 E. 20th St.
John Kelly, 2,833 W. 27th St.
Evelyn Pittala, 2,855 W. 23d St.
Mortimer Applie, 2,872 W. 19th St.
Harold Coleman, 1,372 E. 17th St.
Raffaele Amato, 2,861 W. 15th St.
Irving Nicholson, 2,802 E. 8th St.
James O'Connor, 2,328 Bedford Av.
Helen Meyers, Seabreeze Av. and W. 1st St.
Izzy Epstein, 6 Thompson's Walk, care Kirsch.
John Conrad, 1,137 E. 2d St.
Annie Feigelbaum, 3,000 W. 3d St.
Louis Shear, 166 Wyckoff Av.
Susie Ziner, 1,116 Willoughby Av.
Esther Poshinsky, 130 Tompkins Av.
Tetherin, Mchon, 220 Sumpter St.
Vincent Leonda, 59 Stockton St.
Carl Shuster, 927 St. Mark's Av.
Tony Rao, 88 Schenectady Av.
Henry Gersoni, 187 Rochester Av.
John Bates, 377 Putnam Av.
Kate Davis, 17 Park St.
Florence Haskell, 1,816 Park Place.
Rita Wander, 123 Noll St.
Carolina Frey, 1,091 Myrtle Av.
Frances Sinner, 200 Menahan St.
Paulina Lischner, 435 Melrose St.
Winifred Keilty, 949 Marcy Av.
Theodore Wendling, 458 Madison St.
Gladys Arnold, 1,025 Atlantic Av.
Richard Cave, 330 Bainbridge St.
Eleanor and Jack Young, 645 Central Av.
Amelia Coccaro, 1,078 Flushing Av.
George Baker, 636 Gates Av.
Ruth Andrew, 885 Gates Av.
Fred Doldes, 78 George St.
Mike Digerolamo, 176 George St.
Pietro Mandolla, 144 George St.
Eric Allman, 445 Halsey St.
Muriel Horn, 253 Hamburg Av.
William Healey, 991 Hart St.
Sigmund Zimmerman, 66 Lewis Av.
William Twardawitz, 18 Ainslie St.
Grace Buchlotz, 100 Heyward St.
Ansbonetta Prezzia, 163 Humboldt St.
Dora Witchinsky, 22 Cook St.
Max Goldsmith, 99 Cook St.
Baby Feder, 49 Debevoise St.
Vincent Latella, 181 Frost St.
Leonard Guttenberg, 633 Grand St.
Sadie Orn, 172 Harrison Av.
Harry Schnapp, 138 Havemeyer St.
John Shalidowski, 173 North 8th St.
Charles Evinger, 191 South 8th St.
Ruth Kizosky, 66 South 9th St.
Michael Cruse, 128 North 10th St.
Anna Maffetoni, 242 North 9th St.
George Kipnertin, 213 North 6th St.
Edward Walenga, 122 North 8th St.
Louis Ampel, 376 South 4th St.
Aaron Dricowitz, 263 South 2d St.
Louis Yanuzzi, 126 Withers St.
Frank Renati, 24 Union Av.
Amelia Wenczek, 218 Ten Eyck St.
Frances Doria, 109 Scholes St.
Esther Steinberg, 294 Lorimer St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Frances Dorio, 109 Scholes St.
Theodore Wendling, 458 Madison St.
Winifred Kelity, 949 Marcy Av.
Grace Buchold, 100 Heyward St.
Edith Hufe, 57 Montieth St.
Braggio Catalanabbo, 133 Melrose St.
Susan Vlomer, 1,116 Willoughby Av.
Nathan Wainstein, 371 Cleveland St.
Joseph Vidigi, 321 Ellery St.
Paul Prokopl, 963 Metropolitan Av.
Ephriam Feder, 69 Debevoise St.
Milton Miller, 4,204 14th Av.
Naffen-Pisen, 88 Blake Av.
John Bates, 377 Putnam Av.
Joseph Connelly, 2,328 Bedford Av.
Carl Schuster, 917 St. Mark's Av.
Ida Green, 696 Williams Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Raymond Aruta, Bell Av., near Montauk Av., Bayside.
Edwin Caliski, 2 Linneus Place, Flushing.
Christina Fisthette, 69 7th St., L. I. City.
George Moos, 114 Vanderveer Av., Union Course.
Dominick Kingdon, 111 Prospect St., Jamaica.
Alfred Pastino, 124 Prospect St., Jamaica.
John Dunn, 39 Brooklyn Av., Jamaica.
Trafui Galeski, Elm and Jerome Avs., Jamaica.
Eller McGlagg, 40 Bandman Av., Jamaica.
Wilbur Skinner, Driggs Av., near Jerome, Morris Park.
Emil Pitkowski, 86 Humboldt St. and Boulevard, Jamaica.
Emily Storzz, 32 Sutphin Road, Jamaica.
Stanley Schaeffer, 12 Sylvester St., Jamaica.
Edward Loder, Hammels Av. and railway, Hammels.
Francis Calninsky, 25 Pulaski St.
Reuben Brocke, 214 40th St., Corona.
Hazel McHenry, 13 Richard Av., Glendale.
Mildred Koenig, 475 Stanhope St., Ridgewood.
Hattie Stockard, 2,306 Catalpa Av., Ridgewood.
Charlotte Robinson, 103 48th St., Corona.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

James C. McCarthy, 1,230 Portland Av., Ozone Park.
Ellen Maloff, 40 Bandsman Av., Jamaica.
Emil Pitkofsky, 86 Humboldt Boulevard, Jamaica.
Henry Calninsky, 25 Pulaski St., Jamaica.
Emily Storzz, 32 Sutphin Road, Jamaica.
Christina Fischetti, 69 7th St., L. I. City.
William A. Munda, Little Neck, Queens Borough, Hospital.
Alfred Fabiino, 124 Prospect St., Jamaica.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

——— Harris, 40 Caroline St., West New Brighton.
Dorothy Gray, 10 Van Dusen St., Tompkinsville.
Fred Dolhuer, 193 Tarkee St., Stapleton.
John Rouse, 554 Jersey St., New Brighton.

An additional death reported yesterday by the Department of Health was that of Elizabeth Chalmers, 4 years old, daughter of Dr. Thomas Clark Chalmers, visiting physician at the new Queensborough Hospital. The child was taken ill on her fourth birthday, in her home, 88 Continental Avenue, Forest Hills, and died on Monday night.

DISEASE AFFECTS GOLF.

Montclair Bars Out-of-Town Caddies—Seven Die in Newark.

Thirty-five new cases of infantile paralysis and seven deaths were reported in Newark yesterday. Among those who died was Newton Seidman, a sophomore in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, who was to have taken a position as interne at the Newark City Hospital. He died in that institution. Another adult death was that of Albert Thomas, 21 years old, of Cranbury, near New Brunswick.

Two new cases were reported in New Brunswick, three in Spotswood, and one in Bound Brook. Two new cases and three deaths were reported in Jersey City.

A dispatch from Trenton last night put the total cases in New Jersey to date at 678, and announced the following new cases:

Plainfield, 3; Madison, 2; West New York, 2; Paterson, 2, and one each in Reading Township, Passaic, Camden, Glen Ridge, Nutley, Harrison, Woodbridge, Lacey Township, Union, and West Hoboken.

The health officer of Montclair, where one death occurred yesterday, announced that caddies from out of town would not be permitted on Montclair golf links. He also issued an order barring children under 5 years of age from all places of amusement, and requiring health certificates for admission from those between 5 and 16.

The third death from the disease in Babylon, L. I., was reported last night, and it was said that there have been fifteen cases in the neighborhood of the village, nearly half of which have resulted fatally.

Oyster Bay Soon to be Sanitary.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—At the suggestion of Colonel Roosevelt the "clean-up" committee organized some time ago to make Oyster Bay sanitary and check infantile paralysis decided tonight to establish an isolation hospital and to have a survey made to see what is needed to make the town safe.

It was reported by the health officer that in one house in the village sixteen people were living in three rooms.

"Why, such conditions are as bad as in the worst tenement districts in New York City," said the Colonel. "It must be stopped, and we must all work together to see that a quick ending is made of such conditions."

Thirty New Cases in the State.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Thirty new cases of infantile paralysis and two deaths were reported to the State Department of Health in the twenty-four hours ended at 5 P. M. today from the State, outside of New York. The cases now aggregate 507, with a total of 45 deaths.

The deaths were at Poughkeepsie, which also headed the list with eight new cases. Other cases were reported as follows: Yonkers, 2; Beacon, 2; Saratoga Springs, 2; Utica, 2; Highland, White Plains, Fishkill, Galatin, Hancock, Roslyn Hope, Harrison, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Piermont, East Norwich, Northville, Rockville Centre, and Goshen, 1 each.

Havana Makes Quarantine Easier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The Cuban health authorities decided today that children under 12 arriving from New York will not be kept in quarantine for the full thirty days, but only long enough to permit a thorough inspection of their noses and throats. The remainder of the thirty days they will be under inspection at their places of residence.

Careless Policeman Punished.

Policeman Zachary Bates of the Atlantic Avenue Station was fined twenty days' pay yesterday by Deputy Commissioner Godley at Brooklyn Police Headquarters for neglect of duty while detailed to guard an ambulance in which there were several infantile paralysis victims. On July 17, with an interne from the Kingston Avenue Hospital, he went into a store and remained for twenty-five minutes, leaving the children in the ambulance without a police guard.

Gifts for Paralysis Victims.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following contributions for victims of infantile paralysis: M. J. Page, $2; Ella V. Vander Horst, $5.

New Haven Embargo Continues.

The New Haven Railroad announced last night that its embargo which was put into force July 26 to continue until midnight, Aug. 2, would be continued until further notice. The same exceptions are made as when the embargo was decided upon—perishable freight and livestock, freight for the Government, news print paper, company material and supplies and freight for points in common with the Boston & Albany, the Boston & Maine, the Vermont Central, and the New York Central. Grains, flour and coal will also be accepted by the road.

Eno Stenographers Get $6,261 More

A final payment of $6,261 to Paul Joncs, official stenographer in the Surrogate's Court, for taking the minutes of the Amos F. Eno will case, was authorized yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan. A previous payment of $13,391 had been made. The money will be divided among three stenographers, and out of it will also come the expenses of transcribing the notes. The stenographers furnished 13,102 folios.

Sustains Public's Right to Beaches.

The order of the Court of Appeals sustaining his own decision giving the public the right to the beaches at Coney Island and elsewhere, was signed by Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn yesterday. This opens the way for the institution by the Attorney General of suits to compel the owners of structures on the beaches either to re-arrange the buildings or to remove them, so people may pass back and forth on the sands.

King William IV. V·O·P Scotch Whisky

Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

SANFORD BOND RECOVERED.

Miss Beebe's Bail Continued—Miss Richardson Discharged.

Maude Richardson was discharged from custody and Eleanor Beebe held by Magistrate Patton in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon in their hearings on a charge of grand larceny in sequestrating a $1,000 Anglo-French bond belonging to the estate of Arnold B. Sanford, one-time President of the Fall River Board of Trade and a prominent man in the cotton industry. The two women had been his confidential employes and members of his household.

The two defendants are also charged by Mr. Sanford's heirs with secreting other portions of his estate, which they are alleged to have removed at the time of his death from the house at New Rochelle where all three lived. They were to have had a hearing on this charge, which involves larger amounts, in New Rochelle yesterday, but the hearing was adjourned until Aug. 8.

During the trial the bond in question was produced for the first time, Detective Otto Raynsburg of the First Branch Bureau, showing it in court when he was put on trial to testify he had recovered it yesterday morning from a safe deposit box held in the name of Mrs. Anna T. Hart at the Lincoln Square vaults in East Forty-second Street. An official of the Lincoln Deposit Company identified Miss Beebe in court as the woman who had rented the safe deposit box and signed the name of Anna T. Hart in her application and contract. It was also testified that the safe deposit box had been opened with keys found on Miss Beebe's person when she was searched by a police matron.

Miss Beebe's bail of $1,000 was continued until today, when she will have to furnish a new one increased to $2,500.

JAIL FOR AUTO DRIVERS.

Two Offenders Draw Sentences and Others Pay Heavy Fines.

Breaking the motor vehicle law in New York costs offenders more this week than it did last. Those guilty of a first offense are fined from $30 to $35 by Magistrate House in the Traffic Court, instead of $25 as heretofore; for a second offense the fine is $75 instead of the former $50. For flagrant violations jail sentences are imposed.

The Magistrate announced that the sentences would be increased in severity from time to time until speeding and other forms of reckless driving are greatly diminished. Two have received straight jail sentences; John Mulqueen of 426 Third Avenue, sixty days for operating an automobile while intoxicated, and Ercole Rosa of 413 East Twenty-third Street, fifteen days for a third conviction for speeding.

One of the heaviest fines a defendant has been called upon to pay was imposed on Anthony Hare of 58A Sixth Street, Brooklyn. Policeman Koberlein stopped Hare's car at 135th Street and Eighth Avenue, Manhattan.

"Where are you going?" demanded Koberlein.

"I'm in Brooklyn," said Hare, "but I'll be blamed if I know what street I'm on." He was found guilty of driving an automobile while intoxicated and fined $150.

Absurdly Low Prices for these CHALMERS USED CARS

C. T. Silver, Inc., is now distributor of Chalmers cars for the Metropolitan District.

We're closing out all our used cars and going out of business. We have reduced these cars to from 25% to 75% of the amount allowed for them in exchange while this company was operating as a factory branch.

Chalmers 1914 and 1913 models costing new, approximately $2,500, $2,300, and $1,500, are being snatched up for ridiculous sums like $500, $400 and $350.

It's like a 20 to 1 shot at the races and no chance to lose.

These cars are all high-grade Chalmers cars in first-class condition. There is not a cheap car in the lot.

Don't buy any used car until you see this offering of fine motor cars at unbelievably low prices.

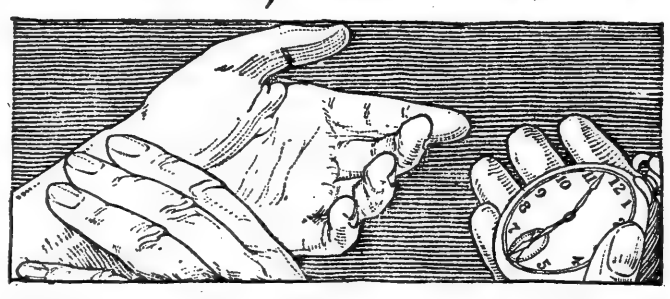
Open Evenings

Chalmers Motor Company of New York, Inc.
Broadway at Fiftieth Street
New York City, N. Y.

BEFORE LEAVING NEW YORK

Before going on your vacation instruct your newsdealer to send you The New York Times, or telephone Bryant 1000. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month. Daily only, 50c. per month.

Pulse of the Public



Getting Stronger for Firestone TIRES every day



When public demand swings toward one tir strongly to the tune of millions, and increases steadi' for five years, you can put all confidence the character of that tire.

In 1911 Firestone Tire sales were $7,462,-501.17. In they were $25,187,884.33. This is an increase of 257%. Up to June 1, 1916, Firestone Tire sales show an increase of 38% over 1915.

Such growth is a true indication of the Pulse of the Public. No demand could attain such splendid proportions in so short a time unless the tires themselves had given the Most Miles per Dollar.

Your dealer will supply you.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers."
Bedford Ave. and Sterling Pl., B'klyn. 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. 84 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.
Home Office & Factory: Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere.
Makers of First Truck Tires—Leaders Then and Leaders Now, in Quality and Volume.

WE SELL SO NY SOCONY TRADE MARK MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

CAUTION

Approach to a Village
American Motor League "Caution Sign"

Be careful what kind of gasoline the next dealer sells you.

Some service stations are trying to get rid of inferior gasoline by the use of misleading names, which make the motorist think he is getting gasoline made by this Company.

The Standard Oil Company of New York produces only one gasoline for motor cars. It is called SOCONY Motor gasoline.

Ask for it by name—SOCONY Gasoline. It insures most mileage and least carbon trouble.

Sold by reliable dealers wherever you see the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

Automobiles Japanned in 1 Week
FICKLING ENAMELING CORP.
Phone 1475 Astoria. Long Island City.
Japanning of Every Character. All Colors
WIRE WHEELS ENAMELED.

GIANTS' BATTERS FIND PIRATES EASY FOE, WHILE DODGERS WIN LAST GAME FROM MATTIES

INFANT GOAT AIDS FROLICKING GIANTS

U. S. Sailor's Pet Unnerves the Great Mamaux, and Pirates Lose the Tussle, 6 to 2.

RUBE BENTON PENURIOUS

Curbs Buccaneers to Five Bangs—Robertson and Schultz Exhibit Astute Fielding Stunts.

The Giants felt just like beating some one yesterday, so they picked on Al Mamaux of the Pirates up at the Polo Grounds and won the daily tussle, 6 to 2. Mamaux is the king-pin of the Pittsburgh flingers and he wants it understood distinctly that he does not pronounce his name as if it were spelled "Mamma." The "x" is silent, like a Jersey mosquito.

Rube Benton, the refugee who came here from Cincinnati, was absorbed thoroughly with the winning spirit, and he pitched a pretty neat ball game. It just happened to be one of those days when Benton, in spite of the handicap of being left-handed, was normal. The Pirates didn't get anything that looked like a hit until Floyd Farmer spanked out a single in the fifth inning. The sum total of the Buccaneers' bangs amounted to five, and these did little or no damage.

One of the pleasant features of the game was the presence of an infant goat. Just whose goat it was seems to be a mystery. It was brought to the park by an able-bodied seaman, one Zeke Peterman, who sleeps in a hammock aboard the good ship United States gunboat Paducah. The minute that Mamaux saw the goat he became nervous and Giant hits immediately began to rattle off his pitching. If Secretary John B. Foster uses good judgment he will give that young goat a permanent home at the Polo Grounds.

Fine Fielding Interspersed.

The game was decorated with more or less classy fielding. In the fourth inning Davey Robertson hoisted a long hit against the right field wall, and Joe Schultz backed up against the concrete and made a one-handed catch which would blow your hat off. Joe is a Dutchman and is proud of it. He says baseball would be a pretty poor institution without the Dutch, the Irish, and a few Americans.

And, while on the subject of circus catches, it might be well to mention the grab which Robertson made of Maximilian Carey's spontaneous smash to right field in the eighth. Davey romped some distance to get beneath the rocket and he wasn't one second too soon.

The Giants began to tack up units right in the first inning. Burns favored at the beginning with a two-base smash, and Doyle singled him around to score on the lawn. Herzog drove a hummer at Mamaux, which glanced away from him and trickled over to McCarthy, who made a good stop and tossed the runner out at first, Burns scoring in the meanwhile.

In the fourth the New York crew added two more. After Schultz made his remarkable catch of Robertson's drive, Kauff politely accepted a walk. Merkle spun a hit to left, sending Benjamin to third. Along came Fletcher with a neat rap to centre, which scored Kauff. Merkle, by proficient base galloping, also romped home. He had to hurry to make it.

Then a Triple for Herzog.

And still they come in the fifth. With Doyle out of the way, Herzog pounded a triple to left field and scooted homeward when Robertson ripped a single to left.

The first Pirate counter blossomed in the seventh, when Wildfire Schulte singled to centre and scored when Old Bill Hinchman propelled a triple to deep right. In that same inning, the Giants took it upon themselves to collect another. Georgie Burns soaked a three-base smash to the centre field barricade and tallied on Larry Doyle's sacrifice fly.

In the eighth, the Pirates found Benton unawares momentarily. After Marmaux walked, Baird and Carey went out by the air line and Schulte cudgled a three-base drive to right centre, sending Marmaux home.

In the Giants' portion of the same inning, Merkle favored with a triple and Fletcher was hit by a pitched ball. Raridan fouled a single to left and sent Merkle home.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	2	2	2	0
Doyle,2b	2	0	1	5	2
Herzog,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Robertson,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Kauff,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	4	2	2	10	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	1	3
Raridan,c	3	0	1	4	0
Benton,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	31	6	13	27	13

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	4	0	0	2	0
Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	2
Schulte,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Hinchman,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Farmer,2b	4	0	2	2	1
Schultz,rf	3	0	0	4	0
McCarthy,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Schmidt,c	4	0	0	2	4
Mamaux,p	1	1	0	0	1
Total	35	2	5	24	9

Errors—Kauff, Farmer.

New York	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Merkle. Three-base hits — Herzog, Hinchman, Burns, Schulte. Stolen base—Raridan. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Sacrifice fly—Doyle. Double plays—Carey and Farmer; Herzog, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 4; off Mamaux, 3. Earned runs—Off Benton, 2; off Mamaux, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, 1, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Benton, 3; by Mamaux, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

CUBS FALL IN TWELFTH.

Duel Ends When Zimmerman's Error Gives Phillies the Needed Run.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Philadelphia today defeated Chicago in a twelve-inning pitching duel between Alexander and Prendergast. The score was 1 to 0. Killifer led off in the twelfth with a single, went to third when Wilson threw wild to catch him off first, and scored on Zimmerman's error. Chicago's claim that Paskert knocked the ball out of Zimmerman's hands was not allowed. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	6	0	4	2	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	4	8
Byrne,3b	5	0	1	0	2
Good,rf	5	0	2	2	0
Whitted,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Bancroft,ss	5	0	0	7	4
Killifer,c	5	1	2	7	1
Alexander,p	4	0	1	0	5
Total	43	1	11	36	20

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	5	0	1	2	3
Flack,rf	4	0	0	4	1
Mann,lf	5	0	0	3	0
Zim'man,2b	5	0	0	6	6
Kelly,cf	5	0	2	4	0
Saier,1b	3	0	3	15	2
Wortman,ss	5	0	0	1	2
Wilson,c	4	0	0	1	0
Pren'gast,p	5	0	0	1	6
Total	41	0	7	*34	19

*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors — Bancroft, Zimmerman, Saier, Wilson.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Saier, Luderus, Paskert. Stolen bases—Saier, Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Niehoff, Alexander. Double play—Niehoff and Bancroft. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Prendergast, 1; off Alexander, 3. Earned runs—Off Prendergast, none. Struck out—By Alexander, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 2; Nashville, 0.
Little Rock at New Orleans.
(Postponed; rain.)
Chattanooga at Birmingham.
(Postponed; rain.)
No other games scheduled.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
(Thirteen innings.)
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 0.
(Twelve innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 5; Detroit, 2.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	56	34	.622
Boston	49	37	.570
Philadelphia	51	39	.567
New York	46	44	.511
Chicago	45	51	.469
Pittsburgh	40	50	.444
St. Louis	44	55	.444
Cincinnati	38	59	.392

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	56	40	.583
Chicago	58	42	.580
New York	53	44	.546
Cleveland	53	44	.546
Detroit	52	49	.515
Washington	49	47	.510
St. Louis	49	49	.500
Philadelphia	19	74	.204

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

CARDINALS RALLY AT END.

Slam Out Three Tallies in Ninth, Beating Braves by 5 to 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Landing on Hughes for two two-base hits and a single, with a walk sandwiched in, after two were out, St. Louis scored three runs in the ninth inning and won the final game of the present series with the Braves by 5 to 3 today. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fcher,lf,rf	5	1	2	3	0
Beck,2b	3	1	1	0	2
Long,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Miller,1b	5	0	1	15	0
Hornsby,ss	5	1	3	2	4
Wilson,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Gonzales,c	3	1	1	2	2
Betzel,2b	4	0	2	3	4
Ames,p	2	0	1	0	2
Williams,p	0	1	0	0	0
J.Smith,rf,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Butler	0	0	0	0	0
bSnyder	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	11	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	0	0	4
Evers,2b	3	0	1	3	0
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	0	6	0
Magee,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	4	0
J.C.Smith,3b	3	1	0	1	1
S'dgrass,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Blackburn,c	3	1	2	2	2
Tyler,p	2	1	2	0	3
Hughes,p	1	0	0	0	0
aCotte	1	0	0	0	0
dConnolly	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	3	8	8	27

a-Batted for Wilson in the fourth inning.
b-Batted for Ames in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Blackburn in the ninth inning.
d-Batted for Hughes in the ninth inning.
Error—Hornsby.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	—5
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Gonzales, Bescher, Beck. Three-base hits—Blackburn, Hornsby, Tyler. Stolen bases—Blackburn. Sacrifice hit—Maranville. Sacrifice flies—Butler, Snyder. Double play—Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Boston, 7. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Hughes, 3; off Williams, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 5 hits, 1 run in six innings; off Williams, 3 hits, 1 run in three innings; off Tyler, 6 hits, 2 runs in six innings; off Hughes, 5 hits, 3 runs in three innings. Struck out—By Ames, 2; by Hughes, 2; by Williams, 1. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

EIGHT IN ROW FOR SOX.

Athletics Lose Fourteenth Straight as Chicago Wins Another.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Chicago won its eighth straight victory today by taking the final game of the series with the Athletics, 8 to 2. It was Philadelphia's fourteenth consecutive defeat. Three double plays by Weaver and Ness, a one-hand catch by Walsh of a foul, and Eddie Collins's triple which sent two men home, were features. President Ruppert, Vice President Huston, and Manager Donovan of the New Yorkees witnessed the game as guests of President Johnson. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Weaver,ss	4	1	1	4	5
E.Collins,2b	4	2	2	2	0
Jackson,lf	5	0	2	0	0
Ness,1b	4	1	1	13	3
Felsch,cf	4	1	3	1	0
Lapp,c	4	1	1	5	1
M'Mullin,3b	3	1	0	0	3
Cicotte,p	1	0	0	0	4
bFournier	0	0	0	0	0
Benz,p	2	1	1	1	1
Total	33	8	13	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lawry,lf	1	1	1	0	0
Grinn,lf	2	0	1	0	0
Walsh,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	2	2	2
M'Inn'is,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Witt,ss	3	0	2	3	3
Pick,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Haley,c	3	0	0	2	2
Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMcIlwee	1	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	1
Lanning,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	7	24	9

a-Batted for Johnson in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Cicotte in fourth inning.
Error—Benz.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	—8
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Felsch. Three-base hits—E. Collins, Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Walsh, McMullin. Sacrifice fly—E. Collins. Double plays—Ness and Weaver, Weaver and Ness. (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off Lanning, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 6 hits 2 runs in four innings; off Benz, 1 hit no runs in five innings; off Johnson, 5 hits 2 runs in four innings; off Williams, 6 hits 5 runs in two innings; off Lanning, 2 hits 1 run in two innings. Struck out—By Cicotte, 1; by Johnson, 3; by Benz, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

INDIANS BLANK SENATORS.

Cleveland Makes It Three Out of Four Games in Series.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Cleveland today shut out Washington for the second time in the series, winning 3 to 0, and taking three out of the four games. Gould allowed eight hits and passed three men, but was effective in the pinches and had excellent support. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Chapman,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Roth,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Smith,rf	2	0	0	2	1
Wagner,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Turner,2b	3	0	0	2	1
O'Neill,c	1	1	0	7	1
Gould,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	26	3	6	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Milan,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Williams,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Ainsmith,c	4	0	2	3	3
McBride,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Gallia,p	2	0	0	0	3
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
aShanks	1	0	1	0	0
bJamieson	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	0	8	24	12

a-Batted for Gallia in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Ayers in the ninth inning.
Errors—Foster, Milan, Ainsmith.

Cleveland	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Two-base hits—Roth, Jamieson. Three-base hit—Rice. Sacrifice hits—Gould, (2,) Smith. Stolen base—Foster. Double play—Smith and O'Neill. Hits and earned runs—Off Gould, 8 hits and no runs in nine innings; off Gallia, 4 hits and 2 runs in six innings; off Ayers, 2 hits and no runs in two innings. First base on balls—Off Gould, 3; off Gallia, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Gallia, (O'Neill.) Struck out—By Gould, 3; by Gallia, 2; by Ayers, 1. Wild pitch—Gallia. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 10. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 6; New London, 1.
Bridgeport, 10; Lowell, 4.
Portland, 8; Hartford, 1.
Lynn, 7; Worcester, 6.
New Haven, 5; Springfield, 3.

UNLUCKY 13 NOT SO WITH DODGERS

Robins Break Tie in Hoodoo Inning as a Finale of Cincinnati Series.

To some people the mention of number "13" is ominous and is generally cause for misgivings, but to Manager Wilbert Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers it is like a four-leaf clover—lucky. This was demonstrated yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field. In the superstitious inning Jake Daubert, guardian of the initial station for the Robins, poled out a double to centre field which broke a tie that should never have existed, and gave Brooklyn the victory over Cincinnati in the final game of the series. The score was 5 to 4.

Brooklyn should have won the game over the regulation distance without any trouble. But scintillating misplays occurred which interfered considerably with the tranquillity of things and allowed the Redlegs to tie the score. Ivan Olson was the chief offender in this game of violating all big league rules and regulations. He executed three errors, one of which was directly responsible for the eighth session tie which brought the game into extra innings.

It came about this way. The teams entered the eighth chapter with the Robins in the lead, 4 to 2. Rousn, the first man to face Big Jeff Pfeffer, drew a pass. Griffith poled a fly to Stengel in right field and rested on first. Pfeffer then hit Chase at the plate, sending Griffith to second. Neale struck out and McCarty, trying to catch Roush asleep at the keystone station, threw wild to Olson. The ball went almost to centre field and Roush and Chase each advanced a base. Bill McKechnie then grounded in the direction of Olson at short, and to top the climax Ivan threw wild to Daubert. The ball went high over the Brooklyn first baseman's head to the grandstand and Roush and Chase scored, tying the count.

Both teams battled along deadlocked, although Brooklyn had a fighting chance to score in the twelfth session, when the bases were crowded.

McCarty started the final inning with a fly to Neale. Big Jeff Pfeffer then came through with a clean single to centre and this was followed by a single to left field by Jimmy Johnston. Daubert then faced Pete Schneider and ended the contest with a screaming double to centre field which sent the winning run across the rubber. If Jimmy how these mill-end teams can make the league leaders extend themselves to win, but such things do happen.

The Robins in the seventh inning had an opportunity to increase their lead, but erratic base running sent their chances of scoring flying to the winds. Four good, solid smashes were collected off Schneider in this frame, yet none resulted in a Brooklyn score, for all runners died on the base paths.

All told, the Robins pounded Schneider for a total of twenty-one hits, while the Redlegs managed to get less than half that amount off Pfeffer. Four of Cincinnati's hits were made by McKechnie and Johnston and Cutshaw each made a like number for Brooklyn. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	7	0	4	2	0
Daubert,1b	7	1	3	11	0
Wheat,lf	5	0	1	5	0
Cutshaw,2b	6	1	4	3	5
Stengel,rf	5	1	3	4	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Olson,ss	5	0	1	2	6
McCarty,c	4	1	2	5	1
Pfeffer,p	6	1	2	0	3
Total	50	5	21	39	16

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,ss	6	0	1	3	4
Roush,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Griffith,rf	6	0	0	1	1
Chase,1b	5	3	2	13	0
Neale,lf	6	0	1	5	0
McK'nie,3b	5	0	4	3	4
Schneider,2b	6	0	0	3	5
Wingo,c	5	0	2	5	3
Schneider,p	5	0	0	0	2
Total	48	4	10	*37	20

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Stengel, Olson, (3,) McCarty, Groh.

Brooklyn	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—4

Two-base hit—Daubert. Home run—Stengel. Stolen bases—Stengel, McCarty. Sacrifice hits—Roush, McKechnie, Mowrey, McCarty. Double plays—McKechnie and Chase; Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 14. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; off Pfeffer, 1. Earned runs—Off Schneider, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Chase.) Struck out—By Schneider, 4; by Pfeffer, 5. Wild pitches—Schneider, Pfeffer. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

RED SOX GET FOUR IN ROW.

Again Defeat Tigers, 5 to 2, Game Being Errorless.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Boston won its fourth straight game here today, 5 to 2, largely because of Boland's wildness. In the second and third innings he issued three passes, each of which became a run on three hits, two of which were scratches. Foster pitched a fine game for Boston. It was an errorless game. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Barry,2b	3	1	1	1	2
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Hoblitzell,1b	3	2	2	11	2
Walker,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	1	1	3
Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Thomas,c	4	0	1	4	2
Foster,p	4	0	0	2	2
Total	30	5	8	27	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Bush,ss	4	0	1	0	0
Burns,lb	4	1	2	11	0
Cobb,cf	3	0	0	4	1
Veach,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Harper,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Young,2b	1	0	0	2	1
McKee,c	3	0	0	7	1
Boland,p	1	0	0	0	3
Cunningham,p	1	0	0	0	0
Dubuc,p	1	0	1	0	0
aCrawford	1	1	1	0	0
bHellman	1	0	1	0	0
cKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
dFuller	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	27	13

a-Batted for Cunningham in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Young in ninth inning.
c-Batted for McKee in ninth inning.
d-Ran for Dubuc in ninth inning.

Boston	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	

Two-base hits—Hooper, Walker, Gardner, Veach. Three-base hit—Crawford. Stolen base—Barry. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Walker, Scott, (2.) Sacrifice flies—Scott, Vitt. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Detroit, 8. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 3; off Boland, 3; off Cunningham, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Foster 7 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; off Boland, 3 hits and 4 runs in 2 1-3 innings; off Cunningham, 4 hits and 1 run in 5 2-3 innings; off Dubuc, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Foster, 1; by Cunningham, 4; by Dubuc, 1. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Passed ball—Thomas. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

Matty Gets Doolan for Reds.

Negotiations were completed yesterday between Manager Christy Mathewson of the Cincinnati Reds and Manager McGraw of the Giants for the transfer of Infielder Mike Doolan, the Philadelphia veteran, to the Cincinnati Club. Doolan will be used as a utility infielder by the Reds.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

											R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—7		9	11	
Richmond	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3		9	1	

AT BUFFALO.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4		8	2	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1		9	2	

AT MONTREAL.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4	6	1	
Montreal	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—5	8	4	

Providence at Baltimore—Game played July 30.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	50	41	.549
Providence	50	42	.543
Montreal	47	42	.528
Baltimore	49	44	.527
Toronto	45	41	.523
Richmond	42	46	.477
Newark	39	51	.433
Rochester	36	51	.414

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Richmond.
Montreal at Rochester.

New York State League.

Albany, 5; Utica, 6.
Scranton, 5; Elmira, 1.
Harrisburg, 2; Syracuse, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 5; Binghamton, 1.
(First game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Binghamton, 2.
(Second game.)

YANKS SIGN ARTIE HOFMAN.

Old-Time Cub Star to Play Tomorrow in Detroit Game.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Artie Hofman, former star of the old Chicago Nationals, who has been conducting a baseball school for youngsters on the abandoned west side grounds, left tonight for Detroit to join the New York American League team. He was signed today following a long conference between Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the Yanks; Tillinghast Huston, Vice President, and "Bill" Donovan, manager.

"Hofman will play in the game at Detroit on Friday," Colonel Ruppert said tonight, after a conference between the New York representatives and Charles A. Comiskey, President of the White Sox, and Byron B. Johnson, President of the American League. "We feel gratified in securing Hofman, for he will strengthen the team. We had hoped to get a player or two from the White Sox, but they have nothing to spare that will add to our strength. Other than Hofman, we have secured no new material. We have hopes, but there are no prospects just at present."

HARTZELL JOINS ORIOLES.

But He Will Be Back with Yankees as Scout Next Season.

Roy Hartzell, the Yankees' veteran utility man, who will report to the Baltimore International League club today, after a long and faithful service in the majors, is to be well taken care of by the Yankees' owners, Colonel Ruppert and Captain Huston. Hartzell, if he wishes, will be taken back by the Yankees next season in the capacity of a scout, or he will be given his unconditional release if he wants it, and may sign with some other major league club. Before going to Baltimore last night Hartzell expressed himself as being entirely pleased with the arrangement the Yankees had made for his future.

MAISEL READY TO PLAY.

Yankee Veteran Rejoins Team After Absence Due to Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 2. — The Yankees rested today and were not sorry for the chance. Fritz Maisel is here ready to jump into the game again. He is willing and eager, but the shoulder which he hurt last Spring isn't fully right yet for throwing purposes. Maisel says the treatment he has been taking in Chicago since the Yankees were there has made the shoulder better, but that it hurts him when he tries to cut loose with a straight, hard throw.

Maisel hopes Donovan will let him play the infield tomorrow, preferably at third, but until the manager gets here the question will not be settled. Donovan is browsing around Illinois looking for ball players. He needs another pitcher as much as anything. His staff is now reduced to five, hardly enough for campaign purposes.

CHANEY IN FEATURE BOUT.

Baltimore Contender to Box Hommey Ten Rounds Tonight.

The feature bout of the week will be staged this evening at the reopening of the Empire A. C., at its quarters, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, where George Chaney of Baltimore, recognized by many as a likely successor to the laurels now resting on the brow of Johnny Kilbane, will meet Packey Hommey, an aggressive local product, in the main ten-round bout. This contest was to have been held one week ago, but it was postponed to allow more training time to both boxers. It will be Chaney's first appearance in a local ring.

What should prove another interesting ten-round session is the semi-final between Jimmy Duffy, the west side lightweight, and Irish Patsy Kline of Harlem. In a six-round bout the new Irish heavyweight, Jim Healy, will box the veteran, Tony Caponi.

At the Clermont A. C., in Brooklyn, Willie Langford, the negro boxer, and Mike McTeague, the Irish middleweight, will furnish the principal bout.

Eddie O'Keefe of Philadelphia and Willie Brown of the east side will be opponents in the principal ten-round bout at the Arverne S. C. of Long Island.

Lift Gunboat Smith's Suspension.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The State Athletic Commission voted today to remove the suspension imposed on Gunboat Smith for his failure to appear in a boxing bout before the Flower City Athletic Club of Rochester a few weeks ago, on condition that the boxer pay the club $100 before Sept. 1.

CENTURY R. C. PLANS RACES.

Annual Carnival and Cycle Run to Take Place on Sunday.

The annual carnival of sports and bicycle pleasure run of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association, scheduled for next Sunday, have drawn already a large number of entries, so many, in fact, that extra prizes will probably be added to the list already planned.

The events to take place include a three-mile handicap bicycle race; a hundred-yard dash, (foot,) one-mile scratch bicycle race, half-mile foot race, quarter-mile scratch bicycle race, slow bicycle race and novelty bicycle race. These events will be held on Pelham Parkway, at White Plains Avenue, the Bronx. Entries for the bicycle races closed yesterday, but entries for the other races may be made to one hour before the races.

Michelin A. A. Plans Special Meet.

The Michelin Athletic Association of New Brunswick yesterday issued a general invitation to all athletes who will compete in the national championships at Newark on Sept. 9 to take part in the special meet at the Michelin Athletic Field, near Milltown, on Labor Day. The list of handicap events includes 100-yard dash; 300-yard dash, 1,000-yard run,

NEW YORK Y. C. RACES ARE CLOSE

VANDERBILT SAILS AURORA TO VICTORY

Youth Brings His Father's Yacht Across Line One Second Ahead of Winsome.

ZILPH ALSO IN LEAD

Beats Pampero In Another Close Finish as N. Y. Y. C. Cruise Opens with a Fine Day's Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2.—One of the most interesting and exciting days' races ever held by the New York Yacht Club terminated here tonight at a few moments after 6 o'clock. Its feature from a racing standpoint was the winning of a run of thirty-eight miles by one second by Cornelius Vanderbilt's yacht Aurora, sailed by his son, who was so elated over it that he at once dispatched the news to his father, who is now serving on the Mexican frontier.

He defeated the Winsome, sailed by Harry Maxwell, in the K Class for sloops. But for this altogether remarkable race the victory of Zilph over Pampero by twenty-one seconds would have been enough to serve as a nine days' wonder to yachtsmen in the face of the discussion about the forty-foot class.

The feature events were the races for the Navy Challenge Cups, in which Les Mona was victorious in the class for sloops on time allowance, and Morton F. Plant's famous racing schooner Elena was victorious in elapsed time in the class of schooners. The Carolina won in the class for the fifties by ample margin over Samuri, and Les Mona defeated Okee in the thirty-foot class by thirty-two seconds.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning the warning signals were set aboard the committee's tug, the Julia C. Moran, and ten minutes later, with a stiff tide running against them, the smallest boats of the racing fleet, represented by the Aleda of Class P, Alice of Class N, and eight of the thirty-footers crossed the imaginary line, and the much-talked-of race 1 mi cruise was on. All the yachts went across, close hauled, on the starboard tack, with Ogden Reid's Lena leading the lot and the thirty-footer Alera, which had been far to leeward, bringing up the rear, ten minutes late.

Before Alera had crossed, eleven of the forties, led by Arthur F. Luke's Katharine, had started. Pampero, which followed in the weather berth and had, therefore, the best position, was just behind her. Jessica was the laggard of the class. Meantime Aurora, with young Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., at the tiller, Winsome, with the still younger Peter Rouss making his first public appearance as an amateur skipper; Doris and Medora had started, leaving the way clear for the fifty-footers.

Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan, sailing his yacht, Grayling, led this lot of big single stickers on their journey to New Haven. William Earl Dodge had Samuri out for her first race of the year, sailing her himself. George Nichols handled Carolina, as usual, Ralph J. Ellis was at the tiller of Barbara, Payne Whitney's Barbara, and Commodore Baker entrusted the sailing of Ventura to Grenville Kane, the fleet captain.

All of the big fellows started off in the starboard tack, but immediately upon crossing the line Barbara shifted to the port tack and was at once followed by all the others except Samuri, which held to the northward for some minutes.

Wind Falls Suddenly.

There were a round dozen of the two and three masted craft, the largest fleet of schooners which has started in any race in this country this year. Just before time for them to start, the wind fell from a ten-knot breeze to a mere whisper, just enough to fill the sails scantily, but not enough to enable them to get headway in the face of the adverse tide.

The result was that none of them crossed the line at the regular starting time, but got away as best they could, with Demarest Lloyd's new schooner, Amorilla, which was making her first showing in Sound waters, in the lead. Miladi and Flying Cloud were close at her heels. Morton Plant's refurnished Elena, with Captain Dennis at the wheel, led the largest class of racers, the schooners.

The last of the schooners to get away was the international racer which won the Kaiser's cup in 1905, the Atlantic, now owned and sailed by the sons of the late Anthony Brady, James Cox and Nicholas F. Brady. Not even the vast spread of canvas on her three big masts could enable her to get across the starting line until a full half hour after the rest of the fleet was well under way. However, she kept at it, for the Brady boys could see much better than those who had started earlier that the wind gave every sign of shifting around to the south.

The shift in the wind came shortly after 11:30 o'clock, and the craft which had stood over to the Long Island shore and stuck to that side of the Sound caught it first and began to show racing speed and indications that their position was going to give them a reach almost to the finish line. Atlantic was one of those who made the mistake of beating over to the Connecticut shore and was almost in a calm spot and barely drifting, while those to the southward were bowling along and dancing over ripples that promised to become whitecaps in a short time.

Elena Gets Best of Breeze.

Meantime the yachts on the south shore were getting their fill of a rapidly increasing wind full of promise for fast sailing, and just before noon the fifty-footers broke out ballooners and showed their heels to the smaller sloops. The shrewd Captain Dennis, however, had smelled that southerly wind, quickly made about to get it, and was one of the first to enjoy its full benefit. He shook out his balloon topmast staysails, and with the first rush of that southerly wind Elena plowed through the white-tipped waves, every ounce of her almost top-heavy canvas pulling her along until she overtook the two-score yachts which had started ahead of her and began the race for New Haven breakwater which resulted in her ultimate victory.

Such of the yachts as had held over to the Connecticut shore were a full half hour late in getting the breeze which put wings on their hulls like those above deck. This served to bring the once widely scattered fleet into a compact mass in mid-Sound until they were well massed off Bridgeport Harbor with the fifties well in the lead.

The forties were in a bunch and the thirties now in the rear, all except the big Atlantic, which was still about a mile astern. But she would not be longer kept in leading strings, for when the wind caught her she picked up and was up with the thirties when Stratford middle ground was reached.

There were still eleven miles to go and Carolina and Samuri were leading the sloops with Barbara hugging them hard. The rushing Elena's captain had apparently forgotten that she was racing with a fleet and was making a procession of it, and was making in between the New Haven breakwaters. It took all the reserve power of Commodore Baker's Viking to get there ahead of her in time for the Race Committee to take the time of her finish.

She did so completely outstripped them all that she was actually fifty-eight minutes ahead of the fifty-footer Carolina, thirty-seven minutes ahead of Katrina, her nearest competitor, beating her by six minutes on time allowance for the Navy Challenge Cup for schooners, the chief prize of the run.

Carolina, after once getting the lead in the race between the fifties, never hesitated in her advantage and led Samuri home by a minute and thirty-four seconds, with Barbara only twelve seconds behind the latter and Grayling and Ventura trailers.

James E. Hayes, Jr.'s, Zilph scored in the race for the forties, which was so hotly contested that only the official decision let the members of the fleet know that she had won the first of the series for the class from Dr. James Bishop's Pampero by the narrow margin of twenty-one seconds.

Aurora Wins by a Second.

The best and the scrappiest race of the day was between Cornelius Vanderbilt's Aurora, sailed by his young son, with his sailing master, Chris Christiansen, on board as adviser, and young Peter Rouss's Winsome, with Harry L. Maxwell at the tiller. They hung to one another all through the run, following each other's manoeuvres in cat and mouse fashion. Maxwell hesitated for an instant just at the finish line while both were breaking out spinnakers for the final dash. Christiansen got his out first, and young Vanderbilt swung his yacht just at the right instant and they both swept across the line so closely that the timers had but a second between them, and that second was in favor of the Vanderbilt yacht.

In the race between the Aleda, who had no class competitor, and the best time of the thirties, Aleda was first to finish in another hot race in which Les Mona and Okee were competitors. Aleda was in the lead off Woodmont Bluff and beat Les Mona to the breakwater by a minute and nineteen seconds, while the latter was only thirty-two seconds in front of Okee. On the corrected time, however, Les Mona had a lead of twelve minutes and thirty seconds, and so won the Navy Challenge Cup for sloops.

At 9 o'clock tomorrow morning the fleet will start on its thirty-nine-mile run to Sarah's Ledge, off New London.

The summaries, giving the elapsed time in each of the classes and the corrected time in the handicap classes follow:

N. Y. Y. C. THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 10 A. M. Course, 38 Miles.

Yacht.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Les Mona	4:12:42	6:02:42
Okee	4:13:14	6:03:14
Silhouette	4:17:39	6:07:39
Delia	4:19:52	6:09:52
Adios	4:22:34	6:12:34
Banzai	4:24:37	6:14:37
Nautilus	4:28:34	6:18:34
Aleda	4:30:08	6:20:08

Corrected Time—Lena, 4:07:12; Okee, 4:00:06; Silhouette, 4:04:31; Adios, 4:09:26; Banzai, 4:11:29; Nautilus, 4:15:20; Aleda, 4:17:00.

CLASS P.

Special Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:10 A. M.

Les Mona	4:12:42	6:02:42
Aleda	4:11:23	6:01:25

Corrected time—Les Mona, 3:59:34; Aleda, 4:12:04.

CLASS N.

Special Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:15 A. M.

Zilph	3:45:43	5:30:43
Alice	4:06:24	5:56:24

Corrected time—Zilph, 4:12:33; Alice, 4:29:28.

N. Y. Y. C. FORTIES.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:15 A. M.

Zilph	3:45:43	5:30:43
Pamparo	3:46:04	5:31:04
Black Duck	3:51:03	5:36:03
Pauline	3:52:09	5:37:09
Squaw	3:52:25	5:37:25
Shawara	3:53:38	5:38:38

Corrected time—Pamparo, 4:12:34; Black Duck, 4:17:53; Pauline, 4:18:59; Shawara, 4:20:28.

Katherine	3:57:29	5:42:29
Maisie	3:57:43	5:42:43
Jessica	3:58:39	5:43:39
Mistral	3:58:41	5:43:41
Rowdy	3:59:29	5:44:29

Corrected Time—Katherine, 4:24:10; Maisie, 4:24:36; Jessica, 4:25:20; Mistral, 4:25:31; Rowdy, 4:26:10.

CLASS X.

Distance 38 Miles. Start 10:20 A. M.

Aurora	3:17:39	4:57:39
Winsome	3:17:39	4:57:39

Corrected Time—Aurora, 4:24:46; Winsome, 4:24:47.

CLASSES L AND M.

Special Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:25 A. M.

Doris	3:45:14	5:25:14
Medora	3:45:45	5:23:45

Corrected Time—Doris, 4:34:49.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FIFTIES.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:25.

Carolina	3:37:44	5:12:44
Samurai	3:39:18	5:14:18
Barbara	3:39:39	5:14:39
Grayling	3:41:11	5:16:11
Ventura	3:43:39	5:18:39

Corrected time—Carolina, 4:12:53; Barbara, 4:14:49; Grayling, 4:18:20; Ventura, 4:18:48.

CLASS F.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:30.

Amorilla	3:42:57	5:12:57
Miladi	3:37:10	5:17:10

Corrected time—Amorilla, 4:08:02; Miladi, 4:12:07.

CLASS E.

Special Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:35.

Katrina	3:23:00	4:51:00
Flying Cloud	3:33:40	5:03:40

CLASS D.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:35.

Katrina	3:26:00	4:51:00
Irolita	3:25:19	4:50:19

Corrected Time—Katrina, 4:11:46.

CLASS B.

Special Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:35.

Elena	2:48:10	4:14:10
Katrina	3:20:00	4:51:00

Corrected Time—Elena, 4:05:08; Katrina, 4:11:46.

AUXILIARIES, UNDER 90 FEET, L. W. L.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:40.

Windward	4:01:26	5:21:26
Marriette	3:33:40	4:53:40

Corrected Time—Windward, 4:36:33.

AUXILIARIES, OVER 90 FEET, L. W. L.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:40.

Katura	3:20:37	4:40:37
Invader	3:35:37	4:53:37
Atlantic	4:12:59	5:38:48

POINT SCORES OF YACHTS.

Grayling and Ventura Tied in Recent Inter-Club Cruise.

Points scored by the various yachts which participated in the recent inter-club cruise have been announced by the joint Regatta Committee. The squadron had such adverse weather conditions that there was no racing on the first day of the cruise from the Seawanhaka Club to the Indian Harbor Club, and only partial races on the run from the Black Rock to the Stamford Club, owing to a misunderstanding of conditions by the skippers of the New York forties, for one thing, and a failure of the wind for another.

So, too, on the last day of the run from Stamford harbor to the Manhasset Bay Club the wind fell so light that only six of the competing yachts finished within the time limit. In fact, there was but one day, the second, when the cruise was from Indian Harbor to Huntington, that all the yachts completed their races within the time limit.

Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s Ventura and J. P. Morgan's Grayling tied for first place in the fifty-foot class with 7 points each. J. L. Cutler's Alera and F. L. Richards's Adios were tied in the class for thirty-footers, each scoring 5 points, and C. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s Comet and F. K. Middlebrook's Ninfea tied in the class for sloops and yawls. These ties will be sailed off at the annual Fall regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club on Sept. 1.

O. G. Jennings's Pauline won the series cup for the forty-footers, scoring 11 points to 10 by A. K. Bourne's Black Duck, 3 by H. S. Duell's Rowdy, and 2 each by G. M. Pynchon's Mistral and H. B. Plant's Maisie. Aleda scored a sail-over each day in Class P. Dr. H. B. Keeler's Alice won the cup for the mixed class of sloops; G. C. Molloy's Arvia and T. S. Clark's Natoma won in the two handicap classes, and J. S. Jenkins's Aurelia won the series for the Stamford one-design class, with a score of 20 points as against 18 made by the Polly, 13 by Billy Boy, 12 each by Priscilla and Fawn, 8 by Sandykit, 7 by Virginia, 6 by Little Hope, and 4 by Calix.

BAYSIDE CRUISERS READY.

Greenwich the First Objective of Four-Day Run, Starting Today.

The ninth annual cruise of the Bayside Y. C. will start this morning from the club's anchorage in Little Neck Bay and will continue for four days. The objective point will be the Indian Harbor Y. C. at Greenwich, Conn., and prizes will be awarded in differene classes to those boats reaching there before 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tomorrow the yachts will proceed to Green Ledge Light, Bell Island, and all reaching that harbor before 2 o'clock in the afternoon will be eligible for consideration in the distribution of prizes. The run on Saturday will be to Lloyd's Harbor, which must be reached by 3 o'clock before any of the yachts can be considered.

MURRAY WINS TWICE IN CRESCENT TENNIS

Californian Ousts Rand and Fixman from Invitation Tournament.

In view of the East vs. West tennis matches which will begin tomorrow at Forest Hills, much attention was directed yesterday to the play of the Californians, competing in the Crescent A. C. invitation tournament, and the visiting Japanese, Mikami and Kumagae, who have been lionized since their arrival in this country, were somewhat neglected. Robert Lindley Murray, who will oppose Watson M. Washburn of the Eastern team, won two matches yesterday, and showed that he is on edge for the intersectional tournament. In the second round his victory was gained at the expense of William Rand, 3d, of Harvard, the score being 6—2, 7—5. The collegian was just strong enough to force Murray to display some of the fine points of his play and the exhibition was convincing evidence that the comet of two years ago is just as formidable now.

Murray swept through Rand in the first set by forcing the contest at all times. With the Californian's service working well, and his driving and net game approximating perfection, Rand was on the defensive and could not find much opportunity for an attack of his own. The second set, however, found the Harvard collegian a bit stronger, and the contest was carried to deuce before Murray pulled out the victory.

In the third-round match, Murray was opposed by Edmund J. Fixman, but this time there was not much of a struggle to record. Fixman was hopelessly outclassed, the Californian passing him at will with a varied assortment of winning strokes.

Roland Roberts, the youngest member of the Western team, had a rather sharp tussle with C. Burrows. The coast expert took the first set handily, but when it came to the second, Burrows made a sharp rally, and the San Francisco city champion was pressed to a long deuce contest before he could claim the honors. The score was 6—1, 9—7.

Arthur H. Coffey of Princeton advanced to the semi-final round in singles when he defeated one of the veterans of the metropolitan section, Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Coffey played a heady game and outgeneraled Rosenbaum, who was having one of his days of erratic play.

The Japanese players, Kumagae and Kikami, made their way into the fourth round of the singles. The former defeated Harry S. Parker, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0. Mikami defeated Clarence C. Pell at 6—7, 6—4.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Second Round—R. Lindley Murray defeated W. Rand 3d, 6—2, 7—5; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated C. Chambers, 6—3, 6—3; J. S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated W. Preston, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Third Round—H. Mikami defeated C. C. Pell, 6—7, 6—4; Murray defeated E. J. Fixman, 6—1, 6—2; Roland Roberts defeated C. Burrows, 6—1, 9—7; S. H. Voshell defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., 6—2, 6—2; Ichira Kumagae defeated H. S. Parker, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0; Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated J. de Gaudenzi, 6—2, 6—4.

Fourth Round—A. H. Coffey defeated Dr. W. Rosenbaum, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—First Round—F. C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell defeated C. Chambers and G. A. L. Dionne, 6—3, 6—4; Eugene Warren and Edwin S. McCormack defeated H. L. Valentine and E. S. Walker, 6—3, 6—0; J. S. O'Neale, Jr., and F. T. Hunter defeated H. Kumagae and J. de Gaudenzi, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; C. J. Griffin and Roland Roberts defeated George Roberts and J. W. Ivins, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round.—W. M. Hall and C. M. Bull Jr., won from S. F. Appleby and J. L. Appleby by default; Arthur Cragin and W. A. Campbell defeated Walter Pate and C. L. Johnston, Jr., 7—5, 6—4; E. J. Griffin and Roland Roberts defeated E. A. Main and D. Van Brunt, 6—2, 8—6; H. Mikami and I. Kumagae defeated W. Preston and E. W. Page, 6—0, 10—8; C. C. Pell and S. F. de Rham defeated C. H. Mercer and W. D. Bourne, 6—2, 6—3.

Third Round.—W. M. Hall and C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated A. Cragin and W. S. Campbell, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN REACH SEMI-FINALS.

Miss Wagner, Winner of Last L. I. Title, in Tilt with Miss Handy.

Play for the women's tennis championship of Long Island at the Woodmere Club advanced into the semi-final round yesterday, the four left in the singles event being Miss Helen Bernhard, Miss Gertrude Della Torre, Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, and Miss Marie Wagner, winner of the event last year. All of the matches were won in straight sets and apparently with ease, excepting the one in which Miss Wagner played Miss Edith Handy. The former indoor champion took the first set at love, but in the second Miss Handy pressed the contest to 8—6 before the victory went to Miss Wagner. The summaries:

SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Mrs. C. Rosenthal, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Eva Marcus, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss C. Mordacai, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6—0, 8—6.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Mrs. Herbert Carlebach and Miss Eva Marcus defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Miss Helen Coward, 7—5, 6—4; Miss L. Well and Miss C. Mordacai defeated Mrs. Thompson and Miss Adele Cragin, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Miss Elsa Rayner and Miss Howe, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Mrs. Fell defeated Miss Helen Bogert and Miss Elizabeth Irving, 6—2, 6—4.

BIG FIELD AT ONWENTSIA.

150 Enter for the Western Tennis Championships.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—More than 150 men and women will participate in the twenty-ninth annual western tennis championships starting next Saturday at Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., according to the entries filed with the Western Lawn Tennis Association. Among the entries so announced are Willis Davis and George Church, representing the East; Maurice McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, from the Pacific Coast, and Nat Emerson and Lew Hardy of the South.

Man Survives In Nutmeg Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 2.—Play in the Connecticut State tennis championship and Bridgman Cup tournament at the Norfolk Country Club, advanced to the finals today. The afternoon rounds resulted in the elimination of A. J. Vesey of Montreal, runner-up last season, by Alrick H. Man, Jr., who won in straight sets. Tomorrow Man will be pitted against Cedric A. Major, winner of last season's championship, in the semi-finals.

ROQUE MATCHES AUG. 14-19.

Title for Sport Resembling Croquet to Be Decided at Norwich, Conn.

Not many players of the old-fashioned game of croquet are aware that that simple pastime has been improved and fostered under the name of roque, so that it now bears about the same resemblance to the original game as baseball does to the ancient sport of rounders. In Connecticut, roque, played on perfectly prepared grounds with small mallets and smaller hoops than were used for croquet, has found much favor, and for years there have been frequent competitions, with an annual championship each season.

The National Roque Association of America has selected the week of Aug. 14-19 for the annual championships of the association at Norwich, Conn. There will be three divisions. Gold and silver medals will go to the winners. A special contest, known as the Adams prize mallet contest, will also be held. The mallet trophy will be played for under special rules.

GERMAN CROPS HIT BY BAD WEATHER

Food Minister Blamed On All Sides Because He Can Not Work Miracles.

DIPLOMATS GET ENOUGH

Supplies For Gerard Come From Stockholm; London Also Sends Some.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—The Daily News publishes a statement from what are said to be well-informed sources of the economic situation in Germany during June. The paper says:

"The German nation just now is passing through the hardest weeks of the economic crisis, but it is well to make clear that to count on economic pressure alone, however severe we may render it, to bring Germany to her knees would be a grave mistake.

It is only an accompaniment to military defeat that the privations which we impose on Germany will produce their full effect, hasten the collapse of her resistance, and insure peace.

"Far from the Food Minister working the miracles expected of him in certain quarters, at the beginning of the third year of the war laments are heard on all sides. Suicides are common, dissatisfaction is spreading and there has been serious weakening in moral endurance. One of the Food Minister's worst obstacles has been the so-called 'particularisms' of the various Federal States.

Differences have arisen between the town and country class party. Taken indeed in conjunction with Germany's latest order that no person will now be allowed to enter or leave the country the reports from the various districts of economic conditions bear eloquent tribute to the success of our blockade.

"The German press seeks to instill optimism into the people by declaring that with the harvest will come better times. Crops, however, have suffered severely through unfavorable weather and the very most that can be expected is a middling harvest, while the important rye crop appears to have suffered irreparable damage in many regions. The editor of Vorwärts after a cheery statement by the authorities adds this short but significant comment:

"But what do things look like in reality?"

"The answer is really found in a statement by a neutral diplomatist who says the harvest will only yield sufficient food for six months at most. Practically the only people in Germany who are receiving adequate food supplies are the diplomatic representatives of neutral nations. They secure their luxuries from other countries. An attaché of a neutral mission blessed with a big purse obtains all his food from a well-known provision dealer in London, while the American embassy in Berlin and the American Consulates in Berlin and Hamburg receive such articles as flour, butter, potatoes, and bacon twice a week from their compatriot in Stockholm. Neutrals who cannot claim such privileges are no more fortunate than the Germans themselves."

FUNERAL OF MRS. RONALDS.

Many American Members of the Peerage Attend the Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—The funeral of Mrs. Ronalds, widow of Peter Loullard Ronalds of New York, took place at Brompton Cemetery yesterday. The chief mourners were Mrs. T. A. Ritchie, her daughter, and P. Loullard Ronalds and Reginald Ronalds, her sons. Others present were the Dowager Countess of Crawford, Lord Fairfax, Lady Cheylesmore, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Leslie, Baron De Custro, the Hon. Maud Pauncefote, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Coventry, the Right Hon. A. M. and Mrs. Carlisle, Sir Charles and Lady Mathews, Mrs. Henry Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sturgess, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, Mrs. Robert Harcourt, and many other Americans.

Queen Alexandra sent a large cross of lillies and pink and white Malmaison carnations with a card inscribed:

"In sorrowful remembrance of dear Mrs. Ronalds and the happy days gone by. At rest with the Lord.

"ALEXANDRA."

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, sent a wreath of heather and immortelles with this inscription:

"In memory of one of the kindest and most unselfish of women."

Mrs. Ronalds up to her death was actively identified with Red Cross work. She was the recipient of the Royal Red Cross and other decorations.

TAKE ITALIAN SUBMARINE.

Austrians Capture One of the Newest of Foe's Navy.

VIENNA, Thursday, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The Italian submarine Giacinto Pullino has been captured by the Austrians in the North Adriatic and brought to Pola, according to an official announcement.

The submarine was almost undamaged and her entire crew of twenty-one was taken prisoner. No details of the capture have been made public.

The Giacinto Pullino was built in 1914 and carries six torpedo tubes. She was the largest submarine listed in the Italian navy at the outbreak of the war.

BARTLETT GROUP UNVEILED.

Open-Air Exercises Over New Pediment Held Opposite Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The pediment group for the House of Representatives, designed by Paul Wayland Bartlett, the sculptor, was unveiled today with appropriate ceremonies. The program called for exercises to be held under a large elm tree opposite the Capitol, with addresses by Congressman Slayden, Mr. Bartlett, and Champ Clark, Speaker of the House.

The various figures were carved in marble by Mr. Bartlett during the last year and a half in New York. The principal theme is the democracy of the United States, as expressed by the people in their industrial and pastoral pursuits. The extreme length of the pediment is about eighty feet, and the space allotted for the sculptured groups is about sixty feet. The central figure represents Peace protecting the young figure of Genius with her torch.

Want Receiver for Nassau Hotel.

Application was made yesterday to Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a receiver for the Nassau Hotel, Long Beach, pending the disposition of a suit brought by the Columbia Trust Company to foreclose a $1,000,000 mortgage against the Nassau Hotel Company. The motion for a receiver was made in behalf of the lessees, the Barnett & Barse Corporation. Justice Kelly reserved decision and directed attorneys for both sides to submit briefs.

JEWISH PEACE IN SIGHT.

Col. Cutler Reports Progress in Bringing Organizations Together.

Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., Chairman of the Conference Committee of Jewish Organizations, recently appointed to reconcile the differences among these organizations with a view to convening an American Jewish Congress, issued a statement yesterday reporting substantial progress. Colonel Cutler has just returned from Chicago, where he put the findings of his committee before the Advisory Committee of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

This Advisory Committee, Colonel Cutler reports, carefully considered the articles of agreement reached by the sub-committee of the National Jewish Organizations and the American Jewish Congress Organization at their meeting on July 18, unanimously approved the plan, and voted to report it immediately to the Executive Committee of the Order B'nai B'rith for adoption. The articles of agreement will now be submitted for ratification to the organizations by which the committees were appointed.

"It is therefore safe to conclude," the statement reads, "that the differences of opinion which have agitated various elements of American Jewry with respect to this most important history-making movement for the amelioration of the condition of our co-religionists in lands of discrimination, will present a complete front of American Jewry for the greater object to be obtained, and demonstrates again that the Jews of America are whole-heartedly concerned with the fate of their brethren abroad."

The purpose of the Jewish Congress, as announced by its organizers, will be to take measures to obtain equal religious, political and social rights for the Jews in all lands where they are now denied.

OLD COUPLE STRANDED.

Beggared by a Cuban Hurricane, They Arrive Penniless.

Thomas English, 91 years old, and his wife, only a year younger, who arrived from Havana on Tuesday by the Ward Line steamship Mexico on their way home to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, were sent to Ellis Island yesterday for examination because they were penniless and without transportation.

The husband explained that he and his wife went to Cuba eight years ago and were prospering on a grape fruit plantation west of Havana until a hurricane came and blew everything off their land except the mortgage. The British Minister at Havana subsequently sent them to New York. H. B. Hetherington, Canadian immigration agent at Ellis Island, will arrange for their transportation home.

HIPPODROME GETS PAVLOWA

Dancer, with Her Company, to be Feature of Next Show There.

Charles Dillingham announced yesterday the engagement of Anna Pavlova as a feature of next season's Hippodrome show. She began rehearsals yesterday with her company. The opening date has been set as Sept. 4.

The announcement said the Russian dancer would be surrounded by dancers who have made up her company during the last few seasons. Alexandre Volinine, who has been her principal male dancer, will again appear in that capacity, and Ivan Clustine, who has been her maitre de ballet during practically all of her American appearances, will again hold that position.

Among the women dancers, Stefa Plaskovietzka and Stasia Kuhn will again hold principal places, with Mlle. Butsowa, a protégé of Mlle. Pavlowa. Among the other male principals are Warlau Zalewski and Ivan Verginski.

The first divertissement, which Pavlowa began to stage yesterday, is from Tschaikowsky and will be new to America. It is also planned to stage an entirely new ballet. The Hippodrome ballet girls will also be used in the productions.

The scenic designs will be by Leon Bakst, who is expected to come to this country for the première.

ANN MURDOCK INJURED.

Actress Cuts Artery on Broken Glass—Now in Hospital.

Miss Ann Murdock, the actress, has been confined in Roosevelt Hospital since Tuesday afternoon, when she underwent an operation for an injury to an artery in her wrist, it was learned yesterday. Miss Murdock, who entered the hospital under an assumed name to avoid publicity, was injured by a window pane which was broken accidentally.

It was at first thought that she had cut a vein, but an examination by Dr. Alfred Stillman of 35 East Thirty-ninth Street, her family physician, disclosed that she had injured an artery. The operation was performed at 11 o'clock that night, with Mrs. Jerry Cohan, mother of George M. Cohan, at her side. She was said last night to be out of danger.

GRIFFITH GETS THE LIBERTY

Will Open with a New Film Called "Intolerance" on Aug. 22.

D. W. Griffith, who occupies a leading place in the motion-picture field, completed arrangements yesterday with Klaw & Erlanger whereby he will take over the Liberty Theatre for the coming season, making his first production there on Aug. 22 in the shape of what he calls "a sun play of the ages," whose title is "Intolerance."

The new photo drama is said to have one of the spectacular backgrounds which this producer has made familiar in his work. With a modern play dealing with sociological forces it combines parallel narratives coming down through four ages in the world's history.

New Actors' Fund Benefit.

A new benefit for the Actors' Fund of America has been arranged by Daniel Frohman in co-operation with the new theatrical club, "The Lights," for the evening of Sunday, Aug. 13, at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The affair was arranged for this time in behalf of those actors who could not be here for the regular benefit performances, but who wish to do something. Among those to appear are Frank Tinney, James J. Corbett, Kitty Gordon, Jack Wilson, William Collier, Will Rogers, Victor Moore, Harry Ellis, Cecil Cunningham, Louis Hirsch, Dooley and Sales, Albert von Tilzer, Bert almar, and Jessie Brown. A special feature of the performance will be a "surprise" arranged by Fred Stone, in which he will himself appear with a large company. Tickets will go on sale Saturday.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joseph Brooks has postponed his New York opening of Taylor Holmes in "His Majesty, Bunker Bean," from Aug. 28 at the Astor Theatre until Oct. 2. The comedy will begin its season at Atlantic City on Sept. 28.

H. H. Frazee will open the season of the Longacre Theatre on Aug. 9 with Otto Hauerbach's "The Silent Witness," produced last week at Asbury Park, under the title of "Blood Will Tell."

The Brooklyn National team will attend the performance tonight at the New Brighton Theatre, features appropriate to "Baseball Night" having been arranged.

NEW COREY & RITER PLAY.

"The Amber Empress" and "For One Day Only" Among the Titles.

Theatrical plans for the present season were made known yesterday by Messrs. Corey and Riter, one of the newest producing firms. They give first place in their list to "The Amber Empress," a new musical play, with book by Marcus C. Connelly and score by Zoel Parenteau. Mabel Wilber and Thomas Conkey head the cast. The play will be seen here at the end of its engagement in Boston. In November will come a new comedy by Harriet Ford and Harvey O'Higgins not yet completed. Before Christmas they will produce a new farce by Frank Ferguson called "For One Day Only."

Mrs. Fiske in "Erstwhile Susan" will begin a long tour under the management of the firm at Atlantic City on Oct. 2. During its course she will be seen here for one week at the Standard Theatre. The tour will end in the Spring with an indefinite run at Powers Theatre, Chicago. Besides these attractions, the managers promise two new plays by American authors, of which no details are given at present, and in the Spring a new light opera from foreign sources.

The Fine Art of Cooking

attains its highest expression in the Shanley cuisine. Here chefs versed in the cooking lore of two continents are constantly at the service of those who dine with discrimination.

A picturesque cabaret—twenty feature numbers. Evenings seven to one.

The ideal luncheon—seven courses—75c (Music) from 12 to 2:30 P. M.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15
THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE ONLY ROOF IN AMERICA.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE TUESDAY EVE. Aug. 8
MR. DAVID BELASCO announces
SEVEN CHANCES
A COMEDY BY ROI COOPER MEGRUE.
SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY.

CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle
CIVILIZATION
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44 st. | Every Eve. 8:30, Except Saturday. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
FAIR and WARMER
with MADGE KENNEDY

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th St. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1916

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE beginning MONDAY, Aug. 7th
BLANCHE RING in Willard Mack's Comedy with Songs,
BROADWAY & BUTTERMILK. Seats Now.
At Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, Tonight.

ASTOR 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. | LAST 2 WEEKS IN STEP THIS WAY
LEW FIELDS

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
COAT-TALES Farce Comedy
with TOM WISE and LOUISE DRESSER.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF.
Roof Open Until 1 A. M. Prices 10c. 15c. 25c.
Today—Bessie Barriscale in "The Payment."
S. S. Vaterland Production on Roof.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'y
DANIELS & CONRAD, "Over the Garden Wall," Louise Kent & Co., Willie Smith, others. Photo Plays. Every Ev. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Tues. & Fri. 8:15 P. M.
CIVIC ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, Inc.
WALTER HENRY ROTHWELL, Conductor.
Soloist Aug. 4th—DAVID HOCHSTEIN, Violin.
Seats 10, 25, 35, 50c. Box and table seats, 75c, at Box Office, Gimbel Brothers', Wanamaker's, Tyson's, McBride's.

OCEAN GROVE AUDITORIUM
Next Sa

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted. 1 Yr. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday..... 6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections..... 2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only..... 5.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.30
Sunday only.....8.40 .70
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, foreign, $4. Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916

THE HUGHES COMEDY.

The notification speech was discouraging to those political opponents who have thought well, who wish to continue to think well, of Mr. HUGHES. The telegram to Senator SUTHERLAND and the address to the Woman's Roosevelt League make that task difficult or impossible. In two days he has painted unwittingly a picture of himself startlingly different from his conventional or legendary portrait. In two days he has revealed a psychology, a character regrettably diverse from that hitherto attributed to him. It is a strange reversal of moral and intellectual "form."

On June 8 the Republican National Convention adopted a platform whose final "plank" is this:

> The Republican Party, reaffirming its faith of government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizing the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

That leaves the matter where the great majority of suffragists are willing to have it left, or convinced that it must be left, with the people of the several States. The promoters of suffrage by Federal amendment, the representatives of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Woman's Party, labored in vain at Chicago, as they labored in vain at St. Louis later, for a declaration in favor of a suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The issue was clearly made. The Federalists were clearly beaten.

A candidate is entitled to a certain liberty of opinion, and we are no worshippers of the inviolable sanctity of political platforms, which are usually catch-alls. If woman suffrage and the manner of its attainment were a side issue, Mr. HUGHES was justified in holding his peace. De minimis; an ex-Justice need not bother his head about trifles. But if it be so momentous that in its "continuous agitation" Mr. HUGHES sees "nothing "but danger to our security, to our "unity, to our proper attitude toward "political questions," and, therefore, "would take the shortest cut to its solution," which he curiously assumes to be a Federal amendment, surely his "personal," conflicting with the official, view of his party was important enough to be mentioned in his telegram of acceptance. Not even in the notification speech did it come to light. In that he indorsed the platform declaration. How a man who believes in suffrage by Federal amendment can indorse leaving suffrage to the States less elastic minds cannot comprehend. On Monday night he propounded the extraordinary theory, so unflattering to the suffragists and, were it true, fatal to suffrage, which he elaborated on Tuesday night. He had already let the cat out of the bag on Monday forenoon in his answer to Senator SUTHERLAND'S telegram. He "did not refer," in the notification speech, "to "the proposed Federal amendment "relating to woman suffrage, as that "was not mentioned in the plat- "form." No, its exact opposite was mentioned. The former Justice, in the large charity of his soul, supports both, one officially, one personally. There is a fine atmosphere of arrangement to the comedy. A week or two before the Carnegie Hall meeting some of the pythonesses of the Woman's Party were predicting the happy ending. Mr. SUTHERLAND telegraphs on July 31 this blunt identification of black and white:

> That platform commits the party to the principle of woman suffrage and recognizes the right of each State to determine the question for itself. It is silent upon the subject of the constitutional amendment, and therefore leaves everybody of the party free to determine for himself this question.

That a State shall decide for itself whether it wants suffrage or not and that it should have suffrage forced upon it by other States is the same thing. A remarkable proposition which the sometime Associate Justice accepts and acts upon. If he had confined his remarks to the expression of his opinion that woman suffrage is inevitable on economic grounds, nobody would have a right to complain. It is his assumption of sex solidarity, so insulting to the intelligence of suffragists, that makes so many readers of his speech to the Roosevelt Woman's League doubt his judgment or his candor, or both:

> I deprecate most deeply sex organizations, based upon sex and not upon the general obligations of citizenship borne by all. * * *
>
> I speak with reference to the America of the future, and the great importance that in our preparedness we should deal with real political issues and not have our political life sidetracked by a great and determined movement made by determined opposition, with regard to the composition of our electorate. That is a matter that is fundamental. We must start with our electorate, and then discuss the matters with respect to which they are to act according to their convictions. And so I want to say, women, if they are to have the vote, as I believe, they are to come in as citizens with men.
>
> I desire to see them not organized on a sex basis, developing sex antagonism, but with the responsibilities of citizens, and coming in as men do, and, in connection with the great questions of the day, to exert their powerful influence according to their convictions on those questions.

If Mr. HUGHES is duped by a mythical solidarity of woman suffragists "in the twelve suffrage States," if he wishes to concede woman suffrage because he believes its advocates so incredibly foolish and unpatriotic as to sacrifice or neglect the safety and interest of their country for that, if he accepts an error or calumny, indignantly denied by the responsible and thoughtful advocates of votes for women, he is an innocent whom it would be dangerous to make President. If, as his supporters joyously proclaim, his purpose was to outgeneral WILSON, make a bid for the fictitious "4,000,000" woman voters, sex-solid, as the dream goes, in the suffrage States, and for the support of the Woman's Party, so powerful in proclamation, what must be the effect of his course upon the independents who will decide this election? It is painful to say it, but it must be said, that in two days a figure long respected and honored has either suddenly deteriorated or revealed itself as it is. So late on the Supreme Bench and now playing lightly with the Constitution, "playing politics," trying to delude with a phantom amendment, angling for votes.

Mr. HUGHES misjudges the women voters; there are some millions of men voters, though he forgets them for a moment. Whatever they think of woman suffrage, what do they think of Mr. HUGHES'S little suffrage surprise? A surprise and a sorrow to many of us, who, without regard to politics, cherish strong, straightforward character, high motives, high intelligence, moral dignity in public men. If as a candidate Mr. HUGHES plays such fantastic tricks, what would he do if elected President?

WILHELM SPEAKS AGAIN.

If the processes of the German mind are beyond comprehension by other minds, there must at least be some things in common. The German may not be able to see himself as others see him, but he can see that other people do not look upon him as he looks upon himself, and that this operates to his disadvantage. President POINCARE points out one result of this discovery. In 1914, he says, those who directed the assault upon France and Belgium were more cynical than now; they told the world that treaties were only scraps of paper, and "with in- "solent frankness they accepted the "responsibility of their crime." "This "was in violation of international "law," blandly explained BETHMANN HOLLWEG to the Reichstag, in announcing the invasion of Belgium. The German mind was actually amazed to find that this frankness did not please the world, but—and this is the hopeful thing—it did find it out. Then it invented mare's nest explanations that Belgium had been plotting against Germany; and today the Kaiser is telling his people how "English diplomacy brought on the war," and how England built up "that "combination of countries which, at "a given signal, fell upon us, the "most peace-loving country in the "world." England gave the signal at a time when she had one week's supply of munitions in hand and when Russia was short of weapons; England gave the signal, and in response to it Germany, which was fully prepared, invaded Belgium and France.

"The war continues," the Kaiser says, continuing his engaging explanations, "because the battle cry of the "enemy Governments is still the de- "struction of Germany." It is not "still," because it never was. But to the Kaiser "Germany" means the divine right of the German rulers to advance their rule by force and mold the rest of the world according to their desires; and the destruction, or at least the confinement in harmless limits, of that idea most certainly is the object of the menaced nations. "We "shall live free, secure and strong "among the nations of the world. This "right nobody shall or will snatch "from us," and nobody wishes to snatch it. The only obstacle to it now is in Berlin. Germany can live free, secure, and strong the moment she gives up her idea that she has a divine mission to rule other people, and that her own interests are necessarily antagonistic and paramount to those of other nations. Until she does give up that idea the war must go on, and she will be made to give it up.

There are things before the Kaiser's eyes that might sober him, but do not. He sees them, for he speaks of them. "Men and women, old and young, all "quietly and bravely wearing mourn- "ing," are his words. All quietly and bravely wearing mourning that the rulers of Germany might conquer for her a place in the sun, and impose their will on other lands. But it teaches him nothing, and he repeats the false statement of the cause of the war which has been used for two years to delude his patient masses: "Germany knows," he says, "she is fighting for her existence." The ruling class is fighting for its existence, but Germany is fighting for nothing at all. President POINCARE speaks the truth: "Mutilated France * * * un- "derstood in 1914 that the foe who "was attacking her, blinded by pride "and fanaticized by hatred, had no "grievance to plead, no right to "defend, no menace to ward off. "It is in vain that today the ag- "gressors are attempting to falsify "history." When the pride of the German rulers is humbled, the fangs drawn from their hatred, the Germany they have deceived and led into a devil's dance will "live free, "secure, and strong among the na- "tions of the world"; but there will be small recompense for those "men "and women, old and young, all quiet- "ly and bravely wearing mourning," whose loved ones died for a will-o'-the-wisp, for a cause not their own, for the gratification of a mad ambition and the glorification of a false god.

BARGE CANAL DAMAGE CLAIMS.

Excellent progress is making in disposing of the $30,000,000 claims for damages through the construction of the Barge Canal. The alleged Oswego River water power rights account for most of the $30,000,000, but one concern, which claimed $1,250,000, accepted $30,000, after the State's proof that the land was worth $8,500. Any idea that the up-State claimants are cannier than the local sort is a mistake. Before the Canal Board at Albany Thursday last the New York Board of Trade called attention to a case in which a Spuyten Duyvil property assessed at $400,000 demanded $7,000,000 in connection with the improvement of the Harlem River channel between the North and East Rivers. The Federal Government is to do this work, but it must be put in possession of this property for the purpose. In the opinion of the Board of Trade the property should be acquired by condemnation proceedings.

The Oswego River precedent suggests that perhaps the better way would be a compromise, by the claimant accepting what the State might offer, after proof of the bad faith of the claim as shown by its extravagance. These damage claims are scandalous. The Barge Canal has been built with a creditable approximation to estimates, but the damage claims have been so exorbitant that they necessitated a special application to the voters at the last election. No one would wish that any citizen should suffer by the State's enterprise. Reasonable generosity would be agreeable even to those whose taxes foot the bills. But the Canal Board and the Court of Claims should draw the line at excessive complaisance toward undue profits at the expense of the State.

ARBITRATION.

The railway telegraphers have gained higher wages, vacations, and overtime. They had actually called a strike, and interruption of railway traffic between New York and Chicago was only averted by Federal mediation. Although the award was in their favor by a divided vote, it is necessary to accept the impartial decision that they asked no more than their due. To the extent that their employers withheld what ought to have been allowed freely they have put themselves in the wrong and have taught their employés that the way to get justice is to strike, rather than bargain collectively, according to the rule of reason. Naturally, those who won the award are enthusiastic regarding arbitration. But would their enthusiasm endure an award against them? Would they submit to an adverse award as employers do? These are pertinent questions, and should be answered before arbitration can be regarded as a cure-all. How would arbitration work on a descending scale of wages and under a law compulsory on both parties? Unions are not responsible to the law, not being corporations. How would a court enforce an award against an individual unionist who disliked a decision?

It is necessary to remember the early history of arbitration. In the eighties the arbitrations were so unfavorable to the wage-earners that they have changed their policy. They now oppose compulsory arbitration as a policy, and cannot be trusted to abide by an adverse award. The loudest call for arbitration now is from public utilities in distress between the law compelling their operation and their employés threatening to stop work themselves and ready to go any lengths to prevent others taking the employment they are ready to abandon. Moreover, some employers are as resolute against arbitration of a compulsory nature as any unions. Nevertheless, the situation is less tangled than it seems, and there are clues to a solution.

Some things are suitable to arbitration, and there are methods of arbitration as powerful as those which are repudiated when enforced by law. The Public Service Commission has intervened in the traction strike, and its Chairman has just given an example of the sort of arbitration which is better than that with a legal sanction. Mr. STRAUS found that a dismissed workman was in the wrong, and yet he recommended as a matter of grace that he should be reinstated. The employer complied, and a large industrial establishment was spared a strike. The same sort of arbitration, with power only to investigate and report the facts, gave the Massachusetts Railroad Commission all the power it found necessary, and more prestige than has been the fortune of other officials who thought that compulsion rather than reason was the best route for the settlement of labor troubles. That was in the infancy of arbitration, and the subject has advanced since not a step. On the contrary, the greater the legal sanction the less the moral effect and the greater the reaction against legal intervention. There is no universal magic in arbitration.

On the other hand, such action as Mr. STRAUS has just taken is peculiarly suitable for the adjustment of the traction trouble, if confined to the subjects on which the workers may have a just grievance. If he should find upon inquiry that they are underpaid or overworked or have any other fair ground of complaint of their working conditions, a reasoned statement to that effect would bring such a pressure of public opinion to bear in favor of the men that refusal of compliance would be difficult and dangerous. But the inquiry should be confined to such subjects. At present there is danger of such issues being obscured by others upon which both sides are wrong. The workers have a right to co-operate in lawful manner for the betterment of their condition, but they are seeking that right in a manner threatening to alienate public sympathy. The railways have a right to be protected against extortion under threats of unlawful and disorderly action by those not in their employ. The public especially has a right to be protected against unlawful conspiracies in restraint of trade. In self-defense the public cannot allow any plea of collective bargaining, or of rights under the Clayton law, to justify acts which are both unlawful and immoral. Sympathy sought in that manner is alienated in advance. That is equally true of the traction strike and the railway strike. Spokesmen for both have expressed ruthless sentiments, sometimes demanding arbitration and sometimes refusing to abide by arbitration, in reliance upon their power of disturbing those communications upon which modern life depends. That way there is no thoroughfare. Millions might be had by just appeals to sympathy for deserving wage-earners, but to threats there can be but one reply. The interest of the whole community is superior to that of any section of it, and whoever challenges united sentiment must yield. At present there is no source of that knowledge which must precede enlightened judgment. Either side might expect public favor on its own statement, and might lose it upon the statement of the other side. When the Mayor or the Public Service Commission supplies the material for a judgment it will be forthcoming. Meanwhile the public services must be maintained as a condition precedent to inquiry either into the merits or upon the merits.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Illegality Always Is Unwise.

Jersey City's proclamation through its Board of City Commissioners of a determination immediately to stop the storage of explosives within, or their shipment from, its territory, and to do it legally if possible, but to do it anyway, has a most vigorous sound. The carrying out of this stern determination, too, certainly would bring a sense of relief to Jersey City's municipal neighbors, all of whom have just had impressed upon their minds the fact that for some time they have been seriously endangered by the manner in which munitions were handled on the other side of the Hudson.

There are, however, bad ways as well as good ones of doing even the things that ought to be done, and there are some reasons for believing, as well as fearing, that should Jersey City's Commissioner of Public Safety order the railways to refrain from legal as well as illegal acts he would very soon find himself and the other members of his board reduced to helplessness by the issuance of injunctions which he and they would not dare to ignore.

Railways are corporations abundantly supplied with expert advice as to their rights under the law and how to maintain those rights, and they are most unpromising subjects on which to try the effects of threats not backed with power to carry them out. Of course cities can do much in the way of deciding what shall and shall not be done within their limits, but while they can regulate, to a considerable degree, the movement of interstate commerce through those limits, the prohibition of it is something not to be undertaken hopefully.

The manufacture and transportation of explosives constitute a necessary as well as a legitimate business. That it is a dangerous one, as well, is unfortunate, but all that can be expected is that the risk shall be minimized. Having neglected, in the past, their duty so to reduce the incidental perils of this branch of trade, the Jersey City officials seemingly propose to veil their laches by the exercise, or an attempt to exercise, more authority than they possess. The natural effect of an undertaking so misguided will be to prevent or delay the taking of the precautionary and protective measures that are legal and therefore feasible.

Substituting Fact for Sentiment.

After delaying on the brink of departure almost as long as Italy did on the brink of war, the Deutschland has at last cast off her moorings, made the always interesting voyage from Baltimore down to the lower reaches of Chesapeake Bay, and put out to sea.

As in every case when skill and courage are pitted against overwhelming strength, there will be a tendency on the part of most observers of the Deutschland's attempt to elude the Allied cruisers waiting for her outside the three-mile limit to feel sympathy for the weaker side and to wish it success. No other reason than that can be imagined for the almost affectionate regard shown toward the Deutschland, her Captain and her crew, by great numbers of Americans who are heart and soul with the Allies as against Germany. They are able to see in an enterprise of the most practical kind—an enterprise the one object of which is to injure and humiliate England and France—the hunting of a shrewd, brave fox by a whole pack of hounds, any one of which could and would tear the tiny prey to pieces on catching it.

As a "sporting proposition" it is hard, perhaps impossible, not to hope that the Deutschland may escape her huge and numerous enemies and get herself and her cargo safely back to Bremen. The affair is not one of sport, however, but of most deadly earnest on both sides. The Deutschland is not a fox and the cruisers on watch for her are not hounds engaged in a cruel and useless task. She and they represent and are trying to further two opposite causes, and the thoughtful observer, with his mind made up as to which of those causes is right and which wrong, does not allow his sympathies to be misled by a forced and unsound metaphor.

Incidentally, such an observer notes that now, as on her arrival here, the Deutschland profits, psychologically, from the fact that she is a blockade runner of a new and interesting kind, and because her perils are unfamiliar in her trade there is a seemingly irresistible inclination to exaggerate them. In sober truth she has a considerably better chance to escape capture or destruction than a blockade runner of the old sort would have.

His Word Short and Ugly.

If any of the newspaper correspondents now in the militia camps near the Mexican border are sending home for publication accounts of the conditions there that are false, or even inaccurate beyond the degree characteristic of fallible mortals in spite of the best intentions, then General FUNSTON is perfectly justified in calling the guilty men "pests," and in threatening to put them on trial for their journalistic lives.

This is equally true whether the correspondents are trying to make us believe that the state of affairs in the camps is better or worse than it really is. It is their business to tell the truth, which the American public has the best of rights to know, and, unless they are telling the truth to the best of their not small ability, they are violating the orders under which they were sent out into this hard field of duty. That, at any rate, is the case of by far the greater number of them. If there are any conscienceless reporters working for conscienceless papers, they must be very few and easily distinguishable from the rest.

General FUNSTON'S irritable remarks about "pests" indicate that in his opinion there are many. Once a newspaper man himself, he ought to know better, and if he does not it is either because his journalistic activities are now remote enough to have been in another and different era or because he has acquired in his long subsequent service as a soldier a little too much of the common military notion that in the field all newspaper men are nuisances, the greater the more inclined to tell the truth and the whole of it.

For that feeling there are several excuses and a few good reasons, but the really competent reporter, when at "the front" or returned from it, does not write—for publication—all he knows. He is as patriotic as another and no more desirous of serving hostile interests. The American press is not conducted by enemies of the country or served by them.

DENMARK'S PRICE.

Danish Paper Resents Report of German Interest in West Indies.

From Nordlyset, Danish Weekly.

A wretched little kingdom is Denmark. The Brooklyn Eagle says so in its issue of July 26, through the mouth of the most prominent member of its staff, Julius Chambers.

The occasion for this slur is furnished by the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. In the opinion of Mr. Chambers the price, $25,000,000, is too high.

Other papers have expressed themselves in a similar spirit as to the price. And it is their good right to do so. For the question whether the sum be too high may and should be discussed in the American press. Personally we do not believe that $25,000,000 is too much for islands of so great commercial and strategic importance, with so splendid a harbor as that of St. Thomas, which, as may be remarked in passing, today is infinitely better and—owing to the completion of the Panama Canal—of incomparably greater value to the United States than at the time when the sale of the islands was last discussed.

But if something may be said against this from an American viewpoint, we Danish-Americans should of course judge these objections as Americans, without regard to whatever the particularly Danish interests may be. * * *

The same gentleman [Mr. Chambers] also serves his readers with other statements as malevolent and as veracious, such as the often repeated fable that "German intrigues" on previous occasions prevented the sale of the islands. As we recently reminded our readers, one of the leaders of the anti-sale movement was, up to her death a few years ago, Princess Marie, the wife of the present King's uncle. This daughter of the Duke of Chartres was in her day often by the German press spoken of as "the soul of the Franco-Russian alliance." One must be Julius Chambers to insinuate that this Frenchwoman was in Germany's pay.

Neither now nor formerly has the German Government poked its nose into anything whatsoever touching the sale of the Danish West Indies.

And yet over and over again this fiction is repeated, besides other equally unfounded insinuations. And all the time the aim is to discredit Denmark in the eyes of the American nation by getting it to believe that the present Danish Government is the secret ally of Germany.

Discontent in the Danish Indies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Supplement ascribes the backwardness of the Danish West Indies and the discontent of their inhabitants to absentee landlordism and land monopoly. In what respect will the acquisition of the islands by the United States improve this situation? Have we not absentee landlords and land monopoly of our own? When the United States buys the islands, what does it get? Just the bare sovereignty, including the right to tax the inhabitants, but no one supposes that any of the proceeds of these taxes will come to the United States. While generally in favor of the purchase of the islands, I am not blind to the fact that, like the Philippines, they may furnish a bone of contention as well as a point of vantage. We may be paying twenty-five millions for a grim lawsuit, all because Mr. Roosevelt insisted that we should cut the Panama Canal as a present to mankind. Neutrality is a by-word for supermen. MARTIN McMIX.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

DO THEY BELIEVE IN VOTES?

Would Mr. Hughes and the Suffragists Ignore the Great Electorate?

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do the suffragists and the Republican candidate believe in votes at all? It would seem not, as both Mr. Hughes and the suffragists are ready to disfranchise an actual 11,000,000 voters in thirty-six States on this question, simply because the suffragists do not believe in democracy.

In a statement published today, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says:

"The argument which seemed to have the most weight with him was that it is almost impossible to obtain a fair election on suffrage referendums in many States. I told him, for instance, of the efforts made by corrupt politicians to roll up majorities against suffrage."

The proponents of the Federal suffrage amendment, which would take this question away from the voters, are insulting every electorate in this country. In effect they say:

"Manhood suffrage is a failure. You men who vote won't even give your wives, mothers and daughters a square deal. We will take it out of your hands. We will cancel 750,000 votes in New York by having forty legislators ratify woman suffrage in Wyoming. Men 3,000 miles away, elected under petticoat politics, shall force you to pay higher taxes and to enfranchise your women, no matter what you want or what they want, and regardless of how you vote when your own State Legislature puts the question up to you to decide."

If men can be disfranchised on this question they can be disfranchised on any question. If a man cannot, at the woman's request, represent the wishes of the woman he works for of what use is the right to vote?

Beaten in every election where the people were informed and the women aroused to opposition, the suffragists—and the Republican candidate—want to deny democracy the right to settle the gravest personal and domestic question that has ever been presented in this country.

The suffragists have had the support of the majority of the press and the politicians in every State election. It was only the people who defeated them. THE TIMES was the only paper in New York City on the people's side of this question last year, but it was the right side then as it is now.

And when the people learn that the Republican candidate is willing to disfranchise 11,000,000 voters on one of the greatest public problems of the age—the relation of woman to man and the State—they will think twice before putting such a man in the place of a President who believes in democracy and State rights. M. E. LOOMIS.

WHAT IS A FAIR DAY?

Weather Bureau Explains a Misunderstood Term in Its Reports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reports that come to you and other newspapers from the Weather Bureau, using so often the word "fair," are misunderstood by 99 per cent. of your readers. The following letter from the bureau cannot fail to be of interest. H. A. TABB.

New York, July 31, 1916.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Weather Bureau.
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1916.

Mr. H. A. Tabb, New York, N. Y.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 27th instant relative to the construction placed upon the word "fair" in connection with weather forecasts, I beg leave to inform you that it has always been the uniform practice of the Weather Bureau to consider a fair day one on which precipitation does not occur in excess of 0.01 inch. Ordinarily in the mind of the forecaster the word fair implies a preponderance of sunshine rather than the reverse, but a preponderance of clouds in any quantity does not vitiate a fair weather forecast. Very respectfully,

H. C. FRANKENFIELD,
Professor of Meteorology.

Aid from Frederick the Great.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Ernest Peixotto's criticism of Judge Nippert's statement that the Kaiser was at fault in claiming that Frederick the Great rendered assistance to George Washington, I note in Edson's History, Page 83, Volume 2, that Frederick the Great proved his sympathy "by opening the ports of Danzig to American cruisers, and by refusing to permit any more Hessians to pass through his dominions en route to America." As to von Steuben, the same authority states that he had been schooled on the staff of Frederick the Great.

CHARLES O'D. LEE.

Knoxville, Md., Aug. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Peixotto's interesting letter in THE TIMES of last Sunday regarding the Kaiser's wonderful knowledge of American history, as given to Judge Nippert in an interview, he seems to accept as true the story of the sword with the complimentary inscription. Is this sword still in existence? Has any one ever seen it? Some class the story with that of Washington's little hatchet.

H. KEPPEL.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1916.

CAPTAIN CHARLES FRYATT.

What was the crime for which he stood,
Facing the squad in the dawn's cold gray?
Why did they thirst so for his blood?
What was the score they sought to pay?

Oh, his stout ship an attack had made
On the cruel devil-fish lurking there.
Unarmed he was, but no whit afraid;
And he made it slink to its ocean lair.

Other ships had been riven apart;
Women and children defenseless had died;
But he struck fear to the sea-wolf's heart,
As he bravely charged through the rushing tide.

The sea-wolves nourished their thwarted wrath
For a whole long year; and when Fate, so grim,
Brought the man once more across their path,
In sheer cold blood they murdered him.

O German brothers, misled, insane,
Belated Huns in this gentler age,
The whole world gazes, in grief and pain,
As you write such deeds on your nation's page.

Your weapons could not reach to his height,
As he waited, with scorn on his manly face.
He stood in a halo—you crouched in night.
You rent his body—and shamed your race.

There's a day of reckoning for you;
And your penance alone will not suffice;
For your children's children, the long years through,
Must pay the price, must pay the price!

VICTOR KILSPINDIR.

WAR CHANGING STATUS OF WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

The Duma Is Now Considering a Bill to Appoint Them Inspectors of All Factories and Workshops.

By CHARLES JOHNSTON.

Bergenfield, N. J., Aug. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have had vivid accounts, with striking photographs, of the part the women of France and the women of England are taking in the day's work of the war, not only by filling places that had been occupied by men now at the front, whether in the fields or as conductors of trolleys and railroad guards, or taxicab drivers, but in the actual preparation of hand grenades and shells; but very little has yet been printed in this country as to the part that is being played by their Russian sisters in the campaign plans of the Allies. For that reason, and because it sheds so much light on the obscure subject of Russian women workers, I think this article, from the Russkoe Slovo (Russian Word) of Moscow will greatly interest your readers.

The Imperial Duma, says the article, has had under consideration a bill providing for the appointment of women inspectors of factories. This bill has been long enough in the Duma committees; it was introduced in February, 1913, by the Moscow Deputy, M. M. Novikoff. And the very inception of the bill is not foreign to Moscow — it was initiated by the Moscow branch of the League of Equal Rights for Women.

The inspection of all factories and workshops by women is in contemplation. At its inception only the inspection of minors was provided for, a matter for which women are peculiarly fitted. Thereafter, the protection of labor through factory inspection was extended also to women workers.

The work of women in our industries threatens to bear hard on the work of men. As long ago as 1908 a census was taken of the increase, both relative and absolute, of the number of women workers in our factories and workshops. The increase in the number of women workers exceeded the total increase of workers, which shows that, in certain industries, the work of women is displacing the work of men. And women's work is steadily finding its way into the more arduous industries. In the first decade of the twentieth century, the number of women employed in metallurgical industries doubled; in industries engaged in the manufacture of metal objects the number of women workers increased one and a half times, and in chemical industries (which are younger) it more than doubled.

In 1900 25 per cent. of the factory workers were women; in 1908 31 per cent., and in 1912 45 per cent.

The war has quickened this process, has made it conspicuous. Through evil necessity, women, both in the West and in Russia, have been compelled to take up activities demanding special physical endurance, accompanied by a high degree of risk. Thus the immense new metallurgical undertakings in the Urals are possible under war conditions only because women fill all the positions of unskilled labor. The shortage of skilled workers, felt everywhere, has caused many people to regret the negligible development of technical training for women among us in Russia. If, before the war, we had had middle technical and trade schools for women, we should see at present the creation of undertakings in which the whole force of operatives would be women, the management alone possibly excepted.

According to the data of the just published Journal of Commerce and Trade of the number of those engaged in metal works, the women were from 2.5 per cent. to 3.3 per cent. in 1913-1914; at the end of 1915 the number of women was already 11 per cent.; that is, the number of women had increased five or six times. In technical industries, the number of women, after one and a half years of war, had increased 74 per cent. In the Moscow district in 1915 there were 49.8 per cent. of women workers in all industries.

The bill before the Duma contemplates the appointment of forty factory inspectresses with the highest qualifications. In the Imperial Duma, the timeliness of the introduction of factory inspectresses is thoroughly understood; the bill is certain of a majority. It is to be hoped that the extraordinary conditions of the war will incline the majority of the Imperial Council also to favor the bill, though its members were formerly opposed to the woman movement. CHARLES JOHNSTON.

PERMISSION TO TRADE.

Exporters' Troubles in Getting Assurances from British Embassy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to call the attention of your readers to a practice which, as it affects all exporters, is more far-reaching than the blacklist, namely, the restrictions imposed upon American commerce by reason of the refusal of steamship companies to accept shipments from American exporters unless each shipment is accompanied by a letter of assurance from the Trade Department of the British Embassy.

The British Embassy, for the avowed purpose of serving the convenience of American shippers, announced that upon application it would look into each proposed shipment and in proper cases grant a so-called "letter of assurance" stating that there was no objection on the part of the British Government to the proper consignment. The practice has so far engrafted itself upon the American export business that at the present time no steamship company will accept an export shipment from this country to the Scandinavian countries unless it is accompanied by such a letter.

This system, instead of being a benefit, has proved to be a menace. Exporters cannot tell in advance whether they will get a letter of assurance. They know that no steamship company will take the shipment without such a letter; they know that such a letter may be issued within a week, a month, two months, or may not be issued at all.

Apart from the fact that it is extremely humiliating for an American exporter to have to apply to the British Government for permission to ship goods, the position of the American exporter is a very anxious one. He does not know what orders to give the manufacturers or what orders to take for shipments, for he cannot tell in advance whether a letter of assurance will be issued or not. Letters of assurance are delayed and sometimes refused, though the goods are on the embargo list of the Scandinavian countries. In articles with fluctuating markets—and many of the articles exported are such—the danger and inconvenience are greatly magnified. Cases have been called to the attention of the writer where letters of assurance were issued ten weeks after application was made.

The situation has grown steadily worse. At first, American exporters were "invited" to bear the cable expense of investigating the shipments under consideration; now they are "required" to bear such expense. Up to a few weeks ago one of the Scandinavian lines took shipments without requiring a letter of assurance, but relying upon a guarantee from the consignee. Even that practice has been discontinued. Now no shipment is taken unless accompanied by a letter of assurance.

Nor does it seem that the system is conducted even without discrimination. Thus we have it on the authority of The Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal, published in London, that the British Government would consider applications for the granting of general licenses to British exporters to export cotton piece goods and other manufactures of cotton to Norway—such license to last for three months. No such general license is available in this country.

The practice of issuing letters of assurance, as it has worked out, enables the British Government to place a real embargo upon any class of American merchandise destined for the Scandinavian countries by refusing to issue letters of assurance covering shipments of that class of merchandise. In this way the English export trade can readily be fostered at the expense of the American export trade.

If the American exporter can get his goods upon the water, they may be subject to search, seizure, and delay, though it is questionable how far the English prize courts will sustain the Government in certain practices now believed to be unlawful. But if they are seized, the exporter has remedies more or less effectual if the seizure is unlawful. Moreover, diplomatic negotiations may eventually be able to effect a clear and fair understanding upon the question of seizure. But if the exporter cannot get his goods upon the ocean because the companies refuse to take them without letters of assurance, he is without any remedy. He simply cannot trade with the Scandinavian countries without the consent of England. Exporters have not been in a position to protest openly against this practice, undoubtedly because it was feared that letters of assurance might be withheld by England from those protesting against the practice. In the meantime, the situation has become worse and worse.

It has been suggested that the immediate remedy is to compel steamship companies doing business with this country to receive goods for shipment regardless of whether or not the shipment is approved or disapproved by a foreign country, and to penalize them if they discriminate against goods which have not such approval. This remedy would at least result in getting American goods upon the water, and then, if there were unlawful seizures, there would be recourse to diplomatic relations and to the prize courts. But whatever the remedy, the situation is dangerous to business and humiliating to the dignity of this country, and this blockade of American ports should be promptly and effectually destroyed.

New York, July 31, 1916. LEX.

LABOR'S GERMANIC IDEA.

A Plea for the Welfare of the Nation Before Class Welfare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ruling idea of labor is shown clearly in its treatment of its own class. Consider the spirit of the closed shop, which says to a fellow-man: "Come under our control or we will not let you use your natural capacities for earning a living." Consider the spirit of a striker who says that he will not work and that others shall not work except with his permission. This is not a movement; it is a crusade. We hear the old crusader's cry, "He that is not with us is against us," and that "We" is not our nation; it is a jealously self-interested class, who begin to see domination within their reach. It is the old Germanic idea that "What we want we take—politely if possible; but the mailed fist is prepared, and the policy of blood and iron is ready as a threat and as a last recourse."

Here we see an organism in our nation, a growing organism, frankly self-seeking as is its right, but tainted also with the determination to force those with whom it has no conflict to do its will and to become absorbed in itself. One sees again the spirit that tore Alsace and Lorraine from their chosen destinies and undertook by might to assimilate them. The Alsace and Lorraine of this country are non-union John and Harry, who have no assets but their bodies, and are being daily brought into subjection to the organized efficiency of our labor machine.

The writer cherishes only the best wishes for that man who toils for his living. He recognizes the right and duty of every man and organism to struggle with every possible weapon for his best interest. He holds more dear, however, the welfare of this nation than the welfare of any organization within it, and can clearly see the present urgent need of making labor unionism recognize the futility of using certain means and methods in the attainment of its end, even as it has been necessary to curb capital in the same manner. Here, however, we have a far more threatening danger and a far greater need for firm, prompt, decisive action.

This country is still on trial. We have shown that a republic can be formed wisely, and that its administration can be tolerable. We have proved that it can survive the severest political schism by its own vitality. We have yet to prove that the wisdom and power of democracy suffice to curb the class interests which this age of industrial organization is developing. W. B. CIST.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

Beer Instead of Milk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it be too much to ask Dr. Edmund von Mach to explain how it happens that the Deutschland takes on 3,000 bottles of beer when the space might contain many cans of milk for German babies?

HARRISON W. SMITH.

Springfield, Me., July 26, 1916.

The Widow of a Belgian.

Though Victor B. came from Belgium years ago and became a good citizen of the United States, his death left his family just as much in need as if he had been killed on a battlefield. The mother, a severe sufferer from asthma, is not able to work, and the many errands that the children willingly run on for the neighbors bring in only a few pennies. Up to the time that Annie, the eldest child, married, the family managed to eke out an existence. But Annie, full of the dreams of youth and tired of being the main cog-wheel for the family, thought she saw romance and happiness personified in the man of her choice. Unfortunately for Annie, and unfortunately for the mother and younger children at home, the man is a worthless ne'er-do-well, and Annie has hard work to keep her own home. Before very long Elsie, the second child, will be able to help. To give this child the opportunity she craves to learn a trade and become a really efficient worker—an opportunity, by the way, that Annie should have had—and to provide necessities for the

MORGAN ESTATE TAX FIXED AT $2,587,675

State Allows 5 Per Cent. for Prompt Advance Payment of $2,500,000.

FEES TO MANY APPRAISERS

Final Tax Figures Show Mr. Morgan Always Intended to Keep His Father's Collections.

The inheritance tax on the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, which was appraised last week at $69,489,732 net, was fixed yesterday by Surrogate Fowler at $2,587,675. Of this amount the largest share is to be paid by the decedent's son, John Pierpont Morgan, whose bequest of $53,034,918 is taxed at $2,130,636.

The amount of the tax is $87,675 more than the preliminary payment of $2,500,000 made by the Morgan executors on Sept. 27, 1913, but because of the advance payment within six months after the decedent's death the estate is entitled to a deduction of 5 per cent. Accordingly, the total sum payable is only $2,463,292, and the executors will receive a refund of $41,708 from the State Controller.

A remarkable feature of the tax payment is the fact that within so short a time after Mr. Morgan's death, and with so many varied assets in the estate, the executors could determine within less than $50,000 the amount at which the entire estate would eventually be appraised by the experts.

The final tax figures also disclose that at the time the preliminary payment was made Mr. Morgan's son had determined not to make a public gift of his father's various collections, and accordingly included a tax on the art as part of the payment. J. P. Morgan's intention as to disposing of his father's art collections was not known generally until several months later.

The tax on the bequest to the widow, Frances Louise Tracy Morgan, appraised at $8,967,963, is the largest tax on the bequests to one of the daughters was $4,091 on the share given to Miss Anne Tracy Morgan, amounting to $2,019,275. The tax on Mrs. Juliet P. Hamilton's $1,044,267 bequest was $61,070, and on Mrs. Louisa P. Satterlee's $1,707,632 it was $55,205. The taxes on the various trust funds, aggregating $6,810,297, amounted to $121,210.

The Morgan estate and the State of New York each paid half the cost of the appraisal of the various assets of the estate. The sums paid by the Morgan estate were: Samuel Marx, contents of Madison Avenue residence, $7,500; Joseph P. Day, real estate, $5,000; James B. Townsend, miniatures, $2,554; Emile Baumgarten, carpets and rugs, $2,000; Roland M. Knoedler, paintings, $2,500; Thomas Ward, French and German porcelains, watches and jewelry, $3,000; bronzes, enamels, and marbles, $3,000, and Gothic section of Hoetschel collection $3,000; Thomas E. Kirby and Charles G. Balmanno, library, $5,000; Thomas E. Kirby, Chinese porcelains, $2,000; Walter L. Ehrich, drawings and sketches, $500, and Frederick Tams, appraising the Corsair, $250.

The estate paid $486 to have copies of the will printed.

KIRCHOFF LEAVES $200,000.

Relatives Get Estate of ex-President of Mining Engineers.

The will of Charles Kirchoff, ex-President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, who died July 23 at his Summer home, Wannamassa, near Asbury Park, N. J., was filed for probate yesterday. It disposes of an estate of more than $200,000.

The widow, Mrs. Erwina Kirchoff, gets $5,000 outright, $50,000 in trust, and one-third of the residue, but if she remarries she will forfeit her share of the residue and half the $50,000 fund. The remainder of the estate goes to the decedent's brother, William A. Kirchoff, and his sisters, Linda K. Dwight and Helen Francis Kirchoff.

Estate of A. J. Cummings's Widow.

The New York estate of Mrs. Francis C. Cummings, who died on Jan. 28 last and was the widow of Amos J. Cummings, was appraised yesterday at $48,000 and consisted entirely of real estate. She owned 26, 28, 30, and 32 Charlton Street, appraised at $12,000 each. She held personal property outside of New York State valued at $19,753. These assets included five shares of stock in the Sun Printing and Publishing Company, par value $1,000 each, the value of which was stated by the executors to be $710 a share, based on a recent sale of the stock at auction. She was a resident of Norwalk, Conn. The residuary legatees were Margaret A. Bronson and Mabel F. Fitch, cousins of the decedent. Amos J. Cummings was managing editor of The Sun and later a Congressman.

Dean Ashley's Estate $71,198.

The estate of Clarence De Grand Ashley, Dean of the New York University Law School, who died Jan. 26, was appraised yesterday at $71,198, all of which went to his widow, Mrs. Isabelle Heyward Ashley, in trust. On her death the estate goes to her daughters, Edith and Mabel Ashley.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	.45	Virgil and Sight Reading	.80
Literature	.20	Elementary German	.63
Latin Grammar	.45	Algebra	.25
Elementary Latin Composition	.15	Plane Geometry	.38
		Chemistry	.20

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	.60	Elementary Algebra Complete	.60
English Literature	.74	Chemistry	.60
Elementary German	.63	*Cicero and Sight Reading	.75
Advanced German	.70	*Virgil and Sight Reading	.75
Elementary French	.65	*Advanced Latin Composition	.75
Plane Geometry	.67	*For Harvard.	
American History	.60		

Many other excellent records shown on request.

Summer School now in session. Individual or class instruction in any subject by the hour or by the term. The principal welcomes interviews between 10 and 12 A. M. and between 2 and 4 P. M. daily.

A school for boys under 14 will be opened Oct. 2nd at 270 West 72d St., corner of West End Ave.

Applications will be received up to Sept. 1st for a course of lectures on Concentration to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. These lectures will be of special interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers, and business men.

Boarding and Day Pupils.

The Clark School for Concentration
239 West 75th St., Corner of West End Ave. Tel. 744 Columbus.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SCHOOL for NERVOUS AND BACKWARD CHILDREN
Will Open a DAY SCHOOL Sept. 18th, at 315 W. 87th St., Near Riverside Drive.
Modern Kindergarten, Elementary and Manual Training Depts.
Small class is gives your child advantage of individual instruction. Enrollment is limited. Early reservations are advised.
Until Sept. 15th apply to the Boarding School at Weston, Mass., and Riverdale Ave. Phone Kingsbridge 216.

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
Woolworth Building
233 BROADWAY.
Afternoon Classes 4:15 to 6:15
Evening Classes 7:15 to 9:15
Term Begins Sept. 28. CASE SYSTEM. Tuition Fee One Hundred and Ten Dollars. Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
341 West 75th St. Phone Columbus 8894.
Founded 1906. Open all Summer. Both sexes. Thorough preparation for all examinations. Home or School. Resident tutors if desired. Pupils taught how to study. Summer Resort, Atlantic Coast, Long Island, Greenwich, and other localities.

"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."
BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
305 Washington Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day and Evening Schools. Students may attend either. Three years course. High standards. Experienced teachers. Central location. Classes limited. Send for catalog.
WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Dean.

School Information
FREE Catalogue of all Boarding Schools and Camps in the U. S.
Bureau maintained by the schools to help you.
AMERICAN SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.
1012 Times Bldg., N. Y. City. Phone Bryant 8080.

SPANISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES
Learn quickly with pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry. Fit all Talking Machines. Write for booklet or call for Demonstration. Easy payments.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

McBURNEY SCHOOL
Prepares for College & for Life.
A new school with distinctive methods.
302 West 57th St.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.

Kelvin School
Summer session for Fall college entrance examinations begins August 1. Highly experienced teachers. Academic, 9:00 A.M. only. Twelfth year. Office hours: 9:30-11:30.
231 W. 70th Street. Telephone, Columbus 3396.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL of HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 West 75th St.
Cooking, Millinery, Dressmaking, Accounts, also English and French. One or all subjects may be taken. 8th year. Catalog.

Successful College Preparation for Boys
Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson Tel. Kingsbridge 123

PRATT SCHOOL—63 West 15th St. Individual Instruction, day and evening classes. Shop, Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business: Shorthand, 1233 St. and Lenox Av.

Broaker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St.
Home Study Accountancy Training

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT.
Prof. Prunera, 80 Wall St. & 166 W. 86 St.

DAVID MANNES MUSIC SCHOOL
For catalog address 181 W. 75th St.

U. S. Home Study music lessons. Any instrument 15 cents. Music Department, Gimbel Brothers.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL,
174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
Day School, "Dwight Method"
Evening School. of Instruction.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Sessions 9 to 10 A. M., 2 P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Bryant School for Stammering
Methods: Educational, rational, easy, benefits positive. Established 1888. Booklet free. Dr. E. A. Bryant, principal. 26 W. 40th.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
College. Twenty-one courses leading to degrees. Board and Tuition $400 per year
Preparatory School. $400 per year.
St. Edward's Hall For younger boys. $250 per year.
Information may be obtained at the
NEW YORK OFFICE
of the University at
505 FIFTH AVENUE.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8415

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
A home school for GIRLS, in the real country, under care of Friends. Home mother for young children. 44th year. 25 miles from N. Y., 70 acres; 500 ft. elevation. Primary, Preparatory, Music, Art, Domestic Science, Manual Training, and Commercial Depts. Gymnasium. Regents Standard. Rates $300 to $400. Opens Sept. 18. Catalog.

Swarthmore Preparatory School
Every facility in modern, well-equipped buildings, recreation and refined surroundings. Boys trained to the very highest standard of American citizenship. Sound mind and strong body—that is your Swarthmore boy. New 8 representatives. Mr. Wm. Anthony, 430 West 118th St., Apt. 74.
A. H. TOMLINSON, Headmaster, Box G, Swathmore, Pa.

KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL
For Boys. Endorsed by every American University. Individual plan of work. College preparatory course and a good training for business life. Special course in agriculture. Scientific physical care. 29th year opens Sept. 19th. Write for catalog.
Kiskiminetas Springs School, Dept. 29, Saltsburg, Pa.

The Tome School
An Endowed Preparatory School
Offers the best possible preparation for college or technical school. The most beautiful and complete school buildings and grounds in America.
Thomas S. Baker, Ph.D., Port Deposit, Md.

The Mercersburg Academy
FOR BOYS Mercersburg, Pa.
Send for catalogue to
Wm. Mann Irvine, Ph.D., LL.D., Headmaster, Box 121.

PEDDIE For the all-around education of manly boys. Athletic sports. 60-acre campus. Prepares for college and business life. Lower school for boys from 11 to 14.
ROGER W. SWETLAND, Headmaster, Box T, Hightstown, N. J.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY
Wilbraham, Mass.—150 miles from New York. Fits boys for college and for life. Five brick buildings. Fine gymnasium and athletic field. Limited enrolment. References required. Rates $600-$700.
Gaylord William Douglass, M. A., Headmaster.

BLAIR ACADEMY General education and preparation for college or technical school. Certificate privilege. New gymnasium. Catalog. JOHN C. SHARPE, LL.D., Headmaster, Box V, Blairstown, N. J.

ST. PAUL'S—SCHOOL for BOYS
Write for Catalog. WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster, 181 Stewart Ave., Garden City, L. I.

HANOVER TUTORING SCHOOL.
In the Heart of the New Hampshire Hills. Summer session July, August and September. Every candidate in last two years entered college. John W. Leydon, Director. Hanover, N. H.

NEWTON ACADEMY Semi-military. 65th year. Home school for 40 boys near N. Y. Rate moderate. Catalog. F. S. Wilcox, Principal, Box U, Newton, N. J.

MRS. AL DAVIS GETS FORTUNE OF $700,000

Trust Fund Left by Her Father Finally Turned Over to Her.

ATTORNEY TO HAVE CHARGE

Her Mother, Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, Offers No Opposition to the Transfer.

Announcement was made yesterday that Mrs. Eugenia Kelly Davis, wife of Al Davis, the dancer, had come into possession of the principal of the trust fund left her under the will of her father, Edward Kelly, the banker, which was to become her absolute property when she reached the age of 21. Mrs. Davis became of age last month.

The principal of Mrs. Davis's fund, which has been estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, is in reality not more than $700,000. The fund is invested wholly in securities of the nature permitted for trust funds under the laws of the State. It is understood that under an agreement between Mrs. Davis and the trustee an accounting of the fund will not be required.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis, who have been living at the Al Davis home at Hicksville, L. I., have gone to Saratoga for the month with their infant daughter, Eugenia Kelly Davis, born on April 2.

Until she reached her majority Mrs. Davis had an income of $10,000 a year from the trust fund. She received only $6,000 a year until 1912, when her mother, Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, who was her guardian, got permission in the Supreme Court to increase her allowance to $10,000 because she needed $4,000 for entertainment and $2,000 each for wearing apparel, education, and an annual trip to Europe.

Mrs. Davis is the granddaughter of Eugene Kelly, fiscal agent for the United States during the civil war, who left a large fortune. She married Al Davis on Nov. 17 last at Elkton, Md., after a divorce decree obtained by the former Mrs. Davis had been made final.

It is understood that the securities comprising the principal of Mrs. Davis's trust fund will not be disturbed, and that she has placed her financial affairs entirely in the hands of her attorney, Frank L. Crocker of 5 Nassau Street. No effort was made by her mother to prevent her from taking possession of her fortune, although at the time of her differences with her mother prior to her marriage it was stated that some steps would be taken to that end.

WHITE SULPHUR ARRIVALS.

Many Guests Motor to West Virginia Resort—A "Lotto" Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 2.—Joffn B. Stanchfield and Edward E. Loomis of New York were on the links early this morning playing a twosome; also John M. Slaton of Atlanta, ex-Governor of Georgia, who played with W. T. Gentry, President of the Southern Bell and Telegraph Company.

Mrs. Bartlett Arkell of New York and her sister, Miss Susanne Grigsby of Lexington, Ky., who are touring by automobile from New York through the valley of Virginia to their old home in Kentucky, left today after spending a week.

In the swimming pool were Mrs. Raymond Pilson, Miss Elizabeth Hanna, Miss Phyllis Cochrane, Miss Elizabeth Valentine, Miss Julia Duane, Lewis G. Kaye, Dietrich Schlichat, and Frank linger, Mrs. William Wheatley of Washington.

Mrs. William Wheatley of Washington gave a large "lotto" party this evening in the Greenbrier in compliment to Mrs. William Livingston Watson of Baltimore, who arrived yesterday.

Among those registering today were Mrs. George Reuling of Baltimore, Miss Margaret Stringfellow of Richmond, Mrs. K. C. Lewis, Mrs. W. H. Kaye, Miss Mary Park Kaye, and Lewis Kaye and Mrs. Lewis R. Griffith of Louisville, who are occupying the same cottage in Virginia Row that they had last season. Mrs. Stewart McKee of Pittsburgh, who came in her automobile with Mrs. Joseph Willis Dalsell as her guest; Mrs. R. W. Warmack and Miss Warmack of St. Louis; Mrs. William Alms, Mrs. E. A. Smock, and Mrs. Fred Poole of Cincinnati; Miss Lucia Stokes of Durham, N. C., who came to visit her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke of New York, who are at the Greenbrier.

LUNCHEONS AT HOT SPRINGS

Golf a Popular Diversion at the Virginia Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 2.—There were a number of luncheon parties at Fassifern Farm today, where one of the largest was made up of the Misses Gladys Ingalls, Jane Stimpson, and Mildred Eddy, Jesse L. Eddy, Joseph Eddy, and George Sedenburg, who went over on horseback and by motor.

Joseph Eddy and George Sedenburg yesterday took a long horseback ride over the Bear Loop Trail, and among those out in the saddle today were H. Campbell Graef, O. J. Gude, Mrs. A. W. Simpson, and H. W. Cohu.

Mrs. Elliot Shepherd of New York, who has been at the Homestead for more than a month, was joined today by Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri.

R. M. Haan of the St. Regis arrived with Mrs. Haan and Miss Hortense Haan, and other arrivals included Mrs. L. A. Runyon of Bronxville, Mrs. G. F. M. Bond, Yonkers, and Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Klein, New York.

Golfers thronged the Hot Springs links this morning, where some of those playing eighteen holes were Countess Eila Festetics and Miss Olive Graef of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Witherspoon, who arrived here yesterday from New York for August; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neave, who arrived here by motor from New York yesterday; Mrs. A. Motte and H. W. Cohu, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dixon and Mr. and Mrs. B. Richards.

Announce Miss Shultz'sEngagement

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 2.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Clara Shultz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shultz of Park Street, to Edgar Voorhees, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Voorhees, also of Park Street. Miss Shultz is a graduate of Montclair High School, class of 1911. Mr. Voorhees is a Poly Prep. and Amherst College graduate.

Miss Durfee Weds F. N. Robinson.

Frank N. Robinson, Assistant Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District, and Miss Henrietta S. Southworth Durfee of Greenwich, Conn., were married yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street. The Rev. George B. Cox officiated. After an extended trip throughout the West, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will live in this city. Mr. Robinson was formerly a newspaper man.

Miss Dagenais Weds F. J. Carey.

Miss Loretta P. Dagenais, daughter of Victor Dagenais, and Francis J. Carey were married yesterday forenoon in the Church of the Holy Name, in West Ninety-sixth Street, by the Rev. John Tierney. Miss Bessie Dagenais acted as her sister's maid of honor, and Mrs. George Uppington of Brooklyn was the matron of honor. J. F. McAvoy was best man. After a motor trip, Mr. and Mrs. Carey will reside in West Ninety-third Street.

DEBUTANTES AT NEWPORT.

Daughters of Prominent Families to be Introduced to Society.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The Misses Joan Allen and Barbara Allen, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen of New York, long identified with Newport's Summer colony, are to be presented here this season during a dance which their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, will give.

The Misses Allen will be among the débutantes attending the dance for Miss Flora Vanderbilt Whitney next Friday night, which will be her coming out party.

The other débutantes of the season are Miss Catherine A. Morgan, daughter of Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan; Miss Ethel M. B. Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman; Miss Lucile Carter and Miss Olivia M. DeB. Gazzam.

Tennis at the Casino this morning brought many Summer residents and guests for the semi-final round in doubles for cups offered by the Newport Casino. J. Gordon Douglas and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden defeated William P. Burden and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, 6—2, 6—1. Mrs. Barger Wallach and Larry Tailer defeated Thomas Ridgeway and Mrs. "Jones" 6—0, 4—6, 6—4. Finals tomorrow are between Douglas and Mrs. Burden meeting Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mr. Tailer.

Among those watching the match were Mrs. Pembroke Jones, G. Liebert, the French Consul General at New York, with the Misses Liebert; S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Count R. d'Adhemar, Mrs. Joe R. Morrison, Mrs. Willard E. Cheadle, Marquis d'Polignac of France, George Brooke, Samuel Chew, Miss Louise E. Sands, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Kohn Hood, Mrs. John C. Gettings, Mrs. Frederic H. Allen, the Misses Joan and Barbara Allen, Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Charles H. Whitman, Perry Belmont, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Raymond Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Joseph Harriman and T. Suffern Tailer.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor of New York, gave a luncheon this afternoon, the guests being Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Rosa Grosvenor, Mrs. Rudley Davis, Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mrs. Spencer Eddy, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, and Mrs. Arthur Graham Glasgow.

Mrs. Whitman gave a tea later for Consul General Liebert and his daughters, Miss Liebert and Miss Alice Liebert, meeting Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador; Mme. Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador; Mrs. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Stuart Duncan.

CLIMB MOUNTAIN IN AUTO.

Miss Cecilia Doelger Drives Car to Summit of Greylock Peak.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 2.—Miss Cecilia Doelger, daughter of Mrs. Peter Doelger of New York, who is passing the Summer at Wiaka, in Pittsfield, made an ascent of Greylock Mountain, the highest peak in Massachusetts, today, driving her automobile over the Cheshire Trail to the summit. This was the first automichile to ascend this narrow and steep trail, and required three hours to climb ten miles from Cheshire Harbor. There were no mishaps. The brake shoes on the car were burned out, but otherwise the automobile stood the severe test of the 3,500-foot climb.

With Miss Doelger were Mrs. Frank Diamond of Philadelphia and Mrs. Frederick Kuser of New York. The party returned to Pittsfield over the Rockwell trail.

Mrs. John W. Rueffer, Mrs. Charles R. Gay, and Miss Edith Burtis of New York, guests at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, tramping through Ice Glen Ravine, in Bear Mountain, this morning, found large ice deposits in the gorge.

The Philadelphia Cricket Club will play the Lenox Club on Mrs. John E. Alexandre's lawn Saturday afternoon.

MISS MARY LYONS A BRIDE.

Weds Joseph A. Broderick of Washington In This City.

The marriage of Joseph A. Broderick, connected with the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C., and Miss Mary R. Lyons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lyons, took place at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Sacred Heart, 168th Street and Shakespeare Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John J. Lennon, rector of the Church.

The bride, wearing a white satin gown draped with tulle and a tulle veil, walked with her father, and was attended by her cousin, Miss Margaret A. Lyons, in pink georgette crêpe, with a blue satin hat, draped with pink. Mr. Broderick's best man was Thomas Scully of New York, and the three ushers were Frank White, John Judge, and William J. Lyons, the latter a brother of the bride.

The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the residence of the bride's father, 990 Summit Avenue, which was served on the wide veranda encircling the house. Quantities of green vines and pink flowers decorated the veranda. Mr. and Mrs. Broderick will make their home in Washington, D. C.

WOMEN IN GOLF TOURNEY.

Bretton Woods Cottagers and Visitors Watch the Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 2.—A women's golf handicap at Maplewood opened today with a record number of entries and a large gallery gathered to see the players drive off. The morning concert at Maplewood also attracted a large number of cottagers and visitors.

Mrs. Marshall Fox and John Schultz motoring from New York, Mrs. H. R. Diedel, and Mrs. F. P. King of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gibbs of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Houlton of Washington, C. G. Alexander and party of Philadelphia, and W. F. Reed and family of Chicago are arrivals by automobile.

The dinners dansants, with dancing in the foret de danse adoining the cave grill, will be featured on Tuesday and Thursday evenings throughout the remainder of the season in addition to the regular dancing at 10:30 P. M.

The Profile Branch of the National Red Cross, working in the ballroom on Monday and Thursday mornings has already turned out more than 2,000 pieces of hospital supplies.

Miss Phyllis Shearson Engaged.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. John Shearson of Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis, to Charles E. Adams of Greenwich. Mr. Adams was graduated from Yale in the class of 1904. He is a member of the University, Racquet and Yale Clubs.

OCEAN HIGHWAYS.

Transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Andrews, David Andrews, Miss Kathleen Andrews, Miss Marjorie Andrews, Miss Helene Bauer, Mrs. J. Biscoe, Miss C. M. Biscoe, Miss Charlotte M. Biscoe, Miss Narda G. Donald, James P. Fell, Peter Fletcher, A. Harold Grier, Donald Hammond, Thomas Jarvis, Edward K. Keep, F. Perry, Major J. Russell, Professor Hilbert Murray, Lady Mary Murray, George C. Clark, George C. Riley, H. E. Southam, Mrs. C. E. Spragge, L. W. St. George, W. K. Wardner, Bishop White, W. Worsnop.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.)—Gottfried Berglund, Mrs. Marie Bohm, Miss Ursula Bohm, Professor Otto Gallander, Arthur Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Halvorsen, Mrs. G. A. Kennedy, Miss Sophie Jansen, Countess Sylvia Knuth, Miss Eva Knuth, Miss Alice Newberg, Eugene L. Orvis, Dr. Robert Price, G. E. Sanna, Miss Clara Pherson.

Tourists from Cuba.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Antilla, Cuba, on the Munson Line steamship Munamar were:

Percy Brooks, Gerald Close, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cue, Miss Edna Menough, Mrs. Anna Moeton, Edwin Morton, Miss Josephine Reid, Mrs. Palmara Carvajal, Elmer Kowalk.

ROCK, FILM PIONEER, LEAVES $4,000,000

Bequest of $50,000 to Housekeeper, Who Files Petition Saying She Is Widow.

AGREES NOT TO FIGHT WILL

The Bulk of the Fortune Goes to a Son of the Testator by His First Marriage.

William T. Rock, one of the pioneers in the moving picture industry, and former President of the Vitagraph Company, who died at his country estate at Oyster Bay last Thursday, left an estate estimated at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, according to his will, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn. A separate petition was filed with the will by Florence Wood, who is mentioned in the testament as the housekeeper of the testator. Under the terms of the will, she is to receive $50,000. In her petition she describes herself as "Florence E. Rock, widow of the testator," and agrees to the probate of the will. The bequest to her is made with the provision that, should she contest the will, she loses the $50,000. She agrees not to contest the will.

When an inquiry was made yesterday at the Brooklyn home of Mr. Rock, 1,290 Ocean Avenue, a woman who refused to give her name said Florence Wood was not known there as Rock's housekeeper.

"She is Mrs. Rock," said the informant, "and her name before she married Mr. Rock was Miss Florence Wood. She is now at her Oyster Bay home."

The bulk of the Rock fortune is left to John B. Rock, a son of the testator by his first marriage. Rock married twice. The first wife died, and he later married Miss Anna A. Patterson, an actress. They were divorced in 1907. She is not mentioned in the will.

To Mrs. May Louise Willatowski of Boston, a daughter of Mr. Rock by his first marriage, he gives $50,000. Her husband receives $25,000. There are three bequests of $1,000 each to old employes of the testator. John B. Rock, the son, is named as executor of the will.

Leaves $1,200 for Masses.

The will of Mrs. Eleanor M. Wetzler, who died on July 12, left twenty shares of stock in the Michael J. Adrian Corporation, a realty concern, in trust, to provide $1,200 for masses and for charitable purposes. When the sum has been paid, the stock is to be transferred to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. She gave her husband, Raymond A. Wetzler, the income from 330 shares of the Adrian stock, and left her interest in the estate of her father, George S. Adrian, and her mother to five brothers and two sisters.

SPORTS POPULAR AT PIER.

Polo Tourney, Golf, and Tennis All Draw Their Devotees.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 2.—At the Point Judith polo tournament, which was continued here today, the match was for the Army and Navy cups, presented by Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia.

Among those present at the match were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, who motored here from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Legare of Washington, D. C., Mrs. John R. Fell, P. S. P. Randolph, Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia, and others of the villa colony.

Miss C. M. Hulbert of Middleburg, Va., has arrived here for the polo season, and has joined her brother, W. Jon Hulbert, of the Miami Valley Polo Club at the Gladstone.

Tennis and golfing were popular diversions this afternoon on the fields of Point Judith Country Club, and the sports were followed by afternoon tea on the lawn.

Table reservations at the Cocoanut Grove, for the Hawaiian ball, which was arranged to take place in the Casino on Aug. 18, have been made by Harry B. Kane, Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mrs. John Carroll, I. J. Prickett, John R. Fell, Maurice Wood, Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. J. Lawrence, I. F. Emerson, Henry Pearce, Jr., Mrs. Talbot Hanan, Mrs. E. C. Tower, and Paul Schmidt, and Roland Spencer. The ball will be presented by Talbot Hanan for a New York ice fund.

A number of cottagers attended a sale and exhibition of the Aquidneck Industries, which took place this afternoon at Two Acres, the villa of Misses Elizabeth and Fanny Sinnickson of Philadelphia.

The annual lawn fête of the Baptist Church of Narragansett took place this afternoon, and numerous fancy wares were purchased by cottagers for charity.

DINNERS AT BAR HARBOR.

The D. H. Morrises to Give One for the Edwin Goulds.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will arrive on Aug. 11, to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, who will entertain a dinner party in their cottage on the following evening.

Miss Helen Draper will be hostess at a large dinner party to be given at the Hulls Cove Tea Room on Aug. 15. Mrs. Charles Wright was luncheon hostess at the Swimming Club yesterday afternoon.

William Grier Cook of New York arrived from Narragansett Pier yesterday. Miss Margaret Carnegie returned to New York yesterday after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.

The date of the annual aquatic sports has been set for Aug. 15.

Mrs. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia will have charge of an entertainment for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital, to be held at the Casino on Aug. 21.

In conjunction with the putting competitions to be held on Mondays in August, there will be teas for the members and guests at the Kebo Valley Clubhouse.

Miss Dorothy L. Keeler Engaged.

Mrs. John S. Yergason of 845 Park Place, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Lillian Keeler, to Harold Edward McCormack, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. McCormack, also of Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wodell.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Adriance Wodell of 122 East Eighty-second Street are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Wodell was formerly Miss Helen Cecil Page.

TWENTY NURSES WALK OUT.

Complained of Food at Sanford Hall and Walk Away.

Twenty nurses left Sanford Hall, a private sanitarium in Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, where patients pay as high as $225 a week, late Tuesday evening. It is said they protested against the quality of food, the lack of table service, and their treatment by physicians attached to the institution.

It is said there are about thirty patients in the institution, and that seven night nurses stuck to their posts and refused to join the strikers.

Dr. Brown, head of the sanitarium, admitted that a number of nurses left Tuesday night, but said their places were speedily filled and that there was no trouble. Some of the striking nurses had been employed at the Hall for eight years.

CARNEGIE WELL, GOLFS.

Rumors of Ironmaster's Illness Denied at His Stamford Summer Place

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—Andrew Carnegie, who has been living at the Anson Phelps Stokes place for the last two months, except when yachting, was reported to be in good health by a member of his household, who was told today of a rumor that Mr. Carnegie was seriously ill.

"Mr. Carnegie played golf about the lawns here today," he said. "Yesterday he was out in his yacht Surf. He spends most of his time on the yacht or playing golf, and the story of his illness is nonsense."

Mr. Carnegie chartered the 200-foot steel yacht Surf from John H. Hanan at Newport, R. I., earlier in the Summer. It is reported that he is soon to start on a trip up the New England coast.

Mrs. Elizabeth Overstreet Cuppy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Overstreet Cuppy, wife of Dr. Hazlitt Alva Cuppy, formerly editor of Public Opinion in New York, and cousin of the late Congressman Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, died last Thursday at the hospital in Lancaster, Penn., where she had gone for treatment for stomach trouble. She was born at Franklin, Ind., forty-seven years ago and was graduated both from Franklin College and Wellesley College, Massachusetts. After her marriage to Dr. Cuppy twenty-one years ago, they resided in Chicago for a time, later coming to New York, where they remained until six years ago, when business interests took him to Lititz, Penn. Mrs. Cuppy was associated with her husband in literary work. She was buried at her birthplace on Saturday.

Mrs. Eliza Tener.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Eliza Tener, widow of the late Hampden Tener, of 200 South Mountain Avenue, died in Battle Creek, Mich., on Monday. The news of her death was received in Montclair today. Mrs. Tener was the mother of Hampden E. Tener of Montclair, President of the Irving Savings Institution of New York City and one of the Trustees of the Carnegie Pension Fund. Mrs. Tener is survived by three other sons and three daughters.

Chief William E. Markwith.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Chief William E. Markwith, for the last nine years Chief of the local fire department, died last night at his residence, 36 Morton Place. Chief Markwith's service in the Orange Fire Department covers a period of more than twenty-seven years. He was in his fifty-eighth year, and was born in Orange. In 1907 he was made Chief, succeeding the late Samuel J. Blair. Chief Markwith is survived by his wife and three children.

James S. Dralley.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 2.—James S. Brailey, 67 years old, for a quarter of a century a prominent factor in Ohio politics, died suddenly at his home late last night from apoplexy. He was recognized as a leader of the Foraker faction in northwestern Ohio. For many years he was a prominent figure in State conventions. He is survived by his widow, three sisters, and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY AUGUST QUEBE, a well-known hotel manager, died on Monday after a long illness, from a hemorrhage of the lungs, at his home, 1,551 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Quebe was formerly the owner of the Quebe, on Wythe Avenue, near Morton Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Bremen, Germany, forty-eight years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for many years. He is survived by his wife and son.

Mrs. MARY CONNOR SHEEHAN, wife of John Sheehan, who is connected with the Brooklyn Sewer Department, died on Monday from a complication of diseases at her home, 451 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Sheehan was born in County Cork, Ireland, fifty-nine years ago; and had lived in Brooklyn for forty-two years. She is survived by her husband, one son, one daughter, and two sisters.

Mrs. CHRISTINE HINRICHSEN, widow of Henry C. Hinrichsen, died on Tuesday at her home, 192 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, in

LEADERS IN ACCORD IN CLOTHING STRIKE

New Agreement Drafted and Will Be Submitted to the Workers Today.

FEDERAL INQUIRY HALTED

Settlement Believed to Satisfy Strikers and 45,000 May Return to Work Monday.

On the eve of the beginning of a Federal investigation of the fourteen weeks' cloakmakers' strike, leaders of the manufacturers and strikers drafted yesterday another settlement agreement, which will be submitted to the rank and file of the workers today. Inasmuch as the new agreement, the leaders say, satisfies the complaints of the strikers which led to the repudiation of the first agreement last Tuesday, the prediction was freely made last night that it would be ratified at once, and that the 45,000 strikers would be back at work on Monday morning.

The new agreement was perfected yesterday afternoon following a series of three secret conferences between representatives of the manufacturers and the union. At the conferences the settlement plan which was repudiated by the workers last Tuesday was reshaped with an idea to meeting the objections the workers made against it, chief of which was that the manufacturers received too great power of discharge, and that there was no means of the settlement of disputes except by striking. After it was ratified by the conferees, led by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, and E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Association, it was voted to submit it to the membership of both sides. The union's Strike Committee ratified the agreement, and it was taken last night before the 500 shop Chairmen. There is said to be no doubt of its ratification by the individual manufacturers, who are anxious to reopen their shops, August being in normal times the busiest month of the season.

The hurried secret action of the leaders of both sides led to the conclusion that neither faction was anxious for the proposed Federal investigation of the fourteen weeks strike.

The union leaders were to have reported to Mayor Mitchel yesterday, in the presence of the three Federal mediators, the results of efforts to end the strike, and why they failed. Shortly before 2:15 o'clock, the time set for making the report, Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union, notified Mayor Mitchel that he would like to have the conference postponed until Friday, when, he said, there might be something definite to report.

But Mr. Hillquit's message was too late for the Federal mediators to be notified. They went to the City Hall, but there were no union officials to confer with them. The mediators had a short conference with Mayor Mitchel, after which they left the City Hall, saying they had formulated no plans on which to proceed.

Although in the petition sent to President Wilson through Henry Morgenthau by a committee of thirty-five prominent New York business men, it was asked that the Federal Government attempt to establish a permanent plan of adjustment of disputes between the manufacturers and workers, Ethelbert Stewart, Chairman of the mediators, said that if they could end the strike they would regard their duty as done. When asked if the mediators would take any action if the two factions made peace between themselves, he said that if the presence of the mediators in New York hastened the end of the strike they would be glad they had come here. It seemed probable that the mediators would take no action at all until they had waited until Monday to see if the cloakmakers return to the shops.

At the headquarters of the United Coat Contractors' Association, 134 Delancey Street, it was announced last night that more than 300 clothing shops has locked out their workers, and that 25,000 makers of men's clothing were out. Officials of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association denied that 25,000 workers were out. Meyer Schoenfeld, labor adjuster for the association, placed the number at 5,000.

The lockout occurred because of a dispute between the contractors and the manufacturers as to whether the manufacturers shall pay the contractors the price of thread, and so far the union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, have taken nothing but a neutral stand. The manufacturers fear the union may tie up the whole industry by a general strike. Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Union, said yesterday, after a meeting with representatives of the Manufacturers' Association, that the manufacturers had expressed a willingness to guarantee the men an additional $1 a week.

HOLD ELOPERS IN CHICAGO.

George Wilkens and Helen Calhoun of New York Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Helen Calhoun, 18 years old, of New York, is held at the Clark Street Police Station annex and George Wilkins, also of New York, with whom she has been living at a Chicago hotel, is locked up at the Detective Bureau.

Miss Calhoun is said to be the daughter of a New York politician. Wilkins formerly was cashier at the Englewood Country Club, Englewood, New Jersey, and is charged with deserting his wife and child and embezzling $1,000 from the country club.

Wilkins was taken into custody at the Hotel La Salle. After his arrest he explained that Miss Calhoun was at the Hotel Hayes, Sixty-fourth Street and University Avenue, where they have been living. Miss Calhoun refused to discuss her family connections and her reasons for leaving New York.

G. F. Wilkins of Bennett Road, Englewood, N. J., was a bookkeeper of the Englewood Country Club, it was said by officials of that organization last night. They declined to discuss his arrest in Chicago.

COPIED WILL IS PROBATED.

Lawyer Wack, Beneficiary Under Later Document, Destroyed First.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Aug. 2.—A copy of the will of William G. Koeppen of Westwood, who died in April, 1915, was admitted to probate by Judge William Seufert in the Bergen County Orphans' Court here today. The copy was produced at the order of the court by Henry Wellington Wack, New York lawyer and author, who testified he had destroyed the original after Mr. Koeppen had made a later will under which Wack was the principal beneficiary. The later will was thrown out of court some time ago after testimony that it had been procured by undue influence.

The copy which was admitted to probate leaves out Wack entirely and distributes the estate, said to be worth $25,000, among New York friends of Koeppen. A new claimant appeared in court today in Arthur G. Koeppen of 188 Coles Street, Jersey City, who asserted he was a relative of the testator. He was advised to produce his proofs and assert his claim in a formal manner. None of those who benefit by the will is a relative of Koeppen.

Dyestuff Price Increasing.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—According to a new price list issued by the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company of this city, new prices for dyestuffs used in the silk business will be increased considerably over the prices quoted in the official October, 1915, list. Blue, in its various shades, suffers the greatest increase on the list. Dyestuffs which were bringing 50 cents per pound are now quoted as high as $15 per pound.

SHE CALLS POLICEMAN THIEF

Aphasia Victim Says Sergt. Norton Took Purse and $40.

Police Sergeant William P. Norton of the First Precinct, Newark, N. J., was ordered under arrest at 9 o'clock last night by Inspector Thomas J. Corbally on a charge of larceny. He will be arraigned in court today.

On the night of last June 27 a woman wandered into a drug store at High Street and Springfield Avenue, clad in a night dress and holding a small pocketbook in her hand. She had aphasia, and was sent to the City Hospital.

Last Saturday she recovered her memory. She was Mrs. Sophia Kirkowski of 66 Mercer Street, and she told the doctor and nurses she recalled having carried a pocketbook containing $40 on the night she wandered from home. She remembered a gray-haired old man telling her to hand it to the officer at the desk in the police station where she was taken on the way to the hospital.

Sergeant Norton said all the woman had with her was a doorkey, but Barney O'Rourke, doorman at the station, who answers the woman's description of a gray-haired old man, told Inspector Corbally Mrs. Kirkowski had a pocketbook, and he told her to give it to Sergeant Norton at the desk.

Norton has been ten years on the Newark police force, and has a wife and family at 104 Ridge Street.

JOHN D. BESTS LABOR.

Foreseeing High Farm Wages, He Installs Labor-Saving Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Before John D. Rockefeller went to Cleveland, recently, he saw there would be a scarcity of labor when haying time came around, and he ordered his superintendent to get the latest labor saving farm machinery. Now all the newest implements are being employed on his estate here.

There is no more pitching of hay. Mr. Rockefeller has a machine that will swing a load on a wagon in two minutes, and other machines equally as economical as time savers. He is many dollars ahead, for laborers' wages are at the highest point, and he has solved his harvesting problem.

It is expected hundreds of tons of hay will be in his barns by Aug. 15.

RETURN ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Cleveland Police Trustees Decline $200 for Pension Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—John D. Rockefeller can't pay any pensions for Cleveland policemen. The fund trustees won't let him. They voted at a meeting today to return $200 sent them as a gift from the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, of which Mr. Rockefeller is the largest stockholder.

The money was offered in appreciation of services rendered" by the police during labor troubles at the local plant. The trustees decided that money from firms involved in labor troubles could not be accepted.

DROP IN COTTON EXPORTS.

2,310,814 Bales Less in Last 12 Months Than the Preceding Year.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Cotton exports during the cotton year ending July 31 were 6,231,004 bales, or 2,310,814 bales less than the previous year, according to H. G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Lower freight rates swelled exports during the last few months.

Northern mill takings for the season were 2,864,150 bales, or 19,058 bales less than the preceding year. Gross weight of bales was computed at 512.17 pounds—nearly five pounds less than last year.

Stock on hand at the close of the year was 538,171 bales, compared with 744,557 bales last year.

GLAD HE FAILED TO DIE.

W. J. Lehman of Canton Tried Suicide in Atlantic City Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—William J. Lehman of Canton, Ohio, attempted suicide at midnight tonight in his room at Schlitz Hotel here. He swallowed strychnine. He has an even chance for recovery. Lehman has the appearance of a wealthy man. He could not explain why he had sought to die, though he said he had changed his mind and was glad he had not been successful.

FIRE TRUCK RUNS OVER GIRL

Daughter of Head of Taxicab Association May Lose Leg.

Dorothy Topping, 7 years old, of 601 West 181st Street, daughter of Robert E. Topping, President of the Washington Heights Taxicab Association, was watching the arrival of fire apparatus at a small fire in 605 West 181st Street last night, when she lost her balance and fell from the curb to the gutter directly in the path of the motor tractor drawing Hook and Ladder 45. Before Gustave Render, the chauffeur, could stop the engine one of the wheels passed over both the child's legs.

Her father, who was standing nearby, rushed her to Washington Heights Hospital in an automobile, where the surgeons said she had fractures of both legs, one of which may have to be amputated.

Skirmish with Villa Bandits.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 2.—General Cavazos announced in a report to General Trevino to day that he had encountered the Villa band under Martin Lopez and taken three prisoners and some horses in a skirmish near Pahuarichic. He was continuing pursuit, he said. Colonel Lopez, a Carranza leader, sent a message from Camargo to the effect that his men under Colonel Carraize had driven off a small band of Villistas in Arenomas, capturing a number of horses and rifles.

DELAY APPAM ARGUMENTS.

Federal Court at Norfolk Names Men to Appraise Seized Liner.

NORFOLK, Aug. 2.—Appraisers were named by Federal Judge Waddill today to fix the value of the liner Appam preliminary to passing on a motion that the ship be turned over to her English owners under bond pending the appeal from the court's decision against the German prize crew.

Argument on the motion was postponed to await the arrival of Frederick L. Lehmann of St. Louis, who has been retained as counsel by the German Government.

Prince von Hatzfeldt, counselor of the German Embassy at Washington, came to Norfolk today for a conference with local counsel in the Appam case. Asked if he knew the submarine Deutschland had left Baltimore, the Prince said:

"So I've heard, but I have nothing to do with her."

"Do you think she will stop at Newport News?"

"I do not know," he replied. "I see no reason why she should, but I think that I would stop somewhere inside the three-mile limit."

Prince Hatzfeldt said Germany would continue to fight for the possession of the Appam.

GUARD ACCUSES EMPLOYER.

Says He Lost Job Because He Attended Summer Camp.

Accused of having discharged Benjamin Silverman, a Seargent in the Thirty-first Company of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, because of his absence from work to attend a Summer encampment, J. H. Hagelund, General Manager of the Blue Valley Butter Company at Twelfth Avenue and 131st Street, appeared in the Harlem court yesterday before Magistrate Groehl.

After an all-day hearing, in the course of which the defense brought in testimony to sustain a plea that Silverman knew that he had severed his connection with the company, Magistrate Groehl adjourned the court for both sides to present briefs. The hearing will be resumed in the Morrisania court on Aug. 10.

GIVES RECEIPTS FOR FINES.

Schumann-Heink Shortage Causes Reform in Paterson Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—When George Ollendorf of 172 Hillside Avenue, Newark, paid his fine of $4.75 for speeding to Recorder Young here today he received a receipt for the money.

"What's this for?" said Ollendorf. "A coupon or a premium?"

"No, that's a receipt for the fine you paid," said Clerk Grossi.

A new system of bookkeeping was inaugurated after Henry Schumann-Heink, son of the singer, was arrested for embezzlement when his funds as Police Clerk were found short. His mother made good the shortage. The receipt today was the first one given under the new system.

Constantinople's Fate

For two thousand years Constantinople has been the cause of some of the bloodiest wars that deluged Europe. Many publicists trace the present war to covetous longings for the Golden Horn and the Bosporus. Russia's steady advance through Asia Minor has this objective.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

August 3d Issue

Contains a remarkable map of the Armenian region conquered and sought by Russia, a striking new picture of Grand Duke Nicholas, pictures of Erzingan, just captured, and others of thrilling interest of the New Russian Army.

The Mid-Week Pictorial is a 24-page weekly publication, issued every Thursday, as a New York Times auxiliary: All in Rotogravure. It is on sale today, all news stands, 10 cents a copy; $5.00 a year. Every page of the Mid-Week is worth framing.

Issue of August 3d (On Sale Today) Has Other Stunning Features Besides the Russian, viz.:

Mecca, the Moslem Shrine

Think of Mecca being snatched from the Turks! Mohammed, whose coffin is said to float in the heavens, would burst his cerements did he but know. **THE MID-WEEK** has a beautifully illustrated and informing article on this historic city.

Saloniki, Founded by Philip of Macedon

Who knows the story of Saloniki, and how many can tell its relation to Mt. Athos, "The Holy Hill"? The deeds of Philip of Macedon are unrolled when this story is told. It is done in interesting style with superb illustrations in this week's **MID-WEEK.**

The German Navy in the North Sea

It is difficult to obtain German photographs. The **MID-WEEK** has in this issue a precious one, being a fine picture of a fleet of German Cruisers returning to its base. An inspiring picture showing that the German Navy is still to be reckoned with.

Many Other Pictures

There are many other pictures, showing the *most picturesque* and *historic phases* of the great war at all theatres of war, all *thrilling, gripping, full of battle action* and *worth preserving* in a frame.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

An Illustrated Weekly of 24 Pages, Issued Each Thursday, as a New York Times Auxiliary—All in Rotogravure

ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY.....ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY
10 CENTS A COPY.....$5.00 A YEAR
TIMES SQUARE.....NEW YORK CITY

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Our Efforts to Fulfil Our Duty To the People of New York

To the People of New York City:

Our supreme duty is to prevent an interruption in the street railway service of New York.

A communication alleged to represent the demands of our men has been handed to the Mayor. This communication was signed by non-resident officers of an alien organization.

We have had no disputes with our men, and no communication from them. We shall, of course, however, confer with the Mayor, and—at any time—with our own men.

* * *

The canvass we have made convinces us that our men are loyal and wish to co-operate with us in maintaining service for the people of New York.

I addressed two large mass meetings of our men at the 99th St. and 50th St. car barns last night. At least 2,500 men were present. I told the men very frankly our position, and with great enthusiasm these men promised their support.

* * *

We have had a very happy family in the years in which I have been associated with the Management of these Companies, and no questions have hitherto arisen which could not be satisfactorily settled without necessity for outside interference.

In order that there may be no mistake on our part, however, as to the present attitude of our men, we have asked them to select by secret ballot a group of their fellow-employes empowered to discuss matters of common interest and to consider effective methods of maintaining uninterrupted the transportation service expected by the people of New York.

* * *

We are in no attitude of resistance toward our own men.

Our policy is and has been to work with them and to stand by them.

The sole reason why we feel it unwise that they ally themselves with an alien organization is that we—and they—are responsible to New York and to New York alone for maintaining without interruption from any cause the transportation service in this city.

* * *

The present tie-up on the Third Avenue Railroad is wholly due to the exigencies of a dispute in a neighboring community.

Alliance by New York street railroad employes with a foreign organization would mean that the transportation service of this City might at any time be interrupted without reference to conditions in New York, and solely to promote in some other city the interests of an organization in no sense responsible—as we are and as our employes are—to the people of this Community.

* * *

We recognize a peculiar obligation to our men, and we have felt that they should receive more than ordinary consideration.

As the Company has prospered, therefore, we have many times in recent years increased the wages of the men.

* * *

We now propose to go a step further in an effort to get closer to our men, and to protect the public against interrupted service.

We believe there are no subjects which may arise at any time which cannot be disposed of at a friendly conference between accredited and representative employes and ourselves.

In addition to considering with a committee of our employes any questions now at issue, we shall invite these representatives to join with us in perfecting a permanent plan for securing more effective understanding and co-operation between management and men.

* * *

We therefore appeal to the people of New York to co-operate with us and our loyal employes in working out a satisfactory and permanent solution of the relationship between management and men which shall be fair to all concerned, and which shall, above all else, protect the supreme right of the people of New York to enjoy—without alien interference—an uninterrupted transportation service.

New York Railways Company

Theodore P. Shonts

President.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Inventions Corp‹ Hobbe.
Re Kawamara.
Wright & Cobb‹ Royal Mail.
Chagoloid Chem Co‹ H B Chalmers Co (2)
Re Cabulo.
Clark‹United Booking Offices.
Walde‹Int Mfg Agency.
Korn & Foderst of Kompagniet‹Ship Lancing.
Shiphorst‹Great Atl & Pac Tea Co.
Panther Rubber Mfg‹ Feeney & Moss, Inc.
Indiv Drinking Cup Co‹Exam Sett.
Edmonds‹Stern, US‹Nat'l Surety Co.
Metal Arts & Crafts‹ Hudson Brass Wks.
Clendenin‹Thos A Edison, Inc.
Seiul Cohn Co‹Wm Polenus Song Co.
Panther Rub Mfg Co ‹Feeney & Moss, Inc
Re Haritakis.
US‹Freeman.
Same‹Sow Nong.
H Ward Leonard, Inc ‹Maxwell M Sales.
Bump‹Compagnie Gen'l Transp.
Indiv Drink Cup Co‹ Errett.
Rice‹Crescent Sand & Gravel Co.
Monserrat‹Aktien Transatl Mot Ship.
Autoplano Co‹Simplex Player Action.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalization at 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Roberts‹Kaps (2.)
Marks‹Miller.
Ehlys Bank‹McElhiney.
Ambrozi‹Mount Jessup Coal Co.
Same‹Kemmerer.
Bird‹Mount Jessup Coal Co.
Cordoni‹Kemmerer.
Same‹Mount Jessup Coal Co.
Blagioli‹Kemmerer.
Lederman‹Dock Cont.
Karp‹Melinck.
Stein‹Middlesex Chemical Co.
Re D G Pecora Granolithic Pav Co.
Guild‹Guild.
Frackman‹Independent Mixer Ben. Assn.
Kingsland‹Genertner.
Flagler‹Browne.
McKinney‹O'Connor.
Robinson‹Burden, Jr. (2.)
Coppola‹Coppola.
Kahn‹Kahn.
Jaeger‹Waldron.
McCann‹Jacobs & Davies, Inc.
Boyle‹B H R R.
Marks‹David Mayer Brew Co.
Watkins‹Watkins.
Beltz‹Sokolski (2.)
Bednarik‹Beckmann.
Barnes‹Mariscalcena.
Phillips‹F & D Co (2)
Wolfman‹Wolfman.
Stelle‹Staten Island Midland Ry.
Associated Lozier Purchasers, Inc‹ Harry S Haupt, Inc.
CNY‹Tesla.
Moffat‹Hall.
Warburton‹same.
Ackerman‹Malchow.
Kessler‹Migdalsky.
Murphy‹McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Malone‹McCarthy.
Pirolo‹Baum (2.)
Salvaggio‹Truxton Dairy Co.
Sanderovitz‹Ottenberg
Sagiacomo‹Franklin Brew Co.
Wasserman‹Lubelsky, Beadleston‹Oatman.
Same‹Taylor.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Re Green‹Perricelli.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS II., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Ellen C. Stevens.
Wills for probate:
Mary Russell.
Anna B. Rogers.

Edward Brucks.
Leonard Ames.
Sam Keil.
Louis Auerbach.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Stevens‹Williams.
Kemble‹Williams, Tombark‹Goldstein, Schwartz‹Kaufman.
Forsch‹Streeter.
Hansen‹Snow.
Randazzo‹Reichbart.
Chatsworth Tale Co‹ Van Tassel.
Finkelstein‹Kowsky.
Dempsey‹Moran Towing & Transf Co.

Syndicate Pub Co‹ Journal Pub Co.
Nicoll‹Moore & McCormack, Inc.
Meyer‹Saperstein.
Roeser‹Lipschitz.
Rapf‹The Fidelity & Casualty.
Puerst‹Dorfman.
Goldstein‹Lavenson, (2)

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Sylvian Ortlieb—Wm W Hoppin.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch J.—Re Sylvian Ortlieb—Wm W Hoppin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 8.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Bamberger‹Am H & L Co.
Miller‹Cooks.
Margolin‹Gerstle, Stergle‹Taylor.
Lubarsky‹F E. Rosenbrock Co.
CNY‹Rubel Bros.
Hampe‹Hoffman.
Tarsen‹B'klyn Daily Eagle.
Rau‹Ehmann.
Herschman‹Duschnes.
Brady‹Johnson.
Ulrich‹Klaber.
Cocks‹Dairy Machinery & Contg. Co.
Seinecke, (Marie)‹ Sharon.
Seinecke, (Ferdinand)‹same.
Murtha‹Martin.

Paladino‹Halberg.
Re Gorman.
Touckas‹Jamison.
Re Reiss Realty and Const Co.
Equit Life Assr Soc. Honhouse‹Becker.
Robb‹Robb.
Re Rosenblum.
Selner‹Selner.
Hayes‹Hayes.
Martin‹Schwarting.
Re Friedfeld, (Clayton.)
Prior‹Prior, (2.)
Ite Traphagen, (Hagerman Av.)
Oehse‹Cardeza.
Welch‹Welch.
Urquhart‹Urquhart, (2.)

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Helen B. Walkinshaw.
Flora Marcus.
T. L. Hoover.
Accounting of:
George Sparrow.
Lena Sittig.
John Lee.
William M. Howell.
Christina B. Suttmeier.

Juliet Durand.
Florence Bynner.
Estates of:
Mary Caulfield.
Ester Tepker.
John McDonnell.
Nathan Rosenberg.
D. M. McLoughlin.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW York County.—JULIUS H. PRESTON, Plaintiff, against ALICE NIGHTINGALE CASE PRESTON and JULIUS H. PRESTON, JR., Defendants.—Summons.—Action to Annul a Marriage.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 4th, 1916.

PAUL E. MEAD,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Post Office and Office Address, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Alice Nightingale Case Preston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable M. Warley Platzek, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of May, 1916, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 5th day of May, 1916.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1916.

PAUL E. MEAD,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Eligible Lists for Various Positions in the Public Schools.

Temporary licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following applicants:

ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS PRACTICE.
Meyer L. Kosloff.

BIOLOGY.
Dorothy M. Blondel, Ethalyn Brown, Alice L. Dyer, Louise C. Kasper, Marion Katzenberg.
Irene Turk, Evelyn van Duyn, Marjorie E. Vroom, Helen E. Walther, Rosalie Weiss.

CHEMISTRY.
Joseph A. Babor.
Paul G. A. Reynolds.

FREEHAND DRAWING.
Deborah Cherey.
Edna M. Wells.

ECONOMICS.
H. A. Grablowsky, Emanuel Harris, Henry Schults.
Helen S. Lowitt, Susan Frink, Emdal Sibthorpe.

ELOCUTION.
Henry A. Mann, Alida H. Hamilton.
Anne F. Hamilton, Ellen T. King.

ENGLISH.
David H. Colin, Alexander J. O'Neil, Maxwell Popkin, M. Ethel Anderson, Mary G. Armstrong, Frances Beck, Francenia S. Child, Gladys M. Judge, Julia von B. Decker, Olive Dillon, Judith Epstein, Lillian R. Exstein, Hester B. Flynn, Edith L. Levy, Ruth Lewinson, Lillian Logan, Dorothy V. Miller.
Dorothy A. Mordert, Mercedes I. Moritz, Ethel Muller, Mary A. O'Connor, Antoinette Petersen, Gladys Petersen, Sarah M. Price, Minnie H. Ransom, Gertrude Simpson, Dorothy A. Skinker, Rachel T. Stiles, Margaret K. Sivan, Wilhelmina M. Thoma, Josephine Traemdly, Esther Wallach, Florence Weinstein, Wilma B. Wood.

FRENCH.
Theodore S. Funk, Isidor Goldfarb, Isaac Kaplan, Gladys Barnes.
Eunice H. Hanhart, Miss G. F. Irwin, Rose Kantor, Augusta Lustgarten.

GERMAN.
Bertha M. Albrecht, Edith A. Dorsey, Pauline F. Kaczka, Beatrice H. Kahn, Marie A. Koestbecher, Antoinette T. Lang.
Selma Lewkowits, Virginia S. Loewenstein, Florence Schmittmann.

MATHEMATICS.
Francis C. Hall, Morris Pike, Madeleine A. Batta, Sarah Berenson, Dorothy Campbell, Rosetta Chess.
Johanna Gallagher, Marie Shapiro, Lillian Simon, Marion E. Snedeker, Esther E. Walzer.

PHYSICS.
William A. Zuckerman.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
Henrietta Lally.

There have been placed, as of July 31, upon the eligible list of men holding License No. 1 the names of the following:

MEN.

C. W. Bushnell...81.71
L. R. Saxon....80.56
Harry Cohen 80.56
David H. Colin..80.11
Henry Harap 80.01
M. Grossman....80.86
M. L. Kosloff....79.31
B. Jaffe 78.90
N. Singer 77.78
C. L. Rosenzweig.77.01
N. Weinstein 76.43

J. A. Tinsley....75.72
A. R. Campbell..75.72
P. Shapiro 76.22
J. Grosfeld 75.05
F. Friedman 74.74
R. Blazej 74.42
F. Battistella....74.29
I. L. Feldstein..74.12
J. Havenden 72.44
Solomon Wolf...72.40

WOMEN.

I. S. Schaffer..90.76
G. Simpson 90.53
R. Alderman....89.50
C. Brennan 89.50
R. Goldstein 87.96
A. Epstein 87.25
M. Shapiro 86.85
E. J. Foster....86.83
Dora Falk 86.49
Sadie Lubin 86.31
L. C. Kasper 86.15
M. C. Brennan...86.10
A. J. Conklin....86.06
M. C. Brown 85.99
Cora Strasser ...85.99
V. R. Ebbeson...85.46
C. Lowenthal 85.45
M. Healy 85.36
G. M. Campbell..85.10
R. Ellenbogen ...85.00
P. Weiser 84.96
E. Goldstein 84.91
Iona Cole 84.91
R. C. Boylan....84.46
G. M. Hoerle....84.43
P. Hanover 84.41
E. E. Hoffmann..84.40
A. Cohen 84.10
E. M. Henry....84.03
Rose Karp 83.79
Fannie Thuor ...83.75
C. Gonoritta 83.72
S. Berenson....83.71
E. Phillips 83.69
J. Richman 83.53
E. W. Cole.....83.39
M. C. Gedeon....83.33
L. E. Opitz.....83.25
J. Lahm 83.16
M. Katzenberg ..83.05
E. Clark 82.97
P. S. Heussler...82.91
A. Cooperstein..82.85
E. M. Schaefer..82.81
Sadie Reiner....82.80
P. Heindel 82.80
A. Joachim 82.80
A. H. O'Reilly..82.80
C. A. Rehfeldt..82.80
Hertha Smith ...82.76
R. Lazarus 82.76
J. M. Bishop....82.51
A. B. Abernethy..82.41
L. Simon 82.35
K. P. Hurt 82.26
C. C. Ohlson....82.23
Olive Dillon 82.16
H. F. Berenson..82.13
C. A. Diedsch....82.00
H. H. Dreichling-er 82.00
L. M. Gretsch...81.96
S. Simons 81.90
Rose Wagner....81.85
Ray Kelly 81.75
S. Braunstein...81.66
K. Horn 81.56
M. E. C. Hickey..81.51
M. Grossman 81.50
E. M. Wimpress..81.26
Sadie Citrin 81.16
E. Bernstein 81.08
R. Harrison 81.00
M. Polakoff 81.00
L. Goldberg 81.03
M. McCormick...81.03
T. Schloss 81.03
A. M. Ellenberg..80.93
H. Eisenstadt...80.91
Harriet May 80.90
M. M. Warburton 80.76
Sadie Raben....80.70
Bertha Beutler..80.68
M. A. Fitzpatrick 80.60
Mildred K. Fox..80.60
E. L. Bartel....80.58
Gladys Petersen..80.58
Eva Goldberg....80.50
B. M. Hill 80.43
Ethel Muller 80.29
Helen S. Hall....80.23
Ruby Frisch 80.21
Rosetta Chess....80.20
Esther Bikoff....80.16
Lillian Logan....80.16
M. H. Doyle.....80.13
R. D. Reichhard..80.13
E. K. Schroeder..80.13
F. V. Hogan.....80.06
Helen Cameron..80.03
Judith Epstein..80.03
Helen T. Dillon..79.96
M. E. Greene....79.90
H. M. Hotte.....79.86
Rose Cohen 79.80
Mattie L. Bliss..79.75
J. H. Morowitz..79.70
Marie Reannie...79.66
M. C. Gillespie..79.63
A. M. Wellnitz..79.63
J. Beelfeldt 79.60
Anna Noll 79.58
May R. Defacis..79.56
S. Lewkowitz....79.55
L. M. Fowler....79.40
Rebecca Shapiro.79.40
Edna Dinkel.....79.38
R. T. Friedman..79.36
F. V. Clain.....79.33
Eva L. Olsen....79.31
H. A. Manahan..79.30
M. I. Cronemeyer 79.21
Louise Baris 79.18
V. S. Loewenstein 79.15
Etta G. Scully..79.13
Dora L. Bank....79.05
E. M. Barber....79.03
M. G. d'Orbessan.78.96
Bertha Reeke....78.91
C. A. O'Donnell..78.88
Mary Reichert ..78.86
I. Woolfolk 78.83
Sadie Kerner ...78.82
A. Hirschhorn...78.76
Caroline Judge..78.75
F. M. Haas 78.73
G. L. Hickes....78.73
C. C. Siemon....78.73
Viola F. Raven..78.71
P. Weinstein ...78.66
M. V. Fitzgerald.78.63
E. A. Sullivan..78.63
M. R. Weisbord..78.60
L. F. Wissel....78.60
Clara Scharman..78.58
Esther Baldinger.78.58
Mary B. Fox.....78.53
Rose A. Levy....78.53
M. J. Bankwitz..78.51
M. Wohlers 78.50
Isabel Sneddon..78.46
G. A. Birmingham 78.45
Selma Shapiro ..78.45
L. Fromenson ...78.43
Ida Badish 78.40
G. C. Colligan..78.40
H. M. Hewitt....78.38
Anna Cohen 78.30
J. G. Cohen.....78.30
Marie Hess 78.25
A. M. Limenmann 78.30
A. M. Mulligan..78.16
T. C. L. Babcock.78.08
Sarah Bierman...78.05
Helen A. Barber.78.05
M. I. Windecker.78.03
M. M. Hartigan..78.00
Marion C. Jeffs..78.00
Rella Green 77.98
Rae Brodofsky...77.88
Emily C. Harvey.77.86
Edith Eichell....77.81
Rose Halpin 72.63
Annie F. Cohen..72.60
E. S. D'Onofrio..72.56
Sarah Stevenson.72.54
E. C. Gutmann...72.54
Emma B. Hotta..72.50
Rose Idelson....72.50
F. McMahon 72.50
Anna Reitman....72.46
M. B. Park.....72.46
Martha Keen 72.43
L. Mahland 72.40
Esther Teicholz..72.21
Ruth Joachim....72.20
E. Hoffenmidt...72.16
M. Rauch 72.15
Lena Gravey 72.11
Marie G. Keane..72.11
Anna B. Neville..72.10
E. C. Treacy....72.10
Agnes Kiernan...72.05
Nana Magowan...72.03
M. M. Nestor ...72.00
N. P. Collins...72.00
Jane M. Cusack..72.00
Mary Deering....72.00
Alice C. Devlin..72.00
E. C. Doherty...72.00
Mary Brown 72.00
Rose Edinburgh..72.00
Mary L. Farrell..72.00
Marie Finnegan..72.00
Esther Folkoff..72.00
C. Dagan.....72.00
Ida Goldberg 72.00
M. T. Heffernan..72.00
C. M. Herrmann..72.00
Jane M. Hughes..72.00
Mary R. Hoch....72.00
M. I. Leahy 72.00
Kathleen Magee..72.00
C. R. Mirchell ..72.00
N. C. O'Connell..72.00
M. A. O'Leary...72.00
Alice E. Paulsen..72.00
M. Rappaport ...72.00
F. Rathgeber ...72.00
R. C. Reynolds..72.00
Martha Routh ...72.00
Isabel A. Short..72.00
F. L. Siegel 72.00
Elsie M. Streich..72.00
M. L. Traver....72.00
M. M. Twohy 72.00
Anna Ufer 72.00
Olga J. Vejvoda..72.00
R. C. Whaley ...72.00

There have been placed, as of July 31, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools the names of the following:

E. W. Kipp.....77.40
Ivy H. Chapel...77.00
Elma Wise 76.80
A. L. Zincke....76.30
M. M. Tucker....76.15
B. H. Everson...76.00
L. W. Barrus....75.75
Gladys Doty.....75.50

M. J. Bartlett...74.90
Grace Birdseye..74.75
E. Stratmann....74.35
B. M. Covert....74.20
E. B. Kiethline..72.75
F. A. Ellbeck...72.65
B. Schlesinger ..72.00

There have been placed, as of July 31, upon the eligible list of men holding license as teacher of shopwork in elementary schools the names of the following:

A. Lichtenstein..85.45
Harry Gertz.....81.60
Harold S. Powell..81.05
S. S. Schuster....80.70
Irwin S. Kern....79.35
L. S. Muller.....79.32
C. G. Fischer....78.45
George Frank.....77.05

Isaac Hockelman..76.15
John L. Kuhn....74.80
O. H. Langhans..72.67
Arthur C. Doerr..72.27
James F. O'Neill..71.50
F. J. Lavelle....71.15
Leopold Shea....71.05

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Saxonia, at Liverpool, July 31.
SS Carlo, at Genoa, July 20.
SS Roxburgh, at Civita Vicchia, July 26.
SS Daksa, at Genoa, July 20.
SS Vauban, at Liverpool, Aug. 2.
SS Dante Alighieri, at Naples, Aug. 1.
SS Hikosan Maru, at Fayal, Aug. 1.
SS Hellig Olav, at Christiania, Aug. 1.
SS City of Norwich, at Vladivostok, July 28.
SS San Guglielmo, at Gibraltar, Aug. 1.
SS Montevideo, at Montevideo, July 31.
SS Melderskin, at Colon, Aug. 2.
U. S. Transport Kilpatrick, at Colon, Aug. 2.

Sailed.

SS Calabria, from Genoa, July 27.
SS Aztec, from Rockport, July 28.
SS Lord Derby, from Marseilles, July 29.
SS Eblaastind, from Shields, Aug. 2.
SS City of Marseilles, from Table Bay, July 28.
SS Manchuria, from London, Aug. 1.
SS Ardgorm, from London, Aug. 1.
SS Calamares, from Colon, Aug. 2.

Passed.

SS Snestad, New York for Rotterdam, passed Beechy Head.
SS Communipaw, New York for Algiers, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Adriatic.....Aug. 3

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—United States .....Aug. 3

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York .....Aug. 5

Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9 A. M.—Cretic.....Aug. 5

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:10 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord .....Aug. 5

France, Rumania, Serbia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Dalian, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau .....Aug. 5

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Pannonia.....Aug. 5

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Sado Maru .....Aug. 3

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Maisonia .....Aug. 4

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Aug. 5

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru .....Aug. 7

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....Aug. 10

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 10; Hongkong, July 12; Shanghai, July 14, and Yokohama, July 20—which arrived per steamer Russia, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 29, and mails dated Melbourne, July 11; Sydney, July 12, and Honolulu, July 23, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sierra, were dispatched east on Aug. 1. These mail are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, Aug. 3, and Saturday, Aug. 5, respectively.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Malls.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 5, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 3, SS United States.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 3, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. IRVING LUBASH, doing business as L. & H. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR CO., Bankrupt.—Sealed bids will be received for the stock, fixtures, etc., now contained at premises 486 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, formerly belonging to the above bankrupt. Same to be opened at the office of the Trustee, No. 1 Wall Street, on Monday, August 14, 1916, at 11 A. M. No bids to be accepted to be less than one hundred per cent. of appraised value; all bids to be accompanied by a certified check or cash for ten per cent. of amount bid. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The above property can be inspected on August 9th and 10th from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Should no bid be accepted, the assets heretofore mentioned will be sold at public auction at the above premises on Wednesday, August 16th, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—28416.

Notice is given that MORTON E. WEBER, an alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of thirty per cent. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:52|Sun sets..7:11|Moon sets..9:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:10	10:16	4:05	4:21
Governors Island	10:24	10:27	4:36	4:53
Hell Gate	12:00	12:30	6:17	6:34

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 2.

SS Romsdaljord, Kirkwall, July 18.
SS Patria, Palermo, July 19.
SS Atahualpa, Barbadoe, July 25.
SS Saramacca, Cartagena, July 22.
SS Trinidadian, Tampico, July 12.
SS Manchioneal, Kingston, July 21.
SS American, Baltimore, July 31.
SS El Rio, Galveston, July 26.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, July 31.
SS Santa Theresa, St. Lucia, July 28.
SS Vesta, Beaumont, July 20.
SS Netherpark, Cardiff, July 18.
SS Munamar, Antilla, July 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Omsk	Shields	July 15
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 16
Luise	Barcelona	July 16
Kirkoswald	Candia	July 18
Gamma	Kirkwall	July 19
Enrica	Savona	July 15
Kiev	Glasgow	July 20
Strathleven	Havre	July 20
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Zuidyk	Kirkwall	July 22
Fandango	Cardiff	July 20
Agios Georgios	Barcelona	July 11
Almirante	Kingston	July 29
Caracas	San Juan	July 29
Florizel	St. John's	July 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 31
Momus	New Orleans	July 29
El Occidente	Galveston	July 28

DUE TOMORROW.

*Cedric	Liverpool	July 26
Waaldyk	Kirkwall	July 23
Alston	Bordeaux	July 21
Charlieos	Oran	July 17
Prins Willem I	Haiti	July 29
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 29

DUE SATURDAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	July 27
Andania	London	July 25
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Queens	Liverpool	July 22
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	July 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Harpagus	Marseilles	July 21
Cannizaro	Middlesbr'gh	July 22
Tajama Maru	London	July 23
Monterey	Vera Cruz	July 28
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 3
Iroquois	Turks Island	Aug. 1
Acre	Bahia	July 15
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 2

DUE MONDAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	July 29
*Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Lydie	Newport	July 24
Pastores	Port Limon	July 30
Coamo	San Juan	July 29
Dochra	Montevideo	July 9

DUE TUESDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 24
†Oscar II	Christiansand	July 29
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	July 24
Belgier	La Pallice	July 24
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 5
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 1
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 5
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 5
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 5

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mooremack, Rio de Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Barbados	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stephen R. Jones, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Moormack, Rio de Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Camaguey, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hinrtura, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Santos	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Rio de Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Christobal	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munamar, Antilles	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Falmouth	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London	——	12:00 M.
Fram, Bergen	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Tampico	——	1:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 2.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 20 miles W. of Puerto Plata at 7 P. M. 1st.
SS Georgia, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 234 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 253 miles E. S. E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 30 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 580 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 550 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Seward, bound to New York, was 100 miles from Charleston at 7 P. M.

NEW YORK.

RESTRICTED BOARDING.

A comfortable, quiet and refined private boarding house with all modern improvements, located in the heart of the Catskills; references absolutely required. Rates $18 to $20 per week. Open year around. Write to R. S. and T. C. Wey, Big Indian, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Gold Handicap Saturdays.
Write for Booklet and Rules.
J. B. McManus & W. J. Robertson, Mgrs.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 45 minutes to 42nd St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates $9-$25. Music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding, boating, fishing. Sleeping porches. Bungalows. Booklet.

Orange County Inn & Cot'ges

(Formerly Idle Hour Inn)
On Lake Wallkill, Monroe, N. Y.
NOW OPEN
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

The Glenbrook SHANDAKEN, N. Y. Accommodates 200.
Magnificent situation; large rooms; $12 up week. All sports. Dancing. Hospitality. Christian Churches. Booklet.

WALTON LAKE INN,
Monroe, Orange County, New York.
Beautiful lake; 6 other lakes near. Mountain scenery. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Booklet. Mr

$50,000
Grand Rapids Ry. Co
First Mortgage Three-Year 5% Gold Bonds
Due June 1, 1919
Price 99¾ and interest

$50,000
Union Ry. Gas & Elec. Co
Three-Year 5% Gold Notes
Due April 1, 1919
Price 99 and interest

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Baltimore, Md., 4s
South Carolina 4s
Rochester, N. Y., 4¼s & 4½s
Port of Seattle 4½s & 5s
Tacoma, Washington, 5s
Prices and full particulars on request for Circular AG-24
N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston | Chicago Baltimore | San Francisco Cleveland

Tax Exempt in New York State
Long Island Lighting Company
First Mortgage 5s due March 1, 1936
The company operates in over twenty-one communities, principally in Suffolk County, New York, serving a permanent population of over 75,000.
The net earnings of the company are at the rate of over 2½ times the bond interest.
The bonds, secured by a first mortgage, are further protected by a Sinking Fund of 1% and an Improvement Fund of 1%, both now operative.
Price 97 and interest, yielding 5¼%.
Descriptive Circular on Application.
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

United States Bonds
and other choice
Investment Securities
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar St. 15 East 45th St.
New York

August Bond Circular
A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
Send for Circular 90
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Small Investments May Be Made Conveniently Under Our
Partial Payment Plan
Send for our free Booklet "A," which describes in detail the operation of this plan.
Dodener & Burke
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
20 Broad Street Phone 2340 Rector

For Sale
1000 sh. All Package Grocery Stores
Common
DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Legal Investments
List T-118
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St., New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak—Crop Scare, Labor Troubles, and New Motor Competition.

The stock market had its first real crop scare yesterday. That was not the only influence which carried prices downward, but it was one of the chief of them. Concern over the talked-of railroad strike was still playing a part in causing hesitation among buyers and in tempting bears to greater activity, and in a special group of stocks, the motor shares, a reason, or at least excuse, for heavy selling was found in the new reduction in the price of the Ford car. The action of these issues suggested that there still existed a weakly held long account in these stocks which was built up during the speculation which accompanied the talk of a great automobile merger which was proposed and then abandoned. In some parts of the list, including the motor group, there was a considerable increase in activity, but elsewhere there was stagnation, and the day's total got only a little above that of the previous day.

Wheat rose over 7 cents a bushel. Damage by rust, which presumably lost nothing in the telling, was the immediate incentive for the speculation which brought this large advance. That was not a new influence in the wheat market, which has been much agitated of late over the reported damage in the Northwest and in Canada, but it was not until yesterday that the movement in that market assumed proportions which caused it to exert its traditional influence upon the prices of stocks. The showing made the day before yesterday in the Government's cotton report supplied a similar argument, bullish on agricultural commodities and bearish on stocks, and each helped yesterday to give greater market effect to the other. Cotton prices themselves, however, added only moderately to the rise which followed the publication of the Government's report on Tuesday.

Not because they were associated except remotely, but because of a certain association of ideas, the threatened strike on New York City traction lines increased the market force of the more remote danger of a general railroad strike. The movement among railroad stocks which attracted most attention among traders yesterday was not, however, directly associated with threatened labor troubles. The reaction of considerably over a point in Union Pacific was facilitated by the general tendency of the day, but was more specifically due to the revision of the previous day's rumors regarding a distribution, which was enforced by the more specific information on this matter which the Street had before it yesterday.

More specifications regarding the new war orders which are now coming to this market were supplied by yesterday's news, but whatever effect these exerted upon the market was negative, for the stocks of munition making companies declined along with most other issues. It is just as well, perhaps, that the market should accept the placing of these war orders sedately, for it would from no point of view be desirable to have a repetition of the wild speculation in the war stocks which occurred last year, and the after effects of which were felt in the market for a long time. The general railroad strike is likely to be a danger only in prospect. It is extremely improbable that it will ever happen. So far as the crop scare is concerned, there seems no doubt that a considerable amount of damage is being done, but only by the best of good luck, from their point of view, will those who are placing the highest estimates on the extent of the damage escape the humiliation of having been overzealous in predicting evil.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	4
Cleveland	5	3	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	4½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

TIME.

60 days.....2½@2¾ | 5 months.....3¾
90 days.....2¾ | 6 months.....3¾@4
4 months.....3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3¾
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	..
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	..
Marks—				
Demand	71.81¼	71.81¼	71.81¼	..
Cables	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅝	5.90⅜
95.28 Berlin	71.81¼	71.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29⅛	5.28⅝
19.295 Greece	10.37	10.42
51.45 Russia	30.35	30.50
5.1826 Italy	6.42½	6.42
20.26 Austria	12.35	12.40
26.73 Scandinavia	28.70	28.75
19.20 Spain	20.10	20.15
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.43¾
China—		
.... Hongkong	50.25	50.35
.... Shanghai	70.00	69.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.65	41.70
32.44 Rio	24.30	24.35

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $822,480,658; balance, $43,012,601; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $396,558.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, .9325.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d, unchanged; in New York, 64c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 49¼@50c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$290,238	$15,817,918
Ord. int. rev. receipts	1,622,156	33,770,487
Income tax	79,580	7,879,330
Miscellaneous	192,882	6,251,666
Total receipts	$2,184,857	$63,725,403
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	161,329	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		6,866,276
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	156,945	
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts		10,268,693
Expenditures	2,023,528	70,591,679

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	37.87½	38.37½	....	38.50
Lead	....	6.35	....	6.35
Spelter	8.87½	....	9.02½	....
Antimony	12.00	13.00	12.50	13.00
Quicksilver	$77.00	....	$77.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron No.2 X fdy.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	107	0	0	109	0	0
Copper, futures	104	0	0	104	10	0
Tin, spot	167	15	0	167	5	0
Tin, futures	168	10	0	168	0	0
Spelter	50	0	0	55	0	0
Lead	28	15	0	28	7	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	360,642
Same day last year	658,373
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	94,885,073
Same period last year	78,548,880
Same period in 1914	41,989,168

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	135	139	300	Adams Express	137	137	137	137	−2¼
	63	66	100	Ajax Rubber	64	64	64	64	+1
	17⅛	17½	200	Alaska Gold Mines	17½	17⅝	17¼	17¼	...
	20	21⅛	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
	69¼	70	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	70	71	70	70	−⅝
	87⅜	88	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	90	90	87⅝	87⅝	−1⅜
	195	198	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	195½	195½	195½	195½	+½
	54¼	54⅞	6,300	Am. Can	55⅛	55¼	54	54⅜	−⅞
	109¼	110½	100	Am. Can pf	110	110	110	110	+¼
	57½	58	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	59¼	59¼	57½	57½	−1⅝
	52½	53½	20	Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	53¾	52⅝	52⅝	−⅝
	98⅞	102	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	...
	53½	53⅝	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	54	54¼	53½	53½	+½
	27	27½	400	Am. Ice Securities	27¼	27¼	27	27¼	−⅜
	18½	19	100	Am. Linseed	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
	67	68	9,000	Am. Locomotive	69¾	69¾	67½	67½	−2⅝
	7	8	100	Am. Malt	7	7	7	7	−½
	92	92½	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93¾	93¾	92¼	92¼	−1¾
	110½	111½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	...
	93	93½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	−¼
	50½	51½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	52	52	51	51⅛	−⅜
	109½	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	109½	109½	109½	−1½
	129¼	123½	110	Am. Tel. & Tel	128⅝	129⅝	128¾	129¾	+1⅛
	217¾	218	500	Am. Tobacco	220	220	217¼	217¼	−4⅝
	107	108¼	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	107	107	107	107	−1½
	27	28	300	Am. Writing P. pf	27½	27½	27	27	+¼
	31½	32	4,100	Am. Zinc L. S	34	34	31½	31¾	−2½
	62	67	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	63	63	61¾	61¾	−1½
	78½	78¾	2,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	79	79¼	78½	78½	−¾
	67¼	68	14	Associated Oil	67	67	67	67	...
	102	102¼	3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	102¾	102¾	102	102	−⅛
	98¼	99	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
	110½	112½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	111	111	111	111	−1
	62	63	600	At., Gulf & W. I	63½	64	63	63	−¼
	70¼	70½	7,550	Baldwin Loco	73⅛	73¼	70⅜	70⅜	−1⅝
	104	105½	400	Baldwin Loco. pf	107⅜	105⅝	105	105	−⅛
	85¼	85⅜	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	85½	85½	85⅝	85⅝	−⅛
	73	74¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf	74	74	74	74	−¼
	430	440	100	Bethlehem Steel	435	435	435	435	−4½
	84	85	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84¾	84⅝	84¼	84⅜	...
	64⅜	65	4,000	Butte & Superior	65¼	66¼	65	65	−3
	17⅞	18¼	200	California Petrol	18¼	18¼	18	18	+⅛
	174½	175	5,300	Canadian Pacific	176	176	174½	175	−1¼
	54¼	54½	400	Central Leather Co	54¼	54½	54¼	54¼	...
	101	101½	2,700	Chandler Motor	104	104	100¾	101	−4
	54¼	54½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½	...
	95	95½	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96	96	95¼	95¼	−¾
	127	129	212	Chi. & Northwest	127½	127½	127¼	127¼	−1⅝
	18	18¼	4,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17½	18⅜	17½	18	+⅛
	19⅞	20	500	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20	−¼
	47	47½	500	Chino Copper	47¾	47¾	47	47	−¾
	43	43½	2,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44	43	43	−1
	135	136	2,000	Consolidated Gas	135¼	137	135	135¼	+½
	94	95	300	Continental Can	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	−1¾
	13½	14	100	Corn Products Ref	13½	13½	13½	13½	−⅛
	68	68¼	7,400	Crucible Steel	60½	69¾	68	68	−1⅝
	116	118	300	Crucible Steel pf	116¾	117½	116	117½	+1½
	221	225	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	222	222	220½	222	−3
	57½	58	3,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	59	59	57½	57½	−1¾
	94¼	95	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	−½
	33	34	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34	34	33¾	33⅞	−⅛
	135	139½	10	Detroit Edison Co	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	...
	44	44½	200	Distillers' Secur	44½	44½	44	44	−⅝
	5¼	6	300	Duluth, S. S. & A	5⅜	5¾	5¼	5¼	−¼
	34⅞	35	1,800	Erie	35⅜	35⅝	35	35	−⅝
	51½	52	400	Erie 1st pf	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	+¼
	300	316	20	General Chemical	315	315	315	315	...
	167¼	168	400	General Electric	169⅝	169⅝	167½	167½	−1½
	113½	115	400	General Motors pf	115¾	115¾	113½	113½	−2
	71½	73⅜	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅜	72⅜	71¼	71⅜	−1¼
	113¼	114	100	Goodrich pf	114	114	114	114	+¼
	80¼	81	100	Cranby Consol	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+¼
	116⅞	117	2,000	Great Northern pf	117⅜	117⅝	116⅞	117	−¼
	34¼	34½	40	G. N. certs.ore prop	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	...
	46	46¾	200	Greene-Cananea	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46½	...
	102¼	103	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	...
	47⅜	47½	1,200	Inspiration Copper	48¾	48¾	47½	47½	−⅝
	40	42	300	Int. Agricultural pf	41¼	41	41	41	−⅛
	25¼	25½	8,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t r	26¼	26⅜	25	25¼	...
	35½	36⅜	16,000	Int. Mer. Mar pf t r	38½	38½	36¾	36¾	−1⅝
	43⅞	44¼	200	Int. Nickel	44	44⅝	43⅞	44¼	...
	13⅝	14½	100	Int. Paper	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
	65	66½	700	Int. Paper pf	66	66¾	66	66	−¼
	83⅜	84	800	Jewel Tea	83	84½	83	83	+1
	24½	25	100	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	+¾
	59	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	59	59	59	59	...
	44½	44¾	2,900	Kennecott Copper	45	45⅜	44½	44½	−⅜
	70	70½	100	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	71	71	−¼
	43¾	44	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	43½	43⅝	43¾	43¾	−¼
	77¼	77½	300	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77¼	77½	77½	+¼
	127½	130	100	Louisville & Nash	127½	127½	127½	127½	−¼
	81	81½	100	Mackay Cos.	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
	67⅜	68	600	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67⅝	67⅜	67½	−⅛
	77¾	77⅞	23,000	Maxwell Motors	77¾	80½	77¾	77¾	−3⅜
	85½	86	300	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	87	87	85¾	85¾	−¼
	56	56½	200	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	58	58	57½	57½	−1½
	60	62	300	May Dept. Stores	62	62	61½	61½	−½
	95	95¼	23,900	Mex. Petroleum	97¾	97¾	95	95½	−3½
	33¼	33½	100	Miami Copper	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	−⅛
	5	6	100	Minn. & St. Louis	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅞
	122	123	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	123⅞	123⅞	122	122	−2
	3½	4	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
	5	5⅜	1,900	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	+½
	4½	5¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	+½
	119	121	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	...
	22	23½	200	Nat. Enam. & Stmp	22⅝	23⅜	22	22	−½
	62½	63	600	National Lead	63¼	63¼	63	63	...
	17⅛	17⅞	1,100	Nev. Cons. Copper	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	...
	128	128½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	129	129	129	129	...
	103¼	104	1,900	N. Y. Central	104	104	103¾	103¾	−⅝
	33	35	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	33½	33½	33½	33½	+1½
	59	61	100	N.Y.,C.&St.L. 2d pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	−1½
	58¼	59	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	59⅞	60	58¾	58¾	−1⅛
	25⅞	26¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	...
	22	24⅞	100	Norfolk Southern	23	23	23	23	...
	128	129	100	Norfolk & Western	128½	129	128½	128½	...
	88¾	90	100	Nor. Ohio Trac. & L	90	90	90	90	+3
	111	111¾	4,000	Northern Pacific	111⅝	111⅞	110¾	110¾	+⅛
	33½	36	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	34	34	34	34	...
	55⅞	58	5,556	Penn. Railroad	55⅞	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞	+⅛
	101	102	200	People's Gas, (Chi.)	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	+⅛
	40½	40	300	Philadelphia Co	40½	40	40	40	+⅛
	80	80		P., C., C. & S. L	80	80	80	80	−1
	27½	28	200	Pittsburgh Coal	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
	27½	28	200	Pitts. C. cfs of dep	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
	100⅝	102	100	Pitts. Coal pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+⅝
	47⅜	48	200	Pressed St. Car	47⅜	47⅜	47½	47½	...
	42	43	300	R'way Steel Spring	43	43	43	43	...
	22¾	23	1,200	Ray. Cons. Copper	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
	93¼	93⅝	12,200	Reading	93¼	95⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+1⅝
	44	44½	100	Reading 2d pf	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+¼
	46¼	46¾	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅜	47⅜	46¾	46¾	−⅝
	110	111	100	Rep. Ir. & Steel pf	110	110	110	110	+⅝
	15¼	15⅝	100	Seaboard Air Line	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	...
	37⅜	37⅞	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	+⅛
	200¾	200¾	400	Sears, R'buck & Co	200¾	200¾	199½	199½	−⅞
	26	28	300	Shattuck-Arizona	26	26	26	26	...
	42	43	400	Sloss-Sheff. St. & I	43	43	43	43	−1⅜
	98¾	98¾	1,100	Southern Pacific	98¾	98¾	98	98	−⅛
	185	185	100	South. P. R. Sugar	185	185	183	183	...
	23⅜	23½	200	Southern R'way	23⅜	23½	23	23	−¼
	67½	67½	200	South. R'way pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	−½
	127½	127½	31,300	Studebaker Co	127½	127½	123	123	−4½
	25⅞	26	1,400	Tennessee Copper	25⅞	26	25	25	−⅛
	190	193	1,500	Texas Co	195	195	191¾	191¾	−3¼
	61½	61½	600	Third Avenue	61½	62	61⅜	61⅜	−⅛
	99½	100	100	Underwood T'w'riter	99½	99½	99½	99½	+2½
	6⅜	6⅝	3,700	Union Bag & P. Co	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
	41	42	700	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	41	42	41	42	+1½
	137⅞	138	18,100	Union Pacific	139½	139⅞	137¾	137⅞	−1⅜
	82½	82¾	500	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82¾	82¾	−⅜
	99	101⅜	5,710	United Cigar Stores	99¾	101⅜	99	99	−½
	119	119	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf	115	115	119	119	+2
	157⅜	158	6,500	United Fruit	157⅜	160¾	157⅜	158½	+⅝
	10½	10¾	100	Un. R'ways Invest	10½	10½	10½	10½	+½
	20¼	20½	300	U. S. Express	20½	20½	20½	20½	−1
	106¾	107	12,000	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	110⅞	110⅞	106¾	106¾	−4¼
	29	29	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	29	29	29	29	−⅛
	¾	1	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	−⅛
	53	53¼	300	U. S. Rubber	52⅞	53	52⅞	53	+⅜
	108¾	109	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	...
	66½	68	1,100	U. S. Sur. R. & M	68	68	68	68⅜	−⅜
	86	86½	21,000	U. S. Steel	87	87	86	86½	−⅛
	117¼	117½	300	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117½	117¼	117⅜	+⅛
	77	77¼	1,500	Utah Copper	77½	77½	76⅞	77	−¼
	38	39	500	Va.-Caro. Chem	39¼	39¼	38⅛	38⅛	−1⅜
	109	111	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	111	111	110⅜	111	+3
	49⅝	50	700	Wabash pf. A	50½	50½	49¾	49¾	−¼
	26½	27	200	Wabash pf. B	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	...
	92¾	93¼	200	West. Union Tel	93	93	93	93	...
	56⅜	56½	3,100	Wh'ouse (E. & M.)	57⅜	57⅞	56⅜	56⅜	−1⅜
	4	4½	200	Wheeling & L. E	4	4	4	4	−½
	5	6	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	5½	5½	5¼	5½	−¾
	51⅞	52	31,700	Willys-Overland	53½	53⅞	51½	52	−4½
	104	105	200	Willys-Overland pf	103	105	104	104	−2
	50½	51½	900	Wis. Central	52¼	52⅞	51	51	−1
	136	136¼	400	Woolworth, (F. W.)	136½	136½	136	136½	−⅛

LONDON MARKET CONFIDENT

Money and Discount Rates Easy—American Securities Quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Money and discount rates were easy today.

Business was narrow on the Stock Exchange, but the tone was confident. Foreign bonds were firm, Kaffirs advanced on Cape buying and Russian mining and oil shares were in good demand. Home funds eased off under realizing by small holders and shipping shares were quieter and mostly easier. American securities ruled quiet and closed steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 65 centimes.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Buf., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'29	4½	4.60	4.40
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.70
C., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.58	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.88	4.48
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.40	4.15
Erie Railroad.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4 @5	4.55	4.38
Illinois Central.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.38	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.90	5.00
Mo. Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.90	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Norfolk & Wes.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.15
N. Y., N.

New Amsterdam Gas Company

(Consolidated Gas Company of New York.)

First Cons. Mortgage 5s

DUE JANUARY, 1948.

TAX EXEMPT IN NEW YORK STATE.

This company supplies, under perpetual franchises, City of New York with gas. It is by far the most valuable of all the gas properties owned by the Consolidated Gas Company.

Price at Market to yield about 4.90%

Hartshorne & Battelle

Members New York Stock Exchange

25 Broad Street, New York City

A Conservative Investment With an Attractive Yield

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bond

This issue is secured by a first lien on property valued at more than double the amount of bonds outstanding.

The net earnings of the Company are more than 2½ times the total bond interest charges.

The Company operates Electric Light and Power plants in eight thriving communities in three Middle West States.

Price and full particulars on request for Circular I. M.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co

Incorporated

61 Broadway, New York

BOSTON BUFFALO

100 Share Lots Odd Lots

Facilities adequate for both large and small investors. Odd Lot Booklet E-19, sent on request, describes

Partial Payment Buying

HARTSHORNE AND PICABIA

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

7 Wall St. Tel. 4590 Rector

Will Buy

25 Amer. Chicle Pfd.
50 Bronze Metals Pfd.
25 General Baking Pfd.
200 International Pow. Com.
$15,000 Int. Agri. Corp. 5s, 1932
50 Ft. Wayne & Jackson Pfd.
100 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.
100 St. Jos. & Grand Isl. Stks.
200 Sonoma Magnesite
50 Vulcanite Portland Cem't

DIDRICHSEN & CO

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

HOW you can safeguard the future of your children through consistent saving in $100 Bonds. Send for Partial Payment Bulletin No. 1, "A $1000 Bond for Your Boy."

John Muir & Co

SPECIALISTS IN

Odd Lots

Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York

43d St. & Broadway.	125th St. & Lenox Av.
50th St. & Mad. Av.	26 Court St., B'klyn.
105 West 82d Street.	810 Broad St., Newark

Members New York Stock Exchange.

City of Lima, Ohio

4½ % Coupon Water Bonds

Due $10,000 Each Year, 1920 to 1930.
Legal for New England Savings Banks and Trust Funds. Acceptable for Postal Savings Deposits.
Net Debt 1% Population Over 40,000.

Price on application.

Cummings, Prudden & Co.

111 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 5452.

SHORT TERM SECURITIES

Curtis & Sanger

Members

New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

49 WALL STREET

Boston New York Chicago

WANTED

West. Va. Trac. & El. 6s
International Paper 6s
National Starch 5s

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

Great Northern Paper

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Bankers Trust
Equitable Trust

Telephone 5242 Broad

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
1,900	Cities Service	299	290	298	300
	700 Cities Serv. pf.	85¾	85	85¼	85½
	275 Commonw. Pr.	64¾	64¼	64¼	64½
	425 Comm. Pr. pf.	85½	85	84½	85½
	150 Ohio Cities Gas	65½	64¼	64½	66
	100 Ozark Pow.-W.	49	46	48	49
	410 Rep. Ry. & Lt.	40½	39½	39½	40¼
	90 Toledo Traction	47	46½	46½	47½

BONDS.

$30,000	Gr. R. Ry. 1st 5s, 1918	98⅞	98¾	99⅝	99⅞
	25,000 Mich.Lg.5s,'46	99¾	99¼	98½	99½
	15,000 Un. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, 1919.	98¾	98¾	98½	99

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Cities	5	12
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
†American Light & Traction	367	371
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E.	8	9
American W. W. & E. part.	17	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric Bond Deposit, pf.	85	87
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	96	99
International Traction	29	32
International Traction pf.	90	94
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	86½	87½
Northern States Power pf.	93	95½
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Pacific Gas & Electric	59¼	60
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88	89
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	83	86
Public S. Inv. pf.	93	96
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25⅞	30
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	96	99
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	74	76
Securities Corp. General	18½	23½
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	84½
†Southern California Edison	91	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	106	107½
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40½
Tampa Electric	134	138
Tennessee Railway & Light	11	50
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	49	50
Toledo Traction pf.	82	85
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	73	76
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	14	16
United Light & Railways	50	52
United Light & Railways pf.	74	76
Western Power	18	20
Western Power pf.	68	70

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Power 6s, 1921.	89½	100½
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..
Denver Gas & E. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99¾	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	88½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lake Power 6s, 1923-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99¾
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99¾	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77¾
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¾	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98¾	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96¼
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	98	99
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¾	93

Irving National Has $90,005,685.

The Irving National Bank reports deposits amounting to $90,005,685, as of July 31, a record never reached before by the institution. Total assets were $102,269,162, of which $59,367,334 consisted of cash in its vaults, with the Federal Reserve Bank and correspondents, call loans and paper eligible for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Bank. Of the balance $30,130,981 consisted of loans and discounts due within six months. The immediately available assets, with those which could be converted into cash within six months, amounted to $89,498,315, nearly equal to the deposits.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.09	Jacket Con.	.06
Best & Belcher	.07	Mexican	.17
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	.12	Ophir	.22
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.06	Savage	.06
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.17	Sierra Nevada	.30
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.67
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Florence	.45
Halifax	.60	Gold Con. M.	.86
Jim Butler	.65	Gold Merger	.07
McNamara	.14	Jumbo Extens.	.74
Midway	.13	Kewanas	.11
Mizpah Exten.	.19	Lone Star	.02
Montana	.25	Silver Pick	.12
North Star	.25	Tonopah Mining	.27
West End	.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.80
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.06
Booth	.13	Packard	.33
C. O. D.	.08	Rescue Eagle	.57
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.45
		White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9½	10½	Isabella	17¼	17¾
Elkton	12	14	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	65	75	U. M. G.	8¼	9
Golden C.	205½	209	McKinney	26	33
Gold Sov.	3¾	4	Portland	160	164
Granite	66	69	Vindicator	210	215

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and receiver of the International Mercantile Marine Company, to be added to the board of the rehabilitation company and another Director, residing in New Jersey, the company's place of incorporation, is to be chosen. The changes will increase the number of Directors from fifteen to seventeen.

Pacific Lighting Corporation yesterday declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent. dividend on its common stock, with an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock, all payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has applied to the list Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., $7,972,000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1987, stamped as to non-payment of Federal income tax.

United Public Utilities, through the Guaranty Trust Company, has asked for tenders to Aug. 8 for sufficient of its first lien 8 per cent. collateral bonds to exhaust $76,137 now available for the sinking fund.

Calumet and Hecla has called for payment the notes issued in part payment of the Bigelow properties. The original issue was $8,500,000, of which only about $400,000 is now in the hands of the public. Payment will be made on Aug. 18, the annual interest day.

R. M. Grant & Co. are offering $784,000 State of Mississippi 4½ per cent. bonds, due $40,000 annually from July 1, 1921 to 1932 inclusive, and $184,000 in 1936.

J. Frank Howell of the Consolidated Stock Exchange has begun the issuance of a small magazine called "Questions and Answers."

John I. Mange, formerly Vice President of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, has been elected Vice President of the J. G. White Management Corporation.

STEEL PRICES MAY ADVANCE

Reports Indicate Rise Due to Renewed Domestic Buying.

Steel trade reports this week indicate that further price increases may result from renewed buying, largely from domestic manufacturers. It now appears as though the hesitation of consumers of this country to buy last month because they thought prices might recede shortly was immediately taken advantage of by foreign purchasers who hurried their orders in. The Iron Trade Review says:

It is believed there are many domestic consumers who must cover themselves for the next six to nine months, who have been holding off awaiting lower prices, but the period beyond which they cannot safely delay their purchases now is approaching in view of the extended condition of mill deliveries. That higher rather than lower prices seem likely is shown by another advance by the Steel Corporation this week of $2 a ton in steel bars, which is to be followed by further rises in wire products and plates. The problem of the moment and for the next six months to come, according to leading steelmakers, is to distribute their output so that consumers may not be handicapped by shortages of material.

The Iron Age says:

The effect on the situation of war buying on a scale greater than was counted on a few months ago is becoming the foremost issue in the domestic steel market. Steel producers point not only to the large scale of the new buying for the Allies, but to the accumulating world demand for steel apart from war uses, which this country must satisfy if the war goes on another year or more. In the face of the abstention of many consumers from the market, and the active efforts of some, for lower prices, as in the case of implement makers, the steel makers are less inclined to make concessions than in June and early July.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100½	3.95
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	96	96¾	6.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100	100¾	5.40
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	99¾	100¼	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100½	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¾	4.75
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107⅛	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅛	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99	100½	4.85
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	99¾	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97½	98¾	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100¾	3.45
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98	99	6.50
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	101¾	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	103	3.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97¾	97¾	4.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99¾	5.20
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102¾	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101¾	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100¾	4.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.57
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅝	99½	5.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100¾	4.30
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¼	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	101½	101⅞	5.10
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1949	98¾	99¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	97½	7.80
Morgan & N.	5	Dec., 1918	101¼	100	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.65
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	99¾	6.60
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1, '26	98½	99	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅜	100⅞	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99½	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	95½	96	6.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100½	4.30
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1918	98	99	..
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	May, 1918	98¼	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. P. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100½	..
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98½	5.97
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s, 1923	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
7,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
10,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	82	82	81¾	81¾
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½
5,000	New River 5s.	75	75	75	75
6,000	Swift 5s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
10,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s.	111	111	110	110
8,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100	100¼	100	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Homa Oil	.99	1⅛
Amer Oil	.20	.22	Humboldt	1¼	2
Bay S Gas	.12	.15	Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅜
Begole	.80	.90	Iron Cap.	3⅞	4
Bingham	9⅞	10⅞	Iron C pf.	6	6½
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	Jerome V.	1⅛	1⅜
Bost Ariz.	2¼	2½	La Rose	.55	.62
Bost Corb.	.70	.75	Majestic	.60	.62
Boston Ely	1⅛	1⅜	Mex Met.	.28	.32
Bost Mont.	.99	1	Mojave T.	3⅝	3¾
Butte & L.	.66	.69	Nat L & Z	1¼	1⅜
Cal Corbin	2½	3	New Baltic	1¼	1⅜
Calaveras	4⅝	5	New Dome	1	1⅛
Champion	.00	.10	N Cornelia	12½	13
Chief Con.	1⅝	1⅞	N Utah B.	1	2
Con Aris.	1¼	1⅜	Nixon	.30	.32
Con Cop.	2	2¼	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Crown Res	.44	.47	Onaco	.80	.95
Davis-Daly	1⅝	1¾	Onondaga	1	1¼
Cortez	.35	.50	Pilot Butte	.03	.11
Earle	.30	.32	Rilla	.18	.20
Eagle & B.	1¾	2	S W Miami	1¼	2
Fortuna	.18	.20	Trure	2¾	3
Gold Lake	.37	.39	U Verde X	27¼	28½
Houghton	1¼	1⅜	Yukon G.	1	2⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Starting with special weakness in the automobile stocks, softness gradually extended to the general list on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. At the end of the day there were net declines of very substantial proportions in many instances.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chal.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
10	Am. Ag. Chem.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
60	Am. B. Sugar.	89¾	89¾	87⅞	88
290	Am. Can.	55¼	55¼	53⅞	54
170	Am. C. & Fdy.	58⅝	58⅝	58	58¼
50	Am. Hide & L.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
140	Am. Ice Secur.	27	27¼	26⅝	27¼
1,240	Am. Locomotive	69½	69⅝	67¼	67⅜
80	Am. Smelting.	93⅝	93¾	92¼	92½
80	Am. Zinc.	33	33	32¾	32¾
480	Anac. Copper.	79	79¼	78¾	78¾
50	A., T. & S. F.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
425	Baldwin Loco.	72¾	72¾	70½	70¾
20	Balt. & Ohio.	85½	85½	85½	85½
180	Butte & Sup.	67⅞	67⅞	64⅞	64⅞
125	Can. Pacific.	175¼	176¼	174¾	174¾
40	C., M. & St. P.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
320	C., R. I. & P.	19¾	19¾	17½	17½
50	Chino Copper.	47½	47½	47⅛	47⅛
170	Col. F. & I.	44	44	42¾	43
150	Consol. Gas.	135½	137	135¼	135⅝
1,900	Crucible Steel.	69¾	69¾	67⅞	68¼
140	Erie.	35⅞	35¾	34⅝	34⅝
140	Erie 1st pf.	52	52	52	52
140	Goodrich Co.	72⅝	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝
90	Insp. Copper.	48½	48½	47¾	47¾
50	Int. Mer. Mar.	20⅝	20⅝	25¾	25¾
1,770	Int. M. M. pf.	88¾	89⅜	86⅜	86⅜
70	Int. Nickel.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜
240	Kenn. Copper.	45	45¼	44¼	44½
20	Lehigh Valley.	77½	77½	77¼	77½
1,780	Maxwell Motor.	80½	80¾	77¾	78¼
2,140	Mexican Petrol.	97¾	98	95	95¼
50	Miami Copper.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
10	Mo. Pac. cfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20	N. Y. Central.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
140	N. Y., N.H. & H.	60¼	60¾	59¾	60¼
40	Pennsylvania.	56	56	56	56
100	Ray Copper.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
2,780	Reading.	95¾	95¾	93¾	94¼
40	Rep. Ins. & S.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
80	Southern Pac.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
50	Southern Ry.	23¾	23¾	23	23
3,960	Studebaker.	120⅝	120⅞	122¾	123
50	Tenn. Copper.	25¼	25¼	25	25
180	Union B & P.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10	Union B & P. pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
1,680	Union Pac.	139¾	139¾	137¾	137¾
440	United Fruit.	159	160½	158	159
1,770	U. S. I. Alco.	110¾	111	106¾	107
80	U. S. Rubber.	53	53	52¾	52¾
3,960	U. S. Steel.	87	87	86¾	86¾
40	Wabash pf. A.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
140	Wabash pf. B.	20¾	20¾	20½	20½
140	West. El.	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾
1,080	Willys-Over.	55¾	55¾	51¾	51¾

MINING STOCK.

1,000	Atlanta	.11	.11	.10⅛	.10⅛
400	Florence	.47	.47	.47	.47
1,000	Isabella	.17⅛	.17⅛	.17⅛	.17⅛
100	Mexican	.19	.19	.18	.18
200	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
500	North Star	.16¼	.16¼	.16¼	.16¼
300	Ophir	.25	.25	.25	.25
200	Tonopah Ext.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
600	Union Con.	.69	.69	.67	.67
300	Vindicator	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Chesebrough Mfg.	360	365	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	323	328	323	329
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	93	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	159	162	159	162
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	167	169	167	170
Indiana Pipe Line	91	93	91	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10½	10	10½
National Transit	14½	15	14	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	217	220	223	225
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	87	89	86	89
Pierce Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	363	368	865	870
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	222
Solar Refining	280	290	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	197	201	197	201
South Penn Oil	815	825	825	830
Southwest Penn.	106	110	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	263	267	263	268
Standard Oil of Ind.	580	585	580	585
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	456
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	440
Standard Oil of Neb.	380	390	380	390
Standard Oil of N. J.	517	520	518	520
Standard Oil of N. Y.	200	204	200	205
Standard Oil of Ohio.	375	385	375	385
Swan & Finch	97	102	97	102
Tidewater Oil Co.	181	185	181	185
Union Tank	80	82	80	82
Vacuum Oil	290	310	290	310
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	120	123	120	123
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	320	300	320
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnston T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	95	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	245
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reyn. Tob pf.	121	124	121	124

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
145	Ahmeek	92	94	92	94
140	Alaska Gold.	17¾	17⅞	17¼	17⅝
200	Allouez	59	60	59	60
1,785	Am. Zinc.	34½	34¼	31⅞	32
315	Am. Zinc pf.	64½	64½	63	63
55	Anaconda	73⅝	73⅝	70	70
380	Arizona Com.	8¾	8⅞	8¼	8⅜
250	Butte & Bal.	1½	1½	1½	1½
66	Butte & Sup.	66	66	65	65
20	Cal. & Ariz.	68⅞	69¼	68⅜	68⅜
20	Centennial	15	15	15	15
183	Copper Range.	57	57¼	56⅜	57
35	Cliff Copper.	50c.	50c.	50c.	50c.
120	Granby	81	81

We Will Buy

100 Am. Graph. Com. & Pfd.
100 Donald Steamship
50 Santa Cecelia Sugar
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.

We Will Sell

50 National Casket
50 Eastern Steel Com.
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
10 Self Fluxing Ore 6s

DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

WE BUY AND SELL
Remington Type. Com. and 2nd
Babcock & Wilcox Co.
Borden's Milk Com.
American Exch. Nat'l Bank
Bankers Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

STANDARD OIL
LATEST EDITION STANDARD OIL BOOKLET: NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION. CONTAINS 1915 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & OTHER DATA OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Indian Refining
Common & Preferred
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry Stocks
Cripple Creek Central Ry.
Electric Properties Corp.
Federal Sugar Preferred
Southern Utilities Stock
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientamt."

Babcock & Wilcox
Phelps Dodge & Co.
Scovill Manufacturing
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Manati Sugar
Stern Bros. Pfd.
Santa Cecilia Sugar
ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

Anglo-French 5s (Dupont Scrip)
Alabama Trac., Lt. & Power Common
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s
Grand Rapids Ry. 5s, 1919
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

Electric Properties
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 5334 Rector

WANTED
H. W. Johns-Manville
Common
St. Louis & San Fran.
$5 Paid
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3015-6-7 Broad.

Rep. Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Toledo Trac. Lt. & Pr. Com.
Standard Gas & El. Com.
Duquesne Light Co. Pfd.
GEO. REITH & CO
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

N. Y. Shipbuilding
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
American Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Burns Bros. Coal Pfd.
Coastwise Transportation
American Thread Pfd.
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911.

Cities Service
Chalmers Motor
Charcoal Iron
Kelly Truck
H. K. Mulford Rights
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

General G. & El. Common
General G. & El. Convt. Pfd
General G. & El. Cum. Pfd
General G. & El. 10-Yr. 5s, 1925
CHASE & FALK
99 Wall Street Telephone Hanover 882

Stocks—Grain
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established May 1st, 1896.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Motor Stocks Continue Their Downward Swing—Activity in Mining Issues

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 361,923 shares of stocks and $60,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 59,998; oils, 53,905; and mining, 248,020. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,200	‡Aetna Exp..	10¾	11⅝	10½	10⅝
100	‡Am. Dr. Syn.	12	12	12	12
100	‡Am. Wr. P. ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Atlantic Steel	60	60	55	55
300	‡Butler chem.	4	4	3½	4
200	‡Car. L. & P.	4	4	4	4
200	Chare. I. Co. of Am.....	6	6½	6	6⅛
200	Chare. I. Co. of Am. pf..	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
4,000	Chev. Motor..	195	196	185	189
100	Driggs-Seab...	99	100	98	98
900	‡Emer. Motor	4	4⅝	4	4
550	Emer. Phon..	10¼	11¼	10¼	11
400	‡J. W. & W.	40½	40½	40	40
350	‡Hall Signal.	5½	6	5	5½
250	H. & B. Car.	34	*35	34	33
500	‡Hendee Mfg.	33	33	31½	32
82	Holly Sugar..	47	48	47	48
100	Hupp M. Car	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
520	‡Int. Power..	5	9	5	9
700	Inter. Rub...	12½	13¼	12½	13
120	‡Inter. Motors	7	7	5	5
6	‡In. Mtrs. pf.	20	20	20	20
1,200	‡Jop. Ore Sp. (new stock).	50	53	50	53
100	Kapo Mfg....	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
100	Kath. Br. pf.	20	20	20	20
100	‡Kel. Wh. pf.	100	100	100	100
2,000	‡L. Tor. Bl..	8	8⅞	7¾	8⅞
100	‡L. Bl. 1st. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,000	‡Lynn Phono.	2½	3	2½	3
2,000	Man. Transit.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Mar. of Am..	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,400	‡Maxim Mun.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,800	‡Midvale Steel	61⅞	62	61	61⅝
200	‡M. Mot., w.i.	66	66	66	66
2,100	F. T. & M. C.	21	21	21	21
430	‡P. Ven. Corp.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
270	‡P. V. C. pf.	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Sp. Bolt Co.	74	74	74	74
500	‡Sr. Jo. Lead.	15	15	15	15
1,800	‡Strom. Car..	42	42	41½	41½
1,200	Stutz Motor...	64⅝	64⅝	63½	63½
200	S. B. v. t. ctfs	33½	33½	33½	33½
5,600	‡Tob. Prod....	44½	45¼	42½	45
100	‡U. S. Lt. & Ht. Corp....	2¼	2½	2½	2½
200	U. S. S. Co....	6	6⅝	6	6⅝
8,000	‡United Mot..	67¼	67½	63¾	63¾
2,100	Un. Profit S..	⅞	1	⅞	1
500	United Zinc..	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜
1,400	White M. Co.	53	53	52½	52½
400	World Film C. v. t. ctfs...	¾	¾	⅝	¾
500	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
180	Ohio Oil.....	225	217	217	— 8
15	S. O. of Cal..	265	265	265	— 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.)	58	58	57	57
460	‡Bat. O. & G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,500	‡Cos. & Co., (Oil Ref.)..	15½	15½	14¼	14¼
4,950	‡Cos. O. & G.	12½	12⅝	11⅜	11⅝
700	‡Cos.O.& G.pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	‡Federal Oil...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,700	Kenova Oil, (a prospect).	⅜	½	⅜	½
2,500	††Midwest Oil.	44	44	41	42
2,500	‡Musko. Ref..	3½	3½	3	3⅛
500	‡N. Y.-Okla.O..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	††Okla. Oil...	10	10	9½	10
3,000	Okla. Pr. & R.	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
8,300	†Omar O.& G.	67	69	67	69
200	†Pan-A. P.pf..	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¾
1,000	‡Sinclair Oil..	39¼	39¼	38½	39
6,100	‡Tex. Sz.	81	83	81	82
8,000	‡Un. West.O..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,600	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	*1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†Ala.-Br. Col. M. (a pros.).	58	58	58	58
1,500	††Atlanta	10	10½	10	10
500	‡Adanac Sil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	††Ariz. Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Big L. Co.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
500	Bing. Mining.	10½	10½	9⅝	9⅝
500	Bost.& Mont.	†‡	†‡	†‡	†‡
600	B. C. & Z., Y. t. ctfs...	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
1,500	Caledonia	67	67	66	67
300	Canada Cop..	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,500	Cashboy	5	5	4½	4½
700	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	‡Con.-Homes..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Con. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Crystal C. M.	1	1	1	1
450	D.-A. Cop. (a prospect)....	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
17,500	††Emma Cop.	51	54	51	54
350	Frist Nat. C..	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
3,100	††Florence Sil.	75	76	73	76
1,200	†Gold. Cons...	80	86	85	85
17,000	††Gold. Merg.	8	8	7½	7½
1,250	†Hecla Min..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4,550	†In. N. C. (a prospect)....	75	75	68	72
15,000	††Inter. Mines	14	14	14	14
100	†Iron Blor...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Mines of Am...	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
700	‡Mojave Tung.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
0,000	††Mon. Gold M.	93	99	93	99
1,250	Monitor Silver.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
7,000	††Mother Lode.	31	31	30	30
10,000	††Newray M....	43	43	42	43
950	N. Y. Hon. Rosario M....	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
100	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2,400	††Oat. Ariz. Cen.	24	24	18	23
25,700	††Rex Con. M.	10	19½	18	17
1,500	†Rochester M..	59	59	58	58
400	††Round Mtn..	48	48	48	48
300	Stand. Sil.-L...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15,700	††Success Min.	57	57	55	55
500	††Temiskaming	57	57	57	57
250	Tono. Ext.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Tri-Bullion..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Un. Eastern...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
10,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅞	1½	1½
600	Jer. Virde Ext. (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	†Jumbo Ext..	76	76	76	76
2,700	†Louis'a Cons	18	19	18	19
23,500	††March Min.	12	12	10½	11
5000	†McKin.-Dar..	60	60	60	60
23,000	††Mich. Gold Min. & Mill	42	46	42	46
16,000	††U.S.Cont.M.	7	7	4	7
2,500	Verde Ext..	28⅝	28⅝	28	28
1,200	†W. End Cons	79	80	79	80
1,150	Unity G. Min.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
770	‡W. Oaks Min	6¼	6⅜	6	6
150	†Yukon Alaska Trust ctfs...	42	42	42	42
200	‡Yusc'n Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$25,000	†Cosden Oil 6s, w. i....	104	104	103	103¼
35,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar. 6s, w. i....	95	95	95	95

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord...	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18½	19	18½	19
Essex Motors....	74	77	74	77
Flemish-Lynn Phono.	2	2¾	2½	2¾
Grant Motor Car....	9¼	10¼	9¼	10¼
Hart. Corp.	73	75	73	75
Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	94½	96	..	..
Inter. Arms & Fdry.	16	18	14	16
Mo. Pacific, w. i....	22	23	22	22¼
Mo. Pacific, w. i....	48⅝	49	49¾	50¼
Motor Products	60	70	60	70
Poole Eng. & Mach..	95	100	96	100
Princess Sweet	1	1¼	1	1¼
Saxon Motor	68	72	71	75
Scripps-Booth	50	52	50	52
Standard Motors.....	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½
Todd Shipyards	74	77	74	77

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil.....	13	16	13	16
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	70	75	70	75
Midwest Oil pf.....	84	86	84	86
Pierce Oil	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½
Sapulpa Oil	10	10½	10	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	13	14	13	14
Hemple Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
Oatman Lexington ..	62	64	62	64
San Toy	14	15	14	15
Silver Pick	11	13	11	13
Tonopah Belmont ..	4	4½	4⅛	4⅞

BONDS.

Mo. Pacific 4s, w. i..	67½	69	67½	69
Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82
Russian Govt. 6½s...	100	100¼	100	100¼

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	58	63	58	65
American Brass	274	278	274	278
Atlas Powder	174	175	170	175
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox....	125	128	124	128
Bliss, (E. W.).....	530	560	530	560
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	185	200	183	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	825	800	820
Du Pont Pow., new..	285	295	275	285
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder.....	290	295	290	295
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	112	113
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	164	160	164
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	101	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co....	550	560	540	545
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

OPEN MARKET.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. Ten cents, every Monday; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ACCUSES LEADING PACKERS.

Representative Says Five Concerns Control Cattle Market.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The opposition of the packing interests to a resolution ordering an inquiry into the meat situation in the United States was declared by the author of the resolution, Representative Borland of Missouri, in a speech in the House today, to be due to the feeling of the packers that publicity was a weapon in the correction of economic wrongs.

"No legitimate business need fear honest and impartial publicity," said he. "If the packers expect to regain public confidence by stifling a public inquiry they may find that the result is exactly the opposite of their expectations."

Mr. Borland declared prospects of an investigation had improved conditions in the cattle market. He said that in 1915 the market was demoralized, and cattle raisers said they were losing an average of $15 a head on account of the increased cost of production and the comparatively low price of live stock.

"They believed then and still believe, that there was unmistakable evidence of manipulation of the markets by the great packers," said Mr. Borland. "The consumers were paying high prices for meat, there was an enormous foreign demand caused by the war in Europe, there was a shortage of cattle in this country, and yet importations into this country had virtually ceased, and exportations from this country had greatly increased."

Mr. Borland named five packing companies which, he said, controlled the industry, namely, the Swift, Morris, Armour, Cudahy, and Sulzberger concerns. He added:

"The dominance of these five packers in the market has shown that 70 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered for interstate shipment under Government inspection is slaughtered by these concerns. Of course there are still a number of independent slaughter houses in the country, but necessarily their trade is local.

PENROSE SEES A DEFICIT.

Charges Democratic Prodigality in Opposing Flood Relief Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A charge made in the Senate today by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Republican, that the Treasury faced an enormous deficit owing mainly to Democratic prodigality in appropriations led to a lively tilt between Mr. Penrose and Senator Stone of Missouri, Democrat. The bill to appropriate $540,000 for the relief of flood sufferers in North Carolina was under discussion and Senator Penrose objected to it because, as he said, the Government was threatened with bankruptcy, and charity should begin at home. He said that the flood trouble was caused by the construction of a dam on the French Broad River, an ill-advised expenditure, he said, which now led to further waste of money to relieve the people who had been injured by the Government's folly in building the dam.

"I suppose," Senator Penrose said, "that it cannot be said technically that the United States Treasury is bankrupt, because with its taxable resources a great country, the wealthiest in the world, with 100,000,000 inhabitants, cannot be said to be wholly bankrupt, but the Treasury is certainly bankrupt as far as revenues are likely to meet expenditures even with the added assistance of any revenue bill which the majority is likely to pass at the present Congress."

Senator Penrose affirmed that the "waiting policy" of President Wilson toward Mexico would cost the country $200,000,000. He enumerated many large appropriations that came, he said, at the wrong time when the immense amounts allowed for preparedness were taken into consideration.

Senator Stone replied jocularly to Mr. Penrose. He pictured Senator Penrose as a confirmed absentee. When the Republicans, said Mr. Stone, were in control the Pennsylvania Senator was always on hand for the flag and an appropriation, but now he was always intent on making trouble for the Democrats.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Thirty-one corporations with aggregate capitalization of $559,500 were chartered today. They included:

European Economolit Corp'n, lubricants, patents, 2,000 shares, no par value, carry on business, $10,000; A. D. Marks, W. F. Robbins, C. A. Sawyer, 40 Exchange Pl.

United Worsted Mills, Inc., Fulton, woolen, worsted goods, $100,000; H. M. Haviland, J. E. Summerfield, W. Haviland, 60 Ann St.

La Pearl Film Corp'n, Queens, motion picture films, photographic theatrical, vaudeville, $100,000; J. F. Holliday, A. R. Beal, W. H. La Pearl, New York Av. and Platt St., Jamaica.

Spencer Lane Co., Inc., agents, brokers, merchandise, property, conduct factories, warehouses, agencies, 700 shares, carry on business with $35,000; J. H. Richards, S. B. Arnsten, H. D. Canaday, 964 East 10th St., Brooklyn.

C. E. Eckrode Rubber Co., Inc., rubber goods, novelties, $50,000; A. Perkins, O. Wuest, C. E. Eckrode, Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J.

John Barr Co., Inc., Ogdensburg, hardware, mercantile, $30,000; H. Ellis, W. J., and J. Barr, 52 Lisk St., Ogdensburg.

Joy Litvinne Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, personal property, $10,000; T. E. Holgkin, H. Litvinne, J. B. Joy, 61 Broadway.

Kennedy & Sullivan, Inc., stationery, novelties, publishing, $50,000; T. J. Kennedy, J. C. Healy, M. C. Ludlam, 46 East 41st St.

G. K. L. M., Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, description, $25,000; F. M. Keller, D. Greenstein, 48 East 14th St.

National Galvanizing and Plating Equipment Corp., equipment, apparatus for galvanizing and plating machinery, $25,000; F. Sauer, K. T. an, G. T. Potthoff, 52 Broadway.

Service Garage, Inc., Hamburg, auto motor cycle, garage, $15,000; R. F. Knoche, J. F. Schummer, C. Bonnet, Hamburg.

The Middletown Wall Paper and Paint Co., Inc., Middletown, special paint, polish preparations, wall paper, glass, oils, $15,000; G. L. Bemis, M. B. Clineman, S. T. Clineman, 5 Houston Av., Middletown.

11 West 17th Street Co., Inc., realty agency, brokerage, management of hotels, breweries, stores, $15,000; C. E. Uhlman, N. A. and E. W. Browning, 110 West 46th St.

Heminway Co., Inc., contractors, building materials, remove snow, ice, and incumbrances, realty, $10,000; J. T. Muthall, J. F. Shea, L. M. Heminway, 312 West 92d St.

Daleo & Fruchtman, Inc., Bronx, window shadings, rollers, fringes, awnings, canopies, upholstery, $10,000; C. Mazzola, D. Fruchtman, Y. Daleo, 2 West 111th St.

Kinderhook Colony Club, Inc., Hudson, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; W. Walt, E. G. and E. J. Rossman, Hudson.

Majestic Chemical Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, $10,000; D. Dorfman, Z. D. Iassiano, N. Schiyen, 111 Avenue B.

East Belmont Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, construction, contracting, electric work, $5,000; W. Metkiff, R. B. Mullen, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St.

Lebow & Co., Inc., painting, decorating, $5,000; W. E. Fuller, C. Koffman, H. Lebow, 14 West 98th St.

K. Film Corp., photo plays, manufacture films therefor, $5,000; H. Taffer, H. A. Rosenberg, A. Josephi, 1 Cedar St.

Rosnel Waist Co., Inc., dressmakers, tailors, milliners, $5,000; M. Schneider, A. B. Stupel, G. F. Mattuck, 628 East 25th St.

Authorization: Wickes Machinery Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., merchandise, machinery, engines, boilers, tools, industrial appliances, $20,000; representative, J. Walter Hullhan, Cedar and West Sts., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Colliers Light, Heat, and Power Co., New York, $50,000 to $500,000; National Aseptic Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $175,000; Red Mill Operating Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $20,000; The Press Co., Albany, $100,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Union Iron Co. of Buffalo, Tifft Theatre Corp., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Charters filed: Hartmann Manufacturing Co., Inc., West Hoboken, manufacture and deal in church vestments, flags, laces, and embroideries, $25,000; Wilhelmina Hartmann, Rudolph B. Hartmann, Union Hill; James H. Keane, New York City.

Winn & Higgins, Inc., Plainfield, do plumbing and electric work, $10,000; Frederick J. Winn, Howard K. Higgins, Plainfield; Harry S. Heckheimer, New York.

Reed Wire Specialties Co., Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in iron, steel, wood, cement, &c., $10,000; William A. Costigan, Helen M. Costigan, Bloomfield; Arthur F. Gallagher, Montclair.

L. L. Jones Co., Atlantic City, deal in gas and electric fixtures, $50,000; Harold L. Boston, Henry R. Lawrence, George A. Bourgeois, Atlantic City.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 2.—Charter filed: Foreign Trade Corporation, carry on general commission and forwarding business, $100,000; Leon V. Duchumn, Elvira M. Hers, Bertha W. Griffin, all of New York.

STAMPEDE ADVANCES COTTON 30-32 POINTS

Trading Bursts from Rut Almost with the Suddenness of a Volcano.

LOCAL BUYING STARTS BOOM

One Important Operator Credited with Statement That He Intended to Buy 50,000 Bales.

Cotton yesterday burst out of its rut with almost volcanic abruptness, and during an active period, confined chiefly to the last hour, prices advanced and closed strong at a net gain of 30 to 32 points.

There was nothing in the early trading to suggest such underlying strength, for the market moved without apparent tendency, although support was forthcoming around the level of Tuesday's closing prices. There was much comment on the failure of the market to respond to the bullish Government condition report, which, with one exception, is the lowest for August in many years. The apathy, in the face of such startling figures as 72.3, representing a decline of approximately 9 points during the month, was set down chiefly to lack of speculative feeling.

Along in the early afternoon, however, sellers became rather nervous after the failure of the market to decline. Numerous telegrams telling of bullish spot conditions with limited offerings, confined with an unfavorable construction placed on the weekly weather report, finally started some local buying. Several important operators began to bid aggressively for cotton, and one of them was credited with giving more or less publicity to the statement that he intended to buy 50,000 bales.

When the market broke through its previous high level around 13.45 for October and 13.63 for December, quite a stampede developed, and prices mounted rapidly, while ring shorts scrambled to get back their sales. The market closed around the highest level of the day, with the undertone stronger than it has been in weeks.

The weekly weather report ordinarily would have been considered favorable, but since the bureau's announcement of the crop condition the trade is getting very critical. Even slight showers are magnified. The summary of yesterday's weather report said that there had been improvement in most States, except where heavy showers continue, and in the West, where rain was needed.

The Department of Commerce sends out from Washington the announcement that exports during the season which ended with July amount to 8,440,000 bales, compared with 8,510,000 bales last year.

The detailed weather reports showed scattered showers over the Eastern belt, with very heavy rains at one or two points. Oklahoma reported temperatures of 100 to 104 degrees at fifteen stations. Market closed strong.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	13.14	13.40	13.14	13.40@13.48	13.15@13.17
Oct	13.36	13.64	13.30	13.62@13.64	13.30@13.31
Dec	13.58	13.83	13.49	13.82@13.83	13.50@13.51
Jan	13.63	13.90	13.54	13.89@13.91	13.56@13.57
Mar	13.77	14.02	13.70	14.02@14.04	13.71@13.72
May	13.89	14.16	13.84	14.14@14.16	13.84@13.85

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 30 points advance: middling, 13.45c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were strong, unchanged to 25 points advance; New Orleans, 13.25c; Galveston, 13.90c; Savannah, 13c; Memphis, 13.37c; Augusta, 13c; Houston, 12.90c. New Orleans market closed firm.

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points higher, at 8.19d. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 15,000, including 14,000 American. Closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	7.98	8.02¼	7.97	8.02½	7.92
Jan.-Feb.	7.94	7.99	7.94	7.99	7.88
Mar.-Apr	7.95¼	8.00¼	7.95½	8.00	7.88½
May-June	7.99½	8.00	7.99½	7.99½	7.88½

The U. A. M. bids at Liverpool were: August, 13.20; October, 13.35; January, 13.58; March, 13.74; May, 13.89. The market there was due to open today 12½ to 15 points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,034	2,886	64,363	110,795
New Orleans	1,845	510	109,855	188,898
Mobile	323	47	14,907	12,541
Savannah	1,610	280	66,862	60,744
Charleston	7	13	20,085	43,281
Wilmington	950	500	44,114	30,407
Norfolk	492	168	34,227	46,712

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	196	...	46,985	65,480
Memphis	34	304	56,551	76,021
St. Louis	134	721	8,493	15,618
Houston	3,884	1,151	20,285	47,628

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	800 to 2,400	2,277	1,570
New Orleans	2,100 to 2,300	2,299	1,102

Exports yesterday were 1,856 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,906 bales; total last season, 6,075 bales.

TO WATCH BUTTER MAKERS.

Moisture Content Exceeding 15 Per Cent. Will Not Be Allowed.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, backed by the Secretary of the Treasury, has sent to officers of the bureau a copy of a charge made to a jury by Judge Ray of the Federal Court for the Northern District of New York dealing with the adulteration of butter. The Internal Revenue Office intends, it was said yesterday, to follow the ruling made by the jury and court, and insist hereafter that creameries and other producers of butter live up to the requirements of the law.

The case before the court was an action brought by the Rosemary Creamery Company, Adams, N. Y., against the Internal Revenue Collector in the district in which the creamery was located for the recovery of $550, the amount of special tax or fine imposed on the company for manufacturing butter claimed by the Government to be adulterated. The charge of adulteration was based on the allegation that the butter in controversy contained more than 16 per cent. of moisture, and the Government's contention was sustained by the jury. The rules of the bureau set the maximum amount of moisture allowable, in "unadulterated" butter at 15 per cent.

BARRETT CO. EARNS 24¼%.

Balance of $2,738,453 for Common Stock in Six Months.

The Barrett Company, formerly the American Coal Products Company, reported to stockholders yesterday that a balance equal to 24¼ per cent. on the $11,298,000 common stock had been earned in the six months ended June 30 after the preferred stock dividend had been accounted for. The amount available for dividends on the junior stock issue was $2,738,453, a total nearly three times as great as the balance in the same period of 1915.

Beside scoring a net income at the annual rate of 48⅝ per cent. on the common stock from its own business, the company will share in the profits of the Benzol Products Company before the end of the current year. A one-third interest is owned in this concern, which has devoted its capacity to the manufacture of elements entering into dyestuffs since the war began. The Barrett Company has distributed to stockholders from the earnings of the first six months a cash dividend of 3½ per cent., and a dividend of 7 per cent. in common stock.

WOOL MARKET IS STRONG.

Greater Demand for Domestic Wools Made in Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Quiet but strong, is the condition of the wool market. The demand seems to have

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 89, n w corner of Hester St, 97-97½, 40x50.; Mulberry St, 76, e s, 124 ft n of Bayard St, 25x100.8; Emily M. Murphy, Newark, N. J., to George H. Fritz, 820 Mt. Pleasant Av., Newark, N. J.; attorney, Algernon T. Sweeney, Newark, N. J.....$1

AVENUE B, 235 and 237, e s, 28.8 ft n of 14th St, 40.6x61.3; Leona Holding Co. to Corner Construction Co., 1,091 Prospect Av; mtg $21,000, all liens, July 31; attorney, Abraham Kaplan, 149 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, 2,116, w s, 19.11 ft s of 133d St, 40x80, foreclosure July 25; Winter Russell, referee, to Sitrah R. Rose, 2 West 86th St, July 25; attorney, Julius J. Frank, 52 William St.....$15,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 42d St, 200.10x 121x irregular; Frederick W. Barker and another, executors, &c., to August Heckscher, Huntington, L. I.; mtg $2,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, 2,060, w s, 50.10 ft s of 130th St, 16.5x75; Catherine T. White to Agnes M. White, 154 East 127th St, all liens, July 31; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....Gift

MONTGOMERY ST, 71, n e corner of Cherry St, 35x—; Montgomery St, 69, e s, 20x61; Franconia Realty Co. to Ciryl Holding Corporation, 25 Broad St, b. and s. all liens, July 31; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 376 Grand St.....$1

NAGLE AV, n e corner of Academy St, 100x180; Union Dime Savings Bank to Leslie Mason Realty Co., 1,010 4th Av, mtg $27,000, e. a. g., July 28; attorney, Samuel I. Goldberg, 37 Liberty St.....$35,000

PARK AV, 1,812, e s, 80.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x80; Martha Schlesinger to Wenare Holding Co., 299 Broadway, mtg $15,750, July 29; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON ST, 508 and 510, w s, 42.6x 214 to e s of West St, 311 and 312; Caroline M. Pframer to same, ½ part, July 31; attorney same.....$1

WASHINGTON ST, 510 and 512, also 511 St, 311 and 312; Francis E. Baker et al., executors, &c., to same, ½ part, July 31; attorney same.....$51,800

WATER ST, n e corner of Corlears St, 150x 100; Augustus Sparboro to Maddalena Cuneo, 357 Richmond Ter, Port Richmond, Borough of Queens, executrix, b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 14, 1914; attorneys, Bullman & B., 32 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 96, e s, 97 ft n of 4th St, 24.3x100; Lena Frank to Rebecca Friedman, 909 Sutter Av, mtg $18,000, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$1

4TH AV, 514, e s, 42 ft s of 31st St, 21x80; Lina and Philipp Bumb to Harry F. Johnson, 360 Montrose Av, Rutherford, N. J., mtg $30,000, all liens, July 28; attorney, George W. Curry, 3 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, Borough of Queens.....$1

9TH AV, 692, e s, 75.3 ft s of 48th St, runs e 100x s 25.1x w 82.4x along n s of old lane to 10th avenue x n 19.3 to beginning, with 900 ft on s w corner, being 5.10 on avenue x17.8x n 18.2 to beginning; Louise Eckhardt, West New York, N. J., to Milton Mandelbaum, 691 5th Av, mtg $24,500, July 17; attorneys, H. & E. Isaacs, 57 William St.....$100

18TH ST, 430 West, s s, 388.11 ft w of 9th Av, 20.5x92; James T. Bunt to James E. Duross, 327 East 237th St, mtg $7,500, 2-8 part, quitclaim, all liens, Feb. 19, 1915; address, 100 Broadway.....$1

24TH ST, 232 West, s s, 378.4 ft w of 7th Av, 25.3x98.9; Maria De Caterina Martin, 516 16th St, Flushing, L. I., mtg $25,000, July 29; attorney, Peter P. Sherry, 85 8th Av.....$1

85TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, runs s 20 x s 101.5 n s of 84th St x w 22 x n 98.9 x w 3 x n 98.9 to beginning; Otto A. Stoehr to Jesse I. Straus, 990 Park Av, et al., b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

86TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av; same to same, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 11; attorney same.....$100

45TH ST, 330 East, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; John J. Weiland and another, executors, to Bonifacio Colombo, 546 Clinton St, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

46TH ST, 357 East, s s, 491.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.11; Albert J. Rifkind to John Rieger, 867 West 181st St, mtg $6,850, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Alfred Bernheimer, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1

76TH ST, 363 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Howe Realty Co. to Francis P. Thomas, 157 Halsey St, Brooklyn, mtg $13,000, all liens, July 31; attorneys, Bowers & Schlesinger St, 40 Wall St.....$100

82D ST, 115-117 East, n s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 75x102.2; The Hermitage Co to 115 East 82d Street Corp., 1,029 East 163d St, mtg $90,000, Aug. 2; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

84TH ST, 43 West, s s, 262 ft s of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Claire S. Jerger to Frances Palmer, 7 Fletcher Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $22,000, all liens, July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

103D ST, 91 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; John Alexander to Charles E. Kohler, 160 West 105th St, mtg $20,000, July 25, 1914; address, 901 Columbus Av...$1

105TH ST, 74 East, s s, 119 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11, foreclosure July 28; Alfred E. McNevin, referee, to Brooklyn Trust Co., July 31; attorneys, Cullen & D., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$9,500

111TH ST, 25 East, n s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Louis Hart and Nathan Herbst, 783 Beck St, mtg $20,000, July 31; attorneys, Borowsky & B., 132 Nassau St..$1

115TH ST, 56 East, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Alice L. Butler to James H. Grady, Union Hill, Hudson St, mtg $15,000, all liens, July 31; attorneys, Feiner & M., 100 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11; Bowery Savings Bank to Raffaele and Antonio Amatucci, 240 East 106th St, as joint tenants, mtg $2,200, b. and s., Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

126TH ST, 220 West, s s, 258.4 ft w of 7th Av, 834.4x99.11, foreclosure July 28; Samuel S. Koenig, referee, to Mercy M. Plum, 110 East 55th St, July 31; attorney, Abr. A. Silberberg, 256 Broadway.....$22,000

130TH ST, 242 West, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11, foreclosed July 31; George F. Hartman, referee, to Louise Hoffman, 2 West 89th St, Aug. 1; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St.....$8,500

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 400 ft s of Nelson Av, 50x130x51.6x142.4; also Wright Av, e s, 225 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x102.1x28.1x149.3; also Wright Av, e s, 250 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x 175x28.1x162.1; also Nelson Av, n s, 50 ft w of Amundson Av, 25x100; Wenare Holding Co. to Martha Schlesinger, 552 West 141st St, mtg $600, Aug. 1; attorney, M. Schlesinger, 552 West 141st St.....$1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 645.2 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 35.1x87.5; also Anthony Av, w s, 645.2 ft n of Southern Boulevard, as to map 232, lots adjoining Bedford Park, runs e 25.2 ft to w s Grand Boulevard and Concourse, x n 25x w 27.8x s 25.1; Elise Eckert to Nicholas Eckert, 3,050 Decatur Av, Aug. 1; attorney, Nicholas Eckert, 3,080 Decatur Av.....Gift

CAULDWELL AV, 890, n e corner of 134th St, 74.11x35; John Riegelman to Lyttle Construction Co., Inc., 1,224 Hoe Av, July 17; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, s e corner of 174th St, 94.6x50.6x 88x61.4; Corner Construction Co. to Leona Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $42,000, July 31; attorney, J. H. Elser, 217 Broadway.....$1

CYPRESS AV, n w corner of 137th St, 200 ft to 138th St x101.11; Constantin Wagner to Longchester Realty Co., 80 East 42d St, mtg $40,000, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 1,226 and 1,230, e s, 50x100; Catharine Darling to Belindia T. Lyttle, 1,224 Hoe Av, mtg $9,000, July 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$100

HOE AV, 1,237, s w corner of Freeman St, 50x irregular; Lyttle Construction Co., Inc., to John Riegelman, 1,882 Grand Av, mtg $65,000, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 11 and 12, map of Lester Park; James L. Barber to Bronx Boro. Builders, Inc., 220 Broadway, Aug. 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 202, and 203, map of Arden property, Ansonia Realty Co. to Leopold Jonas, 2,090 7th Av, July 31; attorney, B. Levinson, 119 Nassau St.....$100

LOTS 114 and 115, map Fearnall estate; Jonathan Cartmel to Haverly B. Swart, Glen Ridge, N. J., July 13; attorney, Sternberg, J. & P., 233 Broadway.....$1

LOT 283, same map; same to same, July 27; same attorney.....$1

LOT 77, amended map of part of Gleason property; John O'Rourke to David Scott, 2834 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, July 29; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

LOT 100, map of St. Raymond Park; Adolphus L. Rake to Frank A. Russo, 110 West 143d St, May 23; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway.....$200

LOT 28, Block 2,894, tax map; Adam Rice to John B. Rice, 529 Trinity Av, July 25; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....

OGDEN AV, 1,024, e s, 19x139.8; Mary C. O'Halloran to Elizabeth C. Knox, 1,077 Nelson Av, mtg $7,500, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, n e corner of Gouverneur Place, 25.1x99.8; Hugh D. Smyth to Peter B. Hanson, 525 Herkimer St, Brooklyn, mtg $18,500, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 508.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 17.6x71; also Rogers Place, w s, 526.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 17.7x 70.10; Valentine Curnick to Patrick O'Keefe, 141 Cherry St, mtg $11,300, July 26; attorney, H. C. Knoeppell, 9 Beekman St.....$100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 125.1 ft n of 179th St, 100.1x148.8; Theo. G. Ascough and another to Frank C. Buckhout, 1,969 Ilyer Av, July 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

VYSE AV, e s, at n w s West Farms Road, runs n 158x s e 86 to West Farms Road x s w 182.6; William J. Mullin and another, trustees, to William Sinnott, 967 East 163th St, July 19; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, at n e s of Longwood Av, runs s e 167.1x n e 100x n w 31.11x n w 106.6 to Westchester Av x s w 174.7; Longchester Realty Co. to Constantin Wagner, 601 Beech Terrace, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

124TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; also 134th St, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 49.9x100; Meirah Realty Co., Inc., to Ernest Hall, 1,087 Boston Road, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

138TH ST, s s, 215.2 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; Ansonia Realty Co. to Leopold Jonas, 2,090 7th Av, July 31; attorney, B. Levinson, 119 Nassau St.....$100

150TH ST, s s, being e ½ Lot 164, map of Melrose South, 25x100; Catharine Fitzgerald to Richard English, 1,138 6th St, Queens, Jan. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 68th St, 103.7x 84.9x irregular, Aug. 1; John J. Downey to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, due as per bond; address, 59 Cedar St.....$75,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 42d St, runs n 200.10 ft to s s of 43d St x w 165x s 100.5x e 145 s 100.5 to n s of 42d St x e 121 to beginning, Aug. 1; August Heckscher to Frank W. Barker and Martin A. Knapp of Syracuse, N. Y., executors, &c., Jas. J. Belden, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000,000

NAGLE AV, n e corner of Academy St, 100x 100, July 29; Belle Hazen Realty Co. to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, due as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., Madison Av.....$27,500

PERRY ST, 123, n s, 46 ft w of Greenwich St, 21x52x22.8x44.7, July 1; Julia Turnure to Lucy J. Dey, 170 Ocean Av, Jersey City, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jas. S. Erwin, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.....$1,000

2D AV, 96, e s, 97 ft n of 5th St, 24.3x100, Aug. 1; Rebecca Friedman to Lena Frank, 140th St, Belle Harbor, Borough of Queens, due as per bond; attorneys, Steiner & Fr., 309 Broadway.....$18,000

9TH AV, 423-429, s w corner of 54th St, 404 West, 70x80, Aug. 1; O'Gara Estates to Joseph W. Lawrence, 210 East 72d St, and another, due Aug. 1, 1921, prior mtg $53,000; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$5,000

65TH ST, 13 East, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 22x100.5, July 28; Belle Hazen Realty Co. to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, due May 1, 1921; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 3 Madison Av.....$85,000

69TH ST, s s, 491.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4, Aug. 2; John Rieger to Albert J. Rifkind, 24 Mount Morris Park West, due April 15, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg $6,000; attorneys, Schwinzer & R., 128 Broadway.....$850

93D ST, 64 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x37.6; Irregular, Aug. 1; Adam Deering, Francis X. Deering, John Wyse, 86th St, 2 years, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $30,000; attorney, Joseph Fennelly, 2 Rector St.$2,500

115TH ST, 56 East, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11, Aug. 1; James H. Grady, Inc., to Therese Mergentine, 612 East 15th St, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Feiner & Maass, 100 Broadway.....$1,000

120TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.4, Aug. 1; Raffaele and Antonio Amatucci to Bowery Savings Bank, 12a Bowery, 5 years 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$2,200

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 890, n e corner of 158th St, 74.11x35; Lyttle Construction Co., Inc., to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, July 12, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$16,000

CLAY AV, s e corner of 174th St, 94.6x 50.6x88x61.4; Corner Construction Co. to Louis Albert, 75 Hart St, Brooklyn, and another, July 27, due Jan. 27, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway.....$6,000

LOT 145, map of Joseph Hussey, Roger F. Finn to Dorothea Kunzig, 2,030 Westchester Av, Aug. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$2,500

LOTS 47 and 48, Block 19, map of Morris Park; Julia Sokolov to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, Aug. 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 2,210 3d Av.....$1,200

GOULDEN AV, s w corner of 170th St, 62.9x 100; Avoca Realty Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Aug. 1, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$67,500

TIEBOUT AV, s e corner of Fordham Road, 19.1x124.2x9.7x61.11; John Tiebout and Louise M. Mueller, 1,615 Prospect Av, et al., trustees, Aug. 1, 3 years; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$4,000

VILLA AV, n e s, 600.8 ft n of 200th St, 50x 84; Rovella Realty Co. to Ehrich Bowling Co., 780 St. Ann's Av, July 19, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. Cohn, 74 Broadway.$2,000

VYSE AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x100, Charlotte I. Nouskajian to Jacob M. Karnfeld, 733 New Jersey Av, Elizabeth, N. J., prior mtg $9,500, July 28, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Menken Brothers, 87 Nassau St..$500

VYSE AV, e s, at n w s of West Farms Road, runs n 158x s e 86 to West Farms Road x s w 182.6; William J. Mullin to William J. Mullin, 960 Madison Av.....$6,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s e s, at n e s of Longwood Av, runs s e 167.1 x n e 100 x n w 31.11 x n w 106.6 to Westchester Av, x s w 174.7; Constantin Wagner to Longchester Realty Co., Inc., prior mtg $180,000, Aug. 1, due Jan. 28, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$60,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

THOMPSON ST, 58, all; Egidio D'Alessandro to Francesco Ricci, on premises, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Gerson C. Young, 165 Broadway.....

Interest on mtg, repairs, taxes, and $144

7TH AV, 758 and 760, s w corner of 50th St, all; Lee Shubert and another to Chelsea Hotel Co., 758 7th Av, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorneys, Wentworth, L. & S., 60 Wall St.....$10,000

10TH ST, 346 West, all; Margaret A. Dowling to Marie Kampmeier, 346 West 19th St, 5 years from May 1; attorney, Leo Schmalstieh, 250 West 23d St.....$1,820

45TH ST, 12 West, all; James A. Farley to Fitz Piano Co., 23 West 42d St, 14 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1916.....$7,000 to $8,500

53RD ST, 19 West, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, all; Oscar Wagner, guardian, and another to Silver Lunch Co., 903 8th Av, 20 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Henry M. Flateau, 51 Chambers St..$1,200 and $1,800

Bronx.

3D AV, 2,923, 2-story building; 2,023 Third Avenue, Inc., to F. W. Woolworth Co., 2,925 3d Av, 15 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, F. W. Woolworth Co., 2,925 3d Av.....$13,000 to $15,500

Boys' Clothing Makers to Meet.

The Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers will meet today at 12:30 P. M. at the Hotel Brevoort to take up the question of charging retailers for all labels which cost over one cent each. The manufacturers say that some retailers have been accustomed to having labels costing as high as five cents apiece put into their garments. Other questions will be taken up at today's meeting, among them the new terms of sale made by the mills and the possibility of "shading" in cloths, owing to the dyes now being used. The failure of the mills to deliver goods on order, which was taken up at a former meeting of the association, has been adjusted in quite a few cases by taking joint action against the offenders.

Continuation Sale Commencing with Lot 751 PEREMPTORY TRADE SALE.

Van Praag & Co., Auctrs., Sell Today,

THURSDAY, AUG. 3rd, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 101 Fifth Av., near 17th St., N. Y. C.

Inventoried Value $100,000

Most Expensive and Medium Quality Stock of

Imported LACES

Of Every Description. ENTIRE STOCK OF

J. WILD-MAMMEN & CO.,

well known throughout the market as manufacturing importers of laces of every description.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Importers, jobbers, manufacturers and retailers should give this sale their attention, as it is an opportunity out of the ordinary for a stock of this description so large and complete to be sold at peremptory auction sale.

Also the Entire Fixtures,

comprising Burroughs adding machine, 2 safes, oak office partition, 50 oak stock tables, lace display cabinets, filing cabinets, 100 feet portable shelving, 50 bins, etc., compiometer coating $250.00.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers. Office, 15-17 Greene St., New York City. Telephone Spring 3343-2349.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Spot cash for Botany or Columbia broadcloth, all colors. Box A. B., 121 Times.

CLOTH.—Buyer wants covert cloth, gaberdine coatings and colored corduroys; also last Summer's ladies' suits and coats; last Winter's coats and ladies' raincoats; pay cash. Apply 22 West 38th St., 12th floor, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

CLOTH COATS.—Buying the better grade. 141 West 36th St., tenth floor, front.

COATS, &c.—Jobber is open for snappy numbers of Fall coats, dresses, &c.; must have sample line ready for inspection. For appointments write H 170 Times.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth and mixtures; call all week, 8th floor. 145 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples. 1,333 Broadway, entrance 38th St., third floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at snappy models. 11 East 31st; 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 35 East 11th, 7th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy 500 pieces, white and flesh crepe; will pay cash. Federal Waist Co., 56 Bleecker St.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Ahrens looking at Fall children's dresses and children's coats Thursday morning from 9 o'clock on; also open for jobs of children's Spring colored wash dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on evening and party dresses. Room 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

DYESTUFFS.—In market for various colors; mail quotations, quantity, price. P 316 Times Downtown.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—Open to buy 1,000 pieces imported Georgette crepe at lowest cash price. Fair Waist & Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

JUILLIARD.—Spot cash for Juilliard 54,249 or Botany 11,433. Box M 4H 239 Times.

LADIES' DRESS contractors call with samples Thursday, 9 to 11 A. M., 11th floor, 840 Broadway.

LADIES' SUITS wanted from $7.50 to $12.50. 87 West 28th St., top floor.

PIECE GOODS.—We buy cotton and woolen piece goods of every description; pay cash. The Mortimer Co., 17 W. 17th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders; all prices. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th.

SUITS and COATS for Fall; looking now. Maskin Bros., 114 5th Av., N. Y. City.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at all week. Room 804 27-33 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Taking orders; call with samples. 5th floor, 24 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Western Jobber placing orders snappy suits, $9 to $18.50. A 144 Times.

VELVETEEN.—We are open for large quantity of 29 or 30 inch in brown, navy, and wine shades; will pay cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Phone Chelsea 4461.

VELOURS.—F and H velours and broadcloth wanted, for cash, all shades. Chelsea 4571, 11th floor, 32 West 20th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobowitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2980.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $8.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats and suits to close out. Daily Waist, 5 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Our Fall line of satin, taffeta, and serge dresses now ready; we are showing wonderful styles from $7.50 up. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Job white voile dresses to close at sacrifice. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

GOLF CORD, PIQUE, &c.—Quick sale wanted for about 15,000 yds. of golf cord, 4,000 yds. marvel piques, 5,000 yds. fancy piques, 10,000 yds. pile cord, 15,000 yds. waffle cloth, 1,200 yds. pile cloth, 35,000 yds. dress fabric. The above lots are all white. Owners need cash. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 73 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES.—100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. Call to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 3058.

JUILLIARD 54,221 serge, navy, black, brown, and green, 92½ cents net cash. Telephone Chelsea 5310.

JULLIARDS, 42-inch, gray, vigoro, serge No. 4226; six pieces; 55c net cash. Simon, 130 West 29th.

JUILLIARD'S 54221 serge for sale; all colors; 95 cents net. Far. 0224.

MIDDIES.—Job to close out at a price. Appel, 31 West 31st.

PIECE GOODS, Embroideries, Laces, and Trimmings to close out. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

SERGES.—Garfield black, Botany blue serges, Whitman's beach cloths, less than last season's opening. Goldskin & Newburger, Gramercy 6470.

SERGES.—U. S., No. 235, $1.32½ net; suiting velours, Buckley & Cohen, No. 638, $1.25 net. Chel. 5972.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrificing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2082.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, on cards and bulk, immediate delivery. Madison Sq. 3558.

SUITS AND COATS.—The most talked about American woolen poplin suits, guaranteed satin lining, $9.75, are shown at Wolf & Mosheim's, 12 West 32d.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out Spring styles; smart Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114W 27th.

SWEATER BUTTONS' compositions to close out cheap; all sizes, mostly red and gray. Western Button Co., 17 East 22d St., N. Y.

TAFFETAS, &c.—Remnants of 5 to 8 yards each; taffetas, brocades, fills, black, and navy; $8 and $4 goods for $1.50 yard. H 171 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER wanted, on tailored waists; salary no object to the right man; call any afternoon between 3 and 6. Bloom & Millman, 20 West 33d.

SALESMAN wanted to sell ladies' quilted vests throughout U. S. and Canada; strictly commission basis. American Quilted Garment Co., 291 7th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅝@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3½@4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Raw Cocoa Prices Are Steady.

There is not a great deal of demand at the moment in the local market for raw cocoa, either for domestic or export consumption, but prices are said to continue pretty steady. Stocks are about normal for this time of the year, and there is said to be no reason to look for an easier market. These were yesterday's quotations on leading grades: Bahia, 14½@15¾c; Caracas, 16@16½c; Arriba, 17@17¾c; Grenada, 15¾@15¾c; Sanchez, 14@14½c; Haiti, 12¾@13½c, and Marcaibo, 18@19c.

***

Fall Corset Styles Are Liked.

While designers of the new corsets for Fall, especially in the higher-priced lines, have apparently been forced by fashion to devote most of their attention to the upper figure, the buyer who comes to this market with the idea of finding any great change from Spring styles in the general run of models is apt to be disappointed. The small incurve at the waistline has held over from Spring, from all appearances, as have the flat back effect, the fairly long skirt, and the slightly rounded hip. Low and medium tops are favored for the average woman by buyers, while for stout women the popular heights seem to be 5 to 5½ inches. Short boning over the abdomen in models designed for heavy figures is also a feature. In the better goods the favored colors are white, pink, flesh, and lavender, while fancy brocades, coutil, batiste, and tricot cloth are materials in more or less general use. Both front and back lace models are moving well. The higher wholesale prices have not hurt business a bit.

***

New Brassieres in High Favor.

Reports from makers of brassieres indicate that the new Fall models are high in the favor of buyers and that the latter are backing up the nice things they say with substantial orders. Bolero, bandeau, and surplice effects are among the best selling types, the first named being shown not only as separate garments, but as trimmings on the "regular" models. V-neck and square-cut models are good. There is a noticeable trend in several of the latest models toward heavier body fabrics and trimmings, though camisoles and other lighter effects are by no means out of the running. Among the heavier garnitures are cluny, Irish, venise, filet, and torchon laces. The usual run of cotton cloths is seen in the bodies of the new garments, the showings being augmented by lace-veiled colored silks and satins, as well as plain ones. White, flesh, and light pink appear to be the most favored shades.

***

About Imports and Exports.

These cablegrams have been received by the Department of Commerce from American consular officers: "A decree, now effective, prohibits the exportation from France of beeswax, raw or manufactured, coffee extracts, monazite, tea, menthol, acetones, and raw or refined materials used in their preparation. The Minister of Finance is authorized to grant exceptions to this decree."

"A royal proclamation prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of the following articles, except under license: Cocaine and all preparations, salts, derivatives, or admixtures prepared therefrom containing one-tenth of 1 per cent. of cocaine or opium, raw or granulated, or prepared for smoking (including any solid or semi-solid mixture containing opium); air guns and rifles, sporting guns, cartridges and effigies, and oranges not produced in the British Empire."

***

Men's Wear Deliveries Delayed.

If there was any idea among the clothiers that the mills would have plenty of merchandise to distribute for the Fall season, it is now being dispelled by the lateness of deliveries. Quite a few cases are reported of deliveries being behindhand, and the only conclusion the clothiers can draw is that the mill agents in some instances are attempting to get cancellations by delaying deliveries. The saving feature of the situation, as the clothiers see it, is the fact that there are a number of looms on men's wear fabrics that ordinarily would be devoted to dress goods. If the trouble in the garment industry should come to an end shortly the clothiers are inclined to believe that deliveries of their cloths will be even slower than they are today.

***

Gray Goods Business Was Large.

Trading was large in the local gray goods market yesterday, in spite of the fact that it was confined largely to printcloths. Estimates of the business done on these cloths during the day placed the total sales at 200,000 pieces, and prices, while they are still well below the 1907 level, were said to be the strongest since that time. Large sales were reported on practically all of the constructions listed below, the bulk of the orders calling for delivery in August, four-cent cloths for delivery in the next sixty to ninety days at 6¼ cents. Printcloth prices were firmly held at these levels at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	6½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 64-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin, Angell & Co.; R. H. Angell, dry goods, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union square.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. G. Meyers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Finkelsteins; Miss G. Fine, suits, dresses; room 504, 45 West 34th.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; F. Brasee, upholstery; Herald Square.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Finkelstein Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Fine, suits, dresses; Room 504, 45 W. 34th.

ATHENS, Ga.—D. Zenner & Co.; R. O. Williams, dress goods, silks, velvets, leather goods; 315 5th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Chamberlain-Johnson-Du Bose Co.; Miss M. McLaughlin, art goods; 20 East 40th.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Regenstein, jewelry, fancy goods; 1,140 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—R. Eisenberg; Charles Herman, housefurnishing goods, china; 1,238 B'way; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Mrs. J. B. Nelson, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—I. Fine & Son; I. Fine, mfrs. clothing; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, leather goods, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—Ochs & Frank; J. Frank, waists, dress materials; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's and children's ready-to-wear; J. K. Saks, men's, women's, and children's clothing, furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, cloaks, suits; L. F. Hill, dresses, girl's coats; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss Gilligan, cotton underwear, waists; Miss B. Shuster, waists; Great Northern.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, dry goods; Miss A. E. Adams, skirts; Miss A. G. Barry, misses' cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av., Algonquin.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; Miss M. Lee, cloaks, suits, skirts, furs, waists; 200 5th Av.; Martha Washington.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; T. O'Donnell, women's suits; P. A. Fuller, furs; Miss C. I. Blume, dry goods; Miss M. E. Knight, dry goods; Miss E. F. Nolan, veilings; Miss J. M. Walsh, skirts; Miss M. Spelman, juniors' dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss M. Casey, leather goods, jewelry; 1,133 B'way; Broztell.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; W. I. Wood, leather goods, umbrellas, fancy goods,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

August Heckscher Takes Title to Manhattan Hotel with $3,000,000 Mortgage—$600,000 Deal of Manhattan and Bronx Properties—Old Belmont Home Leased for Business.

Several good deals brought the realty market back to its former active state yesterday. An interesting feature was the recording in the Register's office of the transfer by the executors of the James J. Belden estate of the Manhattan Hotel at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street to August Heckscher, who gave back a mortgage of $3,000,000 for five years at 4½ per cent.

The leading transaction of the day involved an interchange of Manhattan and Bronx properties valued at about $000,000. The new Concourse Theatre with a taxpayer building adjoining covering a plot 158 by 103 on the northeast corner of the Concourse and Fordham Road, in the centre of the active building movement there, was purchased by Joseph P. Ryan from the Fordham Road Corporation, Irving Judis, President. The Fordham Club occupies the upper story of the taxpayer building. The property has been held at $300,000.

In exchange the Judis company took the six-story apartment house on the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 177th Street, a plot 100 by 100, and the old five-story building at 407 Fourth Avenue, near Thirty-third Street, on plot 20 by 80. The apartment house is fully rented, showing a rent roll of about $25,000 a year.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction.

West 51st Street Dwelling Sale.

An interesting residence deal was closed in the Fifty-first Street Vanderbilt dwelling block just beyond the big brownstone house which is being extensively altered by Cornelius Vanderbilt for his home. The sale was that of the four-story house at 13 West Fifty-first Street, on plot 25 by 100.5 formerly occupied by Frembroke Jones. It has recently been owned by Theodore A. Swan, who bought it from Henry Walters, the occupant for several years. William B. May & Co. were the brokers, and they state that the buyer will occupy the house.

East Sixtieth Street Purchase.

The four-story dwelling at 38 East Sixtieth Street, on lot 20 by 100.5, between Madison and Park Avenues, was purchased by Frank H. Kirmayer, who will alter it for a boys' school. It was bought from Fannie M. Dryfoos, Flora M. Wolf, and Amanda M. Strauss. The Frederick T. Barry Company acted as broker in the sale.

Buys Dyckman Corner.

The plot 100 by 100 on the northeast corner of Nagle Avenue and Academy Street has been purchased by the Bene Hazen Realty Company (Reis & Hoyt) from the Union Dime Savings Bank for $35,000, subject to a mortgage of $21,000. The bank acquired the property last November in a foreclosure action against Henry Corn and others.

Garage Site Purchased.

Robert J. Hahn and William Lang have purchased the property at 101 to 107 East Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 102.2, covered with old frame buildings, between Third and Lexington Avenues, from George T. Corson and others. A five-story garage, to cost $60,000, will be erected on the site.

Tenement Investments.

The six-story tenement at 220 Chrystie Street, 25 by 75, between Stanton and Houston Streets, has been sold by Charles R. Faruolo for the Commonwealth Insurance Company to an investor.

The five-story tenement at 25 East 111th Street, 25 by 100.11, has been sold by Louis Barnett to Nathan W. Herust.

Former Belmont Home Leased for Business.

The former residence of August Belmont at 44 East Thirty-fourth Street, covering a plot 34.6 by 98.9, adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue, has been leased by Joseph P. Day to Jesse T. Meeker, who will alter the house into stores on the ground floor with small apartments above. It is a four-story dwelling, being the largest in the block, which has lately been extensively invaded by business interests. Mr. Belmont's old home has been on the market for sale or lease for some time.

Recent Buyers.

Gertrude M. Pinchot was the buyer of the residence at 9 East Eighty-first Street, sold recently by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for Banks Taylor.

Alice M. Lynch was the buyer of the dwelling at 10 East 130th Street, which she occupied as tenant, sold recently by the Utopia Realty Company.

The Church of the Ascension in West 157th Street was the buyer of the dwelling at 220 West 153d Street recently sold by Susan Devin.

Edmund Corlin is said to be the buyer of the dwelling 6 East Seventy-seventh Street, sold recently by Mrs. Charles H. Marshall.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house at 2,242 Webster Avenue, 50 by 90, has been sold by Richard Dickson for the McEvoy-Koester Company to an investor.

The Hermitage Realty Company, Albert H. Atterbury, President, has acquired from the J. F. Meehan Company the two four-story apartment houses at 920 and 924 Tiffany Street, each on plot 35 by 105. They were held at $50,000, and were taken in part payment for the two flats at 115 and 117 East Eighty-second Street, 75 by 102.2, on which site Mr. Meehan is preparing to build a nine-story apartment house. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

The three-story store and dwelling at 5,522 Fifth Avenue, 20 by 150, has been sold by Tutino & Co. for Jennie Smith to an investor.

Long Island City Deals.

The two three-story six-family houses at 113 and 115 Fourteenth Street, Long Island City, have been resold by the Roman-Cadmann Company in conjunction with Otto Loibl to an investor.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold a lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Luyster Street, 440 feet south of Wilson Avenue, Long Island City.

Sale at Philipse Manor.

The estates of Tappan Zee, Robert E. Farley, President, have sold a plot on Riverside Drive and Harwood Avenue, Philipse Manor, N. Y., to Chester A. Patterson.

New Waterman Company Lease.

The L. E. Waterman Company, whose building and present quarters at 173 Broadway, northwest corner of Cortlandt Street, was recently leased for twenty-one years by the D. A. Schulte Company, has leased for its new home the six-story building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Dey Street. The store is now occupied by the Liggett-Riker drug store, which will move to the store in the old Waterman building.

The new Waterman lease was closed through the Charles T. Noyes Company, and Herbert Hechts & Co. for the Oceanic Investing Company, owners of the Dey Street corner building. A ten-year lease still held by the drug company on its present store has been canceled, and the new lease in the old Waterman building has been taken for twenty-one years from the Schulte Company.

Commercial Leases.

The Duff & Brown Company has leased for the Bromar Realty Company from the plans a three-story garage on plot 50 by 100 at 466 and 468 West 152d Street to the May Garage Company for twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of about $150,000.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and 134th Street to the Sanger Picture Plays Corporation for fifteen years at a gross rental of $100,000.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Schulte Cigar Company for the estate of B. D. Ivison the corner store at 123 Liberty Street, northeast corner of Greenwich Street.

Scherick & Mendel have leased a third floor to the Republican National Committee in the Postal Life Insurance Company's building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Wellesley Realty Corporation to Mrs. Vida Whitmore the four-story dwelling at 307 West Eighteenth Street, and for Dr. Louis Neuman to Schuyler Quackenbush the four-story dwelling at 31 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Goodwin & Goodwin have rented for the estate of John Thompson to Giuglio Cleatore the three-story dwelling at 57 West 119th Street.

$300,000 Upper Heights Theatre.

Plans have been filed for a two-story theatre with stores on the north side of 181st Street, between Broadway and Bennett Avenue. It will have a frontage of 200 feet on the street, 150.6 feet on Broadway, and 178.9 feet on Bennett Avenue, with a seating capacity of 2,000. The Madison Avenue Amusement Company, Benjamin S. Moss, President, is the owner. Thomas W. Lamb is the architect, and has estimated the cost at $300,000.

First Meeting of Board of Standards.

The new Board of Standards and Appeals, of which Rudolph P. Miller is Chairman, will hold its first meeting tomorrow in Room 526 of the Municipal Building. The meeting has been called to act upon twenty-six petitions growing out of the labor law sent to the board by various city departments. The board, besides Mr. Miller, consists of Alfred R. Kirkus, Lansing G. Holden, William Crawford, Alfred J. Boulton, Howard C. Baird, and Daniel Sullivan, Secretary.

Building Contracts Increase $202,000,000.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company, show that the contracts awarded from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1916, aggregate $711,870,246, as against $508,232,600 for the same period of 1915, an increase this year of $202,771,646. In New York State and northern New Jersey the figures were $194,137,500 up to Aug. 1, as against $87,661,000 for the 1915 period.

Realty Notes.

William E. Harmon & Co., land developers, have filed plans of incorporation at Albany, with a capital of $50,000. Among the Directors are Edwin L. Harmon, William H. Milner, and Leonidas Keever.

Edward C. H. Vogler and Goodale, Perry & Dwight were the brokers in the sale of 345 and 347 West Twenty-third Street by Jacob H. Sheuer to Frederick Brown.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract by Valentine & Co. for a reinforced factory building, 80 by 60, six stories, to be erected at Manhattan and Skillman Avenues, Brooklyn; L. V. Hilsdorf, architect.

Plans have been filed for a two-story church for the Metropolitan Baptist Church, of which the Rev. William W. Brown is pastor, on the south side of 138th Street, 325 feet west of Lenox Avenue, fronting 100 feet. There will be reading and Sunday school rooms on the second floor. Mathew W. del Gaudio, the architect, has placed the cost at $60,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mulberry St, 56-58, n w cor of 101st Houston St, 40x80.7 x irregular, six-story flat and stores; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Michael Brigante Co., et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $48,144.77; taxes, &c., $750.40; to the plaintiff for $47,000.

53d St, 341-343 West, n s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 34.11x47.4 x irregular, two three-story houses; G. B. Lauck as commissioner against E. H. Briggs et al.; W. N. O'Neil, attorney; due, $10,852.57; taxes, &c., $530.54; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

114th St, 71 East, n s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; M. J. Hall against John Schwarzkopf et al.; Riegelman & Bz, attorneys; due, $23,234.94; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

114th St, 69 East, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; C. W. Hall and another against Daniel Rosenthal et al.; Reinsen & P., attorneys; due, $22,255.31; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

115th St, 36 West, s s, 433 ft q of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; H. De F. Weeks and another, trustees, against Barnett Levy et al.; Weeks Brothers, attorneys; due, $10,552.69; taxes, &c, $471.30; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Samuel Marx.

East End Av, 87, e s, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x99, four-story flat; Alfred Epstein et al., executors, against E. B. R. Dittrich, executrix, et al.; Yankauer & D., attorneys; due, $2,854.41; taxes, &c., $153; prior mtg, $11,000; adjourned to Aug. 9.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Verlo Av, s w corner of 234th St, 79.4x149.3x irregular, two frame dwellings; State Banking Department vs.

Forty-sixth St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, interest, &c., which Arvie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; attorney, D. J. Early.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lorillard Pl, 2,560, e s, 196.6 ft n of Third Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; G. F. Gifford against Barnet Masor et al.; Ernest Hall, attorney; due, $8,955.31; taxes, &c., $1,300.

Concourse, 1,770, at junction 175th St and Eastburn Av, 59x9.3x125.7x50x88.8, five-story flat; 837 Washington Av Realty Co. against G. E. Buckbee et al; D. E. Davis, attorney; due, $12,777.56; prior mtg, $57,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

138th St, s s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, a two-story church, 100x80; Metropolitan Baptist Church, 143 West 138th St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 East Fremont Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

181st St, n s Broadway to Bennett Av, for a two-story theatre and stores, 200x150.6x187.7 x178.9; Madison Avenue Amusement Co., 729 5th Av, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 5th Av, architect; cost, $300,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted:

Madison Av, s e corner 20th St, to a six-story club; Manhattan Club, premises, owner; W. T. Daub, 341 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

17th St, 105 East, to a four-story studio building; Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, owner; F. J. Schefelik, 1,168 Park Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

LIS PENDENS.

BROADWAY, 598; Gladys W. Ziegler against Thomas A. Howell et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Swan, Moore & Danforth.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 51st St, 50x100x irregular to 51st St x 220x irregular; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Hammerstein Opera Co. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. W. Kennedy.

STANTON ST, 334 and 336, Malden Lane Savings Bank against County Engineering Co., Inc., et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Stiger.

Bronx.

GRANT AV, e s, 57.7 ft n of 165th St, 25x102.5; Manhattan Mortgage Co. against Mary E. Dolan et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

LOT 342, Map of property of Van Cortland Estate, 24th Ward; William H. Sweny as Receiver against John G. Donnelly et al.; action to declare conveyance void; attorney, E. K. Hanlon.

139TH ST, n s, 180.1 ft e of Third Av, 16.1x100; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Mary P. Hagan et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

136TH ST, 203 West; City Guaranteed Roofing Co. against Cortelyou Building Co., Inc., owner; Jacob and Annie Rappaport, contractors.....$60

Bronx.

MOHEGAN AV, 2,074; Max Levinstim against Benjamin Duvio, owner; Joseph Luciani, contractor.....$78.63

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS

Manhattan.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 109.9 ft s of 177th St; Salvatore Naccarato against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al; May 21, 1913, by bond.....$900

Bronx.

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Crotona Parkway, 100x100; Louis Greenberg against Defender Construction Co. et al; June 17, 1916.....$2,245.53

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 100 ft n of 190th St, 20.8x98.9; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Zagon Realty Co., Inc., to erect four five-story apartments.....$164,000

Bronx.

170TH ST, n w corner of Ogden Av, 72.5x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Avoca Realty Co. to erect one five-story apartment.$67,000

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Overlooking the Sound, 19 Miles from New York

For beauty, accessibility, price, and terms, beautiful new home offers unequaled value—situated in Private Residential Park, 40 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, and on the BOSTON POST ROAD, only 19 MILES by motor.

House on magnificently located plot 75x135 ft. Large living room, 18x22 ft.; open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, and large front porch 12x34 ft. Second floor has four master bedrooms with two tiled bathrooms and built-in porcelain tubs. Third floor has two maids' rooms with bath. Gas and electric lights throughout. Garage to match house.

House is not merely a summer residence, but is equipped with latest hot water heating system and is substantial, all-year-round home. Residents enjoy advantages of a beautiful new community Club House and all land and water sports. A paradise for both children and parents.

PRICE $10,500.

Will accept small first payment; balance easy terms.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 EAST 42ND STREET, N. Y.
'Phone, Murray Hill 3498.

PELHAM HEIGHTS.

A splendid residence, English architecture, just completed. Plot 125x125; trees; New Haven station five minutes; garage; house has large living room, exceptionally large tile porch and sun parlor; paneled dining room, maids' stairway from first floor to third, large butler's pantry and convenient kitchen on the first floor; four chambers and sleeping porch and two baths on second floor; billiard room, two maids' rooms and bath on third floor. House is exceptionally well built and is for sale at $26,000, or may be rented at $2,500 per year. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

AT SCARSDALE

A property midway between Hartsdale and Scarsdale; one quarter mile from Heathcote Station, comprising 1.8 acres; high ground, in one of the most desirable residential sections.

For further particulars apply C-341.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

PELHAM MANOR.

Plot 75x125, at great bargain; ten minutes from New Haven station. Just over Pelham Heights line; high ground, splendid new artistic surroundings. COOLEY REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

OWNER MUST SELL

One of the finest country homes in Westchester. Italian villa, 14 rooms, 3 baths, sunken garden, 3-car garage, about an acre. 38-min. station, facing New Bronx River Parkway. High, healthful elevation. Particulars, apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island City Plottage

Block Front on Broadway

Destined to be the most important retail business street in Long Island City. Near Elevated Station. Twelve minutes from 42d Street.

Jamaica Avenue Frontage

720 feet, near Broadway and Grand Avenue elevated stations. Just the place for a large building operation.

Solid Block 300 x 350 Feet.

Barclay Street, fronting new East River Park.

2750 Feet on Ditmars Avenue.

One block from express station, fourteen minutes to 42d Street.

Hoyt Avenue Bargain.

Extra deep plot, 50x200 feet, between East River Park and express station.

Water-Front Plot.

300x1,200 feet, between Ditmars Avenue and Wolcott Avenue. Fine location for institution or moving picture studio.

Rapid transit lines will be in operation in December. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 3400 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

HUNTINGTON

$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Waterfront Farm Bargain.

Fine 165-acre farm, long frontage Long Island Sound; sandy beach; commanding bluffs, views; fertile soil; orchard; double highway frontage; $150 acre; worth double.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

$2000 Beautiful 6-Room Cottage

$100 DOWN—$12 MONTHLY.

At Garden City Park; all fine, large rooms, with bath and modern improvements; nice garden plot; 2 blocks from trolley; positive bargain; tickets to visit, at B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$12 A MONTH BUYS FINE FARM

with a good 6-room house and a large piece of ground; finest soil for truck farming and poultry raising; can sell all you raise right in town; near stores, school, harbor, and trolley; good family can buy for small amount down. B., Farm Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street

Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 3 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or inquire

CHAS. GULDEN, 50 Elizabeth St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR CHANCE.

A very desirable modern frame dwelling for one or two families, in good neighborhood, and having all improvements, must positively be sold to close estate by September 1st. Apply at 205 Hart St., near Broadway, Brooklyn, and make offer.

SEND FOR LIST OF

one-family houses for sale in Brooklyn's finest home section.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
2,176 66th Street, Brooklyn

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAKE VIEW COTTAGE.

Every modern up-to-date improvement, large airy rooms, finished in A1 style; spacious front and rear porches, roomy plot for garden, tennis, &c.; few minutes from trolley station and beautiful lake, with a fine view of same; owner will sacrifice price to quick buyer on terms of $300 cash and easy monthly payments. "Lake Home," Box 137 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



ARTISTIC COLONIAL HOME
$6,000 Easy Terms.
Has 8 Rooms, 2 Baths. House is new, has every convenience. Electric lights, beamed ceilings, walls panelled, six large bedrooms, huge living room with open fireplace, neighborhood tennis club, golf, large lakes nr. by; easy commuting; near express station.
E. A. Manchester
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

★ $175 CASH NOW ★

BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE



6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; on half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect, write

BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

MONTCLAIR

$10,500 6 Waterbury Rd.; tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; sun porch; sleeping porch.

$16,000 36 Melrose Pl.; tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths; large plot.

$18,500 179 Midland Av.; 10 rooms, 3 baths; sun porch; sleeping porch; large plot.

$22,500 189 Upper Mountain Av.; 11 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; sun porch; every appointment.

55 Harrison Av. 12 rooms, 4 baths; sun porch; sleeping porch; every appointment.

These are the most select homes in Montclair. Open for inspection Saturdays & Sundays. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Terminal.

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

R. K. DYAS,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Over a Hundred Years Ago

They built the house around a big stone chimney, with big fireplace, bakeovens, cranes and pot hooks. This Spring they installed a bath, town water, electricity, &c., and "did the whole house over"; there's an acre of land, on a hill, an hour from New York; splendid big shade trees, fruit, a garden, and a new garage; offered complete, with a practically new car, the furniture, &c., for only $8,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

TO SUB-LEASE

Elegant Furnished House, 10 sleeping rooms, 5 bath rooms, on grounds of the best hotel in Maine. For information apply

ADIRONDACKS CO., 35 Nassau St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A Comfortable Dwelling

In a Splendid Neighborhood

20 East 83rd Street TO LET

At a Reasonable Rental

Apply to us for a permit to inspect.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John

Dwellings to Rent
WEST SIDE.
Select and Complete.
List on Application.
$1,200 to $6,000.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler 3800.

123 East 57th St.—To Let

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT. Electric lights; three baths. Apply to JOHN R. HILL, 24 State St., or your own broker.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING, 5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100, 1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c. Will rent in part or entire.

Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.

PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
2255 Broadway, Cor. 81st St. Tel. 5480 Schuyler.

STORE LOCATION BEST RENT LOW

57th St. and 9th Av.: an opportunity; one of best locations in city; suitable confectionery, drugs or shoe rooms; concessions for quick rental. Apply Supt., Windermere Apts., 400 W. 57th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ELSLEIGH HALL,
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes. $39-$60
Tel. Morn. 3297. Kitchens. Owner on premises.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.
The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
6 TO 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly.

40 West 65th Street
7 rooms and 1 bath. Rental $45 per month.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 183d to 186th Sts. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$26 to $28 per month
4 Rooms—$29 to $34 per month
5 Rooms—$35 to $43 per month
6 Rooms—$46 per month

The HAMPTONS
119th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND STREET.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments, Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

667 West 161st—at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening
Phone—Audubon 7480
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
5 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$780, $840 Yearly

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

49 West 72d St.
High Class Apartment.
Duplex, 9 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Simplex, 9 Rooms & 2 Baths.
$2,200 & $3,000.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Col. Av.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

A—601 WEST 141ST STREET,
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

Skylight Studios
5 West 10th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4-5-6 ROOMS $810 to $1200
All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

"GRINNELL"
800 Riverside Drive, Corner 157th St.
Within 200 Ft. of Subway Station
A Distinctive Fireproof Building of the highest type, fully tenanted since its completion.
Extra Large Rooms, All Facing the Outside.
Finest Apartments Above 110th St.
Rentals Much Less Than Middle West Side

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
8 Rooms $2,100
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room Duplex Apartments, $2,200—$2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

ROXBOROUGH.
N. W. Corner Broadway & 92d St.
SEVEN ROOMS, LARGE FOYER AND TWO BATHS.
Southern exposure. Price $1,700.
LEWIS E. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

THE MARKENFIELD,
605-611 West 111th St.
6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 740.
4 ROOMS, 550 to 660.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

2469 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms
$660 to $960. JOHN S. HEEP, 115 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1,337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apartment suitable for doctor, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $1,000 to $1,500. Modern, fireproof. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

ST. ANDREW,
2 East 127th St.
High-class elevator apartments, with every convenience. Unsurpassed service. Seven rooms.
RENT $75 UP.

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

$18,000, 1st mortgage, for sale, affecting twelve 3-story brick dwellings, netting eight per cent, yearly, located centre Pittsburgh, Penn. Condict, 120 Broadway.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

$6,000 wanted, first mortgage loan, Summer hotel property and cotage, Fleishmann's, N. Y.; high class, well located paying house; buildings, land appraised $40,000. Harry Simon, 302 Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Mortgage loans wanted; private party wants $15,000, 5½ per cent, first mortgage, new $40,000 property. Call Franklin 2076 or address Box 254, Summit, N. J.

Real Estate
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bleidgood, 542 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location, west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, River 975.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Plot 50x100, West 29th; location for loft building or garage. G 185 Times.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages, 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate, 92 William St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 16 room, 2 bath detached cottage; 2 porches; steam, electric light; at 1,486 East 2d St., 1 block from Avenue N station, on Culver; $7,000; terms. Phone Midwood 1418W.

Adjoining Prospect Park; $750; 2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 furnaces; price, $5,400, $750 down, balance $16.66 monthly; rent, $42, pays everything. Full particulars, Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

LARCHMONT GARDENS.
Near lake, on high ground; lot 50 x125; delightful bungalow home, 6 rooms and bath; cost $7,500; owner will sell for $5,250; only $500 cash required. Property now in the hands of mortgagee. This is a real bargain. Property in first-class condition. Rented until Oct. 1, $42.50 per month.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

Scarsdale.—8 rooms, 2 baths; near station; water, electricity, sewer; good neighbors; rent $100, or will sell on easy terms. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Scarsdale.—Corner plot, 88x106; high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot, $2,750. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes, Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Fruit and poultry farm, 25 acres; 900 bear

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Temperatures have risen again in the Missouri Valley and over the Plains States, and are now 8 to 10 degrees above the seasonal average. In Atlantic Coast districts moderate temperatures prevail, with a tendency to rising temperatures in New England and the lower lake region.

Scattered showers and thunder storms have occurred in the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the Carolinas. Elsewhere generally fair weather has continued.

Temperature will rise in Eastern districts Thursday and probably Friday, and will continue above the seasonal average in the West.

Fair weather is indicated for practically all districts east of the Mississippi, except in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, where showers and thunder storms are probable during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west to southwest with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, gentle northeast, becoming variable; fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Thursday, Friday, fair, followed by thunder showers in afternoon or night.

Southern New England—Fair and somewhat warmer Thursday, Friday, partly cloudy, possibly thunder showers.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat warmer Thursday. Friday, increasing cloudiness.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer Thursday, Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday, thunder showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	69	4 P. M.	84	76
6 A. M.	73	67	6 P. M.	81	75
9 A. M.	77	70	9 P. M.	77	69
12 M.	80	77	11 P. M.	76	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 10:15 A. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

12:26—27-29 Hudson St.; J. Beslyn..Slight
12:56—645 Brook Av.; Cenian Bros.....Slight
1:20—146 Wooster St.; Max Yernes.....$500
1:30—2 E. 115 St.; H. Matthews.....Not given
3:20—1,927 Park Av.; not given.....Slight
3:25—781 7 Av.; Robert Mecklement...Slight
4:35—1,456-1,460 B'way; Hepner and Others.....$200
6:00—210-16 E. 42 St.; Autoy Am. Ex. Co.$75
6:15—1,556 2 Av.; Bernard Hartman...Slight
7:45—156 E. 105 St.; William Feck.....Slight
9:30—Lenox Av. & 135 St., (luncheroom):
Inter. R. T. Co.....Slight
10:20—10 Horatio St.; F. W. Dewe.....Slight
11:50—121 Fulton St.; Mandlebaum & Levine, et al.....$5,000

P.M.

1:05—222 Broome St.; B. Askowitz....Slight
3:10—84 Av. C; Benjamin Goldberg...Slight
3:30—1,779 Webster Av.; Michael Croe.Slight
4:05—827 Melrose Av.; L. H. Goldberg.
Slight
4:20—81 Horatio St.; Mary Olsen.....Slight
4:25—10 Delancey St.; D. Trachtenberg.
Slight
5:45—44 E. 144 St.; Madison Lumber Co.,
Slight
6:30—107 2 Av.; not given.....Slight
6:40—184 E. 116 St.; not given.....Slight
6:40—1,157 2 Av.; Gustave Meyer.....Slight
8:10—605 W. 181st St.; J. Mandel..Slight
8:35—115 Waverley Pl.; —Ferrow...Slight
9:05—34 Stone St.; Branch Restaurant.Slight
9:25—871 Lexington Av.; M. Zucker..Slight
9:30—1,735 Amsterdam Av.; B. Cushman.
Slight
10:15—135 W. 140th St.; I. Levy.....Slight
11:35—240 Riverside Drive; C. Galway.Slight
11:57—406 E. 149 St.; Stambt & Gault.Slight

The record on July 30 showed a fire in the premises of Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker St. The Fire Marshal finds that the fire was not in the premises occupied by the firm.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Maj. C. Y. Brownlee, M. C., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

A Board of Officers to consist of Cols. W. H. Arthur, M. C., and E. B. Babcott, Ord. Dept., Lt. Col. R. McA. Schofield, Q. M. C., Maj. W. P. Jackson, Inspector General, and Capt. J. L. De Witt, Q. M. C., are appointed to meet at this city to submit a new plan or the supply of National Guard and volunteers when mustered into the service of the United States and mobilized. The board will exclude from consideration the principle of concentration of supplies for several States in a single depot.

Orders of July 7 relating to 1st Lt. J. G. Steele, M. C., revoked.

A board of C. A. C. officers will be convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the Coast Artillery arm. Detail for the board: Capts. J. D. Watson and A. M. Mason and 1st Lts. J. E. Townes, Jr., E. H. Thompson and W. S. Dowd.

1st Lt. F. Moorman, 18th Inf., will report to Capt. J. D. Watson, President of the foregoing board, for examination for transfer to the C. A. C. when his station.

Following infantry officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army Signal School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to that post and report not later than Sept. 15: Majs. C. S. Farnsworth, 11th, and E. L. Field, 28th, and 2d Lts. S. B. Akin, 23d; J. R. N. Weaver, 9th, and W. R. Connolly, 17th.

The advancement to the grade of Captain on the retired list of the army of 1st Lt. F. R. Kenney, retired, is announced. He will remain on present duties.

Orders of July 28 relating to Capt. C. B. Smith, C. A. C., revoked.

2d Lt. R. B. Colton, C. A. C., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an Examining Board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Maj. Gen. J. Bishop, 5th F. A., and Maj. A. J. Bowley, 5th F. A., are detailed as members of the Examining Board at Eagle Pass, Texas, vice Maj. M. McCloskey, 3d F. A., and Maj. R. H. McMaster, 4th F. A., relieved during examination of Maj. H. E. Ely, 7th Inf.

Orders of July 27 relating to Capt. H. Glade, 5th Inf., revoked.

2d Lt. T. G. Peyton, Inf., will report to Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., President of an Examining Board at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to the cavalry arm, then to his station.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. D. Graham, 7 days, and Maj. G. A. Nugent, General Staff, 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander J. F. Green, the New Hampshire, two months' leave.

Paym. J. R. Sanford, New York Yard, to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col., sick.

Civ. Engr. A. C. Cunningham, radio station, Point Isabel, Tex., Aug. 12, to temporary duty, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept.

Chief Gunner L. M. Wezat, the Columbia, to reserve force, Atlantic Fleet.

Chief Pay Clerks J. Reay, the Texas, to Key West Station, and M. Gilman, Key West Station, to fitting out the Arizona on Aug. 15 and on board when commissioned.

Pay Clerks W. E. Morton, the Georgia, to the Texas, and W. R. Parker, Naval Academy, to fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Marine Corps.

Capt. E. W. Sturdevant, Philadelphia Barracks, to barracks, naval magazine, Hingham, Mass.

1st Lts. C. J. Miller to Port Royal (S. C.) Barracks upon arrival in United States, and A. D. Rorex, Managua Legation, to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., sick.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lamson, off Cape Romain; Marblehead, at Portland, Ore.; Montgomery, at Baltimore; Nereus, Reid, Severn, and Sterett, at Norfolk, and the Wisconsin, at Provincetown.

Sailed—Brutus, Salina Cruz, for Acapulco; Culgoa, Newport, for New York; Denver, La Paz, for Mazatlan; Glacier, Guaymas, for Topolobampo; Kearsarge, Boston, for Portland, Me.; McDougal, New York, for Newport; Truxtun, La Paz, for Topolobampo; Vicksburg, Bremerton, for Seattle, and the Worden, Newport, for New London.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has approved plans for alterations in P. S. 72, 101, 109, 168, and 171, Manhattan, to provide for the introduction of a duplicate school system.

The Committee on By-Laws has reported that, in its opinion, neither a committee of the Board of Education nor its Chairman has the power to request an outside body to make investigations as to the administration of the Education Department.

It has been decided that the Board of Education may suggest, but not direct, the Board of Examiners to restore to its eligible lists the names of any retired teacher.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANT board and room in Spanish family, convenient to subway, object learning language; state terms. P 804 Times Downtown.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M. Aug. 3: Patrol. G. R. Leonard, 161 to 275, as stat. house att.; F. P. Williams, 275 to 161, as stat. house att., discont.

Temporary Assignments; To training school from commands indicated, front noon Aug. 6 to 8 A. M. Aug. 22: Inspector F. A. Tierney, 8 Dist.; Surgeon D. J. Donovan, 5 S. D.; Captains J. D. Ormsby, Traf. C; J. M. Boyle, 32, W. H. Ward, 145; Lieuts. J. O'Neill, 43; H. Ebert, 24; G. J. Starkey, 149; P. Kenny, 1; W. A. J. Koenig, 161; E. Quinn, 2d Dist.; J. E. McGrath, Tr. School; J. T. Higgins, Traf. C.

Sergts. E. J. Barry, 8th Dist.; L. D. Mahrt, 145; C. J. Ernst, 149; J. D. Conneally, 270; C. A. Lieber, 10; E. J. Barrett, 18; J. P. Foley, 22; J. Keenan, 23; F. Baury, 28; J. P. Faney, 35; W. McGowan, 43; J. E. Bender, 66; J. L. Travers, 74; M. J. Glynn, 99; E. J. Foley, 143; C. Preffer, 148; F. J. Lynch, 149; H. C. Stapf, 163; J. Rooney, 172; W. Brooks, 274; W. J. Roach, 285; J. M. Garvey, Traf. C. Patrol. F. J. Hedden, 1; T. Kane, 1; J. P. Moran, 1; J. Keane, 1; J. A. Fugh, 1; J. Galvin, 2; C. Maloney, 2; A. Kelly, 2; T. Spruck, 2; T. Fitzpatrick, 2; R. P. Murphy, 4; J. M. McGowan, 4; M. Raferty, 4; F. J. Smith, 4; T. Linehan, 5; G. Little, 5; J. F. Glassey, 6; V. Christiano, 6; E. J. Mayo, 6; D. Leahy, 6; G. P. Smith, 6; J. J. McMonigle, 6; M. McKenna, 7; F. Rome, 7; E. McCarthy, 5; J. T. McLaughlin, 7; J. J. McMillan, 7; P. Reilly, 7; E. T. O'Brien, 10; W. J. Wallace, 10; R. J. Fleming, 10; J. Malone, 12; F. Stegman, 12; G. W. Bostwick, 14; P. J. Daly, 14; E. F. Doyle, 14; E. A. Duffy, 14; R. Mahon, 14; P. E. Madigan, 14; M. Grassberg, 13; J. Kever, 13; H. C. Hagens, 15; D. Buckley, 15; G. A. Heckman, 15; J. J. McKeever, 16; M. Abramson, 16; J. A. Lane, 16; T. H. J. Hall, 16; G. W. Ruppert, 16; T. F. Rockett, 16.

P. Michaelis, 17; H. Raphael, 17; G. C. Heiser, 18; P. J. Dugan, 18; W. J. Burns, 21; L. Belack, 21; J. Keil, 21; F. T. Reason, 22; M. H. Weber, 22; H. M. Starr, 22; J. Finneran, 22; J. Fleming, 23; C. Scholff, 23; J. F. Quinn, 26; J. O'Hara, 26; M. Hurley, 29; M. Cunningham, 29; T. J. Lyons, 29; C. J. Lavender, 29; H. Kent, 32; H. McCurdy, 33; J. Connors, 35; B. T. Wilson, 36; P. Archard, 37; P. Tully, 38; B. Rogers, 39; J. Humphries, 80; W. Haslem, 80; W. Grill, 143; F. Simonetti, 143; C. Olsen, 143; J. D. Blythe, 144; J. M. Finnerty, 144; E. A. Schmitt, 145; E. A. Peacock, 145; I. B. Townsend, 146; W. Krause, 146; H. W. Puck, 146; F. Holder, 147; G. P. Schmidt, 147; A. O'Neill, 148; W. Griffin, 148; A. A. Scheffler, 149; E. Wintermute, 149; W. T. Lloyd, 150; A. Trezza, 151; H. J. Addy, 153; S. Clauer, 154; P. J. Sheridan, 155; A. Hirschwitz, 155; C. F. Hagen, 156; J. J. Murphy, 157; J. Walley, 157; C. Kirk, 158; H. Gettings, 18; E. A. Power, 21; J. J. Campassi, 21; F. F. X. Wilde, 21; S. W. Noble, 22; J. Cattaneo, 22; H. A. Zerrenner, 22; C. S. Anderson, 23; W. J. Dobbin, 23; J. W. Sullivan, 23; R. F. Griffin, 26; J. Martens, 28; M. Hickey, 29; C. J. H. Schroeder, 29; W. J. Robinson, 29; P. H. Daniels, 31; H. Kearney, 33; D. Cagney, 35; F. C. Gerhardt, 36; J. C. Rutledge, 37; B. Drury, 38; F. C. Kelly, 40; P. M. Semmons, 39; J. M. Carey, 39; M. McCormack, 89; P. Kearns, 143; R. Honan, 143; H. P. Edwards, 144; J. Larkin, 144; E. Leahy, 144; D. P. Ryan, 145; A. W. Warnock, 145; J. Gallagher, 146; W. Mang, 146; J. G. O'Brien, 147; G. Nadler, 148; T. E. Russell, 148; J. Sweeney, 148; J. McGuiness, 149; M. Welsekel, 149; D. F. Leary, 151; J. H. Devon, 152; P. D. Miller, 152; P. F. Horan, 155; T. Henry, 155; W. Kennedy, 155; F. J. Kupack, 156; A. W. Jayne, 145.

J. A. O'Donnell, 156; C. R. Schlichte, 157; T. V. Woychinski, 157; E. J. O'Brien, 158; N. Abbrancati, 159; A. J. Jenkins, 160; E. OConnor, 161; F. Wrighman, 163; G. Ludwig, 164; E. Smith, 164; V. Bach, 165; W. F. Price, 165; J. Anckner, 167; T. P. Fitzgerald, 168; C. E. Looms, 170; F. S. Schepp, 170; F. E. Ioss, 171; F. M. Nolan, 171; J. Ryan, 170; T. C. Adams, 172; R. Stanley, 172; A. Logan, 172; J. F. McNally, 172; J. C. Nelli, 172; T. E. Ihan, 174; A. Stoffers, 174; F. L. Green, 169; J. Norton, 169; V. L. Chevrett, 274; J. Rooney, 275; A. J. Williams, 275; J. Fitzpatrick, 276; J. C. Lazenby, 276; W. H. Harped, 277; E. Phillips, 278; J. Fitzpatrick, 277; J. H. Tomain, 278; R. R. Spellman, 281; J. J. McHuzh, 283; F. R. Fitzgerald, 283; T. Lynch, 283; A. E. Granzer, 285; G. P. Stubenrauch, 285; P. Stobbe, Traf. A; J. E. Curtis, Traf. A; C. J. Ryan, Traf. A; F. Farrelly, Traf. B; M. Sullivan, Traf. B; E. Feulner, Traf. B; T. F. Ryan, Traf. C; J. Corcannon, 156; H. G. Muller, 157; W. E. Mahoney, 158; A. J. Farrington, 158; J. Silvinski, 159; D. Zimms, 160; D. Maloney, 161; C. Schmitt, 163; G. Nick, 164; G. Brust, 164; L. Hohorst, 165; G. Bleckwell, 167; F. McKenna, 168; W. Lawson, 170; W. P. Napier, 170; J. C. Coffey, 171; N. P. Nelson, 171; J. J. O'Neill, 171; B. Tully, 172; C. Cuttrell, 172; F. Neylan, 172; F. White, 172; C. Stevens, 172; F. Burns, 173; G. W. Kropp, 174; J. I. Bathe, 169; S. E. McBride, 169; C. L. Boll, 274; T. G. Clancy, 274; M. J. Harnett, 275; F. Fitzmaurice, 276; P. Karnes, 276; R. Loeschman, 276; J. McHugh, 277; J. Carney, 277; W. T. McCabe, 278; G. Siegmuller, 279; F. Meyer, 283; J. E. Green, 283; W. Seabry, 283; G. Norbury, 285; T. Kenny, 285; J. Loeffler, 285; P. J. Connolly, Traf. A; T. A. McKay, Traf. A; J. Taylor, Traf. A; A. D. Downs, Traf. B; W. Sheehan, Traf. B; W. L. Beck, Traf. C; W. Allendinger, Traf. C.

E. Rosenfeld, Traf. C.; J. Mulvihill, Traf. C.; G. P. Bishop, Traf. C.; P. McGowan, Traf. C.; J. F. Neary, Traf. C.; C. J. Reilly, Traf. C.; P. Walsh, Traf. C.; J. Krost, Traf. C.; W. F. Clair, Traf. D.; N. A. Grill, Traf. D.; J. Herlihy, Traf. D.; T. Reidy, Traf. D.; J. Clifford, Traf. E.; T. O'Connor, Traf. E.; T. P. Donahue, Traf. E.; N. T. Cooks, Traf. E.; J. Hilmers, Bridge, J. Lober, Marine, L. Benjamin, 1st Dist.; F. G. Wilson, 1st Dist.; J. W. Sutter, 2d Dist.; J. M. P. Heney, 4th Dist.; C. F. Barrois, 5th Dist.; T. M. Griffin, 5th Dist.; G. Koch, 10th Dist.; C. Browne, 16th Dist.; W. M. O'Connor, Tel. Bur.; W. F. Walker, B. B. H. Squad; H. F. Waltword, B. B. H. Squad; J. A. O'Donnell, B. B. H. Squad; S. Whittacker, B. B. H. Squad; A. Poligani, Det. Bur.; W. A. Carlson, Det. Bur.; M. Kelly, Det. Bur.; J. Cassetti, Det. Bur.; E. H. Cruz, Det. Bur.; H. Somers, Det. Bur.; E. E. Gompers, Det. Bur.; C. Eason, Det. Bur.; W. Roddy, Det. Bur.; T. Ford, Det. Bur.; J. A. Daly, Det. Bur.; D. J. A. Mahoney, Det. Bur.; W. McCafferty, Det. Bur.; L. F. Brancato, Det. Bur.; M. Mealli, Det. Bur.; M. W. Owens, Det. Bur.; L. Newman, Traf. C.; D. H. Mitchell, 24 Sts.; H. Hackmeister, Traf. D.; J. E. Griffin, 8th Dist.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. E. L. B. Von Diezelski, 21, to 5 I. D., clerical duty, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 3. Patrol. J. F. Finley, 1, to 169, duty in raided premises, 4 P. M., Aug. 3, to 4 P. M., Aug. 22.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. G. B. Grieco, 147, 7 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 28. Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. Horn, 38; F. E. Furey, 274.

Death: Patrol. F. Hardcastle, 28, at 7:45 P. M., Aug. 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To bookkeeper, fourth grade, Fire Department, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond: Ernest Winter, 77.80.

To storekeeper's helper, The Bronx: William Morrison, 79.

To store's foreman, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals: John Lennon, 80.44.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 23, at the New York Custom House, an examination for assistant physicist qualified in physical metallurgy, for men only, for two registers of eligibles, one for positions in the grade of laboratory assistant paying $900 to $1,200 a year, and the other for positions as assistant physicist paying $1,400 to $1,800 a year, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. It is desired to secure eligibles with a scientific training and with some experience, either in the laboratory or in technical works, in the investigation of the properties of iron and heat treatment of metals and alloys. Familiarity with methods of pyrometry and thermal analysis is essential; and the applicant should be competent to carry on research in the scientific and practical fields of thermal analysis and heat treatment of metals. Competitors will be examined in physics and physical metallurgy, general education and scientific training, publications and experience. A bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite for consideration for positions paying $900 to $1,200 a year. A bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing and at least two years of postgraduate work or practical experience, either in the laboratory or in technical works, in the investigation of thermal properties and heat treatment of metals and alloys, are prerequisites for consideration for positions paying $1,400 to $1,800 a year. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 85th St. and Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT demonstrated 1916, 8 cylinder with 1917 improvements; overhauled and repainted; special color periscope $785; complete manufacturer's equipment and ready for immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Stearns Light 4-cylinder, 5-passenger touring; overhauled by Stearns mechanics and sold with F. B. Stearns Co. guarantee; refinished Japanese crimson and black, manufacturer's equipment; immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Co.; J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

PULLMAN. — Must sacrifice immediately practically new gentleman's Pullman roadster; absolutely mechanically perfect; classy; Gray-Davis electric starting, lighting system, Delcog motor, tire pump, &c.; sacrifice $550. Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

CADILLAC — MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $575. 7-9-11 Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

Peerless 6-48; an exceptional opportunity; private owner must sell seven-passenger touring automobile regardless of cost; mechanically perfect, fully equipped, including Gray & Davis starter, light, &c. Mr. Callahan. Phone Astoria 2385.

Chalmers master six; a tremendous sacrifice; 7-passenger touring, practically new; used 5 months; luxuriously equipped; electric starter, light, &c.; sacrifice $650. Mrs. Colum, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

LANDAULET, HIGH CLASS.

Aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th St., near Riverside.

Marmon 1916 touring; Stutz 1915 Bulldog; Peugeot "120" racer; Cadillac 1916 tour.; National 1914 roadster; Hudson 1915 limo.; S. G. V. 1914 landaulet. Many others.

DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'way.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and intertubes. See manager, 153 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

LIGHT TOURING, $375.

Complete electric self starting, lighting; fully equipped; cost $1,400. Owner, 305 West 79th St., near Riverside.

Cadillac 8 touring, 1916, also 1915, both 7-passenger; very attractive. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Ford.—Exchange cash and 1914 Ford runabout, good condition, for late model, high-grade runabout. Telephone Plaza 3767.

Winton 1915, little six; condition excellent; less than half original price. Schoonmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard for sale, 1910, thirty touring car with extra Packard limousine body; good condition; cheap. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8856 Col.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 42nd St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, city; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4210-3350 Bryant.

Packard—Most elegant limousine, exceptionally handsome; very rich looking; reasonable rates. Phone Hirsch, Lenox 6073, 127 East 85th St.

Regal, 1916, four-passenger coupe; run less than 500 miles. Clodio & Engs, Inc., 245 West 55th St. Columbus 510.

Cadillac 1914, touring; Hupmobile 1915, touring; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

White 1915 runabout; 1916 White landaulet; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Oldsmobile, 1916, five-passenger; run less than three months. Clodio & Engs, Inc., 245 West 55th St. Columbus 510.

Chalmers, 1916, seven-passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard new "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 886 Audubon.

CADILLAC.—7-passenger touring car for hire by month. Cadillac, 1,921 3d Av.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN

Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will purchase from manufacturer 4 or 5 passenger touring car or sedan; prefer demonstrating or overhauled guaranteed car, with right to exchange in November or April for new car; present price not over $800; state make, model, appurtenances, and other particulars; also what allowance will be made toward new car in November or April next. P 818 Times Downtown.

Buy for cash, five-passenger, light car, late model. Write, giving full particulars and price asked, P 319 Times Downtown.

Stanley steamer wanted; 1916; cheap price; particulars. Altamonte, P 276 Times Downtown.

Wanted—AUTO FOR SPOT CASH; bring car with you. 1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.

Packard, will pay $2,000 cash for twin six or $1,200 for Cadillac 1916. H 159 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

Two desirable rooms in park section for adults only with private family for months of August and September; first-class table can be had at adjoining house, Edgehill Inn, C. R. Demarest, Telephone Kingsbridge 335.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

"KINMOUNT."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central Station; excellent table; all conveniences, large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; rives' view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Elderly clergyman to pay half rent, conduct family worship, exchange for beautiful home and care physician. Box 82, Elmsford.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone White, 34 Bryant.

Massachusetts.

Private family would accommodate few paying guests, adults; good boating and bathing; excellent cuisine; home comforts. M. Dowd, Beverly, Mass.

Long Island.

Governess, English, take charge children, five to fourteen; healthful shore; board, $10 week, higher; references. Miss Dodding, 110 West 34th. Room 807. Greeley 754.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,534 Coney Island.

Sea Gate.—Private family; large room for season, adults only; excellent French cooking; near beach. 'Phone Coney Island 674.

Sea Gate—Large, small rooms; table guests. Phone 1252 Coney Island.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage; fishing, boating, bathing; enchanting country; large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board, telephone.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; substantial table; electricity, running water. Bryant 3916.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

55TH, 46 WEST.—Delightful cool rooms; private baths; excellent table.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, well furnished; attentive service; private house. Phone.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightfully cool, Summer location; exclusive pension; large room, private bathroom; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD.
Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; good table; Summer rates; table boarders.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 100-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $5.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

40th St., 5 East—275 Madison Av.
Elegant double and single rooms, private bath, electricity; $5, $7, $8, $10.

45TH ST., 22 EAST. — Exceptionally large rooms; well-appointed house; bachelors; yearly lease.

45TH, 16 EAST. — Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Large, cool room; hot, cold water; also small room; telephone.

25D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high class; references required.

48TH ST., 10 WEST, (607 5TH AV.)
Elegant suites, double and single rooms, $7, $8, $10, $12; telephone.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Elegant small rooms; nice house; $3 up; large, $7.

55TH, 236 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5; gentlemen; references. Gillette.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, clean, large and small rooms; parlor floor and basement.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; elevator; cool suite. Sewell.

153 WEST 57TH ST.
SMALL ROOMS.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant front parlor; private bath; electricity, telephone; kitchenette conveniences; well-kept house; Summer rates; $6.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; every convenience.

69TH, 159 WEST.—First-class rooms redecorated. Suite, $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

71ST, 206 WEST (Broadway.)—Parlor, living, music, dancing; medium small rooms; lavatory.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Gentlemen preferred; charming house and location; excellent table; double, single rooms; private bath; electricity. 3034 Riverside.

98TH ST., (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; running water; to couples seeking home; table guests.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, in private home; gentlemen; references.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding-house rates.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.
73D, 142 WEST.—Lovely rooms, exquisite table, strictly French; table boarders welcomed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers two choice, large, elegantly furnished rooms, facing Drive. Audubon 4070. Apt. 6B.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, with experience; must be neat and accurate; $10 to start; opportunity for advancement. Mutter, 54 East 9th.

BRIGHT YOUNG LADY conversant with card index system; one acquainted with layout of streets of Greater New York and with office experience; knowledge of typewriting preferable; address in own handwriting, stating salary and experience. H 168 Times.

DESIGNER.—Experienced on street and dancing dresses. M. Levy, 104 West 27th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Garden City, L. I.; permanent position; small family. Rector 5708, Friday, Monday.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET, WEST,
require
EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS
on
CUSTOMERS' CHARGE LEDGERS;
also
CHECKERS
for their
AUDITING DEPARTMENT
who have had department store experience. Apply by letter or at General Office, 4th Floor.

LADY CLERK required; experien

JERSEY CITY TO HALT ALL FREIGHTS TODAY

Red Flag Police to Search All Trains and Turn Back Cars Carrying Munitions.

RAILWAY INJUNCTIONS READY

Courts to be Invoked on First Move by City—Another Explosion Scare—Seventh Body Found.

The new regulations to govern the storage and shipment of explosives in Jersey City will go into effect at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when policemen with red flags, nightsticks, and pistols will be stationed at all points where railroads enter Jersey City, with instructions to flag all freight trains and subject the manifest of each car to a rigid examination. If in any car is found explosives, that car is to be detached from the train before the cars containing nonexplosives are hauled into the city. If conductors refuse to permit examination of manifests or car contents, or in any other way interfere with the police examiners, they are to be arrested.

These are the orders that went to the Jersey City police yesterday.

It was not until after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon that detectives from the Jersey City Bureau finished serving official notice of the new regulations adopted at Tuesday's meeting of the City Commission on the operating heads of the various railways affected. These railroads are the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Lackawanna, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Philadelphia & Reading, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the West Shore of the New York Central system.

That the railroads, acting in common, will go into a Federal court and seek an injunction restraining the Jersey City authorities from enforcing the new regulations is certain. This injunction, according to reports received by Jersey City officials, will probably be applied for today in Trenton.

To Have Injunction Ready.

Railroad officials in New York and in Jersey City refused yesterday afternoon to discuss the probable procedure to be followed. The general understanding is that the injunction, if issued, will be served on Commissioner of Public Safety Frank Hague as soon as the first freight train is flagged by the police. It was not disclosed yesterday what action the city authorities would take to oppose the injunction.

The Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central, the two lines whose foreign shipping facilities were affected by last Sunday's explosions, have both put a temporary embargo on explosives for lack of terminal facilities. Before the explosions the Lehigh Valley handled more munition shipments than any line entering Jersey City.

At the general offices of one railroad affected by the new Jersey City regulations, it was said yesterday that already several Atlantic ports are planning to capture the foreign trade that Jersey City has officially announced that it wishes to get rid of. Among the cities are Providence, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. None of them has the advantages of Jersey City, however, and if Jersey City munition shipments were transferred to another port it would mean a delay of weeks before the new terminals could be ready to handle them. However, the general opinion seems to be that Jersey City will continue to be one of the country's leading export points.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety Norton was asked last night if the fact that the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central had put embargoes on munitions would permit their trains to enter the city without inspection.

"It will not. They will be inspected just as rigidly as trains on other systems," he replied.

Chief of Police Monahan of Jersey City said last night that he would send a squad of twenty-five policeman under a Captain and a Lieutenant, at noon today, to each point where a main line enters the city, with red flags and orders to enforce the new regulations to the letter and to take any railway man who attempts to evade them to the nearest police station.

If an entire train of explosives is encountered the engine will be uncoupled and sent to the city and the railroad will be compelled to leave the train outside the city. If a car is found to contain both explosives and nonexplosives the explosives must be removed before the car may proceed.

For a while yesterday afternoon Jersey City feared another explosion at Black Tom in the Lehigh Valley yards. The nervousness grew out of a request for more fire apparatus at the ruins, the reason given being that two cars of explosives were still under the debris and there was a chance that the fire might reach them. Shortly afterward it was reported that the blaze was under control. Two other cars, also loaded with explosives, are reported to be at the end of the Black Tom pier. These cars, however, were not in the danger zone and their contents were removed last night.

A Sea of Sugar Syrup.

The bay about Black Tom and nearly to Ellis Island yesterday resembled a miniature gulf stream of molasses. From the warehouse in which more than $3,000,000 worth of sugar was stored flowed streams of melted sugar. The National Dock and Storage Company, to get rid of this melted sugar, had eight ditches dug through which it is being drained into the bay. The result is sticky water as far out as Bedlow's and Ellis Islands.

The known victims of the explosion now number seven. A body found floating off Black Tom was identified yesterday afternoon as that of Alexander Peterson, mate of a destroyed barge. A Jersey City official said yesterday that there was reason to believe that four other barges not accounted for had been destroyed and that several men probably had lost their lives on them."

NO HARBOR EXPLOSIVES LAW.

Measures Repealed on Plea of Economy by Recent Legislature.

Representative Murray Hulbert, the New York member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, yesterday put the blame for the Jersey City explosion on the fact that the law regulating the sale and storage of explosives within New York Harbor had been abolished.

"The United States Government," he said, "of course has jurisdiction over explosives in interstate commerce. I had supposed, however, that the regulation of the sale and storage of explosives within the Harbor of New York, whose limits extends to the Jersey shore, was amply provided for under the State Fire Marshal's law. I am surprised to find, however, that this very efficient department of regulation was abolished by a Republican Legislature, under Governor Whitman, on a plea of economy. If this law had been preserved and made effective by ample appropriation the explosion of last Sunday morning would not have occurred."

Representative Hulbert said he was having a compilation made of all provisions relating to explosives in the Federal statutes, and if they came within the jurisdiction of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and it were possible to reinforce their efficiency he would introduce such a measure and urge immediate action.

TO LEGALIZE LOCAL RULES.

Bill in House Puts Munition Shipments Under City Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In support of a bill he had introduced providing that ammunition not for the use of the United States should be subject to the transit and storage regulations of the community through which it passes, Representative James A. Hamill of New Jersey in the House today attacked the Interstate Commerce Commission and Colonel Beverly W. Dunn, retired, head of the Bureau of Combustibles of the railroads of the country. Mr. Hamill lives in Jersey City.

Representative Hamill said the commission had practically given to the railroads its jurisdiction over explosives, and that complaints to the commission about danger were referred to Colonel Dunn.

In his speech, Mr. Hamill, after calling Black Tom Island an arsenal for the warring nations of Europe that put more than 7,000,000 persons into hourly dread of death and destruction of their property, that munition traffic might continue, added: "If ammunition and high explosives are to be shipped out of the United States they ought to be shipped safely. Some other place than congested communities should be found through which to move them."

EXPLOSIVES DESTROY BOAT.

Shells Thrown on Schooner's Deck Sunday Start Disastrous Fire.

The four-masted American schooner, George W. Elzey, of Wilmington, Del., which was picked up Sunday afternoon drifting about the bay and abandoned by her crew, was destroyed yesterday at Long Dock, Erie Basin, by fire. The blaze started when a workman trod on some fulminate of mercury from one of the numerous shells cast upon her decks by the explosion on Black Tom Island.

When the schooner was berthed alongside the pier Monday morning, ten workmen went on board to make repairs, and boys visited the craft all day, hunting for shells as souvenirs. John Johnson, a carpenter, had his left arm torn off Monday when he threw a two-pound shell carelessly into his tool basket, but this accident did not deter others from picking them up.

At 5 o'clock yesterday about 100 shells were left on the deck and a workman picked one up and wrenched the top away from the container, allowing the fulminate of mercury to drop on the deck. The passing workman who trod on the chemical was surrounded by flames.

Six workmen jumped off the stern into the water and the others ran down the ladder to the pier, giving the alarm. The Erie Basin fire brigade played on the flames until the fireboats New Yorker, William J. Gaynor, and Seth Low arrived. Then the fire had spread fore and aft and up the rigging to the topmast heads, while the shells on deck exploded rapidly, one after another.

Charles Zeitman of Engine 202 was cut on the right arm by a piece of flying shrapnel, but was not badly hurt. It was three hours before the blaze was under control. Then the schooner was submerged with the weight of water in her hold until she was awash, a total loss.

The four-masted schooner George M. Grant, which was made fast alongside the George W. Elzey, caught fire and was damaged to the extent of $500.

The George W. Elzey was built at Bath, Me., in 1903, and was 183 feet 7 inches long, 37 feet 2 inches beam, 13 feet depth of hold, and 577 tons register. No trace of her Captain or crew has been found since the explosion.

DU PONT CO. SHIPS DIRECT.

Vessels for Allies' Munitions Come to Its Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2.—Should Jersey City formally declare an embargo against munitions, the du Pont Powder Company would not be prevented from making shipments of smokeless powder and other explosives to the Allies. Most of the smokeless powder is transported from the company's war plant at Carney's Point, N. J., just across the Delaware River from this city, to the ships of allied nations which anchor in deep water nearby.

Most of the high explosives, including dynamite and trinitrotiluol, is manufactured at Gibbstown, N. J., and these products could be placed upon lighters and towed around, it is said, so that the Allies would not be prevented from getting necessary munitions.

The du Pont Company, it was said tonight, while considering various plans to meet the situation, had not decided upon any fixed program, although so far as the bulk of its trade with the Allies is concerned it would not be affected in the slightest because of the fact that the Allied ships come to the plants.

MUNITIONS AT PERTH AMBOY.

Detectives Guard Cars Sent There for Barge Shipment.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Detectives were sent to the Lehigh Valley Railroad docks here today following the arrival of twenty-three carloads of explosives, which are to be shipped from this port on barges. This action by the railroad followed the disaster at Black Tom Island early Sunday morning, for which reason the officials of Hudson County barred the entrance of such dangerous shipments. The war munitions were piling up at such an alarming rate that Mayor Garrettson and Chief of Police Burke took action at once, detailing detectives to the docks. County authorities are also investigating.

About ten cars arrived every two hours this afternoon and all were marked "Inflammable." At a conference to be held here steps will be taken to prohibit the storage of large shipments for any length of time.

Several cars filled with explosives are being held at South Plainfield, near here.

FIRST SUIT OVER EXPLOSION

Man Cut by Broken Glass Asks $15,000 Damages.

The first personal damage suit resulting from last Sunday's explosion was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Dominick Lannie, a truckman, who asks $15,000 from the National Dock and Storage Company, the Johnson Lighterage Company and the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

Lannie says he was standing in front of 152 Bleecker Street when the explosion occurred, and that part of his right cheek was cut off by glass from a broken window. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the surgeons took thirty stritches in his wound.

ILL, HE DIVED INTO RIVER.

Sanitarium Attendants Whom Kreth Eluded Think He Was Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Charles Kreth, a patient at Dr. Daniel S. Millspaugh's Riverlawn Sanitarium in Totowa Avenue, opposite the Passaic River, escaped from attendants shortly before midnight tonight, ran to the porch, where he danced a can-can that attracted the attention of other attendants, but got across the lawn and dived into the river before they could catch him. He was seen to swim as far as the middle of the stream, where he disappeared, and it is supposed he was drowned.

Kreth was thirty years old and lived in Jersey City. He made a fortune in the butcher business some years ago and then went to Oregon where he invested in apple orchards. He had reverses and returned to Jersey City broken in mental health as a result. Then he was sent to the sanitarium.

Confirm Death of Contreras.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Aug. 2.—Confirmation of reports of the death of Calixto Contreras, Villa's chief lieutenant, was received today by General Jacinto Trevino. General Samuel de los Santos reported from Torreon that he had found Contreras's grave in El Ojo, Durango, while General Domingo Arrieta arrived here today, bringing letters from Contreras's sons asking amnesty for themselves, and saying that their father had died of wounds. General Trevino agreed to grant their plea if they surrendered the 400 men who were under their father's command.

DR. BAYLIS REFUSES TO QUIT COMMISSION

Says $7,000 Was Not for Allies' Relief, but for Organization Purposes.

MAIL STILL BRINGS MONEY

Financial Secretary Tells Prosecutor "Director General" Received $100 a Week Salary.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, self-appointed "Director General" of the Allies' Hospital Relief Commission, which collected $7,000, no part of which ever went to the Allies, issued a statement last night attacking George R. Buck, Richard Arthur, and Mrs. Edith F. Ranger, formerly associated with the commission, who had complained to the District Attorney against him. He asserted that with the exception of $250 the money raised thus far had not been for relief work but for organization purposes.

Dr. Baylis said his assailants were disgruntled employes, whose expense accounts he had refused to honor. Declaring that Dr. William H. Tollman had tried to induce R. J. Caldwell, a member of the Finance Committee, to appoint him (Tollman) the Director General, Dr. Baylis said he would not resign to please Mr. Caldwell.

"Mr. Caldwell will not end the commission even though disposed to do so," he said. "The work of the commission will go forward to fulfill its high purpose."

John Emery McLean, Financial Secretary of the commission, yesterday made a statement to Assistant District Attorney Roesch. McLean, who was a former President of the Canadian Club and the metropolitan sales manager of the American Real Estate Company, which went into bankruptcy a few months ago, told Mr. Roesch that he had been associated with Dr. Baylis for four weeks at a salary of $50 a week. He refuted the statement of Dr. Baylis, who complained that his salary of $100 had not been paid for five weeks. McLean said the Director General had received all but $50 of his money.

"He also told me," Mr. Roesch said, "that he never saw any of the money received in the mail. Dr. Baylis would open the letters and give him the checks. Yesterday the subscriptions amounted to $175, while up until 2 o'clock today they received $65."

McLean told of their "vision of the future," the prosecutor said, when the commission would resolve itself into a "permanent relief for the miseries of mankind" after the sufferings of the Allies had been alleviated. He admitted that Henry Clews had refused to serve as Treasurer unless the commission took immediate steps to incorporate.

Steps to oust Dr. Baylis were taken yesterday by R. J. Caldwell, who wrote a letter to Alton B. Parker, the President, and the individual members of the Finance Committee and the Board of Directors, informing them of facts which he believed justified such action. Mr. Caldwell also warned the Empire Trust Company, the depository of the commission, to stop payment on all checks. Ex-Judge Parker was out of town yesterday.

Mr. Roesch said he had received a letter from Albert C. Aubrey, a lawyer, of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, offering to produce the text of an examination in supplementary proceedings which he had conducted when a judgment was filed against Dr. Baylis last year. It was said at the District Attorney's office that Aubrey knocked Dr. Baylis down last week on Broadway when the two got into an altercation. This was denied, however, by Dr. Baylis yesterday.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, one of the Vice Presidents, refused to comment on the case until something definite was revealed by the investigation. Henry Clews, the banker, issued a statement last night denying that he had ever been Treasurer of the commission.

Assistant District Attorney Roesch intimated that there would be further developments in the Baylis case today.

WAR INCREASES SHIPPING.

Two Years Ended July 31 Shows Gain of 1,282 Vessels Here.

In the two years ending July 31, 1916, when war conditions prevailed in Europe, the net increase in the number of vessels arriving at the port of New York from foreign ports, as compared with the year ending July 31, 1914, was 1,282.

The total number of vessels arriving to July 31, 1914, was 4,778, of which 4,364 were steamships and 441 sailing vessels. The total to July 31, 1915, was 5,243, of which 4,771 were steamships and 472 sailing craft, showing an increase of 407 steamships and 58 sailing vessels, making a total increase of 465 vessels for the year.

For the year ending July 31 the number of vessels entering the port was 6,060, including 5,456 steamships and 604 sailing vessels, showing an increase of 685 steamships and 132 sailing vessels, an increase of 817 vessels as compared with the year ending July 31, 1915.

The American merchant marine leads the list with an increase of 750 vessels during 1915-16; British, 298; Scandinavian, 426; Italian, 81; Dutch, 155, and other nationalities 159.

HATCH GIVES $50,000 BOND.

Said to Have Borrowed Heavily from Mutual Trust Company.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Bail in the sum of $50,000 was arranged today for Edwin H. Hatch, Vice President of the Mutual Trust Company, which was closed by State Banking Commissioner La Monte after it had been discovered that Hatch had obtained an overcertification of his $34,000 deposit to the extent of $36,000.

The bail was arranged at his home in Maplewood, where he has been recovering from an operation for appendicitis. The bondsmen are Lloyd W. Smith, a banker; Clarence B. Riker, and Ralph W. Halsey, son of N. W. Halsey, a New York banker, with whose firm Hatch is connected.

It was said today, through the State Banking Department, that in addition to the overcertification which Hatch obtained through Thomas S. Byrne, Treasurer of the trust company, he had "borrowed considerable sums from the company."

Names Prison Congress Delegates.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Governor Fielder today appointed delegates from New Jersey to the annual congress of the American Prison Association at Buffalo, from Oct. 7 to 12. They were Richard Stockton, Trenton; Edward D. Duffield, South Orange; Frank Moore, Rahway; Richard Stevens, Hoboken; Richard P. Hughes, Trenton; Patrick J. Sullivan, Jersey City; Ferdinand Hoop, Caldwell; Richard F. McGuinness, Newark; David Logue, Camden; John D'Arcy, Trenton; William Burpo, Paterson; Jacob Shurts, Somerville; Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, Jersey City; Richard M. Moore, Princeton; Seymour Cromwell, Bernardsville; Cook Conkling, Rutherford; Mrs. John L. Kuser, Bordentown; Miss May Caughey, Clinton; Mrs. Alice Cantwell, Trenton; Mrs. Emery Marvel, Atlantic City.

Western Union Promotes Edwards.

J. P. Edwards, Division Traffic Superintendent in this city of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been put in charge of the Western division of the company, with headquarters at Chicago. A dinner was given to Mr. Edwards last night by 300 of the employes of the main operating department in the company's dining room at 24 Walker Street. S. B. Haig will be in charge of the metropolitan division.

CITY TO GAIN IN INTEREST.

Chamberlain Maltbie Devises Plan to Stabilize Deposits.

Through a plan worked out by City Chamberlain Milo R. Maltbie, who recently succeeded Henry Bruère, the city will gain more than $100,000 a year in interest on the $50,000,000 of city money which the Chamberlain's office has on deposit with banks, Mr. Maltbie said yesterday. The plan will go into effect today and will get for the city a higher rate of interest than ever before paid. Of the 100 institutions asked to bid on city deposits, 37 have agreed to pay 3 per cent. or more, whereas 12 institutions offered 3 per cent. on May 1.

"Soon after I took office recently," said Chamberlain Maltbie, "I became convinced that the city could considerably increase the rates of interest obtained on deposits by making the deposits more attractive to the banks."

Explaining the plan, the Chamberlain said the total of the city's deposits would be divided into two classes, active and inactive, the inactive to be known as "Class A" for convenience. The active accounts will total the bare amount needed to meet the city's obligations for one quarter. This will leave the remainder of the city's money inactive and in the hands of the banks for comparatively long periods, and therefore able to command better interest rates. For the coming quarter the active deposits are estimated at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. Of course, he said, in care of need the "Class A" fund can be drawn upon, with no banking effect except to reduce the interest on the amount withdrawn.

The Chamberlain said he had other plans in mind for increasing the receipts of his office, but would not discuss them until they have gone into effect.

To Foreclose $450,000 Mortgage.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to foreclose a mortgage for $450,000 against the Hammerstein Opera Company on the Lexington Opera House property at Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue. The mortgage was executed May 28, 1914. The suit is brought because of failure of the owner of the property to pay interest and taxes amounting to $30,902.

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,200 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$3,700
3,000 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, value	5,000
5,000 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick stores and apartment, value	8,500
33,000 at 5%	on five-story and basement brick apartment, value	52,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

A Sale of Wallach Shirts

$1.35 Three for $4

Clearance time means BIG inducements for quick action. Here are some 10,000 Wallach Standard Shirts, regularly $1.50, $1.65, $2, $2.50 and $3—NOW $1.35.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Remnant Sale Coat & Trousers $17.50

There are several hundred short ends—just enough for a two piece suit. There are plain colors and fancy effects in serges, cheviots and worsteds. For summer outing or summer business suits you can't possibly duplicate the values even in ready made clothes at bargain sales.

Coat and Trousers to Order $17.50

Open Saturday Until One O'clock.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES NOW ON DISPLAY $20 TO $50

"DUBONNET"

The World's Greatest Tonic and Appetizer

Superior to the best cocktail

AMPLE SUPPLY

In Every Hotel, Cafe, Restaurant, Bar, Wine Dealer & Grocer

ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES

The Genuine Dubonnet Has a CAT on the Label as Its "Trade Mark."

Refuse others with contempt as spurious imitations.



The thing that appeals to all the people is the *big* thing

In following my profession of national advertising, I have always sought those articles *which interest* all the people. I never cared very much for anything that appealed only to a certain class. Classes are always limited. The *audience is never big enough.* But when you have something that appeals to everybody, your opportunities are boundless. Your success is measured only by the intelligence of your effort.

So that when this Lord Salisbury cigarette was created and I learned that it was a pure Turkish tobacco cigarette that sold at a popular price, I knew that every cigarette smoker in the world—high and low—would be interested, *providing the cigarette was all that its makers said it was.* I made it my business to find out. And when I had discovered that the cigarette—at 15 cents for 20 cigarettes—was as *good* and as *pure* as any cigarette that the world had ever produced, I went after the advertising account.

I investigated for months before I went near the American Tobacco Company. I took a package of Lord Salisbury cigarettes to a high-class tobacco chemist and had him analyze the tobacco and the *paper.* The result of his work was so pleasing, that I knew the Lord Salisbury could be made the best selling cigarette in existence. It is now my belief that when you know this cigarette as well as I know it, you will smoke it as I am smoking it, and you will say, as I have said, that it solves your cigarette problems from the standpoint of quality and the standpoint of price.

It is an advertising proposition that I delight in. I have all the cigarette smokers in the *world* to address. The proposition is unlimited. And the man who smokes expensive cigarettes will be just as much interested as the clerk on his modest salary. There is *quality* and *quantity* and *economy.* It is a trinity that an advertising man loves to follow. He has everything behind him and the world before him.

This cigarette is *so good,* and its quantity and price so alluring that it will be followed by a host of imitators. But keep your eye on *Lord Salisbury*—the *leader* and the *original.*

Cordially yours,

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S. Why not send out for a package now?

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow probably scattered thunder showers; continued warm; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,377. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CROWN PRINCE YIELDS FURTHER TO FRENCH DRIVE

Weakened German Forces on the Meuse Again Give Ground to Foe's Attack.

FRENCH CLOSE TO FLEURY

They Also Push Forward Toward Cote de Poivre—1,100 Prisoners Have Been Taken.

GERMAN LOSSES ON SOMME

British Make Progress Near Bazentin-le-Petit and French at Monacu Farm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Nothing better illustrates the gravity of the strain under which the Germans now are staggering than the change that has occurred before Verdun in the last few weeks. To abandon the attack upon the heights of the Meuse was not only to admit to the German people the failure of the most costly operation of the whole war, but was also to lose a valuable pivot on which the inevitable withdrawal of the German western front might some day be brought about, and a show of compensation for losses elsewhere.

Formally, therefore, the attack has not been abandoned, but the Crown Prince has been compelled to send a number of his regiments to the Somme, and he is no longer able to continue his offensive, or even hold the ground he has already won.

After a pause that had lasted some time, a series of demonstrations were made, principally on the east side of the river, leading up to the strong effort on Sunday to make headway southward toward Souville. As a whole this movement has been marked by failure.

On the other hand the French, after breaking repeated assaults, have been able to make a more satisfactory advance, both immediately north of Souville, where they reached the borders of Fleury village and to the northwest, between Froide Terre and the Côte de Poivre.

Berlin Admits Loss of Ground.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—French troops are continuing to forge ahead in the Verdun region. Paris today reports further gains in the Fleury-Thiaumont district, and Berlin admits loss at specific points.

The day bulletin of the French War Office has this to say of operations in that sector:

South of the River Somme a counterattack upon our positions located to the south of Estrées failed under our fire.

On the right bank of the River Meuse the Germans delivered several violent counterattacks upon the trenches which we captured yesterday. Everywhere our curtains of fire and the fire of our infantry checked the efforts of our adversary, who suffered heavy losses.

As for our troops, following up their advantages, they have made notable progress to the south of Fleury. They have reached the immediate surroundings of this village, and have even gone beyond the railroad station. The number of prisoners made by us yesterday in the region of Fleury alone is in excess of 700. This raises to 1,100 the total number of able-bodied prisoners who have fallen into our hands since Aug. 1 on the right bank of the River Meuse.

In the region of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Chenois there has been continued intense artillery fighting, but without infantry participation. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front except in the Forest of Apremont, where we dispersed with rifle fire certain German patrols.

The announcement of the German Headquarters Staff has this to say of the fighting in that quarter:

On the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) the enemy brought forward to the attack strong forces against Côte du Poivre and on the wide front between the Thiaumont Work and north of the Laufée Work. He obtained a foothold on the western part of Côte du Poivre and southwest of Fleury in parts of our first line trenches, and recaptured a trench section on Laufée Forest which he lost on Tuesday.

At the Thiaumont Work and southeast of Fleury the enemy was completely repulsed, and in the mountain forests he was repulsed with heavy losses by a counterattack after having temporarily broken into our lines.

Enter German Lines on Somme.

The German Headquarters bulletin likewise admits that French troops have penetrated the German lines on Monacu Farm, in the Somme region, and have taken a trench section north of that position. The statement reads:

North of the Somme, a strong preparatory fire by the enemy between the Ancre Brook and the Somme led us to expect a great decisive attack. Owing to our curtain of fire, it only developed into temporary but heavy fighting in isolated sections.

On both sides of the Albert-Bapaume highroad and east of Trones Wood strong British attacks broke down.

Between Maurepas and the Somme, French assaults were seven times repeated. We remained masters of the positions after stubborn fighting. The enemy succeeded only in penetrating into Monacu Farm and a trench section north of it.

South of the Somme French advances were repulsed near Barleux and near Estrées.

During enemy bomb attacks on Belgian towns alone, fifteen inhabitants, including nine women and children, were killed or seriously injured in Meirelbeke, south of Ghent. Our aviators attacked the enemy squadron and forced them to return. One of them fled over Dutch territory.

During aerial battles one British biplane was brought down south of Roulers and one enemy aeroplane, the thirteenth for Lieutenant Wintgens, southeast of Peronne. One enemy aeroplane was brought down by our

Continued on Page 3.

British Blacklist Is Worldwide; 86 Japanese Firms Included

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Syren and Shipping, in the course of an article protesting against American criticism of the British blacklist on certain commercial houses, says the total number of blacklisted firms in all countries exceeds 1,500, as follows:

Spain, 167; Brazil, 140; Netherlands, 120; Argentina and Uruguay, 95; Morocco, 88; Portuguese East and West Africa, Guinea and Rio Muni, 87; Japan, 86; United States, 85; Norway, 83; Portugal, 79; Sweden, 72; Netherlands and East Indies, 70; Ecuador, 60; Persia, 56; Greece, 50; Philippines, 44; Peru, 41; Chile, 35; Bolivia, 22; Cuba, 10; Central America, 5; Paraguay, 3; Colombia, 1.

Syren and Shipping asks: "What has America to protest about? Japan does not talk of remonstrances and protests, and she is our ally. Neither, so far, has Brazil nor other countries concerned, except Argentina."

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 3.—The Commonwealth has issued a blacklist of American firms. Trading with these firms is prohibited.

U-BOAT KILLS MANY ON ITALIAN LINER

Lifeboats Containing Passengers of the Letimbro Are Bombarded by Submarine.

VESSEL IS LATER SUNK

Mail Steamer with Women and Children Aboard Shelled Continuously in a Half-Hour Chase.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4.—The Italian mail steamer Letimbro has been sunk by a submarine and twenty-eight survivors have arrived at Malta, says a Reuter dispatch from that place. Two boat loads with survivors have also arrived at Syracuse.

The Letimbro carried a crew of fifty-seven and her passengers numbered 113. It is believed that a large number of them lost their lives. The passengers included women and children.

Survivors report that a submarine was observed at a distance of about 6,000 meters. It fired a warning shot and then gave chase, firing continuously for half an hour. It finally overtook the Letimbro, which had begun to lower boats.

"The submarine," adds the dispatch, "continued its bombardment, smashing five boats, the occupants of which perished. Some of the survivors say that many were killed by shellfire."

All of the crew of the Italian brig Robalio, torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, have arrived at Malta.

THIRTEEN SHIPS SUNK, SEVEN OF THEM NEUTRAL

German Submarines Renew War on Merchantmen—Five Swedish Vessels Fall Prey.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Renewed activity by German submarines is indicated in dispatches received here today by Lloyd's Shipping Agency and from several neutral countries. A total of thirteen vessels are reported destroyed, besides several British trawlers. The nationality of the lost ships are five Swedish, one Norwegian, one Danish, three British, two Finnish, and one Italian. The ships reported lost by the Lloyd's Agency are:

The Britannic, British, 3,487 tons. Fate of crew unknown.

The Heighington, British, 2,800 tons. Fate of crew unknown.

The Letimbro, Italian, 2,210 tons.

The brigantine Margaret Sutton, British, 197 tons. Crew saved.

The Bror Oscar, Swedish, 368 tons. Fate of crew unknown.

The Vermland, Swedish, 213 tons. Fate of crew unknown.

The John Wilson, Norwegian, 797 tons. Crew saved.

The Swedish steamer Hudiksvall was torpedoed by a German submarine last night in the Baltic while on a voyage from Sweden to Finland, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm today. The Captain, with twelve men of the crew and five women, took to the boats and reached the Swedish coast. The Hudiksvall carried a valuable cargo. It is reported also, adds the dispatch, that two other Swedish steamers and two Finnish steamers were sunk last night in the same vicinity.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 2.—The Swedish steamers, Pitea of 644 tons gross and Temis of 638 tons gross, both bound for Raumo, Finland, with a cargo of general freight, have been seized by German warships.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The Politiken reports that the Danish steamer Kathoim, a vessel of 1,391 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean Sea. The crew was saved.

GERMAN GUNBOAT IS SUNK.

Surprised by Belgian Warship While Landing Troops on Lake Tanganyka

HAVRE, Aug. 3.—The sinking of the German gunboat Graf von Gotzen in a duel with the Belgian gunboat Netta on Lake Tanganyka is announced in an official statement issued by the Belgian War Office. The text of the statement follows.

"Lieut. Col. Moulaert telegraphs that while cruising off the German shores of Lake Tanganyka the Belgian gunboat Netta, commanded by Lieutenant Lenaerts, surprised on July 28 the German gunboat Graf von Gotzen landing troops. The Netta immediately engaged her and she sank in fifteen minutes after vainly trying to escape. The Netta then scattered, by her fire, enemy troops and porters who had just been landed. It is not known whether the crew of the Graf von Gotzen were saved. The Belgians had no losses."

BALFOUR HAILS TIDE OF VICTORY

British Sea Lord Says Jutland Fight Turned It in Full Flow for the Allies.

BLOCKADE GRIP TIGHTENED

German Fleet Failed in Battle "to Break the Bars and Burst the Confining Gates."

REVIEW BY HOLTZENDORFF

Kaiser's Naval Chief Renews Claims of British Losses and Defends Fryatt's Execution.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, A. J. Balfour, has issued a statement for publication, in the course of which he says:

"The second anniversary of the British declaration of war provides a fitting opportunity for a brief survey of the present naval situation. The consequences, material and moral, of the Jutland battle cannot be easily overlooked; an allied diplomatist assured me that he considered it the turning point of the war.

"The tide, which had long ceased to help our enemies, began from that moment to flow strongly in our favor. This much, at least, is true that every week which has passed since the German fleet was driven, damaged, into port has seen new successes for the Allies in one part or other of the field of operations. It would be an error, however, to suppose that the naval victory changed the situation; what it did was to confirm it.

"Before the Jutland battle, as after, the German fleet was imprisoned. The battle was an attempt to break the bars and burst the confining gates. It failed, and with its failure the High Seas Fleet sank again into impotence. The Germans claim Jutland as a victory, but in essence they admit the contrary, since the object of a naval battle is to obtain command of the sea; and it is certain that Germany has not obtained that command, while Great Britain has not lost it. Tests of this assertion are easy to apply. Has the grip of the British blockade relaxed since May 31? Has it not, on the contrary, tightened?

"The Germans themselves will admit the increasing difficulty of importing raw materials and foodstuffs and of exporting their manufactures; hence, the violence of their invectives against Great Britain."

Munitions Flow Increases.

Mr. Balfour argues that if they had felt themselves on the way to maritime equality the Germans would not have so loudly avertised the Deutschland incident, the whole interest of which, in German eyes, was to prove their ability to elude the barrier raised by the British fleet between them and the outer world. As further proof of the "impotence" of the German fleet, Mr. Balfour points to the ever-increasing flow of men and munitions from England pouring across the Channel to France.

"It has reached colossal proportions," he continues. "Its effects on the war may well be decisive. Yet never has it been more secure from attack by enemy battleships or cruisers than it has been since the German 'victory' of Jutland."

The First Lord refers to German exhortations to look at the map and see the extent of German successes, and adds: "That depends on what maps you take. Even the map of Europe shows an ever-shrinking battle line. But look at the map of the world. All of Germany's colonies are gone except East Africa, which even as I write seems slipping from her grasp. Has the battle of Jutland opened the smallest prospect of Germany regaining these colonies or giving a moment's respite to the hard-pressed colonists in German East Africa?"

Failure of Submarines.

Mr. Balfour advises those requiring further proofs of the value the Germans attach to their "victorious fleet" to study the German policy of submarine warfare, and says:

"The advantage of submarine attacks on commerce is that they cannot be controlled by superior fleet power in the same way as attacks by cruisers; a disadvantage is that they cannot be carried out on a large scale consistently with the laws of war or the requirements of humanity. They make, therefore, a double appeal to German militarism—an appeal to its prudence and an appeal to its brutality.

"The Germans know that their victorious fleet was useless. It could be kept safe in harbor while the submarine warfare went on merrily outside. They knew that submarines cannot be brought to action by battleships or battle cruisers. They thought, therefore, that to these new commerce destroyers our merchant ships must fall an easy prey, unprotected by our ships of war and unable to protect themselves.

"They were wrong in both respects, and doubtless it is their wrath at the skill and energy with which British merchant Captains and British crews have defended the lives and property under their charge that has driven the German Admiralty into their latest and stupidest act of calculated ferocity—the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt."

The First Lord contends that the case is not worth arguing, that it is useless to do the German military authorities the injustice of supposing they were animated by solicitude for the principles

Continued on Page 3.

No Dealings With the Hohenzollerns, Cries Reinach, Citing Their "Crimes"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Joseph Reinach in the Figaro today launches what some think may well become an allied watchword: "Away with the Hohenzollerns!" The Allies, he says, will agree that there shall be no treaty with William of Hohenzollern or with any member of his family, and he continues:

"Unless I am greatly mistaken the question of the Hohenzollerns will become more important every day. It is too vague to speak of destroying German militarism; we must abolish German militarism's soul, which is the House of Hohenzollern with its feudal castes and all its birds of prey.

"I have shown twenty times that the war is the personal work of the German Emperor. Exactly when he began to premeditate it perhaps even he does not know. But it is a fact that he had taken his stand Nov. 6, 1913, when he unbosomed himself to the Belgian King about 'the necessity of war soon and his certainty of success.' It is a fact that this imminent war was the subject of the famous conference of April, 1914, with Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Konopstadt. It is a fact that finally, as accomplice of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, he with own hand abolished all chance of peace, refused the conference proposed by England and the arbitration of The Hague conference offered by the Czar, and declared war on Russia at the very moment when the Vienna Government had welcomed Petrograd's proposals. And this though every pretext for war had vanished.

"Since the brusque attack through Belgium failed and his bright dream of victory vanished, since German corpses strew the earth and the German nation is hungry and bears the hatred of the world while the horizon is lowering with menace, the German Emperor is afraid, and says 'I willed it not.' Then who did will it?

"His feudal chiefs, his junkers, the Kronprinz and his Agrarians willed it, too, but Germany of the Hohenzollerns is no oligarchy or democracy. There is one lord and master, Hohenzollern the Emperor. It is he who willed, who ordered, who began this war. All other accomplices—and there are many, Austrian and German both—cannot alter the fact that the Kaiser is principally responsible. His is the first place at the dock of infamy where others after him will sit. He is the master assassin.

"The British Premier Asquith has also said this in a solemn declaration before the House of Commons in connection with the case of Captain Fryatt. He said: The British Government will bring to justice the criminals responsible, whoever they may be and whatever their position.' Surely in such a case the man who is the author of the system under which the crime is committed is the most guilty of all. Who is that man? Over a year ago in the verdict on the Lusitania a jury of Kinsale pronounced guilty of wholesale murder the officers of the submarine, the German Government and the Emperor of Germany. All those generals, those officers, those soldiers are only his tools and accomplices. They struck the blow, but Nero ordered it. As Mr. Asquith said, it is he who is chiefly responsible. He was the arch-criminal.

"The conduct of the war is one thing. We will employ against the Germans every instrument of destruction they first employed against us. The conditions of peace are another. We will not make our peace a mere truce between two slaughters. We will insure the future of free peoples. But with him who premeditated, willed, and ordered all these crimes—one doesn't negotiate with him, one judges him."

JERSEY CITY FINDS NO MUNITION TRAINS

Car of Casein Only Approach to an Explosive Discovered in Search of Freights.

ROAD WARNS CITY OFFICIALS

Jersey Central Will Seek Full Reparation for Any Loss Through New Regulations.

The police of Jersey City began to enforce the new regulations against the shipment of explosives into or through Jersey City at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and from then on, until further notice, it was announced, every freight train seeking to enter the city would be stopped at the city line and the manifests of every car subjected to examination by the police.

The first train to be stopped was a long freight on the Lackawanna, which arrived at the city line near Snake Hill at 4:05 P. M. Captain Timothy Murphy was in charge of the police detail at that point and he waved the red flag that brought the train to a stop. The second train stopped was on the Philadelphia & Reading, coming from Philadelphia. It was flagged at 5 P. M.

No railroad whose operations are affected sought an injunction to restrain the city authorities yesterday, and only one line filed a protest. That road was the Central of New Jersey, which officially notified Mayor Fagan and the other City Commissioners yesterday morning that the company would hold the city and its officials responsible for any damage or loss the company might sustain. The notification, signed by Vice President T. B. Koons, follows:

Warning to City Officials.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, its officers, agents, and employes, will hold said city and each of you jointly and severally liable for all damages and losses, fines, costs, and expenses that it or they may suffer by reason of the passage and enforcement or attempted enforcement of the resolution of the said Board of Commissioners passed Aug. 1, 1916.

No other railroad indicated its probable course of action. Most of the lines announced that orders had been issued to conductors and engineers to stop their trains when flagged by the police and to permit the examination of their manifests and as soon as permission was granted to continue to their terminals in Jersey City. This did not mean, it was pointed out, that any railroad recognized the legality of the Jersey City regulations or that it would not take action to have those regulations declared void.

"We do not expect any court proceedings," said Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety Norton yesterday afternoon, "and several of the railroads have already notified us that they will not attempt to send ammunition cars into Jersey City, but will switch such cars to other points. We are determined to end this business so far as Jersey City is concerned, and we expect to find a way to do it."

It was shortly after 3 o'clock when patrol wagons and automobiles carrying the police assigned to enforce the embargo left the City Hall for points where the railroads enter the city. On the Lackawanna train, the first one halted, no explosives were found and there were no arrests. The railroads evidently had foreseen the confusion that would result from turning back trains and had cut out all cars of explosives. The train men were astonished at first by enough policemen to quell a riot crowding about them, but excitement soon subsided, manifests were produced, and the train proceeded.

Puzzled by a Car of Casein.

The nearest approach to cutting out a car was made by Captain John Cody of the First Precinct, on guard at the spot where the Jersey Central tracks cross the Morris Canal. At 5 o'clock Chief of Police Monahan and Inspector Philip Leonard arrived to see how Captain Cody was getting along and at that moment a Philadelphia Reading train came into sight. Patrolmen Grabbler and Burke stepped out with red flags and waved them. There was a squeal of brakes as the engineer, John McConichie, stopped his train.

The conductor, William Hile, was sum-

Continued on Page 3.

MOOSE WON'T NAME ANOTHER CANDIDATE

Leaders at Indianapolis Conference, However, Severely Criticise Indorsement of Hughes.

CALL ACTION A BETRAYAL

Plan to Name Electoral Tickets in Some States and Unite with Other Parties After Election

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3.—Plans for the reorganization and perpetuation of the Progressive Party as a national political organization were adopted here tonight at a conference of Bull Moose representatives.

The conference, after a heated discussion, decided against reassembling the party for a national convention to fill the vacancy on the national ticket, caused by Theodore Roosevelt's declining the nomination for President. Instead, the organization will put up an electoral ticket in every State where there is the nucleus of an organization left, bearing the name of John M. Parker of Louisiana, nominee for Vice President, in the hope of perhaps electing enough presidential electors, who might prove the balance of power in the event of a close contest between the two parties.

Among the States in which this plan will be carried out are Louisiana, Maryland, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Utah, North Dakota, and Minnesota.

J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey was chosen Treasurer of the rehabilitated party, and Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Vice Chairman of the National Committee, will be in active charge of the campaign.

An Executive Committee of fifteen members will be named by Vice Chairman Hale to co-operate with the fifteen members of the National Committee, who refused to vote for the indorsement of Charles E. Hughes at Chicago June 26, in rehabilitating the party. This committee will meet after the November elections to formulate plans for the perpetuation of the party. These plans may include some kind of an amalgamation with the Prohibition, Socialist, and Woman's parties.

Edwin M. Lee of Indiana, A. D. Norton of Missouri, Bainbridge Colby of New York, C. F. Hoffman of Michigan, Harold Moise of Louisiana, and C. W. McClure of Georgia were named members of the Executive Committee. The other members will be announced by Vice Chairman Hale in a few weeks.

Denounces Committee's Action.

The following address was issued by the conference:

To the Progressives of the Country:

At a national conference of the party held today in the City of Indianapolis, attended by representatives of thirty-seven States, a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the action of the Progressive National Committee on June 26, 1916, as an illegal usurpation of authority not conferred upon it by the recent convention of the party, denouncing its action as a breach of trust and repudiating the same in every respect as non-expressive of the party's thought or wishes.

The conference, now in session in Indianapolis, is composed, without exception, of progressive men and women who are still in affiliation with the Progressive Party. Our deliberations have been guided solely by a desire to preserve the party as an instrument for the expression of the popular will and to promote, without halt or interruption, the great aims to which the party is dedicated.

It is useless to deny or to deceive ourselves as to the grievous effect upon the party, of the blows which it has sustained through the defection of many of its leaders, and through the betrayal by the National Committee of the trust confided in it by the party membership. Men whom we have delighted to honor and whom we have rejoicde to follow have not only abandoned the party's cause but have sought to sacrifice its future and to compromise the dignity of its in-

Continued on Page 3.

CASEMENT BRAVE AT EXECUTION

"I Die for My Country!" His Last Utterance After a Prayer.

CROWD JEERED AS HE DIED

But a Small Group of Irish Men and Women Knelt in Prayer.

BODY REFUSED TO FAMILY

Government Says He Agreed to Raise Brigade for Germany to Fight In Egypt.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Details of the execution of Roger Casement this morning (the news of his death was published in a late edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning) show that he met his end with calm courage.

Ellis, the executioner, arrived in the prison early last evening and immediately made his preparations. He examined the trapdoor in the execution shed and tested it thoroughly with a bag exactly the same weight as the condemned man. He remained in the prison all night.

Casement spent his last evening on earth chatting freely and cheerily with two warders. After a hearty late supper he divested himself for the last time of his convict clothes and went to bed. He was notified that he would be allowed to wear his own civilian clothes for the execution though would not be permitted to wear a collar.

Takes His First Communion.

All the members of Casement's family were Protestants and he was brought up in that faith, but became a convert to Roman Catholicism within the last few weeks. On June 29 he was registered as a member of the Roman Catholic Church and since that time Fathers McCarrell and Carey of Eden Grove Church, near the prison, have been ministering to him. He rose about 5:30 o'clock this morning. From then until 7 o'clock, when Father McCarrell arrived, he spent the time reading the instructions of the Church for assisting at mass and the taking of his first communion. After mass he ate a little bread and butter and drank a glass of water.

When all was ready a little procession was formed, headed by the clergymen, with Casement following, a warder on either side, and proceeded toward the execution shed, only five yards away. The priests recited the litany of the dying, Casement responding in low tones: "Lord have mercy on my soul."

As the party reached the shed the executioner approached Casement and quickly pinioned him. The two chaplains, the Under Sheriff of London, and the Under Sheriff of Middlesex, then took up their positions in front of the scaffold. Casement mounted the gallows steps firmly and commended his spirit to God as he stepped on the trap. An attendant says his last words were: "I die for my country."

Immediately after the trap had been sprung the prison engineer and physician descended into the pit, where, after the application of the usual tests, Casement was pronounced dead at nine minutes after 9 o'clock.

Bell's Knell Announces the End.

Two hours before the execution a crowd of men, women, and children gathered before the prison gates. Twenty minutes before Casement mounted the scaffold the great prison bell commenced to toll. The sound was greeted with cheers from the crowd, mingled with some groans. At 9 o'clock the crowd had swollen to such proportions that it extended for two blocks from the prison front. At one minute after 9 a single stroke on the big bell announced that the trap had been sprung. It was the signal for a mocking, jeering yell from the crowd, which suddenly died away into dead silence.

Meanwhile at the back of the prison a group of about thirty Irish men and women had assembled. When the dull clang of the prison bell announced that the doomed man had paid the last penalty this little group fell on their knees and remained for some minutes silently praying.

Immediately after the execution three notices were posted on the prison doors. The first, signed by the Under Sheriff of London, the Governor of the prison, and Father James McCarrell, Casement's confessor, read: "Judgment of death was this day executed on Roger David Casement in his Majesty's prison of Pentonville in our presence." A similar notice was signed by the Under Sheriff of Middlesex County. The third bore the name of P. R. Mander, the prison surgeon, who certified that he had examined the body and found Casement dead.

A Coroner's Jury found that the sentence had been carried out in accordance with law and in a humane manner. The Governor of the prison and the Chief Warden testified that death had been instantaneous. Gavin Duffy, Casement's solicitor, who appeared in behalf of relatives, identified the body.

Replying to a question by the Coroner, Solicitor Duffy said that Casement's health at times was very bad. He made a plea that the body be handed over to relatives, which the authorities, he said, had refused. The Coroner declared he had no power to interfere, whereupon Duffy protested, saying it was "a monstrous act of indecency that the authorities should refuse the request." The body was buried in quicklime in the prison yard in accordance with the usual custom.

Statement by the Government.

An official statement issued from the Press Bureau tonight says:

"The Government carefully and repeatedly considered all the circum-

Continued on Page 3.

King Sympathizes With Fryatt's Widow

LONDON, Aug. 3.—King George has sent a letter of sympathy to the widow of Captain Charles Fryatt, master of the British steamer Brussels, who was executed recently by the Germans on a charge that he tried to ram a German submarine when he was master of the steamer Wrexham.

In his letter King George says: "The action of Captain Fryatt in defending his ship was a noble instance of the resource and self-sacrifice characteristic of his profession."

The letter adds that the King has learned with the deepest indignation of Captain Fryatt's fate, and that he "regards the outrage with abhorrence."

BAFFLED WARSHIPS KEEP U-BOAT VIGIL

Despite Deutschland's Flight, Allied Cruisers Still Hover Near the Capes.

BREMEN TO GO TO BOSTON

Reports from Baltimore and Hinsch's Removal Point to Its Coming There.

NORFOLK, Aug. 3.—The Allied cruisers patroling the entrance to Chesapeake Bay to prevent the departure of the German merchant submarine Deutschland still were in position within sight of the shore during today, and there was nothing to indicate they were aware of the passage of the Deutschland out through the Capes last night. Marine men here believed the submersible had eluded the war vessels and was safely on her way across the Atlantic on her return voyage to Bremen.

Captain Frederick Hinsch of the war-bound German liner Neckar, who, on board the tug Thomas F. Timmins, directed the departure of the Deutschland, said today that the underwater freighter passed unobserved within 100 yards of the United States destroyer Sterett, on neutrality duty about a mile off the Capes. He also disclosed that the submarine submerged twice on her way down the bay to test her engines.

"When we came to a stop in a bay which I shall not disclose because we shall probably have to use the place again," said Captain Hinsch, "the pilot aboard the submarine was taken off to the Timmins. It was then about 5 o'clock in the morning. The submarine was submerged so that her machinery and pumps could be tested and the cargo trimmed, should that be necessary. She went down in a deep hole in the bay to a depth of 135 feet, remaining there for some time.

"When she came to the surface again Captain Koenig came up through the conning tower and said that everything was working perfectly.

"We started off down the bay, and when no traffic was in sight the Deutschland took another dive while running. She went down until only four inches of her periscope was showing above the water. Then I dropped behind to see at what distance the wake of the Deutschland or the foam crest of the periscope could be seen. At 400 yards with glasses I could not see a thing.

"The tests having proved that the Deutschland was in perfect condition we went into a place to hide for a while. We were well hidden, too. Any one would have had great difficulty in finding us.

"In the afternoon we started for the Capes, and you know how the better part of the trip was made. The Sterett was passed in the dark. As soon as the men on the bridge sighted the lights of the Timmins they watched us closely and looked all around for the submarine, which passed them at a distance of only 100 yards. At the time the submarine was submerged until her decks were awash.

"Later, when I reported to the Sterett that the Deutschland had cleared the Capes and was on her way to sea the officers aboard seemed most surprised. They had not observed her at all. So you see that the British and French cruisers off shore hadn't the slightest chance of finding the Deutschland."

Captain Hinsch returned to Baltimore tonight, leaving the Timmins in Norfolk with instructions to pick up a tow for Baltimore if one could be found.

To questions regarding the prospects of the submarine Bremen arriving in American waters, Captain Hinsch said:

"You can depend upon it, if the Bremen were coming in the near future, I would not be returning to Baltimore and neither would the Timmins."

He declined to say when the Bremen was expected.

Sailors of the interned German cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm held a celebration today aboard the Prinz Eitel over the escape of the Deutschland. Captain Hinsch was the honor guest.

BREMEN MAY GO TO BOSTON.

Second Subsea Freighter Has Not Yet Left, Baltimore Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—The Bremen, second of the subsea freighters of the German Ocean Navigation Company, it is reported on good authority, has not yet left Germany, but may leave at any time, with Boston as her port of destination.

Preparations are being made now in that city to receive her. Captain Frederick Hinsch, Baltimore agent for the navigation company, will go to New England to superintend arrangements for her arrival. His family and household goods have been moved to Boston, and their recent home here is closed.

Henry G. Hilken, senior member of the Eastern Forwarding Company, would make no comment today upon Captain Hinsch's removal to Boston, except to admit that he had left the city, and that he was not taking a vacation.

Naval Constructor William Gotthold Prusse, designer of the Deutschland, has gone to Buena Vista Springs, in Franklin County, Penn., where he will spend a month. He came over in the Deutschland on her voyage, and it had been understood he would remain in Baltimore to take charge as constructing engineer of other submarines that will arrive here.

The report that the Bremen is coming to Baltimore is effectively disposed of by Constructor Prusse's absence from this city for a month and Captain Hinsch's removal to Boston. The Hilkens, however, both father and son, have stated that other submarines will make Baltimore their destination, though they have not said how soon.

INTERBORO GETS LOYALTY PLEDGE FROM TRAINMEN

Shonts Assured That They Will Resist Agitators Who Are Fomenting Trouble.

STRIKE VOTE TONIGHT

Employes of Surface Lines Threaten Tieup Tomorrow if Demands Are Refused.

MAYOR'S MEETING FAILS

Chairman Straus of Service Board Warns Both Sides Public Must Be Considered.

Simultaneously with the announcement that strike votes would be taken tonight by motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, officials of those two companies carried the labor war into the enemy's territory last night by calling mass meetings of its service employes in Manhattan and in Long Island City.

One hundred Interborough employes signed pledges of loyalty at a meeting on Hedley Field, near Van Cortlandt Park, where Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways, was the chief speaker. More than 2,000 persons, many of them wives of the motormen and conductors, cheered wildly when Mr. Shonts asked the men to resist the efforts of outside labor agitators who sought to disrupt the traffic service of the city.

At another meeting in the Woodside car barns of the New York & Queens County Railroad in Long Island City, 400 motormen and conductors of that company signed a paper declaring their loyalty to their employers. President William O. Wood of the company urged the men not to permit themselves to be deceived into quitting work and got a rising vote of confidence.

Officials of the Carmen's Union declared in the meanwhile that the companies would have to agree by 3 o'clock this afternoon to demands for recognition of the organization and increased wages or face the possibility of a tieup of most of the surface cars in New York City and in the greater part of Queens.

Second Avenue Men Make Demands.

Employes of the Second Avenue Railroad Company held a meeting last night in Mozart Hall, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street, and also formulated demands, it was said. This road runs cars from Worth and Broadway to 129th Street and Second Avenue and employs about 300 motormen and conductors.

These three companies employ nearly 5,000 motormen and conductors, who, if they quit their cars, will inconvenience nearly 1,500,000 persons who travel daily on surface cars in Manhattan and in Queens.

As Mr. Shonts entered the garden fête of the Interborough employes in Hedley Field he received a written pledge of loyalty signed by 100 trainmen. It was said to represent the sentiment of all the employes of the lines. Not only did the men pledge themselves to stand against a strike but they agreed to protect the company's property and work for the welfare of the traveling public. Mr. Shonts and Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough, were greeted with applause when they referred to the attempts of outside agitators to cause trouble between the company and its men.

The field was brilliantly lighted, and from a platform in the centre of the field the white-coated subway band gave a concert. The employes, their wives, and friends applauded when Mr. Shonts suggested that by secret ballot, or other means, they select a committee to serve as the official channel of intercourse between the men and the company offices.

The Loyalty Pledge.

Mr. Shonts, in his speech, said that until he entered the field he had been without a text.

"I have one now," he said, as he held aloft the pledge of loyalty that had just been placed in his hands. "I want to read it to you all," he added, and this is what he read:

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager:

We, the undersigned, conductors of the Broadway and Lenox Avenue division of the subway, solemnly declare it is not our desire to join any street car organization; and our company can rely on our loyalty. We will co-operate with our company in maintaining our standard of efficient service given to the public, and will do everything possible to protect the interest and safety of the company's property and to maintain our loyalty and courtesy to the patrons of the subway.

The public can depend on us and we assure also the I. R. T. Company that the subway employes will never be the prey or obey any orders given us from any prejudiced organization, but we will continue to obey such orders given us by the officers of our own company.

Intimidation and threats will never induce us to abandon our work and our positions, no matter what the threats may be.

We express our thanks to the Interboro Rapid Transit Company for the voluntary increase in salary given us Aug. 1.

The above statement is the subway employes' stand through the strike and unionizing crisis, and the public may be assured they can travel in safety on the lines of the subway division, and they will have a

continuous service from an army of loyal and efficient trainmen and conductors.

This was signed by 100 names of the men engaged in active operation of the train service. The signers added this to the pledge:

The above 100 conductors and guards of the Broadway and West Farms divisions represent the voices of all the trainmen of the entire subway system, and request the management of the I. R. T., if it deems it proper, to give this letter to the public, through the press, as to our position toward the public and the company.

Mr. Shonts addressed those present as "fellow-employes of the greatest transportation company in the country." He was introduced by A. L. Merritt, Superintendent of the Subway Division.

"The world is full of war and the rumors of war," said Mr. Shonts. "The dominating nations have gone mad to slaughter each other. We have hoped that we would escape the trouble and we still hope that we will. Some gentlemen have come into town to disrupt the cordial relations that have existed for four and a half years between the officers of the New York Railways Company and their employes. I was summoned to the Mayor's office to a conference and the placed before me a copy of the demands made by the representatives of an alien organization.

"These papers contain certain demands upon the New York Railways, and these gentlemen said they were made because the representatives of the New York Railways Company asked them to do so. I said that this was so different from what the boys had reported to me that I did not believe they had made the demands. I said I wanted the real truth, and I was going to get it.

Mr. Shonts said that the recent rise in wages came about through an anonymous card. He did not advocate unsigned communications to the company, but this one had sense, he said. It read:

Mr. Shonts: You give the motormen good wages, but we think there are some inequalities that ought to be adjusted.

He called Mr. Hedley into conference and the wage rise followed.

"Don't forget the shopmen," came a shout from the crowd.

"We have not forgotten them," came back Mr. Shonts, "and there is a committee working on that matter now."

President Shonts sent another advertisement to the newspapers last night, in which he said the company was informed that it was the purpose of the carmen's union to hold a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning and immediately thereafter to call a strike on the green car lines.

Mr. Shonts added that arrangements had been made to have uniformed policemen on all the cars as soon as a strike was called, and he quoted the sections of the Penal law affecting persons who committed disorders or interfered with the operation of cars.

Mr. Shonts informed the police last night, however, that the situation had improved since he sent the advertisement to the newspapers, and that no trouble was expected this morning.

While not admitting that it feared a strike, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company last night issued an appeal to its 10,000 employes. It was urged upon the men not to give car to agitators, but to stand with the company for the preservation of the relations existing for their mutual interests. Copies of the address, which was signed by Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the company, were sent out to be posted in the various barns and depots of the system.

Despite this direct appeal to the employes, Colonel Williams said he felt convinced that there was little likelihood of the strike extending to Brooklyn. He had found nothing, he said, to indicate trouble among the company's men. Representatives of the union are said to have been in evidence at several of the depots of the company in the last few days, but Colonel Williams had not heard of their presence. He was confident that if these agents had been active, they had not been successful in stirring up discontent.

There were reports that the company, not to be caught napping, was making preparations to meet a possible strike, such as breaking in new car crews and arranging for food and cots for men at the various barns.

In his appeal to the employes Colonel Williams said:

Within a week a handful of men from other cities have injected themselves into the transportation situation on some of the lines in New York and threaten, if they cannot rule, to stop the operation of every car in the community. They include Brooklyn in their boastful plans.

I have no reason to believe that any of my co-workers looks with favor upon this outside agitation and wishes it to extend to Brooklyn. On the contrary, there seems to be every evidence that the vast majority of them regard it with disfavor, and will not be parties to destroying the relations which now exist, or to inconvenience the public by severing their connection with the company on such an issue.

The company will not compromise or sacrifice what it believes to be the interests of its men by dealing with these outsiders. It has not required the assistance or advice of outsiders to bring about three increases of wages in the last four years. It has not required such help to establish pensions, sick benefits, life insurance, medical assistance, good fellowship, and the principle of reward for merit.

I write this letter to those who work with me for this system, so that you may know frankly how I regard this foreign attack upon our relations and our aims. I write it also because I want your help in correcting, if possible, any state of things which produces discontent. I therefore ask that any employe who knows of any general or particular grievance, or who has any suggestion to make for the betterment of conditions or of service, will write directly to me.

Officials of the B. R. T expressed confidence that the agitation would not involve its lines in a strike.

The failure of a peace conference at City Hall yesterday arranged by Mayor Mitchel, and the refusal of the officials of the carmen's union to heed a warning by Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission not to extend the strike from the Third Avenue Railroad Company, make it almost certain that by tomorrow morning at least a part of the traffic on the lines of the New York Railways Company and of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company will be suspended.

The deadlock in the traction situation was reached after Mayor Mitchel had failed in his attempts to induce Theodore P. Shonts of the New York Railways Company and W. O. Wood, President of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, to agree to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, or to arbitrate the demands of their newly organized locals in this city and in Queens Borough.

Meeting of Carmen.

Uniformed employes of the New York Railways Company who have affiliated themselves with the union will await the answer to their demands at a meeting to be held tonight in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock and last until morning. Just how many of the employes of the company are controlled by the union was in dispute last night, but the organization officials said they had received enough pledges to tie up the system completely.

A meeting for a similar purpose will be held by the organized employes of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company in Morrisse's Hall, Grand and Steinway Avenues, Long Island City. This meeting will open shortly before midnight and continue until morning.

Should the union officials succeed in bringing about a vote to strike, trouble is expected, as the New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railroad Company have made extensive preparations to continue operating their lines. The officials of both companies denied last night that the union controlled a majority of their men, and issued warnings that they were amply prepared to protect their loyal employes from violence and intimidation.

James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the New York Railways Company, issued a warning to the members of the carmen's union that he was prepared to avail himself of every statute in the Penal Code to punish those who interfered with the employes or the traffic of the company.

"I want to warn persons who are contemplating creating disturbances that we will protect our employes to the limit," he said.

Mr. Quackenbush made this statement as he was leaving the City Hall, where President Shonts of the New York Railways Company and President Wood of the New York & Queens County Railroad Company had told Mayor Mitchel that they would not deal with representatives of the carmen's union. The Mayor informed the Presidents of both roads that he had received notice that strikes might be called, but they refused to believe that the union could induce their employes to quit except by violence.

The demand for recognition of the union and for advances in pay had been served on the New York Railways Company by six of its employes representing the newly organized local of the carmen's union. Mr. Hedley said he would meet these six men some time before 8 o'clock this afternoon, but would deal with them only as employes. This is not expected to be acceptable to the union.

The decision to submit the controversy to a strike vote was announced by William D. Mahon, President of the carmen's union, and William B. Fitzgerald, its organizer, at the adjourned session of the Public Service Commission in the offices at 120 Broadway. Chairman Straus had heard of the failure of the Mayor to bring the companies and the union together, and he issued a warning against an extension of the strike while the investigation of the commission was in progress.

"I want to emphasize the fact that the railroads and the operators are not the only parties interested in this controversy," said Mr. Straus. "There is a third party interested, which is of far greater importance than either of the two contestants, and that is the general public.

Seeking the Truth.

"Our function here is to investigate the facts and to bring out the truth, and afterward lay it before the public entirely impartially, and to apportion the blame wherever it belongs, so that the great public will know how to judge this controversy and where the fault lies.

"I, therefore, appeal both to the railroads and to the operators that nothing should be done to increase the difficulties now existing. Whichever side does that will place itself, and properly so, in a prejudiced condition before the public. This is an impartial investigation. The public is entitled to know the truth, and we propose to give it to them. But if, pending this investigation, which will be carried on as expeditiously as possible, and pending the report of this commission for such action as it may feel advised to take, either side does anything to create a greater disturbance than is now existing, that side will put itself decidedly in the wrong. I want that clearly understood at the outset."

A heated remonstrance by Louis Fridiger, lawyer for the carmen's union, and an excited conference between him and the President and organizer of the Amalgamated Association, followed this statement. Fridiger protested vehemently that such a statement from the Chairman of the commission was unfair and would tend to arouse public prejudice against the carmen.

"These men have met, they are organizing," he said of the employes of the New York Railways Company and of the New York & Queens County Railroad. "A large number of these employes have joined the organization. They have prepared certain requests which they deem reasonable and which have been submitted. They have been submitted, at the suggestion of the proper authorities, to the railroad companies. Before sending these requests to the railroad companies we gave them to the Mayor.

"These requests were given to the Mayor before these proceedings before the commission were pending and before the public knew anything about it. The Mayor arranged a conference and nothing was accomplished. We were asked to give the companies twenty-four hours' notice, and to show them how fair we have been we first gave them to the Mayor yesterday, and the twenty-four hours elapsed this morning.

"The request for an answer expires at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, making it nearly sixty hours at least instead of the twenty-four suggested by the Mayor. The employes of this company have asked us to report to them on Friday night, which is hours after they were supposed to receive the answer of the company.

"I, therefore, respectfully ask the Chairman either to retract or amend his remarks because if, after waiting a reasonable time, these men should walk out the public will only know that the Public Service Commission, through its Chairman, considers they are at fault, irrespective of the merits of this controversy.

"I believe, Mr. Chairman, that you are prejudging our case—inadvertently, I mean. This delay is exactly what the railroad companies want. They would spend all the money in their treasury for just such a delay. I beg of you to amend that instruction."

Mr. Straus insisted, however, that he could not do else than give first consideration to the public, whose comfort and transportation facilities were threatened, and he said he saw no reason for complaint on the part of the union.

"My statement applies to both sides," he said, "and the railroads are meant as much as the operatives."

The investigation continued, although both Fitzgerald and Mahon said afterward that the instructions of the Chairman of the commission would not interfere with the plans made by the organized employes of the New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railroad Company.

"We do not intend to wait until this commission gets through its investigation," said Mahon, and Fitzgerald made a similar statement. "This commission may take months before it gets to the Legislature with the recommendation it has in mind. Furthermore, the only victories workmen have ever won have come through their unions and not through commissions. We will not delay action if the men choose to act, if they vote strike they will go out, regardless of the commission."

Hugh Frayne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who also attended the hearing, agreed with the two officials of the carmen's union.

Whitridge and Arbitration.

The hearing before the Public Service Commission developed one bit of testimony that had an immediate bearing on the great traction struggle that seems to confront the city. This testimony came from Edward E. Maher, Sr., General Manager of the Third Avenue System, who is next in authority to F. W. Whitridge, President of the company, who is now in Europe. Mr. Maher admitted that the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Railroad Company, on whose lines the strike that has extended to Manhattan begun, had been obligated by Mr. Whitridge either to arbitrate differences with their employes, or to consider if such questions were arbitrable.

Mr. Whitridge undoubtedly overlooked the fact that this agreement existed before he went to Europe," said Mr. Maher, Sr. "Otherwise he would have arbitrated the demands of the men."

Mr. Maher said he would have arbitrated these differences if he had had the power, but refused to criticise the absent President. He told the commission that he and the Directors of the Third Avenue Company favored arbitration, but only with its employes in the Bronx and Manhattan. He favored arbitrating with representatives of the Carmen's Union in Westchester County because it already existed there.

"The fact that our men on the Third Avenue line are out on strike does not mean that a majority of them are members of any union or want to be," he said. "That is one reason why we are not willing to deal with the union in Manhattan and the Bronx."

The Public Service investigation and the conference called by the Mayor kept the officials of the Carmen's union busy most of the day. Mr. Shonts was accompanied in the conference by Mr. Hedley, Mr. Quackenbush, and other officials of the New York Railways Company. Mr. Shonts told the Mayor that he had talked to more than 2,000 motormen and conductors of the company at meetings in the car depots at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue and at Ninety-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue and had been assured they were not members of the union and had no intention of going on strike.

"I asked them if they needed any outsiders to act between them and the company, and the answer was a unanimous 'no!'" said Mr. Shonts. He then read a statement saying:

You have handed to us a communication alleged to represent demands of our employes. The signers of that communication are not residents of New York. They represent an organization of alien interests, with alien purposes, and in no sense responsible to the people of this city. We, on the contrary, like you, Mr. Mayor, are responsible to New York City alone We have sought to conduct our affairs in the light of that supreme responsibility.

We are not resisting our own men. We have had no communication from any of our employes. We had believed—and we still believe—our relations with our men are as satisfactory as human relations usually are, and constantly improving.

We do not know whether the communication you handed us represents our employes or not. We do know that at two large and enthusiastic mass meetings of our employes which we addressed last night there was every indication of loyalty and of a disposition to settle our family affairs within our family ranks.

Our men know that we have been and are sincere in our purpose to share with them any increased prosperity of the company. We have, as you know, increased wages of our men twice this year, and have made other adjustments and increases in recent years.

It may be replied that we can very quickly ascertain whether these demands represent the views of our men if a strike should be called. Our answer is that the interests of the people of New York demand above all else that there should be no strike and no possible interruption in the continuity of transportation service.

We know that there has been no strike vote taken among our employes. We know that the rank and file of our employes have given no one authority to call a strike.

Danger of Intimidation.

We nevertheless recognize the unlimited possibilities arising out of threats and intimidation, and that in the event that a small number of men should be induced to strike, many others in no sense desiring to leave their jobs, might, out of fear or on account of threats, consider it better policy to remain away from work until the trouble is settled.

We are keenly sensitive of our obligation to arrive at some settlement of this matter, with full protection of the rights of our men and absolute protection of the rights of the people of New York to enjoy uninterrupted transportation service. We have always been willing to meet with our men, but since receiving the communication handed to us by you yesterday we have instituted steps which will, we hope, enable us to ascertain more definitely the sentiment and the wishes of our employes.

We have asked our men to select from among their own number a group of representatives who shall meet with us and discuss the existing crisis, as well as any other matters of common interest. We hope and believe that measures may grow out of such conferences as will enable the management of our company and its men to cooperate effectively to maintain the continuity of the transportation service. We are hoping also that out of that conference may develop the beginning at any rate of a permanent plan of more effective cooperation between the management of our company and its men.

In the event that any effort is made to rush the situation and precipitate trouble all we ask is that the city authorities protect passengers and our loyal uniformed employes from molestation. Believing that the city will not hesitate to preserve order, we feel confident enough of the sentiment of our men to assure you that the transportation service of this city will be maintained.

A copy of the demands said to have been made by employes of the green car system meanwhile had been handed to Mayor Mitchel by Mahon. The demands were signed by Thomas Doherty, Michael J. Moore, Hugh Mooney, William Mullen, Bernard McArdle, and Patrick McHenry, employes of the company, who had been appointed members of a committee at a meeting held recently in Mozart Hall. The committee asked that the employes of the company have the right to organize, that the company deal with the men through their union committees and that wages be increased.

"These demands have been served on the company," said Mahon.

The Mayor, taking up the demands in order, asked Mr. Shonts if he would allow the employes of the New York Railways Company to organize.

Surprise for the Mayor.

"I believe it would be unwise and impolitic for me to discuss this until I have completed my investigation of conditions," said Mr. Shonts. This seemed to surprise the Mayor, who remarked that Mr. Shonts's attitude seemed to have changed since Wednesday, when the two had had a conference.

"I believe no questions will arise that we cannot settle with our men," insisted Mr. Shonts when the Mayor asked him if he would arbitrate the wage scale submitted by the committee.

"I thought, Mr. Shonts, that a strike might be avoided if the company allowed its men to organize, even if it did not recognize the union," said the Mayor. "Are you sure you do not desire to discuss these matters?"

"It would be very unwise for me to say anything until we have determined the attitude of our men," insisted Mr. Shonts. He had previously told the Mayor that there was no truth in a charge made by officials of the union that the company had discharged four of its employes because they had joined the union.

"We discharged one man, but this was because he was openly and flagrantly insubordinate," said Mr. Shonts.

The conference then broke up, the Mayor remarking that he had gone as far as he could toward arranging a truce. He later had a conference with President Wood of the New York and Queens County Company. Mr. Wood went even further than had Mr. Shonts in expressing his opposition to the carmen's union. He refused to say that the employes of that company would be permitted to join the union, and declined to give any assurance that such men would not be discharged after they had joined the union.

"Apparently there is nothing I can do," said the Mayor. "We will simply have to wait until the ultimatum expires tomorrow."

SAY OTHER CITIES PAY MORE.

Employes Furnish Mayor with List Citing Forty-two Cases.

William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, gave Mayor Mitchel and the Public Service Commission yesterday a list of forty-two cities in the United States where motormen and conductors were paid more than in New York City, according to the union's figures. The wages paid these forty-two cities were compared with the schedule in force on the lines of the New York Railways Company until Jan. 2, 1916. The pay of motormen and conductors on this line was increased on July 1, 1916, and the motormen and conductors during their first year of service now receive 26 cents an hour, second, third, and fourth year motormen and conductors 29 cents an hour, and fifth year motormen and conductors, 30 cents an hour.

This is the same wage scale that is being paid by the Third Avenue Railway Company. The scale in force in this city up to Jan. 2, 1916, the rate being the number of cents paid per hour, was as follows:

NEW YORK.

CONDUCTORS ON ELECTRIC LINES.

First year	25
Second year	26
Third year	27
Fourth year	27½
Fifth year and thereafter	28

MOTORMEN ON ELECTRIC LINES.

First year	26
Second year	27
Third year	28
Fifth year and thereafter	29½

CONDUCTORS ON STORAGE BATTERY LINES.

First year	23 1-3
Second year	24

MOTORMEN ON STORAGE BATTERY LINES.

First year	25
Second year	26

HORSE CAR LINES—CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS.

First year	23
Second year and thereafter	23½

In other cities the rates are:

	First Six Months	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	After
Saratoga, N. Y.	28	29	..	..	30
Troy, N. Y.	28	26	..	..	30
Rochester, N. Y.	26	28	..	..	30
Rochester, suburbn.	30	..	..	..	33
Syracuse, N. Y.	28	..	..	..	30
Syracuse, suburbn.	30	..	..	..	33
Boston, Mass., Surf	28¾	29	30¼	31	34
Springfield, Mass.	28½	30	31½	32¾	34½
Worcester, Mass.	28	29½	31	32	34
Pittsfield, Mass.	24½	26	27½	28½	30
Hartford, Conn.	..	26	27	28	32
Meriden, Conn.	..	26	28	29	30
Erie, Penn.	..	26	28	29½	33
Mars, Penn.	27	29	31	32	33
Pittsburgh, Penn.	27	30	31	33	36
New Castle, Penn.	28	30	32	..	33½
Sharon, Penn.	27½	29¼	..	..	31½
Cleveland, Ohio.	..	31	..	..	34
Canton, Ohio.	..	29	31	..	34
Massilon, Ohio.	..	27	29	..	32
E. Liverpool, Ohio.	..	26	28	30	32
Akron, Ohio.	..	27	29	..	32
Leetonia, Ohio.	..	26	29	31	33
Alliance, Ohio	..	26	28	..	30
Youngstown, Ohio.	..	28	30	..	33½
Steubenville, Ohio.	..	26	28	30	32
Elyria, Ohio.	..	28	30	..	32
Chicago, Ill.	28	30	32	33	36
Wheaton, Ill.	..	30	33	..	36
Joliet, Ill.	..	28	28	29	30
Ypsilanti, Mich.	27½	29¼	..	..	32
Detroit, Mich.	27½	32½	..	..	35
Des Moines, Iowa.	..	26	27	..	31
Missoula, Mon.	..	30	31	32	35
Butte, Mon.	..	39½	42½	42½	45
Helena, Mon.	..	33	35½	..	38
Great Falls, Mon.	34⅜	37½	..	40⅝	43¾
Salt Lake C., Utah	..	28	..	..	33
Fort William, Ont.	28	30	..	..	33
Ottawa, Ontario.	..	26	27	..	30
Sheridan, Wyo.	..	30	31	32	35
Oakland, Cal.	..	30	31	32	40
Oakland, (interurb.)	..	38	40	..	42
San Francisco, Cal.	..	..	..	..	37½

CLOAK STRIKE ENDS; SHOPS REOPEN TODAY

Workers, by Vote of About 25,000 to 5,000, Accept Articles of Agreement.

INDEPENDENTS TO FOLLOW

Few Changes in Settlement Which Was Repudiated Last Week—Outside Mediation Abolished.

By a vote of 5 to 1 the striking cloakmakers accepted yesterday the articles of agreement submitted to their referendum vote. The heads of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union signed the settlement at 6:30 o'clock last night, and a half hour later the General Strike Committee of the union declared the fourteen weeks' strike at an end and the workers were ordered back to the shops.

For the manufacturers this statement was issued last night:

William Klein and L. S. Levy, on behalf of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, announced that a final contract was today signed with the union officials upon the basis of their recent negotiations, setting all differences, and that the shops will probably all be open Friday, when the men will return to work.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the cloakmakers' union, made this statement in behalf of the strikers:

A final settlement has just been signed by officials of the Manufacturers' Protective Association and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the General Strike Committee has declared the fourteen weeks' strike ended. The workers in the association shops will all be back by Monday.

The agreement was made with the manufacturers' protective association, the controlling factor in the manufacture of women's clothing in New York, which on April 28 locked out its workers and started the general strike. The 25,000 workers of the protective association were those ordered back to work. An agreement has yet to be framed with the independent manufacturers, but as these are said to have signified their willingness to accept terms agreeable to the protective association both manufacturers and union officials said last night it was a mere matter of routine adjustment before the 15,000 workers in the smaller shops were ordered back. Wednesday was given as the probable date.

Settlement Agreement Signed.

The settlement agreement was signed by E. J. Wile, President, and Louis S. Levy and William Klein, counsel for the manufacturers' protective association, and by Benjamin Schlesinger, President, and Morris Hillquit, counsel, for the cloakmakers' union. Basically, it was the same agreement which was repudiated by the workers a week ago last Tuesday, on the ground that the employers received too great power of discharge, because Columbus Day had not been designated as a holiday and because there was no guarantee of the enforcement of the agreement in the contractors' shops. The agreement signed yesterday contained these changes:

A worker must have been employed in a shop from one to three months before he is eligible to serve upon the shop Price Committee. The original agreement provided a three months' minimum.

The Italian workers can take Columbus Day off at their own expense.

Seventy-five cents an hour will be given to operators and 55 cents to the finishers.

These provisions will also have to be recognized in the contractors' shops.

The union also gained the establishment of a more definite system for the adjustment of disputes with individual shops. It was provided that if the union shall prove to the officers of the manufacturers' association that any one shop has violated the provisions of the agreement the association shall discipline the offending member.

The agreement gives the union the privilege of striking if it believes the employer's right to discharge is being used unfairly. It gives the manufacturer the right to lock out the workers if he believes the union is unfair. Preference is to be given to union members in hiring workers and a 5 per cent. increase in pay is given the cloakmakers. The Council of Conciliation, which existed under the protocol established at the end of the 1910 strike, is abolished, and the union and manufacturers' officials are left to deal with one another direct, reserving respectively the right to strike or to lock out the workers. It is in this elimination of the outside "medicine" the manufacturers have won one of the salient points for which they contended.

Drafted in Secret Meetings.

The agreement was drafted in secret meetings of the officials of the manufacturers held Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday and ratified by the shop Chairmen Wednesday night. It was submitted to the strikers yesterday at their various halls, and soon after the work of counting the ballots yesterday afternoon began it was evident that the agreement had been ratified. Late last night a canvass of most of the votes showed 25,000 for the agreement to 5,000 against it. The remaining votes could not overturn this result.

"Theoretically," said Mr. Schlesinger last night, "this sort of an agreement is absurd. It looks like a reversion to constant warfare. This appears on the face of it, but I believe with the experience both sides have had they will work together in harmony. Anyway, that is my hope."

Mr. Schlesinger also issued the following statement:

I wish to express the appreciation of the strikers for the fair reports of our strike presented in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other papers. I wish to express our thanks for the aid of Allan Robinson and the other members of the Citizens' Committee and to Jacob H. Schiff and Samuel Untermyer for their generous financial aid.

The total cost of the strike to both sides has been estimated at $10,000,000. The settlement of the long drawn out fight by a compromise came yesterday coincident with the start of a Federal investigation by a Board of Mediators appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson at the orders of President Wilson, who acted in response to a petition he received from thirty-five prominent business men of New York City. The mediators are Ethelbert Stewart, Assistant Commissioner of Statistics for the Department of Labor, Chairman; James A. Moffitt of Orange, N. J., and Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia.

The mediators said last night they had not decided just what their program would be, but they would certainly stay in New York until Monday to see if the workers went back to the shops. Mr. Stewart was of the opinion that when the strike was settled their task was done.

NURSES GO ON STRIKE.

Six Quit, Leaving Washington Heights Patients Unattended.

The nurses of the Washington Heights Hospital are again on strike. According to persons having a knowledge of the hospital, six nurses discarded their professional garb and quit the institution Wednesday, leaving patients unattended. It was little less than a year ago that some of the nurses struck, asserting that their salaries were overdue. The nurses now on strike gave the same reason for their walkout.

According to Miss Laura Griffin, one of the strikers, the nurses didn't get their salaries Aug. 1. She said the hospital authorities refused to make a settlement Wednesday, and the six nurses then left the institution. It was said that the other striking nurses were Julia Sullivan, Theresa Carr, Catherine Sullivan, Dorothy Kriegler, and a Miss Jarvis.

Dr. C. C. Sichel, chief surgeon at the hospital, was said to have summoned the nurses to return to their patients yesterday. Miss Jarvis alone went back.

The hospital authorities declined to discuss the matter last night.

WILLCOX IS SURE PARTY IS UNITED

Visits Washington and Stirs Republican Congressmen by Prediction of Hughes's Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, following a reception given him by Representative William B. McKinley tonight, attended by Republican Senators, Representatives, and many other Republicans, said in a speech that the Republican Party was united, and that evidence of this was shown every day in reports coming to Republican headquarters in New York.

This was the first appearance of Mr. Willcox in Washington in his official capacity and the occasion was made noteworthy by a great outpouring of Republicans to greet him. Speeches predicting the election of Mr. Hughes and a Republican Congress were made by prominent men. Considerable enthusiasm was shown. All of the speakers, including Senator Harding of Ohio, who presided; Representative Mann of Illinois, Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, and Senator Curtis and Representative Campbell of Kansas, predicted victory, but did not overlook the necessity for a hard and thorough campaign. Telegrams were read from Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fairbanks.

Mr. Willcox paid a tribute to Mr. Hughes, who, he said, was well known to the rank and file and had already gained the confidence of the people in his acceptance speech, and would continue to advance in their confidence and esteem as the campaign, opened so auspiciously, advanced.

"The party today is united," he said. "Before the campaign has really started I find that the old differences of four years ago have nearly all disappeared. Every day at headquarters we have evidence of the reunion of the party and the desire of all Republicans to get behind the ticket."

Mr. Willcox pleaded for the co-operation of all Republicans and the election of a Republican Congress. He expressed confidence that the Republican Party would win in November and said that he would be glad to receive suggestions from all Republicans.

Senator Curtis said that Kansas would elect eight Republican Congressmen in November instead of the two now representing that State. As a member of the Republican Senatorial Committee he assured his Republican friends that the Senate would be Republican.

Senator Harding said that his State, which will elect a Senator, would be carried by the Republicans by 100,000 majority. He had received reports, he said, from other States indicating that the Republicans were assured of more than enough votes to control the Electoral College.

Representative Mann, minority leader of the House, criticised the Democrats on the grounds of inefficiency and extravagance.

TO PASS HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

Britain Concedes Point to Red Cross if It Will Re-establish Units.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—After several months of negotiation the American Red Cross has won a concession from Great Britain regarding the sending of hospital supplies to the Teutonic countries. Great Britain suggests that the Red Cross re-establish in these countries the hospital units that were abandoned in October and permission to that end is now being sought from Germany and her allies. This announcement was issued at Red Cross Headquarters today:

"Since October last, when the American Red Cross, owing to the lack of funds, withdrew the hospital units it had established and maintained for more than a year in the warring countries of Europe, the Red Cross has been strenuously but vainly endeavoring through the State Department to obtain Great Britain's permission to send hospital supplies to the Central Powers.

"In a communication to the State Department, dated July 28, 1916, Great Britain now suggests that if the American people really desire to send relief supplies to the sick and wounded of the Central Empires, they can find a way by financing the American Red Cross hospital units to take the places of those which have been withdrawn from those countries, as the Allied Governments will permit Red Cross hospital supplies to be shipped to these re-established units.

"In accordance with this suggestion of the British Government, the American Red Cross has requested permission of the Central Powers, through the State Department, to re-establish one or two hospital units of six doctors and eight nurses each, in each of the countries of the Central Powers."

ARREST PRUDENTIAL AGENTS

Police Also Take Inspector in Fight in the Bronx.

The first arrests in Manhattan because of the strike of the agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company were made yesterday, when more than a score of the strikers made a demonstration in front of the Bergen Building, Arthur and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx. The trouble began when George W. Roth, 441 East 173d Street, an Inspector of the Prudential, tried to enter his offices in the building.

A riot call brought the police reserves from the Tremont Station, and on Roth's complaint Samuel Rosenstein, 84 Lenox Avenue, and David Lansky, 2,027 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, striking agents, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct. Rosenstein and Lansky made countercharges against Roth. Roth was then arrested. Each of the three men said stones had been hurled at him and exhibited various bruises as proof.

All three were fined $2 each when arraigned later before Magistrate Patton in West Farms Police Court.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—Robert Carlisle, leader of the striking agents of the Prudential Insurance Company in this city, pleaded guilty today to having threatened to shoot Joseph Goodman, a striker, if he returned to work. He was forced to furnish a peace bond of $1,000 to Judge Mason to secure his release.

ACCUSES POLICE OF ATTACK.

William A. Smith, ex-Bookmaker, Testifies Against Three.

William A. Smith, Vice President of the Bradley Auto Supply Company of 158 West Fiftieth Street, formerly a bookmaker on the races, who has brought a charge of assault against Police Inspector Bolan and Policemen James E. Feeley and Jacob F. Lamour, testified yesterday before Magistrate Marsh in the Jefferson Market Court that the three defendants had also assaulted Internal Revenue Collector Harry B. Keith of Brooklyn.

Smith testified that the Inspector and the two policemen broke into an apartment at 17 West Twenty-fourth Street on July 15, when he was playing pinochle with Frederick Thompson and Barney Sweeney. He said that Everitt Howard, a song writer, and Collector Keith were also present. He charged that Inspector Bolan and the two policemen made an unprovoked attack upon him, and that Bolan finally knocked him unconscious with a blow on the chin. Before he was knocked out, Smith said that Keith was beaten for protesting. The policemen, according to Smith, took $680 away from him, but afterward returned it and took a receipt for the money, after learning the identity of Keith.

On cross-examination Smith admitted there was a racing entry card in the room, but denied that there was a telephone or any of the stationery used for recording bets. Ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Newberger, counsel for Smith, said that it was conceded the police had a right to enter the place, and that the plaintiff wished to press only the charge of assault, not that of larceny in connection with the taking of the money. The hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

WILSON MAY APPEAL TO RAILROAD HEADS

Questions Mediation Official and Will Use Every Federal Agency to Prevent Wide Strike.

CABINET TO DISCUSS IT

Count of Votes of Workers Progresses Here, with No Indication of the Result.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—While the strike vote of 400,000 railroad employes was being counted in New York today every agency of the Federal Government affected by the situation was preparing to do everything possible to avert a final break between the railroads and the men. Administration officials said that if all other steps failed it was probable that President Wilson would make a personal appeal to the railroad managers and the employes urging them to effect a settlement in the interest of the public. The question may be discussed at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

William L. Chambers, Commissioner of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, was in communication with President Wilson during the day, although the Board of Mediation pointed out that nothing of a formal character could be done until the railroad managers and representatives of the employes resumed negotiations next week.

A call for a meeting was issued for tomorrow morning of the Senate Commerce Committee to decide whether hearings will be held on Chairman Newlands's resolution proposing an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of hours of labor on railroads and urging the employers and employes to postpone a settlement of their differences until a report can be made. Hours of labor constitute one of the chief causes of the threatened strike.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which yesterday appealed to President Wilson for Federal intervention to prevent a strike, is urging action on the resolution. The chamber is considering calling a conference of representatives of commercial organizations to impress on Congress the necessity of taking some immediate step.

The President late today designated G. W. W. Hanger, Assistant Commissioner of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, as a member of the board. The law stipulates that there shall be three members, but Judge Martin A. Knapp, Chairman, and William L. Chambers, Commissioner, have served alone because an official of the Department of Labor designated as the third member when the board was formed was not qualified for the place.

Judge Knapp and Mr. Chambers asked the President to increase the membership because the work of the board had become great and the threatened railroad strike had added to the work of the commission.

BIG FOUR LEADERS HERE.

Garretson and Lee Arrive for Conference—Switchmen's Demands.

A. B. Garretson, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, Chairman of the Big Four Conference Committee, and W. H. Lee, head of the trainmen, came to New York yesterday and will begin conferences today with the other labor leaders to determine their course of action if the railroads of the United States again refuse the demands of the workers, when the conferences, which were broken off on June 14, are resumed here on Tuesday. Both leaders refused to discuss the appeal to President Wilson to prevent the threatened national railroad strike. It lies in their power, by virtue of the strike vote now being counted, to call a strike if the railroads do not accede to the men's demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime.

Pending the approaching meeting, members of the National Conference Committee of the railways have been holding executive sessions in an effort to reach an agreement whether to stand firm against the men's demands or to meet them half way.

At noon yesterday about three-fourths of the 400,000 ballots cast by the engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen of the 225 railroads of the country had been counted, showing an overwhelming vote in favor of giving the leaders the strike power.

It was learned yesterday that a committee of the Switchmen's Union of America had been in conference with the railroad managers over the switchmen's demands for more pay and shorter hours. This union is not affiliated with the Big Four. The roads affected by the demands of the switchmen are the New York Central, Michigan Central, Lehigh Valley, Nickel Plate, Père Marquette, Rock Island, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago Great Western, Soo, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, Texas & Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Western Terminal, and Lackawanna.

The railroads are taking great interest in the probable action of President Wilson. News that Commissioner Chambers of the United States Board of Mediation had been called to the White House for consultation yesterday reached the offices of railroads in New York within a few moments after it was announced. It is understood in railroad circles that advisers of the President, some of whom are New Yorkers, have said that the situation was full of dynamite from a political point of view. The workers have refused arbitration, the railroads have insisted on arbitration. The view was expressed that if the President made a plea for arbitration he might incur the resentment of the many thousands of workers affected. If on the other hand, he does not make a plea for arbitration and the strike is called, it was pointed out that the election might come with the transportation of the country seriously crippled, if not paralyzed.

TO SETTLE WAGE DISPUTES.

Railroad Workers Outside of Brotherhoods Want Legislation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—A national campaign among all railroad employes not comprised in the four brotherhoods which are voting on a strike was started today to obtain legislation by Congress to empower some official to settle all disputes as to wages between railroads and employes, whether organized or unorganized.

R. T. Frazier of Nashville, Chairman of a committee of railroad employes outside the four brotherhoods, said that petitions for such legislation had been signed by a majority of the men employed on some Southern roads, and that the movement would be made national in scope.

The committee contends that 80 per cent. of the railroad employes are not included among the trainmen. These include construction, repair, office and operating department employes. Their wages

BATTLE FOR KOVEL RAGES FURIOUSLY

Berlin Continues to Report Repulse of All Russian Attacks in the Region.

GERMANS FAIL AT SMORGON

Launch Six Attacks Behind Gas Clouds During Night, but Are Beaten Back.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—The prolonged battle for the Stokhod River positions defending Kovel continues with undiminished violence. Following is the official statement from General Headquarters issued today:

On the Stokhod desperate fighting is proceeding near the villages of Dubeschovo and Gulevichie.

During the fighting on the River Sereth, near Gorodisch, about fourteen miles above Tarnopol, the gallant regimental commander, Colonel Goronoff, was wounded.

In the Vorobievka region, east of Jezierna, nine enemy aeroplanes flew over our encampments. During the fighting south of the Dniester in the direction of Stanislau the regimental Chaplain Castorski was wounded.

On the night of Aug. 2 in the region of Smorgon, the enemy launched gas attacks on both sides of the railway. The attack opened at 1 o'clock in the morning and the gas was released six times with intervals between the waves. The gas attacks finished at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The use of gas was discovered in good time with the result that the Germans who were following the gas attacks, on attempting to advance, were met with rifle and machine-gun fire and suffered severe losses.

The enemy did not even succeed in getting outside of his own wire entanglements and he rapidly returned to his trenches.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following report of operations on the Russian front:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the northern sector of the front there were no especial incidents. Russian advances on both sides of Lake Nobel failed. A strong attack southwest of Lubieszow broke down.

The enemy advancing on the Kovel-Sarny railway was driven off by our fire. In the forest near Ostrow, north of Kiselin, more than 100 prisoners were captured.

Enemy attacks, apparently planned on both sides of the railway near Brody, developed against Ponikowica and were repulsed. Otherwise there was little fighting activity on the front.

Russian aeroplanes were shot down near Rojitsche and east of Torchyn.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer: Southwest of Wilesniow small enemy outposts were cleared.

DON'T WANT HINDENBURG.

Austrians Resent His Appointment to Supreme Command.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4.—A Vienna dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The announcement that the German Field Marshal von Hindenburg had been appointed commander of the eastern front brought no joy in Austria-Hungary. Three Budapest papers were suppressed on Wednesday owing to adverse criticisms of the appointment.

"It is stated here that the new Commander in Chief has already ordered the recall of a number of Austrian Generals, who will be replaced by Germans. It is added that Austria, in acceding to the appointment, made the stipulation that von Hindenburg should appoint a number of Austrian officers to his staff, but it is learned that only one such appointment will be made."

A recent Amsterdam dispatch said that the decision to appoint Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the chief command on the eastern front was reached during Emperor William's visit to that theatre.

RUSSIANS ROUT TURKS.

Continue to Advance Toward Diarbekr and Karput.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued the following:

In the direction of Diarbekr, near Ogmit, between Mush and Mamakhatun, we captured Turkish works by an impetuous bayonet charge and took prisoner 7 officers and about 300 Turkish regulars. A whole company of the latter surrendered. We also captured a gun and three machine guns. We continue to attack, and prisoners are still flowing in.

In the direction of Karput, in the region of the village of Nurik, our detachments made an advance and forced back the enemy from his fortified position on the right bank of the River Euphrates at Murdtchala.

RUMANIANS FOIL BULGARS.

Attempt to Seize Island in Danube Followed by Hot Fight.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—An attempt by Bulgarian soldiers to seize an island in the Rumanian waters of the Danube River close to the town of Giurgevo has caused a sensation there, according to reports received by Bucharest newspapers.

Rumanian frontier guards discovered the Bulgarians and raised an alarm. After a lively exchange of fire the Bulgarians fled.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—According to a special dispatch received here from Budapest, Rumania has bought 80,000 tons of coal in Austria-Hungary and Germany. The dispatch adds that this fact may be interpreted as meaning that the Central Powers are without fear that Rumania will join the Entente Allies.

HUGE GERMAN AIRSHIPS NOT USED IN BATTLE

French War Office Tells of Immense Biplanes Built by Teutons Since the Beginning of War.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Giant German biplanes, it was officially announced by the French War Department today, have never been met with on the battle front. The statement adds:

"It is certain, however, that Germany has built biplanes of an exceptional size and power to be used as hydro-aeroplanes. One of these is 75 feet across, with four motors and able to carry six passengers. Another, 137 feet across, with three motors of 200 horse power each, is said to have been constructed at Friedrichshaven and to have flown over Lake Constance. If so, these experiments must have had had results for the machine nowhere has been met.

"Aircraft of great power on service on the land front are the two-motored aeroplanes. One is the Aviatik type, 78 feet across. It is steered by three rudders. It has places for an observer or a gunner and a machine gun behind the pilot and for another gunfirer on the balcony before the pilot. The other type is of a similar model, but more rapid in flight. The motors in these aeroplanes are of 220-horse power."

ZEPPELINS AROUSE HOLLAND.

Disregard of That Country's Neutrality Causes Much Feeling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The press here has frequently pointed out that Germany seems to be challenging civilization and pursuing a course in all her dealings which flouts all consideration of justice and humanity. The uneasiness in Holland has been intensified by the disregard for Holland's neutrality, as shown by the Zeppelins on their return voyages from England.

After all of the recent raids the Zeppelins have been seen cruising homeward, not only on the fringes of, or actually over territorial waters, but far inland, and in broad daylight, when their position must be perfectly clear to the crews.

When the first of the Zeppelins violated Holland's neutrality, the excuse that they lost their way was accepted, but the habitual crossing both of the waters and land is now regarded as an open disregard of this country's rights.

It is pointed out that if the Zeppelins, when over England at night, are able to identify actual towns and points on the coast, as stated again and again in the Berlin official news, it is impossible for Holland to accept the usual excuse that these airships "lost their bearings," when what they really are doing is to use Holland as a short cut home, often in a damaged condition.

ITALIANS RESIST ATTACKS.

Report Land, Air, and Sea Bombardments by Austrian Forces.

ROME, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The official announcement issued by the Italian War Department today says:

In the Adige Valley a bombardment by enemy artillery and aircraft is continuing. An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on the town of Ala, but they did no damage.

In the Upper Posina region yesterday we repulsed an attack against our position in the Caldiera Valley.

In the Travenanzes Valley we made fresh progress, notwithstanding the fierce resistance of the enemy.

The enemy artillery bombardment on Cortina d'Ampezzo persisting, we are still shelling the villages in the Drave Valley.

On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged.

Two enemy destroyers shelled Bisceglie, a district which possesses no defense. Six persons were wounded, two of them, women, seriously. The material damage was slight.

Nine Italian aeroplanes bombarded Durrazzo with great effect. A large number of bombs fell on wharves, buildings, and the aerodrome. All of the machines returned except one, which broke down and had to land in enemy territory.

GEORGE V.'S GIFT TO NATION.

$500,000 to be Devoted to General Purposes of the War.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—With the approval of King George the £100,000 ($500,000) which His Majesty presented to the nation some months ago will be devoted to general purposes in connection with the war, according to a statement made today in the House of Commons by Premier Asquith.

King George on placing the £100,000 at the disposal of the Treasury last April accompanied the donation with a letter, saying:

"It is the King's wish that this sum, which he gives in consequence of the war, should be applied in whatever manner deemed best in the opinion of his Majesty's Government."

PASSPORT FINGER PRINTS.

New Regulation for Travelers Put Into Force in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The taking of finger prints has ceased being directed solely against criminal classes since Aug. 1, when the new Prussian passport regulations went into effect. All passports must now bear the finger prints of their holders. The measure was first employed in Bavaria and soon will be adopted in Saxony.

So stringent is the new regulation regarding travelers that the American Embassy here has been appealed to for aid by a goodly number of Americans on the Dutch border who desire to enter Germany.

TO CALL SERB PARLIAMENT.

King Peter's Government Decides to Re-establish It.

CORFU, Greece, Aug. 1, (via London, Aug. 3.)—The Serbian Government has decided to convoke the Serbian Parliament. King Peter of Serbia and the Greek Government have been advised of this intention.

BRITISH REVIEW GAINS OF A YEAR

German Failure at Verdun Hailed by the Strategists as a Turning Point of the War.

ENGLAND'S GROWING POWER

Not Only Supplying Her Own Mighty Army, but Also Able to Share with Her Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—While qualified American students of the war from their special position probably are better able to sum up the situation at the end of the second year of the conflict than any of the belligerents, it may be of interest to present the following survey from the British viewpoint. While I am unable to cite my authorities, I can vouch for their high standing.

First and foremost, the British fleet is now stronger in every respect than ever before in its history and its domination of the seas is more nearly complete.

The Teutonic powers occupy 167,000 square miles. Of course, the character of the occupied territory has to be taken into account and a study of the world's map does not settle the argument.

The best estimate of the present situation is obtained by recalling the state of affairs in 1915. While the German advance on the west had been definitely checked the Teutonic powers were conducting a successful campaign in Russia, and followed that by overrunning Serbia and Montenegro. On the Austrian frontier Italy was making no headway. The large Anglo-French Army was neutralized in Gallipoli, and in Armenia the Turks were holding their own everywhere. The initiative then lay with Germany.

The initiative now is definitely in the hands of the Allies. The Anglo-French force which was tied up in Gallipoli was successfully removed and made available on other fields of warfare. The Serbian Army has been reconstituted and is presenting a formidable front to the Bulgarians who had been led to believe it was non-existent as a fighting entity.

Success in Mesopotamia.

Despite the loss of the garrison at Kut the Mesopotamian operations resulted in the complete domination of Shat-al-Arab and the Turkish province of Irak by the British and the elimination of German influence in South Persia.

All of Germany's West African colonies are in the hands of the Allies and the conquest of German East Africa by the South is progressing most favorably.

But it is in Europe that the scene has changed most strikingly. With the German failure at Verdun their possession of the military initiative came to an end. The Summer of 1916 has seen the beginning of a great combined attack on the Austro-German defenses. The Anglo-French forces are slowly but surely driving back the Germans on the Somme. In the difficult Alps the Austrians are receding before the Italians. The Russians are advancing rapidly on the Hungarian frontier and reconquering the Austrian territory which they won in 1914 and had to relinquish in 1915, when the Teutonic allies cherished the fallacious belief that the Russians would be unable to come back.

With the continuance of Russian successes in that quarter, Germany's recently renewed expressions of apprehension relative to Rumania are quite comprehensible, and after the gathering of the harvests has been completed, matters may begin to move startlingly in southeast Europe.

England Now Ready.

In regard to the situation in England particularly, it may now be said that this country only recently reached the point of readiness for the huge continental war in which she is engaged with wholeheartedness. This may be gauged among other things by the fact that before compulsory service was introduced in March, 5,041,000 men had voluntarily joined her forces.

Great Britain's output of munitions last year was still inadequate. Her resources in organization, men, and machinery since last year have proceeded to such a degree that Great Britain now is turning out more than enough supplies for an enormously increased army, so that she is able to render assistance to her allies in this direction also.

THINKS END OF WAR IN SIGHT.

Lord Sydenham Says Germany Weakens as Allies Become Stronger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4.—Lord Sydenham in an article in The Times reviewing the military situation after two years of war says:

"For the first time since trench warfare supervened in the west a position of definite strategic vantage has been won by the Allies, opening out new possibilities. Violent counterattacks in which some of the best German divisions have been shattered and the withdrawal of troops from other sectors are significant signs of the enemy's estimate of the new situation.

"A pause may follow this tremendous effort, but the danger to Verdun has ended. Alike in the west and east lines of immense strength have been broken. French and British infantry have again proved their superiority. The artillery of the enemy has been dominated and in the air the Allies have won the ascendancy.

"The third year of the war opens with new hopes for the allied powers, whose stern resolve is unshaken, whose morale never stood higher, and whose resources have not yet all been brought into play.

"Austria has been twice heavily defeated and her military and economic position is becoming desperate. Turkey, shorn of Armenia and faced with an Arab revolt which she is powerless to stem, has almost ceased to be a valid ally.

"In Germany there is hardship deepening into distress. Locally political rifts are opening out and the war tends to become a fight for existence on the part of the dynasty and ruling classes who will before long find themselves face to face with a people whom they have cruelly deceived.

"Only victory in the field can bring a decision, but the effects of victory may be immensely enhanced by psychological factors, and the armies of Russia, France, and Britain have learned in two years that they can beat the Germans on equal terms. The superiority of German material has been destroyed in the workshop, and every month will see an increase of equipment of the Allies. More efforts and sacrifices will be demanded, patience and fortitude, of which our troops have given shining examples, must be national watchwords; but the end should not be far distant."

FOUGHT AN AIR DUEL 12,000 FEET UP

Participant Tells How De Terline, Believing He Was Avenging Comrade, Met His Death.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Sergeant Charles R——, one of the companions of Aviator De Terline, who was killed July 27 while bringing down his third German aeroplane, thus describes the death of the French aviator:

"De Terline and three others of us, Lieutenant B——, Sergeant D—— and myself, took the air with the object of stopping the morning reconnoissance of a German aeroplane. We met it about fourteen miles from our lines at a height of 12,000 feet.

"De Terline and Sergeant D—— engaged him first, being on about the same level. The German tried to fly in spirals and so escape. I was a little above him and dived so as to get below and to his rear. I opened fire at thirty yards.

"It was then the accident occurred which deceived De Terline. Sergeant D——, not having seen me, came up at full speed on my left. I saw him coming, but it was too late to avoid him. He struck me in the rear, carrying away part of the balancing planes of his own machine. We both plunged down giddily. De Terline, seeing us falling, thought we had been brought down by the enemy, and wished to avenge us at any price. He swooped upon his adversary at full speed, crashed into him and fell with him to the ground.

"As for me, I managed, how I don't know, to stop the engine and the machine gun, which was still firing. All the incidents of my childhood passed before me in a flash as I dropped from 12,000 feet to 2,000 feet, hanging under the motor and merely held by the strap which attached me to the seat. Then I managed to put over the lever, which before had resisted all my efforts, and the machine righted, coming down slowly within our lines."

BALFOUR HAILS TIDE OF VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

of international law, and accidentally blundered.

Calls Germans Blunderers.

"The illegality of their folly," he continues, "was of a different kind. It flowed from a different source. They knew that Captain Fryatt was doing his duty and they resolved at all costs to discourage imitation.

"What blunderers they are! They know how to manipulate machines, but of managing men they know less than nothing. They are always wrong, because they always suppose that if they behave like brutes they can cow their enemies into behaving like cowards. Small is their knowledge of our merchant seamen. I doubt whether one can be found who has not resolved to defend himself to the last against piratical attack. But if there is such a one, depend upon it, he will be cured by the last exhibition of German civilization. And what must neutrals think of all this?

"The freedom of the sea means to Germany that the German Navy is to behave at sea as the German Army behaves on land. It means that neither enemy civilians nor neutrals may possess rights against militant Germany; that those who do not resist will be drowned, and those who do will be shot.

"Already 244 neutral merchantmen have been sunk in defiance of law and humanity, and the number daily grows. Mankind, with the experience of two years of war behind it, has made up its mind about German culture. It is not, I think, without material for forming a judgment about German freedom."

GERMANY'S DEFENSE OF FRYATT EXECUTION

Admiral von Holtzendorff Says It Was the Answer to 58 Acts of British Lawlessness.

BERLIN, July 31, via London, Aug. 3, (Delayed.)—"The naval warfare of the second year of the war, which envy and a spirit of revenge forced upon Germany and her allies, has passed, to the chief impression left by it being increased British naval terrorism and the battle of the Skagerrak," says Admiral von Holtzendorff, Chief of the Naval General Staff, in a statement to The Associated Press today regarding the material results of the second year of the war from a naval standpoint.

"The neutral powers in 1916," Admiral von Holtzendorff continued, "were throttled more than in the first year by the sea power of England, and hindered in the justified exercise of their commerce, postal rights, &c., by threats and violence. The victory of the German fleet over the British May 31 and June 1, therefore, was won in the interest of all the neutrals and all those who are dependent on the freedom of the seas."

The naval year closed with the execution of the British sea Captain, Fryatt, the chief topic of discussion. This is not regarded by Germany as an isolated case, but as Germany's answer to what is termed the doctrine of armed merchantmen adopted by Great Britain even before the war, and to alleged illegalities which, according to the German claims, Great Britain has repeatedly been guilty of during the war. For this reason an important place in the review furnished to The Associated Press on Admiral von Holtzendorff's instructions is taken up in a recapitulation of alleged violations of international law charged against British ships.

"While in the first year of the war," says the statement, "twenty proved violations of the law of nations by enemy merchantmen (firing upon German submarines, attempts to ram them, &c.,) occurred, thirty-eight such cases were reported in the second year. Merchantmen owned by the Allies therefore during the two years violated in the grossest manner the rules of international law no less than fifty-eight times against our submarines. This can be proved up to the hilt.

"The warships of Germany's enemies during the war have violated the law of nations in three particularly extreme cases, namely, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the Dresden, and the Albatross. Two cases, the Baralong and the King Stephen, must be characterized not only as violations of the law of nations and a breach of the most ordinary tenets of humanity, but as common murder. Countless cases in which British warships have violated international law in their conduct against merchantmen owned by the Central Powers or neutrals cannot be enumerated."

"During the second year of the war the British and their allies lost 22 warships of a total of 266,320 tons and Germany and her allies 10 warships of 82,210 tons. The total losses for the two years of the war are: Great Britain and her allies, 49 ships of 562,250 tons and Germany and her allies, 30 ships of 191,321 tons. Of these losses England alone had 40 ships of 485,220 tons and Germany alone 25 ships of 162,676 tons.

"The British losses comprised 11 battleships, 17 armored cruisers, and 12 protected cruisers. The battleships include the Audacious, the loss of which has not yet been officially announced, and a ship of the Queen Elizabeth class. The cruisers include the still contested loss of the Tiger and the destruction of an armored cruiser of the Cressy class on the night of May 31, which was established by observations from almost the entire German fleet, and two small cruisers, in the battle of the Skagerrak.

"Furthermore, during the year preceding June 30, 879 enemy merchantmen of a total of 1,816,682 gross tons were lost as a consequence of war measures of the Central Powers, which brings the total for the war up to July 1 to 1,303 enemy merchantmen of 2,574,205 tons, not including enemy merchantmen confiscated in the harbors of the Central Powers.

"The total result of the two years war for England and her allies is a loss in material and prestige which cannot be made good. This great and unexpected success of the German fleet and confederated naval forces deserves the more consideration because the strength of warships afloat or under construction at the beginning of the war for the enemy fleets was 443 vessels of 5,428,000 tons, excluding auxiliary cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and other armed craft of which England alone had far more than 2,000 in service. Against these vessels Germany and her allies could oppose 150 similar ships of 1,051,000 tons. The Central Powers therefore, have inflicted on an enemy three and a third times stronger than them losses in large warships almost triple to their own."

A dispatch received from Berlin by wireless on Aug. 1 contained virtually the same figures as given in the above statement.

THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA
CRESTA BLANCA WINES | PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE OF 1906 | NAPA SODA WATER
CRESTA BLANCA WINE CO. 41 E. 49th St.

MEXICO NAMES MEN TO TREAT WITH US

Announces Commissioners, Apparently Agreeing to Our Stipulations.

OFFICIAL WORD DELAYED

Washington Awaits Message from Carranza, but Believes Inquiry Will Open in a Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—An answer to Washington's acceptance of the commission plan was sent to Arredondo, Ambassador designate at Washington, this morning. General Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Relations, said that, while the place where the commission would meet was not yet known, the de facto government would accept any place named by Washington.

General Aguilar declined to give the subjects to be considered owing to the possibility that the press and enemies of Mexico might attach a wrong meaning. The subjects of discussion will be kept secret until the commission is in session.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—It was officially announced at the Foreign Office today that Luis Cabrera, Ygnacio Bonillas, and Alberto Pani had been selected as Commissioners to negotiate with the United States Commissioners regarding questions at issue between the two countries. The commission will be headed by Señor Cabrera, and Juan B. Hogo will act as secretary.

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate at Washington, has been notified of the appointments. If acceptable to Washington, the delegation will start for the United States as soon as possible. Señor Bonillas is already on his way to New York.

Although the names of the Mexican Commission were announced, the text of General Carranza's acceptance of the conference has not yet been made public here. It is understood that the Mexican Ambassador at Washington will complete the arrangements for the conference with reference to time and place, and it is said that any place satisfactory to the United States will be satisfactory to Mexico.

The departure of Señores Cabrera and Pani will not be delayed after the announcement that arrangements have been completed. Both of them today declined to discuss the probable procedure of the conference. No indication is given as to the reply to the suggestion of the United States as to the consideration of other questions than the withdrawal of the troops and a protocol covering the border, but the general impression among persons in close touch with governmental affairs here is that Mexico will insist that these questions be settled before the other issues are discussed.

Washington Awaits Official Word.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The official message from General Carranza necessary to initiate organization of a joint commission for settlement of border disputes is expected to reach the State Department in a day or two, and the Government officials believe that the commission's deliberations may begin within a week or ten days.

The announcement made in Mexico City today that Mexican Commissioners already had been selected was taken here to mean that the American suggestion for broadening the power of the commission probably had been accepted. Neither the Mexican Embassy nor the State Department, however, had been advised officially tonight regarding the selection of the Commissioners or General Carranza's decision as to the matters which they will discuss.

While no formal comment was made at the State Department, there was nothing to indicate that the three Commissioners named—Messrs. Cabrera, Bonillas and Pani—would not be entirely acceptable to the United States. President Wilson has a score of men under consideration for appointment as the American representatives, but it is understood he has not attempted so far to make a choice.

There are many indications that a high army officer will be one of those selected by the President as a member of the commission because of the military nature of the problems to be considered. Major Gen. Goethals has been mentioned. The other men under consideration include members of the Supreme Court and men in close touch with commercial and financial conditions.

Department officials have refused to discuss what matters in addition to the military situation on the border they desire the commission to consider. It is known, however, that the possibility of arranging financial aid for the de facto Government has been talked over.

The commission's power will be only that of recommendation. Whatever plan it may propose, either for settling the border situation, for withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, or for any other purpose must be ratified before it is in any way binding on either Government.

O'RYAN LAUDS TROOPS.

Commander Says New York Division Is an Effective Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 3.—In response to a request for a statement covering the work of the first month in camp and the reported shortage in equipment, Major Gen. O'Ryan said today:

"I suppose the public believes that our Government was prepared a month ago to move relatively large bodies of troops in tactical operations in the field. Every military man knows that such was not the case. An army cannot move without transportation; Governments do not maintain in time of peace the number of animals and motor cars necessary for the use of an army in time of active operations in the field. Abroad this is provided for in an economical manner by subsidizing owners of animals and motor cars suitable for military purposes, so that these are immediately available in large numbers in mobilization. This method is not followed in our country, and hence the organizations arriving on the border were not inclined to move any material distance due to lack of transportation.

"Wholly aside from other considerations, it was necessary for the Government to hold the troops in camp until the necessary motor transportation could be purchased in the market, and the necessary number of mules and horses inspected, purchased, branded, transported, and issued. Some conception of the magnitude of the task may be had when it is remembered that for the New York division alone more than 7,000 animals are required.

"Due to the foresight of New York State, the New York division was able to leave the State with approximately 2,000 animals, which were taken over by the Federal Government. It having been necessary, therefore, to hold organizations in camp for the issue of animals, it was necessary to establish what are known as semi-permanent camps. The men therefore were put to work clearing off the cactus from camp sites, laying water pipe, drain pipe, building brick crematories for the incineration of kitchen garbage, shelter to protect animals from the glare and heat of the sun, laying out regimental and company streets, improving the roadways approaching the camps, erecting mess shelters, screened kitchens, shower baths, water troughs, &c."

After explaining how necessary animals are to military organization General O'Ryan said:

"It must not be understood that the New York division cannot deliver the military punch until it receives more animals and mechanical transport and other property. The division is a most effective machine today and as a matter of fact its regimental units as they stepped from the train one month ago were efficient engines for organized destruction, but here on the border the maximum of attainable efficiency is the standard and such standard cannot be considered as reached by any command, volunteer, until it can be turned foot volunteer until it can be turned foot loose from its base to march and to fight with its trains capable of keeping it supplied with ammunition and rations from their filling points."

Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General of the division, today handed a check for $100 to Major Louis H. Gaus of the Second Field Hospital to purchase cots for the use of the hospital. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer of the Second New York Brigade gave Major Gaus $25 to buy oil stoves and water coolers for the hospital.

"There have been a great many complaints that troops in the camps were not properly fed and that their living conditions in general were bad," said an officer in the Seventh Regiment today. "I think many of those stories have been unjust to the guard and to the spirit of the men. We have had rain now for three days, and conditions in the camp have been almost unbearable, but the men have shown no signs of weakening under adversities. In fact, their spirits have been higher than they were when we detrained in this jungle. Now they are becoming soldiers. They are learning to take things as they come, with now and then the usual American soldier's complaint about the quality of the food and his commanding officers' intelligence."

The military police are to be made Deputy City Marshals of McAllen if Major Gen. O'Ryan approves the plan. McAllen has only one Marshal and he is now in Brownsville attending the court sessions. Private John D. Eylers of the Seventy-first, who is the Commissioner of Weights and Measures in Yonkers, and Private R. A. Dooley of the Seventy-first will be made traffic policemen under the new regulation.

While the 1,700-foot ditch, completed today, made it possible for Company H of the Twelfth Regiment to return to its old site at the other end of the camp, Squadron A and the First Cavalry were worried over the tricks of the Rio Grande. At Brownsville, the river has risen seventeen and one-half feet in the last two days. At Hidalgo the exact depth of the river had not been determined this afternoon, although it was thought that it might overflow its high banks. The First Cavalry is camped in an old bed of the river and a flood might sweep the site.

ASSAILS AMERICAN FOES.

German Writer Would Have Volunteers in Allied Armies Shot.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, says a dispatch from the Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam, reproduces from the Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung of Essen, a remarkable letter arguing that Germany has the right to treat as common murderers any subjects of neutral States caught fighting on the side of Germany's enemies. The letter in part says:

"We are waging no war with the United States, but North Americans whom we encounter with arms in their hands ought to be treated as franc-tireurs and shot."

The Frankfurter Zeitung asks if the Rhenish journal would consider it legal for England to have shot Germans who fought against the British in the Transvaal.

BRITAIN'S PENSION NEEDS.

Parliament to be Asked for an Appropriation of $30,000,000.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Parliament will next week be asked to vote £6,000,000 (approximately $30,000,000), including £1,000,000 already voted, to provide the full estimated cost of supplementary pensions of widows and dependents of noncommissioned officers and men and of partially disabled noncommissioned officers and men.

This sum, William Heyes Fisher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, explained in the House of Commons today, is estimated on a number of deaths not exceeding 230,000, but if this number is exceeded the amount would be increased proportionately. An additional grant would be made for officers and men whose general circumstances warranted assistance.

CASEMENT BRAVE AT EXECUTION

Continued from Page 1.

stances in the Casement case before reaching a decision not to interfere with the sentence. He was convicted and punished for treachery of the worst kind to the empire. He had served as a willing agent of Germany."

After declaring that Casement had organized German assistance for the Irish rebellion, the statement continues:

"Conclusive evidence has come into the hands of the Government since the trial that he had entered into an agreement with the German Government, which explicitly provided that the brigade which he was trying to raise among Irish soldiers held as prisoners might be employed in Egypt against the British Crown. Those among the Irish soldiers who resisted Casement's solicitations of disloyalty were subjected to treatment of exceptional cruelty by the Germans. Some of them since have been exchanged as invalids and have died in this country, regarding Casement as their murderer."

In conclusion the statement points out that the suggestion, which has been "conclusively disproved," that Casement went to Ireland to try to stop the rising was not raised at the trial, nor was the plea of insanity.

WORKING FOR KILGALLON.

Page Writes of Efforts to Get Far Rockaway Youth Free.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Senator O'Gorman took up with Secretary Lansing early in June an appeal for the protection of John Kilgallon, a youth, who was arrested in the recent uprising in Ireland. Senator O'Gorman became interested in the case because of representations by Luke Kilgallon of Far Rockaway, N. Y., father of the prisoner.

Although the State Department requested full information in regard to the charges against Kilgallon, no information was forthcoming until today, when Senator O'Gorman received from the State Department a letter forwarded by Ambassador Page, from which it appears that there is some prospect of obtaining relief for the man.

In his letter Ambassador Page said:

"I am glad to note from Mr. Kilgallon's letter that the substance of my telegram, No. 4,428, of June 5, 6 P. M., was brought to his attention by the department, for the information as to what his son had really written, and of his son's anxiety to return to the United States before the recent disturbances in Ireland, is both important and timely.

"As reported in my dispatch, No. 3,849 of May 26 last, Sir Edward Grey informed me on May 25 that young Kilgallon was confined in the Detention Barracks at Stafford awaiting disposal, that the Army Council was in communication with the General officer commanding the forces in Ireland with regard to his case, and that Sir Edward Grey hoped to be in a position to address a further communication to me on the subject at an early date. From that day I have heard nothing from the Foreign Office with regard to the case, and the only information from any source which I have obtained was communicated to you in my communication No. 4,428, mentioned above. I have, however, received a letter dated July 5 from Kilgallon, written at Stafford, stating he had been served with a notice that an order had been made by the Secretary of State under regulation 14 of the Defense of the Realm act, directing that he should be interned at Fronoch on the ground that he is of hostile associations and is reasonably suspected of having favored, promoted, or assisted an armed insurrection against the King.

"The notice further states that if within seven days from the date of its receipt the prisoner submits to the Secretary of State any representations against the provisions of the said order, such representations will be referred to the Advisory Committee appointed for the purpose of advising the Secretary of State with respect to the internment and deportation of aliens, and presided over by a judge of the High Court, and will be duly considered by the committee. Kilgallon asked my advice as to what he should do in the premises, and after consultation with the Home Office I wrote him that he should at once make to the committee such representations as he might be in a position to offer tending to show that the charges against him were unfounded.

"On the date of this letter was written I received your instruction under acknowledgment, and felt that the information in the letter of Mr. Kilgallon's father was of such importance as to warrant my communicating it to the Home Office direct, which I accordingly did. I am now informed that this information will be placed at once before the Advisory Committe which has Kilgallon's case under their consideration, and I hope it will have the effect of their coming to a favorable decision with regard to him.

"I shall not fail to acquaint you with the further developments of this case in due course."

DOYLE ANSWERS CECIL.

Denies Irish Prisoners Were Punished for Not Joining Casement.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Michael Francis Doyle of this city, of counsel for Roger Casement, in a statement given out today in reply to that made by Lord Robert Cecil in London yesterday, said that "the statement that Irish prisoners in Germany suffered undue hardships because they did not join Casement's Irish Brigade was false, and no evidence of it appeared at the trial."

"The rations of all the captive Irish soldiers were cut down," Mr. Doyle said, "but in proportion to the rations of all the captive British soldiers, and was due to the food shortage in Germany and not because of Casement's presence there."

Mr. Doyle said further that the eight counts in the indictment against Casement referred to acts committed in Germany, and that the British Government refused a request made by Casement to bring sixty witnesses from Germany to testify in his behalf.

"When the court dismissed the appeal a statement of what these sixty witnesses would have testified was furnished to the Home Office, and in view of that fact his counsel confidently expected a reprieve," said Mr. Doyle.

MURRAY DEFENDS HANGING.

English Professor Says Casement's Acts Merited the Punishment.

Professor Gilbert Murray, the distinguished Greek scholar of Oxford University, who has been lecturing on the Allies' part in the war at Columbia University, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Adriatic, accompanied by his wife, Lady Mary Murray.

He said that Roger Casement deserved death if ever treason merited such punishment. With regard to the troubles in Ireland, Professor Murray said there were as always persons in England who did not understand the Irish question and could not be made to see that their attitude was wrong.

Professor Murray said he intended to do all he could to explain America's attitude on the blacklist when he arrived in England.

"I shall do my best to do away with all ill feeling by lecturing and writing about my trip to this country and the kind-hearted, sympathetic people I have met," he said.

IRISH HERE INDIGNANT.

Leaders Denounce Casement Hanging as Great Political Blunder.

Irishmen here bitterly condemn Great Britain for the hanging of Roger Casement, not only because they think it means a determined policy of oppression, but they believe his sentence should have been commuted, as a matter of political policy. They shared the hope of Francis Michael Doyle of Philadelphia, Sir Roger's American lawyer, that he would never be brought to the scaffold and that at the eleventh hour the British Government would announce that he had been reprieved.

John D. Moore, Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, voiced this when he said that the execution of the death warrant was a disappointment even to the enemies of Great Britain, who believed that she could not calmly take the step she did.

"It was so deliberate that it probably marks the high tide of British stupidity and criminality," said Mr. Moore. "In the panic that followed the Easter uprising in Dublin some might see justification for standing the wounded Pearse and his fellows against a wall and shooting them down, but no such excuse is available in the killing of Roger Casement, which is merely typical of the English determination to blunder when dealing with Ireland.

"The intervention of able and thoughtful men all over the world, the pleadings of British men of arts and letters, the resolution of the United States Senate all combined to give the English Government the easy way out. Casement died like every other Irish martyr from Emmet to Plunkett, with courage in his heart. When he said that he died for his country he voiced the sentiment which has actuated all those who for 300 years have worked, fought, and died to free Ireland.

"Casement is dead, but his soul goes marching on. Irishmen will praise his name and tell his story all over this earth, and the British Government has merely widened and deepened the gulf that separates England as a people from Ireland as a people. They will reap the reward in increased hatred and bitterness with which patriotic Irishmen will regard England and English rule."

The hanging was discussed by Robert E. Ford, editor of The Irish World, who said:

"The hanging of Roger Casement is only another chapter in the long story of the criminal history of England's rule in Ireland. It was the general opinion that England's greed for blood had been satisfied by the hanging of the leaders of the recent insurrection, that her vengeance had been sated by the imprisonment or deportation of thousands of women and men who had fought for a better government for Ireland. The execution of Casement proves that the Government of Great Britain is determined to silence, if it can, every voice that is raised in protest to her rule in Ireland.

"The refusal of the Government to allow Thomas Hughes Kelly and Joseph Smith to enter Ireland and distribute funds to relieve the distress among the women and children whose breadwinners have been deported is another proof that England is still actively engaged in her war of extermination."

The hanging was illegal, according to Denis A. Spellissy, a lawyer who is a leader in Irish affairs here. He said it was a stupid piece of folly on the part of Great Britain.

"Roger Casement," he said, "was convicted under an obsolete law for acts done beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the British Empire. From that standpoint it was illegal, and, furthermore, it was a stupid piece of work. The legal standpoint had no influence with the Government over there. The ruling class control the Government, whether the latter be Liberal or Tory, and their dislike of Casement probably kept the Government from extending mercy to him even had it been so inclined.

"The British Government has a desire to conciliate the Irish people, but nevertheless it shot the Dublin martyrs and executed Casement. Their course has always been to keep the Irish people down by force so that they could despoil them and prevent the progress of the country toward prosperity. It was because of these causes that the English Government turned a deaf ear to all pleas that clemency be shown toward Roger Casement."

At a meeting of the Padraic H. Pearse Branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom held in Washington Heights last night, a resolution was adopted denouncing the hanging as an act of barbarism, and expressing admiration for Casement. The resolution declared that Casement had "taken his place in the splendid roll of Irish martyrs, and that the manner of his death at the hands of England for defending the rights of his country would be of vast assistance to the cause of Irish freedom."

CROWN PRINCE YIELDS FURTHER

Continued from Page 1.

anti-aircraft guns near Boesinghe, and another similarly north of Arras.

Paris states that several German attempts last night against the French position on Monacu Farm were repulsed. The bulletin reads:

North of the River Somme we repulsed last night several German assaults upon the Monacu Farm, and we organized our new positions between this farm and the Hem Wood.

It has been confirmed that the German units engaged in the region of the Monacu Farm had to be relieved as a result of the heavy losses they have sustained since July 30.

On the front along the Somme Sergeant Chainat yesterday had two aerial encounters with German machines, and in each case vanquished his adversary. These two new victories make a total of eight German machines which have been brought down by this aviator. Another German aeroplane, attacked at close

19% to 36% more daylight



A white, light, cool workroom!

Rice's Gloss Mill White (Barreled Sunlight) is the only oil paint for plant interiors that gives a glossy tile-like finish. Washable, Sanitary. Stays white longest.

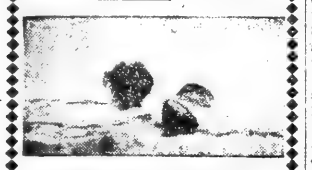
Send for booklet, "More Light!"

Barreled Sunlight

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY, Inc. Boston and New York

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

You Can't Drown!



KAPO KANTSINK SWIM-WINGS

Last word in safety and comfort in the water. You can't sink! You can't capsize! No bars to blow up. Filled with our specially treated fibre approved by U. S. A. and foreign governments) which is four times more buoyant than cork. The wings can't get away from you, as they are securely fastened. The smallest child, as well as the argest man or woman, is safe. Great assistance to experienced swimmers as well as to beginners, as no one need fear cramps, under tow or other sea peril.

$1.50 Insures You Against Drowning

Buy a pair today from your dealer or send to us direct. Price $1.50, delivered. Two sizes: adults' and hildren's.

Catalogue of other approved KAPO LIFE SAVING Garments for boating, foreign travelling, fishing, hunting, aeroplaning, etc. sent on request.



KAPO means insurance against drowning

Kapo Manufacturing Co.
114-116 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

CUTICURA FOR SKIN TROUBLES



The Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal

Nothing better, quicker, safer, surer at any price for skin troubles of young or old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Besides, you may try them before you buy them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.

Greatest Men's Furnishing Store

Needfuls for Vacation

Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1.00 & $1.50
Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98
Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c

Wool Bathing Suits, $2.50, $3.50

Professional and Regulation Models.

Clearance Sales!



Bates St. Shirts $1.35 Soft & Stiff Cuffs

Olus Union Suits 85c and $1.25

Nainsook Athletic Underwear 25c
50c Silk Neckwear 25c
Pajamas 85c Suit
$5.00 Heavy White Flannel "Pants" $2.98
Slight imperfections

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a. m.

Atlantic City
$2.50 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Wednesday, August 9
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Leave Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.05 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

LITTLE GIRL TORN BY DOGS IN HARLEM

Elevated Guard's Daughter May Die After Attack in a Vacant Lot.

NEIGHBORHOOD IN UPROAR

Policemen with Nightsticks and Bullets Kill Animals Owned by Apartment House Janitor.

Tenants of apartment houses and stores near a vacant lot in the rear of the Park View Apartments, at 124th Street and Madison Avenue, ran to their windows late yesterday afternoon when they heard a child screaming and crying and the growling and snarling of dogs. They saw a little girl struggling with two bulldogs, one a big white one and the other a smaller brindle-colored animal.

The child was on the ground and the dogs were worrying her, biting her now on the arms and body and again on the face and neck. They sprang about her, dropping her sometimes only to grab the little one and shake her again. Sometimes, with teeth tangled in her scalp and hair, they dragged her about the lot.

Several women fainted. Others screamed. In an instant the neighborhood was in an uproar. Policemen Gilgan and Greene of the East 126th Street Station heard the cries of the child, and they ran to the lot. They found the dogs standing over the little girl and tearing at her neck and face, and they feared to use the revolvers they held.

Gilgan hurled his nightstick at the animals. It struck and the dogs leaped from the child, saw the policemen, and started for them, growling. Their movement put the child out of range and Gilgan and Greene fired. At sound of the shots the dogs stopped, but they started forward again at once, and again the policemen fired. The animals sprang about so that the bullets missed the mark, but the sound at last terrified the dogs, and the big white one broke and ran for the cellar of the Park View Apartments just as a bullet from Greene's revolver hit the smaller dog in the head. The animal dropped and Greene sent two more bullets into it before it ceased to twitch and to strive to regain its feet.

Gilgan went after the bigger dog, cornering it in the cellar, where it went for him, leaping for his throat. Gilgan knocked it down with a blow of his nightstick, which he had recovered. The dog sprang again and again, and each time the policeman floored it until at last it crouched before him, panting and apparently gaining strength for still another leap. Then Gilgan shot. Like its mate the dog took three bullets in the head before it ceased to fight.

Scores of excited men and women had crowded about the lot before the fight ended and among them were many who recognized the now senseless child as five-year-old Mary Minnaugh of 1,807 Park Avenue, daughter of Michael Minnaugh, a guard on the Second Avenue elevated railroad. Greene carried the little girl in his arms to the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, only a block away, and physicians there treated her until Dr. Glucksman arrived from Harlem Hospital.

He took Mary there, where it was said later she probably would die. Both arms, her face and neck and her body had been torn by the teeth of the dogs, and she had been almost scalped.

The policemen learned the dogs belonged to Charles Agello, janitor of the Park View Apartments, and Agello was summoned to appear in the Harlem Police Court today. He said he had left the dogs in the cellar with the door shut, and had supposed them safely locked up. He did not know who had released them

NEW GIANT LINER READY.

Cunard Company Gets the Statendam for Atlantic Freight Trade.

Notice was received yesterday from Liverpool that the British Admiralty has handed over the steamship Statendam, which was purchased on the slips at Belfast from the Holland-America Line for $5,000,000 shortly after the beginning of the war, to the Cunard Steamship Company. She is being fitted out to carry freight between this port and Liverpool, and will be called the Neuretania. Cunard officials in Liverpool say the new steamship will have cargo space for 21,000 tons, the largest amount of freight ever shipped from America on a single vessel. After the war is over the Neuretania will be fitted out for the passenger trade on lines similar to the Cunarder Aquitania.

The new liner is 740 feet long, 86 feet 4 inches beam, 43 feet 4 inches depth of hold, and her gross tonnage is 32,500. She has two masts and three funnels, and is equipped with triple screws driven by two reciprocating engines and one low pressure turbine in the centre, giving her an average speed of 19 knots.

No date has been fixed for the first trip of the Neuretania to New York on account of the delay in getting work done in the Harland & Wolff shipyard at Belfast, as everything else has to be set aside when a warship comes in for repairs, which happens frequently.

MAKE WAGNER A CANDIDATE.

Tammany Will Seek to Beat Seabury for Governor Nomination.

After conferences of Democratic leaders yesterday afternoon and last night it was learned that it had been practically decided to enter Senator Robert F. Wagner in the Democratic primaries as a contestant for the nomination for Governor. All the Tammany leaders and many Democratic leaders from up-State are opposed to the candidacy of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals and are determined to beat him for the nomination if that can be accomplished.

Tammany Leader Murphy spent the afternoon and evening in town and was the central figure at the conferences. Others there were National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, Democratic State Chairman Edwin S. Harris, who left for Albany later; Senator Wagner, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, and ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley.

Mr. Murphy received many messages from up-State which brought reassuring reports regarding the strength of Senator Wagner with the Democratic voters in important districts. It was only after these messages had been received that it was decided to "go to the bat" with Senator Wagner.

Senator Wagner himself is known to be a most reluctant candidate. But his friends declare that he will bow to the will of the party leaders and make the race if the present plans should stand by the time the designating petitions must be filed.

Chairman Harris announced from Albany last night the make-up of the committee of five on temporary organization for the unofficial State convention, which is to meet in Saratoga a week from today. Here it is: William H. Manning of Saratoga, Chairman; Arnold T. Ambruste of Erie, W. W. Farley of Broome, David F. Costello of Onondaga, and Elmore Mackey of Greene.

Germany Relaxes Food Regulation.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—According to a Berlin official telegram received in Amsterdam, a Reuter's correspondent says, the German Food Regulation Board has abolished the prohibition on the use of potatoes as fodder.

Garret A. Hobart Father's Executor.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Garret A. Hobart was appointed today an executor of the estate of his father, once Vice President of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Albert A. Wilcox.

PORTO RICO TEUTONS ACTIVE

Raise Red Cross Funds and Keep Propaganda Before Public.

Members of the German colony in Porto Rico are keeping up their activities in behalf of the Fatherland and, in view of their limited number, seem to be making a good showing, according to a report recently sent out by their Press Committee, copies of which have reached New York. One of the principal tasks of this committee is the supplying of the Porto Rican newspapers with the daily reports of the German General Staff and other news from German sources, which are cabled from New York to San Juan at the committee's expense.

Members of the colony are said to have subscribed for German war loans to the extent of $75,000, and more than $15,000 has been raised for the German Red Cross and other war charities. Besides, the German women of San Juan and Ponce have made up large quantities of children's clothing and underwear, and sent them to the proper places in Germany.

Among the transient members of the colony are the crews of the Hamburg-American steamers Odenwald and President, as well as the prize crew of the British vessel Farn.

An excerpt from the committee's report follows:

"Captain Schlimbach had carefully carved a statue of Germania out of oak and presented it to the German colony as a souvenir of the present time of war. The gift was thankfully accepted, and it was resolved, in accordance with the custom at home, to nail the statue and place it in the German Consulate at San Juan as a permanent memorial. The nailing act was begun at once, and on the first evening brought in $500. During the next few weeks further contributions came in, including $80 from German friends in Curaçao and Maracaibo. Thus far the nailing has produced $1,350 and is still going on. Later the entire receipts will be equally divided between the German Red Cross and the German Aid Society's fund for victims of the war."

The members of the Press Committee are Ferdinand Schlüter, Joseph Frese, W. Münch, and C. Bursian.

NEW APPORTIONMENT SUIT.

Attack on 1907 Act May Cause Confusion in Next State Election.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The possibility that the November State election may have to be held under the district arrangement laid down by the apportionment of 1894, which provided for only fifty Senators, loomed up tonight as a result of the renewal of the attack upon the constitutionality of the 1907 apportionment in New York today. William Rathbone of New York, attacked the 1907 law upon the grounds of inequality of population in adjoining New York districts, the same reasons for which the Court of Appeals recently declared the 1916 Apportionment act unconstitutional.

Attorney General Woodbury was served with papers in the suit tonight and named Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis to defend the action. The Rathbone suit will be heard at a special session of Part I., Supreme Court in New York City Monday.

The action to have declared unconstitutional the 1907 apportionment is the second brought. When the first was filed it was withdrawn as the act had been nullified by the 1916 apportionment, which was then technically in force.

Mr. Rathbone charges that the 1907 apportionment is unconstitutional because a difference of 3,000 in population existed in two adjoining districts in Kings County when the act became a law. A similar difference in population in adjoining districts under the 1916 apportionment invalidated the act.

Under the 1894 apportionment, Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties would be thrown together in a single district. Kings would be deprived of one Senator, leaving seven instead of eight. New York County is among the few that would be unaffected by the outcome of this action. Its representation would continue as at present.

Freeman to be Tried Oct. 9.

Albert Freeman, who was indicted with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William G. Morton for conspiring to swindle investors in mining stocks by use of the mails, will be put on trial on Oct. 9. All three of the men were convicted, and Hawthorne and Dr. Morton served out their terms in the Atlanta Penitentiary. Freeman got a new trial. The prosecution will be conducted by Special Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, and Freeman will be represented by General Wade Ellis.

Gail Borden EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK THE ORIGINAL

Lends an appetizing richness to Cakes, Pies and Puddings.

Superior for Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Cocoa.

Overland

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
35-37 Halsey St., Newark

Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—*150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark*

Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

OFF FOR FRANCE TO TREAT JAW WOUNDS

Dr. Wheeler Will Sail to Mend the Shattered Faces of French Troops.

SEEK U. S. DENTAL SKILL

France Looks to Americans for Delicate Work on Human Face—New Hospital Growing.

Dr. Herbert L. Wheeler, Chairman of the American National Committee for the Foundation of a Special American Hospital in Paris for Wounds of the Face and Jaw, in response to a cablegram from Paris, will sail tomorrow for France. His trip is for two purposes: First, to assist in completing the organization of the hospital which was opened by the committee in Paris July 3; second, to see how many American dentists will be needed to carry out the broader plans which the needs of the hour in France demand.

American philanthropy and American skill have combined to make the hospital a possibility, and reports of the work already done are full of encouragement. No wounds of the European war have been quite so shocking as those to the human face. Shrapnel is the worst devastator. Noses are blown off, cheek bones crushed, upper jaws caved in, and lower jaws shot away. It is to restore faces like these that the American committee is pledged.

Every week the scope of the work is broadening. The skill of American dentistry holds undisputed first place, and is particularly highly esteemed in France, where Dr. Thomas W. Evans and other American pioneers made reputations years ago. Dr. Evans was a friend of the family of Napoleon III. and accompanied the Empress Eugénie as a protector in her flight from Paris. To the American dentist of today therefore the medical profession in Paris has looked for assistance in rebuilding the faces of wounded French soldiers.

An important part of the work must be done by dentists—the replacing of the shattered jaw and the lost dental parts. Each piece of this rebuilding is a special problem, requiring the highest skill. American dentists have rallied strongly to the call; at recent dentists' conventions the movement was indorsed, and there are more than enough volunteers to fill the places now open in Paris.

Dr. Wheeler, who has charge of the dental department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, will give part of his time to practice in the hospital and part to consultation work in different cases. The French War Office has donated a suitable building for the hospital in the Arc de Triomphe district of Paris, and $60,000 has already been contributed for the work by Americans. For each additional $20,000 collected the committee plans to add 100 beds to the hospital.

The American Red Cross is supplying gauze, disinfectants and other hospital necessities. American dental supply houses have contributed more than $3,000 in equipment, and the French Line is carrying all shipments free of charge. F. I. Hine, President of the First National Bank, 2 Wall Street, as Treasurer of the committee, receives contributions for the hospital and its work.

'ALFALFA BILL' IS DEFEATED.

Oklahoma Congressman Loses Race for Primary Renomination.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 3.—Congressman William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray was defeated for renomination in Tuesday's primary election, according to almost complete returns from the Fourth District tonight, which gave T. D. McKeown 5,654, Murray 5,340, and H. H. Smith 3,565. Precincts yet unreported are generally conceded to favor McKeown.

Frank Shoemaker of Pawnee claims the Democratic nomination in the First District over Congressman James Davenport, but supporters of the latter say he has been renominated by a substantial majority. Other Congressmen apparently were successful in their fights for renomination.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

We Shall Keep Going the Street Railways of New York

To the People of New York City:

No matter whether the alien organization seeking to impose itself upon this City calls a strike or not,

the uniformed employees and management of this Company will maintain the street railroad service of New York.

* * *

We are informed that it is the purpose of this organization to hold a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning and immediately thereafter to call a strike on the "green" car lines.

An unfortunate and almost inevitable feature of such strikes is that intimidation and violence usually start immediately.

* * *

We have requested the Police Department immediately upon a strike being called to place a uniformed policeman on every car we operate.

We do not ask the police to take sides in favor of either the strikers or the Company.

We do ask the police to take sides in favor of the community, to the end that there may be no question whatsoever that order shall be preserved.

* * *

It is important that the public understand the law governing a situation like this.

We therefore quote the following pertinent sections from the Penal Law:—

SECTION 1991, Sub-Division 5—A person who wilfully displaces, removes, cuts, injures or destroys any wire, insulator, pole, dynamo, motor, locomotive or any part thereof, attached, appertaining to or connected with any railway operated by electricity, or wilfully interferes with or interrupts any motive power used in running such road, or wilfully places any obstruction upon the track of such railroad, or wilfully discharges a loaded firearm or projects or throws a stone or any other missile at such railway train or locomotive, car or vehicle, standing or moving upon such railway

Is punishable as follows: First—If thereby the safety of any person is endangered, by imprisonment for not more than twenty years.

Second—In every other case by imprisonment for not more than five years.

SECTION 720—Any person who shall by any offensive or disorderly act or language annoy or interfere with any person in any place or with the passengers of any public stage, railroad car, ferry boat or other public conveyance or who shall disturb or offend the occupants of such stage, car, boat or conveyance by any disorderly act, language or display, although such act, conduct or display may not amount to an assault or battery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 1990—A person who wilfully obstructs, hinders or delays the passage of any car lawfully running upon any steam or horse or street railway is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 2090—Whenever three or more persons having assembled for any purpose disturb the public peace by using force or violence to any other person, or to property, or threaten or attempt to commit such disturbance, or to do an unlawful act by the use of force or violence, accompanied with the power of immediate execution of such threat or attempt, they are guilty of riot.

SECTION 580—If two or more persons conspire:

To prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation, or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use of employment thereof

Each of them is guilty of a misdemeanor.

We therefore repeat what we said to the Mayor yesterday:

"In the event that any effort is made to rush the situation and precipitate trouble all we ask is that the City authorities protect passengers and our loyal uniformed employees from molestation.

"Believing that the City will not hesitate to preserve order, we feel confident enough of the sentiment of our men to assure you that the transportation service of this City will be maintained."

New York Railways Company

Theodore P. Shonts

President.

WILSON IN MONTANA SURE, WALSH SAYS

Western Campaign Manager Tells of President's Increasing Popularity.

RAYMOND ROBINS A LOSS

Progressive Convention Chairman Has Cast His Lot with Hughes the Democrats Hear.

When the list of members of the Democratic National Campaign Committee is prepared, which will probably be next week, the name of Raymond Robins, who was Chairman of the Progressive National Convention which nominated Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for President in Chicago last June, will be missing. His absence will be sorely missed by the Democratic campaign managers, for it was fondly hoped that Mr. Robins would go over to the Democrats and swing his Progressive influence to President Wilson.

The Democratic managers have been bending every effort for the last few weeks to get Mr. Robins to line up with them. At one time they thought they had succeeded, but a bomb was suddenly thrown into their camp yesterday when a Democrat rushed excitedly into the Forty-second Street headquarters with the information that he had just seen Mr. Robins and George W. Perkins, Bull Moose leader and now Hughes supporter, riding uptown together in an automobile. It was the first intimation the Democratic leaders had obtained that Mr. Robins had slipped through their fingers. It was plain to them on the instant that the erstwhile Bull Moose leader had thrown in his lot with the Hughes forces.

When Colonel Roosevelt refused to take the Bull Moose nomination for President and tried to carry his followers with him to the Republican camp, the Democratic managers fondly figured on getting at least three of the most important Progressives, Mr. Robins, Bainbridge Colby, and Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Acting Chairman of the National Progressive Party. With these three important individuals working for the re-election of President Wilson, the Democrats felt they could be reasonably satisfied with their share of the wreck of the Progressive Party.

Robins Made Klondike Fortune.

Mr. Robins was considered as being of special importance because of his high standing in the Bull Moose Party and because of his influence with the labor vote. Mr. Robins had started life as a miner and had made a fortune in the Klondike. With the rank and file of the Progressives he probably has as much influence as any one outside of Colonel Roosevelt.

The Democratic managers did not disguise their disappointment over not being able to obtain Mr. Robins's co-operation, but none of them would talk for publication on the subject. National Chairman Vance McCormick sidestepped any reference to Mr. Robins. He said he had not been in consultation with him and did not know what his attitude regarding the national political situation was to be. From other sources, however, it was learned that the Democratic managers expected to include Mr. Robins among the members of the Campaign Committee, which is in process of organization.

Mr. McCormick didn't know when this committee would be appointed. He said the leaders were taking their time in selecting the members, as there was no particular hurry. The membership of the committee would be announced, he said, at the time all other committees were appointed. This would be done, he thought, next week.

Campaign Committee Members.

From another source it was learned that with the exception of the representatives from far Western States and the Progressive representation, which will not be definitely decided until after the result of the Indianapolis conference is known, most places on the committee have already been filled.

It was said last night by a well-informed person that these, among others, would be members of the Campaign Committee: Vance C. McCormick, Chairman; Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, Henry Morgenthau of New York, Wilbur Marsh of Iowa, Frederick B. Lynch of Minnesota, Robert W. Wooley and Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia, Robert S. Hudspeth of New Jersey.

Neither Mr. Robins, Mr. Perkins, nor any member of the Hughes Campaign Committee would discuss the matter of Mr. Robins joining the Republican Party. William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was in Washington. It was said, however, that a statement defining Mr. Robins's position would be forthcoming in a day or two. Mr. Robins lives in Chicago. It is known that he had the conferences with Mr. Hughes recently and that he has become a stanch admirer of the Republican candidate for President. He is said to have become much impressed with Mr. Hughes's personality and is thoroughly in accord with the candidate's views on many important subjects on which they have conferred.

Walsh Optimistic About West.

There was considerable activity about the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee yesterday, due to the fact that Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, to whom has just been given charge of the committee's Western headquarters in Chicago, and Carter Glass, Secretary of the committee, dropped in for a conference. Senator Walsh talked about political conditions in the States west of the Mississippi. All the reports that had come to him indicated, he said, that Montana would be safely Democratic this year.

"In the first place," he said, "this State has never enjoyed such a season of prosperity. The copper and zinc mines have enjoyed a rich harvest and an unusually large number of men are employed at wages that have been twice advanced with the increase in the price of copper. The Democratic candidates for Congress two years ago got a majority over the combined Republican and Progressive vote. There were no local issues involved and the result was a testimonial to the regard and esteem for the President throughout the State. His popularity has grown in a very marked degree since, so that on the whole the advantages are altogether with us in that State.

"Montana occupied after the election of 1912 a unique position politically. The State had a solid Democratic delegation in both houses of Congress and there was not a Democratic representative in either branch from any State touching Montana.

"However, two years ago, when Montana elected a Democratic Governor, Idaho elected a Democratic Governor and one Democratic Congressman, North Dakota has three times elected John Burke as Governor. These changes are evidences of a decided growth of Democracy that has been going on in the West for a number of years.

"We will doubtless secure the return of Senator Ashurst of Arizona, Senator Pittman of Nevada, and Senator Myers of Montana, whose seats are being contested, and there is an excellent chance of electing John Burke in North Dakota, Governor Kendrick in Wyoming, and ex-Senator Turner in the State of Washington."

Glass Sarcastic About Hughes.

Representative Glass said his duties in Washington had prevented his constant application to the work of the Secretary's office here in New York. He was compelled to return to Washington last night to look after important amendments to the Federal Reserve act now pending before the House. Asked as to his opinion of Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance, Mr. Glass said:

"The fact is that I had looked forward to Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance with not a little curiosity and apprehension which it was rather difficult to define, but I returned with great relief from reading the dreary speech of acceptance in one section of the New York newspapers to the decidedly more thrilling story of 'Seeing Hell Fire from a Tree Top,' by a French grenadier. I had heard Mr. Hughes's speech delivered many times in Congress, by Mondell in the House, and by Mr. Fall in the Senate. I had also read Mr. Hughes's speech in many leaves to print on Mexico, which appear in almost every issue of the Congressional Record. It is said by the friends of the Republican candidate that he will improve as the campaign progresses. I am sure that this is absolutely true, because he could not do any worse than he did at the start."

Another visitor at the Democratic headquarters yesterday was Niels Gron, who had charge of the Scandinavian-Republican Bureau in the McKinley campaign of 1896, and is known as a Republican campaign orator.

"In this world's crisis," said Mr. Gron, "I believe that hundreds of thousands of Scandinavians in the United States feel as I feel, namely, that there is but one issue before America, and for that matter, before civilization, that America shall not go to war. I hope the Scandinavian voters in this country, many of whom I have had the honor of addressing during previous campaigns, will realize their great opportunity of serving humanity by assisting President Wilson to keep America out of the war at all costs."

McADOO BARS POLITICS.

Warns Treasury Employes Against Activity in Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. — Secretary McAdoo today issued a warning to the employes in the Treasury Department against violations of the law in regard to participation in political campaigns. It is pointed out that Presidential appointees are barred by law from using their official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body, to make any money contribution for political purposes to any other employe or officer of the United States, or to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes, or to discriminate among their employes or applicants for any kind of political reasons.

Beyond these restrictions it is held that a Government officer or employe will be allowed to participate in a political campaign just as any private citizen would, except for the following limitations, which Secretary McAdoo today sent to all Government employes in his department in a circular. He will not be permitted:

1. To hold a position as a member or officer of any political committee that solicits funds.
2. To display such obtrusive partisanship as to cause public scandal.
3. To attempt to manipulate party primaries or conventions.
4. To use his position to bring about his selection as a delegate to conventions.
5. To act as Chairman of a political convention.
6. To assume the active conduct of a political campaign.
7. To use his position to interfere with an election or to affect the result thereof.
8. To neglect his public duties.

"It is not intended," adds Secretary McAdoo, "that Government service shall curtail or interfere with the exercise of a person's civic rights and duties as a citizen."

HUGHES IS ACCUSED OF DODGING FACTS

President's Cousin Says Ambassador Herrick Wished to Leave France.

INSISTED ON RETURNING

John L. Wilson Sure Col. Herrick Did Not Sanction Statement in Speech of Acceptance.

John L. Wilson, a cousin of President Wilson, in an interview yesterday, denounced as not in accordance with facts the reference made by Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, in his speech of acceptance to the recall of Myron T. Herrick of Ohio from his post as United States Ambassador to France. Mr. Wilson said that Ambassador Herrick was relieved because he wished to be relieved, and added that he himself had brought a great deal of persuasion to bear on Mr. Herrick in an effort to induce him to remain.

Here is what Mr. Hughes said in his speech at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening with reference to the recall of Mr. Herrick:

Take, for example, the withdrawal of Ambassador Herrick from France. There he stood, in the midst of alarms, the very embodiment of courage, of poise, of executive capacity, universally trusted and beloved. No diplomat ever won more completely the affections of a foreign people; and there was no better fortune for this country than to have at the capital of any one of the belligerent nations a representative thus esteemed.

Yet the Administration permitted itself to supersede him.

"This reference to the recall of Ambassador Herrick was not in accordance with facts," said the President's kinsman. "In fact, it was wholly unjustified.

"I visted Ambassador Herrick in Paris. He told me that he earnestly desired to be relieved. He told me he did not want to remain abroad any longer. He impressed on me that the sooner he could be discontinued as Ambassador to France the better it would suit him.

"He told me also of a letter he had received from the President, commending him for certain things he had done as Ambassador. Mr. Herrick said to me: 'The commendation I received from the Wilson Administration is far more generous than anything I ever received from the Republican Administration, which appointed me.'

"Not long after my visit to Ambassador Herrick, Mrs. Howe, the President's sister, was a guest at the Embassy. A member of Ambassador Herrick's family said to her: 'Mrs. Howe, won't you please use your influence with your brother to have the Ambassador called back. I know he doesn't want to stay any longer.'"

The President's cousin said he had discussed at length with Ambassador Herrick the great opportunities in store for the man who served as the Envoy of Uncle Sam to the French Republic during the war. Mr. Herrick, nevertheless, he said, insisted that he was anxious to return to America.

"I know Colonel Herrick very well," said Mr. Wilson. "I know he is an honorable man and I feel sure that he cannot have sanctioned the statement made by Mr. Hughes in his speech at Carnegie Hall."

Mr. Wilson pointed out, moreover, that William G. Sharp of Ohio, who succeeded Mr. Herrick as United States Ambassador to France, had been appointed before the war began.

HUGHES WILL BE SPECIFIC.

Addresses on Western Trip to Advance Constructive Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 3.—Charles E. Hughes is hard at work on the series of addresses he will deliver on his Western tour, by which he expects to prove to the voters of the country that the general charges he made against the Wilson Administration in his speech of acceptance were built upon a foundation of stone.

It is understood that Mr. Hughes will take up these charges one by one and offer to the country his views on the proper constructive policies which, in his opinion, should be adopted. The Mexican situation will be one of the first to receive treatment, and Mr. Hughes probably will give definite expression as to his idea of the course which should be pursued.

The first of these addresses will be delivered on Monday night in Detroit, where both Wilson and Roosevelt have told the people about preparedness. Mr. Hughes hopes there to rouse the people to the need of a dominant Americanism. The addresses, it is understood, will be designed to shatter the illusions of opponents that he dealt largely in generalities in his acceptance speech at Carnegie Hall. By the time he has completed his 8,000-mile trip to the Coast and back, Mr. Hughes's friends are satisfied that there will be no longer doubt in the mind of any just where the nominee stands on every big issue of the campaign.

These friends point to the indorsement by Mr. Hughes of the proposed Federal amendment granting nationwide woman suffrage as an indication of the course he will pursue in giving open expression to his personal views on other topics.

Mr. Hughes has made a complete tabulation of the material at his disposal in preparing for the fight, and he is now ready, on the eve of his long, hard trip, to talk to the voters as a man who has made a thorough study of his topics and has arrived at definite convictions about the country's needs.

Mr. Hughes is confident that the people will follow his leadership. He is in fine spirits, and today appeared more rested than at any time since the nomination. He is sandwiching in a bit of exercise between hours of strenuous work, and he will start on his trip in vigorous health. His voice is in good shape.

Tonight Mr. Hughes sent a telegram to the Republican Senatorial and Congressional Committees which gave a reception in Washington, D. C., to National Chairman Willcox. In it he predicted victory. The telegram read:

Bridgehampton, N. Y., Aug. 3.
The Hon. William B. McKinley, Reception to Chairman Willcox, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

I wish it were possible for me to be present at the reception to Chairman Willcox and to join in this expression of confidence and esteem. It is very gratifying constantly to receive assurances of strong support, and I desire to express to the Republican Senators and Representatives my deep appreciation of their earnest co-operation. There has been no more important campaign in our recent history, and we have a rare opportunity to be of service to the country. I am glad to say that the outlook is most encouraging.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Many telegrams have been received by Mr. Hughes today congratulating him on his speech of acceptance. Here are seven of them:

Permit me to extend my hearty congratulations upon your speech of acceptance.
A. T. CLEARWATER, Kingston, N. Y.

I have just read your admirable unanswerable speech of acceptance and most heartily congratulate you.
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Mackinac Island, Mich.

You have stated the issues of this campaign with convincing force. Keep it up on the same lines and we will surely have 1896 over again.
HENRY L. STODDARD, New York.

My hearty congratulations on your acceptance address, which puts vital questions squarely before the public that they must decide on their merits. I do not doubt the result and will work hard for it.
F. R. HAZARD, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hearty congratulations and best wishes for a pleasant and successful journey on your Western tour.
ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, Beverly Farms, Mass.

Your wonderfully straightforward speech last night is a foundation on which every true American can stand and fight for you. It means your election and a restored and reunited country.
ALEXANDER P. MOORE, Publisher Pittsburgh Leader, Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned was Progressive candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1912 and is now a Commissioner on the Illinois Public Utilities Commission. I shall take great pleasure in giving you my hearty support for President and believe you will be elected by a large majority. You will receive 90 per cent. of the former Progressive vote in Illinois.
FRANK H. FUNK, Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. Hughes will remain at his Summer home until Saturday afternoon, when he will go to New York to catch an evening train for Niagara Falls. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Hughes.

East Side Starts Seabury Boom.

The east side nonpartisan Seabury headquarters was established yesterday afternoon after a conference at 259 Madison Street. The plan of the conference, it was announced, was to interest men of independent politics in the nomination of Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor of New York. Benjamin Greenstein presided at the conference and a member was appointed to call on Judge Seabury and elicit a statement in regard to his nomination.

Seabury Boomers to Saratoga.

A Special Committee of the Seabury League, headed by Alonzo G. McLaughlin, President of the organization, has been appointed to attend the unofficial Democratic State Convention on Aug. 11 at Saratoga to urge the nomination of Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor.

SENATOR J. H. LEWIS TO FOLLOW HUGHES

Democratic Campaign Orator Will Duplicate Nominee's Western Itinerary.

BRYAN NOT COMING EAST

First Speech in Ohio in October—Lansing Not to Join Big Speakers' Galaxy in Maine.

William J. Bryan sent word yesterday to Homer S. Cummings, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and head of the Speakers' Bureau at headquarters that he was prepared to give practically all his time from Oct. 1 until Election Day to the Wilson campaign.

Mr. Bryan, it is understood, will not come East. His speeches will be made in the Middle West, where he is popular. A comprehensive itinerary is being prepared for him, taking in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Mr. Bryan will probably make his first speech in Ohio.

The Democrats are planning to pit United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois against Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Presidential nominee, on the stump. Senator Lewis has told Director Cummings that he is willing to go on the trail of Mr. Hughes immediately after Congress adjourns. An itinerary that will take him to the Pacific Coast and back over the route which Mr. Hughes will follow on his first Western campaign is already in process of preparation.

It has been definitely decided that President Wilson will not take active part in the Maine campaign. Nor, it was learned yesterday, will Secretary of State Lansing, as first announced, go into Maine to defend President Wilson's foreign policy. It is understood that the subject has been up for discussion at some of the Cabinet meetings, and that a conclusion was reached that campaigning would hardly be consistent with the silence imposed by diplomacy, particularly at a time when an unguarded utterance might bring on a crisis in the foreign relations of the country.

That the Democratic campaign in Maine will be the liveliest one in the history of that State, and, possibly, more active than the campaign conducted in any State in a Presidential election since the days of the late Mark Hanna, was indicated by a partial list of speakers made public at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee yesterday. The list includes five members of the President's Cabinet, five deputies from Cabinet departments, one Governor, one United States Senator, and eight Congressmen. Mr. Cummings said last night that there would be added several United States Senators who had indicated their willingness to campaign through Maine, as well as other campaign orators of magnitude.

Here is the partial list made public yesterday: Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William M. Ingraham, Assistant Secretary of Navy; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of Navy; A. M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General; Samuel J. Graham, Assistant Attorney General; Carl S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire, Representatives George F. O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island, W. A. Cullop of Indiana, Richard Olney, Jr., of Massachusetts, John J. Casey of Pennsylvania, Harry L. Gandy of South Dakota, J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, Clement Brumbaugh of Ohio, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York; Charles H. Brough, Governor of Arkansas, and ex-Congressman Thomas L. Reilly of Connecticut.

ROOSEVELT LEAGUE NO MORE.

Women Amalgamate with Hughes Alliance Auxiliary.

The Women's Roosevelt League, of which Miss Alice Carpenter is the head, was amalgamated yesterday with the Women's Auxiliary of the Hughes Alliance. Those comprising the league will work as members of the Hughes Alliance with the same amount of fervor that Colonel Roosevelt is expected to show for the election of Hughes.

Although not mentioned in the official announcements, it was said at Republican National Headquarters yesterday that the Roosevelt League was loath to lose its identity, but that the managers of the Hughes Alliance had stood firm in their insistence that the name of no one else, not even that of the Colonel, could designate a body that was working for the election of the Republican nominee.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Women's Auxiliary in the Hotel Astor that the work of organizing the women's branch of the alliance had just been completed in Utah. In the twelve States where women are to vote for President, there will be no auxiliaries, the women becoming regular members of the Hughes Alliance on equal footing with the men. This has been decided upon because the work of the auxiliary in States where women haven't the vote is to be somewhat different from the work in States where they may cast the ballot.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, one of the two members of the Board of Control of the New York State Hughes Alliance, said that while the women in the suffrage States could do their part by voting, the women of the East had a job of education before them.

The anti-suffragists, who are members of the Hughes Alliance, have not had much to say on Mr. Hughes's stand. It was said they might have something to say later.

"Mr. Hughes's declaration for suffrage will not make an appreciable difference in the Eastern States," said Miss Esther Lape. "We feel pretty certain that in the West the various sections of the woman's party will co-operate with the Hughes Alliance.

While the women of the Hughes Alliance are going ahead busily with their plans, a series of meetings is being held at the home of Miss M. Cecilia Gaffney, Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, for the purpose of establishing Wilson and Marshall clubs in New York. Mrs. Eila O'Gorman Stanton, one of the Vice Presidents of the Women's Democratic League, with headquarters in Washington, and Miss Gaffney, announced yesterday plans for a vigorous campaign by New York women for the re-election of President Wilson. Mrs. William Cullop, wife of Representative Cullop of Indiana, is President of the league. Other officers are Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Mrs. Edward L. Taylor, Mrs. Marie Keough, Mrs. John G. Baker, Mrs. William Kettler, Mrs. Randolf D. Hopkins, Mrs. Beverly Buchanan, Mrs. Mary C. Adams, Mrs. W. L. Hancock, Mrs. Charles G. Steinmyer, Mrs. James Pryor Garvin, Mrs. Harry L. Edmonds, Mrs. L. B. Moran, Mrs. Edward M. House, and Mrs. Frank S. White.

Further details of the New York organizations will be announced within a few days.

Harlem Works for Seabury.

The Democratic Club of Harlem at a meeting at 2,322 Eighth Avenue on Wednesday night unanimously adopted a resolution advocating the nomination of Justice Samuel Seabury for Governor. Register John J. Hopper, Executive Chairman, who presided, appointed a Campaign Committee of sixty members, all prominent residents of Harlem. A special meeting of this committee has been called for Aug. 9 to begin an active canvass.

G. O. P. QUITS THE ASTOR.

Bureaus and Committees All in the Guaranty Building Now.

The Republican National Campaign Committee moved its headquarters yesterday from the Hotel Astor to the new Guaranty Building, 511 Fifth Avenue. The Hughes Alliance will also find headquarters elsewhere, and such rooms as will be kept at the Hotel Astor hereafter will be for the exclusive use of Charles E. Hughes himself.

Before leaving for Washington National Chairman William R. Willcox reiterated a denial that any Western campaign manager in Chicago would be selected until he reached there, probably on Sunday. The Chairman plans to go West with Mr. Hughes tomorrow.

Ralph D. Cole of Findlay, Ohio, took charge of the Republican Speakers' Bureau yesterday.

William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, sent a letter to the Hughes Alliance of Richmond County, last night, declaring for Hughes.

MISS GORDON FOR WILSON.

Head of Southern Suffragists Indorses His Stand on the Issue.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Miss Kate Gordon, President of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, issued a statement today praising President Wilson for his stand for State action on suffrage, and declaring that Democratic women voters would not be deceived by Mr. Hughes's "bait of a Federal amendment as a short cut to woman suffrage."

MOOSE WON'T NAME ANOTHER CANDIDATE

Continued from Page 1.

dividual membership by a collusive undertaking with the Republican Party to deliver our party strength to the Republican Presidential ticket.

The course of the National Committee has been emphatically repudiated in every State where there has been free discussion and action.

This conference is the culminating protest of the party against the treasonable attempt to put it out of existence as a national party and to deliver its vote for the Republican Party. The Progressive Party cannot be delivered. The attempt to do so has already recoiled upon its authors, and covered them with discredit and confusion.

It is the sense of this conference that the action of the individual Progressives on the Presidency should be left to their individual judgment and conscience. Any effort to dictate the action of individual Progressives must of necissity fail, and this conference recognizes the capacity and the resolve of every Progressive to make up his own mind and to determine his own course.

We have considered carefully the question of heading a new convention and completing our national ticket. The difficulties in the way of this course are at this late day insuperable. The fact that the party machinery in many States is in the control of servile committeemen who were involved in the scheme to deliver the party to the Republicans, the further fact that the campaign is already so far advanced, and that more time will be required to assemble the party in convention, all have combined to bring us to the conclusion that a second convention of the party this year is impracticable.

The conference has authorized the appointment of a committee and has confided to it the duty of taking appropriate measures to preserve our party's existence, and to make vigorous electoral contests. This committee will later announce a national conference of the party to be held at some convenient place after the election. At this conference, ways and means will be considered for the maintenance of our party and the carrying forward of its great mission.

The conference instructed the Chairman to demand from the Treasurer of the Progressive Party an accounting of the funds contributed to the Bull Moose cause and a list of outstanding pledges and to ascertain whether any of the money has been expended for the benefit of any other political organization, and if so to take such steps as may be necessary to recover the funds.

In the debate over a motion by T. B. Sothain of Michigan to issue a call for the reassembling of the party's National Convention to nominate a Presidential candidate Burton Vance of Kentucky referred to Theodore Roosevelt as "a traitor" to the Progressive Party. Later the motion was withdrawn after a discussion lasting several hours.

John M. Parker tonight sent a telegram to Oscar S. Straus of New York protesting against a letter sent out on it is alleged, has been sent to Progressives throughout the country, asking contributions for the Hughes campaign fund.

The conference devoted some time considering a plan which contemplates reading out of the party all those National Committeemen who are now supporting Hughes, but finally abandoned the idea.

John M. Parker of Louisiana, Progressive nominee for Vice President, received an ovation when he stepped to the platform to address the conference. He was cheered when he said:

"In the past it was charged that we were controlled by two men, one as leader and the other was credited with buying us. Thank God nobody owns the Progressive Party today."

Mr. Parker reviewed the history of the party, praised the platform adopted at the national convention last June and urged that steps be taken to perpetuate the party. He severely criticised the National Committee for indorsing Hughes.

Store Open Until 1 P. M. Saturday

CLEARANCE
Summer Apparel for
Extra Size or Stout Figures

(35½ to 52 bust; 30 to 40 waist.)
Those who have delayed replenishing their Summer wardrobes can now save 30% to 60% on dainty, cool, becoming

Dresses, Suits, Tub or Silk Skirts, Silk or Rain Coats Bathing Suits

and every item of apparel. Long or short waisted models, made to fit and become stout figures.

Dresses	$1.95 to 98.00
Suits	12.50 to 35.00
Coats & Wraps	7.85 to 59.75
Waists	.95 to 16.50
Skirts	1.95 to 10.75
Negligees	1.95 to 54.75
Sacques	1.95 to 5.45
Bathing Suits	2.95 to 10.75

Corsets and Underwear

Lane Bryant
25 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Avenue.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH STS.

Offer —for immediate "close-out"—to-day

Small groups of garments—the last of many lines.

LINEN & CLOTH SUITS—Formerly to $50—at $15

SILK & CLOTH SUITS—Formerly to $95—at $28 & $35

SUMMER DRESSES—Formerly to $45—at $18

SILK & SATIN WRAPS—Formerly to $125—at $35

LINEN, CRETONNE & PIQUE SKIRTS—Formerly to $15—at $6

SUMMER BLOUSES—Formerly to $12—at $4

COUNTRY & GARDEN HATS—Formerly to $35—at $10

Smart French Veilings—Parasols—Silk and Beaded Bags—Hair Ornaments—Exclusive Bathing Costumes, etc.—at Half and Less.

Stern Brothers
West 42d and West 43d Streets

Men's Sack Suits
will be offered To-day, Friday, at
$15.00 and 18.50
Value $25.00 Value $30.00

These suits are from one of the best makers of Men's Clothing, presenting an excellent choice of semi and form-fitting models, distinctively tailored and finished in fancy mixtures, checks, stripes, plaids or plain weaves; some quarter silk lined; all sizes from 34 to 46 chest measure.

Only one and one-half days left in this Sale of
Saks Suits
Reduced from
$28, $25, $23, $20—to
$17
but ten minutes is all you need for a satisfactory selection

¶ The assortments are thinned out, we admit—*Saks Suit Sales don't beg for buyers.* But there is still a sufficient variety of clever models and smart fabrics to give a man a handsome run for his money, provided he comes in now. All this season's merchandise, up-to-the-very-minute of masculine modes, fresh from our counters, and, in fact, still on the selfsame counters where our semi-annual season overtook their former prices. Come in now. *A small charge for alterations.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Founded 1827
Arnold, Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Closing Out Today
In the Men's Department
High Class Summer Furnishings
At 25 to 40% off former prices

Men's Silk Shirts
Sleeve Alterations Free of Charge
Comprising fine grades of Peau de Cygnes, Crepes and Novelty Silks, from our regular stock, reduced lower than any previous sale. 4.95
Real Values $6.50 to $7.50
3 for 14.00

Men's Newest Plain Four-in-Hands
Finest Quality Pure Silks
All the rich and deep plain shades, as well as the new French and Pastel colorings, made especially for us; satin bands at neck. .60
Value $1.00
½ doz. for 3.25

Men's Negligee Shirts
Sleeve Alterations Free of Charge
Unusually fine grades of mercerized fabrics and fine Novelty Woven Madras—all the finest makes from our own stock; Soft Cuffs. 1.55
Real values $2.00 and $2.50
3 for 4.50

Men's Superior Neckwear
Chiefly Imported Ties
Plain colors, neat stripes, Novelties, Stripes, Polka Dots, Neat Figures and Grenadines—mostly all are either imported scarfs or from imported silks. 1.35
Regularly $2.00 and $2.50
3 for 3.75

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
On Sale Today 9.00 A. M.
Macy's
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Fifth Floor Broadway

Smart and Breezy
"Kool Krash" Suits
For Men, $6.24



The Identical Grade that Sells Elsewhere for $8.50 and $10.00.

Cool Clothes in hot weather are a necessity. At the prices we charge they're actually an economy!

Buy one today! Don't cheat yourself out of comfort any longer

"Kool Krash" is a high grade, durable, cold-water shrunk material, and the suits are tailored in the season's most popular style—the "Pinch-back"—as well as the conservative 3-button sack. They sell at prices far below those of ordinary "extra" suits, and the degree of cool comfort you will get out of them is worth many times their small cost. For the country, the seashore or for business, these suits are equally well adapted. They may be had in a variety of colors, such as tans, browns and grays, plain, striped or mixtures. All sizes are in stock.

The Summer Suits of Elegance
Men's Silk Shantung Suits at $13.75
Smart in appearance, indicative of good taste, and delightfully cool. Light tan in color, lining that has been skeletonized to the last degree and a wearing quality that makes them a good buy at Macy's "Lowest-in-the-City" price, $13.75.

Clearance of
Men's and Young Men's Suits, $12.75
Were $14.75, 16.75, 18.50 and 19.75
An extensive clearance of fine Summer Suits. A remarkable opportunity to buy suits that are strictly up-to-date in cut and material at a price far lower than usual. Mostly mixtures in regular or Norfolk models in all sizes, although the range of sizes is not complete in any one style.

HOME RUN TAP IN EIGHTH INNING GIVES GIANTS A VICTORY OVER THE CUBS

MERKLE'S RAP PUTS BRUINS TO FLIGHT

Circuit Clout in Eighth Repulses Chicago Invaders in the Initial Fray, 1 to 0.

THE GIANTS ARE OUTHIT

Connect for Only Three Safe Bingles While Cubs Are Batting Seven Off Pitcher Perritt.

With a terrific drive into the bleacher seats in left field for a home run, Fred Merkle, the elongated New York first baseman, repulsed the invasion of the Polo Grounds by Joe Tinker's frivolous Cubs yesterday afternoon, and gave the Giants a victory over the Windy City team, 1 to 0.

Merkle's lusty wallop came in the eighth stanza of one of the prettiest games seen on Coogan's Bluff this season, and just when spectators and players alike were whetting their appetites for an extra-inning event.

The Giants were outbatted almost two to one and outfielded. Poll Perritt, the lanky twirler, took the mound for the Giants and Jim Vaughn, Tinker's trustworthy southpaw, was the Chicago twirler. Although Vaughn had much the better of the argument, excellent fielding when trouble threatened, saved the day for the McGrawites.

The Cubs touched the delivery of our own Poll for a grand total of seven hits, three of which were corralled by the diminutive Zeider, who yesterday guarded second base. But for all of this, in addition to a couple of full-grown errors, one by the newly-acquired Charley Herzog, and the other by Arthur Fletcher, the Cubs failed in their attempts to get a runner past the third station.

The Giants collected only three hits, yet they eked out a victory. Surely baseball is peculiar.

Two New Cubs Exhibited.

It was the first appearance of Outfielder Kelly and Shortstop Wortman in their new Chicago regalia and they disported themselves according to all recognized rules and regulations. Indeed, so imbued was Wortman with that well-known quality "pep," that he came near being transferred to the disabled list. In the second frame he went tearing madly across the field after Jimmy Kauff's fly back of third base and brought up with a considerable bump against the concrete boxes. He was shaken up, but returned to his position.

Zeider, the first Chicagoan to face Perritt as the game started, rapped out a clean single to right field. He reached second on Flack's out, Herzog to Merkle, and camped on third while Herzog was retiring Mann. But that's as far as he or any other Chicago runner got during the game. In the second frame two Cubs managed to get on safely, Zeider on a single to right field, and Wilson by means of the only pass Perritt issued, but snappy fielding forestalled more encroachments, and in the third session the side was retired in one, two, three order.

Fletcher's large-sized error in the fourth inning gave the local fans cause to worry for a spasm. Zimmerman started this session with a single through short to left field, and Kelly hit the sphere to Fletcher, who fumbled the ball, and both runners rested on the sacks. Zimmerman was forced out at third on Saier's grounder to Perritt, and the latter was retired at first on Wortman's grounder to Doyle. This dampened Chicago's hopes considerably, but they were smashed completely when Wilson fanned the air for the third out.

Zimmerman Causes a Scare.

There was never any further danger of a Cub score, although the Bruins added to their collection of hits. Heinie Zimmerman gave evidences of becoming troublesome in the sixth inning, when he bounded around the base-paths at a sixty-mile clip after Herzog had thrown wild to Merkle to get him at first. But Merkle whipped the ball over to third in time to catch him sliding into the bag.

Aside from Merkle's four-ply wallop, which won the game, there were several other plays worthy of note. Mann made two dazzling running catches of flies in the fifth inning, which robbed Merkle and Fletcher of what looked like sure hits. Flack also made a wonderful catch of Herzog's fly to right field in the seventh inning, and in the second session Perritt was deprived of a safety by Zimmerman's one-hand stop of his grounder. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	3	3
Herzog,3b	3	0	0	4	0
Rob'son,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Merkle,1b	3	1	1	11	1
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	4	4
Snyder,c	3	0	0	7	0
Perritt,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	27	1	3	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,2b	4	0	3	0	2
Flack,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Mann,f	3	0	0	5	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Kelly,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Saier,1b	4	0	1	11	0
W'tman,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Wilson,c	3	0	0	7	0
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	3
aArcher	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	7	24	12

a-Batted for Wortman in the ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Fletcher, Zimmerman.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Robertson. Home run—Merkle. Stolen bases—Merkle, Wortman. Left on bases—New York, 2; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1. Earned runs—Off Vaughn, 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Perritt, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PHILLIES BUSY WITH BATS.

Pound Doak and Watson Hard, Downing Cardinals by 10 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Philadelphia hit the deliveries of Doak and Watson hard today and defeated St. Louis by 10 to 4. Luderus led in the attack with a home run and two singles, while Beck and Wilson also cracked out three hits each. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	5	1	1	3	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	2	2	4
Byrne,3b	3	1	0	0	3
Good,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Whitted,lf	3	2	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	4	2	3	14	1
Bancroft,ss	4	2	3	4	5
Burns,c	4	2	2	0	3
Bender,p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	35	10	14	27	19

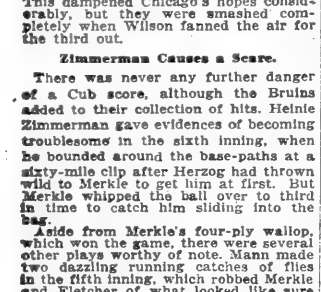
ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	5	0	0	0	0
Beck,3b	4	0	3	3	2
Long,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Smith,rf	1	1	0	2	0
Miller,1b	3	2	0	8	1
Hornsby,ss	3	1	1	2	5
Wilson,cf	4	0	3	2	1
Gonzales,c	4	0	0	5	1
Betzel,2b	4	0	2	1	2
Doak,p	2	0	1	0	3
Watson,p	1	0	0	0	1
aButler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	9	24	18

a-Batted for Watson in the ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Hornsby, Bescher.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	3	—10	
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—	4

Two-base hits—Beck, Paskert, Niehoff (2), Bender. Home run—Luderus. Stolen bases—

ADVERTISEMENT.



BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 1.
(First game.)
Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 2; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Washington at Chicago.
(Called end of first inning; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	57	34	.626
Philadelphia	52	39	.571
Boston	50	33	.568
New York	47	44	.516
Chicago	45	52	.464
Pittsburgh	40	51	.440
St. Louis	44	56	.440
Cincinnati	39	60	.394

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	58	42	.580
Boston	56	41	.577
Cleveland	54	44	.551
New York	53	45	.541
Detroit	53	49	.520
Washington	49	47	.510
St. Louis	50	49	.505
Philadelphia	19	75	.202

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

REDS AND BRAVES DIVIDE.

Matty's Clan Gets First Game by 3 to 1, but Loses Second by 5 to 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Cincinnati won the first game today by 3 to 1 and Boston the second by 5 to 3. In the ninth inning of the first contest Mitchell, batting for Schulz, hit for two bases with the sacks filled and scored three runs. Red Smith made the second game secure for Boston in the first inning by driving to deep centre for a home run with the bases full. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,ss,3b	3	0	2	3	0
Roush,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Chase,1b,2b	4	0	1	4	1
Neale,lf	4	1	0	3	0
McKech'e,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Emmer,ss	2	0	1	0	1
Louden,2b,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Wingo,c	3	1	0	9	0
Toney,p	2	0	0	1	2
Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0
aFisher	1	0	0	0	0
bClarke	1	0	1	0	0
cMitchell	1	0	1	0	0
dSchneider	0	1	0	0	0
Mosely,p	0	0	0	0	0
Huhn,lb	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	8	27	7

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maran'y,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Evers,2b	4	1	1	0	7
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Magee,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Konetc'y,1b	4	0	0	17	1
Smith,3b	4	1	1	0	1
Snodgr's,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Blackb'n,c	3	0	0	5	1
Barnes,p	3	0	0	1	7
eConnolly	1	0	1	0	0
fCollins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	5	27	19

a-Batted for Toney in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Emmer in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Schulz in ninth inning.
d-Ran for Clarke in ninth inning.
e-Batted for Snodgrass in ninth inning.
f-Batted for Blackburn in ninth inning.
Errors—Emmer, Maranville, (2,) Evers, Barnes.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Emmer, Mitchell. Three-base hits—Smith, Wilhoit. Stolen bases—Magee, Snodgrass. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 1. First base on balls—Off Barnes, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Toney, 6 hits, no runs in seven innings; off Schulz, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Mosely, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Barnes, 8 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Toney, 4; by Schulz, 1; by Mosely, 1; by Barnes, 3. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	1	1	2	1
Evers,2b	2	0	0	0	1
Perkins,2b	2	0	0	0	3
Wilhoit,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Magee,lf	3	2	2	0	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	13	0
Smith,3b	4	1	1	0	1
Snodgr's,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Blackb'n,c	2	0	1	8	0
Allen,p	3	0	2	0	5
Total	32	5	8	27	11

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	2	0	4
Rousch,cf	5	1	0	2	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Neale,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Louden,2b	4	1	1	3	3
Emmer,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Clarke,c	0	0	1	3	0
Schneid'r,c	0	0	0	3	0
Walters,p	3	0	1	7	1
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	29	1	4	*25	11

a-Batted for Mosely in the ninth inning.

Boston	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Groh. Three-base hits—Louden, Griffith, Groh. Home runs—Smith, Magee. Stolen bases—Neale, Chase. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Mosely, 6; off Allen, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mosely, 8 hits, 3 runs in eight innings; off Allen, 10 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Mosely, 2; by Allen, 8. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

Dodgers Get Shortstop from Denver.

The Dodgers have a new shortstop, but he will not be available until after the close of the Western League season in September. His name is Kelleher and he is 22 years old and now playing with the Denver club. Kelleher is hitting the ball at a .339 clip. He leads the Western League in runs scored, and is said to be a fast base traveler. Kelleher bats and throws right handed, weighs 165 pounds, and is 5 feet 9½ inches tall. President Ebbets wanted his services at once, but the Denver club would not let him go.

Pirates Release Babe Adams.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 3.—Adams, pitcher for the Pittsburgh National League baseball club, was today given his unconditional release. Waivers were asked on him several days ago, but none of the clubs in the major leagues signed him.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 4; Binghamton, 2.
Scranton, 6; Elmira, 1.
Albany, 7; Utica, 1. (first game.)
Utica, 4; Albany, 3. (second game.)
Harrisburg, 1; Syracuse, 0.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 11; Lowell, 5.
Portland, 3; Hartford, 1.
New London, 9; Lawrence, 3.
New Haven, 4; Springfield, 1.
Bridgeport, 7; Lynn, 5.

American Association.

St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
Louisville, 8; Toledo, 2.
Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 1.
Columbus, 8; Indianapolis, 6.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 8; Atlanta, 5.
Birmingham, 8; Chattanooga, 0.
(First game.)
Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
(Second game.)
Mobile, 4; Memphis, 3.
Little Rock, 2; New Orleans, 1.

DESCENDING YANKS TUMBLE ONCE MORE

Yield to Tigers by 2 to 1 After Hard Battle—Shocker and Aragon Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—The best thing the Yankees are doing these hot days is to play a close game with their opponents. They played one with the Tigers today, and, as was the case with their six immediately preceding contests, it was a losing game. The Tigers won by 2 to 1, but until their second run had spread itself all over the home plate they were not one bit a superior team to the Yankees.

There was a man on third for Detroit in the ninth, with one out. Russell, who had a speedy, baffling saliva ball and showed fine pitching by sustaining the Yankees in their warfare, had just struck out a man, with the Tiger on third, and Young, a weak batter, was at the plate.

Young cut a grounder to Gedeon. It came to Gedeon with a true hop, and Joe clutched it eagerly. Veach—it was he who was on third—was plunging to the plate. Gedeon's throw beat him a yard, and was caught cleanly by Walters. Walters had Veach blocked off and put the ball on him, but Walters is a small man and Veach a big one. Veach slid in with all the weight and momentum he had. The impact jarred the ball from Walters's grip, and O'Loughlin, who had called Veach out, had to call him safe.

The Yankees battled with spirit and aggressiveness, but they couldn't hit. Weakness with the bat assailed them just as it has all through their losing streak. Two runs are the most they have made in any one of their last seven games. The pitching they are receiving is above reproach. Russell was fine today, but his mates didn't do anything to the opposing pitcher. Even if they did little to Coveleskie, it was as much as Detroit did to Russell. They outfielded the Detroits, but the slip in the ninth was fatal.

The pitchers showed their mettle in the first inning. Miller was safe on Bush's fumble, then was doubled when Baumann grounded to Vitt. Peck followed a walk with a steal, and Pipp grounded to Young. Vitt was thrown out by Gedeon, although walked. Veach fanned, Cobb singled, Veach was passed purposely and Harper was thrown out by Peck.

Several times the Yankees had a man on base with none or one out, but the only injury they did to Coveleskie was in the fourth inning. For once they came through with a hit in the pinch. Baumann singled, reached third on a couple of outs and was batted home by Oldring.

For six innings that one run looked big enough to win. In the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth innings together only one man reached first base on Russell. It was pitching par excellence and was supported by perfect fielding. Bush took a walk in the sixth and went to second on Burns's out. Cobb left him by striking out. Russell merely gave Ty a cold stare and whiffed him.

New York's undoing began with a pass to Harper in the seventh, with one out, although Russell did good work in a pinch. Hits by Young and Crawford brought Harper home. Then two were left, Hellman flying to Miller and Vitt fanning. Boland, who succeeded Coveleskie, was fully as effective, showing that the Yankees look alike to all pitchers.

Veach opened the ninth with a triple. Russell, his nerve still with him, struck out Harper and would have had Veach at the plate if Walters had held on. Gedeon was in no angelic frame of mind at losing. He followed Veach plate to the plate, picked up the ball as it rolled away from Walters and eased himself of some of his soreness by throwing it over the grandstand into the next ward.

The management of the Yankees is not letting slide any chance to strengthen the team and offset the damage caused by the number of cripples on the club roster. Donovan hopes he soon will have the Yankee ship clear of the rocks. For one thing he had word from Nick Cullop today that the crack southpaw is ready to go to the field again, and will report on Saturday. Cullop tore a muscle in his side several weeks ago.

Furthermore, Donovan has recalled Urban Shocker, the pitcher who has been the sensation of the International League, and Angel Aragon, the Cuban infielder. Shocker was turned over to Toronto last Spring and Aragon to Richmond. The latter has been doing capital work. He and Shocker will report in a few days. Artie Hofman is due from Chicago tomorrow. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Bush,ss	2	0	0	2	1
Burns,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Veach,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Harper,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Young,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Stanage,c	2	0	0	11	3
Baker,c	0	0	0	1	1
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	4
Boland,p	1	0	0	0	0
aCrawford	1	0	1	0	0
bHellman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	4	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,cf	3	0	0	1	0
P'paugh,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Oldring,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	4	0
Mulligan,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Walters,c	3	0	1	7	1
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	29	0	3	*25	8

a-Batted for Stanage in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Coveleskie in the seventh inning.
*Winning run made with one out in the ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Gedeon. Three-base hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Russell. Double play—Vitt, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 4; off Coveleskie, 1; off Boland, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 4 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Coveleskie, 4 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Boland, no hits, no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Russell, 7; by Coveleskie, 1; by Boland, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

BROWNS GET THIRTEENTH.

Keep Up Winning Streak, Trimming Red Sox by 3 to 2 in Tenth.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—St. Louis made it thirteen straight by taking the first game of the series from Boston here today by 3 to 2. In the second inning Walker hit into the left field bleachers for a home run. St. Louis won in the tenth. Tobin singled, Sisler doubled, Pratt was passed purposely. Scott threw out Marsans, but Tobin scored on the play. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Austin,3b	5	1	0	0	3
Miller,rf	2	0	1	1	1
aRumler	1	0	1	0	0
bTobin,rf	1	1	1	0	0
Sisler,1b	5	0	2	19	0
Pratt,2b	3	1	1	2	3
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	2	3
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	1	7
Koob,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	37	3	8	30	20

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Barry,2b	5	0	1	3	4
Lewis,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Gainer,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Walker,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Scott,ss	2	0	0	0	3
Agnew,c	3	0	0	6	2
Thomas,c	1	0	0	2	0
Leonard,p	3	0	0	0	4
Mays,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	2	6	*28	16

*Koob out, bunted strike foul; two out when winning run was made.
a-Batted for Miller in the eighth inning.
b-Ran for Rumler in the eighth inning.
Errors—Gardner, Scott, Agnew.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Pratt, Sisler, Lewis. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Shotton, Hooper. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 10. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 3; off Mays, 2; off Koob, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard, 6 hits, 1 run in seven and one-third innings; off Koob, 6 hits, 2 runs in ten innings; off Mays, 2 hits, 1 run in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Leonard, 4; by Mays, 1; by Koob, 1. Passed ball—Agnew. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

ROBINS FIND PIRATES EASY.

Continue Slaughter Where Giants Left Off, Winning by 7 to 2.

The Dodgers gave an example of "keeping up with the Joneses" on Ebbets Field yesterday. McGraw's men had manhandled the Pirates for a whole series, and by the way the Brooklynites started out in the initial fray the Buccaneers are likely to fare no better on the other side of the big bridge. The score in favor of Brooklyn was 7 to 2, and the home team had the satisfaction of driving one pitcher from the hill, only to treat his successor even more roughly.

Residents along the Brooklyn waterfront kept a sharp lookout all morning for the submarine Bremen, but what they saw was the rakish craft bearing the pirate crew from the Polo Grounds, via Spuyten Duyvil and Gowanus Canal. There was blood in the eyes of the Buccaneers and they were just itching for a chance to make the league leaders walk the plank, but after the mercantile crew had repelled the attacks of the invaders for seven innings they got busy themselves and sent the Pirates running down the gangplank and yelling for help.

For the first seven innings it was a pitchers' battle, with Frank Miller of the Pirates the first to crack under the strain. The Robins threw their grappling irons aboard the pirate craft and Jake Daubert was the first to climb aboard with a single that led eventually to four Dodgers crossing the plate. Miller had done very well, showing a change of pace that resulted in only three hits up to the time of the concerted attack in the seventh. Four hits in this sector caused his retirement, but his successor, Kantlehner, had his left-handed delivery whaled for three more hits in the solitary inning that he essayed.

Through the fruitless periods the Dodgers had been playing with calm confidence, waiting for the torch that was to explode the bomb and wreck the Pirates' hopes. Daubert touched the fuse in the seventh when he ambled to first on an infield hit. Wheat volleyed out a deep single to left field. Commander Robinson ordered Cutshaw to bunt and he bunted to beat the band, reaching second base. Daubert trotted over the plate. Stengel was passed purposely, filling the bases. Then Mowrey brought Wheat and Cutshaw home with a single to left field. Olson sacrificed, advancing Stengel, who scored on Miller's sacrifice fly to Schultz. Cheney ended the fun by hitting to the pitcher.

After Schultz had raised a fly that Wheat gathered, the Pirates began a counterattack in the eighth. Stengel's good stop of McCarthy's hard right field liner kept the batter on first, but McCarthy went to second on Fischer's infield hit. Costello, pinch-hitting for Miller, was an easy out to Daubert, but both runners advanced. Baird singled to centre, bringing home McCarthy and Fischer.

Johnston greeted Kantlehner with a single to right and Daubert beat out a bunt to open the eighth. Wheat sacrificed and Cutshaw followed suit, Johnston scoring.

Stengel came to bat then and, being annoyed by the man handling the tally-box, he swung one around that went clear to the scoreboard, allowing him to scamper home for his second circuit run in two days. Daubert scored ahead of him. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	3	1	2	0	0
Daubert,1b	4	2	3	11	2
Wheat,lf	2	1	1	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	1	2	0
Stengel,rf	3	2	1	0	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Olson,ss	2	0	1	3	2
O. Miller,c	2	0	0	5	1
Cheney,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	26	7	10	27	15

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Carey,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Schulte,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Fitzsimmon,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Fowler,2b	4	0	0	4	2
Schultz,lf	4	0	2	2	1
McCarthy,ss	3	1	2	3	0
Fischer,c	3	1	1	4	2
Miller,p	2	0	0	1	4
K'tlehner,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCostello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	24	12

a-Batted for Miller in the eighth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	—7	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Schultz, Daubert, Cutshaw. Home run—Stengel. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Olson, Wheat. Sacrifice flies—O. Miller, Cutshaw. Double plays—Farmer (assisted), Olson and Mowrey. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kantlehner, 3 hits, 3 runs in one inning; off Cheney, 2 runs. Struck out—By F. Miller, 4; by Cheney, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

INDIANS TAKE THE FIRST.

Start Their Series with the Mackmen by Winning by 3 to 1.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Cleveland won the opening game of the series with Philadelphia today by 3 to 1, Bagby being more effective with men on bases than Bush. Bagby also aided in his own victory by making a triple and scoring Cleveland's first run. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Chapman,3b	2	2	0	3	2
Roth,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Smith,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Wambs's,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Turner,2b	3	0	1	0	1
Daly,c	3	0	0	7	1
Bagby,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	28	3	6	27	7

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Walsh,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Lajoie,2b	4	1	1	2	2
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	10	1
McElwee,3b	3	0	1	2	2
King,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Haley,c	3	0	0	4	2
Bush,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	1	7	24	14

Errors—Roth, Walsh.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Roth. Three-base hits—Bagby, Walsh, Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, McElwee. Sacrifice fly—McInnis. Stolen bases—Roth, Smith. Double play—Witt and McInnis. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 7 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Bush, 6 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. First base on balls—Off Bush, 3. Struck out—By Bagby, 4; by Bush, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

STALLINGS IS SUSPENDED.

Banned Three Days for Remark to Umpire—Braves Protest.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—George T. Stallings, manager of the Boston Nationals, today received notification of his suspension for three days by President Tener of the league, for words addressed to Umpire Rig

KATOURA LEADS IN N. Y. Y. C. RACE

KATOURA IS FIRST IN RACE OF N. Y. Y. C.

Tod's Craft Reverses Result of Previous Day by Defeating Plant's Elena.

OKEE WINS THREE RACES

Gets Alumni Cup for Sloops, Is Victor in Her Class, and Beats Aleda in Special Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 3.—The New York Yacht Club finished the second day of its cruise here with a smart run for the thirty-nine miles from New Haven Harbor, all the yachts being across the finish line before 6 o'clock. Robert E. Tod's Katoura led the fleet across the line, finishing at 5:32:31, and beating Morton F. Plant's schooner, Elena, by 8 minutes and 53 seconds, completely reversing the result of the first day's race.

In spite of this fact, George W. Scott's Miladi, in receipt of a very considerable handicap and the last of the twelve racing schooners to finish, won the Navy Alumni Cup for schooners. The winner of the Alumni Cup race for sloops was the thirty-footer Okee, belonging to L. Gordon Hamersly of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is now at the Mexican frontier.

Okee also won the race for her class, beating Adgis a minute and one second, the latter being a minute and sixteen seconds in front of Nautilus, with Lena in turn only thirty-seven seconds behind. Okee also won the special race against Aleda, for though the latter beat her five minutes and five seconds, actual time, Okee had nine minutes and five seconds the best of it on the handicap.

Maisie had an easy victory in the race between the eleven forty-footers, winning from Black Duck by two minutes and thirty-one seconds, the latter a minute and fifty-seven seconds ahead of Squaw, who in turn beat Jessica eighteen seconds, with Zilph, winner on Wednesday, seven seconds later across the line.

Samuri, which was the first across the line at the start of the fifties, was never headed during the race and won fro mCarolina by a minute and four seconds, reversing the result of the day before. The latter, in spite of the fact that she had her spinnaker ripped when off Bartlett's Reef, beat Katoura by a minute and twenty-six seconds. Grayling, which had never been in the fight, brought up the rear of her class, as Mr. Morgan, who sailed her, had made the mistake of hugging the shore too closely at a time when all the fleet was practically becalmed off Sachem's Head.

Aurora Wins Again.

Aurora, which had beaten Winsome by a second in the race from Glen Cove to New Haven yesterday, had an easy victory today, getting across the line four minutes and forty-six seconds ahead of Winsome, with which she had a scrappy match up to the time the pair reached Cornfield Point, when Aurora drew away in the stiff breeze and got such a lead that when the wind died away she could not be overtaken.

George Kulenkampff and his crew, with Les Mona, yesterday's winner in the sloop class, was out early, and when the starting signal was blown at 9:40 was the first to cross the line. She was on the starboard tack, with sheets eased to port, close to the weather end of the line, and moving at a fair rate of speed on her flying start. Just to leeward were Banzai and Okee, with Silhouette at the extreme lee of the nine starters in the first series, which included the Aleda of the P sloops and Alice of the N class, neither of which had competitors of her own rating.

Adios, one of the thirties, carried a balloon sail which the wind barely seemed to fill. The Alice was so far to leeward that she was twelve minutes behind Les Mona in making her official start.

Eleven of the forties started on the second signal, with Pampero, sailed by Billy Swan, first across the line and at the weather end. The others got away well together, except Jessica, which was ten minutes late and barely moving as she went across at the leeward end of the line.

Wind Drops Altogether.

Most of the squadron held well to the north shore of the Sound, a few of the more adventurous hoping for a shift of the wind to southerly keeping well off shore, all drifting and bucking the tide in their effort to get to the eastward. The wind kept lessening in force until the yachts had reached Sachems' Head, with Falners Island four miles away, where, at about 1 o'clock, it died away entirely.

Meantime the yachts near the shore were getting an easterly wind, while those further out had a southerly slant. While these conditions prevailed Aurora had worked to the lead of the fleet, with Winsome to leeward, all the fifties further in shore, with Samuri leading and Elena overhauling the lot. At 12:30 o'clock Elena passed Aurora to leeward, and shortly after 1 o'clock all were becalmed, or practically so. A half hour later the tide turned, and with its ebbing there came up the southwesterly wind which had been prophesied at the start by all the weather-wise sharps.

Up to the time they were becalmed the yachts had had a broad reach. The new wind gave them a close reach, and so a chance to hit it up lively in the run to Cornfield Lightship. Aleda, which had been to windward of the whole fleet, held the wind longer than the others and worked her way through about half the racers before the wind failed. She was first to catch the new and favoring breeze, and was under good headway before the others caught it while about off Falkners.

Enchantress was having an unofficial race with Elena, a friendly little contest with no recognition in the records, in which Enchantress held her own in the run to Bartlett Lightship, where she dodged the finish line and went to her anchorage in New London Harbor. While this was going on Katoura had caught Elena off Cornfield Point, and, with the headway her size gave her, had no trouble in leading the fleet of schooners to the finish. The huge Atlantic, which had started practically an hour after her signal, sailed so swiftly when she did get a breeze that she was the fourth in the field of twelve to finish, exactly twenty-seven minutes behind Katoura.

Commodore Baker announced today that Morton F. Plant, on behalf of his schooner yacht Elena, had challenged for both the Cape May and Brenton Reef Cups, both of which are now held by Robert F. Tod's schooner yacht Katoura. The challenge has been accepted, and the races will be sailed in September next as the closing feature of the yachting season.

The elapsed and corrected times in the several classes are given in the appended summary:

Second Squadron Run—Morris Cove to New London; distance thirty-nine miles:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB THIRTIES.
Start, 9:40.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Les Mona, G. B. Kulenkampff	5:14:03	7:34:06
Okee III., L. G. Hamersley	5:09:51	7:28:51
Banzai, E. Lang	5:15:04	7:35:04
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	5:15:02	7:35:02
Lena, Ogden M. Reid	5:11:45	7:31:45
Adios, F. L. Richards	5:09:32	7:29:32
Alera, L. L. Cutler	5:13:38	7:33:38
Nautilus, W. B. Henry	5:11:08	7:31:08

Corrected time—Les Mona, 5:27:43; Okee III., 5:22:29; Banzai, 5:28:42; Silhouette, 5:29:40; Lena, 5:15:51; Adios, 5:23:30; Alera, 5:27:16; Nautilus, 5:24:46.

CLASS P SPECIAL.
Start 9:40.

Aleda, J. W. and E. P. Alker	5:03:46	7:23:46
Okee III., L. G. Hamersley	5:09:51	7:28:51

Corrected time—Okee III., 5:22:29; Aleda, 5:31:34.

SLOOPS—CLASS N—SPECIAL.

	Start. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alice, C. B. Keeler	4:50:05	7:10:05
Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:44:33	6:50:33

Corrected time—Maisie, 5:39:20; Alice, 5:50:12.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FORTIES.
Start, 9:45.

Pampero, Dr. J. Bishop	4:51:34	7:06:34
Rowdy, R. S. Duell	4:54:04	7:09:04
Black Ducks, A. K. Bourne	4:47:04	7:02:04
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	4:49:01	7:04:01
Katharine, A. F. Luke	4:54:44	7:09:44
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	4:49:26	7:04:26
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	4:49:52	7:04:52
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	4:50:05	7:05:05
Shawara, H. Wesson	4:53:44	7:08:44
Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:44:33	6:59:33
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	4:49:19	7:04:19

Corrected time—Pampero, 5:46:21; Rowdy, 5:48:51; Black Duck, 5:41:51; Katharine, 5:29:31; Zilph, 5:44:06; Mistral, 5:44:49; Pauline, 5:44:52; Shawara, 5:48:31; Maisie, 5:39:20; Jessica, 5:44:06.

SLOOPS—CLASS K.
Start, 9:50.

Winsome, P. W. Rouss	4:16:09	6:26:09
Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	4:11:23	6:21:23

Corrected time—Winsome, 5:32:24.

SLOOPS, CLASSES L AND M—SPECIAL.
Start, 9:50.

Medora, H. G. Noble	4:34:15	6:44:15
Doris, ——	4:33:12	6:43:12

Corrected time—Doris, 5:51:28; Medora, not measured.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FIFTIES.
Start, 9:55.

Carolina, George Nichols	4:24:07	6:29:07
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:33:38	6:38:38
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:29:12	6:33:12
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	4:25:33	6:30:33
Samuri, W. Earl Dodge	4:23:03	6:28:03

Corrected time—Carolina, 5:27:42; Grayling, 5:37:13; Barbara, 5:29:47; Ventura, 5:29:08.

SCHOONERS, CLASS F.
Start, 10:00.

Amorilla, Demarest Lloyd	4:34:45	6:34:45
Miladi, George W. Scott	4:36:28	6:36:28

Corrected time — Miladi, 5:19:27; Amorilla, 5:27:34.

SCHOONERS—CLASS E, SPECIAL.
Start, 10:00.

Irolita, E. W. Clarke	4:14:37	6:09:37
Flying Cloud, W. L. Baldwin	4:10:27	6:10:27

Corrected time—Irolita, 5:24:41; Flying Cloud, 5:30:31.

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.
Start, 10:05.

Katrina, J. B. Ford	4:17:10	6:12:10
Irolita, E. W. Clarke	4:14:37	6:09:37
Vagrant, H. Vanderbilt	4:05:24	6:00:24

Corrected time—Irolita, 5:24:41; Katrina, 5:31:54; Vagrant, not measured.

SCHOONERS—CLASS B, SPECIAL.
Start, 10:05.

Elena, M. F. Plant	3:46:24	5:41:24
Irolita	4:14:37	6:09:37

Corrected time—Irolita, 5:24:41; Elena, 5:32:07.

AUXILIARIES UNDER 90 FEET.
Start, 10:10.

Windward, J. M. Goetchius	4:44:12	6:34:12
Marietta	4:20:31	6:10:31

Corrected time—Windward, 5:48:08; Marietta, not measured.

AUXILIARIES OVER 90 FEET.
Start, 10:10.

Katoura, R. E. Tod	3:42:31	5:32:31
Invader, Henry Whiton	4:08:32	5:58:32
Atlantic, J. Coard and N. F. Brady	4:09:31	5:59:31

Corrected time—Atlantic, 6:05:20.

ALLOWANCES FOR YACHTS.

Joy, Loafer, and Sunbeam Back Markers in Races Tomorrow.

Allowances for the handicap classes of Gravesend Bay were announced yesterday for the races which are to be sailed tomorrow under the auspices of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club. Joy, Loafer, and Sunbeam are the respective back markers in the three divisions. The percentages follow:

First Division.—Joy, 0; Saginaw, 6½; Careless, 10; Ramea, 10; La Cutana, 12; Jeanette, 13½.

Second Division.—Loafer, 0; May, 1½; Oriole, 2; Frances, 4½; Wenonah, 5½; Waikan, 11., 15; Fram, 19.

Third Division.—Sunbeam, 0; Mavourneen, 1½; Spider, 9, Alcyon, 10; Bug II., 15.

CRESCENT PLAY NEARS END.

Murray, Voshell, Kumagae, and Coffey Reach Tennis Semi-Finals.

Play in the Crescent A. C. invitation tennis tournament advanced to the semi-final round as a result of yesterday's matches, in which Robert Lindley Murray, S. Howard Voshell and Ichiya Kumagae came through to victories. A. H. Coffey, who won on Wednesday, is in the other semi-final bracket. Murray advanced by defeating one of the Japanese players, Hachishiro Mikami, 6—0, 6—4. The victory by Voshell was gained at the expense of Roland Roberts, champion of San Francisco, who was retired under a score of 6—1, 6—1. Ichiya Kumagae vanquished James S. O'Neale, Jr., at 8—6, 6—2.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Third Round—J. S. O'Neale defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—4, 3—6, 6—4. Fourth Round—R. Lindley Murray defeated Hachishiro Mikami, 6—0, 6—4; S. Howard Voshell defeated Roland Roberts, 6—1, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae defeated J. S. O'Neale, Jr., 8—6, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—First Round—L. E. Mahan and L. Beekman defeated Dr. W. Rosenbaum and E. H. Whitney, 0—6, 8—6, 6—2; E. F. Thomas and A. H. Coffey defeated R. L. Baggs and C. Burrows, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round—F. C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell defeated Eugene Warren and Edwin McCormack, 6—3, 6—4; E. F. Thomas and A. H. Coffey won from H. S. Parker and H. I. Foster by default.

Third Round—C. J. Griffin and Roland Roberts defeated E. F. Thomas and A. H. Coffey, 6—1, 6—3; L. Kumagae and H. Mikami defeated C. C. Pell and F. F. de Rham, 9—7, 4—6, 5—5, unfinished.

GOLF STARS FALL DOWN.

Metropolitan Golfers Fail to Make Good at Mohawk Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Max Marston and Gilman Tiffany both failed to survive the first day of match play in the Mohawk Golf Club's annual tournament today, Marston being beaten in the first round this morning by George Schiefflin, a local player, and Tiffany dropping out this afternoon, Sherrill Sherman being his conqueror. C. J. Bellamy, Springfield; Schiefflin, G. W. Cole, Elmira; C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker; W. M. Reekie, Oakhill; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo; Sherman and C. H. Williams, Bala, are the eight survivors, and they are bracketed in the order named.

The summary:

First Thirty-two.—First Round—W. W. Patton, Mohawk, beat I. R. Pratniss, Mohawk, 2 up; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, beat H. W. Cadby, Albany, 3 and 2; J. M. Rhett, Rochester, beat H. H. Will, Onondaga, 2 and 1; G. Schiefflin, Mohawk, beat M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; G. W. Cole, Elmira, beat W. G. Carr, Oakmont, 7 and 5; R. M. Collie, Mohawk, beat N. M. Garland, Marine and Field, 1 up; George Lawyer, Albany, beat George A. Elder, Mohawk, 3 and 2; C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, beat F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 1 up, (22 holes;) W. M. Reekie, Oakhill, beat W. A. Adriance, Dutchess, 5 and 4; L. A. Wilson, Westfield, beat A. Gregory, Albany, 3 and 1; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, beat C. D. Stewart, Mohawk, 2 up; H. L. Towne, Mohawk, beat W. B. Nicholson, Wykagyl, 2 and 1; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis, beat H. D. Hawkes, Scarsdale, 3 and 1; G. P. Tiffany, Mohawk, beat A. L. Sands, Dutchess, 2 and 1; C. H. Williams, Bala, beat C. F. Ayling, Onondaga, 6 and 4; S. P. Emerick, Hudson River, beat R. B. Beale, Mohawk, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Bellamy beat Patton, 1 up; Schiefflin beat Rhett, 2 and 1; Cole beat Collie, 2 and 1; Lansing beat Lawyer, 1 up; Reekie beat Wilson, 5 and 4; Gardner beat Towne, 7 and 5; Sherman beat Tiffany, 1 up; Williams beat Emerick, 4 and 3.

Beaten Sixteen of First Thirty-two—First Round—Prentiss beat Cadby, 7 and 5; Marston beat Will, 3 and 2; Garland beat Carr, 1 up; Elder beat Donohoe, 1 up; Gregory beat Adriance, 3 and 2; Stewart beat Nicholson, 7 and 6; Hawkes beat Sands, 1 up, (22 holes;) Ayling beat Beale, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Middleton May Not Join Giants.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Pitcher Ralph Stroud of the New York Giants and Catcher Joshua Billings of Cleveland reported today to the Louisville team of the American Association. Pitcher Middleton, who it was said was going to the New York Nationals, may not go, William Clymer, Louisville manager, said tonight.

EAST PLAYS WEST ON COURTS TODAY

Four Matches Scheduled in Intersectional Tournament at Forest Hills.

Some of the keenest tennis play of the season is indicated for the annual East versus West tennis matches, which begin this afternoon on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. Five singles matches and two doubles are to be decided in the series which is to be a battle of champions. On the California team are William M. Johnston, national singles champion; Clarence J. Griffin, partner with Johnston as the national doubles champion; Willis E. Davis, national clay court champion; Robert Lindley Murray, national indoor champion, and Roland Roberts, champion of San Francisco. The pairings of the Westerners for the doubles are Johnston and Griffin and Davis and Murray.

Those who will uphold the tennis prestige of the East are R. Norris Williams, former national champion; George M. Church, Western and Northwestern champion; Karl H. Behr, former Middle States champion; Watson M. Washburn, former metropolitan champion; Nathaniel W. Niles, former Massachusetts champion, and in doubles Frederick B. Alexander, the old internationalist, who is paired with Karl Behr. The other Eastern doubles team is made up of Williams and Church.

The East-West matches are new to the tennis world, but the interest which they have aroused assures them of a place as a fixture. The first series was played last year on the Pacific Coast, when an Eastern team went to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It resulted in a victory for the Californians, who took five of the six matches. It was a sweeping victory and indicated on the surface a preponderance of tennis strength in the Coast State. The conditions, however, were such as to favor the Western team. Playing on asphalt courts has handicapped the Eastern team and contributed in some degree to the defeat.

Later a second series was arranged, which was played on the West Side courts at Forest Hills. This time the tables were reversed, for the Eastern team triumphed in three of the four singles matches and in one of the two doubles.

With each section having won one of the matches there is keen interest in seeing which way the fortunes will fall this year. On paper the West seems to have the advantage.

True, there is the absence of McLoughlin, but in his place at No. 1 appears the name of William M. Johnston, holder of the national title in singles. Taken the list down through, the coast team is a brilliant gathering of stars. Johnston showed in the Longwood tournament that his game presents the same formidable possibilities that it held last year, and, though he will be opposed by R. Norris Williams of the Eastern team there is every reason to believe that the Californian's game is better rounded at this time. Williams was defeated in the second round at Longwood by Clarence J. Griffin, who holds the second place on the Western team. At that time and in subsequent doubles encounters, Williams gave flashes of his real ability on the courts, but there was a tendency to wildness and weak work at the net that would prove disastrous against a contestant like Johnston.

There is some mystery as to why Griffin supercedes Davis and Murray on the Coast team. The latter two are considered the stronger players by the majority of followers of the game. Griffin will oppose George M. Church, and this should produce one of the sharpest struggles of the series. The former Princetonian has been playing the best tennis of his career this season. With his sharp net game well developed he should be able to force the issue. Griffin on the other hand is one of the headiest players on either team, and though his game does not at first impress its strength, the ability is nevertheless there.

In the Robert Lindley Murray vs. Watson M. Washburn match there will be exemplified the contrasting difference between Eastern and California tennis. The Palo Alto star, who has adopted the East as his temporary residence, plays the same type of net game as McLoughlin. He is an aggressive, fast player, with a severe service and a group of strokes at his command that make him one of the most formidable of the Californians. Early season found Murray off his game, and he was defeated at Sleepy Hollow, but since then practice has brought him to the top of his game, and those who saw him at the Nassau tournament were of the opinion that he was just as strong as when he made his sensational Eastern début in 1914. Washburn, who will oppose Murray, is distinctly a baseline player.

The match between Roberts and Niles will be the struggle of youth against experience. Niles is a tried campaigner, sixth in the national ranking, and one of the best baseliners.

The doubles matches promise sharp competition. Karl Behr and Fred B. Alexander make a formidable combination and the national champions, Johnston and Griffin of the Western team, will not ride roughshod over them. In fact, the odds rather favor the Eastern team, provided, of course, temperamental Behr can persuade himself to have one of his good days. Davis, paired with Murray, is the weak member of the second Western doubles team. Davis is not so strong in doubles as singles.

The matches scheduled for today are Griffin vs. Church, Murray vs. Washburn, Behr vs. Davis, and Johnston vs. Williams.

EAST VS. WEST.

Western Team.—Singles—No. 1, William M. Johnston; No. 2, Clarence J. Griffin; No. 3, Willis E. Davis; No. 4, Robert Lindley Murray; No. 5, Roland Roberts. Doubles—No. 1, Johnston and Griffin; No. 2, Davis and Murray.

Eastern Team.—Singles—No. 1, R. Norris Williams 2d; No. 2, George M. Church; No. 3, Karl H. Behr; No. 4, Watson M. Washburn; No. 5, Nathaniel W. Niles. Doubles—No. 1, Behr and Frederick B. Alexander; No. 2, Williams and Church.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE.

2:00 P. M.—Griffin vs. Church and Murray vs. Washburn. 3:30 P. M.—Behr vs. Davis. 4:30 P. M.—Johnston vs. Williams.

SATURDAY'S SCHEDULE.

1:30 P. M.—Williams and Church vs. Davis and Murray. 2:30 P. M.—Roberts vs. Niles. 3:30 P. M.—Johnston and Griffin vs. Behr and Alexander.

TRAIN SERVICE.

Trains will leave the Pennsylvania Station, Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, for the grounds, at 1:32, 2:02, 2:45, 3:20, 3:45, and 4:11. The running time between the Pennsylvania Station and Forest Hills is fourteen minutes. Special trains for New York and Jamaica will leave Forest Hills immediately after the finish of the matches.

MISS WAGNER IS DEFEATED.

L. I. Tennis Champion Loses in Semi-Finals to Miss Gilleaudeau.

The title holder, Miss Marie Wagner, was vanquished in the play for the women's tennis championship of Long Island at the Woodmere Club yesterday. Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, the brilliant Barnard contestant, brought about her downfall in the semi-final round at 3—6, 6—2, 6—4. Miss Gilleaudeau played a steady game from the baseline, and although she was defeated in the first set her keen play carried her successfully through the following two sets.

The other semi-final round bracket in singles was taken by Miss Helen Bernhard, who vanquished Miss Gertrude Della Torre in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4. The summaries:

SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Miss Pouch and Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. Herbert Carlebach and Miss Eva Marcus, 8—6, 6—1. Miss M. Weil and Miss E. Mordacai won from Miss Eva Garson and Mrs. Schiff by default.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. David C. Mills, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Mrs. Fell defeated Miss Weil and Miss Mordacai, 1—6, 7—5, 6—4.

PARALYSIS GROWTH PASSES HIGH RECORD

Never So Many New Cases of the Disease Reported in One Day as Yesterday.

GAIN OF 51 IN 24 HOURS

Scientists in Conference Name Committees and Gather Data for Suggestions.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Wednesday	Deaths Yesterday	New Cases Wednesday	New Cases Yesterday
Brooklyn	16	21	88	92
Manhattan	17	11	46	76
Bronx	..	2	8	8
Queens	8	8	20	33
Richmond	..	1	4	8
Totals	41	43	166	217

Total of cases to date.....4,505
Total of deaths to date.....980

The greatest number of new cases of infantile paralysis reported in any twenty-four hours were reported yesterday, on the day that a group of bacteriologists and specialists in disease prevention from New York and many other cities began their conferences in this city at the call of Commissioner Emerson.

The most marked increase in new cases, as shown by the table above, was in Manhattan, where the deaths were six fewer than on Wednesday.

One of the most interesting facts placed before the conference of specialists at the first meeting yesterday was that in the sparsely settled district of Staten Island there have been a great many more cases in proportion to population than in any other borough. The disease has so far attacked about one person in 500 on Staten Island, one in 750 in Brooklyn, one in 820 in Queens, one in 3,850 in Manhattan, and one in 4,180 in the Bronx.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that these figures showed that the overcrowding and filthy conditions in some parts of the east side and elsewhere were not the main factor in spreading the disease. The proof that the disease spread most rapidly in a region more or less rural and at a slower rate in densely populated areas was a surprise to men who have studied the subject, as the theory has been generally held among them that poliomyelitis was chiefly a country disease.

Why the disease travels more rapidly in thinly populated regions is unknown. Dr. Emerson said the only supposition which had received much attention was that it might be spread faster in rural districts through the local distribution of food raised there. Another guess, he said, was that the dust of country roads might carry the disease-producing organisms more readily than the dust of city streets.

Less Deadly on Staten Island.

Another unexplained fact about the disease on Staten Island is that it is less deadly than elsewhere. Fifteen have died so far this year, reported on Staten Island, 21 in every 100 in Manhattan, 22 in the Bronx, 22 in Brooklyn, and 28 in Queens.

The latest list of new cases showed that the disease was getting more of a foothold on Washington Heights. Eight new cases in that neighborhood were reported.

As only four of the visiting scientists at the conference which took place yesterday morning at the College of Physicians and Surgeons had made a practical study of poliomyelitis, most of the morning session was spent placing before them information in regard to the present and former outbreaks in this city. Dr. Emerson gave a history of the present scourge, the preventive measures which have been taken, the remedies that have been tried, and the results reported. This was illustrated with a series of charts showing how the disease had spread, what proportion of deaths and permanent injury had resulted, and other facts.

There was some discussion of theories as to the manner of infection and possible methods of cure. Dr. Emerson closed the session by answering a number of questions which had been raised during the conference. In the afternoon the group visited the Willard Parker Hospital and made a study of afflicted children there.

Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, was elected to preside, and two committees were appointed. One, which is to study laboratory methods, is made up of Dr. Ludwig Hektoen of the University of Chicago, Dr. Hans Zinsser, Professor of Bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Richard M. Pearce, Jr., Professor of Research Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. W. L. Vanderbilt of Vanderbilt University, Dr. G. W. McCoy of the Government Hygienic Laboratories in Washington, and Dr. Theobald Smith of the Rockefeller Institute.

The members of the second committee, which is to study methods of prevention, are Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of the University of Michigan, Dr. M. J. Rosenau of Harvard, Dr. William H. Park of the New York Health Department Laboratories, Dr. Francis W. Peabody of the Peter Brent Brigham Hospital in Boston, Dr. John Howland of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Augustus Wadsworth of the State Health Department, and Dr. Charles C. Bass of Tulane University, New Orleans.

Will Visit Infected Areas.

No time has been set to receive the report of either committee, but the visiting scientists, according to present plans, are to be in this city only today and tomorrow and will make their recommendations before leaving.

This morning is to be spent in visiting several hospitals and infected areas in the city. Another conference will be held in the afternoon at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that the question whether the schools would reopen in September had not been considered and that no conference on the subject with the Board of Education or other city officials had been planned. He refused to give any opinion as to the feasibility of opening the schools at the regular date.

Dr. Emerson said the disease was undoubtedly increasing in this city at present, although not at so great a rate as indicated by the number of new cases. The increase, he said, for several days had been due partly to increased vigilance in reporting mild cases, which before had gone unreported.

Dr. Charles E. Banks of the United States Public Health Service notified the health authorities at Wilton, Conn., yesterday that he would not warn that town when New Yorkers obtained certificates to visit it, because Wilton had taken measures to keep out all visitors from New York whether armed with health certificates or not. He gave similar notice to Nutley, N. J., which has forbidden all "strangers" to enter the city during the epidemic, although permitting persons living there and employed in New York to commute. The City Commission of New Brunswick adopted similar measures yesterday.

Jay Seth Jonas, the 12-year-old son of Nathan S. Jonas, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Jewish Hospital, that borough, of infantile paralysis. The boy showed the first symptoms of the disease on Tuesday while at the Summer home of his parents at Roslyn, and was taken at once to the hospital in Brooklyn in an automobile.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths from the disease were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

Thomas Kane, 35 Rose St.
Sigmund Kantrowitz, 135 East Broadway.
Mary Karber, 20 Rutgers Place.
Myrtle Olsen, 154 Orchard St.
Frank Tulip, 16 Broome St.
Peter Zerfon, 15 Catherine St.
Florence Lindsay, 9 Water St.
Genese Falci, 69 Mott St.
Harry Kolotsky, 331 Madison St.
John Davis, 84 John St.
Nettie Parotta, 68 Jackson St.
Fannie Sternberg, 104 Esser St.
Irving Perman, 229 East Broadway.
Blanco Litar.o, 239 Mulberry St.
Martha Goldstein, 409 Cherry St.
Sarah Zinn, 109 Attorney St.
John Ungario, 326 Delancey St.
Victor Setteduca, 18 Rivington St.
Louis Chesman, 48 Hester St.
George A. Brown, 85 Washington Place.
Herman Dreher, 78 Sullivan St.
Harold Crosby, 37 Grove St.
Ada Smith, 240 Christopher St.
Irene Hazel, 39 Sullivan St.
James Lyons, 74 Sullivan St.
Antoinette Bronda, 30 Cornelia St.
Nicola Marchesiona, 71 Sullivan St.
George Corrigan, 600 East 16th St.
Ezia Voldneci, 221 East 27th St.
Fred Wagner, 322 East 30th St.
Francis Ciarallo, 77 East 4th St.
Liboria L'Azzetti, 521 East 13th St.
Mary Baker, 328 East 22d St.
Mary O'Connor, 392 2d Av.
Ray Kosh, 128 East 11th St.
Julius Matias, 78 East 4th St.
Evelyn Blum, 226 East 20th St.
George Harrigan, 600 East 16th St.
Veronica Burns, 159 3d Av.
Isidore Schare, 418 East 8th St.
Mamie Cooper, 640 East 11th St.
Anna Collee, 461 West 26th St.
Mortimer Holaban, 454 West 22d St.
Edwin Ackerman, 250 West 20th St.
Mildred Ressler, 1,346 1st Av.
Emily Bandikai, 1,342 East 72d St.
Melvin Pollack, 406 East 77th St.
Harold Raphael, 874 Park Av.
Samuel Alvarez, 1,162 3d Av.
Frank Convallo, 234 West 28th St.
Lucy Convallo, 234 West 28th St.
Florence Levy, 250 East 77th St.
Joseph Smith, 548 West 53d St.
Ralph Peter, 240 West 61st St.
Pauline Laufman, 502 West 133d St.
Frances Lilly, 314 West 69th St.
Russell Davy, 202 West 87th St.
John Gartland, 512 West 47th St.
Carina Savina, 565 West 175th St.
James Connolly, 541 West 125th St.
Douglas Frazer, 701 West 178th St.
Ella Gassziger, 538 West 164th St.
Morris Sohn, 618 9th Av.
Annabella McLeod, 166 West 83d St.
Edith Reichbort, 9 East 97th St.
Kate Anderson, 73 East 105th St.
Israel Baronefsky, 302 East 103d St.
Ethel Lavine, 200 East 114th St.
Lillian Potten, 406 East 121st St.
Katy Cunningham, 253 West 144th St.
Mary Ganigan, 253 West 114th St.
Mary Daly, 109 East 130th St.
Vincent Henry, 110 East 118th St.
Beatrice Schur, 156 East 113th St.
Charles Littaner, 23 West 119th St.
Sidney Dajaka, 623 East 15th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Nicola Marchesani, 71 Sullivan St.
Lillie Prodrusnack, 105 Monroe St.
Sam Cote, 76 Oliver St.
Mary Perona, 525 East 14th St.
Milton Dickman, 111 Monroe St.
Edw. McTieman, 182 East 108th St.
Benjamin Ratner, 406 East 51st St.
Emily Bandelak, 529 East 72d St.
Sidney Pajak, 623 East 15th St.
Edith Reichart, 9 East 97th St.
John J. Dillon, 415 Fort Washington Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

John Ruderschon, 2,722 Marion Av.
Rose Tobias, 1,376 Washington Av.
Meyer Cohen, 908 Freeman St.
Frances Drachman, 895 Prospect Av.
Edna Habel, 1,218 Boynton Av.
Charlotte Samuel, 894 Beck St.
John Kokoska, 310 East 135th St.
Helen Roeninosh, 310 East 135th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Dorothy Steep, 432 College Av.
Ethel Worrall, 1,547 West Farms Road.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

William Lieberman, 493 Ashford St.
Dorothy Loeethner, 555 Crescent St.
Josefe Dedner, 18 Corbin Place.
Violet Eagleston, 525 Barbey St.
Baby Cohen, 604 Howard Av.
Joseph Porter, 1,338 East 24th St.
Constantino Matte, 2,756 West 15th St.
Herman Litwin, West 3d St. and Park Pl.
John Theiss, 741 East 4th St.
—— Fischer, 805 Rogers Av.
Charles Hesseman, 349 East 5th St.
Milton Miller, 4,294 14th Av.
Baby Enny, 134 East 3d St.
Shiroley Fuchs, 4,819 14th Av.
Robert Bull, 1,271 East 26th St.
Dorothy Hoelcer, 652 Bergen St.
Janet Brown, 380 Park Place.
Dorothy Bertz, 676 Fulton St.
Margaret Molen, 193 18th St.
Girl Dixon, 198 19th St.
Phoebe and George Wilson, 115 14th St.
Lawrence Jackson, 6 Sullivan St.
Muriel McGovern, 205 19th St.
Raymond Simmons, 368 12th St.
Vincent Remson, 42 1st Place.
Ethel Molan, 193 18th St.
Loretta Stout, 313 22d St.
Rosie Milo, 306 Myrtle Av.
Nora Poplaska, 17 Evans St.
Gaetano Antonita, 55 North Elliott Place.
Genevieve Cavanaugh, 172 Gold St.
Charles Perazer, 79 Bridge St.
Irene O'Gara, Carlton Av.
Beatrice Swift, 160 Grand Av.
Helen Reamer, 257 Carroll St.
Ellen Whitman, 23 Cumberland St.
Joseph Ingram, 157 Dean St., Sheltering Arms Nursery.
Catherine Kelly, 282 Jay St.
Violet Griffith, 341 44th St.
Mrs. Marsch, 417 62d St.
Robert Kattle, 228 Moffatt St.
Edith Hoffe, 57 Monteith St.
Eugenia Harmin, 228 Hopkins St.
—— Warner, 1,913A Pacific St.
Elizabeth Lambraise, 807 Sterling Place.
Jacob and Francis Benjamin, 485 Willoughby Av.
Walter Wallace, 14 Suydam St.
Rose Geranthia, 1,391 Gates Av.
Gertrude Stampfl, 302 Harman St.
Beatrice Westerman, 464 Ralph Av.
Charles Littaner, 144 Schenectady Av.
Fanny Rosenblatt, 14 Monteith St.
Rita Leonard, 1,855 Pacific St.
Bella Weintraub, 1,626 Fulton St.
Josephine Rich, 17 Park St.
Charles Bizona, 136 Melrose St.
Lena Mongerolna, 123 George St.
John Dorans, 213 Hull St.
Florence Blanthon, 1,180 Halsey St.
Muriel Greenfield, 1,857 Eastern Parkway.
Edith Spero, 372 Decatur St.
Powell Rohlhopp, 1,186 Gates Av.
Bernard Heine, 251 Grove St.
George Baker, 686 Gates Av.
Harry Adams, 425 Central Av.
David Weisberger, 52 Hart St.
Herman Bernstein, 429 Madison St.
Mildred Leonard, 498 Boerum St.
Frank Russo, 244 Frost St.
Beatrice Cutler, 130 Eng

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....81 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted. *1 Yr. 1 Mo.*
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday.....6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections.....2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only.....5.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.30
Sunday only.....8.40 .70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1916.

"RECOGNITION."

"Recognition" is the root issue of the pending strikes. Not recognition of public interests. Of that there is a plentiful lack. Recognition of the union is the first demand, and its refusal is as prompt and emphatic as the words can be framed. It might be thought from the exchanges between the negotiators that only they were concerned, except when each charges the other with neglect of the interests of those whose sympathy both are seeking in words and are alienating by acts. Those who are expecting to be the victims of the controversy cannot be expected to give full faith to what is said on either side. The formulas of demand and refusal of recognition are so simple, and so natural would be compliance, that there is a suggestion of hidden significance in the words. In fact, each is asking what it ought not to have. The refusal of recognition of the union would leave the employers in unrestricted control of the destinies of their employés. They would be free to "hire and fire," to pay what they pleased, without control of their whims by such revision of business relations as is customary between equals. The social conscience revolts against that. Liberty of contract does not mean liberty to take whatever crumbs are tossed out by those controlling despotically the fortunes of hundreds or thousands, helpless individually but strong collectively. It is idle for the employers to recognize their employés collectively for the purposes of a quarrel and to profess inability to agree with them. The right to bargain collectively is settled. Wage earners have a right to combine for the protection of their interests, and the right to strike is undoubted.

But these rights must be exercised under the rule of reason. Otherwise the combination becomes a conspiracy, and the conspirators are enemies of the common good. Under the demand for recognition of the union is concealed an unwillingness to work beside those who do not belong to the union. Nonunionists negotiate with employers only regarding conditions of employment. Unionists' demands set up interests of their own against fellow-workmen, and contrary to the inalienable rights of all men. Public opinion sustains the right to bargain collectively as strenuously as the unions wish, but there the line is drawn. One side is as much under the compulsion to reach an agreement as the other, and to abide the results of a disagreement. When unionists throw up their jobs there's an end to sympathy for them in cases like this. When they strike, the jobs are no longer theirs and they must allow others to take what they sacrifice. No doubt the unions and the employers alike profess other sentiments than those deduced from the records of countless strikes. The record is too long and too dark on both sides to give credit to benevolent words when deeds are so different. The professions of employers and unions alike leave little to be desired, but the practice on both sides needs amendment.

It is singular how little progress is made in these matters. The same questions recur time after time with a monotony which attests how serious and fundamental are the differences in the way of the millennium of collective bargaining, tempered by arbitration of disputes. Yet here we are again in the same old impasse, taken by surprise with twenty-four hours' notice of possible interruption of the conveniences and necessities of modern life. Hopes run high of a step in advance in these cases. It is remembered that the Chairman of the Public Service Commission was a member of the Board of Arbitration which settled the engineers' strike in 1912, and which concluded a memorable report in these words:

> The food and clothing of our people, the industries and the general welfare of the nation, cannot be permitted to depend upon the policies and dictates of any particular group of men, whether employers or employés, nor upon the determination of a group of employers and employés combined. The public utilities of the nation are of such fundamental importance to the whole people that their operation must not be interrupted, and means must be worked out which will guarantee this result.

Regret that nothing of that sort has been accomplished is tempered by gratification that Mr. STRAUS, who signed that report, is now inquiring into the traction strike. It is to be hoped that not only will this strike be settled but that some progress will be made toward prevention of other public utility disputes. It is difficult enough to compel railways to do business at reasonable rates. It is impossible to decide what are reasonable wages for an individual, or to compel him to work for any rates he considers unreasonable. The way out may be by contract of employment, giving stability of wages, under guarantee against discharge or strike. How is it possible for so competent a man as Mr. SHONTS to permit himself to be caught in his present position without protection? How blind is the union to neglect the opportunity to do itself and the public real service by disproving all that is thought and feared regarding union faults! If in fact both sides are resolved upon putting themselves in the wrong, why should there not be an application to court for an injunction on both sides for the preservation of the situation until an accommodation can be reached? Neither side would suffer anything by that, but the public would suffer irreparable damage if either the tractions or the steam railways were allowed to stop. If that shall happen, there will be a heavy penalty to pay when the responsibility is fixed, as it will be.

THE LITTLE REPUBLICAN GAME.

Senator GALLINGER abets the noble intellectual plan to "put" Mr. WILSON and the Democrats "in a hole." He proposes to make a feint of promoting the Federal suffrage amendment in the Senate. Not that most Republican Senators want it. If they are willing to follow Mr. HUGHES's "personal," instead of the Republican official, opinion it is in the hope that the Southern Senators will be vexed, Mr. WILSON will be "embarrassed," and that amusing bogy, the Woman's Party, will be propitiated.

Mr. WILSON is not embarrassed. He holds to his position and that of his party, State woman suffrage. The more the little Republican game is examined in which Mr. HUGHES, duper or duped, or both, has taken a hand, the more undignified and pitiful it looks. What shall be thought of the judgment and the courage of a candidate who is frightened, or pretends to be frightened, by the apparition of sex solidarity?

APPEALING TO HISTORY.

One of the most agreeable of indoor sports is appealing to the judgment of history. It is a game at which nobody can lose; two can play as well as a larger number; everybody leaves the table satisfied. It is especially recommended to public men who find themselves unpopular and to causes that have no friends. By the time history renders the judgment the game has long been over and most of the players are dead, so that it is absolutely safe; a child can play it.

Professor HARNACK, therefore, is risking nothing when he announces that "history will some day justify" the attitude of the Bethmann Hollweg Government "toward certain neutrals" whom it is easy to identify. He is evidently defending it against those German thinkers who are condemning it for giving up the slaughter of neutrals on the sea; the party which, lacking a euphemistic name, we may call the shark or assassination party. The shark party may retort that history will condemn the Bethmann Hollweg Government in unmeasured terms for giving up the war of marine massacre, and Dr. HARNACK cannot disprove it. In most such cases the contending appellants to history's verdict fortify their positions by citing her judgment in similar cases in the past. Here, unfortunately, there is no possibility of such citations. For this will be the first time history has ever been called upon to give a verdict upon the wholesale murder by a great nation of neutral men, women, and children on the high seas, committed in pursuance of a definite policy adopted by its rulers. History, it is true, has rendered a verdict upon precisely similar acts. She has given a judgment upon Sir HENRY MORGAN, BLACKBEARD, and Captain WILLIAM KIDD. But these naval commanders were not acting upon orders from higher up, and could not shift the responsibility to any shoulders in a Ministry of Marine or a Great General Staff. Though their acts were similar, they were their own and not the act of a great nation not only civilized but, in its own opinion, more highly cultured than any other.

There is, therefore, no exact precedent. Perhaps the nearest parallel is the case of that Asiatic ruler called the Old Man of the Mountain, who sent his subjects out in the world to stab or poison those whom he deemed it advisable to remove, for the glory of his crown and his place in the sun. Two of these, when captured and put to death for the murder of CONRAD of Montferrat, the Crusader, "triumphing amidst their agonies, rejoiced that they had been destined by Heaven to suffer in so just and glorious a cause"; a death, records the historian, characteristic "of the wonderful association to which they belonged." This tribe bore the Arabic name "the Assassins"; and their Kultur so powerfully affected the imagination of the Middle Ages that the name became a common noun and is still used to describe murder by stealth and without peril to the murderer. However, even this parallel is not quite exact; for while the warfare of the Assassins was conducted in obedience to the orders of their Great General Staff, it was conducted on land, not by sea. The verdict of history on the Assassins is uncomplimentary. Perhaps by combining her verdict in the case of the Old Man of the Mountain and her verdict in the case of Sir HENRY MORGAN, we can arrive at about what she will have to say of the men who planned the destruction of the Lusitania, the Sussex, and the Ancona.

THE CLOUD-COMPELLERS.

"We are not here to indulge in formal expressions. We come to state in a plain and direct manner our faith, our purpose, and our pledge." With such curious self-irony Mr. HUGHES began a procession of formalities, platitudes, and nebulosities. Except the katydidisms which nobody can deny, there is mighty little but vagueness and indirection in his great company of sentences. The writers who sent him a letter the next day were entirely justified in their charge that

> In no single public utterance have you filed a bona fide bill of particulars, nor have you offered a single constructive suggestion.

The writers wish "to assist in the promotion of honest educational discussion in order that fundamental issues may not be decided in prejudice and ignorance." Mr. WILSON's policies are known. Many of them are written upon the statute book. The Underwood tariff law Mr. HUGHES would, of course, supplant with "protective upbuilding policies." Protection, applied in a sweet, fairyland way, "fairly, without abuses, in as scientific manner as possible." Is the country prosperous, in spite of the downtearing tariff? Is the American workingman complaining? Are American "standards of living," a magic, a sacred Republican formula, deteriorating? Mr. HUGHES is concerned about the workingman before the war and after the war. What has he got to say about the present, the actual? And for the future what tariff will he propose in terms that mean something, not the old muddy protection language?

These are our questions. We could not be so cruel as to ask him, with the writers, what his "specific complaints against the Federal Reserve law" are. For publication, at least, Mr. HUGHES has never heard of that triumphant and fruitful reorganization of our financial system. Whatever some of us may think of the Rural Credit act, Mr. HUGHES lives in a world where it is unknown. "We include in this [agricultural] program," he says with a grave air of discovery, "an effective system of rural credits." He is bold as a lion for "a wise conservation of our natural resources." What does he mean by that? Are the wicked Democrats for an unwise conservation? He stands for "a responsible budget, proposed by the Executive." Is Mr. WILSON opposed to such a budget?

The "regular army is too small." How big ought it to be? Does Mr. HUGHES oppose or favor the Militia Pay bill and the federalization of the militia? Mr. HUGHES courteously affirms that the Administration "apparently is now seeking to meet political exigencies by its naval program." Will his political exigencies permit him to say whether that naval program is sufficient or not? "We demand adequate national defense, adequate protection on both our Western and Eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service." Katydid, O katydid! Let the writers ask him a question inevitably to be asked of the general legatee and grateful protégé of Mr. ROOSEVELT:

> Would you urge universal compulsory military service?

Four questions of the writers must occur to every reader of Mr. HUGHES's welter of words on the Mexican and the European policy of Mr. WILSON. Would Mr. HUGHES have protested against the invasion of Belgium and backed the protest with force; would he have made the sinking of the Lusitania the subject of diplomatic negotiations or would he have broken off diplomatic negotiations at once; would he have recognized HUERTA; would he now intervene in Mexico? THE TIMES adds on its own hook, What Mexican policy for the future does he propose; how is Mexico to secure that "stable government" to which "we should give ungrudging support"; exactly what measures for "the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations" does he propose? "A policy of firmness and consistency," "firm, consistent, and friendly dealing," not with such gossamer and moonshine can he evade an inconvenient definiteness.

One more question to Mr. HUGHES: Has he forgotten that Mr. WILSON's brave words secured from Germany an acknowledgment of the right of Americans to travel in safety on the seas?

MR. BAKER AT PLATTSBURG.

Secretary BAKER told the men at Plattsburg that it was their duty to "mold public opinion on army legislation." If the Plattsburg campers of 1915 had been permitted to influence army legislation last Winter the military law would not have been the defective thing it is now, federalization of the militia would not have been attempted, and GARRISON'S Continental Army, or some equivalent force, would now be in process of formation. The Plattsburg men view the question of national preparedness sanely and practically. They are proving also that there is some sort of fundamental merit in the Squeers method of education. They spell hike, h-i-k-e, and they go out and hike. They believe almost to a man in universal service and compulsory military training because they know that by that means only can a true democratic spirit be developed in this country. Mr. BAKER does well to extol the Plattsburg idea and the men, fit representatives of all trades and professions, who are carrying it out. They are setting an example to the youth of this country which will be followed. Mr. BAKER hit the essential fact about them when he said that they would be instrumental in the preservation of our democracy. A democracy cannot live without the means of defense.

It is gratifying to learn from the Secretary that the War Department wants to give the people the kind of army they want. They want a real army of regulars and citizens free from petty political influences. At present there is too much politics in our military affairs. While the politicians retain their hold on the various branches of the army the Plattsburg men will have no chance to mold army legislation. But if they go on as they have started, our most difficult military problems will be solved in time.

GRADE CROSSINGS.

New measures are to be taken, as a result of the joint action of two powerful associations, for the protection of highway travelers at railroad grade crossings. Committees of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, which includes all the State public service commissions, and of the American Railway Association, in which nearly all of the railroads are represented, have in conference recommended the adoption of a uniform cautionary signal which shall be used at all crossings in the United States. It is proposed that there shall be placed, on each side and at 300 feet from the track, an elevated white circular disk two feet in diameter, bearing a large black cross with appropriate warning words or letters. Many of these are to be illuminated at night. State legislation in support of the project will be sought.

This is good and commendable, so far as it goes. But use of these signs will not mark any considerable progress in the work of assuring protection. We now have at crossings signals or signs that are easily seen and whose warning words stare the highway driver in the face. But frequently they are ignored. There are drivers who are not restrained by the guards who are stationed at a few of the crossings, or even by closed gates. A long list of deaths in the history of a crossing does not prevent repeated additions to it. Nearly all the fatal casualties at these dangerous junctions of railway tracks and wagon roads in recent years have been due to the action of reckless or thoughtless men on the drivers' seats in automobiles. The record shows appalling examples. Returning from the wedding of his daughter, the father drove himself and four members of his family to death. Another family was killed while going home from a funeral, and again the father was at the wheel. Two weeks ago four women were killed in an automobile at a crossing in Illinois, and in Connecticut a young man and his fiancée lost their lives. These accidents, so called, took place in broad daylight. There were warning signposts, but apparently no attention was paid to them.

Signals and painted warnings, uniform or otherwise, will not prevent all the suffering and loss that are due to human error and carelessness on the highway. There is sure protection only in a separation of grades, the elimination of level crossings. But this elimination will be the work of many years, and perhaps it can never be made complete. When a majority of our railroads were built it seemed necessary to avoid the great cost of carrying the tracks over, or placing them under, the highways. In parts of our country railroads were needed more than absolute safety for highway travelers. And after the steam roads had been constructed it was very difficult to get rid of the level crossings. It should be borne in mind that very rarely has the railroad company been at fault or deserving of blame for a crossing collision.

In several States provision for a gradual elimination of grade crossings has been made by a division of the cost, the State bearing half or a considerable part of it. The work of separating grades should proceed without interruption. Until it is finished every possible and reasonable effort to protect those who use the highways, by warning signals or otherwise, should be made.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Casement's Death Considered.

Exactly as was said by Lord ROBERT CECIL, only one argument worthy of consideration could be made against carrying out the sentence to death for treason that had been pronounced against Sir ROGER CASEMENT—the argument that to hang him would be politically inexpedient from the standpoint of the British Government.

The fairness of the man's trial was beyond reasonable or even sane question, and he had certainly been proved guilty of the crime for which every Government has a recognized right to inflict the heaviest of penalties. To have commuted his sentence on the plea of insanity would have been merely to seek and use a colorable excuse, in preference to frank admission of a desire to avoid the indirect consequences of carrying out the law. For CASEMENT was "mad" only in the same sense that were the other participants in the rebellion he expected to lead, and his treason involved the trafficking with "the enemy" which in most cases was lacking in theirs.

Every discussion of the case of which the basis is not blind hatred of England must start with an acknowledgment of these facts, and to them must be added the other fact that to have spared CASEMENT's life might have weakened the proper and necessary distinction between loyalty and treason, and might have been interpreted as a confession by the Government that did it of apprehensions and cautions as readily explicable by cowardice as by magnanimity. In spite of all this, however, there remains, and long will remain, in many minds in no way prejudiced against Great Britain or her allies a feeling of regret that she did not realize the existence of a higher as well as a lower expediency and see in the situation as it confronted her an opportunity to be merciful rather than just.

This feeling is a product of instinct, not of logic. Not all have it, and not all need to have it. Those who do not, require no defense; those who do have it will grieve the more in proportion to their desire that England's greatness may be spiritual as well as material. But they will not criticise her for exercising an indubitable right, or for deciding on her own judgment what course in this matter she should take. Whether she spared CASEMENT or hanged him was distinctly and wholly her own affair, her own business. Her decision has violated moral law no more than the law of statutes. The consequences are hers to take and she will take them.

No Longer a Home of Fevers.

A hyphenate of a kind that as yet has excited nobody's reprehension and shows no inclination ever to do so over here—a Danish-American, that is—has brought to mind a fact of real relevance to the discussion of the price to be paid for Denmark's West Indian possessions. Remembering what has been offered and asked for the islands in the negotiations hitherto conducted for their acquirement by the United States, the amount recently suggested, $25,000,000, certainly seemed like a big advance. So it was, especially as for commercial purposes the islands used to have considerable value and now have something less than nothing.

But, as the authority mentioned points out, what we are buying is not three islands, but a harbor that chances to be well placed for our needs and purposes, and in one very important respect that harbor is a vastly better one than it was before the Danes made a wise expenditure of not a little money in improving it.

In days not very remote the inclosed bay behind which sits the town of Charlotte Amalia was one of the filthiest, and therefore one of the most dangerous, bits of stagnant water to be found anywhere in the tropics. It bred as many and as bad fevers as Panama or Guayaquil, and every ship that entered risked the lives of everybody on board. All that was changed by the simple expedient of cutting a canal that turned into an island one of the two promontories inclosing the harbor and created a current to sweep through it.

Thus was carried away the pestilential accumulations of centuries, and now the only peril encountered there is from tidal waves or hurricanes that chance to be moving in the one direction from which they can enter the bay. History records a few serious disasters so caused there, but they have been so rare, and the present facilities for predicting their arrival and for getting out of their way are so nearly perfect, that these dangers hardly count against the harbor.

This does not demonstrate, of course, that the islands are worth $25,000,000, and the beneficent canal cost no such amount, but it does prove that St. Thomas may be worth to us more than any of the prices for which it was formerly offered.

Efficiency May Be Inefficient.

A grievance against Germany which has not yet received its deserved attention is the wholly undeserved obloquy which she has brought upon the excellent word "efficiency" and upon the still more excellent quality of which alone it ought to be the name—of which alone it really is the name.

That Germany is highly efficient in doing many of the things she undertakes must be admitted. From that fact, however, it does not follow that she is the paragon or exemplar of efficiency, for true efficiency does not consist only in knowing how to do. It requires knowledge of what to do, and when, and if lack of this second form of knowledge exists it turns efficiency into the very worst sort of inefficiency.

At any rate, it may have that effect and not infrequently does so. Therefore, if there be folk in the world—as has been more than rumored through the last two years—who have disliked the fruits of efficiency as brought forth by Germany, they err in extending their dislike to efficiency itself and refusing to write the word except within scornful quotation marks.

The production of ill results is the mark, not of efficiency, but of inefficiency—usually of the inefficiency that fails to see remote consequences. It would be miserably inefficient, for instance, to increase the output of a factory through methods that degraded the minds and ruined the bodies of the workers in it. Efficiency engineers worthy of the name sedulously avoid that fatal error, and they do it successfully, too, though labor has more than doubts and joins real and false efficiency in a common condemnation. Workers and employers alike should learn the difference between the two kinds and restrict the name to the kind that earns the title.

Franc-Tireurs in History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Monday's TIMES in the "Topics of the Times" column, under the subheading of "Franc-tireur Crimes Considered," you hold that the Belgian population in sniping the German soldiers in 1914 were only doing what the American citizens did to the British soldiers at Lexington and Concord in 1775. I deny the correctness of that statement. In the Emmet collection of Americana at the New York Public Library is the original muster roll of "Minute Men" or militia who fought at Lexington and Concord, and on it will be found the names of the "embattled farmers" who participated in that historic fight, together with the receipts for the money paid them for their services and mileage fees, thereby proving beyond all question that they were soldiers in the employ of the State of Massachusetts. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet some years ago wrote an article for the Magazine of History which contained a facsimile of the original muster roll, together with interesting comment thereon. Lawful warfare can only be carried on between the organized forces of the nation engaged therein, and "sniping" by individuals or a group or citizens acting on their own initiative is simply murder. All authorities on international law agree on this.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916. J. S. M.

MR. HUGHES'S NEW ISSUE.

His Suffrage Stand Turns Former Adherents to President Wilson.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with deep regret I have read Mr. Hughes's pronouncement in support of the constitutional amendment to force woman suffrage on the older and settled communities whose people, men and women, do not wish it. Even greater is my regret at the disingenuousness with which he tries to justify his disapproval of the platform on which he was nominated. He says that the national constitutional amendment was not referred to specifically in that platform. What could be more specific than the declaration in terms that woman suffrage was not a national issue! This meant that it was not to be advocated by the party or its candidates as a matter for national amendment, or it meant nothing at all, and Mr. Hughes, with his legally trained mind, must be aware of the fact.

It seems hardly worth while to combat his reasoning to the effect that woman suffrage is sure to come. It won't if the people have a voice in the matter directly. For a while the emotionalism of a few and the indifference of many seemed about to effect that result, yet in twenty-odd years suffrage has carried only a few Western States.

Now the tide has turned, as it so often does with sober second thought. We've tried it on the dog, as our system admits of our doing, and the people don't like it. Every election of the last year has gone against the suffragists; in the East by overwhelming majorities, and in every case where a State has had to vote a second time the majority contra has been largely increased. How, in the face of this most pertinent and forceful evidence, can Mr. Hughes accept the noisy pronouncement of hysteria and loose thinking?

I had looked forward to voting for him, since I am frank to say I have strongly disapproved of much in the present Administration. Now I cannot but feel that a dominant issue has been introduced. Without restating the many arguments against woman suffrage, it is certain that the increased emotionalism of a bi-sexual electorate would be sure to deteriorate its quality in a direction where its quality will least stand deterioration. That is a very serious matter and, worst of all, the evil once done is permanent. Suffrage once granted is practically irrevocable, while foreign policies and most other things affect at worst but our own generation. Clever suffragists know now that the people are against them and that their sole hope is to terrorize Congressmen and State legislators. That this hope is but too well founded the last vote of the New York Legislature, in the face of a recent 200,000 majority against woman suffrage, shows clearly.

With deepest regret, then, I must vote for what I conceive to be lesser evils which time may cure, rather than to saddle the country, against its will, with an evil that strikes at the very roots of rational and responsible government.

DUFFIELD OSBORNE.

A Surrender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We now have the measure of Mr. Hughes. He has given a perfect demonstration of how much courage he possesses by his complete capitulation to the Congressional Union, which is made up of a few hundred suffragists utterly unrepresentative of American womanhood. Thousands of men and women have felt ashamed of the weakness of our Government during the present Administration, and had hoped that the Republicans would choose a candidate who would show more backbone. To these it is a severe blow to find that Mr. Hughes is too weak to oppose a handful of women with whose views it is perfectly evident he does not sympathize. He urges the country to give way to them because he thinks there will be no peace until they get what they want. It was England's weakness in dealing with the suffragettes which helped to persuade Germany that England was too weak to fight and encouraged Germany to bring on the war. England is now paying a bitter price for this weakness, and sooner or later America will do the same.

Mr. Hughes apparently believes that if the suffrage agitators are given their way on this question sex antagonism and the feminist movement will cease. This is a wholly groundless fancy. In California sex antagonism in politics is very bitter, and in all the suffrage States the female politician is more and more recognized as a menace. Mr. Hughes, in capitulating to her at the very beginning of his campaign, gives us his measure. He thinks he will gain some women's votes. He will certainly lose many men's votes. The most ardent Republican voter with whom I have spoken since Mr. Hughes came out for the Federal suffrage amendment declares he will not vote for him. JANET McR. HALL.

Peterboro, N. H., Aug. 2, 1916.

Republicans for Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Never have I failed to vote the Republican ticket to the present day, and the conservatism of the Republican Party has been a saving grace hitherto in staying all the radicals who would rush pell-mell into they know not what. Yesterday I met three Democrats and two Republicans who had intended to vote for Hughes in the face of the conditions. Today all five will vote for Wilson.

If we want the same inefficient conditions that prevail in Colorado to exist generally, if we want the same corrupt conditions that have been enhanced by the woman in politics in Chicago to be increased, if we want the dire local conditions which abound in San Francisco to enter into every congested community, then let us unite in shouting for woman suffrage!

I predict that the balance of power of the male voter in the coming election will spell the defeat of Mr. Hughes, and I profoundly regret it, as I am with him on every other issue.

A LIFELONG REPUBLICAN.

New York, Aug. 3, 1916.

The High Price of Milk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A dairy company informs me that the price of milk has been advanced from 5 to 6 cents a pint because of the breakage of bottles.

As a matter of fact, the drivers of the delivery wagons are responsible for that. One has only to walk through the residential streets to see that, as the bottles set out for the drivers to collect are not gathered up, but remain where they have been placed or are kicked and thrown about by the boys playing in the streets. Moreover, the clerks in the milk stores who used to exact a deposit on bottles when persons other than regular customers bought milk, in that way insuring the return of the bottles, no longer do so. I have heard of one milk company that, before it amalgamated with a larger concern, offered prizes to the drivers who returned the largest number of bottles. Anyway, it is unjust that the people should be made to pay. E. PEHLEMANN.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

A GERMAN UNIVERSITY IN WAR TIME.

The Professors' "Meine Herren" Now Addressed to Classes Composed Largely of Earnest Women Students.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have just received the inclosed description of last Winter's university life at Bonn, which shows an interesting phase of the life in Germany between the eastern and western fronts.

One of your correspondents some time ago gave a vivid picture of the Spring "Messe" in Leipsic, showing the vigorous life of industrial and commercial Germany. It may, therefore, be fitting to have this sketch of the present educational life at one of the largest German universities presented to your readers. O. J. MERKEL,
Executive Secretary German University League.

[Inclosure.]

Whoever enters the Alma Mater in Bonn soon feels how important and how strong the forces of peace are which have been rescued in this iron age. "Inter arma silent musae." Seneca, who originated these words, did not at that time anticipate the vitality of the German people, as they, apparently engaged to the utmost by the gigantic requirements of the war, yet manage to administer, in addition to these tremendous sacrifices, their affairs at home with untiring and painstaking care. And what could be more peaceful than the study of the sciences?

Everything appears here as formerly; the number of lectures and of students is not noticeably decreased; the regularity of attendance and the will for work are possibly even enhanced. The big lecture room for international law shows crowded benches. In the halls there is coming and going until late in the evening.

And yet the trained eye notices differences as compared with former times which are not apparent to the casual observer. The student body appears changed in its composition and its demeanor. The "colors" are lacking, not only because some of these student societies are at present not operative, as most of their "Burschen" and "Fuchse" are in the field, but also as most of them have decided to omit jolly decorations and colors as long as the trumpet of war is sounding.

In the clubhouses of the various societies, former castles of youthful merry-making, the wounded have been quartered. The only color which interrupts the uniform picture is the field gray. In addition to those who wear the Iron Cross with their civilian clothing there are many soldiers in uniform of all arms and positions, some crippled, some wearing leather gloves over wounded hands, or trying to regain the full strength of their feet. Most of them look serious. And they know why. He who has gone through the midst of death loses the thoughtlessness of youth. These soldiers, be they in civilian clothes or in uniform, are the most beloved sons of the Alma Mater, for they have already realized and put into practice, boldly and joyfully, what the university education means to impress upon them as wisdom's last conclusion—the sacrifices of the individual for the welfare of the whole people.

The first semester! When thinking of it no former student can refrain from a smile of sweet memories. They are here again, but apparently less numerous than in former years. A little bashful and yet with a certain degree of dignity, they study carefully the announcements on the blackboards. Some are still wearing the black frock coat which covered their anxious hearts during examination.

But the most prominent factor among the younger students is supplied by the women to whom the ruthless grip of the war has brought predominance in lecture room and seminary. Their number, already grown large before the war, is today especially noticeable, as they supply the larger half of the entire student body. In fact, in some of the classes, especially those devoted to linguistic studies, the male student is in danger of disappearing among the crowd of female students. The still favorite address of some teachers, "Meine Herren," is now about to lose its last glimmer of justification.

The simplicity of bearing and dress on the part of the girls is quite remarkable. Nearly all of them go about without a hat. They are of exemplary punctuality and perseverance. It seems as if they all have adopted the watchword recently sent out to its members by one of the large societies of female students: "Now is the time, especially at the universities, where we are at present in the majority, to show with what earnestness and with what joy women work; now is the time to prove that seminaristic studies may have valuable results even if almost only women are taking part in them."

A few days ago I met a former fellow-student. She had in the meantime received her Doctor's degree. Through several semesters I had been accustomed to see her work together with her older brother. Now she was alone. I did not ask any questions, as her sad eyes spoke for themselves. On the honor list, which hangs in the hall, simply framed with a wreath of oak leaves, I found his name; he fell at Hartmannsweilerkopf. Now his name is among the many who died silently and who took with them a thousand undone deeds, unwon wreaths, and unmatured hopes into the cool earth. A flame burns at night and at day before this touching ex voto of the University of Bonn, the eternal light before the altar of the Fatherland.

UPRISINGS IN INDIA.

Their Seriousness as Indicated by Growth of the Prison Population.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the interview granted by Lord Hardinge to the representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES and the subsequent statement issued by Austen Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, about the peace and quiet that prevail in India, it would be interesting to note the following facts given out under the authority of the Government of India.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has already noticed the statement made by Lord Crewe the other day in the House of Lords, about the seven formidable frontier uprisings which the Government in India had to quell during the war. As to internal troubles, the following facts made public in the prison reports of Bengal and the Punjab speak for themselves.

1. As regards the Punjab:

> The number of prisoners admitted into jails rose during the year 1915 by more than 10,000 and the average daily population by nearly 2,000. With admissions exceeding 50,000 and a daily population of nearly 17,000 prisoners, it would not have been surprising if there had been some falling off in the standard of efficiency. Existing jails are designed to hold 14,729 prisoners. * * *
>
> The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year reached the unprecedentedly high figure of 25,530, or 7,187 more than in the previous year. This is accounted for by the conspiracy cases in the Central Punjab and the outbreak of dacoity in the southwestern districts.

About Bengal it is said that:

> The Government resolution on jail administration in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1915 discloses a very grave state of affairs. The outstanding fact is the extraordinary increase in the number of prisoners in all jails. The admissions rose from 69,204 in 1914 to 81,801.

In either case there was terrible overcrowding, which evidently resulted in a great deal of sickness. In Bengal the daily average number of prisoners in hospitals increased from 582 in the previous year to 765 in 1915, or by about 30 per cent. In the Punjab it rose from 9,119 to 12,361, which shows a daily average of from 486 to 661.

No comments are needed.

LAJPAT RAI.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE.

The carmen and the bosses they most
firmly beg to state
That in the present issue there is naught
to arbitrate.
The bosses and the carmen they are
both exactly right;
No room for arbitration here, there's
only room to fight.
The public, the dear public, pays the
dollars and the cents
To make the bosses' profits and to pay
the carmen's rents.
But the public's not considered in this
flow of hostile talk;
Let the public keep its nickels, while
the strike is on, and walk.

There's many a mile from the City Hall
To Harlem and the Bronx;
The miles don't seem so lengthy as
The boss's motor honks;
The carmen they don't mind the miles,
For they are on a strike,
But most of us are on the job,
And every day we hike.

The carmen and the bosses both request our sympathee,
For both are absolutely right, as any one can see.
It would not do to give an inch—indeed it would be wrong—
And most of us need exercise to keep our muscles strong.
The cars may rest in idleness and never turn their wheels,
While you and I and wife and kids raise blisters on our heels;
We rise an hour earlier, get home an hour late,
Because both sides are right, and so there's naught to arbitrate!

C. L. EDHOLM.

WHAT IRELAND ASKS FOR.

Full and Complete Recognition as a Capable Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting editorially on the Irish question, THE TIMES asks with what consistency the inveterate opponents of coercion can advocate its application to Northeast Ulster? Perhaps, anticipating THE TIMES question, Premier Asquith supplies the answer. Speaking in the House of Commons on July 7, 1913, he stated:

> When an attempt is made to segregate the northeast corner of Ulster from the rest of Ireland, and to represent it as though it were free from the great unifying sentiments of nationality, they were flying in the face of history and existing facts. The claims put forward by the four Ulster counties were really meant to defeat and frustrate the aspirations of the Irish people.

Geographically, Ireland is a separate entity from Great Britain, having no physical connection with either Scotland, Wales, or England. Historically, Ireland has always been, in spite of persecution and proscription, perhaps the greatest exemplar of self-conscious nationhood. Hence, Premier Asquith's admission that to treat it otherwise is flying in the face of facts and history. Our motto has ever been "Ireland a Nation"—not merely provincial autonomy, but full and complete recognition of our national unity. Can any one imagine a "far-down" Irishman being mistaken for an Englishman? Much less can one imagine him being flattered by the mistake. It is a safe statement to make that he is far more conscious of his Irish origin, and far more proud of it, than is the average Anglo-Saxon-American of his American origin. A nation God created Ireland; a nation it has remained—historically, socially, and politically. And a nation it will remain, the Carsons, the Lansdownes, and even the Redmonds notwithstanding. To treat it otherwise is not only poor statesmanship, but not even good politics.

As to our ability to govern ourselves—well, to discuss this seriously would be to dignify an uncalled for, unmerited, and unjustifiable imputation on the intelligence, honesty, and inherent love of fair play of a people who have supplied legislators and premiers to Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, not to speak of soldiers, statesmen, and Presidents given by the same people to the United States. Could we possibly misgovern it worse than the English have? M. K.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

Connecticut's Fear for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though only a humble health officer, I am disposed to resent the imputation by New York health authorities that Connecticut is in the throes of "hysteria" over the prevailing epidemic of infantile paralysis. In the beginning of the epidemic, when the New York authorities made the statement that an epidemic of infantile paralysis was no more serious, either in mortality or sequelae, than an epidemic of measles, we wondered if we were so badly mistaken in our conceptions. Later, when the mortality and new cases were increasing by leaps and bounds, the headlines said, "Health authorities are optimistic," and we wondered what they were optimistic over. And we still wonder why New Yorkers are fleeing by thousands, if the danger is so insignificant. Such action would seem to indicate that there is some "hysteria" even in New York. We are rather disposed to stay quietly at home, and endeavor to protect our little ones from "hysterical" New Yorkers.

H. FRANK MOORE.

Bethel, Conn., Aug. 1, 1916.

A Day for Naturalization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days, when so much is written as to the hyphen in American life and politics, why is it not possible to invest the act of citizenship with a more dignified and inspiring ceremonial than the hurried signing of papers? Why could not one or more of our national holidays or some other fitting date be assigned each year, and the occasion be marked with due solemnity? This would be an inspiration not only to our new citizens but to many Americans by birth who do not realize the priceless privilege. Thanksgiving Day would perhaps be not the least appropriate time for such a public act and ceremony—at least in all the larger cities—redeeming that day from some of the noisy and frivolous associations which have been allowed to mar its character.

ABRAM S. ISAACS.

New York University, Aug. 1, 1916.

CHILD LABOR BILL URGED IN SENATE

Chairman Robinson Defends the Measure's Constitutionality and Upholds Its Provisions.

SAYS TRADE IS PROTECTED

Asserts the Bill Has Strong Support in Some Southern States—Appeals for Sake of Humanity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Senate late in today's session took up the Child Labor bill for consideration. At the instance of President Wilson this measure gained a preferred place on the Senate's legislative program after the Democratic caucus had decided to lay it aside for the remainder of the session. Senator Robinson of Arkansas, who reported the measure from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, took the floor to explain the Senate substitute as compared with the bill passed by the House and to set forth the viewpoint of the majority of the committee on the constitutionality of the proposed measure.

Great interest was shown in Senator Robinson's explanation. Nearly all the Democratic Senators were in their seats. In the galleries were several delegations from organizations interested in the proposed reform.

Senator Robinson compared the provisions of the Senate and House bills, discussing the necessity and justification for the legislation, and strongly urging its constitutionality.

"While the House bill excludes from interstate commerce the products of mines, quarries, canneries, workshops, and other manufacturing establishments into which proscribed child labor has entered," he explained, "the Senate substitute greatly simplifies the law as to the practicability of its enforcement by forbidding the shipment in interstate commerce of the products of any mine, quarry, cannery, workshop, factory, or other manufacturing establishment if within thirty days prior to the removal of such product from the mine, quarry, cannery, workshop, factory, or other manufacturing establishment child labor, proscribed by both bills, has been employed in the producing establishment.

"The limitations as to age and hours in both bills are the same. In mines and quarries children under 16 years and in workshops, canneries, and factories children under 14 are excluded. Children between 14 and 16 may work eight hours a day and six days in any one week.

"The Senate substitute relieves dealers in manufactured products outside the State of production from any liability, but in order to prevent manufacturers in the State of production from evading the law it requires dealers to obtain guarantees from the manufacturer that the products are not made in violation of the Child Labor law. Manufacturers who, in good faith, desire to obey the law, under the Senate substitute may protect themselves by obtaining certificates as to the age of children from parents or guardians, as prescribed by the Federal Board."

Senator Robinson pointed out that while it has been said that the Southern States were opposed to the legislation, there was, as a matter of fact, a strong sentiment in all these States in favor of its enactment. He read extracts from some of the leading newspapers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas in support of this contention, and said that for the sake of human little boys and girls, full of life and hope, should not be diven into the front door of a factory where their growth was stunted, their health broken, and then when their energy has been sapped, thrown out at the back door on the scrap heap of humanity like a worn-out piece of machinery.

As to the constitutionality of the proposed act, Senator Robinson contended that under the decisions of the Supreme Court the power of Congress to regulate commerce was complete and absolute, except as limited by the Constitution itself. One of these limitations in the Federal Constitution on this power was the Fifth Amendment, providing that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution imposed the same limitation on the States as that imposed by the Fifth upon the Federal Government; and that if the States in the exercise of police power could suppress the evils of child labor, Congress, through its power to regulate commerce, could promote the same end by denying the channels of commerce to persons and enterprises in the interest of the public health, morals, and safety.

Congress, he asserted, could do indirectly a great many things that it could not directly perform. The lottery cases and the white slave cases, he said, affirmed the power of Congress to enact legislation in the nature of police regulations through its power to regulate commerce. He also asserted that the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution had no application, that Congress has much power to suppress recognized evils in conditions surrounding the production or manufacture through a regulation of commerce as it had to accomplish the same end after transportation had ended, and that the bill, therefore, came fairly within the principle of the lottery cases and the Hoke case.

Rodenberg to Defend Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Democratic criticisms of the acceptance speech of Charles E. Hughes will be answered in the House tomorrow by Representative William A. Rodenberg of Illinois, who plans to address the lower body for one hour on the issues of the campaign. Mr. Rodenberg announced that he would make a political speech because of a vigorous attack made on Mr. Hughes as a candidate by Representative William E. Williams, Democrat, of Illinois. The Rodenberg speech probably will unloose a flood of campaign oratory in the lower body, which has little to do for the next three weeks.

Just Published

Plain Facts About MEXICO

The Country, States and Cities, The People, Resources, Government and Statistics

By

GEORGE J. HAGAR

A convenient, timely summary of facts regarding Mexico's natural, racial and economic features and plans of government and finance. In a brief compass, easily available for the business man, this book aims to answer the question, "What is Mexico?" History and internal troubles are not touched upon.

Maps. 50 Cents net.

HARPER & BROTHERS [ESTABLISHED 1817]

AMES RESUMES HIS DUTIES.

Producer Will Again Manage the Booth and Little Theatres.

After a year's rest from his labors as theatrical producer, Winthrop Ames will be back in the field this season with the Little Theatre and the Booth under his direct management, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Ames expects to produce four new plays at the Little Theatre during the season in addition to an entertainment for children at special matinees. The new plays are not described. He will begin his season at the Booth with a production of "Pierrot the Prodigal," by Michel Carre, with music by Andre Wormser. This is a pantomime which was given many years ago at Daly's Theatre under the original title of "L'Enfant Prodigue" and was seen last year in London.

Among plays which Mr. Ames is said to have in preparation for his theatres, but which are not named in the statement, are "The Wrong Box," Granville Barker's dramatization of Stevenson's work of that name, and a farce, "From Saturday to Monday," by William J. Hurlburt.

COWBOY PARADE AT CONEY.

Plains Men and Women, on For "Stampede," Give Western Dance.

Real cowboys, 220 of them; ninety-five girls from the plains, and 165 Indians, all mounted, rode out of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon, traversed Ocean Avenue to Emmons Avenue, and thence through Ocean Parkway, where they drew up in front of the Hotel Shelburne. They were the riders and ropers who are to take part in "The Stampede" from Aug. 5 to Aug. 12, competing for world championships.

Guy Weadick, managing director of the contest, and other officials in automobiles headed the parade, which officials of the Coney Island Industrial Bureau reviewed, and then handed to Weadick the keys of Coney Island.

Afterward there was a parade along Surf Avenue, and then a real Western dance in the Shelburne, with music by the Cowboy Band from Cheyenne. Some 300 more contestants, with buffaloes and wild horses, are coming today. It was announced, and the contests, which begin on Saturday, will be exactly the same as those which have been held in the West for many years, without rehearsal and with each contestant striving for the prize.

PAGE IS THANKED BY DUKE.

Italy's Acting Lieutenant General Receives American Ambassador.

ROME, Aug. 3.—The Duke of Genoa, who is acting as Lieutenant General of Italy, representing King Victor Emmanuel while the latter is at the front, has received Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, in private audience.

The Duke displayed much interest in American affairs and also in the visit paid by the Ambassador to the French front. He expressed pleasure on hearing that Ambassador Page would soon visit the Italian front.

Ambassador Page was thanked by the Duke for the statement made by the Ambassador before he left America regarding the Italian viewpoint on the war.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN WEDS.

Widow of Colonial Secretary Bride of Rev. W. H. Carnegie.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Mary Endicott Chamberlain, widow of Joseph Chamberlain, the British statesman, who was Colonial Secretary under the late Marquis of Salisbury, and the Rev. William Hartley Carnegie, rector of St. Margaret's and Canon of Westminster, were married in Westminster Abbey at 8 o'clock this morning. The wedding was very simple and quiet, the bride being given away by Austen Chamberlain.

Mrs. Carnegie, before her first marriage, was Miss Mary Endicott of Boston, a daughter of the late William C. Endicott, Secretary of War in President Cleveland's Cabinet. She came here last May, after an absence of seventeen years, and spent several weeks with her family. As the only woman of American birth to refuse an Earldom, which was offered her by King George after Mr. Chamberlain's death, she occupies an unusual position in England.

Canon Carnegie is 56 years old and this is his second marriage. His first wife, who died in 1901, and whom he married in 1892, was a daughter of Sir Thomas Crawley Bolvey, Fifth Baronet of Fisxey Abbey, Gloucestershire. He is the father of two daughters.

Canon Carnegie has been prominent for many years and was formerly rector of the Cathedral Church in Birmingham, of which he was also Honorary Canon. He is the author of a number of religious books and during 1905-1906 was Select Preacher at Oxford University.

$761,646,000 Added to Investments.

An investment of $761,646,000 has been made in oil, ship, munitions, dye, and chemical companies since the war began, according to a tabulation by the Journal of Commerce. Oil and gas companies, capitalized at $432,293,000, have taken more than half the money. In ship companies the new capital has been $76,200,000; in munitions concerns, $128,410,000, and in dyes and chemicals, $124,743,000.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Irene Franklin has signed a contract whereby she will appear under the management of Frederic McKay, who will star her in "The Melting of Molly," a play by James Montgomery from the novel of that name by Maria Thompson Davies.

Edwin Arden will appear at the Palace next week in "Close Quarters," a sketch by Oliver White.

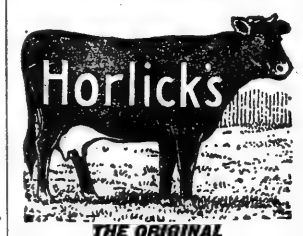
A special showing of the film, "The Fall of a Nation," will be given at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, on Wednesday evening of next week. It will be in aid of the funds of the relief work among militiamen's families being done by a committee of the American Defense Society.

Ann Murdock resumed rehearsals of "Please Help Emily" yesterday, after recovering from the effects of an accident in which she severed an artery of her wrist Tuesday evening at her home when a window pane broke.

The first performance of "The Guilty Man" will be given at the Astor Theatre on Monday evening, Aug. 21, with Irene Fenwick at the head of the cast. The play is by Ruth Helen Davis and the late Charles Klein.

Fritz Bruch and Lucy Bruch, 'cellist and violinist, will appear at the Strand Theatre next week.

The Actors' Fund of America is to share in the profits of the performance of "The Stampede" at Sheepshead Bay on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 8, when special features will be arranged.



THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain extract, in powder. For Infants, Invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.

The Food-Drink for all Ages

More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Substitutes cost YOU Same Price

$6,000 DAMAGE DONE BY MASQUE CROWDS

Contractors Say It Will Cost That Sum to Restore City College Grounds.

DEBRIS NOT CLEARED OFF

Corporation Counsel Will Take Up the Question with the Shakespeare Committee.

Estimates by contractors of the damage done to the grounds and stadium of City College by the actors and audience at the Shakespearean masque, "Caliban," may reach the sum of $6,000, of which more than half is for injury to the turf, cinder path, and grass banks of the grounds. Had the masque been held in Central Park, as was at first intended, contractors believe that the damage would have been much greater. When it was planned to use the park THE NEW YORK TIMES took a definite stand against exposing the shrubs and lawns to the possibility of devastation by irresponsible crowds.

"In the dressing rooms of the stadium," one contractor said yesterday, "marble slabs were broken on the walls and other material damage done to the rooms, while the iron railings around the inclosure were broken down in several places by the audience. I would not care to hazard even a guess as to how much damage would have been done had the masque taken place in the park."

The damage to the turf and grounds is not attributed so much to the fact that the grass was trodden down as to the building of stands, which kept the sun from the grass and so killed it. Some of the wooden scenery used in the masque still remains on the ground, as well as débris from that which has been removed.

It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty about the collection of the sum necessary to restore the grounds to the condition in which they were before the performance. As the college is a city institution the matter has been put in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, who will take the question up with the committee in charge of the masque. Persons who are in touch with the affair said yesterday that it was to be expected that the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration Committee might wish to go over the estimates, but that no unpleasantness was expected.

PIER HAS BRIDGE TOURNEY.

Mrs. Samuel Wins First Prize at Narragansett Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—The Towers, with its turrets and ivy-clad walls and promenade overlooking Narragansett Bay, was the scene of the first bridge tournament of the season at The Pier this afternoon and was attended by many of the cottagers. The bridge was given for the benefit of the Narragansett Improvement Association. The first prize was won by Mrs. Frank Samuel of Philadelphia, the second by Miss Edith Blanc of New York, and the third by Mrs. F. W. Robinson of Philadelphia. The booby prizes went to Miss Anna Low Grimes, Mrs. G. S. McGrew, and Mrs. W. B. Smith, and the "Koon Kan" to Mrs. M. P. Hutchinson.

Following the bridge tea was served with Mrs. Edward Robinson in charge of the tables. Presiding at the tea tables were also Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of New York.

The players were Mrs. I. H. Clothier, Jr.; Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss Caryl Roberts, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Fanny Sinnickson, Mrs. Charles Fletcher, Mrs. Rowland Hazard, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. Francis H. Dewey, Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mrs. Percy W. Wright, Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen, Mrs. David S. Baker, Mrs. Byron S. Watson, Mrs. Walter J. Nye, Mrs. Stanley Henshaw, Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mrs. Talbot Hanan, Mrs. Edward Robinson, Mrs. E. W. M. Pfizenmayer, Mrs. Edward L. Welsh, Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Mrs. Albert B. Lambert, Mrs. Leon Samuels, Mrs. Henry de Coppet, Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard, Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison, Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson, Mrs. Saunders P. Jones, Miss Bouvier, Mrs. Frank Samuel, Mrs. P. M. Prescott, Miss Bessie Robinson, Miss Anna Lou Grimes, and Mrs. M. P. Hutchinson.

Members of luncheon groups at the Casino today were: Walter L. Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., who entertained a party of eight; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Legare of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Eaton Cromwell, Jay Coogan, Earle Alexander, Mrs. Charles B. Dillingham, and Miss Madeleine Cochrane.

Two matches in the Point Judith polo tournament this afternoon attracted members of the polo coterie at the Pier to the final event for the Randolph Cup, presented by P. D. Randolph.

Maxwell Greene, former United States Consul to Bermuda, and Mrs. Maxwell Greene, Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Sullivan of New York are at the Mathewson.

MISS SALLY BRIGHAM A BRIDE.

Weds Craig Colgate in St. John's Episcopal Church, Flushing.

Miss Sally Brigham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Brigham, of Flushing, L. I., and Craig Colgate, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock in St. John's Episcopal Church, Murray Hill, Flushing. The Rev. Dr. George W. Eccles officiated. The wedding was a very quiet one, and the ceremony was witnessed only by relatives and intimate friends. A reception followed at the Brigham home at 342 Amity Street. The bride was unattended. P. Erskine Wood of this city acted as best man.

After the reception the couple left for the West on their honeymoon. They plan to be gone a month, and on their return will reside at Flushing.

The bride is prominent in Flushing society. Mr. Colgate is a bond broker and a Yale graduate. He belongs to the Knickerbocker, Union, Piping Rock, and Nassau County Clubs.

CARNAHAN—FEALY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Murphy have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Minnie C. Fealy, to Lieut. Col. Earl C. Carnahan, U. S. A., which took place on Tuesday at their home here.

NEWPORT HAS GARDEN FETE

Classical Dances Given on the Lawn by the Art Association.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—The most fascinating outdoor entertainment of the Summer was a gardon fête on the grounds of the Art Association this afternoon. There were classical dances by the Pomfret Dancers, the Misses Elizabeth, Louise and Marjorie Warren, and Esther Gustafson, and music by Conrad's Orchestra. The undertaking was in charge of Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Warren T. Perry, Mrs. John Elliott, Miss Fanny Foster, Mrs. Frank H. Greenlaw, Miss Ruth Thomas, Mrs. John J. Mason, Miss Rosalie Mayer, Mrs. Charles Biesel, Miss Maidie Parish, Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, Mrs. E. V. Murphy, and Mrs. Waldo Evans. In the boxes were Mrs. Harrison S. Morris of Philadelphia, President of the association; Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howard Williams, Miss Caroline Barclay, and Miss Catharine Morris. Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock had Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr.; Miss Beardsley, Mrs. James Andrews Swan, and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis. In other boxes were Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Miss Evelina Gleaves, Mrs. Charles M. Thomas, Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans, Mrs. Slater, Miss Gwynne, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, John Nicholas Brown, Miss Taylor, Miss Martha A. Codman, Mrs. John J. Mason, and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry.

NOT TO TAX FOREIGN CARS.

Those from Contiguous Countries May Enter and Leave Duty Free.

The Treasury Department, in a general order to Collectors and other customs officials, has issued instructions construing a recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals that deals with the treatment to be given foreign-built railroad cars brought into this country.

The Collector at Detroit wrote to the department apparently under the impression that all cars of Canadian manufacture entering the United States should be held dutiable, as the court, in a test case, held that such cars brought into the United States and used in domestic commerce were dutiable according to their component material of chief value.

The department, correcting in an order by Assistant Secretary Malburn, the Detroit official's understanding of the decision, made it plain that the department did not regard the court's decision as warranting the taxing of every Canadian car coming over the international line. The order said that cars of foreign build brought into the United States from contiguous foreign territories in the regular course of their employment in international traffic may be permitted to proceed to their destination in the United States and return loaded to the foreign country without being liable to the payment of duty.

Such cars, it was set forth, may be used for carrying either local or through shipments in the ordinary course of business on their return trip to the foreign country, but should not be used in domestic traffic not incident to the return trip to the foreign country.

NEW HOLDING CO. ORDER.

New England Co. May Participate in Steamship Reorganization.

Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court modified an order yesterday made on April 15 permitting the New England Navigation Company, the holding company of the steamship properties operated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, to take part in the reorganization of the company.

The original order was based on the information that the New England Company had $2,500,000 in bonds, but since that time $1,000,000 worth of the bonds have been disposed of. The modified order continues the permission to participate in the reorganization and merely reduces the amount of the bonds which must be deposited with the Reorganization Committee.

The company will receive in exchange for its bonds a similar amount of bonds to be issued by the proposed company. The new bonds are to be secured by mortgage as to principal, but they will be income bonds as to interest. The order also provides that the stock and securities of the new corporation turned over to the New England Company shall be subject to the same provisions of the decree that now controls its present holdings in the Eastern Steamship Company, which is the name of the various steamship lines.

BOY DROWNS, BROTHER SAFE

Treacherous Hole in Gravesend Bay Takes Another Victim.

In Gravesend Bay, back of Coney Island, the beach slopes gently down as far from shore as a man may walk and still keep his head and shoulders above water. Then the slope changes abruptly to a sharp drop, and one may walk off into an apparently bottomless hole. In five years more than twenty-five bathers have stepped off this ledge and been drowned. Yesterday Simon and Charles Goldman stepped off Brighton Beach Station at 467 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, saw them disappear. When they rose and yelled he realized they could not swim. He ran into the water. Charles was senseless when Smith reached him. He brought him ashore, turned him over to others to resuscitate, and ran back into the water for Simon.

Simon had disappeared again. Smith dived for him repeatedly, but it was not until many hours later that his body was found and brought ashore. Charles was resuscitated in the Coney Island Hospital. Simon was 17 years old, three years younger than his brother, with whom he lived at 39 South Third Street, Brooklyn.

BLIND WORKSHOP BURNS.

Fifteen Lines of Hose Laid and Many Burst Under Pressure.

Hundreds of Brooklynites, homeward bound at 5:45 last night, stopped to watch a destruction of the two-story frame building at 108-112 Livingston Street, near Boerum Place, where a fire started 15 minutes after twenty-five blind men and boys had quit work there for the day. The place was leased by the Brooklyn Industrial Home for the Blind.

How the fire started had not been learned last night. It burned swiftly, however, and fire apparatus halted all surface cars in Livingston Street so that hundreds were delayed, their cars having to be diverted through Court and Fulton Streets.

Fifteen lines of hose were stretched by the firemen before half a dozen were found to be perfect. Nine burst when pressure was applied to them.

The blaze spread around the corner to two two-story frame dwellings at 24 and 26 Boerum Place. These were emptied before the fire touched them and no one was hurt.

Magistrate Brough on Bench.

Alexander Brough, who was recently appointed City Magistrate by Mayor Mitchel, assumed his office in Washington Heights Court yesterday morning. Several of his friends were present to hand him a silver mounted gavel and a large floral horseshoe on behalf of the Marseilles Club, of which he is a member. Magistrate Brough's first case was that of a woman charged with intoxication, who was let off with a warning.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivingston St.
East Houston St., cor Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

ROBERT S. TOWNE DEAD.

Mining Engineer Was Active in Developing Mexican Properties.

Robert Safford Towne, a mining engineer long active in the development of Mexico, died yesterday in his apartments at the Engineers' Club, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, and was a son of the late Henry A. Towne and Mrs. Harriet Nye Towne. Mr. Towne was graduated from the Ohio State University in 1879, a year later receiving his degree of E. M.

He was an officer in many Mexican corporations, including the Mexican Northern Railway Company, of which he was President and Treasurer. Mr. Towne was also President and a Director of the Alvarez Land and Timber Company, the Fresnillo Mining Company, the Mexican Lead Company, the Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Company, the Montezuma Lead Company, and the Soubrette Mining Company. He was President, Treasurer, and a Director of the Compania Metalingica Mexicara, President and Treasurer of the Teziutlan Copper Mining and Smelting Company, Vice President and a Director of the Teguitlan Copper Company, President of the Minerals Extractor Corporation, and Vice President of the Metallurgical Engineering and Process Corporation.

Mr. Towne was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Ohio Society, and the New York Yacht, Engineers', New York, and Lawyers' Clubs.

Jackson Thornton Dawson.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Jackson Thornton Dawson, Superintendent of the Arnold Arboretum and widely known as a horticulturist, died tonight after a short illness. He was 75 years old.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM C. IRVING, for more than twenty-five years United States Deputy Marshal of the Northern District of New York, died last night at Troy, N. Y. He was 70 years old.

Mrs. THOMAS HAMMOND, widow of the founder of Hammond, Ind., and said to be one of the wealthiest women in the State, died at her home there yesterday, in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. MARTHA HILL, widow of William G. Hill, died yesterday at her home in Sound Beach, Conn., in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. GERTRUDE SHARP, widow of John J. Sharp and mother of W. B. Sharp, Assistant Postmaster of Plainfield, N. J., died on Wednesday night at her home there, in her eighty-fifth year.

LLOYD OSWALD WILSON, a newspaper reporter, died on Wednesday, following a chill which he contracted while visiting the scene of the explosion on Black Tom Island on Sunday for The New York Sun. He was born in this city twenty-five years ago and was a graduate of the New York Law School. For a time he was in the office of William Harmon Black as a lawyer and then went with the City News Association as a reporter.

Mrs. CLARA I. NUGENT, wife of James Nugent, is dead at her home, 375 Washington Street, Jamaica. Mrs. Nugent was born in Chicago thirty-five years ago and had been a resident of Jamaica for three years. She is survived by her husband, five sons, and one daughter.

CLAUDE V. GENTRY, a druggist of 190 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, died at his Summer home on Colton Avenue, Sayville, L. I., on Tuesday from heart disease. He was 60 years old and was born in Hamilton, Canada, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than forty years.

Mrs. GRACE RAYMOND WOOD, 60 years old, widow of A. Eastwick Wood and daughter of the late Graham Raymond Wickes, died on Wednesday at her home, 778 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. KATE GUNNER, 81 years old, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. V. W. Berger, Bayside Park, Bayside, L. I. She was born in Albany, N. Y., and besides her daughter she is survived by one son.

Mrs. ROSE McCABE, widow of Andrew McCabe, died on Tuesday from old age at her home, 471 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. McCabe was born in Westmeath, Ireland, eighty years ago and is survived by a son, two daughters, and fourteen grandchildren.

FRANK H. HOLMES, 29 years old, of 479 Hemlock Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday from heart disease. He was born in Brooklyn, and was about to go into business with his father when he was taken ill. He is survived by his parents and one brother.

Mrs. HANNAH ROSINA PRELL-LIPS died on Tuesday from apoplexy at the home of her son, 1,114 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. She was 71 years old and is survived by two sons and one daughter.

Miss GENEVIEVE MARIE AGUILAR died on Wednesday from heart disease at her home, 302 Sixty-ninth Street, Bayside, L. I. She was born in Brooklyn twenty-eight years ago and is survived by her father, a brother, and two sisters.

Mrs. ANNA M. KOLB died on Tuesday from old age at the home of her daughter, Mrs. K. Nicklaus, 1,431 Hatch Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I.

J. MILTON BURNHAM, a salesman, died yesterday at his home, 832 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, after a long illness. Mr. Burnham was born in Pikesville, Md., fifty-one years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for twenty years. He is survived by his mother, his wife, and two daughters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DE BOW OAKLEY, a life-long resident of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 233 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. She is survived by her husband and two daughters.

ROBERT B. KIRKWOOD, 48 years old, of 173 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday after a brief illness. He was born in Brooklyn and is survived by two brothers and three sisters.

Mrs. MARY VERONICA HENNEBERRY, wife of Joseph B. Henneberry, died on Wednesday at her home, 3,218 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. She was 53 years old and is survived by her husband, two sons, and one daughter.

GEORGE O. HABACKER died on Wednesday at his home, 16 Elder Street, Brooklyn, after a long illness. He was born in Brooklyn on Jan. 20, 1877, and is survived by his wife and one daughter.

PETER VANDER VLIET, a wealthy farmer of Passaic, N. J., died at his home there on Tuesday in his sixty-ninth year. He was a member of several Dutch organizations.

FRANK X. SCHLIEMAN, active for many years in politics in Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home in Arlington, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year, leaving his wife, a son, and one brother.

JOSEPH TAYLOR ELLIOTT, Vice President of a bond house in Indianapolis, Ind., and a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home there in his seventy-second year.

LOUIS LILIENTHAL, for thirty years engaged in the pickling business before he retired five years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 41 Convent Avenue, in his eighty-first year, leaving his wife, two sons, and five daughters.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a descendant of Roger Williams and one of the leading jewelry dealers of Southern New England, died on Wednesday at his home in Providence, R. I., in his eighty-sixth year.

HUGH B. HOUSTON, a member of the jewelry firm of J. E. Caldwell & Co., died on Wednesday at his home in Philadelphia in his seventy-ninth year. He was a graduate of Girard College and a member of the Union Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the State Society of the Cincinnati. Two daughters survive him.

GILBERT F. COSHLAND, a wholesale liquor dealer, died on Wednesday at his home, 120 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his sixtieth year. He was active in Jewish charities. Mr. Cosh1and was head of the firm of G. F. Cosh1and & Co., 102 Murray Street, and leaves his wife, a son, and two daughters.

WILLIAM B. WHITNEY, a retired stock and grain broker, died on Tuesday at his home, 3,504 Broadway, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a native of Indiana and had lived here for more than forty years.

JOHN McNABB, one of the first locomotive engineers of the Third Avenue Railway, died at his home, 775 Bourke Street, the Bronx, in his sixty-eighth year. His two sons and a sister survive him.

Mrs. SARAH M. CHADWICK, daughter of the late Francis Chadwick, one of the first settlers in Red Bank, N. J., died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mary H. Wood, in that place.

DAVID R. STEVENSON, a resident of Nutley, N. J., for several years, died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-first year, leaving his wife and one daughter.

GROVER C. HANN, a contractor and formerly a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., died on Wednesday in Salem, N. C., in his thirty-second year. He removed from Phillipsburg several months ago to enter the contracting business in Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. ANNA HEPBURN LANE, wife of the Rev. Stoddard Lane, died yesterday at the home of her parents in Freehold, N. J., in her twenty-sixth year, leaving also an infant son and three sisters.

Mrs. JAMES McCLELLAN, a resident of Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home there, in her sixty-fifth year, leaving her husband, two sons, and a brother.

Captain GEORGE F. TUTHILL, a pioneer in the fisheries business, died on Wednesday at his home in Greenport, L. I., after a long illness. He was born in East Marion eighty-six years ago, and was a direct descendant of Henry Tuthill, one of the original settlers of Southold in 1640. At the age of 13 he became a fisherman, and at 20 he was Captain of a coaster. He was an organizer of the People's National Bank of Greenport and served many years both as President and Director.

BISHOP S. D. FERGUSON DIES

First Negro to Hold the Office in Episcopal Church.

The Right Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, Bishop of Liberia and West Africa, and the first negro member of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, is dead at his home in Monrovia, in Liberia, according to a cable received yesterday by the Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Avenue.

He was in his seventy-fifth year and for more than thirty years had been a noted figure in his church, coming here frequently to attend conferences, during which he was highly honored. In 1907, the late Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, entertained him at dinner in Richmond, Va., for which he was severely criticised throughout the South.

Bishop Ferguson was born in Charleston, S. C., and emigrated with his parents to Liberia when six years old. He was educated in the mission schools and was an excellent student, giving early promise of being a leader among his people. In 1862 he was appointed a teacher and began his studies for the ministry. Three years later he was admitted to the church as a deacon, being appointed a priest in 1868. As a priest his work attracted attention and he was soon suggested for further advancement.

The House of Bishops assembled in New York in 1884 and elected him Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas and its adjacent territory, the diocese later being changed to that of Liberia and West Africa. On June 24, 1885, his consecration took place in Grace Church, New York. During the same year he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Kenyon College and in 1893 Liberia College conferred on him the degree of D. C. L.

Bishop Ferguson came here to attend the 300th anniversary of the Episcopal Church in America in 1907 and it was said then that he would be the first negro to sit in the Chancel of St. Paul's Church, the church which Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee attended in Richmond, Va. He was then the ranking Missionary Bishop of his church, having succeeded Bishop C. C. Penick, who resigned as Bishop of Cape Palmas in 1883. After Bishop Penick's resignation the church decided to send no more white men to Central Africa under present conditions, and Bishop Ferguson's appointment was the result.

Bishop Ferguson was commended for his tact in the face of the race prejudice in the South. When he attended the convention in Boston in 1904 he was made much of, but made no application for quarters through the Hospitality Committee when called upon to attend the convention in Richmond. He corresponded with the Rev. C. L. Somers, rector of the negro Church of St. Philip and was entertained by William C. Scott, a negro barber.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

CAMPBELL.—On Aug. 3, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Lewis Campbell, 321 West 94th St., New York City, a daughter.

GOLDMUNTZ.—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldmuntz of 601 West 115th St., City, Tuesday, August 1st, a daughter.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Van Benschoten of Essex Fells, N. J., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. Mrs. Van Benschoten was Miss Helen Grigg Seymour.

MARTIN.—Aug. 1, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Martin, a daughter.

MAX.—Aug. 3, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Max, a son.

Married

ACKERLY—CLAY.—At St. Matthew's P. E. Church, New York City, Aug. 3, by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Edna, daughter of George Everson Clay and Margaret O. Hunter, to Dana Tarbell Ackerly.

COLGATE—BRIGHAM.—Sally, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dana B. Brigham, to Craig Colgate at St. John's Church, Flushing, L. I., by the Rev. George W. Eccleas.

HALSEY—FAY.—Aug. 2, Marguerite O. Fay to Will G. Halsey.

Died.

BELLONI.—On Thursday, August 3, Josephine Hortense, widow of Charles Belloni. Funeral from her late residence, 29 Winsor Place, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, on Saturday, August 5, at 11 A. M.

BIGHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, 1916, Ellen Bigham, beloved mother of Henry J. and Agnes Bigham of 65 East 92d St. Funeral from the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 10 A. M. English papers please copy.

COSHLAND.—After a short illness on Aug. 1, at his residence, 120 West 86th St., Gilbert F. Coshland, in his 69th year. Beloved husband of Josephine Cushman. Funeral services at Chapel Beth-El Cemetery, Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

COX.—On Aug. 2, 1916, at New York City, in the 45th year of his age, Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr., of Paterson, N. J., son of the late Rowland Cox and Fanny Cumming. Funeral of Plainfield, N. J. Funeral services at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2:30 P. M.

COX.—The Association of ex-members of Squadron A: On Aug. 2, 1916, Sergeant Rowland Cox, Jr., M. D. Funeral services at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
GENERAL CHARLES F. ROE, President.
LIEUTENANT GEORGE E. FAHYS, Sec.

FRASER.—Walter Douglas, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fraser, 101 West 178th St., age 20 years. Funeral private.

GREENBERG.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, in his 82d year, Moritz Greenberg, beloved husband of Anna, father of Samuel, Mrs. Adela Greenberg, Mrs. Rose Klugman, and Mrs. Clara Rosenberg. Funeral Friday, Aug. 4, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 1,436 Park Place, Brooklyn. Interment Union Fields Cemetery. (Hungarian Verein.)

GUNNER.—At Bayside, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1916, Kate, widow of John Gunner, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral service private at her son-in-law's residence, Mr. C. W. Bergen, Bayside Park, Bayside, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

HARDCASTLE.—Patrolman Frank Hardcastle, 545 West 49th St. Services National Casket Chapel, 14 East 39th St., Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

HERZMAN.—Aug. 2, Elkan, devoted husband of Rosa Herzman, beloved father of Julius, Mrs. S. Posner, Mrs. E. W. Posner, Mr

CHINA IS INFORMED OF LOAN'S FAILURE

State Department Sends Word to Peking of Bankers' Refusal of Terms.

WANTED $2,000,000 AT ONCE

Despite Setback, the United States Government Is Continuing the Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State Department cabled to the American Legation in Peking today for presentation to the Chinese Government, a statement that was tantamount to notice that the department had been unable to arrange the loan which China had asked the department to obtain from American banking houses. The message gave a summary of the reasons advanced by J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank and the First National Bank, all of New York, constituting the American group in the original six-power Chinese loan, for their attitude in the matter. While there appears to be no assurance that any money can be obtained by the Chinese Government in the United States at this time, the State Department is continuing the effort to place the loan, and was in communication with interested bankers today.

In the cabled statement it was set forth by the State Department that the American group of bankers felt that it would be unwise to invest in any more foreign securities at this time when the American market had all it could handle. It was recited that Chinese Government railroad securities were now down to 72 in the United States, and the prospect of floating an additional loan was not good. For these and other reasons the American group felt it could not engage to handle a new loan for the Chinese Government even of a comparatively small amount.

Will Need Bigger Amount.

The Chinese Government had offered to issue bonds for the loan and to dispose of them to the American bankers at 93. It had been the understanding among the bankers that if the loans were arranged these bonds would be placed on the market at 97. Outside of other considerations the American bankers felt that in view of the lack of sufficient guarantees for the payment of the loan, the price suggested was not attractive.

The negotiations, which are regarded as having come to and through the notice sent to the Chinese Government by the State Department today, have had to do with obtaining for China only a small proportion of the amount that the Peking Government will need eventually, according to its representations. China had originally contracted in the United States a loan of $5,000,000, and this was to be followed by an effort to obtain an additional $30,000,000.

One million dollars of the $5,000,000 desired was furnished to the Chinese Government through the agency of Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston. When China called for another instalment of the $5,000,000, the matter was taken up with the members of the American group in the original six-power loan, as it was felt that there was a moral obligation to bring the bankers composing this group into any arrangement for financing the Government.

The Government at Peking urged that it was badly in need of money for the payment of pressing debts; in fact, for meeting the ordinary expenses of governmental administration and when it was evident that it would be difficult to obtain the $4,000,000 asked for, the State Department was asked by China to make an effort to get $2,000,000 immediately. The latest phase of the negotiations between the department and the bankers and among the bankers themselves has been confined to the consideration of the question of furnishing this amount.

Government Guarantee Desired.

Underlying the conservative attitude of the American bankers has been the apparent fear that the action of the United States, in March, 1913, in refusing to be a party to guaranteeing the participation of the American group in the six-power loan, would continue to be applied to any additional loan to China, even when arranged at the instance of the State Department.

The American bankers believed, it is understood, that they should have some sort of a statement from their Government, showing that their participation in the loan was with the knowledge and consent of the Government. They felt also that the Chinese Government should furnish security for the loan, preferably through a concession that would guarantee revenue that would be applied to the liquidation of the bonds. The United States Government is credited with having been unwilling to undertake the arrangement of any such concession.

The whole series of negotiations has been attended by some confusion, part of it due to uncertainty as to whether any of the foreign groups in the six-power loan would be a party to the additional loan, or would consent that the American group should handle the matter without foreign participation.

As the matter now stands, negotiations for the arrangement of an immediate loan of $2,000,000 for China have come to a standstill, indicating failure.

CHINESE FINANCE TANGLED.

Tariff Revision and Salt Tax Surplus Controlled by Powers.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, June 20.—In bygone times if China wanted money she had no difficulty in raising it by pawning some of her resources.

The rest of the world has never entirely lost the belief, inspired by reports of early travelers, that China is a land of fabulous riches. Chinese loans, in view of this, have always enjoyed great popularity in the world's money markets, and even at present, when her political affairs are in a bad state, her credit is said to stand higher than that of Japan.

The days of easy borrowing, however, have passed. Peking is no longer, as in the early days of the republic, crowded by financiers from all the corners of the earth prepared to induce China to borrow money. Not only is China unable to borrow from the foreigner but she is discovering that her past exploits as a borrower are adding to her present embarrassments. Japan was the first to give her an unpleasant reminder that financial chains hang heavily. The revenue from the salt taxes in China is pledged as security for the interest payable on a loan of $125,000,000 borrowed in 1913.

The reorganization of the salt administration was undertaken as soon as the loan agreement was signed, with the co-operation of foreigners, headed by Sir Richard Dane, an expert, formerly in the service of the Government of India. Very shortly the good effects of the reorganization became evident. The revenue increased. Instead of a large percentage going to enrich the officials intrusted with the collection of taxes, the entire proceeds passed into the coffers of the Administration. As the revenue was considerably in excess of the amount required to meet the obligations charged upon it, an arrangement was made that, when Sir Richard certified that there was a surplus that could safely be released, this surplus would be handed over to the Chinese Government to be used as they deemed fit.

The salt administration account, by the terms of the loan agreement, is kept in British, French, German, Russian, and Japanese banks. The four first-named paid over the surplus to the Chinese Government, but the Yokohama Specie Bank, under instructions from the Japanese Government, refused to release the surplus that it held. The reason assigned was the uncertainty whether future collections would be adequate to meet obligations in view of the fact that several provinces had declared their independence.

This action on the part of Japan practically paralyzed the central government's operation against the seceding provinces, as the surplus salt revenue had been largely depended upon for military expenditure.

The death of President Yuan Shih-kai and the probability that it would entail a cessation of hostilities, inclined the foreign banks, all of which had been compelled to follow the example of the Yokohama Specie Bank, to agree to release the surplus salt revenues, but the hopes that were raised that the financial stringency would be relieved were suddenly dashed by the action of the French minister, who vetoed the release of the surplus held by the French bank.

No fundamentally satisfactory settlement of China's financial affairs can be attained unless a revision of the tariff is arranged. China is in the unhappy condition of having lost freedom of action in regard to tariff-making. In a time of emergency most countries turn to their tariff. This expedient is denied to China.

The tariff was revised in 1902, but any further revision has been impossible, as it is necessary for China first to obtain the sanction of all the nations with which she has treaty relations.

After the war it is hoped that the nations whose interests in China are purely commercial will bring pressure to bear upon Japan to induce her to withdraw her opposition to the proposed rectification of the tariff. If this rectification takes place, and internal peace prevails in China for a few years, she will easily be able to overcome the financial difficulties that are now clog-

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Wilson & Prevost Samson.	CNY Staats.
Walter Walter.	Surplus Assets Co Fayne.
Messinea Carpenter, (2.)	Kulhawy A. & A. Rty Co. (2.)
Bailey Hyman.	Maloni J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.
Margulies Kocher.	Corn Exchange Bank King.
Casanga Morrison.	Re CNY, (Olmstead Av.)
Herrmann Loose.	Olian Alyanak.
Wiles Biscuit Co.	Smith Canton.
Morgan Burke.	Re Sussman.
Keledjian Brown.	Re Jenks.
Re Scheer, (Rothstein)	Ostendorf Rockville Centre Imp Co.
Kaplan Andonie.	Re Giaffone.
Birnberg Zuckerman.	Re CNY, (Olmstead Av.)
Zurich Gen Acc & Lia Ins Co 416 West 31st St. Co.	McDermort P. & W. Holding Co.
Fenton Hirschberg.	Golod Alexander & Reid Co.
Birnberg Zuckerman.	Re Blue Ribbon Dairy Co. (Aarons.)
Rubin Boulton, (2.)	Blum Blum.
Jacobson Solomon.	Re CNY, (Duane.)
Bohlman Seibt.	Re McGonigal.
Same Goodman.	Heinrich Heinrich.
Zelenofsky Frishman.	Stieglitz Stieglitz.
Werfelman Von Asten	Higgins Toledo & O Cent Ry. (2.)
Hartmetz Hartmetz.	Pomeroy same.
Hennie Fleischmann Bros Co.	Robinson Burden, (2.)
Beldi Auchmuty.	Hoffmeister Hoffmeister.
Markiwicz Reich.	Shape Kean.
Apicello Sbarboro.	Battery Place Co Psaki.
Scouras Scouras.	Yetman McNary.
Leon Braunstein.	People Guttenberg.
Re Brogan.	Robertson L. M.
Stephanus N Y & Stamford Ry Co.	Leberman Sons, Inc.
Surkis Surkis.	Appell Appell.
Katzman Katzman.	Re Pulis.
Himowich Goldsmith.	Dattolico Daranno.
Di Lella Palmieri.	Higgins Hock Val Ry. (2.)
Re Contractors' Supply Co. (Tracy.)	Pomeroy same.
Mandel Henschel, (2.)	Re Block.
Vetter Roth, (2.)	Standford Standford.
Gold Kraus, (4.)	Trop Silberberg.
Grossman Grossman.	Golod Friedlander.
Buchholz Marrus.	James Hoadley.
McCormick Maher.	
Pabst Bingham.	
Lehaudy Carnegie Tr Co.	
Re Weed.	
Speers Ratcheller.	
Happin Gordon.	
Stern Covert.	
Stein Kling Stone Co Hayes Const Co. Inc	

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Re Green
Perricelli.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:	
Francis Garcia.	Francis Lichtwitz, Ann Ward.
Mary Haussner,	J. E. Donegan,
Denis J. Lyons,	C. F. Zobel,
Mary E. Lawrence,	Edward Badt.
Alfred B. Hause.	Charles Kirschoff.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Lilienstein Isaacs.	P. Pastene & Co Psaki.
Bay State Thread Works Serkes.	The Fifth Av Bldg Co Carbondale Knitting Mills.
Sandblom Kimball.	Siegel Wolkof.
Altman Blumenkron.	Livingston Kelly.
Statler Haight.	Hale Moore.
Rosenberg Hollender. (2.)	Cohen Schecter.
Bawirzansky Berman. (2.	Fellane Monroe.
Schiller Cahan.	Winternitz General Baking Co.
Nourse Nourse.	Nelson J. H. Horton Ice Cream Co.
Greenspan Maschles.	Fishbein Barrett.
Fitlante Wolkof.	Oliva Baldwin.
Hagan Sheffield F-S.	Galligan United Cigar Stores Co.
Decker Co.	Oliva Baldwin.
Sun Horowitz Bros.	Gatto Farina.
Cohn Liberman.	Same Malfia.
Kasower Samuels.	
Israel Fleischer.	
Lichtenstein Multz.	

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Jackson
McKenna—Joseph H Adam.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Merz
Muller—Isidor Wasservogel. Martin
Martin—Charles E Heydt. Lugar
Turney—Albert S Bard.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Abraham J Dworsky
Kaufman Realty Co—Abraham Salow.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 8.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.

Gang Prill.	Dur Co Wolf.
Geller Bromberg.	People Meyers.
Dineen Kemna.	Baker Trucking Co Kunpely.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Byrne
Bach—Matthew C. Griffin.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J.—Bernard Breitbart
Albert Rosenthal — Edward D. Dowling.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Walsh Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.	Re Benjamin (2.)
Bernstein Bernstein.	Re McNamara (Bur Weights & Meas.)
Bleckwehl Merrill Hosiery Co.	Gillen John N Robbins & Co.
Sheerin Sheerin.	Re Roberge Place.
Herrman Herrman.	Re Troy Av.
Re Diaz Bldg Co.	London London.
McAulay McAulay.	Re 13th Av (36th to 73d St.)
Kassenbrock Hinchle.	Welch Welch (2.)
Raff Raff.	NY Mtg & Secur Co Wallan.
Re Bender (McKee.)	Troist Troist.
Flaherty Owens.	Re Fredenberger Rlty.
Am Tax Lien Co White.	CNY Schloss.
Tiedeman Tiedeman.	Lohse Frank.
Re Karpel (Heith.)	Brooks Matthews.
Equitable Tr Co Serll.	Young Young.
Ellingsen Ellingsen.	Ulrich Klaber.
North Side Bk Wilmore Realty Co.	Martin Schwarting.

CONTESTED FORECLOSURE CALENDAR—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

US Title Guar Co Staverly Realty Co.	Neugass Staverly Rlty

Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fleckman
The Woodhaven Gas Light Co.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Shipper Has the Invoice Value of His Goods Reduced.

Several decisions having to do with the values at which imported merchandise was to be admitted into the United States were handed down yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. No classification decisions were made.

New York importers objected to the action of the local appraising officers in raising values on silk handkerchiefs shipped to this city by the Mikado Company, Yokohama. The goods, which were described on the invoices as "6m, 8½ by 8½ silk printed children's handkerchiefs," were entered at .65, and advanced by Judge Howell to .75, yen per dozen. The advance was based on what the Government officials held to be the market value in Japan at the date of shipment. Another lot of the handkerchiefs from the same shipper, but not hemstitched, were entered at .65 and advanced to .75 yen per dozen. Packing and case charges in both instances were added to the dutiable values.

A rather unusual case was that relating to artificial silk yarn shipped here by George Myer & Co., Wholen. The merchandise was stated to be "4m-m first quality." The unusual feature lay in the fact that the shippers invoiced the yarn at a higher value than the figure approved by the reviewing General Appraiser. As invoiced on the other side, the merchandise had a value of 32.5 francs per kilo. The Appraiser of the Port put a higher valuation on the yarn, but when Judge Howell heard the testimony he decided that 30 francs per kilo was the proper value on which to levy duty.

A dispute between New York representatives of Arthur Walker & Co., Bradford, was settled in favor of the Government's contention that the cotton goods concerned in the shipments were somewhat undervalued. Judge Howell, affirming the lower Customs officials, held that 33-inch black and white cotton checks bearing the quality number "1,464," would have to stand duty on the basis of 5½ pence per yard, instead of 4½ pence, as entered at the Custom House. Another lot from the same firm of Bradford shippers had to do with goods invoiced as "35-inch cotton checks, quality 4,483." These goods also were entered at 4½ and advanced to 6¼ pence per yard.

Fancy Spring Cloths Are Priced.

The United States Worsted Company, for which J. B. Kirkaldy is selling agent, yesterday priced the following fancies for Spring, 1917:

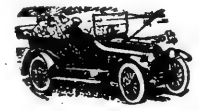
No.	Weight, (Oz.)	Price.
13-58	10½-11	$1.60
23-58	9 - 9½	1.57½
33-58	10 -10½	1.62½
43-58-2	9½-10	1.50
1017	8½- 9	1.60
1117	9½-10	1.70
1217	8½- 9	1.60
1317	10½-11	1.42½
1517	10½-11	1.52½
1017	10½-11	1.90
2417	9½-10	1.60
2517	10¾-11	1.90
2617	8½- 9	1.60
2717	9¼-10	1.47½
2717-3	9½-10	1.50
2817	10½-11	1.85
2917	11 -11½	1.75
3317	10¾-11	1.32½
3617	10 -10½	1.75
6216	9½-10	1.67½

The Ideal Tour

Is the Ideal Way to the Most Famous Resorts of America

A THOUSAND MILES THROUGH NEW ENGLAND'S SCENIC WONDERLAND

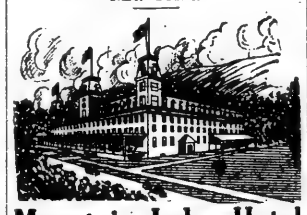
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL AT THE END OF EACH DAY'S RUN.



Illustrated Route Book or large Map in Colors Free at 1180 Broadway or by Mail from

ALMON C. JUDD,
Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

NEW YORK.



Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.
Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

SUNSET LODGE
SEA GATE, New York Harbor.
Ocean Front. 45 minutes from Battery by private boat Sea Gate.
FRANK P. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Phone, Coney Island 2587.

"TUMBLE-IN"
A ROADSIDE HOTEL
EUROPEAN PLAN—21 Rooms with bath. Music—Afternoon Tea.—Dancing. Table d'hote—A la Carte.
Croton-on-Hudson—Albany Post Road 35 miles from New York.

BEECH TREE INN
28 Minutes from Grand Central
Open All Year. Lawrence Park, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.
Kaaterskill, N. Y.

SARANAC INN
A Summer Resort on Upper Saranac Lake. Golf. Tennis. Boating and Fishing.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Manager.

RESTRICTED BOARDING.
A comfortable, quiet and refined private boarding house with all modern improvements, located in the heart of the Catskills; references absolutely required. Rates $18 to $20 per week. Open year around. Write to H. S. and T. C. Wey, Big Indian, N. Y.

Orange County Inn & Cot'ges
(Formerly Idle Hour Inn)
On Lake Walton, Monroe, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

OTE-SA-GA
On Otsego Lake, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Open until Oct. 2nd.
Completed State Roads
Albany—Kingston—Binghamton—New York

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Booklet. Leland Sterry, Mgr.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Now open for the season.

MT. LODGE INN, Shandaken P. O. and Station. Heart of Catskills. Write Mr. and Mrs. Brickman for booklets.

JACKSON HEALTH RESORT.
Dansville, N. Y. Write for Literature

NEW YORK—Long Island.

COUNTRY CLUB
Always Cool.
A few recommended guests may obtain accommodations at Clubhouse accommodating sixty.
Within commuting distance.
Golf—Tennis—Bathing—Dancing
APPLY TO SECRETARY
18 East 34th St., N. Y. Murray Hill 4030.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 5th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, N. Y. Beautifully situated near station, water; large rooms; private baths. Booklet; rates. A. E. FROST.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1,200 Feet Up in the Clouds.—Hotel Berkshire, Litchfield, Conn.—Only three hours from New York. All outdoor sports. Dancing and Orchestra. Excellent Cuisine Service. Tea and Grill Room. Suites with private bath. Accommodates 175. Booklet. $14.00 up. H. PFLANZ, Prop.

CHURLEIGH INN 1500 Ft. Elevation Delaware Water Gap
Always cool, beautiful views, cuisine the best, mod. hotel, rms. with or without bath; Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, golf. Mod. rates. Booklet.

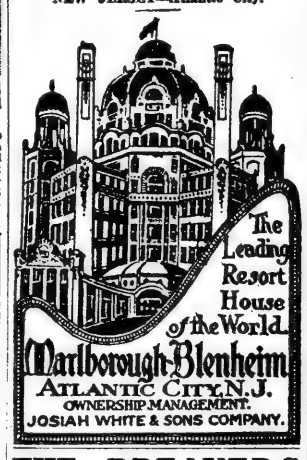
SUMMER CAMPS.

SUMMER CAMP, YANKEE LAKE, N. Y. 1,500 feet elev. Boating, bathing, fishing. Refined surroundings. L. H. PALMER, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern, with every convenience, artistically decorated and furnished; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS, Prop., Norece Hall, 114 West 70th.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
The and souper dansante.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO.
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING
Capacity 600. Silverstein, Propr.

ATLANTIC CITY
the TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 489 FIFTH AVE.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, porches, &c. Special rates, $15 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL THEDFORD, Asbury Park, N. J. 6th Av., overlooking ocean. Suites with bath; refined patronage. Harry Duffield, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL ARLINGTON Michigan Ave., near beach. Open all year. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

THE BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach. COR. OCEAN & 2D AV. Capacity 150. A well-equipped and well-run comfortable hotel. Daily $2.50 up; weekly, $11 to $18. Booklet. A. T. Widdemere, Prop.

PLAZA HOTEL and GRILL Directly on Ocean. Special Rates to Families. J. KELSEY.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Malvern
AND COTTAGES
BAR HARBOR, MAINE.
NOW OPEN.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager.

New Hygeia Hotel
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
15 miles at sea. Aver. summer temp. 75°. Bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, etc. Modern hotel equipment. Service and cuisine as perfect as can be produced. Ownership management. Direct lines from N. Y. Represented by A. B. Bennett, Hotel Astor.

TOUR NEW ENGLAND
Perfect Roads! Magnificent Scenery! Bracing Air. For Road Map address Wm. M. Kimball, Sec'y N. E. Hotel Association, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

To My Friends and Co-workers in the B. R. T. System:

Within a week a handful of men from other cities have injected themselves into the transportation situation on some of the lines in Greater New York and threaten, if they cannot rule, to stop the operation of every car in the community. They include Brooklyn in their boastful plans.

The remarkable thing about this demonstration is that it is aimed not only at some small companies where possible differences existed as to conditions of employment, but at companies whose men seemed generally satisfied with conditions and have presented no grievances. The declared purpose of the agitators relates only incidentally to wages or hours—demands as to these would apparently be waived if the companies would concede the right of the outsiders to speak for the companies' men. To accomplish their purpose they would deprive between five and six million people of transportation facilities, and inflict an irreparable loss and injury upon the business of New York.

Can we for a moment, either as employes charged with a public duty, or as joint workers in a great industry, entrust our interests to these men? What is their character or their record of practical philanthropy which would justify us in expecting that they can do better for us than we can do for ourselves? Will the public be better served by their participation in our operations?

For myself there is only one answer to these questions. For more than twenty-one years my heart and energy have been absorbed in the progress of our railroad system and its workers. I have looked upon a public service corporation not as a cold creation of statute, but as a partnership of brains, money and muscle for public good. I have regarded directors, officers and men as a democracy of workers—trustees, to be sure, for those whose savings have made possible our railroads and for the public whom we serve, but also guardians of each other's welfare and sharers in the prosperity which our labors produce. My chief ambition has been to see the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in these respects a model corporation. In attaining this ideal there is no dissenting voice in our organization, but full, earnest and united co-operation from every director, every officer, every head of department, and, I believe, from every other employe. Much has been accomplished, but much more remains to be done. What has been done could not have been attained without mutual confidence in intention and fellowship in performance. Can there be either confidence or fellowship under conditions which disturbers of an industrial peace now seek to impose upon us?—a condition either of armed neutrality or of war between officers and men,—no direct relation but a barrier of suspicion and the cold atmosphere of bargain.

I have no reason to believe that any of my co-workers looks with favor upon this outside agitation and wishes it to extend to Brooklyn. On the contrary there seems to be every evidence that the vast majority of them regard it with disfavor and will not be parties to destroying the relations which now exist, or to inconveniencing the public by severing their connection with the company on such an issue. The company will not compromise or sacrifice what it believes to be the interests of its men by dealing with these outsiders. It will protect its workers in the discharge of their duties. It will continue to encourage faithful service. It will to the extent of its ability, not only as a matter of wise corporate policy but as a matter of justice, continue to conform working conditions and compensation to the reasonable satisfaction of its men. It would be a calamity to them and a blow to industrial co-operation and progress if the relations which we have joined in establishing should now be broken. It has not required the assistance or advice of outsiders to bring about three increases in wages during the last four years. It has not required such help to establish pensions, sick benefits, life insurance, medical attendance, good fellowship and the principle of reward for merit. These activities of the company have no flavor of charity. They are desirable for the interest of the stockholders and they are a necessity of justice to our men. They are your creation more than that of the company. They are shaped to appeal to self-reliance and manly effort—not to dependence and weakness. You whose service has been long enough to experience their advantages know whether you will lightly give them up, or whether, measured by their steady enlargement and the evidence of sincerity behind them, they could be expected to continue and grow under the less favorable conditions of employment which others are seeking to foist upon you.

I am under no delusion that every worker in our ranks finds conditions just as he would like them. I do not for one. There are necessary limitations to complete satisfaction in any occupation. We have ours—particularly just now that we have joined with the city in a vast enlargement of transportation facilities which will for some time be a burden upon our resources as well as upon the taxpayers. But the ultimate result ought to be helpful to all, and our opportunity for usefulness to the public and our ability for advancing the standards of employment ought to increase.

I write this letter to those who work with me for this system so that you may know frankly how I regard this foreign attack upon our relations and our aims. I write it also because I want your help in correcting, if possible, any state of things which produces discontent. Since this outside agitation began I have received letters from only four men out of our ten thousand transportation employes, by way of criticism or suggestion, and these may not have been written by our men, because no names were signed. My associate officers say they have received none. I therefore ask that any employe who knows of any general or particular grievance, or who has any suggestion to make for the betterment of conditions, or of service, will write directly to me over his signature, and I assure him that his statements and suggestions will receive very careful consideration from myself and from heads of departments, and that if reported grievances are found to exist and can be corrected the disposition is here to correct them. In this way I can keep in closer touch with matters which affect our joint interest and be of greater service both to you and to the public. I sincerely hope that you will thus assist me in helping you.

Yours very truly,

T. S. Williams,
President.

August 3, 1916.

MEN OF BIG AFFAIRS BACKED POWER POOL

Croker, Whitney, Widener, Elkins, and Dolan Named in Losing Stock Deal.

CITE HOADLEY IN CONTEMPT

Promoter Alleged Neither to Have Paid Debts Nor Appeared for Supplementary Inquiry.

Joseph H. Hoadley, who, with Joseph Leiter, engineered the unsuccessful International Power pool in 1902, has disclosed in supplementary proceedings the names of Richard Croker, the late William C. Whitney, the late Andrew Freedman, and many other well-known men as among those for whom he manipulated the International Power pool. Others mentioned were Charles H. and Edward S. Cramp, the shipbuilders; George F. Randolph, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Andrew Fletcher, shipbuilder; George S. Graham, ex-District Attorney of Philadelphia; H. H. Vreeland, P. A. B. Widener, L. Z. Leiter, Thomas Dolan, and William L. Elkins.

The collapse of the pool began on May 1, 1902, when the stock, which had been boosted gradually from par to 198, dropped in one day to 120, and the following day lost 19 points. At that time Mr. Hoadley issued a statement saying that he had nothing to do with manipulating the stock, but was the largest holder of the stock as an investment, and had been buying for certain friends. Cyrus Field Judson resigned as a Director of the company on May 2, and it developed subsequently that the persons directly interested in the pool were Hoadley, Leiter, and Judson. They have been defending ever since suits brought by banking firms to recover the losses they sustained in their accounts when the stock crashed from nearly 200 back to par.

Mr. Hoadley's testimony is attached to a petition filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, and to be heard today by Justice Finch, asking that Hoadley be punished for contempt for failing to appear in court on Wednesday to answer further questions as to his ability to pay the balance of $13,357 due on a judgment obtained in April, 1914, by Richardson Hill & Co., on a note made by Hoadley. The petition of Edward W. McMahon of Merrill, Rogers & Terry, counsel for the judgment creditor, asks that Hoadley be fined the amount of the judgment, with $2,500 additional, as the cost of trying to examine him, and that a receiver of his property be appointed because he has assets sufficient to pay the indebtedness, but has been secreting his property in violation of the orders of the court, to prevent the collection of the money due.

Fails to Pay or Appear.

The judgment in question originally amounted to $24,653, but it has been reduced to the sum stated by payments made by Hoadley to purge himself of contempt for failure to appear in supplementary proceedings on previous occasions. He was examined last on July 19, and at that time agreed that if no further questions were asked he would pay the balance due before Aug. 2, or would appear and testify on that day. He failed to do either, and the application to punish him was made.

The affidavit of Mr. McMahon said that Hoadley's testimony showed that he had sold out his interest in various corporations to Fisk of Harvey Fisk & Sons and A. B. Leach, and would receive more than $100,000 for it. He also stated that he was still the owner of a mortgage for $160,000 on the property of the Dominion Bessemer Ore Company, was in control of the stock of the Trinity Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, and had equities in other properties in various places in the United States. Mr. McMahon said the examination showed that Hoadley had been able to secrete all his property to prevent its application to the payment of his debts, and he believed that Hoadley had used the Cramp-Hoadley Company, a corporation of which he is President, and his wife, Fannie Curtis Hoadley, and George E. Bouchle are officers, to secrete his assets.

Attached to the petition is the examination of Pliny Fisk as to his knowledge of Hoadley's financial affairs. Mr. Fisk said he knew Hoadley six months before they were associated in the promotion of the American Locomotive Company. He bought the franchise of the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company, through Hoadley for $1,500,000 in bonds of the Inter-City Power Company. The franchise was sold by the Manhattan Transit Company, of which Hoadley was President at a salary of $6,000 a year.

Owns Munition Plant Control.

He said Hoadley had told him the Cramp-Hoadley Company owned control of the American and British Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., which has been handling contracts for millions of dollars' worth of munitions. Mr. Fisk said he had heard Hoadley tell of his interest in the promotion of the American Druggists' Syndicate.

Mr. Fisk said he had been a guest frequently on Mr. Hoadley's yacht, the Alabama, but that it wasn't much of a yacht. The Alabama is lying off the Columbia Yacht Club, Brooklyn. Mr. Fisk said he understood that the International Power Company owned one-third of the stock of the Trinity Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, and that the property of the Dominion Bessemer Ore Company was of great value, but that it would take a large sum to make the property a producer. He believed this property was owned by the Cramp-Hoadley Company.

Mr. Fisk also made the surprising statement that his company held $35,000 bonds of the American and British Manufacturing Company as security for an $8,000 loan to Hoadley. "There is some question as to their right to hold the bonds, but they have them," said Mr. Fisk. "My impression is that the collateral should be returned to the treasury of the American and British Company on the payment of the loan."

In his examination by Mr. McMahon the judgment debtor said that he did not own any stock of the International Power Company, but that he was President of the Cramp-Hoadley Company, which had its office at 18 East Eighty-second Street. When asked if that was not his residence, Hoadley said: "It is not my residence. It is where I live."

Hoadley insisted that he couldn't remember who the other officers of the company were, and said the stock book was in possession of Bouchle, who was Secretary and Treasurer.

Has Strong Financial Friends.

"How much do you owe?" he was asked.

"I would have to calculate that. I have ample capacity to pay all my obligations, as I have very strong financial friends and can make further loans and borrow further money."

"Is that the only resource you have?"

"That is practically the only resource I have."

"Then do you want to say you are insolvent?"

"I am not."

"Does your property exceed your debts?"

"I would have to look it up and see."

Hoadley refused to specify any single asset he owned which would be sufficient to cover the plaintiff's judgment. Asked as to the sale of the Long Acre franchise, he said he merely acted as "emissary and agent" for the late John C. Sheehan, until the deal was consummated, but he "didn't get a cent." He refused to testify as to ownership of International Power Company stock by the Cramp-Hoadley Company, and refused to tell the company's business. He admitted that he had paid his personal bills with its checks. He no longer had any connection with the American Druggists' Syndicate, he said.

The examination was adjourned until an application could be made in the Supreme Court to compel Hoadley to answer questions concerning which he had refused to testify. On being directed to answer, Hoadley said the control of the International Power Company was sold on April 29 by the Cramp-Hoadley Company to the Dominion Mining & Manufacturing Company, the promoters of which were Mr. Fisk and Mr. Leach. He testified that the Directors of the Cramp-Hoadley Company were himself, his wife, his Secretary, and his daughter, Grace Hoadley Wade. The company owned 3,412 shares of preferred and 29,722 shares of common stock of the International Power Company, and the International Power owns 14,500 preferred and 50,000 common stock of the American & British Company. The International Power Company also owns the Trinity Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company. His associates in that concern were the Edwin Hawley estate and Colonel F. H. Ray "of the tobacco trust," he said.

Wife Owns All the Stock.

Hoadley admitted that his wife, Fannie Curtis Hoadley, owned every share of the Cramp-Hoadley Company stock, which he transferred to her in 1911. Concerning his ownership of International Power stock he never owned a large amount of it, "but I have always controlled it since its organization," he said. He gave the names of his associates in the International Power pool in reply to a question as to his large purchases of stock to peg the pool collapsed.

Hoadley testified that Joseph Leiter, who was alleged to have been a partner in manipulating the pool, still owed him $2,000,000. He said that other persons owed him more than $100,000, and that the entire sum would be paid with interest.

Hoadley denied that he had deposited $35,000 in American & British Manufacturing Company bonds as security for the loan from Mr. Fisk, and when confronted with the testimony of Mr. Fisk to the contrary he asked for time to look up the details of the transaction.

MORSE BUYS ANOTHER SHIP.

The Minnesota, Now on the Pacific, to be Used in Freight Service.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 3.—The steamship Minnesota has been bought by the United States Steamship Company, of which Charles W. Morse is President, according to a statement made here by Mark L. Gilbert, an official of the steamship company.

The Minnesota, which is at present on the Pacific Coast, is to be used in freight service, it is stated.

Suit to Foreclose for Interest Due.

The Equitable Trust Company, as Trustee for the bondholders of the New Mexico-Colorado Coal and Mining Company's second collateral trust bonds, issued in 1911, sued in the Supreme Court yesterday to foreclose on certain collateral given to obtain the bond issue of $750,000. The mining company has defaulted in the payment of $59,800 interest.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Thirty-one corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $550,500, were chartered today. They include:

William Scheer, Inc., merchandise, jewelry, diamonds, pearls, $500,000; W. G. Scheer, E. B. Donaldson, R. J. Laware, 267 West 113th St.

Martman-Borchard Co., Inc., Binghamton, fuel, bricks, stone, cement, $25,000; C. N. Blanchard, C. W. Yawger, W. Hartman, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Clark Chemical Co., Inc., Albany, chemicals, chemical products, $5,000; W. M. Laraway, L. M. Fuller, J. A. Clark, 75 North Pearl St., Albany.

Fairy Tales Film Co., Inc., advertising, classic and fairy tales, motion pictures, $10,000; M. Mandelbaum, L. and L. S. McClellan, 160 Wadsworth Av.

Gustave A. Becker Hotel and Restaurant Corp'n, cafe, saloon, hotel, restaurant, $20,000; E. Miehling, G. Fischer, G. A. Becker, 301 West 54th.

Telegraph News Service, Inc., newspaper proprietors, $15,000; R. H. Osgoodby, C. S. Harrison, F. Boekmann, 223 W. 23d St.

Century Jewelry Bargain House, Inc., watches, diamonds, jewelry, $10,000; S. and J. Ganaberg, L. Friedlander, 953 Amsterdam Av.

Laske Hat Co., Inc., ladies', children's, men's, boys' hats, caps, $10,000; C. A. Hand, R. T. Wilson, Jr., 1265 Broadway.

Morris-Van Buren Realty Co., Inc., realty, insurance, brokerage, $10,000; E. Schlossberg, I. Fragner, M. Schmer, 135 Broadway.

Merriott's French Dry Cleaning Works, Inc., cleaning, pressing, dyeing, making wearing apparel, $10,000; R. S. McMahon, F. G. and A. O. Marriott, Rochester.

Gold Seal Battery and Elec. Co., Inc., installing batteries, motors, electric apparatus, generators, machinery, $10,000; Schelber, L. Silverman, R. Martin, 1,036 Simpson St., Bronx.

U. S. Exporters and Importers Corp., commission, selling agents, food products, guns, firearms, explosives, chemicals, $10,000; M. Delisser, A. I. Raisman, L. Amour, 50 Broad St.

Lagoniose, Inc., tailors, dressmakers, milliners, corsetiers, underwear, hosiery, $10,000; R. L. Weaver, M. B. Michigh, J. G. Rovira, 1,206 Fifth Av.

Best Renting Co., Inc., Inwood, real estate development, agency, brokerage, $5,000; F. Mulry, H. Mott, J. Smith, Far Rockaway.

Evards Bros., Inc., New York, fishing, catching, shell fish, $5,000; E. J. Edwards, S. S. and H. N. Edwards, Amagansett.

Garden Improvement Corp., realty, contracting, buildings, $5,000; B. Kessler, M. J. Crames, A. Pfeiffer, 50 East 96th St.

The Lancaster Corp., stocks, bonds, wares, commodities, acquire patent rights, capital no par value, begin with $2,000; E. Glas, E. Offenstrom, F. H. Thompson, 30 East 20th St.

Di Bella Dress Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; R. Di Bella, M. Greenberg, H. W. Barrows, 15 West 38th St.

Droit Gelatine and Food Inc., confectioners' supplies, gelatines, similar products, $6,000; F. Bassinger, L. R. Burch, T. S. E. Anderson, Jr., 52 Broadway.

Eastern Hosiery Corp'n, commission, selling, agents, personal property, hosiery, underwear, $5,000; N. E. Spielholz, E. Lewis, S. W. Ascher, 6 East 112th St.

Nancy Et Josef, Inc., ladies' tailored garments, wearing apparel, $5,000; J. Strongatz, C. G. and H. Lippman, 2nd Ward Bank Bldg.

Orchard Holding Co., Inc., realty, agency, broker, contractor, furnishers, $5,000; H. Gordon, D. and R. Brown, 356 Grand St.

Authorizations: Paper Products Corp'n of America, Dover, Del., manufacture paper, products, $1,250,000; representative, C. S. Hurd, 141 East 25th St., Manhattan.

Lamson & Hubbard Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., fur, fur felt, straw, silk, velvet, wool, textiles, $800,000; representative, G. L. Demarest, 380 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Empire Coke Co., Geneva, $1,850,000 to $2,150,000; North American Grain Co., Inc., New York, $50,000 to $100,000; The Fox Millinery Supply Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; Marathon Tire Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000; Wahlstrom Tool Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Twenty-Third Street Opera House Co., Manhattan; Wallacks Theatre Co., Manhattan; Poughkeepsie Storage Battery Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie; Lagana & Co., Inc., Long Island City.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Charters filed:

Percie A. Vivarttas, Inc., Town of Union, construct buildings, $3,000; Percie A. Vivarttas, Robert A. Zoeller, Victor Hugo, Town of Union.

Utility Oil and Gas Company, Jersey City, acquire and deal in oil and gas leases, $20,000; J. I. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.; William M. Clark, Samuel J. Dillnow, New York City.

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 3.—Charters filed:

Clendan Land Company, to acquire lands and develop the same, $2,000,000; Raymond W. Ellis, Robert H. Richards, Harry R. Craig, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Robyn Picture Corporation, to manufacture and deal in and with moving pictures of all kinds, $2,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Norman H. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.08	Jacket Con.	.05
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.16
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.70
Challenge Con.	.03	Ophir	.20
Confidence	.18	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Sierra Nevada	.30
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.65
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.10	D'field Daisy	.02
Jim Butler	.86	Florence	.45
McNamara	.04	G'field Con. M.	.85
Midway	.18	Goldfield Merger	.07
Mizpah Exten.	.18	Jumbo Exten.	.74
Montana	.25	Kewanas	.11
North Star	.15	Lone Star	.03
Rescue	.24	Silver Pick	.12
West End	.80	Spearhead	.05
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	.82
Booth	.13	Nevada Hills	.16
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.57
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.46
		White Caps	.18

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	8¼	9⅛	Isabella	17¾	18
Elkton	12	15	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	68	75	U. M. B.	8½	10
Findlay	3¾	4	McKinney	29	33
Golden C.	206¼	209	Portland	164	167
Gold Sov.	3¾	4	Vindicator	210	215
Granite	65	68			

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHEVIOTS wanted like American No. 533, Keely and Watson's styles, 60 or 66, or Bauendahl's 100. Telephone Farragut 9850.

CHINCHILLAS.—Grey brown, navy and tan, also zibeline in all colors; submit samples and best cash prices. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth and mixtures; call all week, 8th floor. 145 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on coats. H. W., 158 West 28th St., top floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

COTTON DRESSES.—M. L. Simons, 303 5th Av., is open for jobs of cotton dresses that were regular from about $5 to $10.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy 500 pieces, white and flesh crepe; will pay cash. Federal Waist Co., 56 Bleecker St.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Ahrens looking at Fall children's dresses and children's coats Friday morning from 9 o'clock on; also open for jobs of children's Spring colored wash dresses; quantity no object; send to Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av., Madison Square 7197.

DRESSES.—Contractors on cheap serge and silk dresses; large quantities of orders given. I. Zimetbaum, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking and placing orders on ladies' and misses' serge and silk dresses. 225 5th Av., Room 1112-A.

PIECE GOODS.—We buy cotton and woolen piece goods of every description; pay cash. The Mortimer Co., 17 W. 17th St.

POPLIN.—Contractors wanted on poplin and messaline dresses; must furnish own styles. Call between 9 and 12 A. M., 510, 6th Av., sixth floor.

SILKS.—Open for 100 pieces seven mumy Jap silk, white and flesh, at a price. Telephone 8718 Chelsea.

SPECIALS.—Dollar-day specials; wanted, to buy by department store, job lots of all kinds suitable for dollar-day sales; will pay as high as $11.50 per dozen; can also use items to sell at two or three for $1. D. Oransky, 72 Madison Av., care Ben Levis.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing large orders. Call with samples; $6 to $10; your own or our cloth furnished. 1,239 Broadway, 14th floor.

SUITS.—Balm Beach, ladies' and boys'; large or small quantity for cash. 621 Broadway, Room 543.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; call with samples all week. 9th floor, 145 West 28th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week; better grade. 51 West 24th St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits. Levitman & Fein, 33 West 34th St.

WAISTS.—Contractor for silk, crepe de chine, georgette waists; bring samples. 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 458 Broadway. Spring 338.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BRONZE.—Real bronze book ends, vases, lamps, etc. Griffoul, 225 Fifth Av. (304.)

CLOTHING for young men and men; jobbers and retailers; exceptionally low prices. B. & F. Co., 779 Broadway.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles unusual. will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats and suits to close out. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

COATS.—Plush coats on hand; $10.50 up. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

DRESSES, serge, at $3.75. Call between 8:30 and 9 o'clock. Younker Bros., 303 5th Av.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

IMITATION CORDUROY.—About 10,000 yards imitation corduroy, 4,000 yards wale piqué, 36 inch; 6,000 yards 10 wale piqué, 27 inch to 28 inch; 15,000 yards waffle cloth, 1,200 yards pile cloth, 3,000 yards pile cloth, 35,000 yards dress fabric; above lots all white; bargain for quick purchaser; desirable perfect fabrics; we unload surplus stocks for manufacturers, dealers, &c. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES.—100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 3058.

JULLIARDS.—4058 poplins for sale, all colors; 67½ cents. A 147 Times.

PLUSHES, 4040, and Peerless. Phone Gramercy 5907.

RUGS.—For sale, about 1,000 to 1,400 27x54 velvet floor rugs, in bales, about 30 each; spot delivery. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358.

SILKS.—Will close out 25 pieces six Mumy Satin Jap, at 52½ cents net. Telephone Chelsea 8718.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Apply Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrificing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, on cards and bulk, immediate delivery. Madison Sq. 3358.

SUITS.—Assorted job of high-grade ladies' and misses' suits for sale cheap; must sell at once. Winkler & Levitt, 41 Division St.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out Spring styles; smart Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114W 27th.

SWEATER BUTTONS compositions to close out cheap; all sizes, mostly red and gray. Western Button Co., 17 East 22d St., N. Y.

WOOL POPLIN, all colors, to close out. 131 West 28th. 7th floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@4 per cent. for the best names Wednesday...3¾@4 " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coin Locks More Popular Abroad.

Another American invention that is now being used by foreigners and which has been appearing in export lists of late is the coin-controlled lock. This device, which is used largely in automatic vending machines, telephone apparatus, &c., was not looked upon favorably by the conservative foreign buyers at first, but business in this line has assumed such fair proportions now that manufacturers are applying to the Treasury Department for drawback allowances.

A Rush for Dress Goods.

With the settlement of the strike in the garment industry, dress goods selling agents expect to be extremely busy for the rest of the month, making belated deliveries and taking orders that were held up on account of the labor trouble. A shortage of goods is almost certain, according to the best market opinion. Manufacturing was curtailed while the strike in the garment trade was on, and this loss of product can scarcely be made up now. With a scarcity of goods mill agents believe that price advances are bound to come.

Do Prices Represent True Values?

An undercurrent of caution is beginning to manifest itself in commercial circles, according to a prominent local business man. Merchants and manufacturers, he said, aye questioning how long they can afford to ask the prices they are now getting and do their usual volume of business. "We are about a year ahead of ourselves in the matter of prices," he went on. "If the war continues for at least another year, as it gives every sign of doing, I am pretty sure the prices we have now will represent true values. As it is, buyers are uncertain whether good judgment is shown in purchasing for anything but the pressing needs of the moment."

They Get Little Consideration.

So keen is the competition for new accounts among resident buyers that the retailers are said to be treating them with scant consideration. This is often true, it is charged, in cases where a retailer decides to shift his account from one buyer to another. In more than one instance the first buyer has had no indication that he was going to lose the account until the retailer had signed up with the second man. No preliminary notice is given in such cases, and it sometimes happens that the first news of the change which the old buyer gets comes more or less indirectly from the office of the new one. So far, apparently, no buyer who has been so treated has found a way of "getting square."

Cancellation of Clothing Orders.

Due to overbuying on the part of the clothing retailers, cancellations have been heavier than usual on Fall goods. However, the amount of business lost through such revisions looks bigger because sales were much larger than is ordinarily the case. In other words, the amount of merchandise that has been cancelled, on a percentage basis, is about the same as usual. The quality of goods being put out by the mills is responsible in a number of cases for the clothing manufacturers' losses, as are the late deliveries being made by the mills on the cheaper fabrics. Business was exceptionally good with the retail clothiers last month, and the situation in the wholesale trade is expected to improve soon as a result.

May Charge for Retailers' Labels.

The question of charging retailers for labels was taken up by the Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers yesterday at a meeting held in the Hotel Brevoort. At first it was planned to charge retailers for labels costing over 1 cent each, but sentiment among the manufacturers is now in favor of putting the cost entirely up to their customers. A committee was appointed to take up the matter with firms outside the association. Another question discussed was that of adopting a uniform stamp for order blanks, which will provide that no guarantees can be given on colors, owing to conditions in the dye industry. Forty-one of the active members of the association attended the meeting. C. W. Endel of Cohen, Endel & Co., presided.

On Getting Competitors' Styles.

All sorts of tricks and devices are used in the women's wear trade by unscrupulous manufacturers to get the styles of competing houses. A man in the employ of another manufacturer will be paid to give information on styles, and designers will be bribed to bring the styles of one house to another. One of the ways to get such information seems to have advantages over all others. The "style pirate" announces the arrival of a buyer from an out-of-town store as making his headquarters, while in the market, at the "pirate's" place of business. Salesmen from competing houses bring their lines, display them, and turn over samples. It is an easy matter then for the manufacturer who is after styles to copy the best numbers. Practically the only way to foil such attempts at "piracy," salesmen say, is to find out first whether or not the buyer is a bona fide representative of the store with which he claims connection.

A New Element in Credit Risks.

The August letter of the National Association of Credit Men calls attention to a new element in credit risks when it says that the importance of the question of whether or not a customer, whose business is located in a State which has drastic workmen's compensation law, has taken out protection against injuries for which he might be held liable, should not be overlooked. In some States these laws present a subject for serious consideration. The Pennsylvania law, for instance, the letter goes on, is drastic, and some unsuspecting creditors in that State, to whose attention the application of the law to their business had never been called, have had to bear financial burdens as a result of accidents to their employes. In credit statement forms, it is contended, as well as in credit investigations, cognizance of this matter should be taken. In addition to this, credit men should be prepared to explain to their customers the main points of the various compensation laws as they affect the business of the latter.

Gray Goods Sales Continue Large.

Buying continued active in the local gray goods market yesterday, especially on printcloths, and the day's total sales were said to be fully up to the 200,000-piece mark established on Wednesday. Higher prices resulted in several instances. Trading was generally good on all of the constructions listed below, with the possible exception of 27-inch 64-60s, and while quite a few of the orders called for delivery during this month and next, many of them specified shipments running to the end of the year. In addition to the goods listed below, there was quite a good demand reported for various odd constructions at full prices. A fairly good business was done on coarse cottons, more particularly sheetings, but almost generally it was small in comparison with the aggregate yardage of printcloths disposed of. These were the prices at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	.5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.5c
35½-inch, 64-64s	.6c	27-inch, 64-60s	.3½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FRANCES D. KAUFFMANN, formerly of 53 East Sixty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,005 and no assets. She leased the premises for bachelor apartments.

MENDEL AUSZLENDER, garters, 513 Broadway, has assigned to Alois L. Ernst. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by L. Bleich, $368; Oser Rosenberg, $304, and H. Steinbigel, $175. Liabilities are put at $8,000; assets $2,000.

MICHAEL GELLES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Gelles, painters' supplies, 57 Eldridge Street, and clothing, 134 Park Row, by Louis Leavitt, $472; French Lubricating Oil Company, $215, and National Paint Syndicate, Inc., $177.

INTEGRITY LUMBER COMPANY.—A bankruptcy petition has been filed against Hyman and Philip Cohen, trading as the Intercity Lumber Company at 23 Great Jones Street, by Robert E. Sizer & Co., $273; J. Herbert Bach Company, $732, and Wistar, Underhill & Nixon, $1,547.

FRANK ROSEN, painter, 74 Rutgers Slip, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,179 and assets $645 in money owed to him by a paper company for work.

MORRIS WEISSMAN.—Judge Mayer has appointed Charles P. Robinson receiver for Morris Weissman, waists, 22 West Twenty-seventh Street, bond $500.

SAM GROSSMAN, shoes, 168 Clinton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,933 and assets $414.

MORRIS NIRKEN, doing business as Morris Nirken & Co., feathers and novelties, 714 Broadway, has assigned to Julius A. Newman.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3.—Francis G. Browne, a salesman, 536 South Clark Street. Liabilities, $25,553; assets, none.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—T. Alexander Campbell, hardware and plumbing, Pulaski, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court today, with liabilities of $15,015 and assets of $13,761.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

American Pump and Tank Co.—C. Diehl	$2.22
Abraham, William—L. Goldreder	353.15
Same—Same	403.25
Bernard Construction Co., Bernard Greenthal, and Morris Glick—T. C. Wood	206.66
Brown, Willard P., and James Brown—R. S. Stanford	317.02
Barber, John—Canton Steel Ceiling Co.	139.26
Croner, Samuel A.—New York Mercantile Trading Co.	140.66
Conlan, Terance—Stewart Distilling Co.	327.55
Cobb, George W., Jr.—Gorham Co.	195.69
Daniels, Morris—I. Schott et al.	196.38
Daly, Arnold—Di Salvo Brothers	101.41
Davenville, Margaret—People, &c.	400.00
Delany, May, and Harry Clarke—Same	300.00
Dolan, John, and Peter B. Malloy—People, &c.	500.00
Engel, Robert M.—M. J. Cunningham	114.00
English, Thomas R.—Owens & Beers, Inc.	120.06
Flynn, George A.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp.	175.63
Ferdon, Mathilda A.—M. J. L. Boyer	120.73
Fargo, Florence—People, &c.	300.00
Gardner, Lester N.—Hunter & Trimm Co.	415.78
Holmes, Myron—P. Reilly	105.80
Hofman, Jacob—Gleason Tiebout Glass Co.	222.16
Holm, John A.—M. Borchardt	164.16
Hynes, James T., Jr.—George Ringler & Co.	4,581.07
Hackett, Clarence M.—S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.	186.27
Habig Realty Co.—F. C. Aampfer	1,329.50
Keech, P. Wall—L. L. George	175.11
Keating, James—Hotel Marlton, Inc.	176.26
Kay, Robert—S. W. Fowler	174.94
Levy, Barnett, and William Richman—I. Kammerman	111.91
Loeb, William—H. H. Dreyer	199.36
Lavarino, Alfred, and George E. Pitzer —W. J. Irving et al.	122.68
Montgomery, Richard M.—E. Gottlieb	136.13
Moody, Harry R.—Berkey & Gay Furniture Co.	388.81
Malloy, Richard J.—C. J. Rae	322.78
McCormick, Edw. J.—B. Wexler et al.	110.72
Obrock, Helen, Jr.—C. R. Blenlo	272.55
Price, Jesse—J. R. Clarke et al.	501.51
Spliker, Ethel, Abraham Spliker, and Jacob Shapiro—Sussman & Sussman, Inc.	124.35
Shoenfeld, Mayer—Security Bank of New York	128.90
Seal, James R.—E. Lifshitz	506.42
Schreiber, Lottie—M. Kossatz	106.65
Tempest, Florence—J. G. G. Hamilton	231.70
Williams, Charles E., Arthur S. Goodman, and Arthur T. Chester—J. Oziel, Inc.	108.27
Woolf, Nathan L.—Morse Bros. & Ehrlich	192.61
Zionko, Socrates—H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.	266.91
Williamson, Frederick M.—J. H. V. Leith	226.83
Zink, William R.—D. Barnes	219.91
Kelley, John J.—City of New York	133.22

In Bronx County.

Bogan, Irving A.—C. H. Scovil et al.	83.91
Brenner, William and Victor—Levenson Wrecking Co., Inc.	334.17
Cohen, Jacob—A. H. Poirier	40.40
Friedlander, Philip M.—L. Kass	166.78
George Colon & Co.—S. B. Smith	91.25
Halstead, Ralph C.—C. A. Halstead	91.97
McEvoy & Koester Bldg. Co., Inc., John M. McEvoy and Reinhardt F. Koester —Globe Sash & Door Co., Inc.	434.49
Meehan Bldg. Co.—H. Miller	2,260.82
Potter, Emily—T. Young, Jr.	666.71
Pink, Mary M., as guardian—P. Leschin	115.34
Rabinowitts, Isaac—A. Greenberg	170.72
Violante, John and Teresa—L. Konig	1,270.17
Waldman, Jacob—A. Modansky	162.97

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Hartwig, August and Emilie—C. G. Winne, April 15, 1914. $340.86
Kennedy, James—A. Teichamkin, Feb. 7, 1916. 351.88
N. Y. Railways Co.—H. Moran, Dec. 20, 1915. 987.66
Runkle, Harry G.—A. T. Safford, Nov. 29, 1915. 1,080.43
Whitridge, Frederick W., receiver—V. Yankansky, March 3, 1916. 250.00
Rolfe, Benjamin A.—F. Kennedy, July 2, 1915, (reversed). 1,577.05
Tytler, Elizabeth, and Daniel J. Hoyt—People, &c., April 15, 1916, (vacated). 2,500.00
Korber, Otto V. C.—City of N. Y., Feb. 13, 1914, (vacated). 244.74

In Bronx County.

Koref, Ignatz—I. Hyman, Dec. 4, 1915. $863.85

IF YOU'RE OVERSTOCKED

Don't sell at a sacrifice. Don't worry. Don't get excited!

Simply go ahead and make up your goods. When you ship send me duplicate bills and I'll advance you spot cash.

My charges are 6% plus a small commission—the total no greater than the cash discount you allow your customers.

Hundreds are using my service. It's invaluable—prompt and confidential. Call personally or I'll send you a representative.

Universal Discount Company

Jacob Rosenstock

100 Fifth Ave., New York.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

In the matter of G. Cohn Co., Assignors, to Harry Mesard, Assignee, SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, sells by Public Auction, on Friday, August 4th, at 10:30 A. M., at 27 West 4th Street, New York City, assets of above, consisting of the stock, fixtures, and machinery of an up-to-date ladies' hat factory.

HARRY MESARD, Esq., Assignee.
ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, City.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Suite 2120-2126 Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 6911-12—7604-05 Barclay. Salesrooms, No. 115-117 Spring St. Tel. 5382 Spring.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

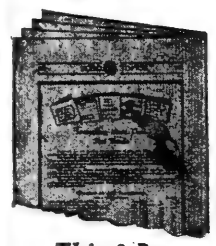
ABERDEEN, S. D.—Busch Bros. Co.; Miss S. K. Wright, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; L. S. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Lemble Dry Goods Co.; C. Lemble, dry goods; Breslin.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—H. Leh & Co.; J. H. Dieter, furniture, rugs, upholstery, blankets; Albert.
AMARILLO, Texas—Jarett Fashion Shop; M. Jarett, ready-to-wear; 1,099 B'way.
ANISTON, Ala.—N. E. Orr; dry goods, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; A. Hahanow, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. A. Regenstein, jewelry, fancy goods, art go

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Baltimore, Md., 4s
South Carolina 4s
Rochester, N. Y., 4¼s & 4½s
Port of Seattle 4½s & 5s
Tacoma, Washington, 5s

Prices and full particulars on request for Circular AG-24

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston · Chicago Baltimore · San Francisco Cleveland



--This 8 Page Monthly

containing a selected list of sound Investments yielding

5¼ to 6⅛%

Free on request for Booklet T-200

A. H. Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Helping Investors

to determine the intrinsic value of securities in which they are interested is the principal duty of our Investors' Service Department.

To test the value of the service rendered by this Department, we should be glad to receive inquiries for information regarding practically any bond or stock.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London Paris
Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Convertible Bonds

Special Circular Describing 40 Issues

Convertible Bonds are direct obligations of issuing companies. In addition, bonds of this type are convertible into other securities, usually common stock. As set forth in our circular, this privilege frequently means substantial profits to the holders of convertible bonds.

Write for Circular 907
"Convertible Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

$300,000

Bridgeport, Conn.

4¼% Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1919-41

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and New England. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Total debt of the city less than 5% of assessed valuation

Price on application.

Ask for Circular T-228.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks, Still Under Pressure, Move Irregularly—Home and Foreign Demand for Goods.

Traders continued yesterday to search the market for stocks weakly enough held to make it easy to dislodge them. The weakness of the motors stocks the previous day invited fresh effort to bring out stock by putting pressure upon prices, and most of the aggressive action of the day was devoted to that end. The success attained was less decided than that which attended Wednesday's selling.

Higher prices for wheat, which did not hold, and higher prices of cotton, which did, helped to continue the element of crop uncertainty which was one of the most effective of the arguments used against the market the day before. This phase of the situation, however, had lost its novelty and therefore part of its potency as a depressing influence. There were indeed no new factors of any great consequence, and despite the pressure which the bears were still putting upon stocks a good many issues succeeded in showing some recovery. There were new points of weakness, as in the sugar stocks and in some of the curb stocks in which there has been large speculation, but it appeared from the general action of the list that the amount of stock dislodged the previous day was relatively small compared with the efort which was put forth to bring stock out.

Some of the gains represented merely a rebound from the pressure put upon prices on Wednesday; others were readily traceable to the news. This was true, for instance, of the improvement in Steel, which logically enough responded to the renewed hardening of steel prices and to the reappearance of domestic buyers in the market on a larger scale. One of the theories upon which a continuance of active business is expected even after the foreign demand for goods has slackened to some extent is that much possible home demand for goods is being kept in abeyance by the even more urgent foreign demand for steel and for some other things which are greatly needed by the belligerents.

Present happenings in the steel trade bear out the reasonableness of this theory, for in this industry home buying is assuming larger proportions after consumers had in vain waited for a slackening of foreign demand. If prices should again be forced up by the concurrence of very active home and foreign demand no doubt some of the home demand will again wait, but this process is one which builds up an unrecorded reserve of orders which might easily serve to sustain activity in the trade when the turn in the foreign demand eventually comes. A longer range view of the outlook requires that note be taken of such possibilities as these, but for the moment such considerations have only minor market influence.

Wall Street was still talking yesterday, as it probably will be indefinitely, of the threat of a general railroad strike, but more and more people are coming to think of that as a threat rather than as a practical probability. The increasing belief in the eventual settlement of the demands of the railroad brotherhoods without a strike should lessen the degree of concern with which threats of a strike will be regarded.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	4
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	6	4	4	4
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days: over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2¼@2⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¼@3⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2¼

TIME.

60 days	2¼@3
90 days	2¼@3⅛
4 months	3⅛
5 months	3⅛@4
6 months	3⅜@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3⅜
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Sterling— Demand	4.76¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	— .00½
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs— Demand	5.91	5.91½	5.91¼	— .00¼
Cables	5.90½	5.90%	5.90%	— .00¼
Marks— Demand	71.87%	71.87½	71.87½	+ .06¼
Cables	71.68%	71.93%	71.93%	+ .06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.75¾	4.76¼
Paris	5.1826	5.91¾	5.90¾
Berlin	95.28	71.87½	71.93%
Switzerland	5.1826	5.29¼	5.28¾
Greece	19.295	19.37	19.42
Russia	51.45	30.40	30.45
Italy	5.1826	6.41¼	6.43¼
Austria	20.26	12.35	12.40
Scandinavia	26.78	26.60	26.70
Spain	19.30	20.15	20.20
Holland	40.19	41.37½	41.43¾
China— Hongkong		50.65	50.75
Shanghai		71.00	76.00
India— Bombay		32.00	....
Calcutta		32.00	....
Japan— Kobe		50.37½	50.50
Yokohama		50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands— Manila		50.25	50.37½
South America— Buenos Aires		41.47	41.48
Rio		24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $484,251,331; balance, $41,246,906; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $833,191.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, .9125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30⅞d up ⅛d; in New York, 64¾c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 49¾@50c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	347,625
Same day last year	912,343
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	95,232,698
Same period last year	79,461,223
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Clearing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17⅛	17½	100	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
21	21½	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21½	21½	21½	21½	..
74	74½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74¾	74	74	— ½
72	72½	100	Am. Agri. Chem	71	72¼	71	72	+2
99½	101	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	— ½
86¼	86¼	12,000	Am. Beet Sugar	87⅛	87⅝	85⅝	86⅜	—1½
100	106½	100	Am. Br. S. & F'dry	103½	103½	103½	103½	+2½
54½	54⅝	1,700	American Can	54	54⅝	54	54⅜	..
109	110¼	200	American Can pf	110	110	110	110	..
56½	57	2,500	Am. Car & F'dry	57½	57½	56½	56¾	—1⅝
53	53⅝	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	..
27	27¼	100	Am. Ice Securities	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
18¼	19	200	American Linseed	18¾	18½	18¼	18¼	..
68¼	68½	10,000	Am. Locomotive	67½	68¾	67⅝	68¾	+1⅛
93	93¼	1,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	93	92⅞	93	+ ⅝
110½	111½	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	—1
109	110	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	109½	108½	109	— ½
125¾	126¾	700	Am. Tel. & Teleg	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	..
220	220½	500	Am. Tobacco	218	221	218	221	+3⅜
42⅞	43¼	1,100	American Woolen	43	43	42	42½	—1¼
55	27	200	Am. Writing P. pf	28	28	28	28	+1
31⅝	32⅜	2,100	Am. Zinc L. & S	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅜	+ ⅞
63	67	500	Am. Zinc L.&S. pf	62	62	62	62	+ ¼
78½	79	2,000	Anaconda Copper	78⅜	78⅝	78⅜	78½	..
67⅜	67½	100	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
102	102½	2,300	At., Top. & S. F	102	102½	102	102½	+ ½
98¾	99	400	At., Top. & S.F. pf	99	99	99	99	..
98⅞	99	100	Do., odd lot	99¼	99¼	99	99	..
64½	64⅝	1,000	At., Gulf & W. I	62½	64½	62½	64½	+1½
70⅝	70¾	2,000	Baldwin Loco	70½	71	70¼	71	+ ⅝
104	105½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅞
84⅞	85	2,400	Balt. & Ohio	85⅛	85⅜	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
74	74¼	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
1¾	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	..
425	435	100	Bethlehem Steel	430	430	430	430	—5
84	84¾	200	B'klyn Rap. Tran	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	..
128	131	100	B'klyn Union Gas	129	129	129	129	..
64¾	70	100	Burns Brothers	66¾	66¾	66½	66¾	— ½
65¼	66½	2,300	Butte & Superior	64⅝	65½	64½	65¾	+ ¼
18½	20	300	Cal. Petroleum	18½	19	18½	19	+1
43	46	300	Cal. Petroleum pf	43	45½	43	45½	+ ⅝
175	175¼	4,300	Canadian Pacific	174¾	175¾	173½	175¾	+ ⅝
85½	86	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	86	86	86	86	—2⅞
54	54⅜	200	Cent. Leather Co	54½	54¾	54⅛	54¼	..
101	101½	2,300	Chandler Motor	101½	101½	100	101¼	+ ½
59⅜	60¼	800	Ches. & Ohio	60	60⅛	59⅜	59¾	— ¾
34⅞	36½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35	35	35	35	+ ½
94¼	94½	3,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¾	93¾	94¼	94½	+ ½
129¼	130	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129¼	129¼	129½	129½	+1½
126	127	900	Chi. & N'western	126¾	126¾	126	126	—1¼
168	175	200	Chi. & N'west. pf	170	170	170	170	—5
18½	18⅝	2,100	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	18½	18⅝	17⅜	18⅝	+ ⅝
19⅞	20	100	Chile Copper	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	47½	100	Chino Copper	47⅛	47¼	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
80	82½	100	C., C., C. & S. P. pf	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
100	..	100	Cluett, P'body pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+1½
43	43¼	1,100	Colo. Fuel & Iron	43	43	43	43	..
64	66	200	Consolidated Gas	136½	136½	136½	136½	+1¼
13⅜	13½	200	Corn Prod. Ref	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	..
89½	90	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	89¾	90	+1
40	30	100	Crex Carpet	45	45	45	45	..
50	50	25	Do., odd lot	44	44	44	44	..
30	33	25	Cripple Creek Cent	32	32	32	32	..
67	67¼	10,900	Crucible Steel	68¼	68⅝	66¾	67	—1
116	117	100	Crucible Steel pf	116½	116⅝	116½	116½	—1
212	215	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	221	221	216	216	—6
105	110	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	108	108	108	108	..
54	54¼	32,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	57⅜	57½	52¾	54¼	—3¼
93½	94	2,600	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	94½	94½	93¾	93⅞	—⅞
137½	139	200	Detroit Edison	138½	138¾	138	138	—1
127½	130	200	Do., odd lot	138¾	139	138⅜	138⅜	..
112⅜	114½	100	Diamond Match	113	113	113	113	+3
43½	44¼	1,500	Distillers Sec	43¾	43⅞	43¼	43½	— ½
34⅞	35	2,400	Erie	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	..
51⅜	52¼	100	Erie 1st pf	51¼	51½	51½	51½	— ⅞
71⅜	72	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.)	71¾	72	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅝
117	117½	700	Gt. Northern pf	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	..
46	46½	100	Greene-Cananea	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½	— ⅝
102⅜	103	100	Illinois Central	102½	102½	102½	102¼	— ½
48	48¼	1,900	Inspiration Copper	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	16	1,000	Interboro Consol	16	16	16	16	— ½
73½	74	400	Interboro Cons. pf	74	74	73⅝	73⅝	— ¼
41	45	200	Int. Agri. pf	41	41	41	41	..
113⅜	116	1,000	Int. Harv., N. J	113⅜	113⅝	113¼	113½	+ ⅝
25⅛	26	9,200	Int. Mer. M. Tr. r	25	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	+ ⅝
87⅞	88	17,300	Int. M. M. pf t. r	86½	88	86½	88	+1⅝
44¼	44½	700	Int. Nickel	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+ ¼
105¼	106	100	Int. Nickel pf	105	105	105	105	..
..	..	200	Int. Paper pf	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
58	60	200	Kan. City So. pf	59	59	59	59	..
70¾	71¾	500	Kelly Spring Tire	71	71	71	71	+ ⅝
44⅜	45	5,000	Kennecott Copper	44⅝	45	44⅝	45	+ ½
70	70½	1,000	Lacka. Steel	70	70	69⅝	70	—1
42¼	43	100	Lee Rub. & Tire	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
76⅞	77¼	500	Lehigh Valley	77	77¼	77	77½	— ¼
120¼	125	100	Liggett & Myers pf	122	122	122	122	+1
35	37	100	Long Island	35½	35½	35½	75½	—3
126¼	126½	200	Louis. & Nash	127¼	127¼	127	127	— ⅛
81	81½	100	Mackay Cos	81½	81½	81½	81½	..
76¼	76½	17,000	Maxwell Motors	76¼	77⅜	75¾	76⅝	—1¼
85½	85¾	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	..
53⅜	57	750	Max. Motors 2d pf	54	54	52½	54	—3½
60	61	300	May Dept. Stores	61	61	60½	60½	—1
95¼	95¾	18,600	Mexican Petroleum	95¼	95⅝	94½	95⅝	+ ⅝
89½	90¼	200	Méx. Petroleum pf	90	90	90	90	—2
33¼	33½	200	Miami Copper	33¼	33¼	33	33	— ⅜
5	6	100	Minn., St. Louis	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
3⅜	4	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	5	400	Missouri Pacific	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
109	110	300	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	109¼	109¼	109	109	— ⅛
21	22	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
63	64	200	Nat. Lead Co	63	63½	63	63½	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	..
126	127	100	N. Y. Air Brake	126	126	126	126	—3
103¼	104	1,600	N. Y. Central	103½	103¾	103	103	— ¼
58¼	59	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
128¼	129	400	Norfolk & Western	128¼	128½	128	128	— ⅛
80½	81	100	Norfolk & West. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	..
89	90	100	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L	90	90	90	90	..
110¾	111¼	1,900	Northern Pacific	110¾	111¼	110¼	110¾	— ½
6	6	100	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	..
19¼	19½	100	Pacific Mail	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
55¾	55¾	3,200	Penn. R. R.	55¾	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅞
93	93	100	P. C., C. & St. L. pf	93	93	93	93	+2
27½	27½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	27½	27½	27½	27½	..
47½	47¾	400	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
130½	130½	200	Public Service N. J.	130½	130½	130	130	—1
160	160½	100	Pullman Co	160	160½	160	160½	+ ⅝
43	43	900	Railway Steel Sp	43	43	43	43	..
97½	97½	100	Railway Steel S. pf	97½	97½	97⅛	97½	+ ½
22⅞	22⅞	700	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
93	93	9,900	Reading	93	93⅞	93	93⅜	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅝	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	45⅝	46½	45⅝	46½	..
198¾	199	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	198¾	199	198¾	198¾	— ¾
126½	126½	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126½	126½	126½	126½	— ¼
28	28	100	Shattuck Arizona	28	28	28	28	..
97⅝	97⅞	1,200	Southern Pacific	97⅝	97⅞	97⅛	97⅞	— ⅛
179	179	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	179	179	179	179	—4
116	116	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	116	116	116	116	—1
23	23¼	800	Southern Railway	23	23¼	23	23	..
67⅝	67¾	200	Southern Ry. pf	67⅝	67¾	67	67	— ½
122⅜	123⅛	26,800	Studebaker Co	121	123½	121½	123½	+ ⅞
25	25¼	1,200	Tennessee Copper	25	25	24⅝	25	..
97⅝	97⅞	2,900	Texas Co	191¼	191¼	187	190	—1⅞
179	179	1,900	Third Avenue	61¼	61¼	59⅜	60⅜	—1
6⅞	7	1,900	Union B. & P. Co	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
42½	45	400	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	42½	45	42½	45	+3
137⅛	138⅜	7,300	Union Pacific	137½	138⅜	137½	138⅜	+ ⅝
82¾	82¾	500	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82⅝	..
108¼	108¼	200	Un. Refrigerator Co	108¼	108¼	108	108	..
100¼	100¼	800	United Cigar Stores	100¼	100¼	99	99	..
158	160	2,200	United Fruit Co	158	160	158	160	+1⅞
19½	19½	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—1½
106⅜	108	12,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	106⅜	108	104	105¼	—1½
52⅜	54½	6,500	U. S. Rubber	52⅜	54½	52⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
66¼	66¾	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	— ⅛
50	50	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
86¼	86¾	23,000	U. S. Steel	86¼	86¾	86	86¾	+ ⅛
117⅞	118	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	118	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅛
77	77¼	800	Utah Copper	77½	77½	76⅞	77¼	+ ¼
16⅞	17¼	1,100	Utah Securities	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
38⅞	39¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
109	110¼	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110	110	110	110	—1
13½	13¾	300	Wabash	13½	13½	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
48¾	50	1,100	Wabash pf. A	48¾	50	48¾	49¾	— ⅛
26¾	27	1,400	Wabash pf. B	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
92⅞	93¼	300	Western Union Tel	92⅞	93¼	92⅞	93¼	+ ⅛
56⅝	56⅝	2,800	Westingh. E. & M	56	56⅝	56	56¼	— ⅛
3⅝	4⅛	400	Wheeling & L. E	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10	18	300	W. & L. E. 1st pf	12½	12½	12½	12¼	—1¼
51½	52	24,800	Willys-Overland	51½	52⅛	50⅝	51⅞	— ⅛
51	52	200	Wisconsin Central	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
135	137	300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	136	136	135¼	135¼	+1⅛

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Further Offerings Greatly Weaken Home Funds.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Apart from some activity and improvement in Russian mining shares, the stock market was uninteresting today. Further offerings weakened home funds, but foreign issues were firm, especially those of the smaller South American States, on reports that provisions are being made for meeting their obligations.

Japanese bonds had a good tone and shipping shares were quietly steady. American securities being neglected. Money and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes 64 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 65 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£2,164,000
Circulation increased	673,000
Bullion decreased	1,491,577
Other securities increased	438,000
Other deposits increased	276,000
Public deposits decreased	1,980,000
Notes reserve decreased	2,056,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 26.86 per cent.; last week it was 28.05 per cent. Discount rates 6 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	6,679,000
Silver in hand decreased	482,000
Notes in circulation increased	105,837,000
Treasury deposits increased	2,071,000
General deposits decreased	114,444,000
Bills discounted increased	26,454,000
Advances decreased	3,025,000

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14⅜	15¼	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	690	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	94	92	95
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	322	328
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L	93	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	206	210
Galena Signal Oil	157	160	159	162
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	165	168	167	169
Indiana Pipe Line	91	93	91	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9¾	10¼	10	10½
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
National Transit	14	15	14½	15½
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	98	100
Ohio Oil	213	216	217	220
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	52	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	10⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅝
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	362	367	363	368
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	222
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	198	202	197	201
South Penn. Oil	310	320	315	325
Southwest. Penn	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal	260	263	263	267
Standard Oil of Ind	585	590	585	590
Standard Oil of Kan	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb	580	590	580	590
Standard Oil of N. J	517	520	517	520
Standard Oil of N. Y	200	203	202	204
Standard Oil of Ohio	380	390	375	385
Swan & Finch	100	105	97	102
Tidewater Oil Co	175	185	181	185
Union Tank	80	82	80	82
Vacuum Oil	267	270	268	270
Washington Oil	35	40	30	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	120	123	120	123
American Cigar pf	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150

CANADIAN ISSUES

Brazilian Tr. Lgt. & Pow. Co.
Can. Cement Company
Canadian Fdy's & Forg.
Canadian Car & Fdry. Co.
Dominion Steel Corp.
Nova Scotia Steel
Steel Co. of Canada

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
15 BROADST
TEL. MANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Russian 5½% Interior Loan 1916

French 3% Rentes

French 5% Victory Loan

Purchases of Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds effected in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other principal European markets. Business undertaken on a moderate commission basis and itemized foreign accounting rendered.

Descriptive Circular D-2 on Application.

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.

20 Broad Street New York
Amsterdam Berlin

Established 1865

Hambleton & Co.

Investment Bonds

10 So. Calvert St. Baltimore | 43 Exchange Pl. New York

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Bonds for Investment

New York

Tax Exempt in New York State

The Preferred Stock of the

Dayton Power & Lt. Co.

is tax exempt in the State of New York.

Selling now on a 6¼% basis, and listed on the New York Stock Exchange, this stock is, we consider, a high-grade investment issue. The dividend is earned about three times.

Description F-84 tells more; send for it to-day.

John Nickerson, Jr.,
61 Broadway New York | 300 N. Broadway Saint Louis

5½%

This return can be obtained by the purchase at prevailing prices of a like amount of four high grade securities, comprising one Municipal, one Railroad, one Public Utility and one Industrial issue. These are described in our new circular N-10, copies of which will be mailed on request.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange
Equitable Building, New York.

Penn. Water & Power Co.

First Mtg. 5% S. F. Bonds.

Tax Exempt in Penn.
To yield over 5½%.

HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Union Bank Bldg. PITTSBURGH | One Wall St. NEW YORK

Southern California Edison 5s
Indianapolis Gas 5s
Great Northern Power 5s
Duquesne Light. Stock & Notes
Ironwood & Bess. Ry. & Lt. 5s

PUBLIC UTILITY SPECIALISTS
MICHAELIS & CO.
61 BROADWAY - NEW YORK
Phones: Rector 6220 to 6228

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Bankers Trust
Equitable Trust
Telephone 5940 Broad

CHASE NATIONAL TO DOUBLE CAPITAL

Increase of $5,000,000 in Fall Announced, with Cutting of Rich Melon.

DIVIDEND $500 A SHARE

Other Institutions Expected to Follow the Example Because of Great Expansion.

The first of several increases in the capitalization of some of New York's largest banks which have been looked for with the big increase in deposits in recent years was announced yesterday by the Chase National. It will double its present capital stock of $5,000,000, and in the process cut one of the richest melons which holders of bank shares have enjoyed.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Chase has been called for Sept. 7 for the purpose of voting upon the proposed increase from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The 50,000 new shares to be created will be offered at par to holders of record at the close of business on Sept. 7, each stockholder being entitled to take the same amount of new stock as the amount of his present holding. As the Chase stock is now quoted at 618 bid, 630 asked, the right to subscribe constitutes a dividend of about $500 a share. The $5,000,000 stock of the bank is now valued in the market at $31,000,000.

The Chase ranks third among the national banks of New York City in net demand deposits. These totaled at the last report $195,758,000, being exceeded only by the deposits of the National City and the National Bank of Commerce. Its net profits shown in the last statement were $10,453,000, and its loans $181,176,000. It is expected that other institutions will follow with increases in their capital, their total resources having shown great expansion since the present totals were fixed.

The rights of stockholders of the Chase to subscribe and pay for the new stock at par may be exercised by them at any time up to and including Oct. 2, upon which date all rights not exercised will terminate. Subscription warrants are to be mailed soon after Sept. 7.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked
Tin, spot	.. 38.25	38.37½	38.37½	38.50
Lead	.. 6.00	..	6.35	..
Spelter	8.62½	8.87½	..	..
Antimony	12.50	12.00	13.00	..
Quicksilver	$77.00	..	$77.00	..
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2 Xfdy	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	107	0	0	107	0	0
Copper, futures	104	0	0	104	0	0
Tin, spot	168	0	0	167	15	0
Tin, futures	168	15	0	168	10	0
Spelter	47	0	0	50	0	0
Lead	28	10	0	28	15	0

EARNINGS JUMP $1,552,585.

American Steel Foundries Show Big Gain Due to Shell Order.

The American Steel Foundries Company, which secured an extensive shell order last year, reports net earnings of $1,598,552 in the half year ended June 30, a gain of $1,552,585 over the same period of 1915. From other sources than mill operations $55,241 came in, an increase of $25,089, and a surplus of $1,022,815 remained after fixed charges and reserves had been provided for.

A statement by the company said that a second war order had been taken lately, to be filled by April, 1917. The size of this has been reported in the steel trade as $20,000,000, calling for more than 400,000 eight-inch shells for the British Government. The forge plant made no profit in the six months, the statement said, because of delays resultant from a strike at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing plant, where forgings for shells were being machined. The advance orders insure the operation of all plants to capacity well into next year.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alaska Gold	17½	17½	17½	17½
1,920	Am. Beet Sug.	87½	87¾	85¼	86½
270	Am. Can	53⅞	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞
90	Am. Car & Fy.	57½	57⅝	56⅜	56⅝
70	Am. H. & L. pf.	53½	53½	53¼	53½
10	Am. Linseed	27	27	27	27
1,070	Am. Loco	67⅜	68¾	67⅝	68½
50	Am. Smelting	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
20	Am. S. F'dries.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
100	Am. Woolen	42¼	42⅝	42½	42⅝
540	Anaconda	78⅛	78⅞	78½	78⅝
60	At., T. & S. F.	102½	102½	102½	102½
220	Baldwin Loco.	70⅝	71½	70¼	70¾
50	Balt. & Ohio	85¼	85¼	85¼	85½
90	Butte & Sup.	64⅝	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝
140	Can. Pacific	175	175	173⅜	174
10	Ches. & Ohio	59½	59½	59½	59½
140	C., M. & St. P.	95⅜	95⅜	94	94
120	Chi., R. I. & P.	18¾	18¾	17⅞	18⅜
40	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20
50	Chino Copper	47	47	47	47
190	Col. Fuel & I.	43¾	43½	43	43¼
10	Corn Products	13½	13½	13½	13½
1,800	Crucible Steel	68⅝	68⅝	66¾	67⅜
520	Cuba Sugar	56½	56½	52¾	54½
30	Dist. Securities	44	44	43½	43¾
90	Erie	34⅞	35	34¾	35
40	Erie 1st pf.	51½	51½	51½	51¼
120	Goodrich Co.	71⅝	71¾	71½	71½
40	Gt. North. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
20	Greene-Can.	46	46	46	46
220	Inspiration Cop.	47¾	47⅞	47⅝	47¾
70	Interboro Con.	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
140	Int. Mer. Mar.	25	25½	24⅞	25½
1,680	Int. Mer. M. pf.	86¾	88¼	86¾	88
50	Int. Nickel	44⅛	44⅝	44¼	44⅜
80	Int. Paper	14½	14½	14½	14½
20	Kan. City So.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
120	Kennecott Cop.	44¼	45	44¼	45
20	Lehigh Valley	76⅞	76⅞	76¼	76⅞
1,170	Maxwell Motor	77	77⅜	75⅜	76⅝
3,950	Mex. Petrol.	95	96	94	96
50	Mo. Pacific	5⅛	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
20	Nor. Pacific	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
50	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6½	6⅝
30	Pacific Mail	19⅞	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛
2,280	Reading	93¼	93⅞	93¼	93⅞
10	Rep. I. & S.	46	46	46	46
40	Southern Ry.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
3,570	Studebaker	122⅞	123⅝	121½	122¼
40	Tenn. Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
120	Third Avenue	61⅜	61⅜	59⅞	60⅛
20	Union Bag	7	7	7	7
60	Union Bag pf.	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝
960	Union Pacific	138	138⅝	137⅞	138⅜
160	United Fruit	134	160½	133	159½
40	Un. Rys. Inv.	10	10	10	10
1,620	U. S. Ind. Al.	107¼	107⅝	104½	105½
240	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	54½	52⅜	53¾
2,420	U. S. Steel	86	86½	85⅞	86⅜
10	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
40	Utah Copper	76¾	77⅜	76¾	77⅜
250	Westing. Elec.	56¼	56½	56	56⅛
470	Willys Overland	51⅝	52⅝	50⅝	51⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
300	Goldf. Cons.	.87	.87	.87	.87
300	Jumbo Exten.	.75	.75	.75	.75
500	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
400	Portland	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
500	Potosi	.05	.05	.05	.05
400	Tonopah Ext.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
400	Union Cons.	.68	.68	.68	.68
500	Un. Gold M.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
40	Am. Lt. & Tr.	369½	367	368	371
50	Am. W.W. part.	18½	18	18	20
1,320	Cities Service	309	291	300	303
1,000	Cities Serv. pf.	85½	85	85	85¼
400	Commonw. Pr.	65	64	64	65
880	Comm. Pr. pf.	85½	85	84½	85
113	Interstate El.pf.	95	92½	90	95
150	Ohio Cities Gas.	65	64	64	65
50	Ozark Pr. & W.	49	45½	45½	50
850	Repub. Ry. & L.	40⅝	39½	40	40½
120	Toledo Traction.	47	46¼	46½	47

BONDS.

$7,000	P'state El.1st 5s	97½	97	97	97½
21,000	Mich. Ry. 6s, '19.	101½	101⅛	101¼	101½
15,000	Union Ry., Gas & El. 5s, '19	99	98⅝	98½	99

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Cities	5	12
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E.	7	9
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	23	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Colorado Power	24½	28
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Consumers Power pf.	98	98
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	87
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	96	..
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	32	36
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	93	97
Northern States Power	86½	87¼
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	86	87
Pacific Gas & Electric	59¼	60
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88¾	89
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	89	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25⅞	30
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	96	99
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	74	76
Securities Corp. General	18½	22½
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	84⅞
†Southern California Edison	91	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	106	107½
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	13	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40½
Tampa Electric	134	138
Tennessee Railway & Light	10	11
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	49	50
Toledo Traction pf.	82	85
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	73	76
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	14	16
United Light & Railways	50	52
United Light & Railways pf.	74	76
Western Power	18	20
Western Power pf.	68	70

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921.	99½	100½	
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..	
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..	
Denver Gas & E. 5s	96½	97¾	
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99¾	..	
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95	
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	91	
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-26	99	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89¼	91	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99	
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77¾	77¾	
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98¾	99	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	90	90½	
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94	
Pensacola El. 1st 6s	85	..	
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½	
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½	
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113	
W. Va. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¾	93	

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100⅛	3.95
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	96	96⅜	6.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100	100⅛	5.40
City of Mont.	5	May 15, '20	99¾	100⅛	5.75
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100⅛	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100⅛	4.85
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅛	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	100⅛	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	8	Feb., 1918	103½	107½	5.40
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	102	102½	3.60
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99	100½	4.85
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100⅛	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	99⅝	5.10
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅝	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101⅛	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	99⅛	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98¾	99⅛	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅛	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100⅛	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99½	100⅛	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97½	98⅛	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.80
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac.	4	June, 1921	101⅛	102	6.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98	99	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¼	101⅝	5.45
C. P. R.	6	May, 1919	99	100	5.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅝	97⅞	4.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.35
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1921	100	101¼	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100½	100¾	4.87
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98¾	99⅛	5.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.30
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1919	98¼	99¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	98	9.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99½	100	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.05
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅞	99⅝	6.60
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1, '26	98⅝	99	6.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅛	100⅞	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99¾	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	95½	96	6.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100½	4.80
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98	99	..
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	96½	100⅜	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Wihouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. E. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	..
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98½	5.87
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80
Winn. R. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

FINANCIAL NOTES.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company's permanent securities of all classes will be delivered by the Columbia Trust Company in exchange for certificates of deposit, subscription receipts, and interim bonds issued under the reorganization plan. Interim income bonds should be presented to the Guaranty Trust Company for exchange.

Youngstown Iron and Steel Company re-elected the Directors at the annual meeting yesterday.

The Ann Arbor Railroad Company has obtained permission from the State Commission of Ohio to issue $420,000 of indebtedness to acquire a car ferry on the Great Lakes.

The Bankers Trust Company yesterday appointed Harry B. Watt and Harry Martin Assistant Secretaries.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued a pamphlet explaining the Federal Farm Loan act.

John McE. Bowman, President of the Biltmore and Manhattan Hotels and of the New Commodore, in course of construction at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, has been elected a Director of the Harriman National Bank.

TEN-CENT CUT IN CRUDE OIL.

Quantities Hitherto Stored Away Now Being Flooded on Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—All grades of Pennsylvania crude oil, with the exception of Ragland, were reduced 10 cents a barrel at the opening of the market today, and Ragland was reduced 5 cents. The new prices are Pennsylvania crude, $2.40; Mercer Black, Corning, and New Castle, $1.90; Cabell, $1.92; Somerset, $1.75, and Ragland, 75 cents.

The oil authorities said that as long as there was any prospect of crude oil advancing they were unable to buy the vast quantities stored throughout the Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Eastern Ohio field, but the moment the price was cut last week they were flooded with so much oil that another cut was deemed advisable. Refiners said that the next move in the market would be reduced quotations for gasoline.

BRITAIN SUPPORTS MARKET.

Active Demand for Sterling Cable Remittances So Interpreted.

Dealers in foreign exchange interpreted an active demand for sterling cable remittances yesterday as renewed action on the part of the British Treasury to support the market. It was reported that J. P. Morgan & Co. were heavier buyers of cables than in several weeks, and these purchases were thought to represent in part at least the further application of the plan announced by Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna, last Winter, to keep sterling rates stable.

The sterling cable rate, after holding firmly at 4.76½ for two months, showed signs of easing. The quoted rate throughout the day was 4.76 7-16 with an extensive supply of exchange coming on the market from the start to the close of business. The decline from the former "pegged" rate was small, but was prevented from growing larger, in the opinion of dealers, only by the stimulation of buying in banking quarters, where English Treasury operations are carried out, in the local market.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$9,168,746	$7,810,870	$7,854,648
Net after tax	1,894,408	2,822,737	2,256,376
12 mos. gr.	105,646,484	91,435,374	93,613,700
Net after tax	31,261,195	24,716,952	26,616,841

CUBA RAILROAD for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	604,112	437,571	432,184
Net after tax	317,409	257,748	176,951
Sur. aft. chgs.	230,462	185,440	106,576
12 mos. gross	6,815,697	5,206,714	5,164,671
Net after tax	3,517,027	2,727,840	2,470,922
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,545,415	1,873,884	1,651,505

VIRGINIA & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. comparative report of earnings and expenses for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	167,614	136,539	31,074
Net over op. ex. & taxes def.	25,401	33,725	*59,126
12 mos. gross	1,959,705	1,799,300	160,404
Net over op. ex. and taxes	412,242	379,768	32,473

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY CO., including all affiliated lines, for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,370,849	1,106,372	264,477
Net	363,251	280,060	83,191
Total income	388,124	299,130	88,994
Sur. after tax and interest	186,653	104,072	82,551
6 mos. gross	7,581,238	6,076,688	1,454,550
Net	2,380,929	1,799,432	581,497
Total income	2,493,380	1,933,772	560,208
Sur. after tax and interest	1,852,471	317,388	535,083

Taxes for June, 1916, were $46,100, unchanged from June, 1915; while for the six months ended June 30, 1916, taxes were $238,100, compared with $236,600 for the first six months of 1915. July 1, 1916, the system operated 888.66 miles of line compared with 820.68 miles July 1, 1915.

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN COMPANY for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	244,082	193,293	50,789
Net after taxes	101,117	74,891	26,226
Sur. aft. chgs.	38,403	10,985	27,418
12 mos. gross	2,702,763	2,466,923	235,840
Net after taxes	1,090,113	1,006,282	83,831
Sur. aft. chgs.	337,512	259,470	87,042
Bal. aft. pf. div.	157,512	†19,530	177,042

†Deficit.

GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY COMPANY for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	108,702	92,411	16,291
Net after taxes	36,057	22,012	14,045
Sur. aft. chgs.	23,021	8,051	14,970
12 mos. gross	1,253,468	1,226,293	29,199
Net after taxes	421,372	391,566	29,806
Sur. aft. chgs.	254,705	228,410	26,295
Bal. aft. pf. div.	175,539	153,410	22,129

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	206,311	167,957	38,354
Net, aft. taxes and deprec	81,971	71,769	10,202
Total income	93,057	82,405	10,652
Sur. aft. chgs.	41,391	26,406	14,985
5 mos. gross	1,145,929	908,370	237,560
Net aft. taxes and deprec	437,154	351,492	85,662
Total income	500,784	411,907	88,877
Sur. aft. int., rent, and other deduc.	189,890	76,659	112,781

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT (Tennessee Railway, Light & Power subsidiary) for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	190,109	166,511	24,598
Net after taxes	66,700	62,922	3,781
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,197	20,827	3,370
12 mos. gross	2,251,525	2,180,942	70,583
Net after taxes	857,595	898,646	*41,051
Sur. aft. chgs.	342,388	405,883	*63,495
Bal. aft. pf. div.	217,358	280,853	*63,495

*Decreases.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for June—

	1915.	1916.	Increase
Gross earnings	438,871	331,976	106,895
Oper. & taxes	288,048	200,878	87,169
Net	170,823	131,098	39,725
Interest	49,343	52,503	*3,160
Surplus	121,480	78,594	42,886
Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,379,499	1,756,651	622,847
Oper. & taxes	1,482,574	1,101,648	380,928
Net	946,924	655,005	291,919
Interest	306,363	306,463	*100
Surplus	640,559	346,539	294,019

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	475,504	474,569	*935
Net after tax	211,564	218,274	*6,710
Surp. aft. chg.	90,532	92,685	*2,153
12 mos. gross	5,456,967	5,737,866	*280,899
Net after tax	2,382,221	2,615,174	*232,953
Surp. aft. chg.	190,161	406,285	*216,124

TENNESSEE RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,284,770	1,885,318	449,452
Net after tax.	1,080,852	772,062	308,590
Interest chgs.	668,238	651,371	16,867
Divs. on stks. of subsid'ries not owned	54,117	54,854	*737
Surplus	358,296	66,337	291,959

*Decrease.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES COMPANY for the six months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings	$1,874,296	$43,967	$242,100
Other income	55,241	80,155	42,683
Total income	1,429,467	74,122	284,845
Chgs. & fd. &c	406,652	481,126	472,902
Surplus	1,022,815	*857,003	*188,057

*Deficit.

GENERAL

Amer. & British Mfg.
Amer. Graphophone
Amer. La France
Fire Engine
Carbon Steel
Hercules Powder

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Equitable Trust
100 Farmers Loan & Trust
25 German American Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
200 Ward Baking Com.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
25 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Butterworth Judson Com.
25 Continental Insurance
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
200 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
15 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Great Northern Paper
J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

American Navigation Company
Bought, Sold and Quoted.
M. P. SYERS
25 Broad Street. 5778 Broad.

Wisconsin Edison
Adirondack Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Western States Gas & Elec. Pfd.
So. California Edison Com. & Pfd.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Atlas Powder
Du Pont Powder New
Wilson & Company
Aetna Explosives Pfd.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

American & British
Preferred Stock
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Railway Equipment Bonds
MATURING 1917-1928
To Yield 4.10%-5.25%
FREEMAN & COMPANY
CAR TRUST SECURITIES.
34 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

S.W.STRAUS & CO.
Safe First Mortgage 5½% Serial Bonds
150 Broadway - Phone Cortland 8064

American Water Works and Electric
Ask for Special Circular A 35
Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

To net 6⅞%
A guaranteed Public Utility Bond.
Special Letter Sent on Request.
JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
Est. 86 Years.
16 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

Gartenlaub & Co.
High Grade Bonds
5 Nassau Street
New York

SLATTERY & CO.
40 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4861 Broad
Stocks & Bonds
Bought and sold for cash or carried on conservative margin.
Inquiries Invited.

Pere Marquette Cons. 4s, 1951
Mo., Kan. & Tex., St. Lou's 4s, 1951
Missouri, Kan. & Eastern 1st 5s, 1943
Texas & Oklahoma 1st 5s, 1943
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Moderate in Volume, with Prices Slightly Changed—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 347,996 shares of stocks and $577,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 75,158; oils, 67,248, and mining, 205,595. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,400	‡Aetna Explo.	10¼	10⅝	10	10
1,400	Am.-B. M. Co.	23½	23	18	23
100	‡Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
75	‡Can. C. & F.	48	43	43	43
800	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf..	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
5,005	Chevrolet Mot.	150	190	173	182
20	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs....	28	28	28	28
120	Driggs-Seab..	90	90	90	90
1,000	‡Emer. Motor.	4¼	4¼	3¾	4
200	Emer. Phono.	11	11	10½	10½
1,000	‡Flem.-L. Ph.	2¼	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
1,600	Grant M. Car.	9¼	9¼	8½	8½
195	‡Hall Signal..	6	6	5	5
300	Hartman Cor.	73	73	72½	72½
350	Haskell & B. Car Co.....	34¼	*84½	34	34
122	Hol. S. Cor..	48	48	46	46
500	Hupp M. Car.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
20	Inter. Motors.	7	7	7	7
3,700	‡Joplin U. Sp. (new stock).	52	52	50	52
700	Kath. Br. pf.	20	20	20	20
800	‡S. S. Kresge.	11¼	11¼	11	11
500	‡Lake Tor. B.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	‡Lynn Phono.	2½	3	2½	3
2,000	Manhat. Tr..	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	‡Maxim Muni.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
1,200	‡Mid. Steel..	61	61¼	60¾	61
1,000	‡Mo. Pa., w.i.	22½	22½	21¾	21¾
250	‡Mitch. Mo., w. i.	63½	65¼	63	63
177	‡P.E.& M. Co.	96	95	94	94
540	‡Pull. Ven. C.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
280	‡Pull. V.C.,pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	‡Sax. M. C. C.	80	66	65	65
100	‡Ser.-R. Corp.	50	50	50	50
50	Spring. B. Co.	72	72	72	72
50	Stand. Motors	6	6	6	6
1,100	Sterling Gum.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	‡Strom. Carb.	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼
700	Stutz Motor..	63⅛	63⅛	62½	63⅛
900	S. B., v.t.ctfs.	83⅛	83⅛	83	83¼
600	‡Tob. Prod....	45	45	44½	44½
34	‡Todd Ship....	76	76	76	76
150	‡U. S. L.& H. Corp.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
500	United Zinc...	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Universal Mo.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	U. S. S. Co..	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
25,600	‡United Mo..	63½	64	60¾	61¼
900	United P. S..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	‡Wa.-Pitts. T. w. i., pf....	50	50	50	50
3,500	White M. Co..	52½	*53¼	51¾	51¼
1,200	World Film C. v. t. ctfs....	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Zinc Con. Co..	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Atlantic Ref.	695	695	695	..
47	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	160	158	158	+ 2
261	Ohio Oil	218	218	216	— 1
80	St. O. of N.J.	520	518	518	— 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Al. P., Ltd. (prospect)....	57	57	56	56
800	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
2,250	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
3,400	‡Cos. O. & G.	12	12	11	11⅛
4,600	‡Federal Oil..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	Kenova Oil, (a. prospect).	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	†K. O. of N.Y.	76	76	76	76
100	Met. Petr. ..	12½	12½	12½	12½
8,000	††Midwest O.	41	42	41	41
3,000	‡Musk. Ref..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4,800	‡N. Y.-O. Oil.	1	1	98	1
11,000	††Okla. Oil ..	10	*10¼	8	9
500	Okla. P. & R.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
8,100	†Om. O. & G.	67	68	67	68
200	‡P. A. Pet.pf.	87½	86	87½	88
700	‡S. O. & Ref.	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞
1,300	‡Sinclair Oil.	38¾	38¾	37	37
10,600	††Tx. M. Pet.	82	85	82	85
5,000	‡U. W. Oil..	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛
1,900	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
600	Way. O. & G.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	†Ala-Br. Col. Met., (a pr.)	55	58	55	58
1,000	††Atlanta	10	10	10	10
1,500	‡Adanac Sliv.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,250	††Alas.-West.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	††Arizona Cop.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,800	Big L. Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
160	Bingham Min.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1,000	††Booth	14	14	14	14
800	Boa. & Mont.	⅛	1	⅛	1
500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
900	‡Calaver. Cop.	5	5½	5	5½
1,200	Caledonia	68	68	67	67
1,000	†Cashboy	5	5	5	5
600	Cerro de P. Cop.	85	85	84	85
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
100	Con. Cop. M..	2	2	2	2
1,000	‡Con.-Home..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,500	C. Nev.-Utah.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	Crystal C. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Crown Reserve	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
420	Dun.-Ariz. C., (a prospect..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,300	††Emma Cop.	53	54	50	54
1,850	First Nat. C..	4	4	3⅜	3⅜
2,900	††Florence	75	76	75	76
3,000	†Gold Hill ...	18	18	18	18
8,700	†Goldfield Con.	86	86	86	86
4,500	†Goldf. Mer.	8	8	7½	7½
600	Green Monst..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,550	Hecla Mining.	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾
300	Hemple Cop..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,700	†Insp. Needles Cop.(a pros.)	66	73	65	72
3,000	††Inter. Mines	13	13	13	12
250	‡Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Jerome Victor Ext.(a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	††Jim Butler.	88	88	87	87
1,100	†Jumbo Exten	76	76	75	76
2,500	††Kewanaa ..	11	12	11	12
100	La Rose Cons	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,300	†Louis'na Con	19	19	16	19
200	Magma Copr.	14	14	12½	13½
5,700	††Marsh Min.	11	11	10½	10½
200	†McKin.-Dar..	58	58	58	58
15,700	††Mich. Gold Min. & Mill.	46	48	44	46
100	Mines of Amer	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5,000	††Mont. G. M.	98	99	98	99
400	Monitor Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
21,000	††Mother Lode	29¼	30	29	29¼
12,000	††Newray Min	45	47	45	47
275	N.Y. & Hond. Rosario Min	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
1,000	††Oatman Ariz. Central	22	22	22	22
500	†Oatman Lex. (a prospect)	63	63	63	63
2,000	††Oro	4	4	4	4
35,000	††Rex Con.M.	15	16	16	16
1,000	†Roch'ter Min	60	60	60	60
100	††Round Min.	43	46	43	43
2,000	††San Toy.....	14½	14½	14	14
1,000	St'd Silv.-L'd.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Stewart M....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
15,700	††Success M..	57	57	52	53
4,000	†Temiskaming	57	57	57	57
200	‡Belmont ...	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,000	Ton. Exten...	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	Tri-Bullion ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	††U.S. Con.M.	7	7	7	7
1,400	‡U. V. Exten.	28¼	28¼	28	28
1,000	†Wettlaufer .	17	17	17	17
700	‡West E.Con.	80	80	80	80
300	Unity G. M..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
600	‡W. Oaks M.	6	6¼	6	6
300	††Yuscar. Con...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$10,000	C. de Pas, 6s.	112	112	112	113
63,500	IC. Oil 6, w.i.	103	103	101¼	102½
40,000	Mo. P. 4s, w.i.	65	67	65	66¾
400,000	I.M.M.6s,w.i.	95	95¾	95	95½
64,000	Sinc. Oil. 6s.	98	98¼	98	98¼

*Odd Lot. †Bells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Wednesday only 900 Peerless Motors sold at 22½@21 and 4,000 Oklahoma Oil sold at 9c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syn.....	12½	13½	12	12¾
Am. Writing Paper..	3¾	4¼	3¼	3½
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord...	18	19	18	18
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18½	19	18½	19
Car. Lt. & Power...	3¾	4	3¾	4
Charcoal Iron of Am.	6	6¼	6	6¼
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gaston, W. & W....	39½	40¾	39½	40¾
Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	94½	96	..	..
Kapo Mfg.	5¾	6	5½	6
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Mo. Pac. pf., w. i..	48½	51	45¾	49
Motor Products	00	70	60	70
Princess Motors.....	1	1½	1	1¼
Peerless Tr. & Mtr.	20½	21½	21	21½
Standard Motors ...	5¾	6	5¾	6¼
St. Joseph Lead.....	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	12	15	15	16
Coaden Oil & Gas pf.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Midwest Oil pf.....	84	86	84	86
Pierce Oil	10⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅝

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	63	66	63	65
American Brass 274	278	274	278	
Atlas Powder 174	175	174	175	
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox....125	128	125	128	
Bliss, (E. W.).....530	560	530	560	
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....185	200	185	200	
Canadian Explosives..300	350	300	350	
Can. Explosives pf....100	110	100	110	
Colt's Arms 810	825	810	825	
Du Pont Powd. new..285	295	285	295	
Du Pont Powd. deb..100	101	100	102	
Hercules Powder.....290	295	290	295	
Hercules Powder pf...112	113	112	113	
International Arms...	13	16	13	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ...100	104	100	104	
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..103	105	103	105	
Scovill Mfg. Co.....550	560	550	560	
Winch. Rptg. Arms..1200	1500	1200	1500	

Amer. Cyanamid
Common & Preferred
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
84 Pine St., N. Y. 55 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston

STANDARD OIL
LATEST EDITION STANDARD OIL BOOKLET: NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.
CONTAINS 1915 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & OTHER DATA OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
'Phone 4300-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

ERIE is the introductory response to inquiries in the August issue of QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Copies mailed free while they last.
J. FRANK HOWELL
52 Broadway, New York.

Duquesne Light Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.
North Car. Pub. Service 5s, 1934
Car. & Yadkin River R. R. 5s, 1962
GEO. REITH & CO.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

JEFFERSON & CLEARFIELD COAL & IRON COMPANY.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable August 15, 1916, to stockholders of record August 9, 1916.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

Victoria Oil Co.
One well completed. Flowing one hundred and twenty barrels per day. Four more on the way.
Waters & Birdsall
Specialists.
Members New York Curb
25 Broad St. N. Y. City

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP., 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend (Fourteenth quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable September 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record August 18th, 1916.
T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company
NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, for Securities of the following Issues, and to Holders of Undeposited Securities of such Issues:

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905,
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds,
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917,
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920,
Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S Notes dated June 1, 1914, endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948.

THE LEROY AND CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

THE KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK JUNCTION RAILWAY'S First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, dated July 1, 1915, the undersigned, as Readjustment Managers thereunder, have modified said Plan and Agreement, and have filed with each of the Depositaries thereunder a statement of such modification, dated July 25, 1916, and that the Committees representing under said Plan and Agreement the Stock, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds and Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905 of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company have duly adopted and approved such modification and the Plan and Agreement as so modified. Copies of the Plan and Agreement as so modified may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries.

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock or bonds of any issue heretofore deposited under said Plan and Agreement may withdraw such stock or bonds **on or before September 1, 1916**, upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof if registered, and upon paying to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary issuing the same (a) at the rate of $1 for each $100 par value of stock and of $10 for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds so withdrawn (the undersigned Readjustment Managers and the Committees having respectively determined that payments at such rates are the fair contribution in respect of any securities so withdrawn toward the expenses and compensation of the Readjustment Managers and Committees under the Plan), and also (b), in the case of any First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in respect of which the amount of the December 1, 1915, instalment of interest thereon was advanced under said Plan and Agreement, interest on such advances at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum to May 29, 1916 (the amount of such advances having been reimbursed out of interest moneys paid on such bonds by the Receiver on that date), and (c), in the case of any other bonds in respect of which the amount of any instalment or instalments of interest has been advanced under said Plan and Agreement, the amount of such advances with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum. Every Depositor not so withdrawing **on or before September 1, 1916**, shall be deemed to have assented to such modification and to the Plan and Agreement as so modified.

Further deposits of securities under the modified Plan may be made without penalty **on or before September 1, 1916, after which date deposits will not be accepted except upon such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe.**

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Readjustment Managers

DEPOSITARIES:

For Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York

For Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York

For All Other Securities:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Sub-Depositaries reference is made to the modified Plan

NOTICE OF OPTIONAL OFFERS

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920, and
Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, and to Holders of Undeposited Bonds of Such Issues:

The Committee of which Moreau Delano, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, to represent the Bonds of 1917 and 1920 above described, and the Committee consisting of Messrs. Gordon Dexter, Edwin F. Atkins and Gilmer Clapp, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, to represent the Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issues may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositaries of said Committees respectively, at the option of the holder.

The attention of Depositors of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 or of Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than January 1, 1923, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such bonds of either issue with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, and **every Depositor of Little Rock Junction Bonds with American Trust Company**, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

Holders of **First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than August 1, 1926, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1919 and
The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1948, and to
Holders of Undeposited Bonds of such Issues:

The Committee of which Charles A. Peabody, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, to represent the Central Branch Bonds of 1919 above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issue may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositary of said Committee, at the option of the holder. Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification.

The attention of Depositors of both issues of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Central Branch Railway Bonds of 1919 or of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Bonds of 1948** may, at their option, receive either 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds as provided in the original Plan, or par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds. Interest will be adjusted as provided in Article VI of the modified Plan.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919, or such Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take par for par in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919 with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in order that a memorandum of his election to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, Due January 1, 1917, and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds Due August 1, 1920.
NOTICE OF ADOPTION AND APPROVAL OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

To the holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company, issued under the Protective Agreement, dated August 31, 1915, between holders of the above-described Bonds and Moreau Delano, William Allen Butler, Willard V. King, James Timpson, Asa S. Wing and L. Edmund Zacher, Committee.

Referring to the above-mentioned Protective Agreement, the undersigned Committee HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that it has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement entitled "Plan and Agreement of Reorganization as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (Being the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of said Companies dated July 1, 1915, as modified July 25, 1916) Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Reorganization Managers," and has filed copies of such Plan and Agreement, as so modified, with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 60 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Protective Agreement shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to said modified Plan and Agreement, unless he shall within thirty days after the 26th day of July, 1916, have filed with the said Columbia Trust Company, Depositary, written notice of his dissent therefrom, specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the Certificates of Deposit held by him.

In case the Plan becomes effective, as provided by Article Ninth of the Protective Agreement, dissenting Certificate Holders may withdraw their bonds, as set forth in that Article, upon the payment of their proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee (not exceeding 1% of the face amount of their bonds) and upon repayment of any advances for interest made by the Committee, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on such advances.

Under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated July 1, 1915, the above-mentioned bondholders were offered in exchange for their bonds new First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, maturing

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Content is the philosopher's stone, that turns all it touches into gold."

MUCH of the content that should accrue from the possession of wealth is frequently offset by the many vexatious details that arise in its management.

To those who wish to be relieved of the care of their estates, the *Franklin Trust Company* offers its services as *Agent* or *Custodian*. It will attend to all matters of detail, collect interest and rents, and pay over the income at such times and in such amounts as may be desired.

Send for our booklet *"Custodianship of Real and Personal Property."*

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street.
Main Office: 166 Montague St., B'klyn.
Fulton St. Office: 569 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Foreign Exchange
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells foreign exchange at current rates and has excellent facilities for financing imports and exports, and for handling collections on all parts of the world.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

General Banking Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 WALL STREET

5½% Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Goodrich Company
We have recently prepared a special analysis of the Goodrich Company which includes a careful study of the outlook for the coming year in the rubber tire industry. It also indicates the probable position of the common stock of the company for the future.
A few extra copies are available for the first inquirers.
MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3173-4 Cort.
"Founded to Endure & Investors Make Secure"

Chicago & Alton
Read About It in July 29th Issue of
The Financial World
Absolutely Independent
Send for Copy
29 Broadway New York City

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MARIE C. LOWE, Plaintiff, against MARY C. LEARY and others, Defendants.—County Clerk's Index, File No. 31025, Year 1911.

In pursuance of an Interlocutory Judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1914, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said Interlocutory Judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said Interlocutory Judgment to be sold in New York County, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL XXV.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, designated on a certain map entitled "Map of certain property in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York belonging to Sarah Lynch," New York, February 21st, 1889, Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, by the lot number five (5) in the block bounded by Eighth Avenue, a proposed exterior street, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157th) Streets, which said lot, as shown on said map, is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, as proposed and laid down on said map, which said point is distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth (8th) Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet nine hundred and fifteen one-thousandths (915-1,000) of a foot, to the centre line of said block; thence easterly, along said centre line, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and nine hundred and fifteen one-thousandths (915-1,000) of a foot, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, and thence westerly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the premises conveyed to James D. Leary by Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., Referee, by deed bearing date the 29th day of June, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County on the 7th day of July, 1894, in Section 8, Liber 5 of conveyances at Page 44.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1916.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

MACKLIN, BROWN & PURDY, Attorneys for Defendants, Daniel J. Leary and Nellie E. Leary, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

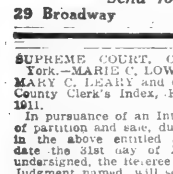
CHARLES O. MAAS, Attorney for Defendants, George Leary and Julia M. Leary, 87 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Attorney for Marie A. Pynchon, guardian ad litem for Defendants, Sylvester J. Leary and Marie J. Leary, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HENRY M. HEWITT, Attorney for Defendant, Henry W. Lowe, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 269 West 156th Street:

Centre line of block.



West 156th St.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,477.15.

Dated New York, July 25, 1916.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

COTTON ADVANCES ON STRONG BUYING

Bullish Sentiment Continues in the Market, with Offerings Quickly Taken.

EXCHANGE SEATS HIGHER

Crop Complaints Used to Good Advantage and Trading Shows a Broad Tone.

Cotton yesterday showed a continuance of bullish sentiment, with trading on a largely increased scale. The pending prosperity among cotton brokers is indicated by the fact that Exchange seats have reached $16,500, the highest price in a number of years.

Liverpool exhibited marked strength, and more than responded to the local advance of Wednesday. Initial prices here were 4 to 7 points higher, with a strong advancing tendency throughout the session. Former bulls took profits, but new buyers absorbed all offerings. The close was steady, at a net gain of 24 to 29 points.

As is usually the case when a market exhibits bullish excitement, crop complaints were in general circulation. There was an effort to create the impression that the crop in Texas and Oklahoma was deteriorating as a result of lack of rain and weevil damage. Arkansas wires reported that spot firms were heavily short for forward shipments and were puzzled over the advance.

One item that caused a good deal of bullish comment was the publication by Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange of his estimate of the world's consumption of American cotton for the season just ended. He placed it at 14,800,000 bales. Inasmuch as spinners' takings without correction were estimated at about 13,800,000 bales a week ago, it looks as if consumption had greatly exceeded the amount of cotton taken by spinners this year. In other words, there must have been a great reduction in stocks.

This state of affairs is not true of this country, where spinners have really bought more cotton than they have consumed. It looks, therefore, as if Secretary Hester's consumption estimate must have been based on the theory that European mill stocks have been greatly reduced.

Sentiment is now very bullish and, probably, if anything should happen to the crop west of the Mississippi River, a still further excited advance would come. At the same time, the conservative element of the trade feel that complaints of damage east of the Mississippi have been greatly exaggerated. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	13.60	13.70	13.51	13.70@13.72	13.46@13.48
Oct	13.66	13.98	13.65	13.86@13.87	13.62@13.64
Dec	13.80	14.23	13.80	14.08@14.10	13.82@13.83
Jan	13.96	14.29	13.94	14.15@14.16	13.89@13.91
Mar	14.13	14.40	14.08	14.31@14.32	14.02@14.04
May	14.24	14.50	14.22	14.44@14.46	14.14@14.16

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 40 points advance; middling at 13.85c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were strong, 10 to 38 points advance; New Orleans, 13.50c; Galveston, 14c; Savannah, 13¾c; Memphis, 13.55c; Augusta, 13.3½c; Houston, 14.10c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	13.47	13.83	13.46	13.70@13.71	13.46@13.47
Dec	13.67	14.07	13.66	13.90@13.91	13.66@13.69
Jan	13.76	14.16	13.76	14.00@14.01	13.69@13.70
Mar	13.93	14.20	13.93	14.13@14.20	13.85@13.86
May	....	....	....	14.33@14.35	14.02@14.04

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 21 points higher, at 8.40d. Sales, 6,000; receipts, 8,000, including 1,000 American. Closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.16	8.15	8.24½	8.27	8.05½
Jan.-Feb.	8.14	8.12	8.20½	8.22	7.98
Mar.-Apr.	8.14	8.13	8.20½	8.22¼	8.00
May-June	8.13	8.20	8.13	8.21	7.99½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 13.53c; October, 13.60c; January, 13.9-c; March, 14.00c; May, 14.21c. The market there was due to open today 8½ to 11½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,817	1,570	63,226	112,365
New Orleans	2,631	1,102	113,626	136,146
Mobile	1,491	618	15,175	12,561
Savannah	515	900	60,852	61,120
Charleston	156	177	22,080	49,146
Wilmington	156	353	44,270	30,615
Norfolk	323	372	33,000	46,102

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	99	181	45,044	65,688
Memphis	50	73	50,421	78,218
St. Louis	5	404	8,493	15,618
Houston	616	568	19,439	47,296

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,200 to 2,000	678	1,283
New Orleans	2,500 to 3,000	1,351	597

Exports yesterday were 14,151 bales; total thus far this season, 16,057; total last season, 13,969.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

After making another high record yesterday on very heavy buying based on rust news from the Northwest, wheat met extensive selling by longs, and in the last hour lost all of the earlier 4c advance and closed feverish at ½@¾c net advance. The market opened up nearly 2c a bushel, and after some irregularity advanced further to $1.38½ for December, against $1.34⅝ the previous close. The cash market here was easy, with No. 1 durum quoted at $1.40; No. 2 hard, $1.43; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.50; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.48¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	$1.34½	$1.29⅞	$1.29⅞	$1.30¾	$1.07¾
December	1.38½	1.33⅞	1.33⅞	1.34¾	1.09¾
May	1.43¼	1.38⅞	1.39	1.39¾	1.13¾

CORN.

Early news on corn was bullish enough to advance prices a cent a bushel to new high levels. The dry weather in the Central and Southwest, together with the strength in wheat, promoted a good many buying orders, although reports said there were good rains in parts of Missouri and Kansas, causing much relief. Late in the day prices lost all the early advance, closing ⅛@⅜c net lower. Cash corn here was steady, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 93¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	80⅝	79⅛	79⅝	79⅝	75⅝
December	69¾	68	68¼	68¾	64½
May	72¾	71¼	71¼	..	67

OATS.

New levels were also made in this market, with prices up a cent a bushel at one time, mostly with wheat, although there were reports in the market of reduced condition in the Northwest, some claiming that only 60 per cent. of the Northwest crop remained, due to heat damage. Cash oats here were firmer, closing as follows: No. 3 white, 48@48¼c; No. 4 white, 47@47½c; fancy clipped white, 49½@50¼c; ordinary clipped white, 47½@48¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	43¾	42⅝	42⅝	42	41⅝
December	46⅜	45	45¼	44¾	41⅝
May	48¾	47⅜	47⅝	46¾	44¾

PROVISIONS.

A strong tone developed in the provision list, with foreign buying of lard a feature, and considerable outside demand based on the further early strength of grain. Hogs were firmer on smaller arrivals than expected. Late in the day slight reactions occurred from top under realizing induced by the setback in grain. Receipts at Chicago were 23,000 hogs, with 16,000 expected on Friday. Kansas City had 6,000 and Omaha 14,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard					
September	12.75	12.55	12.72	12.55	7.77
October	12.77	12.62	12.70	12.57	7.83
Ribs—					
September	13.50	13.32	13.42	13.30	8.85
October	13.22	13.07	13.15	13.10	8.87
Pork—					
September	24.77	24.50	24.75	24.42	13.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was strong and active on heavy covering and an increased outside demand for new crop months, due to the strength in lard and cotton. There was a little selling of near months near the close, but final prices were from 1 to 15 points net higher, late positions showing the most strength. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			9.35@	9.35
August	9.50	9.52	9.40@9.44	9.39
September	9.43	9.33	9.32@9.35	9.24
October	8.83	8.75	8.75@8.77	8.66
November	8.35	8.27	8.34@8.35	8.19
December	8.35	8.25	8.32@8.35	8.18
January	8.35	8.21	8.32@8.34	8.18
February	8.30	8.30	8.32@8.38	8.20
March	8.48	8.27	8.44@8.47	8.25

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was quiet enough to suggest that the attention of traders had been diverted by the excitement in sugar or cotton, and sales for the day were only 2,500 bags. Prices opened unchanged to 1 point higher, but became slightly easier in the absence of support, and the close was at a net decline of 2 to 4 points. A fair demand was reported in the local spot market, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.31@8.33	8.35
September	8.41	8.36	8.36@8.37	8.39
October	..	..	8.41@8.42	8.44
November	..	..	8.46@8.47	8.48
December	8.54	8.51	8.50@8.51	8.52
January	..	..	8.56@8.58	8.59
February	..	..	8.63@8.65	8.66
March	..	..	8.70@8.72	8.72
April	..	..	8.75@8.76	8.77
May	..	..	8.80@8.82	8.83
June	..	..	8.86@8.86	8.88
July	..	..	8.90@8.92	8.93

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures, after opening at a decline of 3 to 17 points, developed into an exciting market, and on heavy liquidation and Wall Street selling, thought to be for former prominent bull interests, prices tumbled rapidly, the close showing net declines of 33 to 45 points, with sales for the day totaling 39,750 tons, a record day's business since the opening of the Exchange. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	4.79	4.50	4.57@4.58	4.81
September	4.90	4.50	4.56@4.58	4.91
October	4.84	4.50	4.52@4.53	4.91
November	4.75	4.47	4.46@4.47	4.87
December	4.72	4.30	4.32@4.33	4.77
January	4.70	4.20	4.15@4.18	4.48
February	4.10	3.95	3.87@3.88	4.24
March	4.20	4.05	3.98@3.91	4.26
April	..	..	3.91@3.93	4.20
May	4.32	4.32	3.93@3.95	4.32
June	..	..	3.95@3.97	4.33
July	..	..	3.97@3.99	4.38

The local market for refined sugar was easier, with three of the leading refiners reducing list prices 20 points, while the American and Federal remained unchanged. Prices are now listed on the basis of 7.45 to 7.65c for fine granulated. Raw sugar was dull and nominal at the close, with refiners out of the market. Holders of Cubas, who offered sugar ex store and in prompt positions at 5½c early in the day, withdrew offerings at the close, while awaiting developments in the option market, where values are considerably below a parity of spot quotations. Centrifugals, 6.14c; molasses, 5.37c; cost and freight, 5½c; Porto Ricos, 6.02, cost, insurance, and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,788 packages. A moderate jobbing trade in the better grades of fresh creamery and prices held steady to firm. Secondary qualities in only fair demand, though there is a little more export buying of goods at 28½@28¾c. Renovated steady. Ladles have a moderate demand. Packing stock firmer, with the inquiry somewhat exceeding the present supply. Creamery, extras (92 score) per lb. 29c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; firsts, 88 to 91 scoring, 28@29c; seconds (83 to 87 score,) 26@27½c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31¼@32c; firsts, 28½@30c; seconds, 26@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 29½@29½c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 25@26½c; renovated, extra, 28½@29c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery firsts, 25½@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 20½@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23½c; No. 2, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,811 cases. New-laid heat-free qualities are scarce and any lots containing a good to large proportion of such are sought for beyond the supply, leading to a firm market for these exceptional qualities. Average offerings are moving slowly and are urgently offered, with no satisfactory outlet except at prices below owners' views. Storage stocks are in a fair movement. Nearby whites irregular; fancy scarce and firm. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 31@32c; extra firsts, 29@30c; firsts, 26½@28c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 18@23c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2, 18@21½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 27½@27¾c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 24@25½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery whites, fine to fancy, 36@40c; ordinary to good, 30@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@30c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@32c.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Elswick Grange, at London, Aug. 2.

Sailed.

SS Luisa, from S. F. de Quixlos, July 23.
SS Sarna, from Plymouth, July 30.
SS Rio Blanco, from Rio Janeiro, Aug. 2.
SS Baygitano, from Havana, July 31.

Passed.

SS Asboy, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York ..... Aug. 5

Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9 A. M.—Cretic..... Aug. 5

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord..... Aug. 5

France, Rumania, Serbia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau..... Aug. 5

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Pannonia.... Aug. 5

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Aug. 4

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia..... Aug. 5

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru ..... Aug. 7

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra..... Aug. 10

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai..... Aug. 11

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 5, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 3, SS United States.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M., Aug. 5, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 31 earn from August 1.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 14, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, August 7, 1916, for furnishing hay, oats and gasoline required here during the nine months commencing Oct. 1, 1916. For further information address Quartermaster.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:53|Sun sets..7:09|Moon sets..9:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:49	10:58	4:37	5:02
Governors Island	10:53	11:04	5:07	5:24
Hell Gate	1:49	1:05	6:48	7:15

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 3.

SS Zaandyk, Kirkwall, July 22.
SS Allanton, Marseilles, July 13.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 1.
SS Caracas, San Juan, July 19.
SS Kirkoswald, Gandia, July 16.
SS Egyptiana, Fowey, July 15.
SS Floriael, St. John's, July 29.
SS Juno, Messina, July 6.
SS Kiev, Glasgow, July 20.
SS Momus, New Orleans, July 29.
SS Omsk, Hartlepool, July 16.
SS P. Willem L. Haiti, July 28.
SS Tyninghame, Newport News, Aug. 2.
SS Almirante, Cristobal, July 27.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 31.
SS Radja, Batavia, June 15.
SS Tymbor, Marseilles, July 17.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, July 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	July 27
*Cedric	Liverpool	July 26
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Gamma	Kirkwall	July 19
Enrica	Batoum	July 15
Strathleven	Havre	July 20
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Fandango	Caralli	July 20
Agios Georgios	Barcelona	July 17
Waaldyk	Kirkwall	July 25
Alston	Bordeaux	July 21
Charilaos	Oran	July 17
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Andania	London	July 25
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Quebra	Liverpool	July 22
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	July 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Harpagus	Marseilles	July 21
Cumbriano	Middlesbrough	Jul. 22
Tajama Maru	London	July 25
Monterey	Vera Cruz	July 28
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 3
Iroquois	Turks Island	Aug. 1
Acre	Bahia	July 25
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 2

DUE MONDAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	July 29
*Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Lydie	Newport	July 24
Pastores	Port Limon	July 30
Coalio	San Juan	July 2
Dochra	Montevideo	July 9

DUE TUESDAY.

†Oscar II	Christiansand	July 29
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	July 24
Belgier	La Pallice	July 23
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 5
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 1
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 5
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 5

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 20
Rotterdam, (tank)	Rotterdam	July 23
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 28
John Bluminer	Shields	July 24
Palacine	Iquique	July 26
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Alliance	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Clare	Porto Rico	Aug. 3
Port Antonio	Jamaica	Aug. 4
Munsomo	Matanzas	Aug. 4

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Camaguey, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephen R. Jones, Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juna, Macoris	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:30 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Falmouth	8:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Santos	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hilanus, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Cristobal	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munamar, Antilles		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

San Georgio, Naples	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Falmouth	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London		12:00 M.
Fram, Bergen		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Tampico		12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem L, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
American, Rio Janeiro		3:00 P.M.
Ioannina, Piraeus		4:00 P.M.
Comache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 3.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was signaled. Time and distance not given. Due, Aug. 4, forenoon, Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 135 miles S. at 7 P. M., 24.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 14 miles N. of Nassau at 8 P. M., 24.
SS Georgia, Port Arthur to New York, was 32 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 127 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Dochra, Buenos Aires to New York, was 292 miles S. at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 18 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 149 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's bar at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 267 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 418 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Seward, bound to New York, was 5 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 225 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Motano, Sabine to New York, was 36 miles S. of Sabine bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles E. of Galveston bar at 6 P. M.

Mauch Chunk Glen Onoko
$1.50 = ROUND TRIP = Children Half Fare
Make your outing on
SUNDAY, AUGUST 6
into the most beautiful section of "The Switzerland of America." Enjoy the wonderful ride on the Mauch Chunk "Switchback." Special train leaves New York, West 23d St. Ferry, 8:20 A. M.; Liberty St., 8:30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:50; Newark, 9:10.
Return in Evening.
Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of The Black Diamond.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1.
Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday
Through Trains Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City 9:17 a. m. Lv. N. Y. City; W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9:00 a. m.
Atlantic City $2.50
Next Sunday also Wednesday, Aug. 9
Through Trains Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:17 a. m. Lv. N. Y. City; W. 23d St., 7:50; Liberty St., 8:00 a. m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Take the Day Line
Up the Hudson to Albany
Calling at
Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Steamer **"Washington Irving"** or **"Hendrick Hudson"** leaves daily except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9.45 A. M.; landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. **"Robert Fulton"** leaves daily except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 9.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10.50 A. M. for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trips Every Saturday

to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12.30; W. 42d St., 1.00; W. 129th St., 1.20; Yonkers, 1.45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10.45 P. M.

Afternoon Boat

for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1.45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2.20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2.45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords **delightful afternoon outing** to **BEAR MOUNTAIN** or **CORNWALL**, returning on Str. **"Robert Fulton,"** arriving in New York 8.45 P. M.

TEL. 1141 Spring. DESBROSSES ST. PIER, N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6.30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Steamer **"Clermont"** will make additional trip Saturday, August 5, leaving ft. Christopher St., 7.30 P. M.; West 129th St., 8.00 P. M. Tickets interchangeable with Day Line. **Tel. 1097 Spring.**

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site for New Building Purchased by Daggett & Ramsdell in Chelsea District—Greenwich Street Warehouse Deal—Country Club Buys Overlook Golf Course.

A deal was closed yesterday in the lower Chelsea district which will result in a large building improvement. The property at 214 and 216 West Fourteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a plot 50 by 136, was purchased from the Greenwood estate by the firm of Daggett & Ramsdell, manufacturing chemists, as a site for their new home. The firm now occupies the six-story structure at 314 West Fourteenth Street, one block west.

On the new fifty-foot plot just acquired, an eight-story factory building with offices will be erected at once. The contract has been awarded, and Timmins & Chapman, the architects, estimate the cost at $100,000. Daggett & Ramsdell own the property they now use, but no plans have yet been made for the disposition of that site.

Greenwich Street Warehouse Deal.

The three five-story warehouses at 52 and 54 Greenwich Street, extending through to 55 Washington Street, 56.8 on the former by 27.10 on the latter, have been purchased by Lillian B. Hartje of Pelham from Kate R. Searls of Worcester, Mass., and Mary R. Elliott of Easton, Md. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers.

Jesse I. Straus Buyer of Thirty-fourth Street Properties.

Jesse I. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. is the buyer of the properties at 149 and 151 West Thirty-fourth Street and 146 and 148 West Thirty-fifth Street, sold recently. The properties, which front 47 and 50 feet respectively, adjoin the rear of the Macy store. They were recently conveyed by the Hatfield and Moeller estates to Otto A. Stoehr, who transferred the parcels to Mr. Straus.

West Side Dwelling Sale.

Amelia W. Levison has purchased from Evan S. Polter 223 West Seventy-ninth Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 16 by 102.2.

Country Club Buys Overlook Golf Course.

The Sunningdale Country Club of Mt. Vernon has purchased the Overlook Golf Course at Scarsdale, Westchester County, formerly the private course of Thomas Simpson. The Overlook is an eighteen-hole course comprising 149 acres, located west of Scarsdale Station, between Central Park Avenue and the Sprain Road.

The new club will rebuild the course, including several tennis courts, and erect a clubhouse.

The officers of the club are: Monroe Rothschild, President; Frank Slazinger, Vice President; K. Richard Wallach, Secretary; Maurice Brill, Treasurer. W. J. Ackerman negotiated the sale.

Harlem Flat Deal.

M. & L. Gidion sold the five-story store and apartment building at 1,378 Fifth Avenue to J. A. Stone Realty Company, Inc. Arthur Fischer represented the sellers and N. H. Stone the buyer.

Bronx Sales.

George N. Bruno & Co. have sold for Louis J. Tommasulo a four-story tenement house, 2,498 Hughes Avenue, to Nicola Bellettieri; also for a client to an investor 2,078 and 2,080 La Fontaine Avenue, two nine-room private dwellings.

Addison Clohosey sold 232 East 179th Street, a two-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Anthony Avenue, to Elizabeth J. Riley, the present occupant.

Walter E. Brown has sold for Elizabeth May the three-story, brick, one-family dwelling, 1,391 Franklin Avenue.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for H. Wilner to J. Korostoff 1,424 Fiftieth Street, a one-family stucco cottage, on a plot 40 by 100.

Long Island.

The Windsor Realty Company, Harvey B. Newins, President, has purchased 145 acres fronting on Long Island Sound, north of Riverhead.

T. H. Baldwin sold to L. H. Pink of Brooklyn, a plot 100 by 150, on the south side of Fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, Whitestone.

In the Fourth Ward of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 60 by 100 feet, on Union Avenue to John E. Lewis.

Charles Crosby has sold to the Waldorf Park Realty Company of Boston, Mass., about fifty acres at Westbury, adjoining the estate of Mrs. Emily Ladenburg. The purchaser will develop the property.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc. sold the residence of C. A. Horton on Prospect Street, White Plains, to L. A. Stern of New York City. The property was held at $25,000.

The Anderson Realty Company sold for the Wilgar Realty Corporation to Austin N. Palmer of New York the stone tiled roof dwelling and garage 53 Winfield Avenue.

It has been held by the owner at $48,000.

New Jersey.

The estate of George W. Vreeland sold to Mrs. Lillian B. Mullins of Newark for occupancy the residence corner of Elmwood Road and Bloomfield Avenue, opposite Everett Park, Verona, on a plot 100 by 168. Carl Mau of Verona was the broker. The same broker sold for Thomas S. Murrin of Montclair to George A. Fischer of Verona, the corner of Montrose and Bloomfield Avenues, Verona, 33 by 125, occupied by a brick building, used for stores and dwellings, all rented.

$4,000,000 in Loans Placed.

The J. Romaine Brown Company has placed mortgage loans aggregating nearly $4,000,000 recently. These loans include: $480,000 on the twelve-story business building at northeast corner of thirty-second Street and Madison Avenue, for Manice Realty Company, at 4½ per cent.; $210,000 on the six-story apartment at southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, for Z. Van Raalte; $100,000 on the five-story apartment at 53-59 East Eighty-sixth Street, for the Markwin Realty Company; $160,000 on the nine-story apartment at 685 West 160th Street, for Hudson View Construction Company; $210,000 on the six-story apartment at southeast corner of 149th Street and Riverside Drive, for Jacob Axelrod; $190,000 on the nine-story apartment; 302 West Eighty-second Street, for Coast Construction Company; $230,000 on the nine-story apartment, 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, for the Surrey Realty Company; $225,000 building and permanent loan on the six-story apartments, 850 Riverside Drive, for the West Side Construction Company; $180,000 on the twelve-story apartment hotel, 309 and 311 West Eighty-sixth Street, for the Waitt Investing Company; $275,000 building and permanent loan, on the fourteen-story apartment, 64 East Eighty-sixth Street, for the Sixty-four East Eighty-sixth Street Corporation; $650,000 building and permanent loan, on the twenty-story studio building, 1 West Sixty-seventh Street, for the One West Sixty-seventh Street Company; $175,000 at 4½ per cent. on the five-story apartment at southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, for L. Livingston; $450,000 building and permanent loan, on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, thirteen-story apartment, for the Trauts Realty Company; $26,000 on 2,094 Third Avenue, for E. Gottheimer; $12,000 at 4½ per cent. on 123 East Sixtieth Street, for E. D. Rhett; $14,000 on 856 Second Avenue, for Fannie Weil; $24,000 on 909 West End Avenue, for I. G. Hicks; $20,000 on 117 East Thirty-ninth Street, for Dr. J. McDonald; $16,000 on 1,140 First Avenue, for John Bozzuffi.

$476,300 for Queens Buildings.

Queens building operations during the last week have aggregated a total estimated cost of $476,300, according to the applications filed with the Bureau of Buildings in Long Island City. There were 81 applications for new buildings at an estimated cost of $362,400, 47 applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $68,200, and 33 applications for plumbing, to cost $45,600.

One of the most important developments was that of the H. & H. Model Apartment Company for the erection of three five-story brick apartments for thirty families each, to be erected on the east side of Crescent Street, north of Freeman Avenue, Long Island City, and to cost $110,000.

Commercial Leases.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the Campion estate the store at 1,804 Broadway to Sullivan & Leitch for three years.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street to the Augustine Stores Company for a long term of years, and the store at 53 West Twentieth Street to Phelps Stein, Inc.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Verlo Ave, s w corner of 234th St, 79.4x149.3x irregular; two frame dwellings; withdrawn.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.10x53, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale; adjourned to Aug. 10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lorillard Place, 2,360, e s, 106.6 ft n of 3d Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; G. F. Gifford against Barnet Masor et al.; Ernest Hall, attorney; due, $8,955.31; taxes, &c., $1,300; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

Concourse, 1,770, at junction 175th St and Eastburn Av, 59.9x8ix126.7x50x88.8, five-story flat; 837 Washington Av Realty Co. against G. E. Buckbee et al.; D. E. Davis, attorney; due, $12,777.56; prior mtg. $57,000; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

93d St, 59 West, n s, 166.6 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16.6x81.3; also right, title and interest in rear strip, 16.6x18.2; E. S. Appleby against F. H. P. Gordon et al; Cannon & C., attorneys, due, $9,121.59; taxes, &c., $989.50.

93d St, 55 West, n s, 117 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16.6x55; also right, title and interest to rear strip, 16.6x16.4; same against same; same attorney; due, $9,166.73; taxes, &c., $989.15.

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 21, n s, 301 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11, five-story flat; Jacob Rozinski against L. L. Berkowitz et al.; A. I. Shapiro, attorney; due, $5,934.73; taxes, &c., $1,048.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Havemeyer Av, n e corner Story Av, 103x 188.7x irregular; E. C. Woodward against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Harold Swan, attorney; due, $5,926.68; taxes, &c., $4,017.35.

By Charles A. Berrian.

St George Crescent, n s, 131.3 ft e of Concourse, 25x166.6; S. C. Bradley against T. E. Martina et al.; Bergmann & Bergmann, attorneys; due, $4,035.20; taxes, &c., $2,000.

By John P. O'Connell.

Westchester Av, n e corner of Castlehill Av, 100x200; also Westchester Av, n s, 99 ft w of Glebe Av, 99x165; all right, title, interest, &c., which Fenyr Handelsode had June 13 or since; M. B. McHugh, attorney.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

172nd St, n s, 110 ft w Fort Washington Av, for a six story tenament, 100x84; Ecalaw Co., 1 Madison Av, owner; E. H. Janes, 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $75,000.

138th St, n s, 100 East Lincoln Av, for a one story brick garage, 99x100; Henry D. Bahr, 285 East 137th St, owner; John Ruhl, 3,207 Hull Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broad St, 8 to 16, to a ten-story exchange building, New York Stock Exchange Building Co., 71 Broadway, owner; George B. Post & Sons, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

16th St, 453 and 455 West, to a five-story tenement; Economy Wiping Material Co., 443 West 14th St, owner; J. S. Mahor, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $11,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 54, w s, 130.3 ft n of Morris St, 28.2x186.2 to e s of Washington St, (55) x27.10x164.10; Greenwich St, 52, w s, 28.3x99.1x — x99.2; s s; Kate R. Searls, Worcester, Mass, and another to Lillian B. Hartje, 116 4th St, Pelham, N. Y., mtg $50,000, all liens, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

GREENWICH ST, 54 and 52, and Washington St, 55; Lillian B. Hartje to S. Clarke Williams, 86 Bay St, Brooklyn, mtg $50,000, all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, same.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 103 to 106 East, n s, 120.1 ft e of Bowery, 75.2x125.7x irregular; John Buckle, Inc., to The Houston Corp., 280 Madison Av, mtg $125,000, all liens, April 24; attorney, Amos H. Stephens, 30 East 42d St.....$100

MACOMB'S PLACE, w s, 28.3 ft n of 153d St, 50.9x88.6x50x113.6; Sarah H. Corwith to Charles J. Theiss, 2,679 Decatur Av, Bronx, c. a. g., all liens, June 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles J. Theiss to Frederick B. Monell, 2,157 7th Av, mtg $6,000, July 31; attorney, same.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,541, w s, 51.11 ft s of 110th St, 19x100, foreclosure July 6; Louis Wendel, referee, to Ethel Mygor, 277 East 4th St, Aug. 3; attorney, Frederick H. Comstock, 56 Wall St.....$17,000

PILOT, begins at corner line between 50th and 51st Sts x73.2 ft e of Madison Av, runs e 126.10x s 55.9x w 109x n 6x 26.10x n 29.9 to beginning, all of Madison Av, e s, 60 ft n of 50th St, 80.10x73.2, ½ part, with rights to courtyard, &c.; Artemas H. Holmes to United States Trust Co. of N. Y., 45 Wall St, trustee, mtg $65,000, all liens, June 1; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 77 ft s of Morris St, 25.9x77.8; Elizabeth Johnson, at Spring Lake, N. J., to Abraham George, 472 40th St., Brooklyn, mtg $19,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 103, s w s, 101 ft n w of 6th Av, 21x75; Ray Wells to James F. Navoni, 44 Macdougal St, and another, mtg $10,000, all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, George W. Wells, 320 Broadway.$100

6TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Moltz Gidion to M. & A. Stone Realty Co., 346 Broadway, mtg $29,000, all liens, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

2ND ST, 489 West, n s, 215 ft e of 10th Av, 15.5x98.9; Robert T. Russell to Jacob Appell, New York City, Dec. 30, 1908; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St..$100

23D ST, 404 and 406 West, s s, 55 ft w of 9th Av, 54.10x98.9; Robert T. Russell to Jacob Appell, New York City, Feb. 19, 1910; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St. $100

30TH ST, 142 East, s s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.8; Lewis L. Marlling to George W. Thompson, 142 East 30th St, mtg $16,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$160

49TH ST, 613 West, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5, foreclosure July 7; Joseph J. Halpin, referee, to Gustav Ludwig, 232 33d St, Woodcliff, N. J., Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,250

56TH ST, 63 West, n s, 76.8 ft e of 6th Av, 22.8x100.5; Edward E. Morgan to Martha C., his wife, Yamhill, Ore., mtg $43,000, all liens, July 28; attorney, Everly M. Davis, 60 Wall St.....$1

62D ST, 213 East, n s, 174.4 ft e of 3d Av, 18.7x100.5; Cornelia M. Burnham to George W. Burnham, 213 East 62d St, one-half part, all liens, Aug. 2; address, 23 West 30th St.....$1

73D ST, 305 East, n s, 398 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2; the Shetland Co. to Jos. Stern, 52 East 101st St, mtg $26,500, all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Evan S. Potter to Amelia W. Levison, 310 West 87th St, mtg $21,000, July 31; attorney, Jos. W. Russell, 20 Vesey St.....$1

87TH ST, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, foreclosure July 19; Alfred H. Townley, referee, to William P. Zwinge, 320 East 86th St, Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$12,000

88TH ST, 127 East, s w corner of Lexington Av, 1,324 and 1,326, 41.5x100, foreclosure March 20; Henry Feldman, referee, to Bass Holding Co., New York City, mtg $87,000, all liens, July 31; attorney, H. H. Oppenheim, 170 Broadway.....$100

102D ST, 215 East, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Julia Rowell to Amy Zahn, Woodhaven, Borough of Queens, mtg $17,000, all liens, July 26; attorney, Howell C. Ferris, 1 East 53d St.....$100

115TH ST, 121 West, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Martonbert Realty Corporation to Bi-State Realty Co., 20 Clinton St, Newark, N. J., mtg $20,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, s s, 388 ft w of 7th Av, 34x100.11; Martonbert Realty Corporation to Bi-State Realty Co., 20 Clinton St, Newark, N. J., mtg $20,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

128TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; Nassau Mortgage Co. to William W. Rutherford, Oxford, England, and another, trustees, mtg $7,000, b. and s., July 22; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

192D ST, n s, 100 ft p of St. Nicholas Av, 75x100; Delta Holding Co. to D. A. T. Realty Corporation, 2d1 East 149th St, mtg $16,500, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,514, e s, 25x109.11; Charles M. O'Keeffe, referee, to Bridget Hayes, 345 East 139th St, Aug. 2; attorneys, Hogan & D., 27 Cedar St.....$13,000

COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 96.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 21.1x80; Edward E. Miers to Joseph R. S. Duval, 565 Amsterdam Av, mtg $2,000, Aug. 2; attorney, Felix De Canio, 301 East 149th St.....$100

DYER AV, w s, being Lots 23 and 32, map of J. E. Bullard, 25x200 to Johnson St; Greenwich Trust to Annunzia Mastarivey, 2,440 Strong Av, mtg $2,750, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10

ELLIOTT AV, n s, 100 ft s w of Schuyler St, 25x100; Joseph H. S. Duval to Edward E. Miers, 3,100 Broadway, mtg $700, Aug. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 42, map of Lohbauer Park; Rheinhard Koester to Otto Koester, 1,142 Vincent Av, Jan. 26; attorney, H. Reynolds, 37 East 28th St.....$1

LOT 86, amended map of part of Gleason property; Elizabeth T. Devine to Marie F. Genz, 742 Van Nest Av, mtg $6,021, July 18; attorneys, Shinn & D., 27 Cedar St.....$1

LOTS 26 and 27, map of Thomas O. Woolf; Matthew C. Griffin, referee, to 837 Washington Avenue Realty Co., Inc., mtg $57,300, Aug. 3; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av.....$1

RYER AV, s e corner of 184th St, 60.3x100.5 x irregular; also Ryer Av, e s, 60.3 ft s of 184th St, 50x100; D. A. T. Realty Corporation to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $60,000, Aug. 1; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

SIMPSON ST, e s, 125 ft n of Barretto St, 75x105; P. Theodore Davis, referee, to Louis Silverman, 1,178 Jackson Av, July 31; attorney, Griffin & W., 150 Broadway...$750

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 81.1 ft n of 141st St, runs n e 32.3 to e s Beach Av x s w 164.5 to n e s 141st St x n w 32.3 to centre line Beach Av x ne 49.7x n w 61.11; Port Morris Land and Improvement Co. to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, July 24; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

TIFFANY ST, 920 to 924, e s, 70x110; J. M. Co. to Hermitage Co., 30 Broad St, mtg $16,000, Aug. 2; attorney, A. H. Atterbury, 30 Broad St.....$100

UNION AV, e s, 81.6 ft s of 169th St, 20x108.3; Domenico Taurone to Albert Rosenthal, 260 West 81st St, mtg $5,100, July 25; attorney, J. S. Rosenthal, 27 William St.$100

WHITELOCK PL, n s, at w s of Port Morris Branch New York & Harlem Railroad, runs w and n w to Southern Boulevard x n e — to w s of railroad land x s — to beginning; Port Morris Land and Improvement Co. to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, July 24; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

179TH ST, s s, 80.2 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x 69.9; Laura Clohosey to Adelaide Clohosey, East Orange, N. J., June 16; attorney, Thomas W. Mcnight, 167 East 121st St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Addison Clohosey to Elizabeth J. Riley, 232 East 179th St, July 22; attorney, same.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,642, w s, 81.11 ft s of 110th St, 19x100, Aug. 3; Ethel Myger to Bessie C. Coles, 2,014 Delancey Place, Philadelphia, Penn., 5 years; attorney, F. H. Comstock, 56 Wall St.....$13,500

MANHATTAN AV, 453, e s, 47 ft s of 120th St, 26.11x94.11, Aug. 1; Frederick W. Kohl to Wilhelmina L. Stoetzer, 1,213 Fulton St, Brooklyn, installments, 50 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

McCOMBS PLACE, w s, 283 ft s w of 153d St, 50.9x86.6x50x113.6, July 31; Charles J. Theiss to Morris Schwartz, 162 West 72d St, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$6,000

PARK AV, 225, s s, 51.7 ft e of James St, 21.1x102.4x irregular, leasehold, sub-lease, Aug. 2; Isidore Hudes to Ka-Sa-Ga Co., 271 Broadway, due as per notes; attorney, Arthur L. Davis, 271 Broadway.....$1,500

WEST ST, 588, n e corner of Christopher St, leasehold, Aug. 1; Matthew J. Keane to Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, 441 West 26th St, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, N. & M., 37 Wall St.....$5,000

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 103, s w s, 101 ft n w of 6th Av, 21x75, Aug. 2; James F. Navoni and another to Ray Wells, 365 West 118th St, due Feb. 2, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,750; attorney, George W. Wells, 320 Broadway.....$2,250

30TH ST, 142 East, s s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.8; Lewis L. Marlling to George W. Thompson, 142 East 30th St, mtg $16,000, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$160

49TH ST, 613 West, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5, Aug. 2; Gustav Ludwig to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St, due July 1, 1919; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

82D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 75x102.2, Aug. 2; 115 East Eighty-second Street Corp. to The Hermitage Co., 30 Broad St, due Dec. 15, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $75,000, also building loan mtg not to exceed $250,000; attorney, Albert H. Atterbury, 30 Broad St.....$10,000

85TH ST, 815 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, Aug. 2; William P. Zwinge to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

122D ST, s s, 386 ft w of 7th Av, 34x100.11, Aug. 1; Bi-State Realty Co. to Martonpost Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

Bronx.

BARNES AV, e s, 275 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50.11x107.4; Arthur Hetherington to Mt. St. Vincent Co-operative B. and L. Ass'n, 1,932 Arthur Av, Aug. 1, due as per bond; attorneys, O'Grady Bros., 277 Broadway.....$1,000

CROTONA PLACE, 1,468, w s, 75x100; Charles N. Mazza to Louis Rieger, 175 West 107th St, Aug. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,500

DYRE AV, w s, being Lots 23 and 32, map of J. E. Bullard Co.; Amanda MacCrrey to Eastchester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, July 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,800

SAME PROPERTY; same to Frederick Frey, 4,011 Dyre Av, prior mtg $1,800, July 31, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$650

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 804, s s, 18.9x83.10; Fanny Kupler to Armin H. Mittlewann, 539 West 112th St, prior mtg $4,000, June 17, 3 years; attorney, Armin H. Mittlewann, 44 Cedar St.....$1,350

HAVEMEYER AV, w s, 54 ft n of Story Av, 54x105; George Rueckel to Mary Bietsch, 515 East 75th St, Aug. 1, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$2,500

HOUGHTON AV, s s, 279.11 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 24.11x105; Marie F. Gerz to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, July 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$8,500

LOT 1, map of Woolf vs. Woolf; also interior lots, begins at n w corner of Lot 1, map of Woolf vs. Woolf, said point being 27.3 ft n e from s w corner of said Lot 1, runs n w 68.8 to 54.4 ft e of Cromwell Av x e 21.9 x s w 24.4 to beginning; Kate Thalman to John L. Steinmetz, 16 Clark Place, July 14, due as per bond; attorney, John L. Steinmetz, 16 Clark Place.....$1,000

LOTS 331 and 332, map of Pearsall estate; Louis Wahl, Jr., to Antonie Ellendt, 2,094 Boston Road, Aug. 2, 3 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock; 929 East 180th St..$1,000

WALTON AV, 615, w s, 25x92.3; Anna Rudden et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

145TH ST, n s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 99.11; James Margin to Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Aug. 2, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CHERRY ST, 456 and 458, all; Anna Klepper to Louis Cohen, 842 Hewitt Place, et al., 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorneys, Morrison & S., 220 Broadway.....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 163, s e corner of Rutgers Place, all; Anna Klapper to Louis Cohen, 842 Hewitt Place, et al., 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorneys, Morrison & S., 220 Broadway.....$7,000

PARK ROW, 223; also New Bowery, 60, all; Robert Kommel to Isidore Rudes, 235 Avenue A, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Arthur L. Davis, 271 Broadway..$3,000

WEST 126TH ST, 208, 3d floor and apartment on corner; 570 West End Avenue, Inc., to Albert Robertson, 95 West End Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Lawrence B. Cohen, 64 Wall St.....$3,600

107TH AV, n w corner of 21st St, 24.3x100, the land; Katherine T. Moore to Jacob Appell, New York City, 21 years from Nov. 1, 1907, with renewal; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St.....$1

87TH ST, 304 West, all; 106 East 19th Street Co. to Favorite Amusement Co. and Nathan Rapoport, 130 East 111th St, et al., from Aug. 15, 1916, to April 30, 1924; attorneys, Wasserman & P., 37 Liberty St...$2,450

50TH ST, 100 West, store; Herman H. Kahrs to Stratos Boules, New York City, 2 years from May 15, 1916; attorney, F. E. Guislin, 220 West 42d St.....$456

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, near Davidson Av, theatre about to be erected; Creston Realty Corp. to Leo A. Ochs, 110 Cathedral Parkway, from completion of building to April 30, 1922, options 5 years renewal; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St.....$3,600 to $5,000

WILKINS AV, 1,203, store, &c.; Fairburn Realty Co. to Alfonso Apuzzo, 1,320 Wilkins Av, 10 years from July 15, 1916; attorney, Henry Uttal, 55 Liberty St..$1,800 to $1,920

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 252½ to 256; Kaplan & Plehn against Neille Geraty, owner; Morris Greenberg, contractor.....$80

BLEECKER ST, 252 to 256 and Le Roy St.; Meyer Myers against Ida and Nellie Geraty, owners; Morris Greenberg, contractor.....$175

5TH AV, 1,067; Donnelly & Ricci, Inc., against Ten Sixty-seven Fifth Av. Co., Inc., owner; Michael Cohen and Manhattan Cut Stone Co., contractors.....$1,350

8TH AV, w s, whole front between 33d and 34th Streets, 197.6x120; Robert A. Keasbey Co. against 461 Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., owner; Thomas A. Larkin & Bro., contractors.....$456.97

20TH ST, 50 West; Jacob Victer against Mary J. Sanford, owner; Joseph Schurman and Herman Fried, contractors.....$36.48

45TH ST, 406 West; Century Fireproof Door Co. against Martin J. Potter and Interborough News Co., owners; Gustave Neubeck, contractor.....$340

Bronx.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 100 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; J. Ozurovich Co. against Robert Podgur, owner; Drew Heating Co., contractors.....$83

SPOFFORD AV, n s, 50 ft e of Coster St., 50x100; Hyman Kurscheiwitz against Hunts Point Presbyterian Church, owners; Abraham Lessen, contractor.....$31

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS

Manhattan.

71ST ST, 342 and 344 West; Barnet Narotsky against Sadie Bonwit et al., Nov. 14, 1914, $277

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, 2,242; James W. O'Brien against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., July 10, 1916.....$437

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 205; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. against Max Schwartz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

DELANCEY ST, 292; Mary J. Smith against Joseph Seldin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. S. Cook.

DYCKMAN ST, s e corner of Sherman Av, 100x100; St. Chair Realty Co. against J. B. C. Building Co., Inc., et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. S. Frith.

1ST AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 93d St, 25x94; Henry S. Van Duser, trustee, against Morris Weiss et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. C. Harrison.

3D ST, 129 West; Courtney Development Co. against Morris Jacoby et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

4TH ST, 338 West; James H. Brewster, trustee, against John C. Kluber et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. J. White.

20TH ST, s s, between 6th and 7th Avs, Lot 70; William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., against Patrick S. Treacy et al., amended foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorneys, Lustgarten, Weymann & Pope.

46TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.5; J. Frederick Kernochan et al. against Marcus Rosenthal et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. F. Miller.

88TH ST, 451 East; S. Emilie Woodbury against Meyer Goldberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

117TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Gesine Witjpenn et al. against Single Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

127TH ST, 136 West; General Synod of the Reformed Church in America against Milton M. Weil et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. V. Paillister.

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 446.4 ft n of 196th St. 30.9x207.8; Van Dyck Estate against Joseph Kurzman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

LOT 90, Block 3,149, Section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Carrie E. Baker et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 77, Block 2,871, Section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Elizabeth Stratton et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

197TH ST, s w corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25.3x166.4, and land at s w corner of Lot 121 and "unnamed street," 15x50; Van Dyck Estate against Henry M. Levin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street

Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 3 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or inquire

CHAS. GULDEN, 50 Elizabeth St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station; parked street; only 2 minutes' ride Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 283 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

YOUR CHANCE.

A very desirable modern frame dwelling for one or two families, in good neighborhood, and having all improvements, must positively be sold to close estate by September 1st. Apply at 503 Hart St., near Broadway, Brooklyn, and make offer.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

LAKE VIEW COTTAGE.

Every modern up-to-date improvement, large airy rooms, finished in A1 style; spacious front and rear porches, roomy plot for garden, tennis, &c.; few minutes from trolley station and beautiful lake, with a fine view of same; owner will sacrifice price to quick buyer on terms of $300 cash and easy monthly payments. "Lake Home," Box 137 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

Homes Building This Season Aggregate $160,000

$160,000 is being spent for new homes by those who have purchased lots at NEPONSIT, where all the homes are of the most approved construction, from the modest, roomy California bungalow through the more pretentious residences. A. Tired of having a winter home which is not suited for summer comfort, more families are moving to NEPONSIT, the restricted seashore community, 40 minutes out, on the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay, the community where $500,000 has been spent in permanent, non-assessable improvements and where the beach is restricted and deeded in perpetuity to property owners. Lots from $350 upward. Get particulars at once. Phone Greeley 3741.

Neponsit Realty Company

Suite 509. 1 West 34th St., New York.



HUNTINGTON

$35 Lots

EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

$2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY

Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

$2000 Beautiful 6-Room Cottage

$100 DOWN—$12 MON

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Pressure is high on both oceans and there is an area of low pressure of considerable extent central in the Dakotas.

Heavy rains and thunder showers have occurred in southern Wisconsin and southern Michigan, and moderate showers are reported from the Middle Mississippi Valley and the South. Temperature is again high in the Plains States and the Ohio Valley.

The weather Friday and Saturday will be unsettled and showery in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and in the South. Temperature in the East and South will change but little. It will be cooler Saturday in the Northwest.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south with fair weather. South Atlantic Coast, light southeast to south; occasional thundershowers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday. Saturday, unsettled, probably scattered thunder showers, continued warm.

New England—Scattered showers Friday. Saturday, fair.

Western New York—Occasional showers and thunderstorms Friday and probably Saturday, continued warm.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	71	64	4 P. M.	61	76
6 A. M.	66	65	6 P. M.	61	73
9 A. M.	64	72	9 P. M.	60	72
12 M.	61	77	11 P. M.	59	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 12:40 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
7:00—Riverside Drive, near Dyckman St.: (auto) Benjamin W. Rice	Slight
11:50—167 Lincoln Av.; M. Glickstein	Slight
P. M.	
4:15—422 E. 115 St.; Jos. Musso	Slight
4:45—42 Greene St.; Gross & Co.	$100
6:45—Fort Washington Av. and 198 St.: not given	Slight
10:35—176 Park Row; B. Heineck...Not given	
10:35—604 W. 162 St., (awning:) not given	Slight
11:00—473 W. 145 St.; M. Karney	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Resignation of Capt. C. R. Boman, 1st Inf., Ill. Nat. Guard, accepted.

Capt. F. Halstead, 1st Inf., will report to Lt. Col. J. E. McMahon, 1st F. A., President of an examining board at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Majors L. M. Koehler, 3d Inf., and E. D. Anderson, 6th Cav., will repair to this city and report to the President, Army War College, Aug. 15 for duty as instructors during the session of 1916-17.

Capt. W. B. Hurtt, 20th Inf., having accepted a commission as Colonel in the Nat. Guard of California, will join regiment to which assigned.

1st Lt. F. O. Vicars, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

1st Lt. O. H. Campbell, M. R. C., is detailed a member of the board at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., vice Capt. C. E. Freeman, M. C., relieved.

Capt. J. W. Ward, retired, in addition to his other duties, is assigned to duty as Q. M. of Fort Wood, N. Y.

The reappointment to the army as a 1st Lt. of the C. A. C. of W. A. Danielson is announced. He will proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, then to Ft. Worden, Wash., for duty.

2d Lt. S. D. Downs, Jr., is relieved from duty with 5th Cav. and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty with 16th Cav.

Majors W. De Witt and W. T. Davidson, M. C., upon arrival of Maj. H. Page and Capt P. W. Huntington, M. C., at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept.

Maj. S. H. Elliott, Cav., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Ft. Myer, Va., during examination of officers above the grade of 1t Lt., vice 1st Lt. E. A. Buchanan, 24th Cav.

Resignation of 2d Lt. C. G. Clarke, 5th Inf., Cal. Nat. Guard, accepted.

Capt. K. T. Smith, Inf., will report to Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., President of an Examining Board at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to the cavalry arm, then to his station.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lt. Col. J. E. Hoffer, Ord. Dept.; Maj. J. A. Shipton, C. A. C., and 1st Lt. N. F. Ramsey, 6th Inf., is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., to make recommendations for the detail of Lieutenants from the army at large for duty as student officers in the Ord. Dept. for a period of two years. Provision will be made for detailing fifteen Lieutenants on this duty this year.

Lt. Col. F. D. Evans, Adjt. Gen., is assigned to duty as Adjutant of the Brownsville district.

Lt. Col. H. H. Whitney is assigned to duty as Adjutant of the El Paso district.

Lt. Col. J. T. Dean is assigned to duty as Adjutant of the Nogales District.

Following officers of the M. C. are assigned to the stations specified, and upon completion of their temporary duties in Southern Dept. will join station to which assigned: Maj. G. McD. Van Prole, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Capts. F. H. Fowler, Letterman Hospital, San Francisco; S. W. French, Ft. Washington, Md.; N. N. Wood, Ft. Logan, Col.; J. D. Whitham, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; A. P. Upshur, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; T. W. Burnett, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; H. G. Ford, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark., and G. F. Lull, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Capt. A. McIntyre, 1st F. A., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, vice Capt. W. S. Browning, 1st F. A., relieved.

Col. L. G. Berry, 1st F. A., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Lt. Col. W. J. Snow, F. A., to Honolulu to join 1st F. A., with a view to his assignment thereto as Colonel when promoted.

Lt. Col. W. J. Snow, F. A., and Capt. C. G. Lloyd, 1st F. A., are detailed as members of the Examining Board at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, for examination of Captains only, vice Capts. A. McIntyre and D. H. Currie, 1st F. A., relieved during such examinations.

Capt. F. T. Austin, 2d F. A., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., vice Maj. (now Lt. Col.) W. J. Snow, F. A., relieved.

1st Lt. F. M. Barrows, 4th F. A., is relieved from duty in Canal Zone and will join 7th F. A. in Southern Dept.

Capt. F. Reed, 20th Cav., will proceed home upon completion of his examination by the retiring board at Ft. Sam Houston.

1st Lt. J. P. Swift, 2d Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston for duty with 16th Cav.

Resignation of Maj. Chas. Granger, 1st Inf., National Guard of Mo., accepted.

Resignation of 1st Lt. L. E. Brown, M. C., Ohio Nat. Guard, accepted.

1st Lt. J. L. Devers, F. A., is assigned to the 9th F. A., effective Aug. 21, and will join that regiment in Hawaii, sailing Sept. 5.

Maj. M. G. Spinks, C. A. C., is detailed a member of the examining board at Laredo, Tex., vice Capt. J. C. Goodfellow, C. A. C., during examination of Capt. J. B. Christian, Cav.

Following Inf. officers will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: 2d Lt. W. R. Conolly, 17th; J. E. Ardrey, 12th; 1st Lt. G. F. Waugh, 22d, and Capt. C. M. Bundel, 16th, and the following Cavalry officers: 2d Lts. J. W. Viner and J. F. Crutcher, both of 11th, and Capt. F. G. Turner, 13th.

Leaves: Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General, 21 days; Maj. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, 1 month; Capt. S. D. Embick, C. A. C., 15 days; 1st Lt. J. L. Devers, F. A., from date of his relief from duty at the Military Academy until date of sailing of Sept. transport; Lt. Col. F. W. Coe, General Staff, 7 days, and Capt. J. D. Taylor, 7th Inf., 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Lt. J. H. Towers, Assistant to Naval Attache, London England, to temporary duty, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

Ens. P. Marshall, the Michigan to the South Carolina; A. G. Quinn, the Kansas, to the Delaware, and E. V. M. Isaacs, the Kansas, to the Florida.

Chief Pay Clerk J. Gately, Newport Torpedo Station, to the Panther.

Pay Clerk H. H. Reynolds, the Panther, to Newport Torpedo Station.

Lt. Lewis B. Jones, retired, died at Washington, D. C., July 30.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Benham, Conyngham, Cushing, Ericsson, Macdonough, Melville, Porter, Tucker, and the Winslow, at Newport; Culgoa and McDougal, at New York Yard; Denver, at Mazatlan; Flusser and Reid, at Lynnhaven Roads, and the Whipple, at San Diego.

Sailed—Fulton, the Long Island, for New York; Glacier, Topolobampo for Mazatlan; Jenkins, Newport to sea; Kearsarge, Portland for Provincetown; Lebanon, Newport for New York; Oregon, San Francisco for San Pedro; San Diego, San Diego for La Paz; South Dakota, Matzatlan for La Paz; Sterett, Norfolk for Lynnhaven Bay; Truxton, Topolobampo for Guaymas, and the Trippe, Boston for New York.

The L-10 was placed in commission at Boston Yard Aug. 2.

The L-11 has been ordered placed in commission at Boston upon delivery.

Coast Guard.

1st Lt. of Engrs. W. C. Myers, retired after 30 years' service.

3d Lt. of Engrs. C. T. Henley, Jr., from temporary duty on the Tallapoosa to duty on the Yamacraw.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 4: Sergt. W. M. Kiely, 276 to 79, motor cycle to bicycle duty; Patrol. T. Meehan, 149 to 6; F. E. Furey, 274 to 149, assign. to motor cycle duty discont.

Temporary assignments: Capt. F. J. Conboy, 145, to command 8 I. D., noon, Aug. 6, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Lieuts. O. G. Simonstad, 148, to command, noon, Aug. 6, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; W. A. J. Koenig, 161, to T. School, noon, Aug. 2, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Sergt. C. C. Pierne, 10, to 2 I. D., clerical duty, noon, Aug. 6, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Patrol. F. M. Taccardo, 277, to C. O. Squad, duty in map room, office of Chief Insp., 30 days, noon, Aug. 6.

Probationary Patrol. E. C. Moran, T. School, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of the Police Comm., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. J. Skelly, 2, 3:05 P. M., July 16, to 12 P. M., July 24; M. Mulcahey, 22, 4:45 A. M., July 29, during disability; J. A. Gaharran, 31, 2:20 P. M., June 26, to noon, July 6; M. Grosaman, 32, 8:40 P. M., June 27, to 12 P. M., July 1; W. M. Durant, 42, 3:20 A. M., July 28, during disability; J. P. Duggan, 42, 3:20 A. M., July 28, during disability; J. S. Higgins, 69, 3:10 P. M., July 16, to noon, July 18; T. J. Gillen, 143, 10 A. M., July 17, to noon, July 25.

Fire Department.

The charge of absence without leave, on which Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Falls, H. & L. 20, was tried before the Fire Commissioner on July 20, 1915, found guilty and sentence suspended, has been dismissed.

Fined: Fire. 4th Gr. A. Troge, Eng. 13, $5 (loss of coat badge.)

Decisions rendered: Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. Allen, Eng. 82, (absence without leave,) guilty, and sentence suspended under the provisions of Special Order 46, Paragraph I, dated March 10, 1916; Fire. 1st Gr. P. J. Brennan, 2 Eng. 17, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed.

Special leaves: Fire. 1st Gr. W. J. Martin, Eng. 42, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Fire. 1st Gr. H. R. Barteis, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Fire. 1st Gr. J. B. Dale, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 4; Fire. 1st Gr. R. Seaman, H. & L. 42, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Fire. 2d Gr. J. W. Hoffkoss, H. & L. 103, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Fire. 3d Gr. C. H. Garteimann, H. & L. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Fire. 3d Gr. C. A. Hampe, H. & L. 48, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ERTHEILER, Mrs. Bella, (March 21;) net estate, $152,624. Mrs. Florence Ertheiler Bing, daughter, was the sole beneficiary. Assets: Four-fifths interest in house and lot at Far Rockaway, L. I., $12,400; two-fifths interest in two lots at Far Rockaway, L. I., $4,000; four-fifths interest, $24,000, in the equity in 1,185 Lexington Av., appraised at $60,000; four-fifths interest, $5,200, in the equity in 153 East 80th St., appraised at $13,500; loan to Holborn Realty Co., $66,546; mortgages, $32,943; personalty, $773; jewelry and furniture, $4,850, and stocks and bonds, $4,236.

O'REILLY, Mrs. ABBIE G., (March 9, 1912;) net estate, $11,402. Edwin R. O'Reilly, husband, and Edwin R. O'Reilly, Jr., son of decedent, were the beneficiaries. Assets: one-ninth interest, $3,000, in the equity in 229 W. 58th St., appraised at $48,000; one-ninth interest, $1,300, in the equity in 1,825 and 1,827 5th Av., appraised at $66,000; one-fifty-fourth interest, $1,384, in the equity in 104-108 E. 81st St., appraised at $151,000; one-fifty-fourth interest, $866, in the equity in 204-210 E. 43d St., appraised at $68,000.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following elementary night school appointments have been made:

P. S. 90, Queens—Bookkeeping, John J. Mullaly; common branches, Harry Smithline, and Edward S. Slattery; cooking, Minnie H. Jones; drawing, mechanical, Charles Carpenter; English to foreigners, Charles A. Osborne; millinery, Ella B. Cassidy and Marie Maxwell; sewing and dressmaking, Adelaide M. McGrann and Mary C. Schulz; stenography and typewriting, Herman Blume and Francis Mallon.

P. S. 14, Richmond—Common branches, Harry F. Gardner; cooking, Minnie H. Jones; English to foreigners, Morris Diamond Katharine E. Stack, and Daniel R. O'Connell; Plumbing, Harry Barron; sewing and dressmaking, Mrs. Mary M. Carroll.

P. S. 20, Richmond—Common branches, Isador Bernstein; English to foreigners, Rose M. Pasker and George E. Brownell; sewing and dressmaking, Edith J. Reagan.

The general education fund for 1916 is said to fall short of what is needed by about $250,000. The principal reason is that the accruals to the fund from the salaries of teachers who leave the service and from other sources have not been as large as was expected. The present fund will last until about December.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Institutional Inspector, male and female, will be received until 4 P. M. on Aug. 7. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 3; duties, 3; report, 2, and oral, 2. The compensation rates, proposed by the Board of Estimate for this position, are from $1,500 to $1,920 a year. Under the terms of the budget for 1916 appointments will be made, as a rule, at the lowest compensation rate. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and not more than 45 years. There are twenty-two vacancies in the Public Charities Department.

United States.

An examination for first and second officers on lighthouse tenders, assistant engineers of light vessels, first and second assistant engineers on tenders, master of light vessels., Quartermasters of tenders, and machinists on tenders will be held at the office of the Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Sept. 6. Applications will be received until noon of that date. Applicants must show experience on sea-going vessels which would fit them for the position applied for. They must be citizens of the United States. Physical condition is an important factor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

53D, 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $40 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L"; subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; icemaking, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

47TH, 132 WEST. (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites; two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American-European plan; Spanish cuisine; special monthly rates.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished, sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist. 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Sublet handsomely furnished one room and private bath; Summer rates. 43 West 52d.

Completely furnished elevator apartments, 4 & 6 bright rooms and bath; 3 & 5 W. 104th.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. 4 & 6 rooms, $40 to $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Double and single light outside rooms; clean, homelike. Apt. 3.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment, bath, hot water, good service, $50.

Unfurnished—East Side.

158 MADISON AVE., bet. 32d and 33d Sts., 3, 4, and 5 room housekeeping apartments; rentals $1,200 to $2,100. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club.
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

80th, 142 East.—Corner apartment; seven exceptionally large rooms; all improvements; $1,000.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

Sublet.—Broadway and 86th St., "Euclid Hall"; first floor, nine rooms, two baths, including three rooms that may be used as now a physician's office, or separate apartment. Apt. 12. Schuyler 0050.

Five rooms and bath,
Eight rooms, three baths.
Elevator house; moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

Apartments to let in the choicest location on the upper west side; all modern conveniences; 5 to 10 rooms; call for full particulars. Paterno Bros., builders and owners, 601 West 115th St.

Swampscott, 680 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $43 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

Five rooms, two baths, twelfth floor overlooking river; to sublet unfurnished from Oct. 1, $1,350. Thompson, 895 West End Av. Tel. Riverside 7403.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

Sublet five-room elevator apartment; immediate possession; concession. 6D, 245 Fort Washington Av.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Bronx.

Grand Concourse and Boulevard.—New, up-to-date apartments; all modern improvements; four, five, and six rooms, all light. Apply E. Osborne Smith, Jerome and Burnside Avs. Telephone 1848 Fordham.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.
Accommodations for two men, between 42d and 57th Sts., Park and 6th Avs.; quiet location, side street preferred. X 835 Times Annex.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

RENTAL REDUCED.
Elegantly furnished, fully equipped, housekeeping Summer home, adjacent to best family hotel in State of Maine; large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, ten bedrooms, six bathrooms; steam heat, electric lights; photographs, plans submitted. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau St., New York.

For Rent, furnished, two months or longer, immediate possession, modern stucco house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, attractively furnished, in Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, best residence section, with fine shade trees, roomy lawn; bargain. F. H. Hoge, Lefter Place and Esplanade, Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Quogue, L. I.—Bargain for balance of season: 18-room cottage on Shinnecock Bay; no reasonable offer refused. Clarence M. Carman.

Cottage in exclusive beach colony for balance of season; references required. Apply H. H., Room 1,016, 52 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

40th St., 5 East.—275 Madison Av. Elegant double and single rooms, private bath, electricity; $3, $7, $8, $10.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

66TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

48TH ST., 10 WEST, (607 5TH AV.) Elegant suites, double and single rooms, $7, $8, $10, $12; telephone.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exceptional large and small rooms; private baths; also doctor's office.

55TH, 350 WEST.—Will share splendid bachelor apartment, $20 monthly. Charles Hill.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; elevator; cool suite. Sewell.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; every convenience.

69TH, 189 WEST.—First-class rooms redecorated. Suite, $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Rooms with bath, suite or single; be seen to appreciate.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private bath; board; overlooking Riverside.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished suite, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; also large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished house; front parlor; with running water; large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water, private baths; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; small kitchenette; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; small one; very reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; electricity, telephone; single room.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms; double, single; bath; $3-$4 weekly.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large south, cool suite, running water, shower. Pearson.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

52D, 112 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath, electricity; business people preferred.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive room; privilege cooking breakfast; telephone.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Apartment 103, southern outside riverview room, bath; exclusive; gentlemen.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.
A private family will rent elegant, homelike suite; 2 private baths; gentlemen. RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 102D STREET.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, by a bachelor, suite well furnished rooms in up-to-date house or apartment; bath must be accessible; near Broadway Subway stations; 59th to 116th; will pay $25-$30. Write particulars. H 200 Times.

Room by young man, bachelor's apartment or house without the usual rooming house atmosphere; terms, description. H 196 Times.

Two young business men desire room, private family; Riverside Drive, below 120th St.; references exchanged. H 190 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OVERLAND 1910 RUNABOUT. ASKING PRICE $475.
Model 88, in perfect condition, electric starter and lights, demountable rims, with all shoes like new; extra inflated shoe; paint without a scratch; shock absorbers and all standard equipment, with many extras; any demonstration desired, day or evening. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

HAVERS "6," 1915 racesbout; completely overhauled and newly painted; new H. A. Stromberg carburetor; Eismann magneto; good tires; extra new Golfe tire, demountable rims; electric lights; complete in every detail; $700; no agents; between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Lindsey, care F. H. Co., 249 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, near Broadway. Telephone Williamsburg 678.

CADILLAC — MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.
Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $375. Cowie's Private Garage, 62 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

Stearns light 4-cylinder, 5-passenger touring; overhauled by Stearns mechanics and sold with F. B. Stearns guarantee; repainted Japanese crimson and black; manufacturer's equipment; immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Co., J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

PULLMAN. — Must sacrifice immediately practically new gentleman's Pullman roadster; absolutely mechanically perfect; classy; Gray Davis electric starting, lighting system; Kellogg tires, pump, &c.; sacrifice, $475. Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

PEERLESS — EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Private owner must sell Peerless 6-48, seven-passenger touring automobile regardless of cost; mechanically perfect; fully equipped, including Gray-Davis starter, light, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, Phone Astoria 2385.

CHALMERS—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. A master six 7-passenger touring; practically new; used 5 months; luxuriously equipped; electric self starter, &c.; sacrifice; $650. Mrs. Nolan, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Marmon 1916 touring; Stutz 1915 Bulldog; Peugeot "120" racer; Cadillac 1916 tour.; National 1914 roadster; Hudson 1915 limo.; S. G. V. 1914 landaulet. Many others. DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'way.

BUICK MODEL 37 TOURING.
Complete five passenger; electric self-starter, lighting; most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 79th.

White, (1916,) landaulet, 30 town car.
Fiat, (1915,) limousine, 30 town car.
Cadillac, (1916,) runabout, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

MERCER RUNABOUT 1913.—Repainted; fully equipped; elegant condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 TOUR.—4 passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Winton 1915, little six; condition excellent; less than half original price. Schoenmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

Mercer 1915 runabout; 1914 Mercer touring bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1790 B'way.

CADILLAC, LATE 14.
Gentleman about to return to city desires to sell car; condition perfect; many extras; all new tires and extra tires; no dealers. Telephone Greeley 857. Ask for Mr. M.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250.
Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and intertubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

National, roadster, run 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, slip covers, extra seat; $600. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

KNOX TRACTOR for sale; one ten-ton; complete, with trailer; in good mechanical condition; price $1,000. S. A. Miner, 305 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

FIAT.—Must sacrifice immediately; all new tires; in perfect condition. Clarendon Garage, East 29th St and Clarendon Road, Flatbush.

CHEVROLET. — Slightly used (Amesbury) roadster; Houk wire wheels; $600; cost $1,200. Owner, 172 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 7818 Main.

Packard for sale, 1910, thirty touring car with extra Packard limousine body; good condition; cheap. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Cadillac 8 touring, 1916, also 1915, both 7-passenger; very attractive. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard—Most elegant limousine; exceptionally handsome; very rich looking; reasonable rates. Phone Hirsch, Lenox 6073, 127 East 83d St.

Packard, elegant touring; month, trip; reasonable; exceptionally careful chauffeur. Quinlan, 7367 Bryant.

Chalmers, 1916, seven-passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard new "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8835.

Packard, beautiful 1915 7-passenger for hire by month. 696 Far Rockaway. Johnson.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 886 Madison.

CADILLAC.—7-passenger touring car for hire by month. Cadillac, 1,921 3d Av.

Fiat for hire; luxurious 7-passenger; moderate rate; late model. Schuyler 2792.

Automobiles Wanted.

Cadillac body wanted, brougham style or full limousine or landaulet body, built for 1915 or 1916 Cadillac. P 333 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Elderly clergyman to pay half rent, conduct family worship, exchange for beautiful home and care physician. Box 32, Elmsford.

Long Island.

Private family offers splendid accommodation in seashore residence directly on the ocean front; private bathing beach, tennis, home cooking; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address Bayview Villa, foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone White, 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $23 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage; fishing, boating, bathing; enchanting country; large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3790. Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERT; open, close and audit books, install systems, financial statements, investigations; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

AUDITOR, bookkeeper, or general office position wanted; experienced. P 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER (28) wants position on factory, inventory, cost records, payroll; 7 years with one concern; have best reference; salary, $18. Whiston, 298 Nassau Av., Bklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (27,) good penmanship; best references; salary, $18. Address P 835 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, experienced; capable taking full charge; excellent references; $16. P 822 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—German, married, obliging, neat, sober, A1 references, good mechanic, experienced; Winton, Pierce, Hudson, Cadillac, Kissel, Stearns, Abbott, Mitchell, Locomobile; private family. Rehnig, care Steffens, 465 West 26th. Chelsea 6497.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Albert

An Indisputable Fact

Until recently there was but one English dry gin distilled in America, viz:— El-Bart Dry Gin.

Today the other best-known English dry gins are distilled in America.

El-Bart led the way, and still leads.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

Skin Diseases Soon Yield to Resinol

If you have eczema, ringworm or similar itching, burning, unsightly skin-eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see how quickly the itching is relieved and the trouble disappears, even if it is a severe, stubborn case. Resinol Ointment is also an excellent household remedy for pimples, dandruff, sores, burns, wounds, chafings, and for a score of other uses where a soothing, healing application is needed.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are absolutely free from anything harsh or injurious and can therefore be used freely for babies' skin-troubles. Doctors have prescribed the Resinol treatment for over twenty years.

Resinol Soap improves poor complexions. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

MARK CROSS

For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75
For Men—
Silk gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
404 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—89 Regent Street

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate).
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway { Cor. Wall St. / " Park Pl. / " 28th St. / " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.
Lackawanna Railroad

COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION ORGANIZATION SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

Service for the Country Home Buyer.
Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE.
Grand Central Terminal, N.Y. Elevator on Suburban Ramp
R. E. Farley, President

Automobiles Japanned in 1 Week
FICKLING ENAMELING CORP.
Phone 1475 Astoria. Long Island City.
Japanning of Every Character. All Colors
WIRE WHEELS ENAMELED.

CELESTINS VICHY
Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

ADVERTISEMENT.

Giants to-day with Chicago, 3:40 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

BAYLIS MUST FACE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Clergyman Called On to Account for $7,000 Collected for Allies' Hospital Relief.

ACCUSED BY ASSOCIATES

Woman Employe of Commission Says She Saw Him Pocket Cash Contributions.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, self-appointed "Director General" of the Allies' Hospital Relief Commission, which collected $7,000, not a penny of which ever reached the Allies, will have until tonight to appear before Assistant District Attorneys George F. Roesch and Samuel Markewich to explain certain features of the muddled affairs of the commission.

"I intend giving Dr. Baylis a chance to make good the statement that when he visited me the first time I carefully swept aside evidence to support his charges against George R. Buck, Richard Arthur, and Mrs. Edith F. Ranger, former employes of the commission," said Mr. Roesch yesterday.

The District Attorney found the "director general" by telephone at the office of the commission in the Woolworth Building and was informed that Dr. Baylis would remain there all day. Ten minutes later Mr. Roesch called up again, but Dr. Baylis had left and from that time no information as to his whereabouts could be obtained.

Dr. William H. Tollman of Brooklyn, whom Dr. Baylis accused of trying to get the post of "director general" away from him, had a long talk with Mr. Roesch on the telephone. He said he had left the commission about three weeks ago because he could not tolerate the "liberal manner in which Dr. Baylis handled the funds." He added that both R. J. Caldwell, a member of the Finance Committee, and himself had attempted on several occasions to get a statement from Dr. Baylis concerning the financial state of the commission, but without result.

Mrs. Ranger, who was engaged by Dr. Baylis to arrange the entertainments given at the Biltmore and in Boston and to interest the socially prominent in the work of the commission, appeared at the District Attorney's office and practically made charges against the minister. She said she had seen Dr. Baylis on several occasions while he was opening the great bundles of letters received from contributors and that he frequently put bills of large denomination in his pocket.

"Many checks were received by Dr. Baylis," Mr. Roesch quoted her as saying. "They arrived in every mail. He kept the checks in a pile on his desk and on one occasion I spoke to him of the fact and told him that they ought to be deposited in the bank immediately. I saw cash donations coming in the letters also."

Mrs. Ranger said that Dr. Baylis had expressed his gratification over the size and frequency of the contributions. Her testimony was corroborated by Buck, who was engaged as a solicitor at $50 a week. Mrs. Ranger and Buck were charged by Dr. Baylis with being in a conspiracy to discredit the commission in the eyes of the public.

S. Zanco de Primo, an Italian tenor, who volunteered to sing at a benefit in Asbury Park, gave Assistant District Attorney Markewich a check for $37.50 which he said he had received from Dr. Baylis for his expenses. When he presented the check at the bank De Primo said he was told that the funds on hand were not sufficient to cover it.

Mr. Roesch will continue the investigation today.

DISCUSS DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Germany's Illuminating Companies Oppose the New Order.

A conflict of interests over the question of making the "daylight saving" scheme—established on May 1 by an order setting all the clocks in Germany one hour ahead—a permanent institution during the six "Summer" months has arisen in the empire and is occupying considerable space in the German press.

The general organization of German craft and industrial bodies has sent out queries on the advisability of continuing the new "Summer time" next year and every year in the future and a great many of the answers are in the affirmative, including one from the Berlin organization.

On the other hand, the association of merchants and manufacturers interested in the "illuminating industry" has petitioned the German Government to abolish daylight saving as soon as possible, as the new order of things is playing havoc with the income of the thousands dependent upon the old-time lavish consumption of paraffin, gas, and electricity.

SEES CITY FROM BED IN AUTO

400-Pound Cripple Makes Tour from Scranton, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—George W. Thomas of 340 North Hyde Park Avenue, Scranton, Penn., stopped at Tarrytown today while on a novel automobile tour, the first of his life. Thomas ha dscarlet fever when nine months old, and it left both legs and one side paralyzed. His parents taught him to read, and he mastered three languages. When a young man he entered the general insurance business and made a success of it.

For twety-eight years Thomas has never left his bed in his office. He conducts most of his business over the telephone and has a patented receiver and sender fastened to his head all day. He dreamed of the outside world and he told his friends he wanted to see New York. As he weighs 400 pounds and is absolutely helpless this was a problem. However, he had a set of harness made with handles so that his friends could carry him, and with John Kelly, Herbert Bertholf, and Hoadley Hagen he left Scranton Tuesday and spent yesterday sightseeing in New York.

They spent last night in Tarrytown and started for home today.

Candler Theatre Is Renamed.

The Candler Theatre in West Forty-second Street, one of the newest theatres in the city and the only one now retained under full direction of Cohan & Harris, who have of recent years disposed of their theatre holdings here, has been renamed the C. & H. Theatre. This announcement came yesterday from the theatrical firm, as did the announcement that the renamed theatre would open on Labor Day night, Sept. 4, with Leo Ditrichstein in "The Great Lover."

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

JERSEY SAVING MONEY.

Banks Report $11,488,459 Gain in Deposits in Two Months.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—An increase of $11,488,459 in deposits from May 1 to June 30 last is reported in the quarterly statement issued today by State Banking and Insurance Commissioner George M. Lamonte. The statement includes the report of 106 trust companies, twenty-five savings banks, and twenty-four State banks. Since the last statement the Seacoast Trust Company of Asbury Park and the People's Bank and Trust Company of Westfield have been opened.

The trust companies have total resources of $330,559,582; deposits of $267,785,050, and a surplus of $16,963,720. The resources of the savings banks total $144,659,787; deposits, $133,105,213; surplus, $9,634,625. The State banks' resources aggregate $25,245,991; deposits, $20,024,388, and surplus, $1,581,251.

ARRESTED AS A "RIPPER."

Plumber Came from Cellar Just Before Boy's Body Was Found.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Max Goldstein, three and a half years old, of 21 Hamburg Avenue, who had been missing since yesterday, and for whom his father, Isadore Goldstein, and the police searched for more than twenty-four hours, was found dead this morning in the cellar of his home by Mrs. Fallad, a neighbor, in a terribly mutilated condition.

His throat and stomach were slashed and the police believed he was killed by an insane person, similar to the "Ripper," who caused the deaths of several children in New York last year.

John F. Webster, 25, a master plumber of 10 Addy Street, whose shop is at 21 Hamburg Avenue, in the building where the Goldsteins live, was arrested later and charged by Deputy Police Chief Howard Gall with murder.

Mrs. Mertha Settler of 59 Ryle Avenue said she saw him come from the cellar at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and at 10:45 o'clock the body was found. An hour before the body was not in the cellar. County Physician Armstrong said death was caused by a deep neck wound which severed the aorta.

4 Underwear Specials

Friday and Saturday Only

All taken from regular stock and bearing the Wallach Label for your guarantee of satisfaction.

Long and short sleeves; regular and stout drawers.

35c for Shirts and Drawers of Balbriggan and other materials; regularly 50c.

45c for Shirts and Drawers of fine Sea Island Cotton; regularly 65c.

65c for Shirts and Drawers of plain white Lisle—regularly 85c.

95c for Shirts and Drawers of white Silk Lisle—regularly $1.35.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

CALL AUTO LEAGUE A FRAUD.

Postal Authorities Act on Complaint of Advertising Clubs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—As the result of an investigation which it conducted at the request of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in their campaign for "truth in advertising," the Post Office Department today issued a fraud order against the International Automobile League, Inc.; the International Automobile League Tire Company of Buffalo, and A. C. Bidwell, President of both concerns.

The request for investigation was made to the Post Office Department by Merle Sidener of Indianapolis, Chairman of the National Vigilance Committee of the clubs. Post Office department records show Bidwell had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Rochester, charged with using the mails to further a scheme to defraud, and that he and two agents have been indicted in Fayette County, Pa.

The fraud order is also based upon a series of acts held to be illegal and with intent to defraud. Post Office officials say the promoters realized a large amount.

MORE PAY FOR SAILORS.

Lake Carriers Grant Ten Per Cent. Increase to All Below Officers.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Recognizing business conditions generally, the Board of Directors of the Lake Carriers' Association, at its regular meeting held this afternoon, decided to make an advance of $10 a month in the wages of men aboard ships below the grade of licensed officers effective Aug. 1.

It was also recommended that the question of additional remuneration for licensed officers be taken up at a later meeting of vessel owners and that just recognition be given them for their marked efficiency under the strain of a heavy freight movement and during the unusual period of hot weather. This recognition will probably take the form of a distribution of earnings among the licensed officers at the close of the season.

STIMSON JOINS ROOKIES.

Registered for August Camp, but Pending Battle Overcame Him.

Special to The New York Times.

HARKNESS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Ex-Secretary of War Stimson joined the Plattsburg division today. He arrived last night to attend the August camp, but the smell of battle made him so enthusiastic that he joined the cavalry and was made a Lieutenant. He will be with them tomorrow in an action illustrating withdrawal under fire.

The training brigade got into camp here today after a hard struggle over the mountains. After mess they all went to a brook nearby, too small for bathing, but sufficient for washing hands and faces. They were just beginning to get the dirt off when an irate farmer went after them with clenched fists and forced them to retreat to camp. Later he turned up at headquarters and demanded $300 for the damage caused by trampling on his land. He didn't get it, and the rookies remained unwashed.

Ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon arrived here today. He will join the August camp. Three regiments are expected next month. Mayor Mitchel is among those who have enrolled.

AWARDS TUNNEL CONTRACT.

Public Service Commission Gives River Tube Work to McGovern.

The contract for constructing the Sixtieth Street tunnel under the East River was awarded yesterday to P. McGovern & Co. at the contract price of $4,194,797. The contract was signed by Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission and Mr. McGovern. Under its terms the work is to be finished in thirty months, but if the work is finished within twenty-two months certain retained percentages will be paid to the contracting company.

The tunnel is for the use of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation and will connect the Broadway subway in Manhattan with the new rapid transit lines in Queens Borough. It is in place of a connection over the Queensboro Bridge which was originally planned. The sureties of the contractors cover a bond of $400,000.

Good Clothes Are Good Servants

You should buy them as you would hire a man to work for you—

Look first for reliability—honesty, worth, ability to do the task assigned.

If they are our Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes—you are assured of reliability. We guarantee that—as do Hart Schaffner & Marx.

You are assured of honest materials, worthy workmanship, sturdy service—we see that you get them, or get your money back.

More—in Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes you get style, good looks, high quality—and just now you have an exceptional opportunity to get them for a great deal less than their regular prices. We've announced

Final Reductions on Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

Come in today and view the splendid assortments at $19.50, $22.50 and $26.50—Sport Suits, Varsity Fifty Fives, smart Belters and Pinch Backs—the very newest and best of this season's styles and fabrics.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	$325.00
Runabout	345.00
Touring Car	360.00
Coupelet	505.00
Town Car	595.00
Sedan	645.00

f. o. b. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

OUR BRANCH IN NEW YORK: 1723 Broadway.
LONG ISLAND CITY: 564 Jackson Av.
THE BRONX: 607 Bergen Av.
YONKERS: 219 South Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 1527 Bedford Av.

25 KILLED BY CLOUDBURST.

Rising Waters Carried Sleeping Inhabitants Away in Kentucky Valley

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., Aug. 3.—While the waters which overran the banks of Blair's Creek, near Tazewell, Tenn., late last night and early today have not receded and have impeded the work of recovering bodies, it was definitely established late today, according to reports from the stricken district, that at least 25 persons were killed as the result of the cloudburst yesterday. A list of dead follows:

Robert Johnson and his wife, Mrs. D. C. Edmonds, her four children and two grandchildren; the Misses Lillie and Minnie Wiley, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wiley of Monroe, Mich.; Bush Ferguson, his wife and seven children, and W. P. Zachery, his wife and five children. The Wiley girls were visiting their grandmother.

Rescue parties returning from the stricken district late today report that the water is all over the little valley of Blair's Creek and that apparently every home along a distance of six miles had been washed away. A number made homeless by the cloudburst were brought out of the valley today and are being taken care of in Tazewell and in farmhouses in that vicinity.

The survivors tell thrilling tales of escape, but the majority declared that the water came upon them during the night and that before they had time to flee their homes were floating away.

Fall Kills a Movie Actor.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—In a leap from a speeding automobile that was being filmed here yesterday afternoon David Dictor, 20 years, a moving picture actor, sustained a fracture of the skull and died a few hours later.

GAVE CHECKS TO POLICE.

Tenderloin Women Tell of Hush Money Paid to Detectives.

Witnesses appeared yesterday before Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who is investigating alleged grafting conditions in the Tenderloin, and told him of the method adopted by two detectives in collecting money from disorderly houses. According to one woman, the detectives would appear with a short affidavit instead of a warrant, and if hush money was forthcoming the case was dropped. She said that her house had been raided several times, but she had always evaded arrest by paying over the amount asked.

Specific charges that a well-known detective had demanded and accepted a $1,200 bribe in October, 1914, were made to Mr. Smith by another woman. She declared that she was threatened with arrest unless she paid that sum.

Mr. Smith has in his possession canceled checks for graft money totaling $16,800, which were drawn between Feb. 25 and March 9, 1915. He has evidence which will prove that these checks were made out by a man who was the treasurer for the police in their dealings with disorderly houses. The lowest check was for $400 and the highest for $1,000.

As a result of these checks, Mr. Smith says, he has a clear case to lay before the Grand Jury.

Dr. S. J. Liebman, Not Dr. Libman.

An interview containing brief comment on investigations of typhus serum at Mount Sinai Hospital was erroneously attributed to Dr. Emanuel Libman in yesterday's TIMES. The physician who should have been quoted was Dr. Samuel J. Liebman, who is also connected with the hospital.

PROPOSAL ON A PINE STRIP.

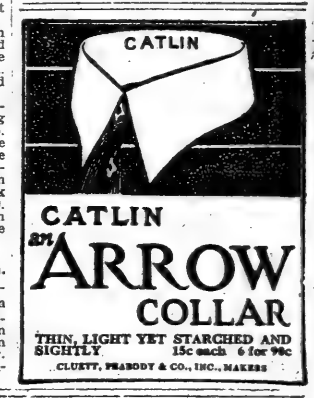
Girl Artist in Burnt Wood Sends Reply to Lonely Lumberman.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—Miss Mary Hanna, a burnt wood artist in a novelty plant here found today on a strip of pine a message from a lonely Wisconsin lumberjack reading:

"If a girl finds this board, my name is Peter Peterson, and I want a wife, for I'm lonesome. Address Peter Peterson, General Delivery, Green Bay, Wis."

Miss Hanna admitted a postal showing Broad Street at its busiest, and carrying a message not discouraging, was already on its way to Green Bay.



CATLIN an ARROW COLLAR

THIN, LIGHT YET STARCHED AND SIGHTLY 15c each 4 for 90c

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

The Sun Never Sets on the United States Rubber Company

The United States Rubber Company is the largest rubber company in the world.

This gigantic Company's factories, plantations, branches, agencies, laboratories and development departments are dotted entirely around the globe—a vast empire of American industry.

Another world's industrial record established for the United States by the United States Rubber Company.

This company could never have reached such magnificent proportions if it had not made and sold

"Service" and "Satisfaction"

1—By producing rubber merchandise that is always of uniform quality.

2—By turning the savings of economical quantity production into extra quality production.

3—By giving a better grade of rubber goods at no additional cost.

These indisputable facts explain in part the steady and tremendous sales increases in

United States Tires

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'

Any reliable dealer can supply you with United States "Individualized" Tires. If he has no stock on hand, insist that he get them at once—or go to another dealer.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Mostly fair today and Sunday; continued warm; light south winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,378. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FRENCH RETAKE THIAUMONT WORK; AGAIN IN FLEURY

Nivelle's Troops Capture Redoubt Northeast of Verdun Twice in 12 Hours.

FIERCE FIGHT IN VILLAGE

Little Town Changes Hands Three Times—French Win Finally with Bayonet.

GUNS BUSY ON THE SOMME

Artillery and Aeroplanes Continue the Picardy Battle While the Infantry Rests.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Twice within twelve hours today the French troops captured the strongly fortified field work of Thiaumont, northeast of Verdun, holding it the last time in the face of strong counterattacks, according to the French official statement issued tonight. It was just a month ago yesterday that the French were driven out of this position, the Germans capturing it then for the fourth time.

After having captured, and then evacuated, the village of Fleury under German counterattacks, the French troops in a bayonet attack this afternoon reoccupied the greater part of the village. The Germans are still putting up a vigorous resistance in the part of the village they hold.

The village of Fleury had been held by the Germans for more than a month. The French success in recapturing the position has caused great elation in France. In the opinion of French military observers it seems to mark an epoch in the six months' battle for the great fortress on the Meuse.

Heavy Fighting Continues.

The text of the official statement issued tonight follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse fighting continued all day in the region of Thiaumont and Fleury, and to the northwest and south of the Thiaumont Work. All attempts to dislodge us from conquered positions failed. We not only broke the enemy's efforts, inflicting heavy losses upon him, but in the course of a second offensive move our troops succeeded in capturing for the second time in twelve hours the Thiaumont Work, which remains in our possession, despite several enemy counterattacks.

Fierce fighting is going on at Fleury. After having evacuated the whole of the village this morning as a consequence of several German attacks, our infantry this afternoon carried with the bayonet the greater part of the village. The enemy is still resisting energetically. The number of unwounded prisoners made by us today is more than 400.

In the region of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Le Chenois violent bombardments took place, but there was no infantry action.

Thirty-four of our air squadrons [aeroplanes?] carried out several bombardments in the region of Verdun. Thirty-two bombs were dropped on the Stenay station and eighty-four on the Montmédy and Sedan stations and bivouacs in the region of Damvillers.

Fleury Centre of Attack.

The official statement issued this afternoon described how the French were driven out of the southern part of Fleury after having stormed the village in a concentrated assault from the northwest and southeast.

The French positions at Vacherauville also were attacked during the night, but the Germans were thrown back with severe loss.

The text of this afternoon's official statement follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the battle continued along the Thiaumont-Fleury front, which the Germans attacked all last night with great ferocity. Several counterattacks in large numbers upon our positions near the Thiaumont Work were repulsed with heavy losses for our adversaries. In the course of this fighting our troops even occupied the Thiaumont Work, but they were compelled subsequently to evacuate it under the powerful German bombardment. They brought back with them eighty prisoners.

There has been fighting no less violent in the region of Fleury. The Germans multiplied the number of counterattacks upon this village. Each was preceded by an intense preparatory artillery fire. After several fruitless endeavors the Germans secured a footing in the southern part of Fleury, where very spirited fighting is still going on. All efforts made to dislodge us from the position to the southeast of this village were checked by the resistance of our troops.

The enemy attacked in like manner during the night our new positions to the east of Vacherauville. They succeeded only in suffering heavy losses. In the vicinity of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Le Chenois the artillery fighting has been very spirited.

In the Vosges yesterday the enemy delivered upon the salient at La Chapelotte an attack which was dispersed before our adversaries could reach our lines.

The night passed in relative quiet on the remainder of the front.

Over 1,750 Prisoners Taken.

The following statement was issued last night by the French War Office, announcing the capture of Fleury by the French troops:

On the right bank of the Meuse our infantry, continuing their offensive action on the Thiaumont-Fleury front, captured during the day by a series of successive attacks all the trenches comprised between those two points as far as a point southeast of Thiaumont Work and in the vicinity of Hill 320.

The village of Fleury was attacked

Continued on Page 3.

Brussels Refuses to Pay German Fine of $1,250,000

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The City of Brussels has refused to pay the fine of 5,000,000 marks (approximately $1,250,000 at normal exchange) imposed by the Germans in consequence of the demonstration which took place at the Belgian capital on July 21, the national fête day, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company. A serious crisis is expected.

Acting Burgomaster Lemonnier, the dispatch adds, has sent a letter to General von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, flatly declining to pay the fine. He says that it was imposed on the public because of its patriotic sentiment, and, therefore, is illegal and inadmissible.

The Director of the Belgian National Bank at Antwerp has been deported by the German authorities, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague today, "because of his refusal to pay them 400,000,000 francs in exchange for a mere paper receipt."

RUMANIA DECIDES TO STAY NEUTRAL

Change of Attitude Ascribed to Impending Teuton Developments on Eastern Front.

HINDENBURG ALSO A FACTOR

Appointment Had Effect in Bucharest as Well as Heightening German Confidence.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The Rumanian crisis is over, in the opinion of Balkan specialists here whose judgment has been vindicated in the past. Rumania, they say, is safe for the present and will continue watchfully neutral, pending developments in the southeastern theatre of war, which, it is thought here, should be of a character not to tempt the Rumanian Government to abandon its safe neutrality.

The political tension in Bucharest which reached almost the breaking point on Saturday relaxed when it was learned that Mackensen had resumed his activity and that Hindenburg would henceforth be in supreme command of the whole east front.

Hindenburg's appointment, which has been formally made public, had been common talk for the last few days, and the old magic of his name has produced immediate results not only in Bucharest, but in Austria and Germany. Only one in close touch with the pulse of the public can realize how quickly the hopes of the whole empire have risen and how immeasurably the nation's confidence has been strengthened by his new appointment.

While the German people had never lost confidence that Brusiloff's offensive would collapse before the Teuton reinforced wall in the East, the prestige of Hindenburg, who of all the Teuton generals, still makes the most powerful appeal to the popular imagination, has turned confidence in the army's ability to hold on into an optimistic belief in fresh offensive victories.

That the Rumanian danger has been safely passed is further indicated by the return of the Imperial Chancellor from Great Headquarters, where he had been in conference for a week with the Kaiser, Falkenhayn, and Hindenburg. It is no coincidence that simultaneously Rumania's Hohenzollern King Ferdinand left Bucharest and returned to his Summer palace at Sinaia, and that a great exodus of Rumanian politicians, including Premier Bratiano, for the country, has reduced Bucharest to its normal midsummer quiet. The diplomats of the Central Powers are also summering at Sinaia.

The agitation of the Russophile elements, which had reached an unprecedented pitch of violence, is now practically closed, and even Entente partisans no longer regard the critical 14th of August as the red-letter day on which Rumania will enter the war. Take M. Jonescu's alleged remark after an audience with the King that "the Germans have once more won the upper hand," to which the widest currency is being given.

Significance for the future is attached also to the rôle which Rumania's Hohenzollern King played during the crisis in which he displayed a firmness of will comparable to that of King Constantine of Greece and the power to have his way.

It is thought of further significance in diplomatic circles here that, despite the disquieting events of last week in Rumania, there was not only no stoppage in the commerce between Rumania and the Central Powers, but that a remarkable increase in the commercial traffic both ways has set in, the week marking the arrival in Bucharest of the first German fast freight, the so-called "Mercury" train, in addition to the regular "Carmen" freight trains, of which fifty-two have already reached Rumania since the new commercial convention went into force. They carried machinery, coal, glassware, chemicals and dyestuffs, clothing, electrical goods, and other goods badly needed by Rumania, which in return is sending the Central Powers increasing quantities of meat and grain.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—The appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the supreme command on the eastern front is hailed by the German papers as a masterful stroke.

The Hamburger Nachrichten says:

"He is the right man in the right place. A desire long since cherished by our people, but never directly expressed, is now fulfilled. In the present crisis on the eastern front the consolidation of the army groups was a necessity. All commanders of the eastern armies will readily and ungrudgingly submit to Field Marshal von Hindenburg's authority."

The Koelnische Volks-Zeitung says:

"Germany's confidence in her army leaders in the east was never shaken, but the appointment of von Hindenburg increases this confidence to certainty."

Continued on Page 3.

ENGLAND VOICES FIRM RESOLUTION TO GAIN VICTORY

Every Town and City in British Isles Observes Second Anniversary of War Declaration.

KING TELEGRAPHS ALLIES

Assures Them of His Unshakable Determination—Tells Albert Belgium Must Live.

GREAT MEETING IN LONDON

Asquith and Bonar Law Rouse Audience by Their Predictions of Coming Triumph.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Every town and village in the British Isles, as well as places throughout the empire, today observed the second anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war. Meetings were held and resolutions passed declaring a "determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

Three meetings had been arranged for London. In the afternoon Sir Francis Lloyd, General Officer Commanding the London District, spoke to 4,000 wounded men from the London hospitals.

At the Mansion House Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade; Professor Paul Painleve, French Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions Concerning National Defense, and Emile Vandervelde, a Belgian Minister of State, delivered addresses. Afterward a local memorial of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, who lost his life in the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire, was unveiled.

The big meeting was reserved for the evening, when the Earl of Derby, Under Secretary for War, presided. Premier Asquith and A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, and others, made addresses.

King George telegraphed the heads of the Entente Allied States on the occasion of the second anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war as follows:

On this the second anniversary of the commencement of the great conflict in which my country and her gallant allies are engaged, I desire to convey to you my steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until our united efforts have attained the objects for which we in common have taken up arms.

I feel assured that you are in accord with me in the determination that the sacrifices our valiant troops have so nobly made shall not have been offered in vain, and that the liberties for which they are fighting shall be fully guaranteed and secured.

King George also sent the following message to King Albert of Belgium:

I desire to assure you of my confidence that the united efforts of the Allies will liberate Belgium from the oppression of her aggressors and restore to her the full enjoyment of her national and economic independence.

I also desire to convey my deep sympathy in the grievous trials to which Belgium is so unjustly subjected and which she has borne with such admirable fortitude.

Intercession services, attended by the members of the royal family, were held in Buckingham Palace. At Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral and at most of the churches throughout the country services also were held. Some of the large business establishments had special services during the morning for their employes.

Determined, Says Derby.

"We look forward with confidence to success and triumphant peace," was the conclusion of an inspiriting telegram from General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British armies in France, read at a meeting in Queen's Hall tonight.

The Earl of Derby, Under Secretary for War, presided at the meeting, which was most enthusiastic and representative of all classes of society. Earl Derby read a telegram from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander in Chief of the British Grand Fleet, which was similar in tenor to that sent by General Haig. In a brief speech Earl Derby said:

"Notwithstanding our losses and the misery and anxiety caused by the war, the empire is just as determined as ever to see German militarism crushed. Although the end of the war may not be in sight, never have we stood in so favorable a position as tonight."

Premier Asquith got a tremendous reception when he moved a resolution expressing the inflexible determination of the people of London to continue the war to a successful end.

Referring to Germany's mistake and delusion in supposing that Great Britain would never join France and Russia in arms, the Premier said that never in the tangled and bungled web of German diplomacy had there been an error so crude in conception and so disastrously fatal to its authors. Proceeding to a review of the two years Premier Asquith said the war has breathed a new spirit into the British nation, while there was nothing more remarkable during the last year than the success with which the Entente Allies had developed a common policy and a united plan, which had resulted in the present successful and vigorous offensive on three fronts of the theatre of war.

"Our navy," the Premier continued, "with its ever-tightening grip is throttling the life of Germany, and never in history has there been such demonstrative proof of the supreme importance of the command of the sea. The enemy is everywhere on the defensive. In no theatre has he attempted to regain the initiative, and there are signs of material weakening and exhaustion. That is all the more reason why the Allies

Continued on Page 3.

Kaiser Helps Reap German Harvest; Food Crisis Is Over, Says Batocki

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Emperor William is spending a brief holiday by helping in person to reap the bountiful harvest at the present great headquarters, thereby not only setting a good example of patriotism, but also keeping himself in physical trim. Divested of his field gray uniform, he is toiling whole afternoons in the heat of the sun and wielding a scythe in the rye fields with the muscular expertness of a peasant. He has acquired a healthy tan.

Public interest in Germany has once more turned from the British offensive to the home harvest, which is regarded as of far greater importance to the outcome of the war.

The badly needed hot weather has at last set in and promises to continue. As a result the crop reports, which are pouring in from all parts of Germany, are increasingly optimistic. Bumper crops of rye, barley and oats are now being confidently predicted.

Herr von Batocki, the food dictator, showed today three telegrams from cities in the empire calling urgently for help to handle the avalanche of potatoes descending on them. He further said:

"In Berlin 1,200 carloads of potatoes arrived in three days, and we needed only 200. As a result we had to send a thousand carloads to other cities and to dessication plants to keep them from rotting." Herr von Batocki, who with his staff has already finished detailed plans for the 1917 food year and is now drafting economic measures for 1918 and for the transition period immediately after the war, added:

"I am sure now that we shall enter the next food year in the Fall of 1917 with a good reserve, because, first, we have had very good crops east and west. It is a fact that Germany has entered the third year of the war, not only with the food crisis safely passed, but with a marked improvement in the food conditions already noticeable all along the line. The reasonable anxiety, as the old food year neared an end, as to whether the fast diminishing food supplies, particularly potatoes and breadstuffs, could be made to last until the new food supplies became available, has completely disappeared in the last few days with the influx of new potatoes."

Herr von Batocki is one of the happiest men in Germany over the radical change in economic conditions, and it is a new and unexpected addition to his troubles that he is being overwhelmed with complaints over the rush of new potatoes which suddenly began to flood the larger German cities.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The food situation in Germany is satisfactory, according to an official statement dealing with the economic status of the nation. The statement compares the harvests of 1914 and 1915, and says:

"The splendid organization of the distribution of bread and corn, as well as the system of economical consumption, and the storing of supplies, enabled us to overcome the unfavorable economic year of 1915-1916 without serious derangement of the life of our people. The present economic year promises to be even more satisfactory."

After denying reports of threatened famine or of restrictions that would endanger health, the statement concludes:

"Our meat supply is ample. An arrangement made with breeders guarantees a plentiful supply of pork. The fat ration of 90 grams a week per head, which is now allotted, is regarded as sufficient."

LANE IS SLATED FOR MEXICAN BOARD

Justice Brandeis and Dr. Tupper Also Now Under Consideration.

PUZZLED BY CARRANZA

First Chief's Reply to Washington Fails Specifically to Widen the Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Wilson is reported to have under consideration the appointment of the following as the three American members of the proposed joint Mexican-American Commission, which is to seek a solution of the controversy between the two Governments growing out of American border raids and occupation of Mexican territory by General Pershing's military expedition:

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Dr. Henry Allen Tupper of New York.

While final decision respecting the personnel of the American section of the commission has not yet been reached, it was asserted tonight that the President's choice may be Secretary Lane, Justice Brandeis, and Dr. Tupper. Secretary Lane has given very careful consideration to every aspect of the Mexican situation. The President is believed to regard Justice Brandeis as an ideal man for such a commission. Dr. Tupper was appointed in August, 1912, as a Special Peace Commissioner of the International Peace Forum, and on four journeys to Mexico had conferences with the Federal and Constitutionalist Parties.

The Carranza members of the proposed commission were formally named in a note from the Carranza Government delivered by Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the Mexican Government, today to Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk. The Carranza Commissioners as previously announced in press dispatches will be:

Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet and former confidential agent in Washington for the Carranza Government.

Alberto Pani, President of the Mexican National Railways.

Ignacio Bonillas, Sub-Secretary of the Department of Communications.

The note delivered on behalf of the Carranza Government today accepts the commission plan for the settlement of the controversy between the two Governments, but the English translation of the communication, as given out at the Mexican Embassy, says that instructions have been given to the three Mexican Commissioners to devote their attention "preferably to the resolution of the points mentioned in the previous note of this department."

This appears to be a rejection of the suggestion made in Acting Secretary Polk's note of July 28, that the commission consider other matters than the presence of American troops in Mexico, the formulation of a protocol covering future operations against bandits, and the investigation of the interests which may have promoted the border raids.

At a late hour this afternoon the State Department had not made its translation of the Carranza note, which was delivered in Spanish, and it was impossible for officials to determine whether the Carranza Commissioners would be barred from discussing matters other than those to which they were to confer. It is not believed that the plan for the proposed joint commission will be upset by the apparent desire of the Carranza Government to have the present controversy receive preferential treatment at the hands of the joint commission.

After leaving the State Department today, Señor Arredondo said he expected to reach an agreement with Acting Secretary Polk by tomorrow with respect to the time and place for the meeting. Señor Arredondo suggested that Asbury Park or Old Point Comfort would be a satisfactory place for the sessions of the commission.

The text of the Mexican reply transmitted to the State Department by Ambassador Designate Arredondo follows:

Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the following note which I have just received from my Government:

"Mr. Secretary:

"In due reply to the courteous note of the Department of State, dated July 28, 1916, I have the honor to say to your Excellency that the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, in charge of the executive power of the Mexican Republic, congratulates himself upon the laudable efforts of the American Government to arrive at a solution of existing difficulties between the two countries, and, to that effect, considering it of the greatest importance that a prompt decision be reached on the points which have caused the existing differences between the United States and Mexico, referred to in the note of the Mexican

Continued on Page 4.

MAY NAME OSBORNE FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Tammany Considers Putting Up Sing Sing Warden to Defeat Seabury.

WAGNER BEGS TO STAY OUT

Senate Leader Pleads with Murphy Not to Make Him "the Goat" at the Primaries.

The name of State Senator Robert F. Wagner has been wiped from the Tammany slate as a candidate for the nomination for Governor, temporarily at least, and the name of Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing and archfoe of Tammany Hall, has been substituted. It is understood the Warden will have the hearty support of Tammany Hall.

This was one of the startling developments at a conference held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's at which Tammany Leader Murphy was the central figure. Another development which staggered the Democratic leaders was the refusal of Senator Wagner to become Tammany's "goat" in the primaries next month. Tammany Hall and the Democratic leaders up-State allied with Tammany Hall are said to be determined to frustrate the plan of certain Democrats to make Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Word came indirectly yesterday through a friend of Judge Seabury who visited Washington recently that the jurist will have, if not the backing, the good-will of the Wilson Administration in his fight for the nomination. Similar reports had been heard before the contest became as hot as it is at present, and had never been denied positively by men who are credited with being close to President Wilson. Should the report prove true, there is every likelihood that the factional strife which divided the party two years ago will flare up again, for the friends of Judge Seabury seem determined that he shall run, and Tammany and its up-State allies seem equally determined that he shall not be nominated.

At the conference at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon were, among others, Tammany Leader Murphy, Democratic National Committeeeman Norman E. Mack, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley, John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of Kings; Thomas F. McAvoy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall; ex-Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes, who is Tammany leader of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District; Michael J. Walsh, former Deputy Controller and Democratic leader of Westchester, and Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall.

Wagner Would Dodge Nomination.

Senator Wagner, who has been unwilling all along to enter the primaries and contend with Judge Seabury for the nomination, made a fervent appeal to the Tammany chieftain to "steer" the nomination away from him, if possible. He recalled the faithful service he had given to the party in the six years he has been the Democratic leader of the State Senate. He told Murphy and the other leaders that there had never been a time when he had not jumped to the firing line at the first bugle call, and asked them if it was fair to reward his services by forcing upon him a nomination which might mean defeat on Election Day, and an end to his political career in the prime of life.

Senator Wagner reminded the Tammany leader that he had been virtually assured of a nomination for the Supreme Court this Fall, which would be as good as a certificate of election. He said he was willing to release Mr. Murphy from this pledge and return to his old post in Albany as leader of the Democratic delegation in the Senate, if his service was needed there.

Mr. Murphy, with a smile, reminded Senator Wagner that the demand for his nomination had come from up-State Democrats. This, however, did not change Senator Wagner's attitude. He told Murphy that he stood ready always to obey a party call, and that if this was a party call he would bow to the party will, but he did not regard it as such.

Senator Wagner, before he went to Delmonico's, had conferred with friends who had urged him not to sacrifice himself needlessly. They had pointed out to him that while he undoubtedly would be able to defeat Judge Seabury in the primaries with the backing of the organization, the defeat of the jurist would leave so much soreness behind that his supporters might decide to return to the irregularity that for the most part has marked their political past.

Senator Wagner, after he had made his appeal, left the conference much perturbed. It was after he had gone that the name of Warden Osborne was brought up by a Tammany man whose regularity has never been doubted. Much to the surprise of the conferees, Murphy

Continued on Page 4.

STRIKE BEGINS ON CITY SURFACE LINES; POLICE CALLED FOR DISORDER IN AN HOUR; THREATEN TIE-UP OF EVERY TRANSIT LINE

Street Railway Lines and Number of Men Affected by New York's Big Car Strike

On Strike

COMPANIES—	Motormen and Conductors.
New York Railways Company	3,200
Yonkers Railway Company	240
Westchester Electric Railroad Company	200
Union Railways Company, (Bronx)	600
Third Avenue Railroad Company	1,210
New York & Queens County Railroad Company	850
Total	6,300

(Passengers carried daily by these lines, est., 2,500,000.)

May Go On Strike

Second Avenue Line	300

The New York Railways Company operates the following surface car lines in Manhattan:

Lexington Avenue, Fourth and Madison Avenue, Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue, Broadway and Columbus Avenue, Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, Seventh Avenue and Brooklyn, Eighth Avenue, Ninth Avenue, and the 145th Street, 116th Street, Eighty-sixth Street, Thirty-fourth Street, Twenty-third Street, Fourteenth Street, Eighth Street, and Canal Street Crosstown lines; Bleecker Street, Madison Street, and Metropolitan Crosstown lines.

The New York & Queens County Railroad Company is a subsidiary of the Interborough Company, and operates these eleven lines:

The Flushing line, from Fifty-ninth Street and the East River; the Dutch Kills line, from Fifty-ninth Street to Ninety-second Street, Long Island City; the Steinway line, from Fifty-ninth Street to North Beach; the Corona line, from Fifty-ninth Street to Flushing Bridge; the College Point line, from Manhattan to College Point; the line from the Long Island City end of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to Ninety-second Street; the line from the Ninety-second Street Ferry in Long Island City to Calvary Cemetery; the line from Flushing to Jamaica, and from the Long Island City end of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to the Bridge Plaza.

The Second Avenue line operates cars between Broadway and Worth Street and 129th Street and Second Avenue. The New York & Queens County line runs most of the surface cars in the northern part of Queens Borough.

The New York Railways Company has a mileage of 145.55 miles, the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, 75.09, and the Second Avenue line, 22.81.

SAYS WHITRIDGE CAUSED STRIKE

Service Board Finds Third Av. Head Ignored Arbitration Agreement.

HIS COUNSEL PROTESTS

Alfred A. Cook Holds President Forgot or Misunderstood Settlement Plan.

The Public Service Commission, which has been holding an inquiry in its officer at 120 Broadway into the events leading up to the strike of motormen and conductors employed by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, ruled yesterday that Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the company, was to blame for the strike.

The Commission found that Mr. Whitridge "either intentionally violated" an agreement he had made to arbitrate labor trouble with his employes, "or that he was so negligent in his duties to his stockholders, his employes and the public as to forget entirely his important agreement." But for this oversight or negligence on Mr. Whitridge's part the city would not be confronted with the present transit situation, the Commission held.

This statement, which was read by Chairman Oscar S. Straus, drew a protest from Alfred A. Cook, counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company. It also provoked an extended argument in which Mr. Cook, Chairman Straus, Commissioner Hayward, Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the Commission, and Louis Fridiger, counsel for the Carmen's Union, took part.

The hearing before the Public Service Commission has been going on for three days. The charge against Mr. Whitridge grew out of the testimony of Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Company, on Thursday that Mr. Whitridge had overlooked the fact, before sailing for Europe recently, that he had agreed with the Public Service Commission of the Second District in 1913, when there had been a previous strike on the company's lines in Yonkers, that he would arbitrate all future disputes with his men, or ask the Commission to pass on the question as to whether any issue between him and his men was arbitrable. This was the statement read by Mr. Straus yesterday:

Holds Whitridge Responsible.

"I think from the testimony that has been developed we have arrived at a point where the Commission is justified in making a preliminary summing up with a recommendation.

"Without making any formal finding at this time, we are of the opinion that the evidence already discloses a situation which the Commission feels should be brought to the attention of both parties.

"It appears that President Frederick W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue system in 1913 entered into an agreement with the men on the Yonkers and Westchester lines that all differences between them be arbitrated; and that even the question of whether or not a difference at issue was arbitrable should also be submitted to arbitration.

"There appears to be no dispute that the men on the Yonkers and Westchester lines not only were ready to arbitrate the differences between them, but that they asked for the opportunity to arbitrate them.

"Mr. Maher (Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Company) testifies that, in his opinion, Mr. Whitridge overlooked or forgot this agreement to arbitrate, so that on the 11th day of July the situation was that there was in existence an agreement to arbitrate all differences between the parties, and

Continued on Page 2.

BIG FIRMS PLAN PRIVATE TRANSIT

Autos Will Carry Employes To and From Their Work in Event of Tieup.

BANK CLERKS IN HOTELS

Telephone Co.'s Motor Bus Service Already Started—River Craft to Aid.

In anticipation of the practical cessation of street car traffic throughout the city, many banks, department stores, wholesale houses, and other business concerns, are preparing to meet the problem of getting their employes to and from their places of business. As long as the elevated and subway systems are not included in the strike the problem will not be one of great proportions, but should the men on those systems quit work, as the strike leaders say they will, it will become so.

Many of the large corporations are arranging for private transit systems to get their employes to and from their homes, or in the case where those employes live out of the city to house and board them near their places of employment. Automobiles will be relied upon in the main.

The New York Telephone Company already has a system of motor buses running in the Bronx, and is organizing similar services for its employes in the other boroughs. The Adams Express Company will start a regular motor service.

Bank Clerks in Hotels.

The Lawyers Title and Trust Company will also rely, it is stated, on automobiles to get its employes to the company's office, 160 Broadway. The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies have also taken time by the forelock and state that some system will be adopted which will result in the continuance of both of those services without impairment.

Several of the big banks will house their employes in hotels in the city, near the banks when possible, and when that is not possible, within a ten or fifteen minutes' automobile trip to the bank. Among the banks which it is said will rely on the hotels in solving the anticipated problem are the National Park, the Irving, the Liberty National, the Corn Exchange, and its various branches, the Guaranty Trust Company, and at least a dozen others.

Owners of several of the larger restaurants, it was said yesterday, were canvassing their neighborhoods to rent rooms and apartments in which to house waiters, cooks, and other employes during the strike. The owners of a well-known chain of restaurants have already arranged to house their employes near the restaurants in which they work, and to keep them there as long as the strike lasts.

The department stores in practically every instance operate scores of delivery automobiles and if necessary these vehicles will be used in the mornings and evenings to take clerks and other employes to and from their homes.

Milk companies, dairy lunches, delicatessin shops, cigar stores, and other businesses all realize the seriousness of the situation that is impending and are preparing to meet it.

River Craft Will Help.

River craft will play an important part in solving the traffic situation in the event of a strike. The Iron Steamboat Company announces that beginning today, in the event of a general tieup the boats will run between 129th Street and the Battery, the first boat leaving at 7 A. M., after which a regular schedule, to be announced later, will be adhered to.

Charles L. Dimon of 32 Broadway,

Continued on Page 3.

MADISON AVENUE FIRST HIT

Strikers Drive Conductors and Motormen from Service.

QUEENS MEN ALSO OUT

Long Island City Vote Carries the Strike to That Borough—Brooklyn Demands Ready.

POLICE PROTECTION READY

Strike Meeting Uproarious and Unanimous for Order to Stop Work on All Lines.

Hedley Says Cars Can Run if the Police Guard Them

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, issued this statement at 2 o'clock this morning:

"Mr. Shonts states that, in accordance with our anticipations, the meeting at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue was packed with men from outside districts. There were 150 men only of the New York Railways Company's employes there. As was also anticipated, the meeting voted unanimously for a strike on the lines of the New York Railways Company.

"Within fifteen minutes after adjournment of the meeting rioting began in various sections of the city, and has continued up to the present time.

"At 1:40 o'clock this morning Police Commissioner Woods decided to put a uniformed policeman on each car to protect crews and passengers. Relying on the pledged support of over 90 per cent. of our employes, and with the protection the company is now to receive, we will be able to restore our service, which was temporarily crippled because of the inability to get this police protection."

A strike of motormen and conductors on the twenty-three surface car lines of the New York Railways Company was voted by the carmen's union at two mass meetings in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last night and this morning. Almost simultaneously motormen and conductors of the New York & Queens County Railroad also voted to go out on strike.

The first meeting in Lyceum Hall was attended by 2,000 men, a majority of whom were alleged by labor officials to be employes of the New York Railways Company. The vote to strike was passed unanimously. More than 500 motormen and conductors employed by this company attended the second meeting, which was called to order at 1 A. M., and these also decided by a unanimous vote to quit their cars.

The meeting of employes of the New York & Queens County Railroad was held in Morisse's Hall, Grand and Steinway Avenues, Long Island City. The vote to strike was taken at 2:30 A. M., after organizers of the carmen's union had made speeches.

At 2 o'clock this morning several of the most important lines of the New York Railways Company reported service badly crippled, although it was expected that conditions would improve as additional men reached the car depots. At that hour cars were just beginning to leave the big depot at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, after having been idle for more than an hour. Between midnight and 1:45 A. M. not more than three cars were sent out of that depot. The effect of this was to shut off surface line traffic entirely on the Broadway and Amsterdam line, on the Seventh Avenue line, and the Seventh Avenue and Brooklyn line.

Fewer cars than customarily leave at that hour were sent out of the depot at Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue, and persons traveling south on Broadway, below Forty-second Street, and down Seventh Avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, had to wait long at the street corners.

Similar conditions existed between midnight and 1:45 A. M. on Eighty-sixth Street, and few cars ran past Lyceum Hall at Engthy-sixth Street and Third Avenue, where the strike meetings were held.

Policemen were on guard along most of the car lines. Many pickets were in evidence, urging motormen and conductors to join the strikers.

Almost as soon as the strike was voted the police began to receive reports of disorder. Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, telephoned to Headquarters at 11 o'clock that strikers were stoning cars of the company at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, Eighty-sixth

Street and Lexington Avenue, and Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. Mr. Hedley asked that the reserves be sent to quell the rioters.

Strikers Stop Madison Av. Cars.

A crowd of 3,000 strikers, many of whom came, it was said, from Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, where there had been an early demonstration, appeared at the barns in Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets, just before midnight last night, and began to halt the cars as they came along. They shouted to the motormen and conductors to leave their posts, and many of them, apparently frightened by the numbers, obeyed. Officials of the company ordered other crews to run their cars into the barns, although their runs frequently had an hour or two more to go, fearing to let the cars proceed.

The strikers gathered stones from a heap in an excavation near the barns, and some were thrown, but no windows were broken, and the throng, on the whole, was good-natured, though determined to stop the cars.

Reserves from the East 104th Street Police Station under Inspector Morris were called, and after minute trouble they drove the crowd back from the barn, establishing police lines at Ninety-seventh Street and at 102d Street. The strikers sent pickets north and south of these points, however, with orders to board the cars and notify the crews not to run by the barns.

Between midnight and 1 o'clock not a car proceeded south of the barns and only two cars went north, the crowd hissing and booing at the men who stuck to their posts.

One man was arrested on complaint of George Keegan, an Interborough inspector. He was John Henry, who said he was an express helper at 157 West 108th Street. He jumped upon a car when it halted in front of the barns and pulled the signal rope for the motorman to start. He was locked up in the East 104th Street station charged with disorderly conduct.

The Eighty-sixth Street Crosstown Line also felt the strike early. Some conductors refused to take passengers waiting at corners and ran their cars into the depots. Two cars passing the labor headquarters in Lyceum Hall were hooted by a great crowd. The motormen and conductors promised to join the strikers as soon as they had finished their trips and were not molested.

If the strike proves today to be as nearly complete as is promised by strike leaders, it will deprive Manhattan of all of its "green" cars, which operate through some of the most important parts of the city. Persons desiring to travel on surface cars will be restricted to the crippled service of the Third Avenue Company, whose employes declared a strike nearly two weeks ago, and to the Second Avenue Line, which may be tied up within twenty-four hours by a strike.

The action of the carmen's union last night extends the strike begun in Westchester County on July 22 over an additional 145.55 miles of track, and directly affects nearly 1,500,000 persons who have been traveling on the cars of the New York Railways Company daily.

Motormen and conductors on the surface lines on Staten Island also have formulated demands and may vote to strike any time, according to officials of the Carmen's Union.

William R. Rand, Vice President and General Manager of the Staten Island lines, said last night that his men would not go out in a body, if at all. He had heard threats from some men hired to take care of the Summer rush, but none from regular employes. Union organizers called a meeting in Emerald Hall last night and about fifty or sixty of the new hands attended. It is said that they had agreed to strike as soon as the big strike became an actuality in Manhattan.

No action has been taken by the employes of the surface lines of the B. R. T. in Brooklyn, but it was asserted last night by union officials that these men would quit their cars in a few days unless they received concessions demanded by the union in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester County.

Contrary to these claims, Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, gave out a statement last night asserting that 98 per cent. of the motormen and conductors of that company had signed pledges of loyalty. The statement was accompanied by a letter said to have been signed by these employes. It read:

"Seeing false and malicious statements in the newspapers in regard to trouble between the company and the men, we desire to state that we, the men of the elevated and subway, are satisfied with existing conditions and that the best relations exist between us and the company. We also wish to express our thanks for the substantial increases in wages we received for the past two years. Any differences existing from time to time we prefer taking up direct with the officials instead of through outside sources."

Strike leaders said after the meeting in Lyceum Hall that the service employes of the subway and elevated lines would be the next to take action looking to a complete tie-up of all the transportation lines of the city.

If this is accomplished nearly 3,000,000 people using cars daily in New York City will have to walk or engage such private vehicles as can be had. As proof of their declaration that the Carmen's Union is in position to force a complete shut down of all lines, strike leaders announced last night that 1,000 firemen employed at railway power houses were ready to go on strike.

The Third Avenue Railways Company has not been able to run all of its cars since the strike began, although transportation on the lines of that company was partly resumed on all of its routes except the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth street Crosstown lines yesterday. The service on the lines of the Union Railways in the Bronx has been far below normal since the strike there was called. No cars have been run at all in Yonkers, Mount Vernon or New Rochelle since July 22.

The decision of the men who gathered in Lyceum Hall last night to strike followed the refusal of Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, to deal with the union. This is also the issue between the New York and Queens County Railroad Company and its employes and between the motormen and conductors and their employers on the other lines.

Mr. Hedley issued the following statement at midnight:

"The strike will probably be general, but we are prepared to meet any emergency. I knew of the strike vote as soon as it was taken. The meeting was attended by elevated, subway, and surface car foremen, who knew all the men. The highest estimate made by these foremen is that not more than 150 employes of the New York Railways Company attended the meeting."

Police Commissioner Woods and Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger detailed every policeman available to strike duty. The New York Railways Company intends to operate as many cars as it can this morning, and these policemen have been instructed to see that disturbers are promptly arrested. Employes of the company who remain faithful to it will, in the meanwhile, have opportunity to sleep in car barns, if they care for the privilege.

The strike, if effective, will impose untold hardships on business houses and firms with many employes. The New York Telephone Company already has made provision for its operators and will carry them from their homes to the exchanges in taxicabs and buses. Other corporations may make a similar arrangement, if the strike spreads to the subway and elevated lines. In anticipation of the trouble there were great demands upon automobile agencies from large business concerns that want to be sure their employes are able to get to work and from persons who contemplated carrying the public for hire.

STRIKE VOTE UNANIMOUS.

Leaders Bring Meeting to a Head with Brief Speeches.

More than 2,000 men of the New York Railways Company voted to strike at the early meeting at Lyceum Hall, and there was not a ballot in opposition. The call for the vote came unexpectedly. Until William J. Collins, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who presided, put the question, it had been supposed that no vote would be taken until after midnight, when a greater number of the employes of the New York Railways Company would be present. After the vote it was announced that an opportunity to vote on the same question would be given to other men some time after midnight, whenever all of them might be able to gather at the hall. It was predicted confidently that the result would be the same.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes had asserted that President Theodore P. Shonts and Vice President Frank Hedley would "receive the surprise of their lives" when reports were brought to them of the boast of Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley that they had received assurances that 94 per cent. of their men would remain loyal to the company.

The men cheered when they realized they had refuted the Shonts-Hedley statement, but there was no disorder. Every one appeared in the best good humor. Many of the men wore on their caps strips of cardboard, on which were the legends: "I walk" or "I won't ride in scab cars." Many of them amused themselves, in the early evening, by hanging from the windows opening into Eighty-sixth Street and yelling to the crews of crosstown cars that passed:

"Quit the scab!" "Come in here and vote!" "Come on! You're on your last trip!"

From the cars conductors and motormen grinned and waved back at the shouters. But they were night shift men and would not be off duty until 11 o'clock or later. Their fellows in the windows were off duty, and, until a strike was called, they men on the cars meant to take no chances.

Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, on which Lyceum Hall faces, were thronged with railway men and their sympathizers long before 8 o'clock. They jostled and pushed and grinned and laughed, but there wasn't even an argument and Captain Cray of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, on hand with twelve men to preserve order, commented, in apparent surprise:

"I haven't even seen a drunk. It's the most orderly crowd I ever got into."

There was nothing for the police to do until union men complained to the Captain that inspectors from the railway company were in the crowd making notes of the names of employes present. Then Captain Cray cleared the streets for a block each way from the hall and permitted no one to loiter there.

It was past 9 o'clock that the carmen began to arrive. One shift turned in their cars then, and apparently, all of them headed straight for the meeting place. Already there were nearly 500 men in the hall, but most of these were motormen and conductors from the Third Avenue line who were also on strike.

The newcomers were greeted jovially by the strikers, and the answers which they returned were indicative of the sentiment they revealed in their vote.

"It's not a question of money," declared one of them. "If they'd recognize the union, every bit of trouble could be avoided; but the youngest men will never give in, and it's a strike, sure."

Cheers for Mahon.

Collins called the meeting to order a few minutes after 8 o'clock and introduced W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association, as the first speaker. The men cheered him and Mr. Mahon began his speech by telling of the work of the last week, of the conferences with Mayor Mitchel and with labor men and organizations, and finally of the demands made by the men on the company, chief among them being the right to organize and recognition of the union when it should be organized.

"In the course of our negotiations," said Mr. Mahon, "Mr. Shonts declared that his men did not want organization and branded William Fitzgerald, our General Organizer, and myself as aliens. Mayor Mitchel asked me if it were a fact that your men did not want organization. I told him you men would have to decide that question for yourselves and it is to be decided at this meeting tonight.

"Now, if you do want organization, this is the time to decide on it. You have the right to say and you have the opportunity to say it. I am a citizen officer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes that I am with you to the end if you want organization. If you don't want organization that ends it all and we will go about our business and help those who are organized. It is the object of this organization to better the condition of railway employes, and we will do all in our power to help you in this matter."

Mr. Mahon referred in detail to the charge that he and Fitzgerald were aliens and the additional charge that he was not an honest man, declaring it didn't make a particle of difference whether he was a good man or a bad man so far as either affected the right of the men to organize.

"However," he added, "I have served the Amalgamated Association for twenty-three years as its President and I defy anybody in this country to point out a dishonest act in my life. I may have made mistakes, but they were honest ones. If any one can point out a dishonest act on my part I'll resign."

Mr. Mahon was interrupted by the cheers of his audience, and after he had brought quiet again he shouted:

Men Roar Their Readiness to Quit.

"Don't let them bunco you with their talk and charges which have no foundation. The other day they made a slight increase of wages to you. Why? Because they had learned you were about to organize. The issue here tonight is whether or not you want to strike."

There were cheers as Mr. Mahon bowed himself from the room, and they were continued when James P. Howland, President of the State Federation of Labor, appeared, and also a delegation from the Central Federated Union and the Women's Trade Union, headed by Edward C. Rybicki, who pledged the railway men the moral and financial support of 350,000 trade unionists and their families, making a total of 1,500,000 who, he said, had promised not to ride on a surface car while the strike was in progress.

William Fitzgerald kept the enthusiasm at high pitch with a speech in which he denied the charge that railway men had been intimidated into joining the strike movement, and asserted, to the contrary, the men who had pledged their loyalty to Mr. Shonts had been the victims of intimidation.

"They knew what would happen to them if the didn't make that pledge," he shouted.

Apparently the mood of the men, in the opinion of the expert organizers who were conducting the meeting, was nearly right for a vote, for Collins read over the demands which had been made on Mr. Hedley, and then read this reply from the Vice President and General Manager:

Aug. 4, 1916.

Mr. Thomas Doherty, Continental Hotel, Room 644, Forty-first Street and Broadway, City.

Dear Sir—I received a communication by mail, dated Aug. 3, 1916, signed by Thomas Doherty, Michael J. Moore, Hugh Mooney, William Mullin, Bernard McArdle, and Patrick McSweeney, all employes of the New York Railways Company. I note carefully the contents of your communication and advise that I am now and at all times willing to meet the employes of the company.

I shall be glad to see you at my office, 165 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, tomorrow, the 5th, inst.

Yours very truly,
FRANK HEDLEY,
Vice President and General Manager.

Make It Unanimous.

There was silence as Collins read and as he asked: "Shall we accept this?"

Then there was a shout of "No, no," and Collins continued:

"Then next in order is the question, shall we strike?"

The answer came in a roar. Men jumped up and threw their hats into the air. Others stamped and cheered. Neither Collins nor Mahon, who could make himself heard for five minutes. Then a brass-lunged motorman named Murphy rose in the rear of the hall, and in a bellow that carried over the uproar put the formal motion. Several men shouted to second it and Collins called for the vote by the raising of hands. Every hand in the room, apparently, was thrust into the air, and the vote was declared to be unanimous.

Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, admonished the men to be orderly and not to resort to violence. They were told to meet again in the morning in the same hall at 9 o'clock, and Frayne added: "You are not to go to the barns and take your cars out."

There was a general laugh.

Men began to gather for this meeting soon after midnight. Lines choked the stairway, trying to enter to sign the roll and join the union. Groups blocked the sidewalk and streets for a block on each side of the hall and every man who passed in uniform was cheered.

Police Commissioner Woods and Deputy Commissioner Lord arrived soon after midnight, but there was little for the police to do. A single fight was all that interrupted the harmony of the occasion.

Police Break Street Blockade.

From the hall the new strikers drifted in groups to Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, where the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown cars pass. Presently there were between 3,000 and 4,000 men in the street, and they yelled and cheered, crying to the crews of passing cars:

"Put your car up. We've struck. It's all over. You'll be out in a few minutes. Come on. Get in with us. Drop that car."

Men ran beside the cars and plucked at the legs and arms of conductors on the running boards trying to drag them off. It was all good natured. No one seemed to want to hurt anybody, to be violent, or to create disorder, but they succeeded in blocking traffic, scaring passengers, and upsetting the car crews.

The street was in a turmoil when a motor furniture van drove up and from it jumped fifteen policemen. The crowd broke and fled in all directions. Some stood their ground, crying to one another: "Don't run. They can't do anything to us. We didn't do anything."

The policemen were gentle, but they kept the crowd moving, especially when the original fifteen were reinforced by about 100 reserves from the East Fifty-first, East Sixty-seventh, and East Eighty-eighth Street Stations, who came marching up like a column of soldiers four abreast.

At Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street another crowd gathered, urging crews of Amsterdam and Columbus Avenue cars to join them. They got many encouraging replies, while others were non-committal.

Peaceful picketing was the only evidence that the transportation situation was tense as observed by reporters for THE TIMES, who patrolled the tracks in automobiles last night.

The humor of the men seemed excellent, even the most eager of them inclining to cheers rather than threats or violence. Policemen in uniforms and in plain clothes had been sprinkled plentifully about the streets, particularly at busy crossings, but they found little to do.

Subway and elevated trains were a little more crowded than usual, owing to the diminished service on the Third Avenue Railway Company's lines, but motor vehicle traffic was not noticeably heavier than on other nights.

SECOND STRIKE VOTE.

2,000 Make It Unanimous at Meeting Early This Morning.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning the employes of the City Railways Company who had been unable to attend last night's meeting in Lyceum Hall voted unanimously in that place to support the decision of their fellow-workers and go on strike. There were more than 2,000 men at the meeting. P. C. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association, presided.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and the men were inclined to be noisy, shouting and cheering each moment until Matthew J. Higgins, a general organizer from Boston, begged them to be quiet.

"Police Commissioner Woods is in the garage next door," said he, "and I want him to know that we are gentlemen and considerate of the persons of this neighborhood, who are sleeping now even though we are planning to go on strike."

Higgins spoke of the need of organizing and the benefits it would bring to the men. He said officials of the company had been misrepresenting things, and for years had been keeping the men down.

"You have heard what your President said," Higgins went on, "when he reported that 94 per cent. of the employes were loyal."

He could get no further, for a storm of protest arose from all parts of the hall.

"It's a lie," they shouted. "He doesn't represent us."

And again they roared in chorus that Mr. Shonts did not tell the truth. Higgins told of conditions under which the men could be punished for infractions of the rules. For example, a man could be on a car for nine hours, and if he took a little time to get a cup of coffee he might be suspended for this act for a week. He declared the company had organized, and now it was up to the men to organize for their own protection.

"If you vote to go on strike," he said, "and I am confident you are going to follow the lead of those who met earlier this evening, and voted to go out, I want you to be sure of one thing. I want you to see to it that when they take the cars out again, they take them out with Amalgamated men on them."

Joseph McLoughlin, President and Business Manager of the Amalgamated Union of Troy, N. Y., took the men to task for letting the men in small cities up-State beat them, both in fighting and in organizing. He was frequently interrupted by cries, the men declaring they intended this time to fight to a finish. There was cheering when he said:

"The country is now in such a condition the companies will not be able to get men to run the cars."

There was more cheering when he pledged the financial support of 10,000 union men in New York State.

Mr. O'Brien read the demands on Mr. Hedley and the reply, as had been done at the earlier meeting, and the men shouted in reply that they intended to strike.

"Let's do this in an orderly way!" shouted O'Brien, who then put the question and called for a rising vote. Every man stood up, and there was quiet until O'Brien announced, solemnly:

"It is unanimous. You are now on strike."

Then there was a cheer as the men began to file out of the hall, stopping first to sign the oath that bound them to the association and committed them to the course for which they had voted.

ASK MAYOR'S HELP.

New York Railways Men Present Request for Protection.

Before going to the strike-vote meeting in Lyceum Hall, William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the carmen's union, said:

"Fifty per cent. of the motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company are members of the Amalgamated Association. If they vote to strike they will do so voluntarily and without coercion by the union.

"Seventy-five per cent. of the motormen and conductors of the New York & Queens County Railroad are also organized, and will vote according to their sentiments.

"Practically all of the motormen and conductors of the Richmond Light, Heat, and Power Company, which runs street cars on Staten Island, are members of the union.

"Employes of the Interborough have been registering all day at various halls in this city, and will make demands.

"The motormen and conductors of the Second Avenue Railroad Company have formulated demands and will act as soon as they think wise.

"All of these traction employes will vote without dictation from the officers of the carmen's union. The statement issued by Theodore P. Shonts, that we will coerce men or intimidate them, is a falsehood. We will not pack any meetings and will permit the men to decide for themselves what they want to do."

Fitzgerald made this statement in the face of a request of 120 motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company who went to the City Hall yesterday and asked Mayor Mitchel to give them protection while running cars if a strike should be called. The men handed the Mayor a statement that the effect they represented the sentiments of 2,433 out of 3,154 motormen and conductors employed by the New York Railways Company.

We Want Protection, Says "Rusty."

The delegation was headed by Frederick Livingston, known to his fellow-workers as "Rusty" Livingston, a conductor on the Lexington Avenue line.

"We want to stick by our jobs," Livingston told the Mayor. "We have been treated fairly. We have recently got an increase in wages, and we are satisfied. All we want, Mr. Mayor, is to help the public and to be sure of protection while we are running our cars. We don't believe in violence, and you can see that many of us have been in the employ of the company for a long time by the gold braids on our sleeves.

"Some of us are going to be hurt if a strike is called. There is a great big battle with my name on it all ready for me somewhere uptown, and it's going to come right at my head. I know that, but I'm going to stick, and so are the others who are represented by us."

Mayor Mitchel told Livingston that he and others who remained loyal to the company would receive protection and that the city was not taking sides, but was interested in preserving order.

"You will see by this table, showing an investigation made by the company among its men, that about 94 per cent. of the motormen and conductors interviewed by the company are willing to stick to their jobs," said Livingston. He handed the Mayor the table, which showed that the agents of the New York Railways had interviewed 2,308 of its employes, and that of these 2,462 had signed pledges of loyalty to the company. One hundred and forty-five motormen and conductors had refused to sign, and 300 motormen and conductors had not been seen.

"You may rest assured that the entire available force at the City Hall and at the Police Department will give you protection," said the Mayor. "You may rest assured that the City of New York will discharge its obligations to its people."

The delegation then left, after thanking the Mayor. The men attracted such a crowd in lower Broadway that traffic was halted, many of the spectators thinking these strikers.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, had, in the meanwhile, sent a letter to the committee of six which had submitted the demands of the union, asking the men to meet him in the offices of the New York Railways Company, 165 Broadway, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

"I wrote to them as employes of the company, and not as members of any union," he said. "The New York Railways Company is always willing to deal with its employes, and these six men are our employes. I do not know, of course, if they will accept the invitation."

Makes Extends Hours of Grace.

The letter inviting the men to call was sent by Mr. Shonts to John Doherty, Chairman of the committee, at the Continental Hotel, by special messenger. It reached the hotel, which is the headquarters of the strike leaders, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, an hour before the time limit set by the union had expired.

William D. Mahon, President of the union, waited until 3 o'clock before giving out a statement. That was the hour set by the organization at which, if the demands were not accepted by the New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, a strike vote by the men was to be ordered.

"Well, the time is up," said Mahon, when reporters asked him for a statement, "but we will be lenient with the companies. If they send word before the meetings are called to order tonight, accepting our terms, we will consider the limit of grace extended. If by that time the companies still refuse to deal with the men, the decision will rest with those who attend the meetings."

Mahon had a conference in the afternoon with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. The latter told reporters that the organization he represented stood to a man behind the carmen.

"The American Federation of Labor is anxious to see an adjustment of these differences in order that traffic may not be suspended," said Mr. Gompers. "I had hoped that the employers would take a broadminded view of the situation and deal with these men as members of the organization, but if the employers want a demonstration of strength, the men will give it to them. Of that I am sure."

Mr. Gompers was asked if he intended to see either Mr. Hedley or Mr. Shonts with the view of urging a settlement, and he said he did not. Mr. Gompers added that he had received reports from agents of the American Federation of Labor that a majority of the employes of the two street car companies were enthusiastically in favor of organizing.

Says Pledges Were Forced.

Mr. Fitzgerald, entering the hotel at this point, was again asked how the union hoped to call an effective strike when a majority of the employes of the New York Railways Company had signed pledges of loyalty, as shown by the table prepared by the company and handed by the delegation to the Mayor.

"These pledges were not fairly obtained," he said. "The men were compelled to sign them. How can a man refuse when his employer says 'sign here,' with the understanding that if he refuses he will lose his position.

"I know for a fact that most of these pledges were obtained in this way. Several of these men who had signed pledges came to Lyceum Hall and told me so, and, notwithstanding the pledge, enrolled in the union. Yesterday was pay day on the lines of the Interborough Company, and every man got his money at the time his envelope was given to him to sign a pledge of loyalty.

"If you were an employe of the company and wanted to organize ever so much would you dare to refuse to sign under those conditions? The pledges mean nothing, and if the men want to organize they will do so, and if they want to strike they will do so regardless of pledges."

The report that a majority of the employes of the New York Railways Company had declared in favor of their employers was ridiculed by P. J. O'Brien, Fifth International Vice President of the carmen's union. Mr. O'Brien said he had been in Mozart Hall, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street, when more than 300 employes of the company had registered with the union.

"And you can see they are still coming," he said, pointing to a crowd of men said to be employes of the company.

THIRD AV. COMPANY KEEPS CARS MOVING

Service Is Maintained on All but the 28th and 29th Street Crosstown Lines.

SOME EX-EMPLOYES RETURN

These and Loyal Men Serve as Motormen and Conductors—Few Strikebreakers Used.

The Third Avenue Railway Company, which operates the red surface cars in Manhattan and the Bronx, had cars operating yesterday over all its lines except the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth street crosstown tracks.

On some lines, notably the Fifty-ninth and the 125th Crosstown, the service at times approached the normal. On other lines the cars ran at intervals of anywhere from ten minutes to half an hour. Today a still further improvement in the service is promised.

The service over the lines of the system was at its best during the mid-afternoon hours. In that period cars were running on every line in both Manhattan and the Bronx, except the two crosstown lines in Manhattan over which no effort has been made to restore service. Between 4:30 and 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon a TIMES reporter saw thirteen cars pass Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, six of the cars being of the crosstown service and the other seven of the Third and Amsterdam Avenues service.

On the Broadway line the headways, when the maximum number of cars were running, according to police observers, was between five and twenty minutes.

On Forty-second Street the cars ran during the day at intervals of from six to fifteen minutes, and the same estimate applied, it was said, to the service over most of the lines in the Bronx. Only a few cars were operated at any time during the day over the Canal and Grand Street tracks, and the same condition existed on the Belt Line.

On the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown line cars ran on a two-minute schedule during the greater part of the day.

The total number of cars operating over the entire Third Avenue system was not made public by the company, but the number according to the police was somewhere between 200 and 300 during the early afternoon hours. Last night cars ran only at infrequent intervals over any of the lines, while on certain lines in the Bronx and some of those in Manhattan the service was entirely suspended after dark.

Most of the cars which were in operation yesterday were manned, it was said, by men who had either refused to strike or who had previously been in the service of the company and had returned to the service to help out in the present emergency. Few strikebreakers, it was said, had been employed up to the present time.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger was told yesterday morning that about 50 per cent. of the Third Avenue Company's rolling stock in the Bronx was in operation. The report to Police Headquarters stated that out of about 250 cars operated in normal times in the Bronx, 110 were running. The same report stated that in Manhattan only about sixty cars out of a total of more than 500 were then in operation. This number, however, was increased by at least fifty cars before the day was over.

No serious disorder was reported from any of the strike zones up to 9 o'clock last night. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the few Grand Street cars running was held up by a crowd at Wooster and Grand Streets, several of the disturbers throwing stones through the windows of the car. The police restored order quickly and arrested Leo Schaefer and Louis Eigenwach, both of whom were said to be striking conductors.

QUEENS MEN WALK OUT.

Vote at Early Morning Meeting to Join Car Strike.

The decision by the employes of the New York & Queens County Railroad to strike was reached by them at 2:30 o'clock this morning, notwithstanding the pleas of Stuart Morrison, who addressed the meeting as the representative of Mayor Mitchel. Mr. Morrison urged the men to think of the inconvenience such a strike would cause, and he asked them not to quit their cars unless they felt that no other alternative was open to them.

There were about 200 men at the meeting and the resolution to strike was adopted unanimously.

Peter Mooney, an organizer of the carmen's union, and John R. Reardon, a member of the Executive Board of that organization, urged the men not to return to their cars this morning. William Collins, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, also addressed the men, telling them that organization represented by him would support them in their fight.

The vote to strike did not interfere with car service in Queens early this morning, but it was said by the men who voted to go on strike that no cars would be running after 8 o'clock.

President Shonts of the union addressed the men and told them if they voted to strike that they must not, under any consideration, resort to violence. He advised them to remain calm and not to molest any men who might be engaged to take their places on the cars. William B. Fitzgerald, the organizer, was late, and a recess was taken to wait for him, as he was to address the men, after which the strike vote was taken.

In the crowd, made up mostly of young men, there were many who had been taken on for the Summer months.

"Mr. Wood's answer to the demands of the union made yesterday," said Mr. Healy, "is entirely unsatisfactory."

POWER HOUSE MEN TO AID.

Coroner Healy Says 1,000 Firemen and Others May Strike.

Coroner Timothy Healy, who is President of the International Stationary Firemen's Association, said last night that the firemen in the railway power houses had the same grievances as the carmen, and in case of a strike of the motormen and conductors they would probably assist the cause by striking also. A strike of the firemen and other power house employes would affect about 1,000 men, he said.

"The firemen are now getting $2.50 a day for seven days," Coroner Healy said, "and the oilers, tenders, and other helpers $2.25. About 25 per cent. of the men now belong to the union, and more are coming in all the time."

Strike leaders in Mount Vernon announced yesterday that through the efforts of Henry Widdicer, Jr., business agent of the Electrical Workers' Union in that place, and Hugh Franey of the Bronx, a poll of the employes of the Edison Company operating the power houses from which the roads of the Metropolitan district derive their power has been taken, which shows that 75 per cent. of the men have agreed to go on a sympathetic strike if it is called. The strikers assert that this would bring about a complete suspension of work in the power plants and a complete tie-up of every line of transportation, surface, subway, and elevated, in New York City.

It was said that the car strikers would confer with the agents of the Prudential Insurance Company who are on strike and that the members of the Trolleymen's Union holding policies in the Prudential would change their policies so as to reduce the business of the company. The City Council of New Rochelle has requested the trolley companies and the strikers to submit their differences to the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation.

OFFER 4,000 STRIKEBREAKERS.

Three Agencies Say Men Are Ready in Several Cities.

Three strikebreaking agencies, it was stated last night, are ready to bring several thousand motormen, conductors, and other street car operatives into the city whenever called upon by the officials of the street car companies affected by the strike.

The number to be brought from Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities is said to be about 4,000. They will be housed and boarded by the companies. It was rumored yesterday that the first squad, numbering 300, had arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, and that 500 more would arrive this morning.

Arrangements to feed the men who are expected to break the strike were made yesterday afternoon at the barns of the Third Avenue Line at 129th Street and Harlem River. In the event the strike becomes general, messrooms will be established in every car barn in the city.

The fact that little disorder has marked the progress of the strike to date has been due, in the opinion of the police, to the fact that professional strikebreakers have not yet been called upon to operate the cars.

STRIKE MAY HOLD MITCHEL.

Plattsburg Visit Will Be Deferred Unless Fight Is Settled.

Because of the street car strike, Mayor Mitchel is likely to forego his intention of spending a month at the Plattsburg military camp. The Mayor had planned to enter the camp on Aug. 7 and had made arrangements to leave the city tonight on an automobile trip through the Adirondacks. He had also made a reservation on a train for Plattsburg one day next week.

It was yesterday that he had given up the projected automobile trip but might go to the camp any day next week up to Thursday. If the strike is not settled by that time he will give up all idea of going to the camp until September.

MERCHANTS ACT FOR PEACE.

Association Urges That the Public Be Spared a Transit Tie-Up.

Under direction of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Association, President William Fellowes Morgan sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Mitchel, Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, the heads of the various transit companies, and William D. Mahon, in which he said:

"It is clear that the party whose right would be affected by a general transit strike is the public. The cessation of transportation would paralyze commerce and industry, and directly affect every man, woman, and child, including the great army of wage earners who must reach their places of work each morning."

Mr. Morgan then suggested that the Public Service Commission continue its investigation, and promptly make a statement to the public of the exact issues; that the Mayor call representatives of both sides together, in an effort to effect an amicable settlement, and that in the meantime there should be no interruption to transportation facilities.

FORCED TO WALK TO YONKERS.

Auto Bus Men Strike in an Effort to Drive Out Jitneys.

Hundreds of persons who live in Yonkers and work in New York had to walk two miles last night from the subway terminal at 242d Street and Broadway to Getty Square when the crews of twenty automobile buses that had been taking the place of the trolley cars went on strike. By their strike the bus drivers hoped to force the police to restrain the owners of jitney automobiles from taking their trade.

The strike didn't accomplish its object, as the police refused to interfere. The smaller cars, though they were loaded until they ran on their wheel rims, were unable to carry all those who sought to ride.

The bus owners are all members of the Sight Seeing Association of New York, and came to Yonkers when the trolley strike began, from Coney Island. They returned to Coney Island last night.

ULTIMATUM IN PHILADELPHIA.

Carmen Serve Demands on Transit Co. and Ask for Arbitration.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes No. 477 announced tonight that it had sent an ultimatum to Thomas E. Mitten, President of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, demanding that he agree to arbitrate the grievances of the men by noon tomorrow. The committee asserted that a strike would be called immediately if this demand was not met.

The committee was in secret session tonight until 10:30 o'clock, and having heard no word from President Mitten then made public the carmen's demands and expressed a willingness to have Mayor Smith serve as arbiter.

The demands are that all motormen and conductors shall be paid 40 cents an hour flat rate, with time and a half for overtime.

That all runs be straight runs, with no swings or split added to make up the day's time.

That all grievances between the company and its employes be settled by a committee which shall be selected by the union.

That all members serving in any capacity for the union shall be allowed time off for this duty, and not lose their rights of seniority thereby.

The ultimatum followed several meetings of the members of the union, the first of which began on Thursday night and the last early this morning. The members of the union voted to strike and delegated to the Executive Committee full power to issue the call whenever that body saw fit.

The Rapid Transit Company says it has 4,700 men on its payroll in the class of laborers involved in the present trouble. President Flynn of the carmen's union says there are 6,000 such employes. The company said only 15 per cent. of the employes were members of the union. President Flynn said tonight that 52 per cent. were members of the union.

POLICE WILL GUARD N. Y. RAILWAYS CARS

Uniformed Men to Ride on Each One; Others to be on Duty at Company's Depot.

PROVISION FOR RESERVES

Schmittberger Issues Orders to All Captains Concerning the Disposition of Forces.

Precaution has been taken by the Police Department to prevent disorders in the event of a strike of the motormen and conductors. Policemen in uniform will be placed on all cars of the New York Railways Company this morning, and its car depots will be guarded. The following orders were issued yesterday by Chief Inspector Schmittberger to all district Captains:

Beginning at 8 A. M. you will use one platoon in your district, to be divided into two platoons for patrol and reserve duty, to alternate every six hours, giving the men as much relief as possible during their reserve tours. The other two platoons will be used as strike platoons, and will relieve each other at six-hour intervals. In case of emergency these men may be used as necessary, giving them as much relief as possible.

An official of the Second Avenue Railroad Company called on Inspector Schmittberger yesterday afternoon and told him that strikers and members of the carmen's union had boarded cars of the company and had urged motormen and conductors to join the organization and to go on strike if necessary. The men approached were frequently threatened, the official informed Mr. Schmittberger, the latter told reporters.

The Inspector assured his caller that the same precautions taken on the lines of the New York Railways Company would be extended to the Second Avenue Company, and that as far as the police were able, protection would be given to men who wanted to remain at work.

Colonel Daniel Appleton, at one time connected with the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, also called at Police Headquarters yesterday and discussed the strike situation with Commissioner Woods. Colonel Appleton said the return of the Forty-seventh Regiment on Infantry, National Guard, from Camp Whitman had nothing to do with the threatened tie-up of the surface cars.

MAHON'S WESTERN RECORD.

No Evidence to Implicate Him in the San Francisco Bomb Throwing.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, received a telegram yesterday from Charles M. Fickert, District Attorney in San Francisco, saying that Thomas Mooney, under indictment for the murder of eight persons in the San Francisco Preparedness Parade explosion, had been employed by William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, as an organizer. Mooney is also charged with other acts of violence in preparation for the recent car strike in San Francisco.

When told of the telegram, Mr. Mahon issued a statement admitting that Mooney had been employed by his association to organize the carmen of San Francisco, but declaring that he had never been authorized to commit acts of violence.

On July 27 it was announced from San Francisco that six alleged dynamiters were in custody and that the arrest of Thomas Mooney, a labor agitator, was expected hourly. It was in Mooney's house that the police found, they said, bomb materials and a record of dynamite stolen from quarries and of structures dynamited. The District Attorney's office said there was reason to believe that the bomb explosion in an attempt to punish a body of street railway men, marching in the parade, who several weeks before had balked Mooney in an attempt to bring about a strike. The street car men were in the parade only a short distance from the point where the explosion occurred.

The telegram from San Francisco read:

San Francisco, Aug. 4, 1916.

Theodore P. Shonts, New York:

You are correctly informed. I have documentary evidence showing that Tom Mooney, indicted here for murder of eight persons killed by the explosion of a bomb during the recent preparedness parade, is an accredited agent of W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, and was in constant correspondence with him in reference to San Francisco conditions. I have evidence that Mooney dynamited an electric tower of the power line supplying the street car service of San Francisco with current for the purpose of crippling the system prior to the strike, and that soon after the strike failed in San Francisco the bomb throwing occurred. Mooney's expense account was sent to Mahon.

CHARLES M. FICKERT,
District Attorney, San Francisco.

Mr. Shonts sent a copy of the telegram to Mayor Mitchel, who said he regarded it only as information and would take no action concerning it.

In his statement Mahon said in part:

"Thomas Mooney of San Francisco has never been employed by the Amalgamated Association except in San Francisco. I never met or heard of Mooney until November, 1915, when I was in San Francisco at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Mooney called on me and wanted me to allow him to attempt to organize the street car men that were working for the one company in San Francisco which are unorganized."

Mr. Mahon then told of Mooney's application to the carmen's union for admission, of the good recommendations and indorsements he sent in, and the final decision to employ him, and to allow him only legitimate expenses to be paid upon presentation of receipted voucher for each item. He said that only $250 was sent to Mooney, but that it was decided to put up $50,000 to pay strike benefits to the men if their strike should be indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council. Closing his statement, Mr. Mahon said:

"This association never employed Mr. Mooney or any other person to commit any act of violence of any kind, and it never will so long as I am connected with it. We are a trade union, chartered under the laws of the American Federation of Labor. All our work has been open and aboveboard and will continue to be so."

No Evidence Implicating Mahon.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—"I do not for a moment believe that Mahon had any knowledge of the bomb plot that took nine lives in the preparedness parade," said District Attorney Charles M. Fickert.

"But Mooney's files show that he wrote many letters to Mahon and was acting under instructions from him in the attempt to organize the street railway strike here. Mooney sent his expense bills to Mahon to be paid.

"We have a lot of evidence that Mooney dynamited the power line towers at San Bruno on the morning of June 11 to stop the street cars as a part

RUSSIANS PUSH NEARER TO KOVEL

But Germans Win Long, Savage Battle for Village on Tributary of the Stokhod.

AUSTRIANS LOSE NEAR BRODY

Heir to Austrian Throne Reorganizing Carpathian Army with Germans and Turks.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Russian troops which crossed the Stokhod on the line of the Kovel-Sarny Railroad a few days ago advanced yesterday to the Stavok River, a left tributary of the Stokhod, where a terrific battle is in progress for the village of Rudka-Mirynskaia, nineteen miles from Kovel. After it had changed hands several times the Germans during the night forced the Russians to evacuate it.

An idea of the desperate character of the fighting here is given by two official reports. The first one, given out by the War Office this morning, said:

On the River Stavok, a left tributary of the Stokhod, our detachments fought their way to the river, where an obstinate engagement took place for the village of Rudka-Mirynskaia. Bayonet fighting took place in the streets, and, although the village changed hands several times, it finally remained in our possession. All enemy attempts to dislodge us ended in failure. The enemy was forced back behind the River Stavok, and we took 600 German prisoners and captured twelve machine guns.

Forced to Give Village Up.

Tonight's bulletin reads as follows:

On the outskirts of Rudka-Miryanskaia, which forms a salient position on the River Stavok, there was desperate fighting the entire night, the enemy having approached the village from three sides and launched repeated counterattacks. Having repulsed these attacks, we, toward 3 o'clock in the morning, evacuated the village and retired from four to six hundred yards further to the east.

Continuing, the official statement says:

In the region of Lubieszow, (northwest of Kovel,) our detachments crossed to the left bank of the River Stokhod and took a series of heights on which they fortified themselves.

South of Brody, (Galicia,) on the line of the Rivers Sereth and Graberki, General Sakharoff's troops made a hot attack and took 1,300 prisoners. An explosion of heavy shrapnel in Brody killed Father Ouspinsky, a regimental chaplain.

For the first time in the German official communication concerning the operations in the Russian theatre "the front of Field Marshal Archduke Karl" is mentioned. The Archduke, who is heir presumptive to the Crown of Austria, was a year ago on the Italian front in command of the Austro-Hungarian Army on the Isonzo River. Apparently he has taken over the defense of the Carpathian region and is reorganizing General Pflanzer's shattered army with a stiffening of Germans and the reinforcements of Turkish soldiers and sailors, whose arrival in Lemberg was announced last week, in an effort to stem the Russian advance threatening the Galician capital.

German Official Report.

The text of the statement issued today by German Army Headquarters follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Northwest of Postavy we forced the enemy by our fire to abandon some advanced trenches, and we repulsed in the region of Spiagla, between the Narocz and Wisziev Lakes, advances against our field post positions.

On the Serwetsch, east of Gorodische, and on the Shara, southeast of Baranovichi, there were lively hand grenade battles.

Near Lubieszow, (northeast of Kovel,) strong enemy attacks again failed.

In the Sitowiczewielich sector fierce battles are developing, during the course of which the enemy penetrated the village of Rudka-Miryuskala and the adjoining lines. During a counter-attack German and Austro-Hungarian battalions, together with parts of the Polish Legion, completely recaptured the lost territory. They took 361 prisoners, captured several machine guns, and completely repulsed the renewed Russian attacks.

Further south and near Ostrov and in the region to the east of Sviniusky enemy enterprises did not proceed beyond the initial stage as the result of our fire.

Front of Field Marshal Archduke Karl: There were no special incidents to report. In the Carpathians German troops gained ground in the region of Kopilas.

TEUTON RESERVES USED UP.

Austrians, Especially, Have Lost Heavily in Stokhod Battles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Times prints the following dispatch from Stanley Washburn from the Stokhod front, Aug. 3:

"There have been no important changes in the lines on this front during the past few days, although the Germans have been making a number of futile counterattacks on the various portions of the front. The Kashovska movement, after advancing eight miles west of Stokhod, has, for the moment, stopped and the troops are now fortifying their positions. The Austro-German losses have been extremely heavy, especially those of the Austrians, the Forty-first Honved Division being cut to 4,000, and the Fourth Austrian Division to 2,000.

"It is impossible to analyze the Teuton formations, as new divisions seem to be composed of many diverse elements taken from various places and lumped in newly organized units. It seems probable that three new Teuton divisions have arrived during the last week and one is reported as having come from France. Prisoners say the German losses likewise have been heavy, the reserves brought up being already consumed. There are reports from prisoners that stores and heavy gun are being evacuated from Kovel. The safest course, however, is to assume that the Teutons will hold their lines until the last gasp as long as they can continue to bring up reserves.

"The German fliers during the past week have begun a campaign which can only be characterized as pure murder. Every day there are bomb raids here. Machines fly as low as possible, pouring machine gunfire into the panic-stricken populace, which bears the brunt of all these attacks. Today's toll was eleven killed and forty wounded. The latest form of bomb employed is one filled with fragments of broken glass, one of which killed a girl not far from my house. One bomb fell nearer still, a fragment striking the roof of my quarters. The hospitals here are also being bombed daily, the English hospital having suffered already twice from this atrocious practice. Many wounded have been killed by bombs.

"A still more atrocious practice has lately been adopted. Airmen sweep down and drop bombs on the high roads behind the lines. Two days ago a German airman on a stretch of road between here and Lutsk, which is open country, discovering an unprotected column of ambulances plodding through the dust, planed down just above it and opened fire with a machine gun, killing twenty wounded men within. These carts with their canvas covers are unmistakable, and this act can only be characterized as wanton murder.

"It is unbelievable that the German higher authorities approve of these acts of aerial piracy. Certainly such atrocious deeds could be formally presented to the attention of the German Government through neutral channels. The daily scenes in the hospitals of little children with bandaged heads and dying women tend only to increase the morale of the Russians, while they have not the slightest military value."

SEIZE AMERICAN PROPERTY.

Turks Have Confiscated Missionary Centres in Several Towns.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, gave out a statement last night stating that a missionary, who recently left Turkey, brought word that the Turkish Government has confiscated more than $500,000 worth of American property in the central part of the empire. The letter which tells of the confiscation reads in part:

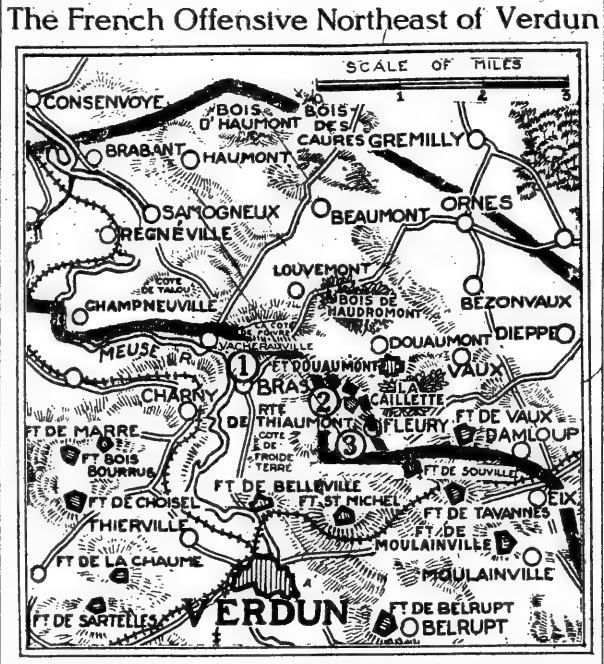
"As you probably know, all our property has been requisitioned by the Turks at Marsovan, Sivas and Caesarea and the missionaries have all been forcibly sent to Constantinople. Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of American property at Marsovan alone has fallen into their hands.

"The Marsovan girls saved by Miss Willard are now all lost again. This is very hard for us to bear. The girls and women, who were being cared for by missionaries in Caesarea, were forced to become Mohammedans the same day they were taken."

The committee also gave out a statement by the Rev. Dr. Robert M. Larabee, who arrived in New York a few days ago from Turkey and Persia. In part he said:

"When I left, the forward drive of the Russian troops through Persia toward Mosul and Bagdad led all to expect the driving out of the Turks from the whole Kurdish section. I was greatly disappointed, however, on reaching here to find that on account of the heat of the Mesopotamian region the Russian Army had had to withdraw to a higher altitude. No doubt the campaign will be continued in the Fall, when cooler weather prevails, and there is no question whatever but that the forces advancing under the Grand Duke Nicholas's personal direction will make great progress."

The French Offensive Northeast of Verdun



In some of the fiercest fighting seen around Verdun since the great battle for the fortress began five and a half months ago the French troops yesterday captured the Thiaumont Work (2) twice within twelve hours, holding it finally against all attacks. On Wednesday the French forced their way into the village of Fleury, (3,) but were driven out again that night. Yesterday the French returned to the attack and succeeded in reoccupying the greater part of the village. Preparations for the assault on the Thiaumont Work were made by an advance along the Meuse from Bras north to the wood lying east of Vacherauville, (1,) where General Nivelle's troops succeeded in taking several German trenches.

FRENCH RETAKE THIAUMONT WORK

Continued from Page 1.

simultaneously on the northwest and on the southeast, and was entirely occupied by our troops after a brilliant action. The number of prisoners taken in the course of this action and so far counted exceeds 650. This brings up to 1,750 the total number of unwounded prisoners taken by us on the right bank of the Meuse since Aug. 1.

About the same time we delivered in the region of Le Chenois a sharp attack which enabled us to recover the greater part of the ground lost by us the day before yesterday.

On the rest of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

Aviation: During the night of Aug. 2 and 3 our battle aeroplanes dropped projectiles on the stations of Hem and Noyon. This morning an enemy aeroplane dropped a bomb on Nancy. There were no victims and no damage was done. Pont-a-Mousson also was bombed, but to no effect.

Berlin Reports Capture of Fleury.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The village of Fleury, north of Verdun, was regained by the Germans this morning, it was officially announced today by the German Army Headquarters. The situation at Fleury and in its vicinity, the statement adds, now is the same as it was before the French attack.

The text of the statement follows:

Last night the French succeeded in taking possession of our positions in the village of Fleury and south of the Thiaumont Work. Our counterattack, delivered early this morning, put us in complete possession again of the village of Fleury and the trenches west and northwest of this village.

Enemy attacks southwest of the Thiaumont Work and against our positions in Le Vaux-Chapitre and the mountain forests were repulsed last night with heavy losses to the enemy. The situation is now again exactly the same as before the French attack, which was carried out with very strong forces.

ONLY BIG GUNS BUSY ALONG SOMME FRONT

British Aeroplanes Bring Down Three Germans, but Lose Two Themselves.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—There has been no infantry fighting of consequence on the Anglo-French front along the Somme during the last twenty-four hours. The artillery of both sides, however, continues its activity, while numerous air battles have occurred.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

It was a quiet day. In the trenches, which we captured last night west of Pozières, we are in very close touch with the enemy. A large number of German dead are lying all around these trenches. We captured over 100 prisoners.

The enemy's artillery maintained a barrage southward of Pozières nearly all day. He also shelled the southern portion of the Mametz Wood. Near St. Eloi the enemy exploded a small mine, which only damaged his own wire. He fired another near Auchy, on his own side of a crater. This seems to indicate some nervousness among his miners.

A patrol of four of our aeroplanes engade seven enemy machines in a fight which lasted forty-five minutes. Three of the enemy's aeroplanes were driven down, while two of ours are missing.

Minor operations last night by the British resulted in the gain for them of some ground west of Pozières.

The text of the British official statement issued this afternoon says:

Last night as the result of minor operations to the west of Pozières we gained some ground. In other minor operations north of Dazentin-le-Petit and northwest of Delville Wood we captured a few prisoners.

During the night there was a considerable artillery fire on both sides at various portions of the British front.

A raiding party destroyed an enemy's mine shaft to the east of Loos.

Near the Ypres-Comines road we exploded a small mine in the enemy's lines and occupied the crater.

The French official statement regarding operations on the Somme follows:

On the front of the Somme our artillery has bombarded enemy organizations. We destroyed near Eunemian, to the south of Peronne, a German captive balloon.

The French afternoon statement mentioned only aerial activity. It said:

During the night of Aug. 3-4 one of our air squadrons threw down eighty shells of large calibre on the railroad station at Noyon, and on a munitions factory.

Fifty shells were thrown down by another squadron upon railroad stations and bivouacs of the enemy in the region of the Somme.

Last night's statement said:

On the Somme front there was no infantry action in the course of the day. An artillery duel continues in the region of Monacu Farm.

Attacks Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding operations on the Somme:

Artillery activity was again of great intensity north of the Ancre Brook and was continued between the Ancre and the Somme with undiminished violence. Strong enemy attacks were repulsed north of Ovillers, west of Guillemont, and north of Monacu Farm.

South of the Somme a night attack of the enemy near Barleux failed.

Lieutenant Mulzer put his ninth enemy machine out of action in an aerial battle near Lens, and Lieutenant Frankl his sixth enemy machine near Beaumetz on Wednesday. Furthermore, one enemy biplane was brought down by our aviators yesterday near Peronne and, according to supplementary reports, two additional machines were brought down on Aug. 1, southwest of Arras and near Lihons, respectively.

Our anti-aircraft guns brought down one enemy aeroplane near Beries-au-Bois, southwest of Arras, and another near Namur, the latter being one of a squadron which attacked Namur with little material damage.

FRENCH GAINING INITIATIVE.

German Attacks Around Verdun Show Lack of Old-Time Force.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—In commenting on the French offensive at Verdun, military men here say the Germans appear to be less and less capable of operating on their old, overwhelming scale, and the initiative is about to pass to the French for good.

While the German artillery continues to be as powerful and as well supplied as ever, the Germans no longer are able to gather the masses of troops necessary to reap the benefit of artillery preparation.

It is twenty days since the Germans made their last big attack on the right bank of the Meuse, by which they obtained small results at a heavy cost. On the left bank of the Meuse nothing beyond local actions have been attempted by the invaders for a week.

French bomb-throwers for a fortnight past, in anticipation of the present offensive, had been creeping forward by the Vignes ravine, west of Froide Terre ridge, with the object of getting near Thiaumont work by working around Hill 365, (345?)

The bombers first reached the Bras-Fleury Road. They then separated into two parties, one going to the eastward toward the Thiaumont work and the second pushing northward toward Vacherauville and the Côte du Poivre.

Last week the first party stormed a redoubt west of Thiaumont, and after a stiff fight went beyond that position. The second party reached the little wood of Vacherauville.

The whole section from Vacherauville to the approaches of Fort Souville thus were in the hands of the French, and the higher command judged the time ripe to attack from all sides at once.

Attacked from the northwest and the southeast, the Germans in Fleury offered desperate resistance, but the French bayonets finally prevailed. Some Germans managed to escape to the Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood, but many were taken prisoner.

To sum up, the French, in their three days' offensive, regained all the ground that the Germans had taken several weeks to conquer. They took all the positions for a depth of about a mile from the slopes of Souville fort to the approaches of Hill 320, as well as in the woods east of Vacherauville and in the Vignes ravine, which borders the western slope of Froide Terre Hill. The French also installed themselves in positions southwest, south, and southeast of the famous Thiaumont field work and finally captured the redoubt itself.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Brandenburgers Suffer Severely Trying to Retake Delville Wood.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The correspondent of La Liberté in northern France sends the following account of the fighting in the region of the Somme:

"While furious cannonading is going on night and day, destroying the adversary's intrenchments, the Germans are trying desperately to take the Allied positions in Delville Wood and at the Monacu farm. Repeated attacks, however, have been in vain and prisoners confirm the extent of the German losses.

"The Fourteenth Bavarian Regiment, which was seriously affected at Bethincourt, was reformed and hastily sent to the Somme front on July 10. One of its battalions was wiped out, while the second and third battalions lost 60 per cent. of their strength. A Major and seven officers of the third battalion were made prisoner.

"The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment also sustained heavy losses, which are admitted in a service note found on a prisoner. The note ended with these words: 'From this day, July 31, the second battalion ceases to exist. The men belonging thereto are ordered to join the first battalion.'

"One of the French machine gun companies was able to concentrate a flanking fire on the Germans debouching from the Maurepas road each day, inflicted heavy losses on them. All day yesterday the Germans bombarded violently our work there and the adjoining sector, but French batteries replied energetically and reduced a number of the enemy guns to silence.

"The efforts of the Brandenburgers to retake Delville Wood were futile in face of the courageous resistance of the South African troops. At one point the British allowed the Brandenburgers to come within less than fifty meters of the British positions. There they were met by the simultaneous fire of machine guns, and only a few escaped the massacre.

"The news of the retaking yesterday of Fleury was received on the Somme front with much enthusiasm. Officers and men sang 'The Marseillaise,' their voices resounding as far as the adversaries' trenches. At C— the soldiers hastily constructed with leaves a triumphal arch, placing on it the inscription 'We Will Get Them.'"

New Russian Agricultural Minister.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—Count Bobrinsky was today appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Sturmer Cabinet in succession to A. N. Naumoff.

Denies Holding Letters to Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British Foreign Office today published a denial of the allegation said to have originated in the United States that postal transmission of money to Ireland from America had been refused on the ground that such letters were detained by the British authorities. The Foreign Office said that any American letters addressed to Ireland and passing the censors were delivered.

'QUIET ON SOMME,' BUT PLENTY TO DO

Gunners Keep at Their Work Day and Night, with Little Repose.

INFANTRY DIG TRENCHES

They Also Bury Dead and Bring Up Supplies—Little Sleep Is Possible.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 3.—The heat is still intense in the war zone here. It is perhaps lucky for our men that there is a lull in the fighting just now. Only at Pozières have there been a few bombing attacks and some German counterattacks, repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire. It would have been impossible, I imagine, to have carried on the first great assaults of the battle of Picardy in such weather as we are now having; at least the sufferings of the wounded and the fatigue of the men would have been less endurable.

It is for the time being a battle of guns again and the artillery is not resting—it never rests. One cannot say too much or enough about the ceaseless activities of the British artillery officers and men. The strain upon them since they began the great bombardment before July 1 has been terrific. The ordnance, supply columns and horse transport and limber have only finished one journey with new stores of shells to begin another with fresh stores for that insatiable demand of the guns, which are gluttons for the food of death. Millions of shells have gone up the roads and millions have been fired at the enemy's positions, each one of them being directed not in a blind way "into the blue," but with particular care, with a nice setting of the time-fuse, relaying to get the right register and with elaborate attention to the scientific details that must be given by the gunner officers in charge of the battery. This work is not done in peaceful seclusion. All the time the enemy's guns are searching for them, heavy crumps plowing up neighboring fields and getting perilously near at times.

At night there is never any peace. Away up in the front lines the signal lights are rising and falling with a white glare, but presently, as sure as fate, other lights in certain combinations of numbers and colors rise above a wood or a line of trenches. There is a message on the telephone to wake up a sleepy signaler. The infantry of a certain brigade are being counterattacked and they want guns to help them. Unless the guns get on the job mighty quick there will be the devil to pay, and some more little widows in mourning. From hundreds of guns hidden away over a great stretch of ground the answer comes to the call of "S O S" from the brigade which has been counterattacked. The answer is a great chorus of artillery which makes the night quake. So it was all last night, when this enormous noise never ceased shaking the earth and lighting fires in the sky. The gunners had no sleep again.

It was over Pozières way that most of the shooting was done by both sides, and it is Pozières now that is the storm centre of battle. The infantry are not sleeping much up in the lines. Although they are not attacking all along the front just now, they are digging hard, digging out the dead which get in the way of their work, digging out dug-outs, except those which, at Ovillers, for instance, are so full of German dead that there is nothing to be done but to seal them up, and digging out trenches.

It is hot work and hard work, and the working parties are under fire here and there, mostly everywhere, for the enemy has brought up his guns.

ITALIANS GAIN GROUND.

Report Continuation of Austrian Bombardment Along the Front.

ROME, Aug. 4.—"In the Adige Valley," says the official statement issued today by the War Department, "the enemy's artillery bombardment continued, especially against our positions south of the River Camera.

"On the Posina line on the evening of Aug. 2 the enemy attacked our positions east of Griso, but he was promptly repulsed.

"Yesterday the artillery actions were more lively between Monte Seluggio and Monte Cimone.

"In the Travignolo Valley during the night of Aug. 3 the enemy attempted to surprise our positions, but the attack was repulsed, and we gained some ground.

"In the Drave Valley we again hit the railway station at Toblach.

"To the head of the Digone torrent, in the Upper Piave, we extended toward Monte Cavallino our occupation of Cima Vallone.

"On the Isonzo an intense bombardment took place."

AIR DUEL OVER ISTRIA.

Vienna Says Austrian Hydroaeroplane Chased 14 Battleplanes, Got One.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An Italian air raid on Istria by a squadron of fourteen machines on Aug. 1 is reported today by the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty. One machine was brought down by an Austrian aviator. The statement says:

On Aug. 1, at 7:30 A. M., an Italian air squadron comprising fourteen great battleplanes flew over Istria by way of Pirano. Lieutenant Banfield, in a hydroaeroplane, ascended from Trieste and pursued the leaders of the hostile squadron through the whole of Istria and reached a group of seven Caproni machines over Fiume. At a height of 2,700 meters he shot down one of the Capronis. The pilot was killed and the two observers were taken prisoner. Lieutenant Banfield and his hydroaeroplane returned unharmed.

The Italian War Office report of Aug. 2 announced a raid by a Caproni squadron upon the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works near Fiume, on which four tons of explosives were declared to have been dropped, with much damage to the plant. The statement reported that one Austrian machine which engaged the Italian aircraft was brought down, and that one of the Caproni machines was observed landing in Austrian territory, the other machines returning safely.

ITALY LOSES TWO SUBMARINES

They Fail to Return from Expedition to the Austrian Coast.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The loss of two Italian submarines is officially announced. The statement says that the undersea craft "left with others on a mission to the enemy coast a long time ago. As they have failed to return to their base, they are considered lost."

A Vienna dispatch of Aug. 3 reported the capture of the Italian submarine Giacinto Pullino by the Austrians in the North Adriatic. It was stated that the submarine, which was one of the largest owned by Italy, was almost undamaged and her crew had been taken prisoner.

SHELLED LETIMBRO DESPITE WHITE FLAG

Attacking Submarine Said to be Austrian—Loss of Life Heavy —Washington Inquiring.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, via Rome, Aug. 4.—The submarine which sank the Italian mail steamer Letimbro shelled the boats in which passengers were trying to escape, according to the stories told by twenty-four survivors who have arrived here. It is stated that the submarine was an Austrian.

The Letimbro carried 120 passengers and a crew of fifty-eight. Nothing is definitely known as to the loss of life, which is believed to have been heavy.

The survivors here say that the Letimbro hoisted the white flag and stopped her engines before launching a boat, but that the submarine continued her bombardment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, today sent messages of inquiry to Thomas Nelson Page, the Ambassador to Italy, and consuls at Malta and other Mediterranean points, for information regarding the sinking by a submarine of the Italian mail steamer Letimbro. The attack on this vessel has not been reported officially to the State Department except in a message from the Consul General at London, saying that Lloyds reported the torpedoing of the vessel with a loss of life.

No action will be taken by the State Department further than seeking the facts in the case, until and unless the facts, when obtained, warrant the making of representations to the Central Powers. Press dispatches give the impression that the Italian steamer was sunk while trying to escape.

If there were no Americans on board, and the guarantees given that passenger steamers would not be sunk without warning, unless they resisted or tried to escape, were observed, the Letimbro case will develop no issue between this Government and those of the Central Powers.

BRITISH SKIPPER TELLS OF SINKING U-BOAT

Naval Gunners, Manning a Six-Pounder on the Strathness, Hit the Attacking Submarine.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Captain David Thomson, master of the British steamer Strathness, which arrived here today from Mediterranean ports, told of an engagement which he declared his vessel had with a German submarine on July 15 in which the submersible was sunk. Two gunners from the British Navy, who were in charge of a six-pound gun mounted on the afterdeck of the Strathness for defense purposes, sank the submarine, according to Captain Thomson, when a ball struck it amidships, causing an explosion. He said the underwater boat dived suddenly and was not seen again.

While the Strathness was struck several times, once, according to Captain Thomson, by a torpedo, no great damage was done, and the freighter escaped with several dented plates and portions of her superstructure demolished.

"The submarine attacked us in the Mediterranean, near Algiers, on July 15," said the Captain. "It was about 6 o'clock in the afternoon when the Strathness was shaken by the impact of a ball striking her amidships near the water line. It was the first intimation we had of the underwater craft. In an instant our two gunners had their piece trained on the submarine and began firing. I ordered full speed ahead, but the submarine kept up with us, firing rapidly.

"After about an hour's run a shell from our six-pounder struck the submarine near the conning tower. An explosion followed, and with her gun still on deck and the hatch open, the submarine dived suddenly."

FIVE MORE VESSELS DESTROYED BY U-BOATS

Japanese Steamer Among Latest Victims—Two British Schooners Sunk in the English Channel.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Five more vessels have been sunk in the German submarine campaign against merchantmen, according to news received here today from several sources. Three of the ships destroyed were British, but the fate of their crews is yet unknown.

The first announcement of the day told of the loss of the Japanese steamer Kohina Maru of 1,162 tons, and the British schooner G. C. Gradwell.

Later Lloyds announced the destruction of the Italian steamship Citta di Messina, of 2,454 tons gross.

HAVRE, Aug. 4.—Two British schooners were torpedoed in the English Channel on Wednesday night. The crews were rescued and brought here.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via Sayville.)—The German Admiralty today announced that eight English motor sailing vessels and one English steam trawler were sunk by a German submarine off the English east coast on July 28.

WHERE THE U-29 WAS SUNK.

British Deny Weddigen's Vessel Penetrated Into Cromarty Firth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British Admiralty makes the following announcement:

"The report sent by an American correspondent by wireless from Germany to The Chicago Daily News, purporting to describe the sinking of the German submarine U-29 in Cromarty Firth, (Northeast Scotland,) after having torpedoed a dreadnought battleship, is a fresh fabrication regarding the manner in which this vessel was sunk.

"The U-boat was rammed and sunk in the open sea by one of his Majesty's ships in March, 1915, while she was attempting to attack part of the fleet. The fact that she was sunk by one of his Majesty's ships was announced in June, 1915."

On March 28, 1915, the British Press Bureau announced that the German submarine U-29 had been sunk. The U-29, one of the latest type of German submarines, displacing 900 tons and carrying a crew of about thirty, was commanded by Captain Otto Weddigen, who made himself famous at the beginning of the was by sinking the British cruisers Hogue, Cressy, and Aboukir on the same day in the North Sea.

SEEK POSTAL INDEPENDENCE

Bavarians Resent Interference by Reichstag in Mail Affairs.

Considerable indignation has been aroused in Bavaria by the adoption by the German Reichstag of a proposal aiming at the abolition of the autonomy of the South German kingdom in the matter of its own postage stamps and mail system.

A report from Munich appearing in several German newspapers tells how the Finance Committee of the Bavarian lower house was practically unanimous in declaring for the maintenance of the kingdom's present independence in postal affairs. This action is in line with Bavaria's general opposition to recent attempts to extend the power of Prussia to the whole German Empire.

WILL AID TO REBUILD SHATTERED FRANCE

American Industrial Commission to Study Country's Needs After War.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT HOST

American Manufacturers' Export Association Will Return Visit of French Body Last Fall.

E. V. Douglass, Secretary of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, 180 Broadway, announced yesterday final plans for the visit, under the auspices of the association, of an American industrial commission to France to study that country's needs in the re-construction period to follow the close of the war. The commission's forthcoming journey to France is in the nature of a return visit to that paid this country last Fall by the semi-official French Trade Commission.

Secretary Douglass, with assistants, will sail on the French liner Chicago next Saturday for Bordeaux and Paris where details of the itinerary will be perfected. The commission itself will leave New York on the steamship Lafayette Aug. 26. Mr. Douglass said:

"Members of the commission have been selected with the greatest possible care. They will number about twenty of our foremost authorities in various lines of American industrial activity, and will be able to make the most intensive study of French requirements in the matter of France's commercial and industrial rehabilitation at the close of hostilities. The results of the commission's studies will be embodied later in a comprehensive report which will be at the disposal of American manufacturers and exporters generally."

Mr. Douglass said that in view of possible changes in the membership of the commission as now projected due to the exigencies of private business, the personnel would not be made public until the eve of sailing. The French Government will act as host to the visiting Americans. Chambers of Commerce, and other organizations have planned receptions, and every facility will be afforded the Americans to learn the needs of France at first hand.

The official itinerary prepared by the French Government and received in this city yesterday, covers every section of France not occupied by the German armies. The visitors will be taken to the firing line in order that an adequate idea of the war's devastation in an industrial way may be gained.

The officers of the American Manufacturers' Export Association include President E. M. Kerr, head of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; First Vice President W. W. Nichols, of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, and Treasurer E. H. Huxley, of the United States Rubber Export Company, Ltd. James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and other prominent men are directors.

580 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED IN TWO WEEKS

Official Total Since War Began 9,577 Killed, 20,220 Wounded, and 2,261 Missing.

LONDON, July 24. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists for two weeks from July 1 to 15 show the severity of the fighting since the great offensive began on the western front, the British Army in the fortnight losing 580 officers killed, 1,764 wounded, and 290 missing—a total of 2,634. This makes a total loss of British officers since the beginning of the war 9,577 killed, 20,220 wounded, 2,261 missing—a total of 32,058.

The percentage of killed to wounded is smaller during the fortnight, at one to three against one to two previously. Here are the regiments which have suffered heavily during the two weeks:

Yorkshires, 40 killed, 120 wounded, 12 missing; Northumberlands, 24 killed, 126 wounded, 13 missing; Londons, 21 killed, 79 wounded, 32 missing; Lancashires, 22 killed, 86 wounded, 21 missing; Irish Rifles, 25 killed, 80 wounded, 25 missing; Field artillery, 22 killed, 78 wounded, 4 missing; Warwickshires, 24 killed, 67 wounded, 11 missing; Canadians, 24 killed, 49 wounded; Manchesters, 24 killed, 45 wounded, and the Staffordshires, 11 killed, 47 wounded, 15 missing.

Several other units lost more than fifty officers. Among the officers of high rank, Brig. Gen. Prowse died, two other Brigadier Generals were wounded, and one Colonel and twelve Lieutenant Colonels were killed.

In the last two weeks of July the British Army lost 4,450 officers in killed, wounded, and missing. This brought the total for the month up to 7,084 and the grand total since the outbreak of the war to 36,508.

GERMAN PRESS CALLS CASEMENT A MARTYR

Declares He Will Be Remembered for His Ill-Fated Struggle for Ireland—Page Reports Execution.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The execution of Roger Casement is commented upon liberally in the German press. Casement is called an idealist and martyr, whose efforts to better the lot of the Belgian Congo and Putumayo natives will be remembered in history as much as his ill-fated struggle in behalf of Ireland.

So far it has not been explained here whether Casement was shot or hanged, the former course is believed doubtful because Casement was sentenced by a civil court. Until the last hour the opinion prevailed here that commutation of Casement's sentence was certain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Ambassador Page advised the State Department today that he had presented at the British Foreign Office yesterday the Senate resolution requesting President Wilson to urge Great Britain to extend clemency to Irish political offenders. He said the resolution was received without comment.

The same message told of the execution of Roger Casement, in whose behalf the Senate's action chiefly was urged. It is assumed that the resolution probably did not reach the Foreign Office until after the execution.

TURKS CLAIM VICTORY IN SEVERAL BATTLES

Say They Killed More Than 3,000 Russians in One Engagement —British Defeated Also.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2, via London, Aug. 4, (Delayed.)—Repulses for the Russians in Armenia and for British forces in the Sinai Peninsula are chronicled in the official statement given out by the War Office today. The announcement says that in a five days' battle in the Agnott sector, Armenia, the Russians lost more than 3,000 men killed. The statement reads:

Irak Front—The situation is unchanged.

Persian Front—Our troops are pursuing the retreating Russians from Sakiz and have reached Buguan to the northward.

Caucasian Front—In the sectors of Bitlis and Mush there were minor local engagements. Enemy attacks against our advanced positions forming a salient toward the northeast in the sector of Agnott, which was defended by a small force, proceeded over a period of five days with seven regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and over thirty guns and howitzers, but were bloodily repulsed. During the battle the enemy lost more than 3,000 men killed. Our losses were very small in comparison.

Tuesday morning the enemy attacked with fresh reinforcements, after seven hours of artillery preparation, but again suffered extraordinary losses. Our advanced detachment was withdrawn to positions a little in the rear, as their presence in the old position was considered useless.

On the centre and on the left wing on the coast there was no important fighting. Enemy activity was directed especially to an advance westward from Erzingan, which was completely unsuccessful. The enemy occupied Kals Burnu, west of Polathane. A Russian aeroplane was shot down on the coast of the Black Sea and the occupants were captured.

On July 30, under the protection of enemy war vessels, about 500 brigands in various disguises landed on the coast of Depi Burnu, east of the Island of Samos. Owing to our resistance and attacks, they were unable to advance and had to retreat to their landing place, suffering losses in dead and wounded.

Two days ago an auxiliary cruiser and an armored transport vessel entered the Gulf of Akaba (a northern arm of the Red Sea) and bombarded Akaba and the surrounding territory. An attempt to land troops failed, owing to our fire. The enemy loss was serious.

BOMB SUEZ CANAL SHIPPING.

Two Turk Aeroplanes Also Attack Town of Ismailia.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A bombardment of shipping on the Suez Canal by hostile aeroplanes was announced today in an official statement. The attack was carried out by two machines over Lake Timsah, forty-five miles south of Port Said. The town of Ismailia, on the lake border, also was bombarded. No damage was done by the bombardment in either case, according to the official statement, which says:

Two enemy aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs in an attack on shipping on Lake Timsah and the town of Ismailia on Thursday. No damage was done.

An aviatik was brought down and wrecked in a combat with a British machine on Wednesday near Salmania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2, (via London, Aug. 4.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

In the direction northwest of Katia (twenty-five miles east of the Suez Canal) our airmen dropped bombs successfully and attacked with machine guns the British positions encamped near Muhammadiya, on the coast, and south of that place.

DROP BOMBS ON LEMNOS.

German Aeroplanes Attack Aerodrome There of Entente Allies.

ATHENS, Aug. 4.—Two German aeroplanes from the Dardanelles today flew over the Island of Lemnos and dropped bombs on the aerodrome of the Entente Allies.

The aircraft were driven off by the fire of British vessels.

ENGLAND FIRM FOR VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

should co-operate and maintain the struggle with increasing tenacity and unrelaxing will.

Calls Germany Desperate.

"The recrudescence of deliberate and calculated barbarity on the part of Germany indicates her sense of desperation. The record of her latest atrocities will blacken and has even besmirched the annals of the German Army. Nor can we forget the great infamy directed against ourselves in the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt, which has stirred the indignation and outraged the conscience of the whole world."

The Premier was greeted with an outburst of applause when he repeated the statement that he made in the House of Commons that the Entente Allies were considering how to deal with German atrocities.

He concluded by stating that all the allied army staffs were agreed that the prospects for an allied victory had never been so bright, and that the final result of their victory would be "a great partnership of nations in the joint pursuit of a freer and fuller life for the countless millions who, by the efforts and sacrifices of generation after generation, have maintained progress and enriched the inheritance of humanity."

Andrew Bonar Law, Minister of State for the Colonies, characterized the war as the most wicked the world had ever seen, and declared that Germany had forever lost the advantages which the years of preparation had given her.

"The toils are closing around them," the Minister said. "It is useless to talk about the latest German atrocities. We must do something—a wild beast is at large. There is no good in appealing to the civilized world about it. There is only one thing to be done, and we can do it—shoot it."

Mr. Bonar Law read messages from General Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa, and Lieut. Gen. Smuts, commander of the South Africa forces, urging the continuance of the war with determination.

The resolution moved by Premier Asquith was carried by acclamation.

BIG FIRMS PLAN PRIVATE TRANSIT

Continued from Page 1.

owner of the steamboat Mandalay, said he was prepared to run her morning and evening between 129th Street and the Battery, with the fare of 5 cents or a ten-cent fare. The Mandalay carries 3,000 persons comfortably to Atlantic Highlands on her regular schedule, and on a short river trip could easily handle 5,000. She would call at Forty-second, Thirty-

CHOOSE 4½% AND SAFETY

Our Tax Exempt Guaranteed First Mortgage Participation Certificates yield 4½% income clear.

They enable you to invest any sum without expense and have the interest commence immediately.

They are secured by a specific guaranteed first mortgage.

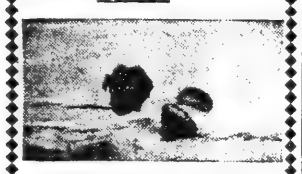
No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B way, N Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

You Can't Drown!



KAPO KANTSINK SWIM-WINGS

Last word in safety and comfort in the water. You can't sink! You can't capsize! No bags to blow up. Filled with our specially treated fibre approved by U. S. A. and oreign governments) which is four times more buoyant than cork. The wings can't get away from you, as they are securely fastened. The smallest child, as well as the argest man or woman, is safe. Great assistance to experienced swimmers as well as to beginners, as no one need fear cramps, under tow or other sea peril.

$1.50 Insures You Ag ainst Drowning

Buy a pair today from your dea'er or send to us direct. Price $1.50, delivered. Two sizes: adults' and children's.



Catalogue of other approved KAPO LIFE SAVING Garments for boating, foreign travelling, fishing, hunting, aeroplaning, etc. sent on request.

KAPO means insurance against drowning

Kapo Manufacturing Co.

114-116 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.



Don't be discouraged

My face was even worse than yours till I found that

Resinol

clears pimply skins

Just wash your face with Resinol Soap and hot water, dry and apply gently a little Resinol Ointment. Let this stay on for ten minutes, then wash off with more Resinol Soap. In a few days pimples, redness and roughness simply vanish! I know that sounds too good to be true but it *is* true. Try it and see!

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 46-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Use Resinol Soap for baby.*

MARK CROSS

For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75

For Men—
Silk gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

MARK CROSS

World's Greatest Leather Stores
606 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—89 Regent Street

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS or other literary property. Cash down, and prompt removal.

Malkan'S

NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 BROADWAY Phone 3900 BROAD

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

By Hartley Withers

Author of "The Meaning of Money."

A clear and thorough description and explanation of the machinery and methods of money-dealing between countries. The author is recognized as a distinguished authority on Financial Affairs in the London money market. This volume has been especially prepared for readers in the United States.

$1.25 net. (*Postage extra.*) All booksellers.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

GIANTS TO-DAY WITH CHICAGO, 3:00 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

WARNS SUFFRAGISTS OF HUGHES'S RECORD

Miss Constance Drexel Says He Didn't Vote for the Women in 1915.

'ELEVENTH-HOUR ADVOCATE'

His Party Is Against Federal Amendment, She Declares—Wilson Voted for Suffrage in Jersey.

Miss Constance Drexel of Philadelphia, who until recently was a Red Cross nurse at the front in France, called at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters yesterday and gave out a statement warning women not to take too seriously what she termed "Judge Hughes's eleventh hour advocacy of the Susan B. Anthony amendment." Miss Drexel was recently converted to woman suffrage, she said, by what she had observed in war-ridden Europe.

"I am a member of the Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage and a firm believer in the proposed Federal Amendment to the Constitution," she said. "I listened with rapt attention to Mr. Hughes's statements on the subject, both in his notification speech and in his remarks on Tuesday at the Hotel Astor. When Mr. Hughes was speaking as a leader of his party he gave absolutely no support or any hope of support for a Federal amendment, but only gave his indorsement before a group of women. It is also a fact that the records show that Mr. Hughes did not vote on the suffrage issue when he had the opportunity in 1915.

"On the Federal Amendment Mr. Hughes has absolutely no backing from his party, and if elected it is a question as to how much his personal influence could be relied upon. Mr. Wilson made a special trip to New Jersey to vote for woman suffrage, and has repeatedly expressed himself in favor of the principle. There apparently is no hope that political expediency would cause him to change his mind before election, but Mr. Wilson has several times indicated that he did change his mind when convinced by justice and by reason.

"Regardless of any such expectations, it would seem to me at the present time that there is little choice between the two candidates on that particular issue. To me, a woman, the great consideration in this campaign is as to who is best able to keep America out of the war and to render the greatest service in the cause of peace."

Investigators at the Democratic headquarters looked up Mr. Hughes's voting record, and this statement was made:

"At the Board of Elections in the Municipal Building in New York, it was said that the last time Judge Hughes voted was when he was Governor of New York. He then voted from the Hotel Astor in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. The record of that district was examined for verification and his name does not appear as a registered voter last year. Nor did he vote in the Twentieth election district of the Nineteenth Assembly District where his son, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., voted. Nor did he vote from his previous home address in West End Avenue.

"President Wilson made a special trip from Washington to Princeton in the Fall of 1915 to register and another to vote for the proposed suffrage amendment to the New Jersey Constitution."

WILLCOX SEES G. W. PERKINS.

Progressive Refuses to Comment on Indianapolis Conference.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee put the finishing touches yesterday on the plans for the five weeks' Western trip of Charles E. Hughes, Republican Presidential candidate. There are twenty-six scheduled speeches to be made by the candidate while he is away. Chairman Willcox will go to Chicago with the nominee and will return to New York next Wednesday.

The Chairman said his Washington trip on Thursday had convinced him that every noted Republican there was more than pleased with the speech of acceptance of Mr. Hughes.

Mrs. John R. Speel of Washington, President of the Women's National Republican Club, called on the Chairman yesterday and told him of the club's plans for the campaign. She described the club organizations in Minnesota, Illinois, Utah, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and declared that the women would see to it that Mr. Hughes's suffrage declarations were rewarded. It was also the aim of the club, said Mrs. Speel, to return to Washington a Republican Congress. The organization now numbers about 3,000 women, she said, but applications for membership were coming in so fast that there was no telling how strong the club would be a month hence.

George W. Perkins held a long conference with Chairman Willcox, and said later that he had no comment to make upon the action of the Progressives at Indianapolis in refusing to indorse Mr. Hughes. He said he would not discuss the matter until he had heard officially what was done.

Headquarters announced that Mr. Hughes had been indorsed Thursday night by the Nassau County Progressive Committee, at the same time that William M. Calder of Brooklyn, candidate for United States Senator in this State, and Frederick Hicks, the Nassau Congressman, had been indorsed.

MOOSE FOR WILSON, HE SAYS.

McCormick Sees Only One Meaning to Indianapolis Action.

Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee admitted yesterday that the information that Raymond Robins, former Bull Moose leader, who presided at the Progressive Convention in Chicago, had thrown his support to Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Presidential candidate, was a surprise to Democratic leaders. Democratic managers expected that Mr. Robins would announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois.

Mr. McCormick said, however, that he was shedding no tears over Mr. Robins's action as he realized that every man had a right to his own political preferences and that there was no question but that the Indianapolis conference of Progressives showed that the trend of the great majority of the party was toward the Democrats. The Indianapolis meeting, said Mr. McCormick, proved that the Progressives declined to have a halter put on them and be led into the Republican ranks. As they declined to put up a Presidential candidate of their own and refused to indorse Mr. Hughes, the only alternative for the rank and file of the party was to vote for President Wilson, Mr. McCormick said.

He sent a telegram yesterday to Joseph S. Thompson, President of the Woodrow Wilson Progressive League of California, expressing regret at his inability to attend a conference of the league to be held at San Francisco today. Francis J. Heney is Vice President of the organization.

Norman E. Mack was among the visitors at Democratic headquarters yesterday, but neither he nor the Chairman would acknowledge that the State situation had been discussed.

HUGHES STARTS TODAY.

After Call on Willcox Leaves for Long Western Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 4.—Charles E. Hughes will leave Bridgehampton tomorrow morning, for New York, where he will spend the day in a series of final conferences with William R. Willcox, Republican National Chairman, before beginning his Western campaign trip at night. Mrs. Hughes, who will accompany the nominee, will not leave until the afternoon, joining her husband a few hours before the train leaves for Niagara Falls, where the first stop will be made.

Mr. Hughes is taking with him three trunks, one of them filled with documents of a widely varied sort which he will refer to in his addresses. He has prepared the first four speeches to be delivered in Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul and will complete the others while en route from one point to another.

The nominee has been here for five weeks, with intervals of two days a week in New York. He will return here from Portland, Me., on Sept. 8, for a rest of at least a week.

MILITIA'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

Mr. Woodbury Interprets State and Federal Constitutions.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 4.—Egbert E. Woodbury, State Attorney General, explained his position tonight regarding the right of National Guardsmen on the Mexican border to vote in the coming election.

He says that at a conference the Acting Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Judge Advocate General agreed that "the interpretation of our State Constitution in respect of the existence of an imperfect war was purely a State matter which in no manner concerned or affected the Federal Administration, and that a holding by the Attorney General that an imperfect war existed, which would bring into operation the provisions of our Constitution for taking the soldier vote in time of war would in no manner embarrass the President or other Federal officials in dealing with the Mexican situation.

"My deputies were treated with the greatest consideration and courtesy by all these Federal officials," says Mr. Woodbury, "and they evidenced their desire of co-operation so far as consistent with their positions. I therefore feel that it is unfair to the President and to these officials and to me to claim any partisan advantage or embarrassment resulting to them by reason of the conclusion reached by the Attorney General in his opinion."

BRACKETT HITS WHITMAN.

Thinks Renomination of the Governor Would Be Silly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Senator William M. Bennett, who has been touring the State in his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor, says his petition contains 10,000 names and will be ready for filing on Aug. 22. He criticises Governor Whitman for failing to call an extra session of the Legislature to reapportion the Senate and Assembly districts.

Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, who is supporting Mr. Bennett's candidacy, said today:

"If the Republican Party of the State shall be guilty of the silliness of renominating Mr. Whitman for Governor it will face a defeat as sure and certain as does the Republican State ticket in Georgia or South Carolina. The decent element of the electorate will have none of him and he will be speedily retired to the obscurity from which he ought never to have been allowed to emerge.

"His record since he became Governor has been hopelessly inefficient and bad. He has neither knowledge of the State's needs nor appreciation of how to work them out. His Administration has been extravagant and inefficient. No expenditure of the public money has been too great if only it contributed to the building up the little, contemptible, personal machine which he is seeking to establish. If he thinks that his record will not be dissected and exposed during the campaign, he is mistaken."

REPUBLICAN WOMEN AID WHOLE TICKET

Mrs. John Hays Hammond at Head, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman a Vice President.

WILL CONTROL ALL CLUBS

Republicanism in the Home, the State, and the Nation, Slogan of National Association.

Another women's organization announced yesterday plans for a national campaign for the election of Hughes—the National Women's Republican Association, which controls all the Republican women's clubs and leagues in the United States. While the Women's Auxiliary of the Hughes Alliance and the New York City Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance, formerly the Women's Roosevelt League, will work solely for the election of Hughes, the Women's Republican Association announces that it is out to work for the election of all Republican candidates for office this Fall—national, State, and local.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond is Honorary President of the Women's Republican Association, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, is one of its Vice Presidents. As it did in the campaign of 1912, the association will work in co-operation with the Republican National and Campaign Committees.

The announcement of the campaign made yesterday said:

"The National Women's Republican Association includes in its platform all the principles so well enunciated in the Republican platform and which will appeal to every woman, whatever her occupation, condition, or purse. The literature it compiles and distributes and the matter for the speeches and personal work of its members is of the broadest character, covering the interests of every woman in industry, in the home, in the suffrage and non-suffrage States, for in this association suffragists and anti-suffragists work together on the broad ground of the national need for Republican policies and administration. It aims to make a popular appeal that will reach out after women in all conditions of life.

"The business women of the country—and there are many thousands who have succeeded in business enterprises, and who realize the stake they have in the establishment of the country's prosperity on a sound basis—will be organized at once for active work for the Republican Party. In this group will be assembled women in executive positions and owners of business enterprises. It will be unique in that it is being organized for the first time. Since the advertising men are organized for Hughes, the advertising women will be invited to take a very prominent part in the campaign.

"The association's slogan is 'Republicanism in the home, in the State, and in the nation.' It asks the Republican women all over the country to send their names to Room 1,609, 42 Broadway, New York."

Miss Doris Stevens of the New York City Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance will start west today to complete the organization of women's auxiliaries of the Hughes Alliance.

Miss Stevens will stay in the West until after the election. Many Eastern women have volunteered to go west and help her in the organization work. Miss Stevens will make her headquarters in San Francisco.

She will attend the convention of the Woman's Party in Colorado Springs Aug. 10 to 12, when the suffragists will make plans for whirlwind campaigns in the twelve States where women may vote for President. Some of the New York women who will take part in the western campaign are Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. John Rogers, Miss Rose Winslow, and Miss Crystal Eastman. Miss Anne Martin of Reno, Nev., Chairman of the Woman's Party National Committee, will have charge of the campaign from the Chicago headquarters. There will be State committees and county committees throughout the suffrage States.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Hughes Alliance moved yesterday from its headquarters in the Hotel Astor to 511 Fifth Avenue, in the building with the Republican National Committee.

WILSON TO KENTUCKY.

He Tells Cantrill Why He Cannot Talk Politics There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In a letter received today by Representative J. Campbell Cantrill, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee of Kentucky, President Wilson declines an invitation to open the campaign at Winchester in that State on the ground that he desired his visit to Kentucky at that time to be free from partisan bias. The President has an engagement to speak at Hodgenville, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, on Sept. 4, and he had made known that his address there would be patriotic and not partisan.

In his letter to Representative Cantrill he said:

"I wish with all my heart that I could accept the attractive invitation to speak at Winchester on Sept. 5, but I feel that I can hardly do so at that time. On the 4th I am to speak at Lincoln's birthplace, and that makes my errand to Kentucky so distinctly a nonpartisan errand that I should like to go and come without disturbing for myself or for the others who will participat in the exercises at the birthplace the inspiration of Lincoln's example of disinterested service, meant for the people without regard to party.

"I need not tell you that my whole heart is in the campaign, for I sincerely believe that the Democratic Party is the real party of the people, the party which in the present circumstances Lincoln himself would have wished to see conduct the affairs of the nation, but I would rather not make this particular errand to Kentucky a political errand, and I am sure that my friends in Kentucky will appreciate the reasons which control me in this case."

PETITIONS FOR SEABURY.

Sent Out by Buffalo Nonpartisan Committee to Every Part of State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Designating petitions to place Judge Samuel Seabury in nomination for Governor at the Democratic primaries were sent out from Buffalo today by the Seabury Nonpartisan Committee. They went to the counties in the State where the Democratic County Committees have already indorsed the Judge for Governor, and also to members of the Non-partisan Committee throughout the State in charge in other counties of the movement begun by the committee some weeks ago to draft Judge Seabury to run for Governor.

Explaining this action, Chairman William Burnet Wright said:

"Under the present State law there is no way for nominating a candidate except through designating petitions placing his name before party voters in their primaries. To do this the Seabury Non-partisan Committee has sent out the petitions, and signatures are now being obtained for filing as soon as the law permits, Aug. 15."

The committee named in the petition to fill vacancies consists of William Burnet Wright, Jr., of Buffalo; John J. Hopper of New York City, and Francis F. Baker of Buffalo.

FIND WILSON TREND IN TRIPS TO MAINE

F. D. Roosevelt and Representative Allen of Ohio Encourage McCormick.

HUGHES SPEECH FELL FLAT

Republicans and Progressives Alike Disappointed—Hoped for Constructive Declarations.

Returning from a week's trip in Eastern Maine, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, reported yesterday to Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that he had discovered nothing for the Democrats to be alarmed about in that State this year. He said he found a distinct trend to President Wilson among the people there generally and especially among Republicans. Representative Alfred G. Allen of Cincinnati, Ohio, also back from a short trip through Maine, also brought encouraging reports.

"While I was in Maine," said Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, "the Hughes speech of acceptance was published and I made particular efforts to find out how the Republicans and Progressives felt about it. I was greatly surprised at the number who felt that the speech was wholly inconclusive, who had hoped for a definite statement along constructive lines but felt that they had received nothing but clever words which could be construed into almost any line of policy at the desire of the constructor.

"A large number of the men whom I talked with—factory hands, mechanics, and store keepers—were regular Republicans who had never voted for a Democrat. These men did not wish to announce publicly that they would vote for Wilson, but told me that this was their present intention.

Representative Allen said that conditions were very satisfactory for the Democratic ticket in Maine; that every man with whom he had talked informed him of the growing strength of President Wilson's candidacy, especially since Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance.

Representative Allen said he had been in Ohio for two weeks recently and he gave it as his conviction that Senator Pomerene would be renominated for the Senate, and ex-Governor Cox again head the State ticket. He said he was confident that both would be re-elected.

County Moose Favor Democrats.

Members of the Progressive County Committee held a conference at their headquarters, 508 Fifth Avenue, yesterday to discuss plans for putting a State ticket in the field this Fall. Chairman John J. O'Connell presided, and after the discussion had lasted an hour and a half without any decision being reached an adjournment was taken. The County Committee is opposed to the candidacy of Mr. Hughes, and a majority of the members, it was said, are in favor of supporting the Democratic ticket in State and nation.

LANE IS SLATED FOR MEXICAN BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

Government, dated July 4 last, has seen fit to appoint at once a commission of three persons, constituted by Licentiate Luis Cabrera, Engineer Ignacio Bonillas and Engineer Alberto J. Pani, to whom instructions have been given to devote their attention preferably to the resolution of the points mentioned in the previous note of this department.

"Licentiate Eliseo Arredondo has been authorized to treat with the Department of State the matter of details relating to the place and date on which the Commissioners of the Mexican Government should meet the Commissioners of the United States in order to commence their labors.

"I reiterate to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

C. AGUILAR,
"Secretary of Foreign Relations."

I avail myself of this new occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

E. ARREDONDO.

EXPECT QUICK SETTLEMENT.

Withdrawal of Troops the First Question, Mexico Believes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—The members of the Mexican Commission will leave for the United States on Tuesday. It is known here that the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, wants the commission to meet in that city. Officials here say that they will agree to the city selected by the Washington Administration.

It is known that the first subject which will be considered by the commission will be the retirement of the American troops from Mexico. All the details of the Columbus raid will be considered, as will the border guard.

The losses of Americans in the revolution and how they are to be paid will form another subject of discussion.

Government officials believe that a settlement of all difficulties will promptly be arranged.

The commissioners expect to return here in two months. Carranza will remain in Mexico City until the end of the conferences.

In the Mexican Capital it is believed that a way will be found at the joint conference to aid the de facto Government to solve the financial and economic problems which embarass it.

COURT BACKS MILITIAMAN.

Holds He Can Refuse to Take Oath of National Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4. — After a hearing Judge Dodge stated in the Federal District Court today that he would issue a writ of habeas corpus tomorrow for the release of Alexander M. Emerson of Boston, who refused to take the oath of the National Guard and has been detained at the camp in Framingham as a member of the militia.

The Court held in effect that as a result of the new National Defense act, establishing the National Guard, militiamen who declined to take the new National Guard oath were no longer subject to military authority and could not be compelled to do military duty.

This ruling is contrary to the views of the War Department.

As this is the first test of the status of militiamen under the new National Defense act, the Government is preparing to appeal from the issuance of the writ.

Mexican Exiles Returning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—Several prominent Mexicans who have been exiled for the last two years have returned to the country in the last few days. Included among them are Luis Elguero, one of the Huerta delegates to the Niagara Falls Conference, and Lerdo Tejada, former Congressman and leader of the Liberal Party. The Government is not molesting them, but on the contrary is giving them full guarantees. It is expected that others will return shortly.

Mexican Secretary Very Ill.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—The left leg of Señor Juan N. Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was amputated today. Physicians say that probably he will recover. Señor Amador has been gravely ill for some time.

PRAISES MILITIA WIRELESS.

New York's Equipment the Best, Major Kilbourne Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 4.—For the first time since the heavy rains began five days ago infantry and cavalry regiments in the New York camps were able to resume their drills this morning, but before it was time for the evening parades another heavy rain blew up from the north and made the grounds unfit for use. Much less discomfort was caused by the rain today, for drainage systems in all the camps have been almost completed.

Major A. F. Kilbourne, U. S. A., who has charge of mediums of communication between the camps along the entire border, arrived at headquarters today to make an inspection of the methods in use at Camps McAllen, Pharr, and Mission. After an examination of the wireless plant which is taking care of all official business of the three camps, he said that the New York division's aerial communication was the best he had yet found along the border.

The wireless system at McAllen is in charge of men from the Signal Corps, and it has a radius of more than 100 miles. Although Major Gen. O'Ryan and Squadron A are somewhere in Texas it is now on a tour of inspection, communication with headquarters is maintained by means of the wireless.

One of the lesser uses of the wireless is to pick up random bits of news which are flashed by New York newspapers to ships at sea and relayed by them. The wireless station last night caught the results of baseball games which had been sent out by THE NEW YORK TIMES as part of its regular service to steamships. The message had traveled more than 4,000 miles and had been transferred from one ship to another until it was caught by stations on the Gulf of Mexico.

It is understood that General O'Ryan has been much impressed by the fine showing made by the wireless, and although he personally has refrained from expressing his opinion, other officers have predicted that, should trouble come, the wireless would play an important part in concentrating the widely separated units. Many of the telegraph and telephone wires strung for intercamp communication have been cut repeatedly. The telegraph wires from McAllen to Rio Grande City have been severed eight times within two weeks.

There was great commotion in the camp of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Mission at 1 o'clock this morning, when it was discovered that fourteen animals were missing from the line. A sentry reported to Major Laymon and a mounted detachment, under Lieutenant William Kennelly, was ordered to look for the animals. Kennelly's horse soon outstripped the others in riding over the prairie in the direction of the border, and he finally came upon an animal with an unstrung lariat around its neck. Just then three men, thought to be Mexicans, started from the underbrush, mounted horses which Kennelly had not noticed and started away at a gallop. When the riders failed to stop at command the Lieutenant fired at them. The men turned in their saddles and returned the fire. The detachment found the other animals and took them back to camp.

A review of the Second Brigade will be held on Monday afternoon by General Dyer and it is expected that Major Juan De La Flores, the Mexican commandant at Reynosa, will come across the border to see the troops. He will be the guest of General Dyer and staff at dinner afterward. To relieve the monotony of daily drills General Dyer will take the brigade on a practice hike to Pharr, three miles away, on Tuesday.

MAY NAME OSBORNE FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Continued from Page 1.

made little objection. His friends attribute his ready acquiescence to a desire to save Senator Wagner, whom he calls "Bob," and for whom he entertains the kindest of feelings.

Osborne Long a Foe of Murphy.

Democrats who heard of the developments at the conference were dumfounded. Thomas Mott Osborne, in discussing Tammany, and more particularly its leader, Mr. Murphy, on the public platform, has exhausted his vocabulary of polite abuse. In the last ten years he has been at the head of various movements to purify Tammany from without. He has been an active factor in every anti-Tammany movement since the stormy Buffalo convention in 1906. He was one of a narrow circle of men who egged William Sulzer on to the violent fight on Tammany which led to his impeachment and removal from the Governor's office.

According to many politicians, Mr. Osborne is probably the strongest man the Democrats could nominate, provided Tammany gets behind him, too. It is thought he could draw more votes from the Republican ticket than any other Democrat. He is strong with the up-State Democrats generally, with the exception of those who are closely affiliated with Tammany Hall. But no one believes that Tammany would get behind him—except for the nomination. On election day it would be another story.

One man who attended the conference was asked last night after Murphy had returned to his home in Good Ground:

"What could Murphy expect to gain, even if Osborne was elected, except to have a Democratic Governor with whom he would not be on speaking terms?"

"We did not say a word about electing him," was the terse reply. "We thought he would be a good man to nominate."

Tammany Leader Murphy has few confidants, but it is the consensus of opinion in the inner circle of Tammany Hall that he does not care much whether a Democrat or a Republican occupies the Governor's chair at Albany for the next two years. Some say that Murphy would prefer to see a Republican sit in it—preferably Governor Whitman. Murphy's mind just at present is occupied with plans for the municipal campaign next year. He wants to win that fight and retire from a leadership of which he has tired. Should a Democrat become Governor and anything go wrong at Albany, Mr. Murphy feels that it would react against the party in next year's municipal fight. On the other hand, any flaw that could be picked in the administration of a Republican Governor would be grist for Tammany's mill.

It was said last night that if this can be brought about by clever manoeuvring, the Democratic State Convention, scheduled to meet at Saratoga next Friday, will be put on record in favor of up-State candidates for all places on the State ticket. It is likely that the preferred list will be embodied in a resolution "earnestly commending" the candidates to the voters at the primaries.

Judge Seabury, it was said yesterday, would not consent to become a candidate in the primaries unless he could get the good-will of Murphy and the organization leaders. It was suggested also that recent moves by the Democratic leaders have been wholly with a view to making Judge Seabury come to terms and give assurances with regard to his attitude toward the organization in the event of his nomination and election.

RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

Citizens' Union Comments on Kings, Queens, and Richmond Men.

Republicans as a rule receive clean bills of health, while Democrats are subjected to criticism in the report made public yesterday by the Citizens Union Committee on Legislation, on the individual record of Assemblymen representing districts in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. An installment to be made public next week will deal with Assemblymen from the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and with Senators from New York City districts.

The legislative activities of these Assemblymen from Brooklyn meet with the approval of the committee: Fred M. Ahern, (Rep.,) Tenth District; William A. Bacher, (Dem.,) Ninateenth; George R. Brennan, (Rep.,) Eleventh; August C. Flamman, (Rep.,) Twentieth; Frederick B. Maerkle, (Rep.,) Eighteenth; R. Hunter McQuistion, (Rep.,) First; Fred G. Milligan, (Rep.,) Fifth; Nathan D. Shapiro, (Rep.,) Sixth; William T. Simpson, (Rep.,) Twelfth; Frederick A. Wells, (Rep.,) Seventeenth.

The records of these Brooklyn Assemblymen are pronounced "fair": Charles H. Duff, (Rep.,) Twenty-second District; William J. Gillen, (Dem.,) Second; Charles Joseph, (Dem.,) Sixteenth; Peter A. McArdle, (Dem.,) Fourth; Frederick S. Burr, (Dem.,) Ninth.

These Assemblymen from Kings come in for criticism from the committee: Daniel F. Farrell, (Dem.,) Seventh District; Herman Kramer, (Dem.,) Thirteenth; John P. La Frena, (Dem.,) Fourteenth; John J. McKeon, (Dem.,) Eighth; Isaac Mendelsohn, (Dem.,) Twenty-first; Abraham I. Shiplacoff, (Soc.,) Twenty-third; Frank J. Taylor, (Dem.,) Third; Jeremiah F. Twomey, (Dem.,) Fifteenth.

Of the four Assemblymen from Queens, Peter J. McGarry, (Dem.,) from the Second District, is pronounced of "little value as a legislator." The records of Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr., (Dem.,) from the First; William H. O'Hare, (Dem.,) from the Third, and George E. Polhemus, (Dem.,) from the Fourth are pronounced "fair."

The record of Stephen D. Stephens, (Dem.,) from Richmond, is pronounced "unsatisfactory."

CLARK'S VIEW OF TICKETS.

No Pig in a Poke, Whichever Wins, Says the Speaker.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Referring to the Presidential contest, Speaker Champ Clark said in an address tonight at Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, that "whoever wins, the American people are not buying a pig in a poke."

Wilson and Marshall, and Hughes and Fairbanks, were men of known public service, Mr. Clark said.

He then devoted his attention to the legislative record of the Democratic Congress.

Favor Women in West Virginia.

At the headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Association a telegram was received yesterday from Clarksburg, W. Va., where the Democrats of West Virginia are holding their State convention, giving this plank of the platform:

"The woman suffrage amendment has been submitted to the vote of the people, and while we do not desire to bind the individual voter it is the conviction of this convention that the pending amendment should be ratified."

McCLURE PREDICTS WAR WILL LAST TWO YEARS

Says, After Studying the British, All Talk of Peace Efforts Now Is Idiotic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—S. S. McClure, who was detained twenty-four hours by the British on his arrival at Liverpool ten days ago, but was allowed to land later, has reached London after a stay at a watering resort. He said today that the British authorities assured him the only reason they stopped him was that they wanted to ascertain, in view of his activities last Winter in Germany, exactly what he expected to do here.

"I explained I wanted to see the British people and write my impressions of England and how she was standing the strain of war," said Mr. McClure, "so they let me come here, and I am going to stay a month, writing things for my paper in New York.

"I have called upon one or two British officials and talked with lots of private individuals. The impression I get is that Britain is firmly bent on carrying on the war to the end and intent on victory. I have found a wonderful spirit and profound determination among the British. They have done an amazing thing in accumulating with the allies a fighting strength that is as strong as Germany's was at the start of the war. What it took Germany forty years to do the Allies accomplished in twenty-four months.

"This war is going to be a struggle to the bitter end, with the strongest force victorious. The side that is gradually pounded down until it weakens is the one that is going to lose. This British military machine today is equally as good as Germany's, with all of Germany's long years of training conscripts. British shoes not the slightest horrors war has made among its men. The women do not show their true feelings as you see them on the streets. They are brave while their hearts are wrung with grief.

"The way Britain has organized every ounce of her strength, both military and industrial, for war has been a wonderful achievement. The organization of the munitions plants, with the women taking the part of men, is something that never seemed possible two years ago.

"All talk of peace efforts now is pure idiocy. Ford's peace expedition was a sheer phantasm. Before it ever landed at Stockholm it had been discredited. Although I was a member of it, I only went for the fun of the thing. I wanted the trip to Europe to see how things were going. Any one who sees the deep determination of the British to carry the war to the bitter finish realizes how futile it is to think of peace now. To my mind it will take two years to wind the war up, and the bitterest phase of the struggle is now at hand."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS SPLIT.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 4, (via London.)—That Socialists are sharing the platforms with Imperialists and other party men at national committee meetings is strongly resented in some quarters in Germany, according to advices received here.

As an instance the Socialists of Essen have sent a strong protest to the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, pointing out that the National Committee is frankly for the annexation of the German-occupied territories, to which the Socialists are opposed on the ground of their program.

The Essen Socialists demand that their offending comrades be disavowed and warned not to repeat the offense, which they declare is causing intense irritation in the Socialist ranks.

Potential Russia

By RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD

The greatest storehouse of mineral and agricultural wealth left to the world plus one hundred and seventy millions of people needing every kind of manufactured goods!

Mr. Child went through the length and breadth of Russia to find out what America ought to know about this land of the Future. What he saw, what he heard, and what he felt he here describes and, better still, he interprets.

Price $1.50 net (postage extra.) All Bookstores

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

THE GIRL PHILIPPA

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

AMID the bustle and excitement of France's mobilization—with cannons booming in the background, The Girl Philippa suddenly emerges from a life of obscurity to play the leading part in a drama brimful of action, excitement and mystery.

She becomes involved in a plot that embraces nearly all of Europe. She is the object of sinister schemes. She escapes one peril only to be confronted with another and greater one. Thrill follows thrill with bewildering rapidity.

And there is romance aplenty. Philippa and an American artist, a Sister of Charity and an English officer each have their love affairs, and of these, Mr. Chambers tells in his usual delightful style.

"It is compact of mystery, and adventures, love and war, perils and brave deeds."—*New York Times.*

32 Pictures by Frank Craig

For Sale at all Booksellers, $1.40 net.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK

D. APPLETON & COMPANY 35 WEST 32ND STREET NEW YORK



"Marriage never stands still: A man and woman are growing nearer together hourly, or they are growing apart."

JUST OUT

The Heart of Rachael

The story of a Woman's Heart in the Crucible of marriage.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

ON this new novel, Rachael Fairfax faces some of the hardest problems that a wife is called upon to solve.

ALL the elements of romance and tragedy, of conflict and achievement are in the situation Mrs. Norris presents.

2nd Printing. 30th Thousand.

By the Author of "The Story of Julia Page," "Saturday's Child," "Mother," etc.

AT YOUR BOOKSTORE Net $1.35

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO WISHES

"I wish the House of Rest had two thousand beds."

"I wish you could see him now."

A City nurse recently expressed herself thus. A small boy developing tuberculosis, distracted parents; a resourceful nurse, one empty bed. He was only thirty-six months old, and it was at the end of eighteen additional months that the nurse expressed the second wish. She had secured the baby's admission to

THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES,
Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City.
WAS $648.00 TOO HIGH A PRICE TO PAY FOR THIS BOY'S LIFE? Please send something for the others to
WM. M. CRUIKSHANK, Treas.,
59 East 59th Street.
WOODBURY G. LANGDON, Pres.
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, Vice-Pres.
BENJAMIN WELLES, Sec'y.

THE SAILOR
By J. C. SNAITH

A ROMANCE of the growth and struggles of a boy from squalor and ignorance to education and fame through his association with the sea. A novel of the building of a man's character.

"Mr. Snaith has done more than write what ought to prove the 'best seller' of the season. He has written a novel which it is no extravagance to proclaim is in its way a masterpiece of introspective writing." —Pall Mall Gazette, London.

"The Sailor is a splendid, enduring achievement by one of the foremost craftsmen of the day. We will wait unmurmuring another ten years for such a book." —Liverpool Post.

At all bookstores, $1.40 net.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK
D. APPLETON & COMPANY NEW YORK

Are You a Summer Sneezer?
If you are, you will be particularly interested in this book, just published

HAY-FEVER
Its Prevention and Cure
By W. C. HOLLOPETER, M. D.
Well-Known Specialist in Children's Diseases; Pediatrician to the Philadelphia General Hospital; Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics, Medico-Chirurgical College, etc., etc.

This book comes to you with the backing of authority behind it. It represents the results of years of study and the treatment of thousands of cases by the country's foremost experts. If you are a sufferer from hay-fever, or if you have a family, children being especially liable to this distressing malady, you should get this book at once and learn how to relieve the unpleasant symptoms and to prevent their recurrence. You need no longer dread vacation time and can go to the mountains or into the country with impunity. Every doctor and nurse should own a copy.

8vo, Cloth, 344 pages, $1.25; by mail, $1.37.

Funk & Wagnalls Company,
354 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Doing Their Bit
By Boyd Cable
Author of "Between the Lines."
Introduction by Lloyd George.

The wonderful story of concentrated, patriotic effort by a whole people. With a special permit from Lloyd George, the author traveled the length and breadth of the land to find out what was really being done by the workers at home in England to back up the men at the front, and here he describes the astonishing facts.

$1.00 net. (Postage extra.) Any bookstore.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

Action Front
By Boyd Cable, Author of
BETWEEN THE LINES

The two books which have enabled the world to realize the persistent heroism and unparalleled endurance which makes up life in the trenches.

They breathe humor, tragedy, and pathos.

$1.35 net. (Postage extra.) All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

BECAUSE I AM A GERMAN
By Hermann Fernau

The Evening Post says—"Holding fidelity to truth above adherence to nation, he pleads his cause with dispassionate earnestness. He is no reviler of his country, but rather the defender of its better self against its worst."

$1.00 net. (Postage extra.) All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

THINKING AS A SCIENCE
By HENRY HAZLITT

A GUNNER FAILS if he misses the target by a foot. MEN FAIL when their mental aim is distorted or their mental methods defective. Haphazard thinking is worse than haphazard shooting because we rarely get a second chance to think. If you are not afraid to acquire practical knowledge regarding the most useful function of your being, study this book.

$1.00 net. (Postage Extra.) All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N.Y.

Automobiles Japanned in 1 Week
FICKLING ENAMELING CORP.
Phone 1475 Astoria. Long Island City
Japanning of Every Character. All Colors
WIRE WHEELS ENAMELED.

STRIKE TALK PIQUES RAIL UNION HEADS

Brotherhood Officials, in This City for Conference, Deny Threat of a Tieup.

WILSON WILL NOT ACT NOW

President Decides to Await Outcome of the Meeting Between the Men and Managers.

Heads of the Big Four railway brotherhoods, all of whom have arrived in the city, preparatory to the conferences with the railroad executive to begin Tuesday in the Engineering Societies Building, were far from pleased yesterday at the widely heralded reports of the imminence of a national railroad strike.

They felt that their cause was not being helped in the eyes of the public by the emphasis of the danger of a strike and the delineation of what it would mean. They called attention to the fact that, while the railroads had been talking strike all along, the unions, with the heads of which now rests the power to call a walkout, had not been saying that a strike was imminent.

The attitude of the labor chiefs was that they had not finally refused arbitration. At the close of the June conference, A. B. Garretson, head of the Conductors and Chairman of the Workers' Conference Committee, said the men would not consider arbitration until the interruption of transportation was threatened. But the leaders yesterday contended that this condition would not have arisen until the railroads had flatly refused to consider favorably the demands of the 400,000 engineers, firemen, and conductors for the eight hour day and time a half pay for overtime work.

Mr. Garretson, with Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the Engineers; W. S. Carter, President of the Firemen and Enginemen, and W. G. Lee, head of the Trainmen's Union, were at the Hotel Woodstock yesterday. Mr. Garretson refused to talk for publication, and said the workers' committee would have nothing to say until the resumption of the conferences on Tuesday.

The opinions of the brotherhoods were voiced in the message they sent to the Senate Commerce Committee, which, in reference to the proposal for action by Congress to avert the strike, said:

> The railway managers and the representatives of the railroad organizations will confer in New York early in August, and we believe the Committee on Interstate Commerce should remain neutral, at least until called upon by the National Conference Committee of Railway Managers and the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods, and we respectfully suggest this course of action.

The strike vote of the 400,000 workers has been almost all counted, showing an overwhelming majority for giving the union heads the strike power. Grand Chief Stone said yesterday that, instead of presenting the vote by roads on Tuesday, the vote by districts would be read, and that the totals would be summarized. He said this would frustrate the desire of the railroad managers to know how the men had voted on the individual roads. Not all of the ballots from the roads in the West and Southwest have been received, but Mr. Stone said everything would be in readiness for the opening of the conferences Tuesday.

There is to be a mass meeing for the eight-hour day at the Amsterdam Opera House tomorrow night. Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, will be one of the speakers. Mr. Garretson said last night he would make no speech, but would keep all he had to say for the benefit of the railroad managers on Tuesday.

That the railroads will repeat their demand for arbitration of the issues has been indicated in the publicity campaign which has been conducted since the failure of the June conference. A statement issued by the railroads for publication today said:

> To prevent the disaster of a nation-wide railroad strike.
>
> To insure an impartial settlement of the unprecedented demands for higher wages made by train employes throughout the United States.
>
> The railroads propose that the entire question be disposed of
>
> (a) By reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission, or
>
> (b) By arbitration under the existing Federal law.
>
> The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred, for these reasons:
>
> No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.
>
> The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now fixed by this Government board.
>
> Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public, nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.
>
> The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.
>
> The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

It was reported yesterday that the International Seamen's Union was making plans to call a strike of its 45,000 members in the case the railroad dispute should result in a national rail transportation strike.

WILSON WON'T MOVE NOW.

President Awaits the Outcome of Railroad Conference Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Wilson has decided that he will make no move toward preventing the prospective strike of 400,000 railway trainmen until after it has been shown that the Railroad Conference Committee of Managers and the representatives of the Railway Brotherhoods, who will meet in New York on Aug. 8, have been unable to harmonize the differences growing out of the demands of the brotherhoods.

While in Government circles there is a disposition to believe that the New York conference will result in an agreement for a basis of settlement, information from officials of the railway companies indicates that no ground for optimism exists.

The President, it is gathered, feels that there is no occasion for Federal intervention until the committee of managers and the representatives of the trainmen have had an opportunity to talk over their differences again.

When they meet in New York next Tuesday, the result of the vote of the members of the brotherhoods, now being counted, will be known, and it is already certain that the representatives of the brotherhoods will be given discretion to call a strike. The most hopeful sign, according to the Washington official view, is that one or both parties to the dispute will ask the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to use its good offices to prevent a strike. Information to that effect has been received here.

President Wilson's deep interest in the effort to prevent the big strike was indicated today when he sent for Judge William L. Chambers, Commissioner of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, and asked him to explain the situation in detail.

Practically coincident with the conference between the President and Judge Chambers, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce decided to table a resolution providing for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of railway wages and hours of labor. This action was taken at the request of officials of the brotherhoods of railway trainmen. The Interstate Commerce Committee decided that in view of assurances that the railroads and their employes might reach an agreement, it would be well to lay the resolution aside for the present.

In some quarters the request of the brotherhood officials for delay was interpreted as a sign favorable to an amicable adjustment of the pending differences.

In explaining the situation to President Wilson today, Judge Chambers said the vote of the brotherhoods in support of the demands made by their officials did not necessarily mean that there would be a strike. He said the representatives of the brotherhoods would merely be authorized to negotiate with the railroads and, if these negotiations resulted unsatisfactorily, a strike could be called. Judge Chambers apparently took a strongly optimistic view of the situation. He pointed out that even if neither party to the controversy asked the Board of Meditation and Conciliation to exercise its good offices, the board would have authority to intervene of its own accord.

YARD EMPLOYES MAY STRIKE.

Federal Mediator Coming Here to Attempt an Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—G. W. W. Hanger of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation left Washington today for New York to discuss with representatives of railroads and the Switchmen's Union of North America a threatened strike of the yard employes on certain Eastern lines.

An appeal for the services of a mediator, signed by Horace Baker of the Conference Committee of the railways and S. E. Heberling for the Switchmen's Union, reached the board today. It did not state the exact nature of the trouble or the roads involved. The trouble is understood to have no connection with the threatened general strike of railway employes.

NON-UNION MEN PROTEST.

N., C. & St. L. Employes to Ask Congress to Prevent Strike.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4.—A movement looking to an appeal to Congress for decisive action to prevent a strike on the railroads of the country has been inaugurated by employes on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

A petition signed by six thousand representatives of the non-brotherhood men has been signed in the States of Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee. It sets forth that 20 per cent. of the employes representing the brotherhoods should not be allowed to throw the 80 per cent. out of work and calls upon Congress to see that trouble is averted.

SEES AN END OF BIGOTRY.

"Believe What You Can," Will Be the New Rule, Dr. Relland Says.

The St. George's Magnet, the new monthly parish paper of St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, made its first appearance yesterday. The leading article in the publication is by the Rev. Karl Relland, rector of the parish. Dr. Relland's article, which is under the title "Religion for the Twentieth Century," sets forth many views likely to be controverted by the so-called "Catholic" element in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Relland is revealed as an avowed "Modernist." After noting that for centuries people looked upon the Christian religion as a fixed revelation and a definite authority, which it was no part of human wisdom to unsettle, St. George's rector says:

"Just now, however, we are on the borderland of fearless mental action, and the number of those who dare to think and say what they think is growing. They may run the risk of being 'marked,' but they will not be martyred as they would have been sometime back. The Pope may issue his edicts against Modernism, as it is called, but he can no more prevent its coming than he can prevent the coming of the next Italian Spring.

"The new way of looking at things is not only certain to transform our principles but our practice. Heretofore a place in church has been assured to the people of faith and fortune. Hereafter we will give place to those who have neither. The doubter, the sinner, and the poor will find access and the free pews will be open to them. The church will say to every one: 'Believe what you can and leave the rest; give what you can and let the rest go.' Questions of the Virgin Birth, the nature of the Communion, Atonement, and ministerial authority will not be essentials to church membership in good standing, and the pulpit will increase in importance in proportion as the church becomes the people's church and ceases to be the institution of some upper privileged class."

Dr. Relland scores the agitation caused in the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in this country over the so-called Kikuyu incident, when an Anglican Bishop in East Africa gave communion to persons not members of the English Church. He also refers to the "disgraceful situation" arising at the meeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions held in this city because it voted to send delegates to the Protestant conference held at Panama.

St. George's rector says both of these wrangles were due to the false teaching that the Episcopal Church has a threefold ministry, which brings with it "a mysterious power which no other Christian church not having a part in the actual physical succession has." Dr. Relland dismisses the tenet of the Episcopal Church regarding the Apostolic ministry as "one of the most glittering specimens of blasphemy in the ecclesiastical field."

FEDERAL EMPLOYES' UNION

Organized Here Under Charter from Federation of Labor.

More than 300 employes of the Federal Government met last night and organized a union under the American Federation of Labor. The meeting was held in the Pulitzer Building, where permanent headquarters will be established.

The purpose of the organization, it was said, was to unite the efforts of all employes of the United States for the betterment of the Government service. It was provided that they should not engage in or support strikes against the Government.

The American Federation of Labor has granted a local charter to the Federal Employes' Union.

The officers are William E. Junket, Chief Recorder of Ellis Island, President; John Mann, in charge of the Immigration Inspectors, First Vice President; Robert Dorr, Second Vice President; William Smith, Treasurer, and Jere J. Monahan, Secretary.

State Gives City Transit Rights.

The worry which the Public Service Commission has had over the right to cross a strip of land about 150 feet wide on the Queens side of the river just north of the Queensboro Bridge, so as to make connection for operating the rapid transit railroad through the Sixtieth Street Tunnel, was ended yesterday by word from Albany that the State Canal Board had given the city the right to cross the land. The city must guarantee the State against any loss or damage.

LEADERS SEE CHAOS IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Say Price Has Reached Zenith and Wages Must Be Adjusted in Near Future.

"PAY RIDICULOUSLY HIGH"

Representatives of Largest Plants in the Country Hold Conference at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—There is no parallel in the history of the American steel trade to compare with the chaotic condition now confronting that industry, according to reports presented to the Steel Founders' Society, in executive session at the Hotel Traymore today. About thirty of the largest plants in the country were represented at the quarterly conference, including United States Steel, Bethlehem, American Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Seaboard Corporation, and the Reading Steel Company.

The prediction was made freely that the market price of steel had reached its zenith, and that there must follow, in the near future, a readjustment as to the wages and working conditions which will affect tens of thousands of workers now receiving the highest wages ever paid in the industry.

It was charged that thousands of workingmen in the steel trade have contributed largely to the troubles of manufacturers through disregard of shop rules and arbitrary demands, enforced by walkouts. Thousands of men who were formerly content with reasonable wages, it was said, now are living up to the utmost of their means under soaring labor schedules without regard to the readjustment which, the steel magnates assert, is inevitable.

In a statement made after the meeting, H. K. Pollard of New York summarizing the situation said:

"Plants are now working to full capacity without by any means meeting the demands which conditions without parallel in the history of the trade have produced. It is generally believed in the industry that the price of finished steel has reached its zenith. At the same time the bottom literally has fallen out of the labor market. Thousands of men are being paid wages which are ridiculous and which cannot continue when a normal condition is restored. Under the present chaotic state of affairs, manufacturers have no alternative than to pay what the men demand if they want to hold them. Competition among manufacturers themselves in the steel and other trades for the services of skilled workers has been one of the contributing causes of the system now prevailing in many mills.

"Between the demands of men for extortionate wages and the mounting cost of raw materials, the trade finds itself confronted with many problems. Manganese, which, under normal conditions sold for $42.50 a ton, is worth today what the producers see fit to demand for it. A case is cited of a steel manufacturer who, last week, under great pressure, paid $1,000 a ton. One of the largest plants in the country has placed its contracts for the coming year on a basis of $400 a ton."

The manufacturers continued the discussion of market conditions at luncheon and hurried away from the city on afternoon trains.

AUTO BANDITS GET $37,000.

Hold Up Machine Containing Payroll in View of Hundreds in Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—Five automobile bandits early this afternoon held up an automobile in which $50,000 was being taken to the plant of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, and before the astonished guards could offer resistance snatched five of the six bags in the car, containing $37,000, and escaped. The hold-up was witnessed by hundreds of employes of nearby automobile factories and the usual afternoon throngs on Woodward Avenue.

Rudolph Cooper, one of the guards, was shot through the hip and struck on the head. He is in a serious condition. Cooper was further down Burroughs Avenue and attempted to intercept the speeding car. A man on the running board shot him as the car slowed down momentarily, and struck him on the head with the butt end of a pistol.

Witnesses asserted that the five bandits were from 18 to 60 years of age. No one, however, seemed able to give a good description of them. They were armed with rifles and automatic pistols.

Every motor cycle policeman in Detroit was ordered to engage in the pursuit of the bandit car, which when last seen apparently was making for the open country north of the city.

Witnesses of the robbery said that the apparent failure of the pay car guards to realize what was occurring aided the bandits. One guard said he thought a motion picture scenario was being staged.

AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Lawyers Volunteer to Handle Contracts Without Pay.

The Army and Navy Supply Committee of the American Defense Society has formed a committee of lawyers to do, free of charge, legal work which dependent families of the National Guardsmen may require.

The committee is under the chairmanship of Perkins & Train, 61 Broadway. The other firms that have volunteered their services are Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen; O'Brien, Boardman, Harper & Fox; William De Forest Manice; Harold V. Story, and R. R. Loening.

The most urgent cases now are calls for the payment of money at specified times on contracts made by guardsmen before their call to the border, such as loans, contracts for furniture and other articles bought on the installment plan.

Since the New York guard has been called away many wives and children of guardsmen have been distressed because of such contracts. In many cases they were threatened with dispossession or loss of homes or furniture, or the lapse of life insurance.

"In his own department," says Mr. Bernard Shaw, "Samuel Butler was the greatest English writer of the latter half of the 19th Century."

The Way of All Flesh
By SAMUEL BUTLER
Introduction by William Lyon Phelps

Arnold Bennett says—"It is one of the great novels of the world."

William Lyon Phelps says—"The style is so closely packed with thought that it produces constant intellectual delight."

John Macy in the Boston Herald says—"A wonderful story of the way in which human heredity, the pressure of social prejudice and environment can warp individuality. 'The Way of All Flesh' contains more, than any other single book, of the intellectual history of mid-Victorian England."

Price $1.50 net. Postage extra. At any Bookstore.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Our Men Promise to Keep Going the Street Railways of New York

To the People of New York City:

One hundred and twenty of our conductors and motormen called on us yesterday and stated they had been asked by their fellow employees to hand us this document:

August 3, 1916.

Mr. T. P. Shonts, President,
Mr. Frank Hedley, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned uniformed employees of the New York Railways Company, desire to make these facts clear:

1. We have given no one authority to present any demands on our behalf to the Management of the Company.

2. We believe the relations between the Management and the men of this Company can be settled within the family ranks and without outside interference.

3. We shall be glad to join in perfecting a scheme which will give specific representation to all employees in the maintenance of satisfactory relations between the Company and its employees.

4. We are earnestly desirous of remaining at our work and co-operating to the end that there shall be no interruption, so far as we are concerned, of the street railway service of New York City.

The signatures to that paper represent 94 per cent. of our conductors and motormen.

We thank our men most heartily for their pledge of loyalty.

It will not be forgotten.

They have promised to stand by us—and by the people of New York.

We renew our pledge to stand by them.

All this means that the street railways of New York City will keep going.

New York Railways Company

Theodore P. Shonts

President

EAST CONQUERS WEST AT TENNIS BY WINNING MAJORITY OF SERIES ON THE FIRST DAY

EAST ROUTS WEST ON TENNIS COURTS

Californians Beaten in Four Out of Seven Matches for Intersectional Honors.

JOHNSTON IS DEFEATED

Williams Overcomes National Champion—Murray, Worn Out, Defaults in the Fifth Set.

California's tennis prestige suffered a severe shock yesterday afternoon on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club when the Easterners rose in their might and swept through to victory in the annual East vs. West matches by taking every one of the four singles events which were played. As there are only seven matches all told in the series, the honors rest with the men of the East, no matter what may be the outcome of the one singles match and two doubles matches which are to be played this afternoon.

Not only was it an overwhelming surprise to the Westerners to have their hopes thus vanish, but it was also something of a surprise to the Easterners themselves. There were few who would have predicted such a complete victory.

In their victory the Easterners caused the downfall of one of the strongest teams of Californians that has ever come from the Golden Gate. The feature of the day's performance was the defeat of the national singles champion, William M. Johnston, who was prey to the better sustained attack of a former national champion, R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia. In a keen encounter, which was replete with tennis skill, Williams overshadowed his Western opponent by a score of 3—6, 6—3, 8—6, 4—6, 9—7. It was a nip-and-tuck struggle, in which the decision was in doubt until the last point had been played. This was the last match of the afternoon, and as it was ending darkness was falling. It was a fitting climax for an afternoon which had provided many exciting moments.

The other Easterners who were victorious were George M. Church, Karl H. Behr, and Watson M. Washburn. Church scored his victory over the veteran Clarence J. Griffin, defeating the Californian in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Karl Behr overcame Willis E. Davis in a four-set encounter. The Pacific Coast star was defeated by the score of 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4, a surprisingly one-sided count, considering that Davis is the national clay court champion.

The other Eastern victory, however, must be qualified. Watson M. Washburn vanquished Robert Lindley Murray, but the conquest came as the result of a default in the fifth set. Although the Californian won the first two sets, his work showed a lack of the aggressiveness for which he is noted. Nevertheless, he displayed a marked superiority over the play of Washburn. In the third set, Murray showed signs of weakening, and in the fourth it was apparent that something was wrong.

Murray Finally Gives In.

The spectators were at a loss to understand the dispirited play of the Californian. It became known later, however, that Murray had had no sleep the night before the match owing to illness in his family, and he realized that he was not in condition to play the match. Early yesterday morning Murray sent word to the Tennis Committee asking that his match be postponed, and if that was not feasible, he said, he would default.

He was prevailed upon to come to Forest Hills, but fatigue soon marked him as a victim, and the fourth set and part of the fifth were played purely on nerve. Washburn won the match at 1—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—1, 2—2, and default. In the fourth set Murray almost collapsed on the court. He persisted in playing, but in the fifth set his weakness was so evident that several of those in charge of the tournament drew him to one side and tried to induce him to leave the court. Dr. Barringer, Robert D. Wrenn, the referee of the tournament, and Wallace Scott found their efforts unavailing, and it was not until Clarence J. Griffin of the California team talked to Murray that he consented to default the match.

The match between the two stars of the series, R. Norris Williams and William M. Johnston, was reserved until the last, and it provided a fitting climax to a day of fast tennis. That Williams won is not surprising, even though he was not picked as the favorite over the national champion. His victory was well earned, but it was a match so close that a replaying of it today might show the reverse result. Knowing Johnston's style to perfection, Williams played him at his own game, and the brilliance which he at times attained roused the gathering of nearly 4,000 people in the stands to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Spectators Enthusiastic.

When at last the decision was in favor of the Philadelphian the scene somewhat resembled that which follows a big football game. There was a burst of applause, and then the air became white with the flying cushions which had an instant before been seats for the spectators. They came from every quarter and scattered over the green of the courts. Everybody was up and moving about, and there was quite as much excitement as after a big football match.

Any one who saw the match yesterday is prepared to believe that there is no player like Williams. In the little that has been heard of Williams this season, and he has played relatively little, there has been the report that the former champion was not yet at the top of his form. His defeat at Longwood by Griffin seemed to prove the statement, but since Longwood Williams seems to have acquired something like wizardry. His variety of game was remarkable and proved a notch too formidable for even the national champion.

There was only one weakness that was at all pronounced. This was his backhand, but the lack of effectiveness in this particular was well disguised. In other departments Williams was supreme. His ground strokes were sent as true as bullets to the lines and he was true overhead. The Philadelphian forced the game much of the time and he was always playing for the winning stroke no matter what the hazard. The lines were his objectives and he hit them with uncanny regularity. True he made many errors, but the most of them were errors only in name. The drives were sent low over the net and some of them in the very nature of things had to be netted while others were outs, but for the most part by only the slightest margin.

It was in the passing strokes that the former champion was best. As good a court coverer as Johnston is, he was unable to stop the crisp placements that rattled from Williams's racquet. On the basis of the entire match Williams was the superior in the placing game. Some of his cross-court strokes were hardly short of marvelous, and now and again he would pass the champion by sending sharp shots whizzing down the lines. As the last set neared its close Williams became more effective in his placements, and Johnston was passed repeatedly on the fore court.

Johnston faltered in his service. There was a sharp sting to it, but control vanished at the most inopportune times. Double faults were the bane of the champion's game. They crowded in upon him every now and then and upset the chances for game. In fact, a number of games were lost through double faults, sometimes two and even three crowding together. It was a small margin that gave the victory to Williams, and the double faults were as much the reason as any other feature. They did more than give points to his opponent; they spoiled his confidence in his own game.

Johnston Takes the First.

Johnston carried off the honors in the first set rather handily. He was making fewer errors than Williams, even though he was outplaced. When the champion gained the victory at 6—3, the impression prevailed he would win. There was, however, no doubt that Williams would battle hard. He had confidence and was unperturbed.

In the second set he demonstrated his tennis skill and the score of the first set was reversed so that it read in his favor. He used his aggressive tactics successfully in the third set also, outvolleying the champion from the fore court just inside the service line. During the entire match he seldom went to the net, avoiding the barrier, where there was more opportunity for Johnston to get in his passing strokes. As for Johnston, he adopted the same tactics, volleying from just inside the service line. In the second set Johnston gained only one point on placement, whereas Williams made seven.

The third set showed several long deuce games. Three of them revealed a total of forty-six points played and in two the victory rested with Williams. Johnston double faulted himself out of a number of points in this set which went to the Philadelphian at 8—6. In another respect, too, this set was remarkable for the first three games were taken at love, and the fourth, which went to 7—5, came near ending in a love game for Johnston. This game showed the champion in one of his erratic moments for he was leading at 40—0 only to have Williams come through to victory.

When three sets had been completed, Williams was leading at 2—1. The fourth set, however, went to the Californian at 6—4, a sharp placing game giving him the upper hand. In the last set, both played with greater range than at any time in the match. Johnston led at 3—2, only to have his opponent equal the score. The champion again jumped to the front at 5—3, but Williams brought it to deuce. Johnston once had the vantage game and Williams held it three times before he gained the decision. An out and a net by the Californian closed the contest.

Behr Is Brilliant.

The victory of Karl Behr over Willis E. Davis was a contest of brisk tennis. It was one of Behr's decidedly good moments, just such a one as inspired him when he took the measure of Maurice E. McLoughlin at Seabright a year ago. Although Davis is not so formidable on grass as on clay, he is, nevertheless, a player who is to be feared in any match. His one effective stroke yesterday was his whirlwind service, which threatened for a time to have Behr in difficulties.

The Californian did gain a number of service aces, but Behr handled their severe sting with better success than most others who have tried. He had a way of sending the high-bounding loop ball back at his opponent with even increased speed, and Davis was caught out of position on passing strokes. Behr took the first set at love, and in the entire match, other than the set which he won, the Californian took only two games.

Church played a remarkably effective game against Clarence J. Griffin. The Californian, who ten days ago conquered Williams and Pell at Longwood, could not bring his best game to his command against the speedy Easterner. Church rushed to the net and smothered the attempts of his opponent to get his wirst drive passing stroke down the lines. Griffin, the other hand, played in the deep court, seldom coming in at the net for a smashing game.

Two doubles matches and one singles match will be played this afternoon. It was originally intended to play the doubles first, but the singles match, in which Roland Roberts meets Nathaniel W. Niles, will be the first match of the afternoon.

In the doubles Williams and Church will play Davis and Murray, provided the latter is in condition, and, if not, Roberts will take his place, and Frederick B. Alexander and Karl Behr will play the national doubles champions, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin.

The point scores of yesterday's matches:

R. Norris Williams, 2d, vs. William M. Johnston.

FIRST SET.

Williams	4	1	1	4	5	4	2	4	4—29—3	
Johnston	6	4	4	6	3	0	4	2	6—35—6	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	13	8	12	2	4
Johnston	6	7	6	4	2

SECOND SET.

Williams	4	2	4	1	4	4	2	4	4—29—6	
Johnston	0	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	2—18—3	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	9	7	7	5	1
Johnston	11	5	1	0	0

THIRD SET.

Williams	0	0	4	7	0	4	5	8	9	0	0	4	4—49—8	
Johnston	4	4	0	5	4	1	3	10	7	4	4	2	2—52—6	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	19	14	13	0	8
Johnston	15	15	13	3	6

Williams vs. Johnston.

Williams	0	5	2	4	1	2	5	6	4	2	2—26—4			
Johnston	4	3	4	1	4	4	3	4	2	4	3—33—6			

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	8	8	4	1	4
Johnston	7	10	9	4	4

FIFTH SET.

Williams,	4	2	4	5	1	3	6	4	3	4	4	1	4	6	4—63—9	
Johnston.	6	4	4	1	8	4	5	4	1	5	2	1	4	0	4—66—7	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	18	12	24	3	8
Johnston	16	16	21	2	5

George M. Church vs. Clarence J. Griffin.

FIRST SET.

Church	4	1	4	0	4	4	5	2	4—28—6	
Griffin	0	4	0	4	2	2	3	4	1—19—3	

SECOND SET.

Church	4	4	1	5	4	4	1	4	4—32—6	
Griffin	1	2	4	3	6	0	4	1	4—26—4	

THIRD SET.

Church	2	5	4	2	4	6	0	4	0	4—31—6
Griffin	4	3	2	4	2	4	4	2	4	0—29—4

Watson M. Washburn vs. R. Lindley Murray.

FIRST SET.

Washburn	9	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	1—17—1	
Murray	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—31—6	

SECOND SET.

Washburn	5	3	0	6	4	4	2	4	1	1—28—8
Murray	7	5	4	4	6	1	4	1	4	4—36—3

THIRD SET.

Washburn	4	4	4	6	0	1	4	1	4	4—32—6
Murray	2	1	1	8	4	4	2	4	1	2—29—4

FOURTH SET.

Washburn	4	5	0	4	4	5	4			4—26—6
Murray	5		0	3	4	2	1	3	2	1—15—1

FIFTH SET.

Washburn	3	4	2	4	1	3	6	2		
Murray	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	2		Defaulted

Karl H. Behr vs. Willis E. Davis.

Behr	6	4	4	4	4	5	4	6	4	5—26—6
Davis	4	6	2	2	1	2	3	1	3	1—16—0

SECOND SET.

Behr	6	3	0	5	3	1	1	6	1	6—31—8
Davis	4	1	0	4	3	5	4	4	4	4—42—6

THIRD SET.

Behr	4	9	4	8	5	5	4	4	6	8—62—6
Davis	2	7	1	6	3	2	1	3	4	1—31—1

FOURTH SET.

Behr	4	7	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	6—48—6
Davis	2	5	2	4	6	0	2	4	2	0—21—1

MAN GETS TENNIS TITLE.

Wins Connecticut Championship and Leg on Bridgman Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 4.—Alrick H. Man, Jr., of Richmond Hill, L. I., won the State championship and the Bridgman Cup play on the courts of the Norfolk Country Club this morning, by defeating R. S. Maynard of Westhampton Beach, L. I., in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. Man attained the title of champion of the State and, in addition, has one leg on the Bridgman trophy, which must be won three times to obtain permanent ownership. He shares these honors with Cedric A. Major of New York, last season's champion.

The doubles were also completed today, the afternoon play bringing together Man and E. W. Pesales of New York, against Major and Allan Behr of New York, the former winning. The scores were 9—7, 4—6, 6—2, 2—6, 12—10. The consolation play will be concluded tomorrow.

GIANTS ENCOUNTER TOO MUCH LAVENDER

Cub Twirler Is Invincible and New Yorkers Get Short End of 6 to 2 Score.

Jimmy Lavender of Montezuma, Ga., did considerable pitching against the Giants up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Four sparse hits were the Giants' total off Jimmy's slanting service. Two of these were made by George Burns, Fletcher and Herzog being the only other citizens who were able to connect. The final count was 6 to 2 against the New Yorkers.

The Cubs got frisky with big Jeff Tesreau in the second inning, and before the Ozark lad was derricked from the pastime the Cubs had piled up enough runs to give them a substantial lead. When Jeff fell by the wayside Fred Anderson came to the rescue and pitched a mighty good game. The Cubs got only three hits while Anderson was doing duty.

Charley Herzog had a holiday on the bases and helped himself to three steals. Chicago's new high-priced shortstop, Wortman, also displayed a good deal of talent during the performance. Heinie Zimmerman was not present, his place being taken by Otto Knabe.

Tesreau began to slip in the second inning. For a starter Knabe was hit by a pitched ball and Kelly poled a hit to right. Saier also singled, and when Wortman spanked a hit to right Knabe counted. Wilson sent a sacrifice fly to Burns which scored Kelly. Lavender smashed a grasser down at Fletcher, who fumbled the ball, and Saier and Wortman drifted over the plate. Zeider and Flack were easy outs for Anderson, who had answered the relief call.

For three innings the Giants weren't able to touch Lavender, but in the fourth Burns beat out a hit to short. George stole second and traveled along to third when Wilson threw the ball into centre field. Kelly made a mess of the play and permitted the ball to roll between his feet, and Burns counted.

The Cubs continued their activity in the eighth. Rollie Zeider, at one time with the Yankees, opened the eighth with a safe rap to left. Eddie Flack forced Zeider and then Flack stole second. Mann ripped forth a humming three-base smash to centre field and Flack scored. Knabe grounded to Fletcher, who made a quick throw home, but was not in time to get Mann. Then Kelly forced Knabe and Saier died at first for the third out.

In the ninth the Giants got their second and last run. Herzog singled to left centre and promptly stole second and third. Davey Robertson struck out in a most disappointing way, and when Wortman threw to Benny Kauff out at first Herzog scored. Merkle was safe on Wortman's fumble, and he, too, stole second and third. He didn't get an opportunity to make the through trip, as Fletcher ended the game when he grounded out to first.

There was never a moment when Lavender did not have the situation well in hand. He used his moist ball with deadly effect and grew stronger as he went along. Anderson pitched just about as well as Lavender, but could not overcome the big handicap which Tesreau had left. Herb Hunter was injected as a pinch hitter for Anderson in the eighth inning, and Schupp was called to finish the strife on the mound.

Manager Joe Tinker used up more or less energy on the coaching lines, driving his men at top speed. The Cubs of today are a far different aggregation from the ancient days of the Tinker, Evers, and Chance combination. The only relic of those halcyon times is old Three-fingered Brown, who is still in harness and ready and willing to do his bit.

The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Flack,rf	4	1	0	2	0
Mann,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Knabe,2b	2	1	0	3	8
Kelly,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Saier,1b	4	1	1	14	1
Wtman,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Wilson,c	3	0	0	6	1
Lavender,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	33	6	6	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Boyle,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Herzog,3b	3	1	1	1	4
Ritson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	14	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	1	6
Rariden,c	3	0	0	5	3
Anderson,p	2	0	0	0	3
aHunter	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	4	27	19

a-Batted for Anderson in the eighth inning.

Errors—Kelly, (2,) Wortman, Wilson, Fletcher.

Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Three-base hit—Mann. Stolen bases—Burns, Herzog, (3,) Flack, Merkle. Sacrifice hit—Knabe. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 3 hits and 3 runs in 1 inning, (none out in the second;) off Anderson, 3 hits and 2 runs in 5 innings; off Schupp, no hits and no runs in 1 inning; off Lavender, 1 run. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, (Knabe.) Struck out—By Anderson, 3; by Schupp, 1; by Lavender, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	—2	7 1
Newark	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	—1	6 1

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0	4—8	13 2
Baltimore	0 5 0 0 0 0 1 1	0—7	8 1

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 2 4 0 0 3 0	0—9	13 0
Rochester	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	0—2	7 2

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 4 4 1 0 0 1	0—10	16 1
Toronto	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	0—2	7 0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	51	42	.548
Providence	51	42	.548
Montreal	48	43	.527
Toronto	46	42	.523
Baltimore	49	46	.516
Richmond	44	46	.489
Newark	39	52	.429
Rochester	37	52	.416

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Providence.
Baltimore at Richmond.
(Two games.)
Montreal at Rochester.
(Two games.)
Buffalo at Toronto.

Sullivan County Tennis Aug. 6-12.

The fifth annual open tournament for the Sullivan County championship of Sullivan County will be held on the courts of the Merriewold Tennis Club, beginning tomorrow and until Aug. 12. Two legs on the Frederick B. Alexander championship cup, representing the Sullivan County singles championship, have been won by W. C. deMille and by W. H. Wood. Play in the championship singles will begin tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and on Wednesday the doubles competition will be started.

Western Tennis Starts Tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The best field ever entered in a tournament of the Western Tennis Association will begin play tomorrow in the twenty-ninth annual meet on the courts of the Owentsia Club, Lake Forset. Matches for the championships in men's singles, now held by George M. Church of Princeton, who will be here to defend his title; for the Western doubles, and for singles and doubles for the women's titles will begin in the morning.

Miss Gilleaudeau Wins Title.

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau won the women's championship of Long Island yesterday afternoon when she defeated Miss Helen Bernhard on the courts of the Woodmere Club at 6—1, 6—2. The doubles victory went to Mrs. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy, who defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Mrs. Feil, 6—4, 6—3.

De Saim Gets Maine Title.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—Count Otto De Saim of New York today won the State lawn tennis championship by defeating W. F. Lacy of Bridgeport, Conn., by the score of 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 5; New York, 2.
Chicago, 3; Washington, 2.
(First game.)
Washington, 8; Chicago, 3,
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	58	34	.630
Philadelphia	53	39	.576
Boston	51	38	.573
New York	47	45	.511
Chicago	46	52	.469
St. Louis	44	57	.436
Pittsburgh	46	52	.435
Cincinnati	39	61	.390

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	59	43	.578
Boston	56	42	.571
Cleveland	55	44	.556
New York	53	46	.535
Detroit	54	49	.524
Washington	50	48	.510
St. Louis	51	49	.510
Philadelphia	19	76	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
(Twa games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

BRAVES TOPPLE MATTIES.

Boston Easily Downs Reds by 5 to 2—Evers Out of Game, Resting.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Boston won from Cincinnati today by 5 to 2. A wild pitch by Knetzer and a passed ball by Wingo netted Boston two easy runs. Evers was out of the Braves' lineup for a few days' rest. Fitzpatrick playing second. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	1	1	2
F'patr'k,2b	5	1	3	4	3
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Magee,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	1	12	0
Smith,3b	3	1	2	0	2
Snodg's,cf	3	1	0	0	0
Blackburn,c	3	0	1	2	0
Rudolph,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	34	5	10	27	10

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Rousch,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	7	2
Neale,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Louden,2b	4	0	2	0	2
Emmer,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Wingo,c	3	0	1	6	0
Knetzer,p	2	0	0	0	2
Schultz,p	0	0	0	0	1
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
bFisher	1	0	0	0	0
cClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	5	24	12

a-Batted for Knetzer in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Emmer in the ninth inning.
c-Batted for Schulz in the ninth inning.

Errors—Chase (3), Emmer (2), Maranville, Blackburn, Rudolph.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Blackburn, Smith, Rousch, Maranville. Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Neale. Sacrifice hit—Rudolph. Double play—Groh and Chase. Base on balls—Off Knetzer, 2; off Schulz, 2; off Rudolph, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Knetzer, 7 hits and 2 runs in six innings; off Schulz, 3 hits and 1 run in two innings; off Rudolph, 8 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Knetzer, 5; by Schulz, 1; by Rudolph, 4. Wild pitch—Knetzer. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

MEADOWS'S PASSES COSTLY

Two Phillies Score on Them and Cardinals Lose by 3 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Meadows's wildness proved costly in today's game and Philadelphia defeated St. Louis by 3 to 1. Two batsmen to whom Meadows gave bases on balls in the third inning scored, and a wild pitch by Meadows figured in the home team's other run. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Niehoff,2b	3	1	1	2	6
Byrne,3b	3	0	1	1	5
Good,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	3	1	1	18	1
Bancroft,ss	3	0	1	1	4
Killifer,c	2	0	0	6	1
Rixey,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	33	3	8	27	19

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Beck,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Smith,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Miller,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Hornsby,ss	3	1	2	0	1
Wilson,rf	3	0	2	0	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	7	0
Betzel,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Meadows,p	2	0	0	1	3
Jasper,p	0	0	0	0	0
aButler	1	0	0	0	0
bSnyder	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	6	26	8

a-Batted for Meadows in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Smith in the ninth inning.

Error—Beck.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Byrne. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Bancroft. Double plays—Meadows and Beck; Beck and Miller; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 2; off Jasper, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Rixey, 6 hits ad 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, (Luderus.) Struck out—By Meadows, 2; by Rixey, 4. Wild pitch—Meadows. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

ERROR FATAL TO MACKS.

Indians Get Three Runs on McInnis's Blunder, Winning by 5 to 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4.—McInnis' juggling of a thrown ball gave Cleveland the chance to score three runs in the second inning and defeat Philadelphia by 5 to 2. Sheehan retired at the end of that inning and Williams, who replaced him, was effective. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Chapman,3b	2	0	2	1	5
Roth,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Smith,rf	3	1	1	1	0
W'gans,ss	2	0	0	2	2
Gandil,1b	4	1	3	15	1
Turner,2b	2	1	0	0	4
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	2	1
Beebe,p	3	1	1	1	3
Total	27	5	11	27	16

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	1	2	3	2
Walsh,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	0	2	3
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	6	0
McElwee,3b	4	0	2	1	1
King,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Haley,c	3	0	1	5	4
Sheehan,p	0	0	0	0	2
Williams,p	2	0	0	0	1
aDavis	1	0	0	0	0
bPick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	9	24	13

a-Batted for Sheehan in the third inning.
b-Batted for King in the ninth inning.

Errors—Wambsgans, McInnis.

Cleveland	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Strunk (2.) Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Wambsgans. Sacrifice flies—Turner. Strunk. Double plays—Chapman and Gandil; O'Neill, Wambsgans and Gandil; Haley and Witt; Witt, Lajoie and McInnis. Hitts and earned runs—Off Beebe, 9 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; off Sheehan, 5 hits and 1 run in 2 innings; off Williams, 6 hits and 1 run in 6 innings. First base on balls—Off Sheehan, 3; off Williams, 2. Struck out—By Beebe, 1; by Sheehan, 1; by Williams, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

New York State League.

Scranton, 9; Albany, 7.
Ut

ELENA FIRST IN N. Y. Y. C. RACE

M. F. PLANT'S ELENA LEADS FLEET IN RUN

Sloop Aurora Also Wins a Vanderbilt Cup as Result of Clever Strategy.

FIVE YACHTS DISQUALIFIED

Committee Metes Out Punishment for Various Violations—Mattapoisett Today's Objective.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT POND BAY, L. I., Aug. 4.—Morton F. Plant's schooner Elena led the fleet of the New York A. C. into this harbor this afternoon at the end of the twenty-mile run from New London which began this morning at 11:25. The big schooner, piloted by Captain Bill Dennis, made the run in 3 hours 14 minutes and 50 seconds, which beat the time of the schooner Irolita by about an hour and three-quarters.

Aurora, the 65-foot single sticker owned by Major Cornelius Vanderbilt and sailed by Captain Chris Christiansen, was the first of the single stickers to finish, beating Peter Rouss's Winsome by two minutes and three seconds.

When the yachts got away the sailing masters of the leaders, instead of gaining to the eastward in the light wind prevailing for the finish leg of their run, made off to the southward for a long fetch, almost a reach past Great Gull Island toward Plum Island. They then went to the eastward on a long, close reach along Gardiners Island, and then took another beat which fetched them victoriously to the finish line off the harbor of this little port on the north shore of the extreme end of Long Island. This chase off to the southward to get the wind which came along in the early afternoon was a good bit of strategy on the part of the skippers, who completely out-lucked those who went to the east. They were at anchor in the harbor before the wind died away to a light breeze and left the bulk of the fleet to fight their way in against the tide, which was running against them.

Manoeuvre Wins for Elena.

This clever manoeuvre won for Elena the first cup for schooners offered by Rear Commodore Harold G. Vanderbilt, who sailed his schooner Vagrant in today's races, and won for Aurora the cup for sloops. The winners of the second cups in each class were W. L. Baldwin's schooner Flying Cloud and Wilson Marshall's Jessica.

Samuri, sailed by her owner, William Earl Dodge, was again successful in the race for the fifty-footers, beating Harry Payne Whitney's Barbara by 9 minutes and 38 seconds, but finishing 31 minutes behind the Aurora. An hour and a half after the Aurora had finished, the Jessica led the fleet of forty-footers across the line 1 minute and 38 seconds in front of Harold Wesson's Shawara.

Squaw did not finish, as she would have been out of the race at all events for fouling Pauline when attempting to get across the starting line. Adios won the race for the thirties, F. L. Richards's Les Mona being the second of the fleet to finish.

Atlantic, the big stern-master which had been the last of the fleet to start, was also the last to finish. Her run to the eastward put her at a big disadvantage.

Disqualifications Are Made.

The Regatta Committee announced that, owing to the crowding of her competitors at the staff for the first day's run, which included the race for the Navy Challenge Cup, the winner, Morton F. Plant's schooner Elena, had been disqualified and the award of the cup made to James B. Ford's schooner Katrina, which finished second in the race.

This decision gave the veteran Commodore of the Larchmont Y. C. three cups, as the Katrina won her class cup and a cup for a special race against the Flying Cloud. In the same day's racing, the Maisie, belonging to Mr. Plant's son, Henry B., was disqualified on the complaint of George M. Fynchon, owner of Mistral, for violation of Rule 12.

In the combined class of thirty-footers and P and N sloops, racing from New Haven to New London, Banzai and Alera were disqualified for being in tow after the sounding of the preparatory signal.

Aleda, the only P boat in the fleet, was disqualified for the same reason. It is also charged that the Okee, winner of the race for the thirties and of the special class against Aleda, violated the same rule. If the protest is sustained the Navy Alumni Cup, which Okee won, will go to F. L. Richard's Adois.

At 6 o'clock tomorrow morning the fleet will start on its long run of sixty-two miles to Mattapoisett, where it will remain over Sunday.

Third Squadron Run, New London to Fort Pond Bay, Distance 20 Miles.

N. Y. Y. C. THIRTIES.

Start, 11:25 A. M.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Adois, F. L. Richards	5:08:02	5:43:02
Lasmonia, G. B. Kulenkampff	5:10:32	5:45:32
Okee III., L. G. Hamersley	5:11:21	5:46:21
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	5:11:50	5:46:50

CLASS P—SPECIAL.

Start, 11:25 A. M.

Aleda, J. W. & E. P. Alker	5:00:17	5:35:17
Adois, F. L. Richards	5:08:02	5:43:02

Corrected time—Aleda, 4:37:45; Adois, 4:38:14.

SLOOPS—CLASS N—SPECIAL.

Start, 11:25.

	Start. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alice, C. B. Keeler	5:21:30	5:56:30
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	4:23:35	4:53:35

Corrected time—Jessica, 4:12:27; Alice, 5:10:35.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FORTIES.

Start, 11:30.

Jessica, Wilson Marshall	4:23:35	4:53:35
Shawara, H. Wesson	4:25:03	4:55:03
Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:25:10	4:55:10
Pauline, C. G. Jennings	4:27:14	4:57:14
Roady, H. S. Duell	4:28:52	4:58:52
Mistral, G. M. Fynchon	4:29:42	4:59:42
Zilliph, J. B. Hayes, Jr.	4:33:53	5:03:53
Pamparo, Dr. James Bishop	4:34:55	5:04:55
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	4:39:20	5:09:20
Katharine, A. F. Luke	4:48:11	5:18:11
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence		Did not finish

SLOOPS, CLASS K.

Start, 11:35.

Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	3:03:18	3:28:18
Winsome, P. W. Rouss	3:05:21	3:30:21

SLOOPS, CLASSES L AND M SPECIAL.

Start, 11:35.

Doris, C. F. Kellier	4:41:25	5:06:25
Kalinga, W. C. Forbes	4:43:19	5:08:19

Corrected time—Doris, 4:39:33; Kalinga, not measured.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FIFTIES.

Start, 11:40.

Samuri, W. E. Dodge	3:39:09	3:59:09
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	3:48:45	4:08:45
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	3:57:11	4:17:11
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	4:09:31	4:29:31
Carolina, George Nichols	4:53:45	5:13:45

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start 11:45.

Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:03:45	5:18:45
Amorilla, Demarest Lloyd	5:00:14	5:15:14

Corrected time—Miladi, 4:39:15; Amorilla, 4:40:37.

SCHOONERS—CLASS E.

Special.

Irolita, E. W. Clarke	4:47:24	4:57:24
Flying Cloud, W. L. Baldwin	4:46:11	5:01:11

Corrected time—Irolita, 4:34:22; Flying Cloud, 4:36:25.

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start 11:50.

Irolita, E. W. Clarke	4:47:24	4:57:24
Katrina, J. B. Ford	5:05:24	5:15:24
Vagrant, Harold Vanderbilt	4:49:42	4:59:42

Corrected time—Irolita, 4:34:22; Katrina, 4:34:45; Vagrant, not measured.

SCHOONERS—CLASS B, SPECIAL.

Start, 11:50.

Elena, M. F. Plant	3:04:50	3:14:50
Irolita, E. W. Clarke	4:47:24	4:57:24

Corrected Time—Elena, 3:10:06; Irolita, 4:34:22.

AUXILIARIES, LESS THAN 90 FEET.

Start, 11:55.

Mariette, J. F. Brown	4:58:55	5:03:55
Windward, J. M. Goetchius	5:20:38	5:25:38
Atlantic, J. C. & N. F. Brady	5:38:00	5:43:00
Invader, Henry Whiton	5:04:50	5:09:50

SCHIEFFLIN IN GOLF FINAL.

Beats Lansing and Will Meet Sherman at Mohawk.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A home golfer, George Schieffin, and Sherrill Sherman of Yahnundasis will meet tomorrow in the thirty-six-hole final round of the Mohawk Golf Club's invitation tournament. Schieffin followed up his victory over Max Marston yesterday by beating Charles T. Lansing of Knickerbocker, the medalist, 3 and 1, in the semi-final this afternoon.

Sherman played keen golf this afternoon when he defeated W. Hamilton Gardner of Buffalo, 3 and 2. The Utica golfer, who went a medal at Detroit a year ago, went out in 37, a stroke better than par, and turned for home with 4 up. Weak play on the tenth and eleventh cost Sherman both holes and gave Gardner a fighting chance. Sherman went right back to par golf, and won the match on the sixteenth green. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Third Round—G. Schieffin, Mohawk, beat C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 1 up; C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, beat G. W. Cole, Elmira, 3 and 2; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, beat W. M. Reekie, Oak Hill, 1 up, (23 holes;) Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis, beat C. H. Williams, Aronimink, 5 and 3.

Semi-final Round—Schieffelin beat Lansing, 3 and 1; Sherman beat Gardner, 3 and 2.

BEATEN EIGHT.—First Round.—W. W. Patten, unattached, beat J. M. Rhett, Rochester, 2 and 1; George Lawyer, Albany, beat R. M. Collie, Mohawk, 4 and 3; L. A. Wilson, Westfield, beat H. L. Towne, Mohawk, 2 and 1; G. P. Tiffany, Mohawk, beat S. P. Emerick, Hudson River, 4 and 3.

Semi-final Round—Patten beat Lawyer, 1 up, (19 holes;) Tiffany beat Wilson, 6 and 5.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Second Round—Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat I. R. Prentiss, Mohawk, 6 and 5; G. A. Elder, Mohawk, beat N. W. Garland, Marine and Field, 3 and 2; C. D. Stewart, Mohawk, beat A. Gregory, Albany, 1 up; Max D. Hawkes, Scarsdale, beat C. F. Ayling, Onondaga, 3 and 1.

Semi-final Round—Marston beat Elder, 6 and 4; Stewart beat Hawkes, 6 and 5.

BEATEN EIGHT.—First Round—H. H. Will, Onondaga, beat W. M. Cadby, Albany, by default; F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, beat W. G. Carr, Oakmont, 3 and 2; W. R. Nicholson, Wykagyl, beat W. A. Adriance, Dutchess, 1 up; A. L. Sands, Dutchess, beat R. B. Beale, Mohawk, by default.

Semi-final Round—Will beat Donohoe, 3 and 2; Sands beat Nicholson, 2 and 1.

Vermont Golf Final Today.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 4.—The final round for the Vermont State golf championship will be contested here tomorrow by F. B. Jennings, Jr., of Mount Anthony Golf Club and W. A. Barber, Jr., of Ekwanok. Both are former Vermont champions. In the semi-final round this afternoon Barber had a close match with his clubmate, C. S. Clark, the match going to the seventeenth green, where Barber was 2 up. In the morning round H. S. Jennings of Mount Anthony, who won the medal yesterday, lost to his brother, F. B. Jennings, Jr.

A. A. U. SELECTS ATHLETES.

Some of Stars from Northwest Expected at Newark Are Named.

Officials of the Amateur Athletic Union are actively preparing for the national championships, and it will be only a short time before definite information can be obtained about the athletes who will be expected to compete in the senior titular sports at Newark on Sept. 9. The Pacific Northwest is the first section of the country to complete its plans, and the men who will represent this district could be named tomorrow by Mr. Rubien, if he desired.

He has, in fact, already made his selection of athletes from the Northwest who will receive their expenses from the fund of $10,000 set apart by the Newark Anniversary Committee. He will not name them officially, however, until he is able to give a complete list of his choices from all sections entitled to share in the Newark appropriation.

That the Northwest can be expected to send east a strong delegation of athletes is proved by the men whom Mr. Rubien has thus far named. They have not many star athletes in the section, but those they have should make their presence felt against the best of fields.

The Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., promises to be a big factor in the title contests, and if Verne Windnagle of Cornell, intercollegiate mile champion, again decides to run for this organization, as he did last year, the Oregonians will certainly be among the four highest point scorers. Windnagle represented the Multnomah Club in the Pacific Northwest championships last year, and won the mile championship in 4:20 3-5. He is a resident of Portland, and every effort is now being made by the Multnomah authorities to get him to start training for the championships at Newark. All of the other representatives of this club are already in training. Even without Windnagle, the Oregon club will have a strong squad, composed of Sam Bellah, present national champion in the pole vault; Chester See, a pole vaulter and javelin thrower; George Hobgood, distance runner, and W. Kadderley, a middle-distance runner. Eastern athletic followers know very little about the men except Bellah. However, the following is a record of some of their accomplishments:

See, who is a student at the Oregon Agricultural College, finished third to Alma Richards in the all-around championship at San Francisco last year. This year he has hurled the javelin the distance of 184 feet and 1 inch, and cleared 12 feet 4 inches in the pole vault in the Pacific Northwest Conference championships.

Hobgood was a strong contender when Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American A. C. and Oliver Millard of San Francisco had their sensational dual in the five-mile titular race at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. He took third in this event.

Kadderley has the distinction, it is reported from Portland, of never being beaten in a scratch race at a quarter of a mile. He won the Pacific Northwest Conference 440-yard title this year in :48 3-5, and during the Winter took the measure of Frank Sloman, the Coast star, in the Far Western indoor championships. He was clocked in this race in 50 seconds flat, and on a small track.

Coming East to Salt Lake City, Mr. Rubien has found no track athletes of much merit, but has discovered several high jumpers to whom invitations to travel to Newark in September will be extended. These are McDonald of Brigham Young University; Larson of the University of Utah, who won the junior national high jump championship last year; and Parry, another Utah University representative, who has a considerable reputation in his home town.

McDonald and Parry last Spring tied at 6 feet 3 inches in a dual meet between Brigham Young and Utah Universities, with Larson, who has consistently recorded 6 feet 1 and 6 feet 2 in competition, finishing third. These three men will probably compete for the Deseret Gymnasium of Salt Lake City, and are certain selections of the National Championship Committee.

Both the Oregon and Utah athletes will be put to a test when they meet the best men on the Pacific Coast in the Southeastern championships to be held under the auspices of the Southern Pacific Association of the A. A. U. at the San Diego Exposition on Aug. 19. These sports have been designated by the A. A. U. as official tryouts for athletes of the Southern Pacific district who are desirous of competing at Newark.

Horseshoe Harbor Races Today.

More than sixty yachts are entered for the annual regatta of the Horseshoe Harbor Club of Larchmont today. No craft of a rating greater than thirty-six feet are allowed to compete, and accordingly the N. Y. Y. C. cruise now in progress does not affect the Horseshoe Club race, except that the N. Y. Y. C. thirties will not take part.

Paralysis Puts Off Games.

Because of the infantile paralysis epidemic, which has resulted in the quarantine of Milltown, N. J., the Michelin A. A. yesterday called off the handicap games which it had arranged to hold on Labor Day. The club had made extensive preparations for making the sports the biggest in its history, and had invited all prospective contestants in the national championships at Newark to compete.

TWO MORE MATCHES FOR RATHBORNE CUP

Point Judith and Meadow Brook Rugby Are Polo Winners at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 4.—Meeting on even terms as the handicaps balanced at 9, the Point Judith four won a well-played game from the Coronado team, by 11 to 4¾ goals, in the Polo Association tournament this afternoon at the Point Judith Club. The Meadow Brook Rugby team gave three to the Aiken Redbirds and beat them by 9 to 6¾. Both games were for the Rathborne Memorial Cup.

Excellent combination plays earned Point Judith its victory. Rodman Wanamaker and Randolph, Sr., had the scoring honors with 4 each. Hulbert of Cleveland earned three of the five goals credited to Coronado. In the fifth Hulbert made a two-hit goal in thirty seconds for the throw in.

Bringing out their mounts in the pink of condition, the Meadow Brook Rugbys, after a half-time tie, smothered the Aiken Redbirds. Cooley broke the tie by a long offside drive in the fifth, and as Hopping of the Redbirds was penalized for stepping over the ball in the same period, Rugby took command and held it.

The feature game tomorrow will be the final for the Army and Navy Cups between the Meadow Brook third team and the Aiken Redbirds.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

POINT JUDITH.	H'p.	CORONADO.	H'p.
1—P. Stevenson	2	1—G. M. Heckscher	1
2—R. Wanamaker	1	2—David Dows	3
3—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.	2	3—W. P. Hulbert	4
Back—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.	4	Back—M. Belmont	4
Total	9	Total	9

Point Judith—Goals earned, 11. Coronado—Goals earned, 3; less penalties, ½; total, 4½. Individual goals—For Point Judith: Wanamaker, 4; Randolph, Jr., 2; Randolph, Sr., 4; Stevenson, 1. For Coronado: Belmont, 1; Dows, 1; Hulbert, 3. Penalties—Safety by Dows. Referee—E. W. Hopping.

SECOND GAME.

AIKEN REDBIRDS.	H'p.	MEADOW BROOK RUGBY.	H'p.
1—W. L. Goodwin	2	1—D. Burden	1
2—E. W. Hopping	1	2—R. Cooley	3
3—M. C. Fleischmann	2	3—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	4
Back—Kent Legare	3	Back—John Drage	5
Total	10	Total	13

Aiken Redbirds—Goals earned, 4; by handicap, 5; less penalties, ½; total, 6½. Meadow Brook Rugby—Goals earned, 9. Individual goals—For Redbirds: Goodwin, 3; Fleischmann, 1. For Rugby: Hitchcock, 3; Cooley, 3; Burden, 1; Drage, 1; pony, 1. Penalties—Foul by Hopping. Referee—H. K. Gatins.

POLO AT NEWPORT TODAY.

English Players Will Direct Opposing Fours in Opening Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Polo will commence here tomorrow, when the strong Narragansett team crosses mallets with their four. The Newport team is headed by W. Baldwin, one of the strongest players in England. J. Drage, his compatriot, will lead the Narragansett quartet. Douglas Burden, son of J. Burden, will play No. 1 for the visiting team. Although still in his teens, young Burden gives promise of developing into star material.

C. V. Whitney, son of H. P. Whitney, has promised to play here before his return to the encampment at Plum Island. Tommy Hitchcock, the youngster whose playing helped to wrest the senior championship from the Meadow Brook quartet, is also expected.

HUNT DATES ANNOUNCED.

Series of Autumn Meetings Will Begin Sept. 1 at Byberry, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Frank J. Bryan, Secretary of the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, has announced the dates for the hunt meetings this Autumn, several new fixtures being arranged, the dates of which will be assigned at the next meeting of the officials of the association.

The meeting to be held by T. De Witt Cuyler at Bryn Mawr, Penn., will be an invitation affair on the estate of Mr. Cuyler. It will take the place of the annual meeting at Lynnewood, J. E. Widener's home. Mr. Widener will not hold any races this year, owing to the death of his father.

The dates are as follows:

Philadelphia County Fair, Byberry, Penn., Sept. 1; Rumson Steeplechase Association, Rumson, N. J., Sept. 16; United Hunt Racing Association, Belmont Park Terminal, Queens, L. I., Sept. 27 and 30; Piping Rock Racing Association, Locust Valley, L. I., Oct. 7 and 12; Essex Fox Hounds, Peapack, N. J., Oct. 14; Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, Media, Penn., Oct. 18 and 21; T. De Witt Cuyler, Bryn Mawr, Penn., Oct. 23; White Marsh Valley Hunt, Flourtown, Penn., Oct. 25 and 28; Pickering Hunt, Phoenixville, Penn., Nov. 4; Warrenton Hunt, Warrenton, Va., Nov. 18.

TO SWIM FOR TITLE TODAY.

Vollmer and Langer Among Entries for 440-Yard Championship.

The crack swimmers of the East and the West will meet today, when Herbert E. Vollmer of the New York A. C. and Ludy Langer of Los Angeles compete in the 440-yard national championship swim to be held by the N. Y. A. C. over a 110-yard course in the waters directly off the main clubhouse at Travers Island. Langer is the general favorite over Vollmer, Teddy Cann, and Joseph T. Wheatley, all New York A. C. representatives, who will comprise the field, and he has shown fine form in his preparatory trials at Travers Island this week.

Langer, who won the 440-yard title, in addition to the 880-yard and mile championships at San Francisco last year, has come all the way from Southern California to get his first chance to test his skill against Vollmer. New York A. C. followers are looking to Teddy Cann to be a mild sensation in today's race. This youngster has been coming along so rapidly of late that he may prove a surprise at any time now.

PENN. GETS WRIGHT AGAIN.

Amateur Crew Coach Will Order Fall Practice on the Schuylkill.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 4.—Captain Ad Wolf of the University of Pennsylvania crew has received a letter from Coach Joe Wright in which the Red and Blue rowing mentor said he would return to this city early in October to resume work. Coach Wright explained that he expected to have considerable Fall rowing on the Schuylkill.

This announcement tends to show that Coach Wright has obtained another leave of absence from the Canadian Post Office Department at Toronto, in which he holds a responsible position. When he came to Philadelphia last Winter it was understood that his leave called for an absence from duties for only six months. Coach Wright has been at work with the Pennsylvania crews entirely without remuneration and is in every sense an amateur coach.

EXCURSIONS

EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong $1.

To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23rd St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.33 a.m.

Atlantic City $2.50

To-morrow also Wednesday. Aug. 9

Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a.m.

VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

'LADY' PICKPOCKET WORKS IN FIFTH AV.

Women Shoppers and Soda Sippers with Plethoric Handbags Her Victims.

USUALLY WORK IN PAIRS

Dresses Up to Her Assumed Station, but Plays Shopgirl When She Operates in the Subway.

Women pickpockets are at work in the city, and Lieutenant Richard M. McKenna's Flying Squadron, as the pickpocket squad at Police Headquarters is called, is busily engaged in running them down. These women, there are quite a number of them, do their stealing in the department stores and in the fashionable candy shops and ice cream and soda water "parlors" on Fifth Avenue. They dress well, and, like the male pickpocket, two or more of them usually work together. The one who does the stealing passes the plunder to her sister pickpocket, so if she is caught and searched nothing will be found on her.

Women, Lieutenant McKenna says, are the easiest kind of victims for the pickpocket. They are careless with their valuables, and while they are sipping soda or looking over a display of goods on a store counter the woman pickpocket standing beside them opens the handbag dangling from their wrists and extracts their money. Detective Casassa recently caught red-handed one of these thieves in a Fifth Avenue shop. She was a tall, handsome woman. Casassa asked her why a woman of her appearance stooped to picking pockets for a livelihood. "You should be able to earn an honest living," he remarked. "I do not rob the poor," she replied, "I rob only the idle rich. If they can afford to purchase jeweled collars for their cats and dogs they surely won't miss the few dollars I take from them."

When these women pickpockets go to the cheap class of department stores they cast aside their finery and dress modestly. As a rule they confine their thieving to picking pockets, although their love for expensive things sometimes tempts them into shoplifting. A short time ago the detectives arrested two of these pickpockets, and when they were searched they found on them several silk union suits, worth $40 each. The confederates of these woman are almost always women. It is seldom they work with a man, and they generally confine their activities to the stores. The police, however, know of a woman pickpocket who occasionally travels on the subway. She works with a male companion, passing her stealings to him. Few men would suspect a pretty woman of picking their pockets. These women in many cases are the wives or relatives of cheap gamblers, and they have been instructed in the art of pocket picking by professional pickpockets.

The Flying Squadron is also engaged in breaking up another class of female pickpockets. These women work the Jewish markets on the lower east side. They dress like the wives of laborers, wearing shawls about their heads. The Jewish women of the east side do most of their marketing on Thursday and Friday, and it is on these days that the pickpockets are to be found at the market. The Jewish housewives have large pockets in their skirts. It is often times the repository for the family bank. The female pickpocket is very skillful. While a confederate does something to distract the attention of the victim the pickpocket lifts up her skirt and quickly cuts out the pocket with a pair of scissors.

At the present time there are quite a number of juvenile pickpockets about the city. The police have cases of boys of 5 and 8 years old who have been taught to pick pockets by some Fagin. These juveniles ply their trade in the pushcart markets and 5 and 10 cent stores. To cover up their thieving they frequently resort to trickery. Detectives Mugge and Gavnor of the squad were at Fifty-ninth Street and the Queensborough Bridge recently. They noticed an old woman waiting for a car. A little fellow of 5 years ran up to her apparently badly frightened. "Oh, please, mam," he pleaded as he clung to her skirts, "make that big boy go away; he wants to hit me." As he spoke a husky boy of 8 danced up to the old lady, and, attempted to strike the younger boy. The old lady beat him off with an umbrella, while the little fellow clung more tightly to her skirts, screaming with terror. The older boy departed, and the five-year-old thanked his savior and went his way. The two detectives followed him. He met his companion and they saw him pass the pocketbook, containing $10, to the older boy. The detectives then corralled the two, and led them back to their victim. They explained they were detectives. "Then," interrupted the old lady, "you should lock up that big boy. He wanted to hit that poor little fellow." When the detectives handed the old lady her pocketbook and explained that "the poor little fellow" had extracted it from her handbag she gasped in amazement. "Land sakes alive," she exclaimed, "they do teach children wickedness at a tender age in this city."

The indeterminate sentence law has caused hundreds of pickpockets to leave the city in the past few months. By this law if a pickpocket is convicted he may be sent to the Workhouse for an indefinate period. The pickpocket, as Commissioner of Corrections Lewis says, does not like manual labor or the prospect of spending many months in jail, so for that reason hundreds of them have embarked for fields where they may practice their vocation with more safety. This does not mean that there are no pickpockets in the city for there are enough of them left to make life uncomfortable for the traveling public, but it explains the growing activity of the female pickpocket.

An old pickpocket who had joined the exodus, and had departed from the city for a place where the law was not so stringent recently wrote a letter to Inspector Cray, protesting at the way the police here were treating him. He wrote that as he had left the city, and was no longer bothering the police he thought they should let him alone. He said that whenever he was arrested the New York police sent on his record to the local police, and that he thought was ungrateful, and made it difficult for him to earn a livelihood at picking pockets. The pickpocket out of the city is now engaged in robbing the clerks off for vacations as they are leaving a crowded boat or train.

Lieut. McKenna and Detective Frank D. Casassa have been pursuing pickpockets for twenty years. They know the faces and history of hundreds of pickpockets, and also know all of their tricks. Detective Casassa says that the safest place for a man to carry a wallet is in the inside vest pocket, and that the most careless place to carry it is in the hip or trousers pocket. Pickpockets, he says, are to be found on the rear platforms and rear ends of crowded underground and surface cars so that they get their victims both going and coming. A great many persons, he says, are robbed while they are boarding a car. The victim is shoved in the back, and at the same time his wallet is extracted.

The Flying Squadron has a roving commission, and goes to all parts of the five boroughs. As a rule it follows the crowd. It has done excellent work and has broken up many organized gangs of pickpockets. An old pickpocket told Detective Casassa that before the squad was organized he was able to make $25,000 a year, but that today the work of the squad and the indeterminate sentence law had made it so that it was no longer profitable for him to work in the city.

NOT NEW YORK "RIPPER."

Faurot's Detectives See No Similarity in Paterson Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—John F. Webster, the plumber who is being held on suspicion of having murdered Max D. Goldstein, three and a half years old, whose body was found yesterday at the foot of the cellar stairs of his home, 21 Hamburgh Avenue, in which the plumber had a shop, bears a good reputation, and the police are still working on the case. The prisoner admits he went into the cellar, but denies having seen anything of the little boy. The plumber's overalls and some tools which have dark spots on them, which may be blood, have been sent to the General Hospital for examination.

Inspector Faurot of New York sent over two of his detectives today to investigate into any possible connection between the Goldstein murder and the "Ripper" cases in New York. The detectives said they did not see any connection.

Webster is locked up on the charge of murder, without bail. He can account for only a part of his time between 7 o'clock on Wednesday night, when the boy was missed, and 11 o'clock next morning, just after the body was discovered.

For an Increased Surtax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee have decided to propose an amendment to the special revenue bill increasing the surtax on incomes exceeding $2,000,000 from 10 to 13 per cent. This is the only change contemplated in the income tax rates as carried in the House bill.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Castle Producing Company, a new theatrical producing firm organized by James W. Castle, will shortly put on "Maid to Order," a musical comedy by Frederick Chipman with music by Mr. Castle. Rose Botti will have the prima donna role.

St. John Irvine's play, "Susan Clegg," will be played for the first time in New York at the Princess Theatre on Sept. 18.

Paul Gordon, who is playing in moving pictures as leading man for Pauline Fredericks and Emmy Wehlen, will leave the screen field to begin rehearsals next week for "The Dawn," which is to be seen in New York next month.

CITY MAY BRING SUIT FOR STADIUM LOSS

Plans Action Unless Promoters of Shakespeare Masque Pay for Damage.

SETTLEMENT IS POSSIBLE

Payment for Water Supply and Electric Current Included in City's Demands.

It is probable that unless the claim for damage to the stadium and other City College property is settled the city will begin action to recover against those who backed "Caliban," the Shakespearean masque. It was said yesterday at the Corporation Counsel's office that the serving of a summons and complaint would be the next step on the part of the city unless a settlement was reached. Those interested, however, do not believe that this will be necessary. W. Forbes Morgan, the surety for the committee which produced "Caliban," has been notified and it is possible that a settlement will be effected within the next few days. If not the Corporation Counsel intends to proceed to the collection for the damage to property by the players and the audience at the fete.

Not all of the money the city seeks to collect is for property damage. These were the items which were sent in on July 26:

Cost of restoring the field	$3,750
Repairs to stadium	302
Electric current	155
Water supplied	100
To Athletic Association, (use of grounds prior to fete)	1,700

While the officials of the Corporation Counsel's office were not inclined yesterday to discuss the damage done to the City College property, the opinion is held that the character of the damage justifies the protest of THE NEW YORK TIMES against the use of Central Park for the masque. Some who have personally examined the stadium since the affair say that the character of the damage inflicted shows either gross carelessness or vandalism.

Under an arrangement with the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration Committee the city was to have received a percentage of the profits. There were no profits, it is said, and this is a phase of the question that may be inquired into.

R. R. MEN PLAN FOR HEARING

A. P. Thomas to Present Case to Congress Committee.

Following the organization of the joint Congressional Committee which is to study the railroad problem, officers of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee met in this city yesterday and elaborated plans for presenting arguments and data. It was decided to place the preparation of the railroad case in the hands of Alfred P. Thomas of Norfolk, Va., general counsel for the Southern Railway. His principal collaborators will be Edgar J. Rich, general counsel of the Boston & Maine, and Alfred T. Erickson, formerly Chairman of the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

Senator Newlands, Chairman of the committee, and Representative Adamson, the Vice Chairman, are a subcommittee to lay out the program for the inquiry. Most of the meetings will be held in Washington, but hearings will be given in this city, Chicago, St. Louis, and other great traffic centres.

Escaped Convict Back in Sing Sing.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Jean Kerscher, known also as "Dutch Miller," who escaped from Sing Sing three months ago, was brought back to the prison today. The dummy he fashioned to resemble himself, and which he left on his cot, was still on exhibition in one of the cells. When the dummy was shown to him Kerscher rubbed his chin and remarked, with a smile, "Yes, that's it." Kerscher said that since his escape from Sing Sing he had worked in many places in New Jersey and on Long Island, generally as a waiter.

THE STAMPEDE

First Performance

THIS AFTERNOON

and All Next Week, Every Day at 2 P. M.

Sheepshead Bay Speedway

20,000 Seats at 50c

specially constructed for this event immediately surrounding the arena

Prices - - 50c to $1.50

SCHOOLS

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
305 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day and Evening Schools. Students may attend either. Three year course. High standards. Experienced teachers. Central location. Catalogue on request.
WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Dean.

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
Woolworth Building
233 BROADWAY.
Afternoon Classes 4:15 to 6:15
Evening Classes 7:45 to 9:45
Term Begins Sept. 28. CASE SYSTEM. Tuition Fee One Hundred and Ten Dollars. Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

Kelvin School
Summer session for Fall college entrance examinations begins August 7. Highly experienced teachers. Morning session only. Twelfth year. Office hours: 9:30-11:30. 831 W. 70th Street. Telephone, Columbus 3396.

LOYOLA SCHOOL
PARK AVE. & 83RD ST.
A private preparatory school directed by JESUIT FATHERS. 17th year begins Sept. 27. Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., Principal. Address Rev. P. F. O'Gorman, S. J., V.-Principal.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th st. Individual Instruction, day evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

The School Where Records Are Made.
Day and Evening Classes to Concentrate.
Clark School for Concentration,
250 West 75th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 744 Col.

Dalton Swimming School
365 W. 59 St. (Col. Circle.) Booklet "F."
Institute of Musical Art of the City of New York. Address Secretary, Box 125, 120 Claremont Av., N. Y.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
A home school for GIRLS, in the real country, under care of Friends. Home mother for young children. 44th year. 35 miles from N. Y.; 70 acres; 500 ft. elevation. Primary, Preparatory, Music, Art, Domestic Science, Manual Training, and Commercial Depts. Gymnasium. Regents Standard. Rates $300 to $400. Opens Sept. 18. Catalog.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.
An excellent school for the average boy, who needs careful guidance in study and habits. Healthful location, preparation for college or business. Write for catalogue. The Principal, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
Every facility in modern, well-equipped buildings, recreation and refined surroundings. Mental, moral and physical development. New York representative, Mr. Wm. Anthony, 430 West 118th St., Apt. 74. A. H. TOMLINSON, Headmaster, Box G, Swarthmore, Pa.

HANOVER TUTORING SCHOOL
In the Heart of the New Hampshire Hills. Summer session July, August and September. Every candidate in last two years entered college. John W. Leydon, Director, Hanover, N. H.

ALLENTOWN PREPARATORY A boys' school of high standards. Junior Department. Catalog. FRANK T. SIGMAN, A.M., Principal, Allentown, Pa.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed.
THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE ONLY ROOF IN AMERICA.

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, Next Tues.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 606, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....30 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted. *Tr. 1 Mo.*

DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections	2.00	.25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.		
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.		
Canada, Sunday only	3.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.

TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 53 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

RATES AND WAGES.

The essentials of the disputes in the traction and steam railway strikes are similar. In both rates are fixed by law. In both there is a triangular collision of interests regarding the relations between the cost of the service in wages, the price to those receiving the accommodation, and the profits of the proprietors. Both are public utilities disturbed by unions. And it is suggested that the trouble can be solved by the establishment of wage boards analogous to the rate boards. Nobody has suggested profit boards, to dictate what profits shall be established by law. That is seen to be absurd, since we have witnessed a strike of capital against the remnant of profit above rates in the railway industry. Nobody knows any way of diverting capital from the more profitable industrial and government securities into the railways. For some reason nobody sees absurdity in proposing to regulate strikes of labor. On the contrary, it is proposed to extend the system of regulation which has not succeeded in the case of railway capital to railway labor. Regulation of rates, it is said, has failed because it is a halfway measure. To make it effective there must be regulation of costs as well as of rates and profits. Hence the proposal of a wage board. Is there no danger that also may be a halfway measure?

If it is necessary to regulate railway costs, is it not necessary also to regulate the costs of labor in providing itself for hire? If it is not possible to stop the evasion of the regulation of costs and profits by railway capital, how much more impossible is it to regulate individual costs of living and the remnant for thrift and efficiency above the wastes of the improvident individual which create for him the problems which he attempts to transfer to society! The problem of living is an individual problem, not suitable for regulation universally. Yet unions and legislatures attack it by law, and will be baffled respecting wages at the precise point where the regulation of rates has broken down.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been practicing regulation for thirty years, and is now facing an inquiry why it has not succeeded better. That Commission is the most expert authority on regulation we have had, and yet it is powerless before the problem of the strong and the weak. There cannot be two rates, the lower one for the road which can thrive on less than the other. It is not possible to reduce rates because the profits are excessive or to raise them because the profits are deficient. For strong and weak there must be one rate by law, and that rate will get the business regardless of the struggle to survive and the fate of the vanquished. Yet the unions regulate wages in just that way. There is to be an average wage, and an average production, although there is no average man. The strong and needy man is not allowed to increase his efforts and efficiency accordingly. He must take less than he can and would earn in order that his inferiors, the substandard men, may receive more than they could otherwise.

The deficiency of production between what industry is capable of and its results under regulation by unions and legislators is the loss of society. Capital and labor both suffer. Profits and wages have no possible source but the result of their joint efforts. Both suffer when the product is reduced. Capital is the enemy of both legislators and unions. The lawmakers reduce profits by law, and multiply its taxes. Unions think it patriotic to their class to increase costs illimitably, and have no hesitation in demanding wages before dividends or out of dividends. The man who understands perfectly that he would not work unless paid thinks that other men's dollars can be made to work for him for nothing. And the unions marvel when their jobs vanish. They think it malice when others in greater need accept the wage which they despise, and they blame society when it protects itself by the methods which labor uses.

Times like these are times for thought, and more particularly regarding the principles of the dispute than regarding details. Details are subject to investigation and adjustment. Principles cannot be waived without inviting the return of the trouble which was thought to be settled when settled wrong. The rate and wage questions must be reconsidered on fundamental principles and from the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number. Neither capital nor labor can be allowed to aggrandize itself by exploiting other classes, or rather the aggregate of all classes. Where the common interests are concerned there must be one law for all. Beyond that universal zone of absolute right and duty there lies the great zone of discretion which it is not suitable for law to enter.

Profits cannot be regulated. The attempt of government to regulate railway profits has recoiled upon society. Rates have been reduced in such manner that more than a billion of railway capital is receiving no return at a time when the railways are serving society more efficiently than ever known anywhere. The unprofitableness of railway capital is the loss of society, for the profits of other lines of industry are limited by the capacity of the railways, which have ceased to grow. The attempt to regulate wages by unions injures labor and society more than capital. Nobody need worry about capital. It is managed upon the whole intelligently, and knows how to protect itself. But the cost of living is the result of the unintelligent selfishness of labor. It regards only its pay envelope, and is capable of no such loyalty to all as it manifests to its class. The patriotism of the proletariat for its class is marvelous. The spirit which enabled the garment workers to starve for what they thought their rights shames all sordid calculations. No arbitration for them. They are right. Agreement is better. Labor and capital, unions and lawmakers, would do well to imitate them, and get together of themselves. They know best, each for themselves, where the shoe pinches and should be eased. They can do the job better for themselves than it can be done for them.

THE SIEGE.

The diplomat who told Mr. BALFOUR that he considered the naval battle of Jutland the turning point of the war was probably mistaken; the turning point of the war was the fruitless campaign against Verdun. Both were the sallies of a garrison. Everything in this war is on such a colossal scale that what are called battles would have been called campaigns in other wars, that a campaign lasting for months is called a battle, and that the battles are named not after a farmhouse, a village, a creek, or even a city, as in past times, but after whole provinces and even countries; the battle of Champagne, the battle of Bukowina. So with sieges; what is going on now is the siege of Germany.

The Jutland battle was a sally by a part of the beleaguered force. It inflicted great damage on the besiegers, and the sallying force escaped, with much loss, back into the intrenchments. This is what the Germans describe as a victory; but a sallying force does not win a victory unless it cuts its way through. CERVERA'S sally ended in the destruction of his force; SCHEER got back; but neither of them broke the besieging lines.

If the sally against Verdun had been successful it might or might not have raised the siege. It failed, and with its failure the besiegers attempted to storm the fort. There were two storming parties, one on the east and one on the west. They have both made breaches in the walls, slight ones in the west, great ones in the east. If both these storming parties were to fail, more would follow, and still more; while in the meantime the besiegers on the sea continue uninterrupted their merciless beleaguerment, no more affected by the spectacular Jutland sally than the besiegers of Plevna were by the sallies of OSMAN Pasha. The German fleet is impotent; it cannot even interfere with the flood of men and munitions constantly flowing across the Channel. The battle of Jutland was the last great sally in the siege of Germany.

"INCLINED TO RESENT IT."

Mrs. HARRISON G. FOSTER of the State of Washington is one of the "4,000,000 women" whose votes are to be hurled in a block hither and yon, as the handful of women who conduct the organization called the Woman's Party may direct. She was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, so she is not destitute of interest in politics or of political knowledge. The Tacoma Ledger says she "expressed a "prevailing sentiment among women "of the West" when she said in an address to the Democratic women of Pierce County that heckling of public speakers "is done almost entirely by a certain type of married women," and that perhaps this was "due to their inexperience in dealing with men." The Ledger is a Republican paper, but it is published in a State where women vote, and presumably knows something about the way they vote; and it is not as sure that those 4,000,000 votes can be cast the way the Woman's Party leaders direct as Mr. HUGHES is. At any rate, it does not go gladly galloping into the arms of the Woman's Party, as he does, nor entertain that happy conviction that he and it have annexed those 4,000,000 votes.

In the first place, The Ledger says, at the last election not more than 2,000,000 women, probably fewer, voted. In the second place, the 2,000,000 won't vote as they are told, any more than men would. "Western women are inclined to resent the assumption of Eastern women that "anything of that sort can be done." In the third place, they are interested in other things. "Women who have "the suffrage are not going to sacrifice "their power in other political matters "just to promote a measure some of "the Eastern women deem vital." The Ledger is owned by that sagacious old longhorn of Republican politics, SAMUEL A. PERKINS. Wouldn't it have been as well for Mr. HUGHES to consult him before throwing over his party platform to grab "4,000,000 votes" that can't be grabbed? If he needed advice from Senator FALL of New Mexico about Mexican affairs, he needed much more the advice of SAM PERKINS of Washington about Washington women. If they are "inclined to resent" the attempt of the Woman's Party leaders to swing their votes, he has not made much of a hit. Hereafter his motto should be "The more haste, the less speed."

A VERY HIGH PRICE.

Very quick work has been done thus far in the matter of the purchase by the United States Government of the Danish West Indies. But even if the treaty that was signed yesterday by Secretary LANSING and the Danish Minister is brought before the Senate before the end of the present session, it is doubtful if it will be quickly ratified. There is no reason to expect delay in the Danish Parliament. The price of the islands is large enough to satisfy the Danes. But that it will satisfy the United States Senate is not so certain.

Granting that changed political circumstances, as well as the comparatively recent improvements in the harbor of St. Thomas, have increased the value of the three islands to the United States, it seems that $25,000,000 is entirely too large a sum to pay for them.

The Senate has been inclined to haggle over items of more immediate importance than the purchase of the islands. It is understood that we need them for national defense. But we need ships, guns, ammunition, and men even more. The cost of naval and military extension will be enormous. The Senate will be justified in looking very closely into the matter of this purchase. If the sum suggested were cut in half, Denmark would still get a much higher price for the West Indian possessions which she has neglected than she thought of asking for them in former negotiations.

AN OLD TROUBLE.

The Republicans are making a great pretense of excitement over the Mexican situation to hide their want of real issues and the record of their party in Congress. An ingenuous visitor from PERCIVAL LOWELL'S Mars would be led to believe that Mr. WILSON, in his "weakness" and "vacillation," had invented the Mexican troubles. When, even in the gold and iron reign of the highly mythologized DIAZ, has not the Mexican people, the prime root of all the disasters and anarchies, revolutions, Presidencies too numerous to remember, Emperors native and imported, arbitrary force ruling or overturned under a Constitution that is but a name, fine rhetoric and ruthless expropriation, guerrilla warfare, provincial insurrection, been the same? Of a population of, say, fifteen millions, six or eight millions are pure Indians. Six or seven millions are mestizos, perhaps there is a million of pure white race. An Indian "republic," an illiterate people of Indians and half-breeds, exploited for the few, the material on which ambition and force do their work.

There is a permanent suspicion or hatred of Americans among the masses. Why should there not be? Aside from the Mexican war, the causes and history of which are very different in the Mexican legend from the American accounts, how many revolutions or attempted revolutions have been financed and directed from the United States? The habitual arrogance of the gringo makes him detested. The border would in itself be the provocation for such cattle raidings, forays, burnings, and murders as the English and Scotch borderers long engaged in. The influx of foreign capital in the last generation, the railroads, the mines, oil, the great industries and utilities, have bred new envies and greatly increased the influences of interference and the amount of damage when Mexico is in her normal state of disturbance. The opportunities of collision on the frontier have increased with the growth of population, but the situation is essentially the same.

Sixty years ago, in FRANKLIN PIERCE'S Administration, the American Minister to Mexico was shouting that "nothing "but a manifestation of the power of "the United States" could bring about the punishment of the "wrongs" done by Mexicans to American citizens. The next year the revised Constitution was put in force. General COMONFORT, a "strong man," took the oath of office as President in December. In January he was skedaddling from Mexico City. General ZULOAGA had produced a revolution. The entire Diplomatic Corps, at lightning speed and without awaiting instructions from the Governments, recognized the great ZULOAGA. It has always been easy to make mistakes about Mexico. Before long ZULOAGA was on the run, and General MIRAMON was his successor. ZULOAGA came back. MIRAMON, made "President Substitute," was recognized by the diplomatists so lately Zuloagists. But the Liberal Chief, JUAREZ, former Chief Justice, and Vice President ex officio, claimed to be President as the constitutional successor of COMONFORT. He had established his seat of government at Queretaro, at Guanajuato, at Guadalajara, successively, and had been forced to leave Mexico. In the Summer of 1858 he was back and Vera Cruz was his capital.

The American Minister, grown more cautious, broke off diplomatic relations with the Miramon Government till he heard from President BUCHANAN, who, "because of complaints of ill-treat-"ment of American citizens, broke off "diplomatic relations with the Mira-"mon Government altogether." The star of BENITO JUAREZ was rising. Mr. BUCHANAN sent a confidential agent to Mexico, and on the strength of his report appointed Mr. MCLANE of Maryland Minister to Mexico, leaving it to his discretion to recognize the Juarez Government, which he did in April, 1859. Meanwhile MIRAMON held the capital. In his message of December Mr. BUCHANAN recommended Congress to authorize a military expedition to hunt down the Miramon Government in the bowels of Mexico and exact from it redress for injuries to American citizens. A year later, reaffirming "the justice as well as the wisdom" of the policy of invasion, he told Congress that, convinced of its disagreement with him as to that policy, he had tried to secure the same objects by treaty with the Juarez Government.

This perhaps tedious recital of old history may be forgiven for its perfect contemporaneousness, so to speak. The outrages on Americans, the medley of constitutional rulers and pretenders, the swift changes and various sites of Governments, diplomatic errors, cross-purposes at Washington, proposed invasions: the history of American-Mexican relations is essentially there. But BUCHANAN bears an odious reputation. Doubtless if the so judicious General FREMONT had been elected President, things would have gone differently. Read Mr. SEWARD'S instructions to TOM CORWIN, Minister to Mexico, in April, 1861. We quote from Mr. JOHN BASSETT MOORE'S summary:

> Information had been received that President JUAREZ had overthrown his adversaries and established his Government at the capital and that he had been chosen President at an election lately held, but there were other rumors to the effect that his Government was unable to maintain order, that robberies were frequent on the high roads, and that even a member of the American Legation had been murdered on his way from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz.
>
> The President would therefore use all proper influence to favor the restoration of order and authority in Mexico, and, so far as might be in his power, prevent any incursions or any other form of aggression by citizens of the United States against Mexico. The Mexican Government had lately complained of an apprehended attempt to invade the State of Sonora by citizens of the United States.

And the United States would enforce the neutrality laws and "give "due attention to the preservation "and safety of the peaceable inhab-"itants along the border," and hoped Mexico would do the same. The old story. American pressure and Mexican resistance brought MAXIMILIAN and NAPOLEON III.'s fantastic Mexican dream to an end. We cannot follow the revolutions in the declining years of JUAREZ and afterward, but must not omit the little detail that a commission appointed in 1871 by President GRANT found that 60,000 American cattle, valued at $1,000,000, had been stolen; that General CORTINA had got rich by robbing American ranches, and that agents of the Mexican Government had shared in the swag. Even in the earlier rule of Don PORFIRIO, the Pacificator by ley de fuga, the Mexican situation was that described by HUBERT BANCROFT in his "History of the Mexican People":

> For several years relations with the United States had been strained, partly on account of the refusal of the Government to allow American troops to enter its territory in quest of marauders, although a similar privilege had been granted to the Mexican forces. The outcry raised in Texas led to instructions being given to General ORD to cross the Rio Grande, and war appeared imminent.

The old story. Outrages on American citizens, troubles on the border, these are to be expected, sporadically, and, in case of civil war, frequently. The crumbling of the Diaz myth and the Madero fiasco left a heavier burden on Mr. WILSON than his predecessors had to bear. But the conditions are substantially the same, and it is just to keep that fact in mind. He inherits an ancient trouble. Have the critics of his Mexican policy a substitute for it? If he has been vacillating, so have his predecessors. As a matter of fact, the American people are, and have been, opposed to war with Mexico.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Suggestion of Some Plausibility.

In Albany Medical Annals, the journal of the Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College, the editor of that publication makes an elaborate examination of the known facts—they are lamentably few!—about infantile paralysis, and from it deduces something which, while much less than a decision, is a highly interesting suspicion, that the disease and the milk supply are related.

First of all, he notes the familiar circumstance that a great majority of the malady's victims belong to the one fraction of every community the food of which is exclusively or largely uncooked milk. The disease, too, is most common in exactly the places where milk is least carefully and effectively guarded from the various degenerative and infective processes to which it is susceptible—in the country, that is, and in the poorer and more densely inhabited parts of cities—and the epidemics of it, as well as the seemingly isolated cases, practically all come at the season when the processes mentioned go on most actively.

The writer of the article uses the fact that the disease rarely passes from one child to the others in the same family as proof that it is not communicated by contact or through the air, but the same fact would seem to make against his own theory or suggestion, as all the children in any family drink the same milk, and, if that were the source of infection, the escape of all but one would not be likely. It is true, however, that the strong tendency of medical science is to look for a single origin and a single means of transmission for all maladies of the class to which acute anterior poliomyelitis apparently belongs, and there is no doubt that many of the precautions now taken will in time turn out to have been as unnecessary and useless as were those formerly taken against malaria in the days when its now absurd name was accepted as accurate.

Certainly it is not without a reason that only in exceptional instances are adults attacked by this horrible scourge, and the hypothesis that the selection of which babies are the victims is due to conditions peculiar to infancy is at least a promising one as a basis of work on the mysteries of the disease.

A Southerner Against Child Labor.

There is not a little of significance in the fact that it was a Southern Senator who undertook the defensive explanation of the Child Labor bill upon which President WILSON is urging Congress to act at once. The effort to exclude children from factories has encountered of late its chief antagonism in the South, the Northern manufacturers having for some time past been content—or discontent—to accept such restrictions as were inevitable and to do little more than to call as much of attention as they could to the unfairness of compelling them to compete with manufacturers still permitted to use child labor. That is a just grievance, as industrial grievances go, and though it could be met, of course, and has been, by denial of any man's right to do a wrong thing merely because other men were doing it, still that reply does not meet satisfactorily the situation created by the discrimination in question.

That Senator ROBINSON was able to show, by many quotations from Southern papers, the existence in the South, as in the North, of a widespread sentiment against permitting—which is the same thing as compelling—children to work in mills will be hailed with satisfaction by all in both sections of the country who have come to realize the many and serious evils incidental to a premature assumption of life's burdens.

The defenders of child labor in the South have frequently asserted, and some of its antagonists have reluctantly admitted, that children of the class entering the mills are better off there than in the remote and sequestered homes where most of them lived before employment was offered to them. It is, indeed, highly probable—so highly that it can be accepted as a fact—that the sanitary conditions and educational facilities of the mill children usually surpass those to be found in and around cabins hidden deep in the mountains. That superiority, however, is very far from proving that mill work is good for children; it only proves the existence of things that are worse.

The proposal to exclude from interstate commerce wares that are in part the product of child labor is a rather startling one to conservative, and especially to reactionary, minds, but, as Senator ROBINSON was able to show, it is not unprecedented or revolutionary. Its wisdom is still a subject for discussion, and opinions can honestly differ.

His Passion Led Him Astray.

For reasons presumably much like those which impel Spaniards always to act in a Spanish way, Collectors of Customs invariably show the turn of mind characteristic of their tribe. What that turn is was never more beautifully illustrated than by the Collector of Customs out in Detroit who recently undertook to impose and exact a duty whenever a Canadian freight car crossed the border into his territory.

The case to him was perfectly clear. A freight car is a "manufactured article," therefore it ought to pay a tax adjusted to the value of its chief component material. Also, the Collector found a court decision which, as he read it, confirmed his belief and justified his action.

It was nothing to him that his plan, if carried out, would put a heavy burden of expense on commerce and a still heavier weight of inconvenience—nothing to him that retaliation in far more than triple measure would be the obvious response of the enraged Canadians to such a scheme as his. He saw a "manufactured article" coming in, and that was enough to set any Collector of Customs acting after his kind.

To the Collector's cruel disappointment, and equal surprise, the Treasury Department has shaken a peremptory finger at him and accompanied the gesture with a resonant "No!" He read the court decision all wrong, it tells him, and he must let the freight cars go on about their business after the established fashion.

The Collector deserves sympathy in his humiliation and will get it from all feeling hearts. But the humiliation, as the world's people would say, was coming to him. It had to come, just as he, being a Collector of Customs, had to do what he did. Trade with Canada really couldn't be stopped in order that he might be consistent.

GRADE-CROSSING PERILS.

An Instance Where the Trouble Was Not with the Autoists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Sunday afternoon I was driving a car which crossed the tracks at Ocean Avenue and Rockaway Road, Jamaica. The gates were down when we approached the crossing and three automobiles were waiting for the train to pass. We stopped at least fifty or seventy-five feet behind the last auto. There were many others following us. As soon as the train had passed the signal was given to go ahead, the gates were raised and the three forward cars passed the tracks. When we were within twenty-five feet of the tracks the man blew his whistle and down went the gates. We did our best to stop, but the notice to do so was so sudden that we had but one alternative, to take to the ditch. In place of the ditch, however, there was an old dirt road, and we were thus saved a bad accident. The car behind us was brought to a stop within a few feet of the gate and undoubtedly would have run into us had we stuck to the road. I did not see nor hear the train, and neither did the other members of our party. We were not in a hurry and were more than willing to wait for the passing of a dozen trains. One could scarcely be accused of reckless riding when one started from a dead stop less than half a block away from the tracks. I maintain that the railroad employes were guilty of gross negligence when they raised the gates after the passing of a train and then allowed three automobiles out of a string of waiting cars to cross ahead of an oncoming train.

E. A. BOWERS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1916.

SHIPS FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

Vessels Building Now Considered Outside That Class.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES, by the use of figures taken from a recent report of the Department of Commerce, attempts to disprove the correctness of Secretary McADOO'S recent statement that "of all the crass follies that were ever perpetrated on a nation, the worst was the blocking of our efforts to begin the groundwork of a great merchant marine."

It is a well-known fact that figures can be made to show almost anything you wish them to.

The question of an American merchant marine has to do solely with the foreign trade, and it was of this trade that Secretary McADOO spoke. While it is true that there has been an output of 672,106 tons of privately owned vessels from American shipyards, and that the tonnage of ocean-going merchant vessels being built or ordered in the United States July 1 was 1,000,000, the fact is that very little of this tonnage is intended for general cargo service in the foreign trade under the American flag.

With few exceptions the tonnage built and building in American yards consists of special type vessels for the exclusive use of large corporations, such as the oil companies, the steel companies, &c.; of vessels to be used in the coastwise trade, and of vessels for foreign owners.

Last September I made an analysis of all the work then under construction in American shipyards, and out of 156 merchant vessels of all types that were then under construction only three were intended for general cargo service in the foreign trade, and one of these three was subsequently changed into an oil tanker. An analysis of the shipping now being built or ordered in the United States will show substantially the same result.

In view of the foregoing facts the argument advanced in your editorial falls flat. The indisputable facts are that we have practically no American merchant marine in the foreign trade, and private interests are doing practically nothing in the matter.

PHILIP MANSON.

[According to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the clearances of American shipping for overseas continents were 745,000 tons in 1913, and in 1916 2,448,000 for the fiscal year ended with June. The passenger space was larger relatively in 1914, and the cargo space was larger in 1916. The growth for the South American trade was larger proportionately, although smaller in volume, than to Europe. It is merely prophecy to foretell to what use the tonnage now building will be put.—Editor, NEW YORK TIMES.]

Mrs. Gerould's Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed space to correct a misstatement of one of your correspondents that concerns me? Miss Annie Willis McCullough says that, in being interviewed by Joyce Kilmer on the subject of the short story, I said that Mr. Sturgis, the translator of "The Odd Number," told me that Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman had achieved the technique of her earliest stories by a close study of the technique of Maupassant in "The Odd Number." If Miss McCullough will read the interview she will see that I did not say that Mr. Sturgis told me this. In point of fact, I have never met Mr. Sturgis; and in mentioning the anecdote to Mr. Kilmer I was particularly careful to tell him that it came to me indirectly, though, as I thought, in a perfectly authentic manner; and that therefore I could not vouch for it. That qualifying statement not unnaturally slipped out of sight in the record of the interview.

I am particularly sorry that this has happened, as I have been for many years one of Mrs. Freeman's most ardent admirers. It had never occurred to me that for a writer of short stories to imitate Maupassant's technique was not the most admirable thing he or she could possibly do. The anecdote seemed to me the more plausible because I know of no other American who has achieved, in the matter of technique, such likeness to Maupassant. And certainly it is precisely the earliest and briefest of Mrs. Freeman's stories—not the latest, as Miss McCullough seems to think—which do show that likeness, a likeness that the rest of us can only envy. Mrs. Freeman's prolixity is entirely different from Maupassant's prolixity.

I do not know by what right Miss McCullough speaks so categorically for Mrs. Freeman. But having explained what I did say, and that it is not what she states that I said, I may at least differ from her in believing that my implication was wholly complimentary to Mrs. Freeman—and also in one or two little matters of literary criticism.

KATHARINE FULLERTON GEROULD.

Hanover, N. H., Aug. 2, 1916.

Opposition Only.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance today reminds me:

In my younger years all questions, important or otherwise, were thrashed out around the long box stove in our best store during the Winter evenings. One of the men would take the negative upon every question, until one night, in a spirit of exasperation, a compatriot demanded, "What are you for, Al?" Al promptly replied, "I ain't fer; I'm agin."

G. M. H.

Preston Hollow, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1916.

Germany's World Commerce.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Muensterberg, in his article published in THE TIMES, says that as the result of the war "the sea will be free for Germany's industry and world commerce." In what way has Great Britain, previous to the war, interfered with the use of the sea by the Germans, and in what way were the latter shut out of world commerce?

ANGLO-CELT.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

SONNY'S PICTURE.

At last we locked the door on the
shabby, stifling rooms,
And Sonny put his washed, moist little
hand
With faith in mine.
The noonday dishes were cleared away
and we were going to the Park—
In contented silence we walked down
five flights to the street.
The heat was white and heavy and
challenged our joy,
But we walked bravely across to the
Park—
To the green grass and trees and the
bunnies.
Suddenly Sonny grew glad and excited;
"O Mother," he shrilled, "look at the
dear little pony!"
Quickly I walked to keep time with his
eager footsteps.
The man who stood by the pony suavely
came forward,
And before I could refuse Sonny was
astride the shaggy back,
Wild with delight.
"If the picture is not satisfactory,
Madam, you need not pay anything."
And while I hugged like a miser my
shabby purse, I saw Sonny sit
Straight, proud, and joyful.
So I did not refuse; for I could save
and scrimp more than usual
From next Saturday's money my husband would give me—
Yes, I could manage some way.

* * * * *

His picture has come—he is straight
and proud and joyful!
And this was just ten days ago!
He might have been crippled, broken,
and sad
Had he come back to me from the Hospital where he lay moaning.
Perhaps it is best Sonny died.
Yet only ten days ago he was straight
and proud and joyful!
I have his picture to prove it. . . .

AGNES STONE.

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS AT VERDUN.

Wounding of Wendell and Hollinshed Due to a Blundering Order—Worst Experiences with Gas Shells.

By RICHARD NORTON,
Commanding the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps.

Headquarters American Ambulance Corps in France, July 10, 1916.

We reached, what you might call, our first Verdun camp on June 8. It was not many miles away from that now ruined and desolate city and the distant rumble of guns was very audible. All the regiments of our division with which we had been marching during the last few days were gathered near by and almost instantly we moved up to take the place of the regiments which were being relieved. After three days we were moved to the camp we kept for the next three weeks, which was on the edge of a wood about five miles back of Verdun. Here we were close to a reasonable supply of water and to the field hospital to which the wounded were first brought. It was not an easy place to keep the cars in order, but our usual luck held, and, notwithstanding the various accidents of shell fire and bad roads, when the time came to leave the region we had to tow only one car.

Our division was on the Douaumont sector, so that you will easily understand that the work was pretty severe. The only road which led to the trenches and the postes de secours was one which was entirely open to the Germans' fire, and owing to this was closed to all traffic, whether ammunition, guns, kitchens, or ambulances, during the hours of daylight. It could only be used during the darkness of the short Summer nights and this rendered our work pretty hard. Only once did we send out cars by day and that was owing to an extremely stupid order given by an over-excited divisional doctor. It was to the effect that I should send instantly five large cars to the advanced post. Although I was convinced that some one had blundered, the cars went out at once, I following and stopping in Verdun in the endeavor to see the authorities and to discover why this order had been issued. As I could not find the officials I wanted, I did not delay, but followed after the ambulances.

These I had sent to a place in the road where we had found in a disused quarry a small space that was less exposed than the rest of the road and where we had organized a sort of relay station for our cars when they were on night duty. On arrival there, I found Laurence McCreery had returned already from the poste de secour bringing two not very badly wounded poilus. He reported that his car had been shelled both going up and coming down, but fortunately the Bosche gunners had not got the range. He added that on his return Jac Wendell had gone up to bring down any other wounded who might be waiting, but that as he had been overlong away Mr. Hoskier had followed on, also to see what had happened, leaving word that he was to be sent for if he did not get back to our relay post at a certain time.

It was just about that time when I spoke to McCreery and I was starting up the road myself when Hoskier came down. I saw at once that something had happened, and his first words were that Wendell and Hollinshed had been wounded, but not seriously. Furthermore, he stated that all the authorities, military as well as medical, at the advanced post begged us not to send another car, as there was no need for it whatever and that the cars were simply drawing such heavy fire from the enemy batteries that they feared serious damage would be done.

McCreery and Harden, a capital chauffeur, asked me as a favor to let them go up at once to bring down Wendell and Hollinshed. It was, as you can imagine, with extremely mixed feelings that I told them I could not allow this, that we must follow the advice of the men who were up at the post and who sent us word not to come. They then asked to be allowed to go with a guide they had found, one of the brancardiers, who knew the way through the communication trenches. Starting then they would reach the post where Wendell and Hollinshed were just about when darkness fell, and would bring them out on their own car, provided it was still running, or if they did not come back quickly I could send out a car for them. This I was delighted to let them do, and within a couple of hours Wendell and Hollinshed were on their way to the hospital. Hoskier had brought down the only four remaining French wounded there were. They were rather serious cases, and Wendell and Hollinshed had refused to be moved until these French wounded were taken out; but these four and the two previously brought out by McCreery were the only ones for us to get. There had been no reason whatever to send five cars, nor, in fact, to send any at all, and the result of this order—I may fairly call it idiotic—was that two of our men were wounded, one brancardier was killed, and four others wounded.

The French doctors did everything to make Wendell and Hollinshed comfortable, and the next morning they were on their way to the American Hospital at Neuilly, where they are in the best of hands and rapidly recovering, though it will be some time before either of them is fit to take up his work again. Wendell's wound in his back naturally gave him a serious shock, while Hollinshed, whose wound is in the shoulder, will not have free use of his arm for some little time. You will be as pleased as we all are to know that both Hollinshed and Wendell have been given the Croix de Guerre, and also McCreery and Harden, whose plucky spirit in volunteering to go up into a danger they well understood was appreciated by the Frenchmen who happened to be present. It will give the friends of all those men added pleasure to know that it was entirely at the instigation of the French authorities that these Croix de Guerre were given to our men, and that I personally had nothing whatever to do with it. The honor done them is a frank expression of admiration for the character, all four showed. With such men to lead it is not difficult for me to accomplish good results with our corps.

A few days before our division was to be relieved I received a call from Mr. Hill, the leader of a convoy of twenty Ford cars sent by the hospital at Neuilly and which was attached to the division which replaced ours. He came to ask me about the service and I arranged with him to take out his men on our cars for a night or two so that they would learn the ropes. Curiously enough, the last night when we had to bring back all the doctors and brancardiers from Verdun, the night when Mr. Hill and his section took over the work from us, was one of the most trying we had.

The night before we had a disagreeable experience with "tear-shells," which for some hours had rendered the work difficult owing to our having to wear goggles. But this last night there was a very heavy gas attack, so that not only goggles but masks were necessary. Besides the cars sent to bring out the doctors two others were ordered to meet various officers and men, who were suffering from fatigue, on the road to the advanced posts and to bring them to the hospitals. When I got the doctors and brancardiers back to their place I waited a few minutes for these other two cars. On them were Messrs. Place and Wild and Macomber and Gunn, as good men as could be for the purpose, but none of them had had much experience of serious work at the front.

Having been made nervous by the gas, I went back to see if I could help these cars, and found a most extraordinary sight. Besides the gas, which was so thick that men and horses were dropping round about, the Bosches were throwing incendiary shells along the road which our cars had to follow. Houses were burning and falling in the roadway so that all traffic up and down was stopped. There was an absolute block. The conduct of the French during this time was very striking; not one seemed to be excited, not one raised his voice. Men on foot marched steadily on, while the drivers sat calming their horses and waiting quietly for the moment when they could hasten to their destination. Coatsworth, who was with me, pulled our car on to the sidewalk and then we got out and started to make our way on foot up the road where I knew the cars must be, granted they were still in existence, which seemed to me at the moment more than doubtful.

Before we had gone far we found them caught in the traffic and Dr. Place trying to get a man suffering from gas onto the stretcher. They had not been able to find the men they had been sent for, who, doubtless owing to the gas, had either taken another road or possibly not come out of the trenches at all. After some little time we got the two ambulances out, sending the one with the gassed men down to the hospital, while I told Macomber and Gunn to take up a position the other side of the river, where the gas did not reach, and to wait till morning, walking back every now and then to the road along which the officers would have to come so that in case they did turn up they would find the car ready for them. As a matter of fact, although these two men stayed out all night the soldiers did not appear.

The next night, although our work was supposed to be over, more than half of our convoy was called out to evacuate the hospital, and also I received a message from Hill asking for some cars to come into Verdun and help him. This we were, of course, only too glad to do, but it was a proof of what he himself had already realized and spoken to me about, and a thing that should be clearly understood. For such work as we were doing these Ford cars were not adapted. By the simplest mathematics one could show that, granted there was any heavy work, such as we had to attend to, a convoy made up only of Ford cars was utterly incapable of handling it.

This was our last work at Verdun. The next day we were put en repos a few miles away. It is not supposed that we shall be left long without working, but every one needed some rest and the cars needed to be overhauled. We all felt to a greater or lesser degree the strain we had been through, but all had the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts had been successful and were appreciated. This was proved to us not only by the granting of the decorations already mentioned but also by the granting of the same honor to Spencer Hurst, who has been with us over a year and who has been a constant example to all of us of chivalrous character, and to Leon Rapaport, one of the French chauffeurs and a most faithful and patient worker. Finally our convoy received the distinction of being cited before the army. This is equivalent to giving an individual the Croix de Guerre and gives us the right to paint that highly prized distinction on our cars. The citation reads as follows:

[Translation.]

1. G. G., July 2, 1916. General Order No. 135.

By order of Headquarters the General Commanding Group D cites The American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, Richard Norton commanding.

Because for more than twenty months this Ambulance Corps has manifested the most complete spirit of devotion to its work and duty. Because it has rendered the very greatest services to the Army Division to which it is attached in succoring the wounded in the best possible manner. There is not one of its members who is not a model of cool courage and self sacrifice. Many of them have been wounded.

The General Commanding Group D,
MANGIN.

No higher compliment could be paid us and I feel sure our supporters will feel that our record is a good one.

The Strike Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shall men and women earning their living in the various industries of the United States be allowed to choose their own representatives when disputes arise with their employers? That is the issue, the one vital issue, now in dispute between Mr. Shonts and his men. All New Yorkers should face that issue squarely, for this is not the first time it has come up, nor will it be the last. There can be no lasting peace till it is settled, nor can it be settled in any but one way—that way is the surrender of the officials. Mr. Shonts cannot obscure the issue by saying as he does, "We have had a very happy family in the years in which I have been associated with the management of these companies, and no questions have hitherto arisen which could not be satisfactorily settled without necessity for outside interference." When his men chose their representatives and charged those men so chosen to do their

SOCIETY WELCOMES MISS FLORA WHITNEY

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney Present Their Daughter at Newport Dance.

RECEIVE IN NEW BALLROOM

Season's Debutantes Dined by Mr. and Mrs. Tailer—Many Give Dinner Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Miss Flora Payne Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of Newport and New York, was formally presented tonight with a dance given by her parents in their new ballroom on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs which brought together the entire Summer Colony and many friends from out of the city. Previous to the dance there were dinners in the Colony, after which the hosts and hostesses and their guests came to the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, while Miss Flora V. Whitney was the guest of honor at the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer at Honeysuckle Lodge, to which all the débutantes of the Summer were invited.

Mrs. Whitney and Miss Whitney received the guests in the ballroom, Mrs. Whitney wearing a costume of black with jet trimmings and Miss Whitney wore white with silver trimmings.

The handsome ballroom of blue and yellow was started on March 26, 1910, and was completed and ready for occupancy the first of last July, through night and day work.

To the north side of the ballroom and the Cliff wing of the residence is a pretty court, where a large fountain sprayed throughout the evening, and in addition the guests passing through the ballroom and court to the dining room looked upon the Cliffs and the moonlight effect of the sea and the pretty country of Middletown. In addition to the court, the new or ballroom addition, the old house is connected by a wide corridor and covered walk.

In the drawing room bridge tables were placed for the guests who did not care for dancing, and in the large dining room a seated supper was served from midnight until the ball closed. For this room the tables were treated with various varieties of roses, while the conservatories of the estate were brought into use for the other floral effects. About the lawn there were tents and illuminations.

Conrad's orchestra and the Hawaiian band played for the dancing.

Those invited were: Mr. and Mrs. Rodolphe Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, the Russian Ambassador and Mme. George Bakhmeteff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre L. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Colville Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Governor and Mrs. Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Benkard, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Dewees Wood Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton G. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. John Elliott, Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fell, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. DeLancey Kane Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. James D. F. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins McIlvaine, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehouse, Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wicker, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oerlichs, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Carnegie Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Morris Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, Mr. and Mrs. William de Forest Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney W. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fletcher Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Haughton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Pay Director and Mrs. Livingston Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mr. and Mrs. Austin L. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mrs. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. James Andrews Swan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen.

The Messrs. Maximillian Agassiz, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Milton S. Barger, Raymond Belmont, the Hon. John Barrett, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Williams P. Burden, William E. Carter, Alexander Smith Cochran, Beverley Corbin, James d'Wolf Cutting, Richardson Dilworth, William Earl Dodge, W. Hude Neilson, Henry F. Eldridge, William Wickham Hoffman, John R. Hollins, J. Burrall Hoffman, McKim Hollins, Anson Hoyt, William O. D. Iselin, Oliver R. James, Aymar Johnson, Wadsworth R. Lewis, and Victor Loew.

Roger Poor, John E. Postlethwaite, Ralph Preston, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Rivington Pyne, Richard Mortimer, Charles A. Munn, Marshall Patterson, Howard Phipps, Sherman Day, Alphonso d'Navarro, John R. Drexel, Jr., Thomas Emery, Devereux Emmet, Charles F. Fuller, Lloyd Griscom, Pierpont M. Hamilton, Laurens M. Hamilton, John H. Hammond, Jr., Harris Hammond, Paul Lyman Hammond, Hamilton Phelps Clauson, George R. Fearing, Stuyvesant Fish, Stuyvesant Le Roy French, Richard V. N. Gambrill, William Gammell, Jr., Arthur Amory Gammell, Robert H. I. Gammell, Preston Gibson, Dudley Pierrepont Gilbert, Robert Goelet, Robert Walton Goelet, Robert Grosvenor, Theodore P. Grosvenor, Oliver B. Jennings, Thomas Slidell, Samuel Chew, Willing Hare, Goodwin Hobbs, Marquis de Polignac, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the Hon. William Anson, F. P. Moore, Wadsworth Lewis, Townsend Irwin, A. Harrison, Alexander Perin, Ensign Charles G. Berwind, James Stillman, Jr., Thomas Ridgway, Peter G. Gerry, Archibald Roosevelt, Quentin Roosevelt, Thomas M. Robertson, Horace Chase Stebbins.

Lawrence Van Ingen, Edward Van Ingen, Lloyd Warren, James M. Waterbury, Lawrence Waterbury, F. Trubee Davison, Frederic N. Watriss, Worthington Whitehouse, Francis A. Wood, George Wrenn, Stanley Mortimer, Jr., George Palen Snow, Lewis F. H. Betts, Richard Babcock, Philip Carroll, Elbridge Gerry Chadwick, Lewis S. Chaules, Jr., Robert W. Chanler, Francis Crowninshield, Thomas R. Coward, Bertram Cruger, Robert Bayard Cutting, Charles Suydam Cutting, James C. Cooley, Francis W. MacVeagh, Charles H. Marshall, Benjamin Moore, H. Carey Morgan, D. Percy Morgan, Jr., James J. Van Alen, Henry Walters, George Henry Warren, Jr., Francis R. Appleton, Jr., Charles L. Appleton, Grosvenor Atterbury, James W. Appleton, Chester Aldrich, Samuel D. Babcock, Ashbel H. Barney, James W. Barney, C. Perry Beadleston, Kenneth P. Budd, James A. Burden, Jr., W. Douglas Burden, Lawrence Buttes, James V. Parker, E. Pennington Pearson, George D. Widener, F. Bayard Rives, Edmund M. B. Roche, Francis C. B. Roche, William H. Sands, Charles E. Sands, Sidney Kent Singer, Willing Spencer, Lispenard Stewart, Lorillard Tailer, Henry Richmond Taylor, Roderick Terry, Jr., Baron Renaud d'Ungern-Sternberg, (Secretary of the Russian Embassy,) Pembroke Jones, Jr., LeRoy King,)Frederic Rhinelander King, Dr. Harry Jennings Knapp, Philip La Montagne, Charles Lanier, Jr., Reginald B. Lanier, Stuyvesant LeRoy, Garrick Mallery, Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., Archer T. Morgan, Bradford Norman, Jr., and Edward Whitney.

The navy was represented by E. G. Allen, William H. Lee, Leigh Noyes, C. R. Miller, J. H. Hall, C. W. Barnes, Dr. G. E. Thomas, E. F. D. Brandt, Dr. Hale, D. W. Bagley, W. Woodward, Walter Gearing, George W. Pigman, Jr., R. Elliott, Ernest Gunther, Richard Elliott, Harold Hunter, William M. Snelling, John C. Florston, Dorsey O. Thomas, H. Averesch, William K. Harrill, and Harry S. Clark, Jr.

The Misses Joan Allen, Barbara Allen, Maria Agassiz, Anna Agassiz, Esther J. Auchincloss, Edna H. Barger, Jane B. Wallach, Julia Berwind, Margaret E. Dunlap, Dorothy Bigelow, Helen Brice, Lucile P. Carter, Dorothea Carroll, Lois B. Cassatt, Genee Grand d'Hauteville, Rose Dolan, Margaret Preston Draper, Pauline Disston, Edith Dresel, Emma G. Stone, Ruth Twombly, Dorothy M. Watts, Edith M. Wetmore, Maude K. Wetmore, Muriel E. Winthrop, E. W. Yardley, Countess Leary, Countess Gizycha, Alice Gordon Drexel, Margaret Fahnestock, Adelaide Flint, Elizabeth A. Cannon, Angelica Gerry, Mabel Gerry, Marion Tiffany, Anita D. Grosvenor, Ethel Borden Harriman, Mary Pyne, Harriette Post, Dorothy Gordon King, Violet Gordon King, Ethel King, Margaret La Farge, Eugenie M. Ladenburg, Katherine B. Lawrence, Jean Morris, Ward McAllister, Katherine A. Morgan, Leslie F. Pearson, Charlotte Pell, Margaret Perin, Lydia Redmond, Mildred Rives, Anna Sands, Elizabeth Sands, Sara J. Sanford, Louise B. Scott, Mimi Scott, Mary Gwynn Evelyn Rives Smith, and Louise Sorchan.

Mesdames E. Maitland Armstrong, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Barger Wallach, Harold Brown, John Nicholas Brown, James A. Burden, Alexander J. Cassatt, Alexander S. Clarke, William P. Douglas, William F. Draper, Walter N. Eldridge, LeRoy French, Fordham Morris, Ogden Goelet, Henry Winthrop Gray, John Clinton Gray, James B. Haggin, Eugene Jale, Jr., J. Borden Harriman, Dulany Howland, Wortham James, David King, William Bateman Leeds, Stuyvesant LeRoy, Maturin Livingston, Louis L. Lorillard, John C. Mallery, W. Rogers Morgan, Hermann Oelrichs, Frederic Peyton, Edward T. Potter, Burke Roche, W. Watts Sherman, E. H. G. Slater, Nathaniel Thayer, French Vanderbilt, Sidney Webster, Buchanan Winthrop, John J. Wysong, King Carley, James Stillman and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Ridgway, Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Gerry and Mrs. Charles J. Singer.

The guests at the dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer included Miss Whitney, Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Van Alen, Miss Fabbri, Miss Margaret E. Dunlap, Miss Katherine A. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, Quentin Roosevelt, Philip La Montagne, A. Sturtevant, Cord Meyer, Major J. Curtis Gilmore, Jr., U. S. A., Harry Tailer, Emile Dupont, and Preston Gibson.

Mrs. Henry D. Babcock of Southampton, L. I., is spending a part of the season with Mrs. William Everard Strong of New York at the Pinard cottage.

Mrs. Albert D. Smith and Mrs. George Bassett of Orange and D. Wolf Cutting of New York are stopping at Hill Top Inn; Marshall Kernochan of New York is visiting Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Mr. and Mrs. William De Forest Manice of New York arrive tomorrow to visit Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fletcher Godfrey gave dinner parties at Hill Top Inn tonight.

The junior officers of the U. S. S. New Hampshire entertained on board tonight for Miss Collins, sister of Ensign D. M. Collins.

Miss Edith Deacon has arrived to visit Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin.

The Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano were luncheon hosts today.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Duer Irving of New York are spending August with Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry.

Capt. Henry A. Wilson entertained with a dinner on board Flagship Wyoming tonight for Vice Admiral and Mrs. DeWitt Coffman.

Mrs. Clayton G. Dixon of Philadelphia gave a supper at Hill Top Inn tonight for her house guest, Miss Margaret Gray of Philadelphia, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. James King Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Dr. and Mrs. Edward F. Concklin, Lieutenant and Mrs. Willard E. Cheadle, U. S. N., and Mrs. Joe R. Morrison.

Robert W. Goelet, who is entertaining Marquis de Polignac of Paris, entertained a dinner party tonight, later taking the guests to the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Thursday night Mr. Goelet rented a small theatre where Marquis de Polignac showed French war motion pictures to a gathering of friends from the Summer colony. The Marquis closes his stay Sunday, going to Boston.

MISS ANNE M. MEANS TO WED.

Engagement to Valentine Worthington Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Little of Beverly Farms, Mass., announce the engagement of Mrs. Little's daughter by a former marriage, Miss Anne Middletown Means, 2d, to Valentine Worthington, son of Mrs. M. G. Worthington of 29 East Seventy-seventh Street, this city. Miss Means is the daughter of the late Robert Lawrence Means, and made her début in Boston in 1913, where she is a member of the Sewing Circle and Vincent Club. She recently spent a Winter in Rome, Italy, and since her return, she has given much of her time to the Industrial School on North Bennet Street, Boston.

Mr. Worthington was educated in England at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. He is a nephew of Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr, and a cousin of Francis King Carey of Baltimore and Mrs. Bernhard Berenson of Florence, Italy. He belongs to the Union Club, and is practicing law in New York.

No date has been set for the wedding.

West Indies Tourists.

Some of those booked to leave today for the West Indies and South America, via Panama, on the Metapan are:

G. A. Allsopp, H. A. Bliss, F. S. Brownell, A. Cappelen, Thomas Frayne, C. E. Cross, Miss Ella Lawrence, C. D. Johnson, A. Keller, R. E. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Powers, Dr. J. R. Solomon, M. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Symes, Mrs. V. M. Taylor, John White, G. C. Trapp, William Wilson, and Miss A. S. Ward.

MUNAMAR, (Antilla)—Miss L. Williford, Pedro Ruiz, Miss M. Hammill, John Hunter, Thomas W. Graves, and J. Favre.

BERMUDIAN, (Bermuda)—Miss J. J. Ayer, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Bawn, Charles Baron, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Brush, H. W. Bigelow, Miss L. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. S. Blakely, L. A. Bradley, Miss K. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Campbell, W. M. Conyers, Miss Lucy Carson, B. L. Conway, Miss A. L. Cooper, Miss J. Craig, H. Church, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Curtis, D. R. Davidson, E. B. Edwards, Miss M. Hutton, the Rev. W. N. Herrington, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Judson, Miss E. F. Kemp, Professor and Mrs. F. B. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie Young, F. A. Ross, C. W. Roberts, and Miss E. Reid.

MEXICO, (Havana)—Martin White, A. G. Stoddart, R. A. Gray, W. W. Wood, Captain H. H. Skinner, Miss C. Dely, Mrs. Anna Dely, Mrs. Eugenia Dely, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Orfila.

YOUNG LOSES SHARE IN NORDICA'S ESTATE

Judge Lawrence of Monmouth Co., N. J., Admits Will Disinheriting Husband.

OPERA SINGER LEFT MILLION

Decision Final Step in Legal Actions Which Have Continued for Two Years.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 4.—George W. Young, the New York banker, has no interest in the estate, estimated at $1,000,000, left by his wife, Mme. Lillian Nordica, the opera singer, according to the decision of Judge Iulif V. Lawrence of the Orphans' Court of Monmouth County, who today admitted to probate her will made in the Torres Strait Hospital, Thursday Island, Java, on Jan. 10, 1914, in which she disinherited her husband on the ground that she had already given him $400,000. Her previous will, made in Deal, N. J., on July 3, 1910, by which she gave him the bulk of her estate, was thrown out by Judge Lawrence. He held that both wills were legally and properly executed, and that the later one revoked the bequests of the first.

His decision is a final step in legal actions that have lasted for two years and included the taking of testimony on Thursday Island by two commissions appointed by the courts. The contest started on Aug. 13, 1914, when Robert S. Baldwin offered for probate a copy of the 1914 will, and George W. Young was asked to produce the original. The day afterward it was announced that Mr. Young could file the 1910 will. A few days later the original of Mme. Nordica's will was filed, and on Jan. 22, 1915, Surrogate Cohalan admitted the 1914 will to probate. In the meantime Mr. Young had offered for probate in Monmouth County the 1910 will, and Supreme Court Justice Lehman decided on Jan. 22, 1915, that Mr. Young could proceed with the probate of this earlier will. This decision was returned on the application brought by Robert S. Baldwin to restrain Mr. Young from taking any further steps in the matter of probating the first will in the Orphans' Court here. Justice Lehman's decision took the contest from the courts of New York, as he ruled that Mme. Nordica was a resident of New Jersey at the time she died, as "there was good ground for claiming that her residence was the residence of her husband, Monmouth County, N. J."

The will admitted to probate was drawn by Alva A. Adams, former Governor of Colorado, who was a passenger on the Tasmania, the vessel on which Mme. Nordica was taken ill. His signature and that of the matron of the Torres Strait Hospital were both attached as witnesses. The bulk of her estate is left to her three sisters, Mrs. Annie Bailey White Plains, N. Y., Mrs. Imogene Castillo of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Ione Walker of Dorchester, Mass. The only other bequests were $30,000 to E. Romayne Simmons, her secretary for sixteen years; $5,000 to Maria Masino, her maid for eight years, and $1,000 to Mrs. Ada Baldwin, a friend.

BEQUEST FOR WAR BLIND.

Paul Hutt, the Actor, Left Fund for German Soldiers.

The will of Paul Hutt, an actor known on the stage as Paul Conchas, who died on July 18, provides a bequest for Germany's blind soldiers, and gives more than $30,000 to friends and relatives. The provision for the soldiers says:

I direct that the entire contents of my apartment, at 7 Herchtesgadenerr Strasse, Berlin, including my works of art, furniture, and household effects, be sold, and that the proceeds be given to the Blind German Soldiers' Fund of Berlin, or if no such fund exists, the proceeds be used to improving the condition of the German soldiers.

The same fund is to get half the residuary estate if the decedent's son, Hanes Lucas Hutt, dies before he is 25 years old. The other half, in the same contingency, is bequeathed to the International Artists' Lodge, Berlin. The son, who lives in Berlin, gets $30,000 outright and the entire residue in trust.

ROB AUTO RACER OF $9,340.

Thieves Hold Up George Adams Near Sheepshead Bay.

George Adams of 1,203 Dean Street, Brooklyn, an automobile racer, was held up early yesterday morning near Sheepshead Bay by three armed men, who robbed him of $8,000 in jewelry and $1,340 cash. He told Lieutenant Lake at the Sheepshead Bay Police Station that he was driving his 100 horsepower racing car near the estate of the late William S. Whitney, which is a lonesome spot, when three men jumped at the car as he slowed down to cross Garrison Creek bridge.

One man, Adams said, thrust a big navy revolver against his side and climbed on the running board; the second robber stood in front of the car holding a revolver in his hand, while the third one went through Adams's pockets, taking all his cash and jewelry, which was in a small bag.

LOCOMOTIVE BLOWS UP.

Engineer and Fireman Dead and Other Train Hands Injured.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 4.—Reports reaching here late tonight were to the effect that the boiler of the locomotive of the Lake Erie & Western passenger train due here at 10:35 o'clock from Indianapolis had blown up seven miles west of here.

The engineer and firemen are reported dead, and the baggagemen and brakeman in a dying condition. Whether any passengers were killed is unknown. A relief train left here shortly before 12 o'clock for the wreck.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELERS.

Liner New York and Two Other Vessels Sail Today.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool)—James Adams, J. Murray Allison, Captain and Mrs. A. T. Baker, S. Barton, A. L. Bell, Mrs. M. A. Bell, Mrs. H. P. Blackwood, Miss Rosemary Brockbank, S. E. Brown, Leigh Buckner, H. D. Burbidge, W. V. Butler, Mrs. H. G. Byng, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Caldicott, Miss M. Caldicott, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Capon, F. R. Chapman, E. S. Charlwood, Miss M. L. Cheshire, Gilbert Congdon, A. S. Clark, John Darling, H. M. Davidson, G. S. Dey, Mrs. A. C. Dodge, Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, C. H. Eden, E. A. Ellis, W. H. Farrell, Miss May Furlong, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gibson, L. H. Grant, Mrs. J. C. Haines, George E. Hale, William Hunter, John Hopkins, William Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kay, S. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Knowles, Charles J. Lowe, J. D. Matthew, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mendes, Mrs. J. A. Nash, Eugene Prince, Mrs. F. Oliver, A. D. Robinson, Lady Ross, A. E. Slade, H. P. Starrett, Arnold Statham, G. M. Reid, C. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. West, W. E. Wood, R. J. Woods, Miss H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Turpin, and Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Stone.

PANNONIA, (London.)—Mr. and Mrs. George Bell, Miss Willie Clarke, Rev. Wylie Clark, Charles Clifford, Mrs. E. E. Elwood, Miss Margaret Rice, C. M. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stone, Mrs. Vera Turner, Dr. J. A. Vallie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newman, Miss G. Ruby.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Mrs. C. Andersen, Miss E. G. Balch, John H. Brewster, F. A. Brant, Mrs. J. R. Bosley, Mr. and Mrs. Norman C. Chambers, R. S. Cox, Attache to the Chilean Legation at Stockholm; Oscar J. Francis, Secretary to the United States Legation at Stockholm; Franklin Gaylord, Harry Hilligren, C. H. Kennedy, C. F. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Long, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lothe, W. G. McCannon, Hon. Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden; Mrs. Morris, Ira Victor Morris, J. W. Parsons, Captain and Mrs. P. O. Pedersen, Thomas C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Steendal, Captain K. Sauber, Captain P. Nauen, Miss Anna McKenna.

SHACKLETON FAILS AGAIN.

Unable to Reach Marooned Companions on Elephant Island.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, the antarctic explorer, sends the following message to The Daily Chronicle from Port Stanley, under today's date:

"I reached here last night in the schooner Emma. I regret to say we were unable to reach Elephant Island, where my companions from the Endurance are still awaiting rescue.

"At a distance of 100 miles from the island our little schooner encountered pack ice in streams. We tried to force our way through, but failed.

"The ship was too light for this task. The bobstay was carried away, and ice choked the water inlet to the engines, which thus became useless. After that we worked the schooner under sail to the eastward. The conditions were very bad. The pack set northeast and then southeast. Constant gales were encountered, and, with the low temperatures prevailing, the ship became covered with ice.

"We were forced to turn north again, and came through very rough weather on our journey back. It evidently is a very bad season in the South, and we must wait until the weather moderates before making another attempt to rescue the men on Elephant Island."

Sir Ernest Shackleton has made two attempts to rescue the main body of his expedition, comprising twenty-two men, left on Elephant Island when Shackleton and five of his men started out in search of aid last April. Sir Ernest arrived in Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, with five members of his party on May 1.

The Uruguayan Government offered the steamship Institutopesca for relief work and Sir Ernest left Montevideo on June 8 for Elephant Island. The explorer returned to Port Stanley on June 25. He immediately proceeded to organize another relief expedition and sailed from Punta Arenas, Chile, on July 13 on board the auxiliary schooner Emma. The last report of the expedition, received from Buenos Aires on July 26, said that the Emma had reached the ice fields of the antarctic regions.

BARONESS HUTTEN FINED.

Went Beyond the Police Limits in London Without a Permit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Baroness von Hutten, (formerly Miss Betsy Biddle of Philadelphia,) who was arrested on July 26 as an enemy alien traveling more than five miles from her address without a police permit, was fined $25 and $30 costs in the police court today.

Her counsel after declaring that "she is as adverse to Germans and all their ways as any one in this country," said she had traveled beyond the police limits in order to visit two of her children. The Magistrate remarked that this was not the first time she had defied the regulations, otherwise he might have overlooked the offense.

SELLS RAILWAY TO JAPAN.

Russia Made an Extra-Treaty Agreement, London Reports.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Reuter's Telegraph Company today says that it learns that after the conclusion of the recent Russo-Japanese convention a separate agreement was reached under which Russia sells to Japan the southern half of the Harbin-Changchun Railway.

It also, it is said, recognizes Japan's rights on the Sungari River between Kirin and Petuna, thus settling a question pending since the signing of the Portsmouth treaty.

KNOBLAUCH BRITISH NOW.

Naturalization Certificate Granted to American Playwright.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 5.—Edward Knoblauch, American playwright, has adopted British nationality.

His name appears in last night's Gazette among a list of eighty aliens to whom certificates of naturalization have been granted.

CANADIAN TAX ON STOCKS.

Dominion to Control the Sale of All Foreign Securities.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—The sale of foreign securities in the Dominion of Canada will be controlled by the Government through taxation, provision for which is expected to be made at the next session of Parliament, the Ministry of Finance announced today.

It is believed the taxation will be in the form of Government licenses to be required before any non-Canadian securities can be sold in the Dominion. The purpose, it is said, is to conserve Canada's resources for investment in its own war stocks and bonds.

The Dominion's revenue increased to $67,000,000 for the first four months of the present fiscal year, which is $22,000,000 more than for the same period a year ago, the Finance Minister announced. Canada's war expenditures now amount to $1,000,000 a day, it was said, $700,000 of which is spent in the Dominion.

GORED TO DEATH BY BULL.

Isban Hess, Retired Albany Lawyer, Is Killed on His Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Isban Hess, a retired Albany lawyer and Collector of Internal Revenue under President Cleveland, was gored to death by a bull at his country home in South Durham, Greene County, yesterday. During his thirty-five years of practice Mr. Hess was closely associated with Judge D-Cady Herrick and the late Judge Thomas J. Van Alstyne.

He was born in Rensselaerville seventy-six years ago and was graduated from Brown University with honors. He never married. He was prominent in Democratic politics and served as County Prosecutor for four years. He was the owner of the finest herd of cattle in this section of the State.

WIFE SUES HARRY MYERS.

Asks Separation on Basis of Life with Another Woman.

J. Harry Myers, village treasurer of Long Beach, wealthy real estate operator, associated with Senator William H. Reynolds in his Long Beach and other real estate promotions, has been sued in the Supreme Court of Nassau county for a separation by Mrs. Hattie A. Myers. The plaintiff charges cruelty and abandonment and alleges that for years her husband has maintained another woman as his wife in a home at Rockville Centre, L. I., who she alleges is the divorced wife of a Philadelphia manufacturer.

Mrs. Myers is also suing her husband to recover $35,000 in securities which she alleges he has converted to his own use, and asks for $34,625 which she says he collected for her and kept.

In the Supreme Court in New York County Mrs. Myers got an order yesterday directing Prince & Nathan, her husband's attorneys, to show cause why they should not be compelled to return to her a $35,000 mortgage made by Mrs. Frances Burke-Roche on Dutchess County property.

Fritz Hartman, Band Leader, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Fritz Hartman, leader of the bands at the inaugural balls of Presidents, Grant, Hayes, Harrison, Cleveland, and McKinley, and known from coast to coast as a leader of circus bands, died today at his home in Gwynedd Valley, in his eighty-second year. He was a native of Baden, Germany, and had led the bands of the Forepaugh, Barnum, Buffalo Bill, and other great shows. During the Winter months many years ago his band played in the old Hippodrome in New York, where Madison Square Garden now stands. His wife and three sons survive him.

SUBPOENA FOR DR. BAYLIS.

Orders Minister to Produce Books of Allies' Relief Commission.

Following a personal visit to the sumptuously furnished offices in the Woolworth Building of the Allies' Hospital Relief Commission yesterday morning in search of the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, the self-appointed "Director General" of the organization, at a salary of $100 a week, Assistant District Attorney Roesch issued a subpoena duces tecum directing the minister to appear on Monday with all of the books, records of deposits, correspondence, and minutes of the commission. At a late hour last night the process servers had not been able to find Dr. Baylis.

According to the Assistant District Attorney, there was no safe in the office nor any filing cabinets of any sort. Valuable oil paintings hung on the walls, which John Emery McLean, the Financial Secretary, told him were gifts to the commission. Mr. McLean also gave Mr. Roesch a statement of a few of the recent contributions. A glance at the list showed that the donations were from every part of the country. The size of the subscriptions varied from $1 to $100.

Mr. Roesch received several letters during the day from persons in Vermont and elsewhere who had read of the situation in the papers and were indignant when they heard that the money went for administration purposes. Up until 1 o'clock yesterday $42 in cash had been received, Mr. Roesch said.

The entire matter will be laid before District Attorney Swann when he returns to the city on Monday for his consideration, Mr. Roesch said last night.

F. H. SMITH, JR., DIES.

Retired Banker Was an Officer in Newark Lighting Companies.

Frederick Hoffman Smith, Jr., who was special partner in the banking firms of Harrison & Smith and the Smith-Heck Company of this city when he retired ten years ago, died yesterday at his home, 321 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J., in his eighty-second year. He was born here, and during the civil war was a manufacturer of army supplies, later entering the shirt manufacturing business on a large scale.

Mr. Smith retired from this business and became connected with various corporations, being formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the United States Electric Light Company of New York, the Western Electric Company of Newark, and the Alliance & Northern Railroad Company of Ohio. After he retired from his banking interests he devoted himself to his real estate business. Mr. Smith leaves his wife, a daughter, and two sons, one of whom, Frederick Hoffman Smith, 3d, is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Professor Clinton De Witt Smith.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—Professor Clinton De Witt Smith, an agriculturist known internationally, dropped dead on the street here tonight. He had arrived early in the evening from Ithaca to begin a lecture tour among the granges of Western New York. He left his hotel about 10 o'clock and three hours later was found dying on an obscure street. The Medical Examiner found his note book and the manager of the hotel identified the professor.

Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr.

Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr., of 287 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., who was for seven years instructor in operative surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons here, died on Wednesday in the New York Hospital, in his forty-fifth year. He was connected with the Paterson General Hospital, and was a member of the city, county and State Medical Societies of New York. He leaves his son, mother and two brothers.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY ANN McKEAN, widow of Samuel McKean, died on Wednesday at her home, 321 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. McKean was born in England seventy-nine years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for thirty years. She is survived by a son and two grandchildren.

Miss DAISY L. ROLLINGS, daughter of Percy L. and Annie Putney Rollings, died at her home, 848 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday after an illness. She was born in Brooklyn twenty-three years ago and is survived by her parents and one brother.

Mrs. MARY THERESA McCORMACK, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died at her home, 220 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Ireland and is survived by one son and two sisters.

Miss EMILY W. JONES, daughter of the late Henry R. and Mary A. Jones, died on Thursday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph H. Jennings, 1,448 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

ASSAILS C. H. DODGE IN HOUSE DEBATE

Rodenberg Hints That Munition Shipment to Carranza Followed Call on Lansing.

JUST AFTER PARRAL FIGHT

Heflin, Alabama Democrat, Defends the Administration and Says Hughes's Speech "Fell Flat."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Representative William A. Rodenberg of Illinois, Republican, answering Democratic criticism of the Hughes acceptance speech, today arraigned the Administration of President Wilson. Inveighing against the Administration's Mexican policy, Mr. Rodenberg by implication connected Cleveland H. Dodge of New York with recent shipments of ammunition into Mexico. Mr. Dodge, a personal friend of the President, it was asserted, had visited the State Department just before Secretary Lansing permitted an ammunition shipment to be made to Carranza in April, but Mr. Rodenberg said he made no direct charge of connection between the two incidents. Mr. Rodenberg discussed the Mexican problem at some length, and it was well toward the end of his speech when he said:

"If the recital of Mexican outrages as portrayed in that note of Mr. Lansing to Carranza is based on fact, then that recital constitutes a stronger indictment of Democratic inefficiency and incompetency than any partisan Republican should ever hope to reaffirm.

"In that recital Mr. Lansing says the adherents and soldiers of Carranza were responsible for the attacks on Brownsville and Gray's Ferry and several other places, all of which occurred last September. Notwithstanding that, the Administration has complacently allowed Carranza to import ammunition into Mexico to be used in attacks on American citizens and property.

"The trouble at Parral occurred as late as April 14 this year, and now I am about to say something which I think will interest you. Four days after the attack on Parral, which was made by Carranza soldiers on the 14th of April, Secretary Lansing issued an order permitting Carranza to import 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition into Mexico.

"The day before that order was issued Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Vice President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., was in Washington, and, according to the newspapers, he called on Secretary Lansing. The Phelps-Dodge company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of munitions of war, and is the same company that was indicted in the closing days of Taft's Administration for violating the embargo placed on the shipment of munitions into Mexico, and escaped conviction on a technicality that the munitions had not reached Mexico, but were stopped, I believe, at Bisbee, Ariz.

"Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge is a most interesting gentleman. The records show he was the heaviest individual campaign contributor to the Democratic Party in 1912. He is supposed to have contributed, all told, about $90,000, the records showing his first contribution was $30,000. I do not make any charge against the integrity of the Administration. I do not know that the ammunition that was shipped under the last order of Lansing was shipped by the Phelps-Dodge company, but I cannot help wondering if there is any connection between the visit of Mr. Dodge to Mr. Lansing and the issuance of the order.

"That ammunition was subsequently used at Carrazal, where nineteen of our men, including two officers, lost their lives. If there should be any connection between Mr. Dodge's visit and the shipment of these munitions I only say God have mercy on any political party that will allow a campaign contributor to recoup himself at the expense of the lives of our soldiers.'"

Deplores Artificial Prosperity.

Most of Mr. Rodenberg's speech, which aroused great Republican enthusiasm, was devoted to the subjects of "artificial prosperity" and the "vacillating policy in Mexico."

After asserting that 500,000 men in New York and 200,000 men in Chicago were patronizing the breadlines and soup houses under the operation of the Underwood law and Democratic Administration, about the time of the outbreak of the European war, Representative Rodenberg said:

"But as that titanic conflict in Europe has dragged its weight along there has been an ever-increasing demand for American products to supply the needs and necessities of the warring nations. As a result of that demand American business has been given a temporary stimulus. But every sensible man knows that trade in war munitions cannot form a lasting basis for American prosperity. We are exporting today to the warring nations of Europe approximately $300,000,000 of products a month. This tremendous train of war supplies has given us a fictitious and artificial prosperity that will crumble and fade away the day peace is declared.

"I, for one, hope that God will speed that day. I do not want to see my country prosper at the expense of the grief-stricken widows and orphans of the Old World."

Heflin Defends Democracy.

Representative Thomas Heflin, an Alabama Democrat, who will soon take the stump in Maine, replied briefly to the Rodenberg indictment of the Democracy, Mr. Heflin complained at length because the Supreme Court had been "invaded" to obtain a Republican candidate for President, and denounced Colonel Roosevelt. Referring to the Mexican situation he said: "You need not worry—matters will be worked out in Mexico and peace will finally be restored, and during the next Administration of Wilson these countries will be freed from the curse of war and will dwell together in peace."

Turning to general political issues Mr. Heflin said:

"Mr. Wilson has kept us out of war. Mr. Rodenberg says: 'Of course he did; everybody wanted him to keep us out of this foreign war.' Why, you have been trying to nag him into war on the Republican side ever since this thing commenced. Mr. Roosevelt is your mouthpiece; he is your champion; he speaks for your Presidential candidate.

"He asked the Allies the other day not to trust the chief head of this Government. He gave out a tip to the Allies that Hughes would make a better President for them than Wilson would. What do you think of that? Is not that pretty close to treason, trying to shake the faith of foreign nations in the Commander in Chief of our army and navy? Your man said if Hughes were President he would never write as many as two notes on any one subject. He meant he would go to war, yet my friend Rodenberg said you do not want war.

"Roosevelt said you would have had it if Hughes had been in, because he would have written but one note. President Wilson, by writing one, two, or five notes, as the case demanded, has kept this Government out of that bloody maelstrom in Europe."

Mr. Heflin contended that the Hughes speech of acceptance had "fallen flat."

"Why, the Republican candidate was so hard up for issues," he said, "that he devoted much of his speech to the fact that the Democratic Administration had sent a Democratic Ambassador to replace a Republican Ambassador at Paris. Isn't that a great issue? Republican Administrations have never hesitated to appoint Republicans to foreign posts as soon as they came into power, but the Ambassador to France was permitted to hold his place for many months after Mr. Wilson came into office."

Cleveland H. Dodge could not be reached last night for a comment on Representative Rodenberg's speech, as he was away with the New York Yacht Club on its Summer cruise. The statement that Phelps, Dodge & Co. are engaged in the manufacture and sale of war munitions was surprising to persons familiar with the activities of the firm, for it is known only as one of the dominant factors in the copper trade. The firm's mining interests in Arizona and Mexico are among the largest controlled by American capital in that part of the country.

The list of Mr. Dodge's directorates fails to show that he is connected with any company which has been making either shells or explosives. Besides his membership on boards of the various properties controlled or affiliated with Phelps, Dodge & Co., Mr. Dodge is a Director only of the American Brass Company, the Ansonia Clock Company, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the National City Bank, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and the Old Dominion Company of Maine.

CHANCE FOR ARMY MEDICS.

Only Graduates of Reputable Schools May Join in the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The army is in need of twenty-two additional officers for its Medical Corps. To obtain them an examination will be held on Aug. 14 at military stations throughout the country by boards of army medical officers, the personnel of which was disclosed in orders issued today. The examinations are open to American citizens between the ages of 22 and 32 who have graduated from reputable medical schools and who have served at least one year as internes in hospitals, all of whom will be required to pass the examination before appointment.

Those who pass will be appointed provisionally as First Lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps. On receiving this appointment the young men must report for duty in Washington, where they will be sent to the Army Medical School for an eight months' course, beginning Oct. 1, 1916. When they are graduated from the Army Medical School these medical reserve officers will be appointed as First Lieutenants of the Medical Corps of the regular army and will be eligible for promotion to be Captains at the end of five years. During the time that they are being trained at the Army Medical School each of the prospective officers will receive pay and allowances amounting to about $200 monthly.

The examinations will be held in designated points throughout the country. Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch will conduct the examinations in Washington. Colonel Charles Richard will have charge at Fort Jay, N. Y. The examinations at Fort Monroe, Va., will be conducted by Captain John A. Burket. The other examinations will be held at Fort Logan, Col.; Ancon, Canal Zone; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Bayard, N. M.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Flagler, Wash.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and at Chicago.

PICKS SUCCESSOR TO BLUE.

Commander Palmer Chosen for Head of Navigation Bureau of the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Announcement was made today by Secretary Daniels of the decision of the President to appoint Commander Leigh C. Palmer to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, to succeed Rear Admiral Victor Blue, who has completed his four years' tour of duty in that office. Simultaneously, Secretary Daniels announced that Rear Admiral Blue had been assigned to command the dreadnought Texas of the Atlantic Fleet. The Texas is now commanded by Captain John Hood, who will be assigned to duty at the Naval War College at Newport, in preparation for his prospective promotion to Rear Admiral.

Commander Palmer is 43 years of age and one of the youngest officers to be chosen to serve as chief of the important administrative bureaus. The change will take effect when his appointment is confirmed by the Senate. Meanwhile Commander Palmer is under orders to report in Washington Monday. While serving as Chief of Navigation he will have the rank of Rear Admiral.

2,500 NOVICES TO CRUISE.

Will Board Battleships for Month's Training on Aug. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Nine battleship loads of novices, totaling about 2,500, will sail from Eastern ports on Aug. 15 and cruise the Atlantic Ocean for a month in the first naval training cruise for civilians.

Until today this cruise has been described as the Naval Plattsburg—the idea of establishing a course of instruction to qualify civilians to act as reserves in war or national emergency having been borrowed from the army. But today Secretary Daniels, in announcing that plans had been virtually perfected for the cruise, officially described it as "the John Paul Jones cruise."

The recruits from New Haven, Albany, New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Scranton, and Buffalo will embark at New York on the battleships Maine, New Jersey, and Kentucky.

WILSON STARTS ON CRUISE.

Takes Stenographer Along to Complete His Speech of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Wilson left Washington tonight on the naval yacht Mayflower for a week end cruise down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. It was expected that the Mayflower would go as far as Old Point, returning to Washington Monday morning.

The President took with him Mrs. Wilson and his stenographer. During the cruise he will work on his speech accepting the Democratic nomination. He has almost completed it.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
A Fresh "Straw" Costs Little

Outing Hats and Caps, 50c
THE "GREATEST" STOCK EVER
Felt, Silk, Duck, Cloth, &c.



Sennits, Mackinaws, Splits & Milans
Reduced 1/3
95c, were $1.49
$1.25, were $1.90
$1.90, were $2.90

Panamas $2.90 & $3.50
Genuine South Americans, All Styles
Worth $5.00 to $7.00

New Jersey Central — One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong
$1 TO-MORROW—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.

Atlantic City
$2.50 TO-MORROW—Also Wednesday, Aug. 9.
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Leave Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.05 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

SIGN AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF ISLANDS

Secretary Lansing and Danish Minister Come Here to Affix Signatures to Formal Treaty.

EXPECT LITTLE OPPOSITION

Senators Have Been Kept Informed of Negotiations—Lodge Expresses Approval.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Purchase by the United States of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, lying to the east of Porto Rico and comprising an archipelago known as the Danish West Indies, is provided for in a treaty signed today in New York by Secretary of State Lansing and the Danish Minister. It will be submitted at once to the United States Senate and the Danish Parliament for ratification.

No serious opposition is expected in the Senate, where action will be sought at the present session. Since the negotiations began several months ago the Foreign Relations Committee has been kept informed of the developments, and its members are understood to be virtually unanimous in their approval. Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican member, issued a statement tonight declaring that the arguments in favor of the acquisition of the islands are unanswerable. The only objection is expected to come from Senators who believe the purchase price of $25,000,000 too great.

The outcome in the Danish Parliament is more uncertain, although the expectation here is that the treaty will be accepted. European powers which have been seeking possession of the islands for strategic military reasons are not expected to look with favor on the proposed sale, and they may bring strong pressure to bear at Copenhagen. It is recalled that failure of a similar purchase treaty in the Danish Parliament years ago was attributed to German influence.

Details of the pact will not be made public until it is transmitted to the Senate, at least. It is understood to provide, however, for completed acquisition of the islands, but to stipulate that Danish business interests there shall be guaranteed protection. A clause also is included ceding to Denmark the undefined American rights of discovery in Greenland, a Danish possession.

Must Have Islands, Says Lodge.

Senator Lodge emphasized in his statement tonight the possibility that the islands, if not acquired by the United States, might fall into the hands of some European power and involve this Government in difficulties under the Monroe Doctrine, "which might easily lead to war"—a consideration which, it is understood, has been prominently before the eyes of officials here in their negotiations for the purchase.

"In the interests of peace," said Senator Lodge, "it is of great importance that these islands should pass into the hands of the United States: From a military point of view, their value can hardly be overestimated. The fine harbor of St. Thomas fulfills all the required naval and military conditions. As has been pointed out by the late Admiral Mahan, it is one of the great strategic points in the West Indies.

"The popuation is only 33,000, of whom nearly 30,000 are negroes. There is no possibility of any material increase in population, and annexation would never involve at any time the troublesome question of Statehood.

"The Danish Islands could be readily defended from attack, occupy a commanding strategic position, and are of incalculable value to the United States."

No Ceremony at Signing.

The formal signing of the treaty whereby the United States agrees to pay Denmark $25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies took place yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore. Duplicate copies were signed by Secretary of State Lansing and Constantin Brun, Danish Minister to this country. The signing was done in Secretary Lansing's room, and took just three minutes, including the time to affix the seal of the State Department.

Secretary Lansing came to the city from his home at Watertown, N. Y., where he is spending his vacation, purposely to sign the treaty, and Minister Brun came down from Bar Harbor, Me., where he is spending the Summer. There was no ceremony when the treaty was signed. The only person present besides the actual signers was Robert H. Woolsey of the State Department, who brought the documents here.

Arrangements for the meeting had been quietly made several days ago. Secretary Lansing said that no formalities were needed, and the Danish Minister spoke in the same vein. As soon as their signatures were attached and the seal affixed both officials left New York to resume their vacations. Mr. Lansing returned to Watertown on the noon train.

Debated in Danish Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Scavenius, in a closed sitting today gave the Danish Parliament the first confidential communications in the West Indian Islands question. The different parties thereafter talked the matter over separately.

The governmental bill is regarded secured by the accession of members of all the parties. The bill will be brought to a public sitting on Wednesday or Thursday.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—In his speech before Parliament on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the amount to be received for the islands was $25,000,000, that all Danish interests would be conserved, and that the United States would recognize Denmark's supremacy over the whole of Greenland. The Rigsdag met soon afterward and there was a debate for half an hour. No real objection to the sale was made and there was only slight criticisms from a few Conservative members.

The Associated Press correspondent was informed by members of the various parties that a majority of both houses of Parliament are in favor of the sale. The Government, it is said, wants the matter settled as soon as possible, and a public meeting of the Rigsdag will be held on Wednesday.

The opposition to the sale by the conservative element has almost disappeared as a result of reiterated statements by the American Minister to the Government that the islands were of great military value to the American Government, that they were almost indispensable to his Government, that the United States had found no fault with their administrators, and that Danish interests would be scrupulously conserved.

OUR NAVY PRAISED BY BRITISH WRITER

Hector Bywater Says Its Personnel Is a Revelation to Those Who Knew Old-Timers.

LAUDS WORK OF DANIELS

Declares Secretary Deserves Much Credit, Despite Criticisms Directed Against Him.

The naval problem of the United States is the theme of one of the leading articles in a recent issue of The Naval and Military Record of London. The author of the article is Hector O. Bywater, one of England's best known naval writers. The article is friendly in every respect, the writer waxing almost enthusiastic over the smartness and efficiency of the average American bluejacket.

"There is a widespread impression in Europe," says Mr. Bywater, "that the powerful agitation now proceeding in the United States in favor of greater preparedness for war is more or less a development of the domestic political situation, and as such is not to be taken too seriously. This view, however, is almost certainly a mistaken one. It is true that with the imminence of the Presidential election both parties in the country are striving to impress the electors with their determination to strengthen and maintain the national defenses on a scale more commensurate with the national interests; and it is furthermore true that the indifferent record of the Democrats in this respect gives their Republican opponents an unquestionable advantage in the political contest.

"While they disavow adherence to the peace-at-any-price principle, the Democrats maintain that any increase in warlike preparations beyond the absolute minimum is bound to excite the suspicion of foreign nations and thus automatically engender electricity in the international atmosphere. 'The absolute minimum' is a conveniently ambiguous term, which, so far as is known, has never been defined. Two years ago most Democrats were ready to agree that the United States Navy ought to be at least 50 per cent. stronger than the Japanese fleet. Today both Republicans and Democrats have ceased to regard Japan as the sole standard by which American naval preparations ought to be governed.

"For the past twelve months Mr. Daniels, the Secretary for the Navy, has been carrying on an energetic propaganda on behalf of his department. He has issued copious communications to the press on the subject of the reforms which have been introduced during his administration, and he neglects no opportunity of assuring the country that the navy has never before reached the high level of material and personal efficiency at which it now stands. But these assurances do not seem to be accepted at face value. There is an unmistakable tendency among the people to regard them as political 'eye-wash.' It is, in any case, significant that Mr. Daniels's assertions have in almost every instance been challenged or flatly denied by naval officers, among whom he does not appear to enjoy much popularity.

"It need hardly be said that the political head of the United States Navy possesses infinitely more power than the civilian First Lord in Great Britain. And there is every indication that Mr. Daniels has been using his power to the utmost. His friends say he has accomplished wonders; his enemies, who are very many declare that his personal fads and prejudices have undermined the morale of the naval personnel and made the service a laughing-stock. But this charge is not borne out by the evidence. Those best qualified to speak assert that the last four years have witnessed a remarkable all-round improvement in the quality of the personnel. Thanks to the Secretary's drastic order shortly after he came into office, intemperance has disappeared from the navy, and although the drink prohibition excited ridicule and bitter opposition at the start, the majority of naval officers now agree that it has had a most beneficial effect on efficiency and discipline.

"The American bluejacket of the present day is a most desirable type, and a positive revelation to anyone who knew the old-timer of ten or fifteen years ago. He is fed, berthed, and cared for in a way that astonishes those who are acquainted with the best European standards. Extraordinary pains are taken with his professional and general education. The amount of head work he is called upon to get through may seem exaggerated and unnecessary to European critics, but the result certainly appears to justify the system.

"The training is quite as intensive as in the German Navy, but the methods are diametrically different, and the human material is of quite another order. Germany claims to have solved the problem of converting a landlubber into an efficient man-of-war's man in the space of three years, and the United States makes the same claim. But no unbiased observer has seen the finished article in both countries will hesitate to award the palm to the American product. The mental machinery of the yokel from inland Prussia or Bavaria is inferior to that of the average American youth from an inland state, but this fact does not of itself explain why the latter makes the better seaman. The advantage of the voluntary system in naval recruiting is that only those youths are enrolled who have a natural inclination toward the sea, whereas under conscription large numbers of young men are taken for the naval service who have no inborn aptitude or temperamental disposition for the life.

"Then, again, the physical and mental standard for naval recruits in Germany, though good, is nothing like so exacting as that for the American aspirant. It is estimated that three youths out of every four who attempt to enter the American service are rejected, and there are, indeed, complaints that the tests are unnecessarily rigid. Be that as it may, the men who are accepted are splendid specimens of the nation's young manhood. Whatever Mr. Daniels may have achieved in other directions, it is not to be denied that his efforts to improve the lower-deck personnel have been crowned with complete success; or that, in this supremely important respect, the United States Navy is far more efficient than at the beginning of his term of office.

"The campaign for 'preparedness' is not political, but national. It is not the politicians, but the American people who are insistently demanding stronger armaments. Accounts have already appeared in England of the imposing mass meetings and processions which have taken place in many parts of the United States in connection with the movement. There was nothing bellicose in these demonstrations, and among the countless speeches delivered there was not one in which a warlike note was struck. The movement resolves itself into a spontaneous national protest against a policy which has reduced the country to a condition approximating military impotence.

"Most people familiar with conditions in America marvel less at the inadequate dimensions of her naval and military forces than at the fact that she possesses any navy and army at all. Only a few far-sighted and resolute patriots America owes it that at one of the most critical periods of her history she does not find herself absolutely defenseless.

"Those who are conducting the campaign in favor of preparedness lay about equal stress on naval and military strength, but public opinion as a whole is more interested in the naval side of the question. Apart from a small but noisy band of "hyphenates," who insult the national intelligence by talking of a possible British invasion from Canada, every thinking American realizes that hostile aggression can only come from some quarter overseas. Hence, he perceives that for his own country, as for Great Britain, a powerful navy is the cheapest and most effective means of defense.

"It is certainly the case that the invaluable services rendered to the allied cause by the British Navy are realized and appreciated quite as clearly in the United States as in Great Britain itself. Possibly their remoteness from the war zone enables Americans to see the situation as a whole in its proper perspective. At any rate, after many months of war, and notwithstanding the skillful way in which German agents have exaggerated the effects of submarine tactics, they are more than ever convinced of the vital significance of sea power as exemplified by a vast concentration of capital ships."

MARSHALL WINS A POINT.

House Committee Favors Dropping of Impeachment Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A formal report from the Judiciary Committee recommending that the impeachment charges against District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of the Southern District of New York be dropped was presented to the House today. The committee advised that the resolution offered by Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois should "lie on the table."

Mr. Buchanan obtained consent to print in the record a copy of a brief he recently filed with the Judiciary Committee. When asked if he intended to oppose the committee report, the Illinois member replied that he did.

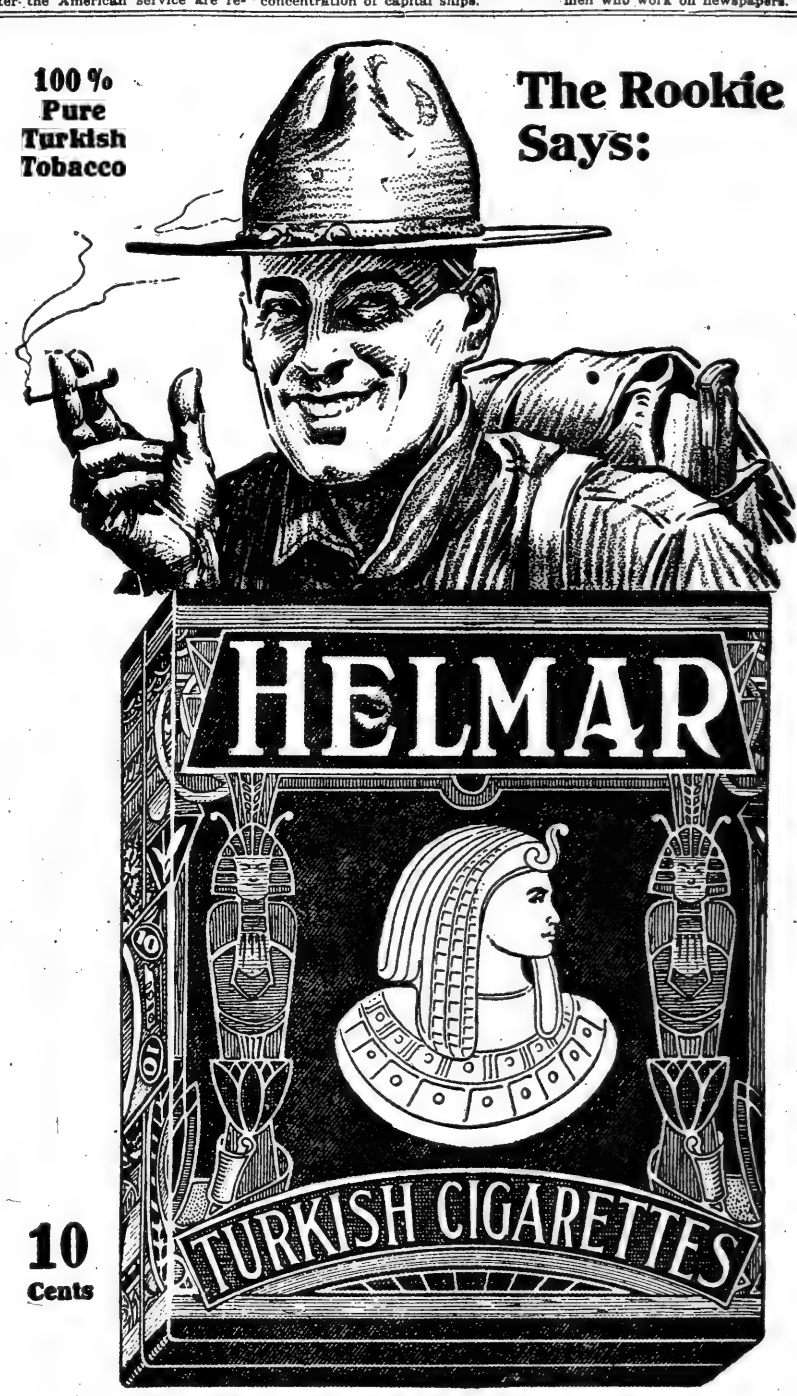
Adoption of the report by the House is expected. The decision to drop the impeachment charges has no relation to the contempt charge pending against Mr. Marshall, which has been thrown into the Federal courts following the efforts of the House to hale Mr. Marshall before it on an allegation that he was in contempt of the lower body because he questioned the investigation of the judiciary subcommittee.

Taussig May Head Tariff Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Professor Frank William Taussig of Harvard University is said, in official circles, to be President Wilson's choice for Chairman of the Tariff Commission to be appointed under the terms of the General Revenue bill. Another member of the board understood to have been selected is Daniel C. Roper of Alabama, who resigned from the First Assistant Postmastership to take charge of the field work for the Democratic National Committee. Professor Taussig has written several books on the tariff question.

Coney Island Mass at 1:30 A. M.

The Rev. W. B. Kerwin, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Solace, Coney Island, announced last night that he had obtained permission from Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn to hold mass at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning for all night workers at Coney Island. He has been trying for two years to inaugurate the early Sunday morning mass. The Church of Our Lady of Solace follows the lead of St. Andrew's Church in Duane Street, at which there is a mass at 2:30 o'clock Sunday mornings for men who work on newspapers.



I am a training camp rookie.

Some of us are from the city, some from the country.

But we are all alike in two things.

We all want to do our bit for Uncle Sam, and we are unanimous that "Helmar" Turkish Cigarettes are good enough for a General.

Three cheers for "Helmar".

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

Anargyros — Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
A Corporation

Quality Superb



AMERICANS who have travelled the world over say: "BUDWEISER is without an equal in any civilized land. Its popularity embraces the two hemispheres—wherever man goes for health, or pleasure, or business, BUDWEISER is there." Its sales exceed any other beer by millions of bottles, because its uniform Quality, Purity, Mildness and exclusive Saazer Hop Flavor are always and ever the same.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres.

Budweiser

Means Moderation

On Sale Everywhere. Families supplied by Grocers and Retailers

Anheuser-Busch Agency, Distributors, New York
A. Busch Bottling Co., Distributors, Brooklyn

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

25 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CORDUROY, narrow wale, want black, blue, brown, for cash. Chelsea 7974.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy 500 pieces, white and flesh crepe; will pay cash. Federal Waist Co., 56 Bleecker St.

DYES.—In the market for national aniline acid and direct black; quote prices and quantities. K 221 Times Downtown.

SERGES—Will exchange green, black, and brown Julliard French serges for navy. Broder, 28 W. 27th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BRONZE.—Real bronze book ends, vases, lamps, etc. Griffoul, 225 Fifth Av. (30th.)

HOSIERY.—Ladies' boot silk hose, all colors; immediate delivery; price, $2.65. Hosiery Clearing House, Inc., 500 Broadway.

SERGE—7,801 in black and blue, for sale cheap. Chelsea 5851.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅝@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3⅝@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Gray Goods Prices Very Firm.

Prices continued very firm in the local gray goods market yesterday under the stimulus of active buying. Sales of 88½-inch 64-60s were made in a liberal way at 5⅞ cents for deliveries during the remainder of the year, while 60-52s in that width business was done at 5½ cents for delivery in this month and next. Thirty-nine-inch 56-44s moved at 4⅝ cents for August-September shipment, and similar sales were made practically all through the list of staple printcloths. Bag manufacturers were in the market during the day, and business resulted on 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings at 5⅞ cents for September-October delivery, while, for September shipment, 30-inch 3.25-yard drills sold at 7½ cents. The latter are now held in some quarters at 7⅞ cents for any delivery, while the 4.25s are quoted at 6 cents. Four-yard 48-square sheetings sold at 6¼ cents for August, September, and October, with sellers now asking an eighth more in several instances. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-72s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-64s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	37-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c

*Asked.

***

About Exports of Cotton Goods.

While there has been some cheering up in the export end of the local cotton goods trade as a result of information that the British import embargo may be modified in the near future, in order to help American shippers of the prohibited goods, there is still quite a little of the gloom and uncertainty left that was caused by the recent blacklisting of many American firms and the possible ramifications of this action. As for business, there is little complaint to make. Orders are plentiful enough on practically all kinds of cottons, especially so from countries in the western hemisphere. Next to shipping troubles, the exporters' biggest difficulty lies in securing the deliveries the buyers want. Bleached, gray, and colored cottons are being taken, and, as for weights, the merchandise ranges all the way from sheer cress to army duck. The failure of the Chinese loan is expected to put a check on inquiries from that country, in spite of the evident need of goods that exists.

***

The Petticoat Will Repeat.

There is no question of the dependence of the new Fall outer clothing for women on the petticoat, and, as a result, this garment is expected to repeat this season the success it has met with since fashion decreed that skirts must be fuller. The main idea in designing this season's petticoats seems to have been the producing of garments that will show the desired width at the hem, have stability enough to give the needed support, and yet not give the effect of bulkiness. A result has been a profusion of gored effects, many without flounces, that have found favor with buyers. Among the materials used are taffeta, silk jersey cloth, black satin, "shadow-proof" cambric, white sateen, and the various cloths that may be classed under the head of "underserie." Many models show the use of embroidered flounces in circular or gathered effects. The "shadow-proof" qualities of many garments are said to be aiding their sale. Fitted-top effects are very good, while the best-selling skirts run from 36 to 40 inches in length. Purple, brown, green, black, navy, and white are the fancied colors.

***

Crockery Outlook Is Brighter.

The domestic crockery and glass industries will go into the Fall season this year with the best prospects, so far as business is concerned, for years. The only real flaw in the situation is the question of how deliveries can be made on the new business that will be booked in the next several weeks, for already the potteries and the glass factories, as a general rule, have all the business they can handle comfortably for quite a while. The labor shortage makes maximum production impossible in the majority of cases, which will naturally be a factor in delaying shipments of newly ordered goods. The present demand is good generally for so early in the season, with the better grades of merchandise more actively sought than for some time. The higher prices asked in some cases have not hurt trade. Immediate delivery goods are said to be very scarce, especially the domestic products. There is not much feature to the import end of the trade just now.

***

Business Is Going to be Better.

Already signs are beginning to appear which indicate that business is going to be a lot more active this Fall in the lace trade than it was during the Spring. So far the retailers have not done very much buying, but, with fashion now favoring this merchandise more than it has for some time, improved trading in that quarter is looked for in the immediate future. The usual run of staple laces are expected to sell well, while in the novelties the prospect is that the chief call will be for such goods as fancy nets, metal and beaded effects, lamé motifs, and spangles. Silver effects in metals are particularly well thought of. The manufacturing trades are buying quite freely, all things considered, and they are taking torchons, "vals," clunies, &c.

***

Embroideries Are Doing Well.

Notwithstanding the limited extent to which retailers now in this market have so far operated on embroideries, sellers of these goods report that business is generally better than it has been for quite a while. This is truer, perhaps, of the concerns handling domestic goods than it is of those selling imported merchandise. There are several reasons for this, the chief one, apparently, being the proportionately higher prices at which the foreign goods are held, due to the higher freight rates, the scarcity and increased cost of labor in the primary markets, and the paucity of embroidery cloths in the leading producing centres. Because of this scarcity of cloths, some of the leading Swiss concerns are said to be refusing orders for "low-stitch" goods, such as wide flouncings. On such goods the machine work done is relatively not large enough to warrant charging the prices which the amount of cloth used makes necessary. As a result, a lot of this business is coming to the domestic factories.

***

To Fight Anti-Drawback Measure.

The Foreign Trade Bureau of the Merchants' Association yesterday received word that Senator Broussard's measure to stop the payment of drawbacks on exported merchandise had been attached to the general omnibus revenue bill. The Broussard bill had been in committee for some time, and the impression among New York commercial organizations was that it would not get beyond that stage. Now that it has taken the form of a rider to the revenue measure, the local associations will use their best efforts to have it eliminated before passage of the general bill.

***

All-Year Fabrics for Clothing.

Conditions in the piece goods market, which have disturbed the buying operations of the clothiers, have brought about a peculiar situation. Fabrics bought for Spring are being used in the clothing produced for next Fall, and the materials which were designed for Fall and Winter wear will appear in the clothiers' lines for next Spring. Indications are that the percentage of cloths used the year around will be greater than ever before in the history of the industry. Eleven and twelve ounce goods that were bought for manufacturing into Fall clothing because they were cheaper than the heavier fabrics will be utilized, if there is a surplus of them after this manufacturing season, for the product of next year.

***

Velours the Season's Novelty.

Velour-finished goods, both for coats and suits, have easily the best of the running in the novelty dress goods line. Check and plaid designs are scarce even now, before the demand has reached anything like its full swing. The reason given for this is that when the strike in the garment industry was called the mills did not want to invest heavily in the colored yarns required for making such goods. Garment manufacturers fortunate to possess the fabrics described will be able, so dress goods agents say, to ask very high prices for them. Plain piece dye goods are in excellent demand, and the business taken on them is larger than usual because of the shortage of yarn dyed materials.

***

The Ribbon Buyers Are Busy.

Buyers from the dry goods trade who are now in this market are placing a very fair business with the ribbon manufacturers. Reorders are also being received from the millinery trade, representatives of which were in the market a short while back. The demand is centred for the time being on goods of the gros grain order. In the novelty end tinsel effects lead. An undercurrent in the demand is noted for Roman stripes and plaids, and it is quite generally believed that these goods will later on take the form of a rider to the business. A change in widths is reported from the narrow goods to five-inch widths. Shades remain about the same, black and navy, brown and purple being those most desired.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The American Woolen Company will open Department 7, consisting of fine worsted fancies, on Monday.

Bob Campbell, for a number of years the resident representative of the Nonotuck Silk Company, will soon open an office in San Francisco to handle the ribbon department lines of L. Erstein & Brother.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

STERN'S STAR BEEF COMANY, INC., which has five retail meat stores at 2,251 Third Avenue, 3,195 Broadway, 1,451 Amsterdam Avenue, 1,500 Second Avenue, and First Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, has assigned to Leon Dashew. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by Yankauer & Davidson for these creditors: Helene Schwarzman, $450; C. F. Shane Company, $85, and Joseph Englander, $10. The company was incorporated on July 22, 1915, with capital stock $10,000, two months after a petition in bankruptcy had been filed against the Star Beef & Provision Company on May 15, 1915, and which made a composition at 35 cents on the dollar. Liabilities are said to be $5,000, and assets $3,000.

GUSTAV COHN—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gustav Cohn, doing business as G. Cohn Company, manufacturer of women's hats at 37 West Fourth Street, by these creditors: L. Finkelstein & Sons, $465; Hyman Rosen, $28, and American Cap & Millinery Trimming Company, $20. Liabilities are $8,000, and assets $1,000. He made an assignment on July 20.

DOROTHY BRENNER, an actress, of 151 West 103d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,411, contracted in New York and Chicago, for dresses, millinery, jewels, and photos, and no assets. Among the creditors are Manual Kupler, $236; Ellen D. Ayars, $169; Mme. Robe, $69; Glasel Studios Company, $60, all of this city, and Price & Neilly, Chicago, $471. She filed the petition to stop an examination in supplementary proceedings.

BENJAMIN COHEN, liquor dealer at 201 Second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, the liabilities are $1,197 and assets $468 in stock, fixtures, and accounts.

E. WOLFF & CO., department store, at 2,232-2-254 Third Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $25,518 and assets consisting of stock and fixtures, value unknown; cash on hand, $290, and cash in bank, $60. There are more than 200 creditors, among whom are John O'Brien, $1,789; L. Witt, Boston, $600; J. Rosenbluth & Co., $598, and City of New York, $300 for taxes. The matter has been referred to Macgrane Coxe, referee, to put through a composition.

FEIT BROTHERS, jobbers in hosiery and underwear at 37 Allen Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $5,845 and assets $1,200.

KIVA SUSSMAN, dealer in jewelry, &c., of 112 Suffolk Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,451 and assets $2,109 in accounts.

MAGNUS & NEWCITY, leather goods, 27 East Twenty-second Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $4,176, nominal assets $1,690, and actual assets $1,814.

JAMES ELGAR, INC.—James G. Graham and Percy J. Holdsworth, receivers of James Elgar, Inc., interior woodwork, at 103 Park Avenue and Hornell, N. Y., have been authorized to continue business for thirty days to complete contracts. A reorganization of the business is under way.

FEDERAL MAIL AND GENERAL EXPRESS COMPANY.—Harry Zalkin, receiver of the Federal Mail and General Express Company of 805 East Sixth Street, has been authorized to continue business for thirty days. It was said that a majority of the creditors had accepted a composition, but in order to complete it the additional time was asked.

INTERCITY LUMBER COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed William M. Byrne receiver for Hyman and Philip Cohen, who did business as the Intercity Lumber Company at 25 Great Jones Street.

BARUCH LEWITTES, who did business as the Royal Parlor Furniture Company at 325 East Seventy-fifth Street, has received a discharge from bankruptcy from Judge Mayer.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 278 business failures in the United States in the week, against 288 for the previous week and 274, 262, 263, and 221 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 71, New England 38, Southern 68, Western 50, Northwestern 20, and Far West 26. Canada had 23, against 28 for the preceding week. About 94 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Milwaukee Bakery Company today. Schrank & Schwarting, among the petitioning creditors, in asking that a receiver be appointed, alleged that the liabilities of the concern are $29,000 and assets $25,000. Judge F. A. Geiger appointed Julius J. Goetz receiver.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Adler, Gertrude—Fidelis Brewing Co., Inc. $149.07
Broones, Joseph—Saks & Co. 114.08
Bouton, Wm. H.—L. Milsner 178.98
Breckinridge, Lucien P.—Lord & Taylor. 214.78
Brodkin, Isidore, Joseph Brodkin, Heilbrann Co., Inc., John Richard Sugden and Joseph Wallace—Public Bank of N. Y. 223.26
Curtis, George H.—John Wanamaker, N. Y. 524.76
Callan, Patrick J.—H. Minkoff 110.65
Connecticut General Life Ins. Co.—M. D. Hopkins 42,338.03
Camden Water Wheel Works—South Bend Chilled Plow Co. 339.48
Daly Arnold—New Taxicab & Auto Co. 293.09
Donovan, Mathew F.—I. Kantrowitz. 277.40
Esseff Realty Co.—M. E. Hayward. 42,817.12
Freeland, Henry R.—Continental Ins. Co. 889.78
Fraley, Geo. B.—Fullerton Electric Co. 126.68
Feinberg, Samuel S.—J. Myers 144.41
Geo. F. Picken Construction Co. and Geo. F. Picken—S. J. Freidin 407.47
Hurley, Bart J.—Clark Hutcheon, Inc. 114.26
Jones, A. Holcomb—J. L. Bailey, costs. 102.00
Krauss, Bernard—S. Kovach 184.92
Lugar, Helen B.—C. Lugar 1,036.62
Moore, Sterling D.—Phonograph Corporation of Manhattan 112.87
McNulty, Harold C.—Crown Market, Inc. 288.28
Mollern, Lillian—C. B. Graham 406.31
Pawlak, Stanley—J. Jaburg et al. 306.08
Rowley, Harriet—P. H. Thrasher 184.12
Quereau, Louis L.—Central Syndicate Building Co. 574.12
Rubel, Benjamin—A. Strauss 190.61
Rappaport, Max and Sarah—Commission Merchants' Association 299.91
Rosenzweig, David—M. Ascher 112.15
Rabinowitz, Isaac—A. Greenberg 170.72
Silverman, John—Public Bank of New York City 108.54
Spacesavings Appliance Co.—Schwab Bros. Co. 416.88
Strudler & Strudler, Inc.—People, &c. 500.00
Storch, Samuel—Commission Merchants' Association 202.43
Sussli, Jacob—Swift & Co., Inc. 289.70
U. S. Leasing & Holding Co.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co., costs 148.45
Van Sise, Charles E.—M. Horowitz 228.66
William E. Hartman Co.—Barrett Co. 271.79
Walsh, Richard J.—Judkins & McCormick Co. 322.11
Williamson, Frederick M.—A. Miller 153.45
Young, Louis and Loda M.—H. Reuning. 940.68
Zieelman, Morris—William Knabe & Co. Mfg. Co. 254.79
Blume, Max—City of New York 102.60
Burton, George H.—Same 232.55
Farrell, Robert—Same 252.54
Hatem, Assaf—Same 252.54
Molina, Daniel H.—Same 252.54
Mulvihill, John—Same 369.69
Monahan, John—Same 252.54
McKnight, Samuel J.—Same 252.54
Munger, Alphonse—Same 252.54
West Electric Hair Curler Co.—Same. 132.22
Schmidt, Wilhelm—Same 242.54
Smith, Charles G.—Same 242.54
Sterling Smelting Co.—Same 252.54
Stringer, G. Franklin—Same 252.54
Taylor, David—Same 252.55
Tepper, Ida—Same 252.54

In Bronx County.

Bernard Const. Co., Bernard Greenthal, and Morris Glick—T. C. Wood $286.66
Bogart, Wallace F.—I. Davega, Jr., Inc. 380.37
Dodge, George C.—E. Colle 83.92
Flynn, Mary E.—A. M. Leahy et al. 919.24
Glasgow, Jacob—J. Diamond Const. Co. 69.72
Lathes, Sarantos—Blue Valley Butter Co. 48.50
Martini, Joe—V. Riccio 26.00
Same—R. Taddeo 35.00
Rose, Louis C.—Heilbrunn & Kahn, Inc. 514.68
Zullo, Charles—M. Whispell 441.46

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Orinoco Co., Inc.—Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Co., July 19, 1916. $108.80
Tichenor, Frank M.—M. Joseph Closkey—M. Cronize, Dec. 30, 1915. 5,143.48
Frank Wilson Construction Co., Inc.; Frank Wilson, Charles A. Fuller, Sarah G. Fuller, and Max Wilson—George Colon & Co. July 7, 1916. ..... 807.97
Levy, Michell A.—W. J. Graham, Oct. 14, 1915 ..... 1,589.95
Burridge, Frank O.—J. J. Charde, Jan. 8, 1895 ..... 1,102.00
Barker, Frederick—Stanley & Patterson, Feb. 15, 1905 ..... 130.60
Conroy Bros., Inc.—A. Piva, Apr. 28, 1916 ..... 238.56
Cahn, E. Gray—Northern Bank of New York, Oct. 21, 1912 ..... 470.54
Kimmel, Benjamin and Pauline—H. Breslauer, May 22, 1913, released. 1,618.91
Macomber, Walter S.—W. G. Langley & Co., Jan. 12, 1916. ..... 354.61

Ready-to-Wear Buyers

As soon as registered at their New York hotel, are sent a current copy of

NUGENT'S BULLETIN

The National Weekly

NUGENT'S DIRECTORY

The Popular Little "Yellow Book."

If you don't get yours within 12 hours, write, phone or call for these Helps to Profitable Buying.

1182 Broadway, Between 28th & 29th, NEW YORK.

Telephone 9080 Madison Square.

CIGAR Par Excellence

Marie Antoinette

Said Wherever Quality is in Demand

10 & up

TRY ONE

E. KLEINER & CO. INC. Makers NY

CALL CLOAK UNION UNFAIR.

Independent Manufacturers Protest to Federal Mediators.

Not satisfied with the method the Cloakmakers' Union has prescribed for settlement with the smaller independent cloak shops, Lazarus Joseph, counsel for the Greater New York Independent Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, filed yesterday with the three Federal mediators sent to New York by Secretary of Labor Wilson a demand that the union execute a collective agreement with the organization he represented or that there be an investigation of the union's methods. The mediators took the matter under advisement.

While the union has settled with the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, which is the controlling factor in the cloak industry, and the 25,000 workers of association shops have started back to work, the union will not permit the 10,000 or more workers in the independent shops to return until the smaller manufacturers have entered into individual agreements, giving security for the keeping of the agreement.

Mr. Joseph said, however, that the association he represented had as much right to a collective agreement as had the Protective Association. Some of the independent manufacturers, who suffered through the fight between the union and the larger association, have become especially bitter against the union.

Union officials said that they hadn't contemplated any new method of settlement with the independent shops. President Schlesinger said that so far as a compulsory audit of the union's books went, as soon as he got time he would make a public statement of how the union's money had been expended.

Several thousand workers who had been on strike for fourteen weeks to the day returned to the association shops yesterday and began preparations for resumption of work on a normal scale Monday morning.

E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, presided at a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday when there was planned an extensive manufacturers' advertising campaign to overcome the disadvantages caused by the fourteen weeks' idleness in the industry.

BUSINESS BOOM CONTINUES.

Commercial Agencies Report No Halt in Forward Movement.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Exceptionally gratifying reports regarding trade, industry, and transportation are somewhat modified by less favorable news from the agricultural regions. Yet the reduced crop estimates, while accentuating the tendency toward wholesome conservatism, have not raised doubts as to the maintenance of the forward movement in business, in spite of various drawbacks and uncertainties, confidence in sustained economic progress is undiminished, the large increase in new enterprises testifying to strong faith in the future.

That business movements and volumes throughout the country continue remarkably well sustained for the period is plainly indicated by current statistics of bank exchanges. The total at leading cities in the United States this week amounted to $4,167,040,033, according to reports received by Dun's Review, against $3,085,748,440 in the same period last year, a gain of 35 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

The foreign trade situation has improved, iron and steel leading, and less is heard about the ending of war-order demands. Prospective European demand, with the only moderate crop yields indicated here, have already caused sharply higher prices for cereals and cotton. Consumption of both at home, of course, is breaking all records. Already there is talk of scarcity of cars, an acute shortage is predicted when crop moving actually begins, and much interstate movement of wheat from favored sections to places where shortages are manifest renders it likely that Eastern centres may find cars scarce for ordinary shipments.

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Deliveries Are Much Heavier Than a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Deliveries for the last week have been much heavier than for the same week a year ago. Collections continue to be satisfactory.

"Manufacturing conditions have held prices firm with indications of a higher tendency. Manufacturers, wholesalers, and jobbers are making preparations for the semi-annual market week and fashion show, Aug. 7 to 12. It is expected this event will be most successful."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Rosenwald Bros.; I. B. Morris, notions; 1,150 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; M. W. Meyer, coats, suits; 1,170 B'way.
AUSTIN, Minn.—R. R. Murphy, dry goods; Breslin.
AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; J. C. Lynch, ready-to-wear, corsets, &c.; 353 Fourth Av.
BESSEMER, Ala.—Erdlich & Lefkowitz; M. Lefkowitz, dry goods, millinery, shoes, men's, women's garments; 1,181 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Parisian Co.; Mrs. G. Dunlap, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Style Shop; Mrs. G. Dunlap, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts, bathing suits; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Sweeney, millinery, (basement;) 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Shepard-Norwell Co.; J. T. Duff, carpets, rugs; 220 5th Av.; Flanders.
BOSTON, Mass.—Magrane-Houston Co.; J. Dowling, dry goods; Great Northern.
BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—Hotchkiss & Lyle; George Lyle, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—E. S. Bowman Co.; E. S. Bowman, waists, dresses; Herald Square.
BUTTE, Mon.—Green Co.; A. Green, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
CAMBRIDGE, Ohio—Johnson & Connor; F. H. Johnson, dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear; Latham.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger Co.; W. R. Zollinger, dress goods, silks, laces, gloves; 315 5th Av.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—C. Rosenthal Co.; C. Rosenthal, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Park Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. B. Clements, women's coats, wraps, shawls, (basement;) 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; E. L. Blume, J. Davenport, upholstery goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago Merc. Co.; A. J. Frick, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Emporium World; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.
CHICAGO, Ill.—M. Kohn & Co.; E. Kohn, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Broadway Central.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss J. Marsh, fancy toilet goods; 200 5th Av.
CLARKSVILLE, Texas—Bloom Bros.; S. Bloom, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Leidner Bros. & Kraus; H. A. Leidner, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—C. A. Hibbard & Co.; M. B. Clotworthy, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; Herman Schmitt, ready-to-wear, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rika-Kumler Co.; Miss L. Rossi, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; 220 5th Av.
DENTON, Texas—Williams Store; W. Williams, dry goods, shoes; Park Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schrachun, leather goods, jewelry; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss L. G. Conway, ladies' neckwear; 354 4th Av.
DULUTH, Minn.—F. W. Patrick & Co.; E. H. Stevenson, notions; 43 Leonard.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—H. E. Bacon Co.; Miss A. W. Becker, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
FRANKLIN, Penn.; E. Harris, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; 540 W. 144th.
GALESBURG, Ill.—The O. T. Johnson Co.; C. H. Baker, gen'l mdse.; C. M. Whitner, jewelry; G. H. Prante, dress goods; 1,239 B'way; Knickerbocker.
GRAYSBURG, N. D.—R. B. Griffith; F. Griffith, books, toys, stationery; A. L. Larson, dry goods; Flanders.
GUTHRIE, Okla.—F. O. Lutz D. G. Co.; Miss M. B. Smith, millinery; Somerset.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; D. E. Barnard, carpets, rugs; 105 Grand.
HOUSTON, Texas—McCardell & Sauer; H. McCardell, furs; 303 5th Av.
HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Brothers Dry Goods Co.; millinery, dress goods; 148 West 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Traugott Bros.; Louis Traugott, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Leo Traugott, women's cloaks, suits, dresses, furs, skirts, waists, children's coats, dresses; Martinique.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, women's wool, silk dresses; Mrs. H. Mintun, silk waists; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Harzfeld's Parisian; Miss J. Reagan, gloves, hosiery; 308 5th Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomer Co.; M. M. Newcomer, dry goods; Miss R. Kessler, millinery; Mrs. M. Little, corsets, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th; Wallick.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; E. Palmer, sweaters, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, umbrellas; 18 W. 35th; Sherman Square.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Cacon & Sons; F. Schmitt, uph. goods, carpets, trunks, toys; 23 E. 26th; Broztell.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Otis-Hidden Co.; R. E. Moody, housefurnishing goods; Breslin.
MADISON, Ind.—N. Haruff & Sons; J. A. Haruff, general mdse; Latham.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; A. Woeff, dress goods, silks, velvets; 148 W. 23d.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; H. L. Linnell, carpets, rugs, upholstery; 212 5th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. G. Kosloski, carpets, rugs; 432 4th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—I. V. Abramson; dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, millinery; York.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss L. Magreevy, umbrellas, gloves, knit underwear; 19 East 24th; Gregorian.
OSCEOLA, Ark.—Borum Store; Mrs. J. D. Berum, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.
PADUCAH, Ky.—E. Guthrie Co.; R. R. Guthrie, ready-to-wear, millinery, corsets; 31 Union Square.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Leahy Brothers; J. F. Barry, furnishing goods. Hermitage.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kunst & Small Co.; W. Small, tailors' trimmings; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kunst & Small Co.; W. Small, tailors' trimmings; Imperial.
PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Dengate & Lennin; W. H. Dengate, dry goods, cloaks, suits; Grand.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Miss R. Knock, laces, trimmings; 1,123 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manufacturers Outlet Co.; Miss M. Caughey, corsets; 120 W. 32d.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—The Heinz Store; I. Heinz, waists; 808 5th Av., Room 1,807.
READING, Penn.—E. Mills; C. H. Dickson, boys' clothing; 1,183 Broadway.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Hale Bros.; Mrs. C. Ely, ready-to-wear; 50 Union Square.
SCRANTON, Penn.—J. J. Collins Clothing Store; J. J. Collins, men's and children's clothing, hats, furnishing goods; Arlington.
SHREVEPORT, La.—Winter Co.; S. S. Weinman, dry goods, notions, men's furnishings, clothing, women's ready-to-wear, millinery, housefurnishing goods; 15 E. 26th.
SIOUX FALLS, N. D.—The Bee Hive Co.; D. L. Billing, notions, jewelry, laces, ribbons; 1,183 B'way; Laurelton.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Brothers Dry Goods Co.; S. A. Dobriner, hosiery, underwear, furnishing goods; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—M. Strauss, Millinery Co.; D. M. Strauss, Miss M. Lande, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—T. C. O'Bryan Co.; T. C. O'Bryan, cloaks, suits, millinery, furs, waists, corsets, women's furnishing goods; Marlborough.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; Miss F. Horne, waists, undermuslins; G. S. McLeod, dry goods; 1,239 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Heckling, Packard & Wheat; W. C. Hatch, silks, velvets; Park Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Eagle Store Co.; H. Epstein, gen. mdse.; 88 W. 23d; Wallick.
STILLWATER, Minn.—M. L. Murphy, dry goods; Breslin.
UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; F. B. Rathbun, notions; 75 Leonard.
WILMINGTON, Del.—Wallenstein & Cohn Dry Goods Co.; J. R. Radcliff, notions, toilet and leather goods, laces, embroideries, ribbons; Breslin.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Bloom Bros.; I. Bloom, waists; 808 5th Av., Room 1,807.
WORCESTER, Mass.—T. G. Riley Co.; T. G. Riley, Japanese quilted robes, kimonos; 1,189 B'way.

CANADA—THE VACATION LAND.

For illustrated guide address

Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK

Oscar II. ..... Aug. 17 | Hellig Olav. ..... Aug. 31

A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.

12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 up

Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 68, giving full particulars.

RED CROSS LINE, 17 Battery Place, New York.

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN,

7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes. $40. Meals and berth included.

STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

FABRE LINES

N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles. Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIP.

Restful and Healthful.

SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York

BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Bellevie's Tours, 1473 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:54|Sun sets..7:08|Moon sets..9:53

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:34	11:47	5:15	5:57
Governors Island	11:41	11:53	5:40	6:23
Hell Gate	1:10	1:47	7:21	8:04

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 4.

SS Cedric, Liverpool, July 26.
SS Quebra, Liverpool, July 22.
SS Alston, Bordeaux, July 21.
SS Ioannina, Piraeus, July 18.
SS Lysefjord, Baracao, July 30.
SS Criqua, Oran, July 17.
SS Byron, Barbados, July 28.
SS Chelston, St. Lucia, July 22.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 1.
SS El Valle, Galveston, July 29.
SS Onecka, St. Lucia, July 27.
SS Agios Georgios, Barcelona, July 17.
SS Berlin, Sagua, July 28.
SS Strathleven, Havre, July 20.
SS Wasldyk, Kirkwall, July 23.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Aug. 2.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 3.
SS Tripel, Shields, July 18.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, July 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	July 27
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Gamma	Kirkwall	July 19
Enrica	Savona	July 15
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Fandango	Cardiff	July 29
Charilaos	Cuba	July 17
Andania	London	July 25
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	July 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Harpagus	Marseilles	July 21
Cannizaro	Middlesbr'gh	July 22
Tajama Maru	London	July 23
Monterey	Vera Cruz	July 25
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 1
Iroquois	Turks Island	Aug. 1
Acre	Bahia	July 15
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 2

DUE MONDAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	July 20
*Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Lydie	Newport	July 24
Pastores	Port Limon	July 30
Coamo	San Juan	July 26
Dochra	Montevideo	July 9

DUE TUESDAY.

†Oscar II	Christiansand	July 29
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	July 24
Belgier	La Pallice	July 23
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 5
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 1
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 5
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 5

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Chicago	B

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.

We have just had a report made of this property by a well known Railroad man giving his opinion as to its physical condition, earning power and future prospects.

We will be pleased to give an opinion of the various bonds to the holders of same.

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

August Bond Circular

A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Aluminum Co. of America
Butterworth Judson Com.
Continental Insurance
E. W. Bliss Com.
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
Great Northern Paper
German American Insurance
Niagara Alkali
Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Chase National Bank
Stock—Rights
HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Union Bank Bldg. PITTSBURGH — One Wall St. NEW YORK

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

A. E. Fitkin & Co.
141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.

Rep. Iron & Steel 5s Dealt In

Carefully Selected Bonds For Investment
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

American & British
Preferred Stock
GEO. REITH & CO
80 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

UNUSUAL INVESTMENTS described in The Unlisted Securities Review
List, of 75 stocks, quotations, dividend rates, etc. Other interesting features. *Send for Copy and Circular 62-A.*
DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Chase Nat'l. Bank
Equitable Trust
Telephone 5869 Broad

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

Foreign Exchange
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells foreign exchange at current rates and has excellent facilities for financing imports and exports, and for handling collections on all parts of the world.

TO HOLDERS OF CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY'S NOTES

The following arrangement has been made with the Old Colony Trust Company:

Any holder of Calumet & Hecla Mining Company's 4% notes, due February 18, 1919, who wishes to receive payment of principal at par, as well as interest to August 18th, 1916, can do so by surrendering his notes on or before August 18, 1916, to the Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston.

CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY.

TEMPLE COAL CO. FIRST AND COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND BONDS.—Under the provisions of the mortgage proposals for the account of the Sinking Fund will be received until 12 M. August 5th, 1916, at the office of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, for the sale to it at the lowest price, not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as $153,363.00 will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned.

C. S. W. PACKARD, President.

Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co., 317 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Much Less Trading in Stocks—Prices Irregular—The Crop Situation.

Traders on the Stock Exchange prepared yesterday for the still greater dullness which they expected for today. The dealings were only a little more than half of those on Thursday, and for the most part the price changes were narrow in keeping with the lightness of the trading. Price readjustments dictated by the operations of preceding days rather than newly initiated movements were the rule. It was an irregular market, but generally speaking not a weak one.

One reason why so lifeless a market, and relatively so little changed a market, is possible at a time when many important matters make up the body of financial and business discussion is that these factors, though important, are not new. It is seldom that they vary enough from day to day in their surface aspects to give them great potency as stock market factors of immediate application. The crop situation, the threatened railroad strike, selling of securities by Europe, the mild but still not altogether unimportant political uncertainty of the year, and the more serious uncertainties which arise out of the war and of what will come after the war have all become familiar things to the financial mind. Occasionally, as the other day, when the sharp rise in wheat gave special point to the crop damage reports, the stock market shows surface agitation directly traceable to one or more of these influences. For the most part, however, the Summer predisposition toward dullness flattens the effect both of news and of the forces which underlie both the news and the market.

It is quite possible that next week's Government crop report will seem favorable by comparison with the news and rumors from the grain trade during the last few days, forasmuch as the worst of the damage to wheat in the Northwest appears to have occurred since the date as of which the Government crop will be made up. There is much substantial testimony to the damage which weather conditions have brought to wheat, but agreement is lacking concerning the actual extent of the damage. It appears, however, to have been considerable. Wheat again rose sharply yesterday, nearly 5 cents being added to the price of the September option at Chicago. Cotton, on the other hand, reacted slightly for the first time since the publication of the Government report.

Even the advices which come direct from the districts where wheat is being damaged agree that impairment of the prospect for this crop has not seriously affected business sentiment. That is partly because this year for various reasons we are not in need of as great a crop as we needed last year or the year before, and partly because the grain-growing States as well as the country at large have been benefited by the diversification of their economic effort. Loss through crop impairment can by no means be ignored, but we have this year less than usual to lose by a wheat crop below expectations or even below normal.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	4	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2	2½

TIME.

60 days	2¾@3	5 months	3¾@4
90 days	3¼	6 months	3¾@4
4 months	3¾		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½@3¾
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91¼	..
Cables	5.90½	5.90½	5.90½	..
Marks—				
Demand	*71.81¼	*71.81¼	71.81¼	—.06¼
Cables	*71.87½	*71.87½	71.87½	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Demand on Check.	Close Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.91¼	5.90½
95.28	Berlin	71.81¼	71.87½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28¾
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826	Italy	6.47	6.46¼
20.26	Austria	12.30	12.37½
26.73	Scandinavia	28.60	28.70
19.20	Spain	20.20	20.25
40.19	Holland	41.31¼	*41.43¾
	China—		
	Hongkong	50.65	50.75
	Shanghai	71.00	70.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
32.44	Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.69¾

*Less ¼.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $461,140,-051; balances, $37,311,250; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,041,317.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $3 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30 15-16d; up 1-16d; in New York, 64¾c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 49¾@50c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	211,697
Same day last year	775,798
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	95,444,395
Same period last year	80,237,021
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51½	52¼	100	Acme Tea	52	52	52	52	— ⅝
63	65	100	Ajax Rubber	64	64	64	64	..
16¾	16⅞	2,100	Alaska Gold Mines	17½	17¾	16¾	16⅝	— ⅜
7⅞	8	200	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	..
20¾	21⅛	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21½	21¾	21¼	21¼	..
73⅝	73¾	1,700	Am. Agri. Chem	73¼	73¾	73¼	73¾	+1⅛
100	101	200	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	100¾	100¾	100	100	+ ½
86	86¼	11,000	Am. Beet Sugar	86½	87	84½	86¼	— ¼
195	196	100	A. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	196	196	196	196	+ ½
54½	55	700	American Can	53½	55¼	54½	54½	— ⅛
57¼	57⅝	1,100	Am. Car & F'dry	57	58	57	57⅝	+1¼
54	54¼	200	Am. Hide & L. pf	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
27	27⅛	100	Am. Ice Securities	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
44	43½	100	Am. Linseed pf	45½	45¼	45¼	45½	+1
68	68¾	8,000	Am. Locomotive	68½	68¾	67¾	68	— ¾
40	41	100	Am. Malt. pf	40	40	40	40	+ ⅞
93	93½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92¾	— ⅛
49	51	200	Am. Steel F'dries	50	50	50	50	—1½
109	109¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref	108¾	109	108¾	109	..
129¼	129⅝	500	Am. Tel. & Teleg	129⅜	129½	129⅜	129½	+ ⅛
221	222	300	Am. Tobacco	220¾	221½	220½	221	+ ⅛
94½	95¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	95	95	— ¼
25½	27½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	—2½
31½	32	500	Am. Zinc L. S.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅛	31½	—1¼
78⅞	79	1,600	Anaconda Copper	79	79¼	78⅝	79	+ ⅛
67¼	67¾	200	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	..
101⅞	102	1,900	At., Top. & S. F.	102½	102½	101⅞	102	— ⅛
98⅞	99	10	At., Top. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	..
63½	64½	1,000	At., Gulf & W. I.	65	65	64	64	— ⅛
70⅝	71	1,200	Baldwin Loco.	70½	71⅝	70½	70⅝	— ⅛
84⅜	85	500	Balt. & Ohio	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	..
73½	74¼	300	Balt. & Ohio pf	74¼	74¼	74	74	—1¼
73½	74¼	10	Do., odd lot	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
420	434	100	Bethlehem Steel	430	430	430	430	..
129	131	100	B'klyn Union Gas	129	129	129	129	..
64⅝	65½	200	Butte & Superior	65	65	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
175⅜	175⅝	300	Canadian Pacific	175½	175¾	175¼	175¼	— ⅜
85	87	100	Case, (J. I.) pf. ext.	85	85	85	85	—1
54¼	54⅝	300	Cent. Leather Co.	54⅝	54½	54⅜	54½	+ ¼
133⅜	135	13	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	138	138	134	134	..
100½	102	800	Chandler Motor	102	102½	101	101	— ⅞
59⅜	60	92	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	..
12	13	100	Chi., Gt. Western	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
34½	36½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	35	35	35	35	..
94½	94⅞	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94½	94⅝	94½	94½	..
128½	129½	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129½	129½	129	129	+ ½
126	129	100	Chi. & N'western	126½	128¾	126½	128¾	+ ⅞
18⅝	18⅝	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
47½	47½	300	Chino Copper	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	+ ⅜
49⅞	51½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅞
70½	75	100	Cluett, P'body Co.	75	75	75	75	..
43¼	43½	1,000	Colo. Fuel & Iron	43½	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
30	31	300	Colo. Southern	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
55½	56	200	Colo. So. 1st pf	56	56	56	56	—2
136	136¾	700	Consolidated Gas	136	137	136	136	— ½
93½	94	100	Continental Can	94	94	94	94	—1½
13½	14	100	Corn Prod. Ref.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
67¼	67¾	2,200	Crucible Steel	67½	67⅝	67½	67½	+ ⅛
116	117	100	Crucible Steel pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ⅛
53⅜	53	14,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	53¾	54¾	53¼	54¾	+ ⅛
94	94¼	1,200	Int. Nickel pf	103¾	104½	103¾	104½	+ ¼
33	34	600	Denver & Rio G. pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	..
136	137½	100	Detroit Edison Co.	137¼	137¼	137¾	137¼	— ⅝
136	137½	80	Do., odd lot	137½	137½	136	136	..
43¼	43¾	1,200	Distillers Securities	43¼	43¾	43¼	43⅜	..
10	11½	200	Duluth, S.S.&A. pf.	10	10	10	10	— ½
34⅜	35	600	Erie	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
167¼	168	400	General Electric	168	168	167½	167½	..
505	525	800	General Motors	500	500	500	500	+5
114½	115	200	Gen. Motors pf	115	115	115	115	+1½
70	70¼	4,500	Goodrich (B.F.) x d	71¼	71¼	69¾	70¼	— ½
116⅞	117	1,000	Gt. Northern pf	117¼	117¼	116⅞	116⅞	— ⅛
46	47	200	Greene-Cananea	46¾	46¾	46	46	— ⅛
92	96	100	Gulf S. St. 1st pf	91	91	91	91	..
78	83	100	Gulf S. St. 2d pf	80	80	80	80	—3
102⅝	108⅝	368	Illinois Central	102¼	102	102	102¾	+ ¼
48	48¼	1,000	Inspiration Copper	48	48¼	48	48¼	..
15⅜	15⅞	100	Int. Cons. v. tr. cfs.	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
40	42	100	Int. Agri. pf	42	42	42	42	+1
26⅜	28¼	16,800	Int. M. M. tr. r.	26	26⅝	25¾	28¼	+ ⅜
83⅜	88	23,300	Int. M. M. pf. t. r.	88¼	89⅜	85½	88¾	+ ⅜
44¼	44¾	7,600	Inter. Nickel	44¼	45	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛
104½	104¾	200	Int. Nickel pf	103¾	104½	103¾	104¾	+ ¼
103½	104½	25	Do., odd lot	103¾	103½	103½	105½	..
24	25	200	Kan. City South.	25	25	25	25	..
58⅞	59½	100	Kan. City South. pf.	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
70	71½	300	Kelly Spring Tire	70¼	70½	70	70	—1
96	97¼	100	Kelly Spg. Tire pf	96½	96¼	96¼	96½	+ ½
44⅞	45	2,400	Kennecott Copper	45	45¼	44⅞	45	..
20	20⅜	300	Lake Erie & West	20¼	20¼	20	20	—⅛
42½	42⅝	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	43	43	42⅝	43	— ¼
77	77¼	200	Lehigh Valley	77½	77⅝	77½	77½	+ ¼
77	77¾	45	Do., odd lot	77	77	77	77	..
264	267	200	Liggett & Myers	264	265¾	264	265¾	—6½
126½	127¾	200	Louis. & Nash	126¼	126¾	126¼	126½	— ½
77½	78	6,300	Maxwell Motors	76⅝	78¼	76⅝	77¾	+1½
54½	57	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
96¼	96¾	4,800	Mexican Petroleum	95¼	96¾	95¼	96¼	+ ½
33¼	33⅝	400	Miami Copper	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
123	124	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	123¾	123¾	122½	122¾	+ ¼
4⅞	4⅞	400	Missouri Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	..
91	92	100	Montana Power	91½	91½	91½	91½	—1
22	28	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
17⅛	17¼	700	Nevada Con. Cop.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
103¼	103¾	500	N. Y. Central	103½	103¾	103	103¼	+ ¼
57½	58½	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58	58	57½	58	+ ½
26¼	27	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
128	129	100	Norfolk & Western	128	128	128	128	..
128	129	44	Do., odd lot	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	..
85	86½	16	Norfolk & West. pf.	85	85	85	85	..
66	68	100	North American	66½	66¼	66½	66½	—1¼
110⅝	111¼	800	Northern Pacific	111	111¼	110½	110½	+ ⅛
19	20	100	Pacific Mail	19	19	19	19	..
55⅞	56	1,500	Penn. R. R.	55⅜	56	55⅜	55⅞	+ ⅛
39	40	100	Philadelphia Co.	40	40	40	40	..
200	200	200	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+ ⅝
100	100	100	Quicksilver	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
500	500	500	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	..
3,100	78	3,100	Reading	93⅞	94⅝	93¾	94	+ ⅛
78	78	78	Reading 2d pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
100	100	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	110	110	110	110	..
200	200	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	199½	199½	199½	199½	+ ⅜
100	100	100	S.-Ss. F. Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	— ⅝
900	900	900	Southern Pacific	97⅞	98	97¾	97¾	— ⅜
200	200	200	So. Porto Rico Sug.	179	180	179	180	+1
100	100	100	Southern Railway	23	23	23	23	..
14,500	14,500	14,500	Studebaker Co.	123⅜	124½	123	124¾	+ ⅞
2,100	2,100	2,100	Tennessee Copper	24⅞	24⅞	23½	24½	— ½
1,000	1,000	1,000	Texas Co.	188½	191	188½	191	+1
112	112	66	Texas Pacific	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
100	100	100	Underwood Typew	98	98	98	98	—1½
4,900	8	800	Un. B. & P. Co.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+1
800	47	3,900	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	45¾	47	45¾	47	+2
3,900	138½	600	Union Pacific	138½	139½	138¼	138¾	+ ⅛
600	99½	6,100	United Cigar Stores	99½	99½	99	99¼	+ ⅛
6,100	159¾	2,900	United Fruit Co.	159¾	161¾	159¾	159⅞	— ⅛
2,900	105½	1,700	U. S. Indus. Alco.	105½	106¼	105½	106	+ ⅛
1,700	54	100	U. S. Realty Corp.	54¼	54⅝	54	54	+ ¼
100	108¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	108¾	108¾	106¾	108¾	..
100	67	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
100	50	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	50	50	50	50	..
9,200	86¾	9,200	U. S. Steel	86¾	88⅝	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅜
1,200	117⅝	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	118⅝	117⅝	118¼	+ ⅜
2,000	77⅝	2,000	Utah Copper	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅜	+ ⅛
100	17¾	100	Utah Securities	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾	..
800	49⅝	800	Va.-Car. Chem.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
27	28⅝	700	Wabash pf. B	28¾	28¾	26¾	26¾	..
		45	Wells Fargo Exp	127½	127½	127½	127½	..
100	92⅝	100	Western Union Tel.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	— ½
1,300	56⅞	1,300	Westingh. E. & M.	56⅞	57¼	56½	56¾	+ ¼
35	4½	35	Wheeling & L. E.	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
15,800	52⅞	15,800	Willys-Overland	52⅞	58½	50¾	51¾	— ¼
100	104⅛	100	Willys-Overland pf	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
150	136	150	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	136	136	136	136	+ ½

LONDON TONE SATISFACTORY

Business Is Restricted in View of Coming Holiday.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Business was restricted on the Stock Exchange today in view of the holiday tomorrow. The undertone was satisfactory and there was no sign of weakness anywhere. Japanese bonds and Russian industrials were firm in the foreign section. Kaffirs were supported and shipping shares were quiet and steady.

American securities were lifeless with the exception of Canadian Pacific, which was supported. Money was easy and discount rates were quiet.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 89 francs 65 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

C. R. Berrien, former financial editor of The Sun, has been appointed assistant manager of the Forty-second Street branch of the Central Trust Company, succeeding F. J. Leary, who has been appointed manager.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. are issuing an analysis of the proposed income tax law and its effect on incomes ranging from $5,000 to $1,000,000.

A syndicate composed of stockholders of the bond house of H. P. Taylor & Co. has bought of H. Prentiss Taylor the controlling interest in the firm. Mr. Taylor announced yesterday that he had retired as President and Director. R. S. Suydam and S. A. Gilmore have been elected Directors. The business will be carried on for the present under the old name.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has stricken from the list Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company full paid temporary receipts for general and mortgage convertible 5 per cent. bonds, series B, due 2014, and American Securities Company three-year 5 per cent. collateral notes, due in 1919, when issued. The committee has admitted to the list American Foreign Securities Company $34,500,000 temporary three-year 5 per cent. collateral notes, due in 1919.

R. C. Cairns has bought a membership on the Cotton Exchange from W. P. McKenzie for $17,500, an advance of $1,500 over the last previous sale, and an advance of about $3,500 in the last month.

John McG. Bowman, President of the Biltmore Hotel, the Manhattan Hotel, and the Commodore Hotel, now being constructed, has been elected a Director of the Harriman National Bank.

The Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Cleveland was the highest bidder for $2,000,-000 4½ per cent. Cleveland 17½-year average serial school bonds at a premium of $53,230.

Jackson W. Rhoades has been admitted to the firm of Prichitt & Co.

William O. Thompson has been elected Secretary of the American Cotton Oil Company, vice Justus E. Ralph, resigned.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100	100¼	100	100¼
6s	Sept.,	1917	102¼	102⅜	102½	102⅜
4½s	June,	1957	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½
4½s	Mar.,	1963	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½
4½s	May,	1957	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	May,	1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4s	April,	1958	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102¼
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102⅜	103	102⅜	103½
4½s	Mar.,	1962	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4½s	Mar.,	'60, cp. '30	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4s	May,	1959	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
4s	Nov.,	1958	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	May,	1957	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov.,	1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1955	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1936	99½	100¼	98½	100¼
3½s	Nov.,	1955	89¾	..	90¾	..
3½s	May,	1954	90½	91½	90½	91½
3½s	May,	1954	90¾	81¾	90¾	91¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	4.00	4.00
4½s	1918-1925		4.05 3.90	4.05 3.90
4½s	1924-1930		4.10 4.00	4.10 4.00
3½s	1950-1954		4.00 3.95	4.00 3.95
3½s	1940-1950		4.40 3.95	4.00 3.95
3½s	1930-1940		4.05 3.95	4.05 3.95
3½s	1925-1930		4.05 3.95	4.05 3.95
3½s	1918-1924		4.05 ..	4.05 ..
3½s	1916-1918		4.05 ..	4.05 ..
3s	1940-1942		4.05 3.95	4.05 3.95
3s	1918-1925		4.10 3.95	4.10 3.95
3s	1916-1918		4.05 ..	4.05 ..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This. Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Custom receipts	$1,497,608	$17,025,289
Ord. int. rev. receipts	3,836,871	36,061,202
Income tax	260,681	8,060,451
Miscellaneous	785,015	6,943,799
Total receipts	$6,440,177	$67,980,723
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	809,896	7,887,200
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	1,185,448	11,611,087
Expenditures	7,249,772	75,817,923

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued July 31, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular in the Curb Market —Bonds Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 269,042 shares of stocks and $1,163,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 58,028; oils, 58,894, and mining, 152,120. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	†Astna Expl..	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9⅝
300	†Am. D. Syn..	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
200	Canadian N. G.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	†Butler Chem..	4	4	4	4
475	†Car L. & P....	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Char. Iron. Am	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝
200	Char.I.Am.pf..	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅝
2,600	Chev. Motor...	183	186¾	178	180⅝
200	Cor. of H. & H.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
35	Driggs-Seab'y..	99	99	98	98
5,000	†Emerson M....	4	5⅛	4	4⅝
850	Emerson Phon.	*10½	10	10	10⅜
2,500	†Flem.-L.Phos.	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
800	Gran Motors..	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
20	†Hall Signal...	5½	6	5½	6
200	Hartman Corp.	72½	72½	72½	72½
200	H. & B. Car...	34½	35	34½	35
100	Holly Sugar...	45	45	45	45
100	Holly Sugar pf.	95¼	95¼	95	95
100	Hupp M. Car..	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp....	17	17	17	17
900	†Int. Pow. Co.	12	13	12	13
5,025	†Jeo. Ore Sepa. (new stock).	50	50	40	42
500	Kapo Mfg. Co..	5½	5½	5½	5½
3,000	Kath. B. pf...	20	20	14	19½
1,200	†Lake. Torp. B	8½	9	8½	9
100	†Lynn Pipe...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10,300	Man. Transit..	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1⅛
800	†Maxim Muni..	4⅜	4⅞	4½	4½
2,100	†Mldv. Steel...	60⅜	61¼	60¼	60⅝
200	†Mo. Pac. w. i.	22	22	22	22
125	Mitch. M. w.i.	64½	64½	64½	64½
50	†Poole E. & M.	97	97	97	97
860	†Pullman Vent.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
280	†Pull. Vent. pf.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	†Saxon M. Car.	70	70	70	70
100	†St. Jo. Lead..	15	15	15	15
300	†Stromb. Carb.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
880	Stutz Motor....	63⅝	*64	63½	63⅝
800	Submar. Boat. v. t. ctfs...	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
200	†Tob. Prod....	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
25	†Todd Shipy'ds	76	76	74	74
100	U. S. St'ship...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8,900	†United Motors	61⅝	62½	60⅝	62½
700	United Zinc....	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
1,100	White Motors..	51⅛	51½	51	51
3,000	†Zinc Concent.	4	4	3¾	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
4	Cumb. P. L....	95	95	+10	
123	†Ill. Pipe Line.	165	163	163	− 7
16	Nor. Pipe Line	96	95	95	− 2
183	Ohio Oil.....	219	213	219	+ 3
21	Prai. O. & G..	362	362	362	−10
32	Prairie P. L..	221	220	221	− 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	††Alb. P. Ltd. (a prospect)	56	56	56	56
220	†Barn. O. & G.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
2,800	†Cos. O. & G..	11½	12⅛	11½	12
100	C. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,200	†Federal Oil...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,700	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,200	††Midwest Oil.	42	44	42	43
100	Mex. Petrol....	12	12	12	12
700	†Musk. Refin..	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,800	N.Y. Oil Co..	1	1	1	1
5,000	††Okla. Oil....	10	10	9½	10
300	Okla. P. & R..	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼
21,000	†Omar O. & G.	67	71	65	71
825	†Pan-Am. Pet. pf.	88	88¾	*87½	88¼
2,100	†Sap. O. & R..	9⅞	9⅞	6¾	9⅞
800	Savoy Oil.....	10	10	10	10
1,100	†Sinclair Oil..	38⅝	38⅝	35¼	35¼
5,400	††Tex.-M. Pet.	84	86	84	85
5,000	†Trit. W. Oil..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,250	†Victoria Oil..	1⅛	*1⅛	1	1⅛
2,100	Way. O. & G..	3¾	4	3⅝	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

800	†Al.-B. Col. M. (a prospect).	57	58	57	53
1,000	†Adanac Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,400	††Ariz. Cop....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,400	Big L. Cop....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
700	Bingham Min..	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅝
1,200	†Booth	13½	13½	13	13
2,300	Bos. & Mont..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
615	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
650	†Cals' Cop....	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5
1,500	Caledonia....	68	68	67	67
1,000	Canada Copper	1½	1½	1⅝	1½
3,100	†Cash Boy....	5	5	4	4
1,800	Con. Ar. Sm..	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
1,800	Con. Cop.....	2	2	2	2
1,700	†Cons.-Homest.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Crown Reserve	½	½	½	½
520	Dun.-Arl. Cop. (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,000	††Emma. Cop....	53	54	53	54
325	xFirst Nat. C.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,800	†Flor. Silver.	75	75	75	75
4,800	†Goldf. Cons..	56	56	62	58
11,700	†Goldf. Mer..	8	8	7	7⅞
225	Hecla Mining.	25	x5¼	5	5
200	†Hemple Cop. Co.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,900	†Insp. Needles Cop.(a pros.).	70	75	70	75
2,000	††Inter. Mines.	12	14	12	14
700	†Iron Blossom.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,200	Jerom. Verde (a prospect)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Jerome Victor Ext. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,800	††Jim Butler..	88	90	88	90
4,500	†Jumbo Ext...	76	76	74	74
1,000	††Kewanas	12	12	12	12
4,200	†Louis. Cons..	19	19	17	19
1,500	†Marsh Min...	11	11	10½	10½
975	Kerr Lake....	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
800	†McK.-Darragh	57	57	57	57
28,600	††Mich.Gold M. & Mill	44	46	44	46
800	Mines of Amer.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	†Mojave Tung..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	††Montana Gold Mines	96	1	96	99
700	Monitor Silver.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	††Mother Lode	29½	30	29½	29½
3,000	†N'Yay Mines.	46	47	46	47
800	N.Y. & Hondu. Ros. Min. Co.	15¾	15¾	15⅛	15½
23,200	††Rex Consol..	17	18	17	17½
2,700	†Rochester	61	61	58	59
100	†Round Mt....	48	48	48	48
3,700	††Silver Pick..	11½	12¼	11½	12
1,000	St. Silver Ld.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,600	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,600	††Success	48	52	49	50
250	†Sunpah Ex....	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝
30	Tri-Bullion ..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
10	United E.....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	††U. S. Cont..	7	7	7	7
700	†Un. Verde Ex.	28	28⅜	28	28¼
1,700	†West End C..	80	81	80	81
1,000	†West Dome...	37	38	37	38
300	Unity Gold M.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	†White Oaks..	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
800	†YuscaranCon.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$12,000	Con. Ariz. S. 8s.	42	43	42	43
10,000	†Con. O. & s. w. 1.102⅜	103½	102½	102⅜	103
1,100,000	Inter. Mer. M. 6s, w. i..	95¾	97¼	95¾	95¾
18,000	Sinclair O. 6s.	93	95	93	93

†Unlisted. ‡Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx-dividend.

Note.—Thursday high sale in Saxon Motors was 70 and 100 Sapulpa sold at 9⅝.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord.	15	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18½	19	18½	19
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gaston, W. & W....	39½	40½	39½	40½
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf	8½	9½	8½	9½
Mo. Pac. pf.. w. i..	45½	50½	48½	51
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Peerless Tr. & Mtr..	20½	22	20¼	21½
Standard Motors	5½	6	5¾	6½
Scripps-Booth	49	51	49	51
United Profit Sharing	⅝	⅞	¾	⅞
Wab.-Pitts. Term. pf.	51	52	51	52
World Film	⅝	⅞	¾	⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	12	15	13	16
Cosden & Co.....	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
Midwest Oil pf....	84	86	84	86
Pierce Oil	10¾	11¼	11¼	11⅜
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	72	76	72	76

MINING STOCKS.

Atlanta	9	10	9	10
Alaska-Westover	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Oatman Arizona....	10	20	22	30
Oatman Lexington...	60	63	60	63
Oro	4	5	4	5
San Toy	14	15	14	15

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	59	63	58	63
American Brass	276	280	274	278
Atlas Powder	186	190	174	175
Atlas Powder pf....	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox..	124	127	125	128
Bliss, (E. W.).....	535	560	550	560
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	825	810	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	285	295	285	295
Du Pont Powd., deb..	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder	290	295	290	295
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	112	113
International Arms...	13	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	164	160	164
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	550	560	550	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1200	1500	1200	1500

UNITED DRUG CO.

Second Preferred Stock Dividend No. 2.

United Drug Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the second preferred stock, payable September 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record August 15th, 1916.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.
Boston August 5th, 1916.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The best feature about the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was the widely distributed business in odd lots handled by commission houses. The strength of wheat again had an influence, so far as the general list was concerned. It exerted a dampening effect. At the same time there was no special selling pressure excepting in a few spots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
210	Alaska Gold..	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝
40	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8
20	Allis-Chalmers.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
2,170	Am. St. Sugar	86⅝	86⅞	84⅝	86
20	Am. Can.....	54⅞	54⅝	54½	54⅝
10	Am. Car & Fy.	57½	57½	57⅛	57⅛
20	Am. Cot. Oil..	52½	53⅛	52½	52⅝
30	Am. Hide & L.	10½	10½	10¼	10½
60	A. H. & L. pf.	54	54	54	54
20	Am. Linseed..	19	19	19	19
40	Am. Lin. pf...	45¼	45½	45¼	45½
570	Am. Loco.....	68⅝	68⅞	67⅝	67⅞
110	Am. Smelting.	93	93	92⅜	92⅜
30	Am. Sm. Pf...	50	50	50	50
25	Am. Tel. & T.	129⅜	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝
50	Am. Zinc.....	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛	31½
380	Anaconda	79	79⅛	78⅜	79⅛
170	Baldw. Loco..	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝
12	Balt. & Ohio..	84⅞	85	84⅞	85
1	B. & O. pf...	74	74	74	74
10	Cal. Pet....	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛
20	Cent. Leather.	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¼
10	Ches. & Ohio.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
90	C., M. & S. P.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
20	Chile Copper..	20	20	20	20
50	Chino Copper..	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	47⅛
140	Col. Fuel & I.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾
70	Consol. Gas...	136⅞	137⅛	136⅞	137⅛
880	Crucible Steel.	67⅝	67⅞	67¼	67⅝
420	Cuba Cane S..	54	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝
80	D. & R. G. pf.	53¼	53¼	53	53
60	Dist. Secur....	43¾	43¾	43¼	43½
50	Dome Mines..	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
70	Erie	35	35	35	35
370	Goodrich Co..	71¼	71½	69¾	69¾
25	Greene-Can....	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
40	Ill. Central..	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
10	Interboro Con.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
615	Int. Mer. Mar.	26	26⅜	26	26⅛
2,720	I. M. M. pf...	88½	89½	88¼	88¾
190	Int. Nickel....	44¾	44⅞	44¾	44⅞
60	Kan. City So..	25	25	25	25
50	Ken. Cop.....	45¼	45¼	45¼	45⅜
30	Lee Rub. Tire.	42½	42½	42½	42½
10	Lehigh Valley.	77⅛	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜
690	Maxwell Motor.	57⅛	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1,450	Mex. Petrol'm.	95¾	96⅛	95¾	95¾
40	Nat. En. & S..	22	22	22	22
70	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¼
40	Pacific Mail...	19	19	19	19
80	Ray Copper....	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
690	Reading	93¾	94⅜	93¾	94
120	Southern Pac..	98	98¼	97⅞	97⅞
1,070	Studebaker ...	123⅝	124⅛	123	123¼
320	Tenn. Copper..	24¾	24⅝	23¾	24⅜
80	Texas Co.	158⅞	159⅞	158⅞	159⅞
30	Third Av.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
280	Union Bag	7¾	8	7¾	7⅞
52	Union Bag pf..	45½	46½	45¼	46½
870	Union Pacific..	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜
420	United Fruit..	161	161¾	160	160¾
720	U. S. Ind. Alco.	103⅝	106⅛	100⅝	106
140	U. S. Rubber..	53⅞	54½	53⅞	54
1,700	U. S. Steel....	86⅛	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
20	Va.-Car. Chem	39	39	39	39
60	Wabash pf. A..	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49¾
20	Wabash pf. B..	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
140	West. Elec....	57½	57¾	57	57
640	Willys Over'd.	52½	53½	50¾	51⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98¾	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Int. R. T. 5s..	98⅜	98¾	98¼	98⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼
100	Florence	.47	.47	.47	.47
1,200	Goldf. Cons...	.86	.86	.84	.84
400	Jim Butler....	.86	.86	.86	.86
1,000	Jumbo Ext....	.75	.75	.73	.73
700	Midway	.19¼	.19¼	.19	.19
500	Ovro	.04¼	.04¼	.04½	.04¼
500	Sand. Kendall	.04½	.04⅝	.04½	.04⅝
400	Union Con. ..	.68	.68	.66	.66
400	West End	.81	.81	.81	.81

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
4th week July.....	$443,890	$119,965
Month of July.....	1,157,989	148,624

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

4th week July.....	1,207,800	572,400
Month of July.....	3,834,200	1,872,500

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

4th week July.....	3,800,000	1,324,000
Month of July.....	11,795,000	4,348,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

4th week July.....	1,405,470	16,841
Month of July.....	5,870,527	228,250

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

4th week July.....	212,975	21,798
Month of July.....	682,898	114,758

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

4th week July.....	685,700	57,500
Month of July.....	2,658,500	93,400

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

4th week July.....	216,198	9,190
Month of July.....	832,495	39,820

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

4th week July.....	357,000	56,000
Month of July.....	1,082,000	180,000

DELAWARE & HUDSON for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$2,231,606	$1,914,316	$1,965,153
Net after taxes.	660,558	668,921	663,588
12 mos. gross..	25,922,670	22,701,942	23,090,080
Net after taxes	8,891,853	7,339,504	7,105,339

UNION PACIFIC for June—

Mileage	7,918	7,784	7,651
Total op. rev...	9,350,061	7,327,009	7,290,400
Total op. exps.	5,131,211	4,254,552	4,851,308
Oper. income...	3,780,121	2,826,080	2,559,861
Twelve months:			
Total op. rev.	104,717,005	86,958,295	92,115,332
Total op. exps.	58,582,770	52,136,715	55,410,250
Oper. income..	40,823,537	30,180,106	31,626,214
Net income ...	40,919,695	30,180,298	.....
Inc. from invmt.	11,751,744	12,009,750	.....
Total income...	52,671,439	42,212,046	.....
Fixed charges.	13,882,304	13,807,936	.....
Surplus	38,789,135	28,404,360	.....
Sinking fund..	11,627	11,800	.....
Preferred div..	3,981,740	3,981,740	.....
Balance	34,795,768	24,410,820	.....
Common div ..	17,783,328	17,783,328	.....
Betterments ..	3,500,000	1,083,459	.....
Surplus	13,512,440	5,544,033	.....

Public Utilities.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN UNITED STATES for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total op. revs.	$22,000,263	$19,707,239	$2,293,024
Op. expenses.	14,588,709	13,078,365	1,510,344
Net op. revs.	7,411,354	6,628,874	782,480
Net aft. tax.	6,114,250	5,399,604	714,646
Six months:			
Total op. revs.	127,500,361	114,470,709	13,029,652
Op. expenses.	85,732,126	78,859,940	7,874,086
Net op. revs.	43,767,265	38,611,000	5,155,594
Net aft. tax.	35,961,558	31,319,181	4,642,377
Mi. wire own.	19,008,792	17,863,705	1,145,087
Bell sta. own.	6,270,482	5,743,186	527,297
Bell conn. sta.	3,251,182	3,127,730	123,452
Total stations	9,521,664	8,870,915	650,749

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT—(Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Subsidiary) for June:

Gross	102,650	57,846	14,834
Net aft. taxes.	39,305	27,015	12,290
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,312	*3,356	12,689
12 mos. gross.	1,182,852	1,042,109	140,362
Net aft. taxes.	434,293	334,779	99,513
Sur. aft. chgs.	76,957	*14,834	91,791

*Deficit.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN RAILWAY for June—

Gross	43,528	40,751	2,777
Net aft. taxes.	21,009	18,139	2,870
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,041	7,186	2,356
Six mos. gross.	210,616	189,938	20,678
Net aft. taxes.	88,555	77,842	10,713
Sur. aft. chgs.	20,392	12,117	8,274

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for June—

Gross	280,350	244,056	36,291
Net aft. taxes.	110,858	83,000	26,044
Sur. aft. chgs.	76,978	54,468	22,510
12 mos. gross.	3,307,037	3,069,929	247,128
Net aft. taxes.	1,372,996	1,233,286	139,710
Sur. aft. chgs.	871,262	764,917	106,345
Bal. aft. pf. div.	583,747	479,794	105,953

Miscellaneous.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY for the six months ended June 30—

Net sales	$9,662,114	$8,551,964	$1,110,150
Net profits ...	767,302	621,320	145,982
Prof. & l. sur.	2,116,776	1,326,875	790,901

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L..	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.45 4.25
Balt. & Ohio....	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.45 4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'20	4½	@5	4.65 4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'23	4½		4.65 4.40
Ches. & Oh.o....	1916-'26	4½		4.60 4.40
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½		4.38 4.15
Chi., R. I. & P...	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.35 4.80
C. St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.65 4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.90 4.50
Del. & Hud.....	1922	4½		4.35 4.20
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.62 4.40
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4	@5	4.60 4.35
Illinois Central..	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.40 4.20
Louisv. & Nash..	1916-'23	5		4.40 4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.90 5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5		5.80 5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.65 4.45
Nort. & Western..	1916-'24	4½		4.40 4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'27	4½	@5	4.75 4.40
Penn. Gen. Frgt..	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35 4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.30 4.80
Seab'd Air Line..	1916-'26	5		4.75 4.40
Southern Pacific..	1916-'26	4½		4.45 4.20
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.65 4.40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf...	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M....	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F....	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	245	255	240	245
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	124	121	124

LEHIGH ROAD EARNS $7,666,439 IN A YEAR

The Union Pacific's Net Profits Total $34,795,768 for the Same 12 Months.

HIGHEST IN THEIR HISTORY

Eastern Company Puts $10,000,000 in Improvements; Western Spends $3,500,000.

Measures of the prosperity of the railroads were shown yesterday in the annual report of the Lehigh Valley and the earnings statement of Union Pacific, both for the fiscal year ended June 30.

The net income of Lehigh Valley was $7,666,439, an increase of $1,343,994 over the previous year and the equivalent of 12.7 per cent. on the common stock. Union Pacific's net earnings, after the payment of preferred dividends, but without calculating $8,500,000 appropriated for betterments, were $34,795,768, equal to 15.65 on the common stock as compared with 10.98 in the previous year.

President E. B. Thomas of the Lehigh Valley, commenting upon the encouraging outlook for a continuation of the heavy volume of traffic, showed that more than $10,000,000 was spent last year in betterments and improvements and said that heavy expenditures for additional facilities had been authorized, most of the improvement money to be employed on terminals.

The report said:

The revenues of your company for the year under review are the greatest in its history and show a substantial increase over the preceding year. A large portion of the increased business has been devoted to a very liberal expenditure for the maintenance of property, particularly in the case of equipment. Your company has for years pursued the policy of discarding its old wooden freight cars as fast as they reached a condition to require heavy repairs and has condemned a great many of the same during the year. On such equipment of this type as is still serviceable, heavy expenditures have been made for steel underframes, a practice which has been pursued aggressively in the past and to a greater extent during the year just closed, as the demand for equip

F. A. HEINZE'S SISTER ACCUSED IN SUITS

Edwin Gould's Counsel Tells Court Mrs. Fleitmann Avoided Service.

SEEKS $725,000 ASSETS

Charges That Copper Man Transferred These Before Death to Defeat Creditors' Claims.

Allegations that Mrs. Lida M. Fleitmann, sister of the late F. Augustus Heinze, and administratrix of his estate, has been avoiding service of papers in a suit brought by Edwin Gould in behalf of himself and other creditors of the Heinze estate, were made in the Supreme Court yesterday in affidavits by members of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for Mr. Gould. The suit is to compel the distribution among the creditors of $275,000 insurance money and other assets worth $450,000, alleged to have been transferred by Heinze for the purpose of hindering the collection of creditors' claims.

Mr. Gould holds a judgment for $1,264,588, returned by a jury on Oct. 13, 1914, in a suit over notes indorsed by Heinze. When the verdict was announced the trial judge granted thirty days' stay of execution, but Mr. Heinze died on Nov. 4, before the time expired, and Mr. Gould has been able to take no proceedings since to collect the judgment.

On the application of Mr. Gould's attorneys, Justice Clark signed orders permitting the service of the papers in two suits brought against Mrs. Fleitmann individually and as administratrix, and against the Mines Smelting Company by mail in Bar Harbor, Me., because it has been impossible to effect personal service. The papers also disclosed the fact that a proceeding had been brought in the Surrogate's Court of Saratoga County, where Mrs. Fleitmann was appointed administratrix, to remove her as guardian of her brother's infant son, F. Augustus Heinze, Jr. In this case the Saratoga Surrogate has appointed Walter A. Fullerton special guardian for the infant son.

Attached to the petition filed here yesterday is a letter written to Mrs. Fleitmann by Royall Victor, member of Sullivan & Cromwell, after she had refused to arrange to accept papers in the case. Mr. Victor wrote:

> I should regret being compelled to make such application as I would, of course, be under the necessity of publicly setting forth the facts about the difficulties encountered in serving papers on you. I feel very deeply grieved that such difficulties and expense should be encountered in the necessary service of papers on the administratrix who is representative of all the creditors and owes duties to them. Naturally the making of such application to the Surrogate will involve the conclusion on our part that you are evading service.

Mrs. Fleitmann succeeded in avoiding process servers who were looking for her at the Hotel Irving, Southampton, L. I., and on the trains leaving New York for Bar Harbor. She was served with the order to appear before the Saratoga Surrogate on July 28, and accepted the papers, but her attorney appeared in her place, and said she was in Bar Harbor for an extended stay, and that she had no intention of obeying the order of the Surrogate.

The complaint in Mr. Gould's suit against Mrs. Fleitmann and the Mines Smelting Company alleged that in the Fall of 1914 Heinze owned a participation interest in an agreement between the Assets Realization Company and George E. Shaw and Franklin M. Potts as trustees, known as the United Copper loan, worth $200,000. He also had a $250,000 interest in an agreement with the American Smelting and Refining Company made March 10, 1914.

The plaintiff alleges that just before his death Mr. Heinze, for the purpose of hindering and defeating his creditors, caused the property in question to be transferred to the Mines Smelting Company. It is alleged that the transfer was without consideration, and that "at the time of making such conveyance decedent Heinze was wholly insolvent and remained insolvent until his death."

In the suit against Mrs. Fleitmann individually the complaint states that life insurance policies aggregating $275,000 were transferred to Mrs. Fleitmann in 1912, and that she has collected the money for her own benefit.

Mr. Gould asks for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property alleged to belong to the creditors, and asks that the transfers to the Mines Smelting Company and the payment of the insurance money to Mrs. Fleitmann be set aside.

COURT NAMES SURROGATE.

Fowler Asks Relief, but Cohalan Will Shorten Vacation to Act.

For the first time in the history of the County of New York an order was signed in the Supreme Court yesterday authorizing a Justice of the court to act as Surrogate. The interim designation will continue from today until Aug. 15, when Surrogate Cohalan's vacation will end.

The order was signed by Justice Guy on the application of Surrogate Fowler, who said that he had been advised to leave the city by his physician because of "debility and fatigue" and on account of the fear of a recurrence of a malady from which Surrogate Fowler suffered for some months last year.

Under the order Supreme Court Justice Finch, who sits next week in Special Term, Part II., would have performed the functions of Surrogate for the week, but Surrogate Cohalan learned of the application shortly after it was made and announced that he would cut short his vacation and would return for duty on Monday. Surrogate Cohalan's vacation should have begun on July 1, but he was kept on duty trying the Eno will case until July 20. Accordingly he returns to duty after only two weeks' vacation.

It was learned that Surrogate Fowler's application for the designation of a Supreme Court Justice to act as Surrogate, which is authorized by the Code of Civil Procedure, was made without consulting his associate.

Surrogate Fowler will go to his farm near Frederick, Md., where he was during his illness last year.

COTTON OVERBOUGHT, MARKET UNSETTLED

Excited Advance of 19 Points in First Hour, but Net Loss of 7 to 12 Points for Day.

EXTENSIVE PROFIT-TAKING

General View Now Is Bullish, Bears Having Underestimated Exports and World's Consumption.

Cotton yesterday showed evidence of an overbought position, and, after making an excited advance of about 19 points in the first hour, developed an unsettled undertone. Profit-taking by leading bulls was on an enormous scale, and the volume of offerings was too heavy to be absorbed except at recessions. Along in the afternoon messages were received reporting rain at Houston, Texas, and a sharp decline resulted, the close showed a net loss of 7 to 12 points.

Practically the whole cotton trade has been converted to a bullish view on the outlook. The sensational Government report on condition is not the sole factor in bringing about the change of front. Bears evidently think some far afield in their statistical forecasts, as they have greatly underestimated the exports and the world's consumption of American cotton.

The Census Bureau by some method or other has arrived at an export estimate of more than 6,400,000 bales, whereas the New York Cotton Exchange statisticians estimated about 6,013,000 bales. Hardly a week ago no one would have placed the consumption at more than 13,800,000 bales, but Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange has put the figures at 14,-813,000 bales.

Leaving aside the element of crop damage, the economic position of cotton has undergone a sharp alteration as a result of the enormous absorption of the staple by the mills of the world. The former record made three years ago, was 14,715,000 bales. Secretary Hester has put consumption by Southern mills in this country at 4,097,000 bales, against 3,162,000 last year, and Northern mills at 3,005,000 bales, against 2,618,000 last year. The consumption by foreign mills was placed at 7,761,000 bales, against 8,053,000 last year.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the into-sight for the four days of the week since Aug. 1 was 35,486, against 37,540 for six days of the season last year. Spinners' takings of American cotton for the same period were placed at 90,008 bales, against 118,049 for six days last year. The visible supply of American cotton was put at 2,076,000 bales, against 3,065,000 last year. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	13.85	13.85	13.74	13.84@13.86	13.70@13.72
Oct	13.85	14.03	13.77	13.79@13.81	13.86@13.87
Dec	14.27	14.27	13.97	13.99@14.00	14.08@14.10
Jan	14.29	14.35	14.07	14.07@14.08	14.15@14.17
Mar	14.32	14.42	14.21	14.21@14.22	14.31@14.32
May	14.53	14.59	14.39	14.38@14.39	14.44@14.46

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 5 points advance; middling at 13.90c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 5 points decline to 17½ points advance; New Orleans, 13.58c; Galveston, 13.90c; Savannah, 13½c; Memphis, 13.50c; Augusta, not on ticker; Houston, 14.05c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	13.85	13.88	13.70	13.62@13.64	13.76@13.71
Dec	14.17	14.18	13.90	13.92@13.93	13.99@13.91
Jan	14.17	14.17	13.90	13.91@13.93	14.00@14.01
Mar	14.33	14.33	14.07	14.08@14.10	14.19@14.20
May	14.46	14.46	14.46	14.23@14.25	14.33@14.35

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 17 points higher, at 8.57d. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 22,000, including 19,000 American. Closed unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.33½	8.43	8.33½	8.41	8.27
Jan.-Feb.	8.33	8.36½	8.33	8.36	8.22
Mar.-Apr.	8.33½	8.39	8.33½	8.36½	8.22½
May-June	8.32	8.37	8.32	8.36	8.21

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 13.83c; October, 13.99c; January, 14.28c; March, 13.48c; May, 14.56c. The market there was dull at open today 8 to 11 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Year.
Galveston	1,314	1,263	61,542	118,234
New Orleans	2,777	597	114,774	186,661
Mobile	2,128	2	13,953	12,362
Savannah	732	147	66,016	91,868
Charleston		17	21,988	43,163
Wilmington	53	354	44,323	36,089
Norfolk	384	236	33,154	46,653

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta		298		69,340
Memphis	100	26	55,667	76,045
St. Louis	54		8,071	11,171
Houston	1,685	143	16,505	47,018

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	700 to 1,000	779	618
New Orleans	1,300 to 1,800	1,933	354

Exports yesterday were 834 bales; total thus far for this season, 16,891 bales; total last season, 18,969 bales.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—Forecast: N. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except thunderstorms in extreme w.; light, variable winds.

S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except showers in mountain districts; light, variable winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Occasional thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.; light s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Scattered thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.; light s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except thunder showers S. in n. e. portion; continued warm.

Ky.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; continued warm.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and continued warm Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat., except showers and cooler in extreme s. e. Sun., fair; moderate and variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and cooler Sat.; Sun. fair; moderate w. winds.

Ia. and Tex.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., showers in s.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Thunder showers Sat., followed by cooler in n. and w. Sun., fair in n., cloudy and cooler in s.

Mo.—Thunder showers Sat., followed by cooler in n. and w. Sun., probably fair.

Wis.—Cloudy and cooler Sat., preceded by showers in s. e. Sun. fair, with moderate temperature.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler in n. e. Sat.; warmer Sun.

Iowa—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun. fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat.; warmer in w. Sun. cloudy and warmer, possibly unsettled in w.

Neb.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; cooler Sat. in e. and warmer in n. w. Sun. warmer.

Kan.—Unsettled and cooler Sat., probably thunder showers. Sun. fair.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Grozulus<Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.—Stanley M. Isaacs. Albany Sav. Bank<Dooley—William Blau. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Sherpe Bldg Co.—Milton M. Sittenfeld.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Moller<Nasanowitz—Ely Rosenberg. Zuraff<Skolnik—Matthew A. Henkel.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Frederic Kernochan<Marcus Rosenthal—Irwin Kurtz. Mary J. Smith<Joseph Seidin—Benjamin Swarts. Henry N. Jackson<George Lodas—Adolf Bangeer. Wm. P. Thomas<Lewis Garth—Millard H. Ellison.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Jenkins, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Merriman<Connelly—John V Sheridan. Re Campbell—Harold C Knoeppel.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Chisolm Estate Sells Iverness Apartment Opposite Carnegie Hall to Builders—Thirty-ninth Street Residence as a Gift—Bronx, Brooklyn and Suburban Deals.

The leading feature in the realty market yesterday was the purchase by a syndicate of the seven-story Inverness apartment house at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The property was sold by the Chisolm estate, which has owned it since 1898. The building was erected about twenty years ago and has always been well maintained. It is opposite Carnegie Hall and the big Osborne apartment on the northwest corner of the thoroughfares.

The new owners, it is said, are preparing to erect on the corner a high grade modern apartment of twelve or thirteen stories, which will be permissible under the new restriction and zoning act as the locality is in the section allowing buildings one and a half times the width of the street. Fifty-seventh Street is 100 feet wide. The plot has a frontage of 100.5 on Seventh Avenue and 115 on Fifty-seventh Street. It adjoins on the latter street the old Central Presbyterian Church, about to be torn down for improvement with a six-story building for the Consolidated Gas Company.

Cass Gilbert will be the architect of the new house.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Dr. John J. Hickey has purchased for occupancy from Dr. Ernest W. Goode 3'3 West Fifty-first Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 17.6 by 100.5. Samuel Freedman negotiated the sale.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company sold for the Robert W. Tailer estate 22 East Eleventh Street, a four-story private dwelling, on lot 25 by 94.9. The purchaser is Mrs. Agnes Farrell. It is assessed by the city at $24,000.

The Nassau Mortgage Company sold the dwelling, 21.10 by 100.11, at 210 East 107th Street, to Latham G. Reed.

The Staten Island Savings Bank sold 47 East 132d Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 99.11, to Josephine Norcum.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

Bernard Grohman, an investor, has purchased from Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, 257 West 143d Street, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 87.6 by 100. I. Haskell negotiated the sale.

39th Street Residence as Gift.

The transfer was recorded yesterday as a gift from Elisa Firnbach to Kate Johman and Maggie M. Hettler, the four-story residence at 425 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Its assessed value is $15,000.

Standard Milling Company Buys Downtown Site.

Joseph P. Day's private sales department has sold for Madame Maddalena Cueno, the northeast corner of Water and Corlears Streets, plot 150 by 100.

The property has been held by the family for over a quarter of a century, and the purchasers are the Standard Milling Company, who propose improving the property with a modern business building.

Bronx Sales.

The Benenson Realty Company sold to an investor, for cash, the five-story apartment house, just completed, at 374 and 376 East 155th Street, on plot 50 by 100, between Melrose and Courtlandt Avenues.

The structure contains accommodations for twenty-five families, and was held at $55,000. H. H. Cohen negotiated the sale. The same broker also sold to an investor 1,411 Longfellow Avenue, a five-story flat on a plot 87.5 by 100.

The Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company, (Barkin & Weiss,) sold to John Berry the five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 137th Street. In exchange the buyer gave one lot on Sixty-eighth Street, and two small tenements at 762 and 764 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Wilson-Bryant Company, Inc., purchased from the Universal Holding and Leasing Company, 2,027 and 2,029 Bathgate Avenue, a six-story apartment on a plot 60.5 by 94.

Brooklyn.

An investing client of the Bulkley & Horton Co. has purchased 29 and 31 Herkimer Place, a three-story brick factory, 50 by 100 feet, from the J. R. Ryan Realty Company.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company sold the one-family frame detached dwelling on the west side of East Twenty-first Street, 207 feet north of Dorchester Road on a plot 40 by 105 feet, for George W. Travis to a client.

Long Island.

Frederick W. Avery Company sold for Josephine Monks of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., plot No. 77, being 76 by 90 feet, with railway frontage, on the west side of White Street, Far Rockaway, N. Y., for cash. The buyer, John C. Jorgensen of Arverne, N. Y., will remodel the old buildings and use the property.

Westchester County.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles H. Mills, his country residence and about twelve acres of land on Saxon Woods Road, White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey.

At Lyndhurst, N. J., L. N. Nicholson & Co. sold to Charles D'Huyvetter a six-room, semi-bungalow on Lyndhurst Avenue on a plot 37½ by 150 feet, for $8,350; and to Valborg Vilkins a store, 26 by 50 feet, with four living rooms and bath, all modern improvements, on the southeast corner of Lyndhurst and Valley Brook Avenues, for $4,000.

Steinway's New Building.

Plans have been filed for the new home and general offices in this city of Steinway & Sons which will cover a frontage of 68 feet at 109 to 113 West Fifty-seventh Street adjoining the new Freundschaft Club with a 89.4 foot extension through the block on Fifty-eighth Street. Benedict, Marvin & Davis place the cost at $300,000. The main building will be ten stories high with a six-story structure on the Fifty-eighth Street side.

Deal Beach Auction Today.

This afternoon, on the premises, Joseph P. Day will offer at auction 90 ocean front and inland plots at Deal Beach, N. J. The sale will start at 2:30 P. M. and will be a liquidation offering by order of the New Jersey Court of Chancery.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store and basement at No. 140 West Thirty-fourth Street to the cloak and suit house of Finkelman & Albert, who will occupy these premises after extensive alterations have been made.

The Schulte Cigar Company announced yesterday its end of the important Waterman-Liggett-Schulte deal involving the Dey Street and Cortlandt Street corners on Broadway. The Schulte Company has leased from the L. E. Waterman Company for a long term of years the southerly portion of the ground floor of the Dey Street building for a branch establishment.

The entire building will be taken over by the Waterman Company on May 1, 1917. The building being vacated by the L. E. Waterman Company at Broadway and Cortlandt Street was leased by the Schulte Company for a long term of years and sub-leased by Schulte to Louis K. Liggett Company, owners and operators of the Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores. Throughout the negotiation, Mr. Schulte was represented by the Charles F. Noyes Company and the Schulte deals involved an aggregate rental in themselves of approximately $1,000,000.

Burton Thompson & Co. have leased a shop, 12 by 30, on the Broadway level of the Standard Arcade, to the Arcade hat store for ten years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

93d St, 59 West, n s, 198.6 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16.6x 51.3; also right, title and interest in rear strip, 16.6x18.2; E. S. Appleby against F. L. P. Gordon et al; Cannon & C., attorneys; due, $9,121.59; taxes, &c., $999.50; to the plaintiff for $10,200.

93d St, 65 West, n s, 117 ft e of Columbus Av, three-story dwelling, 16x35; also right, title and interest to rear strip, 16.6x18.4; same against same; same attorney; due, $9,166.78; taxes, &c., $589.15; to the plaintiff for $10,200.

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 21, n s, 301 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11, five-story flat; Jacob Rosinski against L. L. Berkowitz et al.; A. I. Shapiro, attorney; due, $5,934.75; taxes, &c., $1,048.86; to the Lears Corporation for $18,860.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Havemeyer Av, n e corner Story Av, 103x188.7x irregular; E. C. Woodward against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $3,526.86; taxes, &c., $4,015.28; to the plaintiff for $6,400.

By Charles A. Berrian.

St George Crescent, n s, 131.3 ft e of Concourse, 25x106.6; S. C. Bradley against T. E. Murtha et al.; Bergman & D., attorneys; due, $4,635.20; taxes, &c., $2,000; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By John P. O'Connell.

Westchester Av, n e corner of Castlehill Av, 100x200; also Westchester Av, n s, 99 ft w of Glebe Av, 99x165; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

57th St, n s, 143 ft w of 6th Av, to 58th St, for a ten and six story commercial building, 65x200x30.4x irregular; Steinway & Sons, 107 East 14th St, owners; W. K. Benedict and Marvin & Davis, 303 5th Av., architects; cost, $800,000.

Near Speedway, 400 ft n of 150th St, for a one-story shop, 24.8x14.8; Manhattan Railway Co., 165 Broadway, owner; G. H. Pegram, 165 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

Barrow St, 20, for a one-story garage, 25x43.10; R. McKeown, 630 West 127th St, owner; S. Cohen, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

Custer St, w s, 325 ft s of Spofford Av, for a one and three story brick garage and dwelling, 75.5½x84.2½; Arnold Selzer, 1,032 Longfellow Av, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $20,000.

Shakespeare Av, s w corner 160th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 149.11½x88.90; Peerless American Products Co., Inc., Titus De Bobula, 10 East 40th, President, owner and architect; cost, $160,000.

Marion Av, n w corner Fordham Road, for a two-story brick store and school, 87.11x57.5; Fordham M. E. Church, W. Wortz, 2,541 Marion Av, President, owner; George W. Kibitz, 500 East 175th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Matthews Av, e s, 325 ft s of Rhinelander Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x33; Mitchell Grant, 2,308 3d Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Amsterdam Av, n e corner 72d St, to a twelve-story apartment; Morewood Realty Holding Co., 60 Broadway, owner; H. A. Jacobs, 320 5th Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

3d Av, 2,147 and 2,149, to a four-story tenement; Delia Lalli, 127 East 7th St, owner; H. Regelman, 138 East 7th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

5th Av, 622, to a five-story and basement dwelling; Trustees of Columbia University, owner; S. B. Ehenfreich and B. Horowitz, 500 5th Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, 270, s s, 50 ft w of Jackson St, runs s 88.10x w 0.2x n 10.6x w 23.9x n 77.4x e 25 to beginning, foreclosure July 13; John C. Coleman, referee, to Catherine E. Wills, 82 West Broadway, trustee will of William J. Syms, July 14; attorneys, De Witt, L. & Dow W. Vassar, $25,000.

MONROE ST, 272, s s, 25 ft w of Jackson St; 25x89.7, foreclosure July 13; same to George G. Kip, Morristown, N. J., July 14; attorneys, same.....$25,000

DOVER ST, s s, 100 ft e of 146th St, 25x112.6; John Liebler, Paterson, N. J., to Demer Realty Co., 44 East 23d St, all liens, June 12.....$1

39TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Elisa Firnbach to Kate Johman and Maggie M. Hettler, 425 West 39th St, Aug. 3; address, Kate Johman, 425 West 39th St. Gift

56TH ST, 57 West, n s, 145 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.8; Frances M. Fechheimer to Shirley Realty Co., 71 West 55th St, mtg $45,000, all liens, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

61ST ST, 240 West, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Central Trust Co. of N. Y. et al, trustees, executors, &c., to Giovanni and Nicola Bollella, 1,910 Davidson Av, Bronx, mtg $14,500, all liens, July 19; attorney, Philip J. Knobloch, 299 Broadway.....$15,750

60TH ST, 218 East, s s, 141.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Charles Baumgarten et al, heirs, &c., Edward Baumgarten, to Wilhelmina Baumgarten, widow, 318 East 60th St, all title, b. and s., all liens, July 20; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row..$1

79TH ST, 223 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Amelia W. Levison to Florence D. Potter, 223 West 79th St, mtg $21,000, Aug. 3; attorney, John W. Russell, 20 Vesey St.....$1

83D ST, 325 West, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 41x102; Helen J. Cromwell to Quincy F. Cushing, 214 West Onondaga St, Syracuse, N. Y., mtg $65,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

87TH ST, 48 East, s s, 83.5 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Louis A. Ewald to Henrietta W., his wife, 48 East 87th St, mtg $20,000, quitclaim, May 17; attorney, Charles A. Voetsch, 2 Rector St.....$1

98TH ST, 118 East, s s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Lena Schierer to Phillip Schultz, 147 East 82d St, ½ part, Aug. 3; attorneys, Hartman Q Levane, 160 Broadway.....$1

107TH ST, 210 East, s s, 156.10 ft e of 3d Av, 21.10x100.11; Nassau Mortgage Co. to Latham G. Reed, 151 East 86th St, Albert Reed, 37 East 50th St, Anna R. Parsons, 35 East 50th St., individually and as trustees, mtg $9,000, Aug. 2; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

125TH ST, s s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Staten Island Savings Bank to Josephine Noroum, 25½ West 133d St, Aug. 3; attorney, R. M. Newman, 37 Liberty St.....$100

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,659, w s, 26x78.6x26x78.5; Albert D. Phelps to Adamo Ciccarone, 420 East 118th St, mtg $4,000, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BATHGATE AV, 2,029, w e corner of 179th St, 60.5x94; Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., to Wilson Bryant, Inc., 391 East 149th St, mtg $65,000, Aug. 3; attorney, J. Sanford Saltus, 391 East 149th St.....$100

BENEDICT AV, n s, 100 ft e of Pugsley Av, 100x100; Samuel W. Culver to Ronald K. Brown, 2,004 5th Av, ½ part, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....Exchange

BENEDICT AV, n s, 200 ft e of Pugsley Av, 100x100; Ronald K. Brown to Samuel W. Culver, 508 Washington St, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass., mtg $2,000, July 11; same attorney.....Exchange

BRYANT ST, w s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Matthew P. Doyle, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 274.5 ft n of 177th St, 206.7x25x75.9x171.10x108.9; Crotona Parkway Amusement Corporation to Edmund Francis Realty Co., 20 Nassau St, mtg $167,000, Aug. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 149.10 ft n of 187th St, runs e 33.4x s 140.11 to n s of 187th St x e 82.8x n 100x e 84.1x n 122.1x w 156.5x w 87.5x to beginning; Ronald K. Brown et al, to Tremont Webster Building Co., mtg $18,000, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 65 to 75, s s, 48 Cedar St.....$6,200

182D ST, s s, 85 ft w of Washington Av, 20x102.2; Mary J. McCormick to Mary L. McCormick, 400 East 182d St, mtg $6,500, July 12; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.....$1

222D ST, n s, 103.4 ft w of Barnes Av, 50x98; Giovanni B. Infantino to Infantino Realty Co., Inc., Aug. 2; attorney, C. G. Ognibene, 299 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

NORFOLK ST, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, June 15; Sol H. Schlanger and another to Irving Schlanger, 196 Rivington St, installments, $912.50 quarterly, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy C. Neuwirth, 120 Broadway.....$2,500

WADSWORTH AV, n w s, 300, 356.4 and 412.8 ft n e of 190th St, 3 lots, each 56.4x98.1, Aug. 3; S. B. Building Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due Nov. 1, 1921, 6 p. c. until completion and then 5½ p. c., 3 building loans, each $46,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$138,000

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 77 ft s of Morris St, 25.9x77.8, Aug. 1; Abraham George to Ellis Johnson Tuttle, at Spring Lake, N. J.; title and interest in $2,000 bond, prior mtg $15,000; attorney, R. P. Lydon, 55 Nassau St.....$4,000

10TH AV, 594, s e corner of 43d St, 20x80, Aug. 3; Mary E. Carroll to Nathan Friedman, 960 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

10TH ST, 57 West, n s, 143 ft e of 6th Av, 23x100.5, July 20; Shirley E. Sprague to Frances W. Fechheimer, 699 5th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$45,000

61ST ST, 240 West, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, Aug. 4; Giovanni and Nicola Bollella to Central Trust Co. of New York, 54 Wall St, and another, executors, &c., due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Jolins, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$14,500

73D ST, 503 and 505 East, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2, Aug. 2; Joseph Stern to Shetland Co., Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., 5 years, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $21,500; attorney, Samuel Kobre, 258 East 125th St.....$250

77TH ST, 116 West, s s, 162 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2, July 21; Percy M. Willard, J. Lang, and Leonard to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$10,000

133D ST, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11, Aug. 3; Josephine Norcum to Staten Island Savings Bank, Stapleton, Borough of Richmond, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Alfred C. Fach, Stapleton, S. I.....$6,300

142D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11, July 28; Max Ullmes to Rudolph Reichenstein, 401 East 55th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John C. Hoesninger, 5 Beekman St.....$2,000

Bronx.

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 85 ft e of Crotona Parkway, 104.6x101x89.11x100; also Elsmere Place, s e corner of Crotona Parkway, 109.9x171.10x75.9x25; Edmund Francis Realty Co. to Francis S. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., Aug. 2, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co.....$100,000

FAILE ST, 900, e s, 25x100; Charles P. Kelly to David W. Cohen, 2,010 7th Av, Aug. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Cohen, Weiland & Cohen, referee, to Fredk. W. Dressel, 28 West 120th St, Aug. 3; attorneys, Lyon & S., 46 Cedar St.....$6,200

182D ST, s s, 85 ft w of Washington Av, 20x102.2; Mary J. McCormick to Mary L. McCormick, 400 East 182d St, mtg $6,500, July 12; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.....$1

222D ST, n s, 103.4 ft w of Barnes Av, 50x98; Giovanni B. Infantino to Infantino Realty Co., Inc., Aug. 2; attorney, C. G. Ognibene, 299 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

NORFOLK ST, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, June 15; Sol H. Schlanger and another to Irving Schlanger, 196 Rivington St, installments, $912.50 quarterly, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy C. Neuwirth, 120 Broadway.....$2,500

WADSWORTH AV, n w s, 300, 356.4 and 412.8 ft n e of 190th St, 3 lots, each 56.4x 98.1, Aug. 3; S. B. Building Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due Nov. 1, 1921, 6 p. c. until completion and then 5½ p. c., 3 building loans, each $46,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$138,000

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 77 ft s of Morris St, 25.9x77.8, Aug. 1; Abraham George to Ellis Johnson Tuttle, at Spring Lake, N. J.; title and interest in $2,000 bond, prior mtg $15,000; attorney, R. P. Lydon, 55 Nassau St.....$4,000

10TH AV, 594, s e corner of 43d St, 20x80, Aug. 3; Mary E. Carroll to Nathan Friedman, 960 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

10TH ST, 57 West, n s, 143 ft e of 6th Av, 23x100.5, July 20; Shirley E. Sprague to Frances W. Fechheimer, 699 5th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$45,000

61ST ST, 240 West, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, Aug. 4; Giovanni and Nicola Bollella to Central Trust Co. of New York, 54 Wall St, and another, executors, &c., due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Jolins, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$14,500

73D ST, 503 and 505 East, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2, Aug. 2; Joseph Stern to Shetland Co., Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., 5 years, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $21,500; attorney, Samuel Kobre, 258 East 125th St.....$250

77TH ST, 116 West, s s, 162 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2, July 21; Percy M. Willard, J. Lang, and Leonard to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$10,000

133D ST, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11, Aug. 3; Josephine Norcum to Staten Island Savings Bank, Stapleton, Borough of Richmond, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Alfred C. Fach, Stapleton, S. I.....$6,300

142D ST, s s, 375 ft w of

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Pressure distribution remains of the midsummer type—high on both oceans and low in the interior. The low, which developed in the Dakotas Thursday, has disappeared, but not before inducing southerly winds and fairly high temperatures in the plains States, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

Precipitation was almost wholly in the form of thunderstorms, which occurred mostly in the Upper Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and in North Dakota. Rain also fell along the East Gulf Coast.

Showery weather will continue in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and local rains are probable near Lake Superior. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River generally fair and continued warm weather is indicated for Saturday and Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south to southwest, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Mostly fair Saturday and Sunday; continued warm.

New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair and continued warm Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	53	70	4 P. M.	76	79
6 A. M.	63	69	6 P. M.	76	76
9 A. M.	71	76	9 P. M.	71	72
12 M.	73	73	11 P. M.	69	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:00—Foot Whitehall St.; Municipal Ferry boat Richmond.....Slight
12:05—1,010 Columbus Av.; Morris Beil.. Not given
12:50—317 E. 83 St.; Conrad Nuhn. Not given
3:20—157 St. & N. R.; William Mahoney $100
4:37—1,504 Belmont Av.; Solomon Selsor .....Slight

P. M.

4:30—213 Chrystie St.; John Russo.....$50
5:10—319 E. 101 St.; not given.....Slight
6:20—Concord Av., bet. 142 & 143 Sts.; Ward's Bakery .....None
6:25—2,184 2 Av.; not given.....Slight
6:25—128 St. & Harlem River; not given. Slight
7:10—341½ E. 74 St.; not given.....Slight
7:25—153 E. 106 St.; B. Rosenbloom...Slight
7:50—Fromont Av., 371 Av. A, (auto truck;) Mutual Milk Co.....Slight
7:20—23 E. 11 St.; Home for Young Girls. Slight
7:40—127 Goerck St.; Louis Werner....Slight
9:00—202 E. 103d St.; Annie Asshpet..Slight
9:35—102 Av. C; Rose Zwas.....Slight
10:00—87 Market St.; Sarah Beaner....None
10:50—84 Pitt St.; S. Sping.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. B. Ross, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, to command Subdiv. C, noon, Aug. 6, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Sergts. J. Cheney, T. F. White, 13, and P. J. Clarke, 17, to 80, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Patrol. L. Martin, 1, to Tr. School, noon, Aug. 6, to 8 A. M., Aug. 22; J. Ward, 2, and A. W. Jayne, 145, to Marine Div., 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 6; J. H. Ferguson, 5, as sta. house att., 21 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 7; R. L. Duffy, 18, to 99, 9 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 7; D. Gamble, 31, G. Thomsen, 38, and H. J. Hermance, 44, to Marine Div., 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 6; W. H. Randolph, 38, to 4 I. D., clerical duty, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 9; F. P. Williams, 161, to Boiler Squad, noon, Aug. 6, to 8 A. M., Aug. 23.

To 99, from recess, indicated, 10 days from 8 A. M., Aug. 6; T. Kelly, 1; E. Lunny, 1; E. G. Jaeger, 2; J. Taeschnor, 2; G. J. Breidenbach, 2; M. Byrnes, 5; J. Quagliano, 6; L. S. Rogers, 5; E. Willoe, 6; J. J. Flynn, 6; H. J. Haggerty, 10; J. J. Collins, 10; J. Byrnes, 13; W. E. Dierker, 17; T. M. O'Connor, 21; T. Turley, 26; J. Ferretti, 26.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. M. B. Meade, 74, 6:50 P. M., July 27, during disability; T. J. Nelson, 74, 8:05 A. M., July 29, during disability; J. P. Timony, 140, 8 A. M., July 30, during disability; G. D. Hammond, Jr., 189, 8:10 P. M., July 4, to 12 P. M., July 17; J. E. O'Brien, 169, 8 A. M., July 31, to noon, July 25; W. J. Lenihan, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 5:50 P. M., July 31, during disability.

Restored to duty: Patrol. Z. Bates, 152; F. E. Furey, 274.

Dismissed: Patrol. W. F. Miller, 144, (absent without leave four five days.)

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire. 1st gr. F. X. Wayrick, Eng. 51, $5, (loss of cap badge.)

The following have been appointed as ununiformed firemen for a probationary period of three months at the rate of $1,000 a year, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 5, and assigned as follows: J. E. Schumann, Eng. 221; J. Marshall, Eng. 29.

Special leaves: Fire. 2d gr. J. J. McNelis, Eng. 215, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 7; Fire. 2d gr. D. E. Barry, Eng. 216, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Engr. of Steamer P. J. Lynch, Eng. 94, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Fire. 1st gr. F. G. Vieth, H. & L. 22, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Fire. 1st gr. P. D. McCarthy, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for stenographer and typewriter, second grade, female.

An examination has been ordered for cable tester. The subjects and weights are: Technical, 4; experience, 4; practical test, 2. Candidates must have had actual factory, laboratory, or field experience in cable testing of at least one year. Certification will be made from this list to the position of Inspector in the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau of the Fire Department. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is from $1,140 to $1,880 a year. Six appointments will probably be made soon.

The Women's Civil Service League of the United States will hold a free class for institutional inspector at 1,999 Madison Avenue at 8:15 P. M. today.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 28 and 29 at the New York Custom House examinations for Inspector of Safety Appliances and Inspector of Hours of Service, for men only, to fill vacancies in these positions in the Interstate Commerce Commission at salaries of $1,800 per annum, with necessary allowance for expenses incurred while absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. It is expected that several appointments will be made to the position of Inspector of Safety Appliances and to the position of Inspector of Hours of Service. The duties of the Safety Appliance Inspectors will comprise the making of inspections and reports as required by the Safety Appliance acts; the duties of the Hours of Service Inspectors will be the making of inspections and reports as required by the so-called Hours of Service act. Both Safety Appliance and Hours of Service Inspectors may be required to investigate accidents as required by Section 3 of the Accident Investigation act of May 6, 1910. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. No person interested either directly or indirectly in any patented article required to be used on any locomotive or car under inspection or who is intemperate in his habits, shall be eligible for appointment to either of these positions. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, report writing, practical questions, and training and experience in railroad work and general fitness. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

STREBEIGH, LEFFERTS, (Feb. 9;) net estate, $193,078. Mrs. Annie A. Strebeigh, widow of decedent, received $127,803, and Robert L. Strebeigh, son, got $65,276. Assets: Equity, $8,587, in 43 E. 61st St., appraised at $50,000; one-third interest in 503 W. 136th St., $8,420; one-third interest in 7 E. 45th St., $35,483; one-third interest in 33 Jackson St., $4,842; one-third interest in 150 Front St., $5,996; one-third interest in 4 W. 14th St., $23,613; one-third interest in 8 W. 14th St. and 3 W. 13th St., $32,752; one-third interest in 268 Water St., $5,158; one-third interest in 508-570-572 Courtlandt Av., the Bronx, $9,402; one-twenty-fourth interest in 202-210 Fulton St. and 97-99 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, $1,837; bank, $12,444; mortgages and personalty, $53,938, and stocks, $1,220.

CURTIS, FRANK, (Jan. 6;) net estate, $56,996. Mrs. Louise A. Curtis, widow of decedent, was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $1,006, and stocks and bonds, $58,887.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 404 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

RUSSELL MURRAY,
EDWARD N. T. BURNETT,
Executors.

BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—2d Lt. J. O'K. Taussig, 7th Inf., is transferred to the 34th Inf.

Orders of June 15, relating to Col. C. R. Noyes, 17th Inf., revoked.

Lt. Col. L. S. Roudiez, Inf., will report to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., for temporary duty.

Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene is relieved from further duty as Commandant the Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, and assigned to command of the 1st Brigade.

Maj. B. T. Clayton, Q. M. C., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of all construction work pertaining to the Q. M. C. in Canal Zone.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will proceed to place specified for duty as a member of a board appointed today, and upon completion of this duty will return home and stand relieved from duty in M. R. C.: R. W. Browne, Ft. Monroe, Va., and W. B. Jones, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

1st Lt. J. I. McMullen, Cav., will remain on his present duties until further orders.

A board of officers will be convened at Ft. Riley, Kan., for examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the Cav. arm. Detail for the board: Lt. Col. T. R. Rivers, 13th Cav.; Maj. C. D. Rhodes, Cav., and Capts. H. R. Richmond, 3th Cav.; F. J. Herman, Q. M. C., (Cav.,) and B. Lear, Jr., 5th Cav.

Following Inf. officers will report to Lt. Col. T. R. Rivers, 13th Cav., President of the foregoing board, for examination for transfer to the Cav. arm: 1st Lt. L. Singleton, 12th, and 2d Lt. H. Harman, Inf.

Capt. H. J. Nichols, M. C., to Ft. Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty at the department laboratory there.

Capt. G. F. Connolly, C. A. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

2d Lt. G. W. Krapf, 26th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. C. H. Stearns, M. R. C., now on temporary duty at Ft. Casey, Wash., is assigned to permanent duty there.

Lt. Col. A. Johnson, Inf., is relieved from duty with organized militia, Aug. 11, and assigned to 38th Inf.

Capt. N. F. Ramsey, Inf., is detailed as Major in the Ord. Dept.

Capt. R. S. Thomas, Corps of Engrs., to El Paso to give instruction to engineer companies of organized militia.

1st Lt. J. G. Ellis, Jr., M. R. C., is relieved from duty in Southern Dept., and will proceed home. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

1st Lt. R. D. Johnson, 12th Cav., is attached to the Signal Corps and will proceed to Columbus, N. M., for duty.

Capt. J. J. Miller, Inf., from duty at Toledo, Ohio, and from further duty on recruiting service. He is assigned to the 19th Inf.

2d Lt. S. Waite, 5th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. C. G. Morton for appointment and duty as Aide de Camp on his staff. He will accompany Brig. Gen. Morton to Douglas, Ariz.

2d Lt. W. H. Simpson, 6th Inf., will report to Major G. E. Stockle, 12th Cav., President of an examining board at Columbus, N. M., for examination for tranfer to the Cav. Arm., then to his station.

Following resignations are accepted: 2d Lt. W. E. Bartlett, 1st Inf. Wyo. Nat. Guard; Capt. J. F. Tucker, 8th Inf., Ga. Nat. Guard; Capt. J. O Parker, 33d Inf., Mich. Nat. Guard, and 2d Lt. S. H. Foster, 24th Inf.

Maj. J. E. Stephens, F. A., is detailed for service in the Inspector-General's Department and will report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty as Assistant to the Inspector of that department.

Capt. E. D. Scott, F. A., from duty in office of the Inspector General of the Army and detailed as recorder of the board of officers appointed in orders of July 31, to submit a new plan for the supply of National Guard and volunteers when mustered into the service of the U. S. and mobilized.

2d Lt. C. Krayenbuhl, C. A. C., will report to Lt. Col. G. Le R. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of an examining board at Corosal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Orders of July 28 relating to 2d Lt. C. H. Tenney, C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. D. McCoach, Jr., Corps of Engrs., will report to the officer in charge of fortifications of the Panama Canal for duty under his orders.

Capt. J. L. Dodge, Q. M. C., will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for station and duty.

Name of Capt. C. N. Murphy, 12th Inf., to detached and name of Capt. W. A. Castle, Inf., removed.

Capt. J. E. Cusack, 11th Cav., is detailed for recruiting service at Toledo, Ohio.

1st Lt. H. L. King, 12 Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, on business pertaining to the trial of a rolling kitchen, then return to Jeffersonville, Ind.

Capt. L. M. Purcell, Inf., is detailed for service in Q. M. C., Aug. 24, vice Capt. A. P. Watts, Q. M. C., relieved from detail in that department.

2d Lt. F. M. Scanlan, 15th Inf., will report to Lt. Col. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., President of an examining board at Douglas, Ariz., for examination for transfer to the cavalry, then to his station.

Following cavalry officers will report to Col. P. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: Capt. C. G. Hall, 10th, and 1st Lt. J. C. Pegram, 10th.

Following 2d Lts. of Inf. will report to Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., President of an examining board at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to the cavalry arm: E. A. Abernethy and D. C. Page.

Following officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: Inf., 2d Lts. A. M. Ellis and S. Heffernan, and W. A. Cspthorne, C. A. C.

Leaves: 1st Lt. F. J. Abbott, 1st F. A., New Hampshire Nat. Guard, 2 months; Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, General Staff, 15 days, and Col. W. C. Brown, cavalry, 15 days.

Navy.

Payms. G. P. Dyer, the Hancock, to Naval Station, Hawaii, as Pay and Accounting Officer, via Sept. 5 transport, and R. B. Westlake to retired list.

P. A. Paym. H. C. Shaw, Newport Training Station, R. I., to the Hancock.

Chief Gunners J. E. Orton, the West Virginia, home, await orders, and W. O. King to the West Virginia.

Chief Mach. J. W. Murray, to retired list.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Aylwin, Conynham, Drayton, Jacob Jones, McDougal, Ontario, Sonoma, and the Winslow, at Newport; Brutus and Colorado, at Acapulco; Caesar, at Malaga; Fulton, at New York Yard; Glacier and Raleigh, at Mazatlan; Jenkins and Missouri, at Boston; K-1, K-2, K-5, K-8, and the Tallahassee, at New London; Kearsarge, at Provincetown; Lebanon, at Fort Lafayette; Prometheus and the Sterling, at Charleston; Trippe, at Rosebank, N. Y., and the Vulcan, at Guantanamo.

Sailed: Jarvis, Boston to sea; Macdonough, Newport for New London; McCall, Newport for Philadelphia; Neptune, Norfolk for Charleston; North Carolina, Hampton Roads for Newport, and the Truxtun, Guaymas for La Paz.

Mail for the submarines based on New London, Conn., should be sent to the Tonopah instead of the Fulton until further notice.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Licenses as institute teacher of common branches have been granted to Marguerite Fay and Nannah Rubin, who have completed the work of the Theory Department at the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting next Wednesday. It will be the only meeting in August. The meeting after that will be held on Sept. 13. The schools will then have reopened, and all of the members of the board will have had their vacations.

Albert Shiels, Director of Reference and Research in the Education Department, will leave New York about Aug. 15 to enter on his duties as the Superintendent of Schools at Los Angeles, Cal.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent, furnished, two months or longer, immediate possession, modern stucco house, 13 rooms, 3 baths, attractively furnished, in Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, best residential section, with fine shade trees, roomy lawn; a bargain, $200. F. H. Hoge, Lefter Place and Esplanade, Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Quogue, L. I.—Bargain for balance of season; 18-room cottage on Shinnecock Bay; no reasonable offer refused. Clarence M. Carman.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—In Rye or vicinity, a house for Summer of 1917, from June to September, containing 5 bedrooms and 2 baths on first sleeping floor, and 2 rooms and bath for servants; state price. Box X 233 Times Annex.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

IDEAL SITE

FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Measimer, 101 Park Av.

Office and show room to let; ideal locality for jobber or manufacturer; on 27th St., near Broadway. Call or write H. Newman, 928 Broadway.

Pleasant mahogany furnished offices, 505 Fifth Avenue, corner 42d St. for quiet business; references required. Inquire Room 902.

Part floor or offices, above 14th St. express station, 105 East 14th St.; suitable for anything; inquire premises; low rent.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 136 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Plot 75x99, or will sell 50x99; 25th St., near 3d Av.; location for apartment, loft, or garage; bargain. P 361 Times Downtown.

8-family house, 28x100, rent $1,640; near "L." subway; $13,000, $3,000 cash, not over 20 p. c. Barnett, 11 West 126th St.

Plot 50x100, West 29th; location for loft building or garage. G 186 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Adjoining Prospect Park; $750; 2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 furnaces; price, $5,400, $750 down, balance $16.66 monthly; rent, $42, pays everything. Full particulars, Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Charming, 7-room studio house, 12 minutes from station; $110 monthly; $100 yearly. Lawrence Park. Chas. Knight, Bronxville.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR SEA CLIFF.—Attractive 5-room bungalow, with bath; extra large living and dining room; paneled walls, beamed ceilings, open fireplace; brick fireplace in the bedrooms, with connecting baths; modern kitchen; dandy electric fixtures; heat; extensive verandas, and a big plot of land suitable for garden, garage, &c.; near water; $1,000 cash, balance $18 monthly; if sold quick. B. Bungalow, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—45 minutes out on Long Island; 10 minutes' walk from station; new house, on unusually large block; seven rooms and bath; combination electric light and gas; steam heat; large cellar and attic; price $4,700 and favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 118 Times Downtown.

Arverne, Storm Av., near Ocean and Station.—15 rooms, modern improvements, heat; 75x75; newly decorated; fully furnished; title company mortgage; sacrifice; small amount cash. Hennessy, Gaston Av. Station. Phone 50 Hammels.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Owner, H 34 Times.

HILLTOP BUILDING SITE,
Huntington; 5 acres, 600 feet on Jericho Turnpike; fine view, shade; $5,000.
FRED KOSTER, Huntington Station, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES.
30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,900 to $6,100. QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 900 B'way.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Nine-room house, two baths, for sale; $12,500; lease, $90. R. E. O'Hara, Forest Hills, L. I.

Floral Park.—Easy commuting distance; good house; all improvements; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Long Island farms for sale. Address J. W., 128 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $350 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 197 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 20,000 feet of land, flowers, fruit, vegetables, steam heat; Country Club two blocks away, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or Tel. Dumont 72.

Worth Inquiring Into.—Modern home, seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, electric lights, gas, coal range, hardwood trim, partitle company mortgage; sacrifice; small closed; restricted N. J. suburb; 50x125. P 382 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN.

Modern 7-room house, must be sacrificed; located on beautiful street, 4 minutes to station; all improvements; fireplace; large piazza; easy terms. W. D. L., Box 506 Times.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 100 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half acre; (LAUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—Sacrifice; six rooms; improvements; corner; barn; macadam roads; eight minutes from station. Dumont, N. J. Mrs. DENNEY.

CALDWELL.—Must sacrifice; 9 rooms; every improvement; sleeping porch. Owner, 14 Hanford Place.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Furnished house, strictly modern; 9 rooms; will give possession immediately. Write Mrs. C. Alexander, Chatham, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—The old Lordship Park Farm House, near salt water, good bathing; five minutes' walk to trolley line. Write or call Joseph Rundecker, Bridgeport, Conn. Phone 3298-3.

Choice island of 5 acres; 2 hours from Wall St.; complete residence; possession at once. Lamar Garmany, Stony Creek, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

CAPE COD BAY, Mass.—2½ acres on fine beach; high land and wonderful view; in Sandwich, near State road; $600; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots.

THE HOMESTEAD TRUST.
Trustees, S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass. H.K. Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent from Oct. 1 in the vicinity of Yonkers, or accessible thereto by trolley, a modern, detached house of 8 or 9 rooms. H 196 Times.

Wanted to Rent.—6 or 7 room, modern Long Island house, with or without garage. J 156 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up. Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 60 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

53D, 84 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; occasional use of piano. Unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment of desirable apartments, 1 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
Most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Brockton, 661 West 180th St., Northwest Corner Broadway.—High-class elevator house; extra large sleeping chambers; hardwood floors throughout; 4 rooms, $38 to $50; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $60.

47TH, 132 WEST. (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites; two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American-European plan; Spanish cuisine; special monthly rates.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished, sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe, Gray, Specialist. 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

OCEANIC, 82D, 137 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, high-class apartments: 3-4 rooms.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment, bath, hot water, good service, $50.

Unfurnished—East Side.

80th, 142 East.—Corner apartment; seven exceptionally large rooms; all improvements; $1,000.

79th St., 112 East.—Duplex apartment, private house, eight rooms, kitchen, baths; prefer adults.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Overlooking 5th Av. and Old First Presbyterian Church yard, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $1,400; all outside rooms; most exclusive section in N. Y. Apply 12 West 4th St., or Carstein & Linnikin, Inc., 251 4th Av., New York.

Five rooms, two baths, twelfth floor overlooking river; to sublet unfurnished from Oct. 1, $1,350. Thompson, 895 West End Av. Tel. Riverside 7463.

Amsterdam Av., N. E. Cor. 76th St.—Seven all light outside rooms, modern improvements, two flights up; also parlor floor apartment for dressmaker. Apply Janitor.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

126-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof, Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 56th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments, 175 West 93d.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

10th St., 17 West.—Apartment, 8 rooms; all improvements; open fireplace. Bogert.

Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PARK WEST.
7 and 8 room apartments, bath, parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, electric light; rent $45 to $55. 562 7th St. Mrs. M. Baumann.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.
Accommodations for two men, between 42d and 57th Sts., Park and 6th Avs.; quiet location, side street preferred. X 395 Times Annex.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted Sept. 1 and for a year; must consist of 3 master bedrooms, twin beds wanted, living room, dining room, kitchenette. Address J 36 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $3 to $12. Murray Hill 9765.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

48TH, 48 WEST.—Cool rooms; substantial table; electricity, running water. Bryant 3913.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class single and double rooms; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

72D, 269 WEST.—Cool, pleasant rooms, single and double; special Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Airy rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, cool rooms; reasonable; excellent table.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Select pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—"The Putnam." Rooms with board; high grade; Summer rates.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private baths; Southern arr accommodated.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

83D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house, attractive rooms, baths; finest table, parlor, dining.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 5311.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; running water; to couples seeking home; table guests.

103D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; references. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large, small rooms, board; moderate prices; table boarders also.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

COMFORTABLE Autumn, Winter accommodations; high, healthful location. Lesley, Guyten Duyvil. 104M Kingsbridge.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.

72D, 142 WEST.—Lovely rooms, exquisite table, strictly French; table boarders welcomed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers two choice, large, elegantly furnished rooms, facing Drive. Audubon 4670. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 44, (77th.)—Large suite; medium-sized room; Christian family; home cooking.

The Woodbury, 958 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 137th Subway; wonderful grounds, porches; English country house; fresh vegetables and eggs. Billiards, dancing and music.

WEST END AV., 315, (75th.)—Beautiful, cool rooms; private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 74.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1189-W.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

AT STUYVESANT DUYVIL.
Two desirable rooms in park section for adults only with private family for months of August and September; first-class table can be had at adjoining house, Edgehill Inn, C. R. Demarest, Telephone Kingsbridge 835.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Elderly clergyman to pay half rent, conduct family worship, exchange for beautiful home and care physician. Box 32, Elmsford.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone White, 34 Bryant.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.—Modern; ideal for vacation; mountains, hills, and river; cool air; excellent table; incomparable for rest and comfort. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large front medium room; clean, quiet; select house; references.

40th St., 5 East—275 Madison Av. Elegant double and single rooms, private bath, electricity; $5, $7, $8, $10.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

86TH, 158 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $3 up; home cooking; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small room, bath; references; moderate; phone Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large rooms, en suite

OPPOSE HOME CARE IN PARALYSIS CASES

Visiting Scientists Advise That All Sufferers Be Sent to Hospitals at Once.

FILE REPORT ON EPIDEMIC

Deaths and New Victims Both Show Falling Off in Latest Health Department Figures.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Thurs-day	Deaths Yes-terday	New Cases Thurs-day	New Cases Yes-terday
Brooklyn	21	12	92	84
Manhattan	11	10	76	52
Bronx	2	1	8	8
Queens	8	2	33	28
Richmond	1	..	8	3
Totals	43	45	217	175
Total of cases to date				4,674
Total of deaths to date				1,025

The twenty-five bacteriologists and specialists in sanitation from most of the principal cities of the East who have studied the epidemic of infantile palaysis for two days in this city made a report containing their recommendations yesterday to Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health.

There will be no more conferences by the visiting scientists, but several will remain in this city to continue the study of the disease. This morning Dr. Emerson will begin the organization of relief societies and organizations engaged in social work in order to carry out the twice-a-week house-to-house canvasses recommended by the conference.

In addition to the Department of Health staff, several hundred volunteer workers or nurses furnished by outside agencies will be required to make effective inspections.

The full report of the conference was made public yesterday by Health Commissioner Emerson after he had talked with Mayor Mitchel. It was as follows:

The Report of the Scientists.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, City of New York:

Dear Sir—Having been called to New York at your suggestion, and for the purpose of consulting with you concerning the practical measures employed in dealing with the present epidemic of poliomyelitis, we offer the following statement.

We have spent two days in studying the situation and investigating prevailing conditions.

On Thursday morning we went over with you the history of the origin and spread of the epidemic of this year. We made a careful study of your maps and diagrams showing the number and distribution of cases in the different boroughs of the city. This was followed by a discussion of the methods that have been employed, both here and elsewhere, in attempts to control the spread of the disease.

In the afternoon of the same day we visited Willard Parker Hospital and made a careful inspection of the treatment and care given by the city to the children afflicted with this disease.

Thursday evening we had a discussion concerning the methods being employed and the possibility of making these more efficient.

On Friday morning we visited cases quarantined in their own homes, and in this way were able to compare the hospital care with the home care of the sick. We also made a survey of certain crowded infected districts, and, with a diagnostician, we visited certain homes in which cases have been recently reported.

Friday afternoon we gave to a more formal discussion and the suggestion of definite recommendations.

We have given special attention to the methods now employed by you and your department, and we approve of the measures you have taken.

Preventive Measures.

The weight of opinion favors the view that infantile paralysis is mainly spread through personal contact, and measures have been directed chiefly from this point of view. Cognizance, however, has been given to additional methods of transmission, among which is the bite of insects. For sanitary purposes it is proper to consider that this disease is transmissible directly from the sick to susceptible persons, or indirectly from the sick through carriers.

Even with our incomplete knowledge of the dissemination of the disease, it is evident that, in seeking to abate the epidemic, stress must be especially laid upon two things as is now being done:

1. The early recognition and notification of the disease, and

2. The immediate isolation of patients and cases of suspicious illness.

Furthermore, on account of incomplete knowledge concerning the disease, measures known to be effective in checking the spread of other infections should be applied and these are, particularly, personal hygiene, cleanliness of person and surroundings, and care of food, which should be thoroughly cooked.

In order to secure the earliest possible recognition and notification of cases and their prompt isolation, we wish to direct particular attention to the appeals that have been made by the department to the physicians of the city and to the public generally that they co-operate with the department in all these measures.

We strongly recommend that you inaugurate a house-to-house inspection of as large a part of the city as is practicable, twice a week, for the purpose of education and of securing the early recognition, notification, and isolation of the disease.

We are of the opinion that satisfactory isolation is secured only in hospitals. Moreover, not only is more thorough protection secured for the public by the hospitalization of patients, but it is also better for the individual patient.

Still Much to be Learned.

There is still much to be learned concerning the period of incubation, accurate methods of early diagnosis in non-paralytic cases, modes of transmission and the length of time persons continue to carry the infection, and, in view of these factors, a scientifically adequate method of control is impossible at the present time.

The committee recommends the closest co-operation possible among the different laboratories and investigators that may enter upon investigation of problems connected with epidemic poliomyelitis.

The committee would suggest the following problems as especially desirable for investigation at this time.

1. Methods of culture of the virus of poliomyelitis, with especial reference to corroboration of previous work, to simplification of methods, and to the distribution of the virus in the body of patients.

2. The immunologic reactions of patients, supposed carriers of the virus, and others.

3. The virulence for animals, of the crude virus, in order to determine if possible whether there are any differences in the virus causing outbreaks in different parts of the country as well as to discover, perchance, more susceptible animals for experimental purposes than are now available.

4. The microscopic study of the secretions of the nose and throat and of the intestinal contents of patients suffering from poliomyelitis, persons who have come in close contact with such patients, and others.

5. The transmission of the disease by insects and domestic animals and other possible modes of transmission.

6. The study of practical methods of disinfection.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Errors in Reports.

No visit was made by the conference of specialists to the Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, which has reported remarkable results from the intraspinal injection of adrenalin. An invitation had been extended on Thursday to the conference by Dr. E. J. Bermingham, Executive Surgeon of the hospital

It was learned yesterday at the Federal Building that Government physicians had begun an investigation at Hudson, N. Y., where many mild cases, not at first recognized as poliomyelitis, occurred before the outbreak in this city.

It was asserted yesterday that the Board of Health was mistaken in giving the address of 512 West Forty-seventh Street as the home of John Gartland, who was reported on Thursday as suffering from infantile paralysis. The Gartlands have not lived there for eight months, according to the landlady. It was erroneously stated yesterday that eight new cases had occurred in the Washington Heights section. Only two new cases and one death were reported in Washington Heights proper.

A theory that the virus of poliomyelitis is extremely prevalent and attacks a large proportion of the population, but finds only a few who are not immune, is put forward in Public Health reports by Dr. Wade H. Frost, an authority on the disease. He holds that

"The rapid spread of epidemics over wide areas, their spontaneous decline after only a small proportion of the inhabitants have been attacked, and above all the preponderating incidence in young children, have not been satisfactorily explained by any hypothesis other than that the infective agent during epidemic is widespread, reaching a large proportion of the population, but only occasionally finding a susceptible individual, usually a young person, in whom it produces characteristic morbid effects."

New York newspapers, with one or two exceptions, are praised in the current issue of American Medicine for the manner in which news of the epidemic has been handled. It says:

"On the whole, the better class of newspapers have handled the situation admirably, and should receive the heartiest commendation of the medical profession. They have given the facts plainly and truthfully, and have avoided any and all sensationalism. We doubt if any other epidemic as serious as this one has ever been handled by the press in a more intelligent and sensible manner."

A conference on poliomyelitis by representatives of hospital staffs in this city and a number of places near New York will be held at Rockefeller Institute this morning.

DEATHS AND NEW CASES.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths from the disease were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Selwyn Adler, 67 1st St.
Lillie Bitasch, 113 Essex St.
Saul Zuckerman, 61 Montgomery St.
Frank Carrapa, 29 Stanton St.
Francis Gioca, 24 Prince St.
Fanny Northwind, 58 Columbia St.
Alice Katz, 244 Clinton St.
Sam. Ligwin, 50 Rivington St.
Benjamin Waldman, 9 2d Av.
Frank Yacona, 32 Goerck St.
Helen Meyers, 70 Gansevoort St.
Joseph Faust, 638 Hudson St.
Rose Caregnole, 179 Hudson St.
Mary Farley, 119 Bank St.
Louis Saberman, 25 Avenue D.
Annie Winkowsky, 645 East 13th St.
Yetta Zeldin, 456 East 10th St.
Alex. Romano, 413 2d Av.
Bessie Cooper, 647 East 11th St.
Mary O'Connor, 392 2d Av.
Rudolph Bodnisky, 145 Goerck St.
E. Buxbaum, 101 Lewis St.
Rita Lind, 202 1st Av.
Dora Gutterman, 345 E. 49th St.
Thomas Curley, 301 E. 46th St.
Leo Marks, 441 E. 86th St.
Rose Brackar, 322 E. 56th St.
Mildred Lindeman, 129 E. 84th St.
Madelin Schwab, 212 E. 74th St.
Marie McCue, Hotel Marie Antoinette, 66th St. and Broadway.
Sylvia Austers, 351 St. Nicholas Av.
Philip Herrington, 51 W. 98th St.
Edith Friedman, 18 W. 100th St.
Joseph Grady, 48 Convent Av.
Rose Leddy, 1,461 Amsterdam Av.
Rose Laudsman, 1,488 Amsterdam Av.
Julia Carson, 240 E. 116th St.
Anna Wolinsky, 359 W. 45th St.
Celestine Mosko'o, 143 West End Av.
Mary Applegate, 2,619 8th Av.
Collin McLeod, 166 W. 83d St.
Catherine Reilly, 604 10th Av.
Irwine Ives, 310 E. 101st St.
Irving Kossoss, 17 East 97th St.
Montagne Harris, 100 W. 144th St.
William Behrma, 1,495 Lexington Av.
Abe Weiner, 113 E. 118th St.
Henry Heckman, 212 E. 122d St.
Henrietta McVeev, 2,305 2d Av.
Frank Daskansky, 209 E. 103d St.
Hyman Lipskitz 23 Rutgers Pl.
Robert Brodsky, 367 Wadsworth Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Louis Chasman, 48 Hester St.
Joseph Ward, 526 9th Av.
Charles Lattaner, 23 W. 119th St.
Sidney Moseowitz, 101 E. 115th St.
Francesco Girauld, 77 E. 4th St.
Joseph Grodsky, 903 E. 99th St.
Stella Snyder, 175 E. 68th St.
Mary O'Connor, 392 2d Av.
George Wehrenberg, 321 W. 28th St.
Fortunato Fabruette, 281 W. 27th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Beatrice Rubin, 1,545 Hoe Av.
Selma Wieter, 3,065 Decatur Av.
Rosie Brother, 837 E. 171st St.
Josephine Stone, 1,415 Franklin Av.
Louise Epstein, 1,238 Simpson St.
Lester Levy, 953 Jennings St.
Lilie Cohen—1,810 Washington Av.
Sadie Stein, 540 Tox St.

DEATH—BRONX.

Beatrice Rubin, 1,545 Hoe Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Armando Strithio, 5,014 7th Av.
John Armstrong, 720 81st St.
Harvey Nylund, 305 46th St.
Tillie Wohl, 5,921 3d Av.
John Bena, 1,622 74th St.
Olaf Johnson, 239 57th St.
Charles Johnson, 68 4th Place.
John Burton, 160 3d Av.
Helen Cooney, 347 Sackett St.
—— Hartuly, 181 St. Mark's Av.
Baby Lolg, 59 St. Mark's Av.
Emil Welvel, 336 Pacific St.
Andrew Muskowski, 36 Little St.
Margaret Ploamonte, 192 Hudson Av.
Marie Morris, 443 De Kalb Av.
Frank McKenna, 148 Copover St.
Michael Julian, 126 Bridge St.
Cecelia Knobel, 308 Jefferson St.
Muriel Hemstreet, 1,707 Dean St.
Grace Shaughnessy, 4 Suydam St.
Mary Pincus, 609 Park Av.
Elsie Goldberg, 13 Montieth St.
Annie Herline, 385 Melrose St.
Peter Spota, 133 Melrose St.
Gladys Wilmont, 468 Madison St.
Veronica Fagan, 574 Lexington Av.
Barbara Lotter, 313 Jefferson St.
—— Lerbowitz, 246 Hopkins St.
Wm. Weidner, 297 Himrod St.
John McFatten, 1,174 Halsey St.
Bernard Perlin, 558 Gates Av.
Sylvia Rochkowitz, 117 Evergreen Av.
Gertrude Aronowitz, 230 Ellery St.
Mary Gabriel, 1,498 DeKalb Av.
Harkins, 1,751 Dean St.
Wm. DeMaria, 165 Central Av.
Adele Nullman, 591 Bushwick Av.
Maria Masso, 1,892 Broadway.
Sidney Zises, 1,497 Broadway.
Benedit Luzzi, 516 Ralph Av.
Henry Finkelstein, 84 Beaver St.
Estelle Passman, 1,964 Fulton St.
Sadie Batka, 226 McDougal St.
Lillie Malesska, 98 Bedford Av.
Henry Arthur, 98 Bedford Av.
Octavia Mineo, 202 Moore St.
Leonard Keslowitz, 239 Graham Av.
Bernard Ratner, 32 Morgan Av.
Henry Potter, 37 Ten Eyck St.
Aaron Greenman, 144 Varet St.
Lilly Cohen, 321 So. 1st St.
Esther Reich, 375 So. 2d St.
Jacob Bromfeld, 299 So. 2d St.
Chas. Wm. Lester, 140 No. 6th St.
Eugene Dwyer, 118 No. 9th St.
Sol Smith, 381 Berry St.
Andrew Link, 223 Bedford Av.
Frank Menelly, 55 Division Av.
Frank Morrell, 130 Harrison Av.
Paul Reichack, 61 Middleton St.
Mary Singer, 191 McKibben St.
Margaret O'Shea, 49 Ross St.
—— Peterson, 72 Sutton St.
Meyer Rothman, 247 South 1st St.
Walter Jiel, 25 Kowenhaven Place.
Hannah Chemoff, 1,352 43d St.
Walter Edgar, 807 Beverly Road.
Madeline Reinhardt, 1 Broad Walk, Brighton Beach.
Virginia Williams, 3,507 Church Av.
—— Powlowska, 1,093 Coney Island Av.
Jacob Blakenwitz, 1,478 Flatbush Av.
Vincent Jacobs, Railroad Av. and W. 36th St., Coney Island.
Archie Wassergerter, 3,046 W. 1st St., Coney Island.
James Buona, 2,750 W. 17th St., Coney Island.
Evelyn Dittato, 2,825 W. 23d St.
Joseph Carey, 1,280 E. 37th St.
Helen Ernst, 1,790 New York Av.
August Feldman, 182 Osborne St.
George Fisher, 30 Amboy St.
Dorothy Lubert, 365 Berriman St.
John Fischer, 530 Elton Av.
Isabelle Wexler, 316 Newport St.
David Miller, 438 Miller Av.
Jennie Gartiner, 75 Osborne St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Madeline Reinhardt, Brighton Beach Board Walk.
Mary Pincus, 609 Park Av.
Walter Kirchener, 807 Beverly Rd.
Phil. Lieberman, 493 Ashford St.
Mary Phelan, 447 72d St.
Andrew Link, 223 Bedford Av.
Paul Khlhepp, 1,188 Gates Av.
Walter Singer, 161 Windsor Pl.
Domenico Bera, 73 Skillman Av.
Harry Adams, 425 Central Av.
Frank Johnson, 1,687 Atlantic Av.
Veronica Fagin, 574 Lexington Av.
Irving Greenman, 525 Herkimer St.
Edward Strasser, 1,162 Union St.
Jay Jonas, Roslyn, Long Island. Died at Jewish Hospital.
Rosina Russo, 306 Knickerbocker Av.
Josephine Roguso, 1,406 Gates Av.
Geo. Waller, 2,904 2d Av.
Augusta Feldman, 182 Osborne St.
Mary Rosen, 1,835 Douglas St.
John Bansewski, 116 Belmont Av.
Mary Kickeow, 193 Front St.
Alvina Jacobson, 109 5th Av.
Maria Masso, 1,892 Broadway.
Lew. Pernick, 239 McKibben St.
David Miller, 438 Miller Av.
Barbara Lotter, 313 Jefferson St.
Jacob Blavatnik, 1,478 Flatbush Av.
Rita Wander, 123 Noll St.
Elizabeth Lamblase, 807 Sterling Pl.
Teresina Festa, 1,601 60th St.
Reed Kaiser, 33 Bremen St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Andrew Maibis, 171 1st Av., Astoria.
Arthur Stried, 149 Elm St., Astoria.
Anna Lyons, 68 5th St., Long Island City.
Mary Flahire, 53 3d St., Long Island City.
Catherine Schortis, 73 Willow St., Long Island City.
Gertrude Frager, 69 4th St., Long Island City.
Lottie Nowak, 123 Vernon Av., Long Island City.
Almerito Laronca, 544 Washington Av., Astoria.
Hugo Broderman, 505 2d Av., Astoria.
Catherino Welsch, 2,321 Madison St., Ridgewood.
Lawrence Daly, 1,921 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Charlotte Weidner, 29 Clover Pl., Glendale.
Margaret Ockengos, 10 Almstead Pl., Glendale.
George Walters, 52 Fiske Av., Maspeth.
Lewis Cattenas, 10 Repper Av., Middle Village.
Henry Harry, 102 46th St., Corona.
Catherine Costello, 15 Willow St., Flushing.
Helen Mchmis, 93 Boring Av., Flushing.
Johan Channeld, Broadway and Wright Land St., Little Neck.
Edna Grufs, 715 Vanderveer Pl., Brooklyn Manor.
Ed Ramsen, 103 Washington St., Jamaica.
Rodger Mott, Chichester and Atfield Av., Dunton.
Evelyn Mott, Chichester and Atfield Av., Dunton.
Clarence Barnett, 1,428 Sheridan Road, Far Rockaway.
Irving Kammoss, Beach 48th St., Arverne.
Joseph Shelby, 31 Beach 48th St., Edgemere.
Baby Levine, 13 South Fairview Av., Rockaway Beach.
Margaret Water, 11 Hillside Av., Corona.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Geo. Moss, 114 Vanderveer Av., Woodhaven.
Chas. Weidner, 28 Clover Place, Evergreen.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

—— Musterio, 247 Alter Av., Dongan Hills.
—— Cobb, 8 Harty St., Stapleton.
—— Oleson, 931 Post Av., West New Brighton.

There were no deaths in the Borough of Richmond.

THE DISEASE IN THIS STATE.

Seven More Cases Listed by Health Officials at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—A total of thirty cases of infantile paralysis, making a total of 575 in the State outside of New York City, were reported to the State Health Department today. Seven of the cases were reported this afternoon. They were from Oceanside, Valley Stream, 2; Glen Cove, 2; Glenwood, and Athens. No deaths were reported during the afternoon, the total in the State outside New York since the outbreak of the epidemic being fifty-three.

The officials of the Health Department announced an order for the arrest of members of a family who had broken quarantine rules in Hope, N. Y. The family now is residing in Brooklyn. It also was announced that two experts from the department had been ordered to diagnose suspected cases of infantile paralysis in Hudson River Counties, south of here.

The military-training camp for boys to have been held at Peekskill this month has been abandoned because of the epidemic of infantile paralysis, Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, announced tonight. The camp was to have been established under the military training law passed by the last Legislature and 201 boys would have been enrolled.

JERSEY REPORTS 42 MORE ILL.

General Wood Cancels Plans for Second Camp of Boys.

Forty-two new cases of poliomyelitis in New Jersey were reported yesterday by the State Board of Health at Trenton. In Newark there were 18; in Irvington, 4; Camden, 2; Deerfield Township, 2; East Orange, 2; South Orange Township, 2; Bayonne, 2; Kearny, 2, and 1 each in Union, Ridgefield Park, Essex Fells, Hoboken, Avon, Spring Lake, Randolph Township, and Newton.

Word was received at Camp Washington on Plum Island, N. Y., yesterday from Major Gen. Leonard Wood that there would be no second encampment of high school students this year, because of the infantile paralysis epidemic in this city, from which the camp is largely recruited.

The Nassau County Supervisors decided yesterday to put patients suffering from infantile paralysis in a building adjoining the Mercy Hospital at Hempstead. This action was taken after Colonel Roosevelt had been consulted on Thursday night by members of the Board of Supervisors. There are now about seventy-five cases of paralysis in the county.

Herbert A. O'Brien, a lawyer, has been engaged by residents of the Normal Hill section of Jamaica, L. I., to argue next Wednesday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for a court order compelling nurses in the Isolation Hospital to give up the house they now occupy near Normal Hill. It will be contended that the nurses, in going to and from the hospital, are likely to spread the disease.

For Care of Paralysis Victims.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions toward the aftercare of victims of infantile paralysis: N. R. Whitfield, $2; Richard Ira Edwards, $2, and the Falcon Packing Company, $25.

Final Reductions On Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit—

Don't wait another day—there'll be no further reduction, and you risk finding selections not so wide as now.

Come in any time today—and see what remarkable values we are offering at $16.50, $19.50, $22.50 $26.50, $32.50, $38.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 123d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

VINCENT says:

Buy Ahead!

Just now savings of from $3 to $8 on a suit for you or your son. $10, $13.50, $15.70, $18.90, $21.60. Of my own manufacture and from my regular goods.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Ave., 21st St.

CLARK TO FIX BLAME FOR BIG EXPLOSION

Wilson Sends Commerce Commissioner Here to Continue Investigation.

LAW CAN'T HALT MUNITIONS

Representative Hamill Introduces Bill Giving Cities Power to Bar Explosives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—At the request of President Wilson, Commissioner Edgar E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission will go to New York to continue the investigation into the Black Tom Island explosion with the object of fixing the responsibility for it. Commissioner Clark will make a report designed to prevent the repetition of such explosions near big cities.

In a report to President Wilson today on the result of its investigation, the commission declared that no evidence had been found of violation of Federal laws governing the packing and safe transportation of explosives in connection with the explosion. On the contrary, the investigation made by experts of the commission convinced them, they say, that the explosion was caused by fire on the docks, which was known to have been burning for two hours before the first explosion occurred.

On the facts before it, the commission held that it was powerless to prohibit the railroads from using their public tracks for the delivery of explosives that are packed and shipped in accordance with law and Federal regulations.

Commerce Commission's Report.

The report was in the form of the following telegram to Frank A. Hague, Commissioner of Public Safety of Jersey City:

The White House, Aug. 4, 1916.

My dear Mr. Commissioner:

In response to various communications which have reached us since the explosion in Hudson County the President directed an investigation at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and today received the following report, signed by the Secretary of the commission:

"I would advise that immediately upon receipt by the commission of notice of this accident we dispatched one of our inspectors to Black Tom Island for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information in regard to the accident and its cause, in order that the commission might determine whether or not the Act of March 4, 1909, effective Jan. 1, 1910, and regulations of the commission promulgated thereunder governing the packing of explosives and other dangerous articles when offered for interstate shipment and the handling of same while in possession of carriers subject to the act had been violated in any respect, and if so, to determine upon the appropriate action it should take in the premises.

"Our investigation thus far discloses no evidence that the law or the regulations of the commission governing the packing and safe transportation of explosives were violated. Furthermore, from the best information obtainable the explosion was caused by fire on the docks, which was known to have been burning for approximately two hours before the first explosion occurred. Therefore, on the facts before us, it would appear that under the present law and regulations the commission has no power to prohibit the railroads from using their public delivery tracks for the delivery of explosives or other dangerous articles that are packed and shipped in accordance with the provisions of the act and the commission's regulations promulgated thereunder. The State or municipality, in the exercise of its police powers governing the safety and health of its people, may have the right to prescribe limits within which such commodities may be handled and limits within which they may not be handled; but as to this, you will appreciate that it would be inappropriate for the commission to express an opinion."

Sincerely yours, J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was made public at the White House this afternoon.

Hamill Introduces Bill.

The Black Tom Island explosion caused Representative James A. Hamill, a New Jersey Democrat, to introduce a bill in the House today to give State and municipal authorities police powers over the handling of all shipments of explosives. The bill would forbid any common carrier, warehouse company, or lighterage or towage company to bring any high explosive within the corporate limits of any town without the consent of the local authorities. It is proposed that the local police powers shall extend even to interstate shipments of explosives.

Mr. Hamill made public today a letter received from George B. Ginty, Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, saying that the investigation of the New Jersey explosion by the commission has revealed no violation of the commission's regulation regarding the packing and safe transportation of explosives. Secretary Ginty says that "from the best information obtainable, the explosion was caused by fire on the dock, which was known to have been burning for approximately two hours before the first explosion occurred."

The bill of Representative Hamill provides:

"That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company, steamship company, warehouse company, lighterage or towing company, or any other person, individual, firm, or corporation to bring within the corporate limits of any city, town, township, borough, or governmental division gunpowder, dynamite, ammunition, or other explosive substance or commodity the ultimate destination of which is outside the State in which said city, town, township, borough, or governmental division is located, unless the same is actually intended for the use of the United States Government, without the consent in writing of the governing body of such city, town, township, borough, or governmental division.

"That all gunpowder, dynamite, ammunition, or other explosive substance or commodity transported into any city, town, township, borough or governmental division in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section of this act, and now or hereafter temporarily stored at a terminal therein in the course of transportation to its ultimate destination outside the State shall be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State enacted in the exercise of its police powers limiting the quantity of gunpowder, dynamite, ammunition, or other explosive substance or commodity which may be stored or retained at such terminals at any one time or otherwise providing for the safety of its inhabitants, and shall be further subject to the ordinances, rules, and regulations of said city, town, township, borough, or governmental division.

"This act shall take effect immediately."

LAYS EXPLOSION TO FIREBUG.

Theodore B. Johnson Says Prosecutor's Inquiry Shows This.

A flat assertion that the fire and consequent explosions which occurred last Sunday morning at Black Tom Island had an incendiary origin was made yesterday by Theodore B. Johnson, President of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company.

Mr. Johnson declared that his company's barge, the Johnson 24, on board of which the fire that caused all the damage was said to have started, was not even at Black Tom that night. He asserted, and his assertions were backed by evidence produced by the investigations of the Prosecutor's detectives and turned in yesterday, that the fire began in some box cars, later spreading to the barges and cars laden with munitions.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety Norton denied yesterday that his office had discovered anything that warranted the belief that the explosion was from other than accidental causes. He ridiculed all suggestions of the timeliness of the blaze.

"It was an accident," he said. "So far as we know, the box cars in which the blaze started were empty, and there could have been no conceivable reason for anybody firing them."

Mr. Johnson, together with Albert M. Dickman of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Albert Davidson, Superintendent of the National Dock and Storage Company, and Edmund L. McKenzie, President of the company, were arraigned before Judge Mark A. Sullivan in Jersey City yesterday morning on the charges of criminal negligence in the matter of the explosion, on which they were arrested early in the week.

At the request of Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth the case was put over until Aug. 18, in order to give the Prosecutor's office more time to obtain evidence for its case.

The police yesterday cut out two cars of dynamite at the Oak Island yards of the Lehigh Valley Road. The cars were plainly marked and were turned back at once.

What the railroads are going to do in the matter of their trains being held up is still a question. The Jersey Central has protested to Commissioner of Public Safety Hague, and yesterday Chief Yard Master Hindleman made a strong protest to Police Captain Cody, in charge of holding up Central trains, objecting to stopping the trains and also to forcing the conductor to show his manifest.

It is expected that one of the railroads, probably the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, will get out an injunction restraining the Jersey City police, and then the matter will go into court for a test case. In the meanwhile the roads are co-operating with the city to the best of their ability in order to keep explosives outside its limits.

That the railroads realize that they cannot ship explosives through the city limits was shown yesterday afternoon, when three representatives of the Jersey Central called on Commissioner Hague. They were C. H. Stein, Division Superintendent; J. L. Meredith, General Superintendent, and Walter S. Topping, assistant to Colonel Winn, the head of the Bureau of Explosives of the American Railways' Association.

They came to the Commissioner to ascertain just what sort of explosives the order meant. It designated, they pointed out, merely "high explosives." They admitted that the railroad was in trouble with some of its clients over the temporary embargo which it had been found necessary to place on munitions, and they wanted to know especially if small-arm ammunition could go through.

Corporation Counsel Milton, in the Commissioner's absence, told them that it was his opinion that the order included every kind of explosive, and that the city could not accept the classification which Mr. Topping had made out and brought over to show him.

PUT BAN ON EXPLOSIVES.

New Brunswick Aldermen Adopt Drastic Measures.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Following the example of Jersey City, the officials of this place and Roosevelt have adopted drastic measures to bar cars loaded with ammunition.

The local Board of Aldermen tonight passed resolutions similar to those adopted in Jersey City against the storage of explosives in this city, and the Borough Council of Roosevelt has taken the same precaution to protect its citizens. It has passed resolutions prohibiting the railroads from using the docks or the railroad tracks for the storage of explosives within the borough limits.

Perth Amboy and Carteret officials are expected to take action against the practice of the roads storing cars of dynamite and other explosives on their tracks. It was said tonight that at least thirty cars of explosives had been found on the tracks of the roads in this vicinity. The roads will now have to move this stuff.

POWDER DRIFTS FORTY MILES.

Cases Believed to be from Jersey City Reach Long Beach.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 4.—Five cases containing explosive powder believed at first to be dynamite, were washed up on the beach here today. They were found by Charles Schnell, whose duty it is to clear the beach of débris daily. The cases of wood are about 1 by ½ by 4 feet. They are marked "Explosive" and were handled with extreme care by Schnell and several assistants he called to move them.

The cases have an inside container of metal with a screw top. One of them was opened and black powder was found inside. Schnell took some of the powder to the engineer at the Hotel Nassau, and he said he would test it out in a cartridge.

The cases are believed to have come from the big explosion in Jersey City last Sunday morning and swept along the coast a distance of nearly forty miles. Only one of the cases showed the contents to have been affected by water.

NEW SHIPPING BLACKLIST.

Britain Bans Three Vessels Flying the American Flag.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The latest blacklist of neutral shipping issued today by the Trades Division of the Admiralty represents 152,656 tons of steamers and sailing vessels unavailable to British charterers on the claim that they are now engaged in unneutral service or have been in such service.

The latest list contains, in addition to those published in a previous list, the names of the following ships flying the American flag: Clara Davis, Fannie Palmer and Oakley C. Curtis, all sailing vessels.

These American ships have been removed from the blacklist since its last publication: Steamer Seneca and sailing ship Edgar W. Murdock.

Wagner liners which have been captured by the British and are now in the service of the government while awaiting a decision of their status by a prize court appear on the list without any indication of their nationality, while the other Wagner boats appear as American.

A large number of ships on the list are bracketed under a line saying that they have temporarily been removed from the blacklist while under charter to enterie allied or innocent neutral interests.

Unlike the statutory blacklist of neutral traders the shipping blacklist never has officially been made public.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—The five-masted schooners Oakley C. Curtis and Fannie Palmer, included in the latest British shipping blacklist, are owned by J. S. Winslow & Co. of this city.

A member of that firm said today that he could suggest no reason for such action. He said that neither the firm nor the captains of the vessels had violated the rules of requirements of the Entente Allies to their best knowledge.

The Clara Davis, also included in the list, is owned by C. A. Davis of Somerset, Mass.

FIGHT PREPAREDNESS LAWS.

Country Fair Campaign to be Made Against Recent Enactments.

Jack Turner, a Columbia student, and four college girls will start on an automobile tour of the State in ten days, to make all the county fairs in a campaign against all laws tending toward enforced military service.

The first stop will be at the Broome County Fair at Whitney Point on Aug. 15. The tentative schedule after that will be: De Ruyter, Aug. 16; Margaretville, Aug. 17; Ellenville, Aug. 18; Cairo, Aug. 22; Ballston Spa, Aug. 23; Boonville, Aug. 24; Sandy Creek, Aug. 25; Moravia, Aug. 29; Norwich, Aug. 30; Delhi, Aug. 31; Herkimer, Sept. 4; Dryden, Sept. 5; Watkins, Sept. 6; Newark, Sept. 7; Rochester, Sept. 8-9; Syracuse, Sept. 11-14; Lockport, Sept. 15-16.

Turner and the young women will direct their attacks against the Welsh, Slater, and Stivers laws. The Welsh law provides for the training of children above the age of eight years in all elementary and secondary schools, under the direction of the State Military Training Commission. The Slater law provides military training for every boy in high school, public school, and college between the ages of 16 and 19. The Stivers law empowers the Governor to draft youths and men of military age into the militia.

MUNITION WORKERS SPURRED ON BY HAIG

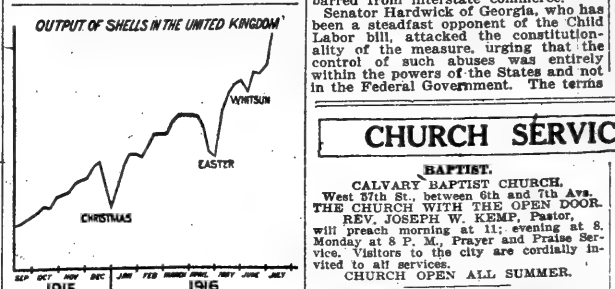
British Commander Says That Even Two Days of Idleness May Prolong the War.

PRODUCTION NEAR THE PEAK

Diagram, Made by British Officials, Shows the Immense Increase in Output.

An official diagram received by a British official in this city yesterday shows the rise in production of shells in Great Britain from September of last year up to two weeks ago. The diagram indicates that two weeks ago the production of shells had almost reached the maximum capacity of the British plants, and that this probably would be reached within the next few weeks.

With the diagram there came from the British War Office a copy of a letter from General Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander in Chief in France, in which he appealed to the munition workers not to lose a moment's time in keeping the army at the front plentifully supplied. A two days' let-up



in the supply, said General Haig, would be a serious thing for the army in France, and "might even mean the addition of many months to the war."

General Haig's appeal, written from his headquarters in France, was as follows:

"I feel sure that you would like to know how fully the troops in this country appreciate the strenuous and self-sacrificing efforts which are being made by their fellow-countrymen at home to furnish them with the quantity of ammunition necessary to bring this campaign to an early and successful conclusion.

"At this moment we are engaged in the greatest battle the British Army has ever fought. Our daily progress has been continuous since the battle opened, but the successes of our gallant troops have only been made possible by the guns and ammunition turned out in the factories at home.

"The munition workers at home very generously gave up their Whitsuntide holiday and were promised two days in August instead. I fully appreciate how tired they must be, and how much they must be looking forward to that promised holiday! Yet, I feel confident that if they could but see their comrades fighting here, both night and day, with heroism and determination which is beyond all praise, they would not hesitate to surrender those two days' rest, and would devote them to maintaining and if possible increasing the supply of guns and shells, without which victory is impossible.

"I ask you to put the facts before the workmen, and I know they will consent.

"Two days' cessation of work in the munition factories must have the most serious effect on our operations. It might even mean the addition of many months to the war. The pressure which we have now brought to bear on the enemy must not for a moment be relaxed. The troops are prepared and eager to maintain it, but the continuous supply of ammunition is a vital factor!

"The army in France looks to the munition workers to enable it to complete its task, and I feel sure that this appeal will not be in vain.

"Let the whole British nation forego any idea of a general holiday until our goal is reached. A speedy and decisive victory will then be ours!"

The official to whom a copy of General Haig's appeal was sent said yesterday that it could be stated officially that the Commander in Chief's desires in the matter of munitions would be more than met by the workers in the British shell and ammunition manufacturing plants.

BRITISH AIRMEN NEAR GHENT

Naval Aeroplanes Attack Aerodrome and Ammunition Sheds Close to City

LONDON, Aug. 4.—British naval aeroplanes on Wednesday carried out a successful raid on a German aerodrome and on ammunition sheds in towns south of Ghent, Belgium, says an official announcement given out tonight by the Admiralty. The statement says:

"On Wednesday successful attacks by a naval aeroplane squadron of bombing and fighting machines were carried out on an enemy aeroplane, at St. Denis, on Westerem, and on his ammunition sheds at Meirelbeke. About two tons of bombs were dropped and considerable damage was done.

"One of our fighting machines with Flight Lieutenant Baudry is missing and is believed to have been shot down. The remaining machines returned undamaged."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The air raid made on Wednesday by seventeen allied aeroplanes, according to the Telegraaf, was directed against Ghent. Three groups of the invading aeroplanes attacked simultaneously three military points—the aerodrome at St. Denis, the supply station at Merelbeke, and the arsenal at Ghent.

A great conflagration was observed at St. Denis, where it is believed many soldiers were victims of the attack, as the speedy arrival of Red Cross cars was noticed.

According to the Echo Belge, thirty aeroplanes bombed the arsenal at Ghent, and also other points, and several dead are reported.

BELGIANS GAIN IN AFRICA.

Seize German Railroad Terminus on Lake Tanganyika.

HAVRE, Aug. 4.—Further progress for the Belgian forces invading German East Africa is announced in an official statement issued by the Belgian War Office. The text of the statement follows:

The right wing of the Belgian troops, pursuing its march southward, has occupied Kigoma, in the district of Ujiji, the most important German post on Lake Tanganyika. Kigoma is the terminus of the railroad from Dar es Salaam, the capital of the colony, to the

way companies repeated that the meeting was "packed" and that the places of those men who quit would soon be filled.

The New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railroad Company posted notices yesterday that motormen, conductors, starters, and instructors who remained at work during the present crisis would receive double pay. President Shonts of the New York Railways Company issued a statement last night saying that the running of cars depended on police protection and adding:

"We shall lose no time in filling the places of the younger and less responsible men who have quit. Up to now we had not attempted to fill any of their places with new men, but from now on our policy will be to keep the cars going.

"We regret profoundly that the people of New York should be subjected to any inconvenience. We shall do our utmost to see to it that complete service is restored without serious delay.

"We confidently expect to be able to accomplish that within a few days.

"In the meantime, we repeat that all we ask is police protection for our passengers and our loyal employes.

"Surely in this great City of New York any man wanting to do so should have the right to work without intimidation. That is the privilege we ask for our men.

"Assured of that privilege, the people of the city need have no concern as to the maintenance of the service."

At 6 o'clock last evening conditions on the tracks of companies involved in strikes were as follows, according to the information obtained by the Police Department:

Companies.	Cars Running.	Normal Number of Cars.
New York Railways	401	1,291
Third Avenue Railway	45	560
Union Railways	90	252
New York & Queens County	84	111
Second Avenue	22	115
Richmond Light and Ry. Co.	--	100
Total	652	2,434

The number of cars running as against the normal number of cars usually running at 6 o'clock, was itemized on the various lines in Manhattan of the New York Railways Company as follows.

Lines.	Cars Running.	Normal.
Lexington Avenue	15	159
Broadway and Columbus	80	131
Fourth and Madison	46	208
Eighth Avenue	92	138
145th Street Crosstown	5	8
110th Street Crosstown	3	23
Eighty-sixth Street Crosstown	6	29
Broadway and Amsterdam	18	63
Ninth Avenue	2	31
Sixth Avenue	26	113
Seventh Avenue and Brooklyn	34	80
Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown	11	53
Twenty-third Street Crosstown	20	59
Fourteenth Street Crosstown	19	86
Eighth Street Crosstown	6	23
Avenue C	11	27
Madison Street	3	34
Spring	4	26
Total	401	1,291

Total number of motormen and conductors said to be on strike, 3,000.

All of the companies concerned either voluntarily or involuntarily quit running cars after 8:30 o'clock. It was estimated that the suspension of operations left practically 100,000 persons without means of transportation.

More than 7,000 policemen were on strike duty yesterday.

Crowds Roam the Street.

The city for the most part last night took the novelty of having no cars to ride in as a new diversion offering possibilities of amusement. There were those who had to go to places and who chafed at crowding, delay, or the greater expense of hiring motor vehicles, but for the most part the holiday night crowds roamed the streets last night in search of riots or other excitement. At times those in search of adventure were rewarded as stones flew and the police clashed with strikers here and there. The presence of so many onlookers served to swell the crowds and increased the difficulty of quelling disorder.

Amusement resorts along Broadway, the patrons of which, especially on payday nights, generally use automobiles, suffered little from the strike, but in some hotels it was said that the widespread reports of New York's transit struggle were tending to alarm prospective visitors and lead them to plan vacation trips elsewhere.

At corners all over the city were to be observed little knots of men and women—some of them strangers—and some of them natives who should have known better—waiting for a trolley car that never came. In some instances persons in the street informed the weary ones that there would be no more cars during the night; in others less sympathetic observers got amusement from standing near themselves just to see how long the others would linger before they realized that their waiting was vain.

Taxicabs and men with automobiles to hire enjoyed great prosperity as a result of the decision of the two companies not to run cars after dark. In some cases rates were boosted as the demand grew, but even then few empty vehicles were to be seen soliciting business. Many private cars were pressed into livery service, their owners seeing a chance to make extra dollars while enjoying a cooling ride

Subway and Elevated Thronged.

Subway and elevated lines felt the effect of the tie-up at once. Uptown and downtown passengers had no other means of public conveyance, and, particularly during the earlier hours of the evening, the subway and elevated roads got much more business than they wanted. Extra platform guards were put on watch at all the principal stations in order that the great crowds should not push those in the front ranks into the rail pits.

The Interborough put on as many extra trains as possible in order to take care of the unusual rush, and maintained a more rapid headway than is customary on Saturday night.

Crosstown traffic, deprived of either elevated or subway lines, had to go afoot or hire vehicles, which appeared in great numbers on the east and west streets as soon as it became apparent that the trolley companies had temporarily withdrawn their cars.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in Harlem, saw perhaps the greatest number of persons on foot in its history. Countless thousands, seeming not to know how to pass the evening with no surface transportation available to take them to their accustomed play places, paraded the streets. A jitney line between Fort Lee Ferry and Third Avenue sprang up at once, while another was put in operation on 116th Street, from Third to Morningside Avenues. Drivers of some of them reported having made as much as $50 by their night's work.

Late last night announcement was made that the Police Department had decided to place two policemen on each of the cars of the New York Railways Company today. Frank Hedley, General Manager of the company, had repeatedly made urgent requests that this be done. The department had agreed earlier in the day to man the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown cars as requested, but did not extend the concession to the other routes until Police Commissioner Woods and Mr. Hedley had had several conferences.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord said after the order for two policemen had been issued that the company would have no occasion to criticise the police further if its employes continued to quit work. Commissioner Lord attended a meeting of the strikers at one of their halls yesterday afternoon and was told by them that it was not fair to place policemen on the cars.

FIRST DAY BRINGS RIOTING.

Police and Mobs in Two Severe Clashes—Nightsticks in Play.

New York's streets presented curious contrasts yesterday, according to whore the observer chanced to be. Along the great majority of the miles affected by the general trolley strike only the ordinary quiet of a hot Saturday afternoon was to be noted, though there were clashes between car crews and strikers, with violence that bordered on riot, and policemen in uniform and in plain clothes used clubs, fists and blackjacks.

On the lower east side more sympathy for strikers was shown than in some other parts of town, but resentment was chiefly manifested by hurling garbage and epithets, with little real damage. Patrolmen in that region were busy all day keeping the throngs on the sidewalks moving and preventing impediment to such traffic as the companies were able to maintain.

Most of the more serious disorder occurred at Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue and at nearby crossings, the strikers being present in largest numbers in that region because of its proximity to their meeting hall. Squads of policemen were kept rushing about the city in response to reports of trouble, but in most cases by the time they arrived the excitement had subsided.

A fight between strikers and sympathizers on one hand and police on the other of riot proportions at Eighty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, in the afternoon, was the only clash of the day that suggested possibilities of ugly times.

A Third Avenue car was stalled at that point behind a truck stuck in a street excavation. More than a thousand persons gathered about it, hissing and booing the crew and bawling threats. The police, who were there in force, gripped their nightsticks tighter, and stood ready for trouble. Hundreds of strikers from their headquarters in Lyceum Hall hurried to the spot to swell the crowd. Women and children were mixed in the throng, while boys were loudest urging violence to the car crew.

As the crowd surged ever nearer to the car, a policeman swung his nightstick and yelled "get back!" A second later forty policemen were clubbing right and left. The front ranks of the crowd broke, but others pressed into their places and here and there resistance was offered.

Patrolman Winters, who was riding on the car, opened the front door, jumped down and grabbed Mrs. Jessie Sonvaggio of 223 East Eighty-sixth Street, whom he accused of taking part in the disorder. The crowd rushed for the woman, a hundred hands trying to snatch her from her captor.

The prisoner fought hard, kicking and scratching at the patrolman, and when she failed to break his grip, she leaped upon him and sank her teeth into his cheek.

As that occurred an automobile load of detectives came up at top speed and the men leaped into the fray just as the strikers found a pile of stones and started to demolish the windows in the car. By then a number of men had been knocked down and some trampled, though none were badly hurt.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord came along in another automobile just as the police had become masters of the situation. The woman was loaded into his car and locked up on a charge of felonious assault. Motorman Patrick Humphries of 1,514 Lexington Avenue was found to have been badly cut about the head by missiles or flying glass. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Another lively set-to between policemen and strikers occurred, just before the cars stopped running for the night at 104th Street and Madison Avenue when a crowd of several thousand strikers and onlookers tried to stop a car that was endeavoring to thread its way north through the mob that spilled over the tracks.

Stones and bottles suddenly filled the air, crashing through the windows of the car and flying about the heads of motorman and conductor. As the few passengers aboard, screaming in fright, scrambled to the street, Patrolman William Long of the East 104th Street Station leaped from his post beside the motorman and charged single-handed into the crowd.

Long grabbed Abraham Rosenblum, 24, a carpenter, of 1,546 Madison Avenue and fought furiously with the crowd that tried to rescue the prisoner. Long at last drew his pistol as men, women and children from roofs of neighboring tenements rained missiles indiscriminately at him and at the trolley car.

Detectives and reserves, summoned by a boy who ran to the police station, arrived as the situation was becoming serious for the policeman. They cleared the streets, then raced to the roofs and drove down those congregated there. The police also arrested Samuel Goldberg of 228 East Ninety-eighth street for taking part in the fight.

Shortly afterward Policeman Cunningham saw a man throw a stone at a Second Avenue car at 101st Street and arrested Michael Walsh, a motorman, of 199 East 101st Street.

2D AVE. STRIKE UNEXPECTED.

John Beaver, Receiver, Says Majority of Employes Are Loyal.

The strike on the "blue cars"—the First and Second Avenue lines—was entirely unexpected by the officials. No mention of any difficulty on those routes had been made in the pending troubles and no statement of grievances or demands of any sort had been issued by the employes. Moreover, no committees were appointed by the men who did strike asking to discuss any disputed question with the management so far as the results of the day showed.

John Beaver, who was appointed receiver of the roads about six months ago, recognizing the spirit of unrest on the other surface lines and realizing that the Second Avenue car barns at Ninety-sixth Street were near the strikers' meeting at Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, arrived at the barns early yesterday and found that many of his employes were afraid to take their cars out without police protection.

Early in the morning a number of strikers from the Third Avenue meeting, which did not end until after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, went over to Second Avenue and hurled bricks and stones at the cars as they passed Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets. As a result there was a complete tieup on the First and Second Avenue lines for more than two hours.

"Why, the strike, if such it can be called, was so unlooked for," said Mr. Beaver, "that when I called up the police station and asked for protection, the Captain was almost inclined to laugh at me, as he said no strike was contemplated on the Second Avenue line. But he sent some men down and I showed him there was real trouble. Then we got police protection, and about 7:30 o'clock we began sending cars out of the barn."

The East Eighty-eighth Street and 104th Street police stations supplied all the police assistance that was available, manning about fifteen cars on the Second Avenue line during the day and fifteen on the First Avenue line. Normally fifty-eight cars are run daily on Second Avenue and about fifty-five on First Avenue.

The whole trouble was due, Mr. Beaver, said to a few malcontents who had been discharged from the road, and who, although taken back, still felt that they had a grievance. The nature of it was not divulged to the company. About 300 motormen and conductors are employed on the Second Avenue line, and Mr. Beaver said fewer than fifty had struck.

The chief troubles on the Second Avenue line, after the early morning disturbance, occurred shortly after 8 o'clock in the forenoon and at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. At the former hour some of the leaders attacked five cars near Ninety-first Street as they were coming up to the barns. The cars were severely damaged, the front windows being broken and the doors kicked in. Two or three passengers were slightly cut with broken glass and one motorman, Arnold Marggi, was hit by a brick on the side of his head, which laid open his scalp for several inches. After the wound was dressed he returned to the barns and begged to be allowed to take out another car. Cornelius O'Keefe and Joseph White were arrested and held in $1,000 bail.

A Second Avenue car on which a NEW YORK TIMES reporter rode up to the barns, about 4 o'clock, ran over a torpedo on the track near Ninety-second Street. The explosion brought out a typical Second Avenue crowd, expecting more trouble. It was the first and only torpedo set off during the day.

A few minutes later a brick was hurled through the front window at the motorman of a car going down town at 104th Street, by Mike Walsh, a striking motorman. It missed the motorman, and Walsh then jumped on the car. He pushed the conductor to one side and started through the car for the motorman. A big man, whose name was not learned, tried to stop Walsh, who struck at him but missed, and the passenger landed a heavy blow on Walsh's face. Other passengers then took a hand in the fight, and the motorman ran his car to the barns, where two policemen seized Walsh and handcuffed him.

This was the last serious trouble of the day, and the cars continued to run up to 7 o'clock last evening. Mr. Beaver said that beginning at 7:30 o'clock this morning the normal service would be resumed. He praised the loyalty of the employes.

PUBLIC LITTLE INCOMMODED.

Apparently Enough Cars for All Who Wanted to Ride.

To observers with no official figures to guide them, the strike seemed yesterday not to have assumed serious proportions. A tour of the city showed that practically every one who wanted to ride on a surface car on most lines could be accommodated. But for the presence of policemen on the cars one might have traveled far without seeing evidence of a strike, particularly in Manhattan, where there seemed to be the usual number of cars. A reporter riding uptown in a Fifth Avenue bus at noon counted seventeen cars on the Twenty-third Street crosstown line in sight from the vehicle's top, and eleven were visible as the bus crossed Thirty-fourth Street.

At Police Headquarters late in the day it was officially stated that about one-third the total number of cars running between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning had been laid up during the day, their crews having run them into the barns and joined the strikers.

Because there is less short-haul traffic on a Saturday afternoon in Summer than at any other time, the strike affected the public less than transportation experts had expected. During the morning hours there was some congestion on surface lines, and elevated and subway lines were more crowded than usual.

There was not a noticeably greater number of motor vehicles in the streets than usual and taxicab men said their business had shown no abnormal increase. So far as was learned none of the emergency transportation measures planned to combat sudden withdrawal of customary means were put in use.

Superintendent of Transportation Delaney at the Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue barn of the New York Railways Company, said at 7 o'clock yesterday morning that an ample number of Broadway and Seventh Avenue and Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue cars were in operation at that hour to meet the needs of the public. By that time from the Third Avenue Railway Company's barn at Third Avenue and 129th Street ten cars had been sent out, running crosstown on 125th Street and up Broadway. Some effort was made to maintain service on the lower Bronx lines, but with little success.

DOUBLE PAY FOR CAR MEN.

Frank Hedley Announces Bonus for Employes Who Remain Loyal.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, announced at 4 oclock yesterday afternoon that the company would pay double time to motormen, conductors, inspectors, starters and instructors who remained on duty. His statement reads:

This is to advise you that during the present crisis which has resulted in a number of this company's loyal employes being fearful of personal harm to them if they operate their cars, we desire to announce that, commencing Saturday, Aug. 5, 1916, the motormen, conductors, starters, instructors, and inspectors will receive double pay for each day they remain on duty, and all other employes in other departments who work with us will be compensated with substantial additional amounts to their regular wages during this crisis.

The announcement had the approval of President Shonts.

Mr. Hedley said at the same time that 40 per cent. of the green cars of the city were running. At noon he had announced that 42 per cent. of the cars were running.

"No cars were run for a time today on the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line because cars were attacked and bottles and bricks were thrown through the windows," he said. "We have asked the police to put two uniformed men on each of these cars—one to protect the motorman and the other to protect the conductor. Mr. Shonts has assured me that Mayor Mitchel has ordered two policemen to each car of the Eighty-sixth Street line. Having obtained this assurance, cars are at this moment starting out again on that line.

"We have had some difficulty on the Lexington Avenue and Madison Avenue lines, also in Delancey and Essex Streets. Windows have been smashed with bottles and bricks and several of our employes have been injured.

"We still have enough men who want to work when they feel safe in doing so. This does not refer to the men who have actually braved the strikers by taking out cars, but to men who have reported at the car barns and will go out when they are protected by the police."

CALL STRIKE VOTE UNFAIR.

Railway Officials Insist Meeting Was Packed—Denied by Mahon.

Frank Hedley and other officials of the New York Railways Company said yesterday that the strike leaders were fooled at Friday night's meeting in Lyceum Hall, where more than 2,000 men, supposed to be employes of the New York Railways Company, voted to strike.

"That meeting," said Mr. Hedley, "was packed from platform to gallery with Third Avenue and Bronx strikers who were already out. The vote to declare a strike on the New York Railway Company's lines was made unanimous, not by our employes, but by Third Avenue and Bronx men, who dominated the meeting. Of course, a few of our men were there, but they were vastly outnumbered by the Third Avenue and Bronx strikers."

Another official, who declared he had attended the meeting and had his inspectors, who knew all the men, keep count of those who passed into the hall, said:

"I have not been able to figure out whether the strike leaders fooled the men or the men fooled the leaders. There is one thing sure—if 100 of our men attended each meeting, neither myself nor my inspectors saw them. About a dozen men in uniform came into the hall. They were received with cheers and escorted to front seats by Third Avenue strikers."

William D. Mahon, when asked about the meeting being packed and not representative, said:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the Lyceum meeting was packed and dominated by Third Avenue and Bronx men. The New York Railways Company men wanted to strike for recognition and they voted to do so. The majority of the men who attended both of those meetings were New York Railways employes, and at least a thousand men were enrolled for the union and paid their dues."

HIRE FEW STRIKEBREAKERS.

New York Railways Company Insists on Regular Training.

Not many strikebreakers were employed on cars of the New York Railways Company yesterday, the company for the most part sending out only such cars as it could man with its own employes. To those who boarded the trolleys it was evident that some of the conductors were new at their business, but nearly all the motormen seemed to be trained operators.

That the company proposes to proceed to a leisurely method of strikebreaking was demonstrated when dozens of men from other cities who applied at the barns for jobs were told that they would have to have several days' training, just as in normal times, before they were allowed to operate cars by themselves. Many, disgusted, went to the barns of the Third Avenue Railway Company, where jobs as strikebreakers are easier to get. The New York Company took the position that men now entering its employ would be expected to remain to fill the places of those who had left, and that they therefore should be taken into the service under the usual conditions.

No definite figures could be got on the number of strikebreakers already imported into the city. The police said if there were camps of such they were unknown to the authorities. Rumors that car barns were full of men who were receiving food and lodging and held in readiness to be sent out could not be verified.

An employe at Bergoff Brothers & Waddell, labor agents at 120 Liberty Street, declared that that concern had already brought 2,800 men into the city. Officials of the concern would not tell the number. An officer did say that the company, which has long experience at supplying men for strikebreaking, could furnish 5,000 men in five days and 10,000 in ten days, and that most of them would be trained railway operatives. He declared that two officers of the company were recruiting strikebreakers in Chicago and in New England cities preparatory to meeting whatever demands the operating companies might make upon them.

The New York Railways Company hired a large number of men from Val O'Farrell's detective agency yesterday, assigning them in pairs to guard regular car crews. The police declared they were affording protection independent of any such procured for itself by the company, and that they were not aware of the fact if the company was hiring guards of its own.

3D AV. SERVICE IRREGULAR.

But Cars Suffer Little Delay from Disorder by Strikers.

Although it stopped all cars at 7 o'clock last night, the management of the Third Avenue line pointed during the day to the cars running as an answer to the strikers that did not need emphasis. Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager, would not discuss the findings of the Public Service Commission that Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Company, was, through his alleged refusal to live up to an agreement to arbitrate, responsible for the strike.

Cars of the company went over the lines at irregular intervals and without much interference by pickets, the strikers, or strike sympathizers. But numbers of the latter were all along the way, especially in Third Avenue, and their antagonism to the non-union men was mostly restricted to verbal expressions. Just before nightfall, when the company began to withdraw its cars from service, the police reported that of the 504 cars of the line only forty-five were running. There was nearly twice as many in operation, it was said, earlier in the afternoon.

Before 6 o'clock in the morning the cars began to leave the barns, and an hour later they were being sent over the different divisions. It was reported later in the day that enough cars had been placed in service to meet the early morning demand. Service was irregular, and the observer in the early afternoon it appeared as though the cars were not being routed on a time schedule. At 125th Street and Third Avenue, where the Third Avenue and crosstown lines intersect, this condition was apparent, especially on the crosstown line. Several cars would pass at about eight-minute intervals, and then there would be a space of time when no car would come along.

Comparatively Few Cars Run.

Here is a detailed police report showing the number of cars running out of each barn at 6 o'clock last evening:

GRAND STREET BARN.

Line.	Cars Operated.	Normal.
Grand Street	2	20
Post Office and Brooklyn	0	14
East Belt	0	15
Avenue B	0	12
Cortlandt Street	0	1
Manhattan Bridge	0	40
FIFTY-FOURTH STREET BARN.		
Forty-second Street Crosstown	0	40
Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street	1	23
West Belt	0	25
Fifty-ninth Crosstown	1	38
129TH STREET BARN.		
Third and Amsterdam Avenue	15	48
125th Street Crosstown	5	8
Broadway and Kingsbridge	5	14
145th Street and Broadway Crosstown	4	--
SIXTY-FIFTH STREET BARN.		
Third and Amsterdam Avenue	13	136
MANHATTAN STREET BARN.		
Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street Ferry	0	35
Fort Lee and 110th Street	0	12
Broadway and Tenth Avenue	0	24

Following the general plan of the strike organizers, there were ten men acting as pickets at all the Third Avenue barns, as at the barns of the other lines involved. These men were warned against making any disorder and they confined their efforts to persuading employes to join the union. At union headquarters it was said they were experiencing success and as proof of this the leaders pointed to the men who were then about small tables signing the union pledge and paying their union fees.

Police Charge Crowd, Seize Woman.

The Lyceum at Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street was regarded as a danger point by the police, and here the guard was strong. From windows looking down on Third Avenue some of the strikers sat at ease and they shouted, "Scab! Scab!" as each car passed. Just south of Eighty-sixth Street that an exciting incident of the afternoon took place. A truck became stalled so that it blocked the southbound car track. A southbound car was forced to stop. A crowd of about 1,000 persons gathered about and began to jeer. Two policemen who had been sitting comfortably inside the car got out and attempted to press the crowd back. They were having indifferent success when an automobile containing policemen in civilian clothes arrived. They leaped out and charged the crowd. A woman shouted and a policeman attempted to push her back. She bent to scream and in the end they arrested her.

Perhaps the most visible evidence of the strike was the number of policemen going about in automobiles. These flying squads kept in touch with Chief Inspector Schmittberger and were ordered by him from point to point where there was disorder, or where it seemed probable that disorder would occur.

WHAT MEN ARE FIGHTING FOR.

Union Makes Public Agreement Recently Signed in Boston.

To give the public a concrete idea of what the street car men are fighting for, the union organizers gave out last night, from their headquarters in the Continental Hotel, copies of the agreement recently entered into between the Amalgamated Association and the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The agreement is comprehensive, providing detailed provisions for arbitration, adjustment of grievances, minimum pay, instruction, and conditions of work.

Among the more important articles are the following:

Arbitration.—The company agrees to meet and treat with the duly accredited officers and committees of the association, and differences shall be submitted, at the request of either party, to a Board of Arbitration; one arbitrator to be chosen by the company, another by the union, and a third by the two already named. The decision of the majority of this board, submitted in writing, becomes binding on both company and employes.

Membership.—The company binds itself to do nothing to prevent or discourage any employe from becoming or continuing to be a member of the Association, and the Association binds itself not to discriminate against any employe for refusal to join. The company, however, agrees to dismiss any employe who is expelled from the Association for violation of the terms of the agreement, or any employe who continues to refuse to pay his Association dues.

Adjustment of Grievances.—Any employe who is suspended by the company can appeal to the officers of the association for investigation, and both company and association officials are compelled to give the matter prompt attention. If demanded, the company must furnish to both employe and association written reasons for their action within twenty-four hours after the discharge.

Deadheading.—When schedules are posted which require men to operate cars so that they finish their day's work at a point other than a carhouse, there shall be added to the uniform time on the schedule a time allowance to provide for payment from the point where they finish their day's work back to the carhouse. Extra men are to be paid traveling time from the carhouse to where the work starts and back, if it starts and finishes away from the carhouse.

Conditions of Work.—The minimum time limit of runs is eight and one-half hours, and the maximum limit fourteen hours. All schedule runs of less than eight and one-half hours will pay eight and one-half hours. An elaborate overtime pay schedule is provided.

Pay for Motormen and Conductors.—The pay per hour for motormen and conductors varies from 26.75 cents for the first six months of service to 32 cents for the sixth year and after. By May 1, 1918, this scale will be increased gradually to 30.25 cents the first six months and 35.5 cents the sixth year and after.

The agreement includes all employes and not conductors and motormen alone.

FIREMEN REMAIN AT JOBS.

No Signs of Workers in Power Houses Joining the Strike.

Despite the statement made by Coroner Timothy Healy, who is President of the International Stationary Firemen's Association, on Friday, that the workers in the railway power houses were likely to join the railroad employes in a sympathetic strike, there were no indications yesterday that such a step was contemplated. At the power office of the New York Railways Company it was said there had been "absolutely no trouble or intimation of any trouble."

At the offices of the Stationary Firemen's Association at 211 East Forty-fifth Street, the Secretary admitted that he did not know of any meetings having been called to discuss the subject.

Coroner Healy said that about 25 per cent. of the firemen in the power houses belonged to the union, but more were coming in all the time, he added.

SHONTS GOES CAR RIDING.

Sees No Signs of Disorder, Except Shaken Fists and Hard Names.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, went riding in green cars yesterday afternoon, and later told the reporters about it. At Columbus Circle he boarded cars of the Broadway and Columbus, Broadway and Amsterdam, and Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Avenue lines, to see for himself if attempts were being made to intimidate crews.

"It was great fun," he said, "and it was very interesting. Frankly I did not see any disorder, or attempts to attack our men. Once in a while some man would run out from the sidewalk and shake his fist at a motorman or conductor, and call him names. Once one of the cars was stopped at my suggestion, to enable a picket to speak his mind and tell the crew just what he wanted, but the striker took to his heels. Most of the crews of the cars on which I rode did not know who I was and I got a fairly good idea of what was going on on these lines, at least."

Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley passed a great part of Friday night and last night at the operating offices at Fiftieth street and Seventh avenue, as did also a large part of their office force.

CONDEMN TRACTION CHIEFS.

Municipal Ownership Advocates Favor $840 Minimum Wage.

Officials of the street railway companies were bitterly attacked yesterday afternoon in Union Square by speakers at a meeting of the League for Municipal Ownership, which has headquarters at 320 Broadway. The speakers were Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the League; Jacob Panken, Frederick C. Leubscher, Nicholas Alelnikoff and George Lloyd. Resolutions were adopted approving the carmen's strike and demanding that the Public Service Commission enforce at once a minimum wage of $840 a year.

"The heads of the traction companies in this city are too bad to go to Sing Sing. Their principal business is to lie to the public," declared Marsh. "The transit corporations of New York City have got rich on water and they seem to think their employes can thrive on water. The subway men have just been granted a wage of twenty-two cents an hour. That means each man must work 10½ hours every day in the year, Sundays and holidays included, to make $840, the least on which a family of five can live."

All the speakers urged the crowd of about 500 to seize the occasion as opportune to get municipal operation of the transit system.

"If the roads should give their men $1.50 more a week that would be about $350,000 a year. They say they cannot afford such an increase, but they can give Francis Lynde Stetson $50,000 practically for nothing. It would not be hard for the company to save $350,000 yearly from its needless expenditures."

Miriam Teichner analyzed the working conditions of the men, giving instances of long hours. One man, she said, reported at 6 o'clock one rainy holiday morning, remained in the barn until 9 o'clock, came back at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and after spending two hours in the barn worked till 3 o'clock in the morning, then reported back in the barn again three hours later.

Wants Aldermen to Act.

Alderman Curley of the Thirty-fourth District sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel last night requesting that he call a meeting of the Board of Aldermen to take action to protect the interests of the public in connection with the strike.

TELLS THE POLICE TO BE IMPARTIAL

Continued from Page 1.

evidence in specific cases was asked for it could not be obtained, it was said. The police reports showed that service on many of the lines of the New York Railways Company was materially decreased between noon and 5 o'clock. The reports showed that at noon 467 green cars were running out of 1,291, which is the normal number.

Police reserves were being continually shifted yesterday as the need for them developed, and Captain Frank Rohrig of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station detailed 100 uniformed men to the car depot of the New York Railways Company at Madison Avenue and Thirty-third Street. He reported to headquarters that in the afternoon thirty-one out of eighty cars on the Fourth and Madison Avenue line had left the car depot.

Long Hours for the Police.

It was necessary, because of the great demand on the department, to keep the policemen working long hours, and the detail at the Madison Avenue and Thirty-third Street barn were grateful when they were relieved after having been on continuous duty for twelve hours.

Three hundred policemen, detailed to guard the East Ninety-ninth Street depots of the company, protested vigorously against the hard work. Many of these policemen have been doing strike duty continuously for a week, with two and four hour intervals for sleep.

Captain Gray of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station sent a large detail of men to the Eighty-eighth Street depot and Captain J. Brady had a big force on duty at the big depot at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. Some of these policemen protested against being made to ride on cars, asserting the practice was a challenge to the strikers to indulge in violence.

Charges by Mr. Hedley that strike sympathizers were interfering with the operation of cars on Essex, Clinton, and Delancey Streets, and were piling refuse on the rails, caused the police to make a hurried trip there yesterday. The police found that crowds had gathered near Second Avenue and were jeering the car crews that passed. The disturbance was quickly put down.

Expecting that the strike would cause an increase in the use of automobiles today, the Police Department arranged parking places for motors yesterday. Automobiles, according to these rules, may be parked on any of the side streets where they will not interfere with traffic. The following official parks were announced:

Battery Place, South Street between Moore Street and Coenties Slip, West Street near the piers between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, West Fifty-seventh Street between Eighth and Twelfth Avenues, and East Fifty-seventh Street from Fifth Avenue to the East River.

Don't Expect to Need Militia.

Plans worked out by Commissioner Woods and his staff months ago, in order that the department might be ready to cope with any emergency, were put into operation yesterday as the trolley strike spread through one borough after another. Mr. Woods felt assured last evening that the department was meeting all proper demands made upon it and that there was little probability that disorder would grow to such proportions that State aid would be required.

Notwithstanding the fact that the first day of the general strike was a comparatively peaceful one, it was decided at Headquarters last night to keep in full force the special police arrangements maintained throughout the day until the strike ended or until there was ample assurance that there would not be any serious rioting.

Experience in many strikes has taught the police that there are four general causes of disorder in labor troubles: the pinch of hunger when a tieup is prolonged; the importation of strikebreakers; the use by either side of gangsters, and the feeling among the strikers that their employers are winning and their own cause is lost.

In all, 5,000 men were assigned to special strike duty yesterday, while 2,500 more were held in reserve to be sent to any part of the city where they were needed.

At a conference late in the afternoon between Commissioner Woods and Inspector Meyers, in charge of the Traffic Squad, it was decided to cancel the traffic men's picnic scheduled for today. A committee of the men found that it would cost $1,000 to abandon the outing, but the policemen were unwilling to take a holiday while it was likely they would be needed. Earlier in the day orders were issued for all policemen now at military training camps to report for duty immediately, and 2,000 men on vacation were recalled. As a result of these orders practically the entire force will be ready for service this morning.

The policemen, many of whom have been doing extra duty since the Third Avenue Railway strike began, kept their tempers throughout yesterday, and gave every evidence of heeding their orders to settle disputes without resorting to force wherever this was possible. Detectives under orders from Headquarters visited the haunts of criminals and gangsters yesterday and served notice that every trolley track in the city was to be considered a "dead line" for those unfavorably known to the police.

Police Stations in Car Barns.

Most of the uniformed men on special detail yesterday were assigned to car barns throughout the city. Each squad was commanded by a Lieutenant or Captain, and used the barn building as an emergency station house. At each barn a telephone was kept connected with the switchboard at Police Headquarters. Motormen, conductors, and policemen in confused masses of blue were clustered in large numbers inside each barn, the police seeming to predominate in most of them. The patrolmen mixed amicably with the men reporting for duty and those who had come to put up their cars and join the strike. They counseled all alike to avoid violence and put some of their own courage into the hearts of men who were doubtful about taking out cars.

At each barn a Sergeant kept a record of the number of every policeman assigned to a trolley car. Fast automobiles were kept in readiness at each of the barns with patrolmen lounging near them, so that they could get quickly to the places where trouble was reported. Others of the uniformed force, in small squads, were assigned in automobiles to the duty of patrolling the streets on which trolleys run. The men seemed to enjoy the novelty of this work. A squad of motorcycle men was organized early in the morning to help patrol the car lines.

Hundreds of policemen were sent out in plain clothes to walk along the streets and mingle with the strikers so as to arrest any one who might become disorderly. Others boarded trolley cars at random, hopping off one and getting on another and keeping a lookout for men who might be ringleaders in violence.

Policemen were stationed at all power houses of both street railway companies in order that any attempt to put the generators out of commission might be frustrated promptly. The power houses thus guarded were: Third Avenue Railway, 2 Elizabeth Street; Union Railway, 1,068 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, 175th Street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx; New York Railways Company, 101 West Fiftieth Street, First Avenue and Ninety-Sixth Street, Fourth and Madison Avenues, and 108 and 110 East Nineteenth Street; Manhattan Railroad Company, 309 West 110th Street; Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 31 City Hall Place, 173 Spring Street, Division and Allen Streets, 237 East Thirty-fourth Street, 225 West Fifty-third Street, Seventy-fourth Street and East River, 73 and 77 West 132d Street, 146th Street and Lenox Avenue, Ninth Street and Third Avenue, Hillside and St. Nicholas Avenues, 1,040 Simpson Street, the Bronx, 3,195 Third Avenue, the Bronx, and 240th Street and Broadway.

A police automobile last night distributed boxes of revolver cartridges in all inspection districts of the four boroughs affected by the strike, in order that patrolmen may have a plentiful supply of ammunition in case it is needed. The men are being required to carry twenty rounds each.

Commissioner Woods said yesterday that two policemen have been put on trolleys operating over some lines, and that a request for such additional protection when made by the companies had not been refused in any case where a police inspector found the extra men needed.

The policemen who were in the Fort Wadsworth military training camp reached the city on the police boat Patrol shortly after the order that they should report for strike duty had been issued.

CROWDS AT BEACHES STRANDED BY STRIKE

Cars of the Richmond Light and Railway Co. Cease Running Without Warning.

THE COMPANY SURPRISED

Action of Men Comes Suddenly as the Ferries Bring Thousands Homeward Bound to Island.

Every car owned by the Richmond Light and Railway Company on Staten Island stopped running at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, when the 325 motormen and conductors employed by the company went on strike for recognition of the union and for an advance in wages.

The strike came without warning to about 30,000 persons on Staten Island, who were waiting at the beaches for cars to take them home. It also caught the company off its guard. The men organized three days ago, when they joined the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, the union that has called the strikes on the lines in Manhattan.

The 325 service men in the employ of the company had listened to the organizers of the union all day, and late in the afternoon presented demands to R. L. Rand, the Vice President and General Manager of the company. They asked that their wages be raised to 30 cents an hour for first year men, and to 33 cents an hour for men who had been at work longer. They also asked that the company give them the right to organize and deal with its committees as members of the union.

"I am not able to give you a definite answer this afternoon," said Mr. Rand. "The President of this company, C. H. Hotchkiss, is somewhere in Indiana. I ask you to wait until Wednesday, by which time I shall have gotten into touch with him, and then you can have a definite answer."

The men refused to give the company the extension of time asked for and said they would quit after returning their cars to the depots. Shortly after 6 o'clock, therefore, just when the ferries from Manhattan were unloading great crowds at the piers continually, the men went on strike.

The effect of this action was more far-reaching than any strike called so far in any of the boroughs by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

Yesterday being a warm day and a half holiday for many, thousands had gone to Midland Beach and to South Beach, the two seashore resorts on Staten Island. Very few of these had any idea that a strike was so near and that they would have any trouble getting back to their homes.

Thousands caught at Midland Beach either had to walk or engage taxicabs, of which there were not enough on hand. The result of this was that many of these people did not reach their homes until long after dinner time, and some decided to pass the night in hotels. South Beach has steam railroad service.

There is always a very heavy Saturday afternoon traffic by way of the ferries from Manhattan and New Jersey to Staten Island, and the absence of cars to care for these caused tremendous confusion.

The strikers went from the car depots to a hall, where they decided to call out firemen in the power houses and to cut Staten Island off from light if the company did not come to terms.

It was announced that no cars at all would be running on the island today.

11 LINES IN Q

JOFFRE PREDICTS GERMAN COLLAPSE

"War's Turning Point Reached and Passed," He Tells American Correspondents.

PRAISES WORK OF ALLIES

Resistance of French at Verdun Shattered the Kaiser's Hopes, French General Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—All the American correspondents were received today at the Grand Quartier General. It was General Joffre's first formal meeting of the sort. The only other times he ever talked to newspaper men have been at accidental meetings on trips to the front. He was prevailed upon to make a statement commemorating the two years of war.

The correspondents were all taken in special autos provided by the General Staff. The meeting took place in the workroom of the Commander in Chief's military residence near the château, the party afterward visiting the headquarters where they met General de Castelnau. Franklin Bouillon, President of the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs, arranged the reception. Afterward on the return to Paris he gave a luncheon at the Ambassadeurs.

Showed Confidence of Words.

General Joffre spoke offhand. He evidently intended beforehand to make no set speech, but nevertheless he spoke readily—fluently. His attitude throughout showed all the confidence expressed by his words. He remained standing throughout with his arms folded across his massive chest.

General Joffre made a single gesture when in speaking of the final crushing of Germany he brought his two fists together and ground his knuckles against each other. He wore absolutely no decorations.

After expressing his pleasure at seeing for the first time a group of men who, as he declared, "represent the entire American opinion," he said:

"The struggle is becoming more and more bitter, but now by unity of action by all of the Allies Germany is feeling the pressure from all sides. Destiny is shaping itself, and it is easy for all the world to understand what will happen.

"This is the best occasion to render public homage to the manner in which the Allies have discharged their part.

"Russia has been able to reorganize and arm her masses which are now on the front pushing forward. Once more there has been given England to show what resources in men she could mobilize. The valor of her troops on the Somme has shown the result of that effort. The Italians have a more difficult and limited part to play, but you know how splendidly they are doing. The reconstructed Serbian Army is now taking a new part in the war.

"Consider the situation of our enemies. We know they are fighting as desperately as ever, but they are drawing on their last reserves. Their plan up to now has been to transfer these reserves from one place to another. They now find this impossible. We know this from information from all fronts.

"It is not for me to say how long the war will last. It matters little. We know that the break is coming. You feel as well as we do that we have already passed the turning point. Our five months' resistance at Verdun shattered the plans of their General Staff. Do not imagine there is as yet a distinct weakening of the forces against us. We still have two-thirds of the best fighting forces of Germany opposed to our front. They have 122 divisions (about 2,500,000 men) against the French and English, while fifty divisions, (about 1,125,000 men,) in addition to the Austrian Army, oppose Russia.

Fighting for Liberty.

"As for the French troops you may see them for yourselves better than I can tell you about them. You are to have every facility for seeing them and you will see an army with energy and spirit just the same after two years of war. You will see an army of numbers actually increased today. You will understand we intend to fight to the end. We are fighting for the liberty of the world, and we will continue fighting until the liberty of the world is assured. Notwithstanding our losses the French Army will end the war with more men in the field than at the beginning."

At close range Joffre gives a far different impression than it is possible to obtain even in moving pictures. He gives a feeling of reserve strength such as I have never met before, although all of his surface indications are of mildness. He is of stocky and powerful build. Throughout the interview he stood with his feet planted wide apart.

His hair is white and his face lined, but his complexion is so fresh that at times, especially when he turns to ask questions, he gives the impression of being blandly innocent. But when he faces you squarely you see a face which although still mild most of the time is a perfect fighting face. His jaws are square and his heavy eyes are soft, but the left one droops and veils any thought one might otherwise imagine he could read.

His face, on the whole, has a decidedly Hibernian cast, and that drooping eye made one feel that he would rather not be about if Joffre got angry.

Joffre Lives Simply.

The appointments of his residence are plain. There was absolutely nothing about the place to remind one of war, except the fact that the General naturally wore a full uniform. The wall of his workroom was literally lined with big maps. On the table there was nothing which led to the idea that Joffre does most of his work standing.

As we filed out he grasped each one cordially by the hand. It was not a galvanic handclasp, such as I have occasionally experienced, but one indicating a sense of quiet, immovable, and unemotional determination.

Joffre Resembles General Grant.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The American correspondents had an exceptional opportunity today to see and talk with General Joffre, who not only is head of the French Army, but also is in supreme authority over the French, British and Belgian forces on the western front and the French, British and Serbian armies of half a million men around Saloniki, as well as being the senior commander in the united action, by which the Allies are conducting simultaneous campaigns in the Russian, Italian, French and Balkan theatres as part of one systematic whole.

It is this recent co-ordination of the commands on the many fronts that has permitted General Joffre to give full scope to his military talent, which probably has been exercised over more men of the allied nations than ever has fallen to one military commander.

General Joffre was in his private office at headquarters when the party of American correspondents arrived. It was 10 o'clock in the morning, but the General had already begun his work at 7:30, and had gone through reports of the fighting last night and early today on the Somme front and at Verdun, and also along the Russian and Italian fronts.

General Pelle, his Chief of Staff, and a number of staff officers were about, but except for this there was little outward evidence of warfare and none of the confusion and roar of battle heard along the fighting line. Although in touch with the entire range of the front, calm is required to carry on the supreme responsibility residing here at Staff Headquarters.

General Joffre presented a striking picture as he stood there among the staff officers. His square-built and sturdy figure wore a dark blue service uniform with little gold braid and decoration. His face has the red glow of good health and perfect physical condition, but its striking feature was the indomitable firmness and calmness shown in that square jaw and open countenance. He looked, in one respect, like General Grant is said to have looked on the field of battle.

Most French officers are scrupulously well tailored and groomed, and, while General Joffre was not lacking in this, yet there was something suggesting General Grant's disregard of the little conventionalities of uniform and surface appearances. His heavy gray mustache and bristling hair gave some suggestion also of General Phil Sheridan, the great cavalry leader.

"I want to express my satisfaction in meeting you, gentlemen, and through you to express our feelings toward the American people," said General Joffre, speaking in an easy conversational tone. "A feeling of deep friendship has always existed between France and America, and it is particularly opportune now, after France has been fighting for two years for the ideals dear to both countries, that this old friendship should be renewed and strengthened."

TURKS REPORT VICTORY.

Tell of Russian Defeat with Severe Loss in Persia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5, (via London.)—Further reverses for the Russian armies in Persian territory are reported in the Turkish War Office statement under date of Aug. 4, which follows:

Irak front: One of our volunteer detachments inflicted losses on a weak hostile detachment and captured horses and cattle.

On July 29, in a battle near Bukan, Persia, the Russians were compelled to retreat northward, abandoning 200 dead. We captured three machine guns in good condition with all their appurtenances, a quantity of munitions and rifles, and cattle.

Caucasus front: The situation in the Mush and Bitlis sectors is unchanged.

A Russian attack against part of our positions in the sector of Oknott, 80 kilometers (about 50 miles) south of Erzerum was arrested and repulsed. The situation in other sectors is generally calm.

Russian torpedo boats bombarded Tireboli and Karasun (on the Black Sea coast, west of Trebizond,) undefended coast towns. Some houses were destroyed and six inhabitants killed or wounded.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.—The following bulletin, concerning operations on the Caucasus front, was issued by the War Department today:

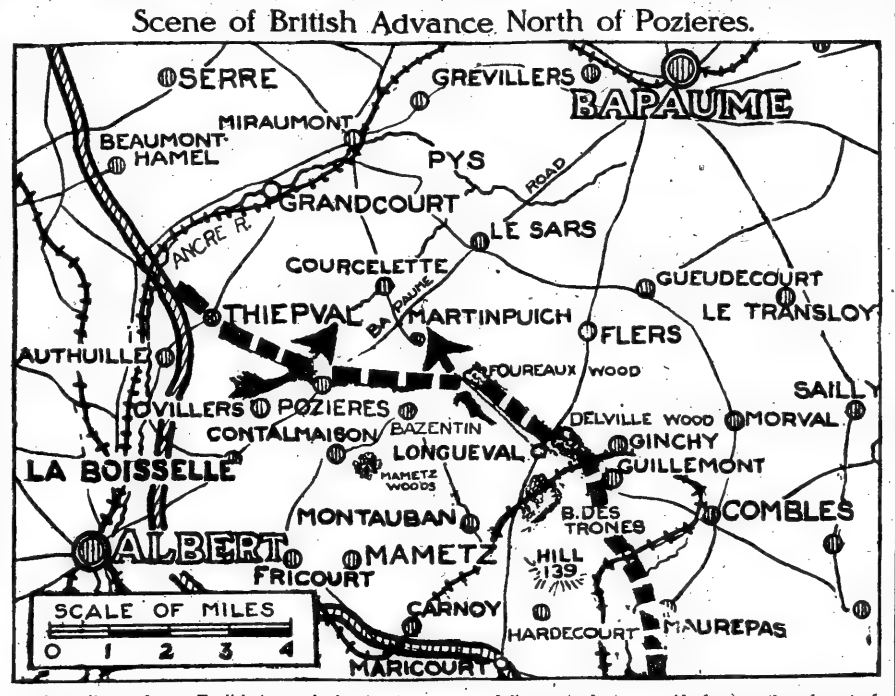
West of Kialkit our detachments again made an advance of several kilometers. A Turkish attack in the region of Gygi was repulsed.

Jamaicans Send Cheer to King.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 5.—At a public meeting presided over by the Governor to celebrate the second anniversary of the war, a resolution was adopted to be conveyed to King George, expressing "inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of the ideals of liberty and justice."

Scene of British Advance North of Pozieres.



Australian and new English troops broke the German second line yesterday on a wide front north and west of Pozières, which is on the main road from Albert to Bapaume. This seems to be part of an operation by General Haig to extend his new front to the Ancre Brook, which naturally would force a German retirement north of that stream. The British War office announces also the bombardment of the villages of La Courcelette and Miraumont, where explosions were caused. Pozières stands on a plateau which extends as far as Bapaume.

BRITISH WIN LINE ON 2-MILE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

ried out numerous patrol operations, which were everywhere without result.

Two enemy biplanes were brought down during an aerial battle in the Somme district.

TWO GERMAN ATTACKS EAST OF FLEURY FAIL

Invaders Succeed in Gaining Momentarily an Advantage in Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—In an attempt to offset the French capture yesterday of the famous Thiaumont field work and the greater part of the village of Fleury, the Germans today made two powerful attacks in the Vaux-le-Chapitre wood, east of the village. The attacks were preceded by a violent bombardment. The first attack was broken up by the French fire, but the second was more successful. The invaders succeeded in penetrating some elements of the French trenches, but, the War Office reports tonight, they were immediately driven out by a counterattack.

The War Office announces also that the entire southern part of the village of Fleury is in French hands.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office tonight reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy made no attempt in the sector of Thiaumont. We have organized the positions conquered immediately west of the road from Thiaumont to Fleury and in the village, the entire southern part of which we hold.

After a violent bombardment, which lasted the entire day, the Germans launched two powerful attacks in the Vaux-le-Chapitre wood. One of these attacks, broken by our fire, was not able to reach our lines. The enemy, who in the course of the second attack had succeeded in penetrating some elements of our trenches, were immediately driven out by a counter-attack. Our front remained intact.

The usual cannonade occurred on the rest of the front.

Aviation. — The German aeroplane which fell near Moranville and was reported in the communication of this morning, was brought down by Sergeant Lenoir. This is the sixth enemy aeroplane accounted for thus far by this pilot.

Battle Rages All Night.

The War Office announced this afternoon that a bombardment of the most violent character took place over the entire sector of Thiaumont and Fleury. The battle lasted from 9 o'clock last night until this morning, the Germans making unsuccessful efforts to drive the French from Thiaumont work.

The text of the statement follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the cannonading last night was violent on the entire sector between Thiaumont and Fleury. The Germans endeavored by furious counterattacks to drive us from the work of Thiaumont, which we hold firmly. This fighting lasted from 9 o'clock last night to this morning. It resulted in heavy losses to the enemy, and each one of their endeavors was repulsed without their being able to obtain the slightest advantage.

The fighting continued with equal spirit in the village of Fleury, but it resulted in no appreciable change in the situation.

There has been intermittent artillery fighting in other sectors.

To the east of Pont-à-Mousson, after a preparatory artillery fire, the Germans delivered upon our positions in the Facq Forest an attack which resulted in failure under the fire of our machine guns.

On the Somme front, French scouting aeroplanes delivered seventeen attacks upon the enemy, during the course of which two German machines were seriously damaged and compelled to land precipitately within their lines. Two other German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of Verdun. One fell near Abaucourt and the other not far from Moranville.

Thaumont Centre of Fighting.

BERLIN, Aug. 5, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following report today on the fighting in the neighborhood of Verdun:

On the right bank of the Meuse 468 prisoners, belonging to four different divisions, were captured during our counterattacks yesterday in the Fleury sector.

In the region of the Thiaumont work bitter fighting again developed.

TURK ARMY ATTACKS BRITISH IN EGYPT

14,000 Troops Trying to Take Romani in Attempt to Reach Suez Canal.

WARSHIPS SHELLING FOE

Repeated Assaults on Fortified Positions Repulsed by Defenders, Who Capture 500 Turks.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—British positions near Romani, east of Port Said, are being attacked by 14,000 Turks, according to an official statement issued by the War Office. The Turks are attacking along a front of seven to eight miles, the statement says, and have so far been repulsed.

The text of the announcement is appended:

The following report, timed 11:10 P. M. on the 4th of August has been received from the general officer commanding in chief in Egypt:

Since midnight of Aug. 3-4 Turks, whose strength is estimated at 14,000, have been attacking our position near Romani, east of Port Said, on a front of seven to eight miles.

The position at dusk on the 4th of August was that their attacks had made no impression on our fortified position, while on the southern flank the fighting also was going in our favor, and between 400 and 500 prisoners had been captured there.

Ships of the Royal Navy rendered valuable assistance from the Bay of Tina.

Fighting still was in progress when this report was dispatched. The temperature during the day reached 100 degrees in the shade.

The Turkish attack comes as no surprise to those who are in close touch with the operations in that part of the world. General Sir Archibald Murray, who commands the British Army there, has long realized that the Turks, with the assistance of the Austrians and Germans, might make a serious attempt on the canal, even at the hottest period of the year.

Austrian and German engineers for many months have been digging for water which, close to the Mediterranean coast, exists in many oases at no considerable depth under the sand, although it mostly is too brackish for use by European troops. The Turks must, therefore, have made very thorough arrangements for the storage and transportation of water, the country being a pure sand desert with small widely scattered oases of date palm growing around ancient wells. At Romani, where fighting is in progress, the Turks must bring up every drop of water from Aughratina, ten miles away.

It is understood the Turks have with them some 1,000 to 2,000 Austro-German infantry, as well as a large number of Bedouin irregular horse.

Their choice of the coast route instead of the caravan road from Katia to Kantara, which they took the last time, brings their flank under the fire of warships in the Bay of Tina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5, (via London,)—The War Office today issued the following:

Egyptian front: In the vicinity of Katia, (thirty miles east of the Suez Canal,) continual skirmishes are in progress.

On Aug. 2 a hostile warship off Muhamedie unsuccessfully bombarded for an hour the date woods at Hudelnedjot and Ogratina.

The Turks are understood to have accepted with bad grace Germany's indefinite postponement of the Turko-German drive against the Suez Canal, set for last February. Observers in Constantinople have declared that in December and January fully 80,000 German troops passed through the city on their way to Damascus, but that later nearly all of them had returned for service elsewhere, while those that remained, after having been on a fruitless expedition to relieve Erzerum, had been concentrated at Angora and Sivas, the eastern terminals of the Anatolian railway approaches to the Bosporus.

After the German withdrawal, however, the Turks continued to concentrate along the Damascus-Medina railway, which runs parallel to the Suez Canal 210 miles east, as though determined to make the assault on their own account and retrieve the dismal failure of February, 1915, when they lost 13,000 men.

Between the railway and the canal lies the Sinai Desert, crossed by three caravan trails. In June and July bodies of Turks were reported manoeuvring in the desert and on July 22 it was reported from Cairo that Turkish forces had advanced from El Arish to five miles east of Katia, or to within thirty miles of the canal. On July 26 the German wireless reported a defeat of the British cavalry at Katia and Romani. On the following day this was positively denied by the British War Office, which added: "Our cavalry is in occupation of Katia and nowhere else has been driven back."

It is believed by persons who know the nature of the defenses of the canal—the fortified eastern bank, the redoubts in the desert, and the provision made for flooding it, and the warships in the waterway—that the demonstrations of the Turks are rather intended to prevent aid to the rebel Arabs being sent from Egypt than to be a formidable attack on the canal.

However, according to the latest mail advices from Cairo, the Arabs are being helped in another way—by the forwarding of provisions and supplies across the Red Sea to those ports which have already been occupied by the rebels fighting under the Sherif of Mecca.

ADVERTISEMENT.



For all outdoors

Redfern Corsets

$3 to $25

At all high class stores, and at

The Redfern Corset Shop
510 Fifth Avenue
(Just above 42nd Street)

LONG SANG TI.
Chinese Curio Co., Ltd.
323 Fifth Av., near 33d St.
Importers of Chinese Objects of Art.
Interior Decorations, Silk Embroideries. Artistic Jewelry, fine Porcelains, in exclusive designs.
Send for 1916 Booklet T.

FIRST AUTHORIZED FRENCH FRONT VISIT

Continued from Page 1.

pierre. We had actually to be told that villages once existed on that leprous looking ground. It was only dust with a bit of rubble here and there and all discolored to a brownish yellow by the picric acid from bursting shells. To our right was Estrées. Behind it the flames leaped high from the burning château of Dénécourt, then being vigorously shelled by the French. Directly before us was Peronne.

The heat that afternoon was terrific; the sun was simply blistering, but in vain did one seek shade. On that desolate ruined space there was not a single tree or stone. As we swept our glasses up and down the valley we could see the heat rays dance before our eyes. The horizon from end to end was one dense rolling cloud of smoke. There were large patches of light and dark, according to the kind of powder used or whether it was shrapnel or high explosive shell. Above the horizon the sky seemed completely filled with bursting shrapnel. All this was the result of the fire of French guns. Nearer and clouding the landscape all about us was the smoke of the German reply. For a long time we kept our glasses on the chateau of Dénécourt of mediaeval structure, which was often entirely lost in a dense black cloud. If we kept our glasses trained close to the ground we could see much nearer to us a line of short spurts of flame. These were the French guns in the act of firing. The guns were so close together that the flames at times seemed unbroken across great spaces.

German Trenches Wiped Out.

We walked a little way across the fields to see what remained of the line of German trenches. There was nothing. I had seen ruined trenches before. At the Labyrinth I saw results of artillery fire that then seemed appalling, but they were small compared to what I saw now. Then the artillery fire only destroyed the upper crust, and the tops of trenches caved in. On the plain of Santerre we found deep-down underground shelters completely ripped to pieces by shells. And the ground all about was the same sickly brownish yellow from picric acid.

We walked further on. Our guide said it was a village—a village of considerable size. He pointed to a heap of tortured-looking rubbish.

"The church," he said. "It was a fine old chapel, of the fourteenth century."

I asked amazedly if we were walking over the ruins of a town. Like ruined trenches, I have seen many kinds of towns in this war. I have seen cities even where there is not a single house which remains intact, but, nevertheless, some semblance to urban formation remained. There were walls, big piles of débris, also streets and sidewalks. Of this town, however, not a single thing remained. We could not even follow the line where the main street had been. There was not a scrap of any object from which one could recognize what it had been before.

I found the ruins of a German mitrailleuse shelter that had been built of reinforced concrete. It was simply pulverized into dust while the iron bars in the centre had been ripped clean from the cement and instead of being twisted or broken square across they were split lengthwise and splintered just as a twig torn from a tree.

The French shells had literally rained on that town for thirty-sixth hours, at the end of which time the French infantry advanced, just as the army orders for that day declared they would be able to do," with their rifles on their shoulders." There was not a living thing to oppose them. They looked upon a scene of death and desolation, one of the most appalling in history. And that is how France is taking back her own!

"Corpses of Boys in Action."

While we were visiting the exterminated towns the artillery fire had been growing heavier. We went back to a vantage point on the plateau. From the command there, where the chateau was still blazing in toward the centre, a distance of several kilometers, the French were concentrating their fire for an infantry attack. It was the famous curtain of iron in full action—the first time it was ever seen by any correspondent. Although through the entire afternoon there had been bombardment of the entire front, especially intense on this particular sector, all the destructive forces were now unloosed.

The general bombardment seemed like rolling thunder that never stopped completely, but when apparently it was about to die away into silence it would again spring up and reverberate over another portion of the valley. But now before us there was just a constant unending roar, through which one seemed to have a sense of heavy pounding. If one could imagine a giant stable in which a thousand mad horses were all kicking against the stalls, while in the rafters overhead were a thousand spitting, fighting cats, one might get some realization how the rideau de fer sounds. But even this illustration is inadequate, for it is one's inner sensibility rather than the ear that is affected most. This concentrated pounding seems to act directly on the brain and I could easily understand why men in the trenches often go mad.

A welcome relief to the roar of the heavy guns were the rapid cracks of the near-by mitrailleuses and the sharp barks of the seventy-fives, which arose above all the tumult, and, as before, all along the line we could see the spurt of their fire in an unbroken flame.

French Losses Light.

What had just commenced on that sector was the same as had happened to the village behind us. The order had been given to destroy everything. So as we watched the human sacrifice was going up in the roll of smoke and the roar of guns. And it would continue so for hours. When it would be over the infantry would again advance "with their rifles on their shoulders." For the German losses have been so great and the French so small as to be one of the wonders of the war. The Colonel of one regiment said to me:

"During the entire offensive I lost four men killed and fifty wounded. Those who were killed were careless."

In the last great advance on Sunday the German losses were estimated at 10,000 against 700 French killed and wounded.

We did not watch the curtain of iron very long. A message came from the General commanding the division for us to clear out—that it was only by the mercy of God and the fact he did not know we were there that we had been neither killed nor excluded long before. We explained our identity to the messenger, who explained that the General recognized our credentials, but was merely interested in not having us there. He pointed to where the General and his staff had come to view the operations. I figured that we had a better place from which to see than he, but I was quite willing to go, especially as at that moment several shells came uncomfortably close.

Shells Do Terrible Execution.

We retired toward the rear along a new road built since the offensive began. I have already mentioned the precision with which the attack was being conducted. It never impressed me so much as during this walk. There would be horizontal strips of ground extending along both sides from the road averaging, say, 200 yards in depth. These strips had once been successive German trench lines and the area of barbed-wired entanglements. Nothing remained. The barbed-wire barricades, the trenches, and underground shelters all had been tossed and torn and pulverized. But beyond these strips nothing had happened. There it was still a beautiful rolling meadow, peaceful and undisturbed. Everything was calculated as precisely as if the disturbed places were plowed fields. The lines marking the end of the curtain of fire were as straight as if fenced off in advance.

I frequently stopped to examine the edges of the destroyed ground. There were never more than half a dozen marks in the ground adjoining where the shells had gone wide of their mark. All over the conquered ground French soldiers were collecting the débris. There were great stacks of guns, shells, cartridges, and helmets. All over the destroyed areas we could see little sticks of wood uprights in the ground, each with a little piece of paper pinned at the top. These were to signify that there lay unexploded shells that the clearers had not yet had time to unearth and carry away, or the little sticks were to serve as warnings. We picked our way along the road, carrying several brass cartridges of big shells and placed them near a dead horse lying in the middle of the road. A minute later we told a soldier where he might find this plunder to add to his collection. We noticed two horsemen riding along in the fields parallel. One of my officer companions said after we had walked for another minute: "These horsemen are wiser than we."

I asked why. He replied: "Because they had sense enough not to follow this road."

Narrow Escape from Shell.

As he stopped speaking we heard the sharp scream of a shell behind us, followed by an explosion. We turned and saw a hole 200 yards away where the dead horse had been, and where we had stopped to place our shells. The Captain ran up and said:

"That was close; you had better hurry."

But we remained to contemplate the distance between us and the shell that had undoubtedly been seeking us.

"How far away is that" I asked the Captain.

"Oh, a couple of hundred yards—quite near enough," he replied.

Another of the party remarked it was nearer than 200 yards, while another insisted it was quite 250 yards away.

We probably wasted a full minute standing there, idly speculating on the distance at which we escaped death from that particular shell. Then we continued our walk down the road. Another minute passed. Again we heard the scream of a shell directly behind us, ending in a loud explosion. We turned around. The road was full of smoke at the exact spot where we had stopped to argue about the first shell.

"Never mind how far away that one struck," our Captain yelled.

We heeded his advice and hurried until we were well out of range.

Supremacy in the Air.

The proof is strikingly clear at the front of the manner in which Germans have been driven completely out of the air. On previous trips I found the opposing air forces always fairly evenly matched, one side or the other sometimes showing a slight ascendancy. On this trip I saw only one German aeroplane, while great fleets of French machines circled constantly over the enemy lines. This one German airman at the moment I saw him through my glasses was fleeing desperately for his life, pursued hotly on all sides.

Later I happened to notice flying very high a baby Nieuport machine, its pilot performing all sorts of antics in the air. I watched it for a long time through my glasses and was completely fascinated. The pilot would first loop the loop and then plunge straight downward on the nose of the machine. Following that he would be content to fly on the side or upside down for a few moments, following this usually with a wide volplane and another loop the loop. Later I happened to mention these manoeuvres to the Captain of an aeroplane escadille.

"Oh, that was so and so," he replied, mentioning the pilot's name. "It was he who brought down that one German who crossed our line today. He was just celebrating his victory all to himself on his way home."

One afternoon on the front I counted twenty French observation balloons very close to the line. With the naked eye I could find no balloon on the German side, but finally with my glasses I found three, showing very vaguely in the far distance. I was told by an airman that whenever the German balloon observers now see the French machines they immediately take to their parachutes, for their own airmen simply will not come out to give battle.

Reserves Not Yet in Fight.

Naturally I am not permitted to write anything concerning the number of French troops on the Somme. I may be allowed to say that up to now the entire action has been fought with a very small number of infantry, so complete has been the work of the artillery. Up to now no reserves have been necessary. This is not to be misunderstood as to imply that there are few troops there. On the contrary, there are enormous reserves, including the crack troupes de choc of the entire army that up to now have simply watched and waited for a greater offensive moment than has yet arrived. Among these is the Garde Française that has saved the day on so many battlefields of this war. Its next move will not be to save the day, but to win it.

All the activity behind the lines, road processions, movements of troops, number of munition and food camions, including a few Red Cross ambulances, I believe that a safe estimate is at least five times greater than during any previous offensive. All the roads from Amiens, which is the base town for both French and British, are one continuous moving line of motors, causing a constant cloud of white dust, almost as dense as the smoke of the battle line. All the main roads have been widened, so that there is a new road at the side exclusively for foot troops. In fact, the main roads are now one of the most interesting sights of the war. Even our motors, bearing the insignia of the Great General Staff, that no sentry may challenge, were forced to move slowly. There are new giant signposts everywhere, all with signs of military character as well as designations of distances to various towns. The signs directed one to the munition depots, to prisoners' camps, and to base hospitals. There were warnings at some points for both vehicles and infantry to move swiftly up from column formation, because the road there was in range of the German guns.

On all sides one heard banter, chatter, songs, and cheers. Nearly every one was happy, though tired, and not one of us but was covered from head to foot with a thick layer of white dust. Every creek, every stream, including the Somme, which is only a creek, aside from its famous marshes, was filled from bank to bank with bathing soldiers and drinking horses.

A Wonderful Shell Depot.

Some further idea of the magnitude of the preparations may be gathered from the fact that over 500 miles of railroad were built and 1,800 wells were sunk in this particular region before the first attack began. But the greatest of all proof given us of the gigantic proportions on which the offensive will be continued was our visit to the Parc des Buttes, which is only one of eight similar munition depots situated directly behind the line, just out of shell range and connected with the batteries by new railroads and a continuous train of auto camions.

The shell supply at this depot literally covered acres and the number of shells of all sizes is staggering. I am not allowed to give exact numbers, but I may be permitted to state that in an average day there several hundred both freight car and auto camion loads are sent forward. And remember this is only from one gare.

The most surprising thing about the depot is the fact that one sees no shells at first. An enemy aeroplane could never recognize the place for what it is. The vast majority of the shells are below ground, while those above are under a canvas roof of the same color as the ground and arranged with sloping sides so as to cast no shadows. The Captain in charge of this depot frankly informed us that he was not a soldier but a business man and it is on thorough business principles that the entire work is carried forward. In other offensives I never could get any coherent idea as to where the shells came from or how they are taken to the batteries. This man, who before the war was general agent for several American firms and owner of a large silk industry, showed us just how the materials are brought in, just what tracks and loads are for shells of different sizes, just how his force of several hundred men unload, load up again, and keep this enormous supply of cannon fodder in constant motion. For the first time I was struck with the fact that the organization behind the lines is just as important as the organization and bravery of the men at the front.

At the entrance of the depot and through the yard I read notices addressed to the workmen, signed by the General, which read:

"Be of good heart and strong hand. Your work is the most important in the victory."

Aeroplanes Guard Depot.

Aside from shells this depot receives and transports many strange commodities for the trenches. At least they were strange before the war. One sees thousands upon thousands of beds for bomb proof shelters, window shades for huts, cast iron observation turrets with slits for rifles and mitrailleuses, curved cast iron tops for underground tunnels, acres of rolls of barbed wire, posts for barbed wire and tar roofing paper. There are also miles of flooring for trenches, trench beams, planks, stakes of every sort made into unheard of forms to fit the needs of underground life.

In the centre of the gare is a large barracks where the men live and rest. The factory system is employed. A foreman is detailed to take so many men for a certain job. He goes to the barracks and checks them off. When they finish they are required to return there.

Attached to each depot is a fleet of armed aeroplanes which patrol above day and night. Although one sees hundreds of new hangars all over the countryside, it is the new big guns that one often sees rearing their huge snouts aloft that are really the most striking new feature of the offensive. It has been my privilege to see French big guns many times since my visit to Le Creusot, where France first began the combat with Germany by the manufacture of monster cannon, but on this trip I was amazed at the number of them—not only the number, but the fact that they are nearly all mounted on railway trucks, and so can be moved here and there like light artillery. They are all equipped with flying buttresses at the sides, which, when jacked up, bring the weight of the gun entirely off the track, thus preventing the spreading of the rails when the gun is fired.

Big Guns on Railway Tracks.

I visited several of these monsters. The first was named "Birdie," the name being painted on her sides. She was a most appalling looking object, but her crew regarded her tenderly, evidently considering "Birdie" a most appropriate name. She was, in fact, a 400-millimeter (15.7-inch) mortar, throwing a projectile so heavy that only twelve could be carried in an ordinary freight car. She carried a weird disguise of paint. She could move her nose a considerable number of degrees to the right and left and could be fired every two minutes. "Birdie" has not yet been in action, but when I saw her she was ready and waiting. Her twin companion is "Desire," of similar appearance and calibre. This unlovely pair are the main constituents of a train which carries some dozen ammunition cars, each loaded with a dozen shells, each kept at a certain temperature. Each gun has a crew of twenty-two men, but the entire train crew is 200 strong. The train equipment includes a complete wireless outfit and two aeroplanes for scouting and defense.

On the next track to this train was another outfit, the star performer of which was "Julie," a coast gun over 300 millimeters (11.8-inch) calibre, and the longest gun ever mounted on a train. "Julie" has a revolving platform, so she can turn completely around if necessary. She has the tremendous range of 25 kilometers, (15.6 miles.) As a matter of fact "Julie," on account of her long range, is used chiefly against the German munition depots, bridges, convoys, and other places picked out in advance by aeroplanes rather than in throwing her projectiles against trenches.

"Capital of the Allies."

Before I close I should say something of the valor of the colonial troops, including the Foreign Legion, which has done so much for France on many battlefields. On the Somme every branch of the colonial troops has covered itself with glory. Scenes of heroism have long ago become the every-day business of the French Army, and war now is just plain business with the Frenchmen on the Somme from La Maisonette clear back to Amiens. That city, "the capital of the Allies," as it is called, now presents the busiest scene in its history. Early in the war the Germans entered Amiens and looted it for a million francs ransom, but Amiens has made it back many times over with the extra business brought by this offensive. Every industry is working overtime, every hotel is jammed, and the scenes at the railway station of troops arriving and departing all day and all night remind one of the early days of the mobilization. I stood on one station platform and waited seven hours for a train to take me to Paris. I waited that long because the constant procession of troop trains had the right of way over any train I might wish to ride in.

On parallel tracks were two trains of British troops that waited quite half an hour. One train was filled with fresh-faced youngsters just landed in France. One lad informed me that he had come to fight on the "Somme." The second train held a regiment of fusiliers that were in the first wave of the British attack a month ago and have been fighting ever since. They were now on their way to the rear for rest, covered with mud and glory. The boys in the first train stared at their veteran countrymen with pop-eyed interest and the latter were showing off gloriously for their benefit. They climbed on the roofs of their cars, placed German helmets on their heads and danced while the band played "Tipperary." It was like a fantastic scene from "The Midway," the band playing spasmodically in and out of tune, the men yelling and shouting while the newcomers on the other train drank it all in with sublime admiration and approval. It was all to them a wonderful game and Britain was doing her part and winning in splendid style.

On a third track, slightly elevated above the others, was another long train. In it sat a French regiment also going to the rear for rest. All heads were turned toward the two British tracks and their eyes stared with interest. But there was no emotion whatever on the faces. Every man kept his place and just sat there grim and silent and terrible. And that is how the Frenchman has changed in the last two years. He still has his joie de vivre but he is keeping it under cover until his army comes marching home.

MORE THAN A RESTAURANT
A BROADWAY INSTITUTION

CHURCHILL'S

Into Broadway's Famous Institution Extraordinary Numbers of People

Nightly come to enjoy a phase of metropolitan life not to be experienced elsewhere in its fascinating interest and pleasure.

Dinner at Churchill's! Here, amid a scene vibrating with sumptuous gaiety and scintillating in its kaleidoscopic picturesqueness, ever-increasing numbers of discriminating people nightly derive the utmost in enjoyment.

Aside from its atmosphere, Churchill's unequaled popularity for Dinner is due to its famed *Cuisine* in a la carte service—to its exceptional *Special Dinner* for $1.25—combined with the superior merit of its captivating *Cabaret Unique*.

Equally popular for Supper. Dancing from nine o'clock.

TELLS HOW BRITISH FIGHT WITH GAS

Member of Special Corps Describes "Doctoring Germans with Their Own Medicine."

SHELLS BURST THE TANKS

Cylinders Must Be Watched All the Time to Prevent Escape of Fumes in Trenches.

LONDON, July 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Before the "big squeeze" began, discussion of British gas attacks was strictly prohibited, but now the ban has been lifted, and a British "gasman" has been allowed to write an account of the work of his corps, whose business it is, he says, "to doctor the Germans with their own medicine."

"The order came at twilight for us to connect up, and the gasmen immediately got busy. The front rows of neatly piled sandbags of which each fire-step is apparently solidly built are pulled out and disclose a cavity in which show, black and ominous, the cowled heads of a row of iron cylinders," he writes. "They are sunk in pits well 'bagged up' to protect them from possible crack or puncture by flying fragment or ricocheting bullet. Each cylinder weighs about 130 pounds and contains sufficient compressed gas, if it could be used without waste, to put an entire company out of action.

"On top of the cylinders lies a tangle of flexible connecting pipes, three and four way joints, spigots, and screw-jets, and upon these, with spanner and key, the gasmen start work. The cylinders are all connected up in a series, and nothing remains but to throw the jets over the top of the parapet and open the valves in order to release the deadly fumes.

"But something is required to carry the gas over to the German lines—a favoring breeze—and never did sailor scan the sky more intently than the gasmen watch their little inconspicuous windgauges, fixed to the edge of a trench. They must have a wind of a certain direction, and they prefer it of a certain strength. On this occasion the direction is satisfactory enough, but the breeze shows signs of weakness, and occasionally falls to a mere, almost imperceptible zephyr.

All Watch the Wind.

"When not watching the wind, the gasmen are watching their pipes; repeatedly feeling and testing every inch of tube and joint; for none knows better than they the danger of leakage and of the escape of gas into their own trenches. An officer passes down the line, casting rapid glances as he goes at each set of cylinders and their connecting pipes. And in every bay he pauses and whispers two words to the Corporal in charge: 'Eleven o'clock.' But the wind, without which the gas will not reach the enemy's trench and do its deadly work among its occupants, begins to fail.

"At 10:50 the gasmen don their respirators, which, in the dim light, give the wearers a strange, almost inhuman appearance. Now the feeble breeze has died completely. Hurriedly the order runs down the line: 'Cancel, and stand by!' Behind their masks the gasmen grunt disgustedly. But suddenly—crack! crack! rat-a-tat! rat-a-tat! The orders to the infantry have not been countermanded, and the quiet of the night is roughly shattered by a long line of viciously crackling rifles and Lewis guns, to which the Germans reply.

"The gasmen move about uneasily. It is not for themselves they fear, but for those pipes and cylinder heads lying exposed to the hail of flying fragments. Well they know the danger of bursts and of trenches filled with gas and no wind to move it. But they cannot 'bag up' without orders, and so they detail one of their number in each bay to watch the cylinders while the rest gather behind the traverse, as being a slightly safer spot.

"When day breaks a fair wind is blowing toward the German trenches. But, of course, it is now broad daylight, and the gas will be visible as soon as it leaves the pipes. The gasmen know what to expect. They know that as soon as the greenish-gray clouds appear outside their parapet there will be running messengers and hurried telephoning in the German lines. They know that within a few minutes the word will have reached the German big guns at the back, and that every piece capable of flattening out a parapet and burying them, mangled and broken, among their own cylinders will be concentrated upon the front line trench in which they stand.

"Time? Over the top the jet-pipes are flung, and then, simultaneously along almost two miles of trench, there arises a sibilant hiss, as of some monstrous and venomous snake suddenly aroused from slumber. Now the gasmen are working frantically with wheel and spanner and key, and the hiss increases in shrillness and volume. Outside the parapet the green poison fog is already spreading like a foul blanket over No-Man's Land. Carried ceaselessly forward, its outer edge is rapidly approaching the German trenches, into which it will presently sink, spreading agony and death among those who cannot escape.

"No rifle or machine gun fire has been ordered this time, and from either line scarcely a sound is heard except the deadly hiss of the escaping fumes. The minutes pass in tense, ominous quiet. Nature herself seems to pause aghast to watch this latest deviltry practiced by her children upon one another.

Artillery Opens Fire.

"Behind their masks the gasmen begin to breathe more freely, and then suddenly, on the left, 'crash!' And 'crash!' again, and yet again. This time on the right, somewhere close at hand. The men crouch lower over their cylinders; the explosions follow one another almost too rapidly to count, and in any case their minds are no longer fitted to count—or care. Only the valves must be turned, and the pipes must be watched, and the sudden spurt of vapor which marks a leak must be checked by the application of a handful of mud, which the gas itself immediately freezes into an iron-hard and impenetrable mass.

"In one of the bays the parapet rocks suddenly and falls forward, burying the men and their cylinders. Almost immediately the men scramble out unhurt; but the pipes are broken, and the gas is filling the trench. With spanner and mud the thing is stopped, new connections are rigged up, and the death vapor is again directed outside what is left of the trench. But one of the men has had the mouthpiece of his respirator broken and already he is coughing and choking painfully. 'I've got it!' he gasps hoarsely, and goes behind the traverse to suck an ammonia ampule and die slowly.

"Closing-up time! Rapidly the valves are shut down, the jet pipes withdrawn and plugged and stacked away. Feverishly the men work at bagging up their cylinders again. Imperturbably a Sergeant stalks down the ruined and battered trench, shepherding his flock toward their dugout. He is an oldtimer—a transfer from the infantry—and he scarcely quivers as a shell bursts behind a traverse he has just left. Quietly he directs two of the men to carry an unconscious man to the nearest point of the communication trench, where stretcher bearers may be found.

"In the dugout, with the shells still pounding overhead, the section's roll is called. Most of the men answer to their names. Some are answered by comrades as wounded and for others no one answers at all. But over in the German trenches hundreds of men are choking and gasping in agony for an hour before they can die. They have been made to quaff their own medicine."

SEAPLANE WINS DUEL.

German Pilot Brings Down Allied Battleplane After a Chase.

BERLIN, Aug. 5, (via London.)—An official statement issued today says:

An enemy battleplane Saturday morning, near the coast of Flanders, after a long chase, was forced to fight by one of our seaplanes and was destroyed. Naval Lieutenant Boenish thus destroyed his fourth enemy machine.

CALLS NEUTRALS IMPASSIVE

Paris Temps Says German "Atrocities" Are Going Unnoticed.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Temps, commenting on the sinking of the Italian steamer Letimbro by a submarine and the consequent large loss of life, says:

The act is as flagrant as that against the Lusitania, the Ancona, the Sussex, the Petrolite, which inspired notes from President Wilson."

The Temps refers to the execution of Captain Fryatt, the deportation of the population of Northern France, and Ambassador Gerard's description of the suffering of the prisoners at Rubhleben, and continues:

"Although the universal conscience revolts, no neutral Government has protested against the atrocities. The impassivity of non-belligerents in the presence of solemn agreements which have been broken, and of which they also are signatories, relieves them of all authority as intermediaries for peace between those who respect treaties and those who trample upon them."

TWO NEW GERMAN BUREAUS.

Both Have Sweeping Powers for the Regulation of Business.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—German officialdom, under the new economic and social schemes, has been vastly increased. One of the latest additions is a commission, whose officials have been empowered to compel tradesmen to produce their books, business records, correspondence, &c., while stores and warehouses must open instantly for inspection. Refusal to comply entails severe punishment. On the other hand, the officials are bound to secrecy.

Then there is the "War Usury Bureau," a new department under the jurisdiction of the head of the Berlin police force. The bureau has a large staff of experts to hunt down and punish those who violate the food laws and swindlers of all sorts, including the so-called chain traders and those who charge more than the maximum prices for food, clothing, and household necessaries. The authorities already have closed the big drapery stores of Gustav Cords in Berlin and Cologne, because they charged a profit of 200 per cent. on their goods. The firm is one of the largest in Germany.

SWEDEN TO MAKE PROTEST.

Recent Attacks by U-Boats in the Baltic Are Subject of Complaint.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 5.—The Swedish steamer Commerce, 638 tons, loaded with 200 standards of battens consigned to England, was sunk yesterday off Soederhamn by a German submarine.

The ship was carrying no contraband, and the Swedish Government will file a protest in Berlin against this and other recent attacks on Swedish shipping in the Baltic.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The sinking of the Italian steamer Siena, 5,553 gross tons, of Genoa, was reported to Lloyd's shipping agency today.

RUMANIA WARNS BULGARIA.

Says Frontier Incidents Are Too Frequent and Show Unfriendliness.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—On drawing the attention of the Bulgarian Government to recent incidents on the Bulgarian-Rumanian frontier, such as the recent attempt of Bulgarian soldiers to seize a Rumanian island in the Danube, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, according to a semi-official telegram received here today from Bucharest, said the incidents were "too frequent and not in accordance with the good relations between the two countries."

ARMY OF 2,000,000 MAKING MUNITIONS

They Man 4,000 Factories in the British Isles, Setting New Industrial Record.

VOLUNTEERS DIRECT WORK

English Captains of Industry Have Resources Mobilized for an Indefinite Struggle.

LONDON, July 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—When the British forces in France began their great offensive bombardment on June 27, and for days hurled into the German lines such an avalanche of steel and lead as the world had never known before, even the people of England expressed wonder that it should have been possible to assemble so vast a store of munitions. The story of how these supplies were created constitutes one of the most important chapters in the history of British achievement during the war.

At the outbreak of hostilities two years ago, there were only three important Government munitions factories in the British Isles. Today some 4,000 Government-controlled firms, employing more than 2,000,000 workers, are turning out virtually all the tremendous amount of war materials which have gone to equip the 5,000,000 British soldiers in the field.

The organization of this great industry has been accomplished in a little more than one year by the Ministry of Munitions, which was established in May, 1915, under the leadership of David Lloyd George. In that time every available resource of the country has been built for the production of munitions. Some idea of the scale upon which this organization has been carried out may be gathered from the statement that the largest of the new plants covers an area nine miles long and from three to four miles wide.

A staff of 5,000 persons has been required to supervise the work. At the head of this staff and responsible only to the Minister of Munitions, has been a man whose organizing ability has been accorded widespread recognition. He is Dr. Christopher Addison, internationally known for his medical research work. For some years he has devoted his attention to politics, and besides holding a seat in the House of Commons had been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education before entering on his present duties as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions.

Every detail of the munitions production is known to Dr. Addison, and during an interview he told as much of the story of the creation of this industry as could be made public at this time.

At the outset he disposed of statements in America to the effect that if it were not for the munitions furnished by the United States Great Britain would have to quit the war.

Used Few American-Made Shells.

"I have heard that statement made," said Dr. Addison, "and it is preposterous. The United States has furnished, and is furnishing, many raw materials which we are anxious to get for the manufacture of munitions, but so far as the actual production of shells goes America has provided us with only a small percentage of those which we have used.

"In the early stages of the conflict," he added, "more attention was paid to field guns and their equipment than to heavy guns, but as time went on the requirements for heavy shells greatly increased. In June, 1915, we made an inventory of all the available machinery in the country and it was evident that it was entirely inadequate to meet the demands. There were, however, a great many private firms which could be brought in to make munitions and it was decided to mobilize them for national service. In order to do this the country was divided into districts, in each of which a working board of management was set up.

"By means of this scheme of local organization thousands of firms have been brought in, many of which had never seen a shell body, or a fuse, or a grenade, or a bomb before, much less made them. Now munition making in some form or other has extended well nigh to every considerable town—indeed, to large numbers of villages.

"What all this amounts to in the aggregate you can form some conception of when I tell you that a calculation made three weeks ago showed that there were being turned out weekly by firms which a year ago had not been engaged in munition work sixteen times as many heavy shells as were being produced a year ago by all the national plants and private armament firms put together. Of course, the big armament firms have been greatly extended since then, and that figure does not apply to their present output.

"Coincident with this program of bringing in private firms it became evident that even with their help the output would still be insufficient, so the Ministry of Munitions proceeded to provide a large number of 'single purpose' factories, that is, plants where the work could be specialized. Skilled engineers divided the work up into a number of repetition operations such as could be done with a few weeks' training by women or unskilled labor. There are now in the country fifty-three national shell factories of this kind, all of which have either been built or reconstructed by the Government.

Nineteen Explosives Mills Built.

"Just as the output of shells, shell bodies, &c., had to be augmented, so we had similarly to provide explosives and filling factories. As a result of this, apart from the enormous extensions of existing factories, nineteen special explosives works have been provided. This has practically doubled the whole previous output of the country. Similarly there had to be built fourteen filling factories, each of which has been provided since last August. Altogether there are now ninety national factories which have been equipped with machinery and in most cases built during the last twelve months.

"We can now produce in less than a month as many of the lighter shells as could have been turned out in the whole year of 1914-15. In less than a fortnight we can make more heavy shells than we could have done in the year 1914-15. We can now turn out in a week far more shells, filled and complete, than were used in the whole battle of Loos, which extended over a fortnight, and they had been saving ammunition for that battle for a month. We could have a battle of Loos every week now and it wouldn't touch the shell reserve stock.

"The manufacture of guns, which did not lend itself to the process of subdivision like ammunition, has had to be concentrated largely in the hands of experienced firms, but new factories under the direction of these firms have been made for 'single purpose' work.

"One of the earliest steps the Ministry of Munitions had to take was to acquire control of every machine-tool maker in the United Kingdom and also to bring in the manufacturers of machine tools. Every machine tool made during the last twelve months has been disposed of as directed by the Ministry of Munitions. The tools have been sent where they were most needed for the making of munitions.

"One of our most anxious problems has been the supply and the distribution of skilled labor. There was not enough skilled labor to go around. This fact was recognized by the trade unions and the Government has received their hearty assistance throughout in the distribution of skilled labor and in the dilution of skilled labor with unskilled. The introduction of unskilled labor into the field of skilled labor is a sacrifice of skilled labor to which no too high tribute can be paid.

"Their position was rendered more difficult by the fact that many skilled workmen crowded into the army. More than 43,000 highly skilled workmen have since been withdrawn for munitions work. They go where they are sent. This has given the Ministry of Munitions control of a large body of skilled workmen who can be moved as required.

About 2,000,000 Are Employed

"Apart from the manufacture of ships, aeroplanes, &c., which do not fall under the charge of the Ministry of Munitions, there are now employed about two million people, of whom several hundred thousand are women. It follows that there has been much labor expended in housing munitions workers. Whole villages have been built and we have provided accommodations for 60,000 persons in twelve months.

"People of all classes of society have joined in the manufacture of munitions. There is, for example, on the staff of the Ministry of Munitions the daughter of an Earl, who worked for nine months as a lathe hand in a munition factory. Large numbers of the best known families have devoted themselves to work in the canteens and to other work in connection with the factories. There is a department in the Ministry which is solely concerned with the provision of canteens for munition workers and these canteens provide meals for 500,000 persons daily."

Dr. Addison said that as a result of the demands upon the Ministry of Munitions the formulae for many chemicals and instruments which formerly had been made by the Germans had been discovered by English scientists and that these things were now being manufactured here.

It is said that the heads of the different departments of the Ministry of Munitions are largely directors and managers of great industries who have volunteered their services without remuneration. As one has put it, "the Ministry of Munitions is, in fact, the general staff of British industry, organized for war." To an American who has volunteered his services is given credit for affecting reductions in shell contract prices which saved the Government $2,000,000 a week.

ITALIANS RESUME ATTACKS.

Report Progress on Monte Cimone and on Carso Plateau.

ROME, Aug. 5.—Italian troops yesterday made a vigorous attack on the Austro-Hungarian positions to the east of Monfalcone, on the Carso Plateau, it was officially announced today by the Italian War Department. The Italians took 145 prisoners, including four officers. The statement follows:

On the Trentino front continuous hostile artillery actions were reported, especially between the Adige River and Monte Pasubio. The enemy made repeated use of tear shells.

On Monte Cimone, in spite of the enemy's resistance, we extended our occupation north of the summit. During yesterday he launched two violent counterattacks, which were promptly driven off by us.

We took about twenty prisoners in some minor fighting on Dells Kofel, in the Upper Boite, in the Upper Degna, in the Fella Valley, the enemy's artillery damaged several houses, causing casualties among the inhabitants.

On the Carso our troops made a vigorous attack to the east of Monfalcone, taking 145 prisoners, including four officers.

An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on the railway station of Bassano, hitting some trucks. The casualties were one killed and two wounded. A squadron of our Voisin aeroplanes dropped thirty-five bombs on the railway station of Nabresina. Good results were observed.

BERLIN, Aug. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official bulletin from Austro-Hungarian Headquarters, dated Aug. 3, follows:

Italian War Theatre—In the Borcola district we were successful in minor enterprises. We captured 140 Italians, including two officers.

On the heights south of Paneveggia on Aug. 1 two Italian battalions were repulsed.

VIENNA, Aug. 5, (via London.)—Army Headquarters today made public the following:

The Italians penetrated our positions on several points on Monfalcone Ridge, but everywhere were ejected after hand to hand fighting. We captured 280 unwounded prisoners and two machine guns.

REPORTS AIR RAID DAMAGE.

Berlin Says Zeppelins Attacked Warships in Harwich Harbor.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5, (via London.)—The following semi-official statement supplementing the German official version of the Zeppelin air raid on the eastern and southeastern coasts of England on the night of Aug. 2 has been published here:

"At Harwich the naval force in the harbor was twice attacked and the dock and railway works were abundantly bombarded.

"In the County of Norfolk industrial buildings and searchlight installations at Norwich were successfully attacked. Then bombs were dropped on Lowestoft, where a number of fires broke out in factories.

"British seaplanes which attacked the airships were forced to retreat."

FRENCH UPHOLD BLACKLIST.

Government in Accord with British Policy Toward Commerce.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Inquiries made by the Associated Press in the most authoritative quarters concerning the position of the French government respecting the treatment of American commerce with neutral states by the British blockade, show that the restrictive measures against Germany have been taken in mutual accord between France and Great Britain.

Directors of the Holland-America Line have decided to refuse any cargo for shipment on vessels of their line from firms or individuals named on the blacklist published by the Allies, according to A. Gips, the President of the company, who arrived yesterday on the steamship Noordam from Rotterdam.

"We accept no shipments from the blacklisted firms," he continued. "We are under an agreement with the Dutch Government to take no shipment or do any act which would jeopardize the Government or ourselves. In order to keep our vessels off the blacklist we have decided to follow the dictates of our interests."

Limits Effect of Blacklist.

LIMA, Aug. 5.—It has been decided by the Peruvian Supreme Court that the British blacklist of traders in neutral countries cannot invalidate business contracts made in Peru.

Holmes Service and the Black Tom Explosion

Just a week ago several thousand buildings in New York City were shaken and damaged by the explosion of munitions at Black Tom Island.

483 of these buildings have *Holmes Service*, and in each, the trouble was *instantly detected* and *reported* by the Holmes electric wires.

Owners were notified. Gray-uniformed Holmes patrolmen were promptly despatched to guard the buildings. Windows were boarded up and protected by electric wires connecting with the Holmes Central Offices.

And the thousands of other Holmes subscribers enjoyed perfect *safety* and *security—peace-of-mind insurance.* Not one of them even called up the Holmes Company to inquire about the effect of the explosion upon his property.

Each knew that the electric wires of the Holmes System would have instantly discovered any irregularity, and that the company would have notified him immediately while giving complete protection to the premises.

This is a significant record. It is just one more example of the service the Holmes Company *always* gives to its subscribers.

Is your property protected by Holmes Service?

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE COMPANY

26 Cortlandt Street—Telephone Cortlandt 10

FIFTY YEARS A SUCCESSFUL PROTECTOR OF PROPERTY

During August Closed All Day Saturdays.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

Every shop is conducted as a separate store, with specialists in attendance.

First Showing Monday

New Fall Models—For Women and Misses

New Fall Models

Women's Serge Gowns

Exclusive models of navy serge, tailored or dressy models combined with satin, wool embroidery.

29.50 to 59.50

New Fall Models

Women's Afternoon Gowns

Exclusive models of charmeuse, crepe meteor, French satin, Georgette crepe or chiffon velvet.

29.50 to 98.50

New Fall Models

Women's Tailleur Suits

Made in our own workroom

Exclusive models of wool velour, duvet de laine, duvetyne, broadcloth, Callot checks and velour plaids; tailored or dressy fur trimmed models.

29.50 to 145.00

New Fall Models

Misses' Tailleur Suits

Made in our own workroom

Exclusive models of wool velour, duvet de laine, duvetyne, broadcloth, Callot checks and velour plaids; tailored or dressy fur trimmed models.

29.50 to 125.00

New Fall Models

Women's Coats

Exclusive models of duvetyne, English wool velour, crepe vicuna and velour plaids, showing the new deep collar and cape effects of self material or entire cape of fashionable rich furs.

39.50 to 79.50

New Mid-Summer Models

Transparent Rain Coats

For Women and Misses—Of cream white transparent Protexwell silk, also Auto-Soie silk in rich plain colorings and blue and green plaids, exclusive models, guaranteed rain or dust proof.

13.50 to 18.50

Just Received via S. S. Rochambeau—a New Shipment

French Hand-Made Lingerie Waists

For Women and Misses

French Hand-Made Waists
Frill, surplice or new flat collar models of sheer white batiste; hand hemstitched or hand emb'd. *Special* **7.50**

French Hand-Made Waists
Soft roll surplice model of sheer white batiste, hand drawn work, fine tucks, pleated ruffles. *Special* **8.50**

French Hand-Made Waists
Of hemstitched handkerchief linen, white or flesh batiste, hand embroidered, hand drawn work or trimmed with real filet lace. *Special* **9.75**

French Hand-Made Waists
Finely tucked surplice model of sheer white batiste, with round tucked collar and vestee embroidered in small scallops. *Special* **13.75**

Specials for Monday

Glove Silk Underwear

For Women and Misses

Glove Silk Vests, in pink or white, bodice top, ribbon shoulder straps; reinforced. *Heretofore $1.75* **1.45**

White Flannel Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses

Button front model of white London shrunk washable flannel; self-bound slash pockets. *Special* **7.95**

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits

Sizes 7 to 16 Years

Of khaki, white duck, natural color linen crash, tan linen and "Cool" cloth. *Heretofore $3.75 to $5.00* **2.75**

Boys' Negligee Blouses

Sizes 7 to 14 Years

Of woven madras in various colors, attached or detached collars. *Heretofore .95* **.65**

Specials for Monday

Women's Silk Hosiery

Of Superior Quality Pure Thread Silk

In black, white or colors, double heel and toe, garter top. 3 pair for $2.90. *Heretofore $1.35 and $1.50* **1.00**

Silk Bathing Dresses

For Women and Misses

Slip-on, belted or coat models, of plain or striped navy blue or black satin. *Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50* **5.00**

Women's Philippine Nightgowns

Of Sheer Batiste

In a variety of models, hand made and hand embroidered. *Heretofore $3.95* **2.95**

Women's French Nightgowns

Of Fine Nainsook

Variety of models, hand-made, hand embroidered or lace trimmed. *Heretofore $3.95 to $4.95* **2.95**

CALL SUFFRAGISTS PRESIDENT MAKERS

Woman's Party Leaders Boast of Power as They Start to Pick Candidate.

MANY IN FAVOR OF HUGHES

Conference at Colorado Springs to be Watched by Men of All Political Faiths.

Firm in their conviction that the 4,000,000 women voters of the United States hold the balance of power in the 1916 Presidential campaign, the Eastern leaders of the Congressional Union left New York last night for Colorado Springs to attend the national conference of the Woman's Party to be held in Colorado Springs Aug. 10 to 12. The campaign program for the voters of the party will be formulated at the conference.

A statement issued by the leaders before they left said:

> The enfranchised women of the twelve suffrage States hold in their hands today the power to influence decisively the election of the next President of the United States.
>
> By standing for suffrage first and party affiliations second, they can decide the result of the next Presidential campaign.
>
> These twelve States elect one-fifth of the Electoral College and cast one-third of the votes necessary to elect a President.

The big question confronting the women politicians is whether to swing the 4,000,000 votes solidly for Hughes, or whether merely to instruct the women voters to oppose the re-election of President Wilson, leaving them free in their choice of what candidate to vote for.

Republican men politicians have advised them that the proper thing to do in order that their party may be the strongest factor would be to come out flatly for the candidacy of Hughes. However, some of the women do not favor this program, inasmuch as there is a well-defined plan on the part of the Woman's Party to place Congressional and Senatorial tickets in the field in the twelve suffrage States. They believe they can elect at least twelve representatives.

The women who left New York last night for Colorado Springs were Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, member of the National Executive Committee of the Congressional Union; Miss Alice Paul, Miss Doris Stevens, Miss Ella Riegel of Philadelphia; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis of Delaware, Miss Kathleen Taylor, Miss Gertrude Fendall of Baltimore, and Mrs. Anna Lowenberg of Philadelphia, who is Chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Congressional Union.

These women will have no votes in the conference, but will act as advisers. It should be explained that the Congressional Union is a nation-wide organization, known in the suffrage States as the Woman's Party.

Speeches prepared for the conference sound a jubilant note, predict success of the Federal amendment, and take for granted the election of Hughes, who has declared for the amendment.

The leaders pointed out yesterday that the suffrage States controlled one-fourth of the Senate, one-sixth of the House of Representatives, and 91 votes in the Electoral College, or one-third of a majority. They believe that this means that the Woman's Party will be able to swing the Presidential election and that the choice of the next President of the United States hinges on the action to be taken at the Colorado Springs meeting.

Chairman Vance McCormick of the National Democratic Committee was in conference with a committee of the suffragists yesterday. It is said that the Democratic politicians have planned to send some of their best spellbinders into the suffrage States immediately following the Colorado Springs conference.

The suffragists made it plain yesterday that the fear expressed by Mr. Hughes and other men in public life that there lay in the Woman's Party a danger of sex alignment in politics was not well founded. The Woman's Party, they said, had only one plank in its platform—the suffrage plank. It was said that when all the States had suffrage the Woman's Party would be no more and that the members would be found in the ranks of all parties.

It is known that proposals have been made to the leaders of the Woman's Party by the Progressives who do not wish to follow Hughes, by the Socialists and other national bodies that there be a combination with a new candidate for President, but these proposals are not being entertained seriously.

The Eastern leaders of the Congressional Union issued a statement yesterday in which it was said:

> By putting suffrage first and party affiliations second women can make the suffrage issue a deciding factor in the next Presidential campaign. This results from the fact that the "free" States are the doubtful States.
>
> Take first the Presidential elections. Women now vote for President in twelve States. These States control one-fifth of the Electoral College and cast one-third of the votes necessary to elect a President. In the last four Presidential elections not one of these States has gone steadily for one party.
>
> For the Congressional elections the same situation prevails. Women, equally with men, vote for members of the upper and lower houses of Congress in eleven States. Twenty-two Senators and forty members of the House of Representatives come from these States to Washington.
>
> Not only are the suffrage States doubtful, but a slight turnover of votes could have altered the last election results. In all the Presidential elections in the free States since 1896 the average change of votes needed to throw the election to the other party was 9 per cent. of the total vote cast. In 1912 none of the equal suffrage States would have required a change of more than 7.8 per cent. of the total vote to swing the Presidential election of that State.
>
> Even a small group of women, determined to stand out for the long-delayed enfranchisement of their sex throughout the nation, can form the balance of power and demand and secure the immediate passage through Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Miss Alice Paul said there was no doubt that the suffragists would elect the next President.

"The conference at Colorado Springs will certainly instruct the 4,000,000 voting women of the United States to vote against Mr. Wilson, because his party is the one party that has not declared for the Federal amendment," she said. "Whether the women voters will be instructed for Hughes or left free remains to be decided. The latter course has been advocated, but some of the wise leaders of the party believe that if we keep the one issue clear we will be a greater force in the Presidential campaign. Then there is the trouble that alignment for the Republican candidate might complicate the plan of some of the State Committee of the Woman's Party to run candidates for the Senate and the House.

"This program does not mean that there will be a permanent Woman's Party in this country. No one wants that. The one aim and purpose of the Womans' Party is to get the vote for all the women of the United States."

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont went to Newport yesterday to get contributions to the Woman's Party campaign fund of $500,000. She will make appeals to 1,000 wealthy women. The $500,000 is to be used in organizing the women voters of the country against the re-election of President Wilson.

SAYS HUGHES SHIFTED.

Pittman Assails the Candidate's Course on Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Senator Pittman asserted in the Senate today that the Republican Presidential nominee had reversed his opinion overnight on the Federal Suffrage amendment, and called upon Republican leaders to say what Mr. Hughes's course would be with regard to the amendment if he should be elected.

"Mr. Hughes on July 31, in his speech of acceptance, declared against woman suffrage by Federal amendment," said Senator Pittman. "He indorsed the suffrage plank in the Republican platform, which specifically leaves to each State the right to settle the question for itself.

"On the day following Mr. Hughes made another declaration directly opposed to his former announcement. In a telegram to Senator Sutherland on Aug. 1, Mr. Hughes said: 'My view is that the proposed amendment should be submitted and ratified and the subject removed from political discussion.'

"Is it possible that Senator Borah, who prepared the plank, or Senator Lodge, who submitted it to the convention, may have discussed this with Mr. Hughes since the conflicting declarations were made and are prepared to state what view will govern him if elected? I submit that the American people are entitled to a definite and final statement."

WOMEN ISSUE HUGHES PAPER.

Bulletin Will Be Issued Once a Week or Oftener.

The Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance issued yesterday the first number of a bulletin, the "Hughes Campaign Service." An introduction to the pamphlet says:

"The bulletin will be published weekly or oftener. It is intended to be a campaign clearing sheet, giving the news of the campaign from point to point by States."

The first number devotes much space to Mr. Hughes's record on labor legislation; contains a definition of "Americanism" by President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University; an appeal for Mr. Hughes's election from the point of view of the business man by Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., and a definition of woman's part in the campaign, written by Miss Frances A. Keller, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance. The news of the campaign is summarized by States.

The article by Mr. Bliss is headed "Mr. Hughes and American Business."

"Seldom in the history of our country," writes Mr. Bliss, "has there been a political campaign so fraught with issues of vital importance as is the one upon which the Republican Party has now entered for the election of Mr. Hughes.

"With millions of men returning to work after the war, with many adjustments in national and international affairs affecting trade and commerce, with many shifts in the kinds and amounts and the centres of production, we shall be facing a situation which will test to the utmost the economic experience, wisdom, and resourcefulness of our national administrators.

"We have had a fair warning of one of the conditions which may confront us. The Winter before last this country underwent a period of unemployment which, in administrative circles, was termed 'psychological,' but which was, nevertheless, very real and which taxed far beyond their capacity the efforts of public and private relief organizations.

"Because Mr. Hughes is a man of great experience in matters of business, and because he can and will call to his support the best men of the country, and because within the next few years the economic organization of our country will be called upon to undergo its severest test, and, above all, because of the grave international problems which confront us, I believe that the present political campaign is more important than any that has been held in this country since the time of Lincoln."

SUFFRAGISTS' ROOF PARTY.

Have Speeches and Dancing at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

The members of the Industrial New York Woman Suffrage Party whose, leaders include Miss Mary E. Dreier and Miss Melinda Scott, gave a garden party last night, on the roof of the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand street.

Leonora O'Reilley was chairman of the special committee. Members of the Henry Street, Madison Street and University and College Settlements were present. Rose Schneiderman, of the Cloth, Cap and Hat Makers' Union, explained what the industrial groups could do toward winning the vote for women, and there were songs about labor and woman suffrage, led by Mrs. Laura Elliot. The entertainment closed with dancing and refreshments.

TO FIGHT FOR NEW JERSEY.

Republican Committee Announces the List of Campaign Speakers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—Inasmuch as this is the home State of President Wilson, special attention is to be given New Jersey by the Republicans in the ensuing campaign for the election of Charles E. Hughes, and announcement was made here today of the list of speakers assigned to the stump by the National Committee. From Sept. 14 right up to election day men of country-wide prominence will tour the State.

Included in the list are United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Governor Frank Willis of Ohio, former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, United States Senator Borah, Representative Dale of Vermont, Job Hedges of New York, Representatives Hamilton of New York, Fordney of Michigan, Hill of Connecticut, Senator Harding, Representative Graham of Pennsylvania, and Senators Weeks and Wadsworth and ex-Senator Burton.

REPUBLICANS FEAR SMALL VOTE IN OHIO

Party Apathy Regarding Outcome of the Primaries Because of Prosperity and Big Crops.

HYPHENATE IS MAIN ISSUE

Opponents of Myron T. Herrick for the Republican Senatorial Nomination Make Pleas for German Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5.—There are various questions involved in the contests for the nominations in the Democratic and Republican Parties to be decided in the State-wide primary Aug. 8. While prosperity has been smiling on the State and farmers have been harvesting crops for which they expect to realize unusually high prices, there has been a pronounced feeling of apathy regarding the outcome of the primary among the general body of voters.

Indeed, this feeling of indifference is so pronounced that there are many Republicans who fear that it will have a disastrous effect on their plans for the Fall canvass. Those who hope for victory are impatient for the preliminaries to be concluded, that they may devote themselves to the serious work of the year. Efforts have been made to prevent the struggle for nominations from reaching a bitter stage, on the ground that it will interfere with the rally of Republican forces in November.

Notwithstanding all attempts for harmony, there is a feeling of uneasiness, especially as far as the fight for the United States senatorship is concerned. There are three leading candidates, Colonel Myron T. Herrick, former Governor and former Ambassador to France; ex-Senator Dick, and Harry M. Daugherty, former State Chairman, and often referred to as the "savior of his party in 1912." A fourth, whose candidacy is inconsequential, is E. R. Cassel, a Richland County farmer, who is basing his claims for preference on marked friendliness to labor organizations and opposition to popular farmers' movements.

As the Republican Party in the nation took for its Presidential candidate a man who was aloof, because of his judicial position, from the turmoil and strife of 1912, so it is argued by the Herrick adherents, that the party in the State can do no better than emulate its example in selecting a man removed from the late unpleasantness by diplomatic position. In the reference made by Mr. Hughes to Colonel Herrick in his speech of acceptance, the Herrick men see a pronounced preference on the part of Presidential candidate for the Cleveland banker and diplomat.

Race Is Regarded Close.

It must not be assumed, however, that the pathway of Herrick to the seat now occupied by Senator Pomerene has been one of roses. Hard work and consistent effort have been necessary in a contest that is still regarded as decidedly close. The leading opponent of Herrick is Daugherty, who lives in Columbus, where he practices law. When the contest for the nomination began, Daugherty had the majority of the organization of the party with him, as the result of his work in 1912. Then, too, he is personally well known and well liked among the active Republican leaders in the various parts of the State.

Personal gratitude is counted the reason for the whole-hearted support which has been given him by Charles P. Taft, brother of ex-President Taft, and publisher of The Cincinnati Times-Star, the leading Republican newspaper in Ohio. Taft vainly opposed an indorsement of Herrick by the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) Republican organization, and is still continuing the fight for Daugherty, although his city will give Herrick a substantial majority.

Both sides are playing for the former Progressives. Many of them have declared for Daugherty, saying they admire his fearlessness in 1912, when he staked everything on carrying the State against Roosevelt. There are others who are resentful toward him for taking the position that no Republican could run on the Progressive ticket in addition to his own. While he was sustained by the courts in this contention, candidates for State and other offices lost to Democrats, and the losers have neither forgotten nor forgiven.

Taft-Roosevelt Feud.

Incidentally it may here be said that in a measure at least the Taft-Roosevelt quarrel is seen as being fought all over again in the primary next week. Taft has openly indorsed Daugherty, while there are various whisperings regarding Colonel Roosevelt's attitude. There are many here who believe that Mr. Hughes's reference to Colonel Herrick is directly due to James R. Garfield, the Progressive member of the Republican National Campaign Committee, and indirectly, through Mr. Garfield, to Colonel Roosevelt.

Of the apparently trivial matters which may assume great importance, the most interesting is the race track opposition to Colonel Herrick. Horsemen in every part of the State are being organized against him with great care. This hostility dates back twelve years, when Colonel Herrick was Governor of Ohio. The sportsmen said he promised them, if elected, he would approve a measure designed to legalize wagers at tracks. The measure went through both houses easily and was vetoed by the Governor. Horsemen said the measure would have strengthened the turf industry, and that the Governor broke faith with them.

The affair, it is pointed out, was mainly responsible for Governor Herrick's defeat for re-election in 1905. Walter G. Pollock and George Dietrich, both of Cleveland, where Colonel Herrick lives, have been traveling the State organizing opposition to Herrick and uniting on Daugherty as the strongest available man.

The leading question in the Ohio primaries is the "hyphenate" issue. This is especially true in the Democratic contest, and in a scarcely less degree in the Republican. Senator Dick is making a plank appeal to those who are opposed to President Wilson's firm course toward Germany, and assailing him for his stand on Americanism. On the other side, Daugherty refers in sarcastic vein to the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France with which Colonel Herrick was decorated. The tri-colored ribbon has been employed to stir up German-American organizations against Herrick.

The extent to which the "hyphenates" prevail in the Democratic party will be shown in the vote as between Senator Pomerene, running for re-nomination, and John J. Lentz, his opponent. Pomerene is sure of election, while his followers, including ex-Attorney General Timothy S. Hogan, openly charge that Lentz is a candidate as a Republican aid and will bolt Pomerene after he has been nominated. Two years ago Lentz was a candidate against Hogan and after Hogan was nominated for Senator, did not support him.

Lentz is assailing Pomerene on many of the measures on which the Senator has stood by the President and thus indirectly, Lentz is sowing seed for the Fall election. He is frank in his appeal to German citizens and there are many observers who think that he will receive a substantial vote.

While State and county and Congressional candidates are to be nominated, scarcely half the vote will be out, and practically none of the candidacies have other than local interest. The Democratic State organization, backing Pomerene, is also for James M. Cox, who was defeated two years ago, for renomination for Governor. Two candidates in the field against him will get a protest vote of 20 to 30 per cent.

The Republican State organization is neutral in the Senatorship, but is supporting Governor Willis for renomination. He, likewise, has two opponents, Rudolph A. Mack of Cincinnati and George W. Shaw of Cleveland. Governor Willis will be renominated easily. Republicans generally approve the Willis administration notwithstanding differences over patronage.

McCORMICK TO SEE WILSON.

Expected to Announce Committee Make-Up After Conference.

Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, went to Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday, to stay several days. On his return he will go to Washington to have a conference with President Wilson regarding the progress of the campaign, and when he gets back to New York it is expected he will announce the make-up of the Democratic Campaign Committee.

The Chairman said yesterday he intended, if possible, to ascertain just when Congress would adjourn. If the date should be after Sept. 1, he said, he would immediately settle upon some day for the ceremony of notifying the President. It has been the desire of the Chairman to wait until Congress was through before having the notification take place at Long Branch, but if he is unable to determine just when Congress will adjourn, the date of the ceremonies will be fixed irrespective of that body.

The Chairman yesterday received a telegram from a Western Republican, whose name he would not divulge, regarding the effect that Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance was having in the West. The telegram concluded: "Mr. Justice Hughes has apparently written a dissenting opinion."

HENEY MEN FOR WILSON.

California Progressives Form a League in Support of President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—President Wilson was unanimously indorsed here today at a conference of California Progressives, who also completed the organization of the Woodrow Wilson Progressive League and laid plans for participating in the campaign of the nation's Executive for re-election. Francis J. Heney of Los Angeles, former Progressive candidate for United States Senator, was elected President.

Resolutions were adopted approving President Wilson's Mexican and European policies. Woman suffrage also was approved.

ROBINS GIVES HUGHES PROGRESSIVE STAMP

Finds His Leadership the Fruit of Independent Forward Movement.

BULL MOOSE DEAD, HE SAYS

Chairman of Recent Roosevelt Convention Tells Why He Joins Republican Party.

Raymond Robins of Chicago, Chairman of the Progressive National Convention which nominated Colonel Roosevelt last June, issued a statement to his fellow Progressives yesterday explaining his reasons for throwing in his lot with Charles E. Hughes. It was expected at one time that Mr. Robins would support President Wilson, and the Democrats were said to be ready to accept him as their candidate for Governor of Illinois.

In his statement Mr. Robins deals at length with the rise and fall of the Bull Moose Party. The Progressives, he says, now stand at the cross roads, and after paying a tribute to the character and courage of Mr. Hughes he says he gladly enlists with the great majority of the Progressives of the nation under his leadership. After telling of his response to the call of the Colonel when the Progressive Party was formed in 1912, Mr. Robins says:

"In our first campaign while the vote was an extraordinary testimony to Colonel Roosevelt's personal popularity, we elected no single Progressive Governor, or Legislature, or sufficient members to be even a balance of power in Congress. In 1914 we had a real test of the Progressive voters of 1912 and the willingness of the American people to use a new party in the solution of the problems of our political life.

A Protest, Not a Party.

"Generally throughout the nation the Progressive candidates—embracing its most gifted leaders and all generously supported by Colonel Roosevelt and as a rule fairly treated by the daily press—ran a bad third. Nearly three-fourths of the Progressive voters of 1912 refused to support the Progressive candidates in 1914. Moreover the acid test of the party loyalty of the voter is not found in his support of party candidates in a general election, but in his willingness to enroll or register in the primaries of his party. By this test throughout the Union the Progressive voters of 1912 declared in overwhelming majority that they regarded the Progressive candidates as the representatives of a protest and not a party—of a mere revolt rather than a permanent political cleavage."

It is Mr. Robins's opinion that no gifts of leadership or merit of program can finally put the American people into a party against their will, and he says that in the 1914 and 1916 primaries the Progressive voters of 1912 deliberately and in overwhelming numbers abandoned the Progressive Party. Regarding the demise of the party Mr. Robins says:

"While I had hoped against hope that the extraordinary events in this epochal hour might overrule the verdict of the voters, and under the leadership of Colonel Roosevelt the Progressive Party might yet dominate the situation, nevertheless, when the Progressive Convention had adjourned and the entire situation was considered it was manifest that the end which the voters had decreed had come—that the Progressive Party was dead."

In his analysis of political conditions under Democratic and Republican rule Mr. Robins holds that it is the Republican Party that stands for actual achievement, progressive legislation, and administration. He thinks that the supreme need in American political life is "leadership supported by a voting rank and file that will organize and maintain adequate social, industrial, and military preparedness, together with a comprehensive foreign policy." The first need in social preparedness, he says, is woman suffrage. He also dwells upon the need for industrial preparedness and a universal service and military training of the youth of America. Mr. Robins then gives this advice to his fellow Bull Mooses:

"Comprehending our national necessities, how can a Progressive hesitate long to choose between the party of nationalism and the party of sectionalism?"

Calls Hughes a Progressive.

Mr. Robins pays this tribute to the Republican nominee:

"The present leader of the Republican Party won his reputation as the progressive Republican Governor of New York. He there proved himself completely independent of all boss control and demonstrated that he will take advice from many, but dictation from none. His words have been made good by deeds. His leadership is the fruit of progressive movement in American politics. His nomination was not two hours old when the most resourceful general of the 'Old Guard' was dropped overboard into political oblivion. The forced retirement of William Barnes, Jr., was the 'high sign' to all who wish to know and understand that the control of the Republican Party had passed forever from the 'Old Guard' of 1912. Mr. Hughes's recognition of the Progressives in the appointment of his campaign committee is a guarantee of the good faith in which he appeals for Progressive support."

SHERLEY IS RENOMINATED.

Other Members of Kentucky's Congressional Delegation Win.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—Partial returns indicate Kentucky's delegation in Congress, nine Democrats and two Republicans, were renominated at the State wide primaries today as candidates for another term.

In the first six Congressional Districts Representatives Barkley, Kincheloe, Thomas, Johnson, Sherley, and Rouse were unopposed for the Democratic nomination. In the districts where there were more than one Democratic candidate the indications are that Congressman J. Campbell Cantrill was chosen over R. E. L. Murphy of Lexington, in the Seventh District; Congressman Harvey Helm was nominated in the Eighth over C. F. Montgomery of Liberty, Congressman William J. Fields was named in the Ninth over a field of four, and J. M. Clay was victorious in the Eleventh District over S. B. Drishman of Barbourville; Willis Station of Paintsville was unopposed for the Democratic nomination in the Tenth District.

Congressman John W. Longley was unopposed for the Republican nomination in the Tenth District, and the indications are Congressman Caleb Powers was renominated by a big majority as the Republican candidate in the Eleventh District. J. E. Shepherd of Covington was unopposed for the Republican nomination in the Sixth, and the nomination of W. J. Manby in the Seventh District is indicated.

SUGGEST ELLISON FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Seven Tammany District Leaders Unite on Ex-Corporation Counsel.

OSBORNE OUT OF POLITICS

Warden Says Reports of Delmonico Meeting Should Not Be Taken Seriously.

Although the up-State and local Democrats who have been conferring on the plan of choosing a State ticket this Fall did not meet yesterday, the question of selecting Thomas Mott Osborne as the Democratic candidate for Governor was discussed by local Tammany leaders. Leader Charles F. Murphy, who has given word that Judge Samuel Seabury must not be selected under any condition, was at his home in Good Ground. Not all the Tammany district leaders take kindly to the suggestion of Mr. Osborne. The leaders are in accord with Murphy that Judge Seabury must not be the nominee, but a number of them do not want Osborne.

At least seven Tammany district leaders united on another name yesterday. It is that of ex-Corporation Counsel William B. Ellison. Among these leaders, it was said, are Thomas F. McAvoy, Nicholas J. Hayes, and Thomas F. Foley. Foley and McAvoy are close political advisers of Murphy and if they stand out against Osborne Murphy may be willing to drop him. The seven district leaders who suggested the name of Mr. Ellison pointed out that he had certain elements of strength which it might be worth while considering. He is counsel to the police organization in the city and is said to be favorably considered by independent Democrats.

Mr. Osborne was at his office in Sing Sing Prison yesterday. After reading the morning newspaper stories about the meeting at Delmonico's on Friday, he was asked if he would be a candidate in the Democratic primaries for the Governorship nomination.

The Warden replied that he was out of politics and reiterated that he did not think the reports of the conclave were serious, nor meant to be taken seriously by the public.

The majority of those who brought up Mr. Osborne's name at the Delmonico conference on Friday are said to favor him strongly, however. Another conference will be held at Delmonico's on Tuesday. County Clerk William F. Schneider, head of the Cleveland Democracy, who is interested in the nomination of Judge Seabury, expressed the opinion yesterday that Tammany Hall was in a quandary and was frantically searching about for a candidate for Governor.

"Mr. Murphy and those who conferred with him yesterday at Delmonico's are taking seriously the public demand for the nomination of Judge Seabury," said Mr. Schneider. "This is shown by the fact that Mr. Murphy has gone into the very midst of the Seabury camp for a candidate to offset Judge Seabury. When the name of Senator Robert F. Wagner was mentioned the other day I said he was good enough for the present. Senator Wagner at that time informed his friends emphatically that he was not seeking the nomination, and when Judge Seabury's name caught like wildfire throughout the State, Murphy had to change his tactics. He now proposes to nominate Warden Osborne.

"Mr. Osborne was one of the original independent Democrats to oppose the Tammany organization, one of those who has consistently supported the anti-Tammany forces, and who is now in the movement, as he always has been, for better government. Mr. Osborne is from Cayuga County, and the Democratic organization there is lined up against Tammany rule, and, with other independents, is making a formidable war on Tammany. The Seabury candidacy frightens the followers of Mr. Murphy, hence their cry in the wilderness. I am greatly pleased with the progress of affairs so far. Mr. Murphy is desperate, and by reaching out for Osborne is helping us."

PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR SENATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Senator Walsh of Montana, who will be Western manager of the Democratic National Campaign; Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, and Senator Stone of Missouri, have been designated as a special committee to direct the Democratic Senatorial campaign.

Senators Walsh and Saulsbury will leave tomorrow for Chicago, where headquarters will be established in conjunction with Western headquarters of the National Committee.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



FALL MODELS—**Women's Serge Frocks**

Original & Exclusive Types

New Silhouettes in serge, serge and Georgette, serge and charmeuse, featuring plaited skirts, yarn embroideries, tunics, fringed and scalloped edges and Cheruit plaits.

Final Reductions

Women's Summer Frocks	*to close out at*	10.00
Women's Mourning Frocks	*to close out at*	10.00
Women's Sports & Tailleur Suits	*to close out at*	15.00
Women's Dressy Silk Suits	*to close out at*	28.00
Odd Groups of Coats	*to close out at*	14.00
Silk and Gabardine Coats	*to close out at*	25.00
Stockinette Coats	*to close out at*	28.00
Evening Coats	*to close out at*	25.00 45.00 75.00
White Dyed Blue Fox Capes,	*to close out at*	22.50
Ermine Stoles, (9 in. wide, 68 in. long)	*to close out at*	48.50
Ermine Capes, (Combined with Mole or Georgette)	*to close out at*	69.50
Misses' Sports Suits	*to close out at*	15.00 24.50
Misses' Summer Coats	*to close out at*	10.00 15.00
Misses' Summer Frocks	*to close out at*	3.95 6.95
Misses' Dressy Frocks	*to close out at*	15.00 20.00
"Flapper" Wash Frocks	*to close out at*	3.95 5.00

Odd Groups—Women's Sport and Street Shoes

2.95 3.95

Odd Groups Matinees & Negligees	*to close out at*	3.95
"Bontell" & Gossard Corsets	*to close out at*	3.95
French Elastic Corsets	*to close out at*	2.95
"Bontell" Corsets	*to close out at*	1.95

FINAL REDUCTIONS—Sports and Separate Skirts

Awning Stripe Skirts	1.95	Wool Stockinette Skirts	8.50
Corduroy and Cretonne Skirts	2.95	Striped and Plaid Skirts	7.50
White Linen Skirts	4.50	Taffeta Skirts	5.00 9.50
White Cotton Gabardine Skirts	3.50		

Special Sale Monday—Women's Bathing Suits

2.95 *Formerly to 6.95* 3.95 *Formerly to 12.75*

FOR MONDAY—*The Following Special Sales*

Milanese Silk Gloves — In white, 16 button length. Paris Point stitched. *Special* .75

Clox Silk Hosiery — Black or white. Contrasting clox. *Special at* 1.35

Chamoisette Gloves — In white or yellow, two clasp. *Special* .50

Pure Silk Hosiery — Black, white and favored shades. *Special* .95

Gowns, Chemises, Combinations, Petticoats, Princess Slips

3,000 Garments

1.75 *formerly to 7.00* 2.75

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879 — *Phone 1234 Greeley*

During Extensive Enlargements Business Is Going on as Usual

Exclusive, Early Fall Models

Are Being Opened Every Day in the Departments for Women and Misses

Summer Apparel Is Being Sacrificed

In All Departments Regardless of Original Cost

Orders by Telephone

Filled carefully and delivered promptly by our Motors in Greater New York and to Suburban and Jersey Coast points.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Never Before Such an Offer

ABOUT August 25th we move to our new building, 12 West 45th St. To reduce our stock before that time we offer for the first time a bona fide reduction on every piano. Every one is brand new, of modern style, and many are in rare and beautiful woods. This means a saving of from $50 to $100 on Estey Uprights, and from $100 to $150 on Estey Grands and Player Pianos.

ESTEY PIANO CO.

23 West 42nd Street.

RAILWAY MEN DENY AIM AT U. S. CONTROL

Union Leader Ridicules Report That Strike Is to Force Receiverships.

WORKERS VOTE TO GO OUT

Ninety Per Cent. of Railway Employes Give Leaders Authority to Call a Strike if Conference Fails.

The report which came from Washington yesterday that the leaders of the Big Four railway brotherhoods were planning a national railroad strike for the purpose of throwing every railroad in the country into the hands of receivers to be appointed by the United States Courts thus forcing Government operation of the railroads, was denied by the labor leaders last night. A. B. Garretson, head of the Conductors' Union and Chairman of the Workers' Conference Committee, said the report was "nonsense."

"Would the engineers and firemen and conductors gain anything if the roads were thrown into receiverships?" Mr. Garretson was asked.

"It's all nonsense," he repeated.

It was learned that the brotherhood heads regarded the report, which gained wide publicity, as propaganda put out by the railroads to gain popular sympathy. They said the railroads were responsible also for the report that a strike was imminent that would paralyze transportation. Leaders of the unions asserted that they had not finally refused arbitration, although they preferred some other way of settling the dispute which involved 225 railroad systems and 400,000 workers who are seeking an eight-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime work.

Almost the entire vote of the workers on the question of a strike has been counted at the Broadway Central Hotel, and the result shows that about 90 per cent. of the men are in favor of giving the leaders the power to call a strike if they think best. By tomorrow the count will be complete. A few roads in the Southwest had not been heard from up to last night.

The heads of the four brotherhoods conferred all yesterday afternoon at the Woodstock Hotel and made plans for the reopening of the conference with the National Committee of the Railways at the Engineering Societies Building in West Thirty-ninth Street on Tuesday. They refused to discuss their plans, but the several hundred delegates to the conference discounted the assertion of the railroads that a national strike was at hand. One of the union delegates said:

"The railroads have said that if we stop the trains New York will be starving in five days. But New York is not near starvation, yet on account of what we may do. The railroads don't want a strike, we don't want a strike, and the public doesn't want a strike."

Mr. Garretson said that at the opening of the conference on Tuesday the workers would make a complete statement of their position.

In an attempt to mediate the differences between the 40,000 members of the Switchmen's Union of America and the railroads, G. W. Hanger, Assistant Commissioner of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, met representatives of the union yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan and representatives of the Railway Conference Committee in the afternoon. Mr. Hanger came to New York at the request of S. E. Heberling, Chairman of the switchmen's committee, and of Horace Baker, for the railway committee. The switchmen demand the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. The demands of the men were made upon the railroads last March and when the conferences failed to bring about an agreement an appeal was made to the Federal Board of Mediation.

While the Switchmen's Union is not connected with the Big Four brotherhoods, its demands are much the same as those of the Big Four workers. It was said that Mr. Hanger's presence in the city had nothing to do with the controversy between the Big Four organizations and the railroads.

PENN. TRAINMEN FOR STRIKE.

Vote of Four Brotherhoods Averages 90 Per Cent. in Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Approximate figures of the trainmen's poll on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh according to authoritative information yesterday show that a vote to strike was carried by an impressive majority. Out of a combined vote of about 25,000 cast by the four brotherhoods, the favorable strike vote averaged 90 per cent.

Out of a total of 13,561 votes cast by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen only 548 were against the measure, resulting in 93.74 per cent. of the men registering their desire for drastic action. The Order of Railway Conductors was reported to have gone 76 per cent. for the strike, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers more than 80 per cent., while figures for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen are said to have surpassed the 93 per cent. affirmative total of the railroad trainmen.

INCREASES FOR 1917 BUDGET

City Officials Seek More Money for Their Departments.

Increased demands for money with which to run their departments for 1917 have been made by many city department heads, according to estimates made public yesterday. The largest increase is made by the Board of Child Welfare, which is operating this year on an allowance of $461,802. It is estimated that next year the board will require $1,303,710, or an increase of $841,907.

Commissioner R. A. C. Smith of the Dock Department has made an estimate of $2,048,434 for 1917, against an allowance for 1916 of $1,640,424, an increase of $408,010. Fire Commissioner Adamson's increase for 1917 amounts to $206,398 above the 1916 allowance, which was $9,121,255. He asks for $9,326,653. For operating the Department of Correction in 1917, Commissioner Lewis asks $1,700,580, as against $1,488,246 this year, an increase of $121,333.

City Chamberlain Maltbie asks for $60,185, an increase of $1,230 over his 1916 allowance. Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx is the only President whose estimate for 1917 has been made public. He requests a net increase for 1917 of $8,807, or a total of $1,464,006. For 1916 the borough of the Bronx received an allowance of $1,445,198. The largest salary increase requested is for Merritt H. Smith, Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. It is proposed to make his salary $12,000, instead of $10,000 a year. Commissioner William Williams of this department has only submitted requests as for personal services for 1917. He has asked for $2,501,516, or a decrease of $131,739. For this year he received $2,933,256.

ASCRIBE BAD WEATHER TO WAR FRONT GUNS

Steamship Officers Convinced Continuous Firing Causes Heavy Rain and Wind Storms.

Captains and officers of the Atlantic liners trading to this port are firm in the belief that the unusual rains and violent windstorms which have been so frequent this Summer are partially due to the continuous firing of the heavy guns on the Continent, added to the explosions on the sea.

Captain Capper and the officers of the Cunarder Pannonia, which sailed yesterday for London, said the weather in the Channel was the worst they had ever experienced at this time of the year, and in London there were not five sunny days the whole of July.

Reports brought from Paris by the officers of the French liner Rochambeau stated that the sun had only shone for three days out of the thirty-one in July, which is usually the sunniest and hottest month of the year at the French capital.

Captains of Italian liners, trading to New York from Genoa, state that the weather in the Mediterranean, instead of being calm and hot, is subject to frequent violent windstorms with heavy downpours of rain similar to those which occur in the latitudes of the "doldrums," that is ten degrees either side of the equator.

Reports from Northern Europe state that the Summer weather there is the same as it is in England and France, and more resembled March in its boisterous winds and rain than June or July. Russian meterological statistics show an unusual amount of rain and excessive cold. In Moscow up to the middle of July there had been no sign of Summer or of the hot weather, which usually sets in before June. In the Scandinavian countries the weather has been as dull, damp, and chilly as it has been reported in England.

Southern Germany has been subjected to violent rains, and Lake Constance is abnormally high, according to reports just received. Austria, Hungary, and the Balkan provinces, as well as Turkey, have experience a series of storms all through June and July.

In Syria and Egypt the heat has been excessive, with sandstorms at intervals, which have been so violent on two or three occasions in June that the traffic in the Suez Canal had to be suspended for several hours.

Steamship officers who are accustomed to make notes of the weather every voyage, and are to a certain extent authorities on the subject, say the scientists in Europe will not admit that the gun firing and other explosions is the cause of the exceptionally bad weather this Summer because they have no method to explain the phenomena, and therefore ridiculed it.

SEEK RELATIVES HERE.

List of Sufferers in Russia and Poland Published by Jewish Bureau.

Another urgent appeal has come to the Remittance Bureau of the Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish War Sufferers from refugees in the war-stricken countries asking information of friends and relatives in this country. Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the committee, has prepared a list of those sought and those who seek them. It is pointed out that in many cases where relatives are sought the inquirers are in desperate need. It is suggested that assistance should be sent to them direct instead of depending upon the Jewish Relief Funds. Here is a list of those sought in this city:

Inquiries from Russia and Poland.

Person Sought.	Person Inquiring.
Leib, Chatzkel, and Sneier Miller, New York. (Natives of Voboinlky, Province of Kovno.)	Zipa Itzkovitz, Polava, care Jewish Health Society.
Mrs. Sheina Yoffe or Jaffe, resident of New York for past six years.	Mrs. Riva Wolfson, care Jewish Com. for Refugees, Bobruisk, Prov. Minsk.
Sheier-Kolman Rogow, or Nathon Rogow, 200 Moore St., Brooklyn.	Mrs. Deweire Rogow, care Jewish Com. for Refugees, Bobruisk, Prov. Minsk.
Hirsch and Israel Friedman, Brooklyn.	L. Freedman, Horm, Tomsk Gub.
Antony Domanowski, Greepasent Clay St. 110, Brooklyn.	Maryanne Lewandowska, Aleksandrowo, Pogrodowa St. 30.
S. Rosenzweig, care Schiffer, 378 E. 4th St., New York City.	His mother, Laja.
Ch. Mokotoff, 461 E. 13th St., N. Y. C.	His mother, Pessa.
H. Miller, 341 E. 119th St., N. Y. C.	His father, Icek.
J. Borenstein, 1,445 Madison Av., N.Y.C.	Aidla Schok, Sliska St., 54-63.
S. Dombiat, N. Y. C.	His sister, Faiga Krochmal.
J. Grinbaum, care Jacobskind, 17-62 Berger St., B'klyn.	His wife, Fraida, Pokorna St., 6-46.
Ed. Wagner, 189 3d Av., N. Y. City.	His mother, Frimed, Ostrowska St., 8-17.
S. Friedman and brother, 364¾ 8th St., N. Y. City.	Icek Rusowitz, Nowolipie St., 66-68.
S. Raj, 231 E. 115th St., New York City.	Rachil Zolkiewitz, Zimnast, 7-23.
Sara Handwerker, care I. Schuman, 810 E. G. St., N.Y.C.	Her son, Shloma.
Harry Gelberg, care G. Parnes, 634 E. F. St., N. Y. City.	Bailca Rosenbaum.
J. Natanson, care Bialer, 60 Suffolk St., N. Y. City.	His wife, Chawa, Stawki St., 15-54.
Morris Silberberg, 447 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.	Mendel Kadishewitz, Krochmanka, 25.
Max Epstein, 369 Dumanatt St., B'klyn.	Raizla and Icek Epstein.
M. Teitelbaum, care Ruzkin, 119 Cannon St., N. Y. City.	His wife, Brucha.
M. Bloom, 1,383 5th Av., N. Y. City.	Chaim Blimzak.
H. Kessler, 187 Ludlow St., N. Y. City.	His wife, Mariem,
H. Wialwin, White Plains Av., Wmsbridge, N. Y.	His wife, Mindla, 8,935 Krochmalan St., Pkodb, 19-4.
Mr. Sapolsky, 761 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.	His mother, Chana.
Adolf Stickgold, 100 Union St., N. Y. C.	His mother, Rywka.
Mr. Martin.	His parents, Grzybowska St., 68a-3.
Abram Goldstein, 1,581 Madison Av., N.Y.C.	His mother, Rywka.
Lerner brothers, 40 Cal. Av., N. Y. C.	Their father, Srul.
E. Daltschman, 191-21 Clinon St., N.Y.C.	His mother, Ester.
S. Kopman, 2,131 Dean St., B'klyn.	His wife, Chana, Franciskaner St., 29-17.
Sam Jabilinski, Box 36, Bay Shore, N.Y.	His mother, Witka Jablonka.

Oklahoma on Cruise Today.

The new United States superdreadnought Oklahoma will leave the Navy Yard at noon today and go for a three weeks' "shakedown" cruise along the Atlantic Coast to enable the officers and men to get acquainted with the working of the ship's machinery and guns. The Oklahoma has been in commission for four months.

LIEBKNECHT CASE CAUSED MANY RIOTS

Swiss and Dutch Newspapers Tell How German Working Classes Resented Verdict.

WAR POLICY DENOUNCED

Unions in Many Parts of the Empire Adopted Resolutions of Sympathy for Liebknecht.

Widespread demonstrations against the German Government by Socialists and labor men and women in general followed the sentencing of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the militant Socialist leader, to thirty months' penal servitude for having led a May Day peace demonstration in Berlin and attacked the Kaiser's policy, according to scattered reports of the disturbances appearing in recent issues of Swiss and Dutch newspapers which managed to obtain considerable news, despite the activity of the German censors. Immediately after Liebknecht was sentenced on June 28, brief reports referring to strikes and demonstrations in his favor in various parts of Germany were cabled to this country, and the detailed accounts now available seem to bear out their accuracy.

Further confirmation of the fact that the message of the German people are considerably wrought up over the Liebknecht case is found in the manifesto issued on July 26 in Berlin by the pro-Government part of the Socialist Party and the trade unions, denouncing the attempts of the anti-war and anti-Government element to stir up internal strife at a time when the interests of the entire nation were in such peril. This manifesto was published at the time in the American press.

Denounces War Policy.

That the General Commission of Trade Unions, which is controlled by such "holding out" pro-Government leaders as Phillip Scheidemann and Karl Legien, does not represent the united sentiment of the workingmen of Germany is shown by the following resolution adopted by the organized workers of the important industrial town of Hanau in Prussia, which slipped over the border after having been suppressed in Germany, and which is declared to be indicative of the feelings of a steadily growing faction of German organized labor:

The general meeting of the Central Labor Union of Hanau-on-the-Main, held on May 9, 1916, protests vigorously against the nationalistic attitude of the General Commission of the Trade Unions of Germany and of its organ, the Korrespondenzblatt, as insulting to every true conception of labor politics. Support of the war policy is contrary to the most vital interests of the working class organized in free trade unions, and, consequently, only serves the interests of the enemies of labor.

The organized workingmen of Hanau condemn the one-sided use of trade union funds for the publication of pamphlets lauding the war policy of the Socialist Parliamentary majority and of the Party Executive Committee, and abusing the supporters of the opposition, especially Comrade Liebknecht, in whom we have the fullest confidence and to whom we offer our deepest sympathy, in a manner that could hardly be outdone by our opponents. Furthermore, the meeting condemns the shameless activities of the International Korrespondenz, [a news service conducted by Herr Baumeister, one of the so-called Kaiser Socialists,] which, in the interest of the policy of imperialism and of the combinations of capitalistic interests, carries on a regular campaign of incitation of the proletarians of the belligerent countries.

The representatives of the Hanau trade unions also condemn the scandalous action of the representatives of the General Commission in the Reichstag in connection with the debate on the revision of the law of associations, when they were content with the crumbs falling from the Government table and voluntarily renounced the trade union demands. This meeting especially condemns the labor-treasonable attitude of the Chairman of the General Commission, Comrade Legien, who overthrew the attempts at amelioration made by the Social Democratic Working Group, (the body of nineteen anti-war Socialists, headed by Hugo Haase,) in the Reichstag. Through such action the last remnant of confidence in the General Commission has been wiped out, consequently that body can no longer be regarded as the representative of the Free Trade Unions.

Troops Quell Riots.

Describing the demonstration in Berlin following the announcement of the sentencing of Liebknecht, Het Volk, the official organ of the Socialists of Holland, says that the Potsdamer Platz was the scene of a serious outbreak, and that when the crowd was charged by police and soldiers many of its members defended themselves manfully with their canes. Then the military fired through the gate upon the people, and some fifty persons, most of them Socialists, were arrested after desperate resistance. One soldier was so severely injured by blows from sticks that he had to be sent to the hospital. Finally the Platz was barred by several companies of soldiers and the Berlin garrison was reinforced by 2,400 men from Breslau.

The Volksbrecht of Zurich asserts, upon what it calls good authority, that about 25,000 persons took part in a demonstration on the Potsdamer Platz on the evening of June 27, and that after they had been driven away they reassembled in Alexander Square.

Meagre details of the protest strike in Berlin and its suburbs over the Liebknecht case agree that more than 55,000 workers were involved, and that among the many plants affected were the aerodrome at Johannisthal, the German Arms and Munitions Factory, several branches of the General Electric Company, the Daimler Motor Works, and several other important concerns. In many other German cities and towns the workers expressed their sympathy with Liebknecht by means of short strikes and demonstrations. A leaflet that was widely distributed in connection with these strikes, a copy of which was smuggled out of Germany, reads as follows:

"Workingmen! Comrades! The blow has fallen! They have condemned our Karl Liebknecht to two and a half years in prison. Because he cried 'Down with the war!' the soldiers have thrust him into a prison jacket. Because he demonstrated on the 1st of May for the fraternization of the nations he must languish in the habitation of the outcasts. Because he fought for bread and liberty for the people they have thrown him into chains.

"Comrades! Shall we calmly accept this infamous verdict? Shall we put up with this blow of a bloody fist in our faces?

"Workingmen! You women of the people! Leave the factories! Let a mighty protest strike throughout the entire empire show the sabre dictatorship that the German people has ceased to grovel like a dog. We are sick of international murder and its horrors! We are sick of want, hunger, and the iron collar of the state of siege. The rulers should learn that behind Liebknecht stand hundreds of thousands, millions, who, like him, also cry: 'Down with the war!'

"This shout should strike the whole empire like a crash of thunder and roll through the trenches.

"Then we should like to see if the tools of the rulers will dare stand by their shameful verdict. Once more: You working men and women, join the protest strike! Hurrah for the convict Liebknecht! Down with the war!

"There is no news from other cities at present, as the sabre dictatorship watches the telephone and telegraph so that the truth cannot get through. But that will not help it. You retard us, but you do not vanquish us!

"The German working class has awakened. The stone has begun to roll. The battle will not end with this first protest strike. Workers, be ready for further action. The policeman's club can chase you from the street, but no power on earth can force you to enter the factories!"

Demonstration in Bremen.

The Bremer Bürger-Zeitung reports that there was a great demonstration in Bremen following the announcement of the Liebknecht verdict, and that strong columns of workingmen marched from the western part of the port toward the centre of the city, cheering repeatedly for Liebknecht. Near the union headquarters the police attacked the marchers, broke up the procession, and arrested many of the participants. During pro-Liebknecht demonstrations in Stuttgart a number of Socialist leaders were arrested, among them being Herr Westmeyer, one of the most resolute anti-war propagandists of Stuttgart. At a big meeting of the striking workingmen of the city of Brunswick a resolution, reading in part as follows, was adopted:

"The striking workingmen of Brunswick assembled in the 'Wilhelmsblick' on June 28, 1916, declare that the working class of Brunswick has laid down its tools in sign of protest against the arrest of Comrade Karl Liebknecht and the judicial proceedings that threaten him with imprisonment. At the same time this cessation of work is intended to show the sympathy of the Brunswick workers with our brave Comrade Liebknecht, who in word and deed has proved his loyalty to the people, and who has labored untiringly for the ending of this world war.

"The Brunswick workers and their families are suffering severely because of the greatly deficient supply of all kinds of foodstuffs, especially meat, fat, and potatoes. This insufficient and faulty supply is of great injury to the health and working ability of the people. Some way of relief must be found.

"Furthermore, the Brunswick workers protest against what they consider the useless prolongation of the war, in which the whole people is being sacrificed to capitalistic interests. An immediate peace is possible if the Government renounces all plans of annexation and unqualifiedly announces its desire for peace. The working class of Brunswick invites the Government to do all that it can to end the war and bring about peace."

The International Socialist Commission at Berne, the organization that grew out of the Zimmerwald conventions, attended by representatives of the militant anti-war factions of the Socialist parties in most of the belligerent countries, has taken up the case of Liebknecht, and, under date of July 1, has launched an appeal to the workers of the various lands to continue the agitation in his behalf and for the immediate ending of the war.

BOY TRAPPED UNDER SCOW.

Friends Recover Body After Barge Is Taken Out to Sea.

After waiting three days for the body of her grandson, Batholomew McKenna, 13 years old, who was drowned in Wallabout Creek last Wednesday, Mrs. Mary Anderson of 209 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, received it late yesterday afternoon from three friends, who had recovered it beyond Scotland Lightship.

The boy was swimming in the creek on Wednesday and dived with the intention of swimming under a scow that was being loaded with refuse from the Wallabout district. He was caught in the grillwork under the barge and all efforts to recover his body were unavailing. Being almost loaded the scow could not be dumped in the creek and it was necessary to wait until it was towed to sea. As soon as the first compartment was dumped the body came to the surface.

Closed All Day Saturday During the Summer

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

New Autumn Apparel

For Women and Misses

A forecast of the accepted fall fashions is mirrored in these reproductions of stylish Paris models

At Popular Prices

The New Silk Afternoon Dresses

Of charmeuse, crepe Georgette and satin in the new fall shades.

24.50 29.50 39.50

Special for Monday

New Satin & Georgette Dresses

New Fall models, handsomely embroidered; colors are navy, Burgundy, black and brown; extraordinary value. *Special* 18.50

THE NEW SERGE DRESSES

Of men's wear serge, or serge combined with charmeuse satin in all the new colors.

13.75 18.50 24.50

THE NEW FALL SUITS

Smartly Fur Trimmed

Fashioned of broadcloth or velour in all the new colorings.

34.50 39.50 45.00

THE NEW FALL COATS

Handsomely Fur Trimmed

Of Bolivia cloth or velour, silk lined throughout, in the new autumn shades

29.50 34.50 39.50

The New Millinery

New Velvet Hats for Fall

Smartly Tailored, For Present Wear



This Hat 7.75

Special Monday only

7.75

Jockey Shape Spanish Sailors Snug Fitting Turbans of Panne or Lyons velvet, red, purple, tete de Nigre, emerald and black.

ALTERATION SALE

Before enlarging and remodeling our show rooms, we will close out our entire stock of Summer

Maternity Apparel

at prices less than cost of manufacture.

Summer Dresses—(*were* 18.50 *up*) 8.50 *and* 10.50

Crepe de Chine Dresses—(*very special*).....14.50

Serge and Satin Dresses—(*some hand embroidered*) 16.50

Leonard's

Makers of Maternity Apparel, with self-adjustable features to expand as required and harmonize figure lines.

24 West 39th Street (just west of Fifth Ave.)

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

is recommended to the notice of patrons spending the Summer out of town. Through its agency any of the Store's merchandise may be obtained as readily as by the ordinary method of personal shopping, and at the same moderate prices.

Attention is particularly directed to the Store's liberal policy in regard to the

FREE DELIVERY OF MERCHANDISE

Under this policy all purchases, whether charged or paid for, will be forwarded free of charge by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States.

A Special Offering of Women's Tub Silk Dresses

at $16.50 & $22.50

will take place to-morrow (Monday).

Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't, Third Floor.

In connection with the Wool Dress Goods Department, on the First Floor,

An Interesting Sale of Semi-made Skirts

in smart box-plaited and sports models, has been arranged for to-morrow. Made of Summer serge in white, black or navy blue, or of black-and-white checked worsted, these Skirts offer an unusually advantageous purchasing opportunity at the special prices of

$3.00 & $3.75

A Midsummer Sale of Table Linens and Bath Towels

specially prepared for to-morrow and Tuesday, will afford an opportunity for the replenishment of town and country linen chests at appreciable savings in prices.

Linen Damask Table Cloths

each . . . $3.00, 3.35 & 4.50

Linen Damask Napkins

per dozen . . $3.35, 3.75 & 4.25

Bungalow Luncheon Sets

consisting of thirteen pieces, hand-embroidered in blue . . . per set $3.25

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,

per dozen . . $2.40, 3.00 & 4.20

(Fourth Floor)

Extraordinary Reductions in the Prices of Misses' Wear

will become effective to-morrow (Monday).

Included will be Silk Dresses for afternoon and evening, as well as Dresses of lace, net or cotton.

Among the offerings may be mentioned:

Silk Sports Dresses . . .	$12.75
White Net Dresses . . .	5.00
Cotton Dresses .	3.90, 8.50 & 11.50
Sailor Dresses of white linen .	5.00

Tailored Suits and Coats will be marked at extremely low prices.

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

Closing-out Prices in Women's Summer Cotton Frocks

(sizes incomplete)

in order to facilitate a quick disposal of the remaining assortments, will be a feature of impelling interest to-morrow. All of these Frocks are attractive as to style and material, and offer really excellent values at

$2.85, $3.75, $4.75 & $6.25

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Final Price Reductions in Women's & Misses' Bathing Suits

affecting practically the entire remaining stock, will go into effect to-morrow. The following low prices should insure an immediate clearance:

Silk Suits (with combination)	$8.75 & 10.00
Natatorium Suits, of wool jersey .	3.85
Children's Suits, of wool jersey .	1.25

Also Women's and Misses' Mohair Bathing Suits, in broken sizes, at closing-out prices.

(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

FILIPINOS PROMOTED IN INSULAR SERVICE

Shifts of Administration Put Natives in Executive Posts as Americans Retire.

LUNA RULES HEAD-HUNTERS

Test of Capacity Is Afforded in Mountain Province—Stephen Bonsal Not to Return.

MANILA, P. I., July 7, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Some of the greatest shifts in the personnel of the Government of the Philippines in recent years are now occurring through resignations or retirements, opening a number of executive positions to native Filipinos, in accordance with the policy of the present Administration.

Harry T. Edwards, Director of Agriculture, has retired, terminating fifteen years of service for the Insular Government. He, like a number of others, has taken advantage of the retirement act passed at the last session of the Insular Legislature, whereby Government employes of long service may retire with a pension of a year's full pay. He is to be succeeded by Adriano Hernandez, one of the most progressive Filipinos in the Government service, who for the last year has been an Assistant Director of the Bureau of Agriculture. He was previously Governor of Iloilo Province, one of the great sugar districts of the islands, and is a practical farmer.

A resignation that has caused still more surprise is that of Stephen Bonsal from his post as member of the Board of Utility Commissioners. His place is to be filled by Dr. Bernard Herstein, Insular Collector of Customs for the last three years, who, in turn, is to be succeeded by John S. Stanley, for nine years Deputy Collector of Customs. The latter vacancy is to be filled by the appointment of Vicente Aldanese, the first Filipino to get an important executive position in the Bureau of Customs.

Bonsal's Promotion Rapid.

Mr. Bonsal left for the United States on the transport Buford on July 2, and the general impression was that he would return after a brief vacation. The new appointments were the first notice of his severance of connections with the insular Government. He thus brings to an end a brief but varied career in the Philippines. He came to the islands with Governor General Harrison as a member of the municipal board, the governing body of Manila. He had been in Manila only twenty-four hours when he was named second assistant executive secretary, a position of importance in that it forms a connecting link between the provinces and the central Government. A short time afterward he was also made secretary to the Governor General, and when the Board of Public Utility Commissioners was organized he was named a member.

Another shake-up has occurred in the Bureau of Education, owing to the retirement of Frank L. Crone as Director, and the appointment of the Assistant Director, Walter W. Marquardt, to succeed him. This makes possible the promotion of a Filipino, Jose Escaler, who has been a city attorney, to be first Assistant Director of Education—this being the first instance of a Filipino holding an important executive position in the Bureau of Education.

The most notable instance of the Filipinization of the Government is the appointment of Joaquin de Luna, former member of the Assembly, as Governor of the mountain province inhabited almost entirely by the so-called wild tribes, or the head-hunters. They are just emerging from savagery and most of them still lead nomadic lives. Few dress in anything more than a scanty skirt, and though head-hunting is now a thing of the past, many picturesque customs survive. No feast is complete without dog on the menu. It is the great dish of the Igorrote, the tribe which is numerically the largest among the wild men.

Americans Want to Retire.

Governor Luna succeeds an American of many years' experience. Each district will retain its sub-governor, an American, but the Filipino will have chief authority and it is believed he is embarking upon a difficult task. His success will be an indication of how soon the Filipino control of the wild tribes will be established by the present administration.

In addition to all these changes a large number of others may be pending, for it is estimated that of the American Government employes entitled to retirement privileges under the recent legislative act, 98 per cent. have made applications for this privilege. Retirement is permitted to all employes who have served for six years or more, and the purpose of the act was to provide these Americans with the means of gracefully withdrawing from subordinate positions to make place for competent Filipinos, who were to receive only two-thirds of the regular salary of the positions vacated, the remaining third being paid each year for three years to the retiring employes.

Americans filling positions for which no Filipinos are competent will not be permitted to retire at this time, though the filing of their applications gives the Government the right to retire them at a later date.

SUFFRAGETTES MAKE PLEA.

Ask Wilson to Urge Anthony Amendment on Congress.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 5.—Officers of the National Woman's Party, as part of their pre-conference campaign, sent a telegram to President Wilson, urging his assistance in behalf of universal suffrage. The telegram, which will reach the White House today, says in part:

"According to our platform, national woman suffrage is decidedly the most important issue before the country, and our unceasing opposition is pledged to all who oppose it. In the week that is left before our conference meets you can still secure the submission of a national suffrage amendment by Congress to the States.

"As the representatives of constantly increasing numbers of women voters throughout the suffrage States who are prepared to place the political freedom of women before the interests of any national political party, we earnestly ask you to secure the immediate submission of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment."

The telegram was signed by Anne Martin, Chairman, and Mabel Vernon, Secretary of the Woman's Party.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Hannah J. Patterson, Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, reported to suffrage leaders here today that both candidates for Governor of West Virginia had indorsed the woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, which will be submitted to the voters in November.

The suffragists having won the indorsement of the State Democratic Convention for the amendment, now are concentrating on the Republican Convention, which assembles Aug. 20.

SUES WIFE FOR REALTY.

Myers Demands Reconveyance of Two Lots in Long Beach.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 5.—Litigation between J. Harry Myers, Village Treasurer of Long Beach, also a wealthy realty operator, and his wife, which started a few days ago, is increasing according to papers filed here today.

Myers, who is defendant in a separation suit commenced by his wife in the Supreme Court here, wants her to reconvey to him two building lots on Lauralton Avenue, Long Beach, which he alleged he deeded to her on Feb. 14 last, with the understanding that she would reconvey to such persons as he named or to him if they could not be sold. Myers asserted that he purchased the lots with his own money from the Elmohar Company and never intended that the conveyance to his wife was a gift. He added that the deed was delivered to him and had always been in his possession, and he charged his wife had failed to live up to the agreement. He has asked the Supreme Court to direct a specific performance on her part.

Besides her separation suit, Mrs. Myers has sought to have her husband's attorneys, Prince & Nathan, show cause why they should not be compelled to return to her a $35,000 mortgage made by Mrs. Frances Burke-Roche on Dutchess County property.

FLORIDA'S CREW EXCELS.

Sailors Win Two Firsts in Trophy Events in Narragansett Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—Today ended the annual competitions for racing trophy events in the Atlantic fleet held in Narragansett Bay under the direction of Lieutenant A. W. Fitch, fleet athletic officer, with the following results:

Sailing race for Thompson Trophy, twenty-three entires:

First, Florida, 1:35:20; second, Florida, 1:45:35; third, Wyoming, 1:46:35; fourth, New Hampshire, 1:48.

Sailing race for Colonial Dames Trophy, fifteen entries:

First, New Hampshire, 1:15:30; second, Kansas, 1:19:10; third, Florida, 1:20:10; fourth, Wyoming, 1:20:25.

Cutter race for Havana Trophy, eleven entires:

First Florida, 1:27:10; second, Nevada, 1:39:20; third, Michigan, 1:49; fourth, Arkansas, 1:45.

Whaleboat race, fourteen entries for Ox Nesser Trophy:

First, Utah, 1:47:05; second, Nevada, 1:52:45; third, New York, 1:54:30; fourth, Vermont, 1:56:15.

Dinghy race, for San Pedro Cup, fourteen entries:

First, Texas, 53:20; second, Nevada, 55:25; third, Wyoming, 1:04:15; fourth, Michigan, 1:05:20.

ALL AMERICA PLANS FOR AERO EXPOSITION

Opportunity for Development of Science Seen in Show to be Held Here.

WILL OPEN NEXT JANUARY

Organizing Committee Includes Presidents of Clubs and Others Interested in Aviation.

The first Pan American Aeronautic Exposition is to be held here during January, 1917, under the auspices of the Aero Club of America, the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, and the Pan American Aeronautic Federation. Plans for the exposition are now under way and its purpose and scope are explained in a bulletin issued yesterday by the Aero Club.

"The Pan American Aeronautic Exposition affords tremendous possibilities for the development of aeronautics on the Western Hemisphere," the bulletin says. "It affords an opportunity to bring together in this exposition the very best aeroplanes, motors and accessories we have and can produce, whether intended for military or utilitarian purposes or for sport, and to show these products to the thousands of people who come to see them out of pure interest in aeronautics, and who are anxious to assist or participate in the developing of aeronautics on the American continent.

"The organizing of the Pan American Aeronautic Federation, consisting of the Aero Clubs of the ten largest American republics, together with the fact that the budget for military aeronautics in the United States for 1917 promises to amount to close to $20,000,000, and the fact that aeronautics is rapidly developing as a sport, in the National Guard and in the Coast Guard, and plans are being developed for the application of aircraft for mail carrying and other utilitarian purposes, give the Pan American Aeronautic Exposition the substance necessary to make the event a great success.

"Those interested in aeronautics in the different Pan American republics are enthusiastic over the prospect of holding any event which will develop aeronautics in their own countries, in anticipation of the aviation contests which are to take place at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1917, for which the Aero Club of America has offered a $10,000 Pan American Aviation Trophy. Supporters of the movement to foster the development of Pan Americanism have assured the Aero Club of America that they will give substantial support to this movement. Therefore delegations from all Pan American countries are assured. Whereas aircraft promise to solve difficult problems of transportation in South America, and the contests to take place at Rio de Janeiro represent the first steps taken to have the countries of the Western Hemisphere meet in joint sporting competition, the movement has a wonderful ethical background.

"The time set for this aeronautic exhibition, next January, is most propitious. At that time of the year the score or so sportsmen who own aeroplanes, such as Vincent Astor, Harry Payne Whitney, F. T. Davison, Howard S. Borden, and W. Earle Dodge, are in New York. At that time the officers of the militia of the dozen or so States who have aeroplanes will not be occupied with training men, and will be free to attend. By that time the army and navy will also have disposed of the details of reorganization of the air service and will be able to send committees to inspect the exhibits.

"The aviators and prospective entrants in the Transcontinental Aeroplane Contest of 1917 will also be in New York, looking for the best aeroplanes available."

The membership of the Organizing Committee of the exposition include the Presidents of the Aero Clubs of North and South America, a number of constructors, and many others connected with aeronautics. Among these are Ensign Vincent Astor, commanding officer of the aviation section of the Second Battalion, New York Naval Militia; John Barrett, who will act as a Director General; Robert J. Collier, the publisher; Congressman Murray Hulbert, a member of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission; William H. Ingraham, Assistant Secretary of War; Senator Charles F. Johnson of Maine; Dr. E. Lester Jones, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Richard C. MacLaurin, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Clarence H. Mackay, donor of the Mackay army aviation trophy; Ralph Pulitzer, the publisher and doner of the trophy for the National Aerial Derby; Rodman Wanamaker, a Governor of the Aero Club of America; Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club of America and member of the various associations arranging the exposition; Orville Wright, scientific delegate to the Pan American Aeronautic Federation, and Howard E. Coffin a member of the Committee on Aeronautics of the Naval Consulting Board, who will act as Chairman.

Special Shopping Service

For our patrons, who during the hot season and for various reasons find it inconvenient to come to the store, we have provided a special force of competent Telephone Salespeople, who will answer inquiries and receive orders by Telephone (Greeley 1900). They will make your selections and do your shopping for you.

If you do not happen to have an account, goods ordered will be delivered promptly C. O. D. Orders received by mail will be given careful and immediate attention.

Telephone: Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Women's BATHING SUITS
Formerly $4.50 to $15.00
$2.75, $3.50 to $8.25
Mohair, Taffeta and Satin Suits—this season's models, in a variety of smart styles, including many effective novelties.
Third Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Women's Fibre Silk SWEATERS
Special $4.85
V neck model, with belted back, pockets and deep cuffs. In all the fashionable colors.
Third Floor.

It Is a Pleasure to Announce That

THE 1916 MIDSUMMER SALE OF FURNITURE

Has Been the Most Successful So Far in the History of Lord & Taylor

The sales to date are far in excess of the figures of any former year—convincing evidence of the splendid values in finely constructed Furniture, which we have gathered from the best makers in America for this important Annual Event.

Whether you require a single piece or a Suite, or to furnish a home complete, we will be glad to take care of you, and we are sure to your absolute satisfaction.

Selections may be made from our entire stock at reductions of from 10 to 50%.

Furniture selected during this Sale will be delivered later in the season if desired.

Representative Values in Living Room Furniture

Deep Tufted Box Couch in denim.... $24.00
Denim Chaise Longue. Formerly $60.00.... $48.50
Large Denim Davenport. Formerly $95.00.... $62.00
Denim Day Bed. Formerly $95.00.... $70.00
2 piece Tapestry Suite. Formerly $140.00.... $120.00
Red Morocco Leather Arm Chair. Formerly $160.00.... $140.00
3 piece Mulberry Velour Suite. Formerly $360.00.... $195.00
2 piece Tapestry Suite. Formerly $225.00.... $195.00
2 piece Tapestry Suite. Formerly $245.00.... $200.00
2 piece Blue Velour Suite. Formerly $285.00.... $225.00
2 piece Mulberry Velour Suite. Formerly $320.00.... $225.00
Red Morocco Leather Sofa. Formerly $325.00.... $245.00
2 piece Mulberry Velour Suite. Formerly $400.00.... $295.00



Library Suite

Upholstered in best quality moss and hair, loose down cushion seats; covered with best grade rich velours. Outside backs of all pieces covered with same material; made in our own workroom. All specially priced.

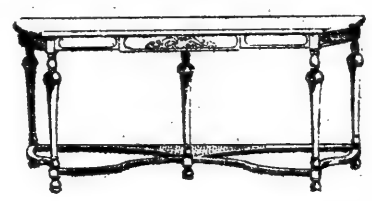
Wing Chair.... $95.00 | Sofa.... $195.00
Seat.... $35.00 | Arm Chair or Rocker.... $72.50
Large Arm Chair.... $98.50

Same pieces furnished in denim or tapestry coverings.

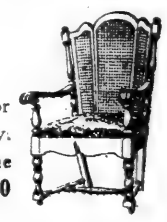
2 piece Mulberry Velour Suite. Formerly $325.00.... $245.00
2 piece Blue Velour Cane Suite. Formerly $350.00.... $265.00
2 piece Mulberry Velour Suite. Formerly $350.00.... $265.00
4 piece Mulberry Suite. Formerly $380.00.... $275.00
3 piece Mulberry Velour Suite. Formerly $395.00.... $295.00
3 piece Tapestry Suite. Formerly $405.00.... $315.00
2 piece Mulberry Velour Suite. Formerly $380.00.... $325.00
2 piece Blue Velour Suite. Formerly $395.00.... $325.00
3 piece Mulberry Velour Suite. Formerly 460.00.... $330.00
2 piece Blue Velour Suite. Formerly $455.00.... $365.00
2 piece Mulberry Velour Suite. Formerly $620.00.... $545.00
2 piece Blue Velour Suite. Formerly $700.00.... $565.00
2 piece Blue Velour Suite. Formerly $700.00.... $625.00
3 piece Blue Velour Suite. Formerly $800.00.... $645.00



Mahogany Wing Arm Chair or Rocker.
Upholstered in denim. Special.... $14.50
Upholstered in tapestry. Special.... $22.50



Solid Mahogany William and Mary Davenport Table
68 inches, two drawers. Former price $55.00.... $37.50



Large Mahogany Arm Chair or Rocker.
Seats upholstered in tapestry or velour of excellent quality. Frame and cane in antique finish. Special..... $25.00

Sixth Floor.

Clearance
SUMMER DRESSES
$3.95 $5.95 $8.50 $15.00
Formerly $5.95 to $32.50
Smartest of models in *Voiles, Crepes & Linens*
Crisp and cool. Excellent variety of styles in dainty colors or in white.
Third Floor.

Midsummer Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

Women's Pumps & Colonials
Formerly $7.00 & $8.00
$4.85
Smart styles in Patent Leather, Gun Metal, Pearl Grey, Ivory and Champagne Kidskin, White Canvas. Also White Buckskin Sport Oxfords.

Women's LOW SHOES
Reduced for Final Clearance to
$1.50
Sizes incomplete. None C. O. D. No Returns.
Many styles in a variety of leathers; included are all the broken lines from regular stock.

Misses' & Children's Low Outing Shoes
Formerly $2.00 & $2.50
$1.50
Outing and play Shoes in tan and pearl. White leathers trimmed with tan or patent leathers. Elkskin soles, comfortable and very durable.

Second Floor.

Clearance
SEMI-MADE SKIRTS
Formerly $2.95
$1.58
Smart models in an excellent range of sizes. Sport Skirts in gay Awning Stripes, polka dotted and plain tub fabrics, as well as striped effects in black and white, tan and white, navy and white.
Washable Velvet Corduroy
Formerly $1.25 a yard
85c
In new sport colors and white,—an excellent quality of corduroy for sport skirts and coats. Width 32 inches.
Second Floor.

A Remarkable Sale
French Hand-Made
LACE CURTAINS
Mounted on best cable net, these Curtains represent most interesting values at unusual price concessions. They were ordered over a year ago, but owing to European conditions, were delayed in shipment. The extremely low prices are the result of this delay in filling our order.
The designs are both beautiful and elaborate in effect. Included are Marie Antoinette, Lacet Arabe and combinations of Lacet Arabe and Marie Antoinette.

$8.00 Curtains $5.00 | $11.50 Curtains $7.50 | $16.50 Curtains $10.75
$20.00 Curtains $13.50 | $23.50 Curtains $16.00 | $35.00 Curtains $22.50
Fifth Floor.

Several Hundred Lengths of
SILK
Formerly $1.50 to $2.50 a yard
75c
Plain and fancy Silks in a variety of fashionable weaves and colors, reduced for quick clearance.
Imported Black Taffeta
A dress silk of fine weave and lustre; yard wide. Formerly $2.50 a yard.... $1.68
Natural Color Pongee
Of excellent quality. Six hundred yards. Special at.... 68c
Ground Floor.

Splendid Values
In the Midsummer Sale of
ORIENTAL RUGS
Are being shown in a large selection at 25 to 33⅓% less than prevailing prices, and in some instances at a reduction of 50%.
Also a Very Special Offering of
Persian Mahals, Antique Khiva Bokharas, Modern Khivas, Gorevans and Kermanshahs
In Room Sizes.

DOMESTIC RUGS
Are Also Featured in the Midsummer Sale
The Best Grade of Wilton Rugs
Including such well-known makers as M. J. Whittall and Hardwick and Magee, will be on Sale Tomorrow as follows:

Size	Former Price	Sale Price
4½ x 7½ feet	$26.00	$19.50
6 x 9 feet	$46.75	$36.50
8¼ x 10½ feet	$68.50	$52.50
9 x 12 feet	$75.00	$57.50

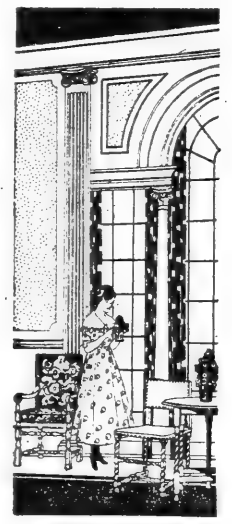
Fifth Floor.

Furniture of Distinguished Character

will be placed on sale at the

New York Galleries

commencing Monday, August 7th, and continuing throughout the month



IN announcing this special, and, for us, very unusual occasion, we wish to lay particular emphasis upon the *character* of the Furniture which has been subjected to *substantial reductions in prices*—

¶ The Furniture thus offered is of the identical high quality as that which we carry in regular stock.

¶ There is, for example, a limited number of exceptionally fine Tables in the style of the Italian Renaissance, imported by us from Tuscany. These Tables were wrought of very old, beautifully grained Italian Walnut, by cabinet-makers whose skill fully equals that of the celebrated Florentine carvers of centuries ago. On these pieces the savings range to $150 each.

¶ The less costly Furniture embraces a variety of distinctive Dining Room Suites in XVII Century English Oak and Georgian styles of Mahogany and Walnut; and charming Bedroom Suites of Mahogany, Walnut and Enamelled Woods, in English and French motifs. From some, but not all of these Suites, a single piece may be missing, in which cases the prices are extremely low, as these designs will not be duplicated.

¶ In addition to the above there is a profusion of odd Tables, Consoles, Chairs and exquisite "occasional" pieces, suitable for the Reception Room and Hall, the Living Room and Library—all at considerably less than their actual worth.

¶ Purchases will be held for future delivery, if desired.

New York Galleries

Grand Rapids Furniture Company INCORPORATED

34-36 West 32nd Street New York City

ADVERTISING PAYS EVEN GOVERNMENTS

Immense Success of System Organized in Britain by Sir Hedley Le Bas.

IT RAISED MIGHTY ARMY

Billboard and Newspaper Ads Brought $500,000,000 to Nation's Coffers from Working Classes.

LONDON, June 20. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—When the British Government at the beginning of the war covered the billboards of the country with its now famous appeal for recruits, "Your King and Country Need You," it embarked on an advertising campaign of such a nature and extent as has never before been undertaken by any nation.

This first advertisement has grown into scores, dealing with a wide field of subjects, from pleas for army volunteers and loans of money to condemnation of extravagance in the purchase of too many boots and stockings by my lady. It is said that there is a scarcely a home in the British Isles that has not been reached by some of the display advertisements which have been kept running in 1,500 newspapers and spread on myriads of billboards. After nearly two years of experiment officials emphatically declare that it pays for a Government to advertise. It is estimated by some that billions of dollars have been raised in loans in this way, and that nearly 5,000,000 recruits have been drawn to the colors by the printed appeals.

To one man is said to belong the credit of originating and carrying out this novel and elaborate campaign. He is Sir Hedley Le Bas, head of a large publishing house in London, who received his title recently as a mark of honor for the services which he had rendered his country. During an interview with a representative of The Associated Press Sir Hedley was asked how large a staff was required to conduct such a great business for the Government. He smiled and replied:

His Staff a Busy Young Man.

"In getting subject matter for the advertisements I have called on various journalists and others for assistance. As to my regular staff, he is in the next room, and I assure you he is a very busy young man."

It was Sir Hedley's way of confirming what had already been said by others—that the bulk of the work had fallen on his own shoulders. His personal business has to a large extent been turned over to other hands, and he has been devoting almost his whole time to putting before the public the telling advertisements which his training as a publisher has enabled him to produce.

It was some two years before the war began that Sir Hedley conceived the idea of advertising extensively for recruits. During a conversation with Colonel (now General) Seely, who was then Secretary of State for War, the Colonel asked how Sir Hedley, as a former soldier and business man, would go about to raise 35,000 recruits needed for the army. Sir Hedley instantly replied that he should advertise. The proposition was novel, but it interested the Colonel, and ultimately the recruits were advertised for, with amazingly good results. The War Office was so pleased with this campaign that when the war broke out it was decided to advertise again, and Sir Hedley was called upon to engineer the work.

At first the advertisements were very conservative in tone, and before Sir Hedley was able to broaden the scope of his work and get his new business on a "paying" basis he encountered much opposition from many sources, not excluding members of Parliament.

"It was hard to bring the conservative British mind to accept such a radical departure," said Sir Hedley in discussing this point. "Many declared that it was undignified for a Government to advertise, and others who were willing to see some advertising done held that the displays should be couched in the most dignified and stereotyped form. The idea of a Government telling a woman that she was buying too many hats and expensive clothes—something which we have been doing recently—shocked them, but gradually more leeway was given to us, and the results have justified the course followed. My idea is to put out advertisements that have in them what you Americans call 'punch.' Successful business men conduct their concerns that way. Why shouldn't a Government do the same?

"Another ground of opposition was that the expense of the work was too great. This claim was made by those who did not know the circumstances. As a matter of fact, the cost has been comparatively small. Many of the newspaper proprietors have contributed the space in their papers, and owners of billboards have given us the use of them. The printing of the bills is done by the Government printers and the cost is the minimum."

Advertising for Recruits.

The advertising campaign for recruits for the army was the first undertaken. "Your King and Country Needs You" met with instant success, and gradually there followed a long line of more elaborate advertisements. Lists of questions were propounded to men who had not enlisted such as:

What will you say in years to come when people ask you "Where did you serve in the great war?" What will you answer when your children grow up and say: "Father, why weren't you a soldier, too?"

A unique advertisement was displayed in Manchester. A map showing compartive distances from London to Ostend, Belgium, and some English towns was printed, and accompanying this map was the following:

If the German Army were in Manchester, every fit man in the country would enlist without a moment's delay. Do you realize that the German Army is now at Ostend, only 125 miles away, or forty miles nearer to London than is Manchester? How much nearer must the Germans come before you do something to stop them? The German Army must be beaten in Belgium. The time to do that is now. Will you help? Yes? Then enlist today. God save the King!

Still another advertisement contained the following appeal to those who employed male servants:

Have you a butler, groom, chauffeur, gardener, or gamekeeper serving you who at this moment should be serving your King and country? Have you a man serving your table who should be serving a gun? Have you a man digging your garden who should be digging trenches? Have you a man driving your car who should be driving a transport wagon? Have you a man preserving your game who should be helping to preserve your country? A great responsibility rests upon you. Will you sacrifice your personal convenience for your country's need? Ask your men to enlist today.

What is considered by many as one of the best recruiting advertisements was addressed to the young women of Ireland, where Sir Hedley spent some time during the campaign. It follows:

Is your "Best Boy" wearing khaki? If not, don't you think he should be? If he does not think that you and your country are worth fighting for, do you think he is worthy of you? Don't pity the girl who is alone—her young man probably is a soldier, fighting for her and her country—and for you. If your young man neglects his duty to Ireland the time may come when he will neglect you. Think it over, then ask your young man to join an Irish regiment today. Ireland will appreciate your help.

"This appeal met with great success," said Sir Hedley. "The young women flaunted these advertisements at the young men on the streets until in self defense a stream of volunteers began to pour into the recruiting offices. It was a plea which by its very simplicity and truth reached home."

War Loan Appeals.

From the campaign for raising recruits Sir Hedley turned to Treasury advertising for the war loans. He submitted to Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a plan for a campaign. It was a radical venture for the conservative Treasury Department, but Mr. McKenna believed that it would pay and had the courage to approve Sir Hedley's scheme. Vast sums have been needed, and the advertisements have been made strong to meet the occasion. Business men have been appealed to with such crisp bits as "Use your money to save the lives of the men who are fighting your battles" and "Turn Your Sovereigns into Soldiers." Even the women who "have nobly helped the war in a thousand ways" have been asked to aid further by lending their money. One advertisement which has attracted great attention is in the form of the following imaginary conversation between a civilian and a soldier, under the heading, "What Is the Price of One of Your Arms?"

Civilian—How did you lose your arm, my lad?
Soldier—Fighting for you, Sir!
Civilian—I'm grateful to you, my lad.
Soldier—How much are you grateful, Sir?
Civilian—What do you mean?
Soldier—How much money have you lent your country?
Civilian—What has that to do with it?
Soldier—A lot. How much is one of your arms worth?
Civilian—I'd pay anything rather than lose an arm.
Soldier—Very well. Put the price of your arm, or as much as you can afford, into exchequer bonds or war saving certificates and lend your money to your country.

The recently inaugurated plan whereby small savings may be turned into war loans at 5 per cent. compound interest, 15 shillings 6 pence returning 20 shillings at the end of five years, has been advertised in many ways, the most striking displays being those pointing out that 124 cartridges can be bought for 15 shillings and 6 pence, and that six hand grenades cost only 15 shillings.

The advertising that has brought about the greatest criticism from the more conservative people is that condemning extravagance, it being maintained that it is beneath the dignity of the Government to deal with such matters in this way. Many business men also are said to have attacked this campaign, for it was striking hard at their business. It was a delicate matter to handle, but Sir Hedley kept putting out his ads with the result, he declares, that there has been a decided turn in favor of economy throughout the country.

"To dress extravagantly in war time is worse than bad form—it is unpatriotic," is one of the sharp exhortations which have been hurled at the British public. Another poster reads: "New clothes should only be bought when absolutely necessary, and these should be durable and suitable for all occasions. Luxurious forms, for example, of hats, boots, shoes, stockings, gloves, and veils should be avoided." Many other advertisements have been put out along this line, but the gist of them is given in the following:

You are helping the Germans when you use a motor car for pleasure, when you employ more servants than you need, when you waste coal, electric light, or gas, when you eat and drink more than is necessary to your health and efficiency. Set the right example, free labor for more useful purposes, save money and lend it to the nation and so help your country.

Sir Hedley stated that the working classes have turned over for Government use nearly £100,000,000 from their savings since the war began. Part of this has been put into the war loans directly and part has been deposited in the postal savings banks. Sir Hedley believes that the advertisements have been responsible for the deposit of a large proportion of this amount.

CASTRO GOES TO PORTO RICO

Former Venezuelan President Keeps Name Off Steamship's List.

General Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, who was detained at Ellis Island by the Immigration officials when he arrived on July 16 from Barbados, sailed yesterday on the Porto Rico steamship Carolina for San Juan, accompanied by his wife. His name was kept off the passenger list and officials of the line were reticent in giving out any information regarding the one-time powerful political leader.

He drove from the Hotel Savoy in an automobile to the steamship pier in Brooklyn, which is close to Hamilton ferry.

General Castro had been ill for a few days, but appeared to have recovered his health when he went on board the Carolina, just after 11 o'clock. His children are living in Porto Rico, he told the reporters, and he and Mrs. Castro were going there to join them.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Important papers, including several wills and documents relative to suits, were stolen from the office of Henry Campion, a lawyer of 9 Clinton Street, on Friday night.

NEWARK.—Joseph T. Miller, 38 years old, of 200 Washington Street, was held in $500 bail yesterday by Judge Daniel Congaro on a charge of selling lottery tickets.

PATERSON.—William J. Wilke, 38 years old, a salesman for a New York clock manufacturing company, was drowned yesterday in Green Pond, at Newfoundland, after he suffered an attack of apoplexy while swimming.

PATERSON.—In response to a petition signed by residents Deputy Chief of Police Howard Gall will start a "clean-up" campaign in the negro district of this place. The petitioners say they hardly dare to leave their homes at night, owing to the undesirable characters in that district.

HACKENSACK.—Miss Mary Banta of Hillsdale yesterday morning saved the life of Miss Jennie Fisher, who got beyond her depth in the Electric Park Pond there.

SAYS INDIAN TROOPS WERE EAGER FOR WAR

Sir Francis Younghusband Denies That Natives Were Compelled to Fight for England.

GREAT MAJORITY LOYAL

British Official of Long Experience in Indian Service Explains the Situation There.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—Sir Francis Younghusband, who has spent twenty-eight years in the Indian Service, in a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES today sharply refuted an assertion conveyed in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 22, by a critic of England, that Great Britain had forced troops of India to fight against their will on the battlefields of France.

The correspondent made the point that so serious were affairs in India that "no Englishman is safe and that Englishwomen are preparing to leave India." Further, he implied that the Indian troops had no alternative but to fight where they were told by their British superiors, and that they had no idea they were to take up arms in Europe.

"The letter was written by one of a group of revolutionary inciters, who always have tried to stir up trouble against British rule in India," said Sir Francis. "It is full of misstatements and exaggerations. The writer says Englishmen are no longer safe in India. My answer to that is that Englishmen are as safe today as they have been for a hundred years past. In fact, conditions there, so far as the British inhabitants are concerned, are probably better now than they were before the war started.

"Among the 320,000,000 natives of India there are a certain number who are violently inimical to the Government. They are exactly the sort of malcontents that are found in every country—men who are never satistied with the ruling power over them.

"It may be put down as a certainty that the ruling Princes of India, the leaders of the educated classes, and the great bulk of the population are substantially loyal to the British Government. The class represented by the writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES reflects nothing more than the restless spirit one would find among talkative irresponsible persons.

No Princes Disloyal.

"The writer says two Hindu Princes have been arrested for sedition during the war, one being a brother of the reigning Prince of Daspala State and the other the Rajah of Khawra, one of the Rajput States. It may be well to explain that these two persons happen not to be ruling Princes but merely landowners with the title of Rajah. The writer has attempted evidently to give the impression that they are to be classed as Princes with power over States, while they have no power whatever.

"It cannot be stated too strongly that the ruling Princes, whose business it is to rule their States, are loyal to Great Britain. They feel they have a stake in the country and an interest therefore in stable government. Their whole attitude in this war has clearly evidenced that it is no mock loyalty.

"The writer's attempt to show that the fighting forces of Indians were compelled by subterfuge to enlist with the army and that they were then spirited over to France to fight against their will is equally wrong. The writer says that word of England's declaration of war did not reach India until two days after it was announced, and that subtle secrecy was maintained as to the movement of troops, the Indian regiments being kept in the dark until, four days after declaration of war, they found themselves under orders for immediate embarkation. All this was done, he says, to prevent knowledge getting out in India that England was actually at war.

"This is absurd. England announced to the whole world at once her declaration of war, and it was known in India as soon as the rest of the world knew it. Great Britain may not have made known what she was doing as to mobilization of troops. No nation ever does. If India was not informed that some of her troops were to sail for Europe it was nothing less than a natural phase of military secrecy. The troops themselves did not arrive in France in a state of depression but in a state of the highest enthusiasm.

"To say that the Indian troops were obliged to enlist in the British Army to save themselves from poverty and that they went as 'professional soldiers whose interests lie in pay only,' as THE TIMES writer puts it, is way beyond the truth. The Indian army is a purely voluntary one. Its men come from martial races, and with them fighting is a matter of disposition. When they enlisted, before the war they did it because they wanted to, and the pay they were to get would not make up, with the men as a whole, for what they could get in civil life.

Many Eager to Enlist.

"The Indians on enlisting place themselves entirely at the disposal of the British Government. When war broke out the ruling Princes also offered their regiments for whatever service might be asked, and the offer was made spontaneously. It might be well to say as indicating the popularity of the army that many regiments have a waiting list of men who want to join.

"THE TIMES writer again says as evidence of the difficulty experienced by Great Britain in dealing with revolutionists who rebelled against the Indians fighting in this war that in 1915 '400 Hindus were hanged and shot at Lahore, Ambala, Delhi, Meerut, Calcutta, Orissa, Jhansi, &c., 800 have been transported for life, and 10,000 interned without trial, including professors, students, priests, editors, peasants, and soldiers.'

"He is far astray from the facts, which are 46 executed, 42 transported for life, and 3,506 interned, the latter including all prisoners of war, Germans and Austrians and Turks or whoever else.

"When the war broke out the revolutionist leaders outside India, among whose sympathizers is THE TIMES writer, hoping to embroil Great Britain, by stirring up trouble in India, arranged to transport a horde of revolutionists to India. They scraped them from Shanghai, Hongkong, also California. When the revolutionists got to India they expected to find it in the state of revolution. They were disappointed, and the work they had hoped to do was never accomplished.

"What the revolutionist leaders failed to do at the outbreak of war they are still trying to do now—from a safe distance—but their efforts will be as futile as they were at the start of war. For India is loyal to Great Britain and will be long after the war is ended and no one would more deeply resent the disparagement of their loyalty than the brave soldiers who have been fighting alongside their French and British comrades on the battlefield of Flanders in the great cause of civilization and right."

ROOKIES BRAVE THE HEAT.

Plattsburg Forces Stand Up Well on Hike—Some Men Fall Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CADYVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The heat continues to be the Plattsburg brigade's greatest enemy. Although today's march was shorter than yesterday's, many more men dropped out and were brought into camp in ambulances.

The men have stood the physical strain of the hike remarkably well, the medical officers said tonight. Only about fifty have been sent in to Plattsburg because they were unable to continue.

The camp here is on ground which slopes down to the Saranac River. The river is full of floating logs, and the recruits had a great time while they were in swimming today, floating down on the logs. They will remain here until Monday morning, when they will march to within two miles of Plattsburg.

Tomorrow General Wood himself is to make the regular Sunday morning inspection of equipment. That means the rifles, bayonets, meat cans, packs, clothing and other equipment must be laid out in a certain order before each tent. General Wood will go through all of the regiments personally.

From the standpoint of military training the hike has been unusually satisfactory, the camp officers believe. The difficulty of handling such a large body of men has made many new problems for the officers as well as the recruits, and they have benefited greatly by their experience.

Major Dorey, General Wood's aid, has been deluged with requests from men for information as to the examinations for commissioned officers and reserve officers.

Examinations will be held late this month and they may be held in Plattsburg, as well as in other places.

WOUND KILLS TRAPSHOOTER

Accidental Shot Ends Life of A. R. Richardson, Delaware Champion.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 5.—Alden B. Richardson, a son of former United States Senator Harry A. Richardson, and State trap shooting champion, died in a hospital here today from a wound accidentally received on Sunday.

Richardson, who was 40 years old, was shot in the abdomen when he dropped an automatic revolver as he stepped from an automobile in front of his residence at Dover, Del. He was to have defended his title in the 1916 State championship to be held next week.

Among his notable achievements at the traps was the establishment of a world's record of 99 breaks out of 100 in a 22-yard handicap at Maplewood, N. H., July 7 last. In 1913 he tied for first honors in the Grand American Handicap at Dayton, Ohio.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Special Offerings for Monday and Tuesday

MEN'S SHIRTS, PAJAMAS & TENNIS TROUSERS

Fine Silk Shirts

3.25

A large assortment of Heavy Tub Silk Shirts in attractive patterns; finest workmanship. Also White Silk Shirts with collar attached or with neckband.

Madras Shirts

1.45

Negligee Shirts made of Madras and Mercerized Materials, with soft cuffs; custom finish.

Neckwear

45c

Four-in-hands with large open ends; Crepes, Foulards and Silks in an assortment of patterns.

Pajamas

1.35

Madras and Mercerized Materials; low cut; pearl buttons and silk loops.

Pajamas

2.95

Made of Silk and Cotton, in an excellent summer weight.

1,200 Pairs Tennis Trousers

3.25

Made of superior quality Flannel, finely tailored; splendid assortment of stripes in various widths and colors.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY 34th Street

ORIENTAL RUGS

Practically the entire stock of Selected Oriental Rugs

Reduced 25% to 33⅓%

Small Anatolian and Shirvan Rugs (mat size) ..... 6.75 regularly 10.50 to 12.50

Small and Medium Size Beluchistan, Shirvan and Kirman Rugs ..... 9.50, 32.50 and 67.50 regularly 14.50 to 95.00

Hall Runners, including many fine Antiques ..... 49.75 and 55.00 regularly 67.50 to 100.00

LARGE ROOM-SIZE RUGS

Serapi Rugs in rare blue and rose tones ..... 79.00 to 185.00 regularly 125.00 to 250.00

Persian Mahal Rugs,—ideal for living room, dining room, etc ..... 85.00 to 175.00 regularly 135.00 to 250.00

Chinese Rugs,—an especially desirable group. Average size 9x12 ft..... 169.00 regularly 195.00 to 225.00

August Clearance Sale

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Decided Reductions

Linen Damask Table Cloths .....regularly 3.50, 4.50 and 5.00, each 2.50, 3.25 and 3.75

Linen Damask Napkins .....regularly 3.25, 4.25 and 5.00, doz. 2.50, 3.25 and 3.75

Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths,—excellent quality..... each 3.75, 5.00 and 6.00 regularly 5.00, 6.25 and 7.50

Napkins to match, ...regularly 6.00 and 7.50, doz. 4.75 and 6.00

Hemstitched Linen Damask Table Cloths .....each 3.75, 4.75 and 5.75 regularly 4.75, 6.00 and 7.50

Round Scalloped Linen Damask Table Cloths .....each 3.95, 4.75 and 5.75 regularly 5.00, 6.00 and 7.50

Hemstitched Linen Damask Tea Cloths .....each 1.50, 2.25 and 3.75 regularly 2.00, 3.25 and 5.00

Hemstitched Linen Damask Tea Napkins .....doz. 3.75, 4.50 and 6.00 regularly 4.50, 5.50 and 7.50

Towels

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....doz. 2.50, 3.00 and 4.50 regularly 3.00, 3.75 and 6.00

Hemstitched Irish Huckaback Towels,—superior quality .....doz. 6.00, 7.50 and 9.00 regularly 7.50, 9.00 and 12.00

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels .....doz. 2.25, 3.00 and 4.50 regularly 3.00, 4.00 and 5.50

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels .....doz. 6.00, 7.50 and 9.00 regularly 7.50, 9.00 and 12.00

Turkish Bath Mats .....regularly 75c, 1.00 and 1.25, each 50c, 75c and 1.00

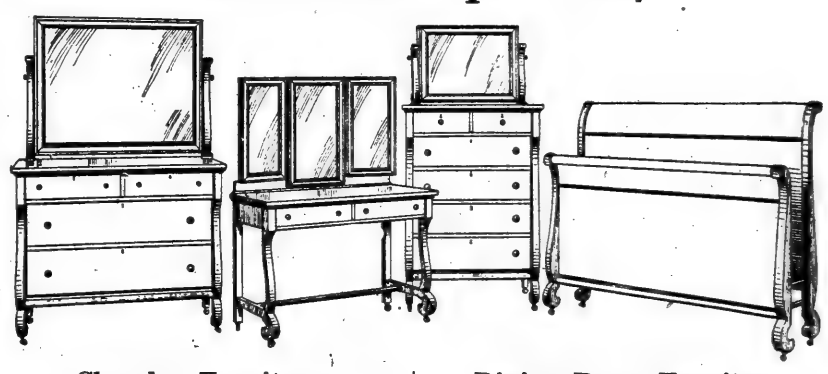
Hemmed Huckaback Towels .....regularly 2.75, 3.25 and 3.90 doz. 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
	60c	70c	80c	90c	1.00	1.10 each
Cases:		42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36	
		17c	19c	22c	25c each	

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Reductions Up to 50%



Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Colonial Model Suite, as illustrated, finished in Dull Mahogany, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed; all dust-proof drawer construction. 135.00 regularly 175.00

Four-piece William and Mary Model Suites in Dull Mahogany. regularly 275.00, 195.00

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites ..... regularly 475.00, 237.50

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suites ..... regularly 375.00, 295.00

Four-post Beds of Solid Mahogany ..... regularly 50.00, 25.00

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites,—finely hand-carved, including Buffet, Crystal Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side chairs and one Armchair. 500.00 regularly 1,000.00

Ten-piece Solid Mahogany Suites ..... regularly 300.00, 195.00

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. 275.00 regularly 350.00

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites made of finest American Walnut. 350.00 regularly 450.00

Nine-piece Charles II Model Suites,—Jacobean Oak finish 185.00 regularly 250.00

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES & SPREADS

White Wool Blankets with Pink or Blue Borders:
Single Bed Size .....regularly 4.50, 6.00 and 7.50, pair 3.50, 4.75 and 6.50
Double Bed Size .....regularly 5.00, 6.00 and 9.00, pair 4.00, 5.00 and 7.50

Comfortables,—cotton filled; covered with Silkoline .....1.90, 2.75 and 3.25 regularly 2.50, 3.50 and 4.25

Spreads,—Crochet .....regularly 1.40 and 2.00, each 1.00 and 1.50
Satin finish, plain hems...regularly 3.00, 3.50 and 4.50 each 2.25, 2.75 and 3.50
Satin finish, embroidered scalloped edges, regularly 3.50, 3.75 and 5.00 each 2.75, 3.00 and 4.00

DINNER SERVICES—*Specially Priced*

American Porcelain Sets,—many choice border patterns with gold tracing. 101 pieces. 12.00 regularly 18.00

Austrian China Sets with dainty floral spray design, gold edge and traced handles; 100 pieces. 15.00 regularly 20.00

HOPE TO ABOLISH UNNECESSARY SUITS

Bar Association and Chamber of Commerce at Work on Arbitration Plan.

LAWYERS APPROVE MOVE

Wickersham and Parker Among Those Who Tell How to Cut Down Needless Litigation.

The committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the State Bar Association which have been working together for the prevention of unnecessary litigation are getting the results of their labor into shape. Charles L. Bernheimer and Daniel S. Remsen, Chairmen of the two committees, said yesterday that many of the foremost members of the bar in this State, as well as in other States, had sent them words of encouragement.

The object of the committees is to prevent litigation at its source—this is, to prevent the beginning of actions in the various courts for the settlement of disputes that could be disposed of out of court with far greater profit to both sides. The committees hope to formulate some plan by which the litigation can be withdrawn and the questions in an argument disposed of by a committe of arbitration. Lawyers representing every sort of practice have written to Chairmen Bernheimer and Remsen indorsing the movement. This letter, written by George W. Wickersham, contains suggestions to both lawyers and clients:

40 Wall Street, New York,
June 17, 1916.

Messrs. Charles L. Bernheimer and Daniel S. Remsen, Chairmen Committees of Chamber of Commerce and New York State Bar Association for the Prevention of Unnecessary Litigation at the Source:

Gentlemen—I have read with interest the report of your special committee which was adopted at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association. I have long thought that the most fertile source of unnecessary litigation was obscurity in the formulation of contracts and other written instruments out of which grow rights which are made the subject of litigation. One great difficulty often is that men do not know exactly what they really want. This is particularly so in connection with wills, and I think that very often lawyers do not take pains to so lead the minds of their clients as to get a definite expression of opinion from them or to formulate definitely what ought to be their opinion and their intention in testamentary papers.

In drawing contracts there is a great deal of carelessness. A large number of important contracts are drawn by laymen without the aid of lawyers; a large number of other contracts are drawn by lawyers without knowing exactly what their clients do intend, and a third class are drawn by those who intend one thing and accepted by those who intend another and do not take pains to read and understand what is proposed for their signature. More than half the questions which arise on wills and contracts would be prevented if these points were met. The essential rules are, first, that the lawyer engaged in the preparation of a paper should be sure that he knows the facts upon which the agreement or other instrument is to be based, and that the written instrument correctly reflects the actual facts, and, lastly, that the other party to the agreement understands the language in the same way in which the draftsman does.

It is always a good thing, as you suggest, to obtain the best results in the preparation of wills, and contracts as well, that the draft be submitted to one or more lawyers other than the draftsman for independent interpretation and constructive criticism. I think this is coming to be done frequently in important cases; but, of course, in ordinary matters it is not so frequently the case. The rules formulated in your special report are admirable, and if followed would, in my opinion, very greatly diminish the amount of unnecessary litigation. Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

The interest in the matter of will making has attracted considerable attention because the statistics compiled by the committee show that the notices of court proceedings concerning wills occupy 866 pages in Abbot's New York Digest, which is 182 more than the next highest litigation, which concerns corporation. This letter of Alton B. Parker refers especially to this prevalent cause of litigation:

Charles T. Gwynne, Esq., Secretary,
65 Liberty Street, City:

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of July 1 I would suggest that one of the simple rules for the guidance of laymen in the prevention of unnecessary litigation should be: "Do not try to do business in Heaven."

I note that there is more litigation over wills than upon any other single subject of litigation; and that it is estimated that 82 per cent. of it is of a preventable nature. Every lawyer knows that the principal cause of will contests is the eagerness of the business man to control the management of his affairs after his death, and the effort of his attorney to carry out his post mortem plans by creating by his will a complicated trust. The drafting of such a will requires the greatest legal skill, and few of them, even though drawn skilfully, stand the acid tests. The wise layman will avoid the risk by a simpler disposition of his property.

Even when these attempts to mold the future are unquestioned in court, or are among the few which, though weighed in the balance, are found sufficient—the course of human events is almost certain to entirely upset the careful plans of the testator and set his trust-cumbered will at naught.

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men
gang aft a-gley."

Very faithfully yours,
ALTON B. PARKER.

Julius Henry Cohen, in a letter to the committees, covers the general field in which lawyers operate and deals with some of the difficulties that confront both lawyers and client when discussing the best way out of trouble that appears to lead straight into the courts. He says:

It is natural to think of the lawyer as the advocate or spokesman for a client. The great dramatic and historical parts played in the past by lawyers have been played in the forum. But times have changed. Today the genius of the lawyer is the genius of the great counsellor or adviser—the man, indeed, who keeps his client out of the forum. The successful present-day lawyer is a man trained to know the deeper currents of human character, to understand personality, to discern the probable course of events, to extend the known line into the unknown future, to analyze, to diagnose, to prognosticate, and to prescribe.

When you ask, What shall be done to prevent unnecessary litigation? you ask, What shall be done to prevent useless friction in human affairs? What shall make for human progress without waste? For the lawyer, I should say there is but one rule: Train yourself to be the competent, trained adviser. For the business man, I should say there are two rules: First, select a trained adviser; second, learn to consult him before trouble arises.

When the different views and opinions have been gathered and digested the committee will prepare a report suggesting a plan for arbitration within the legal profession, which lawyers will be asked to commend to their clients. A plan for conciliation will also be formulated, but both plans will have in view the single object of preventing unnecessary litigation.

COLUMBIA'S BEST SESSION.

Summer Enrollment Gains 2,000—Students Mostly Teachers.

The growth of Columbia's Summer school is explained in the annual directory of the Summer session, issued yesterday. The enrollment is 8,023, against 5,961 last year.

Commenting upon the large registration, Professor James C. Egbert, Director of the Summer session, said he attributed three-fourths of the increase to the conference of the National Education Association, held here in June.

"The figures show that 5,149 students of the session are engaged in teaching, of whom 600 are principals, 235 supervisors, and 206 superintendents. Practically every teacher now at the session was a delegate to the June conference."

Women students outnumber the men more than two to one, the figures being 5,176 against 2,847.

Despite the war the representation from abroad has increased from 111 last year to 135, although England, France, Germany, and Italy are not represented. Austria and Russia have one representative each.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Special Sales on Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

In Stock At All Seasons of the Year.

First Showing of Early Autumn Colors

in the newest weaves of Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets, many of which are identical to those used in Model Gowns for the coming season.

12,000 yards of

Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins

in dress, waist and skirt lengths; a wide choice of styles and colors. yd. 55c to 1.25

COTTON WASH FABRICS

12,000 yards of New Double Width

Printed Cotton Voile

in an extensive variety of choice styles and colors including Pompadour and Chintz designs, Polka Dots and Sport Stripes. Special, yd. 14c

White Cotton Skirtings in a large variety of styles. 36 inches wide. Special, yd. 38c

Silk and Cotton Marquisette in a new assortment of colors. 36 inches wide. Special, yd. 38c

WOMEN'S FALL BLOUSES

Exceptional Offerings

White Crepe de Chine Blouses with fancy hemstitching down front, on collar and cuffs; high or low collar. 5.95

Fancy Colored Silk Blouses in stripes and novelty plaids; collars may be worn high or low. 6.95

Washable Cream Net Blouses in two models, made over net lining; finished with ruffle down front. 6.95

Dressy Georgette Crepe Blouses in Black and White combination, prettily embroidered with silk braid. 9.50 and 12.75

Coatee Blouses in Navy Blue or Black Georgette Crepe, to be worn outside of skirt. 14.50

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Excellent Values

Two-clasp Silk Gloves in White, Black or Navy Blue. pair 59c

Kayser's 16-button length White Silk Gloves with double tips. pair 1.00

One-clasp Washable White Doeskin Gloves..... pair 1.00

HANDKERCHIEFS

Specially Priced

Men's Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs:
1-inch hem.....regularly 6.00 to 9.00, doz. 4.25
¼ and ½ inch hem.....regularly 4.00, doz. 3.10
¼-inch hem.....regularly 3.00, doz. 2.45

Women's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs:
1, 1½ and 2-inch hems..regularly 4.00 to 6.00, doz. 3.00
⅛ and ¼ inch hem.....doz. 3.00, 4.50 and 5.50 regularly 4.00 to 9.00
Double hem.....doz. 1.50 and 3.00
Novelty Colored Handkerchiefs.....doz. 1.50 and 3.00

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Extraordinary Values

Thread Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles. Black or White. pair 75c

Thread Silk Hosiery, fine gauge, extra reinforced. Black or White. pair 1.10

Thread Silk Hosiery,—Richelieu ribbed, Black or White. pair 85c

White Lisle Hosiery; extra sizes included..... pair 35c, 3 pairs 1.00

RIBBONS

Exceptional Values

Satin Taffeta Ribbon,—high lustre, suitable for Summer dresses and millinery purposes; an excellent assortment of the newest colors including Purple, Violet, Vieux Rose, Coral, Maize, Nile Green, Empire Green, Pink, Brown, Gold, Black, White and four shades of Blue from Light to Navy. 7½ inches wide. regularly 55c yd. 39c

Dainty Hair Bow Ribbons,—self colored brocaded designs on Satin or Taffeta ground. Pink, Blue and White. 5 inches wide. Special, yd. 27c

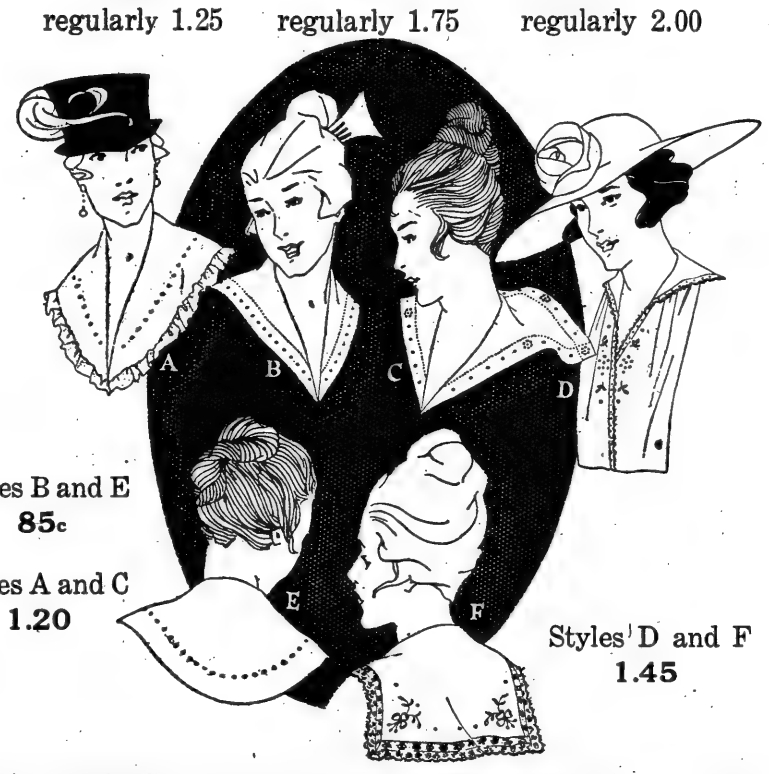
HAIR GOODS

At Reduced Prices

Light Weight Switches,—First Quality.....3.45
Light Weight Transformations,—First Quality.....3.95
Real Hair Nets.....doz. 1.00

Extraordinary Sale
GEORGETTE CREPE NECKWEAR

85c regularly 1.25 — 1.20 regularly 1.75 — 1.45 regularly 2.00



Styles B and E 85c

Styles A and C 1.20

Styles D and F 1.45

An exceptionally choice variety of New Collars and Vestees in most attractive shapes and styles, hand-embroidered or plain, at unparalleled prices.
A few styles illustrated above.

August Sale
HIGH-GRADE FURS

The newest and smartest advance Fall Models in High-Grade Fur Coats, offered during the month of August

At a Saving of About 25%

Hudson Seal Coats of choice skins, with Natural Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long; full sweep. 165.00 After August, 210.00

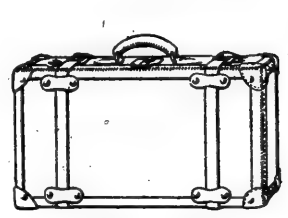
Hudson Seal Coats made from selected skins; self collar and cuffs; 45 inches long; full sweep. 135.00 After August, 165.00

Persian Lamb Coats of selected lustrous skins, with Skunk collar; 40 inches long. 135.00 After August, 165.00

Hudson Seal Coats with deep collar, cuffs and border of Natural Skunk; made from choice skins; 48 inches long. 245.00 After August, 295.00

"Luggage Week"

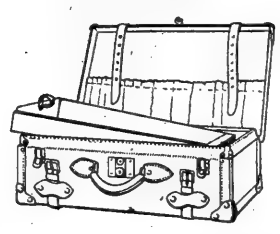
OFFERING REMARKABLE VALUES



Cowhide Suit Case, as illustrated, built on steel frame; corners reinforced; fitted with leather straps all around.
Size 24 in.....regularly 6.50 4.95
Size 26 in.....regularly 7.00 5.25



Traveling Bag, as illustrated, of Genuine Brown Cowhide, full cut; leather lined; fitted with two leather pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. 5.25 regularly 6.00 to 7.00



Week-End Case, as illustrated, made of Black Enameled Duck; double steel frame; corners and edges well protected; straps all around; tray and top pocket in lid; extra catches. Sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches. 4.75 regularly 6.00

Regulation 45-inch Wardrobe Trunk, as illustrated, made of three-ply veneer basswood, fibre covered and interlined; five basswood drawers; ten hangers; suitable for men or women. 27.50 regularly 32.50



Traveling Bags made of Black Leather in Walrus, Crepe or Tango grain, reinforced corners, sewed on; leather lined. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. Suitable for men or women. 4.95 regularly 6.00

Very Special Offering

A manufacturer's sample line consisting of 100 Traveling Bags, made in various leathers, suitable for men or women, Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches, to be sold at

⅓ less than Regular Prices

WOMEN'S FALL DRESSES & COATS

Attractive Showing

Presenting many smart and exclusive models, featuring the newest fabrics and Fall Colorings, at moderate prices.

WOMEN'S COATS

New Fall Coats in Smart Mixtures, including many attractive models. Special 19.50

To Close Out

The entire stock of Summer Cloaks and Wraps,—one or two of a kind; the styles include Sport, Beach, Street and Travel Coats. Reduced to 9.75

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

Reduced for Immediate Disposal

Summer Dresses made of Voile, Net and Georgette Crepe and Taffeta combinations; also Evening Frocks of Taffeta trimmed with lace. Reduced to 12.50

Afternoon Dresses in Taffeta, Georgette Crepe or Net..... Reduced to 22.50 and 35.00

NO C. O. D's——NO APPROVALS——NO CREDITS

WOMEN'S SPORT SUITS

At Special Prices

Sport Suits of Light Weight Wool Jersey, copied from a high class model. 15.50

Milanese Silk Sport Suits in various colors. 19.75

Numerous other models in Wool Jersey..... 19.75 to 35.00

Separate Skirts

Skirts of Black Taffeta, Plain or Striped Milanese Silk. 10.75

Tub Skirts in an excellent assortment of models and materials. 98c to 4.50

Special Offerings

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

Attractive Bathing Suits of Mohair with tights; prettily trimmed. Special 2.95 and 3.95

To Close Out—65 Silk Bathing Suits in the season's most desirable models; only one of a kind. 6.50 formerly 9.75 to 14.50

FIBRE SILK SWEATERS

Greatly Underpriced

Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters made with mercerized back; sailor collar and sash. Copenhagen Blue, Rose, Yellow and combination of Black and White. 5.75

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERWEAR

Attractive undergarments for mid-season wear, in superior quality White or Flesh Color Crepe de Chine, at moderate prices.

Night Gowns of Crepe de Chine,—tailored models; Flesh Color or White. 3.95

Night Gowns of Crepe de Chine,—daintily lace trimmed. 4.95, 5.95 to 8.95

Night Gowns of China Silk,—hemstitched; Empire style. 3.95

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine,—tailored or lace-trimmed models. 2.50, 2.95 and 3.95

Straight Chemises of Crepe de Chine in Flesh Color or White; tailored or lace trimmed. 1.95 and 2.50

Bodices of Crepe de Chine trimmed with Filet or Valenciennes lace. 95c, 1.50 and 1.95

Petticoats of Crepe de Chine,—lace trimmed. 4.95 and 5.95

MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS

Specially Priced

Night Gowns of Nainsook,—lace trimmed or hand-embroidered; finished with machine-embroidered scallops. Special 95c

Envelope Chemises of Nainsook,—hand-embroidered; finished with machine embroidered scallops. Special 95c

Petticoats trimmed with lace or embroidery. Special 95c

SUMMER CORSETS

At Very Low Prices

Corsets made of Light-weight Materials in models for every type of figure, and for all occasions.

For the average and slender figures,—low or medium bust with long, straight hip lines. 1.00 to 5.00

For the full figure,—low or medium bust with long, straight hip lines; slight taper at waistline. 1.00 to 5.00

Elastic Corsets for sport wear and dancing. Pink or White. 2.00 to 3.50

Treco Mesh Corsets for sport wear. Pink or White. 2.00 to 6.50

Bathing Corsets of Rubberized Cloth.....1.50

To Close Out

Discontinued Models, broken lots and sizes

La Vida Corsets .....formerly up to 18.00, 5.95
La Vida Corsets .....formerly 5.00, 2.65
Mme. Irene Corsets .....formerly up to 12.00, 3.45
American Lady, C-B and La Vida Corsets..... 1.65 formerly up to 5.00

Excellent values in small sizes.

NEW TESTS NEEDED FOR WEAK-MINDED

Psychologists Assert Binet-Simon Figures Are of Doubtful Credibility.

TOO MANY CALLED INSANE

Scientists Advocate Assumption That the Lowest 3 Per Cent. Are Afflicted.

Feeble-mindedness is one of our most serious social problems, and it was thought that a definite and accurate standard had been devised by which to put the different degrees of this condition into their proper categories. According to some medical writers, however, the so-called Binet-Simon scale by which tests have been made during the last few years has not proved satisfactory. It is now suggested that in a broad sense the lowest 3 per cent. of the community at large should be regarded as feeble-minded.

According to the editor of American Medicine, the basis for the diagnosis of feeble-mindedness apparently is shifting. He says that the original criterion was more or less social rather than biological. He asserts that the capacity to perform duties as a member of society in the position of life to which one is born is scarcely an adequate determinant of the level of mentality. It is indefinite, he declares, and must necessarily vary as an index of mind power in different communities.

"Pinter and Paterson (Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, May, 1916,) call attention to the importance of a psychological basis for the diagnosis of feeble-mindedness," he writes. "The Binet-Simon scale has not been satisfactory as a guide and through its use, particularly by amateurs, the percentage of feeble-mindedness in communities has been placed at figures unseemly high and of doubtful credibility.

"The retardation of three years is at one time regarded as diagnostic of feeble-mindedness and then the standard is shifted so that retardation of two years below the age of 9 and three years retardation above that age is deemed more reliable, while still other workers place faith upon retardation of three years below the age of 9 and four years above 9. These various classifications are indicative of gropings after the truth.

"With vague ideas as to what feeble-mindedness really is there has been a careful endeavor to develop a scale with which to simplify our diagnostic methods and insure uniformity of classification upon the definite concept of measured feeble-mindedness. As a matter of fact, the scale estimate presupposes the infallibility of the specific tests which themselves form arbitrary criteria.

"The various figures which have been presented as indicative of the extent of feeble-mindedness among delinquents are so startlingly high that they are practically unbelievable. Thus far sufficient data are not available to establish the percentage of feeble-mindedness among nondelinquents, but if the percentage is as high in proportion as one would be led to believe by a study of delinquents, then, indeed, is the social organism in a serious state of mental deterioration.

"Conservatively speaking, it is questionable whether the assumption of mental defectiveness for large percentages of the population is warranted by the group of tests thus far available.

"The problem of feeble-mindedness is of immense social significance. It carries with it vital problems of heredity, important considerations in medical jurisprudence; it is linked up with delicate considerations of legislation; it creates a serious problem in education; it arouses clamor for new institutions; it increases the burdens of general taxation. In fact, today it represents an especially interesting field of investigation and research which is serving to reveal our errors in treatment, and promises to afford a firm foundation for constructive remedial programs.

"Feeble-mindedness is essentially a relative term, and regardless of any selective series of tests its psychological mental content cannot be treated with dogmatic absolutism. The suggestion of a psychological concept defining feeble-mindedness as being the mental status of the lowest 1, 2, 3, or 4 per cent. of the community has much to recommend it. The important fact lies in the tentative establishment of a fixed percentage that practically will include all the real victims of feeble-mindedness in any community according to present-day testing standards. The value of this suggestion can only be determined by a large experience of correlating studies of intelligence by the Binet-Simon scale or the Yerkes-Bridges scale to the theoretic diagnostic point of 3 per cent. feeble-mindedness at each age.

"Goddard has estimated feeble-mindedness among children at from 2 to 3 per cent. The Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded made an estimate at less than one-half per cent. Retardation and feeble-mindedness are not synonymous. Pintner and Paterson pointed out in The Journal of Educational Psychology (April, 1915,) that the Binet-Simon scale cannot be accepted at full value as applied to the deaf. Their lack of comprehension, lack of environmental experience and difficulties due to the peculiar psychology of the deaf make it impossible to secure results which in any way satisfy the observer that they form reliable data for determining the mental attitude of children thus handicapped.

"The deaf child during his school life is about three years retarded as contrasted with the normal hearing child. Obviously in diagnosing mental defectiveness among the deaf the scale would have to be shifted three years forward. Hence, a different type of scale appears to be necessary for determining the mentality of those handicapped with defective hearing.

"The potential mind may be thoroughly normal, but with the limitations of sense impressions the possibility of development is limited. Many are thus regarded as mentally defective who are merely suffering from impaired channels of communication. This same phenomenon is to be noted among the blind, those suffering from marked speech defects, and even the victims of malnutrition.

"If only the lowest 3 per cent. of a community are to be regarded as suffering from mental defects, the field of investigation is widened, and more reasonable accuracy in diagnosis may be expected in the future."

NEW CRUISE FOR TIMMINS.

Tug Which Convoyed the Deutschland Provisions for Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—The tug Thomas F. Timmins of the Eastern Forwarding Company, which convoyed the German merchant submarine Deutschland from the capes to Baltimore and back, was being fitted out today for another expedition. A farm wagon unloaded enough provisions to stock a pleasure yacht for a month's cruise at the pier of the forwarding company, and the food was taken aboard the Timmins.

"Just going after some barges," said one of the crew with a wink.

This was the same answer made by Captain Zach Cullison of the Timmins, when the tug was waiting off the capes for the Deutschland, but it is the well-founded belief that the Timmins is going out to meet the submarine Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland.

TROOPS QUIT SEA GIRT CAMP

Third Jersey Regiment Reviewed and Praised by the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 5.—Bronzed by a week in the seashore sun, the men of the Third Regiment, N. G. N. J., departed this afternoon for their home stations in Camden and other South Jersey towns.

The men had completed as hard a week of work as any National Guard organization ever experienced in camp at Sea Girt. Governor James F. Fielder and his staff reviewed them as they marched from camp

The men were turned out of their cots at 5:30 this morning, and as soon as breakfast was completed the work of breaking camp commenced. The tents were rolled up and packed in wagons, and the kitchens taken down and prepared for removal to the armories. The work was done in a heavy fog, almost like rain, and uniforms were well dampened by the time the train was boarded.

Governor and Mrs. Fielder will remain in the cottage here until after Labor Day, but, with the exception of Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., all the staff officers went away today. The Governor will hold one more Governor's Day reception next Friday, when he will have his friends and neighbors from Hudson County here to discuss politics and have luncheon.

Before the camp broke today the Executive sent a letter to Colonel Thomas D. Landon, commanding the regiment, in which he complimented him on the splendid record which had been made by the command, with so many new men in its ranks, and expressed regret that the men were not able to see active service with the other New Jersey regiments.

WILKENS IN A JERSEY JAIL.

Eloping Bookkeeper, Who Took Club's $1,000, Brought from Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 5.—George Wilkens, who recently went away with $1,000 belonging to the Englewood Country Club, at the same time eloping with Miss Helen Calhoun of New York, was brought back from Chicago today by County Detective Louis Nestle.

"I am just an ordinary fool and can say no more," was Wilkens's only statement. He said he feared his wife would tear his eyes out if she met him. The young bookkeeper said the elopement was the result of a sudden impulse. About $400 of the stolen money was found on the accused. He is now in Hackensack Jail.

RESENT HIS BIBLE IDEAS.

School Board Head Accused of Disrespect to Scriptures.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—Residents of the place today asked the State Board of Education to remove George Bischoff as Chairman of the School Board of Guttenberg, Hudson County. They alleged he had spoken disrespectfully of the Bible and of clergymen at Commencement exercises.

The State Board was also notified by the Hamilton Township Board that it had given the Rev. A. L. MacDonald until Aug. 10 to resign as supervising principal of the schools there. The State Board recently demanded that he resign because of alleged irregularities in purchasing supplies.

HOW GERMANY HOPES TO REGAIN TRADE

Should Seize Colonies in Africa and Far East and Send Them Supplies.

"ENEMY" MUST PAY DEBTS

Building Up of Favored Nation "System" Urged—No Tariff War Contemplated.

Apparently undaunted by threats of a trade war to follow the present conflict, the business men and politicians of Germany continue to lay plans looking to a resumption of world commerce after the war, with the German exporter playing a leading part. And in this program colonial expansion is by no means neglected. Among the latest manifestations of this activity on the part of the German tradesmen is the formation of numerous associations for "protecting German claims in foreign countries." In a lecture delivered recently at Aix-la-Chapelle a speaker named Hans David explained the policy of these associations, and said it had been adopted by several Chambers of Commerce, by twenty-three trade associations of Hamburg, and by the Society of German Exporters.

It seems that the official War Committee of German Industry, according to reports in the London press, had proposed the establishment of a clearing house through which German debts to enemy countries and enemy debts to German firms should be settled—disputes being referred to arbitration. This proposal was defeated by the argument that it would deprive the German traders of "their best weapon for the rapid restoration of the old business connections," and by the further argument that this restoration of commercial relations was essential for the supply of raw materials to Germany immediately after the war.

What the German traders demand is that at the peace negotiations the German Government shall insist upon a clause obliging the enemy Governments to pay debts which the Germans cannot collect in the ordinary way—cases of dispute to be settled by German courts. Hans David insisted on the need for vigorous action by the German Government, lest German exporters, in spite of their confidence that they will keep their customers in England and elsewhere, should "lose their good money as the immediate result of the continuation in the economic sphere of war hatred."

German Colonial Program.

A colonial program in ten paragraphs has just been outlined by the Executive of the German Colonial Society and is summarized by The London Times of July 11. This program insists upon German colonial activity as essential, "popularly, politically, economically, and ethically"; says that the German colonies of the future must be capable of effective defense; demands the maintenance for colonial purposes of "a sufficiently strong navy"; declares that, in addition to the navy, Germany must acquire "an adequate number of naval, coaling, cable, and wireless stations which can be fortified as required," and says that such bases, if they do not consist of islands, must have "an appropriately large colonial Hinterland."

It is laid down that Germany must increase her colonial possessions "without cowardly timidity," because "such a favorable opportunity cannot be expected to offer itself again at an early date." It is then declared that, while Africa is the most obvious field for German colonial activity, "the great future of China requires the maintenance and acquisition of bases in the sphere of the Indian and Pacific Oceans."

Finally, after the observation that Germany's first concern will be to regain the colonies which she possessed before the war, the Colonial Society lays down rules for "the selection of new colonies." First, Germany should acquire new land for settlement. Secondly, for military purposes, Germany should acquire bases and "seize such colonies as are capable of strengthening the home resources of Germany's enemies by the supply of colored troops." Thirdly, the colonies must supply those raw materials of which Germany is most in need, and must be markets for German goods. Fourthly, those colonies are to be preferred which will not require excessive imperial subsidies. Fifthly, the geographical "selection" should have regard to connection with old German colonies and to "preventing certain foreign colonies from failing economically or politically to, or remaining in the possession of, powers whose rule would precisely at that point be specially inconvenient for Germany."

Germany's Allies Not Markets.

Further details of an address on Germany's economic future delivered by Professor J. Jastrow, the noted political economist of the University of Berlin, which was reported at some length in a special cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Berlin dated July 2, emphasize the warning given to German business men regarding the fallacy of overestimating the importance of the "Central Europe" idea. As quoted in The London Times of July 6, Dr. Jastrow advised Germany not to give way to "natural indignation," but calmly to consider "her own interests and the means which she possesses to guard those interests."

He said that renunciation of oversea trade would mean more work for Germany, and that there was no need "to increase work unnecessarily." He declared that in spite of all the talk of "Hamburg to Bagdad," it was obvious that for at least a generation to come the countries of Germany's allies would provide only very limited markets. Germany must not underestimate their possibilities of development, but she must not "risk her world trade." He then proceeded:

"We need not take the paper resolutions of Paris too tragically. Sharp protests against them are already making themselves heard in all of the Entente States. When the optimists say that after a certain period of hate relations between the two camps will revive, this optimism does not go far enough. The hot hunger for goods will make itself felt everywhere immediately after the conclusion of peace, and everywhere goods will be sought wherever they can be found. Moreover, the peace treaty must include the provision that boycotts are forbidden. Every Government which permits boycott movements must be made liable to pay compensation for them, whether the guilty persons are statesmen or whether they are journalists.

"Above all, no obstacles must be placed in the way of mutual supply of raw materials after the war—this on the enemy side, but also on our side. In particular the most-favored nation system must be built up. We for our part will and shall abandon dumping. Our relations to Austria-Hungary must not be permitted to bring us a tariff war with America. If, however, this war should be inevitable we must conduct it ruthlessly."

NAVY OFFICER IN RESCUE.

Lieut. J. R. Morrison Leaps Into Water and Saves a Man.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—Lieutenant J. R. Morrison, commanding officer of Submarine K-5, saved the life of Patrick Sheehan, a wharf janitor, today. The Lieutenant was on board the steamer General when she was about to land, and he saw Sheehan fall into the water. While reaching for her line, Sheehan struck his head as he fell and was stunned.

Dropping his handbag Lieutenant Morrison jumped overboard and caught Sheehan. While the officer was holding the man in the water it seemed as if both would be struck by the revolving propellers of the General. Lieutenant Morrison managed to back away from the dangerous position between the vessel and stone dock, and a line was thrown to him, and both were dragged out of the water.

Those who have delayed providing ***VACATION NEEDS*** *are now offered extraordinary bargains in* ***Underwear, Cotton Frocks, Silk Suits, Silk or Auto Coats*** *(39½ to 56 bust)*

No C. O. D.'s — Lane Bryant — No Exchanges

Underwear

A complete assortment of knitted, silk or cotton underwear (39½ to 56 bust), not merely large but specially designed for

Extra-Size or Stout Figures

Vests	.39 to .95	Brassieres	.65 to 2.95
Drawers	.39 to 2.15	Corset Covers	.98 to 2.95
Petticoats	1.45 to 11.75	Corsets	3.95 to 8.95
Dress Slips	2.35 to 12.75	Bathing Corsets & Tights	

Cotton Frocks (39 to 56 bust.)

Fresh, cool, dainty Gowns from our regular stock. A large variety to meet your needs for home, sport, hotel or afternoon wear. To be closed out at enormous reductions

3.00 Morning Dresses	1.95	11.50 Lustre Voile Gowns	7.45
8.75 French Crepe Dresses	5.00	15.75 Grenadine Voile Frocks	9.85
8.75 Beach Cloth Dress	5.00	29.75 Linen Costumes	16.75

Coats or Suits (39 to 56 bust.)

Stunning hand-tailored models. Reduced 30% to 60%. Designed to give slender lines and to fit and become both the long or short waisted stout figures.

44.00 Taffeta Suits	29.50	12.00 Mohair Linen Dusters	7.85
59.75 Gros de Londres Coats	25.00	14.50 Raincoats	10.75
74.50 Imported Faille Suits	39.50	25.00 Mixture Coats	16.75

25 West 38th St., Just West of 5th Av. N. Y.

Stern Brothers

West 42d and 43d Streets

Household Linens

AT VERY RADICAL REDUCTIONS
MONDAY, ON THE MAIN FLOOR

Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths

67 by 90 inches,	Regularly $8.75,		$2.75
72 by 72 "	"	$4.50,	$3.25
80 by 80 " scalloped,	"	$6.25,	$4.75

Bleached Damask Napkins

22 by 22 inches,	Regularly $3.75 doz,	$2.95
22 by 22 "	" $5.50 doz,	$3.75
24 by 24 "	" $7.50 doz,	$4.95

Heavy Damask Table Linen

66 inches wide,	Regularly $1.10 yd,	88c
72 inches wide,	" $1.90 yd,	$1.50

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads and Towels at Corresponding Reductions.

Electric Lamps

PRICED EXTREMELY LOW FOR MONDAY
ON THE FOURTH FLOOR

Boudoir Lamps, in mahogany, white or grey enamel; 10 inch cretonne shade,	$1.65
Electric Lamps, in brass or Verde finish, with art glass shade; formerly $5.95	$4.95
Japanese Pottery Lamps, covered with wicker; silk lined wicker shade, . . at Formerly $8.95	$5.75
Floor Electric Lamps, solid mahogany, with 22 inch fancy silk shade, . . . at	12.50

Artcrete Garden Furniture, Carrara Marble Benches and Artistic Rustic Pieces
AT DECIDED REDUCTIONS

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street — *Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues, New York* — West Forty-third Street

The August Sale of Rugs and Carpets

Continues to offer incomparable values in the most wanted weaves and sizes:

Mahals and Ghoerevans room sizes; reg. $125, $190 and $425, $88.00, 125.00 and 250.00	Chinese Rugs in the popular room sizes, at $49.50 to 785.00	Kirmanshahs and Sarouks room sizes; reg. $265, $575 and $625, $185.00, 285.00 and 458.00

Highest Grade Wilton Rugs at Extreme Reductions

9x12ft., at $34.50 to 54.00 Regularly $45.00 to 75.00	8¼x10½ ft., $29.75 to 48.50 Regularly $40.00 to 68.50	6x9 ft., at $21.50 to 37.50 Regularly $27.50 to 46.75

Seamless Heavy Axminster Rugs, 9x12ft.; Oriental and floral effects; Val. $39.75, $28.50

Inlaid Linoleum, cut from full rolls, 10 patterns; regularly $1.15 a yard, ... at 90c

End of Season Clearance of Women's Apparel

Which will be closed out regardless of cost

Smart Dresses, Originally $19.75 to 45.00, $7.50 to 19.50	Simple Dresses, Originally $8.50, at $3.50	Dainty Dresses, Originally $9.75 to 11.50, at $5.00	Women's Skirts Originally $2.25 to 6.50, $1.50 to 3.75

Tailored Suits, of linen, ratine, Palm Beach cloth and crash, . . . at $5.00 to 15.00 — Formerly $13.50 to 29.50

Women's Suits, of white serge, pongee, taffetas and worsteds, $9.75 to 25.00 — Formerly $19.75 to 69.50

Beach and Sport Coats, of choice materials, desirable styles, $5.00, 9.50 — Formerly $10.50 and 19.50

Coats for Traveling or Motor wear, in a variety of warmth-without-weight materials, ... at $15.00 — Formerly up to $32.50

Crepe de Chine Blouses	Women's Summer Porch Dresses	Women's Undergarments
On the Main Floor, that were regularly $2.95, at $1.95	An Absolute Clearance on the Second Floor, at $1.10, 2.50 & 3.50	Monday, Second Floor, priced extremely low at 89c
Unusual values in embroidered or tailored models, in white and flesh.	Our entire stock of serviceable models, in the newest popular styles and materials, including voiles, novelty and striped dimities and tissues, effectively combined with other fabrics.	Included are exceedingly good values in attractive Nainsook Night Gowns, Combinations, Envelope Chemises and Cambric Top Petticoats, in a wide range of models.
Also Women's Lingerie Blouses Formerly $2.95 to 6.75 $1.45, 1.90 to 3.75	Heretofore up to $6.75	

Half Yearly Clearance of Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Featuring unusually large and drastic price reductions in our entire stock.

Misses' High Cost Suits, including two and three-piece models, of serge combined with charmeuse, also taffeta, poplin, Poiret twills and serge; *Regularly up to $98.00.* $25.00

Misses' Serge and Gabardine Suits, Regularly up to $45.00, ... at	$10.00	Misses' Smart Sport Coats, Regularly up to $25.00, ... at	$8.50
Misses' Summer Dresses, Regularly up to $18.75, at	$2.75 & 5.00	Misses' White Dresses, Regularly up to $27.50, at	$5.00 to 12.50
Misses' Tub Skirts, Regularly up to $9.75, at	$2.00 & 5.00	Girls' Fancy Summer Dresses, Regularly up to $8.75, ... at	$2.00

SUPERIOR QUALITY FURNITURE

At prices usually asked for much inferior grades

For those who contemplate refurnishing in the Fall a most decided opportunity is presented to make selections during this event at large savings. Every household requirement and an excellent range of Art Pieces are included in these reductions.

Every Suite and Separate Piece is marked 10 to 50% less



Unusually large assortments from which to make selections

$433.00 IVORY BEDROOM, 8 pcs., TWIN BEDS, at $344.00

FOR LIVING ROOM	FOR DINING ROOM	FOR BEDROOM
3-Piece Suite, in velour, formerly $200.00, ... at $157.00	Mahogany Buffets, 38.50 to $125 Formerly $50.00 to 200.00	Mahogany Suite, 4 pcs; formerly $163.00, . . . at $147.00
Davenports, in muslin, ... at $63.00, 85.00 Formerly $95.00 and 125.00	China Closets, of Jacobean oak, $21.00 to 37.50 Formerly $42.00 to 75.00	Solid Mahogany Suite, with Colonial posts, . at $365.00 Formerly $510.00
Library Tables, of mahogany, $25.00 to 45.00 Formerly $38.00 to 75.00	Circassian Walnut Suite, 10 pieces, ... at $350.00 Formerly $410.00	Odd Bureaus, of mahogany, $30.00 to 65.00 Formerly $60.00 to 95.00

All Summer Furniture including Reed, Rattan and Willow reduced 10 to 33 1-3%

REPUBLICANS FEAR SMALL VOTE IN OHIO

Party Apathy Regarding Outcome of the Primaries Because of Prosperity and Big Crops.

HYPHENATE IS MAIN ISSUE

Opponents of Myron T. Herrick for the Republican Senatorial Nomination Make Pleas for German Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5.—There are various questions involved in the contests for the nominations in the Democratic and Republican Parties to be decided in the State-wide primary Aug. 8. While prosperity has been smiling on the State and farmers have been harvesting crops for which they expect to realize unusually high prices, there has been a pronounced feeling of apathy regarding the outcome of the primary among the general body of voters.

Indeed, this feeling of indifference is so pronounced that there are many Republicans who fear that it will have a disastrous effect on their plans for the Fall canvass. Those who hope for victory are impatient for the preliminaries to be concluded, that they may devote themselves to the serious work of the year. Efforts have been made to prevent the struggle for nominations from reaching a bitter stage, on the ground that it will interfere with the rally of Republican forces in November.

Notwithstanding all attempts for harmony, there is a feeling of uneasiness, especially as far as the fight for the United States Senatorship is concerned. There are three leading candidates, Colonel Myron T. Herrick, former Governor and former Ambassador to France; ex-Senator Dick, and Harry M. Daugherty, former State Chairman, and often referred to as the "savior of his party in 1912." A fourth, whose candidacy is inconsequential, is E. E. Cassel, a Richland County farmer, who is basing his claims for preference on marked friendliness to labor organizations and opposition to popular farmers' movements.

As the Republican Party in the nation took for its Presidential candidate a man who was aloof, because of his judicial position, from the turmoil and strife of 1912, so it is argued by the Herrick adherents, that the party in the State can do no better than emulate its example in selecting a man removed from the late unpleasantness by diplomatic position. In the reference made by Mr. Hughes to Colonel Herrick in his speech of acceptance, the Herrick men see a pronounced preference on the part of Presidential candidate for the Cleveland banker and diplomat.

Race Is Regarded Close.

It must not be assumed, however, that the pathway of Herrick to the seat now occupied by Senator Pomerene has been one of roses. Hard work and consistent effort have been necessary in a contest that is still regarded as decidedly close. The leading opponent of Herrick is Daugherty, who lives in Columbus, where he practices law. When the contest for the nomination began, Daugherty had the majority of the organization of the party with him, as the result of his work in 1912. Then, too, he is personally well known and well liked among the active Republican leaders in the various parts of the State.

Personal gratitude is counted the reason for the whole-hearted support which has been given him by Charles P. Taft, brother of ex-President Taft, and publisher of The Cincinnati Times-Star, the leading Republican newspaper in Ohio. Taft vainly opposed an indorsement of Herrick by the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) Republican organization, and is still continuing the fight for Daugherty, although his city will give Herrick a substantial majority.

Both sides are playing for the former Progressives. Many of them have declared for Daugherty, saying they admire his fearlessness in 1912, when he staked everything on carrying the State against Roosevelt. There are others who are resentful toward him for taking the position that no Republican could run on the Progressive ticket in addition to his own. While he was sustained by the courts in this contention, candidates for State and other offices lost to Democrats, and the losers have neither forgotten nor forgiven.

Taft-Roosevelt Feud.

Incidentally it may here be said that in a measure at least the Taft-Roosevelt quarrel is seen as being fought all over again in the primary next week. Taft has openly indorsed Daugherty, while there are various whisperings regarding Colonel Roosevelt's attitude. There are many here who believe that Mr. Hughes's reference to Colonel Herrick is directly due to James R. Garfield, the Progressive member of the Republican National Campaign Committee, and indirectly, through Mr. Garfield, to Colonel Roosevelt.

Of the apparently trivial matters which may assume great importance, the most interesting is the race track opposition to Colonel Herrick. Horsemen in every part of the State are being organized against him with great care. This hostility dates back twelve years, when Colonel Herrick was Governor of Ohio. The sportsmen said he promised them, if elected, he would approve a measure designed to legalize wagers at tracks. The measure went through both houses easily and was vetoed by the Governor. Horsemen said the measure would have strengthened the turf industry, and that the Governor broke faith with them.

The affair, it is pointed out, was mainly responsible for Governor Herrick's defeat for re-election in 1905. Walter G. Pollock and George Dietrich, both of Cleveland, where Colonel Herrick lives, have been traveling the State organizing opposition to Herrick and uniting on Daugherty as the strongest available man.

The leading question in the Ohio primaries is the "hyphenate" issue. This is especially true in the Democratic contest, and in a scarcely less degree in the Republican. Senator Dick is making a plain appeal to those who are opposed to President Wilson's firm course toward Germany, and assailing him for his stand on Americanism. On the other side, Daugherty refers in sarcastic vein to the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France with which Colonel Herrick was decorated. The tri-colored ribbon has been employed to stir up German-American organizations against Herrick.

The extent to which the "hyphenates" prevail in the Democratic party will be shown in the vote as between Senator Pomerene, running for re-nomination, and John J. Lentz, his opponent. Pomerene is sure of election, while his followers, including ex-Attorney General Timothy S. Hogan, openly charge that Lentz is a candidate as a Republican aid and will bolt Pomerene after he has been nominated. Two years ago Lentz was a candidate against Hogan and, after Hogan was nominated for Senator, did not support him.

Lentz is assailing Pomerene on many of the measures on which the Senator has stood by the President and thus indirectly, Lentz is sowing seed for the Fall election. He is frank in his appeal to German citizens and there are many observers who think that he will receive a substantial vote.

While State and county and Congressional candidates are to be nominated, scarcely half the vote will be out, and practically none of the candidacies have other than local interest. The Democratic State organization, backing Pomerene, is also for James M. Cox, who was defeated two years ago, for renomination for Governor. Two candidates in the field against him will get a protest vote of 20 to 30 per cent.

The Republican State organization is neutral in the Senatorship, but is supporting Governor Willis for renomination. He, likewise, has two opponents, Rudolph A. Mack of Cincinnati and George W. Shaw of Cleveland. Governor Willis will be renominated easily. Republicans generally approve the Willis administration notwithstanding difference over patronage.

High Lustre Satin Taffeta Ribbon, at 39c yard

Formerly 69c yard. 8½ inches wide, in pink, blue, maize, Nile, black or white.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

Moire and Satin Taffeta Ribbon, at 23c yard

Formerly 29c yard. Moire satin edge taffeta warp prints and Roman stripe and plain satin taffeta ribbon, 5½ to 6½ inches wide.

Beginning tomorrow, Monday, August 7th, at 8:30 A. M.

An Important Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

THIS event marks the close of our Summer activities, and the pursuit of intensive preparations for Fall. *These extraordinary reductions* are for immediate disposal to facilitate these preparations, and they provide *very exceptional economies.*

Also—Beginning Tomorrow, Monday



The Annual August Sale of Fur Coats, Scarfs & Muffs

An event in which NEW fur garments of every description, in the NEW styles for 1916-17, may be obtained at much below regular stock prices.

We will store free of charge until November 1st, any garment selected on receipt of one-third the purchase price. Balance to be paid at time of taking furs from storage.

The items listed below are just a sprinkling of the exceptional values offered for the month of August.

Hudson Seal Coat, 40 inches long. August Sale Price **$77.50**
Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long. August Sale Price **$85.00**
Hudson Seal Coat, 40 in. long, with exceptional flare in skirt. August Sale Price **$119.50**
Hudson Seal Coat, 45 in. long, with skunk collar and border. August Sale Price **$142.50**
Hudson Seal Coat, 45 in. long, with cuffs and deep border of skunk. August Sale Price **$205.00**

Mole Coat with taupe wolf collar, cuffs and border and flared skirt. Very smart model. August Sale Price **$224.50**
Near Seal Coat, (Dyed Coney,) 40 inches long. August Sale Price **$62.50**
Near Seal Coat, 40 inches long, with dyed skunk collar. August Sale Price **$67.50**

Skunk Muffs, ball, melon, half round and pillow shape. August Sale Price **$19.50**
Mole Skin Muff, choice quality. August Sale Price **$16.50**
Mole Skin Scarfs.....August Sale Price **$24.50**
Kolinsky Scarfs .....August Sale Price **$33.50**
Kolinsky Muffs .....August Sale Price **$39.50**
Hudson Seal Capes.....August Sale Price **$19.50**
Hudson Seal Muffs.....August Sale Prices **$9.75** and **$13.50**
White Fox Animal Scarfs.August Sale Prices **$15.75** & **$19.75**

(Furs listed as Hudson Seal are made of Dyed Muskrat)

Tomorrow—Clearance Sale of

Misses' and Girls' Afternoon and Dancing Frocks, reduced to $18.50

Formerly $29.50 to $59.50

Fashioned of fine quality soiree taffeta, Georgette crepe, chiffon, silk nets, failles and striped satin and pompadour silk, in a wonderful assortment of styles. Beautifully trimmed with silver and gold laces, nets and flowers. All this season's newest shades. Sizes 14 to 18 yrs.

Girls' Afternoon and Party Frocks Reduced to $5.95, $9.75 & $12.75

Formerly $9.75 to $25.00

Made of taffeta, novelty silks, charmeuse, pongee, French batiste and nets, in white and soft shades. Splendidly made and finished. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Misses' New Sport Tub Skirts, Reduced to $1.95

Formerly sold at $4.95. Made of imported cluster striped gabardine, in green, French blue or rose stripes.

Misses' Sport Skirts Reduced to $3.95

Formerly $5.95. White corduroy skirts, in new buttoned front and side pocket models. Exceptional value at $3.95.

Gray Hair Switches & Transformations

at clearance prices tomorrow

Gray Switches, 18 inches long.....reduced to **$2.45**
Gray Switches, 20 inches long.....reduced to **$2.95**
Gray Switches, 22 inches long.....reduced to **$3.45**
Gray Transformations.....reduced to **$3.45**
Gray Transformations.....reduced to **$4.95**

Experts in attendance will match perfectly the shade and texture of your hair.

Tomorrow—Clearance Sale of

Women's Linen Dusters at $1.50

Made of fine quality linen, with belted back and deep Raglan sleeves. *Motor Apparel Shop—Sixth Floor.*

Clearance Sale of Women's

Summer Coats and Skirts

at most radical price reductions tomorrow

Broken selections, but the variety of styles, fabrics and colorings is splendid.

Women's Sport Coats at $6.75

Formerly $15 to $22.50

Made of striped pongee, wool velour, plain or striped silk Jersey or wool Jersey, in the season's newest models.

Women's Sport Coats, $12.50

Formerly $19.50 to $29.50

The most remarkable values in sport coats offered anywhere this season. Fashioned of plain or striped silk Jersey, fancy cheviot, wool velour, wool Jersey and striped faille, in all the most wanted colors.

Very Special for Monday

Women's Waterproof Coats, $15

Made of tweed and fancy checks in belted and ripple models, with Raglan or set-in sleeves and yoke lined. All colors and sizes.

Women's Washable Skirts

at remarkable price concessions tomorrow

Made of gabardine, corduroy, pique, cordeline, honeycomb, linen, Bedford cord, Russian cord and crepe cloth, in plain colors and stripes. All sizes.

Skirts..... *were $1.95 to $2.95* .....now **$1.25**
Skirts..... *were $3.50 to $4.50* .....now **$1.95**
Skirts..... *were $5.00 to $5.75* .....now **$2.95**
Skirts..... *were $6.50 to $7.50* .....now **$3.95**

None C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.—4th Floor.

Monday—Clearance Sale of

Women's New Summer Dresses

reduced in price one-half, and in many instances more than one-half former selling prices.

White Georgette Crepe Sport Dresses. *Formerly $35 and $39.50*.....reduced to **$18.50**
Lace and Net Afternoon Dresses. *Formerly $35 and $45*.....reduced to **$14.50**
Jersey Wool and Silk Sport Dresses. *Formerly $29.50*.....reduced to **$14.50**
Pongee Silk Sport Dresses. *Formerly $25 and $29.50*.....reduced to **$14.50**
Taffeta Afternoon Dresses. *Formerly $29.50*.....reduced to **$14.50**
Cool Voile Dresses. *Formerly $12.50 and $16.50*...reduced to **$7.95**
Colored Voile Dresses. *Formerly $10 and $12.50*.....reduced to **$6.95**
Colored Voile Dresses. *Formerly $7.50*.....reduced to **$3.95**

Tomorrow—Final Clearance of

Corsets and Brassieres

at substantial price concessions

Corsets, made of plain or fancy broche, in the season's newest models. Suitable for every type of figure. Incomplete range of sizes and limited quantity.

Formerly $3 to $7.50 .....reduced to **$1.45**
Formerly $2 and $3 .....reduced to **95c**

Brassieres, for all occasions, in various materials and styles. Limited quantity. *Formerly 50c to $4.*

Reduced to **39c, 50c, 69c & $1.65**

None C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

Women's Bathing Caps—Reduced

25c Rubber Bathing Caps & Divers..now **18c**
50c Rubber Bathing Caps.....now **39c**
75c Rubber Bathing Caps.....now **49c**

Tomorrow—An Important Clearance Sale of

Women's Bathing Suits

at most liberal price reductions

110 Women's Bathing Suits, at $3.69

Reduced from $5.00. Made of mohair, silk poplin and Salt's satin, in one-piece, slip-on or waist models. All sizes. Very exceptional values.

225 Women's Bathing Suits, at $4.75

Reduced from $5.95 & $6.95

Taffeta, silk poplin, mohair, silk and wool Jersey bathing suits, in slip-on or dressy models.

135 Women's Costume Bathing Suits, $6.75

Reduced from $8.50 & $10

Fashioned of satin duchess, silk faille and taffeta, in fancy waist and Princess effects.

Also—Radically Reduced for Monday

Our Entire Stock of Women's High Class Bathing Costumes

Formerly $15, $20.00, $25.00 to $35.00
Now $10, $13.50, $16.50 & $19.50

In the Women's Shoe Dept., Monday

An Extraordinary Clearance of

Women's Pumps and Oxfords, $2.45

Formerly $5, $6 and $7



Not an ordinary clearance sale in which odds and ends only are included, but an event in which anyone can be fitted with footwear of the highest character, at a price which is far below the regular stock price. The selection comprises:—



$2.45 **$2.45**

All patent pumps; Oxfords and pumps in patent leather and gun metal, with backs of tan or grey buckskin or black, tan or grey cloth; also in combinations of white and tan, and white and black. Sport Oxfords, of white linen, trimmed with white or tan leather.

None C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

Tomorrow, Monday, Clearance Sale of

House Dresses, Negligees, Kimonos and Dressing Sacques

at remarkable price reductions.

House Dresses.....*were $1.50 to $5.00*..now **$1 to $3.98**
Lawn Kimonos & Negligees....*were $1.00 to $2.00*..now **79c to $1.50**
Dressing Sacques .....*were $1.00 to $1.50*..now **65c to $1.00**

Clearance Sale of

Undermuslins at 75c

Regular Stock Price $1.00

Included are nightgowns and bodices, in a varied assortment of styles.

Clearance of

Silk Petticoats at $1.98 to $4.98

Regularly $3.98 to $6.98. Pongee, taffeta and soiree petticoats, in various models and colors.

Clearance Sale of Children's Wash Hats and Straw Hats at 25c to $1.98

Regularly 50c to $3.98. 2 to 6 years.

Children's White and Colored Dresses

Reduced to 75c to $2.98—*Regularly $1.50 to $4.98*

Clearance of Women's Gloves

at phenomenal savings tomorrow

Women's White Milanese Silk Gloves, two clasps, with double finger tips and Paris point embroidered backs. Reduced to 58c pair.

Women's 16-button length Milanese Silk Gloves, Mousquetaire style, with Paris point embroidered backs and double finger tips. Reduced to 68c pair.

Women's 16-button length Chamois finish Lisle Gloves, Mousquetaire style, in white or gray. Reduced to 45c pair.

SENATORS IN CLASH OVER MEXICO POLICY

Lewis, Assailing Hughes and Defending Wilson, Is Answered by Fall.

HINT OF VILLA RECOGNITION

Illinois Senator's Intimation Welcomed by the Republicans as Campaign Material.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—When Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip of the Senate, replied today on the Senate floor to that part of Charles E. Hughes's speech of acceptance relating to Mexico, he stirred up a controversy that had its echoes outside as well as inside the Upper House. Senator Lewis defended the Wilson Administration, though it was said by men close to the President that Senator Lewis was speaking for himself and not as a spokesman for the White House.

Mr. Lewis accused the Republican Party of being responsible for the killing of Americans in Mexico. He also referred to Mexican events in a way that Republicans professed to believe meant that the Wilson Administration had contemplated recognizing Francisco Villa, a circumstance that apparently gave great comfort to Republican Senators.

Senator Fall of New Mexico, Republican, who has been a sharp critic of the Administration's Mexican policy, was quick to assail Senator Lewis's statements. Mr. Fall said the Republicans looked upon this as a great political find and would make the most of it in the national campaign.

"I rise," began Senator Lewis, "to speak to the challenge set forth in the address to the American people by Charles Evans Hughes in his acceptance of his nomination as President of the United States by the Republican National Convention. I address myself to the sham and shames of the pretense of patriotism.

"Here this day I put the responsibility for the death of every American soldier killed on the border of Mexico in the year 1916 upon the heads of the generals of the Republican Party.

"I charge that not until the captains of the Republican Party shot at the President of the United States did the Mexican outlaws shoot at the soldiers of the American President."

Defending the refusal to recognize Huerta, Senator Lewis said:

"There was no other course for President Wilson to take than that which he did in declining to recognize Huerta under the circumstances as they prevailed and were accepted."

Brings Villa into Discussion.

The most striking part of Senator Lewis's speech, from a Republican viewpoint, was an allusion by him to President Wilson and Villa.

"Had the leaders of the Republican Party," he said, "given to the Democratic President support in his foreign policy and announced that as the President had recognized Villa as a test and trial, and had they demanded united obedience in America to this order of the President as one from the highest authority and from the only authority that was vested with privilege of deciding the question, there would have been a different result from what ensued. Mexico would have seen that all the United States was behind the President.

"The forces opposing Villa would have seen that all the United States supported the American President. Obstructionists in Mexico and opponents of the United States and the enemies of Villa would have all seen that there was union in America in the support of an American President when he was dealing with a foreign country, and then would have subsided the opposition. There would have followed the acquiescence in the promised trial of the strength of Villa, and from it we would have been able to test the result and to have obtained the relief from the conditions which were coursing Mexico and bewildering America.

"It was the Republican Convention," charged the Illinois Senator, "which slew the soldiers in Carrizal. By the doctrine of the law which holds responsible those who set in motion the machinery that ends in the murder of a man, the Republican Convention in Chicago, these platform builders who denounced their President and their country, to awaken an issue wherever they could; these were the perpetrators of the deaths of these Americans.

Puts Blame on Republicans.

"Here this day I pronounce the doom upon these captains of the Republican Party. These generals when they shot at the President of the United States summoned the followers of Carranza and Villa to kill the soldiers of the President of the United States. On the heads of these Republican generals I put the blood of every soldier who has suffered and bled in Mexico at the hands of Carranza and Villa. On the heads of these Republican captains I launch the curse of every suffering mother in America. Now, Sir, upon this platform the nominee was named. It was Justice Hughes, who now in his announcement touching Mexico says in his acceptance:

"'We have not commanded respect; we have made enemies, not friends.'

"Who made these enemies for America? I answer, it was Captain General Hughes and his followers. Who is it that deprived us of respect? I answer, those traitors to the doctrine of patriotism that should have commanded from every honest heart faithful obedience to an American President when he was serving his country against a foreign foe."

When Senator Lewis concluded Senator Fall said the President's Mexican policy was the beginning and cause of all the trouble this country had endured in connection with the war in Europe.

"When have you or your President," he demanded of the Democratic Senators, "ever taken one step to protect the lives of Americans—not to say their property in Mexico? When have you ever demanded reparation for the killing of those Americans who have lost their lives in Mexico? When have you ever avenged the wrongs upon American women? Will the Senator answer that question? No, he cannot answer it, and it was just by reason of the attitude of Wilson toward Mexico that Germany knew when you told her you would hold her to strict accountability in case of injury to Americans in her submarine warfare that you lied. When have you obtained reparation from Mexico for the killing of Americans? When have you obtained that strict accountability you so boastfully talked of from Germany?"

Fall Criticises Colleague.

Senator Gallinger at this point asked Senator Fall how many Americans had been killed in Mexico.

"According to a list I have here, and which I have personally verified," replied Senator Fall, "267 Americans have been killed. Other lists run the number up over 500."

Then the New Mexico Senator went on to say that the most astounding thing in Senator Lewis's speech was his statement that at one time the Wilson Administration was prepared to recognize Villa.

"You defend Wilson for refusing to recognize Huerta, whom you describe as a murderer, and you denounce the Republicans for preventing Wilson from recognizing Villa, whom you and your President at the time knew to have been a murderer, a liar, a thief, an assassin for hire, and the most vicious character in Mexico."

Senator Fall's remarks were tinged with much bitterness, and he repeatedly made sarcastic references to Senator Lewis, which indicated strong personal resentment toward the Illinois Senator.

TO INSTRUCT GUARDSMEN.

Regular Army Officers Detailed for Month's Duty with New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 5.—Headquarters announced today that the War Department had appointed six regular army officers to act as instructors with the Sixth Division, U. S. N. G. One of them, Major George H. Jamerson, Twenty-eighth Infantry, who has been detailed to the Third Brigade at Pharr, arrived today and the others are expected here within a few days.

The instructors will be here for a month, after which the Guard officers will take over the task of drilling the men. This is regarded here as indicating that General Funston has been convinced the men have been acclimated and that the actual work of upbuilding will start at once.

Beginning tomorrow squadrons of cavalry will leave camp to follow the route taken two days ago by Major Gen. O'Ryan and Squadron A. It is planned to send out a squadron a day, until three units are in the field, the time of departure to be so arranged that at least one squadron will be within easy summons if needed. After all the cavalrymen have taken this practice ride, infantry regiments will be sent over the same course, and as the line of march will extend more than seventy-five miles, the hike will be the most severe the men have yet had.

Beyond a brief radio, to the effect that the health of all was excellent, Colonel H. S. Bandholtz, chief of staff, has not heard from General O'Ryan, but it is understood that the ground so far covered has proved to be well suited to manoeuvres.

Because in the opinion of their officers they had proved to be the best soldiers in Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, the following men received prizes of comfort kits today: Lieutenants Charles H. Scott and A. P. Posner, Sergeants E. A. Acker and William Crystal, Corporals Bernard Stern, E. C. Schroeder and Harry White, and Privates John Eadie, Benjamin Solomon and William H. Day.

As the regular issue of army cots did not arrive as expected today, Companies G of the Seventy-first Regiment and F of the Seventh sent to McAllen for cots and paid for them out of their own pockets. Other companies are expected to do likewise if the shipment does not arrive by Monday. It is said there are 18,000 or more cots on the way here and that the bill of lading is in the hands of the Depot Quartermaster, but that nothing else has been heard of the shipment.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the Second Brigade, today complimented Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, Captain Harry Maslin, on the efficiency with which it handled brigade guard duty from which it was relieved today.

Lieutenant H. I. Davidson of Company G, who has served twenty-one years with the National Guard, received notification today that his resignation had been accepted. He left for New York.

Lieutenants H. Conway and E. Orsenigo, of the Seventy-first, also resigned for business reasons.

GEN. BUTT CONDEMNS "RED TAPE" ON BORDER

Conditions There Disgraceful, He Says, After Son, Invalided Home, Goes to Hospital.

After placing in St. Luke's Hospital his son, Robert McCoskry Butt, of the Seventh Regiment, who reached New York Friday from McAllen, Texas, suffering from typhoid fever, General McCoskry Butt, reserve list, New York National Guard, declared yesterday that he was going to demand that Congress investigate conditions under which the guardsmen are living along the Mexican border. He said he would place before Congress affidavits by his son as to how sick men are treated in the Texas camps.

General Butt charged that because of red tape his son was kept away from home and the hospital for two weeks.

"Conditions down there on the border are disgraceful," General Butt said. He added that he had information which supported allegations made by some newspaper correspondents that conditions along the border were not all that they should be.

"Newspaper correspondents who have dared tell the truth about the lack of hospital arrangements and supplies and other shortcomings are officially dubbed 'liars.' A later impartial investigation may, however, prove who deserve the title of 'liar,'" said General Butt.

"I know," continued General Butt, "that in active service officers and men must naturally expect all kinds of hardships and suffering, but this is no excuse for not providing properly, and in not safeguarding the health of the men who have given their services to the United States.

"My son, who came home ill today, is a victim of ignorance or neglect, or perhaps both. He arrived home a physical wreck. I at once called in our physician, who said he was suffering from typhoid fever.

"My son was detailed as chauffer for Brig. Gen. Dyer. He was taken ill at McAllen more than two weeks ago and held for a week as a typhoid suspect. Next he was sent to Brownsville and held another week in a hospital, while red tape was being cut. Before leaving McAllen for Brownsville he was discharged because he had lost eighteen pounds in weight.

"Now, here is the outrage of the red tape business: At Brownsville, after he had been discharged so that he could come home, an error was found in his discharge papers and they had to be returned to the Seventh's camp at McAllen for correction. Instead of letting the sick boy come home, they held him for three days while the discharge traveled sixty-five miles and return from McAllen. He could have received a furlough or sick leave, or anything to let him come home, and the error could have been corrected later. After a week at Brownsville the discharge arrived and the sick boy was put aboard a train, without any attendant, the doctors apparently not knowing what his ailment was. Is this an example of our medical service? Suppose he had become delirious and leaped from the train. Whose fault would that have been?

"Robert became so ill on the train that he stopped off in St. Louis to rest for a day. I received a telegram from him after I had already telegraphed to friends in the Adjutant General's office, to the Secretary of War, the Governor, the Quartermaster's Corps, and to a Senator I know, but for a whole week could get no trace of him. I didn't know whether he was dead or alive.

"Bad water at McAllen first made my son ill. I know that the bad water has hurt a number of other guardsmen, Dysentery followed. My son's temperature was 102 and had it not been for the personal attention of General Dyer he probably would have died from lack of attention, as men did in 1898.

"What I want to know is why is the report of such an authority as Dr. Darlington on the camp conditions not made public? There is probably too much truth in it and efforts to cover glaring defects he found are probably being made before it is published.

"Why are there no filters or distilling apparatus for water at the permanent camps? Why are there no appliances for blood tests in our much-vaunted and up-to-date medical service? Why were untried men sent to places where they had to sleep in mud or water? Why are sick men allowed to remain in camp on the ground instead of being placed in cots? An army facing an enemy cannot sleep on cots, but this is not war.

"Why was not an officer like General Wood sent to make a report on border conditions? It is that he would have refused to use whitewash.

"I think the parents of every soldier on the border, regular army and National Guard, should write to their Congressmen or Senators to investigate the present system and destroy it. Patriotism is simply being penalized and the old story of 1898 is largely being reenacted. Think of the ailments that will be contracted by thousands of fine men now on the border through the incompetence of those high up. It's a disgrace and a shame.

"As soon as my son is well enough I shall call in the best lawyers I know to take affidavits from him and to push this matter until there is an investigation. And I believe the investigation should be ordered by Congress at once."

General Butt has a second son on the Texas border, Lt. Havemyer Butt, of Company K, Seventh Regiment.

RODENBERG SEEKS EMBARGO INQUIRY

Wants Congress to Investigate Shipments Into Mexico, Following Dodge Charges.

CITES RECORD OF COURT

Illinoisan Refers to Arizona Indictment When Denial of Statements Is Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Representative William A. Rodenberg of Illinois, Republican, who insinuated in the House yesterday that the State Department had permitted the shipment of war munitions into Mexico in April as a result of a visit to the department of Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, offered a resolution today for an investigation by Congress of all ammunition shipments into Mexico since the Taft Administration.

The resolution calls particularly for information as to whether any contributor to the party campaign funds has shipped ammunition to the Mexicans.

In his speech yesterday Representative Rodenberg said he did not charge that the visit of Mr. Dodge to the State Department was connected with the lifting of the embargo, but he directed attention to the fact that the embargo was lifted immediately after this visit. In the same connection he stressed the point that Mr. Dodge was a liberal contributor to the Democratic campaign fund of 1912 and alleged that the New York capitalist was interested in the making of munitions of war.

The follow-up resolution introduced by Mr. Rodenberg today reads:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring,) That a select committee of five Senators and five Representatives be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, respectively, and be empowered and instructed to investigate the shipment of munitions of war from the United States to Mexico, and to any Government, belligerent faction, outlaw band or private individual in Mexico, from the date of the embargo proclamation of President Taft to and including the days when the investigation shall be in progress.

Be it further resolved, That said committee shall investigate particularly this report whether any one particular firm, company or corporation, or several particular firms, companies or corporations, has or have been identified with the business of shipping munitions to Mexico, and whether any such company, firm or corporation has, in its corporate capacity or through any of its officers Directors, Trustees or large stockholders, been prominently identified with any officer of this Government or any political party, or has contributed largely to the campaign funds of any party or candidate.

Dodge Denies Rodenberg Charge.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday this telegram:

Newport, R. I., Aug. 5.

Please deny for me the insinuation and statements of Representative Rodenberg. They are absolutely false. Neither Phelps, Dodge & Co., nor I, personally, have any interest in manufacture of munitions of war. CLEVELAND H. DODGE.

Mr. Dodge had reference to the speech made by Representative William A. Rodenberg of Illinois in the House Friday, in which he mentioned a visit by Mr. Dodge to Secretary Lansing, after which, Mr. Rodenberg said, there were exports of munitions to Mexico because of a suspension of the embargo. Mr. Rodenberg said that Phelps, Dodge & Co. was engaged in the manufacture of munitions and had been indicted for violations of the embargo on munitions into Mexico.

Mr. Dodge's denial was shown to Representative Rodenberg by THE TIMES Washington correspondent, when Mr. Rodenberg referred to the Federal Reporter, Vol. 209, page 910, year 1913. Pages 910, 911, 912, 913 and 914 of the Federal Reporter, V. 209, contains an account of the indictment of the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company in 1913 for shipping munitions through Arizona to be sent to Sonora, Mexico. The indictments were dismissed by Federal District Judge Sawtelle on Dec. 1, 1913, on the ground that they were faulty.

There were two indictments against the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company. The first charged it, the Douglas Hardware Company, and W. H. Brophy, F. E. Coles, and W. F. Fisher with shipping 50,000 cartridges from the stores of the Douglas Hardware Company in Douglas, Ariz., to the stores of the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company in Bisbee, Ariz., with intent to send the ammunition into Mexico.

The second indictment was similar to the first except that it referred to the transport of 90,000 cartridges from Bisbee to Bakersville, Ariz., and charged violation of the neutrality resolution of March 14, 1912.

Destination Not Named.

Judge Sawtelle said he would sustain a demurrer to the indictments because they did not mention a specific place to which the munitions were supposed to have been sent in Sonora.

"It is not conceivable," said the Court, "that the defendants in this case should have shipped the munitions of war in question into the forbidden territory without having shipped them to some definite consignee at some definite destination, and if this had been done the point of destination could and should have been alleged in the indictment.

"I do not consider that the mere intent to ship goods from a point within the United States of America to a point within the United States of Mexico is an offense unless that intent is coupled with an actual shipment made from a definite point within the United States to a definite point within the United States of Mexico."

The statement by Mr. Rodenberg in his speech which Mr. Dodge denied follows:

"The Phelps-Dodge Company is engaged in the manufacture of and sale of munitions of war, and is the same company that was indicted in the closing days of Taft's Administration for violating the embargo placed on the shipment of munitions into Mexico, and escaped conviction on a technicality that the munitions had not reached Mexico, but were stopped, I believe, at Bisbee, Ariz.

Corporation directories show that the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company's stock is all owned by Phelps, Dodge & Co. It is listed as a copper merchandising concern Phelps, Dodge & Co. is among the world's greatest copper concerns.

BOUND FOR SIX-YEAR TERM.

Guardsmen Under Dual Oath Will Be in Active Service Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Under the terms of the new national defense act, as interpreted by the War Department, enlisted men of the National Guard who have subscribed to the dual oath and enlistment contracts, subsequent to the passage of the act, are bound for six years' service in the National Guard. The first three years must be in an active organization of the National Guard. The remaining three years are to be served in the National Guard Reserve. Credit is to be given for the period already served under the old enlistment contract, with the privilege of continuing in active service during the whole of the enlistment period, and of re-enlisting.

The law officers of the War Department have ruled that the new defense act confers no authority to hold the enlisted men of the National Guard in the active service, without their consent, for a longer period than three years, unless the call of the guard into Federal service in time of war or national emergency shall be regarded as embracing the National Guard Reserve. It cannot be so regarded in the present mobilization, as no mention of the reserve was made in the President's recent call.

Enlisted men of the organized militia who have not subscribed to the new dual oath are to be discharged upon the expiration of their enlistment period.

The War Department today announced that it had issued the following instructions:

"During the continuance of the present status of the National Guard, when an enlisted man of the National Guard brought into the service of the United States completes his period of active service and does not desire to continue in active service, he shall be transferred in the grade held by him at the date the transfer becomes effective, to the National Guard Reserve by his department commander. The transfer will be in the usual form and the Adjutant General will be advised of the transfer. Enlisted men so transferred are entitled to transportation and subsistence prescribed for enlisted men of the regular army furloughed to reserve."

The Department also announced today that when enlisted men of the National Guard are discharged, the expense of returning them to their State mobilization camps will be borne by the Government.

PLAN CARRIZAL MEMORIALS.

Mexicans to Name Regiments After Dead and Put Up a Monument.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Aug. 5.—Mexico has honored the "heroes" of the battle of Carrizal by naming brigades and regiments after them. A monument is also to be erected to the Mexican dead who fell on the battlefield of Carrizal, and the base will rest on the place where eight Americans, including Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair, were found dead after the battle.

This was announced today in Juarez in the form of an army order issued by Minister of War Obregon to General Trevino at Chihuahua City. The order says that the El Rey Brigade of the Carranza Army is to be known as the Felix Gomez Brigade, while each regiment in this and the Canales Brigade is to be named for Mexicans who were killed in the fight.

A committee is to be appointed to arrange for the erection of a suitable shaft at the battlefield of Carrizal, the order reads, and also one at the grave of General Gomez at Jiminez. The order refers to the fight as "the one occurring between the brave defenders of the Mexican flag, who have taught Mexicans how to die for their country, and the American troops of the so-called punitive expedition."

REPLY TO CARRANZA SOON.

President on Return Will Take Up Question of Parleys.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The reply to General Carranza's note regarding the proposed joint commission to settle border difficulties will not be formulated until President Wilson returns Monday from his week-end cruise.

It was indicated that, while not entirely satisfactory, General Carranza's note is viewed as opening the way for broadening the scope of discussions, as is desired by the President, and information has reached department officials that the note was intended to cover that possibility.

The State Department has renewed its representations over the imprisonment in Mexico City of H. A. Dunn, an American electrician, charged with having sold dynamite to Zapata bandits.

The department also has made inquiries as to charges against a Mr. Fulton, Canadian manager of the Electric Light and Power Company in Mexico City, who has been thrown into prison.

BIG DROP IN FOOD EXPORTS.

Breadstuff Shipments Fell Off $142,700,000 in Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Exports of foodstuffs, cotton, and oil from the United States during the fiscal year just ended did not equal those of the previous years. Statistics announced today by the Department of Commerce show shipments of those commodities totaled $1,289,735,326, a decrease of $58,400,000 from 1915.

Breadstuffs showed the greatest loss, with $142,700,000, the largest falling off being in wheat exports, which declined $118,000,000. Oats exports were $9,900,000 less than last year, corn $8,800,000 less, and flour $8,000,000 less.

Meat and dairy products exports increased $54,800,000 over 1915. Bacon gained $41,000,000, ham and shoulders $11,800,000, pickled pork $8,000,000, and fresh beef $7,000,000. Gasoline and naphtha exports increased $17,600,000, lubricating oil $3,000,000, fuel oil $5,900,000 and oleo oil $3,200,000.

Cotton exports showed a loss of only $5,300,000 in value, but were 2,514,781 bales less than during the previous year.

TO PUSH GAYNOR MEMORIAL.

Park Commissioner Ward Arranges for Conference on Plans.

The problem of erecting a memorial to Mayor Gaynor in this city, those interested in the plan believe, is now about to be settled after nearly three years of fruitless discussion. During those years a fund of $22,000 contributed by friends of the late Mayor has been accumulating interest. Park Commissioner Ward, with whom informal negotiations have been in progress since the fund was raised, has designated Carl F. Pilat, departmental landscape architect, to confer with Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, President of the Mayor Gaynor Memorial Association, and William A. Boring and Herman A. MacNeil of the Art Commission. Herbert Adams, the sculptor selected to execute the memorial, will attend the conferences, which are to begin soon.

The conferees will try to agree both on a form of monument and a site for it. There have been a score of suggestions advanced, considered, and rejected. The first idea was the setting of a great light at the gateway of the harbor. This was rejected because it might be regarded as a rival to Liberty's torch. Then a public building was suggested, then a hospital endowment, then an arch at each end of the Manhattan Bridge, then a statue at each end of the Brooklyn Bridge, but all these were dropped either for lack of distinction, excessive cost, or physical impossibility.

The association appealed to Robert W. de Forest, President of the Municipal Art Commission and one of its own members, for assistance. Professor A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia and Daniel French, the sculptor, were called in, too. The trio of experts recommended Mr. Adams for the work, and Mr. Adams recommended a pedestrian statue of the Mayor and suggested City Hall Park as the site.

QUARANTINE BREAKS STRIKE

Haworth Non-Resident Caddies Sent Home as They Argue Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

HAWORTH, N. J., Aug. 5.—For the first time in the history of the royal and ancient game of golf a Board of Health broke up a caddy strike today when it intervened between the authorities of the Haworth Golf Club and the boys employed on the club links.

Several dozen of the boys live in Dumont and other adjacent villages and they reported to work today with a firm intention to have their rate of pay raised from 15 to 20 cents an hour. Golfers stood impatiently waiting while the club officials argued the question with the caddies, who knew that it would be impossible to find substitute caddies for today, at least. Matters were at a deadlock and diplomatic relations were strained to the breaking point when suddenly an automobile containing several members of the Board of Health flashed on the scene.

Immediately every boy not a resident here was ordered home and instructed not to return, in accordance with the health regulations adopted for the prevention of infantile paralysis, which provide that no children shall be allowed to come into this town.

The strike was broken and the caddies, crestfallen, returned to their homes. The golfers were forced to make the best of it.

WANTS STATE TO AUDIT PANAMA FAIR ACCOUNTS

Brooklynite Asks Court to Compel Controller Travis to Take Action.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—An application for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the State Controller, Eugene M. Travis, to audit the accounts of the State officials, including Governor Whitman, who traveled to the Panama-Pacific Exposition last year at the expense of the State, was made here today before Supreme Court Justice Hasbrouck by Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn. The court reserved decision.

Mr. Hinrichs is Chairman of a committee of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, which has for several months been conducting a fight to compel an accounting of the expenditures of the trip and of the State's expenses for its building and exhibits at the fair, involving in all $665,000.

Edward H. Wilson of Brooklyn, attorney for Hinrichs, who brought the action as a taxpayer, urged that under the State finance law the Controller is made the final auditing power of the State, and his duty is not only to examine for mathematical accuracy, but also to investigate the legality of all expenditures of State money of which an account is kept in his office, as in this case.

The State Government, said the attorney, has acted on the theory that the auditing powers of the Controller are exceedingly broad, especially with respect to State officials, which policy has been upheld by the Court of Appeals. While he may possess discretion regarding expenditures of officials, such discretion does not extend, he said, to outside persons, such as wives and families of the State Panama-Pacific Exposition Commissioners, "for whose expenses there is no warrant in law."

In most cases, Mr. Wilson continued, bills were presented by the railroads and hotels and paid by the commission. He told the court that eight Assemblymen and two Senators visited the exposition at State expense of $300 each; State Senator Cullen and his family had expenses of $1,500, Vice Chairman John Ryle, $3,000; Winfield A. Huppuch, $1,000; Controller Travis, $1,000. The trip of Governor Whitman's party cost $30,000.

Opposing the application, Deputy Attorney General Wilbur W. Chambers contended that the Legislature, jealous of its powers, sometimes gave authority to the Controller to audit and sometimes took it away, in this case giving it exclusively to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, whose audit was binding on the Controller. Instead of filing a single verified report ninety days from the close of the exposition, the commission by amendment received until June 30, 1916, to make the final report directed by the statute, meanwhile filing periodical reports.

The Controller's sole duty, he said, was to determine the mathematical accuracy and see that each item was accompanied by evidence of payment. He was powerless to review expenditures, and was not responsible if they were improper. The commission received complete power over expenditures and audits, a right frequently conferred by the Legislature on other commissions. Outside persons were taken to the exposition as part of the plan to promote New York State's interest.

Justice Hasbrouck said the entire question was whether the finance law was applicable to the present case or whether the auditing power of the commission superseded, by special statute, the general power conferred by general laws. Briefs were filed.

Rutgers College Plans Celebration.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 5.—Plans were announced today by President W. H. S. Demarest of Rutgers College for a four-day celebration to begin Oct. 11 to mark the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college. A historical pageant, in which 1,000 students and alumni of Rutgers will participate, will be the main feature. A campaign is under way now to raise an endowment fund of $1,000,000 in connection with the celebration.

Property Management

is receiving more intelligent study now than ever before because so many problems for owners have arisen within recent years. We have given special attention to making real estate investments pay.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Continuing on Monday and Tuesday

Our Annual Mid-Summer Clearance Sale of

Women's and Misses' Fashionable Apparel

A Few Pieces at 1/3 Off, But Nearly All at Less Than 1/2 Price to Close Prior to the Advance Showing of Fall Styles.

NO C. O. D's. | Alterations at 1/2 Price | NO APPROVALS.

Women's
High Class Tailor Suits
Sizes 34 to 46

Comprising the remainder of our late season stock in fashionable fabrics and colorings—all smartly tailored models for street, traveling and early Fall wear.

To Be Closed Out Regardless of Cost
Formerly sold from $34.50 to $60.00

Tailored Suits — Reduced to 14.50
Tailored Suits — Reduced to 19.50
Tailored Suits — Reduced to 29.50

Extra Size Suits

High Class Suits, especially adapted to the stout figure,

To close at 29.50 and 34.50
Formerly up to $48.00

Misses'
High Class Tailor Suits
14 to 20 years and small women.

Sport, utility and dressy models in Taffeta, Gabardine, Checks and Men's Wear Serge, in styles and colorings suitable for immediate and early Fall wear.

To Be Closed Out Regardless of Cost
Formerly sold from $29.50 to $49.50

Tailored Suits— Reduced to 15.00
Tailored Suits— Reduced to 18.50
Tailored Suits— Reduced to 27.50

Clearance of Girls' Dresses

Attractive Wash Dresses in dainty Summer colorings.

To close at 1.50 to 6.00
Formerly $3.00 to $10.50

Important Clearance of
Women's Summer Dresses
Sizes 34 to 42

Consisting of Cotton Gabardine, Mohair, Cotton Voile and Charming Summer models for street, seashore and sports wear.

Formerly sold from $15.00 to $29.50

Cotton Dresses— Reduced to 4.50
Cotton Dresses— Reduced to 7.50
Cotton Dresses— Reduced to 10.50

Important Clearance of
Misses' Dresses
14 to 20 years and small women.

A collection of street and afternoon models, including Taffeta, Pussy Willow Silk, Serge Combinations, Plain and Fancy Voile.

Formerly sold from $25.00 to $34.50

Dresses— Reduced to 15.00
Dresses— Reduced to 18.50
Dresses— Reduced to 22.50

Women's and Misses'
"Waterberry" Rubberless Raincoats

The last lot we are able to secure, made from our exclusive importation of Priestley's Cloth Cravenette proofed, in a smart belted model.

To close at 7.85
Regular value $15.00

The Remaining Stock of
Sports and Dress Coats

Sport Coats in the new colorings and smart wool mixtures; also Silk Coats, copies of imported models. 14 to 20 years.

To close at 12.00 to 29.50
Reduced from $24.50 to $45.00.

Closing Prices in
Women's Summer Blouses

An assortment of dainty, unusual models, in Batiste, white and smart colored Organdies, Crepe de Chine and Chiffon Voiles. — To Close 2.95
Former prices $3.95 to $5.00

Dressy and Tailored Models in Fancy Silks, Georgette, Bisque Colored Nets and fine French Voile, some with frills and embroidery. — To Close 5.00
Former prices $6.75 to $7.50

A collection of very high class Waists of Colored Dotted Swiss, smartly trimmed with lace edgings and buttons; also fine Handkerchief Linens in striped effects with lace-trimmed collar and frills. — Now 6.50 to 8.50
Former prices $10.00 to $12.00

Clearance of Women's and Children's
Bathing Suits and Accessories
At Less Than Cost to Close

Women's Bathing Suits—Comprising the remainder of our stock of this season's smart models in fine Mohair, Satin and Taffeta of superior grade, in black or navy, plain or attractively trimmed with braid and silk.
Formerly sold from $4.75 to $18.50
To Close at 3.95, 4.95, 8.50 and 12.50

Children's Bathing Suits— Of Wool Jersey, Mohair and Serge, plain or trimmed, some with tights or bloomers attached. Sizes 6 to 16 years.
Formerly sold from $1.25 to $3.95
To Close at .75 to 2.50

All Bathing Accessories—Comprising fancy Caps, Novelty Hats, Shoes, Beach Cushions and Swimming aids and bags.
At Less Than 1/2 Price

Anticipating the Fall Season
We offer 450 Pairs
High Class Velour Portieres
Full Length, Reversible, Open Edges, of Exceptional Quality and Highly Lustrous.

In most harmonious color combinations for Fall Furnishings, including Brown and Blue, Reseda and Rose, — At the Unusual Price 13.85 For Monday — Reseda and Mulberry, Cardinal and Green, Green and Green, Green and Brown, Brown and Brown.

Closing Out the
Remainder of Our Stock of
Heavy Belgian Mourzouk Rugs

Made of tough cocoa fibre in plain colors; also in figured effects in shades of tan, blue, red and natural color, suitable for Porches and Bungalows.

At These Greatly Reduced Prices

6.0x 9.0 Formerly $10.50 Now 6.50
7.6x10.6 Formerly $15.25 Now 8.00
9.0x12.0 Formerly $21.00 Now 13.00
10.0x14.0 Formerly $27.50 Now 15.00

CALL SUFFRAGISTS PRESIDENT MAKERS

Woman's Party Leaders Boast of Power as They Start to Pick Candidate.

MANY IN FAVOR OF HUGHES

Conference at Colorado Springs to be Watched by Men of All Political Faiths.

Firm in their conviction that the 4,000,000 women voters of the United States hold the balance of power in the 1916 Presidential campaign, the Eastern leaders of the Congressional Union left New York last night for Colorado Springs to attend the national conference of the Woman's Party to be held in Colorado Springs Aug. 10 to 12. The campaign program for the voters of the party will be formulated at the conference.

A statement issued by the leaders before they left said:

> The enfranchised women of the twelve suffrage States hold in their hands today the power to influence decisively the election of the next President of the United States.
>
> By standing for suffrage first and party affiliations second, they can decide the result of the next Presidential campaign.
>
> These twelve States elect one-fifth of the Electoral College and cast one-third of the votes necessary to elect a President.

The big question confronting the women politicians is whether to swing the 4,000,000 votes solidly for Hughes, or whether merely to instruct the women voters to oppose the re-election of President Wilson, leaving them free in their choice of what candidate to vote for.

Republican men politicians have advised them that the proper thing to do in order that their party may be the strongest factor would be to come out flatly for the candidacy of Hughes. However, some of the women do not favor this program, inasmuch as there is a well-defined plan on the part of the Woman's Party to place Congressional and Senatorial tickets in the field in the twelve suffrage States. They believe they can elect at least twelve representatives.

The women who left New York last night for Colorado Springs were Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, member of the National Executive Committee of the Congressional Union; Miss Alice Paul, Miss Doris Stevens, Miss Ella Riegel of Philadelphia; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis of Delaware, Miss Kathleen Taylor, Miss Gertrude Fendall of Baltimore, and Mrs. Anna Lowenberg of Philadelphia, who is Chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Congressional Union.

These women will have no votes in the conference, but will act as advisers. It should be explained that the Congressional Union is a nation-wide organization, known in the suffrage States as the Woman's Party.

Speeches prepared for the conference sound a jubilant note, predict success of the Federal amendment, and take for granted the election of Hughes, who has declared for the amendment.

The leaders pointed out yesterday that the suffrage States controlled one-fourth of the Senate, one-sixth of the House of Representatives, and 91 votes in the Electoral College, or one-third of a majority. They believe that this means that the Woman's Party will be able to swing the Presidential election and that the choice of the next President of the United States hinges on the action to be taken at the Colorado Springs meeting.

Chairman Vance McCormick of the National Democratic Committee was in conference with a committee of the suffragists yesterday. It is said that the Democratic politicians have planned to send some of their best spellbinders into the suffrage States immediately following the Colorado Springs conference.

The suffragists made it plain yesterday that the fear expressed by Mr. Hughes and other men in public life that there lay in the Woman's Party a danger of sex alignment in politics was not well founded. The Woman's Party, they said, had only one plank in its platform—the suffrage plank. It was said that when all the States had suffrage the Woman's Party would be no more and that the members would be found in the ranks of all parties.

It is known that proposals have been made to the leaders of the Woman's Party by the Progressives who do not wish to follow Hughes, by the Socialists and other national bodies that there be a combination with a new candidate for President, but these proposals are not being entertained seriously.

The Eastern leaders of the Congressional Union issued a statement yesterday in which it was said:

> By putting suffrage first and party affiliations second women can make the suffrage issue a deciding factor in the next Presidential campaign. This results from the fact that the "free" States are the doubtful States.
>
> Take first the Presidential elections. Women now vote for President in twelve States. These States control one-fifth of the Electoral College and cast one-third of the votes necessary to elect a President. In the last four Presidential elections not one of these States has gone steadily for one party.
>
> For the Congressional elections the same situation prevails. Women, equally with men, vote for members of the upper and lower houses of Congress in eleven States. Twenty-two Senators and forty members of the House of Representatives come from these States to Washington.
>
> Not only are the suffrage States doubtful, but a slight turnover of votes could have altered the last election results. In all the Presidential elections in the free States since 1896 the average change of votes needed to throw the election to the other party was 9 per cent. of the total vote cast. In 1912 none of the equal suffrage States would have required a change of more than 7.8 per cent. of the total vote to swing the Presidential election of that State.
>
> Even a small group of women, determined to stand out for the long-delayed enfranchisement of their sex throughout the nation, can form the balance of power and demand and secure the immediate passage through Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Miss Alice Paul said there was no doubt that the suffragists would elect the next President.

"The conference at Colorado Springs will certainly instruct the 4,000,000 voting women of the United States to vote against Mr. Wilson, because his party is the one party that has not declared for the Federal amendment," she said. "Whether the women voters will be instructed for Hughes or left free remains to be decided. The latter course has been advocated, but some of the wise leaders of the party believe that if we keep the one issue clear we will be a greater force in the Presidential campaign. Then there is the trouble that alignment for the Republican candidate might complicate the plan of some of the State Committee of the Woman's Party to run candidates for the Senate and the House.

"This program does not mean that there will be a permanent Woman's Party in this country. No one wants that. The one aim and purpose of the Womans' Party is to get the vote for all the women of the United States."

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont went to Newport yesterday to get contributions to the Woman's Party campaign fund of $500,000. She will make appeals to 1,000 wealthy women. The $500,000 is to be used in organizing the women voters of the country against the re-election of President Wilson.

SUFFRAGISTS' ROOF PARTY.

Have Speeches and Dancing at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

The members of the Industrial New York Woman Suffrage Party whose leaders include Miss Mary E. Dreier and Miss Melinda Scott, gave a garden party last night, on the roof of the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand street.

Leonora O'Reilley was chairman of the special committee. Members of the Henry Street, Madison Street and University and College Settlements were present. Rose Schneiderman, of the Cloth, Cap and Hat Makers' Union, explained what the industrial groups could do toward winning the vote for women, and there were songs about labor and woman suffrage, led by Mrs. Laura Elliot. The entertainment closed with dancing and refreshments.

WOMEN ISSUE HUGHES PAPER.

Bulletin Will Be Issued Once a Week or Oftener.

The Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance issued yesterday the first number of a bulletin, the "Hughes Campaign Service." An introduction to the pamphlet says:

"The bulletin will be published weekly or oftener. It is intended to be a campaign clearing sheet, giving the news of the campaign from point to point by States."

The first number devotes much space to Mr. Hughes's record on labor legislation; contains a definition of "Americanism" by President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University; an appeal for Mr. Hughes's election from the point of view of the business man by Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., and a definition of woman's part in the campaign, written by Miss Frances A. Keller, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance. The news of the campaign is summarized by States.

The article by Mr. Bliss is headed "Mr. Hughes and American Business."

"Seldom in the history of our country," writes Mr. Bliss, "has there been a political campaign so fraught with issues of vital importance as is the one upon which the Republican Party has now entered for the election of Mr. Hughes.

"With millions of men returning to work after the war, with many adjustments in national and international affairs affecting trade and commerce, with many shifts in the kinds and amounts and the centres of production, we shall be facing a situation which will test to the utmost the economic experience, wisdom, and resourcefulness of our national administrators.

"We have had a fair warning of one of the conditions which may confront us. The Winter before last this country underwent a period of unemployment which, in administrative circles, was termed 'phychological,' but which was, nevertheless, very real and which taxed far beyond their capacity the efforts of public and private relief organizations.

"Because Mr. Hughes is a man of great experience in matters of business, and because he can and will call to his support the best men of the country, and because within the next few years the economic organization of our country will be called upon to undergo its severest test, and above all because of the grave international problems which confront us, I believe that the present political campaign is more important than any that has been held in this country since the time of Lincoln."

ROBINS GIVES HUGHES PROGRESSIVE STAMP

Finds His Leadership the Fruit of Independent Forward Movement.

BULL MOOSE DEAD, HE SAYS

Chairman of Recent Roosevelt Convention Tells Why He Joins Republican Party.

Raymond Robins of Chicago, Chairman of the Progressive National Convention which nominated Colonel Roosevelt last June, issued a statement to his fellow Progressives yesterday explaining his reasons for throwing in his lot with Charles E. Hughes. It was expected at one time that Mr. Robins would support President Wilson, and the Democrats were said to be ready to accept him as their candidate for Governor of Illinois.

In his statement Mr. Robins deals at length with the rise and fall of the Bull Moose Party. The Progressives, he says, now stand at the cross roads, and after paying a tribute to the character and courage of Mr. Hughes he says he gladly enlists with the great majority of the Progressives of the nation under his leadership. After telling of his response to the call of the Colonel when the Progressive Party was formed in 1912, Mr. Robins says:

"In our first campaign while the vote was an extraordinary testimony to Colonel Roosevelt's personal popularity, we elected no single Progressive Governor, or Legislature, or sufficient members to be even a balance of power in Congress. In 1914 we had a real test of the Progressive voters of 1912 and the willingness of the American people to use a new party in the solution of the problems of our political life.

A Protest, Not a Party.

"Generally throughout the nation the Progressive candidates—embracing its most gifted leaders and all generously supported by Colonel Roosevelt and as a rule fairly treated by the daily press—ran a bad third. Nearly three-fourths of the Progressive voters of 1912 refused to support the Progressive candidates in 1914. Moreover the acid test of the party loyalty of the voter is not found in his support of party candidates in a general election, but in his willingness to enroll or register in the primaries of his party. By this test throughout the Union the Progressive voters of 1912 declared in overwhelming majority that they regarded the Progressive candidates as the representatives of a protest and not a party—of a mere revolt rather than a permanent political cleavage."

It is Mr. Robins's opinion that no gifts of leadership or merit of program can finally put the American people into a party against their will, and he says that in the 1914 and 1916 primaries the Progressive voters of 1912 deliberately and in overwhelming numbers abandoned the Progressive Party. Regarding the demise of the party Mr. Robins says:

"While I had hoped against hope that the extraordinary events in this epochal hour might overrule the verdict of the voters, and under the leadership of Colonel Roosevelt the Progressive Party might yet dominate the situation, nevertheless, when the Progressive Convention had adjourned and the entire situation was considered it was manifest that the end which the voters had decreed had come—that the Progressive Party was dead."

In his analysis of political conditions under Democratic and Republican rule Mr. Robins holds that it is the Republican Party that stands for actual achievement, progressive legislation, and administration. He thinks that the supreme need in American political life is "leadership supported by a voting rank and file that will organize and maintain adequate social, industrial, and military preparedness, together with a comprehensive foreign policy." The first need in social preparedness, he says, is woman suffrage. He also dwells upon the need for industrial preparedness and a universal service and military training of the youth of America. Mr. Robins then gives this advice to his fellow Bull Moose:

"Comprehending our national necessities, how can a Progressive hesitate long to choose between the party of nationalism and the party of sectionalism?"

Calls Hughes a Progressive.

Mr. Robins pays this tribute to the Republican nominee:

"The present leader of the Republican Party won his reputation as the progressive Republican Governor of New York. He there proved himself completely independent of all boss control and demonstrated that he will take advice from many, but dictation from none. His words have been made good by deeds. His leadership is the fruit of progressive movement in American politics. His nomination was not two hours old when the most resourceful general of the 'Old Guard' was dropped overboard into political oblivion. The forced retirement of William Barnes, Jr., was the 'high sign' to all who wish to know and understand that the control of the Republican Party had passed forever from the 'Old Guard' of 1912. Mr. Hughes's recognition of the Progressives in the appointment of his campaign committee is a guarantee of the good faith in which he appeals for Progressive support."

TO FIGHT FOR NEW JERSEY.

Republican Committee Announces the List of Campaign Speakers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—Inasmuch as this is the home State of President Wilson, special attention is to be given New Jersey by the Republicans in the ensuing campaign for the election of Charles E. Hughes, and announcement was made here today of the list of speakers assigned to the stump by the National Committee. From Sept. 14 right up to election day men of country-wide prominence will tour the State.

Included in the list are United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Governor Frank Willis of Ohio, former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, United States Senator Borah, Representative Dale of Vermont, Job Hedges of New York, Representatives Hamilton of New York, Fordney of Michigan, Hill of Connecticut, Senator Harding, Representative Graham of Pennsylvania, and Senators Weeks and Wadsworth and ex-Senator Burton.

SUGGEST ELLISON FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Seven Tammany District Leaders Unite on Ex-Corporation Counsel.

OSBORNE OUT OF POLITICS

Warden Says Reports of Delmonico Meeting Should Not Be Taken Seriously.

Although the up-State and local Democrats who have been conferring on the plan of choosing a State ticket this Fall did not meet yesterday, the question of selecting Thomas Mott Osborne as the Democratic candidate for Governor was discussed by local Tammany leaders. Leader Charles F. Murphy, who has given word that Judge Samuel Seabury must not be selected under any condition, was at his home in Good Ground. Not all the Tammany district leaders take kindly to the suggestion of Mr. Osborne. The leaders are in accord with Murphy that Judge Seabury must not be the nominee, but a number of them do not want Osborne.

At least seven Tammany district leaders united on another name yesterday. It is that of ex-Corporation Counsel William B. Ellison. Among these leaders, it was said, are Thomas F. McAvoy, Nicholas J. Hayes, and Thomas F. Foley. Foley and McAvoy are close political advisers of Murphy and if they stand out against Osborne Murphy may be willing to drop him. The seven district leaders who suggested the name of Mr. Ellison pointed out that he had certain elements of strength which it might be worth while considering. He is counsel to the police organization in the city and is said to be favorably considered by independent Democrats.

Mr. Osborne was at his office in Sing Sing Prison yesterday. After reading the morning newspaper stories about the meeting at Delmonico's on Friday, he was asked if he would be a candidate in the Democratic primaries for the Governorship nomination.

The Warden replied that he was out of politics and reiterated that he did not think the reports of the conclave were serious, nor meant to be taken seriously by the public.

The majority of those who brought up Mr. Osborne's name at the Delmonico conference on Friday are said to favor him strongly, however. Another conference will be held at Delmonico's on Tuesday. County Clerk William F. Schneider, head of the Cleveland Democracy, who is interested in the nomination of Judge Seabury, expressed the opinion yesterday that Tammany Hall was in a quandary and was frantically searching about for a candidate for Governor.

"Mr. Murphy and those who conferred with him yesterday at Delmonico's are taking seriously the public demand for the nomination of Judge Seabury," said Mr. Schneider. "This is shown by the fact that Mr. Murphy has gone into the very midst of the Seabury camp for a candidate to offset Judge Seabury. When the name of Senator Robert F. Wagner was mentioned the other day I said he was good enough for the present. Senator Wagner at that time informed his friends emphatically that he was not seeking the nomination, and when Judge Seabury's name caught like wildfire throughout the State, Murphy had to change his tactics. He now proposes to nominate Warden Osborne.

"Mr. Osborne was one of the original independent Democrats to oppose the Tammany organization; one of those who has consistently supported the anti-Tammany forces, and who is now in the movement, as he always has been, for better government. Mr. Osborne is from Cayuga County, and the Democratic organization there is lined up against Tammany rule, and, with other independents, is making a formidable war on Tammany. The Seabury candidacy frightens the followers of Mr. Murphy, hence their cry in the wilderness. I am greatly pleased with the progress of affairs so far. Mr. Murphy is desprate, and by reaching out for Osborne is helping us."

McCORMICK TO SEE WILSON.

Expected to Announce Committee Make-Up After Conference.

Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, went to Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday, to stay several days. On his return he will go to Washington to have a conference with President Wilson regarding the progress of the campaign, and when he gets back to New York it is expected he will announce the make-up of the Democratic Campaign Committee.

The Chairman said yesterday he intended, if possible, to ascertain just when Congress would adjourn. If the date should be after Sept. 1, he said, he would immediately settle upon some day for the ceremony of notifying the President. It has been the desire of the Chairman to wait until Congress was through before having the notification take place at Long Branch, but if he is unable to determine just when Congress will adjourn, the date of the ceremonies will be fixed irrespective of that body.

The Chairman yesterday received a telegram from a Western Republican, whose name he would not divulge, regarding the effect that Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance was having in the West. The telegram concluded: "Mr. Justice Hughes has apparently written a dissenting opinion."

Plumber Held at Murder Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 5.—John Webster, the plumber who was arrested in connection with the murder of Max Goldstein, the three-and-a-half-year-old "ripper" victim, was arraigned late this afternoon before Recorder Young and held in $5,000 bail as a material witness to the crime. Webster was immediately removed to the Passaic County Jail. His counsel, John Stafford, said bail would be furnished.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Public Service Commission

writes opinion in which it

DENOUNCES

The Railroad Company

and

UPHOLDS THE MEN ON STRIKE

The public of this great Metropolis is aware that the *Public Service Commission* has been conducting a hearing, so as to determine and report to the public whether the Street Railway Companies or the Employees were at fault for causing the strike.

After taking testimony for three days, it rendered its opinion on Friday, August 4th, 1916, through its Chairman, HON. OSCAR STRAUS. It says that

"—— the men on the Yonkers and Westchester lines not only were ready to arbitrate the differences between them, but they asked for the opportunity to arbitrate them.

"There can be no question that the strike on the Yonkers and Westchester lines and the events which followed in the train of this strike, *including* the strike on the other branches of the Third Avenue Railroad and *the threatened difficulties with the other lines of other companies throughout the city*, came about as the immediate and logical result of the attitude of Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railroad, and the actions he took in the matter PROVE CONCLUSIVELY THAT HE EITHER INTENTIONALLY VIOLATED THE AGREEMENT HE HAD MADE WITH THE MEN TO ARBITRATE, AND WHICH HE WAS IN HONOR BOUND TO KEEP, OR THAT HE WAS SO NEGLIGENT IN HIS DUTIES TO HIS STOCKHOLDERS, HIS EMPLOYEES AND THE PUBLIC, AS TO FORGET ENTIRELY THIS IMPORTANT AGREEMENT."

This opinion was unanimous, being concurred in by Commissioners Hayward, Hodge, Whitney and Hervey.

Bronx and Manhattan Street Railway Employees

JOHN GLOARITY, Pres. Bronx **JOHN MORRISEY, Pres. Manhattan**

EDWARD JUDGE, Pres. Kingsbridge **THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Pres. N. Y. Railways.**

Science and Art Have Given the World a New and Greater Phonograph—The

AEOLIAN-VOCALION



"You may PLAY this wonderful phonograph. Each delicate, true tone is your own—you may mould it, shade it, as you will."

▼

SILVERY tones, golden tones, velvet tones ring from the throat of this AEOLIAN-VOCALION—limpid, pure—truest replicas of the glorious sounds that left their images graven upon the record.

No tone so big, none so full-colored, no whispering pianissimo so exquisite but may find their perfect repetition in this new musical instrument, product of music's art and music's science.

Science alone has never been able to achieve the perfection of the phonograph. For a quarter century the talking machine has been slowly taking form in the laboratory. But science has its limitations. Science may analyze a Stradivarius, a mellow-colored painting, a Kipling tale—but it cannot re-create them. That is the task of art, and it has remained for art to give the talking machine its final form.

This Company, as the world's largest makers of musical instruments, has been ideally equipped to bring the new and perfecting element into the development of this wonderful machine, and we have created—as a result of this combining of art and science—an absolutely new instrument, *a true musical instrument*—THE VOCALION, a *phonograph* of *novel* and *greater powers.*

We want you to know this beautiful instrument and we invite you to come in to see it—to play it—to enjoy and become acquainted with its remarkable musical capacity. A visit to the VOCALION Salons entails no obligation. You are always welcome regardless of whether or not you come with the intention of purchase.

THE MARVEL OF COMPLETE TONE-CONTROL

It is too much to ask of you to analyze and appreciate in advance of personal experience the delightful pleasure of using the exquisite VOCALION tone virtually as if it were your own voice. Through the Graduola — the revolutionary VOCALION expression device — every tone responds to your thought, to your desire.

The pleasure of the musician as well as the pleasure of the listener — ALL the pleasures that music can give—are placed within your grasp by this marvel of complete tone-control.

Vocalion Prices, $35 to $350. Art Styles to $2000. (Non-Graduola Styles $35 to $75.) Convenient Monthly Payments. Catalogue and information upon request. New Complete Stock of the Famous Columbia Records.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

IN NEW YORK: 29 W. 42nd Street — AEOLIAN HALL — IN BROOKLYN: 11 Flatbush Ave.

Makers of the famous Pianola—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world

PEACE SIGNIFICANCE IN HARDEN WRITING

Utterances of Die Zukunft Watched by Europe as Index to German Thought.

POET AND AGITATOR IN ONE

Tribute Paid to the Influence of the Editor by Borgese, an Italian Authority.

Maximilian Harden is the one man in Germany on whom press and public of the allied nations in Europe are at present concentrating their chief attention. He is regarded as the barometer of German sentiment, the herald of coming changes. The subjects which he discusses, it is believed, indicate the thoughts uppermost in the German mind. He is now talking of peace, and this fact, accordingly, arouses keen interest. Leading newspapers devote articles to an analysis of Harden's personality, of his modes of thought, and of his ethical principles.

G. A. Borgese, an Italian authority on German political matters, sums up the discussions of the allied press regarding Harden in the Corriere della Sera of Milan in an article on "The Real Harden." He says:

"Harden enjoys many sympathies outside the great iron ring which surrounds Germany. The articles which he publishes in his review, Die Kukunft, belong to the few literary productions which in these times can boast of international success. They are really outside and above the fray. Devoured in Germany by hundreds of thousands of readers, they are reproduced with zeal and commented with benevolence in the newspapers of the Allies.

"The English call Harden the 'Gentleman Hun.' Paul Louis Hervier, the noted French writer, admires him 'for his impartial courage.' Jean Richepin has gone so far as to dedicate to him in the columns of the Paris newspaper, the Intransigeant, an article entitled no less than 'The One I Like.'

"Even in Italy Harden has a favorable press, above all since the time, about a year ago, when he said things, in the way of jutsification of Italian intervention in the war, which must have seemed heresy to the German and Austrian public, and which to many Italians, good people, eager for praise, seemed very kind indeed. Since then his prose is looked for and esteemed, and the impression has spread among the nations fighting for the 'good cause,' and among them Italy, that they have an advocate, or at least a 'good judge,' in the enemy's court.

"This man is now being represented as a sage, of slow and gentle speech, as a moderator of the delirious pride of his fellow-countrymen, almost as a prophet giving warning of coming evils, in a subdued way, but in one clearly intelligible to those who have ears to hear.

He Fills High Role.

"His name is now as much mentioned as that of the Chancellor, of the Ministers, of the party leaders, and of the Generals of his country. And yet he does not occupy any official position in the empire. Not the least among the paradoxes that arise from the singular moral and political construction of Germany's Government is the fact that a man without State office and without political responsibility should have obtained such importance in it. A society which, rather inaccurately understood, is regarded among us as the prototype of conservatism and of the spirit of discipline has room for a republican, and almost for a demagogic function, such as that of the writer in question.

"Harden, at 55 years of age, is no longer a boy who may be accused of using his journalistic activity for the purpose of hoisting himself to power. Nor is Germany the country most propitious for persons of the type of Clemenceau, men who are polemists and newspaper editors when they are not cabinet ministers or premiers. A wag, who had the dubious taste to wish Harden a great political future, wished it to him, not in his own country, but in Italy. In the Spring of 1915 a Kiel newspaper pretended that it had received from Switzerland a dispatch stating that a leading Italian newspaper proposed Harden's name for the Presidency of the future Republic of Italy.

"In Germany journalism is a closed career, or at the most can lead into the world of business. Imagine a powerful nature forcing himself, either by choice or by compulsion, into this kind of activity, which, in the western European countries, is a high road to all careers, but in Germany is a road without issue. This very impossibility of leaving it will contribute to exasperate his energies. The concentration and singleness of aim in the efforts he puts forth will give to his words the insistence of an obsession and to his ideas a flaming light more vibrant than that of our political writers, who never find themselves so irremediably specialized and always have or hope to have an outlet in direct action.

"The intellectual swordsman of the Harden type, recalling certain spleeny satirists of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is represented in Germany by more numerous examples than is generally known. It had a famous leader in Heine. Gulbrasson, the vitrolic inspirer of Simplicissimus, belongs to the family. Maximilian Harden now dominates it by his impulse, his constancy, his efficacy.

His Great Gifts.

"His father, who was a Hebrew merchant of Berlin, of Polish origin, was named Wittkowski. This name, revealing the persecuted race, was changed. A brother of Harden, who was successful in business, preserved part of it in the first syllable of his new name, Witting.

"The family origin had much to do in forming the character of Harden. The rancor of one who has known humiliations caused ambitions to ferment which happened to be justified by qualities of the first order. He began as an actor, but fictitious triumphs and the pretended catastrophes of stage heroes did not suffice for his nature, athirst for reality. On the other hand, the broad road of politics and of office was closed in Prussia to a Jew. Thus Harden became a journalist by force. But he also became one by love.

"The native gifts which have brought him leadership in this field are so imposing that they may be compared to those of the great journalists of the Revolution and of the great political orators of the first century of the Roman Empire. Almost limitless is his faculty of reading, learning, putting to profit all he sees and hears.

"Implacable is his obstination in polemical discussions. Irresistible, at least for his own readers, is his style, which is spangled, iridescent, capable of broad oratorical sweeps, and of pointed reticences, agitated by brilliant alternations of violent diatribes and of feline innuendoes. I shall not say that it is dominated by measured good taste, by severe and sincere simplicity, by love of solid, quiet, quadrangular structure. But I do not think that Harden, who, through his own temperament and on account of the country he lives in, is a polyphonic and rather raucous writer of prose, feels any special yearning for classical rhythm.

"Much water has passed under the bridges of the Spree since journalists like Heine and Börne had to emigrate to France in order to be able to speak out plainly. Victorious Prussia, like all plethoric organisms, allowed the toxines to circulate in her blood without thinking it necessary to expel them; she even regarded them as a stimulant. Harden, besides, had not the temperament of the exile and of the emaciated conspirator, but of the rough and resolute conqueror.

Punished for Lese Majeste.

"For offenses to the person of the Emperor he was condemned to a few months' confinement in a fortress. He came out of it morally strengthened.

"His little review was started in the end of 1892 and from that date he opened for himself avenues ever larger among the immense reading public of his country. Each week his review goes forth, humble, thin, dressed in a pallid cover, with but little matter inside, but what there is is acrid, succulent, irritant. It is the intoxicating beverage of Germany's intellectual powers.

"In the pages of Die Zukunft many reputations and many fortunes have been made and unmade. More have been unmade than made.

"From time to time Harden returned to his old loves, and the actor reappeared under the garb of the theatrical critic. Sudermann was one of his illustrious victims. But in the great majority of cases his articles, or rather I shoud say his discourses, for Harden is an orator and a lecturer even when he writes, were bilious political attacks, solemn tirades against the responsible and the irresponsible figures in German politics.

"In his youth he was known under the literary pseudonym of 'The Apostate.' This pseudonym was in a sense more exactly descriptive of his temperament than Harden, when he chose it, imagined. The most extraordinary phenomenon in this temperament is revealed in the fidelity with which he adheres to his friends and his notable infidelity to ideas and programs.

"He hates and he loves, and, above all, he has sympathies and antipathies. He idolizes the memory of Bismarck, who in the last years of his life honored him with the widest confidence and made of him a notable specialist in contemporary history and excited him against Emperor William. Harden tenaciously manifests his lack of esteem for the present Emperor and those around him.

"His ultra-vivacious spirit confers on him the appearance of the independent man, of the republican of classical traditions, of the puritan revolutionist. But true independence is not founded on passion, it is founded on judgment; it is not shown in obstinacy but in firmness; not in polemical discussions, but in calm reasoning.

"It would be impossible to write a biography of Harden without dealing with his personal relations. It would largely consist in stating whom he has fought and whom he has exalted.

"But it would be exceedingly difficult—even impossible—to state in any orderly fashion what thing, what idea, what deliberate purpose this indefatigable worker has struggled for all his life. He is a supersensitive person, an assimilator whom every current of ideas and sentiments whirls in its eddy. He has said of himself, 'I believe in everything that I say.' This is true; but how many things he has said!

Secret of Success.

"His success is due in a great measure to the anarchical and ultra-individualist tone with which he says things that are in the mind of the crowds; to the elegant insolence with which he gilds and decorates the most commonplace ideas, making them seem noble and refined to persons already eager to receive them, because they already have them within themselves, although in coarser form.

"Ask him for fire, for spirit, for elegance, for wickedness. In this merchandise he is extremely rich. Do not ask him for consistency and responsibility of thought. That is not his affair.

"It is necessary to know how to read his articles and to understand them. It is necessary above all to have a good memory. Do not imagine for a moment that Harden is any old and convinced teacher of moderation and good sense. Among German instigators of the present great war he has his place of honor. For years and years he railed at the pusillanimity of German foreign policy. He tried to blow into flame the deceiving embers of the Moroccan fire. He circulated satires on the pacifism of the Kaiser.

"When he attacked and overthrew the Kaiser's circle of friends, upsetting the candidate of Eulenburg for the Chancellorship, it being the culminating moment of that statesman's power, he justified himself for having 'washed so much soiled linen in public' on the plea that he was actuated by a 'supreme political necessity.' The supreme necessity in this case, however, was to prevent the Kaiser from having around him advisers inclined to a policy of relaxation and of friendship for France. Let us not forget that it was the bellicose Crown Prince himself who assumed the task of showing Harden's articles to his father, the Kaiser.

"In the first few weeks of Germany's victories during the present war Harden wrote that it would be time enough to talk of civilization, of humanity, and other such stuff when the beaten adversary nations had been brought to the ground and the German flag was flying over Calais, over Tangiers, and over Toulon.

Consistent as an Interpreter.

"Italy, regarding which in May, 1915, Harden spoke with such Mephistophelian indulgence, had in the past no more cold or cynical villifier than this same Harden. Only a few years previously he had commented with bitter satire on the Italian occupation of Tripoli, and asked, with airy humor, if this was the way that Italy was commemorating her national independence, by conquering, at the expense of Germany, another country.

"His opinion is consistent in only one sense. It is that of the crowd and it discounts by a week or a month the opinion of the most nervous and unquiet masses of Germany. From this point of view it is highly authoritative.

"His opinion is that of his very great number of readers. Therefore if he is now talking of peace, it means that in Germany there is a desire for peace. It does not mean that he exerts an influence, other than in a secondary way, on that desire. He is a witness, an interpreter, a barometer of public opinion.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that if Germany tomorrow should overcome the present crisis and actually achieve a complete victory, in vain would the conquered count upon the magnanimity of this 'Gentleman Hun.' Among the cruel voices that would then be raised would be his, and it would again be heard, surpassing all others."

AMATEUR SUBMARINE HUNT.

Naval Motor Boat Test to Include Scouting and Mining.

Lieut. Commander Charles P. Nelson, U. S. N., announced yesterday the advance program of the joint naval and motorboat exercises to be held in nearby waters during the first two weeks in September. Thirty-three of the finest motorboats in America have been entered for the manoeuvres, which are meant to show what may be expected of a motorboat fleet in the detection of submarines, and the repeiling of submarine attacks in war.

Seven submarines will take part, four of the new L boats, and three of the older type of D boats. The L boats and the tender Bushnell will base on Block Island, while the D boats, with the monitor Tonopah as tender, will base on Cold Spring Harbor. The motor craft will probably base on Newport, Sandy Hook, and Delaware Breakwater. Several battleships will also take part.

Among the motor craft entered are William Ziegler's Gem, Robert T. Roosevelt's Sunbeam II., August Belmont's Berracuda, Charles A. Schieren's Siwash, Archibald Selwyn's Sonny Bill II., Leonard H. Dyer's Atlantis, Frederick L. Upjohn's Flyaway III., Ralph Pulitzer's Mystery, Clinton H. Crane's Privateer, William H. Spencer's Yankee III., and Robert H. Ingersoll's Psyche IV.

"The principal object of these manoeuvres," says a statement of the committee in charge of the civilian training, "is to enable the Navy Department to learn just what the motor boats can do in time of war, and how much dependence can be placed upon their owners and crews. In the case of the former it is necessary for the department to have a record of the dimensions of each boat, its speed, capacity for crew, sailing radius, &c. As to the owners and crew, it is necessary to know how long it will take to instruct them in various manoeuvres, such as patroling, scouting, planting mines, sweeping mines, countermining, and attacks upon ships protected by searchlights and patrol boats. All these instructions will be given the owners and men in the crews, together with signaling and being controlled by signals."

Collector Dudley Field Malone appealed yesterday for co-operation of yacht and motor boat clubs, and all companies and individuals engaged in transportation by water in making a list of undocumented craft in the New York customs district.

The list is wanted by the Director of the Census by Oct. 1, and is to include everything afloat of five tons or more not documented in the Custom House.

RUSSIAN RAILROAD FIRST IN PERSIA

American Attache, H. D. Baker, a Passenger on First Train to Enter Tabriz.

BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA

Line Eventually May Link Petrograd with the Great System of British India.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

PETROGRAD, May 29.—Henry D. Baker, the Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy at Petrograd, has returned from a short visit to Persia, where, on behalf of the Department of Commerce, he made an investigation of American trade relations with that country. Although conditions of travel in Persia are at present extremely difficult owing to the prevalence of military operations throughout the country, few permits being granted to travelers to cross the frontier from Russia, Mr. Baker's visit was especially assisted by the Russian military authorities, who showed exceptional courtesy.

A special car on the first military train entering the city of Tabriz from the Russian frontier was placed at his disposal, thus being the first non-military passenger of the first railway in Persia, a railway which may be ultimately extended to connect up through Beluchistan with the railway system of British India at Peshawur. This road to Tabriz marks the first important step in the modernization of this ancient land, which for many centuries following the world-conquering glories of Cyrus, Darius, and Alexander the Great has had little distinction except what has come from its carpets, its gardens, and its Omar Khayyam.

Natives Saw Train for First Time.

When the first train entered the city of Tabriz from the Russian frontier at Julfa on the Araxes River, thousands of people, most of whom had evidently never seen a train in their lives before, came to view the extraordinary spectacle. The train was gayly decorated with the flags of Russia and of Persia, and in front of the locomotive was a huge emblem of the sun watching the lion of Persia brandishing its sword. The train made the journey from Russian Trans-Caucasia to Tabriz, a distance of about ninety-two miles, in about ten hours, the ordinary method of reaching Tabriz by driving through the mountains taking three days. The train consisted only of freight cars, as the railway is at present intended not for passenger or commercial traffic, but purely for military purposes. One of the freight cars was specially fitted for Mr. Baker's private use.

The town of Julfa, on the Araxes River, (both on the Persian and Russian sides,) is in the centre of a district famous in Bibical history. It is the place where Cain is supposed to have killed his brother Abel, and where Abraham was ready to sacrifice his son Isaac. The country between there and Tabriz is partly desert, with well-irrigated plains and valleys; but, generally speaking, it is about 4,000 feet elevation above sea level, and is full of mountains. Tabriz is the chief commercial city of modern Persia, and is the largest carpet market in the world except Constantinople. Its famous bazaars cover many miles of arcaded streets. Besides carpets there is an important trade in cotton, dried fruits, and gum tragacanth.

When the train proceeded through this country between Julfa and Tabriz there was great excitement among the rural population and in the different villages, and the roofs of the various mud houses were alive with people waiting to see the train go by. Many horses along the highroad parallel to the railway were so startled that they ran away and threatened to overturn their vehicles, while all the sheep and cattle seemed absolutely terrified.

A railway bridge across the Araxes River at Julfa connects this Persian railway with Tiflis and the Caucasus, and from there to all parts of Russia. The gauge is the same as that of the Russian railway system; so there is no reason why in the future trains cannot be run from Petrograd directly into Tabriz. Possibly in time the railway may be extended to Teheran and from there southeast to Ispahan in Central Persia, and then into Beluchistan, where it could connect at Nushki with the railway system of British India, thus perhaps making it possible to reach, from the various capitals of Europe, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, and other cities of India all the way by rail.

From the town of Sophian, about twenty-five miles from Tabriz, a branch of the railway has already been completed to Lake Urumiah, a great body of intensely salty water stretching from north to south in Northwestern Persia, about 100 miles long. Around the shores of this lake there was a terrific fighting during the last year between the Russians and Turks, but now the Turks have been driven westward to Lake Van, another large lake just across the frontier of Asiatic Turkey.

Motor Boats Conquer Lake.

Around Lake Urumiah is some of the richest country of Persia, immense quantities of raisins and other dried fruits, and wool and wine being produced here. The completion of the railway to Lake Urumiah has been of great strategic value to the Russians in enabling them to clear Western Persia of their enemies and to get ready for their successful advances in the region of Erzerum and toward Bagdad. Almost the first important freight for the railway were some huge motor boats, mounted with guns, which enabled the Russians to gain control of Lake Urumiah in the same way that Commodore Perry did on Lake Erie during our war of 1812. Previous to the arrival of these boats Lake Urumiah had known only primitive sailing vessels.

When the railway is no longer required for military uses it will be given up to commercial work, doubtless causing an enormous development through all of northwestern Persia, opening up much new land to agriculture and giving a great stimulus to mining of copper and wolfram, in which this country is very rich. The railroad should also have an important effect in causing a diversion of traffic to Tabris through Tiflis and Russian cities in place of the old caravan route from Trebizond in Turkey, over which most of the imports and exports passed previous to the war, except those shipped through ports on the Caspian Sea, which are not easily accessible to Tabris, although serving Teheran.

The commercial importance of Tabris, which is now said to have about 200,000 inhabitants, will through the railway gain at the expense of Teheran, which has to depend almost entirely on the ports of Resht and Enzeli on the Caspian Sea, about 240 miles away, and reached only by fifty hours' driving over poor roads. These ports are not well adapted to heavy traffic, as the water is shallow and the storms bad.

Since the war started there has been practically no trade between Persia and the United States, except the very little which may sift through Russia. In fact Persia, or at least the northern part of it, is now almost inaccessible for practical trade purposes with the United States. Mr. Baker believes that parcels post conventions with Persia and with Russia, permitting goods to come by mail from the United States, is the only solution of the present difficulties of commerce. It appears that at least half of all the British imports into Persia reach the country by parcels post through Russia. All the cotton piece goods from Manchester come this way, made up into small packages which can go through the mail.

Duties Imposed by Russia.

Except in the case of goods coming through by international parcel post, all foreign goods entering Persia by way of Russia must pay the Russian as well as the Persian duties. It was owing to this circumstance that the long caravan route from Trebizond in Turkey had always been largely used for foreign trade until the outbreak of the war, as goods coming via Trebizond did not have to pay the extra duty in transit. In case Trebizond, which has been captured by the Russian Army, is retained by Russia after the war, and the Russian duties on goods in transit have to be paid, the advantages of shipping goods to Persia by parcel post will become more emphasized.

I have just learned from other sources that an agreement has been reached between England, Russia, and Persia providing for an exhaustive study of Persian finances by a tri-partite commission from England, Russia, and Persia for the purpose of planning how the whole subject of the rehabilitation of the finances of Persia may be best and quickest carried out.

This commission would in effect be like the financial rearrangements we have made with certain West Indian countries and would be of the greatest advantage to both England and Russia in their future commercial activities in their respective "spheres of influence" in Persia, as provided for by the convention of Aug. 31, 1907, between Russia and Persia, by which, as will be remembered, the latter country was divided into three zones, the northern recognized as a Russian sphere, the southern British, and the central zone in which the signatory powers pledged themselves to abstain from political interference without previous arrangement and mutual consent.

BROTHERS SEEK HOME HERE

Mrs. Gerard Pays Fare of Americans from Germany.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Noordam from Rotterdam were two American boys, Paul and Arthur Haggerty, 15 and 13 years, respectively, whose passages were paid from Berlin to New York by Mrs. Gerard, the wife of the United States Ambassador to Germany. They were met at the pier in Hoboken by representatives of the Children's Society and taken to the society's rooms at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, where they will remain until a home can be found for them in this country.

One of the society's representatives said the boys had been adopted some years ago by a Mrs. Berlino, who got them from a society in New York and took them with her to Germany. She had them trained to do a vaudeville act in which they played the violin and 'cello and danced to their own music. The woman, it is stated, so ill-treated the boys that Americans that the German Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Berlin reported the case to Ambassador Gerard who wrote to the State Department about them.

The officials of the society said yesterday that they did not know who the parents of the boys were, but it is understood the latter were born in New York City. During the afternoon Paul and Arthur Haggerty were taken before Judge Hoyt in the Children's Court, who ordered them to be kept in the custody of the Children's Society.

TWO DROWNED AT CONEY.

Man Dies of Heart Failure in Sheepshead Bay Waters.

Two persons were drowned at Coney Island yesterday, and one man died from heart trouble while in bathing at Sheepshead Bay. Louis Weisinger, 9 years old, of 891 Lavonia JAvenue, Brooklyn, got beyond his depth while in bathing at the foot of West Twenty-fifth Street, Coney Island. He was brought ashore unconscious by Samuel Young of 858 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and Dr. Harry Katz, an interne at Bellevue Hospital. For twenty minutes, until the arrival of Dr. Goodheart of the Coney Island Hospital, Dr. Katz worked over the unconscious lad. A pulmotor was resorted to, but it was impossible to revive Weisinger.

While in the water off the Parkway Baths, Nathan Spinner of 240 Madison Street, Brooklyn, was drowned. An attempt at rescue failed, but his body was recovered. Spinner was twenty-four years old, and employed as a clerk.

Those who were in bathing near Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay in the afternoon saw Harry Epstein of 17 Moore Street, Brooklyn, throw up his arms and go down. The first to reach him was Albert Warmby, a life guard. Epstein was dead when they got him ashore, and Dr. oGodheart said that a blood clot caused his death He was 17 years old.



AUTOPED
The MOTOR Vehicle of the Millions

AGENCIES in exclusive territories are offered to progressive men who are equipped to take up the sale of one of the most unique and widely useful motor vehicles that has ever been produced. This new vehicle has many times the selling opportunities of any other form of motor vehicle, both for business and pleasure. It is new, but has been thoroughly tested by two years' road use. It is light, easily operated, easy riding and runs 125 miles on a gallon of gasoline. And its price is so low that almost everybody can afford one. The exclusive agency for the Autoped offers a wonderful opportunity for the man who wants to get into the motor vehicle business right. Visit our plant at Long Island City and see this remarkable vehicle.

THE AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS
OF NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY
Long Island City NEW YORK

INDIA APPROACHES SELF-GOVERNMENT

Lord Islington Denies That the Native Chiefs Are Mere Puppets.

DISPUTES LAJPAT RAI

Asserts That Number of Natives Occupying Important Posts Is Increasing Steadily.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—Lord Islington, Under Secretary of State for India, in an interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago, made certain statements which were challenged by Lajpat Rai in a letter which the latter addressed to THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 9 last. Lajpat Rai has long been prominent as an extreme advocate of "Home Rule for India" on conditions similar to those which prevail in Canada, and his general contention must, of course, be judged by the question whether the native populations of India are as well fitted for complete autonomy as the inhabitants of Canada. American opinion may see an analogy in the case of the Philippines.

In Lajpat Rai's letter to THE TIMES he in particular endeavored to cast doubt on the contention of Lord Islington that natives of India already play an important part in the Government of their country. Lajpat Rai based his arguments on two main grounds: First, that the rulers of native States only enjoy nominal powers while "the strings are pulled" by the British political agents resident at their courts; and, secondly, that "the number of posts held by Europeans in India has been persistently growing up rather than going down."

In reply to a request from the NEW YORK TIMES, Lord Islington said:

Lord Islington's Statement.

"As regards the ruling chiefs, it is true that in the interests of the chiefs no less than of the British Government it has been found desirable to subject to the control of the central Government matters concerning the external relations of the States and their defense against aggression. But it is a gross perversion of the facts to represent the chiefs as puppets in the hands of their political agents.

"Indeed, the British Government has in the case of some States bound itself by treaty not to interfere in the conduct of its internal affairs, while in all cases it is a cardinal principle of British policy to restrict intervention to the minimum. Having guaranteed internal independence to the States and having undertaken their protection against external aggression, the British Government have certainly assumed some responsibility for the maintenance of order and fairly efficient Government in them, and cannot consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of oppression. The degree of misrule calling for interference would be a question for decision on its merits in each case.

"But it may be said, generally that, unless misrule reaches a pitch which violates the elementary laws of civilization, or which entails a flagrant injustice to individuals or communities, the British Government will usually prefer not to intervene in order to enforce reform. It is hardly necessary to say that with the ever-improving standard of administration prevailing in native States, intervention is seldom necessary, and it is part of the A. B. C. of a political officer's instructions that he should as much as possible refrain from pushing his advice and should leave well enough alone.

"But the most conclusive answer to Lajpat Rai's imputations as to 'the contemptible position and pitiable plight' of the native chiefs is to be found in their unanimous rally to the Government on the outbreak of war in 1914 and in the spontaneous offers of their resources in aid of the common cause. Such would not have been the action of the chiefs if Lajpat Rai's account was not a gross distortion of the truth.

Indians in Public Service.

"Lajpat Rai's treatment of the question of the employment of Indians in the public service," Lord Islington continued, "overlooks the difficulties with which this aspect of Indian administration is surrounded. They are frankly discussed from a standpoint sympathetic to Indian claims by that distinguished student of Indian Government, Joseph Chailley of the French Chamber of Deputies, in his book, entitled 'Administrative Problems of British India,' (English edition, 1910.)

"I would refer the critic who wishes to understand the kernel of the problem to M. Chailley's last chapter, in which the writer, while recognizing the existing limitations in the employment of Indians in Government service, pays a warm tribute to the courage which prompted the reforms inaugurated by Lord Morley and Lord Minto for associating the people of India more directly with the Government of their country.

"From the action taken by these statesmen, each of whom represented one of the two great parties of the United Kingdom, it may be confidently asserted that British and Indian Governments are in sympathy with Indian claims. Nor can it be said that substantial progress has not been made. Lajpat Rai's figures fail to bring this out, and merely prove what no one could deny—that there is room for still further advance. His figures, moreover, are quite untrustworthy; thus in the Provincial Forest Service Indians, instead of holding less than 1 per cent. of the appointments, hold over 60 per cent. But Lajpat Rai's complaints regarding the nonemployment of Indians relate especially to the higher posts in the public service. Now, if official appointments carrying a salary of Rs 500 (or approximately $166) a month and similar appointments carrying a salary of Rs 800 (or approximately $266) a month are considered, a comparison between the present position and that of previous periods yields the following results:

	Officials Receiving Rs 500 a Month or More.		
	Total.	Europeans.	Indians.
1887	3,273	3,246	427
1897	3,755	3,184	571
1903	3,860	3,254	606
1913	4,984	4,024	942
	Officials Receiving Rs. 800 a Month or More.		
	Total.	Europeans.	Indians.
1887	1,721	1,644	77
1897	2,001	1,854	147
1908	2,003	1,818	185
1913	2,501	2,259	242

"These figures bring out the increase in the total number of the high officials serving the Government of India in recent years—an increase which results from the general growth of the administrative system. But while the increase in the number of appointments is shared by Europeans and Indians, the significance of the figures lies in the higher proportion of the total appointments held by Indians in the later years. Thus, while only 12 per cent. of the posts on Rs 500 a month or more were held by Indians in 1887, in 1913 the proportion had risen to 19, and while in 1887 only 4 per cent. of the posts of Rs 800 or more were held by Indians, in 1913 10 per cent. fell to their share.

"These figures, moreover, do not take acount of certain high appointments such as memberships of the Imperial and Provincial Executive Councils and High Court Judgeships held by Indians. As regards the Chartered High Court Judgeships it is worth noting that of forty-four posts no less than sixteen are now held by Indians.

"The description given by Lajpat Rai of the method of indirect election to Legislative Councils is inaccurate, since only about half of the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council are returned by the non-official members of the Provincial Councils, (among whom the European element is very small,) while the rest are returned by various Indian communities.

"These facts," concluded Lord Islington, "indicate how misleading is the statement of the case presented by Lajpat Rai and bear out the contention stated above that the British Government is fully alive to the importance and necessity of increasing the Indian element in the administration of India. But the process cannot be rushed

SHIRLEY IS RENOMINATED.

Other Members of Kentucky's Congressional Delegation Win.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—Partial returns indicate Kentucky's delegation in Congress, nine Democrats and two Republicans, were renominated at the State-wied primaries today as candidates for another term.

In the first six Congressional Districts Representatives Barkley, Kincheloe, Thomas, Johnson, Sherley, and Rouse were unopposed for the Democratic nomination. In the idstricts where there were more than one Democratic candiatde the indications are that Congressman J. Campbell Cantrill was chosen over R. E. L. Murphy of Lexington, in the Seventh District; Congressman Harvey Helm was nominated in the eighth over C. F. Montgomery of Liberty. Congressman William J. Fields was named in the Ninth over a field of four, and J. M. Clay was victorious in the Eleventh District over S. B. Drishman of Barbourville; Willis Station of Paintsville was unopposed for the Democratic nomination in the Tenth District.

Congressman John W. Longley was unopposed for the Republican nomination in the Tenth District, and the indications are Congressman Caleb Powers was renominated by a big majority as the Republican candidate in the Eleventh District. J. E. Sherherd of Covington was unopposed for the Republican nomination in the Sixth, and the nomination of W. J. Menby in the Seventh District is indicated.

SAYS HUGHES SHIFTED.

Pittman Assails the Candidate's Course of Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Senator Pittman asserted in the Senate today that the Republican Presidential nominee had reversed his opinion overnight on the Federal Suffrage amendment, and called upon Republican leaders to say what Mr. Hughes's course would be with regard to the amendment if he should be elected.

"Mr. Hughes on July 31, in his speech of acceptance, declared against woman suffrage by Federal amendment," said Senator Pittman. "He indorsed the suffrage plank in the Republican platform, which specifically leaves to each State the right to settle the question for itself.

"On the day following Mr. Hughes made another declaration directly opposed to his former announcement. In a telegram to Senator Sutherland on Aug. 1, Mr. Hughes said: 'My view is that the proposed amendment should be submitted and ratified and the subject removed from political discussion.'

"Is it possible that Senator Borah, who prepared the plank, or Senator Lodge, who submitted it to the convention, may have discussed this with Mr. Hughes since the conflicting declarations were made and are prepared to state what view will govern him if elected? I submit that the American people are entitled to a definite and final statement."

You Can't Drown!



KAPO
KANTSINK
SWIM-WINGS

Last word in safety and comfort in the water. You can't sink! You can't capsize! No bags to blow up. Filled with our specially treated fibre approved by U. S. A. and oreign governments) which is four times more buoyant than cork. The wings can't get away from you as they are securely fastened. The smallest child, a well as the argest man or woman, is safe. Great assistance to experienced swimmers as well as to beginners, as no one need fear cramps, under tow or other sea peril.

$1.50 Insures You Against Drowning

Buy a pair today from your dealer or ren to us direct. Price $1.50, delivered. Two sizes: adults and hildren'..

Catalogue of other approved KAPO LIFE SAVING Garments for boating, foreign travelling, fishing, hunting, aeroplaning, etc. sent on request.



KAPO means insurance against drowning

Kapo Manufacturing Co.
114-116 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

think!

Think of this Oldsmobile Eight as a value car. A car that combines perfect mechanical construction, handsome appearance, and a lightness that seems impossible for such a sturdy vehicle.

Think of the Oldsmobile motor—eight cylinders furnishing a continuous stream of power, smooth yet irresistible power which makes this De Luxe car such a persistent performer on the road. Such a steady rushing turbine-like force is impossible of attainment with less than eight cylinders.

Think of the complete Delco electric equipment. Nothing but the recognized highest standard is good enough for Oldsmobile owners.

Think of the splendid appearance of the Oldsmobile. The entire body coach work of the highest grade, hand painted in royal green and gray; the radiator finished in German silver. Think of the real Hickory Wheels, the cabinet work, the dash, the steering wheel, all made of imported Circassian walnut. A more strikingly beautiful car was never designed. The Oldsmobile's distinctive lines are maintained year after year. It is always a "this year's car" to the eye.

Think of the Oldsmobile as a comfort car—120 inches of wheel base, long flexible springs which absorb road shock. Best of all, think of it, despite its workmanlike bigness, as a car weighing, fully equipped, less than 2800 pounds.

Think of the extensive use of aluminum, that new and tensile metal which makes possible this unusual lightness in the Oldsmobile. Even the pistons of the motor are made of this modern engineering material.

Think of the Oldsmobile Light Eight as a car short on gasoline and long on tires. A car with a powerful forty h.p. motor, yet consistently making 15 miles to the gallon of fuel. It is built to serve its owners with economy, and it makes good, as Oldsmobile drivers will testify.

Think of this construction, this beauty, this comfort and this economy, for $1195. A master eight at the price you would expect to pay for a good four. It may never again be possible to secure such a motor car value.

Think of the Oldsmobile Light Eight De Luxe as the car and now as the time to get it. Now when the best days of summer and all the beautiful fall months are ahead. Now when the roads are in almost ideal condition for the many enjoyable short rides and long tours open to you in the Oldsmobile.

Think of our factory which to ensure your pleasure has worked night and day that you might get immediate delivery on your car. There will be no long waiting. You will be at the wheel of your Oldsmobile within a few hours after you order it.

Think of the Oldsmobile Light Eight De Luxe as your personal car. Then get it. The rest is satisfaction—plus.

NOW is *the time* to buy and *the car* to buy is the

Oldsmobile

LIGHT EIGHT DE LUXE
$1195

Immediate Delivery

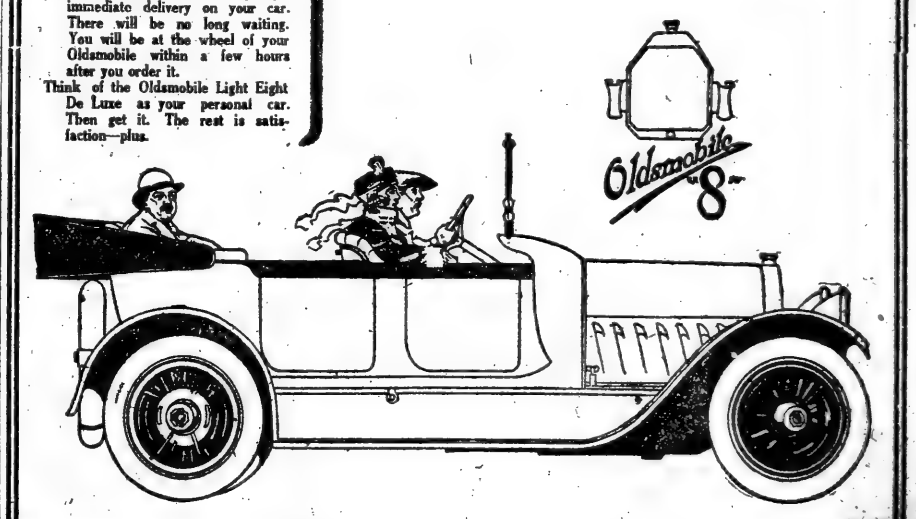
Through the foresight of the manufacturers orders for enough material have been placed to enable us to make immediate delivery for a short time. Your Oldsmobile will be shipped the day your order is received. There will be no waiting; you will start getting healthful enjoyment out of your car immediately.
Don't put off your deserved pleasure for a single week. Step in and see the Oldsmobile dealer to-day.

Send for descriptive illustrated booklet "THE LIGHT EIGHT DE LUXE"

OLDSMOBILE CO. of N. Y.
225-227 W. 58th St. Near Broadway
BRANCH 1806 BROADWAY (Columbus Circle)
Distributors for New York, New Jersey, Connecticut

BRONX Representative
SIMMONS AUTOMOBILE CO.
415 East 149th St.
'Phone Melrose 7774.

BROOKLYN Representative
Royal Garage & Machine Works
1174 BEDFORD AVENUE
'Phone Bushwick 7266.



ADVERTISEMENT

When Life Is at Stake

Worst Strike of All

The loss of life that results from the tying up of city transportation and the rough and tumble fight that ensues is a small matter in comparison with the mortality for which acute indigestion is responsible.

When abused stomach organs go on strike and refuse to perform their daily functions the life of the owner is actually at stake unless the matter is compromised with a change in habits, one of which is "precaution."

To dyspeptics whose condition threatens to become chronic we suggest Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with meals. This justly celebrated tonic food possesses unusual digestive properties that have been endorsed by high medical authorities. Can be procured from any first class druggist, and the genuine Johann Hoff's should be insisted upon.

ASK ROCKEFELLERS FOR PARALYSIS AID

Foundation Considers Cash Gift to Buy Braces for Those Crippled by Disease.

PLAN A CANVASS OF HOMES

Appeal to be Made to Civic Societies and Social Workers to Carry Out Plan of Scientists.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Friday	Deaths Yester-day	New Cases Friday	New Cases Yester-day
Brooklyn.	32	22	84	83
Manhattan ...	10	7	52	51
Bronx.	1	2	8	7
Queens.	2	9	28	27
Richmond.		1	3	5
Totals.....	45	41	175	173

Total of cases to date.....4,835
Total of deaths to date.....1,066

The suggestion that the Rockefeller Foundation should supply braces and after-care to crippled children convalescing from infantile paralysis was discussed yesterday morning at a meeting in the offices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

No decision will be announced by the Foundation until a further study is made to ascertain how large a number of children are likely to suffer through the inability of parents to buy the necessary apparatus or to appreciate the necessity for continuing the special care of crippled children after the virulence of the disease has passed.

The Rockefeller Foundation was represented at the meeting by Jerome Green, Secretary of the Foundation; Dr. Wickliffe Rose, and Dr. Simon Flexner. Others at the meeting were Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Deputy State Commissioner of Health; Dr. E. J. Abbott of Portland, Me.; Dr. J. W. Meiser of Philadelphia, and representatives of a number of orthopedic hospitals in this city.

An appeal will be made to civic organizations and associations of social workers and settlement workers to aid in carrying out the proposed house-to-house canvass of infected districts which was recommended by the conference of bacteriologists in this city last week.

This was decided at a meeting in the office of Dr. Emerson yesterday, attended by W. Frank Persons of the Charity Organization Society, Miss Jessie Hixson of the Society for Improving the condition of the Poor, Miss Bessie Ammerman, Superintendent of Nurses in the Henry Street Settlement; Dr. B. H. Waters, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, and Dr. E. N. Bolduan, head of the Educational Division of the Department of Health. A call was sent out yesterday by Health Commissioner Emerson for 100 more nurses, who will receive $65 a month and maintenance.

Praises a Hospital.

Dr. Emerson repeated yesterday that, while unsanitary conditions were bad for the health on general principles, it had not been established that rubbish and refuse carried the disease. He pointed out that there had not yet been a case on Barren Island, where hundreds of children live and go to school. On the other hand, he said, a person had been attacked in an isolated dwelling on a peninsula in Lake Michigan, eighteen miles from a town, where the only visitor to the house had been a rural mail carrier. He said a large number of the cases in this city and other cities had been in immaculately kept apartments in clean neighborhoods.

The following statement was issued yesterday by Dr. H. Sheridan Baketel, Lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps, after an inspection of the Willard Parker Hospital:

> The Department of Health and those in charge of the hospital deserve the commendation of physicians and of the public generally. The hospital is in excellent sanitary condition throughout. There is less of the institutional aspect than I have found in any other hospital where babies are cared for.
>
> It was particularly gratifying to find that all of the patients except those in a moribund condition are apparently happy and cheerful. Many of the children were playing with toys, others were laughing, and it was seldom that any was seen crying or even fretting. The personal cleanliness of the patients was another feature that is gratifying. I think that every physician who is interested in infantile paralysis will be glad to know just how well the city, through its Department of Health, is caring for afflicted children.

Predictions by Experts.

Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings of the Health Department in Brooklyn said yesterday that the history of previous epidemics made it appear unlikely that the one now in progress would come to an end before the present number of cases had been doubled. The new cases reported yesterday brought the total up to 4,835, so that the epidemic is likely, according to this view, to attack about 10,000 before it has run its course.

If deaths continue in the present proportion, the mortality total now of 1,066 would be increased to something like 2,000. Physicians in the Health Department are hopeful, however, that with the steps taken toward early detection of cases and improvement in the treatment, the percentage of fatal cases will be reduced.

Health officials, who have previously expressed the belief that earlier high records meant that the epidemic had reached it period of greatest intensity and would thereafter decline, would not risk another disappointment yesterday by commenting on the fact that the number of cases in the last two days had been considerably below those of Thursday, when the high mark of 217 new cases was reported.

The following statement as to the camp for boys at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y., was issued yesterday at the headquarters of the Department of the East, Governors Island:

"It was the intention to hold a second camp, beginning Aug. 12. Application blanks have been distributed and a large number of boys enrolled. After considering most carefully the spread of the present epidemic, however, and obtaining expert advice, the authorities at Governors Island have decided that it would be unwise to enter upon a second camp, wherein at the very beginning the precautions enforced for the first camp could not obtain.

"It has been determined, therefore, to cancel all additional enrollment for the present year, and to notify those who have signified their intention to attend the second camp that they must wait till the Summer of 1917."

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths from the disease were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Ella Lipkin, 111 Monroe St.
William Harenstein, 16 Rutgers Place.
Hyman Weinstein, 11 Rutgers Place.
Joe Schaitman, 54 Rutgers St.
Sarah Levin, 139 Monroe St.
Louis Kaplan, 22 Rutgers Place.
Louis Santore, 15 Mott St.
Minnie Gabora, 85 Orchard St.
Harry Loeffler, 534 Hudson St.
Angelina Colepico, 30 Greenwich St.
Robert Gigarro, 63 7th Av.
Angelina Soretaco, 28 Bedford St.
Eleanor Butcher, 340 E. 39th St.
Tassiana Perciballi, 307 E. 11th St.
Harold Bola, 394 2d Av.
Abe Bowman, 322 E. 13th St.
Fannie Feliccia, 429 E. 11th St.
Sebastian Regarcapo, 517 E. 13th St.
Louis Feren, 201 Avenue B.
Eleanor Landerman, 218 E. 12th St.
Anna Fader, 640 East 9th St.
Isidore Rosenbloom, 141 2d Av.
Mary Sperman, 345 East 20th St.
Bella Schwartz, 169 Goerck St.
Helen Lassiln, 124 West 21st St.
William Durkens, 235 West 24th St.
Helen Childs, 500 West 20th St.
George Murphy, 319 East 56th St.
Violet Ryan, 230 East 40th St.
Frances Manatas, 48 Manhattan St.
Kenneth Scanlon, 61 West 100th St.
Harold Mayer, 50 West 77th St.
James Martinelli, 327 West 60th St.
John Shea, 3,224 Broadway.
Rita Benning, 251 West 58th St.
Edward Warfaman, 673 1th Av.
John Beck, 685 9th Av.
Burton Blair, 2,009 8d Av.
Mary Moscowitz, 440 East 123d St.
Tillie Libin, 105 East 113th St.
Henrietta Olsen, 247 West 144th St.
Beatrice Keaser, 219 East 114th St.
Catherine La Bar, 63 West 119th St.
Francis Scher, 173 East 101st St.
Julius Martinez, 238 West 144th St.
Kenneth Shaw, 2,342 1st Av.
John Shaibel, 159 East 104th St.
Isidore Said, 229 East 151st St.
Sam Schatz, 1,823 Madison Av.
Eva Zabora, 25 Orchard St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Eliza Donohue, 188 Amsterdam Av.
Alice Cleary, 30 Greenwich St.
Walter Fraser, 701 West 176th St.
Alice Katz, 244 Clinton St.
Muriel Weiss, 318 Broome St.
Helen Childs, 500 West 20th St.
Ella Myers, 70 Gansevoort St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Goldie Edelman, 1,843 Crotona Av.
—— Scheffer, 992 Southern Boulevard.
Fred Bergman, 1,722 Van Buren St.
William Hubert, 1,873 Wallace Av.
Eleanor Lewis, 1,500 Longfellow Av.
Gertrude Horan, 1,918 East 166th St.
Susan Stein, 818 East 150th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Susan Stein, 816 East 150th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Antonette Cassano, 35 No. Portland Av.
Martin Daly, 669 Classon Av.
Ascer, Callahan, 486 Pacific St.
Tomotus Hands, 80 Sands St.
Mildred Wright, 102 Adams St.
John Kichos, 103 Front St.
John Bonura, 287 Tompkins St.
Anna Dalton, 60 Clermont Av.
Clarence Brown, 297 Adams St.
Giovanni Barbuto, 477 Henry St.
Catherine Simpson, 164 Franklin Av.
Teresa Perta, 281 Gold St.
Mildred Prince, 117 Bridge St.
Daniel Magrino, 188 Bay 26th St.
Gertrude Leight, 2,902 West 5th St.
Oscar Hendley, 573 Sutter Av.
Morris Sobeppa, 593 Dumont Av.
Harry Senzos, 764 Rockaway Av.
Frank Cinsasi, 2,028 Bath Av.
Charles Hillebrandt, 579 Ovington Av.
Catherine Smith, 2,137 67th St.
Gertrude Sciwader, 157 84th St.
Helen Katz, 1,736 Bath Av.
Alice Lambert, 152 Sumpter St.
Richard Heins, 619 Quincy St.
Gertie Boyansky, 1,563 Park Place.
Edith Goldstein, 406 Saratoga Av.
Marie and Carmine Candiano, 4 Nostrand Av.
Rose Moskowits, 556 Marcy Av.
Frank Dean, 648 De Kalb Av.
Fred Keates, 435 Jefferson Av.
Ruth Cohen, 97 Floyd St.
George and Harry De Wald, 125 Evergreen Av.
Josephine Raguss, 1,405 Gates Av.
Eda Strasser, 1,162 Union St.
George Graham, 512 Hart St.
Maria Desimone, 122 George St.
Esther Linfer, 529 Bushwick Av.
Dan Moloney, 1,545 Fulton St.
Baby Richards, 776 Evergreen Av.
Vincent Bower, 1,474 Atlantic Av.
Bennie Plauss, 82 Knickerbocker Av.
Philip Feidler, 285 Wyckoff Av.
Gladys Glaubman, 90 Bushwick Av.
Leo Pennick, 234 McKibben St.
Irving Pernick, 234 McKibben St.
Baby Frankenstein, 406 Saratoga Av.
Herman Trattman, 1,766 Stelling Place.
George Oakes, 114 Sumpter St.
Elliot Smith, 1,265 Prospect Place.
John Hoering, 29 Davids Av., Flatlands.
Ettie Broder, 394 Bristol St.
Milton Snutoff, 602 Sackman St.
Mary Rosen, 1,835 Douglas St.
Joseph Ward, 208 Linden Av.
Childs Schaefer, Plum Beach.
Evelyn Siedenagen, 1,134 40th St.
Joe Rupo, 823 Maple St.
Margaret O'Shea, 49 Ross St.
Rodolso Russo, 289 North 8th St.
Elnor Russo, 289 North 8th St.
Anna Sarino, 218 North 8th St.
Morris Horwitz, 205 South 3d St.
Norman Gureacho, 270 Penn St.
Ruth Cohen, 138 Clymer St.
Joe Cohen, 159 Harrison Av.
Rose Egger, 274 Devoe St.
Josephine Ricco, 139 Johnson Av.
Frank Baciealupo, 29 Greenpoint Av.
Frank Caser, Orphan Home, Graham Av.
Russo Twariawowitz, 18 Ainslie St.
William Frank, 18 Ainslie St.
Francis Ryan, 84 Franklin St.
Adolph Heisman, 553 Grand St.
James Accordi, 240 Montrose Av.
Andrew Pochiuichi, 633 Metropolitan Av.
Sam Gelbert, 262 South 1st St.
Morris Bernstein, 57 Seigel St.
Mabel Wegge, 578A Morgan Av.
Solly Katz, 178 Varet St.
Willie Weimann, 73 Morrell St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Adele Millman, 291 Bushwick Av.
Hannah Bhernhoff, 1,332 40d St.
Leon Kessowitz, 229 Grahar Av.
Bennie Pluss, 82 Knickerbocker Av.
John Patton, 1,174 Halsey St.
Elizabeth Long, 52 St. Marks Place.
Louis Shear, 169 Wyckoff Av.
Florence Hickman, 401 Chauncey St.
Anna Helline, 385 Melrose St.
Jacob Landsman, 85 Sumner Av.
William Twarianowitz, 18 Ainslie St.
Harry Dewald, 125 Evergreen Av.
Grace Von Ahnen, 74th St. and Av. W.
Carrie Hawkins, 1,751 Dean St.
Mildred Wright, 102 Adams St.
Theodore Spindler, 104A Linden St.
George Graham, 512 Hart St.
Fred Keats, 435 Jefferson Av.
Elliott Smith, 1,265 Prospect Place.
Abraham Heitner, 97 Gerry St.
Walter Bishop, 1,204 Bedford Av.
Clementina Di Bartolomeo, 98 Tillary St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Charles Streed, 149 Elm St., Astoria.
Stephen Mulligan, 281 122d Av., L. I. C.
Christina Shahene, 431 4th Av., L. I. C.
Nora Shahene, 481 4th Av., L. I. C.
Peter Vasuka, 50 Pearsall St., L. I. C.
Joseph Walfort, 816 Grand Av., Astoria.
Anthony Borse, 46 Sackett St., Corona.
Irving Banso, 1,850 Myrtle Av., Ridgewood.
Francis Cuth, 3 Ward St., Middle Village.
Catherine Close, 88 Continental Av., Forest Hills.
May Santi, 9 Highland Av., Corona.
Delia Malits, 6 Catherine St., Jamaica.
Helen, foundling, care Mrs. Gormoley, 88 West St., Jamaica.
Francis Welder, 44 West St., Jamaica.
Margaret Perron, 3,403 Beuford Av., Morris Park.
John Marotta, 1,034 Jamaica Av., Union Course.
Eliza Lane, Old South Road and Macon Av., Ozone Park.
John Taskert, Rockaway Road near race track, Aqueduct.
Morris Relders, 9 Beach 72d St., Arverne.
Melvin Sacks, Hotel Washington, 21 Beach 115 Rockaway Park.
Josephine Baxter, 153½ Amity St., Flushing.
Dorothy Neumann, 252 Kweive St., College Point.
Eunice Mepp, 11 11th St., College Point.
Jessie Roma, 178 Colden Av., Flushing.
John Raylor, 97 Forest Av., Flushing.
Joseph Yankoskie, 26 Grove St., Flushing.
Anna Surgent, Wittel's Point Road, Whitestone.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Catherine Papello, 15 Willow St., Flushing.
Hugo Breburnan, 503 2d Av., L. I. C.
Lawrence Daly, 1,921 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Helen Mannis, 93 Buffing Av., Flushing.
Anthony Vorst, 46 Sackett St., Corona.
Leon Felman, 44 Wyckoff St., Jamaica.
Carl Szenson, 767 Prospect Av., Ridgewood.
Paul Schuken, 2,334 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Joseph Shelby, 31 Beach 48th St., Edgemere.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Mary Klemovitch, Lexington Av., Pine Plains, Linoemville.
Mary Zimmer, 343 Van Donnse, Stapleton.
Francis McCourt, Bungalow 14, South Beach.
Norman Turner, 100 Hope Av., Rose Beach.
Peter J. Johnson, 19 Tompkins Place, West New Brighton.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Mary Klemovitch, Lexington Av., Pine Plains, Linoemville.

Three cases formerly diagnosed as poliomyelitis were found yesterayd not to be true cases and were dropped from the lists.

73 CASES IN NEW JERSEY.

Stricter Quarantine Regulations Adopted by Many Towns.

Seventy-three new cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the New Jersey State Board of Health at Trenton yesterday, bringing the total in that State to 885. Alarm over the continuation of a high daily rate of new cases resulted in the adoption of a number of additional restrictive and quarantine regulations against New Yorkers and residents of other infected localities.

There were nine new cases of paralysis in Jersey City reported yesterday, as follows: John Begge, 26 Thorne Street; William Vimmons, 308 Columbia Street; William Devereaux, 89 Logan Avenue; Fred Kalwait, 116 Claremont Avenue; Jennie Grankowski, 470 Henderson Street; Helen Kardell, 380 Henderson Street; Edmund Marcello, 167 Beacon Avenue; Hazel Brunder, 51 Logan Avenue; Edward Hefner, 167 Highland Avenue.

Here are the number of the new cases reported in other New Jersey towns: Newark, 16; Irvington, 8; Belleville and Orange, 4 each; two each in Millburn, West Orange, Bayonne, Hillside township, and one each in Union, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Rutherford, Palisade township, Chester township, Burlington County, Delran township, Nutley, Hoboken, North Bergen, West New York, Clinton township, Hunterdon County, Spring Lake, Denville, Morris County, Elizabeth, Summit, and Asbury Park.

The Plainfield authorities quarantined that town yesterday against children under 16 years of age. The annual picnic of the Warren County farmers at Belvidere was called off, although no cases have yet appeared in Warren County. The visits of all children under 16 years from other places to Highlands, N. J., was forbidden yesterday by the Highlands authorities. Bayonne established a quarantine against children under 16 years old from Jersey City yesterday, and the police are under orders to stop trolley cars from Jersey City to Bayonne with children aboard. Both Jersey City and Harrison issued orders through their officials against children going from one place to the other.

Miss Prudence Kelsey Jamison, daughter of Professor Alexander F. Jamison, died yesterday at the age of 20 years at Spring Lake from poliomyelitis. She was a granddaughter of the late State Supreme Court Justice Edward W. Scudder.

Two more deaths from infantile paralysis were reported yesterday in Suffolk County, L. I., one at Babylon and the other at Quogue. Four new cases were reported in the county, one each in Baiting Hollow, Port Jefferson, Babylon, and Southampton. The Huntington Town Board yesterday revoked the license of a circus to appear there on Tuesday. Dr. G. L. Lindsley, a Health Inspector of Freeport, L. I., placed guards on ferry piers there to prevent the visits of youths under 16 years from Brooklyn and New York.

DISEASE SPREADS IN STATE.

Fifty-Five New Cases Reported Outside This City.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Fifty-five cases of infantile paralysis in the State outside New York City were reported to the State Health Department today, exceeding the number reported in any day since the inception of the epidimic. Of these cases nineteen were from Nassau County, bringing the total number up to 630.

The deaths from infantile paralysis in Larchmont and Floral Park brought the day's total to four, and the total since the outbreak of the epidimic to fifty-seven.

Officials of the State Health Department announced tonight that they were endeavoring to obtain the services of more diagnosicians to aid in the fight being made to check the spread of the disease. They announced that Dr. B. W. Caldwell, Superintendent of the City Hospital in Pittsburgh, would enter the State's service, temporarily, next Wednesday. He will be assigned to locating the sources of isolated cases of the disease.

Dr. Caldwell, it was said, had spent several years in the Canal Zone and had aided in the fight against typhus fever in Serbia. Fourteen cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the State Health Department this afternoon. They were in Glencove 3, Larchmont, South Fallsborough, Centreville Station, New Rochelle 3, Clarkstown, Saratoga Springs, Highland 2, and Fishkill 1.

Wrong Address for Paralysis Case.

Agents for the property at 37 Grove Street in this city denied yesterday that there had been a case of polyeomyetlitis at that address, as recorded in the report of the Board of Health on Rug. 3. This is one of a number of charges of inaccuracies against the official reports. Questions as to the cause of the alleged errors were referred yesterday at the offices of the Department of Health to Commissioner Emerson, who was away from his office yesterday afternoon.

ASTOR LEASES BRONX OVAL.

Amusement Park to Occupy Twenty Acres of Baron's Property.

A lease given by Baron William Waldorf Astor of England for the plot of more than twenty acres, known as Bronx Oval, at 177th Street and the Bronx River to a syndicate for an amusement park, was recorded in Bronx County yesterday.

The rent will begin on May 1, 1917, from which time $6,000 a year will be paid for five years to Baron Astor, the lessees paying the taxes. A renewal privilege for another five years calls for higher rent based on the value of the land which is estimated to be worth several millions of dollars.

H. F. McGarvie is President of the syndicate. Plans for several artistic buildings with an esplanade along Bronx River have been prepared and work will begin this month. It is expected to have the park ready by May 30, 1917. Charles Scott Landers, engineer of the William Waldorf Astor properties in this city, and Kenneth Murchison are associated as architects of the new buildings.

WHITMAN TO OPEN FAIR.

Will Address Elks' Carnival at Patchogue on Aug. 12.

The Elks' Grand Fair and Carnival will be opened on the evening of Aug. 12, at Patchogue, L. I. Governor Whitman will press an electric button starting the ceremonies. The pleasure-seekers of Long Island will be welcomed to attend the fair between the dates of Aug. 12 and 19.

Members of Jr. O. U. A. M. will meet Governor Whitman and his military staff and escort them to the Elks' grounds, where the Governor will deliver an address. Baron Zwiedenek and his staff at the Austrian Embassy in Patchogue may attend. During the early evening of Wednesday, Aug. 16, there will be a street parade in which the Patchogue Fire Department and many floats and decorated automobiles will take part.

On the opening night the South Bay Yacht Club's cruise ends at Patchogue, with 600 participants. Large delegations from other lodges will attend throughout the week, special days having been assigned to each of the following places: New York, Brooklyn, Freeport, Queensboro, Hoboken, Mount Vernon, White Plains, New Rochelle, Hackensack, and Port Chester.

Now and Then.

Now and then you meet up with two old parental fools who think it is better to train their daughters for the life that stretches from the altar to the grave than merely shape them up for the butterfly life between graduation and marriage.—Houston Post.

NEED HOSPITALS FOR DIAGNOSIS

Present-Day Status of Medical Practice Calls for Special Institutions, Says Dr. Mayo.

MIDDLE CLASS TO BENEFIT

Only the Rich and Poor Can Now Avail Themselves of the Best Services.

According to Dr. Charles H. Hayo, the junior of the two Mayo brothers who have made St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester, Minn., a world-famous surgical centre, the one great present-day need in the direction of hospital development is the hospital devoted exclusively to diagnosis. An accurate diagnosis of the patient's ailment having been made, a report and directions for treatment could be forwarded to his regular physician.

In the surgeon's opinion such a method of procedure would be to the mutual advantage of both patient and physician—and especially to the advantage of the great body of patients of the middle class. The latter would then be able to afford the services of specialists, which they are hardly able to afford at present. It is only the rich and the poor who can really afford such services now, and, consequently, the middle class gets the poorest service of all. Such hospitals, Dr. Mayo believes, should be organised in every large city, and also in connection with the medical departments of universities.

The surgeon's ideas on this subject were voiced recently in an address delivered before the Catholic Hospital Association at Milwaukee. It is reprinted in the current issue of The Modern Hospital. His subject was the "Nature, Value, and Necessity of Team Work in a Hospital." He called attention particularly to the present great need for hospital organization, the best location for hospitals, and the step forward that has been made in the establishment of pay clinics.

Dr. Mayo called attention to the fact that the history of hospital development antedated the Christian era, but that the true usefulness of the institution was not recognised until about the year 1300.

"The necessity for hospital standardization," he continued, "has been discussed in various medical meetings for several years, with the annual appointment of committees for reports, and much good has been accomplished from the publicity. The American College of Surgeons has, of necessity, taken up the work of standardising hospitals, and all institutions which desire to be recognized must come within State requirements. Such investigation and classification of hospitals will require several years. The greatest help is expected from this association of Catholic hospitals now holding its second annual meeting.

"Hospitals in Europe have been more wisely located than in America, having a setting in spacious grounds, where tney secure the full benefit of air, quiet, and sunlight. In this country we have built in the most congested areas, lacking every hospital need except plenty of the poor. In such localities there should be only emergency institutions or automobile ambulance stations. Hospitals situated in cities should have at least a country convalescent home, where ambulatory patients may recover. Automobile transportation of the sick is now so comfortable and rapid that distance is no longer a factor to be considered in the location of hospitals.

"In modern times hospitals are quite dependent on their corps of nurses, whose ability, training, and attitude toward the work are essential for efficiency. In Europe the social standard of nurses was for a long time very low. They were recruited from the lower classes, even from prisons. Fortunately, in America the profession of nursing was started on a higher plane, and our nurses excel those of the world in intelligence, education, and culture. In Europe the nursing profession was modernized and reorganized in the middle of the last century through the necessities of war, and the present war is rapidly improving the standard of hospital attendants in the countries involved.

"A nurse's training is a liberal education in itself. The instruction in cleanliness, the knowledge and treatment of disease, and especially the instruction in preventive medicine and domestic science are valuable, not only to the family but also to the community. Thus it is that the ranks of nurses are largely depleted by matrimony. A training school for nurses is essential, at least for all large hospitals.

"Efficient trained sister nurses are of great value in general nursing. They are permanent general supervisors over the nurses in the training school, and have a personal interest in maintaining the hospital standard.

"The internes are a recognized factor in hospital organization. They are the physicians and surgeons in charge, representing their chiefs of staff. The interne is guided in the care of the patient, and the theory of his training becomes transformed into actual practice. Minnesota does not grant a diploma to a graduate in medicine until he has had one year of service in a hospital as interne following a four years' medical course. Further, the medical department of the University of Minnesota will not accept a student who does not hold an academic degree. When we have added to this a four-year medical course and three additional years of graduate work for a master's degree, the training of such an American physician is equal to, or better than, the requirements of any of the countries of Europe.

"An efficient, harmonious working corps of physicians is very necessary in the organization of a hospital. It is not for us to discuss the method by which the staff of medical attendants should be chosen. They should certainly be considered for their fitness, and should hold their place on civil service if their efficiency is maintained. It should not be necessary for the hospital to furnish reputation for attendants who are below par and who have secured appointment by political or church pull, or the fact that they were family physicians of some of the Directors.

"There are certain positions in a hospital which, to secure the highest efficiency, should be maintained by fixed salaries—those of the pathologist, bacteriologist, chief anesthetist, and the surgical registrar. With the recognition of the fact that many of the acute and chronic diseases, local and general, arise from a local focus—the most common source being the mouth—the true importance of dentistry is now recognized, and a dentist should be associated with every clinic and hospital, or subject to consultation call.

"In the standardization of hospitals efficient methods of making and keeping records of all sorts will be necessary, especially the records concerning patients, their care, and the results of operation or treatment. * * *

"With all of the various hospitals, general and special, there is still need for one more—a hospital for diagnosis. In the rapid advance of medicine during the last fifty years we have seen the disappearance of that former friend and counselor, the family physician. Medicine has become so vast, so monumental, that it is no longer possible for one man to encompass it, at least in practice, although he may have very wide knowledge of the principles and theories.

"Team work as exemplified in large clinics and in hospitals has become necessary in the care of the rare and complicated cases representing 10 per cent. of the total, while even special examinations for the well-known diseases require experts in various lines in order that the diagnosis may be proved and complications not overlooked. In the past such examinations could be secured by the wealthy, who could pay for them, and by the poor, to whom they were free.

"It is the middle class, the larger number, who are most dependent on the ability of one man or his assistant. The middle class in cities are frequently seen at free dispensaries because of the presence of specialists and more complete equipment. Mount Sinai Hospital has started a pay clinic, and Dr. Goldwater, its Superintendent, has stated in defense of the plan:

"'Experience has shown that persons of moderate means who are in need of the services of high-grade specialists have the greatest difficulty in obtaining them, for such physicians, either in their private offices or in the field, do not give their services for nominal fees. This problem, it is universally conceded, must be solved, and a great many patients are forced to solve that problem in their own way by going to free dispensaries; in fact, many such patients are referred to the dispensaries by general practitioners, who send cases to the dispensaries for diagnosis. This is especially the case when the making of diagnoses requires the use of special apparatus and equipment and the co-operation of a number of physicians.

"'There is a large number of patients who certainly could not be put in the pauper class who cannot afford to go to the specialists. The question before us is how to solve the problem, and to this the Trustees have been devoting much attention.'

"The situation must be recognized and dealt with. To maintain a high standard and keep the profession filled with educated and cultured men who are equipped with modern apparatus, it must be made better. In order to do this, it is necessary that physicians obtain more than the present average compensation. There are now less than half as many students of medicine as there were five years ago.

"In large cities and in the medical departments of universities diagnosis hospitals should be founded solely for the purpose of observing patients, the making of all kinds of special examinations, including laboratory tests, special vaccines, and X-ray examinations. To be highly efficient, it should have also an experimental department. When the diagnosis has been completed, patients could be referred to their home physician with the diagnosis and the plan of treatment. From the librarian of the clinic could be sent references to recent literature on the subject.

"Some cases could be referred to special hospitals and sanatoriums, and others to surgical institutions. Such a diagnosis hospital would have the greatest educational value, and its main supporters would be the general practitioners, especially those located in smaller communities. Undoubtedly it would do much toward the elimination of that nefarious practice—the division of fees and the barter and sale of sick human beings."

BAYLIS READY TO TELL ALL.

Denies He Named Himself Director of Allies' Relief Commission.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, the "Director General" of the Allies' Hospital Relief Commission, which received contributions of $7,000 from all parts of the country, none of which has reached the Allies, appeared at his offices in the Woolworth Building yesterday and answered those who he said were misrepresenting him before the public. He denied that he had told Assistant District Attorney George F. Roesch, who is investigating the finances of the commission, that he would remain in his office all day at the call of the Prosecutor.

"I told Judge Roesch over the telephone," Dr. Baylis said, "that I would be in the office for a short time, but would come right over within ten minutes if he needed me."

Dr. Baylis said that he had spent the preceeding day in conferring with several members of the Finance Committee and others from whom he had obtained an order releasing the funds of the commission in the Empire Trust Company, which R. J. Caldwell, also a member of the same committee, had estopped.

"Please get away from the idea that I am a self-appointed Director General of the commission," he said emphatically. "I was chosen at a regular meeting of the Executive Committee and my selection was ratified at a full meeting held a month later. I have no fear of any action the District Attorney may take. I took much trouble. I shall be on hand Monday morning with all of the books and papers of the organization."

Answering the charges made by George Buck and Mrs. Edith Ranger, formerly associated with the commission, that they had seen him extract bills of various denomination from letters which he placed in his vest pocket, Dr. Baylis said that if such was the case he would not be apt to have an audience watching the performance. He challeneged either Buck or Mrs. Ranger to produce the slightest evidence which would support such a charge. The minister declared that he had kept a careful account of every cent received and expended.

ROOSEVELT IS INTERESTED.

Colonel Is Watching Progress of the Baylis Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 5.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, as one of the Honorary Vice Presidents of the Allies Hospitals Relief Commission, is concerned over the mishaps in the financial affairs of the organization and is keeping close watch on th outcome of the investigation which is being conducted by Assistant District Attorney Roesch.

"I have communicated with Alton B. Parker, President of the commission, and with R. J. Caldwell, one of the members," said the Colonel today, "but for the present I have no statement to make."

The Colonel is waiting for some definite charge to be made against the officers of the commission before resigning his honorary office. Should the investigation reveal irregularities the Colonel will not only withdraw his name but will urge speedy prosecution of those acused.

Charity Gifts Acknowledged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions: Leon Grachaux, Jr., sends $3 with which he asks that toys be bought for victims of infantile paralysis, prevented from enjoying their Summer outing by quarantine. Mrs. Alfred A. Rotholz sends $5 to the Hospital for Crippled Children.

Paris London

Maison Bernard
MODES

FIFTH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET.

Presents
Advance Autumn Modes
Featuring the Masterpieces of the Foremost Parisian Modistes
Special attention is directed to our collection of
PARIS HATS
Just Received
Models for the Trade

Beginning Monday Morning

Prices Further Reduced

At the New Bedell Fashion Shop

In West Thirty-fourth Street
(Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)

1000 Summer Dresses Sacrificed



Exquisite New Styles
Unusual $5 and $6 Values
$3.75

This price may well cause astonishment—not the fact that this shop presents such recent and desirable models *at a low figure*, but at *an unheard-of figure*. They are fresh arrivals, just in, as a result of taking advantage of the final clean-up of leading manufacturers.

Crepe tissues, flowered, figured and striped voiles, linenes, lawns and sport fabrics—dainty, simple frilled frocks and new country club models.

Summer Dresses of Silks
And Exclusive Sheer Fabrics
$5

Frocks which, put in work now, could not be nearly duplicated at the price. Pongees and foulards, voiles, organdies and stunning novelty effects in white and colors—Parisian from collar to hem.

Reigning Favorites in
Highest Grade Dresses
$12.75

Every one of these 500 beautiful creations stands out with cameo clearness—combinations of fluffy silks, silk crepes and laces—of voiles, fine lawns and chiffons that you *might* expect at $20 to $25—showing all that airy frilliness which is making Mid-Summer resorts, day and night, scenes of unusual gaiety.

Smart Tailored Suits
Formerly up to $20
$5

The grand final clearance cut in price, meant to sweep the Suit Floor clear.

Latest models and fabrics and the newest shades—beautifully tailored and lined with handsome silks. Suits which will be serviceable throughout the Fall.

$30, $35 and $40 Suits
Now Sacrificed
$10

An assortment of splendid suit creations, including blacks and blues—twills, gabardines, serges and checks; and a large variety of taffetas, faille silks, novelty silks and poplins. An opportunity not to be overlooked.

Wash Sport Skirts



$3 to $5 Fashionable Models
Sacrificed Tomorrow
$1.75

These are the latest, postscript arrivals among town and sport tub skirts—the better grades, made to sell at $3, $3.50 and $5.

Splendid quality piques, repps, gabardines, whipcords, cordalines, and Bulgarian and French athletic stripes—roomy, comfortable sport models, with correct belts, pockets and buttons.

Taffeta Silk Skirt Sale
New $6 and $7 Values
$4.50

Taffeta Silk town and country skirts, latest style, in greens and blues, stripes, and plaids, and solid black taffeta. Priced Monday, $4.50.

Silk Fibre Sweaters
Advance Autumn Styles
$5.98

Firmly established as essentials to every Summer and Autumn wardrobe—those exclusive, airy, silky Sweaters, girlish and graceful. Rose and carnation pink, smart bark brown, lime green—the correct Autumn colors, with self buttons, jaunty sashes and golf pockets.

Late Sport Coats
Final Clearance
$5

Your chance to secure an unusually beautiful and serviceable corduroy, poplin or whipcord coat, splendidly silk lined, for a mere song. These coats are the season's choicest models, formerly priced up to $15

Taffeta Silk and
Vicuna Polo Coats
$10

The smartest coats that have been shown in New York all season—tailored with the utmost softness—as effective in appearance as many $50 and $75 coats. Now is the opportunity to secure one at an unheard-of sacrifice clearance price.

No Charge for Alterations

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

IROLITA WINNER IN 62-MILE RUN

N. Y. Y. C. Craft, Becalmed by Early Morning Doldrums, Reach Port After Dark.

THIRTIES ARE FIRST AWAY

Okee III. Finishes Ahead in This Class—Barbara and Pampero Are Also Division Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTAPOISETT, Mass., Aug. 5.—After a run which began at 7 o'clock this morning at Fort Pond Bay, to end just twelve hours later in this harbor, the New York Y. C. finished its sixty-two-mile race and the fourth day of the cruise. Starting off in a fog, the fleet ran into a calm in the early morning, lolled in the doldrums for an hour, and then got a southerly wind, first with an easterly, and then with a westerly slant, which freshened constantly after Montauk Point was left at about noon.

The run ended with a good ten-knot breeze in the late afternoon and early evening, the boats coming up the harbor with balloons and spinnakers set. The first of the yachts to come to anchor was the Irolita, thereby winning the cup for schooners offered by Commodore Baker. The cup for sloops was probably won by H. P. Whitney's Barbara.

Barbara won the race for the fifties, Pampero for the forties, and Okee III was successful in the thirty-foot class. The finishes in most of the classes were made so long after sundown that the great searchlight on J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair had to be used by the committee to pick up most of the racers. The stragglers of the several classes were still coming in at 11 o'clock tonight with the chances that the last of the fleet would not reach here until after midnight.

Start Is Delayed.

The harbor start was set for 6 o'clock this morning and an hour before that time all hands were astir. Mainsails were hoisted and anchors hove short, and by the hour scheduled schooners and sloops had filled away to the lightest kind of wind from the southwest and were working out of the harbor through a haze that obscured the shore line at times.

There was little promise of a permanent breeze from any quarter when the starting signal for the thirties, the first yachts away, was given at 7:25. J. L. Cutler's Alera led the way, with the Silhouet, the Lesmona, the Okee III., and the Adios following in that order, all with sheets eased to port and with barely steerage way on.

Five minutes later the forties crossed the line in this order: Pamparo, Squaw, Maisie, Rowdy, Pauline, Blackduck, Mistral, Katharine and the Shawara, the last named yasht being some ten minutes late. The tide had set her to the east side of the starting mark.

SAGINAW AGAIN WINNER.

Heads First Division of Handicap Class in Lower Bay Races.

The Gravesend Bay Y. C. managed the regatta on the lower bay yesterday afternoon, and both the start and the finish were off the Atlantic Y. C. at Sea Gate. The yachts sailed in a light breeze from south-southeast.

In the first division of the handicap class the winner was Saginaw. The second division was taken by Fram. In the S. class, Cyric beat M and F II. over a 7.3 mile course. The Gravesend Bay knockabouts had an interesting race and the winner was Pokealong. The usual fleet of Star yachts started and the winner was Shadow. Viva was the winner of the New York Canoe Club dinghies but was protested by the regatta committee.

The summaries:

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 3:00. Course, 7.3 Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Saginaw, J. L. Birch	4:25:00	1:25:00
Ramea, J. P. Thompson	4:55:03	1:55:03
Joy, Le Sauvage and Davis	4:57:47	1:57:47

Corrected times—Saginaw, 1:57:47; Ramea, 1:26:33; Joy, 1:37:47.

SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 3:05. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Oriole, R. W. Rummel	4:38:27	1:33:27
Frances, S. Wickes	4:38:31	1:33:31
Fram, C. L. Atkinson	4:43:17	1:38:17
Wahkan II., C. K. Michals	4:53:23	1:48:23
May, N. Anderson	4:54:55	1:49:55

Corrected times—Fram, 1:32:32; Frances, 1:29:19; Oriole, 1:31:35; Wahkan II., 1:34:20; May, 1:48:31.

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start, 3:10. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Cyric, C. Hollingshed	4:38:55	1:28:55
M and F. II., J. H. Wright	4:41:21	1:31:21

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Pokealong, H. G. Primm	4:47:44	1:32:44
Mouse, R. F. Hall	4:48:40	1:33:40
Chico, J. F. Godfrey	4:51:09	1:36:09
Xtra, S. R. Church	4:58:28	1:43:28
Shylark, C. Platt	Withdrew,	

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:20. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Shadow, W. L. Inslee	4:52:11	1:32:11
Sea Star, J. W. Christianson	4:54:32	1:34:32
Meteor, R. H. Fiske	4:55:08	1:35:08
Nereid, C. S. Bailey	4:56:15	1:36:15
Maxine, G. L. Beston	4:57:58	1:37:48
Murad, C. L. Atkinson	5:00:45	1:40:45

THIRD DIVISION, HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 3:25. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Cinco, R. H. Wilson	4:55:11	1:30:11
Sunbeam, J. C. Pierce	5:00:38	1:35:38
Mavourneen, J. and D. Taylor	5:04:37	1:39:37
Alcyon, Robert Roeck	5:04:57	1:39:57
Spider, H. D. Martin	5:17:00	1:52:00
Bug II., H. Rottermanmer	5:25:47	2:00:47

Corrected time—Cinco, 1:30:11; Alcyon, 1:30:56; Sunbeam, 1:35:38; Mavourneen, 1:38:16; Spider, 1:43:54; Bug II., 1:47:15.

NEW YORK CANOE CLUB DINGHIES.

Start, 3:25. Course, 3.65 Miles.

Viva, G. Rainers	4:24:45	59:45
Mercury, J. J. Remmy	4:22:07	57:07

Knickerbocker Y. C. Cruise Starts.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 5.—The annual cruise of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, one of the oldest of the Long Island Sound organizations, was started this afternoon from the club's anchorage in Manhasset Bay. The cruise was in charge of Morgan L. Hotchkiss, Fleet Captain, and about twenty-five yachts left the club.

SKYLARK IS VICTOR AGAIN.

Take Honors in Bird Class on Last Day of Bayside Y. C. Races.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 5.—The last racing day of the ninth annual cruise of the Bayside acht Club found a fleet of forty craft at anchor at Lloyds Harbor last evening. A thick haze and no wind caused a series of postponements until the power boats took the racers in tow from their anchorage behind the Norwalk Island and a starting line was established in Huntington Harbor when a fresh southerly wind started at about 3 o'clock.

The course was three miles to leeward and return. Skylark, sailed by the Dayton brothers, again led in the Bird class. Philip Benson, in Taurus, won in the Star class, and B. T. Arrighi, with E. Espa, captured the contest among the Bayside Bees.

STARS IN SEABRIGHT PLAY.

Big Tennic Fixture Starts Tomorrow—Johnston and Davis Entered.

The annual invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, which is one of the fixtures before the national championships, will begin tomorrow. Among those entered are William M. Johnston, national champion in singles; Karl H. Behr, Willis E. Davis, national clay court champion; George M. Church, Western and Northwestern champion; Robert Lindley Murray, Harold A. Throckmorton, H. Mikami and Ichiya Kumagae of Japan, the latter New York State champion; Nathaniel W. Niles, Alrick H. Man, Jr., Leonard Beekman, Charles S. Garland, Dean Mathey, Fred C. Inman, Clarence J. Griffin, E. P. Larned, Roland Roberts, S. Howard Voshell, and E. H. Whitney. R. Norris Williams, 2nd., who has won two legs on the Achelis Cup which was placed in competition in 1908, will defend his title.

Among the entrants in doubles are William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, national doubles champions; Frederick B. Alexander and Karl H. Behr, R. Norris Williams, 2d., and Nathaniel W. Niles, Leonard Beekman, and E. H. Whitney, H. Mikami and I. Kumagae, E. P. Larned and F. C. Inman, B. S. Prentice and Holcombe Ward, Roland Roberts and Harold A. Throckmorton, and W. Merrill Hall and Lyle E. Mahan. The doubles events will start Tuesday.

UNION ELEVEN OUT EARLY.

Schenectady Football Squad to Start Training Sept. 7 at Lake George.

The football squad of Union College will train for the coming season at Pilot's Knob, Lake George. The Fall practice will commence on Sept. 7, and at that time all of Union's star football players, together with all the available freshman material, will journey to Lake George to begin training.

The change in the training location will be an innovation at Union and will be watched with interest. In past seasons the Schenectady gridiron stars did their preliminary work on the college field. At Lake George the team will have the benefits of real outdoor work, in addition to excellent bathing facilities, and will also have its own commissary department.

URGE NEW TRACK SCHEDULE

A. A. U. Governors Asked to Give Runners More Time Between Races.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union has submitted to the Board of Governors a proposition to amend the general rules of competition to allow for the running of the national championship meetings on a time schedule. The proposed amendment would upset the present order of procedure at championship meets, and, if adopted by the Board of Governors, it would be put into effect at the junior and senior titular sports at Weequahic Park, Newark, Sept. 8 and 9.

The suggested change in the order of events is the result of a suggestion made by Norman S. Taber, world's one-mile record holder, in a recent letter to Mr. Rubien. Taber urged that the program be shifted so as to make it possible for a middle distance man to compete in the one-mile and half-mile events, or in the quarter and half, which, under the present rules, is practically impossible. The question received serious consideration from Secretary Rubien, who discussed the proposed changes with prominent officials, athletes, and trainers before he put the matter before the Governors of the A. A. U.

According to Taber's schedule, a miler, after competing in the one-mile championship, will have a rest of two hours and three-quarters before he will be called to the mark to compete in the half-mile championship. The middle-distance men, who are anxious to compete in both the quarter and half mile championships, will have nearly an hour and one-half to recuperate after running in the 440-yard event. The new list is almost certain to meet with the approval of the athletes, and should tend to improve the competition in the national championships.

The proposed schedule for track events is as follows:

2:30 P. M.—100 yards, trials; 2:40—100 yards, semi-finals, (final in 0:35); 2:45—120 yard high hurdles, trials; 2:55—120-yard high hurdles, semi-finals, (final in 0:25); 3—Mile run, (half mile in 2:45); 3:10—440-yard run, trials, (final, 1:15); 3:15—100 yards, final, (220 yards in 0:50); 3:20—120-yard high hurdles, final, (220-yard hurdles in 1:15); 3:25—Three-mile walk, (in junior championship mile walk); 4—440-yard hurdles, trials; 4:05—220-yard dash, trials; 4:20—220-yard dash, semi-finals; 4:25—440-yard run, finals, (half mile in 1:20); 4:35—220-yard low hurdles, trials; 4:40—220-yard low hurdles, semi-finals, (final in 0:55); 4:55—440-yard low hurdles, final; 5—Five-mile run; 5:30—220-yard dash, final; 5:35—220-yard hurdles, final; 5:45—880-yard run.

NEW SITE FOR HORSE SHOW.

Westchester Association Selects Grounds at Gedney Farms.

After consideration of the project to change the location of the Westchester County Horse Show Association's grounds, the selection of a site at Gedney Farms, White Plains, N. Y., has finally been decided on for holding the association's twenty-third annual exhibition. The dates are Sept. 20 to 23, inclusive. The new site for the show is on high grounds and is surrounded by a privet fence and many trees. The grounds appear well adapted for an open-air horse show.

The show ring will be about 400 feet long and about 175 feet wide, and there will be a track of about 15 feet wide and a large infield for the judges' stand and jumps. A clubhouse and inclosure will form part of one side of the ring, and many parking spaces will be allotted on both sides. The present accommodations there will be considerably increased and ample provision made for stabling exhibitors' horses. Work has already begun on the grounds.

Elf Leads Rumson Knockabouts.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 5.—In a brisk southerly breeze, eight knockabouts of the Rumson Country Club sailed a fast eight-mile race over the club course on the South Shrewsbury today, William B. Potts's Elf leading by a good margin at the finish. The starters and corrected times follow:

Yacht and owner.	H.M.S.
Elf, W. B. Potts	1:09:03
Frances, Samuel Riker, Jr.	1:11:00
Rumpus, Bertram H. Borden	1:13:35
Eleadore, Hugh N. Camp	1:14:50
Margaret, Van Rensselaer Halsey	1:16:20
Madeleine, Thomas N. McCarter	1:10:40
Puff, J. F. Talcott	1:20:45
Lazy Lulu	1:23:40

Watch Hill Skippers Race.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Aug. 5.—The Watch Hill skippers sailed their races today, handicapped by feeble winds, which freshened up just in time to save the time limit. Erwin Watts won the dory race in the Gertrude in 3:03:46, Edward Cortlandt Parker finishing second in the Dora in 3:06:40. Miss Helen McLanahan, in the Caroline, took third place, 17 seconds later, Miss Jean Turnbull, in the Dorine, being the other entry. Charles P. Cottrell, Jr., sailed the Twinkle to first place in the handicap race in 2:10:48, with Robert Barrie, in the Eugenia, second, in 2:18:00.

Pal Moore Outpoints Zulu Kid.

Pal Moore, the Memphis lightweight, outpointed Young Zulu Kid at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night in a ten-round bout. Moore forced the fight from the start, and had the advantage in every round. In the semi-final windup, Jake Grande and Stump Hofman, both of Brooklyn, fought to a draw in six rounds.

WITH THE GOLFERS ON NEARBY LINKS

Results of Competition Among the Players of All Classes.

The heat and the vacation period still continue to play havoc with the week-end competitions in the metropolitan district, but some of the high handicap players who are shut out from the prizes when the low mark men are on hand are now making hay while the sun shines. The Greenwich Country Club had one of the largest fields of the day in the competition for the Louis E. Ehret Cup. It was a four ball foursome contest and two pairs tied for first prize, O. B. Carrot and F. B. Hillard with 85—17—68, and G. B. Carhart and C. Truesdale, with 74—6—68. The other scores were as follows:

R. W. Poor and L. Clement, 90, 21—69; C. T. Pierson, Jr., and O. L. Guernsey, 78, 9—69; H. C. Garrett and W. A. Flinn, 80, 10—70; R. S. Crocker and H. J. Topping, 76, 6—70; R. T. McGusty and A. D. Mittendorf, 83, 13—70; C. N. Chester and J. R. Coffin, 87, 16—71; H. C. Stayback and J. H. Redfield, 90, 19—71; W. S. Stafford and J. D. Chapman, 78, 6—72; G. E. Chatillon and H. B. Smithers, 91, 19—72; A. C. Ostergren and G. G. Snow, Jr., 95, 22—73; F. B. Tuttle and N. Webb, 98, 23—75; I. M. Day and C. P. Prior, 84, 20—74; T. B. Davis and G. D. Downing, 95, 19—76; J. Potts and T. N. Hodgens, 92, 16—76; J. K. Berry and F. B. Buchanan, 100, 21—79; F. S. Pelkerman and G. T. Foster, 101, 22—79.

PLAINFIELD COUNTRY CLUB.

H. A. Robinson won the Sweepstakes at the Plainfield Country Club yesterday from a small field with a card of 98, 26—72. H. J. Conklin was second with 98, 25—73, and D. F. Rowland third, with 95, 21—74.

RIDGEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.

The August Handicap was played at the Ridgewood Country Club yesterday with the following results: Class A: F. C. Smith, 86, 12—74; F. J. Humphrey, 97, 18—79; Class B: D. W. McCrea, 97, 24—73; K. Clark, 95, 19—76.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY CLUB.

The eighteen-hole medal play monthly handicap at the Hudson River Golf Club yesterday resulted in a victory for W. G. Morse with a card of 98, 30—68. Gershon Smith turned in the second best low net score with a card of 91, 21—70. The low gross was won by Schuyler Phillips with an 82.

WESTFIELD GOLF CLUB.

In a thirty-six-hole final match for the Handicap Committee Cup of the Westfield Golf Club E. C. Stoddard defeated R. J. Townley by the narrow margin of 1 up. The ladies' putting contest was won by Mrs. G. W. Randall, with Mrs. D. Smythe runner-up.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB.

W. W. Gile won the eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday at the Wykagyl Country Club with a card of 101, 31—70. George Reynolds gained second place with a score of 91, 18—73.

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB.

H. A. Earle defeated R. S. Foss, 5 up and 4 to play, yesterday over the Baltusrol links in the final match for the Duffers' Cup. The qualifying round for the Irving K. Taylor Cup was also played, with the lowest sixteen to qualify for match play. The field was led by Russell Armstrong, with a card of 90, 15—75.

HAWORTH COUNTRY CLUB.

In the semi-final round for the President's Cup at the Haworth Country Club C. C. Walker defeated H. Chrystal, 4 and 2, and S. Sakai defeated J. M. Greenfield, Jr., by default. The following victors in the week-end competitions have gained places on the cross-season eligible list for the club championship, which will be played at match play later in the season: W. H. Carpenter, C. C. Nobles, R. W. Porter, Irving Brown, J. B. Catlin, Larry Bostwick, A. D. Faxon, E. Van Leuven, E. L. Engle, J. S. Sistrunk, and J. M. Greenfield, Jr.

HYDEWOOD GOLF CLUB.

Play for points for the President's Cup at the Hydewood Golf Club yesterday resulted as follows: C. C. Taylor, 91, 21—70; H. E. Blazier, 87, 10—77; W. H. Nichwitz, 97, 19—78; H. H. Woodland, 98, 17—81; W. P. Taylor, 94, 7—87; J. A. Wilson, 104, 16—88; A. A. Cannon, 106, 17—89. The point leaders are H. E. Blazier, 19; W. H. Nichwitz, 10; C. J. Hand, 9; W. P. Taylor, 8, and Walter Whitehead, 7.

SCARSDALE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB.

The Ball Sweepstakes at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday were won by Henry Hering in Class A, with 77—7. 70, and P. A. Shields in Class B, with 80, 17—72. Those who qualified for the August Cups in the two classes were: Class A, Henry Hering, A. B. Grotius, H. O. Foreman, M. Stanet, A. W. Haight, C. E. Hyatt, S. Hamilton, F. W. De Jahn; Class B, J. M. Stewart, P. A. Shiels, A. E. Childress, J. O. Hobby, Jr., F. W. Janney, C. M. Smith, W. Van Vlack, and D. E. Edmonds.

FOX HILLS GOLF CLUB.

T. K. McCarthy won the Class A eighteen-hole medal play handicap contest at Fox Hills yesterday, with a card of 83-15-68. G. T. Zimmerman, another high handicap player, won in Class B, with 97, 30—67. In the semi-finals for the Starky Trophy T. W. Tannock defeated A. P. Palmer, 2 and 1, and A. A. Denico defeated C. H. Hadlock, 2 and 1.

LEGG AGAIN TITLE WINNER.

Minneapolis Golfer Takes Trans-Mississippi Event for Fifth Time.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—Harry G. Legg of the Minahikda Club, Minneapolis, is the 1916 trans-Mississippi golf champion. He won the title today for the fifth time by defeating James Hubbell of the Golf and Country Club, Des Moines, 6 up and 5 to play, in the final round of the trans-Mississippi tournament here.

Golf at Bretton Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 5.—In the week-end match play handicap tournament today John W. Bristol, representing the New Haven Country Club, won handily from Thomas S. Woolsley of the Metacomet Country Club of Providence by 5 up. W. C. Steigers of St. Louis finished next with 3 up. Entrants from the Metropolitan district included Louis A. Hamilton, Garden City; Clark Day, Joseph Purcell, Edward H. Thiele, Andrew Dougherty and M. Harned of Midland; Dr. Frederick D. Bailey and W. D. Bailey of Brooklyn; J. E. Landy and L. M. Werner of Scarsdale, and Chester A. Palmer, Dr. E. S. Robinson, Thomas H. Murtha, and Frederick Rhodes, of Baltusrol.

Rumson Blues Win Polo Match.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 5.—In a one-sided polo match for cups presented by A. S. H. Jones the Rumson Blues today defeated the Whites by 10 goals to 1. Leland H. Ross, playing No. 3 for the Blues, scored seven of the goals, and his all-around plays were features.

38 YEARLINGS ARE SOLD.

R. F. Carman Pays Top Price of $4,700 at Sale in Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The thirty-eight head of yearlings sold this afternoon before the races brought $42,675. They were the property of Farmer & Hendrie, Edenwold, Tenn., and John E. Madden, Lexington, Ky. The feature of the sale was the large number purchased by persons only recently interested in the turf, Samuel Riddle and Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords of Glen Riddle, Penn., being extensive buyers. The highest price of the sale was paid by Richard F. Carman, who gave $4,700 for the colt by Star Shoot out of Ohiyesa. The purchasers and amounts follow:

Ch. c., by Transvaal-Mindful, R. F. Carman	$1,000
Ch. f., by The Commoner-Brief, A. J. Joyner	600
Ch. c., by Ivan the Terrible-Gypsy Adams, J. W. Schorr	250
Ch. c., by Plaudit-Elsie B., Glen Riddie Farm	3,500
Br. c., by Plaudit-Autumn Leaves, A. J. Joyner	1,600
B. c., by Ivan the Terrible-Mountain Mist, W. S. Kilmer	750
Ch. c., by Doctor Boots-Naughty, T. Pratt	375
Br. f., by The Commoner-Hawksora, L. P. Williams	300
B. c., by Plaudit-Lacrimae, W. Garth	800
Ch. c., by Plaudit-Mary Scribe, G. Preece	600
Ch. c., by Dr. Boots-Salaire, R. F. Carman	400
Ch. f., by The Commoner-Yankee Rose, R. F. Carman	200
Br. c., by Ballot-Laitleur, R. F. Carman	800
B. c., by Plaudit-Olga Nethersole, Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords	3,000
Ch. f., by Plaudit-Auvergne, W. H. May	400
Ch. f., by Ballot-Water Bird, T. Pratt.	150
Br. c., by (imp.) Sain-Traditional, A. J. Joyner	1,300
Ch. c., by (imp.) Peepoday-Kate D, J. Shillings	750
Br. or blk. f., by The Commoner-Lady Eastman, Ernest Hall	200
B. c., by Hessian-Sister Jeanie, Beverwyck Stable	2,000
Ch. c., by Peter Quince-Pamela, P. T. Chinn	450
B. c., by Sir John Johnson-Devitree, Glen Riddle Farm	3,200
B. c., by Elliott-Cesarina, A. Miller	1,600
Ch. f., by (imp.) Star Shoot-My Bessie, W. S. Kilmer	1,000
B. c., by (imp.) Star Shoot-Ohiyesa, R. F. Carman	4,700
B. or br. c., by Sir John Johnson-Quack, Mrs. W. Jeffords	3,600
B. c., by Sir John Johnson-Melee, T. Pratt	175
B. c., by Sir John Johnson-Onaga, (W. T. Anderson)	1,300
Ch. f., by The Commoner-Luckless, (S. L. Parsons)	1,000
Br. c. by Ivan the Terrible-Niaxus, (J. W. Schorr)	1,050
Ch. f. by Doctor Boots-Valeriana, (C. J. Moore)	150
B. or br. c (Atwin) by Sir John Johnson-Plaster Beverwyck Stable	500
Bf. by Sir John Johnson-Fair Catherine, (Glen Riddle Farms)	2,000
B. C. by Sir John Johnson-(or Frog Legs)-Amstel, (T. Pratt)	400
Ch. c. by The Commoner-Ice Water, (J. W. Schorr)	1,200
Ch. c. by The Commoner-Hortensia, Beverwyck Stable	1,300
Ivanovitch, ch. c., by Ivan the Terrible-Hopsetto, (Beverwyck Stable)	600
Ch. f. by Plaudit-Belle of Glendale, (H. H. Fink)	375

DARCY KNOCKS OUT SMITH.

Australian Middleweight Champion Victor in Twelfth Round.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—Dispatches from Australia today announced that Les Darcy, champion middleweight, had knocked out Dave Smith, former champion of that country, in the twelfth round of a hard battle before a crowd of 17,000. Darcy now lays claim to the light heavyweight championship in addition to the middleweight title.

Mick King, the Australian middleweight was defeated by Fred Kay on points in twenty rounds at Melbourne.

Jimmy Clabby knocked out Fritz Holland at Melbourne in six rounds. Clabby is matched again with Darcy for some time this month. Harry Stone of New York lost to Fred Kay in twenty rounds at Sydney.

Dundee-Welling Bout.

Manager Jimmy Johnston of Madison Square Garden has indefinitely postponed the ten-round bout between Johnny Dundee and Joe Welling, slated for the big arena next Wednesday night. Dundee has been unnerved ever since an automobile which he was driving ran down and killed a boy on Wednesday, and asked the postponement on the grounds that he could not do himself justice in the ring in his present condition.

Wells to Box Reeve.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Bombardier Wells, the heavyweight boxer, and Corporal Harry Reeve have been matched for a twenty-round bout for a purse of $2,500, offered by Dick Burge, the winner to take $1,750 and the loser $750. The bout will be staged at a West End music hall in the third week of this month, and is to form the main attraction of a tournament for the benefit of the Sportsmen's Ambulance Fund.

N. Y. CRICKETERS DO WELL.

Kortlang's Batting Average 65.50, and Brigge's Bowling Mark 11.20.

Although failing in their attempt to secure first position in the Halifax Cup series the New York cricketers made a fine showing individually. From official figures given out by Secretary Kelly the batting honors have been carried off for the second year in succession by Bert Kortlang of the Richmond County Club, who had the splendid average of 65.50 with a high score of 97.

J. H. Briggs, of the Brooklyn and Bensonhurst Clubs, heads the bowlers and performed wonderfully well in capturing 34 wickets at an average of 11.20 a wicket. On six different occasions the local batsmen made individual scores of fifty or over and the fielding was excellent throughout. The records follow:

Games played, 8; won, 4; lost, 2; drawn, 2.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Av'ge.
New York	1,337	66	20.26
Opponents	1,303	82	15.84

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	N.O.	High Score.	Runs.	Av.
B. Kortlang, Richmond County	8	2	97	393	65.50
L. Miller, Manhattan	2	1	*32	83	33.00
C. E. Marshall, Bensonhurst	8	1	60	176	25.14
W. P. Keenan, Jr., Staten Island	7	0	60	137	19.57
J. D. Keenan, Staten Island	7	2	*37	95	19.00
F. C. Taylor, Richmond County	5	2	24	49	16.33
E. G. Hull, Richmond County	8	0	46	119	14.87
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	8	0	47	103	12.87

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
J. H. Briggs, Bensonhurst	513	2	381	34	11.20
L. Miller, Manhattan	205	1	101	5	12.62
A. Hoskings, Richmond County	140	6	85	6	14.16
E. G. Hull, Richmond County	110	6	57	4	14.25
W. P. Keenan, Jr., Staten Island	513	4	326	11	29.63

TWO NEW TRAP RECORDS.

Richardson Breaks 99 at 22 Yards —Young 100 at 23 Yards.

Two remarkable performances were added to the list of trap-shooting records in the month of July, and some figures for this sport are now so high that it is believed they will withstand the efforts of the crack shots for some time.

The most notable achievement was by Charles A. Young, a professional. Standing on the 23-yard mark he broke 100 straight targets. This was on July 15 and just previous to this performance A. B. Richardson broke 99 out of 100 from the 22-yard mark. Each extra yard added to the shooting distance affects the accuracy of the shooter, as may be seen from a glance at the world's records which follow: 16 yards, Charles G. Spencer, 565 straight; 21 yards, Harry S. Welles, 138 straight; 22 yards, A. B. Richardson, 99 straight; 23 yards, C. A. Young, 100 straight.

FOOTBALL TRAINING TAKES LITTLE TIME

Hardy and Fast Elevens Produced in Surprisingly Few Hours of Practice.

When thousands of people are thrilled by the struggle of two college football teams they gather from the intricate moves and countermoves and from the high example of team play that the contestants have given an unusual amount of their time to practice in order to reach this advanced state of development. Not only do the crowds which view the intercollegiate contests reach this conclusion, but those who attack intercollegiate sport and who seek to reform it claim that one of its greatest problems is to reduce the great amount of time utilized in the practice of teams for games.

A study of the facts brings to light the surprising information that college athletic teams, especially football elevens, which are more highly perfected than other intercollegiate athletic organizations, are developed in considerably less time than is generally supposed. And in some instances not more than six hours a week is given over to practice.

All of this is a result of scientific management on the part of coaches and trainers. It has been found, where it has been necessary, that splendid teams are produced in a minimum amount of time, especially where preliminary training has taken place in the early Fall. The army, especially, and the navy have little time to give to athletic sports at the two service academies, which is the explanation given by their athletic authorities for the failure of these two teams to show the highly perfected team play that the big college elevens master. Nevertheless, in 1913, because Prichard and Merillatt had spent some time during the Summer in forward passing and receiving, that game brought to light the fact that in spite of only six hours a week given to football practice, after the U. S. Military Academy opened its doors in the Fall until the game was played, its team showed the highest development of the forward pass and of team play of any college eleven in the country up to that time.

Since then this game has been a spectacle rather than an example of good football, because, so Army and Navy coaches affirm, it is impossible to develop a team with varied attack in the sixty-one hours given to football practice during the season at West Point and to a little more time devoted to the same ends at Annapolis. Before accepting this opinion it is best to look at the same situation elsewhere.

Cornell and Pittsburgh were two of the best elevens in the land last Fall. Cornell gets its teams together before the university opens late in September, as do most of the teams in the East which leave a trail of victories in their wake. Dr. Sharpe, the coach at Ithaca, has solved the practice problem. Because of conflict between scholastic work and football practice, team practice is given up entirely on Mondays and Fridays. Those players who can get out on these days receive individual instruction, as other practice days of the week sees the team practicing three hours, so that nine hours weekly are given to practice at Cornell. The solution has given entire satisfaction and is one of the reasons Cornell elevens can go through a vigorous schedule without overtraining. Varsity players at Cornell last Fall passed in 93 per cent. of their college work, a convincing argument that football is wrecking no futures at Ithaca.

Pittsburgh solves the problem by a long preliminary training season in September. When college opens late in September the team practices from 4 to 5:30 five days a week for those who can attend. Last Fall Herron, De Hart, and Fry, three stars of a stellar team, could get out but three times a week. The average time of practice per Varsity man was nine hours a week, including blackboard drill.

Pennsylvania State College has troubles of its own, owing to long afternoon laboratory periods preventing players from attending practice. Coach Harlow solves this by giving individual instruction at odd hours during the Winter and Spring and by assembling the candidates before college opens.

Harvard is more fortunate than many universities, so it would seem at first glance, as practice is held from 3:30 on each afternoon. Most class work is over at that time, except the elective courses, and the faculty, or part of it, knows that football players do not elect courses to any extent. Laboratory work is done in the morning. The trouble comes from the inclination of football players to use their cuts near the end of the football season. The athletic authorities have made several suggestions to the faculty to prevent a conflict, such as starting classes an hour earlier each morning, dropping the half-hour lunch period or adopting the Yale plan, but none have been favorably received. As it is, Harvard gets as much practice as any eleven in the country, which accounts, in some measure, for its continuous marked proficiency.

The Yale plan, which the Crimson would like to adopt, was established many years ago at New Haven through the instigation of the athletic authorities who had the foresight to know that trouble could thus be avoided in the future. They had the time from 2 to 4 P. M. set aside each day as a recreation period. Where possible, individuals are coached before and after this period. It has proven the only solution to a vexing question, and is an example others could profit by and are trying to. Its sole problem is that it keeps the teams' trainers busy figuring out the kind of lunch a man should eat just before athletic practice.

The Pennsylvania coaches and faculty have been waging war for years over conflicts, and the Quakers have suggested to their teachers the same things that Harvard's athletic heads have offered as a solution to all these troubles to their faculty, but in vain. The Red and Blue, as a team, gets little practice. Last Fall Captain Harris could not make his eleven because he could not be present for his work-outs to any extent. Even preliminary practice has not solved the making of winning teams for Penn.

Teams like Princeton and Dartmouth, and, in fact, all of those representing strictly collegiate institutions, have few troubles of this kind. Most of the contestants for team honors get through their college years by 4 and they take part in every practice. Institutions like Washington and Jefferson, Brown, Lehigh, Lafayette, Colgate, Rutgers, Virginia and Johns Hopkins are favored in this respect.

In the Middle West the conference has gone so deeply into all athletic matters that results are practically produced in the same amount of time. Preliminary training has been stopped and the law is that practice begins when the college opens. This places a handicap on those institutions which open later in the Fall than others, as the coaches are compelled to shape the team for its first contest in a week or two, a matter that causes many injuries. Statistics and other facts prove that a preliminary practice season of from three and a half to four weeks before the opening game is a preventive of injury. As this is held without conflict with college work, there is little argument against it.

Pirates Buy Young Western Fielder.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 5.—Announcement has been made that Carson Bigbee, outfielder for the Tacoma team of the Northwestern League, had been sold to the Pittsburgh Nationals. It was unofficially reported that the price paid was $5,000. Bigbee is in his first year of professional baseball, having come to Tacoma from the University of Oregon. His batting record thus far is .369 and he has stolen fifty bases. He will report to Pittsburgh at the end of the season.

Acher Wins 300-Mile Auto Race.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 5.—Eddie Ricken Acher won the montamarathon 300-mile automobile race at the Tacoma Speedway today. Thomas Milton was second, and Dave Lewis third. The winner's time was 3:41:40.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:55|Sun sets..7:07|Moon sets..10:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:29	12:00	6:01	7:00
Governors Island	12:31	12:00	6:28	7:24
Hell Gate	1:59	2:37	8:04	9:08

Arrived—Saturday, Aug. 5.

SS Noordam, Falmouth, July 27.
SS Cannaro, Middlesbrough, July 22.
SS Andania, London, July 25.
SS Cacique, Bordeaux, July 21.
SS Columbia, Cartagena, July 27.
SS Evelyn, Cardenas, July 26.
SS Highcliffe, Boston, Aug. 4.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 28.
SS Roanoke, Leith, July 14.
SS Celia, Cristobal, July 28.
SS Polarine, Kirkwall, June 22.
SS Knight of Garter, Boston, Aug. 4.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, July 3.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Aug. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Re d'Italia	Genoa	July 22
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Gamma	Kirkwall	July 19
Enrica	Savona	July 15
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Fandango	Cardiff	July 20
Charilaos	Gran	July 17
Fairnhill	Havre	July 21
Tajama Maru	London	July 23
Monterey	Vera Cruz	July 28
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 3

BRITAIN'S CONTROL OF TRADE IN WAR

Order Brought Out of Commercial Anarchy and Monopolies Suppressed.

FOOD FAMINE AVERTED

Vast Industries and Businesses Taken Over or Completely Controlled by the Government.

By ROBERT DONALD,

Editor of The London Daily Chronicle.

A nation does not go to war only with armed men. It organizes armies, but back of the armies there are many things to be done, things essential for the support of the forces in the field and for the protection of the people at home. We read a great deal about the clash of arms, the marching of multitudes of armed men, of the production of munitions—millions of shells and thousands of guns—of war in the air and under the sea, of all the martial and picturesque elements of fighting; but we hear little or nothing of the great silent work which goes on behind the armies and without which belligerent nations could not endure.

When the war began no country was so ill-prepared as England was for controlling the trades and businesses ancillary to war, for protecting the public against monopolies. And yet no country has done those big things which are of vital importance to the armies and the people so well. The strong hand of the State has intervened, untrammeled for the time being by legislative checks, and has asserted its power of possession, control, direction and regulation in every sphere of trade where public interest and the welfare of the army had to be safeguarded.

Plunged in Commercial Anarchy.

When the war took the world—except the Teutonic portion of it—by surprise on Aug. 1, 1914, Europe commercially was at once plunged into anarchy. The first shock demoralized all the exchanges and knocked the bottom out of credit; checks were not cashed, the sacred Bank of England notes was rejected as a worthless scrap of paper. The possession of gold and goods was the only thing that counted. Goods were being cornered and prices were mounting unrestricted to prohibitive prices. England was in danger of a food famine. Promptly the Government set up a Food Control Committee to regulate prices and prevent cornering. It was only a temporary measure to meet an unprecedented emergency. Things settled down in a few weeks, except in one or two directions.

The first discovery made, which no control could help, was that the country was short of sugar. England imported 39,385,190 cwts. of sugar per annum, and two-thirds of the supply came from Germany and Hungary. The outbreak of the war caught the country between two seasons, when supplies from Cuba and elsewhere were stopping and when the German imports had not begun. The stock in the country was very short. Mr. McKenna, who was then Home Secretary and Chairman of the Food Supply Committee, promptly took action. A free hand was given to him by the Government. He called together all the sugar importers and refiners and selected one of them to act for the British Government. They bought sugar—both raw and refined—all over the world. England invaded the Java market for the first time. Supplies were obtained from Italy, America, the Argentine and other South American countries, from Spain, and from every country which had sugar to sell. The total value of those first purchases was over $88,400,000—the biggest deal in sugar in the history of the trade.

It was not very long before the holders of sugar discovered that they were selling to the British Government, and began to raise their prices. Purchasing then stopped, but the official buyers swooped down on the markets later on, and since then there has been no difficulty about the supply of sugar in England. Contracts for long periods were made. The only difficulty has been, not the shortage of sugar, but the shortage of freight to carry it to England.

The purchasing scheme was only preliminary. The Government set up a commission to control the whole sugar trade. The British Government is the only sugar importer. It sells at fixed prices to refiners, fixes the prices for wholesale houses and retailers. To every intermediary is allowed a fair profit, and the consumer is better protected than ever he was. When the war came the tax on sugar was about 45 cents per hundredweight. It was raised, for purposes of revenue, to $2.24. In normal times the retailers would have added 2 cents per pound to cover the increase, but the Government had made so many favorable purchases that it only increased the price to the consumers by 1 cent per pound, and had left not only the duty for the revenue, but also a profit on the transaction. The duty on sugar is now $3.36 per hundredweight, and yet it is cheaper in England than in any other belligerent country, and in most neutral countries. The public has been protected and the Treasury enriched. This year's budget includes, as the revenue for the British Exchequer on account of sugar, the sum of $33,600,000. The British Government now supplies the French Government with sugar at cost price.

Beef Supply Problem.

The problem of beef supply had to be tackled at the same time as that of sugar. England depends largely at all times on imported frozen or chilled meat. When the war crisis came, the public and the army had to be protected from the Beef Trusts. Early in the war it was evident that the State had to act. Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, the department which looks after commercial and mercantile marine interests, intervened.

His first master stroke was to seize all steamers with refrigerating space capable of carrying chilled meat. Chilled meat for England comes chiefly from the Argentine, Uruguay, and from Australia and New Zealand. In 1913 we imported 15,397,554 cwts. of chilled and frozen meat. The Government having got possession of the ships, the two parties were then on a level footing for bargaining. The meat corporations had the beef, but could not sell it without ships. The Government had the ships and wanted the meat, so that it did not take long to come to terms. The business was put in the hands of a committee of shipowners, and the whole transit problem was solved without delay. As a precaution against any shortage of chilled meat from the usual sources, the Government entered into contracts with a great American meat firm. As a further protection, freezing works were acquired in South America for the period of the war.

The enormous quantities of meat imported from the United States for the armies are mainly in the form of bully-beef and other canned meat. The British Government went into the beef business in order to supply the troops at home and overseas with chilled meat. It has done so at an average cost of twelve cents per pound. It also supplies all meat of this kind required by the French army, the Italian army, the Belgians and the Serbians. The amount of meat required several months ago for the British and French armies was 50,000 tons per month; for the Italian army about 10,000 tons per month. These quantities have increased proportionately with the additions to the forces during the last six months.

Having created a State monopoly in the importation and control of chilled meat, the Government had to make provision for domestic supplies outside the army. The Board of Trade arranged to sell to British firms the surplus meat at market prices. They obtained a small commission, lower than hitherto received from traders. Sales to speculators were prohibited.

How Wheat is Purchased.

Wheat was quite as important as sugar and beef, although there was less risk of a world corner. Wheat is purchased for Government account on somewhat similar lines as beef. A small committee, at the head of whom is a civil servant and a corn expert, manage the whole business. One of the largest importing houses was commissioned to do all the purchasing, while the other houses held off, and it was four months before the corn trade, on the selling side, discovered that the purchases were made for the State. Naturally, the commission which the State pays on such transactions nominal. The British Government organization buys and ships wheat, oats, fodder, &c., for Italy. The French Government buys its civil ravitaillement wheat through the Hudson's Bay Company. Large purchases have been made in Canada on behalf of the Italian Government.

There are other examples of Government purchase and control of food. Take fish, for instance. The fishing trade in the North Sea has been paralyzed to a very large extent by the war, especially by the danger from submarines and mines. The Government has maintained a service of fishing boats, and has just completed a big deal with Norway by acquiring the whole fish harvest of the year. Last year Germany bought the Norwegian fish supply. This year, before the German agents had time to turn round the British Government had bought the lot, and deprived Germany of the sole outside source of supply. This must have been bad news for Germany, as it means fishless days as well as meatless meals.

The system of Government control has been successful in other directions. There is the case of coal, an article of vital importance. Without coal the war could not go on. Coal is wanted for the allied fleets, for munition works, and for transportation by land and sea. Clearly the production and distribution of coal had to be made a public utility service. The Government passed a Price of Coal Limitation act, which fixed a fair profit for the coal owners according to the prices in the year before the war. Having got the coal owners under control, the act then regulated the prices which the wholesale dealers could charge, and also the retailers, throughout the United Kingdom. The result has been no shortage of coal and no excessive prices.

Regulation a Stupendous Task.

The regulation of coal has been a stupendous task, as more than half a million men engaged in coal-mining have enlisted, and the first duty of the Government was to see that not only the British navy, but the French and Italian navies, should have ample supplies. Next came the mercantile marine, transport, munition works, etc. The British Government supplies not only its own needs, but also those of France and Italy.

After much trouble the problem of freight has been regulated, as far as England and her allies can control their own mercantile marine, but much of the trade is done by neutrals. The general export of coal was prohibited except to the allied countries and British possessions. A network of coal and coke supply committees has been set up throughout the country, under the supervision of a central authority, working under the Board of Trade. Beyond supplying the navy and governmental needs, including the railroads of the French and Italian Governments, the British Board of Trade regulates the freights for the supply of coal for commercial and business purposes in France and Italy, so far as it has the tonnage available. Mr. Runciman declined to make this arrangement until France introduced the same system of regulating prices, otherwise the whole of the benefit would have got into the pockets of the French coal merchants.

There is another great extension of State control. On the outbreak of war the British Government took possession of the railways. The plan had been worked out for mobilization purposes years ago. National control had been foreseen, but the conditions had not been arranged. Railroads in Great Britain, as regards organization, occupied a position midway between the State-owned railways on the Continent and the American railroad system. The State interfered to an extent that stopped all competition in many freights and fixed rates, giving the public the benefit of national uniformity. The unifying process had been at work for years. Agreements lessening competition had been entered into among groups of lines, and a central committee of officials met to regulate business common to all and to protect railroad interests against legislative attacks.

The Railways Nationalized.

On the outbreak of war railways were nationalized. The Government agreed to guarantee the dividends of the railroad corporations. The management of the roads was placed in the hands of a railway executive board composed of the chief officers of all the railway companies. These men hold daily meetings just like a great American railroad corporation, and control the whole railroad and transportation system of the country. The State not only took over the railways, but also the docks belonging to the railway companies and their harbors and their steamships, engineering workshops, &c.

The first duties of the railways in wartime are to carry troops, next to carry supplies for the troops and the navy, and to distribute foodstuffs for the general community. All this has been a prodigious traffic in itself, but the railroads have been quite equal to it. There have been no complaints about the State management of the railroads. It has worked so well that every one hopes that the State control will remain after the war. There has been no wastage from useless competition or overlapping; and in spite of the fact that over 150,000 railroad men have joined the forces, the service, while somewhat curtailed, has caused the general public no great inconvenience.

From an administrative and financial point of view the State control has been so successful that the Government is able to pay the railway companies their dividends as guaranteed, and at the same time has been able to carry all the troops free. Free travel has also been granted to relatives of wounded soldiers and for the conveyance of the wounded to convalescent homes all over the country. The traffic in connection with Red Cross work, hospitals, and convalescent homes has also been a big part of the free business.

These are only some of the great business undertakings which the war has forced upon the British Government. Except in the case of sugar, all have been carried out by the Board of Trade, whose President, Walter Runciman, is one of the ablest men in the Government, and a man of great business capacity. The subject which perhaps has given the Board of Trade more trouble and anxiety than anything else is the problem of shipping and freights. There are several committees at work, handling various departments of the mercantile marine problem.

State Insurance for Ships.

In one respect the Government was ready for the emergency which was brought about. A scheme of Government insurance for ships in war time was in existence, and it was at once put in force. Under this scheme hulls were insured by the State undertaking to bear 80 per cent. of the risk, a mutual insurance office bearing the remaining 20 per cent. In the case of cargoes the State undertook the whole of the insurance. It would take much longer to describe the mechanism of the various organizations set up to deal with shipping and freights than I have occupied in describing the Government action with regard to food, coal, and the railways, as it is a vast and complicated problem.

There are many other directions in which the British Government has shown its capacity to face trade problems in war. When we come to deal with purely war production, instead of trade control in war, the new burdens undertaken are stupendous. The Ministry of Munitions manages the national arsenals, and it controls and regulates 3,500 industrial establishments engaged in munition work. It has erected twelve national workshops, some of them constituting new towns, one with over 50,000 inhabitants. The expansion of work for the Navy has also been on a huge scale.

Altogether the British public has every reason to be satisfied with the way the Government has managed the production of munitions and the control of trade during the war.

Mrs. Griswold Thompson Sails.

Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson, who was Miss May Van Alen; a daughter of J. J. Van Alen, sailed yesterday on the St. Louis for London, where she will remain about six weeks. Mrs. Thompson will, among other things, visit Mrs. John Astor, her cousin by marriage, and also engage in Red Cross work. Lady Astor, the wife of Sir John Rose of Montreal, was also a passenger on the vessel.

DINNER PARTIES AT THE PIER

Many Visitors from Newport at the Polo Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—Preceding the Casino dance tonight there were a number of dinner parties on the plaza. Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Kentara Green, whose engagement was announced to Henry Garfield Clark of Providence, gave a dinner tonight at the Casino. Her guests included Henry Garfield Clark, Claude R. Branch, Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. McKinney, Miss Helen A. Ostby of Providence, and Harry Johnson of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pearce, Jr., of Providence, entertained at dinner on the plaza of the Casino tonight, and their guests were Henry Buck and Seaton Post of New York, who are here for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis McAdoo of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson for Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. J. Deere Chapman, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Woodcock of Moline, Ill., are at the Mathewson for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Calhoun, and Master J. C. Calhoun of Greenwich, Conn.; Henry W. Bond of St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. Carman Messmore of New York are at the Imperial.

Mrs. J. Raymond Boyce of Englewood, N. J., has joined her mother, Mrs. C. C. Goffe, at the Arlington.

Mrs. Samuel Ball and her daughter, Miss Florence Ball, of Philadelphia, arrived at the Massasoit for August.

Mrs. George P. Messervy came from her Newport villa today and joined her mother, Mrs. W. R. Colgate of New York, at the Mathewson.

Miss Hannah Randolph of Philadelphia is in Newport as the guest of Mrs. Oliver Perin.

Mrs. John R. Fell is the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Bealieu at Newport; Mr. Fell is with the New York Yacht Club cruise in his yacht Dorothea.

Richard S. Aldrich, son of the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, is the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Hazard and Oakdale.

Miss Bessie Samuel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Samuel of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Blabon of Philadelphia at their country place, Tokanoke, Rowaton, Conn.

The Alken Red Birds and the Meadow Brook's Thirds were the rival fours in the polo tourney today, and the match attracted a number of the polo cotorie at Newport, and members of the villa colony at the Pier. Among those here for the polo tourney are W. P. Hulbert of the Miami Valley Polo Club, Cincinnati; Miss C. B. Hulbert of Virginia, S. Harold Freeman of Morristown, C. Perry Beadleston, Quincy A. Shaw, 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Raymond Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Legare of Washington, D. C.; Miss Alice Harriman of Washington, D. C.; R. Penn Smith of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Goodwin, George L. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, and Mrs. J. C. Rathborne of Louisiana.

FLOWER SALE FOR CHARITY.

Visitors to Lenox Act as Saleswomen for Hospital Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Clifford H. Buckingham was in charge of a flower sale for charity in Pittsfield today. Mrs. Wm. Pollock, Misses Edith and Mary Bryce, Mrs. Max Butler, Mrs. W. Rockwood Gibbs, Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Miss Gertrude Watson, Mrs. Warren M. Salisbury, Mrs. Zenas Crane, Mrs. Frederick G. Crane, Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, and Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane gave flowers. Among the saleswomen were Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge, Mrs. W. Rockwood Gibbs, Miss Elizabeth Dutton, Miss Margaret Hall, Miss Virginia Whitehead, Miss Dorothy Oakman, Miss Gladys Peirson, Miss Jean Moody, Miss Laura Backus, Miss Elizabeth West, and Miss Alice Conaty. The proceeds will be contributed to a tuberculosis hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Lindsay Fairfax, lately married in England, have taken a cottage on his uncle's estate, John Fairfax of Coggin Hall, in Virginia, from Sept. 1 with the view of making it their home.

Mrs. Robert MacLay, Mrs. T. R. A. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller of New York registered at Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. C. P. Smithers, H. B. Smithers of Great Neck, L. I., Miss Eleanor Gates of Glen Cove, L. I., and Miss Alice Blum of Bay Shore, L. I., are touring in the Berkshires.

Mrs. Richard P. Tinsley, Mrs. Marshall Fox, Mr. Marshall Fox, Jr., and Mrs. J. M. Chapman of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Russell A. Cowles of Greenwich, Conn., and W. E. Waring, Jr., of Baltimore have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Miss Alice Nicoll, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Matthias Nicoll of New York, and Robert H. Ware of Brookline were the winners of the junior golf tournament at the Lenox Club.

General and Mrs. Theodore Schwan entertained at luncheon at the Maplewood today for General and Mrs. John H. Patterson and Miss Catherine Peltz of Albany.

Captain George A. Wildrick, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, Virginia, has joined Mrs. Wildrick, who is with her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Warren Putnam Newcombe, in Pittsfield.

Miss Beatrice Bishop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, entertained at a picnic on October Mountain today.

Mrs. Silas P. Brownell has joined Miss Matilda L. Brownell at the Puttington Cottage in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins, Misses Ruth and Jessie King, Miss Marjorie Meeker, Henry H. Pease, the Rev. William Lawrence Wood, Frank T. Logan and Charles F. Brooker took part in the week-end golf match today at the Lenox Club.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—Captain G. F. Hutchinson, commanding officer of the U. S. S. Kansas, held a reception and dance on board this afternoon.

Louis K. McCagg is here from Bar Harbor.

Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite and Lawrence Atterbury of New York are guests of Mrs. William Disston, who entertained a dinner company tonight.

Alexander Hutchinson of New York has arrived for the remainder of the Summer.

Charles Gibson of Boston will visit Newport for August.

Dinners were given tonight by Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Dr. and Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Colonel and Mrs. Joseph H. Willard, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, the Misses Julia A. Berwind and Margaret E. Dunlap, and by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul, the latter entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. John Kent Kane.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, who are entertaining a large house party over the week-end, gave a dinner at Lands End tonight.

Joseph E. Widener gave a luncheon on board the steam yacht Wakiva and Mrs. Herbert Shipman was a luncheon hostess at Hill Top Inn today.

Worthington Whitehouse of New York, who has not visited Newport in two years, is the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

Mrs. Joseph H. Willard will give an informal dinner and dance on Aug. 14 for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Willard, and for young women who have not been presented.

Six hundred and ten entries have been made for the Newport Dog Show, which will be held next Saturday, the largest in the history of the organization. The entries for beagles fell off eighty-nine compared with last year, owing to the absence of eagle owners, who are under military training at Plattsburg.

Mrs. William Dengree and Mrs. G. A. Nickal of Beverly Farms are at the Muenchinger-King.

As the result of the concert at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont this afternoon $1,500 was raised for the benefit of Les Enfants de la Frontier of France.

SALE FOR FRENCH ARTISTS.

Colebrook Has Exhibit of Postcards Painted by Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

COLEBROOK, N. H., Aug. 5.—Members of the Profile Colony are interested in a sale of water color postcards, painted by French soldiers in the trenches, and sold under the seal of the American Art Association in Paris, for the joint benefit of the American Red Cross and the families of the artists, who are provided for in this way by the men at the front. The cards are framed, and among the most interesting is a series by Leonard showing the devastation of Ypres, with ruins of its landmarks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hagar, Jr., and Miss Dorothy Hagar of New York, who occupied one of the Profile cottages last month, have gone to spend the remainder of the season at the Waumbek at Jefferson.

Mrs. W. S. Gurnee of Oyster Bay and her mother, Mrs. William Hamilton Burgess, are here for the remainder of the season.

Professor David Magie of Princeton, with Mrs. Magie and James McCoch Magie of New York, arrived by automobile at the Waumbek, where they will spend the remainder of the Summer.

Miss Adele Marie Shaw of New York, who is at the Overlook House in Whitefield this Summer, gave an address at the Mountain View House today on Robert Louis Stevenson, his life and work. Miss Shaw collaborated with Albert Shaw in "The Coast of Freedom."

Mrs. Charles Dunme arrived today from New York, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Q. Frowbridge have arrived from New York to open their cottage.

Mrs. Allen M. Thomas entertained at a small dinner at her cottage tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Armstrong, Mrs. Ashbridge, Mrs. C. V. Armstrong, and Mrs. W. H. Ashbridge of Philadelphia, who are at their camps at Kezar Lake, Maine, motored to Colebrook today en route for the Balsams at Dixville Notch.

Among those entertaining at the Forest de Danse at the Mount Washington Hotel tonight were Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Lolma, Roswell Mundy, A. D. Dinkey, Jr., Barclay Warburton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John N. Conyngham, Willis Ogden Warren, and Mrs. Metcalf Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. John Cabot Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, and Louis A. Hamilton.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt motored to Crawford Notch and Intervale today.

Littleton Summer residents are interested in the annual Old Home Week, which begins on Aug. 14, together with the Chautauqua, and many old residents are expected from all parts of the United States and Canada. Robert W. Jackson of Concord, who is at Elliot Hall, will probably be the orator in the place of James W. Remick, who is at Plattsburg.

54 PLAY MIXED FOURSOMES.

The Misses Hancock, J. H. French, and James Blair Win a Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 5.—There was a handicap golf tournament of mixed Scotch foursomes today, in which fifty-four competitors took part, and was won by Miss Marjorie Hancock and John H. French, Jr., and Miss Mildred Hancock and James Blair, with a score of 80, a cup having been offered by the management.

The swimming pool was a scene of gayety today. Governor and Mrs. John M. Slaton of Atlanta, Ga., were among the swimming enthusiasts. Others were Willoughby Sharp, J. Rulon Miller, Ouida Yerkes, and John E. C. Kohlsaat.

Mrs. George Dallas Dixon of Philadelphia entertained with a tea for Mrs. Gardner this afternoon at the New Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sherman of New York and Miss Emily B. Sherman, Julian T. Bishop, and Raymond H. Pilson of Washington arrived today.

Mrs. William Cook Worthington of Baltimore and Frank H. Worthington are stopping at the Old White, and Henry Rutledge Buist has come from Charleston, S. C., to join his wife. Dr. and Mrs. Herndon French of New York have returned to White Sulphur, and Mrs. Alfred B. Carter of Richmond is here.

The coming week will be eventful because of the annual horse show and the first of the Greenbrier supper dances and cotillions in the Old White ball room.

Mrs. Granville Valentine gave a 5 o'clock tea today for Miss Fanny Dobson in her cottage in South Carolina Row. Those present were Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, Mrs. Granville Gray, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Henry Harwood, Mrs. Henry Landon Cabell, Miss Anne Henry, Mrs. Schuyler Leggett, Mrs. Fred Pleasants, Mrs. Oliver Dudley, Mrs. Thomas B. Scott, and Mrs. Garnett Tabb.

MISS I. M. H. EMERSON WEDS

Bride of H. J. Watlinger, Who Was Wounded Fighting for England.

A letter from England has brought the announcement of the wedding there in St. Luke's Church at Kew, on July 29, of Henry Joseph Watlinger of Hamilton, Bermuda, and Miss Isabel Mary Harrington Emerson, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Emerson of 126 Riverside Drive this city.

Mr. Watlinger is a private in the First Lincoln Regiment and sailed for England in June, 1915. He was wounded, first slightly, in January last, and again severely, at the end of February on the French front and sent back to an English hospital. Miss Emerson, who had been engaged to him for some time, sailed last March to be near him, and the wedding took place on his recovery. As soon as his health is fully restored he will return to the war front. Mrs. Watlinger's father, Harrington Emerson, is an efficiency engineer. Her mother was Miss Mary Crawford Supler of Philadelphia.

NIXON—GERARD.

Miss Inez Melliville Gerard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gerard, of 111 Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, was married to William Allan Nixon of Brooklyn at St. John's Episcopal Church, Flushing, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. G. Warrington Eccles. The bridesmaid was Miss Jessie A. Maurer. Thomas Lombard Nixon of Brooklyn, brother of the groom, was the best man.

STEENSON—STITCHER.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 5.—Miss Ella Mae Stitcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stitcher, was married to James H. Steenson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Iver Steenson, in the parsonage of the First Methodist Episcopal Church this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles M. Anderson and the couple were attended by Miss Ethel N. Swain, of Newark, and James H. Manning, of Plainfield.

BIDS FOR IMMIGRANTS' FOOD

Howe Seeks Proposals for Restaurants on Ellis Island.

Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe is advertising for bids on the exclusive privilege of furnishing food and supplies for the immigrants and maintaining restaurants at Ellis Island. Bidding for the contract will close on Aug. 9. The term is three years from Sept. 1. In addition to providing meals for the immigrants in the main building the contract includes the upkeep of a restaurant for officials and employees on the island, the sale of boxes of food to aliens in transit and the maintenance of lunch counters for transit immigrants and employees.

It is understood that no bid will be considered that is under 15 cents a meal for immigrants at Ellis Island or 25 cents a meal for cabin passengers who are ordered detained.

Patients in the General Hospital on Island No. 2 and the Contagious Diseases Hospital on Island No. 3 are cared for by the immigration authorities, and for these the steamship companies have to pay nearly $4 a day a passenger.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—No important change in the pressure distribution has occurred in the last twenty-four hours, and there is no well-defined storm area within the field of observation. Daily numerous showers have occurred in the Dakotas, about Lake Michigan, and in the middle Rocky Mountain region. A few local showers fell in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Temperature is again well above the seasonal average in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the Missouri Valley, and the Plains States. Local showers and thunderstorms are probable Sunday in the upper Lake region and thence eastward to New England. In other districts east of the Mississippi generally fair weather will prevail Sunday and Monday.

Important temperature changes are not anticipated.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to west, with occasional thunder showers; Middle Atlantic Coast, light south, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, light variable, thunder showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Sunday and probably Monday; continued warm.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy, with occasional local rains Sunday. Monday, fair.

Western New York—Fair; and continued warm Sunday and probably Monday.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday, not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	66	71	4 P. M.	72	82
6 A. M.	63	72	6 P. M.	67	80
9 A. M.	66	72	9 P. M.	65	72
12 M.	73	76	11 P. M.	63	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at P. M.; minimum 71 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:50—315 E. 28th;	David Goren	None
5:00—78 E. 118th;	William Cohen	Slight
8:15—258 W. 88th;	George Seymour	Slight
P. M.		
1:15—100 Manhattan St.;	Jas. Baird	Slight
2:15—241 W. 15 St.;	D. Dercelotte	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Major G. M. Wells, U. S. A., retired, to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the M. C.

1st Lt. D. B. Edwards, M. R. C., to duty of examining applicants for appointment in the M. C. at Savannah, Ga.

The resignation of 1st Lt. B. Pussy, M. R. C., has been accepted.

1st Lt. F. M. Chase, M. R. C., when services no longer required at Ft. Logan, Col., proceed to home and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army.

Maj. B. Winship, Judge Advocate, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty as Instructor, Army Service Schools.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Joyes, Ord. Dept., to Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to Ordnance Dept.

Maj. G. L. Scott, U. S. A., retired, to Ft. McDowell, Cal., for duty as Quartermaster and assume charge of construction work.

Capt. F. M. Conklin, Philippine Scouts, retired, report to commanding General, Southern Dept.

Orders April 25 relating to 1st Lt. F. K. Ross, 10th Cav., revoked.

1st Lt. F. K. Ross, 10th Cav., relieved duty at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., Aug. 23 and transferred from 10th Cav. to 7th Cav.

The following named officers are detailed to enter next class at Army War College, and will report to the President of the college Sept. 15: Cols. S. E. Allen, C. A. C.; D. E. McCarthy, Q. M. C.; Lt. Cols. E. F. McGlechlin, Jr., 8th A. C.; H. Deakyne, Corps of Engrs.; C. C. Ballou, 24th Inf.; T. B. Lamoreaux, C. A. C.; Majors C. B. Hagadorn, 5th Inf.; M. J. Lenihan, 2d Inf.; R. Alexander, 17th Inf.; S. H. Elliott, Cav.; J. A. Wolf, 4th Inf.; C. L. Potts, 12th Inf.; J. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engrs.; H. G. Bishop, 5th F. A.; J. J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav.; H. L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf.; J. G. Harbord, 1st Cav.; I. Erwin, 8d Inf.; Capts. P. B. Malone, 30th Inf.; E. B. Sweezey, 1st Cav.; J. E. Stephens, 2d F. A.; E. D. Scott, F. A.; E. T. Collins, 10th Inf.; E. L. King, 2d Cav.; J. F. Howell, C. A. C.

Navy.

Asst. Paymaster R. W. Swearingen, from the Hannibal to the South Dakota.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China:

Lts. R. R. Stewart, to the Decatur; F. G. Reinecke, detached, the Galveston, home and wait orders; S. B. Labounty, detached, the Helena, home and wait orders; R. V. Hanlon, detached, the Galveston, home and wait orders; J. F. Donelson, detached, the Brooklyn, home and wait orders; G. B. Whitehead, detached, the Wilmington, home and wait orders; E. J. Estees, to the Brooklyn, and Lt. (jg.) Brock, to the Helena.

Ensign H. T. Dickinson, from the Dale to the Barry, and C. G. Clark, from the Mohican to the Dale.

P. A. Surg. D. C. Walton, from Naval Hospital, Canacao, P. I., to the Wilmington.

Asst. Surg. L. H. Roddis, from the Elcano to Naval Hospital, Canacao, P. I.

Asst. Surg. T. Wilson, from the Wilmington to the Elcano.

Carpenter W. Boone, from Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I., to the Brooklyn.

Carpenter D. Campbell, from the Brooklyn to Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Gunner S. A. Farrell, from Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I., to home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Jarvis and Pennsylvania at Newport; McCall at Tompkinsville; Oregon at San Pedro; Perry at Mare Island.

Sailed—Lebanon from Ft. Lafayette for Newport; New Orleans, from Port Angeles for Seattle; Wainwright, from Boston for Newport.

Orders Aug. 4 in regard to mail address of submarines based on New London canceled and following substituted: Address all mail for Commander, Submarine Flotilla, based on New London, and Commander, Submarine Base and School, New London, to Submarine Base, New London, and not to the Fulton.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments: Patrol., 4 P. M. Aug. 6: F. A. Porter, 26, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. C; W. A. Magnussen, 154, to Traff. Div., Subdiv. C.

Temporary assignments: Surgeons C. E. Nammack, 2 S. D., in charge 13 S. D., in addition to his own, 2 days, noon Aug. 7; D. J. Donovan, 3 S. D., in charge 8 S. D., in addition to his own, 9 days, 12 P. M. Aug. 6; J. Dillon, 9 S. D., in charge 8 S. D., in addition to his own, 9 days, 12 P. M. Aug. 6; F. J. Murray, 18 S. D., in charge 17 S. D., in addition to his own, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 10; J. A. Mahon, 19 S. D., in charge 17 S. D., in addition to his own, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 6.

Lieut. E. J. Quinn, 16, to Bur. of Tel., designated as Act. Capt., 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 9. Patrol. J. Cahill, 16, to Capt., 12 P. M. Aug. 15; 146, to Bur. of Tel., 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 9; D. Miller, 151, to Det. Bur., as sta.-house att. at 7 Branch, 21 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 6.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay): Surgeons C. Schramm (regr. 8 S. D.), 13 days, 12 P. M. Aug. 6, to be deducted from vacation; W. B. Brouner, 13 S. D., 2 days, noon Aug. 7, to be deducted from vacation; F. R. Oastler, 17 S. D., 20 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 6, vacation.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. P. Harty, 28, 7:45 P. M. July 27, during disability; J. Boland, 61, 4:05 P. M. July 27, during disability; W. Bode, 61, 4:05 P. M. July 27 to 8 A. M. July 31, during disability.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. S. H. Johnson, 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for bookbinder will be held on Aug. 8. There are twenty-eight candidates.

The mental test for chief probation officer will be held on Aug. 16. There are fourteen candidates.

The mental test for marine engineer will be held on Aug. 10. There are forty-five candidates.

The physical examination for janitor-engineer will take place on Aug. 10. There are 168 candidates.

United States.

An examination for trained nurse, male and female, will be held on Oct. 11. The supply of women eligible for this position in the Indian service is insufficient, and qualified persons are therefore urged to take this examination.

An examination for explosives chemist, male, will take place Sept. 11. The vacancy is in the Ordnance Department at Large, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, at $3,000 a year. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Associate City Superintendent Clarence E. Meleney yesterday finished his service as acting City Superintendent in Dr. Maxwell's absence. He will be succeeded tomorrow by Associate City Superintendent William McAndrew in that office.

Reports received from City Superintendent William H. Maxwell at Hanover, N. H., are very favorable. The indications are that he will be able to resume his duties some time this Fall.

The question of appointing evening school Principals, which was put over at the last meeting of the Board of Education, will come up again at Wednesday's meeting. It is now proposed to pay them at the rate of $1 an evening.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BENSON, ROBERT, (Jan. 25;) net estate, $108,821. Mary Van Buren Joseph Vanderpool, aunt of decedent, and Harriet Goodwin Browne, sister by adoption, each received $54,410. Assets: 39 Catharine St., appraised at $10,000; 111 Lafferts Place, Brooklyn, $8,750; five lots at S. E. cor. 62d St. and Ft. Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, $5,250; five lots, N. E. cor. 63d St. and Ft. Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, $5,250; five lots, N. W. cor. 63d St. and Ft. Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, $5,250; plot of land, S. E. cor. 63d St. and Ft. Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, $5,325; mortgages, $35,254; stocks and bonds

WILD WEST THRILLS AT 'THE STAMPEDE'

15,000 at Sheepshead Bay See Western Men and Women Ride Untamed Horses.

COWGIRLS IN RELAY RACE

Actor-Cowboy "Bulldogs" Wild Steer That Ripped Out Part of a Steel Fence.

New York may have thought it knew something about the cowboy, but no one, unless he was one of the 15,000 or so people who were at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon to see "The Stampede," is entitled to think so any more. Where the "Wild West" shows and the movies step "The Stampede" begins. There was riding, roping and all sorts of tricks that made up a series of thrills the like of which has never been seen here before.

"The Stampede" is in realty a contest in the sports that have grown out of cattle-raising. They have them regularly in the West instead of county fairs. This one at Sheepshead Bay offers such large prizes that most of the local champions have packed up and come on here to see how many of them they could lift. They are not hired performers in any sense of the word; in fact, some of the contestants represent the younger generation of some of the largest and wealthiest ranch-owning families in the West.

Some of the most exciting moments yesterday ewre furnished by the cowgirls, who are just as new to the East as the Russian ballet was last year—and very different.

For instance, the most spectacular bucking horse riding of the day was done by the women. The whole grandstand rose to its feet with a gasp when a black horse which Dot Vernon had drawn was let loose and began to plunge and rear, see-sawing its rider, who stuck, in sensational manner, and only a moment later "Prairie Lillie" Allen went through what every one thought when it happened was a fatal accident. Her plunging horse went down on his forelegs, throwing her over its head, and then following itself, rolling completely over her. Several women in the grandstand fainted when this occurred. It is thought she was "bridged" by the pommel of the saddle, generally the point of danger in an accident of this kind. She picked herself up, and, after treatment by one of the six ambulance surgeons present for emergencies, was found not to be seriously injured.

Edith Irwin furnished a sensation in the cowgirls' relay race when the two horses she rode between them fell with her twice and unseated her twice again by crashing into the fence. After each fall she showed her pluck by mounting, and she finished the race. Her sister, Frances Irwin, who is only 14, won the race, riding in better form than many professional pockeys seen on the local tracks. Both girls are members of a wealthy ranching family of Cheyenne.

One of the most exciting sports of the afternoon was the contest at "bulldogging" steer. This is very simple. You simply chase a steer let out of a pen, jump from your horse at full speed to a grip on the steer's horns, and then throw the steer. It is a sport to make the bullfighters of the Latin countries look small, for no one who saw any of the 180-pound cowboys take a flying leap at an 850-pound steer and tackle it with bare hands, could feel that the steer was being taken advantage of in the elaborate way the bullfighters have.

One of the contestants in this event was Art Acord, a cowboy who has starred in film dramas of the West. Art's steer, as soon as he was let out, ran for the fence and plunged into it head first, ripping out two sections of the heavy steel wire with their uprights, but when it got loose, the actor-cowboy bulldogged it in quick time. In this event Yakima Canutte and his steer had a bad mix-up with the fence. Canutte's leg was badly cut and gashed and the steer suffered injuries which necessitated its being killed.

The glory of most frontier tournaments is the roping and tying contest. Supt. Friel of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals censored this into a roping contest alone, however, as he had made it plain beforehand that he considered the tying process would be cruelty to animals.

Some of the other contests and races were cowboys riding bucking steers and removing a bell on the neck of the animal while it bucked; cowboys' nightshirt race, stage coach race, riding bucking horses bareback, trick riding, Indian races, pony express race, race between two chuck wagon outfits, which included making camp and lighting fire, and a cowgirls' relay race.

The entertainment ended with a wild horse race. Each rider was allowed two helpers, and the principal part of this race was the struggle each trio had to get its allotted horse out on the field waiting for the judge's signal. The horses were absolutely unbroken, never having had even a halter on until yesterday morning. Their antics and the struggles of their riders to get a saddle on them were enough to hold the audience until nearly 7 o'clock.

Among those present were Fred Stone, the actor, who was never really a cowhand, but has learned some of the tricks of the trade. He took part in the fancy roping contest and from a position directly in front of the grandstand showed the audience how easy it was to rope six horses with riders at once. Next week Will Rogers, another cowboy-comedian, is to show how much he remembers of the days when he was one of the "wild bunch."

Part of the proceeds of the performance on Monday will be given to the Woman's Auxiliary Supply League, which does relief work among militiamen and their families, and the Actors' Fund will benefit by the performance of Tuesday. Performances will be given every afternoon this week.

NEW YORK LEADS.

Empire State, Not Indiana, the Mother of Vice Presidents.

In a speech to the Gridiron Club several years ago, Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States, referred to Indiana as "the mother of Vice Presidents." He pointed out that Ohio always had the reputation of being the mother of Presidents, and he thought the word should be said for Indiana as the mother of Vice Presidents.

Although Indiana is sure to be represented after March 4, 1917, by one of her favorite sons in the Vice Presidency, even then only four of them will have been thus honored. Charles W. Fairbanks was the third man from Indiana elected to the Vice Presidency, and Thomas R. Marshall was the fourth. Besides these two men there have been but two others from Indiana elected to the Vice Presidency—Schuyler Colfax, who served from 1869 to 1873, and Thomas A. Hendricks, who served from March to November in the year 1885. No matter whether Fairbanks or Marshall wins this time, Indiana will not add to her list. As a matter of fact, New York is the mother of Vice Presidents, no fewer than ten of her sons having filled that office.

Incidentally, Ohio cannot truthfully be called the mother of Presidents. In this respect the honors rest between New York and Virginia, each of which States has had six Presidents in the White House, counting Woodrow Wilson as a son of Virginia, where he was born. New York likewise has had six. If Hughes is elected, the New York record will be brought up to seven. If Wilson is re-elected, Virginia's list will not be increased, but having re-elected Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, she may then well claim the honor of being the real mother of Presidents.—J. F. Logan in Leslie's.

TITANIC STRUGGLE ON ROOF OF WORLD

With the Italians at Adamello, in Alps, Highest Point of Battle Ever Known.

LONG PULL FOR ARTILLERY

Larks and Nightingales Sing as the Cannon Boom—Blowing Off a Mountain Top.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, June 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Adamello, which Virgil crowned "King of the Italian Alps," is the most elevated spot in the world where war has ever been waged.

Through the courtesy of the Italian General Staff, which is desirous that the world outside of Italy should know the hardships of this unprecedented campaign, the correspondent of The Associated Press was the first civilian allowed to witness the fighting on this colossal mountain, which is 11,500 feet high and covered with eternal snow.

The correspondent saw the mountain swarming with thousands of white-clad Alpine soldiers, singing, alert, eager, crossing glaciers, challenging avalanches, charging the enemy with fixed bayonets—all above the clouds.

There the correspondent witnessed the action of heavy artillery, a battery of which fired from the highest point in the world where artillery had ever been placed or from which it had ever been fired. It seemed almost a miracle that such big guns could have been transported in two months of hard labor from a distance of fifteen miles in one of the valleys below. More than 500 men had been required for the dragging of one of the pieces, and at one stage of the work an avalanche had swooped down from the mountain sides and swallowed up the cannon and devoured forty of the men.

Like Arctic Conditions.

The professional mountain climber never attempted to reach the top of Adamello, but in Summer the view of the surrounding Alps, with Mont Blanc, the Jungfrau, and Monte Rosa in the distance, is considered the best in Europe. Winter and Summer, the fighting there is under conditions that prevail only in the Arctic regions. There Austrians and Italians meet in silent death grip, their deaths and their deeds all but unrecorded save in dry army annals, given but a brief line in the terse bulletins of General Cadorna.

While the Austrian and Italian cannon rumbled lazily, exchanging rude courtesies, or seeking to dislodge avalanches to better destroy and hamper the enemy, awakening echoes that leaped from dozens of miles up and down the abrupt peaks, the genial Italian Colonel accompanying the correspondent remarked that in no other war had such fighting ever been; that neither the armies of Hannibal, nor Caesar, nor Napoleon ever dared engage in such work; that their armies, which did go over mountains not half the height, were hardly larger than a regiment of Alpine troops as today organized; that, above all, they did not winter in the mountains nor deal with heavy artillery, nor drag up to these fastnesses, pound by pound, plank by plank, piece by piece, their food, their supplies, and the guns and ammunition.

These conditions are not limited to the Adamello region, but repeat themselves on two-thirds of the Italian front, or over a line of 275 miles of mountain chains going from the Swiss frontier down to the banks of the Isonzo River, from which can be seen the "bitter" blue of the Adriatic as the poet d'Annunzio described it. Along this line titanic struggles take place daily of which the outside world never hears. It took five days for the correspondent slowly to climb the Adamello crest, and in this period the Italians succeeded in blowing off the top of another mountain called Coldi Lana, which suddenly burst into the air with its defenders, who, on their side, were trying to explode a mine which would blow to pieces the Italian troops.

Larks and Nightingales.

One of the curious facts connected with this mountain front is that nowhere have the song birds deserted it.

"If I were to write home that every night I go to sleep listening to the boom of cannon I would be readily believed, but if I added that often I lie awake for hours listening to the liquid trill of friendly nightingales in the nearby woods, my statement would be taken for a soldier's yarn," said an artilery officer late one night as he and the correspondent stopped on their way across a wooded little valley to listen to a nightingale's song. "That song is not an exception," he explained. "I have crossed this valley about this time of night for weeks on my way to my quarters, and that bird is always singing no matter how violent the artillery noise."

In the upper mountain districts the correspondent noted that the skylarks held to their usual haunts with the same tenacity as the nightingales in the lower country, flying high in the air until they went out of sight above the snowy peaks, apparently undisturbed by the whizzing of the shells that went through the air hundreds of feet above the soldiers.

This explanation was advanced by an officer of the Alpini who had been many years in the mountains: "These birds are used to the noises peculiar to the mountains, such as caused by the cracking of avalanches, the rolling of boulders from the peaks into the valleys, and, as artillery fire here makes a noise not so very different from these others, the birds are not frightned away."

From here the correspondent returned by devious footpaths, on the backs of the older soldiers of the reserve, on sure-footed little donkeys, on railway air lines that bridge the valleys, to the lower country where the fighting is better known, along the Isonzo River, where hills are hardly more than a thousand feet in height, where they drop to five hundred, three hundred feet, before the line slides off into the Adriatic.

New Equipment for Army.

That the new effort of the Italians to advance will not be handicapped by the difficulties of a year ago, when not only men but small arms and cannon were lacking, may be appreciated by the fact that now the army is equipped with numerous heavy cannon, new artillery, manufactured in Italy.

The correspondent saw these guns at work toward Monte Kuk and Monte San Michele, the hitherto impregnable hills held by the Austrians, and again and again taken by the Italian soldiers at tremendous sacrifices, only to be compelled to surrender each time the crests of the hills because of the lack of heavy artillery to silence the heavy Austrian cannon.

Eleven to One.

A young couple entered a preacher's study just as he was ready to begin morning worship in the church and requested him to marry them. In order not to delay the regular services, he asked them to wait until the conclusion of the sermon, when he would marry them publicly. When the sermon was finished he announced: "Now, will those persons wishing to be married please come forward?" Eleven women and one man promptly answered the call.—Blue Rapids (Kan.) Times.

Sandy Sleeps.

Some sneakthief entered the room of A. M. Boone ("Sandy") at his home at New Hope one night last week. Securing his pantaloons, he removed from his pocketbook $38, which he took away with him, leaving the pocketbook with some valuable papers and $110 that was overlooked. While this was going on "Sandy" slept peacefully, for under his head lay a tiny .38 Colt's revolver that would have been troublesome if brought into action, but the thief, as well as "Sandy," was unconscious of the fact.—New Haven (Ky.) Echo.

Another GIMBEL Adaptation.

The original and charming color-combination found at the "Follies," and introduced immediately in the famous GIMBEL Millinery—
"Nile Green, and Tete de Negre Brown."

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Fur Repairing and Remodeling.

GIMBELS' furriers are the most skilled and scientific workers obtainable. NOTICE—Have your furs repaired or re-made *now*, before the rush season, and take advantage of the Summer prices.

The August Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing

The Annual August reduction of every men's and boys' suit, overcoat, extra trousers and other apparel in stock begins tomorrow. The event this year outshines every former effort, both as to assortments and values. The steady rise in prices is a hint to you to buy now.

Sharazade Turbans, at $2.95

Quite the cleverest and newest of hat ideas!

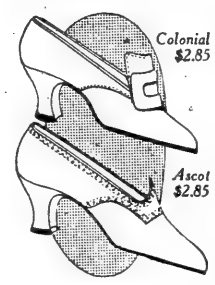


For Hat and Veil

Fashioned of silk velvet with long flowing veils of bordered chiffon.

IN THREE SMART SHAPES
—close-fitting turban, jockey shape and close-fitting sailor.
Colors: Purple, green, black or navy with white veil.
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's Glace Kid and Suede Pumps $2.85



Colonial $2.85

Ascot $2.85

Originally $5 to $7. The prices tell how important a sale this is. Included are:

Savoy, Madison and Ascot Pumps
Season's Smartest Models
in pearl or mouse gray, ivory, champagne, Havana brown colored kidskin, gray and beige suede; patent coltskin or gun metal collectively. All have turn soles and Louis XV heels. *Ascot illustrated.*

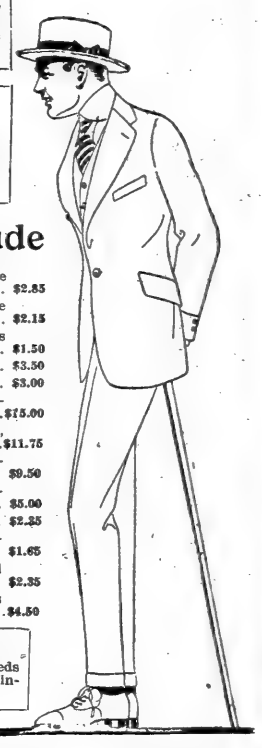
Colonials at same price, $2.85
In gray, ivory and beige colored kidskin, patent coltskin and gun metal; light welted soles and Louis XV heels. As *Illustrated.*
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Men's $25 Silk Lined, Fall Weight Overcoats, $15
Chesterfield model, ¾ length, plain lapel, Oxford gray, full silk lined guaranteed, sizes 33 to 46.

Men's $22 to $27.50 Suits, $14.50
Splendid quality in a large assortment of fabrics, models and colors, all three-piece suits, and all sizes. ¼, ½ or full lined.

Men's $32 to $45 Suits, $19.50
From the best makers in the United States, correct models in all the newest shades and materials, silk and mohair lined, single and double breasted, all sizes.

Men's $35 to $50 Overcoats and Raincoats, $25
All imported, newest materials; included in this lot is our sample line for Fall 1916. Big assortment and all sizes.



Boys! Come "A Runnin"
Great values for you in this Annual August Event.

Boys' $3.50, $4.50 and $5 Wash Norfolk Suits, $1.95
Linen, khaki, tan covert, crash and duck.



Boys' $2, $2.50 and $2.95 Wash Suits.....$1.15
Boys' 65c and 95c Rompers.....38c
Boys' $1.25 and $2 Rompers.....65c
Boys' 75c and 95c Wash Knickerbockers.....50c
Boys' $7.50 and $10 Silk and Velvet Suits.....$2.95
Boys' $5 Raincoat and Hat Sets.....$2.65
Boys' $5 and $6.50 Reefers, Blue Serge and Mixtures.....$3.65
Boys' $8.50 and $10 Black and White Check Norfolk Suits, alpaca lined..$5
Boys' Reefers and Top Coats, reg. prices $6.50 and $7.50, at.....$2.75
Boys' $1 and $1.25 Imported Sailor Collars.....50c
Boys' $10 Blue Serge Norfolk Suits..$7.50
Boys' $10 and $12.50 Norfolk Suits, with extra knickerbockers.....$7.75
Boys' $7.50 and $8.50 Imported Jersey Suits.....$3.65
Boys' $6 and $7.50 Wash Norfolk Suits.....$3.65
Boys' $6.50 and $10 Slip-on Top Coats.....$3.65
Boys' $7.50 Corduroy Norfolk Suits.....$4.50
Boys' $1.25 and $1.95 Wash Knickerbockers..85c

Boys' $5, $6.50 and $7.50 Norfolk Suits, $3.65
With extra alpaca-lined knickerbockers. Both knickerbockers are lined.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Other Attractions Include

Men's $30 Suits.....$16.50
Men's $10 Genuine Palm Beach Suits.....$6.75
Men's $8.50 Genuine Palm Beach Suits.....$5.00
Men's $10 Sport Coats, Flannel.....$6.50
Men's $10 Sport Coats, Knitted Fabrics.....$6.75
Men's $10 White Flannel Trousers.....$5.00
Men's $5 White Flannel Trousers.....$3.75
Men's $35 Norfolk Suits...$19.50
Men's $40 Imported Golf Norfolk Suits.....$25.00
Men's $30 Silk Lined Overcoats.....$19.50
Men's $42 Full Dress Suits.$26.50
Men's $42 Dinner Suits....$26.50
Men's $35 Cutaway Coats and Vests.....$23.50
Men's $30 Chauffeurs' Suits C & P.....$16.50

Men's $5 Alpaca Office Coats.....$2.85
Men's $3.95 Alpaca Office Coats.....$2.15
Men's $2.50 Khaki Trousers for Outing.....$1.50
Men's $6 Motor Dusters...$3.50
Men's $5 Linen Dusters....$3.00
Men's $25 Raincoats, guaranteed.....$15.00
Men's $18.50 Raincoats, guaranteed.....$11.75
Men's $15 Raincoats, guaranteed.....$9.50
Men's $10 Raincoats, guaranteed.....$5.00
Men's $5 Riding Breeches..$2.35
Men's $3.95 Riding Breeches.....$1.65
Men's $5 to $7.50 Full Dress Vests.....$2.35
Men's $10 to $12 Full Dress Vests.....$4.50

Men's $5, $6 and $7.50 Trousers, $3.50
Many striped effects for dress or business wear in worsteds or cashmeres; also plain blue serge and plain black unfinished worsted, in all sizes to fit most any man.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

August Sale of Linens, Sheets, Bedspreads, Etc.

An annual Event that Housewives, Hotel, Restaurant and Boarding House Owners, Clubs, etc., wait for with interest.
Despite market conditions this year's sale is as attractive as the six others which have gone before. These items are typical of hundreds more.

Initial Turkish Bath Towels, Sale Price, 23c. Three blue stripes in border and 2½ inch French knot initial (blue initial only). No mail orders on these towels filled.

Glass Towels, hemmed ready for use, $1.95, $2.50 and $3.50. Heavy and absorbent.

Towels

Irish Crash Kitchen Towels, hemmed ready for use, $1.65, $2.16 and $3 dozen.

Hemmed Huck Towels, $2.15, $3 and $3.75 dozen. Bleached and very durable; neat border effects.

Full-Bleached Hemstitched Huck Towels, Special, $3, $3.50 and $6 dozen. With key and scroll border effects.

Turkish Bath Towels, $3 dozen. Large, heavy, bleached towels of double twist yarns; neatly hemmed ends.

Hemstitched Damask Sets, $6 and $6.75. All linen, full bleached damask in several designs. GIMBELS famous M. L. O. finish. Set of 1 doz. napkins and 1 cloth.

Table Damask, $1.35 yard. Regularly $1.75. All linen, full bleached damask; four new floral designs; 70 inches wide.

Scalloped Table Cloths, Special, $2.95 and $3.75. All linen damask pattern cloths; circular designs; regularly $4.25 and $5.25 each.

Table Cloths and Napkins

Hand-Embroidered and Hand-Scalloped Luncheon Cloths, $3.95. Embroidered Irish linen and chrysanthemum and rose designs.

Irish Linen Pattern Damask Table Cloths, $2.50, $3.25, $4 and $5. GIMBELS own importation; new square and circular design; napkins to match, $3 and $4 dozen.

Madeira Hand-embroidered and Hand-scalloped Afternoon Tea Napkins, Special, $5.75 doz. Regularly would be $7.50; GIMBELS own importation; wreaths and basket designs on fine Irish linen.

13-Piece Rose Scalloped Luncheon Sets, Special, $2 Set. Pink, blue, lavender or white, scalloped round thread Irish linen. Six 6-inch and six 10-inch doilies and one 24-inch centrepiece in set.

13-Piece Lucky Bird Luncheon Sets. Regularly $1.25 and $1.50 Set, at $1.

Decorative Linens

Filet Lace Luncheon Sets, Special, $3. 13-piece sets of all-over Filet lace in cupid pattern. Set of six 6-inch and six 10-inch doilies and one 24-inch centrepiece.

Madeira Hand-Embroidered and Hand-Scalloped Bread Tray, 25c and 35c each. Blind and eyelet designs. Sizes 5½ x 12 inches.

GIMBELS—Linen Section, Second Floor

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Utica Bleached Sheets

Size before hemming.	Now	Reg.		Now	Reg.
54 x 90 in.	65c	85c	72 x 108 in.	95c	$1.20
63 x 90 in.	70c	90c	81 x 90 in.	80c	$1.05
63 x 99 in.	80c	$1	81 x 99 in.	90c	$1.15
72 x 90 in.	75c	95c	90 x 99 in.	$1.05	$1.25
72 x 99 in.	85c	$1.10	90 x 108 in.	$1.15	$1.35

Utica Pillow Cases

	Now	Reg.
42 x 36 inch	18c	23c
45 x 36 inch	20c	25c
45 x 38½ inch	22c	27c
50 x 38½ inch	24c	29c
54 x 36 inch	26c	32c

UTICA SHEET

Utica Bleached Sheeting

	Now	Reg.
1¼ yards wide	20c yd.	25c
2 yards wide	30c yd.	40c
2¼ yards wide	32c yd.	42c
2½ yards wide	35c yd.	45c

Hemstitched Sheets, GIMBELS Special Greeley Brand, in two special sizes: 81x90 inches, 85c each, regularly $1.10; 81x99 inches, 95c each, regularly $1.20.

Utica Bolster Cases

	Now	Reg.
42x72 inch	38c	48c
42x76½ inch	42c	50c
45x72 inch	42c	50c
45x76½ inch	45c	55c

Blankets, Bed Spreads and Comforters

White Scalloped Crochet Bed Spreads, $1.75; regularly $2.25. Scalloped all around, with cut corners. New Marseilles patterns to select from; full size.

White Scalloped Satin Finished Bed Spreads, $2.25; regularly $3. Firm wearing and laundering qualities, fully bleached; full size.

High Grade White Satin Finish Bed Spreads, $3.50; regularly $4.75. New Fall patterns, daintily scalloped all around, with cut corners; full size.

New Woolen Plaid Blankets, $5 pair: size 66x80 inches; shown in pink-and-white, blue-and-white, tan-and-white, and gray-and-white; all 4-inch block designs.

White Woolen Blankets, $7.50 pair; regularly $9. All-wool filling, on a fine cotton warp; extra size, 72x90 inches; special binding and borders.

All Wool Plaid Blankets, $7.50 pair; regularly $10. Size 72x84 inches; neat block designs, pink, blue, tan and gray combinations, with white.

White Satin Finish Bed Sets, $4.25; regularly $5.50. Bed spreads and bolsters to match; scalloped all around. New Fall patterns; full size.

White and Plaid Wool and Cotton Blankets, $2.75 pair; regularly $3.75. 500 pairs in this sale, made expressly for GIMBELS. Size 66x80 inches; mohair binding.

GIMBELS Special Family Favorite Blankets, $5 pair; extra width and length, 72x90 inches, all white with pink, blue, and yellow borders.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

The Trend of Furniture Buyers Is Toward GIMBELS

Where other stores decry comparison, GIMBELS invites it.

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

Where other stores shout "low prices" as an incentive in itself, GIMBELS emphasizes furniture ideals faithfully realized and furniture quality truly accomplished—at prices no higher.

Where other stores lay stress on largest stocks, GIMBELS calls attention to variety, originality, exclusiveness, initiative—and a collection of furniture so ingeniously displayed that you never complain of "being tired of looking."

Where other stores **"talk"** quality, assortment or low price, GIMBELS **actually proves** the presence of all three as a result of GIMBELS Three-Store Purchasing-Power.

Compare, judge, criticise, investigate—then come to GIMBELS. If there ever was a time to prove GIMBEL Superiority in Furniture Buying and Furniture Selling, it is now.

Library Pieces

$95 Three-Piece Library Suite, $65. Upholstered in blue grain Spanish leather; finished in mahogany.

$45 Colonial Model Mahogany Library Table, $27.50. Solid mahogany, 54-inch top, oblong or oval top; one drawer; platform base.
GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

Mahogany Beds

$27.50 Mahogany Finish Beds, full size, ¼ and single, $15. Wood panel in headboard, cross rod in footboard.

$50 Mahogany "Cowan" Beds, $25. Colonial four-post model, with pine-apple carved posts; twin size only.
GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

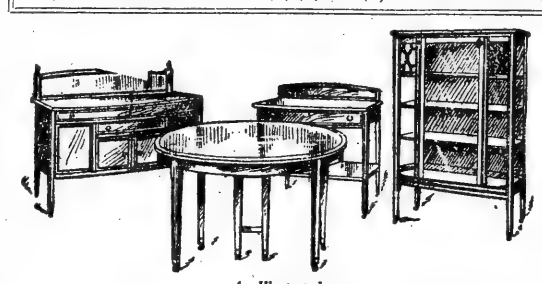
Upholstery

Many different types of chairs, sofas and chaises longue are represented.

Wing Chair, at $13.50; Overstuffed Lounging Chair, at $42.

This furniture is sold in brown and black striped furniture denim. Upholstered in other covering free, when material is purchased here.
GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

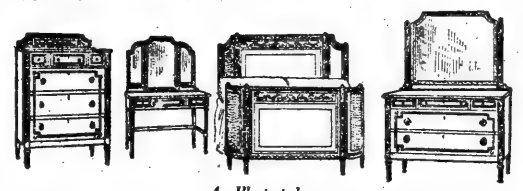
SPECIAL Purchase of 500 Pieces Natural Willow Furniture. Fifty-seven different models, comprising a complete line of Chairs and Rockers, a few Settees and Tables. As this is practically the end of the summer season, this purchase is the entire surplus of one of our manufacturers made of the very finest French Willow, box seats, strongly woven. The majority of the Chairs and Rockers are about $5, $6, and $7, and one model at $3.50 for the Chair.



As Illustrated

$270 Sheraton Mahogany, 4-Pc. Dining-Room Suites, $157.50

60-inch Buffet, swell front China Closet, Side Table, 50-inch Extension Table, finished in light Sheraton mahogany; exceptionally fine suite, exquisitely inlaid with satinwood.



As Illustrated

$395 Louis XVI. 4-Pc. Bedroom Suites, $295

In Ivory Enamel, Mahogany or American Walnut. May be purchased separately as follows:

48-inch Top Dresser.. $85 | Chiffonier $50
Full-sized Bed.....$110 | Toilet Table..... $50

Bed has bow foot end with cane panels.

GIMBELS—Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Floors.



$12.75

The Most Unusual
100-Piece Dinner Set
Ever Offered by GIMBELS
at $12.75

This might well be termed a "Real Scoop." A purchase of 200 sets, that will compare with $20 and $25 Dinner Services sold elsewhere, and we've made the price so low that we are bound to sell the entire lot in short order.

We simply did it to keep patrons interested in GIMBELS and make them realize the wonderful values that this store can and is continually offering. No matter where you go, everyone is talking of GIMBEL Values.

This charmingly decorated set has coin gold handles and consists of 12 dinner plates; 12 bread and butter plates, 12 tea plates, 12 fruit saucers, 12 tea-cups and saucers, 3 meat platters, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle dish, 1 covered butter dish, 1 open vegetable dish, 1 covered sugar bowl and 1 cream pitcher.
GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Oneida Community
Par Plate Silverware
in the favorite of all table designs,
"The Primrose Pattern"
Attractively Priced for tomorrow

Tea Spoons, at $1.35 doz.
Table Spoons, and Forks, at $2.70 doz.
Individual Salad Forks, at $3.50 doz.
Berry Spoons, at 75c each.
Dessert Spoons and Forks, at $2.50 doz.
Butter Spreaders at $3.25 doz.
Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives, at 25c each.
Gravy Ladles, at 65c each.
Cold Meat Forks, at 50c each.

Innumerable Sterling Silver Serving Pieces Reduced to ½ Former Prices

Berry Spoons, at $2.25 each; Gravy Ladles at $2.50 each; Cold Meat Forks at $1.75 each; Tomato Servers at $2.25 each; Chocolate Tea Spoons at 75c each; Pickle Forks at $1 each among many, many others.



50c Plated

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Section 2 | Fashions—Drama | Military Expert

The New York Times.

Summer Resorts | Schools | Section 2

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1916.

WHY NEW JERSEY ASKS LOWER FREIGHT RATE

By J. Spencer Smith.

President of the New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation.

Trenton, N. J., July 31, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

SEVERAL editorials in THE TIMES, notably one in your issue of July 17, commenting upon the application of New Jersey to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a lower freight rate to New Jersey points than is charged to New York and Brooklyn, seem to me to proceed upon a mistaken idea of the object of this application and of its effect upon New York and Brooklyn.

THE TIMES makes the point that New Jersey now has an advantage in direct access to all of the trunk lines terminating at the Hudson River, except one, and that we ought to be content with that. One of our grievances is that we have not the direct access which we ought to have to these lines, but that all these terminals are subordinated under actual working conditions to the New York traffic. The New Jersey manufacturer, in order to get the benefit of a quick freight delivery, must cart his goods over the ferry to a pier in New York, where they are loaded upon a car alongside the pier upon a float. This is one of the discriminations against New Jersey shippers that we seek to have abolished.

THE TIMES seems to think that making the same freight rate to all parts of the New York Harbor puts all parts of the harbor on an equality. This is a clear mistake of fact. It costs from $1 to $1.20 per ton more to handle freight to and from New York or Brooklyn than it does to handle the same freight to or from the terminals in Jersey City or from sidings in Newark or Paterson. The effect of ignoring this fact is twofold. First, it interferes with the natural flow of trade. This rate, together with the practice of making up through trains on the New York side, attracts business to New York and Brooklyn which, under natural conditions, would be located on the New Jersey shore, or in some of the nearby cities.

When this is analyzed it means the levying of a tax upon New Jersey business for the benefit of New York and Brooklyn business. In other words, New Jersey shippers are compelled to pay for a service which is not rendered in order that New York and Brooklyn shippers and business men may get a service from the railroads at a price less than the cost of rendering that service. This is the outstanding fact that seems to be ignored in considering this question from the New York point of view.

It is admitted that, if we succeeded in having lower freight rates by the measure of this cost to shippers upon the New Jersey side of the river, business now going to New York will stop on the New Jersey side. If that is the fact, and it is not disputed, it means that a huge volume of business at this port would be carried on at a less expense. To put it in another way, that business is now being carried on at an expense that is needless.

It seems to us in New Jersey that this is obviously unjust to New Jersey, and that it involves an immense and utterly needless burden upon the transaction of business at this port. This point has been brought out with extraordinary clearness in an article in The Engineering News in its current issue published July 20. In the course of that article The Engineering News says:

> It is probably safe to say that it costs the railways that cross New Jersey from $1 to $1.20 per ton more to handle freight to and from New York or Brooklyn than it does to handle the same freight to or from a private siding of a manufacturing plant located in Newark. Yet a charge on goods shipped a hundred miles or more westward the Newark shipper must pay the same rate as the New York shipper.
>
> It has long been recognized that for the economical handling of Western freight at the Port of New York the transfer should be made directly between cars and ocean steamers on the New Jersey side of the North River. The cost in rehandling, trucking, switching, &c., where steamships land at the crowded wharves of Manhattan and Long Island, before a consignment of goods is started on its railway journey westward, constitutes a tax on business that is felt by industries scattered all over the United States. But so long as the present artificial railway rates prevail shippers would have no object in directing their traffic through a New Jersey Terminal if one were built.
>
> In other words, the present rate structure perpetuates an expensive method of doing business involving an expenditure of many million dollars annually which is added to the price of a thousand commodities distributed to many millions of consumers.

I am convinced that the granting of our application would not injure New York in the long run. Every artificial interference with the natural law of trade is an economic mistake. The Port of New York should be considered as a whole. The whole country is interested in the cheapest possible transaction of business, particularly foreign business. If there is a way in which it is possible to transact business, and particularly the export business, at the Port of New York cheaper than is now done, that must inure in the end to the advantage of the Port of New York considered as a whole.

Under the existing conditions vast quantities of freight are now carried to New York and brought back again at an expense of over a dollar per ton each way, which freight would stay on the Jersey side if the natural conditions were followed in fixing freight rates, and this immense sum would be saved to the business men of the country who furnish this business. If our petition is granted we believe that there would be a gradual change in the way the business is done in the port and that the practice will grow up of running cars alongside of steamers and loading direct one to the other, thus saving the immense cost of lighterage to New York piers and then transferring to the steamship lines at those piers.

This immense saving would help the port as a whole, although it might for the time being injure some particular land owners in New York City and Brooklyn. The injury to these land owners would not mean an injury to the city or to the port—it would mean simply that the port's business, which is now hampered and congested and unduly expensive, would be done upon better economic principles, would be done more cheaply, and therefore that the supremacy of the port would be strengthened by the change in the rates. The incidental benefit to New Jersey would be simply what would come about from the natural advantages of its situation.

As matters now stand, not only is this needless expense of useless lighterage now imposed upon the business of the port, but its transaction is become burdensome and unduly expensive to New York business men. The streets are congested with trucks, delays in deliveries are tedious, expensive and exasperating. After the change is brought about there will still be all of the business that New York is equipped economically to handle. The port will have a healthier and more normal growth, and its supremacy will be firmly established.

THE TIMES further argues that the granting of this petition would be followed by a cut by the New York Central and by a sub-division of the New York zone into several strips or zones. It seems to me that this would not follow. If it costs materially more to carry goods to Brooklyn than it does to New York, then the logic of our position would require that the Brooklyn freight rate be higher than the New York rate. Practically once you have gone to the expense of loading your goods upon a lighter or the cars upon a car float, the cost of carrying these goods or cars to the Brooklyn wharf is identical with the cost of carrying to a New York wharf, which fact would destroy your apprehension of the competition of a lot of different strips or zones in the harbor.

The fear of a cut by the New York Central which would leave conditions relatively as before will not stand discussion. In the first place, the greater part of the New York Central freight is now delivered at tidewater in New Jersey over the West Shore lines, and the West Shore terminal on the Hudson River. A large part of the freight which is now delivered in New York City direct over the New York Central is itself taken on lighters on the New York side and delivered thereon to various points in New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn. Therefore the New York Central would have no over-powering reason for making this cut to meet the new conditions. In the second place, it is perfectly plain that no such cut would be effective even if made.

If our position is sound and is so recognized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the moment the New York Central cut the rate for a New York delivery, it would be followed by the Trunk Lines terminating on the New Jersey side. If they made a lower New York rate under the logic of the Interstate Commerce finding, if our contention is sustained, they would be immediately compelled to make a proportionate reduction on the New Jersey rate.

Therefore, the only effect of a cut by the New York Central would be the inauguration of a rate war. These rate wars have largely disappeared. There would be no more reason under the new ruling why the New York Central should inaugurate a rate war with reference to New York than there now is, because by no possible cut could the New York Central get any more of the business than it could now get by inaugurating a similar rate contest.

In this connection it is well to keep in mind that at the present time the ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk enjoy a differential over the port of New York on export and import business, and that when the commercial organizations of New York joined together and brought an action before the Interstate Commerce Commission to have this differential abolished, the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to grant the petition.

Should New Jersey be successful in its plea before the Interstate Commerce Commission, one of the effects of the same will be that export and import business can be made through the port of New York at practically the same rate as through other nearby ports.

Upon the whole case, therefore, it seems to me that the granting of the New Jersey application will make for the cheaper transaction of business at this port, and, therefore, will benefit the port as a whole, and, consequently, this application ought not to be opposed by any substantial interest or association in New York City or Brooklyn.

J. SPENCER SMITH.



IF YOU DON'T BUY AN APOLLO PLAYER

YOU WILL NOT GET THE BEST

The Apollo's features are patented. Therefore no other Player can possibly be made as good as the Apollo. The Apollo is the only Player that strikes down upon the keys; that has Metronome Motor, Dynaline Expression Pointer, Runs the Roll without pumping, and transposes into 9 different keys. Price from $625.

Easy Terms. Write for Booklet.

THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.

115 West 40th Street

"Just Off Broadway"

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way).....51 min. From 96th St.....25 min. From Grand Central...17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge..9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx).....48 min. From 72d St.....22 min. From 14th St.....13 min. From Bowling Green...8½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST. Not much change in temperature; probably fair; light north winds.

The Incoming Tide

Ever watched a new tide flow in from the sea — observed how strongly it sweeps along, sparkling with life and vigor and full of the salty freshness of the ocean?

Just so, the great current of fresh merchandise sweeps into this Store at the beginning of a new season.

The ebb tide of July clearances has run its course; now the tide has turned and is running strongly Autumnward.

It swirls and eddies into every part of the Store; bearing the season's first new things; a new fashion, a new color, a new fabric, and much that is of interest to the housekeeper—a great variety of things worth coming to look at.

Of course, it carries, as part of its rich freight, the wonderful offerings of

The Midsummer Sale of Furniture

August's most important trade event, with its superb stocks of NEW Furniture that will stand the test of time and service—the best it has ever been our pleasure to present.

Each day, each week, this month, will have its quota of news of stirring interest — as keen and bracing as October air!

Women's New Untrimmed Velvet Autumn Hats

An Extraordinary Sale at 25 and 50% Below Regular



$4.50 Hats at **$2.95** — $3.50 Hats at **$1.95** — $2.50 Hats at **98c**

Three thousand of them! The certified Autumn millinery styles of a Metropolitan season.

Every woman now wants a velvet hat. It lends the final touch of smartness to the late midsummer costume, proclaiming the wearer in "last moment" attire.

That we should secure for our customers such wonderful values as these hats, at this time of the season, is indeed a remarkable achievement—a tribute to this great House. The three lots are as follows:

At $2.95

Black Lyons velvet Hats; mainly in sailor shape. Large and medium styles, with straight or roll brim.

Semi-soft crowns and French edges.

They are handsome models that require little or no trimming.

At $1.95

Black velvet Hats, in picturesquely large, and smart medium sailor styles; oval or round.

Crowns are soft or semi-soft.

Also tricornes and turbans in the new styles.

All are finished with French edges.

At 98c

French felt Hats with black velvet facings.

Large, flat sailors, pokes, round hats, tricornes and others in all colors, including inky green, brown, purple, champagne, black, etc.

All have a rich gloss finish.

Many New Parisian Hat Trimming Novelties Have Arrived!

All Hats Trimmed Without Charge, Upon Purchase Here of Accessories.

Street floor, East Building.

In This Midsummer Sale Are Many Fine Low-Priced Small Rugs

In every home there is room for one or two more Small Rugs. It is rare that a house has too many of them. They fit in so nicely, too, any place you put them, whether it is in front of the bureau, dressing table or hearth, or in the hall, anywhere, in fact.

This is one reason why this rich assemblage of Small Rugs is such an attractive feature of the Midsummer Sale. Every good grade has a fine representation and

All of the Prices Are Less Than They Will Be Later

Axminster

	Now	Reg.
27x54 and 60 in.	$2.50	$3.25
27x54 in.	2.85	3.75
36x70 in.	4.25	5.25

Velvet and Wilton Velvet

	Now	Reg.
27x54 in.	$1.95	$2.65
27x54 in.	2.85	3.85

Bromley's Royal Smyrna

	Now	Reg.
30x33 in.	$1.95	$2.75
36x40 in.	2.85	3.75
30x60 in.	3.25	4.25

Body Brussels

	Now	Instead of
27x54 in.	$2.25	$3.25 & $4

Artloom Wilton Plain Color

	Now	Reg.
22x36 in.	$3.24	$4.25
27x54 in.	4.48	6.00
36x63 in.	7.48	9.50

Plain Color Smyrna

	Now	Reg.
21x45 in.	$2.50	$3.50
30x33 in.	2.75	3.75
26x54 in.	3.75	5.00
36x40 in.	4.25	5.50
30x60 in.	4.75	6.50

Mattled Hartford Wilton

	Now	Reg.
27x54 in.	$1.95	$3.25

	Now	Reg.
Axminsters 4½x6½ ft.	$8.50	$10.50
Wilton Velvets 4½x6½ ft.	9.50	13.50
Whittall's Arabic 4½x6½ ft.	12.75	17.00
Gulestans 4½x6½ ft.	13.50	19.50

Wilton Best Grades

	Now	Reg.
27x54 in.	$3.75	$4.50
	4.50	6.00
27x54 in.	5.00	6.75
	6.50	7.50
36x36 in.	5.75	7.00
36x68 in.	6.50	8.75

Hartford Saxony

	Now	Reg.
36x68 in.	$8.50	$11.00
36x63 in.	8.50	10.75

Mohair Rugs, Plain Colors

	Now	Reg.
18x36 in.	$3.00	$3.75
22x36 in.	3.50	4.50
24x48 in.	4.50	5.75
30x60 in.	7.50	9.00
36x63 in.	9.00	11.50

	Now	Reg.
Bromley's Smyrna 4 x7 ft.	7.50	10.50
Body Brussels 4½x7½ ft.	$9.50 and	11.25
Wiltons 4½x7½ ft.	12.75	15.25
Whittall's Arabic 4½x7½ ft.	15.00	21.75

Other Good Rugs Attractively Priced

Third Floor, East Building.

A Handful of Fine Coats for Women; for Disposal at $15

Formerly $27.95 to $39.95

Models for Street Wear, of Serge or Gabardines, Taffeta and Poplin Silks. Models for Evening Wear, of Gros de Londres or Taffeta

In each group are splendid models that particular women will consider "a find" at the low clearance price.

The coats are entirely suitable for Autumn.

Fall Model Tweed Coats at $9.95

Are extraordinary good value. Tweeds, always in demand, are so now especially for use motoring and traveling.

Colors are brown, gray and tan mixtures. All sizes.

Second floor, Central Building.

500 Children's $1 Lingerie Dresses, Special at 69c.

Indeed, they would be very good values at $1. The 69c. price should clear every one of the fine group we have secured before noon.

Of Fine Lawn, Embroidery and Lace Trimmed.

Some have embroidery beading, ribbon-drawn. All are low neck, short sleeve style.

Other Noteworthy Children's Specials For Monday Include

Cambric Knickerbocker Drawers—with neat ruffle of embroidery. Sizes 2 to 12 years. 18c.

Others in straight or knickerbocker style, lace and embroidery trimmed. 25c.

Princess Petticoats—with tucked ruffle, lace edged. Sizes 3 to 6 years. 25c.

Nightgowns—of nainsook, in slipon, low neck, short sleeve style; daintily trimmed. Sizes 6 to 14 years. 89c.

Misses' Pink Batiste Nightgowns at 69c.

Empire shirred model, with pale blue stitching. Sizes 12, 14, 16 years. 69c.

Crepon Nightgowns — embroidery trimmed. Sizes 14, 16, 18. 79c.

Second floor, East Building.

Women's Fine Bathing Dresses—*Reduced!*

Mohair Dresses, Were $2.89 to $5.98
Now $1.89 to $3.48

Silk and Satin Dresses, Were $8.94 to $32.50
Now $5.94 to $17.50

Silk Poplin Dresses, Were $5
Now $3.94

Second floor, Central Building.

$2.75 Cut Glass Bowls, $2.10

Sparkling pieces of crystal, 7-inch size, for fruit or whipped cream; cut in rock crystal, floral and foliage designs, and finished with deep scalloped edge.

$2.75 Cut Glass Jelly Dishes, $2.10

Extra heavy blanks, 7 inch size; combinations of rock crystal, floral, foliage and Venetian designs; finished with two fancy cut handles and scalloped edge.

Subway floor, Central Building.

89c Cut Glass Spoon Trays, 69c

Variety of pretty shapes, cut in a combination of fine designs.

39c Hand-Painted Nippon Vases, 25c

Graceful shapes, hand painted in a variety of pretty floral designs, on soft-tinted backgrounds; some with fancy handles.

Made-in-America Porcelain Dinnerware New York's Best Stock Is Here

We carry more open stock patterns and single sets of Made-in-America Porcelain than any other store in the Greater City. Due to our purchasing power, we always have the newest designs and shapes. This fact is known by thousands of residents of Manhattan and Brooklyn. We want you to know it as well as take advantage of the three fine offerings for Monday which follow:

50-Piece Blue Bird Cottage Sets, $6.89.

The regular price is $7.48. Decorated in Maeterlinck's blue bird on good, durable porcelain. Complete for six people.

48-Piece American Porcelain Cottage Sets, $3.69.

Regular price is $4.98. Decorated in several neat border designs. Complete for six people.

48-Piece American Porcelain Cottage Sets, $2.98.

Regular price is $3.24. Decorated in neat pink and green floral designs. Complete for six people.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Bissell's $1.65 Carpet Sweepers, $1.34

Bissell's is a household word in many homes. An army of housekeepers know what an excellent cleaner it is. They do not need to be told about the fine bargain which awaits them Monday. Easy running, standard model, with broom action.

Other Underpriced Needs for Inside and Outside the House

$1.98 Gas Irons, $1.49—Regular household size, complete with metal tubing and stand.

49c. Cherry Stoners, 37c.—Removes stones from cherries two at a time and does not crush the fruit. Enterprise Cherry Stoners, 79c.; Magic Cherry Stoners, 8c.

5c. Dover Egg Beaters, 3c.

98c. Garden Settees, 74c.—42 inches long, 5 hardwood slats in seat and two in back; assorted colors.

Extraordinary Sale of Grey Enamel Handled Sauce Pans With Strainer and Lipped

The most popular and convenient utensil sold. Has enamel cover. 3-quart size, regularly 52c., at 39c.; 5-quart size, regularly 63c., at 47c.

Subway floor, East Building.

Couch Hammocks, 25 to 33⅓% Less

A clearance sale of the finest Hammocks we have ever offered for disposal. They are excellent representatives of the lines of one of the best makers. Some have been used as samples on our own floor, while others are the manufacturer's samples.

Materials are khaki and white duck, in blue, red, green and many very exclusive cretonne patterns. Some are a bit soiled, but we will probably have to call your attention to the soiled spot or you will not see it.

Former Prices, $7.98 to $22.98

Monday's Prices $5.98 to $16.98

Sporting Goods Store, Fourth floor, West Building.

Clearing Without Reserve

Women's Fine Suits, That Have Been

$19.75, $24.75, $29.75 and Much Higher

—Linen Suits
—Palm Beach Suits
—Silverbloom Suits
—Invisible Plaid Suits
—Club Check Suits
—Silk Jersey Compose Suits

at $8.95

—Serge Suits
—Gabardine Suits
—Shepherd Check Suits
—Poiret Twill Suits
—Poplin Suits
—Wool Jersey Suits

Among the cloth Suits are many that will be entirely in vogue during the Autumn. Each is a present fashionable model. They are Suits in which women can find much satisfaction these traveling days. There are still many weeks in which to enjoy the sports models. All are rare bargains.

Second floor, Central Building.

Complete Suites for Upstairs and Down

In the Midsummer Sale of Furniture

These Suites make an imposing array in this Mid-Summer Sale; over 314 distinct types and styles of them by actual count.

They are all of singularly high character —every Suite chosen for its graceful, artistic —usually simple—lines, even in the less expensive styles. There is a great deal of American walnut—that beautiful, soft-colored wood with its rich markings, which is now in such deserved favor. The range of design is sufficiently broad to meet every taste and fit every decorative scheme; and every room in the house is provided for.

Below we give more than a score of examples. No valuations are quoted; but from positive knowledge we can say that



10-Piece Oak Dining Room Suite, $115. William and Mary design; including Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Serving Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.

Prices Are the Lowest in Greater New York for Equal Quality

for it is to be remembered that reductions for the Sale amount to 10 to 50% on our *already low prices.*

Dining Room Suites

At $67—Butler Oak Suite, 10 Pieces
Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Side Table and six Chairs.

At $87.75—Butler Oak Suite, 10 Pieces
Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Side Table and six leather seat Chairs.

At $125—Butler Oak Suite, 10 Pieces
Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Side Table, five leather seat Chairs and one Arm Chair.

At $194—Mahogany Suite, Adam Design, 10 Pieces
Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Side Table, five leather Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.

At $225—American Walnut, Queen Anne Suite, 10 Pieces
Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Side Table, five leather seat Chairs and one Arm Chair.

At $227.50—Mahogany Chippendale Suite, 10 Pieces
Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Side Table and six leather Chairs.

At $242.94—American Walnut, Queen Anne Suite, 10 Pieces
Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Side Table, five tapestry seat Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.

Bedroom Suites

At $60.00—Golden Oak Suites, 4 Pieces
Bed, Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table.

At $75.00—Suite, 4 Pieces
Antique Ivory Enamel and American Walnut. Bed, Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table.

At $72.75—3-Piece Mahogany, Adam Design
Consisting of Bed, Dresser and Chiffonier.

At $81.50—Adam Suite, 4 Pieces, Mahogany
Bed, Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table.

Fourth Floor, East and Central Building.

Special Budget

$5.94 to $7.94 Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, $4.75.
Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Bldg.

35c. Ocean Cloth, 36 inches wide, 25c. yard.
Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

Men's Summer Shoes, 98c. pair.
Some originally $3.50.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

A $2.50 Steel Die and a quire box of paper stamped for $1.69.
Street floor, Fulton Street, East Building.

Moire Ribbons, 5¼ inches wide, 19c. yard.
Street floor, center, East Building.

24c. Montauk Chocolate Marshmallows, 19c. pound.
Street floor, center, Central Building.

29c. White Waist and Dress Materials, 19c. yard.
Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

White Ripple Scalloped Bed Spreads, $2.69 set.
Subway floor, West Building.

69c. Voile Flouncings, 49c. yard.
Street floor, center, Central Building.

95c. to $1.69 Stamped Apparel for Children, 69c.
Second floor, West Building.

Standard Fruit of the Loom Sheets, 1¼ by 2¼ yards, 85c.
Subway floor, West Building.

Bias Binding, white, several widths, 5c.
Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

75 Men's Blue Serge Suits, $10.98.
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

$1 to $3.50 Artistic Jewelry at 33c. to 97c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Couch Hammocks, $5.98 to $16.98, formerly $7.98 to $22.98.
Fourth floor, West Building.

15c. to 35c. Curtain Scrims, 9c. and 19c. yard.
Third floor, Central Building.

Envelope Chemises, special, 44c.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's $1 Voile Blouses at 69c.
Second floor, Central Building.

49c. Fancy Turkish Towels, 33c. each.
Street floor, Livingston Street, East Bldg.

Men's $1 Fancy Shirts, 69c.
Street floor, Fulton Street, East Building.

$1.75 Black Gabardine, $1.25 yard.
Street floor, Livingston Street, West Bldg.

89c. to $2.49 Silk Remnants, 69c. to $1.25 yard.
Street floor, Livingston Street, West Bldg.

200 Semi-made Sport Skirts, worth $2.49 to $3.50, 98c. each.
Second floor, Central Building.

87c. "Orient" Brand Coffee, 39c. pound.
Third floor, West Building.

Women's Silk Dresses, worth $15 to $20, at $12.75.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Wash Skirts, were 98c. to $5.95, now 69c. to $3.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

$3 A. & S. Pink Brocaded Corsets at $1.49.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's Suits, have been $18.75 and more, at $8.95.
Second floor, Central Building.

$5.98 to $18 Net and Voile Robes, at $1.98 to $9.98.
Street floor, center, Central Building.

SHOULD OUR SCHOOLBOYS RECEIVE MILITARY TRAINING?

Heads of Several Institutions Give Their Views as to the Advisability of Fostering Preparedness Among the Pupils Under Their Charge.

In view of the wide discussion in recent months of national preparedness in the military sense, THE NEW YORK TIMES has invited the Principals of a large number of the secondary schools to express their opinions of the value of preparedness instruction in these schools, and in what way it would help the country. The invitation was intended to elicit a frank discussion of the subject from all viewpoints.

It was to be expected, of course, that the Principals of military schools would be committed irrevocably to arguments in favor of early military training, preferably started during school life. On the other hand, it was equally to be expected that the heads of some of the other schools would be averse to introducing suddenly a revolutionary element into a well-established curriculum.

Several of the letters received are presented herewith as the first instalment of a series which will be continued in the Sunday issues of THE TIMES throughout August and September, with the exception of the last Sunday in August. On that date an article written by a prominent Catholic educator will appear. It will deal with the functions of the Catholic schools and their place in the educational system of the country.

Government Should Foster It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

NO comprehensive system of defense for our Government can be provided without universal military training, and the logical sponsor for such training is the secondary school, because it bridges the period of adolescent development, the time of most pronounced mental and physical evolution in the youth. It is, in fact, the character building as well as the tissue building period in the boy's life, and proper military training afforded at this time supplies the boy with one of the greatest needs to bring out his manly qualities and develop a wholesome sense of justice and fair play.

Lieutenant Steever's work in Wyoming is probably the best example of what military training can do for the youth of our land when applied by an instructor who understands boys and knows how to get results. His idea is largely the application of the true spirit of democracy as it prevails in the French Army, and which is in marked contrast with the mediaeval spirit of autocracy which still lingers in spots about West Point and in some of the inner United States Army circles. This old spirit must give way if we expect our boys to rush to the defense of the flag in time of need, and universal training will tend greatly to bring about this desideratum.

As a proper means of national defense the Government should provide instruction, uniforms, and arms for all reputable secondary schools willing to take up military training. The work should be stimulated and encouraged by the awarding from time to time of chevrons, medals, badges of honor, and other military distinctions to those most deserving. These honors should be conferred by the President of the United States, or some other high official, so as to arouse a keen spirit of endeavor among the students.

The details of the foregoing suggestions properly worked out and applied will tend to produce in our youth the highest ideals in good citizenship and military preparedness.

THEODORE K. LONG,
President of the Carson Long Institute, New Bloomfield, Penn.

Preparedness Without Militarism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

PREPAREDNESS can and should be taught in secondary schools, because preparedness is not simply a military propaganda. It is the application of true efficiency to our national life. If it is a fact that our Government spends more money than is necessary to maintain a small army in a condition of unreadiness and inefficiency, the men who have control of such affairs are not trained to think of details in the right way.

If it is true that a competent business concern could conduct the affairs of our national Government and give greater efficiency to every part of the Government, at the same time saving hundreds of millions of dollars each year, it is time for all of us to realize that something is fundamentally wrong. We are inclined to blame the President or to blame Congress, but none of us is much inclined to do anything about it.

It is very difficult to change a man's habit of thought, but the habit of thought in the constructive policy of government must be changed. We cannot hope to bring about fundamental and lasting changes by sporadic movements or by preparedness parades. The most that such things will accomplish is to spur our legislators on to temporary reforms.

The secondary schools of the country are training boys at an age when they are not only impressionable but when the impressions that they receive may be made lasting. If every schoolboy in the country could become thoroughly convinced that an understanding of statecraft is essential to good citizenship, and that every man has as definite a duty in affairs of government as he has in his private business, there is some hope that by the time these boys who are now 16 to 18 years old get into active life the impression that they have received will have effect upon their sense of public duty.

If these boys can be sent out into the world thoroughly believing that questions of national defense should be worked out by men who know the problem, and that they should be worked out in the interests of the whole country and not simply in the interests of coast towns or border settlements, there is some hope that in the not far distant future our legislators will handle matters of preparedness in the same efficient way that they would handle matters pertaining to their own private business—appropriate money for the purpose, and leave the spending of the money to men who are really interested in defense and not in placing that money within certain districts.

The schools need not become military in their trend. The boys need not receive military training, nor have militaristic ideas preached to them, but if they are taught the same sort of care and efficiency as applied to public policies as those that apply to private enterprise the preparedness policy of the country will be largely solved. RALPH K. BEARCE,
Headmaster of Powder Point School, Duxbury, Mass.

A Burden Laid on Teachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE teaching of preparedness in our schools is of vital importance to the future prosperity of our country. What is preparedness? A necessary measure because a preventive measure, therefore an economic measure. Few people realize the force of preparedness. This country has never been prepared at any time nor for any war. History boasts of our successes, never bewails our failures nor considers the causes which led to failure. The Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the civil war, the Spanish war—all are sad examples of our lack of readiness. The prolongation of each war, the loss of life, the destruction of property, and the long trail of pensions which follow are an unnecessary burden, the results of our own folly.

The rising generation should be taught the necessity for preparedness. The simple fact that we, as a nation, know so little of the real meaning of the word is perhaps the result of living so far from agressive nations of fairly equal resources. We feel that we are safe, that no nation could or would dare to send an army 3,000 miles to attack us, and if they did we could raise an army of millions and sweep them into the sea. It took us a week to assemble a force of 3,000 men on the Mexican border after the raid on Columbus, N. M.—a mere bagatelle and a week's time.

A modern battleship could batter our seaport towns to ruins and be safe. While we were massing our fragments of an army, an enemy could land an army of trained fighting men and be securely intrenched against any attack we could make for a long time. Under cover of this intrenchment they could land reinforcements, arms, ammunition, and supplies, while we were manufacturing ours, raising and training our fighting units. Our navy is insufficient to properly cover our coast line and at the same time mass to meet an enemy's fleet. A feint made by an enemy might draw our fleet to a distant point and leave the greater part of our coast line bare of defense. Our coast defenses are inadequate and weak. Our navy is too small and has an incubus of worthless junk. We lack harbors, drydocks, repairing and building stations with sufficient depth of water to handle the dreadnoughts, the fighting units of the present and probably the future.

Our children should be taught our needs, our opportunities, and to remedy our needs and to develop our opportunities. Now is the opportunity. The education of the child today is a difficult proposition. The child has a false idea of his importance, due to home training, and a false or rather no idea of his duty to his fellowbeings, be it home, town, city, State, or nation. Just now there is a rush for preparedness. It is a fad. Few know what it means, therefore it is not a deep-rooted conviction and is of little value. Patriotism and preparedness must go hand in hand. To the schools belong the training, the rousing of a love for our country, bravery for her defense, and the necessity for us to be ready.

To the teachers belongs this stupendous task. They must not shirk their duty. They must become walking encyclopaedias on the subject. They must put in the way of their pupils all literature on the subject. They must train the child that the prevention of war is our readiness to ward off an attack, that we must not sit idle while others reap the rewards of commerce, and that it is not merely their right but their duty to help in the preparation.

We are fast growing into a narrow, selfish, bigoted race, giving too much time to our own personal comfort. We lack the breadth to see beyond or to act beyond our own hearthstone. Therefore let the coming generation be trained on broader lines. Let sacrifice in performing a necessary duty become a pleasure. Let them be prepared to elect men of sterling worth, not mere politicians, and, in so doing, exert an economic influence, strengthen our army, navy, and coast defenses. Let everybody be ready to jump into the traces when the call comes, well equipped. Let the girls become the mothers of efficient, brave sons.

We shall never become an aggressive nation, but our children must be trained for defense. It cannot be done in a day, nor in a year. It will take time. Military drill and the celebration of historic days will rouse patriotism and help in the preparedness. But children must be trained to use their leisure moments in doing something useful. The number of boys and girls who are today absolutely helpless except in school activities or social functions is appalling.

To the teacher belongs the more difficult task of educating the parent to the value of this training. Home influence is often undermining the character and the usefulness of the mother's pet; hence I say the task is stupendous, will take time, probably two generations. Yet the teachers, following the noblest calling of all, must be equal to the emergency, teach preparedness, and keep our nation the world power, able to dictate the peace of the world.

EDWIN DE MERITTE,
Principal of the De Meritte School, Boston, Mass.

Some Aids to Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IF by preparedness instruction in secondary schools we mean military training in the secondary schools, and if by military training we mean a training that will prepare the boy to be better equipped in case he is called upon to defend his country, then I do not believe in preparedness instruction.

I believe that military training for boys has many advantages over gymnastics and other forms of formal physical instruction. Through the organization of military life, even on a small scale, boys will be inveigled into doing many things physically which would soon weary and bore them in the gymnasium. Ninety per cent. of all the boys in the United States hate and despise formal gymnastics and formal physical training.

I do not believe that boys should have it impressed upon their minds for the entire school year that they must be prepared sooner or later to meet the enemy who is coming in to destroy the country. I personally do not feel panic-stricken because our country is not better prepared than it is, and if we were preparing for an attack from a foreign country I do not believe that the chief weakness of our defense lies in the fact that our men and boys are not sufficiently prepared.

Because Congress is given to stinting our regular army unduly, many of our regular army officers, in order to rouse a general interest in preparedness, have suggested all sorts of devices to get the entire country into a military frame of mind, trying carefully in each case to make suggestions which would not be of any great expense to the National Government. Such plans, however, according to the greatest authorities on preparedness, do not very materially, if at all, help to prepare the nation against a foreign enemy, and such plans are only side-stepping the real solution, if a real preparedness is desired. To be prepared well even in a small way, Congress should vote much of the following:

Three million uniforms and complete outfits and commissary provisions for 3,000,000 soldiers; twenty-five thousand complete kitchen outfits for camp and for travel; twenty-five thousand light and heavy automobile transportation trucks; five thousand armored automobiles; twenty-five thousand machine guns; five thousand cannon both of field and of siege artillery. A supply of ammunition for all of the above to last at least six months.

Should there be any real danger this slight preparedness would tide us over for the first year. In real danger such as France is under, with all this in reserve and with a strong navy, our people, old and young, could follow the pursuits of peace with a tranquil mind. The enemy would hesitate a long time before making this attack on this side of the water. By the end of the first year we could put into the field 7,000,000 hardened and trained soldiers.

For the good of humanity in general, and for the good of the race, I think that every boy and girl should have a great deal of physical training, to be given from the age of 8 right through the senior year of college. If military training will help in any way to develop a man or woman better or more easily than other forms of gymnastics, by all means introduce it.

It seems to me it would be a sad moment in our history and in our life when we are forced to hold up constantly to the mind of a child that he must be prepared in military science so as to come to the defense of his country which might soon be threatened by some foreign power.

W. WELLINGTON MASSEE,
Headmaster of the Massee Country School, Bronxville, N. Y.

Scope of the Military School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

EVERY once in a while a new word gains uncommon prominence and is used by every one, for every purpose, even remotely connected with the immediate subject. Just at present "preparedness" holds the stage. In its broad sense, of course, every school is and has been engaged in preparedness training, but at present the word refers more particularly to military efficiency.

If the present interest succeeds in securing military training in all the schools, from the seventh and eighth grades to and through the colleges, it will result in enormous value to the country at large. Those of us engaged in military school work have known the value of military training from the very beginning of our experience, but for some kind of a reason or other the public at large has been made to believe that military training and militarism are synonymous. It would be about as reasonable to deny your children the nourishment derived from corn bread because some people make whisky from the corn.

The wonderful development of the automobile has led to the production of some very wonderful steels, but no one would think of condemning this line of effort because the up-to-date burglar uses this same steel in the production of tools for his purposes. Some ambitious and unscrupulous men have used the military department of their Governments for nefarious purposes, but that is no reason why other people should not take advantage of the wonderful benefits to be derived from military training. There is not a single virtue demanded by the average business man that is not developed to a greater extent by the first-class military schools than by any nonmilitary school.

All the elements that go to make up character are emphasized in the right kind of military schools, and every thinking person, especially every business man, is ready to acknowledge that "Character Makes the Man." This was brought most forcibly to the attention of the general public a few years ago when J. P. Morgan testified, under oath, that he had loaned a million dollars to men of character without material security, where he had declined to lend other men with apparently gilt-edged securities. Truth, honor, fidelity to duty, and all the other virtues that are appreciated by the business man are actively taught in the real military schools of the country.

Doing the right thing, at the right time and in the right way, is the very foundation stone of success, and no school but a military school can successfully accomplish this work. In addition to these moral virtues the compulsory physical training increases manifold a boy's chances for a useful life, because every effort is contingent on good health. The mental training in these schools, the courses of study, &c., are not excelled by any nonmilitary school, consequently in addition to the ordinary mental training a boy receives he gets this invaluable military training that makes him a better citizen in times of peace and an invaluable asset in time of his country's need.

The difficulty the country is having now in mobilizing its militia but emphasizes the necessity for more and better military training. Schools like this are turning out material for officers every year, and every one knows that the main difficulty in training an army out of raw material is to find proper officers to train the recruits.

The military training, as given in all well-organized military schools, not only in no way interferes with a boy's studies, but it actually adds to his efficiency, because of the economy of time due to its schedule of both work and play being rigidly adhered to. The enthusiasm with which boys are flocking to the training camps such as Fort Terry and Plattsburg shows that the boys are more than willing to have this great factor added to their preparatory work for life's duties. COLONEL C. W. FOWLER,
Superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.

NEW MEXICAN BORDER REGIMENTS

Eight Soon to be Sent South to Join the Regular Force There.

The regular army force on the Mexican border will shortly be increased by the addition of eight new regiments, two of cavalry, two of field artillery, and four of infantry. These regiments are all new commands and are of the twelve new regular army mobile units authorized by the new Army bill as the increase for 1916. With the exception of the Second Lieutenants, all of the officers for these new regiments have been designated by Secretary of War Baker, and these officers are now directing the organization of the units at various points along the border. Of the remaining four regiments two are in process of organization in Hawaii, and one each in the Philippines and in the Panama Canal Zone.

The officers to command the new regiments are among the best known Colonels in the mobile arms of the regular service. Among the Majors are Guy Vidmer, until recently Adjutant at the Military Academy at West Point; J. McK. Lambdin, once a Texas Ranger; Powell Clayton, recently transferred from the office of the Chief of the General Staff in Washington, while among the junior officers is Thomas Jackson Christian, the only grandson of the Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson.

None of the Second Lieutenants who will be eventually assigned to the various regiments has been designated. Some of the "shavetails" will be drawn from this year's class at West Point, while many of the others are expected to come into the service from civil life.

Here are the officers designated by Secretary of War Baker to officer the new border commands:

8TH CAVALRY, (FORT SAM HOUSTON.)

Colonel William S. Scott, Lieut. Col. Edward Anderson, Majors George W. Moses, George W. Kirkpatrick, and Powell Clayton, Captains C. A. Dougherty, T. B. Esty, D. L. Moore, L. P. Swift, M. C. Bristol, O. C. Foley, L. R. Partridge, H. B. Johnson, J. V. Heintz, S. C. Reynolds, T. F. Van Natta, Jr., W. A. Mars, and Stanley Koch, First Lieutenants E. E. Farman, Jr., H. E. Taylor, W. P. Aleshire, Cushman Hartwell, E. M. Hardy, De F. W. Morton, B. F. Hyatt, H. J. Ostrocki, E. P. Duval, E. De T. Ellis, W. K. Shurtleff, K. H. Gorman, and C. D. Young.

17TH CAVALRY, (FORT BLISS.)

Colonel Willard A. Holbrook, Lieut. Col. Roy T. Hornbrook, Majors Claude B. Sweezey, George Vidmer, and Hugh D. Berkeley, Captains R. D. Holderness, George Dillman, O. C. Aleshire, W. G. Fisher, W. R. Pope, E. L. Zane, N. H. Davis, A. G. Hixson, J. H. Barnard, T. H. Cunningham, J. G. Winter, H. E. Mann, H. T. Bull, E. Engel, and C. McH. Eby, First Lieutenants C. H. Hayes, W. W. Wynne, E. J. Dwan, H. Stringfellow, Jr., H. H. Fuller, J. W. Heard, C. K. Rhinehardt, T. J. Christian, F. W. Boye, W. O. Ryan, T. K. Brown, R. M. Littlejohn, and R. S. Donaldson.

7TH FIELD ARTILLERY, (FORT SAM HOUSTON.)

Colonel S. D. Sturgis, Lieut. Col. D. E. Aultman, Majors H. L. Newbold and F. H. Gallup, Captains B. M. Bailey, W. E. Dunn, R. S. Parrott, W. W. Merrill, A. L. P. Sands, C. W. Harlow, L. H. McKinley, and F. M. Barrows, First Lieutenants F. A. Turner, E. J. Dawley, C. H. Nance, M. Procter, B. O. Lewis, H. R. Odell, B. R. Peyton, and J. Magruder.

8TH FIELD ARTILLERY, (FORT BLISS.)

Colonel E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., Lieut. Col. H. G. Bishop, Major William McK. Lambdin, Captains W. C. Potter, C. P. George, Jr., W. H. Shepherd, T. G. Gottschalk, L. P. Quinn, W. S. Sturgill, C. W. Neal, and T. W. Osborne, First Lieutenants H. M. Hobbs, C. C. Reynolds, W. F. Winton, Ivan Jones, G. G. Seaman, N. P. Morrow, R. E. Anderson, E. P. Parker, Jr., and J. M. Swing.

34TH INFANTRY, (EL PASO.)

Colonel C. E. Dentler, Lieut. Col. P. A. Wolf, Majors C. F. Armistead, T. M. Anderson, and A. R. Kerwin; Captains Thorbe Strayer, B. F. Miller, F. W. Brabson, J. M. Holmes, F. T. Burt, D. Halford, C. R. Lewis, C. S. Hoffman, F. B. Alderdice, H. M. Garrett, J. M. Lockett, K. S. Gregory, J. D. Elliott, W. F. L. Simpson, and T. N. Gimperling; First Lieutenants R. C. Stickney, J. R. Mendenhall, G. E. Stratemeyer, D. O. Byars, J. O'K. Tausig, T. G. Hearn, O. S. Wood, F. C. Rogers, M. P. Schillerstrom, M. C. Mitchell, and X. F. Blauvelt.

35TH INFANTRY, (DOUGLAS, ARIZ.)

Colonel J. H. Frier, Lieut. Col. H. L. Jackson, Majors Jens Bugge, A. T. Smith, and E. T. Hartmann; Captains C. S. Hamilton, W. C. Russell, A. D. Chaffin, E. Z. Steever, 3d, H. L. Walthall, B. R. Campbell, W. J. Connolly, J. W. Boyd, C. M. Blackford, J. M. Cummins, M. Lanza, O. S. Albright, G. F. Waugh, F. B. Kobes, and J. G. Macomb; First Lieutenants C. S. Little, W. M. Robertson, A. S. Balsam, T. Fox, J. A. McGrath, P. F. Scowden, J. D. Rivet, J. C. Walker, Jr., E. A. Lathrop, T. Steele, R. C. Baird, and H. L. Taylor.

36TH INFANTRY, (BROWNSVILLE.)

Colonel A. L. Parmerter, Lieut. Col. W. B. Sample, Majors H. B. Fiske, J. V. Heidt, and E. A. Roche; Captains R. B. Hewitt, M. E. Malloy, M. H. Shute, G. H. Huddleston, E. L. Field, H. H. Bissell, F. H. Baird, W. C. Whitener, F. A. Cook, C. A. Thuis, T. C. Musgrove, J. Gaston, D. P. Wood, C. F. Thompson, R. Dew; First Lieutenants C. S. Ritchel, A. A. White, E. G. Sherburne, N. Randolph, G. W. C. Whiting, J. G. Tjornell, A. Wilson, W. G. Langwill, C. M. Everitt, C. W. Elliott, C. F. McKinney, and M. F. Davis.

37TH INFANTRY, (FORT SAM HOUSTON.)

Colonel J. A. Penn, Lieut. Col. H. T. Ferguson, Majors E. T. Conley, C. F. Armistead, and C. F. Crain; Captains E. H. Tarvuston, J. Blyth, P. C. Pottar, L. C. Grieves, A. D. Cummings, H. H. Pritchett, W. R. Leonard, C. G. Sturtevant, W. V. Gallegher, W. F. Harrell, H. Hawley, R. D. La Garde, C. A. Lewis, J. G. Boswell, H. D. Schultz; First Lieutenants J. Kellher, C. W. Ryder, O. S. McCleary, W. H. Moss, M. D. Welty, J. T. Harris, A. St. J. Tucker, J. G. Ord, D. C. Emmons, R. G. Sherrard, J. T. Clement, H. C. Browne, and L. T. Gerow.

The Ninth Field Artillery, to be commanded by Colonel J. E. McMahon, is being organized in Hawaii; the Thirty-first Infantry, Colonel W. H. Gordon, in the Philippines; the Thirty-second Infantry, Colonel B. W. Atkinson, in Hawaii, and the Thirty-third Infantry, Colonel C. H. Muir, in the Canal Zone.

USED CAR BARGAINS.

1911 Stevens Duryea touring, 6 cyl..$275
1914 Overland roadster, 4 cyl..... 350
1915 Studebaker touring, 6 cyl..... 575
1914 Lozier touring, 6 cyl..... 600
1914 Lozier touring, 4 cyl..... 750
1914 Lozier touring, 6 cyl..... 875
1914 Cadillac touring, 4 cyl..... 675
1916 Lozier touring, 6 cyl.....1400

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY,
Bryant 3000. 1550 Broadway

New City Ticket Office Established

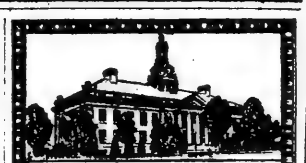
A fully equipped up-town ticket office has been established at 1180 Broadway, New York City, near 28th Street. Rail, Steamer and Pullman Tickets to all points in New England and the Provinces.

Maine Central R. R.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Boston & Maine R. R.
New England Steamship Company.

CLASON POINT MILITARY ACADEMY
A Catholic Boarding and Day School for Boys
Incorporated by the Board of Regents. Under the supervision of the Christian Brothers. Graduates into the leading colleges and Prepares for Business.
34th YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 13th.
The Academy, within the environs of the metropolis, combines town and country advantages; ideally situated in the midst of a 110-acre Park of great natural beauty—which lends itself to athletics and all outdoor sports of track and field. The military discipline—and the broad area of the Parade Ground bordering on the waters of Long Island Sound—are only two of many features that appeal to the boy. For catalogue, giving details in picture & story, address
REV. BROTHER ROBERT, Director,
Clason Point Military Academy, (Bronx.) New York City
(Phone, Westchester 70)

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SCHOOL for
Nervous and Backward Children
Will Open a DAY SCHOOL, Sept. 18th, at
315 W. 87th St., Near Riverside Drive.
Modern Kindergarten, Elementary, and Manual Training Depts. Instruction by graduate teachers experienced in training of difficult children.
Small classes give your child advantage of individual instruction. Enrollment is limited. Early reservations are advised.
Until Sept. 6th apply to the Boarding School at 238th St. and Riverdale Av. Phone Kingsbridge 816.
RUDOLPH S. FRIED, Principal.

FOR A PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Sightly, substantially constructed stone house (formerly private mansion), 40 rooms, in best part of Stamford, 35 miles from New York; other buildings adapted for class-rooms, gymnasium, etc.; athletic field, running track, lake for skating; delightful surroundings. Mile from Stamford station, and on two trolley lines. Prospect of railway station near premises. Most desirable place and best opportunity in New York suburbs for private school. Day pupils can be obtained in vicinity. Terms reasonable, rent or purchase. If you would consider removal to this unexcelled location, or are seeking place to open new school, communicate at once with Frank B. Gurley, Gurley Building, Stamford, Conn.



The Tome School
Its Endowment Makes Possible
¶ A Faculty of university men who are specialists in their departments.
¶ An enrollment limited to boys of high character. School buildings and grounds representing an expenditure of $1,500,000.
¶ Gymnasium, Athletic Fields, Golf Links, Quarter Mile Tracks, Batting Cage, Tennis Courts.
Lower School for Little Boys.
THOMAS S. BAKER, Ph. D., Port Deposit, Md.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
College. Twenty-one courses leading to degrees. Board and Tuition $400 per year
Preparatory School. $400 per year.
St. Edward's Hall For younger boys. $350 per year.
Information may be obtained at the
NEW YORK OFFICE
of the University at
505 FIFTH AVENUE,
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8415

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
A home school for GIRLS, in the real country, under care of Friends. Home for young children. 44th year. 25 miles from N. Y.; 70 acres; 500 ft. elevation. Primary, Preparatory, Music, Art, Domestic Science, Manual Training, and Commercial Depts. Gymnasium. Regents Standard. Rates $300 to $400. Opens Sept. 18. Catalog.

The Tome School
An Endowed Preparatory School
Offers the best possible preparation for college or technical school. The most beautiful and complete school buildings and grounds in America.
Thomas S. Baker, Ph.D., Port Deposit, Md.

Swarthmore Preparatory School
Every facility in modern, well-equipped buildings, recreation and refined surroundings. Boys trained to the very highest standard of American citizenship. Sound mind and strong body—that is your Swarthmore boy. New York representative, Mr. Wm. Anthony, 480 West 118th St., Apt. 74.
A. H. TOMLINSON, Headmaster, Box G, Swathmore, Pa.

The Mercersburg Academy
FOR BOYS Mercersburg, Pa.
Send for catalogue to
Wm. Mann Irvine, Ph.D., LL.D., Headmaster, Box 121.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY
Wilbraham, Mass.—150 miles from New York. Fits boys for college and for life. Five brick buildings. Fine gymnasium and athletic field. Limited enrolment. References required. Rates $600-$700.
Gaylord William Douglass, M. A., Headmaster.

BLAIR ACADEMY General education and preparation for college or technical school. Certificate privilege. New gymnasium. Catalog. JOHN C. SHARPE, LL.D., Headmaster, Box M, Blairstown, N. J.

HANOVER TUTORING SCHOOL
In the Heart of the New Hampshire Hills. Summer session July, August and September. Every candidate in last two years entered college. John W. Leydon, Director. Hanover, N.H.

ALLENTOWN PREPARATORY A boys' school of high standards. Junior Department. Catalog. FRANK T. SIGMAN, A.M., Principal, Allentown, Pa.

NEWTON ACADEMY Semi-military. 55th year. Home school for 60 boys near N. Y. Rate moderate. Catalog. P. S. Wilson, Principal, Box U, Newton, N.J.

KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL
For Boys. Endorsed by every American University. Individual plan of work. College preparatory course and a good training for business life. Special course in agriculture. Scientific physical care. 29th year opens Sept. 19th. Write for catalog.
Kiskiminetas Springs School, Dept. 29, Saltsburg, Pa.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.
We have had 31 years' experience in training boys for college and business. Our class methods and military training develop boys mentally, physically, and morally. Write for catalogue. The Principal, Bortentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

PEDDIE For the all-around education of manly boys. Athletic sports. 60-acre campus. Prepares for college and business life. Lower school for boys from 11 to 14.
ROGER W. SWETLAND, Headmaster, Box T, Hightstown, N. J.

ST. PAUL'S—SCHOOL for BOYS
Write for Catalog. WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster, 181 Stewart Ave., Garden City, L. I.

HENDERSON SCHOOL ORATORY & DRAMATIC ARTS
(DIRECTOR: ALFRED E. HENDERSON)
Expert Individual Instruction in Speech and Gesture by Recognized Authorities. Ten Per Cent Off All Cash Contracts up to September 1st. After that net. Send for Booklet N, Secretary, Suite 1140-1141, AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK.

SPANISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES
Learn quickly with pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry. Fit all Talking Machines. Write for Booklet or call for Demonstration. Easy payments.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

McBURNEY SCHOOL
Prepares for College & for Life.
A new school with distinctive features.
302 West 57th St.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.

Eastman-Gaines Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
1256 Street and Lenox Avenue

THE BARNARD SCHOOL of
HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 West 79th St.
Cooking, Millinery, Dressmaking, Accounts, also English and French. One or all subjects may be taken. 8th year. Catalog.

Bryant School for Stammering
Methods: Educational, rational, easy, benefits positive. Established 1888. Booklet free. Dr. E. A. Bryant, principal. 26 W. 40th.

ILLUSTRATED EVENTS.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial is a constant source of entertainment. War pictures, forming a record of the European conflict, 10 cents, sold everywhere—$5 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	80
Literature	30	Elementary German	58
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elemantary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	83
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:—

English Grammar & Composition	60	American History	80
English Literature	74	Elementary Algebra Complete	66
Elementary German	68	Chemistry	66
Advanced German	80	†Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Plane Geometry	67	*Advanced Latin Composition	75

*For Harvard.

Many other excellent records shown on request.

Summer School *now in session. Individual or class instruction in any subject by the hour or by the term. The principal welcomes interviews between 10 and 12 A. M. and between 2 and 4 P. M. daily.*

A school for boys under 14 will be opened Oct. 2d at 270 West 72d St., corner of West End Ave.

Applications will be received up to Sept. 1st for a course of lectures on Concentration to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. These lectures will be of special interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers, and business men.

Boarding and Day Pupils.
The Clark School for Concentration
259 West 75th St., Corner of West End Ave. Tel. 744 Columbus.

School Information
EXPERT ADVICE FREE
Catalogs of all boarding schools in the United States. There are no fees or charges of any kind. Information given free. Please state kind of school wanted. For reliable advice on school matters write, 'phone or call.
AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION
Bureau Maintained by the Schools to Help You.
TIMES BLDG., 42D AND BROADWAY.
Phone Bryant 8980.

Institute of Musical Art of the City of New York
FRANK DAMROSCH, Director
Session Opens Oct. 16. Entrance Examinations, Oct. 2 to 12
Serious students of music will be interested in the unusual opportunities offered by this endowed school. The courses combine all the advantages of European training.
Preparatory Department provides skilled instruction in piano and violin playing, combined with classes in singing and the elements of music for pupils 6 to 15. Correct instruction in the elements of music saves time and money. Our branches located in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx enable young pupils to escape the disadvantages of inadequate or faulty preparation. For detailed information address
THE SECRETARY,
Box 128, 120 Claremont Ave., New York City



Select the Right School
If you want to give your boy the very best preparation for college or business—the kind of mental and physical training which helps him to succeed—then send him to Marquand School. Small classes, individual attention and competent teachers bring out the very best in each boy. 16 classrooms, 3 laboratories, gymnasium and swimming pool. Located in the very heart of Brooklyn. The office is open daily. Catalogue.
MARQUAND SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Y.M.C.A. 55 HANSON PLACE BROOKLYN

Get a Grip on Business
The Standard School for Business Training
OPEN ALL SUMMER. DAY & NIGHT.
MILLER SCHOOL
Fifth National Bank Building, Lexington Ave., at 23d St.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
841 West 75th St. Phone Columbus 8394.
Founded 1906. Open all Summer. Both sexes. Thorough preparation for all examinations. Home or School. Resident tutors if desired. Pupils taught how to study.
Summer Resident Tutoring: Jersey Coast, Long Island, Greenwich, and other localities.
"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
Woolworth Building
233 BROADWAY.
Afternoon Classes 4:15 to 6:15
Evening Classes 7:45 to 9:45
Term Begins Sept. 28. CASE SYSTEM.
Tuition Fee One Hundred and Ten Dollars. Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
305 Washington Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day and Evening Schools. Students may attend either. Three year course. High standards. Experienced teachers. Central location. Catalogue on request.
WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Dean.

Prominent Educator, with a year's leave of absence, would take four boys to accompany him to his bungalow in Florida for instruction and preparation for college or business; real personal attention at all times; plenty of outdoor life; rates reasonable. Address Z 844 Times Annex.

Kelvin School
Summer session for Fall college entrance examinations begins August 7. Highly experienced teachers. Morning session only. Twelfth year. Office hours 9:30-11:30. 881 W. 70th Street. Telephone, Columbus 8396.

LOYOLA SCHOOL
PARK AVE. & 83RD ST.
A private preparatory school directed by JESUIT FATHERS. 17th year begins Sept. 27.
Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., Principal.
Address Rev. P. F. O'Gorman, S. J., V.-Principal.

DAVID MANNES MUSIC SCHOOL
For catalog address 181 W. 75th St.

U. S. Home Study music lessons. Any instrument 15 cents. Music Department. Gimbel Brothers.

In 80 mnemonic lessons, French, Spanish, Russian. 101 W. 75th. Native University teacher.

Successful College Preparation for Boys
Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson Tel. Kingsbridge 123

Dalton Swimming School
308 W. 59 St. (Col. Circle.) Booklet "F."

Breaker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St.
Home Study Accountancy Training.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT.
Prof. Prunera, 80 Wall St. & 168 W. 86 St.

UNIQUE MAGAZINE.

Current History, published by The New York Times, describes operations of the war in Europe. Portraits, maps, and charts. Every month, 25 cents—$3 a year. Vols. I., II., and III. now ready, $2 each (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Adv.

RUSSIA STILL PRESSING TEUTONIC ALLIES ON LONG FRONT

Determined Offensive, With Kovel and Lemberg as Objectives, is Meeting With Strong Resistance—Relation to the Fighting Further South.

By a Military Expert.

SATURDAY morning a week ago found the Russians, both in their centre in front of Kovel and in their left between the Dniester and the Pruth, held up by the floods and unable to cross either the Stokhod or the Dniester. Unusually heavy rains had caused both streams to overflow their banks and to turn the country, which is generally low-lying, into an impassable bog. At this time the Russian plans seemed to go awry. Although they had been fighting for the Stokhod crossings for weeks they had been unable to gain even a temporary foothold on the western bank. Along the Dniester, while the attacks had not been so persistent nor so severe, the lines of both contestants had not undergone any material change for many days.

The general Russian plan, as manifested from the location of the most forceful attacks, apparently involved both Kovel and Lemberg. An important incident of the attack toward Lemberg was the forcing of the Austrians from their positions along the Stripa River. In the early days of the Russian offensive the Russians had attempted to force this line by heavy attacks in the vicinity of Bczacz. Their failure, in spite of great efforts, led them to abandon, at least for the time being, frontal attacks on this position and concentrate their efforts north and south of the Stripa line. Thus by bending back the flanks the entire centre position between would either be made untenable, or, if held, would expose the defense to heavy losses through capture, if the flanks gave way. This latter method had succeeded as far as bending back the flanks was concerned before the week now under review opened.

The right flank had pushed forward until it was not only well to the west of the Stripa line, but also west of the Zlota Lipa, to which river the Austrians must retire when they are forced to evacuate the Stripa front. The left flank had been even more successful and had reached a point some miles further west than that reached by the right. Still, however, the Austrians cling to their positions even with this menace before them, relying on the defensive strength of the Dniester to hold the Russians back and prevent them from cutting in behind and severing the lines of communications. This, then, was generally the situation when last week's review was written.

On Saturday, the Russians finally succeeded in forcing the crossing of the Stokhod River. Before taking up the details of this engagement, it is well to point out certain inferences which may reasonably be drawn from the general situation. Kovel, which lies directly behind the Stokhod, is referred to generally as a key to the German positions north and south of that point. If Kovel falls into Russian hands, it is claimed, the entire German line is threatened. As far as we are able to see, this is not an exaggeration of the situation, nor of the value of this town. As in so many similar cases, the reasons can be found in the railroad situation which Kovel controls.

It must be realized in the first place that, in order for Russian railroads to be of practical use to the Teutons, there must be an adequate north and south system in their hands, connecting with the east and west lines. It would do no good, for example, if the roads entering this part of Russia from the west could only keep the field bases supplied, and had no lateral or distributing lines by which the firing line could be fed from these bases. Therefore, in analyzing the railroad situation in any country, one must regard both the roads which parallel the battle front and those which come up to it perpendicularly. The main bases which the Germans have established between the Pripet and the Carpathian Mountains are, beginning in the north, Brest-Litovsk, Chelm, Kovel, and Lemberg. Railroads come into them all from the west. The centre point of this section, however, is Kovel, and from it roads radiate to Brest-Litovsk, to Chelm, and, by way of Vladimir-Volynski, to Lemberg. All of these latter roads are in the hands of the Teutonic allies and all parallel their front. They are of the greatest importance and must be held if the maintenance of their lines in the present position is to be preserved. In so far as it relates to the present situation, Kovel is, therefore, a point of vital importance.

As to the defenses of Kovel, they are mainly natural; that is, they consist not so much in such defensive works as the Germans may have constructed during the period of their occupation, as in the natural defenses due to the terrain. The sector which interests us most at this moment is that between the Kovel-Sarny and the Kovel-Rovno railroads. It is on this sector that the heaviest Russian attacks have fallen.

The main barrier is, of course, the Stokhod River. Its strength during the last weeks has been threefold. First the river itself; the mere fact that it is a river which the Russians have to cross under fire gives it a certain defensive value. Second, this value has been greatly augmented by the heavy rains to which I have referred. This has brought about a condition where, particularly on the west banks, a broad marsh belt makes the distance to be traversed not only the width of the river, but several miles more. In other words, it is as if the width of the river had been increased by several miles. Finally, there is the nature of the terrain on the west bank beyond the marsh belts. This is all high ground with pronounced hills offering excellent points of observation and good artillery positions. It is almost impossible for the Russians to start any movement in which large bodies of men are involved without coming directly under the observations of the Germans. These hills are particularly noticeable along the southern side of the bend which the Stokhod makes in this sector. Here there is a continuous range from Ugli southwest all the way to Svidnki, where the Stokhod crosses the railroad. There are fewer or perhaps smaller marshes on this front than on that further north and it is against this front that the former Russian attacks were made.

The crossing of the Stokhod took place first at Gulevichi. The reports of this entire week's fighting, it might be noted, have not been particularly clear nor have they afforded a great wealth of detail. Names of villages have been mentioned with great infrequency, so just where the battle lines are at this moment no one can tell positively. Consequently, all statements in regard to particular towns must be accepted as close approximations, made as a result of a study of the official reports of Petrograd, Vienna, and Berlin.

Apparently, what happened is that, as I have stated, the crossing was first effected at Gulevichi. This village is, of course, on the Stokhod near the mouth of the Stavok River, a small stream which rises in the heights west of Mielnica. The forces which crossed at Gulevichi then struck south, striking the Germans, who were defending the river, on the flank, while the Russians on the opposite bank occupied their attention in front. The result was the giving way, little by little, of the German line along the entire angle of the river.

No mention as to just what happened is made in the reports from Petrograd. The Berlin report, however, states that a withdrawal was effected from the "Stokhod curve which projects toward the east and north of the Kovel-Rovno railroad." This means that the entire angle is now in Russian hands, and that the Russians are in a position to outflank the Teuton line along the remainder of the Stokhod line, just as they had already done after the crossing at Gulevichi was effected.

Coming down from Gulevichi, the Russians seem to have followed the eastern bank of the Stavok River. This river, though small, has the characteristic fringe of marsh along its banks which, while very narrow compared to that of the Stokhod, is still an obstacle to an advance. It is crossed by bridges and roads at Sitovich and at Rudka-Mirinskaia. At this latter place the Russians attempted to gain the crossing. They succeeded in taking the town, which is the point of intersection of several highways, but were dislodged by the Germans and forced to retire again eastward. Not content with the crossing in Volhynia, about fifty miles northeast of Kovel in the Polesse district, the Russians have also crossed in the vicinity of Lubieszow. Not only have they crossed here, but they have seized the heights on the western bank and fortified them. Where isolated points such as this have been taken, the advantage is still with the Germans on account of the ease with which they can concentrate troops in a counterattack and the difficulty the Russians have in sending reinforcements, as they are fighting on both banks of the stream at the same time. Nevertheless, the fact that the Russians were able to effect a crossing in force argues strongly for their superior power in this section.

I have pointed out the importance to the Teutons of the retention of Kovel, and the great defensive strength of the last formidable barrier between the town and the Russian lines. Berlin claims to have given up this barrier for strategical reasons—to straighten out their lines. This, of course, is, under the circumstances, a subterfuge for local consumption. The Germans suffered a severe loss and an unquestionable defeat when they were forced to admit the Russians to the west bank, and also to permit them to advance from one to ten miles beyond the river. The question which naturally arises is, if the Germans were not able to hold the Russians back of the river, how can they hold them back when this defensive barrier has been eliminated from consideration? It is becoming more and more evident that the Germans in the east are feeling the pressure of the movements of the Allies in the west, just as surely as are those who are directly suffering through the French and British fire. There can be no question of the strength of the Stokhod position, or of the importance from a German standpoint of Kovel. Every effort of which the Germans are capable they most certainly have put into the Stokhod fighting. But it has proved insufficient. The Germans are faced with a task which they do not seem able to perform. The great pressure on every front is beginning to tell. The eastern front is unquestionably weaker per mile of line held than the western. This may account for the fact that the line in the west holds fairly well, while that in the east not at all.

But it does not do Germany any good to hold in the west if she is beaten on the east. It may be, and probably is, true that the war must be decided on the western front. At the same time Russia can so weaken the Teutons on the east as to make victory on the west inevitable. The colossal weight of the Russian millions is making itself felt as it has not done since the early days of the war. The Austrians are not the only ones who are now being defeated. It was generally considered that no matter how successful the Russians might be against the Austrians, Germany could always hold her back. Indeed, all that was necessary to make Austria efficient was to stiffen the Austrian regiments with a liberal German contingent. This theory is being rapidly exploded. Now Austria and Germany are being punished alike, and the entire Teuton positions on the eastern front are being seriously endangered. This is true not alone on account of the Russian successes along the Stokhod but along the Dniester as well.

It is rather a tragic fact that, no matter how successful the Germans might possibly be in repulsing the Russian attacks, their entire defense can be shattered through the Austrian failure in the south. Here the Russian movement is in two different sectors, one the region of Brody, the other that of Stanislau. Last week's review ended with the capture of Brody. This in itself was an important action, as it deprived the Austrians of the most important base they had in the northeastern section of Galicia. Continued success along this line, that is, the line of the Lemberg-Dubno railroad, has, however, in addition to this a twofold effect. First, it weakens the German hold on Kovel, and, secondly, by threatening the severance of the Austrian armies from those of the Germans, it jeopardizes the entire Stripa line. The latter pressure will be felt sooner.

Apparently the past week has not produced any marked change in the relative positions west of Brody. The main consideration is the Lemberg-Brody railroad and the town of Krasne, where the road from Tarnopol cuts in. The Austrians are evidently behind the upper Styr, and so far have checked the Russian advance. The Austrians are, nevertheless, in grave difficulties here, and the chances are strongly in favor of their losing many thousands of prisoners before they can extricate themselves.

In the Stanislau sector the Russian attacks have been more successful. They have been pushing steadily up the Kolomea-Stanislau railroad and gradually folding back the Austrians on this front against those on the Stripa and Koropiec fronts. The Dniester, flowing through a low, flat valley, is completely out of its banks and in flood, so that military operations in its vicinity are difficult. By the time the Russians driving from the south have reached the river, this condition may be changed. Whether it is or not, the danger to this outflanking operation is ever present, and if the Austrian line guarding the river should break, the results must necessarily be disastrous.

The Russians here have good railroads behind them and good field bases which they have established since their conquest of Bukowina. Kolomea is but a few miles in their rear, and from it their entire line between the Pruth and the Dniester can be adequately supplied. Here, again, we are without definite details of the fighting. It would not be surprising, however, to read any day the report of the Russian capture of Stanislau. Altogether, the Russian drive does not seem to have lost any of its force. The Austrians and Germans have reeled back from it, to positions possessed of great natural advantages. Some of these have been taken, others have been penetrated on a wide front.

The Russian effort will be completely successful if it succeeds in separating the two forces and flanking the Austrians out of Eastern Galicia. This will mean the loss of a great Austrian force, and men with Austria are growing scarce. There is no doubt that, relatively speaking, Austria has permanently lost more effectives than any other nation at war. What this loss has been no one knows; it is difficult to see, however, how it can be less than 3,000,000 men. If Russia would publish the total number of Austrian prisoners she has taken we might have a basis for a more or less exact approximation. But when to the recent Russian successes are added the results of the success in the earlier days of the war by which Russia conquered all of Galicia from Brody to Cracow, it is easily conceivable how the Austrian losses have been at least those mentioned.

On the western front matters have entered a rather peculiar phase. While the fighting on the Somme front has not died down completely, interest in it has waned to some extent and Verdun has taken its place. These phases of inactivity in any great offensive movement are to be expected. As I have pointed out, they mark the lapse of time necessary to make a new accumulation of shell and prepare for a new drive. After the shell accumulation has taken place, the artillery bombardment follows, which usually lasts from two to three days before the infantry attack is launched. This is time-consuming and produces spells of inaction. The mere fact that fighting has died down, however, does not signify that the offense has been either given up or suspended. On the contrary, it would not be surprising if in this coming week we should see the strongest and most determined effort that has yet been made to break through the German lines and clean out the Albert salient.

As was pointed out last week this must be the first phase of the allied offensive. If it does not accomplish this there will be no second phase. The attack at Verdun must be a very serious disappointment to the Germans, who for months have boasted and expressed the belief that they were bleeding the French to death in the valley of the Meuse. After all the fighting that has been done in the Verdun sector since Feb. 21 the Germans now find that the very minute they attempt to weaken this front, the French strike back as if they had never fought there before. The French are evidently far from being exhausted, for, in the few days that have elapsed since the 1st of August, they have retaken from the Germans practically all of the important gains of two months. The battle of Verdun, as a German operation, is definitely concluded. Its end is a definite and disastrous defeat. As the days pass it takes on more clearly the character of the Gettysburg of the European war.



Russia's armies are still pressing their great offensive movement, which has been particularly active during the last few days east of Kovel and south of Brody (indicated by arrows.)

SAFETY BATHS

OCEAN BATHING

MANHATTAN BEACH

Steel Nets to Keep Out the Sharks

25c Daily 50c Saturday 75c Sunday

Take Brighton Beach B. R. T. "L" to Sheepshead Bay Station, then take Private Car or Bus to Baths, or Ocean Avenue Car to Sheepshead Bay

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN PIANO HOUSE
ONE PRICE—NO COMMISSIONS

VERY UNUSUAL SALE OF
STERLING
PLAYERPIANOS

REASONS: We must dispose of these Playerpianos before our new Models come in for the Fall.

While the internal and external changes in the new instruments are slight they are enough to conflict with the sale of the older instruments if occupying space on the floor—which space we cannot afford.

The essential features are the same and we give the usual broad guarantee on every instrument sold.

We list them by style and price so that any one can actually trace the genuine reductions and be sure of getting values that are really extraordinary.

You will have our usual liberal terms of payment, with every feature of the Sterling Service to make your purchase a pleasure and satisfaction.

We cannot say too much to urge our friends to profit by this opportunity if in the market for a Playerpiano.

1 Sterling, style 40, Mahogany case, large size.....
1 Sterling, style 40, Mahogany case, large size..... **$330 each**

Note: These instruments contain player actions that have been reconstructed to play 88-note music. Original price $650.

1 Sterling, style 41, Mahogany case, large size.....
1 Sterling, style 41, Mahogany case, large size..... **$365 each**

Note: These two instruments have also been reconstructed as above, but a little different case design. Original price $725.

1 Sterling, style 46, Mahogany case, combination player, plays both 65 and 88 note..... **$345**

Note: We have discontinued this style player, which sold when new for $750.

1 Sterling, style 46, Mission case; combination plays both 65 and 88 note..... **$335**

Note: Style has been discontinued. Was used for demonstrating. Original price $750.

1 Sterlitone, 88-note, Mission case.....
1 Sterlitone, 88-note, Mission case.....
1 Sterlitone, 88-note, Mission case.....
1 Sterlitone, 88-note, Mission case..... **$375 each**

Note: These instruments are made up in unique bungalow Mission cases of various shades. Especially designed for small music rooms in apartments of bungalow cottages. We have only these 4 to sell at this unusual price. Regular price $525.

1 Sterling, style 45, large size, Mahogany case.....
1 Sterling, style 45, large size, Mahogany case.....
1 Sterling, style 45, large size, Mahogany case.....
1 Sterling, style 45, large size, Oak case.....
1 Sterling, style 45, large size, Oak case..... **$495 each**

Note: This group of 5 Players are straight 88-note instruments, all in first class condition, and contain all the features of the later models, with the exception of a few minor changes in action. Thoroughly guaranteed. Regular price new $725.

1 Sterling, style 19, dull finish, Mahogany case, straight 88-note action... **$465**

Note: This instrument is a medium size and is only wareroom used. It is same in design and features as the present style, except a change in action construction. The original price $625.

1 Sterling, style 45, Burl Walnut.....
1 Sterling, style 45, Burl Walnut..... **$550 each**

Note: These two instruments are straight 88-note players, fitted with automatic tracker devices, and in handsome walnut cases. A little change in action construction in 1917 models is reason for special price. Regular price when new $725.

1 Sterling, style 45, Burl Walnut.....
1 Sterling, style 45, Burl Walnut..... **$525 each**

Note: These instruments are duplicates of the two above in every detail, but have been on the wareroom floor a little longer. A-1 condition and fully guaranteed. Original price $725.

1 Mendelssohn, style 26, Mahogany case..... **$325**

Note: Large size instrument of our own make. Contains same 88-note action as the above-named STERLINGS. This instrument has been exchanged for a STERLING grand piano. Original price $575.

1 Richardson, medium size, Mahogany case..... **$295**

Note: Straight 88-note standard action (not our make) in A-1 condition, fully guaranteed. Original price $395.

1 Mason, Mahogany case, medium size..... **$305**

Note: Straight 88-note action, equipped with transposing tracker, enabling one to change key. Original price $425.

The Sterling Piano Co.

Telephone 5600 Main **Manufacturers** *Open Evenings by Appointment*

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms: STERLING BUILDING, 518-520 Fulton Street, Corner of Hanover Place, Brooklyn

FASHIONS TEND TO VICTORIANISM WITH FRENCH FLAVOR

Ugliness of the Past Being Transformed Into Beauty of the Present with the Help of Artistic Genius of Paris.

A YOUNG girl, dressed in a frilled muslin with a blue sash, walking along Bellevue Avenue at Newport one day last Summer, created a sensation by carrying a small bird of brilliant plumage in a fragile gilt cage swung by a ring from her little finger.

How the people gossiped! It was a delicious tidbit to feed to them in an otherwise dull season. Last Summer there was a lack of balls, of great dinners, and of vaudeville entertainments in Newport. The war, the state of the country's finances, and the fact that a few great families were in deep mourning were contributory causes to this commonplaceness.

The city by the sea, in which simplicity is exploited with the same kind of artificiality as it was by Marie Antoinette at the Petit Trianon, came very near being actually simple for lack of incentive to be otherwise.

Therefore, when Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, with the artistic aid of Mrs. Condé Nast and Frank Crowninshield, held a fashion show at her house in the name of a war charity, she was thrice blest both by the residents of Newport and the outsiders. And when a young girl, of undoubted charm and prestige, sauntered along the avenue to the Casino and the Hilltop Inn, dangling a bird in a cage from her finger, she was greeted as one who had saved a season from that innocuous desuetude which Newport loathes.

A Bit of Victorianism.

The idea was greeted with ripples of applause for its audacious novelty. Yet it was a revival from Victorian days.

Of course, that period was ugly. But of its depths came much that was painful to behold, and a great deal of it is attributed to the bad taste of a worthy queen who liked Scotch tartan plaids for interior decoration.

We have learned to repeat all of this, parrot-like, in a tone of sheer contempt for Victorianism. That long period represented to us the use of painted frying pans tied with satin ribbons as wall ornaments, waxed flowers under glass globes, embroidery done in colored worsteds, samplers with mottoes in cross stitch used as pictures, and women in tight bodices, small hats, floating veils, a variety of draperies, and an excrescence of the silhouette below the waist.

So much for the way that tradition and repetition stamp a certain impression upon our brains, which, the seekers after truth tell us, is the fault with our mental attitude toward everything; that acquiescence of tradition, instead of curiosity and research, flattens the mind to a low level of mentality.

When the girl with the bird appeared on Bellevue Avenue, the experts who remembered that this was a famous trick of the women of the early Victorian days had a sharp realization that there must have been a good deal that was lovely in that period if this girl with her bird was a symbol of it.

The impression was sharpened by the appearance of a fashionable doll, charmingly dressed in the tartan taffeta plaids, with a tilted hat on her elaborate chiffon and a tiny gilt cage with a painted bird swinging from her little finger.

This doll had been made as a gift and copied from an album which held the portraits of Victorian women. If the women really looked like this doll, there was nothing to cavil at.

Parrots of Victorian Days.

The girl with her bird did not have her novelty to herself very long. All Winter we have been besought to buy exquisite Chinese bird cages with brilliantly plumaged birds seated in them, to be hung in any room of the house, whether a cottage or a palace.

Tiny birds that glistened like beetles then came into fashion instead of the canary, which resembled a new-born chicken.

The milliners seized upon this symbol of Victorianism, the gaudy parrot, and painted and embroidered it on such a quantity of hats that the price quickly sank to 98 cents.

Who was the lady who called herself a lady, in the early Victorian era, who did not have a half hundred artificial parrots to her credit? The making of these was the fashionable way in which to spend her leisure. In her rooms there was always a stuffed or painted bird perched on a golden rod, and with skillful fingers she originated parrots on canvas, heavy net, and strips of wood. She did not wear them, but she used them to adorn her home.

And when we think of those days we shudder at the remembrance of all those gay birds that were as precious then as a Whistler today, and yet, during the last five months, our daring, dashing, modern young women have displayed, as the crowning note of millinery audacity, a painted parrot on their hats.

France and Worsted Roses.

The parrot has passed as a novelty and a fashionable pastime in millinery, but another bit of Victorianism is creeping over the land.

It is the worsted rose. France, looking at the past for her clothes inspiration, instead of the present and future, has lifted another bit of fancy work out of early Victorianism and flung it into the current of the most daring modern fashions. Her nimble-fingered needlewomen know well how to fashion the crewel roses that were a part of costumery before the civil war.

She is teaching the rest of the world to use these Victorian roses, which were once used for interior decoration, as a means of dress decoration. We already have tulle and satin gowns caught up with bulbous roses, made of soft, fine wool, in enchanting colors.

Serge suits are caught at the waistline and neck with small roses in green, scarlet, yellow, and black. Informal linen suits, in the natural tone of the linen thread, have black and green worsted roses somewhere on the surface, where they catch the eye and do the most good.

For some months, France has been wearing hats trimmed with large, worsted roses and Alpine flowers done in green and white wool.

Satin coats and capes made for informal evening and afternoon wear are caught with huge pink or crimson crewel roses, and even parasols have one enormous worsted flower to give color to their sombre black or plain white surface.

France is making these roses less cumbersome and with more seductive color combinations than the women of the Victorian era did.

The colors of those days were well enough, for even the artists tell us that we have rarely had such splendid tones as were then produced in crystal—in the famous Bristol glass, for instance, and in crewels, old silks, and shawls. But the guilt of the Victorian era rested in the fact that its people did not know how to combine these colors. In the best society, they sank to the level of the worst taste.

The manufacturers dipped the materials in magentas, greens, blues, and purples that would have made Paul Poiret and Paul Iribe cry out with delight, but the mass of women for whom these fabrics were dyed, and the dressmakers behind them, mingled them all up in such a way that the merest tyro of art outside of Great Britain, would have shuddered with horror.

Today, and probably this Autumn, we will have the roses of Victoria, combined with the artistry of Paris; and again we say that there was really nothing bad with Victorianism.

Mrs. Castle and the Monkey.

It is not alone in the wearing of parrots, the adornment of ourselves with woolen roses and the carrying of bird cages on our little fingers, that we have harkened back to other times, (although the world labels the innovations as "audacious originalities of this epoch.") Take, for instance, the far-famed exploit of Mrs. Vernon Castle and the monkey that she carried cuddled up in her arm in all public places where she did not dance.

Mrs. Castle has ceased to be a leader of fashion, but she had a glorious day, and now that she intends to start a theatre of her own next Winter in New York she will undoubtedly regain her old sway, if she desires it. It is the dancers who give us the fashions, these days, as it is the actresses who do it in Paris.

Mrs. Castle's monkey was a small affair, but it contained in the small space of its little body as much ugliness as any one could gaze upon and keep sane.

Mrs. Thomas, who was Mrs. Frank Gould, outdid Mrs. Castle by carrying three monkeys instead of one, wrapped in the folds of her mourning veil, which might have been white or black.

And so the world threw up its hands and there rippled through the press all over this continent the amazing news that it was fashionable to carry a monkey. Such a thing was unheard of! It could only be done in an era like this, when unusual fashions in clothes and sensationalism in behavior ran riot in the most polite segments of society!

All that is nonsense. Mrs. Castle, as an audacious young dancer, quite ready through her personality to do anything in the way of fashion, was only copying the most pious Queen that England ever had—Catherine of Aragon.

This devout Catholic and severely demure woman who lived an exemplary life always carried a monkey, as one can see by the engraving of her which hangs in the British Museum. The daughter of Isabella of Castile could never have been classed as a frivolous, audacious member of the footlights who called every woman after her, as a Pied Piper chanting the melody of a new fashion. But there is the monkey, as an evidence that the fashion which Mrs. Castle revived was neither audacious nor modern.

After all, the carrying of animals by women of fashion has sifted through all the ages, but bound by a narrow vision, we think it belongs to the fertile brains of the hour.

A glance over the portraits of the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first part of the nineteenth will show that the English women of fashion, the most conservative members of society, carried squirrels on chains set with precious gems and attached to an exquisitely carved ring worn on the little finger.

It was from them, probably, that the smart young girls at Palm Beach last Winter took up the idea of leading around a Florida raccoon by a chain. There's nothing new in any of these startling fashions. They've all been done and by far more sedate women than we.

The fashions that concern us most at the present moment are the crewel rose and the sampler cross stitching. No matter how far a woman is from Paris, she can use both of these methods of trimming with a lavish hand.

On whatever material she wishes to put these colored worsted threads, she can do so. Even organdy serves as a suitable background. It can be arranged in bands on coarse net and used in very much the same way as ribbon, as ribbon has been employed for several months.

Narrow yokes on one-piece frocks and Russian blouse suits of thin material are covered with cross stitching, worked in opposing colors.

Long buttonholes on coats of thin cloth are embroidered in gayly colored worsted threads, and silk belts made to go with coat suits have the surface covered with an exaggerated cross stitch in turquoise blue, bright green, and scarlet.

One of the fantasies in the use of cross stitch is to put it around the crown of a black velvet satin hat. It gives the one touch of color needed, and after this is done, the milliners omit any other trimming.

White organdy collars which reach to the line of the hair at the neck and almost to the line of the waist, are now ornamented with a cross stitch done on the hem in any one of the pastel shades.

Net blouses in white or cream, worn with linen coat suits, have narrow lines of cross stitching from shoulder to waist.

Such are the uses of Victorianism, transmitted through the channels of French art.



Sketch of new two-piece costume sent by Mme. Jenny is of dark blue gabardine. Upper blouse is of white chiffon with embroidery.

Sketch from Jenny of afternoon gown of gray crepe satin, embroidered in the same tone. The bodice is of tulle with rose-colored ribbon.

FASHION PARAGRAPHS

ONE of the smart sport coats is made of striped Palm Beach cloth, made up diagonally. There is a high collar, buttoned snugly, and a cape falling over the shoulders.

Japanese seaweed hats, faced with stripes, are in good style. Usually they are simply trimmed with applied flowers cut from linen, or with a little worsted embroidery.

Blue and white striped taffeta shirred on as a binding finishes a white panama hat for sports wear. The trimming is a bow of blue silk.

Yellow is enjoying a vogue it has not before known for years. Yellow silk sweaters seemed to blaze the way for the vogue, and now there are yellow and white striped sports clothes, and many attractive frocks of yellow combined with white or some other color.

Yellow corduroy facings and pockets trim a black satin bathing suit.

Brocaded silk for girdles and other trimming is in demand. It gives the same sort of touch of color that embroidery does, if skillfully used, and, of course, it is far less work to tuck in a bit of brocade than it is to embroider even a simple pattern by hand.

The upstanding frill around the neck that is cut away a bit at the shoulders is still featured in some of the imported frocks of silk and satin.

Veils attached to the hat are arranged in many ways. Sometimes there is a short veil arranged almost like a frill at the back of the hat. The same arrangement is sometimes made across the front of the hat. Long veils attached to the top of the hat crown float over the shoulders and many veils hang, like last year's trains, at one side only.

Some of the new hats show a front flare in the brim. It turns up and flares back over the face to give a line that is most becoming.

EDWARD I. FARMER
CHINESE PORCELAIN LAMPS
Chinese Antiques and Interiors
5 West Fifty-sixth St., New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Clearance
of the present season's fashions—
AT FRACTIONS OF REGULAR PRICES

$95 to $125 Dresses—at $38
FOR STREET—AFTERNOON and DANCE WEAR—A splendid selection of unusually attractive styles—Comprising the remainder of many high-class lines; grouped for prompt disposal.

$95 to $165 Gowns—at $55
Beautiful Garden Party Frocks—Afternoon and Evening Gowns; in select, late-season models; suitable for early Autumn wear.

$45 to $65 Summer Frocks—at $18
A gathering of broken lines—mostly suitable for country wear.

$75 to $165 Wraps—at $35 & $65
High-class styles of silk and satin; including Marabou trimmed models.

Fashionable Silk Suits—$25, $35
Formerly $45, $65, $95 to $125—In street, sports and semi-dress styles; including models in Shantung, taffeta, faille and silk Jersey.
Also Tailored Cloth Suits—Formerly to $95—at $25 & $35
Handsome Costume Suits—formerly to $200—at $55.

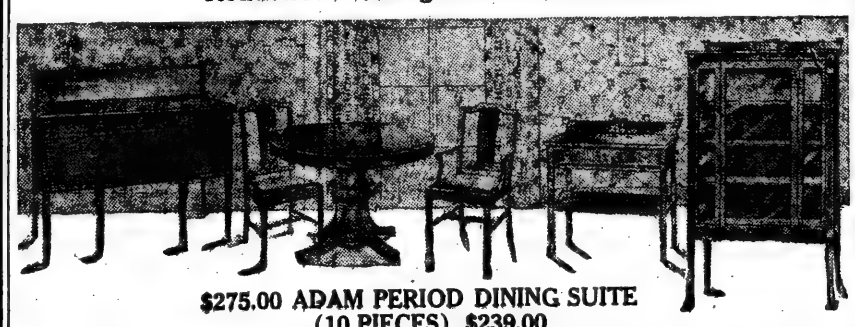
$45 to $65 Coats—at $15 & $25
A "close-out" group—only a few of a kind.
$10 to $38 Street and Outing Skirts—at $5, $10, $22
Remaining lines; of linen, cloth, Shantung and Georgette satin.

Beautiful Garden Hats
Formerly to $35—at $10
Very fashionable effects—in leghorn—hemp and hair.

Smart French Veilings—Parasols—Silk and Beaded Bags—Paris Novelties—Exclusive Bathing Costumes
AT HALF AND LESS.

Koch Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance
Established 1860
H. C. & F. KOCH & CO. INC
125TH STREET WEST

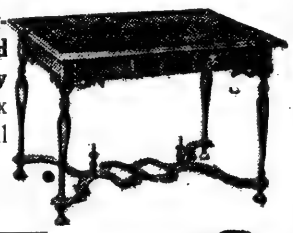
August Sale Koch "Lifetime" Furniture
Unexcelled for artistic finish and serviceability and unequalled in price moderation.
Reductions throughout of 10 to 50%



$275.00 ADAM PERIOD DINING SUITE (10 PIECES), $239.00
Solid mahogany; buffet 5 feet long; china closet 43 inches wide; serving table 36 inches wide; 48 inch top table, 8ft. extension; 5 blue Spanish leather seat chairs and one arm chair to match.



$19.75 Colonial Mahogany Library Table, 26 x42 top, dull finish.
Sale Price, $16.50



$27 Mahogany Period Library Table, 26x 42 top, dull finish.
Sale Price $22.50



$24 Solid Mahogany Queen Anne Armchair, covered in tapestry.
Sale Price, $19.98
Rocker to Match



$22.50 Solid Mahogany Fireside Cane Rocker.
Sale Price, $19.50
Armchair to Match

The Koch Club Plan of Deferred Payments may be utilized with utmost freedom during our great August Sale of Furniture, Floor Coverings, Upholsteries, Pictures, etc. Club Office, Fifth Floor.

Jaulines
The Oriental Store
AUGUST SALE
Over $200,000 Worth of
Unique Oriental Merchandise
50 to 60 Cents Buys a Dollar's Worth

Our foreign buyers are back—their new purchases are now on the way—and therefore a readjustment and clearing up is necessary to make ready for Autumn and Winter.

We Have Made Radical Reductions
It is impossible to list them here but the following is an intimation.

Oriental Silks, 67c to $2.00 yard
Formerly $1.00 to $3.00
Printed Japanese Silks
Silk Voiles
White Japanese Silk
Black Printed Ponges
Striped and Plain Wash Silk
Natural Color Pongee or Shantung Silk
Striped Silk Shirtings

Kimonos, $2.35 to $63.00
Formerly $3.50 to $95.00

Articles Reduced to Half Price
Bronze Vases
Jardiniere
Incense Burners
Cloisonne Vases
Japanese Boxes
Tea Trays
Chinese Porcelains.
Bamboo Baskets
Antimony Novelties
Japanese Hand Painted Tea Sets, Cups, Saucers, Etc.
Japanese Embroideries
Cotton Luncheon Sets
Japanese Printed Cotton Crepe

Articles at One Third Off
Mandarin Coats
Chinese Embroidered Table Linens
Auto Scarfs
Crepe Opera Bags
Chinese Teakwood Furniture

Oriental Rugs at One Third Off
Large sizes only
Rugs at Half Price
Including Japanese Fibre Rugs, Chinese Keechong Grass Rugs and odd sizes of Japanese Cotton Rugs.
Lamps at Half Price
Japanese Kochi Shippo Bronze (inlaid) and Pottery Damascus Brass Lamps and Portables.
Carved Ivory at Half Price

A. A. VANTINE & CO. Inc.
FIFTH AVE. & 30th ST., NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"
M. Gidding
5 AVE. at 48TH ST.
Paris New York
Our special representatives working in conjunction with our Paris office—
are now forwarding New Fall Fashions by every steamer as fast as Desirable Modes make their debut at the Grandes Maisons de Couture
A splendid collection is now shown in our French Salon for immediate selection or made to order
IMPORTED MODELS IN FUR COATS AND SETS WILL BE REPRODUCED AT SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.

CHARITIES.

We Need Help for These Brave Women

Mrs. H. has, besides her four fatherless children, an elderly mother to care for. She works hard as a laundress, but cannot supply the family with all it needs. We must give a weekly allowance, and need a fund of $75 for this purpose.

Mrs. L., who is a widow, sews hard every day. She would do anything to keep her children with her. The girls, 13 and 9, are with her now. Seven-year-old James was placed in a Home before we knew the family. But if we can give the mother a weekly allowance he can be brought back to his mother and sisters. We should have $100 to make this possible.

Large and Small Gifts Welcome.

Please mark case you wish to assist, and mail clipping with check to Room 8,

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ENTENTE POWERS AS NUCLEUS FOR "ALLIES OF THE FUTURE"

Dr. John Bates Clark, Replying to Prof. Hugo Muensterberg's Article in The New York Times Sunday Magazine of July 30, Says That Those Nations Would Make Best Basis For League of Peace.

The following reply to Professor Hugo Muensterberg's article on "The Allies of the Future" was written by Dr. John Bates Clark, Professor of Political Economy at Columbia University, Director of the Division on Economics of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and one of the organizers of the League to Enforce Peace, which Professor Muensterberg has criticised.

By John Bates Clark,

Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

FROM the present war there should emerge an alliance of Germany, England, and the United States, a union which would guarantee as no other union could do the peace of the world—such in effect is the startling thesis of Professor Hugo Münsterberg's article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, July 30. Although "hatred alone hisses through the Teutonic lands," and "every British thought is red with rage against Germany and every German feeling hurls its anger against England"; though "America boils with indignation against the Kaiserites, and the Fatherland is disgusted with America; even England's contempt for America has broken out again," yet these three nations, according to Professor Münsterberg, are specially foreordained to form a fraternal league with each other and to lead the other States of the world in the ways of peace.

To the ordinary mind, building an international league from nations inspired from such feeling, is like building a literal temple of peace with dynamite in lieu of mortar. But if the hatred is now akin to a high explosive, it will not long be so. It will not even survive. "Britains, Germans, and Americans are not Sicilians and Corsicans who swear vendetta." The present amount of hate is overestimated. "Germany and England have almost buried it and America will follow." Hate equally better has in other cases been quickly shaken off. English and French, English and Boers, Russians and Japanese, detested each other only yesterday, and, when peace comes, the present "hatred will be a nightmare of yesterday." The nations will live and let live in the friendly rivalries of commerce. The awful consciousness of the tragedy of the present war will be the one dominant psychological fact, and it will hold conquering ambitions in check.

It is a part of the theory that England, Germany, and America will not be alone in the circle devoted to peace. This fact is a momentous one. The three nations named will be the nucleus but not the whole of the combination. "France and Austria, Italy and Sweden, Holland and Spain, Brazil and Argentina, would naturally cluster about this massive union of the big three. It will be America and Central Western Europe on one side, Asia and Eastern Europe on the other. * * * If America, Great Britain, and Germany frankly and heartily decide to stand together the war of today may be the last great war for a century."

It appears that, after all, the function of the three powers is to be the nucleus only of the future league. If the others come in at all it will be in no subordinate capacity. Horror of war and a strong community of interests will make them come in and, if once they do, so behold the commonwealth of nations made of the same material as the one which has been the dream of optimists for centuries; and the difference between Professor Münsterberg's view and that held by many others will consist chiefly in differing ideas as to the order in which the nations come into the union. Once they are all united, it will make small difference which of them has led in point of time.

A question of mere order, however, has its importance; for if the movement which will lead to this high consummation shall begin immediately after the conclusion of peace, there is more than a doubt whether the nations selected by Professor Münsterberg can possibly be the leading group. His article shows an inspiring faith in the power of nature to overcome the opposing force of hatred, and, if time enough be allowed for accomplishing it, this can be done. The present writer was educated in a school of philosophy which claims that every supremely strong emotion tends to induce its very opposite. Granted sound minds, despondency breeds hope and rage induces love. It is well, indeed, for any plan aiming to promote peace that this be so in the case of individuals. If it were really true of nations, conceivably a war would be an effective preparation for a close alliance. Unhappily the reaction in the case of nations requires time and, for a term of years altogether too long to be disregarded, the hatreds of the present war are likely to last. This will have very much to do with the unions formed during that period.

The whole situation created by the war must be taken into account in any plan for insuring future peace. Very far is the world from being in the condition which would exist if every nation stood alone and were ready to be built into an international structure without reference to any existing unions. The brilliant writer of the article we are criticising would not claim that the unions now in existence go for nothing in the estimate, but seemingly he disregards the one dominant fact of the present and the near future.

England, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Serbia, and crushed but not extinct Montenegro, not to mention colonies, are now bound in a firm alliance. The ties between them are strengthened by the awful sacrifices they are making for the common good. There is brotherhood in arms with the close ties which it creates and, through a long future, there will abide common interests that will overmaster all antagonism which may also exist. For each State there will be a supreme need of protection against attack, and not one of them can afford to fall out of the union and take the chance that enemies may grasp some of its territories. If there have always been nations eager for conquest, and if the appetite for it has been strengthened by war, there will be the greater need for making aggression perilous.

Immediately after the war there will be just one way to do this: The Entente must continue and, if it does so, a more general union will be a possibility of the near future. In the interim before it comes the Entente seems foreordained to do its work. This is enough to throw out of the range of possibility the plan which would disrupt the Entente and make a new union out of nations that now are enemies. Well fitted by nature as England, Germany, and America are for the closest and most friendly cooperation, that is not the group that must step into the breach and hold the field for peace till a broader union shall develop.

To any one who in his heart really thinks that Germany will beat the opposing combination there is no difficulty in supposing that this union will be disrupted and that the field will be left for a wholly new one. To those who anticipate even a modest success for the Allies this is an unnatural idea. The success of the Allies would make them the dominant power. The survival of powerful enemies would serve to hold them together. Their natural fitness for becoming the nucleus of a quasi federation, including many nations, will make them the leaders in any such movement. If, in the future, near or remote, the world shall become anything that can be called a commonwealth, this will have to develop from the only available nucleus that will be at hand for the purpose.

It takes no keen vision to see and no courage to say that, if the Allies win a victory, they will be, ipso facto, a league of peace. They will be devoted to it in the highest possible degree and they will be able to secure it, but their special claim on the world will consist in the peculiar fitness of their combination for attracting other nations to itself. It should reveal no partisan bias to say that a group of six great powers and a number of small ones is particularly well adapted to lead in the development of international union. The opposing combination contains fewer members and is dominated by a single one. There can be no true balance of power within it. Annexations by the leading power could go on with very little check from the others.

The most important qualification of the Entente is this balance of power. No one of its members can possibly hope to dominate the remainder. For this reason the union should win the trust of smaller nations and, for the same reason, it should be able in the end to draw to itself even the greater nations which it is now fighting. As members of this combination neither Germany nor Austria would have anything to fear from other States, and other States would have nothing to fear from them.

Are we in a region of dreams when we speak of such a worldwide combination at all? Are we in such a region when we seek to find in the world as it is a preliminary form of such a union? Not if the Entente has any power of continuance. If it lasts, and as long as it lasts, the framework of a larger union will be intact. Let us content ourselves with this modest amount of prophecy. There is enough healthy optimism in every one of us to make us believe in a good time coming, and there is enough sober sense in every one of us to make us chary of setting a date for its arrival. After the tragedy of the age shall be over the world will be a hard one to live in and optimism will be at a premium. It will exist under difficulties and it will be of vast importance that the political legacy of the war will be a strong and enduring union of a dozen nations.

Professor Münsterberg pays his respects to the League to Enforce Peace, which he calls "a league to endanger peace." The year of waiting which this league hopes to secure before hostilities begin he regards as a year of preparation for war. The provision for compelling aggressive nations having quarrels with others to wait a year before attacking them he regards as impracticable, since the requirement might conflict with other duties.

As to this single feature of the proposal of this league there is some room for argument. There is little room for it in the case of the other provisions. Granting that an aggressive nation were bent on attacking another, the intervening year before the attack might become a time for preparation. Even then no war would result that would not have taken place in any case. Wars, however, usually result from heated popular feeling. It is the psychology of crowds that largely accounts for them, and the claim that waiting for a year in which the feeling may subside will add to the probability of warfare is too contrary to general opinion and to historical fact to need much refuting. If America were going to war over the Lusitania she would have been likely to do it while indignation was at its height rather than a year later. Only the wars of cool and sinister calculation have a very large chance of occurring after a period of waiting in which the attention of the world is invited to the issues.

Let us revert again to psychology and remember how possible it is, as Professor Münsterberg says, for passions to yield. In his view this is important enough to bring about a disruption of the Entente now composed of fast friends, and secure the formation of a union composed of those who now are bitter enemies. If there is enough good in human nature to insure this, there is certainly enough to do a very much smaller thing. It may make the enforcement of the year of delay possible. Frankly, the present writer is of opinion that the adoption of this part of the plan of the league will require a time of waiting and developing.

Bringing all the warring nations at once into the league and requiring them to use their collective power to compel one of their number to submit his quarrel with another to adjudication might conceivably force France to fight England in the interest of Germany. Let there be a quarrel over an English colony and let England refuse to submit it to arbitration and put its own soldiers within the disputed area. Such a case would call for a united attack on England by all nations in the league. That France should join in such an attack is unthinkable. A certain new condition of European powers must develop before it will become thinkable. On Professor Münsterberg's premises that condition may develop. The most difficult requirement of the League to Enforce Peace may become possible. It is one of his conspicuous services to have pointed out the way in which it may become possible. Hate may die out. Toleration, and then friendship, may take its place. The States that are units in a Commonwealth may become like citizens who are units in a State. Citizens are generally willing to use collective force in punishing one of their number who commits a crime, and States may in time take the same attitude toward each other. It would work overwhelmingly for the common good.

Under the hegemony of the Allies of the beneficent changes which Professor Münsterberg relies on may take place, and international friendships may have full play. Common interests may be greatly strengthened. International finance and commerce may do their work. A worldwide fraternity of labor may have its effect. Migrations may go on and races may blend. Above all, the habit of invoking courts and arbitration boards may become fully established, and, if so, the league which begins in the form of the present Entente may end by bringing Germany and Austria into that combination. It will be largely due to the psychological forces which Professor Münsterberg emphasizes. Far from disrupting the Entente and building a smaller league partly out of its fragments, they will strengthen the Entente and in the end draw other nations to it.

DR. MUENSTERBERG'S PEACE

Is It Meant to Avoid German Isolation After the War?

New York, Aug. 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Münsterberg, in your Magazine Section, fired the first shot in this country of a campaign to prepare neutrals for the coming of peace. He did this coincidentally with the opening of the lecture course now being given by well-known speakers in Germany to prepare their own people. Does the Professor really think that his arguments will have the slightest effect on any but pro-Germans, or that neutrals and pro-Allies can so easily forget his bellicose utterances in the early days of the war, when all was apparently going well with Germany and she was to ride roughshod over every one and dictate her terms of peace to the world?

The Germans reached the zenith of their power; they shot their bolt and failed; they saw the Allies only just beginning to gather their strength, so they modified their demands, though still asking such terms as would be due only to conquerors—and when the Allies refused to respond they threw the blame of the continuance of war upon them.

The Professor's sophistry will deceive no one. Why does he so earnestly desire this German - American - British union? America can stand alone. The British Empire certainly can. Can Germany?

Why this sudden spasm of admiration for British loyalty, French courage, and American dash?

The answer is that Germany sees how the war will end. She knows she will be isolated, an outcast among nations—she has proved Austria to be a broken reed, Turkey to be but a feeble ally, and the Moslem world to be anything but ready to hail "Hadji Kaiser" as their spiritual head. She fears the coming of war in a few years with her mighty neighbor, Russia, and so she is in a hurry to make friends with those powerful nations the United States of America and the British Empire, that they may protect her.

And the Professor holds over us a definite threat if peace on these terms is not accepted by Christmas, 1916. He says that any peace made after that date will be no lasting peace, but that then another alliance will be made by Germany. This time with the Russians and Japanese, and he tells us that this will be "a league to enforce war." There is the true inwardness of German methods—"do as we tell you now, lest worse frightfulness befall you later on." The title of this proposed alliance for world peace and a glance at the suggested terms are sufficient. It is to be called "The Teutonic Alliance." Why? Have the events of the last two years brought to the word "Teuton" such a reputation as to insure to the rest of the world peace and fair play?

The Professor continues: "Germany has earned the most obvious war laurels * * * Germany will not demand a square foot of conquered territory in France * * * Perhaps some African colonies from Belgium." So, everlasting peace and good-will is to be inaugurated by demanding yet more of Belgium!

He further assures us that "Belgium will certainly go back to the Belgians." Of this every one can be quite sure. The Allies will see to it. But is that all? Will there be no compensation? Who is to rebuild the homes, the factories, the industries, and the cities? Who is to repay the indemnities which have been torn from defenseless citizens? Who is to make the effort to start once more in life the thousands of pitiful refugees now being sheltered by charity in France and England?

LAWRENCE GRANT.

CONGESTION IN THE BRONX.

The Advantage of Restoring Local Service on the Harlem Road.

New York, Aug. 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, in the article relating to the strike, it was stated that in case of a general strike the New York Central could help by putting on a local service from points in the Bronx and Harlem. It may be interesting to you to learn that the New York & Harlem Railroad was originally chartered and run for many years as a local road. In 1848 it permitted the New Haven Road to build a spur connecting with the Harlem tracks at Wakefield, in the Bronx. This contract for trackage rights prohibited the New Haven Road from stopping at any station below Wakefield, (except 125th Street,) and thus guarded against any competition for the local traffic.

In 1873 the Harlem Railroad leased its tracks and entire equipment to the New York Central for 401 years. The spur was then built from Spuyten Duyvil, connecting with the Harlem tracks at about 149th Street, and from that time onward has shunted its entire passenger service to the Harlem tracks. In consequence of this diversion of the Harlem tracks from their original intent, the Harlem Road (originally intended as a local road) has become a long-distance railroad.

The local traffic has suffered accordingly, and local business has been systematically discouraged. Out of 187 trains running each way every day on the Harlem tracks, only about 30 are devoted to local service. The New Haven Road runs 53 trains and the Hudson Division of the New York Central runs 42 trains each way which do not stop in the Bronx.

Consequently the taxpayers of the Bronx are now making a fight before the Public Service Commission in order to compel the Harlem Railroad to restore local service. The statement of Vice President L. F. Vosburgh, quoted in your article above mentioned, is an admission that local service can be given. Independent of whether or not the strike spreads to the elevated or subway, the Harlem Railroad ought to give the Bronx local service. The Borough of Manhattan is also interested, because it is evident that if the Harlem Road throws open its tracks for local traffic, the congestion on the elevated and subway will be relieved. It is absurd for the Harlem Railroad to pretend that it cannot run more than 30 local trains a day. The subway has only four tracks, and yet operates upward of 2,000 trains per day.

I do not think it is generally realised how congested the population of the Bronx has become. In an area extending about 1,000 feet west of the Harlem tracks, and the same distance approximately east of the elevated and West Farms subway tracks, there is a population of 531,664 people, (almost as many people as there are in Pittsburgh, Penn.) This is equivalent to a population of about 66,000 to the square mile. This vast population has only the elevated and subway to depend on for transportation. The Harlem Railroad service is almost negligible.

Nor can we expect much relief from the dual subway now in course of construction. Its branches are planned to spread out into unsettled sections. For instance, the Westchester Avenue extension to Pelham Park taps a territory containing only 28,000 people. The White Plains branch taps a territory containing only 20,000 people. The Jerome Avenue branch taps a territory only accommodating 41,000 people. Each of these zones or sections is substantially as large in area as the great central zone of the Bronx, which contains 531,000 people.

I think your readers will agree that it is about time for the Harlem Railroad to wake up and give the people of this city the service which it was originally chartered to provide.

ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN.

CHARITIES. | CHARITIES.

What Will Happen When the Storm Cloud of Infantile Paralysis Rolls Away?

What will happen to the hundreds of crippled little tots when they leave the hospitals? What then?

When they leave the hospitals they will need after-care. WILL YOU HELP MAKE THIS POSSIBLE?

MONEY IS NEEDED FOR BRACES
MONEY IS NEEDED FOR EXTRA NURSES

Paralysis has swamped us with APPEALS FOR HELP. Will you deny these innocently afflicted victims the necessary orthopaedic treatment, nursing and care? Part of our work is to prevent children from becoming crippled.

For the past 16 years the ASSOCIATION FOR THE AID OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN has been working for and in the interest of the crippled child in Manhattan.

We have a staff of nurses specially trained in orthopaedics, who visit the homes, place the children under proper treatment, see that it is carried out, and provide orthopaedic appliances in instances where the families cannot do so.

At present we have under our care 750 crippled children. Many more will be added to our list as they are discharged from hospitals and returned to their homes.

THE MONTHS OF CONVALESCENCE ARE CRITICAL ONES.

We must have additional funds or the increased demands cannot be met. ARE THEY TO BE DENIED A FIGHTING CHANCE TO GET WELL?

THE NEED IS URGENT.

Eleven dollars ($11.00) will care for one child a year and perhaps save him from a cripple's life. One thousand dollars a year will support a nurse who can keep under close observation 125 children.

Association For The Aid Of Crippled Children

Room 509, United Charities Bldg., 105 E. 22d St., New York

(Incorporated Under Laws of State of New York)

Enclosed please find ..... dollars for the Aid of Crippled Children.

Name..... *Address*.....

Make checks payable to Thomas S. McLane, Treasurer.

The Antique Furniture Exchange
ONE EAST FORTIETH STREET
ANNUAL FURNITURE SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

This wonderful sale stands unique in its pre-eminent position among the great sales held annually throughout the United States. $269,500 worth of high grade furniture and housefurnishings are offered at prices showing you savings of from 33⅓% to 50%, and even at these reduced prices you can purchase whatever you want to furnish your home complete and arrange payments in small weekly or monthly amounts. For nearly 60 years this annual event has been conceded the highest position. This year bargains surpass those of past years. We urge every young married couple contemplating starting housekeeping to buy now.

There are 16,267 Odd Pieces of furniture, including handsomely upholstered pieces in Genuine Leather, Tapestry and Velour, enabling you to replace any piece at savings of one-half. Handsome Rugs, Draperies and homefurnishings of every description are included at proportionately reduced prices.

Convince yourself by comparison that whether you buy for cash or on credit that Our Prices are Always the Lowest.

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'Clock at All Three Stores



Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suit (WILLIAM AND MARY PERIOD STYLE)

Buffet Reg. Price $75 **56.67** Ext. Table Reg. Price $65 **48.49** Serving Table Reg. Price $40 **29.74** China Closet Reg. Price $70 **51.66**

This Jacobean Suit is one of the greatest bargains in this sale. The lines throughout are an exact copy of the original from which it takes its name. The workmanship throughout is perfection itself. The suit consists of 10 pieces: Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, Extension Table, 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair. The chairs have genuine leather seats, and can be purchased separately, the Side Chairs at $5.94 each, and the Arm Chair, $5.84. The regular price of the ten pieces is $245.65; sale price, $126.10. Cash or Credit.



Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suit (LOUIS XV. PERIOD DESIGN)

Chiffonier Reg. Price $75 **51.89** Toilet Table Reg. Price $60 **44.27** Full-Size Bed Reg. Price $65 **43.34** Dresser Reg. Price $75 **54.89**

This is an exquisite suit. Every line is extremely graceful, and the carvings unusually dainty. It is an exact copy of the Louis XV. Period. The finish throughout shows the closest attention to detail. Regular price for the four pieces is $250. Very special at $126.89. Cash or Credit.



Genuine Leather Library Suit (3 Pieces)

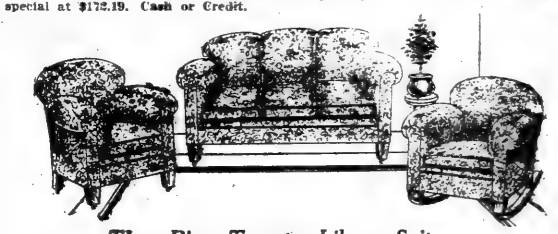
A Rug, a Table, a Bookcase, a Lamp and this Suit, and your room is transformed into a magnificent library bespeaking ease and comfort. This Suit is an exceptionally handsome example, and its low price makes it doubly attractive. The frames are mahogany finished, highly polished and neatly carved. Covered in genuine leather. The regular price of the three pieces is $85. Special at..... **64.74** Cash or Credit.



Sheraton Mahogany Inlaid Bedroom Suit

Dresser Reg. Price $65 **47.24** Toilet Table Reg. Price $60 **41.79** Full-Size Bed Reg. Price $57.50 **39.49** Chiffonier Reg. Price $62.50 **43.67**

The severeness of the lines of the suit but adds to its attractiveness. The inlay work is positively flawless. The spacious drawers are dustproof. The hand-rubbed finish has attained a beautiful lustre. The regular price of the 4 pieces is $245.00; special at $172.19. Cash or Credit.



Three-Piece Tapestry Library Suit

This is one of those luxurious Suits without which no library or living room is complete. No other suit can equal it for comfort. It has massive mahogany frames, highly polished. The loose cushion seats and the cushion backs and arms are filled with floss. Covered all over with fine fancy tapestry. Reg. Price $175. Cash or Credit. **116.49**



Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suit (ADAM DESIGN)

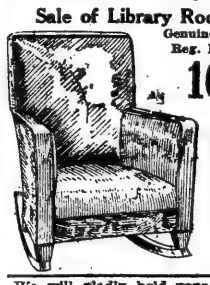
Buffet Reg. Price $50 **39.74** Ext. Table Reg. Price $40 **26.39** Serving Table Reg. Price $18 **12.94** China Closet Reg. Price $46 **29.67**

This handsome 10-Piece Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suit is a masterpiece. The carvings and finish are all you would expect to find in a suit selling at three times the price of this one. The 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair have genuine leather seats, and can be purchased separately, the Side Chairs at $5.49 each, and the Arm Chair at $8.49. The regular price of the 10 pieces is $210. Very special at $144.68. Cash or Credit.

Special Sale of 467 High Grade Period Suits

is the feature of the great event. Suits for Library, Dining Room and Bedrooms are included. Every desirable wood finish and style is represented. The illustrated suits can give you but a faint idea of the marvels of the wonderful sale. We invite you to visit our stores. You are not obliged to buy.

Sale of Library Rockers



Genuine Leather Reg. Price $25. **16.49** Cash or Credit

Hardwood frame, mahogany finished, highly polished, upholstered in genuine brown Spanish leather.

We will gladly hold your purchase until you want it delivered without any extra charges of any kind.

Great Clearance Sale of Refrigerators

Buy Now and Save Money

Every Refrigerator in our three stores is included in this sale. 60 different styles to select from. Every one is guaranteed sanitary, and is so constructed as to save ice.



Reg. Price $22.50 **14.97** Cash or Credit.

Hardwood Golden Oak finish, 49½ in. high; 24 in. wide; white enamel food chamber. All other refrigerators reduced proportionately.

Open an Account

with any style Victor Victrola from $15 to $350 and pay for it on small weekly or monthly payments.



This $90 Victor Victrola outfit, consisting of a

$75 Victrola

Victor No. X.

Choice of Mahogany, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak or Mission, and $15 *worth of Records.* (Your own selection.)

Pay $5 on delivery and the balance $1.50 a week.



Open an Account with Records

or include them with your Victrola outfit.

If you already have a talking machine, you can open an account with the purchase of records. You are not required to buy any other goods.

No stamps with Victor Goods.

Open an Account with your purchase of Floor Coverings

without Any Extra Charges.

Our entire stocks of high-grade Rugs at price reductions of from 33% to 50%.

SPECIAL SALE OF RAG RUGS.

9x12 Rag Rugs Reg. Price $10.50 **6.49**

8x10 Rag Rugs. Reg. Price $9 **5.27**



Special Sale of China and Japan Mattings

at savings of almost one-half. All desirable patterns in green, tan, white and red. All Fibre and Crex Mattings at proportionately reduced prices.

Our Liberal Credit Terms

Our methods will appeal particularly to those accustomed to buying on a charge account. To all the regular advantages is added the privilege of paying in small weekly or monthly payments without any extra charges of any kind. We require no club fees, no interest added. You can, if you prefer, pay in the ordinary way, the following month. Should you, however, decide to take advantage of our most liberal terms, you pay $10 deposit on a purchase of $100 and the balance $1.50 weekly, or $6 monthly. Larger and smaller amounts in the same proportion. We open accounts from $5 to $5,000. We will give you any further information you require on request without obligating you in any manner.

Sale of Brass Beds

Reg. Price $20. **12.98** Cash or Credit.



2-inch posts with large caps. Heavy crossbars and fillers. T-Rail connections. Best lacquer. Bright finish.

L. & N. Trading Stamps With All Purchases, Both Cash and Credit.

Sale of Carriages

AT SAVINGS OF FROM 25% to 30%

56 styles to select from.

Reed Sleeper with Windshield Reg. Price $20 **12.97** Cash or Credit.



Natural reed, sanitary upholstery, steel springs, well constructed.

Carriages; reg. price $25.00..... 17.50
Carriages; reg. price $27.50..... 19.50
Carriages; reg. price $30.00..... 22.50
Carriages; reg. price $33.50..... 24.95
Others up to 59.50

Accounts Opened from $5 to $5,000 on small weekly or monthly payments.

In recommending us to your friends be sure to tell them that WE HAVE ONLY THREE STORES

144-146 WEST 125 St. Between 7th and Lenox Aves.

Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y

America's Greatest Furniture House

Newark Store 49-51 Market St.

PLEASE DO NOT CONFUSE US WITH OTHER STORES WITH SIMILAR NAMES.

35 TO 36 ST. BLOCK 8TH AVE.

WE HAVE ONLY THREE STORES.

Small Accounts Especially Invited.

You can open an account with a single advertised article, or as many as you wish to buy, without any extra charges of any kind.

YACHT RACES FOR NEWPORT---POLO AT NARRAGANSETT



Patriotic children of Newport summer colony rallying around the flag. On the left are Masters Louis Renald and James Van Alen, at the other end of the group are Masters Howard Cushing and Henry Havemeyer.

(Photos by Count Jean de Strelecki.)

Newporters All Ready For Arrival of New York Yacht Club Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—Newport is ready for the arrival of the New York Yacht Club fleet, which reaches the harbor next Monday from Mattapoisett for a stay of three days. Following the fleet's arrival will come the races for the Astor and King Cups, Tuesday and Wednesday, which will attract a large number of the Summer residents.

Cards are out in large numbers for many entertainments in honor of the yachtsmen, including the dinner which Pembroke Jones will give for flag officers of the fleet and former flag officers, in accordance with his usual custom. Governor R. Livingston Beeckman will entertain similarly Tuesday night.

Unfortunately for the officers of the Atlantic Fleet they will be engaged in the war game on the days when the yachts are racing off Newport.

Every box for the invitation lawn tennis tournament has been taken and the waiting list numbers over forty. There has been also a very large reservation of grandstand seats.

The entry of the Japanese players, Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishir Mikami, gives the tournament, which opens at the Casino Aug. 14, an international flavor which is adding to its interest.

Special prizes have been offered by the ladies of the Summer colony for the Newport Dog Show, which is set for Aug. 12. The entries are larger than ever before.

Among the donors of prizes are Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Alice Brownell, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Pemberton H. Powel, Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Throop, Mrs. C. Halsted Yates, J. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner, the Boston Terrier Club of New York, Mrs. F. Dix Taylor, J. E. Conklin, Mrs. A. S. Whitesell, George F. Parker, Mrs. George H. Pell, the American Fox Terrier Club of America, Mrs. J. de Forest Danielson, the Ladies Dog Club, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. Harriet F. Brownell, the Rhode Island Kennel Club, Miss Fanny Brooks, the West Highland White Terrier Club of America, Mrs. Francis Morris, Miss Helen M. Weaver, the Misses de Coppett, Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Miss Claudia Phelps, Mrs. Albert Colley, and Mrs. Stilson Hutchins.

The board of governors is composed of Miss Alice Brownell, Hamilton Fish Webster, Richard Gambrill, Dr. Philip E. Clark, and Pemberton H. Powel of Newport, and Dr. N. D. Harvey and Freeman Cocroft of Providence.

The bench show committee consists of Mr. Powel, Chairman and President of the club; Miss Alice Brownell, Dr. Clarke, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mr. Webster, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Mr. Gambrill, Dr. Harvey, H. W. Church, and C. Oliver Iselin, Jr.

Most attractive costumes were noted at the Casino on Tuesday morning when the first of the tennis tournaments among the Summer residents was started. Mrs. W. Starr Miller was dressed in black and white, her costume richly embroidered in eyelet and filet lace insertions, with sleeves and overdress of black chiffon worked in white soutache, a sash of black satin, and a hat trimmed with satin bows and covered with an oblong lace veil bound with satin.

Miss Anita Grosvenor wore a white pique skirt, pale pink batiste waist with plaited jabot, and white knit silk sweater coat with a large mushroom hat trimmed with blue roses.

Miss Edith Starr Miller was attired in a morning frock of white pique with a most becoming auto bonnet faced with color and a long veil, draped in Persian effect.

Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen wore a gown of blue and white striped chiffon voile, the stripes on the skirt being placed horizontally, except on the side where the plaitings of two stripes were vertical. The stripes were continued on the waist and were applied on the full elbow sleeves, finished with escalloped embroidered ruffles. A white satin sailor shaped hat with white flowers on a velvet band with a parasol matching the dress completed a charming morning costume.

Fun on the rocks at Newport. Master Knight Harjes on an exploring expedition

Mrs. Ogden Mills wore a gown of corn colored silk with Indian figured effects and coin dots of dark blue picot, bands of dark blue chiffon as trimmings. Mrs. Mills wore a hat of fancy blue straw trimmed with wheat and ribbon.

Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer was wearing a white Georgette crêpe frock with plaited tunic and skirt with satin-edged hems. A mauve sash, and hat of white chiffon with a large bow of mauve ribbon and a white and mauve striped parasol, lined with pink, completed one of the striking costumes of the morning.

Miss Dorothy L. Norris of Philadelphia wore ecru voile embroidered in soutache in a Russian blouse effect over a short full-plaited skirt. The large reed hat was dark blue with a wide band of orange and blue striped ribbon.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington has taken Inchiquin for the Summer and early Fall.

Mrs. Henry W. Bull of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Roger Winthrop.

William H. Sands of New York is the guest of his sister, Miss Anna Sands.

The first surprise party of the Summer occurred Tuesday, when a company of the younger married set surprised Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings at their residence, where dancing followed.

Miss Edith Devan, a well-known English tennis player, closed a visit with Mrs. James J. Brown today, leaving for Canada. Mrs. Brown gave several dinners for her guest.

Mrs. Alfred Edward Norris entertained informally at luncheon last Tuesday. Among the guests were Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. John J. Mason, and Miss Charlotte Pell.

Crossways, the estate of Stuyvesant Fish, has been sold to George F. Baker of New York, as a gift to his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew of New York, long Summer residents of Newport.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, a delightful concert was given in the Gothic ballroom of Belcourt, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, this afternoon. Miss Guiomar Novaes, the Brazilian pianist, was the attraction. The receipts will go toward the fund for Les Enfants de la Frontière, which is for the relief of French children without parents and shelter. Mrs. Lanier of the committee arranged the concert.

S. Richard Fuller has been giving a series of interesting lectures in the ballrooms and drawing rooms of the Summer residents for the fund for the aid of the French ladies driven from their châteaux in France in the war zone. The lectures are dramatic studies of Roman characters. The last one of the week was given at the residence of Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Wednesday afternoon, the subject being "Julius Caesar."

Samuel Chew of Philadelphia is spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, who will give a dinner dance for Mrs. Brooke's débutante daughter, Miss Lucille Carter, next Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilks Cary will entertain a luncheon company of ladies at their cottage next Monday.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss will give a small dance for young people at Hammersmith Farm on the evening of next Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Howard of Washington, D. C., are occupying the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis on Narragansett Avenue.

Miss Eugenie M. Ladenburg is passing the remainder of the Summer here.

Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, has been entertaining large luncheon companies of ladies each Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Whitman has cards out for another on Aug. 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul of Philadelphia will entertain a large dinner company at their cottage, Aug. 19, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Denckla Mills and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Munn of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer will give a large dinner at Honeysuckle Lodge next Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a dinner next Thursday evening.

Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, will be presented to society next Saturday evening, and Miss Katherine A. Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, will have her presentation the same afternoon with a tea at Beacon Rock.

Mrs. Blue, wife of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U. S. N., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry at Bleak House, for a month's stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont will observe the first anniversary of their wedding on Aug 14.

Some striking costumes for the charity ball to be given at Miramar, the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Aug. 25, for the needy families of New York National Guardsmen, are being prepared. There will be numerous dinners previous to the ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give their first dance after a dinner in their new ballroom on Aug. 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan will give a dance at Bonnie Crest on Aug. 17.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice have cards out for a dance on Aug. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps and Senator Ogden L. Mills were guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who entertained a large dinner company for young people Sunday night. Mr. and Mrs. Mills will remain here until the middle of September, which is much later than usual.

Many other families in the Summer colony have arranged to stay here very late on account of infantile paralysis in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston of New York have completed a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, returning to their Summer home at Magnolia, Mass.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Polo Attracts Summer Residents and Visitors from Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—These early days of August have been devoted to sports in the open at Narragansett. The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, the fleet of white-winged flyers, and the continuation of the National Polo Tournament on the fields of Point Judith have provided the principal diversions of the last week.

Tennis and golfing on the fields of the Point Judith Country Club have also been popular with members of the villa colony at the Pier. Following the sports, many of the cottagers entertain on the lawn, with its picturesque setting of trees.

Several large entertainments are being planned for later in August. One of the notable events in prospect is the Hawaiian ball, which is being arranged by Talbot Hanan, for Aug. 18. The outer portion of the Casino ballroom will be converted into a cocoanut grove, with real grass and artificial cocoanut trees. The top of the ballroom will be covered with grass matting. In the centre of the ballroom will be placed an electric fountain amid a grove of cocoanut palms.

Two performances of Hula dances will be given by native dancers, and the song, "Hello, Hawaii!" will be sung at each table through wireless telephones. A number of tables for the entertainment have already been reserved by the cottagers for the cocoanut grove.

Polo continues to be a popular "attraction" at the Pier, and the recent return of Harry Payne Whitney, and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., to the colors of Meadow Brook, the playing of Malcolm Stevenson, another "star" in the coterie of poloists, and the dashing riding and sportsmanship exhibited by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of the Great Neck team, have given zest to the polo season at Narragansett. At the recent game between Meadow Brook and Great Neck members of the Newport Summer colony were well represented on the fields of Point Judith.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney sailed across the bay from Newport with a large yachting party on board their yacht Whileaway, which anchored off Ocean Road.

Two trips were made by the fast launch, which made flying time between the Whileaway and the New York Yacht Club landing. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Herbert Harriman, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, wife of Governor Beeckman, and A. de Navarro.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney and their friends motored to the polo tourney.

Soon after the arrival of the Whileaway, another yacht loomed up in the bay and cast anchor off the Yacht Club dock. It was the Wakiva, sailed last year by Harry Harkness, but this year chartered by Joseph Widener of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener arrived here with a party of twenty, and upon reaching shore were conveyed in motor cars to the polo fields.

Governor R. L. Beeckman, who sailed over on the Shark, his fast motor boat, which sends the spray flying through the air whenever he speeds to Narragansett, was accompanied by C. Alan Arthur and Joseph S. Stevens of Newport.

At least 100 motor cars were lined up on the north side of the No. 1 polo field of Point Judith. Among the spectators were Mr. and Mrs. Russell Colt, (who was Miss Ethel Barrymore;) Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell, Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden, and Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia; Miss Hannah Randolph, P. S. P. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Reynal, and Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor.

The tournament will be continued next week with play for the junior championship matches, the cup being a gift from Samuel D. Warren of Boston, and also for the Atlantic Cups, presented by William A. Hazard of New York.

TO URGE GERMANY'S CAUSE.

Newspaper Established in Chile to Influence Public Opinion.

The latest step in the campaign being carried on by the Germans resident in Chile to influence public opinion in that republic in favor of the Kaiser and his allies is the publication of a large daily newspaper in the Spanish language. The first issue of this paper, which is called El Tiempo, appeared on July 26, according to a dispatch printed in one of the New York German dailies. El Tiempo is printed in Santiago, and is edited by Heraclio Fernandez, former editor of the pro-German Gaceta Militar, which circulates principally among the officers of the Chilean Army.

The founder of the new pro-German Spanish paper is Dr. Paul Oestereich, editor of the Deutsche Zeitung für Chile, which is being backed by the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin. In the dispatch reporting the appearance of El Tiempo it is remarked that in Buenos Aires a paper called La Union is working for the German cause.

Chile's German colony is large and its members have sent big sums to the German Red Cross and other war charities since hostilities began.

These Used Car Price-Tags Make a Dollar Bill Look Proud Again

C. T. Silver, Inc., has taken over the distribution of Chalmers cars for the Metropolitan District.

We're going out of business and all we have left are some high-grade Chalmers used cars. These are now being closed out at absurdly low figures, some at one-sixth their factory value.

Chalmers models of all kinds, touring cars, roadsters, limousines and cabriolets, in first-class condition and at prices that will make you gasp.

If you're thinking of buying a used car, drop in here today with your check-book. You'll want it.

OPEN EVENINGS

Chalmers Motor Company of New York, Inc.
Broadway at Fiftieth Street
New York City, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SANATIVE SHAVING



Assisted in case of pimples, redness and roughness by light touches of Cuticura Ointment. This means up-to-date shaving for sensitive skins. No slimy mug. No germs. No waste of time or money.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-page Skin Book Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

With

CUTICURA SOAP

Uptown
22-24-26 West 34th St.

SPEAR & CO.

Downtown
Sixth Ave. at 16th St.

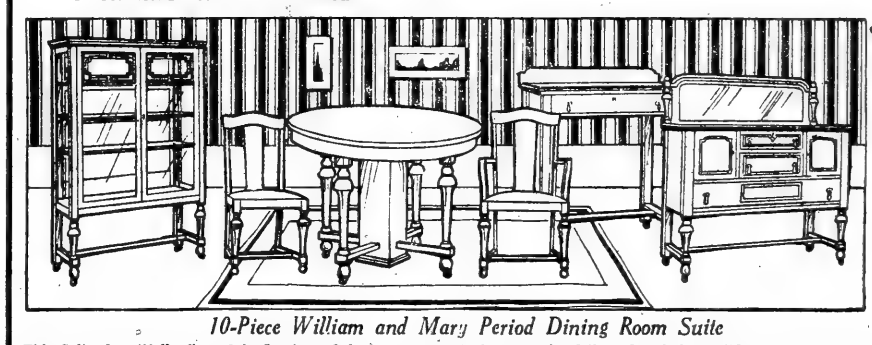
Now For Our First Summer Clearance

EVER SINCE WE OPENED our new store on West 34th Street there has been little time for us to take a good long breath. We were surprised to find we had accumulated sufficient stock for a Summer Clearance. But the reason, after all, is simple. We have handled so much furniture in our eagerness to maintain large and complete assortments that hundreds of odd lots have crept in.

SO HERE WE ARE with a worth while display of beautiful PERIOD FURNITURE IN SUITES AND SEPARATE PIECES of real intrinsic value. It taxes our powers of expression to describe them. You will have to come in to truly find out. It will be time well spent.

WHAT YOU WILL PROBABLY BE GLAD TO HEAR in connection with this Summer Clearance, is that you get SPEAR'S EXCEPTIONALLY LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS BESIDES THE SAVINGS YOU ENJOY. It opens wide the floodgates of opportunity AT THE STORE WITH THE COTTAGE WINDOW.

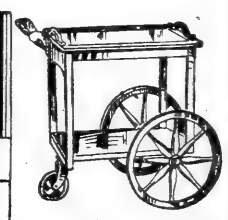
BEGINNING 8:30 A. M. to-morrow.



10-Piece William and Mary Period Dining Room Suite

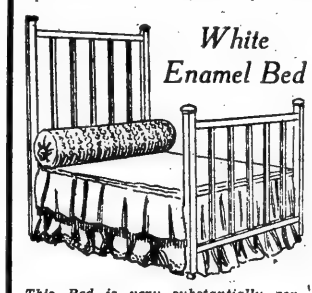
This Suite, beautifully figured in Jacobean Oak, is a representative example of the values it is possible to obtain at this clearance sale. Careful shopping will demonstrate that this Suite cannot be duplicated elsewhere at any such price.

The Suite consists of 54 in. Buffet, China Closet, 6 ft. Extension Table, with 44 in. top; Serving Table, Arm Chair, and Five Side Chairs, covered with Genuine Spanish Leather. All made of excellent materials. **WITH CHAIRS.** $141.00 **WITHOUT CHAIRS** $109.50



Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon

Excellently made, with removable glass tray and rubber tires on wheels. This wagon is durably constructed of Solid Mahogany and is exceptional value at the price $12.75



White Enamel Bed

This Bed is very substantially constructed of the best metal throughout and will last for years. All square 2-in. posts with 1-in. fillers. Four-foot size only at this price..... $10.75

During This Clearance Sale Only

ANY $15, $25, $35, $50, $75 or $100

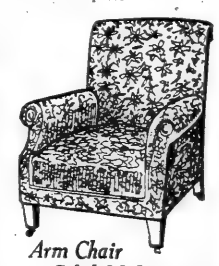
Columbia Grafonola

DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME FOR

FIRST PAYMENT **One Dollar** FIRST PAYMENT

This remarkable offer includes the regular $100 Columbia Grafonola, a beautiful full cabinet instrument with drop tray Record Cradle to hold 60 records. One of the most popular models and biggest values in the entire Columbia line.

At 34th St. Store Only.



Arm Chair Solid Mahogany

Overstuffed Chair, fitted with best quality springs and built for comfortable, lengthy service; covered with excellent quality Tapestry, in a variety of designs $34.75



William and Mary Period Living Room Suite

An exceptional Suite at an exceptionally low price.

Five-Leg Table	$22.95	CANE PANELED.
Wing Rocker	13.95	*Solid Mahogany*
Settee	23.95	EIGHT PIECES.
Wing Arm Chair	13.95	
Gate Leg Table	$22.95	
Magazine Trough	13.95	
Bench	11.95	
Wing Chaise Lounge	25.95	

Eight-Piece Suite Complete $149.60

Priscilla Work Stand

Of Solid Mahogany, with sliding tray. A genuine reproduction of this quaint Work Stand, offered at a price that will immediately sell the limited quantity we have on hand..... $4.45

Bed Room Suite

Jacobean Period — *8 Pieces*

No more fitting example could be selected by us to typify our line of moderate priced Suites, which at this clearance are being offered at prices that invite the most severe comparison. We have Bed Room Suites of All Periods, designed and constructed by master craftsmen. An inspection will not disappoint you.

The suite consists of Dresser, Chiffonier, Twin or Double Beds, Toilet Table with Chair, Rocker and Side Chair. All Cane Paneled, as illustrated, and finished in Mahogany. WITH TWIN BEDS $295.75 WITH DOUBLE BED $246.00

Telephone Stand and Chair

In Mahogany finish, Fumed Oak or polished Golden Oak, with phone bracket, pigeon holes for stationery, and shelf for phone books, pads, &c. $6.75

Uptown
22-24-26 W. 34th St.
Between Broadway and Fifth Ave.

SPEAR'S
JULY AND AUGUST
CLOSED AT 1 P. M. SATURDAYS

Downtown
Sixth Avenue
At Sixteenth Street

THE NEW PLAYS COME IN BATTALIONS

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THE new theatrical season is here. The stage year of 1916-17 is under way. Last Monday night a new fared curtain in to the Cort, came after a month's interim, that gradually dying between-season period during which producers and players stop for breath. This week five new offerings, further described elsewhere on this page, will bid for favor, and by the end of August the season will be in almost full swing. Thus does August take the place that used to be September's in the playgoer's calendar. Slowly we move in the direction of a season twelve months long. Those whose business it is to observe the manifestations of the [illegible] have noticed the same phenomenon there.

Tom Wise.

THE new play that started the big ball rolling was "Coat-Tales," a second-rate but occasionally quite amusing farce which Arthur Hammerstein presented at the Cort. It is an inconsequential trifle, and prompts no retrospect save in the matter of that fine artist, Tom Wise, who is not seen to advantage this time. He tries to be a fierce, quarrelsome, imposing lawyer, but he imposes on nobody. He sits at a large magisterial desk, wears severe eyeglasses, glowers at important documents, writes busily, pounds his fist, and no one believes him. It is waste effort to cast him for such a rôle is scandalously uneconomic.

Wise is essentially genial; he has a genius for the pathetic. These two elements in his equipment as an artist were finely employed in the two things he did here last year—his Falstaff and his brief appearance at the Palace in a sentimental playlet called "The Christmas Letter." Several times your correspondent saw that piece at the Palace, and each time, at the point where Wise, as the old stage manager, read aloud the letter from his little girl, experienced, like every one else in the house, a shameless moisture at the eyes. It was a melting performance, good and true, as melting as ever Jefferson was in his appeal to little Meena. If you have ever heard Wise read anything of James Whitcomb Riley's, you know the quality.

This promises to be a big year for Wise. He is, according to an early report, to tour for some months as Falstaff in "The Merry Wives," which packed the Criterion for a month last Spring and then was withdrawn for reasons which had nothing whatever to do with the appeal of the revival. Then in February or March he will realize an old and cherished ambition to appear as P. T. Barnum. It will be in a comedy called "The Prince of Showmen," written by Wise and Harrison Rhodes, and scheduled for production by John D. Williams.

***

Richard the Second.

THIS caption refers not to the Shakespearean chronicle play Sir Herbert Tree will take down from the shelf this Winter, but to the untried son of a great actor, Richard Mansfield, second. The fact that he is heading for the stage has a sentimental interest for many, and here is a bit of news about him. The report that he was to join the Washington Square Players has already been discredited in these columns, and now it appears that early in September, at the theatre near the Mansfield home in New London, he intends to appear as the young Prince in "Old Heidelberg," the comedy of youth and its regrets, of romance and duty, which his father played so charmingly off and on during the last five years before his death. Doubtless the son will use his father's production; at all events, the process of selecting a cast is now in progress. This will be young Mansfield's first appearance before the general public. He has forsworn college and, for some time past, discarded his name of Gibbs for the name his father made famous. Richard Mansfield, second, is now 18.

***

Barker Returning.

GRANVILLE BARKER, who sailed home in June to offer his services once more to his country, will return to these shores in a fortnight or so. He will be here in time to see the production of his play "The Wrong Box" by Winthrop Ames, but, as has been said here before, his task ended with the writing of it. He will have nothing to do with the production. It is a fairly safe prediction that he will spend his time in this country in the writing of another play. It is known among his friends that Mr. Barker has always resented the producer's rôle as one absorbing thanklessly the time and energy he might, to his own greater satisfaction, devote to writing.

Mrs. Barker (Lillah McCarthy) has just betaken herself into vaudeville, appearing at the Coliseum with Ben Webster in a short play called "The Fourth Act," by B. Macdonald Hastings. Lillah McCarthy's sojourn here a year ago was not triumphant, for she was generally recognized as the weakest spot in Mr. Barker's company at Wallack's.

***

The C. and H.

THERE are so few forces making for dignity in the American theatre that it is a pity the house of Cohan & Harris should have decided to name their one and only playhouse by so flip and extraordinarily commercial-sounding a title as the C. and H. For so they are to call the Candler, to which they have betaken themselves after gradually relinquishing their other holdings along Broadway. No doubt this firm, which has known a prosperity as great, if not greater, than any other firm in the American theatre, could draw the crowds to the Candler if they were to call it the Ice House or the Store House or the Morgue, but there is nevertheless a good deal in a name. "C. and H." is cheap and vulgar. It is only among the lower order of Smiths that the heads of the house refer to each other as Mr. S. or Mrs. S. It is with regret one reads the announcement that George Cohan's workshop is to have a name which stirs memories of the D., L. & W. and sounds less like a theatre than a corset.

However, the C. and H. will doubtless be filled to overflowing all season. L. D. is to be seen there next month in "The Great Lover," which he wrote in connection with F. and F. L. H. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. V. will surely motor in from Newport to give an occasional tone to the proceedings, while sooner or later a special will come up from Washington and the royal box will be occupied by W. W. Or by C. E. H.

***

The Wonders of Your New York.

VERNON STEELE, an English actor, who was last seen here as the great actor-manager with Otis Skinner in "Cock o' the Walk" and who is to have a part in "The Moral Code" when that new play by Cyril Harcourt is presented here this season, tells an amusing story of his first impressions of New York when he arrived here some years ago. He had taken a taxi from the ferry to his hotel, somewhere in the forties, and was driving through Times Square when his eye was caught by its central building, which seemed to go on and on up in the air like a bally obelisque. As far up as he could see from his seat in the taxi the building was still towering. He wondered what building it was. He took a fleeting glance, and the only name he could find anywhere was just over the door. It read:

"Times Square Subway Station."

"Sakes alive!" thought the awe-struck Mr. Steele, or whatever English actors say when they mean Sakes alive! "If that is a subway station, I must ask this chap to drive me about so I can see an elevated station."

***

Doris Keane.

IN a stray clipping from a London paper there is disquieting news about Doris Keane, who celebrated there on June 30 the three-hundredth performance of "Romance." On this page two weeks ago the just observation was made that it was high time she was coming home, but this clipping brings the news that after "Romance," which seems destined to run on indefinitely, she will produce "Nobody's Widow." Conceivably, she might come home to give the new Sheldon piece or Arnold Bennett's "The Book of Carlotta," both of which are in the making for her, but "Nobody's Widow" can mean nothing except a prolonged stay on the other side of the Atlantic. Let us, as they say at certain fraternal memorial meetings, let us all give the sign of grief. "Nobody's Widow" is the early Avery Hopwood farce that Mr. Belasco gave some seasons ago with Blanche Bates as the bogus widow.

The last mail brought in from London a handsome souvenir of that three-hundredth performance, a book containing some enchanting new portraits of Mme. Cavallini and having on its first page a somewhat surprised photograph of Edward Sheldon, who wrote the play that made Doris Keane an international favorite.

In her London company there have been several representatives of the original cast, notably Gilda Varesi as the old, outworn opera singer and A. E. Anson as Cornelius Van Tuyl. Anson, who was last seen here in "Children of Earth," has been ordered to other climes for his health, so he has withdrawn from Miss Keane's support and taken an engagement in South Africa.

***

Five Dollars a Seat.

THE phrase "guinea stalls" is again agitating the annalists of the London stage. In making his announcements for the new St. Martin's Theatre, which will be opened in October, Manager Cochran casually observes that the stalls will be double the conventional West End price. He had intended to enforce this scale when the Ambassadors' was opened two years ago, but the war had just come, there was general talk of cutting prices, and he lost his nerve. He argues now, as then, that the limited fraction of the public able to afford a half-guinea stall could and would pay a guinea without wincing; that his auditorium will be diminutive; that his casts will be expensive, and that he needs the money.

Twenty-five francs a seat was the unblushing price charged in the happy days before the war at the chic little Capucines in Paris, where the elegant went in droves. The London Telegraph recalls it was at the Capucines that three Kings met accidentally on one occasion and held an informal and unchronicled "Paris conference."

There is no reason why certain theatres in New York should not confess to "guinea stalls." They have them. Tradition says that Broadway theatres charge $2 each for the best seats, but, as a matter of fact, they merely announce that price. There is in actual operation a sliding scale. If the appeal of a play is either slight or entirely addressed to the less prosperous, the price is $1 a seat; if the demand is great, the price goes up, and most of us have had the experience on Saturday night of finding no seat for any endurable play on sale under $5. In the one case, you will make your purchase in the drug store or at the bootblack's around the corner; in the other, you telephone an agency. In either, event, the announced scale is a bit of unpopular fiction.

The Lights for the Actors' Fund.

The Lights, a new Summer theatrical club, with headquarters at Freeport, L. I., will give a benefit at the New Amsterdam Sunday night, Aug. 13, the proceeds to be divided between the Lights and the Actors' Fund. Frank Tinney, (the pride of Freeport,) James J. Corbett, Victor Moore, and William Collier are at work on one act. Fred Stone has promised another. Will Rogers, Cecil Cunningham, Roy Atwell, Bernard Granville, Kitty Gordon, Jack Wilson, Louis Hirsch, Albert von Tilzer and others are on the bill. The Lights is a name derived from the initials of the Long Island Good-hearted Thespians' Society.

Delayed Plays.

"Mr. Lazarus," the O'Higgins-Ford comedy in which Henry E. Dixey is the star, was expected here early in the new season, but its Chicago engagement, which has just been transferred from the Princess to the Garrick, seems likely now to last until late in September. Postponed, too, is "Bunker Bean," the great Chicago hit which was to have come into the Astor late in August, but which will now remain unseen until October. Its place at the Astor has been taken by "The Guilty Man," the dramatization of Coppée's "Le Coupable," which is now promised for Aug. 21. Irene Fenwick has the leading rôle.



Marjorie Rambeau, (Mrs. Willard Mack,) Who Is Coming in "Cheating Cheaters."



Chapine in "Yvette," a Musical Comedy Headed for the 30th Street.

COHAN.

Providence gave us our Cohan,
Irreverent, resourceful, original, prolific George M.
Genius in choosing his parents and partner;
Born in the theatre, taught in the theatre,
Actor, author, composer, producer, and always
Intuitively entertainer extraordinary.
Best of all about Cohan is his congenital manliness,
Precious inheritance from Jerry and Helen.
He sees Americans as our soil and our air
And our waters have made them—
Types as distinct as the Indian.
He follows no school;
Knows nothing of movements artistic.
A lonely creator, his friends are not writing men,
Reformers, uplifters, or zealots.
He writes the life he has lived so fully and zestfully,
And over it all plays like sheet lightning
A beneficent humor with the breezy modernity
Of the day after tomorrow.
A wonderful playboy, but Balzac never toiled
With labor titanic more terribly.
Uncle Sam says to George M.,
In words of his own slangy, impudent coining:
"Stick around, Cohan; I like your way of going along;
You are a right guy, and if there is anything you want
That isn't in this country,
We will send out and get it for you."

WALTER J. KINGSLEY.



Emilie Polini, Late of the Princess Players and Now Approaching in "The Silent Witness."

FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"BROADWAY AND BUTTERMILK," a comedy by Willard Mack, with interpolated songs. With Blanche Ring. At the Maxine Elliott Theatre Monday night.

"SEVEN CHANCES," a comedy in three acts, by Roi Cooper Megrue. Presented by David Belasco at the George M. Cohan Theatre Tuesday night.

"CHEATING CHEATERS," a play in four acts, by Max Marcin. At the Eltinge Theatre Wednesday night.

"THE SILENT WITNESS," a play in a prologue and three acts, by Otto Hauerbach. At the Longacre Theatre Thursday night.

"YVETTE," a musical comedy, by Benjamin Thorne Gilbert and Frederick Herendeen. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre Thursday night.



Roi Cooper Megrue, the Playwright Who Is Not Happy Without Two Plays On Broadway At Once. His Season Starts Tuesday With "Seven Chances."

OF the five new plays that will come to Broadway this week none presents a more interesting prospect than "Seven Chances," a new comedy from the rapid and busy pen of Roi Cooper Megrue. It is to be given on Tuesday night at the George M. Cohan Theatre with Frank Craven in what was doubtless the title rôle when the piece was called "The Lucky Fellow." This is the first Megrue play to be produced by David Belasco, and the first Belasco offering of the season.

Mr. Megrue's success in the theatre has been spectacular. It came after a long apprenticeship and more than one false start. Then it came with a vengeance. This time two years ago he had never had a successful production on Broadway. Since then he has had "Under Cover," "It Pays to Advertise," "Under Fire," and "Potash and Perlmutter in Society." Now comes "Seven Chances," and, inasmuch as he cannot be happy with only one play in New York at a time, he has been collaborating with Irvin Cobb on "John W. Blake," a drama of crime in high financial places, which the Selwyns will bring to town before long with George Nash and Janet Beecher in the leading rôles.

"Seven Chances" is the final choice of several titles for a comedy which, if memory of certain early rumors serves, deals with a youth who will come into a great inheritance as soon as he marries. The leading rôle is played by Frank Craven, that ever droll comedian, who became well known in this neighborhood by virtue of his capital performance as Jimmy Gilley in "Bought and Paid For," and who was last seen here as the American war correspondent in "Under Fire." Others in the cast of the Megrue comedy are Otto Kruger—who was so good as the young husband in "Young America"—Carroll McComas, Anne Meredith, Marion Abbott, and Helen MacKellar.

"The Silent Witness" introduces Otto Hauerbach as a writer of serious plays. He has hitherto been known only for farces and an occasional excursion into musical comedy. Now, in a prologue and three acts, he gives us the story of a youth born out of wedlock who is called upon to defend his mother's name in the college where his father had gone before him. You suspect from the wording of the somewhat evasive announcement that the father, long missing and supposed to be dead, re-enters his son's life at a crucial hour. The cast includes Henry Kolker, Emilie Polini, Donald Gallaher, Mrs. Jacques Martin, Richard Hale, and De Witt Jennings. "The Silent Witness" is scheduled for the Longacre Thursday night.

The new play which is due at the Eltinge Theatre Wednesday night is "Cheating Cheaters," the work of Max Marcin. Mr. Marcin will be remembered as the aspiring young playwright who, after many years of waiting in the outer offices of the managers, suddenly enjoyed the experience of having two plays produced last season in New York with an interval of only a day between them. One, "The House of Glass," ran for many months and will be presented by two companies on the road this Fall. The other, "See My Lawyer," died an early and unmourned death.

His new work is described as a satiric farce melodrama, whatever that may be. Its somewhat uninviting title suggests a plot of the "biter bit" variety, and indeed they do say that when "Patsy's Particular Punch," a playlet by Willard Mack, was produced at the Palace last Spring Mr. Marcin gave it many black looks because he considered it stole his thunder by foreshadowing his own particular punch. That was a little farce about two swindlers swindled by their own decoy.

"Cheating Cheaters" has one of those munificent Woods casts. You will see, among others, Marjorie Rambeau, Cyril Keightley, William Morris, Robert McWade, Anne Sutherland, and Gypsy O'Brien.

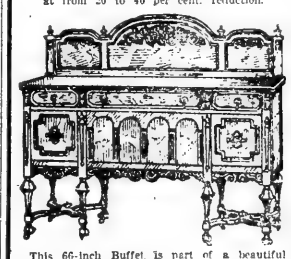
Willard Mack himself has a play in the list of those to be proffered here this week. He is the author of "Broadway and Buttermilk," which will bring Blanche Ring back to town when it is given at the Maxine Elliott Theatre Monday night. The jovial Miss Ring has the rôle of a milliner from New York who finds all manner of excitement when she goes for a rest to a remote and unsuspecting little village in Maine. She is kept busy there as diplomat and arbitrator, she stumbles on a discarded sweetheart of years gone by, and she pauses from time to time to warble a song. Some five of these have been provided by Schuyler Greene, and the assistance of a chorus is suspected from the guarded announcements which refer to certain country lasses who appear at intervals and, curiously enough, "provide a dash of the girl element." Others assisting will be Helen Lowell, (sure to be a 'Way Down East grotesque;) Calvin Thomas, and William P. Carleton.

"Yvette" is the attractive name of a new musical comedy due to arrive at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre Thursday night. The book is by Benjamin Thorne Gilbert, the lyrics and score by Frederick Herendeen. The cast includes Chapine, John W. Ransome, (of "Prince of Pilsen" fame,) Cyril Chadwick, Crawford Kent, and Roshanara, the dancer of Hindu dances. The scene is laid at Trouville, (not Long Beach, but France,) and you will be glad to know that, according to the official foreword, "the complications of the piece are caused by the appearance of a St. Louis sausage manufacturer."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Fair and Warmer	Harris	Nov. 6
Very Good Eddie	Casino	Dec. 24
Step This Way	Astor	May 29
Civilization (film)	Criterion	June 2
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12
The Passing Show	Winter Garden	June 22
Coat-Tales	Cort	July 31

In This Exceptional
AUGUST SALE
we offer 20 complete Dining Room Suites at from 20 to 40 per cent. reduction.



This 66-inch Buffet, is part of a beautiful Jacobean Dining Room Suite of nine pieces; Extension Table has 54-inch top; considered CHEAP at $290.
For the opening week we will sell the Suite at $217.50
$250.00 Queen Anne American Walnut nine piece $176.00
$175.00 Adam Solid Mahogany nine piece $137.50

LENNON & COMPANY
153-157 West 23d St.
FREIGHT PAID WITHIN 100 MILES.

REVUES MONOPOLIZE THE ENGLISH STAGE

Ten of Them Now Running in London—"A Kiss for Cinderella" Ends Its Run.

IF the New York theatregoer thinks his last season was largely frivolous and his new season likely to be more so, he should cast his eye over the London amusement directory. A fortnight ago there were ten revues running simultaneously in the West End theatres and music halls. There are more to come, including one for which there is talk of engaging Harry Lauder for the leading rôle. A recent production was "Look Who's Here," Oswald Stoll's second heroic attempt to turn into a music hall the great opera house Oscar Hammerstein built there, and which is now called "the white elephant of Kingsway." In this there are Ethel Levey and Billy Merson. There are frequent changes in the casts. With the withdrawal of Raymond Hitchcock to return to New York, for instance, his place in the cast of "Mr. Manhattan" goes to Robert Emmet Keane, an entertainer familiar enough to those who attend the Sunday night "sacred" concerts at the Winter Garden.

Sir Frank and Lady Benson are missing for the first time in many years from the Summer Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon. Put Ben Greet is in charge.

Barrie's new fantasy, "A Kiss for Cinderella," which Maud Adams will play here in December, has just finished its London engagement. It was played at Wyndham's for a little more than four months.

Sir George Alexander will shortly present a new play by Gita Sowerby, who holds a distinguished place by virtue of her "Rutherford & Son," seen here at Mr. Ames's playhouse.

A new version of de Croisset's "The Hawk," which was played here by Faversham for two seasons, has been prepared by Edward Knoblauch, and will be given at the Royalty, where Dennis Eadie in "Disraeli" has finished his engagement.

Mr. Copeland Townsend
Lessee-Director
Hotel Majestic
Fronting Central Park at its West Seventy-second Street Gateway

Expresses his thanks to a discriminating public for its approval and patronage of the
Hurricane Deck of the Good Ship Fairweather
on the roof of the Hotel

And announces to those who have been unable to secure tables at this coolest and most delightful place in New York that he has opened an
Additional Dining Space and Dancing Floor
Passports, obtainable from the Purser, admit to both decks.

Dine and Dance Away a Summer Evening Al Fresco

These Nautical Gardens on the Majestic Roof have suddenly leaped into popularity among international show places. Lights of the literary world, noted artists, stage celebrities and others prominent in the public eye are regular patrons and have found in this marine atmosphere a charming substitute for the famous open-air resorts of Europe.

Mrs. Evelyn Hubbell of Castle House
in charge of dancing weekday evenings.

Sunday evening, August 6th, the famous Hawaiian Entertainers, late of "Stop, Look and Listen," will be the attraction.

Service a la Carte 6 o'Clock Until Closing

THE MOVIES

STRAND—Pauline Frederick in Clyde Fitch's "The Woman in the Case."
RIALTO—Hell-to-Pay Austin, with Bessie Love and Wilfred Lucas.
NEW YORK ROOF—Daily change of feature.
EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Frank Keenan and Mae Marsh pictures.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—William Farnum in "The End of the Trail."

THE most interesting motion picture announcement of recent date is the one made last week that D. W. Griffith had taken over the Liberty Theatre for a year and would there present photoplays of his own making. Griffith remains incomparably the biggest man in the movies; he has seen and utilized far further than any one else the possibilities of the motion picture as a new and distinct artform. Between his best work and the work of other producers there is a big divide. Not long ago, that fine poet, artist, and movie fan, Vachel Lindsay, tried to write a book on the movies in general and found that irresistibly he was being drawn into a monograph on Griffith in particular. In terms of commercial success nothing has even approached "The Birth of a Nation," which, by the way, is still popular in London, for all its complete absorption in American history. It is now on view at Philharmonic Hall after engagements at the Scala Theatre and at historic Drury Lane.

It now remains for some one to equal "The Birth of a Nation," which, despite its poisonous, stupid and contemptibly malicious race prejudice, was a photoplay of extraordinary power. In the field of long photoplays, it has not yet been matched, but Griffith himself will try to do it with "Intolerance," the first picture to be shown at the Liberty under his direction. He has been at work on it for three years.

Charlie Chaplin in "One A. M." will be released to an expectant world on Monday at theatres too numerous to mention.

Linda A. Griffith (Mrs. D. W. Griffith) has returned to the movies to take the leading part in a new photoplay devised by herself.

Maurice and Florence Walton, who returned from abroad last week, began work Friday on "The Quest of Life," their first picture for the Famous Players.

"Our American Boys in the European War," a motion picture taken by the French Government on the firing line and presented to the American Ambulance Field Service as a mark of appreciation, will be put on public view here for the first time on Aug. 12 at the Newport home of Vincent Astor. It was recently exhibited in Paris.

The forthgivings from the Famous Players about the film version of Fitch's "The Woman in the Case" have been at some pains to say that Pauline Frederick in the photoplay, unlike Blanche Walsh in the original, has chosen the rôle of the self-sacrificing wife rather than that of "the woman." The only difficulty in the way of this statement is the memory of those who may have seen the play when it was given here nine years ago and who may recall that it was the rôle of the wife that Miss Walsh played. It is to be shown at the Strand today.

Ethel Barrymore will shortly begin work on a picture version of "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie," the novel by Margaret Deland, which was dramatized for Margaret Anglin. Lionel Barrymore is to appear in "The Woolworth Diamonds."

Emily Stevens, entirely recovered now from the operation for appendicitis which enlivened her Summer, is soon to do a picture called "Capital Punishment." The announcement unblushingly compares it to Galsworthy's "Justice."

Motion pictures are now shown at night on the St. Lawrence River steamers.

The romance of the circus has kept countless thousands of youngsters awake nights waiting for the first rumble of the heavy-wheeled vans. The Universal came to the conclusion that this lure could be translated to the screen, and in a series of pictures called "The Adventures of Peg o' the Ring" it has attempted to present on the screen the thrilling life of the men and women of the cities of canvas.

The Columbia's New Season.

The regular season of the Columbia Theatre will begin tomorrow afternoon, with a weekly change of program. The first attraction is Max Spiegel's "The Merry Rounders." During the brief vacation period the Columbia has been redecorated.

NEW AMSTERDAM
Theatre, W. 42d St. "The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:10.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the show SEE (Atop this theatre)
ZIEGFELD [In Summer Dress]
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
TUES. STAMPEDE NIGHT
50 COWBOYS AND COWGIRLS.
WORLD'S CHAMPION FANCY ROPERS

THE GREAT MIDSUMMER EVENT
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
Next Sunday Night, Aug. 13
BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND & THE LIGHTS THEATRICAL CLUB IN A GREAT BILL
FRED STONE of Montgomery & Stone, and a special company in a monster surprise act; FRANK TINNEY & JAS. J. CORBETT, VICTOR MOORE, WM. COLLIER, BERNARD GRANVILLE, KITTY GORDON, JACK WILSON, WILL ROGERS, CECIL CUNNINGHAM, ROY ATWELL, LOUIS HIRSCH, ALBERT VON TILZER, DOOLEY & SALES, KALMAR & BROWN, HARRY ELLIS, & Ensemble.
*Other artists to be announced.
Prices 50c to $2.50. Seat Sale Tom'w.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
—2ND YEAR—
DAVID BELASCO Presents
THE BOOMERANG
BY WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:20. First Mat. Sat. at 2:20
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
OPENING TUESDAY NIGHT OF SEASON at 8:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Seven Chances
A COMEDY BY ROI COOPER MEGRUE.
CAST INCLUDES:
Frank Craven, Otto Kruger, Harry Leighton, Haywood Gins, Charles Brokate, Rowland Lee, Allen Thomas, Emily Callaway, Carroll McComas, Anne Meredith, Marion Abbott, Helen MacKeller, Florence Deshon, Beverly West, Lillian Spencer, and others.

ELTINGE THEATRE W. 42d St.
OPENS
Wednesday Evg., Aug. 9
H. B. WOODS Presents
CHEATING CHEATERS
By MAX MARCIN
with
Marjorie Rambeau, William Morris, Edouard Durand, Anne Sutherland, Wm. Riley Hatch, Cyril Keightley, Robert McWade, Winifred Harris, Frank Monroe, Gypsy O'Brien
SEATS TOMORROW

STRAND
B'way at 47th
Noon to 11:30 P.M.
To-day and All Week
Pauline Frederick IN "THE WOMAN IN THE CASE."
A Famous Players-Paramount Picture
Commencing Monday,
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "1 A. M."

B'way and 50th St. Phone 2830 Circle. Evenings at 8.
WINTER GARDEN
MATS. TUES., THURS. & SAT., 50c. to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1916
Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN
BIGGEST SUMMER SUCCESS.

39th STREET
Thea., nr. B'way. Phone 613 Bryant. Evs. 8:15.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. $1.50.
OPENING A Musical Comedy in Two Acts. Book by Benj. Thorne Gilbert.
THURS. EVE. Music and Lyries by Fred'k Herendeen. Staged by Michael Ring.
YVETTE
A Notable Cast. Including Chapine.
Roshanara and a Beauty Chorus.
SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S
Theatre, 39th, nr. B'way. Phone 1476 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. $1.50
TOMORROW NIGHT 8:15
Frederic McKay Presents
BLANCHE RING
In a New Comedy with Songs. By Willard Mack.
Broadway AND Buttermilk

CASINO
10th MONTH and Still Playing to Crowded Houses.
SMARTEST and BRIGHTEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE YEAR
VERY GOOD EDDIE
LAUGHS JOLLY TUNES
AND PRETTY GIRLS
Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.00.
Popular Mat. Wed. $1 & $1.50.

ASTOR THEA., 45th St. and B'way. 'Phone 287—Bryant. Evs. 8:15.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. $1.50.
LAST WEEK
"ZIPPED RIGHT UP TO THE MINUTE."—HERALD.
"FULL OF GAYETY AND LAUGHTER AND SUMMER MELODY."—EV. SUN.
LEW FIELDS
The Musical Comedy Treat of the Season
IT IS A MID-SUMMER NIGHT'S DELIGHT
STEP THIS WAY

CORT WEST 48TH ST. EVES. at 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:30
WED. MATINEE (POPULAR) 50 to $1.50
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents
THE FARCE-COMEDY SUCCESS
COAT-TALES
CLEVER, WHOLESOME and CLEAN
By EDWARD CLARK.
WITH THE FOLLOWING NOTABLE CAST:
TOM WISE, MARGARET GREENE, JOHN SHARKEY, WILLIE BARROWS, LOUISE DRESSER, RICHARD TABOR, MAUD HANFORD, CLIFF DEANE, GEORGE ANDERSON, HYMAN ADLER, JOHN LEWIS
"Filled with laughs."—N. Y. WORLD. "Amusing farce."—N. Y. TIMES. "A hilarious farce."—N. Y. HERALD. "Really clever."—AMERICAN. "Very acceptable antidote for the blues."—N. Y. SUN.

HARRIS THEATRE
2d season 43d week
FAIR and WARMER
WITH
MADGE KENNEDY

CRITERION B'way at 45th St. MATS. TODAY AND THURS. PRICES DAILY 25c to $1.
THOS. H. INCE'S $1000000 SPECTACLE
CIVILIZATION
THE GREATEST BATTLE-DRAMA OF ALL TIME

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c.
2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE
BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50
1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00. EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. | Beginning Mon. Mat., August 7th.
DELICIOUS LEMONADE SERVED FREE AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
ENGAGEMENT DE LUXE. The Peerless Queen of the Modern Dance.
JOAN SAWYER
Assisted by SIGNOR RUDOLPH in A New Series of Modern Dances.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. THE DISTINGUISHED ACTOR,
EDWIN ARDEN
In an odd affair of the present day in N. Y. City, "CLOSE QUARTERS."
FEATURE EXTRAORDINARY, The Famous European Grand Opera Star,
CICCOLINI
LEADING TENOR OF THE ROYAL GRAND OPERAS, PARIS, LONDON, MILAN, BRUSSELS, PETROGRAD, etc. Orchestra under direction of CARLO EDWARDS.
EXTRA FEATURE—A UNIQUE CHARACTERISTIC SCENIC PRODUCTION,
"NURSERYLAND" WITH BERT KALMAR & JESSIE BROWN
EXTRA FEATURE. BILLY McDERMOTT. The Only Survivor of Coxey's Army.
ADDED FEATURE LYDELL & HIGGINS "A FRIEND OF FATHER'S."
DE LEON & DAVIES; THE INTERNATIONAL GIRL; BORSINI TROUPE
SPECIAL FEATURE
JAMES J. MORTON and FRANK F. MOORE
THAT LIVELY PAIR.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Dorothy Green, "The Devil at His Elbow."
S. S. VATERLAND ORCHESTRA.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. of B'way
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Charlie Chaplin in "ONE A. M."
'Dream Pirates.' Hilton & Mallen, oths.
Every Eve. at 8:15
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50c
LUNA PARK CONEY ISLAND
BALLOON ASCENSIONS
BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA with BONAVITA and Other Big Features. Free Attractions—Dancing—Band Concerts—Soloists—Darktown Follies Revue.
STAMPEDE NIGHT TO-MORROW. Dance Contests Wed., Thurs., Fri. Nights.

THE STAMPEDE
TOMORROW
And All This Week, Every Day at 2 P. M.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY
20,000 Seats at 50c.
Specially constructed for this event immediately surrounding the arena.
Prices 50c. to $1.50

COLUMBIA
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
PHONE 137 BRYANT
OPENING OF THE REGULAR SEASON ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM EVERY WEEK
BEGINNING TOMORROW AFTERNOON
HERK'S ROAD SHOW
with ABE REYNOLDS, GEO. F. HAYES, MAX LATHAM, and a Big Company of Popular Favorites, including THE PRETTIEST, NIFTIEST CHORUS ON BROADWAY. Twice Daily—Popular Prices—Smoking.
WEEK AUG. 14—STONE & PILLARD in an entirely new show. Seats now ready.

RIALTO B'WAY AT 42D ST
Continuous f'm N'n. Daily Matinees, 15-25-50. Nights, 25-50.
BESSIE LOVE & WILFRED LUCAS in "HELL TO PAY."
New Keystone Comedy, "Laundry Lir," & Commencing Mon.,
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "1 A.M."

STEEPLECHASE
Day and Night Bathing.
Prize Cake Walk Every Fri. Night.
Free Toys for the Children.
AMUSEMENT PARK
PALISADES PARK
OPPOSITE WEST 130TH STREET FERRY
Greater Than Ever. SURF BATHING
New Sensations Galore. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

HOTEL WALTON
104 W. 70TH ST.
JOHN K. MORRIS, Prop.
For Rent, 1, 2 and 3 room apartments with baths, furnished or unfurnished.

H. H. FRAZEE
LYCEUM THEATRE 48TH ST. JUST WEST of B'WAY.
PHONE 23 BRYANT. NIGHTS AT 8:30.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:30.
OPENS THURS. EVG., AUG. 10th. Seats Now.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents
A NEW PLAY OF STARTLING DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT,
THE SILENT WITNESS
By OTTO HAUERBACH.
STAGED BY ROBERT MILTON.
with
Henry Kolker, David Higgins, Donald Gallagher, Emilie Polini, Maude Gilbert, Mrs. Jacques Martin, De Witt Jennings, Paul Everton, Miriam Doyle, oths.

F. F. PROCTOR'S
BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
125th St. Nr. 3d Av. — The 3 Emersons, Hess & Hyde, "My Wife Won't Let Me," Odone, Donnelly & Dorothy McGreevey & Doyle D. Glah in 'Little Mema's Romance'
58th St. At 3d Av. — Girls! Girls!—All—Girls! Girls! Josie Heather & Co., The Dare Devil Misses, "Women," Delisle & Ruth, O'Neil Sisters, Countess Nardini.
23d St. Nr. 6th Av. — Today, Big Vaud. Concert & Jose Collins, "A Woman's Romance." Mon.—William Farnum.
5th Av. B'way & 23 St. — McDevitt, Kelly & Lucey; "Garden of Aloha"; Frank Morrell; Adler & Arline; Vessie Farrell & Co.; Classic Dance Recite; Tom Ray; Cecile Trio.

New Brighton Mat. Daily 2:30 Beg. Aug. 7.
GRACE LA RUE
The International Star of Song.
"CRANBERRIES"
PRIMROSE 4
ANDREW TOMBES & LOLA WENTWORTH
ORTH & DOOLEY
VIOLINSKY
The Crisps. Australian Woodchoppers.
BANKOFF & GIRLIE
& Ballet of 15, with Madeleine Harrison.

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave & 28th Street NEW YORK

Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen on Ground Floor
GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager, formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York
800 Rooms—All With Bath
Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theatres. One block from Elevated and Subway stations. Room and bath $2 and up; two persons $3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath $5 and up.

Luncheon 50c. MUSIC DANCING
BUSTANOBY'S
Summer Season Domino Room MLLE. RITA ZALMANI
DINNER $1.25. 39th St. near B'way. | B'way at 60th St. Col. 8470

Fourteen East Sixtieth Street
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the 5th Ave. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, for long or short periods.
EAGER & BABCOCK
Write for Booklet.

MONTICELLO
35-37 WEST 64TH ST.
A Modern Fireproof Hotel,
Between Broadway and Central Park.
Station of "L" and Subway at 66th St.
Catering for a Quiet Family Patronage at Moderate Rates.
COOL — CLEAN — CONVENIENT
Room, Use of Bath, $1.25, $1.50 Day
Large Room, Private Bath, For 1 or 2, $2.00, $2.50
2 Room Suite, Private Bath, For 1 or 2, $2.50, $3.00
Club Breakfast, Table d'Hote Dinners. 'Phone Columbus—890. J. A. JEUSON.

Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL IMPERIAL
Broadway and 32nd St.
Nearer to Everything Than Anything.
600 Rooms, single or en suite.
Single Rooms, $1.50 per day up.
With Bath, $2.00 per day up.
IMPERIAL HOME DINNER SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.00 per cover.
WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager.

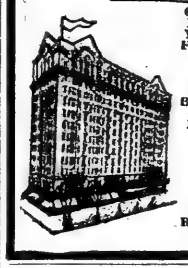
NEW YORK CITY
HOTEL BRISTOL
122-124 WEST 49TH ST.
Single Rooms with bath, $12 & $14.00 per wk.
Double Rooms with bath, $15 & $17.50 per wk.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE SERVICE

NorthBeach
Restaurants at City Rates. Choice Fresh Sea Food, etc. Free Fireworks Tuesdays & Thursdays. Boats from E. 99th St. and E. 134th St.

Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA
A cool place for luncheon and dinner. Ice Cream and Iced Drinks served afternoons. Cold summer dishes a specialty.
W. 30th St. Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

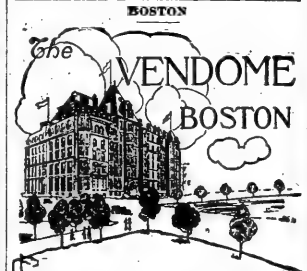
Auto Road Map Free
Mailed on Request.
HOTEL ADELPHIA
Chestnut, at 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
400 Rooms—400 Baths.

Know Your City
Then make use of it. You will like it much better if you do. To begin with you can turn these hot summer Sunday dinners into cool, comfortable evenings by getting acquainted with Shanley's.
It will cheer you up—the special concert of twenty numbers—evenings seven to one.
A proper sort of luncheon—seven courses—75c (music) from 12 to 2:30 P. M.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL THERESA
7th Avenue, 124th to 125th Sts.
Very Accessible. Prices Moderate
Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central Railroad Station.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars and Bus line to all points at door.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
Single room with running water and some with shower $1.50
Single room with bath 2.00
Room with bath (for two persons) 2.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, 3.50 up
SPECIAL RATES by MONTH or SEASON.

Coolest Dining Room in New York. Twelfth Floor. Splendid view of Palisades. Board $10.50 per week. Breakfast, 50c Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. Excellent Cuisine and Perfect Service. Tel. 8270 Morningside.
R. P. LEUBE, Manager.

Hotel Van Rensselaer
13 TO 19 EAST 11TH ST., Between Broadway & Fifth Ave.
Quiet and refined neighborhood; convenient to wholesale and retail shopping districts, theatres, and churches.
Special Summer Rates.
Parlor, bedroom and bath, for 2 or 3 persons, $2.50 day, $15 week, $50 month and up. Double room with private bath for 1 person, $1.25 day, $8 week, $30 month and up. For 2 persons, $1.75 day, $10.50 week, $40 month and up.
Spacious and Cool Dining-room. HOME COOKING A SPECIALTY.
Breakfast 50c, Luncheon 75c. Dinner $1.00.
TABLE BOARD $10.50 WEEK.
A. O. HAYWARD, Manager.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.... 2.50

BOSTON
The VENDOME BOSTON

Facing Commonwealth Avenue—Boston's finest residential street, three blocks from the Back Bay Stations and one block from the Copley Station of the new Boylston Street Subway—far enough away from the city noise to be quiet, yet within a few minutes of the downtown shops and theatres—is a modern hotel of the first class conducted on the American Plan for both transient and permanent guests.

ON YOUR WAY TO VACATION-LAND
HOTEL ESSEX
OPPOSITE SOUTH STATION+BOSTON
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION+SERVICE THE BEST
THE HAMMOND HOTELS CO+DAVID REED, MANAGER

CHICAGO.
CHICAGO'S FAMOUS SOUTH SIDE HOTEL CENTER
Hyde Park Hotel
The Windemere
Chicago Beach Hotel
Hotel Del Prado

G. Hepburn Wilson, M.B.
The American Authority on Modern Dancing
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
Thorley Bldg., N. W. Corner 46th St.
Telephone BRYANT 6321.
Write for terms & "The Dance," illustrated.

THE A. ALBERT SAATO
Academies of Dancing, B'way, 86-87 St.
Modern Dances taught private and class. Teachers' Courses. Tel. 6485 Schuy. B'klyn.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 52 W. 44th. Est. 1904. Bryant 4674. Dances taught privately. Each pupil has separate room. Summer prices.

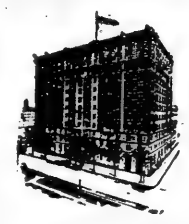
Hotel Ansonia
Broadway, 73d to 74th Street, Overlooking the Hudson River

THE HOTEL ANSONIA is 17 stories high, is open on all four sides and every room is an outside room. We have a few medium and large size housekeeping apartments suitable for families or for parties of business men wishing to live together, which will be rented by the year or for the season unfurnished or fully furnished, with or without full hotel service, including electric light and artificial refrigeration, thus enabling patrons to have their meals served from the Hotel in their own private dining-rooms with great comfort.
We also have a limited number of non-housekeeping apartments of two and three rooms with private bath, which will be rented on yearly lease or for the season, either unfurnished or fully furnished, with full hotel service.
Our rentals are moderate and our service is of the highest order.
Our cuisine is dainty, the prices reasonable, and we make a specialty of serving Club breakfasts or breakfasts a la carte in the apartments without extra charge for service.
A complete Turkish Bath and Hydro-Therapy Establishment is now in operation, including a well equipped Gymnasium and a very large Swimming Pool, the water in which is purified by the Ultra Violet Rays and constantly being changed. The Hotel is situated two blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park, and the Subway Express Station and all surface car lines and the Riverside buses are at our door.

Open-Air Dining!
on the
MARINE ROOF
of the
Hotel Bossert
TO-NIGHT, From 6:30 P. M.
The windswept roof commands an enchanting view of the harbor. The cuisine is especially prepared for those who discriminate. Complete protection against the weather.
A special musical program has been arranged
Alfred Quefnel, Tenor, and Stella Barre, Soprano
Accompanied by the Marine Roof Orchestra
MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STS., BROOKLYN

TODAY: EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.
COMMENCING AT NOON
AT THE HOFBRAUHAUS
30th St. & Broadway & 30th
Jansen wants to see you.

DANCING AND REFINED CABARET EVERY EVENING

Hotel Bretton Hall

BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
LARGEST & MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN TRANSIENT HOTEL
Subway Station at Door (86th Street Station)
6th and 9th Ave. Elevated Station within two blocks.
All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at One-Third Less Price
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES FOR EITHER ONE OR TWO PERSONS.
Room with private bath, $2, $2.50 and $3 day.
Parlor bedroom and bath, $3.50 to $5 day.
2, 4 or 6-room suites with 2 baths at attractive rates.

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Moderate Prices, But Not Cheap

New Policy New Management STRAND ROOF Broadway at Forty-Seventh St. Phone 143 Bryant
No Admission Charged. Dancing From Noon till Closing. Liquors Now Served
A la Carte Service at All Hours.
Snappy New Cabaret Revue With Prize Beauty Chorus
Special Sunday Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
As Cool As the Roof
Served Noon To 9 P. M.

SEVENTH'S MEN TELL OF BORDER WORK

Multitudinous Tasks in Torrid Weather Fail to Evoke a Grumble.

CAMP LIFE COMMONPLACE

Snakes and Tarantulas Now Are Mere Incidents for New York's Guardsmen—Drills Constant.

The Seventh Regiment Gazette, the organization's official monthly bulletin, has received reports of conditions and life at McAllen from correspondents in every company of New York City's famous infantry unit. In every instance the report shows that the men of the Seventh realize that they are on the border to perform an important service for their country, and they are doing their duty to the best of their ability. There is not a grumble in a single line of any of the fourteen reports received by The Gazette.

All of the letters are written from the regimental camp, near McAllen, Texas, and in nearly every instance the writer is a non-commissioned officer. Excerpts from some of these letters follow:

Private H. E. Allen of Company D, says:

"Seme one just brought in the comforting news that the official thermometer registers 112 degrees in the shade. This must be an error; some one has reversed the figures, for it feels at least 211, and no relief in sight. Despite the heat, however, the men are all in good condition, and every one is working to keep up the reputation of the company for efficiency."

Earle D. Grimm, the correspondent with Company E, among other things writes:

"Every one is rapidly acquiring a deep tan, and we are hardening up and losing that "city-like" appearance. The heat isn't quite so intense as it is naturally supposed to be, but still and all, it's a blamed sight hotter than most of us have ever felt. Billy Dykman has found two snakes, one tarantula and one scorpion, in his blanket so far, but the two snakes turned out to be merely rope ends, the others were really real. Bill Webster found a turtle in his ditty bag, but now, fortunately, things like that don't bother us.

"When we get back to old New York, we'll all be accomplished cooks, chamber maids, wash women and ditch diggers. We are entertained nightly by Mendenhal, a rookie, with a delightful Southern accent, and he can play a guitar so that it makes one think of home. Skip Bible, or, rather Corporal Bible, helps out with his one-stringed violin, and Bruce, another rookie, can certainly play the mandolin."

Charles Rivers Carroll, Corporal in Company G, writes in true soldier fashion of the job at McAllen:

"Camp life at McAllen already seems a commonplace to us, and the trivial incidents which would enliven this page to those back at home are lost in the confusion of the immediate. Just one narrow escape of a detail sent out with a 'Mex' wagon to remove rubbish deserves mention, being the first time the men were fired on. At least that is what they thought, though as a matter of fact two harmless old 'Mexes' took that method of slaughtering an old cow. But the detail did not know that until afterward.

"The only phase of our present situation which has acquired any historical perspective is the leave-taking at New York, and about that little can be said. There was no war-mad enthusiasm on the surface, but rather a serious dedication to a serious and more or less unpleasant duty, and whatever the outcome of our present tour, be it a month's hardening or years of pacification, it has cut us down to essentials and shown us our own hearts."

Corporal J. B. Phillips, Jr., is another good soldier, as the following excerpt from his report on conditions and life in Company H show:

"Having anticipated the worst from representatives of the 'Tex-Mex' border, one is somewhat agreeably surprised at the moderation of the heat from old Sol's rays. At the time of writing the maximum temperature was 134 degrees. Hence, with only three drills a day and from twelve to twenty-two details of trench digging and such like, we are waxing fat and lazy, and contemplate a return to the strenuous and vivid life of the metropolis with an almost shudder."

"We are now," writes Private Roscoe C. Ingalls of Company K, "all in an organization whose scope and efficiency will far surpass that of former years. We are all mustered into the United States military service and have greater responsibilities, opportunities and importance. As Company K men we will support in a sincere and enthusiastic manner all our officers and keep up the traditions of the Seventh."

Sergeant Edward Willis of the Machine Gun Company in a long letter to The Gazette says:

"Here we are on the border working and pulling together to bring this new machine gun company up to the standards. Just a word of our work here. Of course it is hot, but we work, grumble, and rest along with the rest of the regiment. Our present job is drilling during drill period and working the rest of the day on all manner of chores. There is the Cook Detail, Sergeant Decker's popular detail; the "Police" Detail, the Street Cleaning Detail, the Quartermaster's Detail, and last, but most famous of all, the Mule Detail. For five days now that detail, under Sergeants Jetter and Harry, has been taking care of the one hundred and odd mules belonging to the entire regiment, and we feel that it is some job."

There are other letters in the Gazette, one from every company in the Seventh, and they all tell the same story of hard work and plenty of drill, and all of it done without grumbling.

Hot for Education.

Tribune, Greeley County, population 158, is building two modern brick school buildings, each to cost $12,000, only three blocks apart, and the local statistician has figured it out that each building will have a seating capacity greater than the town's population, and that the two buildings represent a per capita investment of $152 for each man, woman and child in the corporation.—Kansas City Star.

Editorial Lament.

Wonder what has become of the old-fashioned man who used to bring the editor 100 pounds of maple sugar every Spring? Some of us would welcome a bag of peanuts.—Arizona Gazette.

Going Too Far.

A Cape Girardeau woman stood for her husband beating her until she was black and blue, but when he obtained a knife and slashed her feather bed she very properly appealed to the police.—Kansas City Times.

Illustrious Writers
Eminent Statesmen
Profound Publicists
Are Represented In

August Issue
CURRENT HISTORY

Among them are:

Rudyard Kipling
Guglielmo Ferrero
Bernard Shaw
Georg Brandes
Anatole France
Count Andrassy
John Galsworthy

August number has a *wealth* of literature, a *treasury* of important documents, a *cyclopedia* of historic utterances and diplomatic papers by the *most eminent men* of the chief nations of the world—covering July phases of the great war.

CURRENT HISTORY is a magazine, practically a book in magazine form, for it contains 220 pages, every page interesting, instructive, informing; it is issued once a month, as an auxiliary of The New York Times.

The subjects cannot be satisfactorily enumerated (too numerous), but they comprehend the best there is from the best minds of the belligerent and neutral nations worth reading and preserving, in attractive form.

In Addition:

29 international cartoons by the most famous of the European cartoonists.

16 full-page illustrations and portraits in the matchless roto-gravure medium.

ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY.

No Other Magazine of the Kind Issued.

35 Cents a Copy. $3.00 a Year.

CURRENT HISTORY
ALL STANDS

TUBERCULOSIS WAR MAKES BIG STRIDES

Effort Toward Eradication One of Medicine's Greatest Achievements.

MORTALITY IS MUCH LOWER

Growing Enlightenment Awakens Realization of Benefits of High Health Standards.

Among the various phases of the public health movement in this country of the last decade or two, the effort toward the gradual eradication of tuberculosis stands out prominently in its comprehensive planning and organization. The field that, ten years ago, was almost barren of any organized machinery for the control of the disease, includes at present 1,200 local anti-tuberculosis organizations, 575 hospitals and sanatoriums, 450 special dispensaries, 1,000 dispensary physicians, 4,000 nurses, and 400 open-air schools. The total cost of creating and operating this machinery represents an outlay of over $100,000,000 of public and private funds, according to The Journal of the American Medical Association.

"The results so far achieved," says the writer, "are shown in (1) the steadily growing enlightenment of the people on the subject of tuberculosis, its cause, methods of prevention and treatment; (2) the gradually falling mortality from the disease, (in the registration area in 1902 the rate was 16.3 per 10,000; in 1911, 13.2;) and (3) the impetus given to the entire public health movement through concentration of public attention on a disease, the gradual eradication of which is dependent on the realization of higher general health standards.

"The present lower mortality marks the effect of the intensive educational campaign, of the steadily expanding system of institutional and home control of the disease, and of the general improvement in the sanitary and economic conditions of the people. Tuberculosis, however, is still with us, with its appalling though reduced mortality, and with some of its fundamental problems still awaiting solution.

"Surgeon F. C. Smith of the United States Public Health Service emphasizes chiefly the following important aspects of a campaign against tuberculosis: (1) Control of sources of 'gross' infection by hospitalization of advanced cases, particularly of those in contact with children; removal from tuberculous surroundings of children under 2 years, preferably under 4, and as much later as possible, and creation of special institutional provision for such children; (2) earlier diagnosis of the disease, rendered possible by the universal application of the principle of periodic physical examinations of children and adults, and a system of industrial insurance permitting the worker to take cognizance of incipient symptoms of disease; (3) reduction in the prevalence of all those diseases which create a predisposition to tuberculosis, and (4) further improvement of industrial sanitation, with removal from industries of conditions causing undue 'stress and depletion.'

"Because of its great prevalence and its baneful effects on the general health standards of this country, tuberculosis must be combated with the active participation of every available agency. The services of the Federal Government should be utilized particularly to establish a national effort against this disease. While the outline of Smith in its entirety is perhaps difficult of attainment, especially with relation to its immediate utilization as a plan of campaign, certainly if put into effect it would tend to decrease greatly the number of new infections through the propagation from old cases."

No Place for a Converted Man.

A Denver man tells of one Westerner's opinion of the East. It appears that this man had occasion to visit New York, a city he had never seen. He remained for a week or two longer than he had expected, and, in writing of his experiences to his wife in the West, he said: "New York City is a great city, but I do wish I had come here before I was converted."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Seventeen Brothers.

That he has no many son he can't remember the names of all of them, is the startling statement of a Cape Girardeau County man, who, at 50, is declared to have the largest family in the county. The other day it rained so hard the boys all came indoors and he had a chance to count them. There were seventeen.—Kansa. City Times.

To Boston
Fall River Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.

Providence Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, daily except Sunday, 6 P. M.
Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms Always Cool.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 27, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days 2:00 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days 2:15 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
All-the-Way-by-Water
METROPOLITAN LINE
To BOSTON
Through LONG ISLAND SOUND, BEAUTIFUL BUZZARDS BAY and the CAPE COD CANAL.
Distance via the New Route 360 Miles.
15½ Hours Between Cities.



Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL leave PIER 18, NORTH RIVER, Foot of Murray Street, Week days and Sundays, 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same Service Returning. Main Deck Dining Rooms. Excellent Service. Inside Rooms, with Electric Fans, $1.00. Outside Rooms, $2.00. Fare, $4. Every Provision for Safety and Comfort. MUSIC ON EACH STEAMER.

15 ROUTES 35 STEAMERS 50 LANDINGS

TO PORTLAND Maine Steamship Line

A delightful 23-hour, 290-mile water trip to THE CITY BEAUTIFUL. Steamships Northland and North Star. From New York leave Pier 19, No. River, foot of Warren St., Tues., Thurs. and Sats. 5 P.M.; also Mons. 10:30 A. M.

Tickets and information at Piers, also at Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices or address General Passenger Department, Pier 19, North River, N. Y. Tickets to All Points. Baggage Checked Through.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 **BOSTON** $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BOSTON—PORTLAND
ALL WATER ROUTES
DOWNTOWN TICKET OFFICE
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
EQUITABLE BUILDING, ROOM 548.
SEND FOR BOOKLET T.
RYMER AGENCY. TEL. 7269 RECTOR.

Daylight Trips
Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN
on Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A. M. For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service
Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Str. "Rosedale" Lve. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
EXTRA TRIP SAT. AFTERNOONS
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St., 2:00 P. M. Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c. MUSIC, DANCING. McAllister Steamboat Co.

GLEN ISLANDS
New Boat Service From Battery, 9:30 & 10:30 A. M., and 1:30, 2 & 5:30 P. M. East 24th St., 30 minutes later.
BATHING—DANCING—BAND CONCERTS.

STEAMER "Mandalay"
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lve. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3268 Broad.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily 9 A. M. Pier 1 N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND, ft. W. 129 St., 9.00 A. M. to 8.40 P. M. Pier 1, N. R., 9.45 A. M. to 9.30 P.M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH, ft. W. 129th St., 9.00, 9.40, 1.15, Pier 1, N.R., 9.45, 10.20 A.M., 2.30 P.M. Lv. Rockaway 12 M., 12.30, 5.00, 5.30 P. M.
ROUND TRIPS, Adults 50c., Children 30c. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 8725.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
Ocean Trips to be resumed Wednesday, Aug. 9.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d st., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy.

RED BANK LINE
SOUND TRIP
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 3:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 9:45; Battery, 9:55, 9:01 a. m.

Delightful Sunday Outings
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport
Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St., North River, 10:30 A. M.
Return, Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P. M.
A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

Sunday Excursions
To NEW HAVEN
Str. RICHARD PECK
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven, 4:30 P. M.
Due New York, 9:00 P. M.
A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND.
VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.
FARE $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.
MUSIC—DINING ROOM—LUNCH COUNTER. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
TICKETS LIMITED. ON SALE ONLY AT PIERS ON THE DAY OF EXCURSIONS.
The New England Steamship Co.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST **AFRICA** BY
UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AMERICA
COLOMBIA & ECUADOR, PERU & CHILE — From Panama
BRAZIL and ARGENTINE—From Europe.
Tours round South America $490 up.
CENTRAL AMERICA BY P. S. N. C.
NEW SERVICE between Panama and Salina Cruz, Mex., and intermediate ports. Excellent passenger accommodation.

*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
§The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
‡The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

Sailing Under American Flag to
South America
Direct Passenger Service to Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
"Crofton Hall," Aug. 22
New 12,000-ton steamship
Norton Line
Norton, Lilly & Co
General Agents
Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y.

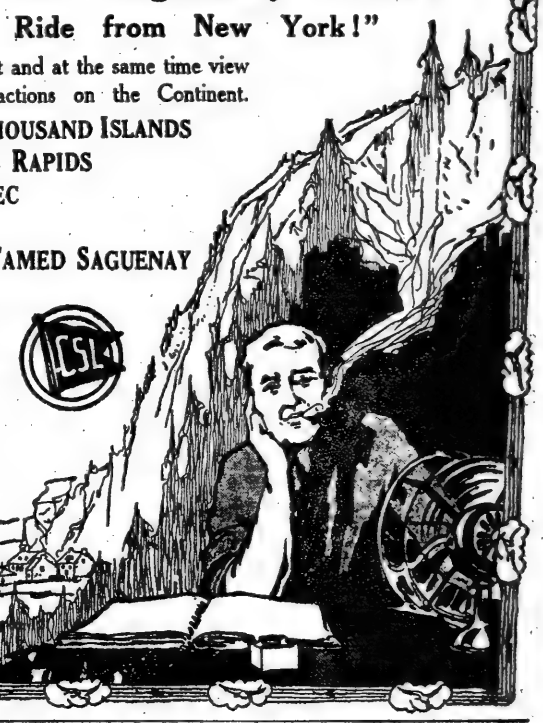
HONOLULU
The Way to Go!—Oceanic S. S. Co.
Splendid Twin-Screw 10,000-ton American Steamers "SIERRA," "SONOMA," "VENTURA."
1st Cl. $65.00; 2nd $50.00. Sailings every 21 days.
H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y., or 673 Market St., San Francisco (Line to Sydney, Australia. Pac. Tour, $337.50 1st Cl.). Aug. 15, Sept. 5, Sept. 26

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (18,500 tons)
Sail from VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 25. For rates, etc., apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

LAMPORT & HOLT
SOUTH AMERICA LINE
BARBADOS BAHIA
Rio de Janeiro—Santos—Montevideo—Buenos Aires.
S. S. BYRON.....Aug. 12, 1:00 P. M.
S. S. VOLTAIRE.....Aug. 26, 8:00 A. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Bellevue Tours, 1425 Broadway, New York.

Answer the Call of Mountains and Sea—On the Saguenay
WHY SWELTER IN NEW YORK?
When cool breezes await you on the majestic
St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers
"Only One Night's Ride from New York!"
Get relief from the heat and at the same time view the finest scenic attractions on the Continent.
NIAGARA FALLS THE THOUSAND ISLANDS
THE MARVELLOUS RAPIDS
MONTREAL QUEBEC
LOWER ST. LAWRENCE
AND FAR-FAMED SAGUENAY

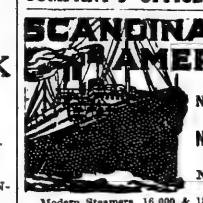


TAKE THESE TRIPS NOW
When You Need Them Most
Send 6c postage for illustrated booklet, map and guide to JOHN F. PIERCE, Asst. Passenger Traffic Manager.
CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LT'D.
102 R. & O. Building, Montreal, Canada.

Try an Ocean Trip
What you need to clear your brain, put vigor in your step, give you an appetite, and make you sleep like a top.
Pleasantest Short Trip Out of New York
Superior service and low fares to Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, and all Southern points.
Ocean Steamship Company
N. Y. Office, 140 W. 42d St. at B'way
Pier 35, North River, foot of Spring St.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
***ROCHAMBEAU**
SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, NOON
*S. S. CHICAGO....Sat., Aug. 12, 3 P. M.
†LA TOURAINE....Sat., Aug. 19, 3 P. M.
†LAFAYETTE.....Sat., Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
*One class cabin. †First and second cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE to Norway, Sweden, Denmark
NEUTRAL FLAG
Outside war zone
No Contraband Carried.



Modern Steamers, 16,000 & 18,000 Tons Displ.
Daily Connections with All European Cities.
Oscar II.....Aug. 17 | Hellig Olav.....Aug. 31
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., AUG. 26, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA.....SAT., SEPT. 2, 5 P. M.
*CAMERONIA.....SAT., SEPT. 9, NOON
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ANDANIA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, 5 P.M.
PANNONIA.....SAT., SEPT. 16, 5 P.M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R.
Philadel'a, Aug. 14, 4 P.M. | Kroonland, Aug. 15, a'n
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland....Aug. 17 | Baltic.....Aug. 31
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

BERMUDA
BELL'S TOURS
8 days, $42.50 up ALL EXPENSES
9 days, $45.50 up
Next sailing S. S. Bermudian, Aug. 16.
Bermuda Tourist Bureau,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 6472 Rector.

Norwegian America Line
Modern Twin-Screw Steamers—16,000 Tons Displacement. To Scandinavia Direct
Under Neutral Flag.
S. S. KRISTIANIAFJORD, AUG. 26.
S. S. BERGENSFJORD, SEPT. 16.
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†"La VELOCE." †"ITALIA."
(Fast Italian Liners.)
TO GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
PARIS and other European Points.
*D. d'Aosta, August 19, noon.
New large twin-screw steamers.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CALLING at LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Twin Screw Geared Turbine
Tuscania, Saturday, Aug. 19, Noon
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

SPANISH LINE
Compania Trasatlantica
(Cargo and Passengers)
FOR CADIZ and BARCELONA.
S. S. Buenos Aires.....August 15
FOR HAVANA and VERA CRUZ.
S. S. Montserrat.....August 12
J. ZARAGOZA, Agent, Pier 8, E. R. Telephone, Hanover 210.

FABRE LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.
TRANSATLANTICA ITALIANA
New York—Naples—Genoa
McDONNELL & TRUDA, Gen. Agts., 5 State St., N.Y.
OLD DOMINION LINE, daily, exc. Sun. 3 P.M., fr. Pier 25, N. R., N. Y. Phone 3900 Franklin.
Trans-Pacific Steamship Service. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., 1231 Broadway, N. Y.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. 1231 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
Largest Steamers Under Neutral Flag
N. Y.—ROTTERDAM via FALMOUTH
TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

NOORDAM	{22,070 tons displ.} {12,531 tons reg'd.}	Sailing THUR., AUGUST 10, 11 A. M.
NEW AMSTERDAM	{31,000 tons displ.} {17,250 tons reg'd.}	Sailing THUR., AUGUST 24, 4 P. M.
RYNDAM	{22,070 tons displ.} {12,527 tons reg'd.}	Sailing SAT'Y, SEPTEMBER 2, NOON

Steamers will call at FALMOUTH for the landing of cabin passengers for GREAT BRITAIN. From FALMOUTH they will proceed to ROTTERDAM, rounding Scotland or via the English Channel, according to circumstances.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, 21-24 State St., New York

Independent and Conducted Tours to
PACIFIC COAST
visiting
California, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Canadian and Colorado Rockies, Alaska, Glacier Park, Grand Canyon, Etc.
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
visiting
Niagara Falls, Toronto, Muskoka Lake, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River and Rapids, Saguenay, River Quebec, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga Springs, Albany, Hudson River, etc.
Independent Travel
arranged under our
"Invisible Courier System"
securing in advance and guaranteeing desired transportation, hotel and Pullman accommodations, staterooms, sightseeing, etc. Send for complete itinerary of conducted tour desired or copy of "Independent Tours," containing many suggestions.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
396 Broadway, N.Y. Phone Franklin 4530. Established 1875.

COOK'S TOURS
NIAGARA FALLS, 1000 ISLANDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, SAGUENAY, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NOVA SCOTIA, &c.
Short all-expense Tours with escort leave every few days. Inclusive Fares from $54.50
BERMUDA 8 DAYS and Longer $42.50 up
"TRAVEL WITHOUT TROUBLE"
tours, prearranged and unaccompanied, with reserved hotel and Pullman accommodations. For individuals, families and private parties; planned for individual requirements. Anywhere. Any time.
Tickets and Tours to All Resorts. Travel-Service Absolutely the Best.
Send for Program Desired.
OFFICIAL TICKET AGENTS FOR PRINCIPAL TRUNK LINES
THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 28th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.)
1081 Broadway (Cor. 73d St.)

AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS TO
JAPAN
LAND OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS
Daibutsu, Pagoda, Torii, Fujiyama. Gentle customs, dainty costumes, exquisite art, vigorous commerce, the NEW EAST, older yet newer than our own New West.
OUR TOURS SAIL Sept. 23 and Oct. 5
UNDER PERSONAL ESCORT.
Send for Illustrated Booklet
66 Broadway.
Phone Rector 9800.
118 W. 32 St. nr. B'way.
Phone Greeley 4561.



SOUTH AMERICA
Land of the remarkable Inca civilization, of stupendous mountains, quaint Indians, great cities growing over night and limitless undeveloped resources. Small party leaves New York, Oct. 21, for three months tour visiting principal cities and many points of unique interest out of the ordinary routes of travel.
JAPAN AND CHINA
Semi-private tour of luxury visiting the wonderlands of the Orient. From San Francisco Sept. 23.
Also tours to the West Indies and to California and the Great West
Exceptionally complete arrangements for independent travelers, including transportation by rail and water, and hotel arrangements.
Send for booklet desired
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Phone Mad. Sq. 6270.

SURPRISINGLY LOW RATES
BERMUDA
Delightfully cool 1,000-mile Cruise—8, 9 and 19 day tours. Rates include all tickets, meals, hotels, carriages, boats, etc., every expense. Next Tours, Aug. 16, 26, Sept. 6, 16, 27, etc. Also tickets and tours to Nova Scotia, Land of Evangeline, Short Sea Trips—Everywhere!
Dellevie's Tours
1450 B'way, at 42d St., New York.
Telephone Bryant 6178.

Special Rates
ALL EXPENSE TRIPS
BERMUDA.
LAKE GEORGE & SARATOGA.
SARATOGA & AUSABLE CHASM.
ASBURY PARK & ATLANTIC CITY.
GREAT LAKES, MAINE and CANADA.
Globe Tours 224 W. 34 St. N. Y. City.

TRAVEL TIPS
BOOKLET OF 1,000 JOURNEYS
McCANN'S TOURS, 1213 Broadway.
BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.
7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes, $40. Meals and berth included.
STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

CALIFORNIA
Summer fares in effect. By all routes. Maryland, 1368 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE FINEST SUMMER CRUISE ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD
12 DAY All Expense Northern Cruise **$60.00 UP**
Visiting Foreign America
equal in interest, novelty and healthfulness to a European cruise. Visiting *HALIFAX, Nova Scotia*, the land of Evangeline, and *ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland*, the Norway of America, via the
Red Cross Line
New tourist steamships, STEPHANO and FLORIZEL, fitted with every convenience and safety device. Cost of trip includes every essential expense. 7 days at sea and 5 in port. Splendid cuisine, orchestra, sea sports. Ship is your hotel for the entire trip. Reduced Rates for Superior Accommodations. September. Write to-day for illustrated booklet 81.
Bowring & Co., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

See the HUDSON NOW



Broad, shaded decks and cool breezes make this daylight trip a most refreshing summer outing. Large, fast steamers daily, except Sunday, between
New York and Albany
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday
to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M.; for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.
Hudson River Day Line
DESBROSSES ST. PIER. Tel. 4141 Spring. NEW YORK

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES GIFT OF RED CROSS

Organization Sends 1,275 Cases to Belligerent Nations in the Month of July.

SHIPMENTS WORTH $65,224

Federal Council of Churches Issues Appeal for Funds to Aid the Protestants of France.

The American Red Cross, in a statement issued yesterday, announced that during the month of July it had shipped 1,275 cases of hospital supplies to the Red Cross organizations of the belligerent nations of Europe. These shipments, which were of the total value of $65,224, included large quantities of surgical gauze, hot water bottles, adhesive plasters, rubber gloves and sheeting, bandages and medicated cottons. The largest of the consignments went to France, with Italy, Russia, and Serbia following in the order named.

The supplies collected at the Bush Terminal shipping office of the Red Cross, in the last four weeks alone, totalled in value more than $36,000. About two-thirds of these supplies, which were collected by various Red Cross Chapters in the country, were designated for special countries, distribution of the other third being left by the donors to the discretion of the National Red Cross officers. There were no ocean freight charges on any of these shipments.

The Eastern Division of the Red Cross during the past week made twenty-one shipments of relief and comfort supplies to the American troops, regulars as well as guardsmen, on duty along the Mexican border and in Mexico. A large part of the supplies was designated for the Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut guard units.

The Red Cross announces that there is a great demand on the border for books, tobacco, playing cards, magazines and comfort kits. Supplies of this kind should be sent to the Bush Terminal depot of the Red Cross. The express or freight charges should be prepaid, and the supplies must be designated for troops and not individuals. On receipt, all supplies will be immediately forwarded, without cost to the sender, to the soldiers or organizations for whom they are designated.

The New York State Board of the Red Cross received cash contributions to be applied to its war fund of $5,430 last week. The New York board has collected to date more than $736,500. The gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

Bklyn. Red Cr.	$5,072
Mrs. J. L. Harriman	60
First Presb. Ch., Monmouth, Ill.	27
Miss C. P. Snelling	10
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sayre	25
Van Cortlandt Ch.	15
Red Cross	$100
T. B. Kerr	15
Miscellaneous	14

For Relief in Armenia.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $1,480,000. Recent gifts include the following:

Cong. Ch., Phillipston, Mass.	$12
Pres. Ch., Plymouth, Ind.	15
Lincoln Meth. Univ.	20
Mrs. M. W. Allen	14
E. D. Eaton	10
M. E. S. S., Reeseralsburg, Md.	18
E. Hershuerger	20
John S. Prior	10
Pres. Ch., Lebanon, Tenn.	65
Edwin T. Lewis	25
Ref. Ch., Prairie View, Kan.	39
Frank M. Taylor	50
G. F. B.	25
G. W. Hartzell	25
Mr. and Mrs. Clarke	100
W. R. Brown	150
"Anonymous"	200
H. F. Kean	40
Redlands Rel. Assn.	40
Fannie M. Whitcomb	20
First Pres. Ch., Cadiz, Ohio	115
"Friends"	10
Miss K. W. Powell	24
Rev. Van Dyk	21
Adrian M. E. Ch.	20
Anna C. McClure	50
First Unit. Ch., Pittsburgh	25
E. A. Legare	10
C. E. Thorne	10
Un. Cong. Ch., Bridgewater	10
First Pres. Ch., Amboy, Penn.	10
Dr. E. J. Hamilton	25
Yonkers Com.	20
Mrs. F. F. Church	10
Mrs. W. A. Holt	200
M. E. Church	18
J. C. Smock	20
Calvary Ch., Conshohocken, Penn.	160
Mrs. J. H. Martin	15
First Meth. Ch., Humboldt, Penn.	18
Methuen Nat. Bank	53
Harry Burnett	100
Worcester Com.	150
J. P. Morgan	5,000
Miss M. J. Boyd	20
Christ Ch., Pierson, Mich.	15
Miss A. M. Boger	10
First Pres. Ch., Fairfield, Iowa	10
Pres. Ch., Chenca, Ill.	34
Miss J. H. Binney	10
C. E. Soc., Westernville, N. Y.	18
Wilbur Mem. M. E. Church	12
T. R. Van Boskerck	10
Mary S. Gillmore	15
Westminster Pres. Ch., Omaha	10
St. Mark's, Harwichport, Mass.	27
E. G. Goomis	10
Pres. Ch., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	75
George L. Paine	60
Frances A. Strong	100
T. L. Leverett	15
First M. E. Ch., "Cash E."	31
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Wise	20
Mrs. W. C. Lohenstine	30
E. H. Whitaker	10
E. Williamson Ref. Church	25
Dr. S. R. Rightenour	49
F. Strong	50
R. B. Benjamin	10
O. Carlson	10
First Pres. Ch., Oakland	14
Julia L. Clark	20
Miss J. F. Camp	10
Cong. Ch., Morrisonville, Wis.	10
F. B. Bowman	14
Mercy Com., col.	15
Eva M. Stevens	22
Mrs. N. Sawyer	10
Westminster Ch., Pasadena	15
T. J. Williams	10
Mrs. F. D. Smith	25
L. M. Pollock	10
S. Halsell	100
R. H. Smith	200
Mary L. Handley	15
J. and O. J. Clapsaddle	20
Margaret Willets	10
St. Stephen's Ch., Denver	10
Misses Camp	$40
Miss E. Pearls	15
Cong. Ch., Madison, Wis.	100
Pres. Ch., Coldwater, Kan.	13
Emanuel Ref. Epis. Church	50
Miss E. Nicholson	26
Ben Selling	2,000
Pres. Ch., Greenwood, S. C.	14
Chautauqua Com.	13
Assn of Kessab	1,000
Ref. Dutch Ch.	68
Wheeling Com.	1,000
J. L. Cameron	20
Pres. Ch., Pelecania	53
Mrs. E. Morrow	25
E. F. Foster	25
Mrs. J. A. Goodnow	50
W. Hasell	10
Miss C. F. B.	
Kingsley	10
M. B. Nelson	15
G. R. McKeith	15
J. Morris	25
R. H. Rippere	11
Miss L. Pharo	25
W. W. Pharo	300
M. E. S. S., Smith Hill	20
Mrs. S. E. Newton	20
Mr. and Mrs. Reed	10
Miss N. G. Clark	40
W. K. Goetle	10
Miss K. Daniel	10
B'way Tr. Cong.	18
L. E. Robinson	10
Miss R. M. Arthur	10
E. O. Barnes	50
Mrs. H. J. Petran	10
Mrs. T. W. Langdon	50
Pres. Woodlawn Penn.	100
Mrs. M. W. Tompkins	10
Florence Ortiz	10
Miss M. Bainbridge	10
Pres. Ch., Savannah	125
Un. Pres. Church, Huntsville	13
Un. Service, Moravia, N. Y.	52
Dutch Ref. Ch., Danford, Ill.	15
Miss I. B. Coleman	25
W. F. Hopkins	15
J. F. Terhune	15
Mrs. M. Terhune	15
Elliot Cong. Ch.	21
Pleasant Hill Ref. Church	50
E. W. Barnes	10
Mrs. M. Z. Hill	15
W. A. Butler	50
Topeka Com.	50
W. F. Kane	10
Cong. Ch., Ludlow, Mass.	22
Pres. Ch., Youngstown, Ohio	88
H. Hallock	25
Member of Tr. Ch.	10
People's Pres. Ch.	20
J. G. Bair	10
Pres. Ch., Steelton, Penn.	19
Mrs. P. Martin	10
Milton Pres. Ch.	12
S. S., Ritzman, O.	12
W. H. Philpot	10
Cleveland Com.	700
Assyrian Rel. Fd.	1,500
Cong. Ch., McCook, Neb.	79
W. H. Boone	25
Mrs. Rockwell and Mrs. Hall	10
Natick Bapt. Bible School	10
S. A. Kelley	20
Miss I. L. Clark	10
Arnold M. U. S. S.	10
E. H. Deering	10
F. M. Hinchert	25
Cent. Pres. Church, New Castle, Penn.	55
First Pres. Church, Elmira	10
Pres. Ch., Fredericksburg	13
Calvary Pres. Ch., Newark	17
Ross Park S. S.	35
Emanuel Bap. Ch., Brooklyn	50
M. Howell	25
W. A. Ricks	50
P. A. Brangler	50
Miss Underhill	200
Mrs. J. S. Coolidge	200
J. McLean	500
St. Paul Com.	830
W. J. Beecher	17
Mrs. F. A. Owen	10

Polish Victims Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 23 West Forty-second Street, received last week contributions amounting to $2,014.37. Total contributions to date amount to $409,412.12. Contributions received during the week follow:

F. Van Sant	$25
F. W. Lyman	25
Childs Boxes	31
Citizens, Fargo, N. D.	54
Miss E. M. Kellogg	10
Miss C. N. Kellogg	10
C. H. Kelsey	100
Mrs. S. D'Aubigne	100
Un. Pres. Church, Schenectady	20
Rev. G. D. Heurer	25
Mrs. S. Siegel	10
J. P. Jefferson	25
S. C. Miller	10
Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Drown	20
Christian Work	500
Miss H. E. Chase	100
Westchester Cong. Church	540
Mrs. J. A. Pollak	200
Member Roseville Pres. Church	15
Pres. Ch., Bergen, N. Y.	12
Cong. Ch., Leicester, Mass.	16
Mrs. M. A. Gardner	25
Cal. Pres. Church, Newark	17
First Ch., Miami, Fla.	10
Western Minis. Assoc.	256
Niagara Falls Power Co.	237

For Polish Scholars.

The Polish University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, subscriptions to be sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street, acknowledges the following donations for destitute professors, scientists, scholars and students who are refugees in France and Switzerland.

Mrs. F. J. Meigs	$500
W. Burnham	50
E. C. Pechin	10
J. C. Bergquist	10
K. Seaver	10
S. H. Browne	5
M. M. Davis	5
Prof. C. E. Furness	5
R. B. Delvin	5
Smaller gifts	11

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering through the War, of which Harry Fischel, 63 Park Row, is Treasurer, acknowledges these new donations to its fund:

For Palestine institutions	$1,339
For Palestine individuals	470
Miscellaneous	78
Mrs. Brooklyn	22
H. Barkow	15
I. Berman	20
Centreville (Iowa) Committee	78
Daughters of Jacob, Bellaire, O.	30
M. Gold	22
Col. at Bar Mitsvah	10
R. Schreiber	25
H. Goldstein	10
Col. at Brotmanville, N. J.	12
Cong. Sharoh Torah	20
Jacksonville Com.	37
Wedding	10
J. R. Co. Duluth	25
New Castle (Penn.) Committee	73
Mrs. A. Grunsfeld	10
Mercantile Co., Artas, S. D.	15
Hague, N. D.	25
Temvek, N. D.	15
Pollack, S. D.	25
Charles L. Gross	25
Mercantile Co., Mound City, S. D.	30
E. Stolar	20
M. J. Abramson	$14
Rabbi J. M. Werbin	15
Sioux City Com.	273
Klein & Schindler	20
Mason City Com.	52
Met. Life, N. Y. C.	28
Pueblo (Col.) Com.	56
Mrs. R. Cohen	74
Fed. of Jew. Charities, Cleveland	749
Bornkine, Bytcher & Wolfson	20
Rev. J. Lupin	19
Dayton Com.	540
M. Avidowitz	15
Met. Life, Wmsbg.	10
New Kensington (Penn.) Com.	73
Rabbi D. C. Light	44
H. O. B. Society, Shreveport, La.	20
Jew. Daily News	794
Yonkers Com.	200
Malden Com.	100
Cleveland Com.	118
Concert, Brandon, Canada	50
Rabbi J. N. Rosenberg	24
Col. Berkley, Va.	48
S. Heller	25
Rabbi T. Gelfon	55
Oakland Com.	500

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, of which the Rev. Father Stillemans is the head, now totals $1,112,087.25. Subscriptions should be addressed to 10 Bridge Street. New gifts follow:

Secours Belge, Woonsocket	$150
C. F. M.	140
T. H. Osborn	100
W. A. Campbell	25
C. L. Carrick	$10
Mr. and Mrs. Borie	10
T. T. Langford	10
S. Wood	10
Miscellaneous	30

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Fund, 5 East Thirty-seventh Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the head, has collected more than $278,000. New gifts include the following:

Children's Fund	$800
A. F. F. F. W.	189
Bar Harbor Com.	66
Miss H. C. Frick	12
Mrs. E. Harriman	$76
A. F. W. Workroom	95
Miscellaneous	70

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, 5 East Thirty-seventh Street, is Chairman, shipped 127 cases of hospital supplies to France last week. Among donations to this fund was an anonymous one of $15,000. Other gifts were:

Mrs. F. R. Chambers	$100
Marie de Page	125
E. A. Onderdonk	50
W. Le C. Stevens	10
Oranges Com.	100
H. M. Russell	$10
E. Chase	10
Denver Com.	73
G. Peterkin	25
Judge J. Gest	100
Admiral Mead	10

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $174,200. New gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

Pawtucket Times	$150
A. J. C. Anderson	100
James Barber	100
Mrs. H. Barber	100
Br. Schs. & Univs Co.	150
Newport News Rel. Society	17
Miscellaneous	60
Charles Fox	12
A. Turnbull	25
Mrs. W. H. Davidge	$25
A. Michie	12
Employes Barber & Co.	45
G. Whitefield	10
F. Norman	10
H. A. Lindsay	10
E. Jenkins	17
W. H. Plummer	20

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Fund, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is the Treasurer, now totals more than $4,500,000. New gifts follow:

Chicago Com.	$25,000
Nashville Com.	2,500
Portland Com.	1,000
Harrisburg Com.	200
Concert, H. Peters.	100
Mrs. S. Berger	155
Waco Com.	150
Memory Lola M. Hahn	100
F. Anspacher	100
Dayton Com.	150
Terre Haute Com.	100
Gary Com.	197
Rhode Island Com.	800
Mt. Vernon Lodge	100
Columbia Com.	34
Dr. W. Linder	20
Peru Com.	11
L. Sulzberger	10
Muncie Com.	25
L. S. Brush	10
I. Mirkley	10
W. N. Seligsberg	10
Cairo Com.	44
Minneapolis C. of J.	12
W. Weil	55
I. Siegel	20
S. Kraus	10
Monessen Com.	$48
M. A. Adler	40
C. Leifert	10
J. Schindler	20
J. Lipschitz	12
Madison Com.	30
S. Marcus & Son	10
Buchstahl & Lewis	10
M. B. Lande	10
C. Harris	10
L. Deutsch	10
D. Klaubert	30
Oklahoma Com.	18
M. Holtz	10
A. Brestauer	12
A. D. Wolf	30
Duluth Com.	79
J. Hertz	10
Sandusky Com.	75
Huntington Com.	15
L. Rothenbaum	10
A Friend	20
A. Rozenblatt	15
Mrs. J. Steinhardt	10
L. Jacobs	10
W. Perlman	10
T. Adelson	30

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received, including funds raised in co-operation with allied committees of $1,542,323.33. The following contributions have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

J. Langdon	$10
W. H. Crittenden	10
Mrs. B. F. Drakenfeld	10
Miss M. Dougherty	10
C. L. Perkins	10
G. F. Crane	100
A. V. H. Stuyvesant	50
Mrs. Tabor	25
Charles T. Root	25
E. N. Oppenheim	10
E. W. Putnam	15
C. L. Taylor	50
James Knowles	25
J. D. Mead	25
Realty Co.	25
C. H. Warren	25
D. D. Orth	25
J. S. Murphy	50
T. Mansfield	10
D. E. Clapp	10
E. Penfold	200
J. L. Wandling	10
W. G. Willcox	100
F. A. Sherman	10
L. Lydig	25
M. Barrett	10
Miss M. R. Hubbard	10
I. Mendleson	10
G. W. Van Slyke	25
T. T. Waterman	25
Miss M. S. Perkins	10
Mrs. E. Opdyke	10
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Friedman	25
W. H. Waldman	10
W. D. Farls	10
E. W. Mosher	25
E. N. Blake	10
Miss E. F. Ellis	10
W. J. Green	100
W. B. Wacherhagen	10
H. Darling	10
D. A. Matheson	10
T. T. Pfeiffer	10
Miss M. L. Draper	15
Mrs. R. L. Le Boeuf	10
L. A. Titus	60
Mrs. J. D. Parsons, Jr.	50
J. Punnett	100
Mrs. P. Goetthell	50
Miss A. W. Stuyvesant	50
Mrs. H. H. Knox	10
D. Stern	10
D. D. Martin	10
H. D. Carson	10
R. C. Adams	$10
A. E. Durin	10
Mrs. De W. J. Seligman	10
L. M. Wood	50
C. Robbins	25
L. F. Emmet	50
H. Schniewind, Jr.	50
Mrs. J. W. McLane	100
J. Douglas	25
Miss M. R. Prescott	100
D. A. Donahue	10
Dr. C. A. Dewey	25
G. H. R. Richmond	20
M. Bannon	10
W. Henny	25
Mrs. F. C. Paris	25
J. A. Hance	50
C. L. Tappin	10
Miss E. L. Smith	10
M. J. Corbett	25
Mrs. W. Rogers	10
C. H. Gove	25
C. W. Oster	25
W. J. Riger	25
E. B. Adams	25
A. Schlesslinger	10
P. E. Haslet	50
H. V. Colt	10
W. E. Curtis	500
L. L. Cole	10
C. H. Brown	10
D. E. Makepeace	10
Mrs. H. G. Fisk	15
W. A. Huppuch	10
A. H. Jones	100
H. S. Acherly	10
F. C. Eberlin	10
Pres. Ch., Sadalia, Mo.	16
Other contributions	445

Given to the Allies.

James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer, National Allied Relief Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions received during the week:

S. S. S. Com.	$50
H. M. Allen	40
Miss M. B. Wood	10
S. S. Marvin	25
Misses Smith	100
Miss E. F. Cheney	10
G. A. Goddard	100
Anne H. Borden	25
Carrie L. Borden	25
H. S. Davis	10
Mrs. R. D. Smith	50
Mrs. E. S. Brown	15
Columbia Counter	25
Emily H. Hayward	$25
A. C. L. Fund	10
Mrs. H. P. Kidder	25
F. Townsend	100
G. Gardner	60
G. P. Gardner	30
H. J. Coolidge	120
Mrs. E. H. Russell	10
S. Appleton	10
R. A. Cavendish	25
Misses Willson	10
Other contributions	20

American Ambulance Hospital.

The Fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, received the following contributions during the last week:

Mrs. R. Bacon	$1,200
Mrs. A. M. Young	300
Mrs. B. Lathrop	100
Mrs. E. Dickey	5
Henry Patten	50
F. L. Stetson	100
Mrs. W. Reid	500
S. E. Taprell	$10
E. Johnson	50
Miss L. F. Emmet	50
August Belmont	60
Mary S. Case	10
H. H. White	500
H. L. Reed	10

British War Relief.

Mrs. William Wallace Clendenin, representative in New York of the British Red Cross, has established headquarters in the offices of the British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Avenue. She will direct the purchase of surgical supplies for the British Red Cross office in Paris. Mrs. Clendenin recently visited the Verdun front, where a hospital of 600 beds is being maintained, the branch of the Red Cross of which she is the representative.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the British War Relief Association, acknowledges these new gifts to the fund.

New Castle R. C.	$400
Woodlawn Red Cr.	50
Mrs. R. S. Holt	50
Samuel Adams	20
Mrs. R. Hoe	$10
Brooklyn friend	10
Mrs. L. L. Seaman	10
Miscellaneous	20

Surgical Dressing Committee.

Surgical Dressing Committee, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is International Chairman, has now sent 7,000,000 dressings to the Hospitals of the Allies. The committe now ships to London, Paris, Bordeaux, and Rome.

Recent gifts to the committee follow:

Mrs. C. O. Miller, Jr.	$541
T. S. Hathaway	100
Mrs. Croken	100
Mrs. J. Pearman	50
G. Walker	25
Miscellaneous	60

General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., comcanding the Eastern Department, has sent a letter of indorsement to the National Surgical Dressings Committee, which is equipping a number of the hospital units with surgical dressings. To Mrs. Willard he wrote:

"Your organization has done great work in preparing some 7,000,000 of dressings for the wounded in the great war. I am very glad to know that you are taking up the question of reserve supplies for home use. It is one of those wise measures looking to preparedness, and one which is deserving of a large measure of approval. I hope, eventually, all the various organizations will unite with the Red Cross and form one great working body for a common end."

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 681 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new contributions:

J. P. Morgan	$500
Mrs. E. F. Shepard	250
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	200
F. L. Stetson	100
Miss M. Rice	100
Br.-Am. R. Cross	56
Mrs. E. de P. Hosmer	25
Richmond, Va.	$25
Mrs. F. R. Appleton	25
Philadelphia, Baltic. Conn.	12
A. A. Carey	25

For Belgian Prisoners.

James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer of the Committee for Belgian Prisoners in Germany, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these gifts to that fund:

Miss A. B. Stedman	$15
Miscellaneous	$12

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, 293 Fifth Avenue, which devotes its work to the relief of the sufferers in France, and of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the head, acknowledges these gifts to its fund:

Miss M. S. McDermott	$20
Mrs. H. H. Williams	15
Miss Marshall	$12
Miss G. Clark	12
Anonymous	13
Miscellaneous	39

French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals nearly $200,000. New gifts follow:

Mrs. J. P. Morgan	$100
H. W. Longfellow	100
F. B. Van Vorst	100
F. R. Hazard	100
T. J. Coolidge	50
Mrs. G. G. Whitney	10
H. A. Caesar & Co	10
M. Charavay	10
Miss J. M. Lamz	10
Mrs. F. Vanderbilt	75
Mrs. S. S. Wise	15
P. H. Fyne	25
Mrs. L. C. Dawes	25
J. H. Michelin	100
R. R. Robinson	10
Miss E. Gardiner	20
Mrs. H. E. Grew	10
Mrs. J. L. Thorndike	10
A. N. Milliken	25
Mrs. W. Greenough	$50
Mrs. J. E. Auerbach	10
Col. Ruffner, U.S.A.	40
C. E. Aliger	10
A. P. & C. M. Dafre	18
Mrs. M. Taylor	20
Mrs. A. C. Wheelwright	20
Mrs. H. B. Scott	10
Miss Marie C. Meilloret	10
William Q. Wales	10
Richard H. Dana	25
Miss Clara E. Comstock	12
Mrs. L. A. Kinney	10
Mrs. G. P. Denny	10
Mrs. H. B. Sprague	25

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, organized to furnish comfort kits to the soldiers of France, has colleted to date $143,500. Francis M. Roche, Room 122, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is the Treasurer. Gifts acknowledged yesterday were:

San Francisco Com. $763 | Los Angeles Com. $160

National Allied Committee.

An executive committee of the National Allied Relief Committee, Fifth Avenue Building, is in course of formation for the purpose of establishing the Allied Home for Fatherless Children and Maimed and Blinded Soldiers. John Moffatt, Vice Chairman of the executive committee, says:

"The effort commends itself, since, of all the war victims of the allied countries, none are more worthy or more in need of relief than the children. Equally dependent and needy are the soldiers who have been maimed and blinded in battle. This permanent institution therefore, where the children of today may be trained to the useful citizens of tomorrow, is most commendable."

There has been generous response, but there is much remaining to be done and in a talk with the committees, the hope was expressed that the public, as they become familiar with the plan and wish to share in the beneficence, will contribute their share to this fund for the oppressed across the broad Atlantic.

French Protestant Churches.

The French Huguenot churches, being in severe straits on account of the general devastation of the war, appealed to the American churches for help. Their delegate, Pastor Roussel, recently took home a gift of something over $20,000, and now Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council, reports that he has secured nearly $25,000 more, which will be conveyed to the French churches as an expression of the affection of Christians in America. The Federal Council is endeavoring to secure about $150,000 for the help of their brethren in France.

AID FOR TEUTONIC ALLIES.

American Relief Committee.

Charles G. Dawes, former Controller of the Currency, who is Treasurer of the Chicago branch of the American Relief Committee for German Widows and Orphans, has forwarded $6,000 to John D. Crimmins, Treasurer of the General Committee. This is the first sum received from the recently organize Chicago office.

Following the receipt of this amount, Mr. Crimmins immediately transmitted $15,000 (about 75,000 marks) by wireless to Berlin for the work of the Red Cross among the 400,000 widows and about twice as many orphans the war has made. This transmission was in response to the urgent appeal received by wireless last week from Berlin.

Among the contributions to the above fund acknowledged yesterday are the following:

George Merck	$500
Hudson Trust Co.	90
Victor & Achelis	25
Carl Vietor	50
L. A. Frothingham	25
J. W. Jackson, Jr.	10
F. Ferguson	25
Employes Nicholas Power Co.	$55
George Benz	13
E. G. Vietor	25
W. F. Hagedorn	16
Miscellaneous	13

Prussian Relief Fund.

The East Prussian Relief Fund, of which Hubert Cillis, 50 Union Square, is Treasurer, acknowledges these new donations:

Nippert Dinner	$175
N. O. von Klook	25
C. L. Bachman	10
No. Savings Bank, Fargo, N. D.	$55

General War Relief.

The General Relief Association for the War Sufferers of Germany and Austria-Hungary, of which Charles Froeb, 531 Broadway, Brooklyn, is Treasurer, announces these new contributions to its fund:

Hotel Duncan	$15
K. Neddermaier	$42

Kolonialkriegerdank.

The total amount collected to date by the Kolonialkriegerdank for the invalids, widows and orphans of the war who are in the colonies, is now $35,313. The President of this organization is C. von Helmholt. Checks should be sent, payable to W. Knauth, Treasurer, account of the Kolonialkriegerdank, 15 William Street, New York City. Here are additional contributions last week which the Kolonialkriegerdank acknowledges:

Christine Hesse	$25
Mrs. A. H. Huss	10
Elsa Poetzsch	10
Feick & Rossler	50
Eitel Bros.	50
Chicago (col.)	2,000
W. Heymacker	$17
John Kroder	10
L. J. Waldmann	10
Adams, Mass. (col.)	21
Boston (col.)	19
Holyoke (col.)	13

American Physicians' Expeditions.

The American Physicians' Expeditions to Germany and Austria-Hungary announced yesterday that additional contributions, amounting to $475, were received between July 27 and Aug. 3 last, bringing its total fund to date up to $1,920. Among the larger subscriptions it acknowledges the following:

A. Lueder	$50
Maennerchor	25
C. J. Bahret	10
Carl Look	20
John Mundt	10
William Ritter	10
Mrs. T. E. Hodgskin	10
John Gund Brew. Co.	25
J. Krick & others	24
Dr. Louis Haupt	$25
L. K. Doelling	10
Yonkers Mannie,	
D. O. H.	15
Fred. Bender	10
G. L.	100
Otto Siepermann	10
Joseph Ratzer	10
E. Wadewitz	10
W. Richter	10

Prisoners' Relief Committee.

The Prisoners of War Relief Committee, for the relief of the German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war, announces in its list No. 41, that the total fund now amounts to $122,976. This organization also acknowledges the receipt of 401 additional outfits for Siberian war prisoners as well as forty-seven parcels of relief supplies. Adolf Kuttroff is President of the Prisoners' Relief Committee, and Wilhelm Knauth is Treasurer. Checks should be made payable to the P. O. W. Relief Committee, Transatlantic Trust Company, 67 William Street. Among the latest contributions to the general fund, the following are acknowledged:

South Bethlehem	
Elsa Magyar Tarsalgocs Betegsegclyzo Egylet, Northampton, Penn.	$79
W. Rosenstengel	20
Boston (col.)	237
St. Louis (col.)	$10
Employes Sperry Gyroscope Co.	12
Louisville (col.)	200

CHARITY SALE FOR NEWPORT

New York Exchange for Woman's Work to Send Goods There.

For the first time in its history the New York Exchange for Woman's Work will send goods to Newport, R. I., where they will be sold this week for the benefit of the many consignors who have been affected by the war. The patronesses of this sale, which will be held at 55 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, are Mrs. Governor Whitman, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Rodireck Terry, Mme. de Reime, and Mrs. Kirby Smith, the managers including Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. John Seely Ward, President of the Exchange, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. Mary K. Choate, Mrs. Robert C. Ream, and Mrs. Newbold Morris.

One of the managers last week gave $1,200 especially to enable a few mothers among the 1,600 consignors to the Exchange to leave the city with their children; also, that some old women in destitute circumstances might go into the country during the heated term. "This gift," said the Secretary yesterday, "has come to us from the same woman for several years. She does not wish her name known, but each year she chooses the moment when the air is breathless, and she has frequently by this means saved lives, I am sure."

LETTERS TO SHOW GERMAN CONDITIONS

Those Cited by London Paper Speak of Riots and Food Shortage.

SOME DIARIES FROM VERDUN

Crown Prince Sought a Quick Victory—Soldiers Speak of Their Heavy Losses.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—The Daily Chronicle translates from the Revue des Deux Mondes a number of letters from people in Germany found upon German soldiers by French military authorities. They are intended to show conditions in Germany. Other papers are given to show German opinion on the long Verdun battle.

The following letter, dated May 14 last, from Leipsic, was found upon a German airman captured on June 1:

Last Saturday evening there were serious riots, and the people did much execution at Lindenau, Plagnitz, Beutsch, and Kleinschacher. In the Frankfurterstrasse they broke the windows of three shops and ransacked them. They assembled in thousands, shouting and yelling. Two hundred police, mounted and on foot, found themselves helpless. The crowd seized the bridles of the horses and prevented them from moving. At Beutsch a chocolate shop was taken by

CAMPS FOR GOLF CADDIES

White Mountain Country Clubs and Hotels Have Evolved a Plan Beneficial Alike to Players and Boys Who Caddy for Them On the Links



Caddies' camp, Maplewood Country Club, Maplewood, N.H

ONE of the most interesting features of sports in the White Mountains is the arrangement made by the leading golf clubs for supplying caddies. Those who, at various important golf resorts throughout the country, are accustomed to the unkempt caddies of all ages, nationalities, and colors, usually draped in rags with feet peeping through gaping shoes, cannot help being impressed with the splendid-looking, young American citizens of the larger White Mountain golf clubs, neat, well-groomed, and alert, in their khaki trousers and sweaters bearing the insignia of the golf club which they happen to serve.

In 1905 John Anderson, manager of one of the big White Mountain hotels, being handicapped by his inability to secure adequate caddy service and not having his forces properly supervised, wrote to the Children's Aid Society in Boston to see if they had any suggestions to offer.

The letter was turned over to Robert A. Woods, Director of the South End Settlement House, who immediately grasped the possibilities outlined therein. He sent forty bright boys to the mountains as an experiment. Charles F. Ernst, a Harvard graduate and settlement worker, was selected to take charge of the boys, and no happier selection could have been made, for, from this small beginning, he has expanded the work until he is now head of several large caddy camps in the White Mountains.

The original headquarters of the Bretton Woods caddies are at Bretton Inn, a remodeled farmhouse on the shores of Lake Carolyn, and at the season's height over 100 bright Boston boys are stationed there to caddy for golfers at the neighboring hotels.

From this beginning caddy camps have come to be an established thing. Under the direct supervision of Mr. Ernst there are now other camps at Bethlehem, Maplewood, Fabyans, Dixville Notch, and Jefferson. In the words of one noted golfer, "pleasure in golf is increased fourfold through having intelligent, alert, wideawake boys who are devoting their entire time to the game and doing the best caddying they know how to do."

But the advantage is not only for the golfer. The boys have their side, and many poor parents are rejoicing in this opportunity to have their sons taken off the city streets and made into self-respecting and self-supporting little citizens. Leaving the degrading influence of the city street behind, they are brought into contact with the highest type of American sportsman and business man, and a new conception of life is born in them.

Life habits of infinite value are formed. The boys are taught the value and use of money, of banking their savings. Honesty, regularity in their daily habits, and business maxims are a part of the caddy's curriculum. Many of the boys through their association with men of the class they meet in the mountains during the Summer, have secured a start in life.

From the hotel standpoint, the confusion resulting from having a haphazard arrangement with local boys, forced to return to their homes each night, has been eliminated and the settled system has been an important factor in bringing golfers who depend largely on adequate caddies for the enjoyment of their game. Boys are selected for this work on the basis of the merit shown in their class and club work during the Winter.

Although Mr. Ernst is at the head, the government of Bretton Inn is run by a boys' council, similar in many ways to that of the George Junior Republic. Punishments are meted out by the court, consisting of three junior judges. A court of appeals was created this year, to which to reconsider cases.

Each day's progress is begun with a cold shower at 6:30 A. M., and after breakfast each boy is required to care for his own room and is held strictly responsible, for the neatness and dispatch with which the work is expected to be carried out. Mrs. Ernst, as matron, marks the conduct charts daily and rewards the winners with an automobile ride at the end of the season.

For athletic purposes the Bretton Woods caddies are divided into three teams, the Mountaineers, the Echoes, and the Presidentials. Honors for golf, baseball, basketball, archery, whist, checkers, tennis, track and water sports are distributed each season. Games are also played with members of other White Mountain caddy camps. "Our own 'Red' came through with the bacon and 'capped' the finals over Carmody, five and five," was the way the official log, kept by the boys, expressed the result of their tournament last September.

Each boy gets his transportation from Boston to the mountains, and makes a deposit of $5, covering incidentals. He also pays his board at the rate of $2.50 weekly, and pays for his uniform and his return to Boston. There is a camp fee for the support of the camp. This makes the little inn entirely self-supporting.

Boys earn an average of $1 a day. Most of them leave with at least $25 in cash as net earnings for the season. Expenses of piano rent and camp athletic supplies are met by a caddy concert in August, for which a hotel manager grants the use of the music room at his hotel for the evening. A collection is taken, and usually yields a goodly sum.

Part of the building adjacent to Bretton Inn is equipped with a hardwood floor basket ball court, assembly hall and recreation room.

An up-to-date banking system is in force, and each caddy pays 10 cents weekly for insurance, which entitles him to 50 cents daily and $3 weekly for not more than two weeks in case of injuries. The balance in the insurance fund has reached $50 after three years' trial.

Every boy in the South End neighborhood in Boston is eligible for the trip to the mountains, according to his standing at school. Only a four-year course as a caddy is allowed each boy. Ages range from 12 to 16 years. Most of the boys are either orphans or without one parent. Boys promoted from the camps are put in charge of other camps, representing Mr. Ernst.

At Maplewood, also under his direction, there are sixty boys directed by Norman Franzein. At the Bethlehem Country Club there are forty. At Dixville Notch a handsome and commodious house for the caddies has been built by Henry S. Hale, adjoining the golf club's handsome clubhouse. At Jefferson there will be from fifty to sixty Boston newsboys in one camp in charge of John McCrehan of the Holbrook School and Lehigh University, himself a former Bretton Woods boy. In another camp eight or ten Boston newsboys are installed and several more live in tents on the banks of the Ammonoocus.

Boys acting as caddies in the White Mountain camps during the Summer show an increased tendency to attend high school after their Summer's work. Of the forty original campers only two attended; now the average has increased to 7 per cent. who attend high school with the intention of graduating. Six former caddies are now in college at Dartmouth, Tufts, and Harvard.

Aside from the healthful life the greatest advantage to the caddy is in his association with the golfers. At first the boys thought them rather a sporty lot of men, but now a wholly different impression prevails. Each boy caddies from three to six hours daily with the man employing him. This is more time than the golfer's private Secretary would ordinarily spend with him, or than his stenographer would spend in taking dictation. Most of the men have taken a splendid "big brother" attitude; many write their caddies during the Winter, send them gifts at the holiday season, and show real solicitude for their welfare.

Among Bretton Woods golfers who have become interested in the boys and given them substantial help are Louis A. Hamilton of New York, Howland W. Croft of Pittsburgh, Thomas Hooker of New Haven, Max Grundner of New York, George E. Keith of Brockton, Mass., and F. A. Brown of Salem, Mass. A singular fact is that, of all the boys who have caddied at Bretton Woods since the plan came into effect, only one has selected golf as his life occupation, and that merely in the sales department of an athletic goods shop and not in a professional way.

A healthier, happier lot of boys is seldom seen than the Boston lads encamped amid the White Mountains, living sane lives, with plenty of good, plain food, pure water and enough healthful exercise and play after working hours, combined with a little study, to make a perfect day for a growing youngster.

Many other golf clubs are interested in the White Mountain caddy system and will adopt it. It solves the problem in large cities of vacations for poor boys affiliated with settlements and neighborhood houses. The demand exceeds the supply and the time may soon come when every large resort will have its own caddy camp and some definite system in supplying golfers with the intelligent service that only a well-trained caddy can give.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

The Supreme Court of Iowa in the State vs. Ward, has reversed a ruling of the lower court under which a farmer was convicted for killing a deer which he found doing serious injury to his crops. The prosecution was conducted under an Iowa statute which made killing a deer a criminal offense. The court said:

> By way of analogy we may note that the plea of reasonable self-defense may always be interposed in justification of the killing of a human being. We see no fair reason for holding that the same plea may not be interposed in justification of the killing of a goat or a deer. The right of defense of person and property is a constitutional right. (Article 1, Section 1, Constitution Iowa,) and is recognised in the construction of all statutes. If in this case it was reasonably necessary for the defendant to kill the deer in question in order to prevent substantial injury to his property, such fact, we have no doubt, would afford justification for the killing.

Commenting on the case, Law Notes says that the time is not long past when the preserved deer of the overlord ranged over the lands of the peasant, who was forbidden to kill them under penalty of death. Concerning the Iowa case Law Notes says:

> The decision is not surprising; the surprise is rather that it should have been necessary. The fact that a Judge of a court of general jurisdiction took a contrary view indicates vividly how slowly tradition dies out of the law.

A marked conflict between law and justice appears in the opinion of the court in Duncan vs. Magette before the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, in which Justice Roberts, who wrote the opinion, said that while counsel on both sides relied on the rules of law respectively presented by them, it was obvious that the great argument consisted of an appeal to the sense of justice of the court. Justice Roberts said:

"The opinion of the court in this case does not yield to the force of that appeal. Having written it, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by this application to present my own views upon the foundation and force of this appeal to the sense of justice of the court, whether used as an influencing consideration, in interpreting and enforcing the rules of law, or directly urged as the basis of judicial action. A frequent recurrence to first principles is absolutely necessary in order to keep precedents within the reason of the law. Justice is the dictate of right, according to the common consent of mankind generally, or of that portion of mankind who may be associated in one government, or who may be governed by the same principles and morals.

"Law is a system of rules, conformable, as must be supposed, to this standard, and devised upon an enlarged view of the relations of persons and things as they practically exist. Justice is a chaotic mass of principles. Law is the same mass of principles, classified, reduced to order, and put in the shape of rules, agreed upon by this ascertained common consent. Justice is the virgin gold of the mines, that passes for its intrinsic worth in every case, but is subject to a varying rule, according to the scales through which it passes. Law is the coin from the mint, with its value ascertained and fixed, with the stamp of government upon it, which insures and denotes its current value.

"The act of molding justice into a system of rules detracts from its capacity of abstract adaptation in each particular case; and the rules of law, when applied to each case, are most usually but an approximation of justice. Still, mankind have generally thought it better to have their rights determined by such a system of rules, than by the sense of abstract justice, as determined by any one man, or set of men, whose duty it may have been to adjudge them. Whoever undertakes to determine a case solely by his own notions of its abstract justice breaks down the barriers by which rules of justice are erected into a system, and thereby annihilates law.

"A sense of justice, however, must and should have an important influence upon every well-organised mind in the adjudication of causes. Its proper province is to superinduce an anxious desire to search out and apply, in their true spirit, the appropriate rules of law. It cannot be lost sight of. In this, it is like the polar star that guides the voyager, although it may not stand over the port of destination. To follow the dictates of justice, when in harmony with the law, must be a pleasure; but to follow the rules of law, in their true spirit, to whatever consequences they may lead, is a duty. This applies as well to rules establishing remedies as to those establishing rights. These views will, of course, be understood as relating to my own convictions of duty and as being the basis of my own judicial action."

The Docket believes that if the allegations in Henderson vs. Henderson, before the Supreme Court of Iowa, are true, the "meanest man in the world" has been discovered. Plaintiff alleged that her husband represented to her that he had been married before and not divorced; that the former wife was making him trouble, and, further, that he had been arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and that she, his wife, would not be allowed to testify upon his behalf; that therefore he had requested her to obtain a divorce from him, that he might avoid a possible charge of bigamy, and in order that she might testify as a witness on the trial for embezzlement; that he represented to her that, after meeting the criminal charges aforesaid successfully, he would then remarry her; that, relying on his promises, she obtained the divorce by deceiving her attorneys and the trial court; that the husband then married another woman, who she has since learned was an important witness for the State against him in the embezzlement case; and that the said marriage was undoubtedly brought about by her once husband in order to prevent the said witness from testifying against him upon such trial. The court was constrained to hold, however, that plaintiff was not in a position to claim relief from her own collusive proceeding.

The Supreme Court of Oregon, in considering the matrimonial troubles of a scavenger who had married a Russian widow, said:

"The alliance was one of mere convenience and has become inconvenient. The case presents no equitable aspect. The marriage contract ought not to be degraded to the level of a mere barter, nor rescinded."

No precedent in the law reports is found for a "mice case" by Bench and Bar, which comments on the recent suit filed by an up-State young woman against a man for $15,000 damages because she suffered a fractured leg when he playfully tossed a live mouse into the wagon on a "straw ride," and, in a panic of fear, the plaintiff toppled from the wagon and broke her leg. Bench and Bar has found a dog case, which it believes has some analogy, and cites Isham vs. Dow, 70 Vt., 588, in which it appears that the defendant shot at and hit the plaintiff's dog. Bench and Bar says:

"The wounded animal, in a frenzy of pain and fright, rushed into the dwelling house to which it was appurtenant, and there ran forcibly and violently against Mrs. Isham, upsetting her and causing injury to her person. It was held that the shooter was liable for all the damage, because he had unlawfully, wantonly, and maliciously shot at the dog, intending, we will assume, said the court, to kill it, but not knowing whether he would or not, and not knowing what would happen if he did not, and by his wanton act the dog was set wildly in motion, and that motion, thus caused, continued, without the intervention of any other agency, and without power on his part to control it, until the plaintiff's injury resulted therefrom. In these circumstances the law treats the act of the intestate as the proximate cause of the injury, whether the injury was, or could have been, foreseen or not, or was or not the probable consequence of the act for the necessary relation of cause and effect between the act and the injury is established by the continuous and connected succession of the intervening events. In the case of the mouse, however, there was an intervening force or agency in the spontaneous, spasmodic efforts of Mrs. Drenner when the rodent was cast in her vicinity. Perhaps this differentiates the two decisions. Let the court decide."

One crossing railroad tracks in city who fails to look and listen and to see and hear danger signals is negligent and cannot recover for injuries suffered by him.—Ladner vs. New Orleans Terminal Company, La., 71 So. 508.

A dog's owner is liable for injuries inflicted by it, if, and only when, it has a vicious propensity, and he has notice thereof.—Bachman v. Clark, Md., 97 Atl. 440.

The purpose of disbarment is not punishment of offending practitioners, but protection of courts and the public from misconduct of untrustworthy men.—In re Kone, Conn., 97 Atl. 807.

Milk cans, plows, harrows, cultivators, buzz saws, ice racks, hay racks, harness and team blankets are "necessary working tools" for a farmer within Code Civ. Prac. N. Y., Sec. 1391, as to exemptions.—In re French, U. S. D. C., 231, Fed. 255.

To reward her secretary's gratuitous services a married woman could, from her separate funds, furnish the purchase money for a house for such secretary, having the deed taken in his name, and, by recording it, give him good title despite Married Woman's Act, without her husband joining.—Reizenberger v. Shelton, N. J., 97 Atl. 293.

In the absence of special regulations automobiles are governed by the same rules of the road as apply to other vehicles.—Reitz v. Hodgkins, Ind., 112 N. E. 386.

A sagging wire is not such evidence of negligence as will render a telephone company liable for the killing by lightning of animals coming in contact with the wire, according to the holding in Simon v. Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, 154 Pacific Reporter 242.

"Conceding that it was negligence to maintain the wire so close to the ground," says Judge Porter, speaking for the Kansas Supreme Court, "still nothing is more firmly settled in the law of negligence than the principle that to be the proximate cause of an injury the accident or happening of the injury must be a probable or natural consequence of the negligent act. Stated in another way, the negligent act is not the proximate cause, unless, under all the circumstances of the case, the injury or accident is one which might reasonably have been anticipated by a person of ordinary foresight and prudence. • • • Had not the plaintiff turned his horses out to graze on the public road at that particular time and place, had not the storm occurred then, had the horses happened to seek shelter at the opposite side of the road, had not lightning struck when and where it did, the telephone wire would not have harmed the animals. As it occurred, the loss sustained by the plaintiff required the conjunction of conditions and circumstances of an extraordinary nature, which it is unreasonable to say a person of ordinary prudence and foresight should have anticipated."

BERKSHIRE SEASON IN FULL SWING.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 5.—Mrs. J. Woodward Haven of New York is receiving congratulations on winning the highest award at the Stockbridge Flower Show. When it is understood that in the Stockbridge competitions the exhibitors employ no paid gardeners to grow their flowers, but cultivate their gardens themselves, the honor of winning the award will be better understood. Mrs. Haven has devoted her mornings to her gardens at Ingleside, and her flowers show quality and rarity. Her phlox won the blue ribbon and her dahlias received special mention.

Most artistic were the arrangements of flowers, which were judged by Daniel Chester French, Frederic Crowninshield, and Miss Lydia Field Emmet. Miss Edith Hastings Tracy of New York, who is passing the Summer in Stockbridge, won the vase offered in this class. Miss Tracy effectively combined bearberries, Indian pipe, and mushrooms on a dark green pottery vase. The vase was made by Mrs. C. Boardman Tyler of Plainfield. The award was for originality and effect.

Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson won the second award for a basket effect with red flowers and two yellow lilies for relief. Miss Marie O. Kobbé, the artist, showed an attractive arrangement of grasses, Queen Anne's lace and poppies, with a striking effect produced by a huge emperor moth tilted on the stalk of a flower.

Miss Lydia Field Emmet, painter of children's portraits, exhibited pink and blue flowers in a white enamieled basket, Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff exhibited a collection of pink and blue flowers on a Japanese plate. Miss Emily Tuckerman exhibited two arrangements, one of wild flowers and blackberries, the other of Japanese iris and green vine. Mrs. John C. Lynch showed pink zinnias in a straw hat, Mrs. Phillips Blagden, rambler roses in a silver dish; Miss Margaret French, phlox in a green bowl. Mrs. James R. Walker, mauve sweet peas in a silver bowl. The judges were highly complimentary to many of the arrangements. At the afternoon tea in connection with the show Mrs. Daniel Chester French poured.

Charles Lanier, a member of the Jekyl Island Club of Brunswick, Ga., has just had privately printed a history of the club, which he is presenting to its 100 members. The text of the book is by Moreby Acklom of New York, and the volume is handsomely illustrated with views of the island and the club's property. Mr. Lanier, who is at his country place, Allen Winden, has presented a copy of the book to the Lenox Library.

By the purchase of a part of the Homestead property on Cliffwood Street George E. Furnure of New York has acquired a second estate in Lenox. He will build a cottage on his recent purchase which will be occupied by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Fenno, who are all-the-year residents of Lenox.

Another purchase of interest in Stockbridge was announced this week. Walter L. Clark of New York, who is the occupant of the Morse villa this Summer, has acquired the property of Mrs. E. W. Goodrich on Monument Mountain Road. The price paid was about $16,000. Mr. Clark intends to build a country residence.

A report of the Trinity Episcopal Church parish, issued this week, was interesting in showing that the parish had received $22,287 for the support of its works. The largest amount was a bequest of $5,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. John Sanford Barnes. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane gave $1,000 besides offerings and her pew rent. The family of the late John E. Parsons gave $1,400 for the support of St. Helena's chapel in New Lenox, which the late Mr. Parsons built as a memorial for a daughter.

Tennis players have been attending the tournament at Lee this week, where the Housatonic Valley championships have been played. The challenge cup was defended by the holder, A. J. Veysey of Montreal.

A meeting of the council of the Garden Club of Lenox, Monday, voted to give three prizes to the school children in Lenox, Stockbridge, Lee, Tyringham, Pittsfield, and Dalton building the most attractive bird houses. The belief is that this will lead to the study of the habits of birds. A new departure of the club was the appointing of Mrs. Banyer Clarkson and Miss Heloise Meyer as a committee to beautify the grounds of the railway stations in Lee and Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trevor were elected members of the club. An invitation of Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker of Great Barrington for the club to meet at their estate, Brookside, on Aug. 7, was accepted.

Cortlandt F. Bishop invited the countryside to his farm Monday evening to hunt for wildcats that have been robbing his henneries. A score of famous huntsmen were on hand. After a night hunt Mr. Bishop entertained at a hunters' supper at his old farm house, a structure built in 1790. Although men and dogs covered the 450-acre property, the cat was not taken.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Nicholson of London arrived this week to spend August and September at Edgewood Farm, the Pearson estate in Great Barrington. This property has 10,000 acres in farm, lawns, and mountain game preserve. It was acquired by Mrs. Nicholson's father, Dr. Frederic S. Pearson of Great Barrington and London, who, with his wife, were lost on the Lusitania. Mrs. Nicholson was Miss Nathalie Pearson before her marriage. Mr. Nicholson is business manager of The London Times.

John Campbell White and Frederic Sterling, Secretaries of the American Embassy in Petrograd, have been in the Berkshires this week. Mr. White has been transferred from Petrograd to Athens, Greece, and Mr. Sterling is en route to San Francisco. Mr. White left for Tuxedo after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White.

Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal started this week for Murray Bay in the Thousand Islands, driving her car. She was accompanied by her son, Warwick Bonsal. Mrs. Bonsal's son, W. Roscoe Bonsal, Jr., and her daughter, Miss Edith Bonsal, are in camp at Murray Bay.

The President's Cup in the July golf tournament at the Country Club of Pittsfield was won by Robert C. Van Arsdale, who defeated Donald Weston in the finals.

Among the departures this week were Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, who motored to Sag Harbor to pass two weeks with Mrs. Joseph Fahys; Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, who went to Newport to join F. Augustus Schermerhorn on a yachting trip; Miss Marian Hague, who went to Bar Harbor; Miss M. Colliss Alexandre, to East Islip; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske and Miss Fiske, to New York.

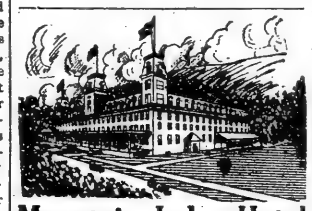
John B. Kitchin of Chicago, who was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Warren M. Salisbury in Pittsfield; Mrs. James R. Jesup, and Mrs. William Wendell and Mrs. Clarence Hay, who were guests of Charles Lanier, also have departed for the White Mountains.

Health "First"—"Safety" Follows
The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York
REFERENCES FROM LOCAL PHYSICIANS AND PATRONS
Dr. James H. Jackson, Pres.; Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice-Pres.
Write for literature. NEWTON B. GORHAM, Man'g Director

NEW YORK.
THE
Catskill Mountains
a region of
ROMANTIC SCENERY
ALTITUDE 2000 TO 4000 FEET
ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
MANY TROUT STREAMS
POPULAR WALKS AND DRIVES
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING—CAMPING
A WONDERFUL COUNTRY OF WILDWOOD CHARMS
THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R.R.
in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The summer schedule is now in effect. Three through solid fast express trains in each direction between New York and the mountains.
Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connections at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.
The annual illustrated book, with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of six cents postage.
N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

A few hours from home and Splash! You're in Lake George or Lake Champlain
America's Summer Paradise
3,500,000 acres of beautiful, real outdoors around you; every conceivable sport; invigorating air of the high woods.
SCHROON LAKE
THE ADIRONDACKS
AUSABLE CHASM
PLATTSBURG
150 other delightful resorts.
Camp out or live in luxurious hotels. Accommodations to suit every taste and purse.
DELAWARE & HUDSON trains from the Grand Central Station or Hudson River Boat Lines connections at Albany.
Write for 360-page Vacation Guide, "A Summer Paradise." Information foldaway free. New York Information Bureau, 1354 Broadway.



Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.
Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
An ideal place to spend the Summer—accommodations for 1,200 guests. Scenery unsurpassed; outdoor and social diversions. Orchestra and Dancing.
The Cuisine is a Standard. Visit the Kaaterskill and you will enjoy the incomparable service for which it is celebrated. Special rates to large families.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

GOLF
LINKS FREE TO HOTEL GUESTS
DUTCHER HOUSE & COTTAGES
PAWLING, N. Y.
Tel. 34 Pawling. L. W. Blankinship, Lessee.

SUNSET LODGE
SEA GATE, New York Harbor.
Ocean Front. 45 minutes from Battery by private boat Sea Gate.
FRANK P. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Phone, Coney Island 2587.

LAKEWOOD FARM INN.
Four (4) hours from New York. Open until November. Magnificent scenery, wonderful autumn climate. Private lake, rooms with private bath; steam heat, billiards and bowling; electric lights.
Children from districts afflicted with infantile paralysis restricted. Booklet; terms; references on application.
LAKEWOOD FARM INN, Roscoe, N. Y.

BEECH TREE INN
25 Minutes from Grand Central
Open All Year. Lawrence Park, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

SARANAC INN
A Summer Resort on Upper Saranac Lake.
Golf. Tennis. Boating and Fishing.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Manager.

Somerville Villa,
Leeds, Greene County, N. Y.
Located in the heart of the Catskill Mts.; elevation 1,200 ft.; large, airy rooms; sanitary plumbing; own farm products; all amusements. Terms $9 and up.
Mrs. J. SOMERVILLE, Prop.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Gold Handicap Saturdays.
Write for Booklet and Rules.
J. B. McManus & W. J. Robertson, Mgrs.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 45 minutes to 42nd St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates $3-$25. Music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding, boating, fishing, sleeping porches. Bungalows. Booklet.

GEDNEY FARM.
In the health-giving Westchester Hills. Every outdoor pastime, comfort and convenience.
Gedney Farm Company,
ROBERT E. FARLEY, President.
Country Life Exposition
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes from Grand Central.
Golf, Tennis, Riding, and all the outdoor sports. Special rates for summer.
HOTEL GRAMATAN, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

MILLBROOK INN
MILLBROOK, N. Y.
88 Miles from New York.
GOLF
On an unusually well-kept and sporty course adjoining the Inn. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath.
Booklet and Road Map on Application. Telephone 8 Millbrook.

MOUNTAIN LODGE INN
Shandaken P. O. and Station, N. Y. In the heart of Catskills. 1 hour from Kingston by train, or in auto by good State road. Afternoon teas for auto parties. Home cooking. Good beds; cleanliness. Under management of Mr. and Mrs. Brickman. Write for booklets.

"TUMBLE-IN"
A ROADSIDE HOTEL
EUROPEAN PLAN—21 Rooms with bath. Music—Afternoon Tea.—Dancing. Table d'hote—A la Carte.
Croton-on-Hudson—Albany Post Road 35 miles from New York.

Orange County Inn & Cot'ges
(Formerly Idle Hour Inn)
On Lake Walton, Monroe, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

OTE-SA-GA
On Otsego Lake, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Open until Oct. 2nd.
Completed State Roads Albany—Kingston—Binghamton—New York

The Glenbrook SHANDAKEN, N. Y.
Accommodates 200.
Magnificent situation; large rooms; $12 up week. All sports. Dancing. Hospitality. Christian churches. Booklet.

WALTON LAKE INN,
Monroe, Orange County, New York.
Beautiful lake; 6 other lakes near. Mountain scenery. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Booklet. Mrs. J. R. Loach.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Now open for the season.

Algonquin Hotel. — Saranac chain of lakes, Adirondack Mts.; opened June 10; booklet. Post Office address, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

$38 UP PER WEEK FOR 2 PERSONS
ROOM AND MEALS
AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. Ocean Parkway Station.
HOTEL SHELBURNE
OPEN ALL YEAR
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. 200 ROOMS,
75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions. Bathing, Outdoor Sports, Dancing.
$7 SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE—ROOM AND MEALS
From Saturday Dinner to Monday After Breakfast.
TWICE NIGHTLY, 7:30 AND 11. "SPLASH ME 1916" A Tuneful Revue with All-Star Cast.

NEW YORK—Long Island.
The Edgemere
Edgemere, Long Island
Accommodates 300
Directly on the ocean; private bathing beach; all outdoor sports; 35 minutes from Wall St. or Penn. Station.
NOW OPEN
MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.
'Phone Far Rockaway—600

SEA VIEW HOUSE
SAG HARBOR, L. I.
Open for the 18th successful season with all modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the New York and New London Boat.
HOTEL WALTON, 70th St. & Col. Ave. Booking Office.

MAC LEVY NEW HEALTH FARM,
Babylon, L. I. Physical training, masseurs, gymnasium, handball, tennis courts, saddle horses, shower bath, motoring, bathing, billiards, fishing, sailing. Tel. Babylon—185. Open air gymnasium, 838 4th Av., N. Y. Tel. Mad. Sq.—8688.

Hotel BRIGHTON
LONG BEACH, L. I.
DIRECTLY ON BOARDWALK.
Telephone 201—Long Beach.
Crystal Lake House, Freeport, N. Y. Beautifully situated near station, water; large rooms; private baths. Booklet; Miss A. E. FROST.

NEW YORK—Long Island.
The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from New York. Frequent electric service Penn. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

COUNTRY CLUB
Always Cool.
A few recommended guests may obtain accommodations at Clubhouse accommodating sixty. Within commuting distance.
Golf—Tennis—Bathing—Dancing
APPLY TO SECRETARY
16 East 34th St., N. Y. Murray Hill 4030.

TOURING WEEK.
Sea Belle Terre, the Geneva of L. I. An ideal sixty-mile run from Broadway over perfect roads. Arrive in time for our celebrated 1:25 luncheon. Daily rate five to seven dollars per day; weekly rates on application.
THOMAS MORTLAND, Belle Terre Club Hotel, Port Jefferson, L. I.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

THE SCRAP HEAP OF EDUCATION

Sweeping Condemnation by the Modern School of Everything That Bears the Mark of Tradition—What They Would Provide Instead.

By JULIAN W. ABERNETHY, PH. D.,
Formerly Principal of Berkeley Institute, Brooklyn.

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE pamphlet by Abraham Flexner entitled "A Modern School," issued by the General Education Board, is an important document that should be examined with a strict searching of hearts by all educational administrators. It is a revolutionary document, containing a vigorous presentation of the hostility entertained by a certain type of educational reformer toward the established principles of education. If Dr. Flexner is right in what he says in this pamphlet, then those who are responsible for education here and in all other civilized countries are wrong in what they are doing. Manifestly, this is an issue of far-reaching consequence; moreover, the issue is sharply drawn and cannot be ignored and ought not to be neglected. Special importance is attached to this pamphlet, as an expression of the principles of the new education, because it is put forth by an eminent and vastly powerful educational institution and will be generally accepted as representing the opinions held by that institution. Although the General Board disclaims any direct intention of promulgating the theories of Dr. Flexner, nevertheless his pamphlet is sure to assume in the public mind the nature of an authoritative propaganda. Therefore it is exceedingly important that educators should examine with more than usual care the radical doctrines to which the General Education Board ostensibly, even though experimentally, stands committed.

Much that Dr. Flexner says in the way of criticism and rebuke of the established educational system is pertinent and suggestive, and will be welcomed by all earnest educators. Much more, however, of his pronouncement is characterized by the excess that seems inevitable to the zeal of the professional reformer. Dr. Flexner is more plausible than reasonable: his prejudices are but ill concealed beneath a goodly-seeming expression of judicial candor. But his central idea is clearly exposed, and shines forth luminously throughout the essay. To his mind, the present system of education—its ideals, standards, and purposes—is fundamentally and totally wrong; an effete institution, 'out of place in a democracy of material thrift, and fit only for the scrap heap of outworn and useless instruments of civilization. His main theme is fully implied in the title of his essay. 'Everything that does not fit into his conception of a "modern" education is ancient, worn out, and worthless.

The arguments by which this general proposition is maintained are somewhat more ingenious than conclusive. For example, Dr. Flexner discovers that in the examinations of the College Entrance Board for 1915 75 per cent. of the applicants failed to make 60 per cent. in Cicero and Virgil, and that the results in algebra and geometry were about equally shocking. "It is therefore useless to inquire," he concludes, "whether a knowledge of Latin and mathematics is valuable, because pupils do not get it." Hence these subjects should be cast out of the curriculum. The major premise of this argument is so sweeping as to take one's breath away, namely, that all subjects in which pupils fail to make at least 60 per cent. in examinations are worthless subjects. As if we were to argue that flesh-making foods are to be accounted a failure because so few fat men are seen in the streets.

Again, we are informed that "languages have no value in themselves," that "they are valuable only in so far as they are practically mastered." Just what "practical mastery" of Latin and Greek would be is not made clear, but because this indefinable and illusory goal is not attained, or is not attainable, they are useless! "We egregiously fail to teach Latin," he says, therefore, Latin is not worth teaching! But there is another reason quite as cogent. "Neither Latin nor Greek would be contained in the curriculum of the Modern School—not, of course, because their literatures are less wonderful than they are reputed to be, but because their present position in the curriculum rests upon tradition and assumption." That is to say, these literatures are not only just as wonderful as they are reputed to be, and therefore presumably just as valuable as they are claimed to be, but, like condemned criminals, they are found to be branded "traditional," and for this reason alone deserve to be cast out.

To Dr. Flexner's mind, everything that is traditional is unmitigatedly and irredeemably damned, and everything in education, to his mind, is traditional that has become established by the tests of experience. This question-begging epithet "traditional" is worked to its full capacity in the essay. In a text of less than nineteen pages it occurs twenty-one times. "Both substance and purpose of current education," we are told, are determined by tradition; education is conducted by "traditional methods," and maintains a "traditional curriculum"; its content, spirit, and aim are traditional; for the subjects usually studied "no better reason than tradition can be assigned." In short, the myopic vision of Dr. Flexner sees in established education nothing but tradition.

But what is this bugaboo tradition? As Dr. Flexner uses the term, tradition is simply the accumulated wisdom of the ages brought up to date; wisdom culled, sifted, extracted from universal human experience; the final product of the natural evolution of common sense. Our manners, morals, and religion are traditional. Civilization itself rests upon tradition. Indeed, since a member of cultivated society can no more escape the compulsions of tradition than he can escape his shadow, one wonders how Dr. Flexner manages to eat a dinner and move among his civilized compeers without an embarrassing and painful sense of restraint. No human state would adequately fit the conception of freedom implied in Dr. Flexner's argument against the horrors of tradition except, perhaps, the innocent state of an African savage. And yet, even the savage has his traditions.

The opprobrious epithet is an argument of questionable repute; it is hardly to be accounted an instrument of sober thought and sound reasoning. A sweeping condemnation of present education on the ground that it is traditional is well-nigh fatuous. And yet this is the fundamental substance of Dr. Flexner's pamphlet. Every argument that has usually been advanced in support of the established ideals of education he pronounces to be merely "unsubstantiated opinion."

For example, as to the commonly accepted view that "Latin aids in securing a vigorous or graceful use of the mother tongue," he declares: "This is untrue, save of gifted and persons." Why it is stantiated opinion; no evidence has ever been presented in proof." Quite to the contrary, the whole of English literature from the Norman Conquest is evidence in proof of this opinion. Indeed, since the finest products of modern civilization have come from the old education, there would seem to be very substantial evidence of its value. Moreover, it does not seem to occur to Dr. Flexner that his own confident pronouncements in favor of a new "realistic education" are necessarily based on nothing but "unsubstantiated opinion," since there is no accumulated experience by which to judge the theoretical system of training which he advocates. The only authority it has at present is the ipse dixit of psychological theorists, pedagogical experimenters, and radical reformers.

Throughout this pamphlet one curious fact about Dr. Flexner's reasoning is conspicuous. In hurling his denunciations exclusively at the subjects of the old curriculum Dr. Flexner is attacking the wrong enemy. He pours out his scorn and ridicule upon Latin, Greek, mathematics, and literature, charging them with inherent and up-to-date uselessness, but brings no indictment against the teacher, whereas the one outstanding fact about American education is the inefficiency of the teaching. What he says in disparagement of the teacher is by implication only, assuming that the defects of the teaching are due entirely to the defects of the subjects. This is putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance. The simple truth of the matter is that the unfruitful results of the schools, which reformers are exhibiting in the limelight, are due not so much to the subjects as to the manner of teaching the subjects. Of this misplaced and perverted emphasis, what Dr. Flexner has to say about the teaching of literature will serve as a sufficiently specific and illuminating example.

The literature now taught, he says, "is partly obsolete, partly ill-timed, rarely effective or appealing." It is merely literature that "history and tradition stamp as meritorious or respectable," to which children give "an unwilling and spasmodic attention," since they "are forced to worship as 'classics' or 'standards' what in their hearts they revolt from." And the Modern School, he says, will have "the courage not to read obsolete and uncongenial classics simply because tradition has made this sort of acquaintance a kind of good form." The only result of the present teaching of literature, he claims, is to make of the student "a make-believe scholar" who "may some day be certified as having analyzed a few outstanding classics."

It is putting it mildly to say that this description of the purposes and results of prevailing literary training is preposterous and fantastic. Every charge, specific and implied, that Dr. Flexner makes against literature as a subject of serious study is valid only as it holds against the bad teaching of literature. If, in his youth, as he says, he "vowed life-long hostility to Lycidas and Burke," it was because the teaching was bad, not because there is nothing in Lycidas and Burke worth learning. We all know that there is a vast deal of poor teaching in this department—a cheap, ill-paid, incompetent, dull, ineffective teaching. But to argue that the unsatisfactory results of poor teaching are results that are inherent in the literature itself is singular application of the inductive method of reasoning.

The Modern School, as far as it admits literature at all, says Dr. Flexner, will deal with "living masterpieces in place of obsolete and uncongenial classics," and the method of teaching will be "a realistic treatment" instead of the "orthodox teaching of literature" (whatever that may be—evidently something very reprehensible.) Just what he means by a "living masterpiece" is not clear; evidently he has in mind that type of literature represented by "best sellers," literature that is warranted to be free from the blight of "tradition." Everybody connected with educational work (except, perhaps, Dr. Flexner) knows that a competent teacher of literature makes no distinction between a living and a dead masterpiece. Every masterpiece is alive in the hands of a live teacher. By a competent teacher I mean a teacher who comprehends and loves literature and possesses a fair amount of pedagogical intelligence. Under such a teacher students will never "revolt" from a classic. In an experience of thirty years with this subject I have never seen any signs of "revolt" when the work was conducted by a competent teacher. Of course, such a teacher will select and adapt the classics to the age and capacity of pupils. So obvious a necessity would not need to be mentioned but for the fact that Dr. Flexner assumes, by implication, that all teachers of literature are too ignorant and stupid to make this discrimination.

In the Modern School, says Dr. Flexner, "literature is to be taught principally for the purpose of developing taste, interest, and appreciation, not for the purpose of producing persons who make literature; to train persons, not to write poetry, but to care vitally for poetry." This statement of principle hardly deserves the emphasis of a new revelation with which it is presented. If any other purpose than this actuates the present teaching of literature, I have never discovered it. Indeed, it is to be doubted whether Dr. Flexner, from his wide acquaintance with teachers and knowledge of their methods and ideals, can produce a single teacher, adequately or even decently equipped for this work, who would admit that his purpose is primarily to "produce persons who make literature," instead of persons who love and appreciate literature. Obviously, Dr. Flexner is here generalizing from personal bias rather than from observed facts.

A clear comprehension of what the Modern School is to be is impossible, for Dr. Flexner is more successful in denunciation than in definition. He is much annoyed by such abstract terms as culture and mental training, but when he says education must be practical, concrete, "realistic" training, he assumes that his meaning is as plain as a pike staff or the wart on a man's nose. Children are to be taught "with an eye to the realities of life"—that is to say, they are to learn to "follow the life cycles of plants and animals." Why it is not equally important to follow the life cycles of great men, Washington, Napoleon, Bismarck, does not appear. In mathematics they are to study "only what is found to serve the real needs of quantitative thought," which being interpreted means apparently that they are to acquire only so much knowledge of figures as will enable them to add, multiply, and avoid being cheated in trade. This is conducting education "from a realistic or genuine point of view," in contradistinction to the idealistic or false point of view by which we have hitherto been deluded.

Children are to study nothing that does not show an "actual pertinency to genuine need." But who is to determine the pertinency? Who is to pronounce upon the genuineness of the need? Dr. Flexner finds in his own life a genuine need of modern languages, and says that for purposes of travel and enjoyment educated men who do not know French and German "come to regret it keenly." A friend of mine, just returned from a visit to the ruins of Horace's Villa, says that he regretted keenly his limited knowledge of Latin, so necessary for the interpretation of the ancient and fascinating world of poetry with which he found himself in contact. In these two cases the need seems to be equally genuine and the pertinency equally actual.

This matter of pertinency contains in a nutshell the whole substance of educational theory. What are its measures, its standards? What are the evidences of its actuality; an expanded mind, an expanded heaft, or an expanded pocketbook? For some of us Shakespeare possesses an actual pertinency to life, superior even to that of the "living masterpieces" of Kipling and Masefield; and we confess to being grateful for Shakespeare's "small Latin and less Greek," and for his smattering, sixty per cent. knowledge of Roman history. Then again, for many people there is an actual pertinency to life in the spiritual ideals associated with the old order of education, including the religious sentiment, with its history, traditions, and Scriptures. But it is almost impertinent to suggest these antique considerations in contrast with the thrifty, practical, economic sufficiency of the new education.

In the Modern School everything is to be concrete and physical. "Work in science will be the central and dominating feature of the school," (of course, physical science alone is here intended, for to Dr. Flexner mental science is an abomination.) "Children will make and understand a fireless cooker, a camera, a wireless telegraph." Surely such an achievement should put to shame the old education and silence its apologists. The mind as the prime object of educational endeavor, the soul as an intelligent entity, comprehending the processes, absorbing and reflecting the results of education, are peremptorily repudiated. There will be only "sense-acquired knowledge." The soul of the child to which education is to minister resides in the ends of the fingers, the tip of the tongue, and the ball of the eye. The curriculum will "contain only what can be shown to serve a purpose." Culture is not to be regarded as a purpose. "Mental discipline is not a real purpose," and, of course, knowledge pursued for its own sake is not a real purpose. In short, to be constructively explicit, the real purpose of education is to make and understand a fireless cooker.

The ease with which Dr. Flexner breaks away from the past is astonishingly acrobatic. Everything traditional, conventional, and historical, everything that smells of antiquity is forbidden in his new curriculum. No time is to be wasted on the "useless facts of history." If he, personally, knows of any useful historical facts, he does not admit it. He would have students acquire an "understanding of the social and industrial foundations of life," and in the investigation of this profound theme they are to obtain no help from the lessons of history, but are to obtain their lessons in civilization from "current industry, current science, and current politics." They will study, not the democracies of Athens and the French Revolution, but the more edifying "history and politics of New York City." The educational processes of the student are to be confined to "the world he lives in," the world of today, with no yesterday or tomorrow; a world divested of the moral and spiritual ideals of the past and indifferent to the moral and spiritual dangers of the future, a world of thrifty expediencies, quick profits, and reckless experiments dictated by the whims of the democratic multitude.

This is the education that Dr. Flexner commends for our already perilously materialized society, our "jerking, vital, bizarre, ragtime civilization," as the lamented English poet, Rupert Brooke, saw it while traveling in America.

The irrepressible Bernard Shaw, having succeeded in imposing his plays upon a reluctant public, thus explains his method of "reforming" the drama: "As a rule I set up my own standard of what the drama should be and how it should be presented; and I used all my art to make every deviation in aiming at this standard, every recalcitrance in approaching it, every refusal to accept it seem ridiculous and old-fashioned." This seems to be the method by which Dr. Flexner proposes to reform education.

J. W. ABERNETHY.

GOOD ADVICE FOR THE AMATEUR MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

THE commonest mistake with those who go to such a place as the White Mountains for the first time is to begin their mountain climbing with one of the difficult climbs. It is hard to have to wait for the real climbing until one has become gradually hardened in preparation for it by taking several smaller trips of graded difficulty. But experienced climbers begin the season with easy trips, taking plenty of time to get hardened up to the more severe climbing on long trips over rocks and very steep places, which is the hardest kind of physical work, even exhausting to an athlete in good form.

Often when those who are new to this pastime intend to work up gradually they are persuaded to join a party of others without knowing or being warned of the difficulty of the intended trip, and so become very fatigued. Then, as there is absolutely no means of transportation except on Mount Washington, they are obliged to keep on or return by the way over which they have come. One would naturally suppose that, where returning meant descending instead of ascending, it would seem much shorter and easier, but this is not so. On the contrary, it is always surprisingly long.

Descending is difficult in a different way. It does not put one out of breath so much, but it is much harder on the ankles, which become quite sore, and one cannot hurry for fear of tripping or spraining an ankle. Should a climber become disabled in this way and have to be helped or carried, it would be a very hard problem how to do it, as the trails are often extremely narrow, steep, and full of abrupt turns.

Some climbers in the White Mountains tell of a twelve-year-old boy in a party of climbers on the two-day trip up Mount Washington, whose heart became seriously affected by the altitude. On arriving at the hut on the mountain where they were to spend the night, he became so ill that it became necessary to bring him down immediately, and (the hut fortunately having a telephone) word was telephoned for a doctor and other help. Finally from the hotel came a procession, which could only be distinguished in the darkness of the night by flickering lights carried by those composing it, crawling slowly up the mountain to meet the anxious watchers at the hut with the sick boy.

He was carried down on an improvised litter over a trail often dangerously narrow, where it seemed almost impossible to transport the invalid.

Amateur mountain climbers should beware of such dangers, especially if they have weak hearts. Of course, it goes without saying that no one walks alone in the mountains, and, in making climbs of any considerable length or difficulty, a large party is considered safer, in case of any mishaps, than an expedition by only two or three persons.

"What is needed in this country," says a certain seasoned mountain climber of much experience in European climbing, "is a plan of the region with the trips graded and indicated according to difficulty, as they have in health resorts in Europe. There maps have been made with routes marked in different colors of ink showing their comparative difficulty. At such resorts, where people go for the beneficial springs, physicians prescribe certain trips for their patients, advising them to take one of the 'red' routes today, later one of the 'blue' routes, &c."

In fact, one well-known doctor says that these springs may help patients a little, but that they are used principally as an excuse to collect these ailing people together and induce them to take exercise, the exercise being much more important than the waters, and mountain climbing sensibly pursued is one of the most healthful of recreations.

The writer has learned from painful experience the importance of the preliminary seasoning process as a preparation for any really strenuous trip. One fine morning I started blithely out for my first ascent in the White Mountains, with friends, enthusiastic mountain climbers, who had arrived in the region a week before and were already hardened up and seasoned a bit. The trip planned was up the "Castellated Ridge," a spur of one of the mountains with great piles of huge boulders, which are called "The Castles." The trail went right up the crest of this ridge and over the summit of each of the several "castles," and necessitated the most difficult climbing.

After a brisk walk of two miles along the road we turned into the woods, where the trail began with a gentle ascent. There we were halted by the first stream that crossed the trail, as it was greatly swollen by recent rains. The only means of crossing was to lay logs athwart the stream and crawl over these. This took considerable time and had to be repeated as other streams were reached.

After this delay in the early part of the tramp we came to the real climbing, where it was necessary to use hands as well as feet to hoist one's self up. Such unaccustomed clambering soon took my breath away, and after more and more frequent pauses I found that going only a few steps "winded" me completely, for the continuous exertion in these steep places was the hardest physical work I had ever done.

In desperation I cast pride to the winds and ignominiously suggested that I rest where I was until the others returned; but they were not to return the same way (a thing mountain climbers abhor) and reminded me of the hard trip back over the trail we had come by, with its swollen streams. It would be just as easy to go on, they argued.

At last, as we ascended further up the trail, we saw the "castles" silhouetting their rocky peaks against the sky and towering impressively one above the other. This view of our goal was pointed out for my encouragement, but it failed to arouse any enthusiasm in me as I gazed, with my limbs aching in every muscle, at the apparently unattainable cliffs before us.

The others urged me on, dwelling optimistically on the delights of stopping to rest and lunch at a sheltered place on the first "castle" ahead of us, after which I would, of course, be a new man. Suppressing my groans, I labored on, dragging myself a few steps at a time and then pausing for breath, until we attained the coveted resting spot, which commanded a very extended view, as it was above the timber line. Here there were just bare rocks except in a few sheltered places where stunted evergreens pushed their way up. The trail here is marked by two or three flat stones placed on the rocks every few yards. On reaching one pile the next can be seen. When a cloud settles down one must stay at one place so marked while some one else finds the next, each hallooing to the other at intervals. If this precaution were not taken one might get completely lost; such things have happened.

After lunching and getting partially rested, we proceeded up the "Castles." For a while the height and the steep slope made me lean in and hold on, but as I became more exhausted I ceased to care, for now it was not only difficult to breath, but my whole body ached, and now and then one of my leg muscles would become cramped so that it was necessary to stop to straighten it out. This happened oftener and oftener. In this unhappy condition I was asked to admire the view, but it seemed then that nothing short of heaven itself would be worth any exertion.

When we stopped on the last and top "castle" for one of the frequent rests I called for, one of the more pessimistic of the party remarked that it was the most happy-go-lucky crowd he had ever seen, as we lay there happily on that very exposed place, with no shelter, a storm approaching, and very limited time to get back out of the woods before nightfall. As I tried to move my tortured body I decided that starving, freezing, or drowning would be far preferable to making the attempt to go on.

But go on we did, dragging ourselves to the end of the trail when it was almost too dark to see it and reaching the hotel at about eight in the evening.

A hot bath and a long, unbroken night's sleep had a wonderfully revivifying effect and I was almost ready for the road again next morning, much to my astonishment, feeling only a little stiffness in the knees.

This first trip, however, made me more cautious and I gave up others that I had planned. But now I am anxious to go back and take those that I left out.

One cannot conceive of anything more exhilarating and satisfying than the sensation of attaining the region above timber line and clouds, where one is awed and thrilled by the bigness and impressiveness of the world, which seems so remote from the trivialities of existence—a world of majestic mountains with their rocky points towering among shifting clouds and reflecting the glories of the sun in its wonderfully varying aspects. It is well worth any efforts to be able to carry away in one's memory a picture of stately mountains, gray and dim in the distance, dazzling streaks of light, the reflection of the sun, forbidden by clouds, on two lakes, and a magnificent rainbow, curving out of a ravine.

The New York Times

BOOK REVIEW

It Treats Books as News

Amelia E. Barr

It appears gratuitous to praise The Times. I have read it since I came to New York in A. D. 1870. I pin my faith to it absolutely. I have seen its Review of Books grow from a sheet or two of desultory criticism to its present scholarly and comprehensive magazine. Taking the paper altogether, it was never before as good and reliable as it is today. The Times has always been my friend and I stand by The Times in all its departments. Its editorials are beyond praise, its Review of Books has improved steadily, especially the last year.

AMELIA E. BARR.
Richmond Hill, July 29, 1916.

George Barr McCutcheon

The New York Times Review of Books in the Sunday edition of The Times comes more nearly to being a valuable help to book writers and book readers than anything I know of along similar lines. I read it with interest and certainly with profit to myself. Please accept my congratulations—and sincere they are, let me add,—on the admirable manner in which the supplement is conducted and the way in which, manifestly, it is received by the public.

GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON
New York, July 19, 1916.

Rupert Hughes

I have read The New York Times Book Review, with few exceptions, every week since it was issued. Its value to current literature is the value of The New York Times to current chronicle; it is abundant with news, timely, without sensationalism, dignified, without pomposity, unexcited, unbiased—a literary newspaper that has made itself a necessity. It gives me pleasure to say this.

RUPERT HUGHES.
Bedford Hill, N. Y., July 24, 1916.

The subscription price is $1.00 a year, postage prepaid.
In Canada $1.25 and in other countries $1.50 prepaid.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

Store closed all day next Saturday and each Saturday thereafter during August

Broken Lot Shoe Sale

(*August and February*)

Twice a year, in August and February, the Bamberger Store holds a broken lot shoe sale in which are included such lines of shoes as have become depleted in sizes during the season. These sales are always looked forward to with much interest because of their clean cut and decisive economies. The following offerings do not represent job lots or specially purchased merchandise, but regular goods from our own stock.

WOMEN'S 2.00 LOW SHOES AT 1.50—White canvas pumps with and without straps. The lot also includes Oxford ties with turned soles and covered heels, at 1.50 the pair.

WOMEN'S 2.50 AND 3.00 PUMPS, 1.95—These pumps are made of white canvas and white nu-buck. They have turned soles and covered heels. Reduced for this sale to 1.95 pair.

WOMEN'S 3.00 PUMPS AT 1.85 A PAIR—For women and growing girls. Patent colt and gun metal calf skin pumps, with ankle straps. Have welted soles and come with low heels.

WOMEN'S 3.00 SPORT OXFORDS, 1.75—They are shown in tan Russia calf skin and gun metal calf skin. These sport Oxfords have rubber soles, which are welted. At 1.75 pair.

WOMEN'S CANVAS SHOES, 2.95—3.50 and 4.00 white canvas shoes, in lace and button styles. They have welted and lightweight soles, and covered and leather heels.

WOMEN'S PUMPS AT 2.95 PR.—3.50 to 6.00 pumps. Come in pearl gray, ivory or white kid, white nu-buck, gun metal calf skin and patent colt. All this season's styles.

WOMEN'S 5.45 BOOTS AT 3.45 — White calf boots in button style. These shoes have welted soles and leather Louis heels. Regularly 5.45, but for this sale priced 3.45.

WOMEN'S SPORT SHOES, 3.15—Sold in our regular stock for 4.50 and 5.00. Made of white nu-buck, with rubber soles and heels. They have straight and wing tips, perforated.

CHILDREN'S PUMPS AT 1.00—All our broken lines of regular 1.50 to 2.50 pumps from stock. Come in patent colt, gun metal and white nu-buck; sizes up to 1, but not all sizes in each style.

CHILDREN'S SHOES AT 1.59—Regular 2.00 and 2.50 white canvas shoes in lace and button styles. The sizes range from 8½ to 2; have Goodyear welt soles. 1.59 pair.

CHILDREN'S SHOES FOR PLAY—Broken lines of barefoot sandals and play Oxfords; white and tan. Sizes up to 11; reg. 1.25 and 1.50, at 1.19. Sizes 11½ to 2, reg. 2.00, at 1.49.

MEN'S OXFORD TIES AT 2.50—Instead of 4.00 and 5.00. In the lot are black kid and gun metal Oxfords, also some patent leather and tan. Would cost more than 2.50 to make today at prevailing prices of leather.

MEN'S WHITE SHOES REDUCED—Our entire line of men's white shoes is reduced, to clean them all out while the season is still at its height. An opportunity.

MEN'S SHOES AT 3.85 PAIR—4.50 and 5.00 white nu-buck Oxfords and high shoes. They are built on well-fitting English style lasts; correct for the particular dresser.

MEN'S WHITE SHOES AT 2.55—3.00 and 3.50 Oxfords and shoes made of white duck. Some of them have flexible rubber soles; others have white ivory soles and heels.

MEN'S CANVAS SHOES, 1.15—Oxford ties and high shoes that were made to sell for 1.50 a pair. These shoes are made of canvas, with rubber or leather soles; 1.15.

MEN'S HIGH SHOES AT 3.55—Regular prices are from 4.50 to 6.00. There is still a good selection of these shoes, in gun metal calf, vici kid and patent leather.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Sale of Laces and Flouncings

This sale is not an overnight inspiration, but rather the culmination of five weeks of painstaking effort on the part of our buying organization. We have set about to break all mid-summer records in lace selling and we have abundant reason to believe we shall succeed beyond our fondest anticipations. There are five lots included in this sale, each in itself important enough to warrant an announcement the size of this.

55C SHADOW ALL-OVER LACES, 39C — These beautiful shadow laces are 36 inches wide, dainty patterns, in both white and ecru shades. They're splendid for Russian tunics, guimpes and blouses. Regularly 55c per yard, sale price 39c.

75C NEW COTTON DRESS NETS, 59C—Cotton nets are used extensively for street and evening dresses. The nets offered in this sale have nice lustre finish, and come in white, black, pink and ecru. 42 inches wide. Regular price 75c yard, sale 59c.

45C WHITE VENISE BANDINGS, 29C—Extremely pretty white Venise bandings 3½ to 4 inches wide, of good quality. Make a very effective trimming for cotton, net and Georgette dresses—a grade regularly 45c per yard, we've marked it at 29c.

29C AND 35C SHADOW FLOUNCINGS, 22C—15 and 18 inch shadow lace flouncings, just the thing for the smart two and three flounce dresses now in vogue. Many pretty designs in both white and ecru color. Regular 29c and 35c per yard, this sale 22c.

35C COLORED VOILE FLOUNCINGS, 25C—44-inch voile flouncings, in the popular band effect, suitable for women's and children's dresses. Various colors, such as blue, pink, corn and lavender—nice quality and regularly 35c per yard, for this sale 25c.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

August Fur Sale

Several of our customers have returned from the seashore expressly for this sale, which shows that the savings must be considerable. Every coat and every piece of fur in this sale was purchased for next season's selling. The styles are absolutely right and the quality, as you doubtless know, is above reproach, and the prices are from 15 to 25 per cent. less than they will be at the beginning of next season.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Clearance Sale of Women's Summer Dresses

How many of these dresses can you use? Take inventory of your summer wardrobe and see if you cannot make room for at least six more. These dresses are desirable in every way, and were it not for the fact that fall lines are slowly encroaching upon summer goods, the following prices would in all probability not prevail before the latter part of this month, all of which shows that now is the time to buy.

319 Dresses Made to Sell from 3.50 to 3.98 at 2.50
388 Dresses Made to Sell from 5.00 to 6.00 at 3.00
496 Dresses Made to Sell from 6.00 to 6.98 at 3.98
210 Dresses Made to Sell from 7.50 to 10.00 at 5.00
50 Dresses Made to Sell from 10.00 to 12.98 at 6.98

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

N-E-W

Purple and amethyst shades in millinery.

Very alluring are the wide, irregular brims, some shooting out sharply toward the back, others projecting decidedly at one side.

Velvet facings, for the most part, with tops of velvet, taffeta, gros de londres, satin and moire silk. The favored purple colorings, as well as slate gray, blue, rookie and two-toned silk effects with one-color facings.

Trimmings are scant and of superb quality, representing the smartest of the ideas accepted for fall. 9.50 to 16.50.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

N-E-W

Autumn draw-string bags of velvet.

These new bags have all the charm of the silk ones with several new ideas added. For instance:

The "maple leaf" bag, with two flaps shaped as their name suggests. Of black velvet faced with peach taffeta and embroidered in peach and silver beads, 12.00.

The "petal top" bag, of black velvet, with green, bronze and jet bead embroideries, and a green bead tassel to finish, at 14.00.

Countless others, fully as exquisite, all silk-lined and appropriately fitted, at prices which begin (for bags on frames) at 1.25 and range to 25.00.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

N-E-W

Late Summer approves the quaint fichu.

It is cool, dainty and vastly becoming, think all women of slender and medium build.

It comes in fine net and georgette, finished with lace or self frills, picoting and hemstitching, at 50c to 2.25 for the net, and 1.00 to 3.00 for the georgette.

Large women who cannot wear fichus will delight in some new imported collars of fine embroidery with filet borders, some with filet squares in the corners, in which are set tiny colored medallions. These are 75c and 1.00.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

N-E-W

Kaleidoscopic silk blouses for Fall.

Roman stripes, massed together in vivid harmony; extremely wide color stripes, one or two on a neutral ground; plaids, high-sheen, plain-color silks and georgettes with plaid silk pipings.

These are the latest, or rather the earliest, things in blousedom. They have just arrived, and accurately presage the trend for Autumn.

And if you are about to go away now, your wardrobe will be so much the smarter if you procure one or two immediately.

Prices, 5.00, 6.00, 6.98, 7.98 and 10.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J.

GADABOUTS ON CAPE COD



The "bones" of a staunch ship resting in its last port

Tamed wild geese, used as decoys by sportsmen on Cape Cod

Quaint Villages and Characters Met On Their Tramp Made Them Forget the Sand in Their Shoes.



Spectacle Lake, on Cape Cod

"Good fare" for Friday

Cape Cod is the bared and bended arm of Massachusetts; the shoulder is at Buzzards Bay; the elbow, or crazy-bone, at Cape Mallebarre; the wrist at Truro; and the sandy fist at Provincetown.—Thoreau.

THE gadabouts began their tramp over Cape Cod by landing at Provincetown, the settlement at the tip end, a quaint community rich in historic and marine lore, but better known in the news of today as a port where Uncle Sam's warships assemble for Summer target practice. The village is sheltered from bleak sea breezes by High Pole Hill, on which there is a handsome stone monument towering skyward for 250 feet to commemorate the first landing of the Pilgrims on American soil.

We lost no time in beginning the land journey from Provincetown to Plymouth afoot. We asked a citizen how to reach Truro, the nearest town.

"Lay a direct course," was the laconic reply, "an' follow th' straight road. You can't get lost, 'cause th' road's straight. But you wanter turn when it does," he added, before we were out of hearing

Cape Cod is comparable to a Sahara surrounded on three sides by a salt oasis. Go wherever you will on Cape Cod, and you encounter sand, sometimes in level plains, now and then in dunes whose graceful outlines break the monotony of the landscape. And all the while this sand is shifting hither and thither, blown by blustery winds, carried by ceaseless tides. Both coastline and contour are continually changing. The marvel is that either remains even as regular as it does. No device of man prevents this tendency. Bulkheads of railway ties are only partially effective. Tough beach grasses, now growing tame and wild everywhere, are more efficacious. Long ago, town authorities required the citizens to set out these plants for such a purpose.

A pedestrian on Cape Cod cannot take half a dozen steps without getting so much sand in his shoes that walking becomes uncomfortable. The native says that the natives have learned how to put down and take up their feet without getting sand in their shoes, and that Cape Cod young ladies have a "dexterous way of emptying their shoes at each step." Our experience dictates that at least the tyro may try this in vain.

Ten miles from Provincetown we halted for the night, at Truro, known among seafaring folk as "Dangerfield," for the northerly winds and easterly seas make this a dangerous landmark that hardy seamen dread on a dark night. A lighthouse on the Atlantic coast warns seamen of nearby danger and able lifeguards from three lifesaving stations are ever ready to render succor to any ship in distress. Altogether Uncle Sam has built fifteen lighthouses and eight life-saving stations on Cape Cod.

But Truro proved a haven of rest for the gadabouts until 8:30 o'clock the following morning, when they continued their tramp, stopping only long enough to "snapshot" the community from the highest dune.

As the gadabouts' route led along a ridge of land, with the ocean on one side and the bay on the other, he compared it to a tramp over the dorsal vertebrae of the fish for which this cape is named. Coming to Wellfleet, on a level plain 140 feet above sea-level, we entered one of the neatest villages on the Cape. It has been said of the men living here in a past generation that they were first seamen and then landsmen. Some of these hardy sea-landsmen were among the first to engage in whaling about the Falkland Islands.

The next town, going inland, is Eastham, celebrated for the quality of corn grown there by the Indians, and then comes Orleans.

Continuing our journey, the gadabouts led the way through the town named in honor of Elder Brewster, whose long sermons were the mainstay, religiously, of the Pilgrim fathers. In this vicinity stones are used to build fences. In towns previously passed through, a single rail answered to mark the boundary line, because of the scarcity and expensiveness of lumber. Teamsters are requested, by signs, to drive on the right side, not because of the maze of traffic but in order to preserve the roadbed.

It was very good going underfoot now, the route leading along a macadam highway, a State road, to Dennis, also named for a clergyman. The fame of this town is great. At one time it boasted of a fishing fleet numbering forty-eight vessels and manned by nearly 1,200 able seamen. Today not a single ship claims Dennis as home port. We lingered here only long enough to photograph placid Scargo Lake nestling at the foot of a hill.

The number of similar fresh-water ponds on Cape Cod amazes the stranger, who may travel for miles in any direction without losing sight of them. They are fed by cool springs and the water is refreshing and clear. Drop a hook and line in any of them and you will not regret it. Pickerel, trout, bass, and perch are there in abundance. Altogether it is said more than 300 ponds are on the Cape.

Captain Bartholomew Gosnold is credited with having selected the name of Cape Cod as long ago as 1602, the time of its discovery by Europeans. Since then the peninsula has been otherwise designated on maps made by French, Dutch, and English explorers. On Champlain's map of New France it is mentioned as Cape White, undoubtedly suggested by the color of the sand. His Highness Prince Charles called the peninsula Cape James. But the "bared and bended arm of Massachusetts" has outlived these appellations. Cotton Mather once remarked that he supposed Capo Cod would never lose that picturesque name "until shoals of codfish be seen swimming on its highest hills."

"South Shore" is the railway folder phraseology for the section of Cape Cod washed by Nantucket Sound on the south and Buzzards Bay on the west. Much of an excursion in this territory must be made on Shank's mare or by stage, for neither steam nor electric car reaches the most interesting points. The town of Falmouth, at the southwestern extremity of the Cape, has been the Summer home of noted Americans, including former President Grover Cleveland, and Joseph Jefferson, of "Rip Van Winkle" fame. On Nobska Point is Woods Hole, the site of a Government fish hatchery.

Going eastward, the larger towns are Hyannis and Harwich. The former claims to be the educational centre of the Cape, since it is the seat of a normal and training school for teachers, and the latter the theatrical centre, since it boasts of a playhouse. On the extreme southeast, at a point known geographically as the "elbow of Cape Cod," is Chatham. Champlain mentions visiting here in 1606. Towns that have not outgrown their Indian designations are Wequoit, Cotuit, Succosonnet, and Poponesset. The coast line of the south shore is broken by numerous inlets and estuaries leading to larger bodies of salt water inland. At all of the places mentioned, and many others, fishing, boating, bathing, and yachting are popular sports and pastimes.

The influx of Summer sojourners to Cape Cod in recent years has led, among other things, to an increase in real estate values and has afforded the natives a lucrative livelihood less hazardous than following the sea. An early deed for the sale of land in one section records the price as a shilling, or 25 cents, an acre. Needless to say, the sandiest sandhill cannot be purchased today for a figure many times greater than this. Formerly some of the land was considered so worthless that persons could not be found who would take the trouble to obtain a deed in order to become the legal possessor.

The increasing popularity of literature about quaint Cape Cod has done much to spread broadcast a favorable impression of the land and the people. The latter use many expressions that are peculiar to themselves. We heard numerous persons talk like "Cap'n Eri" and other characters in Joseph C. Lincoln's stories. For example, a load of fish of any kind is spoken of as "a good fare," and a man who is living on a scale that threatens bankruptcy is said to be "sailing close to the wind." If you ask one of the old Captains, now a hotel proprietor or dealer in curios for the patronage of Summer visitors, what they do when patrons leave at the close of Summer, he is likely to retort: "Oh, we just hold th' turn." By which he means that he "holds fast" and waits, like a sailor who takes a turn with a rope about the bitts, but is prepared to "slack away" as soon as his superior orders. The language, as well as the air and the people, smacks of the sea.

In Yarmouth, where the gadabouts lingered for the second night, we were impressed by the easy-going comfort of the village. This is the result of inherited fortunes made by seafaring men who engaged in the East India and China trade to their town's credit and their own personal gain. In fact, the exclusiveness of the people nearly necessitated continuing our journey without delay; for we were told rather curtly by a lady observed picking flowers in her front yard: "The people of Yarmouth don't take boarders."

A more obliging person informed us that a farmer living a short distance west of the village "took in" transients. So we plodded on, our way made brighter by the beautiful sunset glow. Arriving at his place, we felt as thankful as the prodigal son because the farmer consented to "take us in."

This tiller of land proved a genial host, entertaining us right royally at supper and while we sat on the porch in the evening.

One may well ask what is the fauna and flora of so desolate and barren a peninsula. Trees and shrubs, oaks and pines, (generally stunted,) locusts, bayberry, beach plum, huckleberry, and the like grow plentifully. Other plants that we saw are scarlet pimpernel, or poor man's weather glass, golden aster, dewberry, smilax, thistles and various weeds.

Animal-life is equally rich. It includes bank swallows, upland and golden plovers, as well as a considerable number of shore birds to delight the sportsman. Among the insects are butterflies, dragon flies, numerous species of coleoptera and some mosquitos—but not enough to do more than make life interesting, the natives will assure you, meaning that it is as advantageous for a Summer sojourner to be bitten occasionally by a mosquito as it is for a dog to have the one proverbial flea.

Good fishing is possible almost everywhere. Sea bass, sea trout, weakfish, bluefish, cod, haddock, mackerel, flounders—all these and others abound in the waters that wash the shores of the Cape, and they may be tempted in the usual manner practiced by the fisherman. Then, too, there are shell fish—scallops, mussels, oysters, clams, and lobsters—to gratify the epicure.

Whenever the resources of Cape Cod are mentioned the red-cheeked cranberry will be found at the head of the list. The value of this crop is estimated above half a million dollars annually, a suitable substitute, from a pecuniary standpoint at least, for the decadent fishing industry. Marsh lands on which nothing else will grow give a return of fifty to 400 bushels of cranberries to the acre. The demands for this fruit increase constantly. And if Cape Cod seamen are seen seldom in every port in the country today the luscious cranberry is found on every table set for a Thanksgiving dinner.

Cape Cod reminds the tourist in at least one particular of Holland. This is because of the number of windmills located on the dunes, veritably landmarks for the wayfarer, whether at sea or on shore. Formerly they were used to pump the water from the ocean into vats in connection with the salt works, once a prosperous business involving a capital of over $2,000,000. In fact, salt was first obtained by solar evaporation in this country by Captain John Sears of Suet, in the town of Dennis, some time in the year 1776, when there was a heavy tax on salt, as on practically all other things. After the duty was abolished the business declined, and was supplanted ultimately by the production of salt from the mines in the West. So, today, these windmills, of various types, are silent sentinels of a former prosperity.

Proceeding westward again on the following morning (with tired and sore limbs—for the previous day's walk of thirty-five miles in less than twelve hours had not been made without its accompanying inconveniences) we entered Barnstable, noted for its stretch of "great marshes," on which farmers cut hay for "bedding" horses and cattle, and sportsmen shoot various shore fowl in season. At this point one begins to lose the typical scenery of the Cape, the unfertile sand being replaced by uplands and meadows as well as fields that are profitable under cultivation.

Barnstable's claim for being on the map in these days rests, to some extent, on having been the home of Mistress Priscilla Mullens, who was wooed by plain John Alden, first in behalf of the valiant Captain Miles Standish, and later for himself. James Otis, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, also lived here.

The next town bordering on Cape Cod Bay is Sandwich, the first place on this bare peninsula to be settled by the English, 260 years ago. Near by is Mashpee, the only Indian settlement left on the Cape.

Everybody and everything on the Cape smack of the ever-changing, ever-restless sea. In a field of corn we saw a scarecrow such as would never be constructed in an inland community. It suggested men aboard ships that sail to the fishing banks or formerly went on whaling expeditions from ports on the Cape. Suspended from a ten-foot pole, fluttering in the wind to frighten birds, was a pair of discarded oilcloth pants, a middy blouse, and a sou'west hat. How efficacious this marine scarecrow was in warning birds to desist from devouring the corn we were not told.

Formerly it was necessary to adopt more extreme measures. In 1667 every housekeeper in the town of Eastham was required to kill a dozen blackbirds or three crows. Twenty-eight years later an additional order was passed that required every unmarried man in the community to kill six blackbirds or three crows while he remained single; and as a penalty he might not marry until he had obeyed this order. Either the order is not now strictly enforced or all of the men are married, judging by the numerous blackbirds and crows that fly leisurely in the clear air.

Stopping at Sagamore the next day we looked into the barrel works, a surviving industry of the cape. Half a dozen men were employed, each industriously putting staves inside an iron hoop inclosed in a half cask, fitting them together snugly by winding upon a windlass until a rope was taut, then fastening hoops before the barrel was completed. Here, we concluded, is a sight that would have delighted the heart of Thoreau, who made the first notable pilgrimage over the Cape. That keen observer and stickler for verity would have taken a rule from his hip pocket, measured the width of the staves, their length and thickness, asked how many barrels could one man make in a day; what his wages were, and, mayhap, what he had in his dinner pail, resting on a shelf in the factory. One of the workmen told us his record was fifty barrels a day.

Leaving Cape Cod at last we continued afoot toward the town of Plymouth, the first settlement in Massachusetts. The way led through woods, past farmhouses and Summer homes of Bostonians, across fields, over hill and down dale, in a rather circuitous route, to Chiltonville. And there the unexpected happened. We might have gone on afoot to the end of the journey, Plymouth Rock, if we had not seen an electric street car. This evidence of modern transportation was too great a temptation and we succumbed. So we boarded the trolley car.

And thus we went to Plymouth, where we paid our respects to the relics of the Pilgrim Fathers. We concluded that they missed a good deal by taking the monotonous water route from Provincetown to Plymouth, which we had avoided by making the more interesting land excursion.

Special Notice

Business concerns, banks, trust companies and others making plans to house their employees during the present transit difficulties will find it decidedly to their advantage to buy

Sleeping Accommodations
Linens—Groceries and
All Other Supplies
At Greenhut's
"Big Store"

Our contract department is in readiness to serve you at a moment's notice. PROMPT DELIVERIES.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Look for the "Not Advertised" Special Signs

Shop By Phone

When it is convenient for you to come here in person, RING UP CHELSEA 4000.

Or send a letter or a postal card with a list of the things you want.

All orders received by phone or mail will receive the same care and prompt attention they would receive if you came here in person.

This service is a matter of history with us. Its value is most apparent NOW.

The Sixth Avenue "L" has a direct entrance to this store. Those who use the Hudson Tube will find an entrance to the store equally convenient; it runs right into our "House Furnishings Store."

From the Sub. or Third Avenue "L" you may come direct to our doors by means of FREE 'BUSES for our customers.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

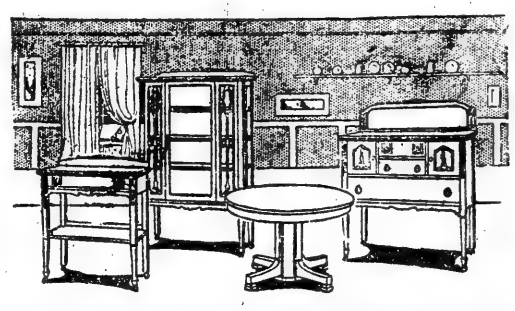
GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

Tomorrow's Great Feature in

Our Midsummer FURNITURE SALE

Four-Piece Bed Room Suites for $58

Dresser in American walnut, antique mahogany finish $16.50
Chiffonier in American walnut, antique mahogany finish $15.50
Dressing Table in American walnut or antique mahogany finish $12.00
Bed, full size, in American walnut $14.00



This Quartered Oak Dining Room Suite *Complete for* $57.50

It can be had in either Golden Oak or Jacobean Brown.

A sightly and strongly built suite that will prove an ornament to your home. The separate pieces are priced as follows:—

Buffet $17.50
China Closet 16.75
Serving Table 7.75
Extension Table 15.50

CHAIRS TO MATCH may be had at correspondingly low prices.

OTHER ATTRACTIVE SUITES in various Period styles, woods and finishes, very modestly priced.

Hall Stands

Formerly		Sale Price
$10.25	Golden Oak	$9.25
12.25	Golden Oak	11.00
16.75	Golden Oak	15.00
18.00	Golden Oak	16.00
19.25	Golden Oak	17.00
20.25	Golden Oak	18.25
26.25	Golden Oak	23.25
45.50	Golden Oak	41.00

Springs

Regular Price	Sale Price	Regular Price	Sale Price
$3.50	$3.00	$5.25	$4.25
3.75	3.25	6.25	5.25
2.50	2.10	8.50	7.25
		7.25	6.25

Buffets in Golden Oak.

Formerly	Sale Price	Formerly	Sale Price
$18.50	$16.50	$31.50	$27.25
26.00	23.00	34.00	30.50
24.50	22.00	36.00	32.50
29.00	26.00	38.50	34.50

Genuine Ostermoor Felt Mattresses—covered in high-grade art ticking; "hotel style," single size. $10.75

Larger sizes in proportion.

Mattresses

	Regularly	Now
Soft top; good grade ticking	$3.25	$2.45
Combination Mattress, regular sizes	4.75	4.00
All cotton Mattress	6.25	5.00
Felt Mattress	8.75	7.50
Felt Mattress	9.50	8.00

Couch Beds with Mattresses

Formerly	Sale Price	Formerly	Sale Price
$6.50	$4.95	$16.50	$15.00
7.50	6.50	17.00	15.25
11.50	9.75	19.00	17.00
15.00	13.50	20.25	18.25
		21.00	18.50

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Sale of Linens

One of the biggest events ever planned begins at Greenhut's tomorrow.

23c Toweling
Bleached and all linen crash toweling, red borders. All pure linen glass toweling, blue and red checks; yard 17c

10c and 11c Towels
Hemmed linen, finished cotton huck towels. Red and white borders Large size; each 8c

20c Odd Towels
Hemmed cotton, and Union linen huck towels with mill imperfections; some slight oil stains; each 12½c

$1.29 Napkins
Irish damask and fine spun cotton, linen finished; dozen 98c

$1 and $1.25 Luncheon Cloths
Of mercerized damask. Only 300 of these; each 79c

$2.50 Pattern Cloths
All pure linen damask, full bleached. Limited quantity; each $1.95

75c Turkish Towels
Mammoth size, extra heavy, all white. Hemmed; each 39c

$1.25 Bath Sheet
Bleached Turkish Terry cloth, hemmed bath sheet; each 89c

79c Table Damask
Mercerized; beautiful quality; 70 inches wide. Silky finish; yard 49c

35c and 50c Fancy Scarfs, Shams and Centrepieces
100 styles. Embroidered and scalloped edges; each 19c

85c to $1.50 Scarfs
Colored embroidered scarfs and centrepieces. Many kinds Only 36 dozen of these; each 49c

$1.50 Linens
Linen scarfs and shams trimmed with imitation Cluny and Filet; each $1

$4.50, $5 and $6 Round Covers
70 inch Renaissance covers, beautiful patterns, embroidered centres and button work; each $2.95

$1.25 Linen Shams
All pure Irish linen, hemstitched; each 59c

Unbleached Muslin
Monday only—10,000 yards of 36 inch light weight unbleached muslin, in manufacturer's short lengths of 5 to 15 yards; yard 4c

25c Pillow Casing
"Dwight Anchor" short lengths of bleached 48 inch pillow casing; yard 15c

40c Sheeting
(Slightly imperfect) 90-inch "Dwight Anchor" bleached sheeting, 100 pieces to sell. Monday only at this price; yard 29c

Bleached Sheets
For full size beds, 81x90 inches before hemming. Heavy bleached muslin. Limited quantity; each 69c

SECOND FLOOR

250 Taffeta Silk Dresses

Monday at $9.75



Advance Fall Fashions for Women and Misses

Here's an exceptional opportunity to select new and charming Fall Silk Dresses at a special price, which gives you a clear saving of $3 to $7 on each dress, according to your choice.

Originally These Dresses Were Priced at $12.75 to $16.50

And they sold very freely at those figures, for from a collection of 800 dresses we now have on hand only 250. Quite naturally the size assortments are incomplete, and THAT'S THE ONLY REASON WHY YOU NOW HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A CHIC DRESS AT A PRICE WHICH IN MANY INSTANCES IS LESS THAN WHOLESALE.

We illustrate one of the models on sale. There are many other equally smart styles to choose from, including the COATEE, REDINGOTE, POINTED TUNIC, CASCADE, SHIRRED AND FLOUNCED EFFECTS. All artistically designed and fashioned—some with Georgette collar and sleeves, others embellished with embroidery.

The very stylish navy and black predominate, but there are other desirable colors included.

All sizes for Misses from 14 to 20 years and for Women from 34 to 44 bust, but not every size in each style.

As the number is limited, early selection is urgent.

None will be sent C. O. D. or on approval. No mail or 'phone orders filled.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

FLOOR COVERINGS

Wonderful Copies of Imported Persians in a Wide Range of Designs and Colorings

The sizes are the most wanted. Not one is a "second" or imperfect.

We likewise include a number of the favorite "CREX" and "DELTOX" GRASS MATTING RUGS, eminently adaptable for Summer floor coverings.

Royal Wilton Rugs

Size	Regular Price	Sale Price
9x12	$49.50	$39.50
9x12	42.50	37.50
8.3x10.6	46.50	37.50
8.3x10.6	39.50	35.50

Crex & Deltox Grass Matting Rugs

The Crex New Herringbone Weave

Size	Regular Price	Sale Price
9x12	$9.50	$7.95
8x10	7.50	6.25
6x9	5.25	3.95
4.6x7.6	3.50	2.95
36x72	1.75	1.45
30x60	1.35	1.10
27x54	1.10	95c
18x36	50c	42c

Axminster Seamless Rugs

Size	Regular Price	Sale Price
9x12	$39.50	$34.50
9x12	36.50	27.50
9x12	32.50	24.50
9x12	28.50	22.50

Deltox Plain Weave Figured Rugs

Size	Regular Price	Sale Price
9x12	$8.50	$6.75
8x10	6.75	5.75
6x9	4.75	3.75
54x90	2.95	2.25
36x72	1.65	1.25
27x54	98c	75c
18x36	45c	34c

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Dainty Scrim and Marquisette Curtains

Formerly, Pair $1.25; Sale ..... 79c | *Formerly, Pair $1.50; Sale* 98c

These are wonderfully pretty Curtains trimmed with lace and insertion, plain hemstitched borders; also Dutch style. White, ecru and ivory colors for choice.

For Monday's Shoppers

These additional items of interest

WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS; featuring dainty Nightgowns, at $1.

Charming new Envelope Chemises, at $1.

WOMEN'S 75c WASH PETTICOATS, at 49c.

COOL, DRESSY SILK PETTICOATS, at $2.95.

WOMEN'S $2.50 and $3 WHITE "FOOT MOULD" PUMPS, at $1.98.

WOMEN'S $5, $6 and $7 "FOOT MOULD" PUMPS at $3.45.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' BATHING SUITS, at 49c and $1.95.

CLEARAWAY OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WASH SKIRTS, at 98c.

WASH GOODS SALE, at 9c, 15c and 19c a yard

BLACK WALRUS GRAIN TRAVELLING BAGS, at $2.50.

"KNOCKABOUT" TRAVELLING TRUNKS; originally $5.75 to $7.45; sale $4.75 to $6.45.

HAND CUT TRACED GLASSWARE—Flower Vases, Relish Dishes, Cream Bowls, Sugar and Cream Sets, &c., &c., each at 59c.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS—"White Mountain" make; special from 1 qt. size for $1.50 to 4 qt. size, $2.69.

OIL COOKING STOVES; 2 burners, $3.85.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

IN OUR PURE FOOD MARKET

Cut down your Grocery bills by patronizing our Pure Food Market. Prompt City, Seashore and Suburban deliveries.

Freight charges prepaid to all railroad stations in accordance with our well established regulations.

Grocery orders amounting to $5 and upwards delivered free of freight charges to the military camps on the Texas border, to Peekskill, Plattsburg and Beekman. Mail and telephone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

New Potatoes
The best selections in the market; bbl., $3.25; bushel, 60-lb. bag, $1.45; peck, 15 lbs. 38c

Fresh Vegetables
GREEN BEANS Wax Beans—quart 8c
GREEN CORN—sweet and tender ears; dozen 30c
BUNCH BEETS or CARROTS—3 bunches 10c
NEW YELLOW ONIONS or RED ONIONS—5-qt. basket 38c
NEW YELLOW TURNIPS or NEW YOUNG CARROTS—basket 29c

Tea Specials
For Icing or for serving hot.
FIFTY CENT TEAS—green, black or mixed; ½-lb. caddy, $2.10; lb. 44c
MIXED TEAS—special, 4 lbs., $1; lb. 28c
$1.00 TEAS green, black or mixed to order; 8-lb. caddy, $4.25; lb. 88c
CALIFORNIA TOMATOES—Hunt's Index Brand; doz., $1.85; large can 12c

Flour
FOUNTAIN FAMILY PATENT FLOUR—bbl., $7.25; ½-bbl., $3.80; ¼-bbl. bag 91c

Squire's Celebrated Hams
Special sale Monday Squire's mild, sugar cured, freshly smoked hams, all the popular family sizes; special, lb. 19c
Sold at this special price with Grocery Orders.

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—8-lb. box, 48c; 3-lb. carton 25c
BEST FARINA—10 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs. 28c
PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality, imported from France; gal. can, $2.95; qt. can 85c

Sugar
BEST REFINED GRANULATED—10 or 25-lb. cotton bags; lb. 7¼c
Sold at this price with grocery orders.

IMPORTED SAFETY MATCHES—gross, 80c; dozen 7c
POISON FLY PAPER—pkg. 5 sheets, 5c; 6 pkgs. 25c

Fresh Fruits
CANTELOUPES—sweet, ripe fruit; crate of 45, $1.95; dozen 55c
WATERMELONS—sweet, red ripe fruit; each 49c
PEACHES—ripe, sweet Georgia fruit; large fill 39c

Grape Fruit Marmalade
NORMANNA BRAND—doz., $2.10; reg. 25c tall jar. 18c

STICKY FLY PAPER—box 25 double sheets, 35c; 3 double sheets 5c
EARLY JUNE PEAS—Fountain quality, tender sweet peas; doz., $1.75; can 15c

Coffee
Freshly roasted daily in our Coffee Department.
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb. 22c
COMBINATION BLEND COFFEE—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c

Smoked Meats
MILD-CURED BACON—lb. 24c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 23c
DOLD'S CANVASED HAMS—lb. 25c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 18½c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb. 27c

KIPPERED HERRING—Family brand; 6 cans, 29c; can 5c

Babbitt's Specials
1-reg. 10c cans Babbitt's Cleanser and one regular 12c can Spic and Span Silver Polish, at 55c

Double 1 2c Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 1 2c Stamps Thereafter

LOWER PRICED CAR POINTS TO 1,000,000 NEW AUTO USERS

ONE MILLION NEW AUTO OWNERS MAY BE RESULT

Cut in Low-Priced Car Commented On in Various Ways —Biggest Distribution Expected to be in Farm Sections.

Comment by New York automobile men on the reduction in the price of Ford cars, which for the touring car amounts to slightly more than 18 per cent., was by no means uniform in its conclusions. One line of comment was that the Ford car was in a class by itself and that other makers of cars would not seriously feel the effect or be influenced in the making of future prices by the cut. The other line of comment was that an average of lower price would ultimately follow this change, and that after the war a new period in the utility and popularity of the automobile would open up. No one looked for any immediate changes.

"The class of people to whom the new Ford prices will appeal," said one dealer, "could not be reached by other makers and not by Ford with his old prices. They constitute a new class of prospects, and, in my opinion, as a conservative estimate there are about a million of them. They consist chiefly of farmers and the residents of small towns who, with a place to keep the car on the premises, can take care of it with small outlay.

"Many residents of the smaller towns who have kept a horse and buggy, will now turn to a consideration of the auto. The farmer requires a vehicle, and a buggy or a surrey is usually found on the poorest-equipped farms.

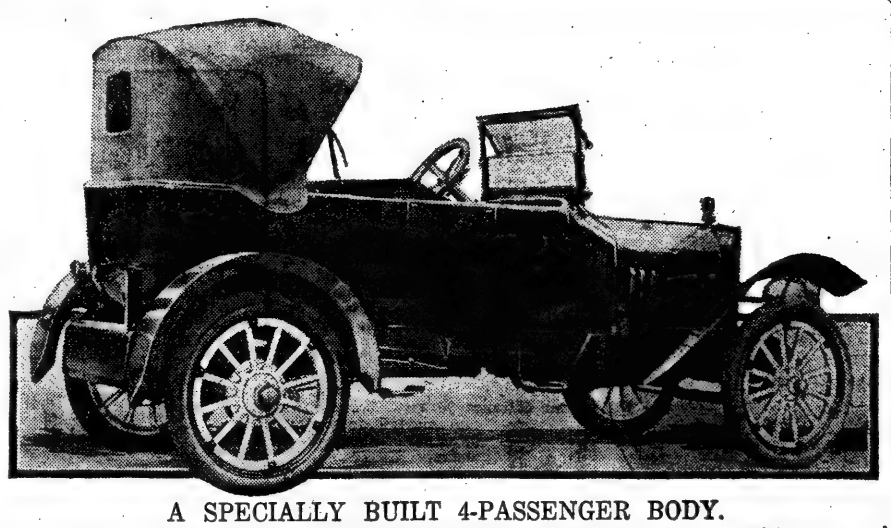
"An automobile beats a horse and buggy in many ways, not only in speed and its range, but also in the cost of travel per mile, especially when garage charges are cut out and repairs reduced to a minimum. There is no way to get at exact figures in this; in the New England States, take it by the year, the mileage of horse-drawn vehicles probably costs twice as much as motor-driven; I should say from 12 to 14 cents for the former and from 6 to 7 for the latter. I think a big absorption of automobiles and trucks by the farmers is ahead in our industry, not only for the low-priced cars, but for the higher-priced ones. Of course a great many have been sold to them in the past year.

"In fact, the automobile is the first convincing advocate of the back to the farm movement. Before it, the idea was one that flourished mostly in city lecture halls, to be shorn of all its bright illusions when a family, seduced by the lecturer's word painting, moved out on a farm and felt the isolation of rural life; mind you, I mean country life, not suburban life. The family soon found why the boys and girls of the farm left home for the city. There was all the blue sky the lecturer described and masses of green scenery, but human beings to talk to and have fun with were sparsely distributed in said scenery—only one family to every hundred acres or so. By the time the horse was hitched it took an hour to drive three miles through the fair countryside, and if it was hot, as in the green Summer-time, you had to be careful of the temperature of the horse, and stop now and then and kill horse flies to keep Dobbin from contorting himself out of the shafts.

"With this way of getting about you can imagine how few people could get together at social gatherings. To round up many some of them would have to start the day before; six miles was about the social radius of the horse-drawn vehicle. It was monotony, no place to go that was new, nobody to see except the same old faces over again, nothing to hear except the same old remarks and jokes—the middle-aged can stand this; the old seem to enjoy it, but young folks crave fresh experiences, a little more excitement than the pace of the family horse.

"That's why they left such attractions as fresh milk and butter and new eggs and the old oaken bucket and a world crowded to the limit with scenery for the city—no way to get about and see anybody or anything. Now the automobile changes all this. The farmer's boy may have a sweetheart 100 miles away, several of them, in fact, and the same is true of the farmer's girl. In a few hours the automobile carries them into new scenes, it gives a richness and variety to their lives so lacking before. Nearby towns are reached in a few minutes, and cities not only in their States, but in neighboring States, visited. Social gatherings in parts of the country where automobiles are plentiful look like city assemblages in point of numbers—a real social mixture, so to say, with range and variety in the types present.

"And the boys and girls are needed on the farm; it's the best place for them and for this country to keep them there. This is what the automobile is doing for the farm. It is the emancipator from the dullness and monotony of farm life. The influences of the automobile for betterment in this direction are incalculable, and every new one placed on the farm helps."



A SPECIALLY BUILT 4-PASSENGER BODY.

To have an automobile "tailored" to one's own taste, in form, finish, and color, is receiving more and more attention. This picture shows a special four-passenger body built for Joseph J. Ryan. The body is mounted on a Grant 6-cylinder chassis.

70 PER CENT. GAIN IN MOTOR TRAFFIC AS AGAINST 5 IN HORSE-DRAWN

In the last six years there has been a surprising change in traffic using the 1,100 miles of highways embraced in the Massachusetts State system, which is taken as an expression of somewhat similar changes in other States. Motor vehicle traffic in Massachusetts has increased at the rate of 70 per cent. a year, and horse-drawn traffic has increased 5 per cent. a year, according to a report sent out by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

In 1909, when the State Highway Commission made its first traffic census, taken at 238 points on the road system, 61 per cent. of all vehicles passing these stations were drawn by horses, and only 39 per cent. were self-propelled. The counts were made during fourteen hours each day for seven consecutive days.

In 1912 the percentage was reversed, 63 per cent. being motor vehicles and 37 per cent. horse-drawn. But the annual report of the commission for 1915, just issued, shows that last year 82½ per cent. of all traffic was motor driven.

During the six-year period the total traffic carried by the roads increased 145 per cent., but motor vehicles increased 420 per cent., while horse-drawn vehicles decreased 30 per cent.

The average number of vehicles of different kinds per station per day was as follows:

Motors.	1909.	1912.	1915.
Runabouts	20.8	37.2	82
Touring cars	75.3	173.5	380
Trucks	...	11.5	38
Horse-Drawn.			
One-horse vehicles	120.8	101.1	80
Two or more horses	30.2	28.3	26
	247.1	351.6	606

The number of motor trucks increased in almost the same proportion as touring cars and runabouts in the three years from 1912 to 1915. The increase was 230 per cent. for trucks compared with 114 for touring cars and 122 for runabouts. There were practically no trucks in 1909.

RECIPROCITY IN MAKING ARRESTS

Strict Enforcement of 15-Day Exchange Clause Between New York and New Jersey.

More arrests were made last week in the enforcement of the fifteen-day exchange regulation between New York and New Jersey. Inspectors of the Secretary of State were stationed at Cortlandt, Twenty-third, Forty-second, and 123d Street ferries, and motorists from New Jersey who by count exceeded their fifteen permits to enter New York were summoned to appear at the Traffic Court. The amount of the fine assessed was $15.

New York motorists entering New Jersey have been held strictly to account, and the present checking is a kind of reciprocity which that amiable word is seldom employed to describe. With the great interchange of motor travel that must subsist between New York and New Jersey the fifteen-day limit affects many motorists in each State. The onus is on New Jersey, as New York, by its highway law, would grant full reciprocity to New Jersey in return for the same. Many of the States are now on the full reciprocity basis, and those who exact the fifteen-day limit, requiring a State license for a greater number of trips, are becoming fewer and fewer.

The New York Inspectors assigned to rounding up New Jersey violators are John J. Curran, Chief Inspector; Edward Kuntz, George P. Thomas, Jr., and Edgar A. Collins.

Eloquent Sign Posts.

The State of New Hampshire does not wish the traveler over its roads to lose his way; and so it has marked posts and poles along the main roads in such manner that they serve as official guides.

TROOPS IN AUTO BEAT RAILROAD

Can Be Moved Faster, According to Statement Made at Washington Meeting.

Another meeting was held this week at the War College in Washington to discuss plans for mobilization of troops and supplies in time of war, particularly so far as civilian organizations are concerned, and the following account of it was prepared by the Society of Automobile Engineers: Major Palmer E. Pierce of the General Staff Corps, presided at the meeting, Lieut. Colonel Chauncey B. Baker being present to represent the Quartermaster General's Office. Representatives of the Naval Consulting Board, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Society of Automobile Engineers, and the American Automobile Association committees were in attendance.

Information is being collected as to just how many Government departments need a large motor-truck equipment in order that suitable specifications can be developed for each type of truck required. The Truck Standards Division as well as other divisions of the Standards Committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers will, as in the past, take a leading part in this work. Serious attempt will be made to develop specifications of proper length, that is, neither too long nor too short, covering adequately the requirements of the Government, which it is felt will eventually harmonize to a greater extent than has been expected heretofore with the needs of private users of commercial motor vehicles. Some well-qualified experts feel that within two or three years the commercial product will approximate what, according to the best opinion, will be suitable for operation in all except special cases of Government service. This is undoubtedly the best line of procedure, as it is not likely that a subsidy plan will be established in this country in connection with truck manufacture. Both the truck manufacturers and the Government want to improve the current truck specifications.

It is agreed that the tests to which trucks have been subjected on or near the Mexican border are the most severe that have been had in any part of the world. The conditions of service have been abnormal in that the lines of communication have been maintained without the use of railroads. The performance of some of the trucks has been wonderfully good, but there is room for further beneficial specification in various respects. The necessary engineering study is now being made, many of the Society of Automobile Engineers members going to the Mexican border to view at first hand the unusual conditions of weather, sandy grit, and alkali encountered.

The development of suitable tractor types of motor vehicles will also be given attention.

Regulations are being prepared for use in the organization of officers and enlisted men of the Reserve Corps recently authorized by Act of Congress. There will be a mobilization of the reserve organizations of a fortnight's duration each year. Reserve Corps officers will be appointed in sufficient number to make possible the assembly of troops at local points and transporting them to strategical points.

Ex-President Wilson of the American Automobile Association announced that over 90 per cent. of the millions of American pleasure-car owners would very willingly and quickly tender the use of their vehicles under any suitable plan of mobilization. This will make possible immediate-transportation preparedness, which would be wanted in case of emergency. It is stated reliably that in many districts large bodies of troops can be mobilized by motor cars before the railroads operating in the respective districts can get sufficient cars ready to transport them. Demonstrations, which have been made repeatedly, show that troops can be moved by automobile faster than by train.

Suitable types of armored cars for use by the Ordnance Department, as well as types meeting the needs of the Engineers, the Signal and the Artillery Corps, will be developed.

"Horse Marine" Motor Cars.

According to a dispatch from Washington armored automobiles cradled on the decks of warships, in seagoing rafts, for the use of detachments of the United States Marine Corps in shore operations, may soon be added to the regular equipment of naval vessels.

30 ENTRIES FOR PIKE'S PEAK

List Expected to Pass This Number —New Ones Last Week.

M. W. Colwell, who is managing the Pike's Peak hill climb Aug. 10-12, announced several new entries last week. These are: A Packard, to be driven by C. W. Johnson; a Ford, to be driven by I. Spangler; a Ford Special, to be driven by E. H. Knowles; two Stutz cars with Duray and Fred Dickinson up; a Pathfinder, to be driven by R. C. Mulnix, and a Peerless car, the driver of which has not been named. With these and others expected the complete list undoubtedly will exceed the thirty mark.

EXPORTS $97,464,381.

Value of Cars in June of This Year Less Than June, 1915.

The exports of automobiles during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, reached a total of 77,496 machines, valued at $97,464,381, compared with $60,254,635 for the preceding year. June of this year, however, was over $5,000,000 less than June, 1915.

During the fiscal year the exports were classified as follows: Commercial cars, 21,265, valued at $56,805,548; passenger cars, 56,231, valued at $40,658,833. During the fiscal year of 1915 there were 37,876 machines exported, the value being $60,254,635, the exports consisting of 13,996 commercial cars, valued at $39,140,682, and 23,880 passenger cars, valued at $21,113,953.

New Indianapolis Speedway Date.

The Labor Day date has been presented to a rival track by the Indianapolis Motor Speedway officials, and Indianapolis moves its date forward to Sept. 9. On this date three different events will be staged, all for nonstock cars of 300 cubic inches piston displacement or less, and a maximum weight of 2,500 pounds. The first is twenty miles for a $1,000 purse; second, fifty miles for a $2,000 purse, and, third, one hundred miles for a $9,000 purse.

NOTES AND ITEMS OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Twenty-five office and factory employes of the Packard Motor Car Company will report at Plattsburg, N. Y., on Aug. 10 to take the full four-weeks course in military training. They will receive their regular pay while at Plattsburg, and those who are entitled to vacations will receive them in addition. A special effort has been made by the company to select men who are fitted to become good soldiers. Prophylaxis treatment against typhoid fever is given to the men at the factory before they start for the camp. The Packard Company, early in the Summer, donated ten specially equipped trucks and a crew of twelve men to look after them and drive them, for use at Plattsburg. These have been kept busy doing the heavy hauling for the camp and playing the part that the motor truck plays in actual warfare.

Charles E. Reiss & Co., metropolitan distributors of the Hupmobile, announce that about Sep. 15 the Hupmobile will move to a new home at 1,741 Broadway. Mr. Reiss says he will occupy all four floors of the building after extensive alterations, to be started shortly, are completed. The new quarters connect directly with the service station. This service station now occupies over 15,000 square feet on the top floor of the building, running through from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-sixth Street, at 226 West Fifty-sixth Street.

C. T. Silver entertained his entire sales staff at a dinner at the Ritz-Carlton. Present from the Chalmers factory were: C. C. Hinkley, chief engineer and production manager, who designed the motor; C. A. Pfeffer, general manager, and Frank B. Willis, general sales manager of the Chalmers Motor Company. At this dinner Mr. Hinkley, by means of blue prints and drawings, went through the Chalmers motor in detail, and Chalmers sales methods were thoroughly outlined by Mr. Pfeffer and Mr. Willis. This course of instruction was followed by a practical demonstration of the car.

Howard E. Coffin, consulting engineer of the Hudson Motor Company, will sail for Europe next week to spend a month in England and France investigating industrial and motor transportation conditions in those countries.

The Nash Motors Company, which has been organized to take over the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, Kenosha, Wis., applied for incorporation at Baltimore, Md., last week with a capital stock of $24,999,500. R. F. Herrick, J. Wells Farley, Edward A. Taft, and Phillips D. Ketchum, all of Boston, are named as incorporators.

Clodio & Engs, Inc., metropolitan distributors of the Kissel Kar, have opened a branch at Newark, N. J. The salesroom and service station are in one building, located at 228 Central Avenue. Mr. J. K. Heath, Jr., has been appointed manager.

Twenty-five thousand persons, including employes and their families, attended the annual picnic of the Firestone Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio.

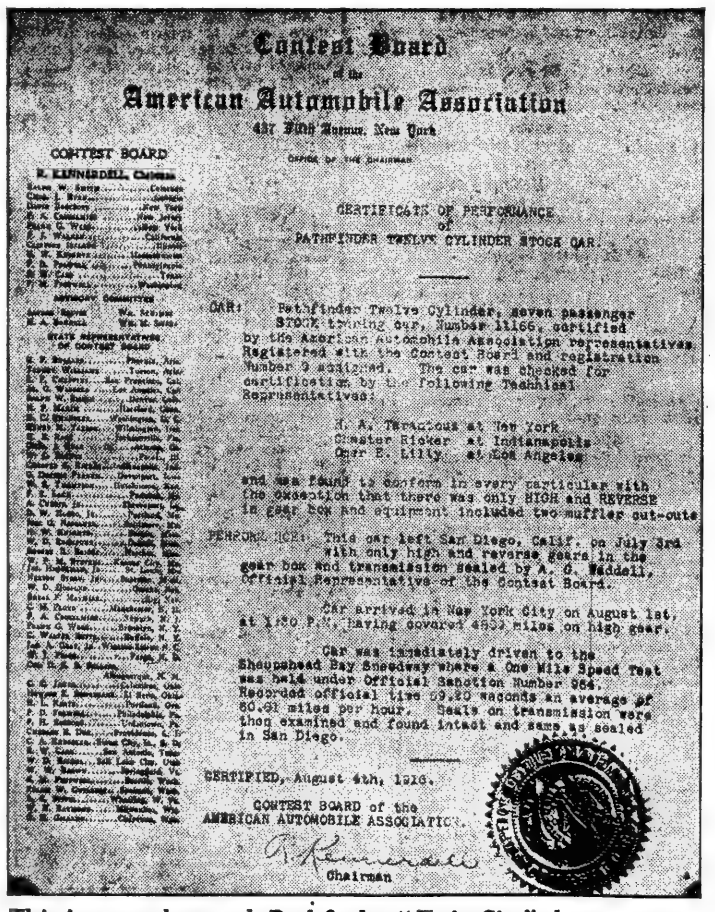
From the Haynes Company: "Across the American Continent in one day is the record made by a Haynes automobile on June 18. Of the elapsed twelve hours, which break by many hours any previous transcontinental automobile records, only 5 hours and 40 minutes was actual running time. The Haynes car was driven by Samuel Grier, motor car inspector for the Panama Canal, accompanied by R. M. McKena. Many motor enthusiasts of the Isthmus assembled at the Playe del Mercede Pier at Panama City, Panama, at 6:30 A. M. to see Mr. Grier back the hind wheels of his car in the tidewater of the Pacific and start across the Isthmus to the Atlantic. Two miles from Gamboa it was necessary for Mr. Grier to leave the road and follow the railway to Gatun. It was here that Mr. Grier was handed the official train order 'Haynes Special No. 6,' undoubtedly the first train order issued to an automobile giving right of way on the ties. The first miles of the railroad trip to Gamboa were exceptionally rough. The ties were far apart, and it was necessary for the off wheels of the car to run on the edge of the ties. From Gamboa to Gatun all the villages are cut off except by railroad, and the fare is so large that the natives have never reached the terminal cities and seen an automobile. Consequently the small towns were filled with curious crowds, watching for the first automobile in the interior of the Isthmus. Gatun was reached at 6 P. M., and at 6:25 P. M. Mr. Grier drove his car into the Atlantic Ocean.

Charles Kuehn, for many years connected with the Packard Motor Car Company's advertising department at the factory in Detroit, has joined the Cheltenham Advertising Agency of New York. He will be stationed in the Cheltenham New York City office.

The Liberty Motor Company makes the announcement that more than $3,500,000 "Liberty Sixes" have been sold since the car was announced.

THE PROOF

PATHFINDER "Twin Six" crosses Continent "on high." Average gas consumption 10.2 miles per gallon—total, 4,889 miles—and then makes above 60 miles per hour at Sheepshead Bay Speedway.



Contest Board of the American Automobile Association
437 Fifth Avenue, New York
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

CONTEST BOARD
R. ELMENDORF, Chairman
Kevin W. Kemp ..... Colorado
Chas. L. Bryan ..... Georgia
Lloyd Seaborne ..... New York
H. C. Cunningham ..... New Jersey
Chas. C. Wood ..... New York
F. P. Walker ..... California
Clarence Wilson ..... Missouri
W. K. Kissinger ..... Illinois
F. D. Frederick ..... Pennsylvania
H. W. Lee ..... Iowa
F. W. Fenwick ..... Washington

HONORARY COMMITTEE
Harrison E. Noyes ..... Wm. Schuyler
Alfred A. Reeves ..... Wm. K. Vanderbilt

STATE REPRESENTATIVES OF CONTEST BOARD
E. P. Bryan ..... Florida, Ariz.
Howard Wheeler ..... Texas, Ariz.
F. O. Engleman ..... New Mexico, Cal.
Geo. C. Warren ..... Los Angeles, Cal.
Edward W. Hungerford ..... Denver, Colo.
H. S. Hosmer ..... Hartford, Conn.
Dr. Edward N. Hosmer ..... Chicago, Ill.
Edward N. Fisher ..... Wilmington, Del.
E. R. Hollis ..... Indianapolis, Ind.
Geo. L. Dyer ..... Des Moines, Iowa
W. C. Bullock ..... Topeka, Kan.
Thomas B. Hall ..... Louisville, Ky.
Thomas B. Gresham ..... Detroit, Mich.
W. H. Thompson ..... Minneapolis, Minn.
Warren Brown, Jr. ..... Jackson, Miss.
Jos. Hopkins, Jr. ..... St. Louis, Mo.
W. C. Sherman ..... Omaha, Neb.
Ernest F. Marcus ..... Las Vegas, Nev.
J. M. Dixon ..... Manchester, N. H.
F. A. Cunningham ..... Bryan, N. J.
Percy G. Ware ..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. Walter Ward ..... Buffalo, N. Y.
A. J. Chatfield ..... Syracuse, N. Y.
W. J. Wade ..... Fargo, N. D.
Chas. M. Addams ..... Albuquerque, N. M.
C. C. Hamilton ..... Akron, O.
Edward E. Bernard ..... El Reno, Okla.
H. L. Keator ..... Portland, Ore.
F. D. Fenton ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
F. H. Bedford ..... Uniontown, Pa.
Clarence M. Dee ..... Providence, R. I.
C. A. Hamlin ..... Aiken, So. C.
E. W. Cole ..... Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. D. Knox ..... San Antonio, Texas
W. H. Reiser ..... Salt Lake City, Utah
W. Reece ..... Rutland, Vt.
A. M. Parrott ..... Seattle, Wash.
Frank W. Cornwall ..... Spokane, Wash.
F. E. Rice ..... Milwaukee, Wis.
F. E. Bennett ..... Cheyenne, Wyo.
H. H. Gross ..... Calgary, Can.

CERTIFICATE OF PERFORMANCE of PATHFINDER TWELVE CYLINDER STOCK CAR.

CAR: Pathfinder Twelve Cylinder, seven passenger STOCK touring car, Number 11166, certified by the American Automobile Association representatives Registered with the Contest Board and registration Number 9 assigned. The car was checked for certification by the following Technical Representatives:

H. A. Tarantous at New York
Chester Rieker at Indianapolis
Chas E. Lilly at Los Angeles

and was found to conform in every particular with the exception that there was only HIGH and REVERSE in gear box and equipment included two muffler cut-outs

PERFORMANCE: This car left San Diego, Calif. on July 3rd with only high and reverse gears in the gear box and transmission sealed by A. G. Waddell, Official Representative of the Contest Board.

Car arrived in New York City on August 1st, at 1:30 P.M., having covered 4889 miles on high gear.

Car was immediately driven to the Sheepshead Bay Speedway where a One Mile Speed Test was held under Official Sanction Number 964. Recorded official time 59.20 seconds an average of 60.81 miles per hour. Seals on transmission were then examined and found intact and same as sealed in San Diego.

CERTIFIED, August 4th, 1916.
CONTEST BOARD of the AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.
R. Elmendorf
Chairman

This is a regular stock Pathfinder "Twin Six," the same that we are delivering every day.

Twin Six Touring—$2750. Twin Six Spl. Roadster—$2900. Single Six—$1695.

Senior Bros 1875 Broadway New York at 62nd Street

Phone Columbus 6482 for demonstration.

Stearns

KNIGHT MOTORED CARS
Overhauled-Guaranteed

STEARNS SIGNIFIES SENSIBLE SAVING — Built for Hard Service

The gas and tires are all we do not guarantee with these cars. The service is built right into our and Stearns new car guarantee goes with each car.

1916 8-Cyl. 5-Passenger Touring
with 2 disappearing seats and equipped with 1917 improvements.

1915 Light Four 5-Passenger Touring
5 passenger, painted Japanese crimson. Black moulding, white hair line stripe.

Stearns Knight Special Speedster
Painted white, with wire wheels, dynamo lighting, Chevrolet top, Rostand windshield, sloping radiator bonnet and dash.

F. B. Stearns Co. of New York,
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept. 417 W. 55th St. Columbus 7490.

GOODRICH

points the GOODRICH SAFETY SAN BERNARDINO 10 LITTLE BEAR 11 FIRST GUIDE POST way for

"National Touring Week"

The Guide Post of a Nation

It makes small difference where you motor during National Touring Week, The GOODRICH GUARANTEE of *route* and *road*—THE GOODRICH GUIDE POST—will be *there* to point your way.

EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND STRONG—*Goodrich Guide Posts* guide American Motorists over 100,000 miles of automobile roads in this country—the ONLY *national* system of road marking, *public* or *private* in America.

A remarkable service to the motoring public, yet ONLY a *fraction* of what The B. F. Goodrich Company is doing for automobile touring.

The American Motoring Tour is the *child* of The B. F. Goodrich Company.

Hence it is no new venture that The B. F. Goodrich Company should be the *driving force* back of National Touring Week.

■ ■ ■

A Year of Goodrich Service

Look over what The B. F. Goodrich Company during the *last year alone* has done for American motoring tours.

The Goodrich National Touring Bureau has routed 60,000 *separate, personal* automobile tours.

Has distributed 249,000 route books and 2,000,000 route cards—



Has *actually* reached 350,000 motor car owners *personally* with its service.

The B. F Goodrich Company not only is *willing* to serve, but knows how to deliver a TOURING SERVICE that has *no equal* for *accuracy* and *completeness.*

All this service is *free* to *any* motorist *whether* or *not* he uses Goodrich Tires.

■ ■ ■

Goodrich Safeguards Your Tour

However, in speeding automobilists to the beauty and charm of the open, The B. F. Goodrich Company can safeguard the joy of the tour no better than by equipping their cars with SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES, or SAFETY TREAD BAREFOOT TIRES.

Goodrich ROAD MAPS and ROAD LOGS *insure* the *accuracy* of your *route.*

Goodrich GUIDE POSTS *insure* the RIGHTNESS of your *road.*

Goodrich Tires insure the greatest amount of peace of mind, comfort and profit to yourself.

Round out a PERFECT motoring tour with—

The Goodrich Road Log—

The Goodrich Guide Post—

And *be sure* to safeguard your tour *before* starting by equipping your car with—

GOODRICH TIRES

"Best in the Long Run"

The B. F. Goodrich Company
AKRON, OHIO

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8700.

NEW YORK OFFERS MANY ROUTES FOR TOURING WEEK

BEAUTIFUL ROUTES FOR WEEK'S TOUR IN STATE

Can Start in Several Directions to Join National Touring Week—Some Advice as to What to Take Along on Long Trip.

National Touring Week begins today. Much more interest has been evinced in it this year than before. There are numerous beautiful routes in this State which may be selected for a week's touring. In the northern section one may link Albany, Lake George, Plattsburg, Ogdensburg, Watertown, and Syracuse in a chain of picturesque stretches. On this route the motorist visits Fort Ticonderoga, Keene Valley, St. Hubert's, and Lake Placid. He may drive to the forests of Ausable Lake or go to the foot of Mount Marcy, the highest peak in the State.

A tour through the southern sections is also of great charm. After a brief run along the Hudson, the motorist may ferry the river at Nyack. Striking north through Suffern, one travels the west side of the Hudson to Newburg and Kingston. From this former capital of the State the route heads for Cooperstown over good roads through wooded hills and valleys into the country of J. Fenimore Cooper. Many of the mountains about rise over 3,000 feet. This region holds Grand Gorge, Lake Otsego, and Shandaken Notch.

The trip on to Syracuse is through a charming lake country. From Syracuse one may go on to Geneva, and a trip further to Niagara Falls, always worth another visit. Coming back, the circuit of the tour is continued from Geneva to Watkins Glen, one of the beauty spots of New York.

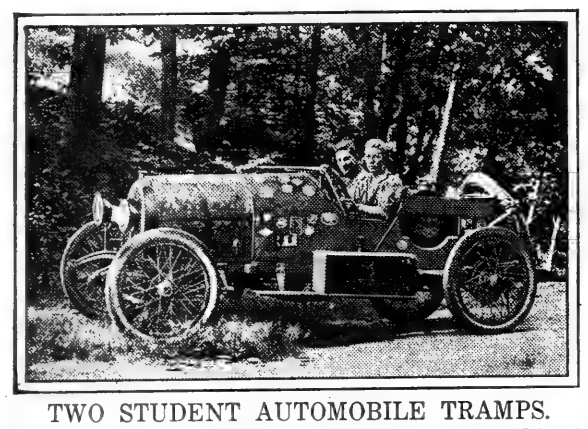
The return trip may be through Ithaca for a look at the Cornell campus, or through Elmira. The way then leads through both the Susquehanna and Delaware River Valleys. One may dip down into Pennsylvania or follow the Delaware River down to Port Jervis. In each case the Mecca should be the Delaware Water Gap.

The return to the Hudson, through Port Jervis, Tuxedo, and the beautiful Ramapo Valley, is full of attraction.

The following advice is from a touring bureau, and is pertinent in view of the opening of National Touring Week:

Before starting out on an extended trip be sure to go over your car thoroughly. Tighten every bolt and nut, put fresh oil in the oil cups and turn them up. A tightened nut may save hours of trouble and worry on the road. But your preparation is not completed after the mechanical adjustment has been attended to. Tools and supplies should be taken to provide against emergencies. Include in the outfit the following:

Extra casing, (key covered,) inner tubes for all casings, two extra tubes properly wrapped or bagged to protect from oil and prevent chafing, one box self-vulcanizing patches, and one box permanent puncture plugs, (for small punctures.) one tire sleeve, one set of tire-applying levers, one box powdered soapstone or mica to be used between casing and tube to prevent sticking, one can plastic to repair cuts in casing, six valves inside, six valve caps, three dust caps, air pump, collapsible water bucket jack, complete tool kit, raincoat, one set of chains, two extra spark plugs, Manila rope or wire, (forty feet,) one extra water tank for drinking purposes and radiator, (five gallons,) one small medical kit, face cream for sunburn, and stained goggles, (yellow or orange.)



TWO STUDENT AUTOMOBILE TRAMPS.

L. L. St. John and W. M. Watkins, undergraduates of the University of California, arrived in New York last week from Los Angeles, via automobile. They started out as "automobile tramps," to make the trip across the continent without spending a cent, which they say they accomplished. They had several advertising schemes, including a supply of sample spark plugs, and made a little extra change at one place by painting signs and at another pitched hay for meals. The car used on their trip was a Chevrolet.

CARE OF TIRES ON TOUR.

Some of the Things Which, If Watched, Will Save Trouble.

The proper care of tires is a most important item in a car's upkeep. The driver should examine them carefully after every trip and promptly take care of an injury, no matter how slight. A trouble, small at first, may lead up quickly to a bad blowout, and then a new tire. In order to give you good mileage, tires should be watched constantly and kept clean.

Underinflation is the most prevalent and the most expensive piece of carelessness of the modern motorist. Ride on air, not on the tire walls.

An injury to either tread or tube should not be neglected. Conditions are aggravated with great rapidity, and before you know it either a very expensive repair or a whole new tire is required. Go over your tires periodically, and take care at once of each injury.

Inner liners should be used only in emergencies or to prolong the life of a worn-out tire. Never apply them as a permanent repair, as they are utterly destructive to a new tire.

Where chains are used adjust them carefully. If they are too loose they will cut and loosen the tread—if too tight they cut and bruise where they are lapped over easing.

Faulty wheel alignment does much injury to tires. It subjects them to a grinding they cannot withstand. A slightly bent axle will do the damage.

It is important to cleanse tires daily if possible. Scrape off mud and soil and wash the tires with water and a little soap of good quality, applied with a not too wet sponge. Keep the inside of the casings always well dusted with soapstone or talc.

DON'TS FOR TOURING.

A Group of Negatives Which Experience Has Brought Together.

Don't overcrowd your car.

Don't load up with supplies you will not need.

Don't start with a car that is not in first-class running condition.

Don't try to do the impossible.

Don't race with locomotives.

Don't fail to take an extra tire or two along.

Don't disregard local regulations, even if they seem unreasonable.

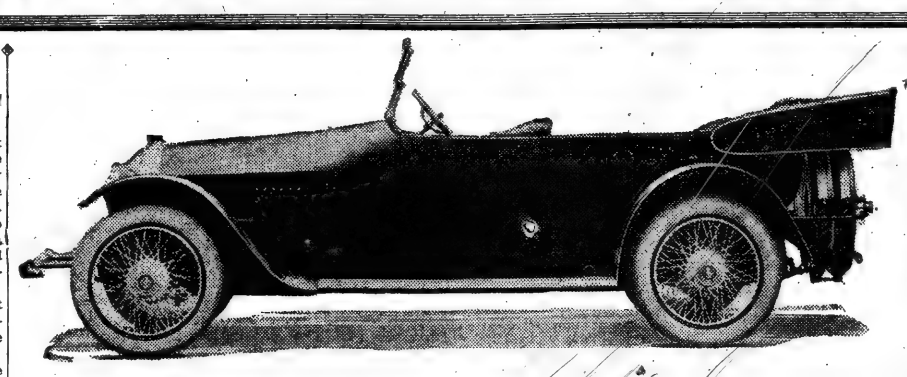
Don't neglect to prepare for rain and cold.

Don't forget safety first, last and always.

TOURING INCREASES.

Improvements in Roads and Hotel Accommodations Add to Pleasure.

The advent of the motor car has caused a great lessening of distances and opened up to the public many districts that formerly were so far out of the lines of travel as to be almost unknown. Furthermore, there has within recent years been a notable improvement in the accommodation provided for tourists and travelers who have occasion to pause for meals or stop for the night in small towns or at wayside inns. All together, conditions are such that touring, except in rare instances, is comfortable as well as intereting.



NEW SERIES OF ONE OF THE TWELVE CYLINDER CARS.

The touring model of the new series of the "Pathfinder Twelve" is shown above. A car of this make, according to checks made by the American Automobile Association, completed a run across the continent on high gear last week. The lower gears were taken out of the car before the start at San Diego on July 3 and the gear box sealed by an American Automobile Association official; on the arrival of the car in New York last Tuesday the gear box was examined by an American Automobile Association man and the seal found to be intact.

DANISH ISLANDS VIRGIN AUTO SOIL

Two Recently Made Their Appearance at St. Thomas—Road Mileage Small.

Negotiations to purchase the Danish West Indies by the United States make the following interesting:

The recent introduction into St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, of two low-priced American automobiles, which are the first seen on the island, except at two or three brief exhibitions in years past, appears to have aroused interest in the project of extending and improving the roads here. The total length of the St. Thomas roads does not exceed fifteen miles, and consequently any idea of adding to the present small number of motor cars is quite out of the question for the time being. Both of the machines mentioned are hired from time to time by local residents or by tourists, and one of them, owned by the St. Thomas Ship Brokers' Association, is employed by its owners in connection with large shipping interests.

In the neighboring island of St. John there are hardly any good carriage roads. In St. Croix, however, the carriage and automobile roads are said to total about 100 miles in length, and there are nineteen automobiles on that island. The first of these was imported four and a half years ago. One large motor truck in St. Croix is employed in carting sugar from a sugar factory to the wharf at Frederiksted.

The St. Croix roads are not especially good for automobiling, and the machines usually desired are those of a light make. The planters and others who might become purchasers cannot be styled wealthy, and cheapness is another important consideration. There should be an opportunity in the near future to increase the number of automobiles in St. Croix to a limited figure, provided the present high prices paid for sugar continue until the entire crop is sold.

ANTI-LITTER LEAGUE CALLS.

Wants Support of All Autoists in Movement for Clean Streets.

[From The Anti-Litter League.]

In its fight to keep the streets of New York City free from every conceivable kind of refuse, the Anti-Litter League, which has some of the most prominent business men of New York City among its membership, is seeking the co-operation of every owner of an automobile in the city.

Automobilists suffer tremendous financial loss as a result of careless and thoughtless persons throwing broken bottles and broken glass on the public highways. The result is tires are cut to pieces and blowouts are numerous. The Anti-Litter League wants to have among its membership owners of automobiles in the city who will take as much interest in its work as its present membership is now doing. The President of the Anti-Litter League is Clarkson Cowl of James A. Hearn & Son, and the treasurer is R. Ross Appleton of the Chatham and Phenix Bank.

Mr. Appleton said yesterday: "We want the automobilists to report to our league places where broken glass is strewn so that we can co-operate with the Street Cleaning Commissioner and the Police Commissioner. Filth and rubbish which is thrown hourly upon our highways has got to stop. We want to make New York a spotless town. We want to make it tidier and cleaner than Berlin, Paris or Vienna is. We must, however, have the co-operation of every one."

CHINA BUYS MORE AMERICAN CARS

Importing a Larger Number of Both Passenger and Commercial Motor Vehicles.

One of the most recent developments in Chinese trade with this country has been the increasing numbers of motor vehicles, both passenger and commercial, which China has been importing. Among these the electric vehicle is prominent.

The American Consul at Shanghai reports:

"At the present time, (April, 1916,) the number of passenger automobiles licensed in the International Settlement has reached 559. In addition to the above, licenses have been issued in the French Concession covering 148 passenger cars, making a total of 707 passenger automobiles licensed at Shanghai.

"The customs statistics show that during the year 1914 217 motor cars were imported into Shanghai. Of this number 46 were shipped to other ports in China.

"During the year 1914 the Shanghai International Settlement Municipality issued nine licenses for trucks and thirteen during 1915. Excepting one truck each of five, four, and two tons, the remainder were from three-quarters to one and one-eighth tons each.

"The taxes on motor vehicles, per quarter, are as follows: Motor cycles, $3; private motor cars, $6; public motor cars, $9.60, and motor vans and trucks, $21."

TELLS GERMANY'S MOTOR MIXTURE

Proportions in Alcohol-Benzol Combustible Used as Economy Substitute for Gasoline.

Detailed information as to the alcohol-benzol mixture used in motors in Germany as a more economical fuel than gasoline recently appeared in the Le Progrès, a daily newspaper published at Lyons, France. The following translation was sent to Washington by J. E. Jones, the American Consul at Lyons.

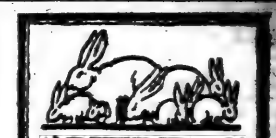
An article appearing in Le Progrès, a daily newspaper published at Lyons, may be of interest in connection with the prevailing high prices of gasoline in the United States:

Among the many efforts made by Germany to counteract the effects of a blockade, one of special interest is the replacing of gasoline for automobiles by a mixture of alcohol and benzol. With the cessation of imports of gasoline into Germany the supplies of petroleum drawn from wells in Galicia proved inadequate for the needs of the Central States. For this reason the German Government instructed the technical department of the transportation service to seek a combustible that would effectively replace gasoline. The outcome of these experiments was the employment of a mixture of alcohol and benzol. A Mercedes car of the 1914 touring model, having an ordinary carburetor, was used for experimenting purposes, with the following results:

Fuel.	Speed per hour (miles).	Distance covered on 1 pint of fuel (miles).
Alcohol-benzol mixture:		
1 part benzol, 1 alcohol	42	4.66
1 part benzol, 2 alcohol	41	4.47
1 part benzol, 3 alcohol	39	4.34
1 part benzol, 4 alcohol	38	4.10
1 part benzol, 5 alcohol	36	3.72
Benzol, pure	42	3.79
Gasoline, pure	44	3.60

Even if the alcohol be figured at before-the-war prices the use of such a mixture is an economy. One pint of gasoline costs 8.55 cents, benzol 8.17 cents, and alcohol 7.79 cents.

There remained, however, a serious drawback in connection with this mixture, and that was the difficulty in starting the automobile. This was overcome by installing on each car a small supplementary reservoir containing gasoline, benzine, or ether, which is drawn upon when starting the car, and the alcohol-benzol fuel then substituted. Germany now makes current use of this mixture, which is readily manufactured by distilling beets and coal tar, both of which products abound in that country.



POLARINE in your crank-case plus Socony Motor Gasoline in your tank equals a care-free tour.

LOOK for THIS SIGN

STANDARD OIL CO. of N.Y.

HIGHEST GRADE TIRE MADE



Fig. 1 and 2 of this cross section shows the reinforcement in the tread, which prevents the tread from HEATING, splitting open, or coming apart, also protects the air carcass from STONE BRUISES, blow-outs and punctures. This high-grade tire is guaranteed for 5,000 miles. FORD sizes 6,000, but will average 10,000.

The inserts pressed in the tread leaves all stock there—but ROUGH. Features no other tire possesses. Try this tire with any other make and be convinced.

It draws 25 per cent. easier than tires with KNOBS, which is a big saving on GASOLINE.

SMITH CANVAS TREAD TIRE CO.,
69 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

TIRE-FILLER
NEWMASTIC—The Original

30x3	$4.20	34x4	$9.45
30x3½	5.40	34x4½	10.80
32x3½	6.30	36x4½	11.85

Satisfactory substitute for air. Sample and Catalogue on Request.
9 Years at 151 West 68th St., N. Y. City.

USED CARS.

Slightly used cars by well-known makers are offered daily in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	$325.00
Runabout	345.00
Touring Car	360.00
Coupelet	505.00
Town Car	595.00
Sedan	645.00

f. o. b. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

OUR BRANCH IN NEW YORK, 1723 Broadway.
LONG ISLAND CITY, 564 Jackson Av.
THE BRONX, 607 Bergen Av.
BROOKLYN, 1527 Bedford Av.
YONKERS, 219 South Broadway.

—regarding the Studebaker SIX

Wrote a lawyer to a friend

My dear Mrs. [redacted] :- Armour, S. D. May 29th, 1916.

I am just in receipt of your inquiry regarding the Studebaker Six. We are more than pleased with this car. I gave the matter careful consideration and investigation, studying and looking over several different models and makes, not being satisfied with just what I found here I went to Sioux City and examined the different cars there, my prereference for the Studebaker "6" remained unshaken ; but I thought it would be no time to investigate after buying , so we went on to Chicago and made further investigation there, returning home perfectly satisried that the Studebaker "6" was what we wanted.

Mrs. [redacted] at first objected a little on the ground that it was too large a car for just two of us. This, according to my way of lookingat it was no objection, the two extra seats are in the rloor of the car, out of sight and out of the way; but very convenient when it is desired to take more than rive passengers. The car in reality is not a heavy car, I think it is well proportioned and well built and the fact that it has one of the best companies in the country behind it was one or the strong points in its favor with me. The lines or the car attracted my attention the first time I saw it and I find that wherever I go people seem to admire it. We have driven it now nearly 1000 miles without a moment's trouble or inconvenience or any nature. If I were going to purchase a car to day it would be a Studebaker "6". The [redacted] wheeled base and the build or the car make it [redacted] fortable car to ride in. Now [redacted] to cars of about

Studebaker

50 H.P.
7 Passenger
SIX
$1085
F. O. B. Detroit

STUDEBAKER
South Bend, Ind. Detroit, Mich.
Walkerville, Ont.

—after COMPARISON: that's the way most Studebakers are bought!

THAT'S the way this owner bought his. (Name furnished on request.) That's the way YOU will buy yours. AFTER comparison!

Comparison is the BIG reason that Studebaker sales have more than doubled over last year's sales.

And this is why:

When you set this SERIES 17 Studebaker SIX side by side with any other 6-cylinder car on the market and make comparisons on the essentials of POWER, SIZE and basic QUALITY, you find that any other car that equals it, is priced from $250 to $400 HIGHER.

You SAVE from $250 to $400 by buying a Studebaker—and you don't have to sacrifice one iota of the activity, endurance, luxury and low cost of maintenance that you want in a car.

See the car and judge for yourself. You'll see why this letter was written.

The Studebaker Corporation of America

New York Showrooms, 56th & Broadway, New York. Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Dealers in the Bronx, Read & Read, 361 E. 149th St., Bronx. Telephone, Melrose—9933.

QUERIES ABOUT THE WAR

How to Address Soldiers in Europe.

ARTHUR WELLINGTON.—We are indebted to Charles E. Smith, late Tenth Hussars, British Army, for the following:

Mail for troops serving with the British Army should be sent to the Army Post Office, London, England, not to France.

This soldier may not be in France. His outfit may have gone to some other fighting line, or he may be a casual and in England.

A pattern answering all purposes is given:

....
(Rank.) (Name.) (Number.)
.....
(Co., Troop, (Regt. or (Div. or Ex-
or Battery.) Battalion.) pedyForce.)
Army Post Office, London, England.

So that, when properly directed, it should read as follows for Canadians:

Private John Smith, No. 12,345.
A Co., First Battalion, *C. E. F.,
Army Post Office,
London, England.
*Means Canadian Expeditionary Force.

This column appreciates the receipt of the following letter from "E. H. P." relative to the question presented in last Sunday's TIMES by Arthur Wellington, as how best to address his son at the front in Europe:

"In reference to your answer 'How to address soldiers in Europe,' to the question asked by Arthur Wellington, I may be able to help him a little in his attempt to send comforts and letters to his son. For nine months I have sent many parcels and letters to the Canadian contingent at the front, and all have been received safely, up to the very front line of trenches, and as late as almost the middle of July, when I last heard. Of course, the service is very slow even when a mail boat is caught on this end—I think the very shortest time elapsed was seventeen days—and it is often three weeks or more.

The address I have used successfully is as follows:

Private — —, No. —, (This is very important, the No. on his identification tag.)
— Battalion, Canadian Division.
Care Army Post Office,
London, England.

If the man is alive and not a prisoner, this address ought to bring his mail safely.

Karlsruhe Air Raid.

FERDINAND SICHEL.—Will you please give me details regarding the recent air raid on Karlsruhe, Baden, as to when it took place, and how many civilians were injured or killed? Also in what issue of your paper will I find an account regarding this raid?

The official French report was issued on the night of June 22, 1916, and announced that French aeroplanes had on that day dropped shells on the German cities of Karlsruhe, Treves, and Mulheim in reprisal for the bombardment of the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Luneville.

The German War Office issued a report on June 26 stating that the aeroplane raid on Karlsruhe showed that 110 persons, including 5 women and 75 children, were killed, and 147 persons injured, including 20 women and 79 children.

Accounts of the raid (in which the name Baden does not, however, appear) may be found in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 23, Page 5; June 27, Page 22, and editorial comment on June 28, Page 10.

Status of a Spy.

E. N. Y.—Assuming that it is possible for an enemy soldier (spy) to take down in shorthand the minutes of any and every enemy General Staff conference, and report same to his own Intelligence Department inside of an hour, can you tell me what such a spy's relative value would be to his own country?

In other words, could such a valuable spy attain the military rank of General, Colonel, Captain, Lieutenant; or would he be doomed to the general title of "a common spy," without honor even in his own country?

A spy is a secret emissary who goes into the enemy's camp or territory to inspect his works, ascertain his strength and his intentions, watch his movements, and report thereon to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations a spy is liable to capital punishment. Spying is not considered dishonorable in the army that employs the spy.

Lewis Machine Gun.

ROBERT B. STEELE.—Would appreciate your giving me the following information:

1. Who invented the Lewis machine gun?

2. Is the British Government using it, and if so to what extent?

1. The Lewis machine gun was invented by Colonel Isaac Newton Lewis, a retired officer of the United States Army.

2. Lewis guns are being turned out by the hundreds weekly in Great Britain and soon will be manufactured at the rate of a thousand a week. The British, French, Russians, and Belgians are using them on all fronts, and the Germans are known to be trying to duplicate them.

The Term "Poilus."

LEO DE COMPIGNY CORNWALL.—Will you kindly inform me the meaning of the term "poilu" as applied to the French soldier, as he is referred to as such "before Peronne"? We have known him as "piou piou," but "poilu" is somewhat ambiguous. Please enlighten me on this subject.

The term "poilu" was applied to the French soldier as indicating his unshorn condition—the word apparently being used to mean "the hairy one."

Blind and Belgian Funds.

Mrs. JOSEPH S. STOUT.—Can you tell me where I can send money for the Belgian children, and also where money should be sent for the relief of the soldiers who have been blinded?

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, and the Permanent Blind Relief Fund for Soldiers and Sailors, 590 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Status of Ships.

O. J. K.—I would appreciate an answer through the medium of your valuable Sunday columns to the following question: I contend that the German liners interned in this and other ports of our country are only voluntarily interned and will be permitted to depart after expressing their intention of sailing, preparing legitimately for such departure, and taking out proper clearance papers. I maintain that these liners, although to all intents and purposes interned for the balance of the war, are not actually held by the Government and prevented from sailing until an official cessation of hostilities has been announced, but that they can upon expressing their intention of terminating their voluntary condition of internment, by actually preparing for departure on a peaceful mission of commerce, loading with cargo or in ballast, and by taking out proper clearance papers, be released from their surveiled state and allowed to sail and depart on their voyage as announced.

In making this contention, I am assuming the following conditions of their stay here to apply: A vessel of a belligerent nation entering the port of a neutral, if a warship, is allowed to revictual, and to repair and replenish herself under certain conditions and restrictions and must then depart within a certain number of hours or intern for the balance of the war. During the entire time that she is within the three-mile territorial limit of surrounding waters, including her stay in port, she is under the protection of the neutral nation in question. A merchant vessel of a belligerent nation is given similar protection, but her stay in port, if characterized within the strict limits of peaceful commercial trading, is in no wise different from what it would be in times of peace. She may utilize her time fully in the same manner as in times of peace, and depart at her own pleasure, proper clearance being required. Such a vessel is nevertheless under constant surveillance of the neutral nation, such surveillance being of the same degree, as suspicion might exist upon the part of the neutral that she is in any way violating the neutral's strict requirements of neutrality. If at any time during her stay she elects to remain until the close of hostilities and of ceasing her trade (such election arrived at upon her part by what fears of capture without the three-mile limit which she may entertain, or for other reasons,) she becomes interned, and the obligations of neutrality upon the part of the interned nation, relax, and the watch and inspection maintained over her while she was in her uninterned condition are limited to seeing that she does not depart without clearance or in a hostile manner.

If my reasoning follows, I maintain that such a vessel may of her own volition disintern and revoke and cancel her voluntary condition of internment and resume her trading if doing so in proper manner.

Merchant ships are, of course, not "interned." The only ships that are interned are warships. All that any merchant ship needs to do in order to leave a United States port is to take out clearance papers.

Belgian Army at Beginning of War.

L. S. M.—Will you kindly inform me of the strength of the Belgian Army at the outbreak of the war? The answer would indicate whether Belgium expected war or not.

With an army of less than 200,000 men King Albert prepared to resist the onslaught of the greatest and most powerful war machine ever organized.

Rheims Cathedral and Russians.

A. M. D.—1. In Judge Nippert's article in the Magazine Section of your issue of July 23, 1916, he is quoted as saying that the Rheims Cathedral is not destroyed—every tile of the roof is in place, also every Gothic ornament upon its turrets or steeples; that the pictures published of the burning of the cathedral and town hall at Louvain were fakes; that the structures are "intact" and still used, &c., and that there is not one scratch on the ornaments of the town hall. Is this true?

2. Also he states that prior to the declaration of war Russian troops from the eastern frontier of Siberia had been massed on the Russian frontier so that a million and a half were ready to sweep across, &c.

Is this also true?

I have heard prominent Germans state that troops from Siberia that it would have taken two or three months to move were already mobilized on the German frontier, thus proving the intention of Russia to attack Germany.

1. Many Americans, including Richard Harding Davis, have taken photographs of Rheims Cathedral, and on return to this country asserted that the edifice was damaged beyond ability to restore.

2. This has never been shown, but it is possible that Siberian regiments were in European Russia at the time of the crisis in 1914.

Meaning of Foreign Terms.

D. J. F. and F. J. JEHAN.—Will you kindly give me the origin and meaning of the word "boches," as applied by contestants to the Germans?

Since the beginning of the European war numerous attempts have been made to explain the origin of the word "boche," which is now almost universally used by the French soldiers when speaking of the Germans. The correct explanation is probably as follows:

Boche is an abbreviation of caboche, (compare bochon, an abbreviation of cabochon.) This is a recognised French word used familiarly for "head," especially a big, thick head, ("slow-pate.") It is derived from the Latin word caput and the suffix "oceus." Boche seems to have been used first in the underworld of Paris about 1860, with the meaning of a disagreeable, troublesome fellow. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 it was not applied to the Germans, but soon afterward it was applied by the Parisian printers to their German assistants because of the reputed aldermess of comprehension of these foreign printers. The epithet then used was tête de boche, which had the meaning of tête carrée d'Allemand. The next step was to apply boche to Germans in general.

F. J. JEHAN.—In your answers to queries on the war in THE SUNDAY TIMES please tell me the meaning of terms applied and why, as specified herewith:

1. Germans, "Boches."
2. French, "Poilu."
3. English, "Tommy Atkins."
4. Also, what is meant by the term "Italia Irredenta"?

1. See above.
2. The word seems to mean "the hairy one."
3. Tommy Atkins is a generic name for a private in the British Army; also, the rank and file collectively. The name is said to be derived from the usage of making out blanks for military accounts, &c., with the name, "I, Tommy Atkins," &c.
4. Means unfreed, when used in connection with the Italian-speaking parts of Austria still under Austrian rule.

Wireless Regulations.

H. M. BECKER.—Would you kindly answer the following questions in regard to the European war?

1. Does United States supervise all messages coming in at Sayville, L. I.?
2. Can England send messages by wireless to United States unsupervised by United States?
3. Does United States supervise all cable communications coming from England?

1. Yes.
2. No, same supervision of any communication with England.
3. No.

HOLLWEG HARASSED BY GERMAN CRITICS

Ultra-Nationals Seek to Make the Chancellor Adopt a Jingo Policy.

WANT WAR AIMS STATED

Opportuneness of the Peace Campaign in the Empire Questioned by the Cologne Gazette.

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, is described as one of the most harassed men in Germany at the present time by The London Daily Chronicle of July 17 in an article summarizing the controversy over the Imperial Chancellor's war aims that has been occupying considerable space in the press of the Fatherland. The Chronicle believes that the responsibilities and cares of office have taught Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg that however favorable he may regard the military position of Germany, and however he may wish that the situation remain favorable until the end, there are probabilities of vast change opening before the nation, both on the eastern and western frontiers which make reticence and the avoidance of all cocksuredness advisable. But his persistent enemies, the ultra-Nationalists of the Kreuz-Zeitung, the Deutsche Tagezeitung, and the greater industrial and agrarian organs do not wish to see this, and insist on screwing the Chancellor up to a jingo policy.

Among the leading opponents of the Chancellor is Professor Erich Brandenburg of the University of Leipsic, excerpts from whose recent article on peace terms were specially cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES on July 11. Dr. Brandenburg's contention is that the time has arrived when the Chancellor must define his war aims. The intelligent portion of the German nation insists on this. If the Chancellor refused to inform the nation more definitely than he has yet done what he means by closing the western frontier against the anti-German plans of England and France, if he declines to explain his "driving back the Russians beyond the rivers," if he has not a word to say about war indemnities and the freedom of the seas, he may find out when it is too late that he has not the German nation behind him, and that he does not represent the "strong policy which is the only possible policy for the Fatherland."

Referring to the German National Committee, headed by Prince von Wedel and including many German professors and men of affairs, which is conducting the picture campaign aiming at a "reasonable peace" scheduled to begin on Aug. 1 under the generally admitted auspices of the Imperial Government, Professor Brandenburg expresses skepticism as to its propaganda, and continues:

"Every advocate of the extension of Germany's power must regard the committee with distrust. On Aug. 1, when its seventy-five speakers are let loose over Germany, we shall hear something more definite regarding its aims. This much is certain, that if these seventy-five orators engage in a public discussion of war and peace aims it will be impossible to restrain the discussion within bounds, and the Chancellor will then surely see how necessary it will be to let the nation know whither he is steering."

The Cologne Gazette is inclined to support the Chancellor along general lines, but it is rather doubtful regarding the opportuneness of the peace campaign, saying:

"We do not believe that it is an opportune time for discussing peace aims. On all fronts the war has assumed a phase of bitterness which absolutely cannot be increased. We know that should we be defeated we need expect no mercy, and we must, therefore, fight to extremities for our national existence. It is a matter of indifference at the present time whether our enemies know that this party demands more and that party will accept less. The question is, Does it best serve German interests if every one who has anything to say—and who has not?—airs his opinions in the press? Should this continue, it is to be feared that the thought, feeling, and will of the German nation may be deflected from the war which is the only important consideration at the present time. Our only business now is to obtain victory over the enemy."

Sharply attacking the opponents of the Chancellor who are supporters of a blood-and-iron policy and denounce Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg as a faint-hearted slacker, the Cologne newspaper says:

"There are no longer any monopolists of patriotism. The Fatherland since Aug. 4, 1914, wants all its sons in its struggles with the enemy, and he who claims an exclusive right to the word 'national' sins against the Fatherland. The patriotism of the Chancellor is beyond all question; it cannot even be discussed; to discuss it is to be lacking in patriotic tact, and when the Chancellor, in placing bounds to our peace aims, is careful that we do not suffer from political colic, his care is but a proof of his patriotism—patriotism far purer, and perhaps nobler, than that of the people who announce that they cannot have enough."

The Petrus-Blätter, the official organ of the Bishop of the Diocese of Treves, severely reproves some of the clerical papers for their warlike attitude in the following language:

"It is certain that the Pope does not think of the unconditional defeat of one side, and is against a war of conquest. As the press is not without its share in bringing about this awful war, it is its duty now to lay the spirits which it has conjured up. Above all else the Catholic press should strive to come into line with the wishes of the higher Church authorities and avoid all advocacy of still greater bloodiness in the conduct of the war, and of the employment of still sharper weapons. It is inconceivable how so many newspapers, which lay stress on representing Catholic opinion, should, for example, join in the agitatory propaganda against the Chancellor in consequence of his milder attitude regarding the employment of submarines."

The following article in explanation of the Chancellor's failure to go into details regarding possible peace terms appeared in recent issues of the German press, and is generally looked upon as inspired:

"After the declarations of the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag the fact is established beyond doubt that the territories in question will not again come under Russian domination. But, in view of the very important interests of the German Empire and Austria-Hungary, the future constitutional settlement is an extremely difficult matter. The two Governments are working at its solution by joint and friendly labor. But the negotiations are still proceeding. It is clear that their satisfactory completion would not be promoted if the Polish question were made the subject of negotiations conducted in the widest publicity for the extreme difference of opinions which might doubtless be expected could only impede a settlement about the solution of the problem. One may, therefore, safely assume that the fact that the negotiations are not yet completed is one of the reasons which have led the Government to permit only a lightening of the censorship, and not to offer the prospect of complete freedom in the discussion of our war aims."

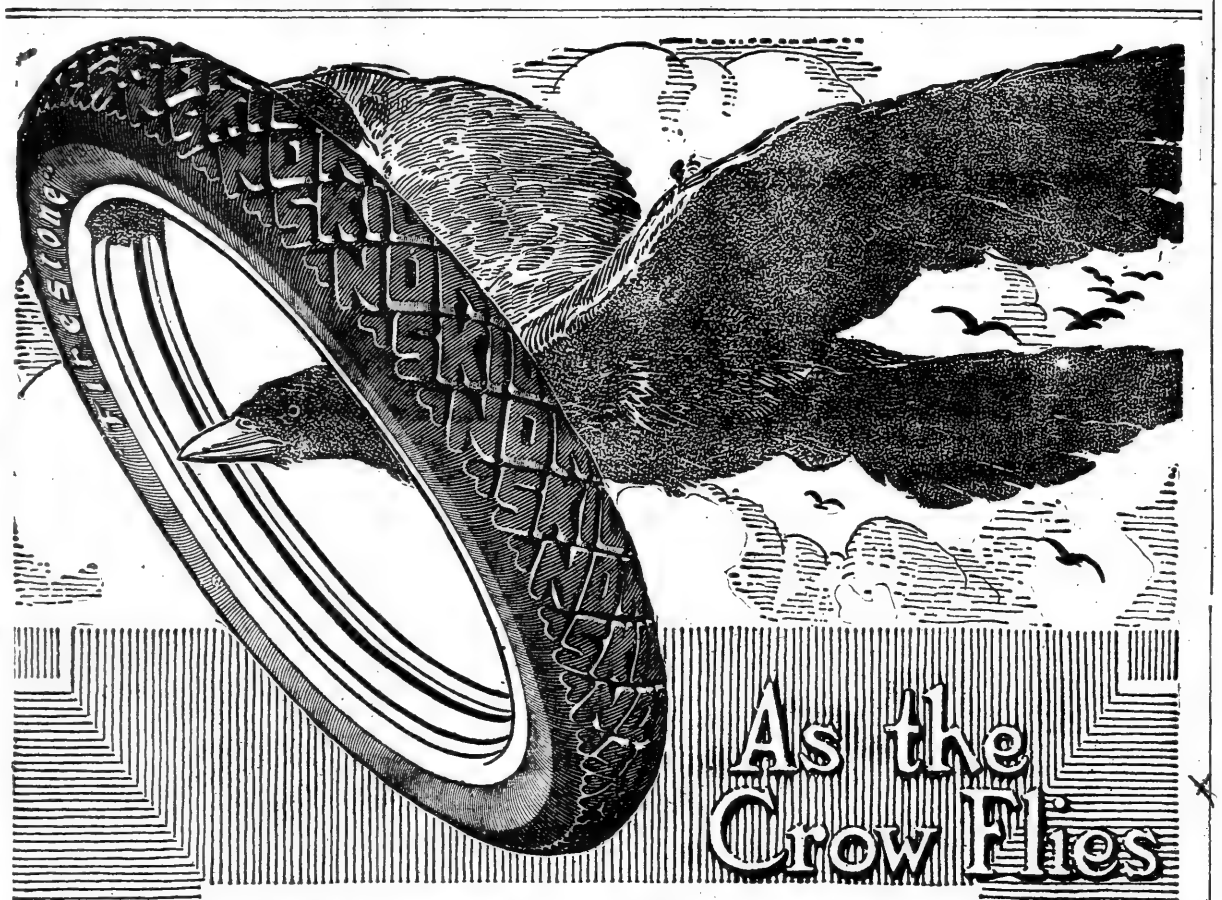
GERMAN WAGES INCREASED.

Figures Show, However, Higher Cost of Living Is Not Equaled.

Feeling that the stories about the enormous wage increases being enjoyed by German workers in general since the outbreak of the war were not well founded, and were designed to lull the public into the belief that the great advance in the cost of living was about equaled by the advance in earnings, the Board of Management of the German Transportation Workers' Union in Dresden has compiled data showing the rates of wages paid to employes of commercial and transportation industries in July, 1914, and in March, 1916.

These figures show that the average wage of the male employes had risen only about 11 per cent., or from 27.66 marks to 30.71 marks a week, (a mark equals 23.8 cents at the normal rate of exchange,) while the weekly pay of the women workers had advanced from 16.03 to 17.90 marks, about 1.66 per cent.

In publishing its report, the board points to the high prices of necessities and declares that if similar data were gathered and published regarding other industries there is little doubt but that the talk about the "enormous war wages" would soon come to an end. Of course, it is not denied that there are many workers in munition factories and arms plants who are making extraordinarily high wages.



Getting Firestone Tires to You at Lowest Cost

Firestone efficiency does not stop at the factory. Having cut out all needless expense in production, we save you more by "cutting the corners" in delivery.

The Firestone transcontinental system of distribution is a vital force in that organized efficiency which gives you the highest quality at ordinary price, in

Firestone TIRES

To pay more than the Firestone bedrock list price is to pay for needless overhead or to encourage fictitious valuation.

Our growth in sales from $7,500,000 in 1911 to over $25,000,000 in 1915, shows how many motorists are learning the truth through experience. And this year, to June 1st, we are 38% ahead of last year. Profit by the experience of those who created this unprecedented demand.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Bedford Ave. and Sterling Place Brooklyn — 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. — 84 Bank Street Newark, N. J.

Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Makers of First Truck Tires—Leaders Then and Leaders Now—In Quality and Volume.

AND NOW—THE PAIGE FAIRFIELD "SIX-46" HAS ESTABLISHED A NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

On July 6th, a Paige "Fairfield" stock car shattered every existing record for mountain climbing in an automobile.

By one of the most amazing exhibitions of endurance ever recorded, this car battered its way six miles up the rugged, snow-clad side of Mount Hood, near Portland, Oregon, and reached a point *more than three quarters of a mile beyond the timber line.*

Only the man who is familiar with the dizzy height of Mount Hood can fully appreciate just what this achievement means—but suffice it to say that no motor car made in this country or abroad has ever come within three miles of this astounding Paige record.

For years, the ascent of Mount Hood has been a favorite testing "stunt" for adventurous automobilists. Cars of all makes and all horse powers have done their level best to work their way up the side of this grim old mountain. But, up to July 6th, *no* car had ever succeeded in reaching a higher point than midway between Government Camp and the timber line.

Then, came the memorable trip of the Paige.

This car—a stock model in every respect—set out from Portland with seven passengers on Saturday, June 10th. In two days it had negotiated the gruelling climb to Government Camp, and there was awarded the Pridemore Silver Cup for being the first car to reach the camp this season.

Here, surely, was glory enough for any one car—but, not so the Paige.

Despite dire warnings from the mountaineers and almost unanimous predictions of disaster, the nose of that stout hearted Paige was again pointed toward the clouds and the most thrilling climb in automobile history had commenced.

It is impossible in this limited space to give an adequate description of the terrific struggle which ensued. But the photographs on this page tell a story that will quicken the pulse of every man who has a drop of sportsman's blood in his veins.

Most of the time, the Paige was solidly sheathed in ice, and it was necessary to use every ounce of power in the motor to break through the huge snow drifts which blocked the way. And all this, mind you, while the gradometer registered grades as high as 50 per cent.

Even the mildest flight of imagination will tell you what would have happened if the motor had stalled—if the clutch had slipped—if the car had "laid down" for a minute or two while crossing a crevasse 2000 feet in depth.

But the Fairfield *didn't* "lay down." It went on and on—up and up—until the timber line had been left far behind. And, when further traction was an absolute impossibility, the "Fairfield" stood at an elevation of 9500 feet above sea level.

Never in the course of your whole experience, will you have occasion to demand so much of a motor car. This ascent of Mount Hood was, we frankly admit, a "stunt" pure and simple—a merciless trial of endurance—an unprecedented test of stamina.

But the "Fairfield" went through like the thoroughbred that it is *—without a single mechanical adjustment or replacement of any kind.*

So, with absolute confidence, we challenge the entire motor car world to produce an automobile—no matter what the price may be—to equal this achievement of the Paige.

The mountain is still there. Very shortly a bronze tablet will mark the spot which that "Fairfield" reached—9500 feet above the sea.

Is there another make of car in the United States that can stand up under such a gruelling test?

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y.
63rd Street & Broadway Open Evenings 8371 Columbus

Paige-Detroit Co. of Brooklyn, 1197 Bedford Ave.

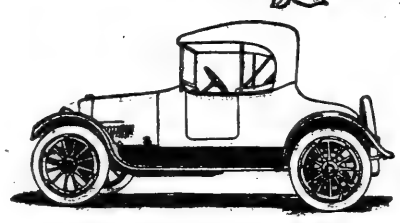
We have just prepared a booklet describing this thrilling climb in detail. Send for your copy today.

Reo

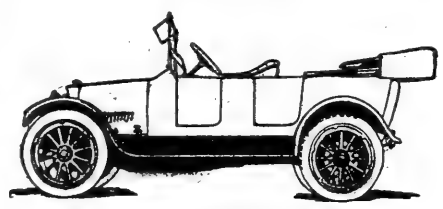
Announcing
The Reo Models and Prices

Two Important Price Reductions—Two Interesting New Models

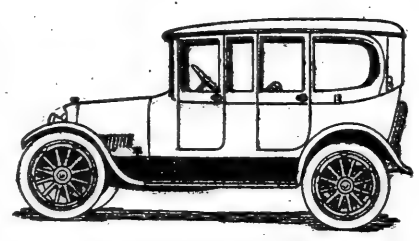
Prefaced by a Few Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining to the Reo Policy and Program



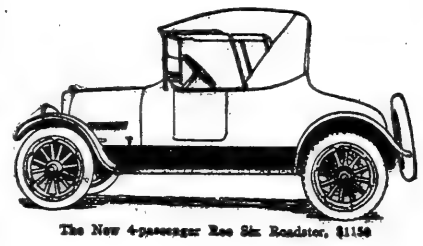
The New Four Cylinder, 4-passenger Reo Roadster, $875



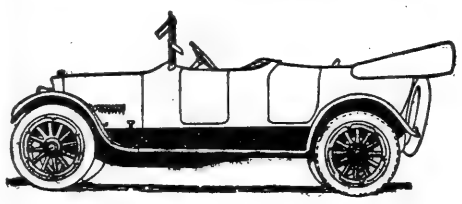
The new Reo the Fifth, "The Incomparable Four," $875



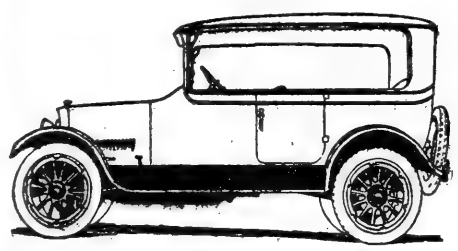
The New Four Cylinder Reo Enclosed Car, $1025



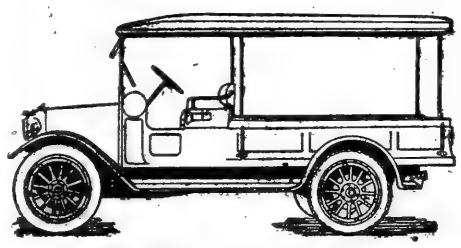
The New 4-passenger Reo Six Roadster, $1150



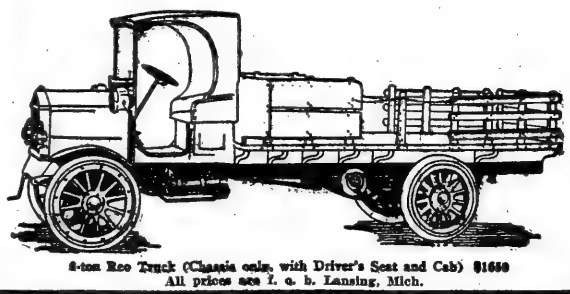
The New 7-passenger Reo Six Touring Car, $1150



The New Reo Six 7-passenger Sedan, $1750



1500-pound Reo "Speed Wagon," $1000



4-ton Reo Truck (Chassis only, with Driver's Seat and Cab) $1650

All prices are f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.

FIRST LET US SAY, since it is relevant at this time, that Reo has not, is not now, and will not be concerned in, or a part of, any merger, combination or consolidation with other automobile concerns.

THE AIR HAS BEEN FULL of rumors of proposed plans for the uniting of several rival concerns for weeks past. The wildest rumors have gained currency and some credence.

ANY CONCERN THAT COULD by its financial standing lend strength; by its organization and experience lend confidence; or by its reputation lend respectability to such a plan, has been mentioned in the gossip.

AND SO REO, THE PIONEER—financially one of the strongest in the world—has been much discussed, much coveted by promoters.

THAT'S WHY WE SAY at this time—and we desire to make it as strong and clear as words can convey—Reo is not and will not be one of these.

REO WILL CONTINUE to do business at the old stand in the old Reo way, striving from day to day to give to Reo buyers just as much of value as our experience and facilities will permit—and that, as you already know, has always been just a little more than you could obtain elsewhere.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO SELL, we Reo folk. Nothing save the legitimate product of our factories.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS—not promoters. Merchandisers—not stock manipulators.

THAT WHICH WE HAVE we prize so highly none other could see the value we'd put on it.

WE HAVE A PERMANENT business—of how many other automobile concerns can that be truly said? That asset—who can inventory—who appraise?

NO: WE HAVE NOTHING TO SAY against such combinations, nor against those who make or who join them. Undoubtedly they are good—for those on the inside.

AS TO THEIR INFLUENCE for good or ill on the trade—or the consumer—time alone can tell. Anyway that question has not been asked, nor that phase considered, apparently—so why should we try to answer it?

WE WILL SAY THIS THOUGH—that the spirit of "I've got mine, so I don't care," which is invariably preceded by "When I get mine, etc." —has, in our opinion, seriously retarded this great industry and lowered the general standard of the product.

TOO FEW HAVE BUILT for permanency—too many alas, for the quick clean-up.

GROOMING A BUSINESS for such a coup involves forcing production to the limit to show paper profits—and the result is a product of mediocre quality at best.

FRANKLY WE DON'T KNOW—we Reo folk—where we could put the money (did we listen to the siren song of the promoter); we don't know where we could reinvest the money with equal safety and with as good prospects for, not larger, but as steady and certain returns permanently. We don't know.

THE REO POLICY IS SUCH; the Reo product is such; Reo reputation is such; that this business is as sound, as permanent, as sure as any other business in the world—in or out of the automobile industry—bar none. It is so regarded by bankers and business men the world over.

ASK YOUR OWN BANKER—he will tell you.

SO WHAT COULD WE GET in return for this business (honestly get, of course) that would be a fair exchange.

THIS BUSINESS WAS CONCEIVED IN PRIDE—and that pride of achievement is its greatest guarantee of quality in the product to you—and of its permanence to us.

THEN THERE'S THAT OTHER ANGLE that some might call foolish sentiment but which we, old fashioned Reo folk, regard most seriously—namely, the obligations we have assumed toward distributors and dealers and buyers of Reo Motor Cars and Trucks.

COULD WE, IN HONOR, entrust to any other the fulfillment of those obligations—and enjoy the money we had received?

WE REO FOLK HOLD that the sale of a car is not the consummation, but only the beginning of a transaction.

TO OUR WAY OF THINKING we assume, at the time we accept the check in payment, an obligation that shall endure so long as that car is in operation.

YOU SEE, WE ARE OLD FASHIONED—very old fashioned, we've been told.

BUT THIS IS AN AD and we should talk business—"hard cold business" in an ad. So we'll say no more on that subject! Leave it to those who are interested in such things—those who have a price.

YOU WANT TO KNOW—everybody always wants to know—what models Reo will make the coming year, and the price of each.

OF COURSE THERE ARE NO NEW MODELS—new chassis models we mean. You do not look for, do not expect, do not want new chassis models from Reo.

THAT ISN'T THE REO WAY. Refinements—of course. Detail improvements—wherever and whenever we can find a place or a way to make them.

NOTHING RADICALLY NEW is ever offered to Reo buyers. For it isn't new when it gets to you—it has been thoroughly tried and conclusively proven before we let it get into a Reo car.

NEW BODY TYPES—YES—and some that put Reo in the highest class of cars in looks as well as in performance and longevity. We'll treat of each in turn.

REO THE FIFTH COMES FIRST, of course. First not only among Reos, but among motor cars.

FOR THIS IS THE GREATEST automobile ever built, we verily believe.

THIS IS THE SEVENTH SEASON that Reo the Fifth has been standard in practically its present form.

NO: THE PRICE WILL NOT BE CHANGED this season. We will not increase—we cannot lower it.

ACTUAL COST OF MAKING is now more ($50 more) than when the present price, $875, was set a year ago. And we had made this model so long; had so refined and perfected manufacturing processes; had reached such an high state of efficiency in production; and cut dealers' discounts so low that we had, then, reached rock bottom.

IT WAS AN ACHIEVEMENT of the first magnitude to produce such a car and sell it at such a price—$875.

TODAY YOU SEE OTHERS increasing prices all along the line. They must do so. They have no choice.

ORDINARY BUSINESS RULES dictate that we also "tilt" the price of Reo the Fifth $50 at least.

BUT REO PRIDE PROMPTS that we absorb the extra cost, as we have for months past, and keep the price where it is until conditions will, happily, return to normal.

THE FOUR-CYLINDER ROADSTER—same wonderful chassis, same price, is the smartest thing on wheels—the most popular car in the world among physicians, and all professional and business men. Also $875.

TO SUPPLY A GROWING DEMAND for an enclosed body on Reo the Fifth chassis, we have planned to build a limited number. The quality will be Reo—which is to say, excellent. The top is rigidly supported at front and rear. Removable glass panels convert it into a veritable limousine for winter, and these discarded and with Jiffy curtains (which are also furnished) it is an ideal summer touring car. The price is $1025.

THE NEW REO SIX will continue in its present popular forms—the 7-passenger touring car and the classy 4-passenger roadster; and we will make a limited number with Sedan bodies to supply an insistent demand for this type of body on this splendid chassis.

THE PRICE IS REDUCED $100 on the 7-passenger and roadster models. Now $1150!

NOW YOU WONDER, and naturally, how we can reduce the price of the Reo Six models and not the Four—especially after what we have just told you about the increased cost of production.

SEEMS ILLOGICAL at first blush—doesn't it? But it isn't. For the truth is never illogical. And the truth is that despite the present higher prices of materials and labor still it costs us less to make this six-cylinder model than it did a year ago.

BY THE WAY—there's the greatest possible example of the workings of the Reo plan and its beneficence to buyers. Listen!

REO THE FIFTH SOLD FOR $1250 in 1913. Its price was reduced by successive stages from year to year as follows: $1175, $1050, and now is $875 f.o.b. Lansing.

SAME CAR?—No—an infinitely better car—for each year we have incorporated refinements and added equipment as the art has developed.

AND WE TOLD YOU EACH YEAR the reason for the reduction—that we had absorbed a portion of the initial—experimental, tool jig, die and special equipment—cost, and were giving you the benefit.

THIS POPULAR REO SIX is now in its third season. It has passed the same stages through which it's great four-cylinder namesake went—initial costs have been absorbed, charged off. And in accordance with that unswerving Reo policy we give the buyer the benefit and set the price at $1150 f.o.b. Lansing.

WE WILL MAKE A LOT MORE of those 4-passenger Six Roadsters the coming season. We underestimated the appeal and the demand for this model. It proved one of the most popular Reos ever built.

OUR RECORDS INDICATE that the majority of those who bought Reo Six Roadsters the past season were men who formerly had paid $3000 to $6000 for their cars.

HERE'S A THOUGHT FOR YOU: If you must "count the cost" you can't do better than to follow the lead of the millionaire in the selection of an automobile.

FOR THE MAN WHO CAN "afford to pay any price he likes" for a car, is the very man who doesn't. He insists on real value for his money—and his knowledge of values more often dictates a Reo than any other.

THE SIX SEDAN speaks for itself, though, truth to tell, an illustration does it scant justice.

YOU MUST SEE IT where you can study its artistic lines and faultless finish to fully appreciate this latest Reo which we price at $1750.

NOW A WORD ABOUT THE TRUCKS since 99 per cent of all Reo automobile distributors also handle Reo motor trucks.

PRICE OF THE 1500-POUND REO "Speed Wagon" has been reduced to $1000.

SAME REASON—SAME POLICY—reduced cost of manufacture despite higher present cost of materials—as enunciated in speaking of the Reo Six.

NEVER SINCE THE DAY this model was announced—and we made only one general announcement in the whole year—have we been able to supply the demand. Never, though the new Reo Truck plant covers 4¼ acres of ground and is running to capacity.

AND THAT TWO-TON REO. What shall we say? What need we say? We submit, it is the greatest 2-Ton motor truck in existence. Has been standard for longer. Has given greater proof of its sturdiness and efficiency and low cost of upkeep.

IF WE ARE TO JUDGE by that over-demand, we may well assume that we could sell all that we could make were the price $2500, instead of $1650.

AND FINALLY A WORD about the big general plan—a brief reiteration of the Reo policy.

WE STILL ADHERE to our determination never to make more Reo cars or trucks than we can make and make every one good.

TEMPTATION IS GREAT of course. Dealers protesting, buyers begging for more Reos. But we know—we know—on what solid foundation this Reo success was built; and we'll jealously guard that policy to the last.

RIGHT NOW—AUGUST—there are more orders on hand at the factories than at any previous time in Reo history. Orders hopelessly in excess of factory output—and that also is greater than ever before.

AND RIGHT NOW Reo stands higher in the esteem of buyers and of the trade than ever before.

$30,000,000 PER ANNUM is not small by any means. Reo is in fact one of the largest in point of production. We have no ambition, however, to be the largest. Don't want to make all the automobiles—only the best.

RATHER THAN INCREASE the quantity we shall strive always to improve the quality so that, as the art advances and cars generally improve, still Reo will continue to be known as—*"The Gold Standard of Values."*

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
REO MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
Factories: Lansing, Michigan

REO MOTOR CAR CO.,
Broadway and 54th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone 1271 Circle

BROOKLYN BRANCH
1380 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEWARK BRANCH
37 William Street, Newark, N. J.

"THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount or unavoidable delay.

Citizenship.

F. S. A.—My father became by naturalization a British subject in the colony of South Africa (1905) while I was then only 15 years old. Since that time I have passed the age of 21, and I would therefore appreciate your opinion on the following questions:

(1) Inasmuch as I was still a minor at the time my father became a British subject, am I to consider myself a British subject, too, or did I retain my former nationality.

(2) If I am a British subject, where and how can I get the necessary citizenship papers, as I am not mentioned at all in the naturalization paper issued by the Foreign Office in London?

You do not state where you were born or where your father was born. If you were born in the United States you are an American citizen.

A Pardon and Citizenship.

BOKEEP.—1. What effect has "a full and unconditional pardon to restore all his civil rights" granted by the President to an alien who took out his first papers previous to his sentence of one and one-half years to a Federal penitentiary?

2. Is it, for instance, a civil right of an alien to become a citizen?

3. What else good can such a pardon do to an alien if this is not a right; what help is a pardon if the consequences of the sentence remain?

4. What is the difference between a non-citizen who gets a pardon five weeks after being released from prison and the one who gets it five years after his release?

5. Kindly state the clause of that part of the law which refers to a pardon.

Samuel W. Levine, Secretary of the League of Foreign Born Citizens, makes the following replies:

1. It is the rule of the United States courts not to accept an application for final papers from an alien convicted of a crime in the United States courts, unless he has been pardoned.

2. The courts have held that an alien is not entitled to citizenship as a matter of right. It is a privilege to those aliens who come within the scope of the laws permitting naturalization. As a general rule, citizenship is granted, unless some good cause impels the court to refuse the application.

3. This matter is extremely difficult to answer. It is argumentative.

4. There is no seeming difference, so far as the law is concerned.

5. This power is given to the President of the United States under Section 2 of Article II. of the Constitution of the United States.

Can a Jew Be President?

MARK COHN.—Would you please inform me whether a Jew can be President of the United States?

Section V., Article 2, of the Constitution of the United States is as follows: "No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States."

In a letter made public just after the election of William H. Taft in 1908, Colonel Roosevelt wrote to J. C. Martin of Dayton, Ohio, on Nov. 6, to reply to certain attempts that had been made to make political capital out of the fact that Mr. Taft was a Unitarian, and had close relatives who were Catholics. Mr. Roosevelt denounced the application of religious tests to politics, and said in conclusion:

"I believe that this Republic will endure for many centuries. If so, there will doubtless be among its Presidents Protestants and Catholics, and very probably at some time Jews. I have consistently tried, while President, to act in relation to my fellow-Americans of Catholic faith as I hope that any future President who happens to be a Catholic will act toward his fellow-Americans of Protestant faith. Had I followed any other course, I should have felt that I was unfit to represent the American people."

Vocabulary of Average Man.

E. S. BLAKE.—Would you be kind enough to let me know through your Answer and Query column in the Sunday edition, what is recognized by authorities to be the number of words used in the vocabulary of an average intelligent man?

This subject has often been speculated upon, but only infrequently has a systematic attempt to determine its actual strength in number of words been made. The Indianapolis Journal made an attempt which has been called "a practical study of the subject" by no less an authority than Frank H. Vizetelly, LL.D., managing editor of the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English language and author of "Essentials of English Speech." The Indiana Journal followed this by the publication of a statement that an ordinary man will say everything that any occasion calls for with a vocabulary of 1,000 words. Of these he commonly uses but 400 or 500, reserving the remainder for the emergency of an idea out of his usual line of thought.

Dr. Vizetelly asserts in the book referred to that in harmony with this is a statement once made by a speaker at an educational meeting: "The best educated person in this room will not use more than 600 or 700 words." And he added that an ignorant man would not use more than 300 or 400. Some years ago a writer in The Chatauquan said: "It is estimated that an English farmhand has a vocabulary limited to 300 words. An American workman who reads the newspapers may command from 700 to 1,000 words. Five thousand is a large number, even for an educated reader or speaker." Dr. Vizetelly writes that the facts seem to warrant the following conclusions: Every well-read person of fair ability and education will be able to define or to understand as used nearly or quite, perhaps, more than, 50,000 words. And the same persons in conversation and writing will command not fewer than 15,000 to 20,000, and can add 5,000 to 10,000 to those numbers if he be literally inclined. The plain people, as Lincoln liked to call them, use or read understandingly from 8,000 to 10,000 words, according to their general intelligence and conversational power, while a person who cannot read, but who has a good degree of native mental ability, will command about 5,000.

Women Dental Hygienists.

S. M. V.—Should greatly appreciate information about the new law just passed allowing women to become dental hygienists. Where can I obtain information for course, and is there a free course obtainable?

The only way in which a woman can become a dental hygienist under the new law which you refer to is to be a graduate of a recognized dental hygiene school. There is only one such school in the State. It is at Hunter College, Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, in charge of Dr. Louise C. Ball, who no doubt will be glad to give you all the information that you require. The course is not free.

New York Elevated Railroads.

FLATBUSH. — By what companies, respectively, were the four New York elevated railroads built, and when and under what company were they first operated under one management?

The Ninth Avenue line was constructed from the Battery to Thirtieth Street by the West Side & Yonkers Patent Railway Company, (incorporated July 26, 1866;) name changed on Sept. 3, 1868, to West Side Elevated (Patented) Railway Company, (of New York City,) and operation thereon was commenced in 1870. The rest of the Ninth Avenue line and all of the Third Avenue line to the Harlem River were constructed by the successor in foreclosure of the above company, the New York Elevated Railroad Company, (incorporated Dec. 5, 1871,) and its lessee since May 20, 1879, the Manhattan Railway Company, (incorporated Dec. 29, 1875.)

The Sixth Avenue line and the Second Avenue line from the Battery to the Harlem River were constructed by the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, (incoroporated June 17, 1872;) name changed on July 1, 1878, to the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and its lessee since May 20, 1879, the Manhattan Railway Company.

The Third Avenue line north of the Harlem River was constructed by the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, (incorporated Oct. 19, 1880.) This company also was leased to the Manhattan Railway Company on April 1, 1891.

All the lesser companies were merged with the Manhattan Railway Company on the following respective dates:

New York Elevated Railroad Company, Feb. 3, 1890; Suburban Rapid Transit Company, June 30, 1891; Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, May 7, 1894.

The Manhattan Railway was leased on Jan. 1, 1903, to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which now operates all the elvated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Origin of "Pork" and "Pork Barrel."

H. M. C. asks this column for authentic data as to the origin and first use of the terms "pork" and "pork barrel," as now so commonly used in criticism of Government appropriations. The record is confused, but it may be that some reader of the column can furnish the facts, in which event we shall publish them at the earliest date possible.

Explosion at San Francisco.

J. PRYSE GOODWIN.—In the recent bomb explosion in Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., could you tell me whether any injury was done to 579 Market Street, or to Mr. George Clarkson, the tenant therein?

We have no records to show that inquiry was done to the address referred to, and would suggest that you communicate with the Chief of Police at San Francisco.

Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. HENRY WATERS.—Can you tell us the very best place to send a little money to help the children of the city who are kept from the benefits of fresh air parties, or are victims of the infantile paralysis?

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, this city, will gratefully acknowledge all money sent for the purpose stated.

Civil Service Positions.

C. E. A.—The Manual of Examinations is issued semi-annually in January and July. It contains the schedule of dates and places of the Spring or the Fall series of Civil Service examinations, descriptions of the scheduled examinations, and others, which are held with more or less frequency, instructions relative to applications and conditions of employment, information concerning the rating of examination papers, and the methods of certification of the names of eligibles when vacancies occur, and other information relating to matters connected with the Federal civil service, which is considered of value to applicants for examination and the public generally. Suggest that you write to Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for announcements of special examinations, which are held from time to time, for filling vacancies in the United States Department of Agriculture, and which may not be in the Manual of Examinations.

Brooklyn High Schools.

ST. CROIX.—Will you kindly inform me as to whether there is an evening high school in or near Flatbush, Brooklyn, free or otherwise?

2. Are there any Summer evening high schools in Brooklyn?

3. Is French taught in these schools?

1. Eastern High School, Harrison Avenue and Heyward Street; South Brooklyn, Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue. It might be more convenient for you to attend the Evening High School for Men at Rivington and Forsyth Streets, Manhattan.

2. There are no Summer evening high schools in Brooklyn except a few classes for teaching English to foreigners.

3. French is on the list of things that are taught in these schools, but it should be explained that in some cases it has been found that the call for French had not justified holding classes for it. Suggest you communicate with the Information Bureau of the Department of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, this city.

Rates of Pay in Dressmaking.

M. J.—I am a stranger in the United States, having lately come from England, and would like to know if you could give me some idea of the wages paid to an experienced worker in the various branches of the first-class dressmaking establishments, such as waist drapers, skirt drapers, fitters, trimmers, and also milliners.

The best information we have is to the effect that an experienced worker obtains in this city the following rates of pay: Waist drapers, from $25 to $40 a week; skirt drapers, the same; fitters, about $20; trimmers, about $20, and milliners, from $20 to $25.

Religion and Americanism.

MANUEL ROTGIN.—Will you be so kind as to inform me concerning the following: If a person of Jewish faith strongly believes his religion, born or naturalized in the United States, can he be a thorough American or not? Please answer in the question column of THE TIMES.

Certainly there is nothing in the fact of your religion to impair the quality of your Americanism. In fact, the better Jew you are the better American you are, just as the better Christian the Christian is the better American he is. The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Article XIV. of the Constitution says: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Do Movie Actors Speak?

FLATBUSH.—(1) In taking moving picture dramas, do the actors speak their parts, as in ordinary plays, or are they done in pantomime?

(2) When the Vitagraph Company leased the New York Theatre, did they show merely moving pictures, or were the plays acted by living actors, and if the latter, were they spoken or in pantomime?

(1) The Vitagraph Company explains that, while the actors do speak their parts, the parts are, of course, most fragmentary, being spoken at times merely to heighten the effect of the picture, and the words are spoken extemporaneously.

(2) The company leased the Criterion Theatre, which they called the Vitagraph Theatre, and showed each week a one-act pantomime.

Nursing.

MARY GUTTERNAN.—The Director of the Department of Nursing and Health at Teachers College, Columbia University, this city, will no doubt direct you in this matter. The standard of the general education of nurses has been raised in the last few years and a strong tendency has shown itself to bring training schools into touch with universities. More than a dozen of these connections have been made. The nursing department, endowed by Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, at Teachers College, Columbia University, is the first graduate department in the world.

Waste of Petroleum.

S. D. M.—Will you kindly answer in your Sunday Query Column what is the latest figures of the total production of petroleum in the United States? What are the statistics relative to the great waste of this valuable product by accidental fires? The same for Canada and Mexico?

281,104,104 barrels in 1915, valued at $179,462,890.

Copies of Technical Papers 38, "Wastes in the Production and Utilization of Natural Gas, and Methods for Their Prevention," and 45, "Waste of Oil and Gas in the Mid-Continent Fields," touching upon this subject, will be sent to you on request by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

The Bureau is at present investigating the causes of oil tank fires in the Southwest, but it will necessarily be some months before the results of this investigation can be published.

It is suggested that information relating specifically to the matter of such fires in Canada might be obtained from the Canadian Department of Mines, Ottawa, or from the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.

A list of publications of the Bureau of Mines, describing a number of reports relating to the technology of petroleum will also be forwarded to you by the department in Washington on request.

Subway and Elevated Traffic.

W. E. J.—(1) Will the transportation companies ever, in your judgment, catch up with the requirements of New York City's population? (2) How does the subway and elevated traffic now compare with a few years ago?

(1) No matter how fast rapid transit lines are built in New York City the transportation needs of the population always seem to keep ahead of them. Every additional transit facility in New York appears to develop new traffic, while the old lines soon regain what is lost by competition with the new lines and continue to carry a constantly increasing number of people.

This was true when the elevated lines were largely extended in the late 70's; it was true when the subway was opened in 1904, and again when the third tracks on the "L" were brought into service early this year.

(2) Records of the street railways show that in 1904 the receipts from passengers were $19,415,750, while in 1905, the first full year the subway was in operation, receipts from passengers were $18,663,605, a decrease of about $750,000. In just one year, however, the street car lines showed passenger revenues of $19,530,533, an actual increase of $100,000 over 1904, before the subway had been opened.

During the year ended June 30, 1905, when the subway was first opened for operating, the traffic on the elevated lines fell from 288,000,000 in 1904 to 266,000,000. In 1906 it was 257,000,000; in 1907, 283,000,000; in 1908, 283,000,000, in 1909, 276,000,000, and in 1910, 294,000,000 passengers, exceeding the traffic carried prior to the opening of the subway lines.

Questions About National Guard.

R. SMITH.—Having had an argument, I would be pleased to have you inform me on the following:

(1) Has a Captain in any branch of the United States Army or National Guard the authority to appoint a Lieutenant?

(2) Is it possible for a man who cannot read or write to be appointed a Lieutenant?

(3) Does a Lieutenant in the National Guard draw any pay when in camp, or at any other time?

(4) What are the necessary qualifications of a man about to be appointed a Lieutenant in the National Guard?

(1) No.

(2) No.

(3) Yes, when called to duty by the State or National Government.

(4) Must pass an examination after deciding the branch of the service he desires to join. The Adjutant General at Albany will supply information concerning this.

English or American?

W. H. S.—Through your column of Queries, would you kindly answer the following:

(1) May a child born of English parents in the United States be claimed by England as a British subject?

(2) What is meant by dual nationality?

(1) Nearly all European countries claim that children born of parents who owe their allegiance retain the nationality of said parents. But the United States Government regards these children as American citizens if they are born in this country.

(2) Probably you refer to Americans of foreign descent.

New York Peace Societies.

M. J. ESCOTT.—The following societies are working for peace along individual lines as indicated briefly, and with headquarters in New York City:

The New York Peace Society's purpose is "to foster a spirit of justice and good-will among the nations, to promote the judicial settlement of international disputes and to support public measures which tend to remove cause of enmity, to unite nations in friendly co-operation, and to hasten the coming brotherhood of man." Headquarters, 507 Fifth Avenue.

The American Peace and Arbitration League, Inc.—The corporate purposes of the organization favor universal peace by conciliation, joint commissions of inquiry and arbitration, through a permanent international court, arbitration treaties between all nations, and adequate armament for national security. Headquarters, 31 Nassau Street.

The Church Peace Union—The purpose of the union is to spread the gospel of peace through church agencies. Headquarters, 70 Fifth Avenue.

International Peace Forum—Working to promote peace among the nations of the world, by encouraging a systematic study of the causes of war, and the best method to effect its abolition. Headquarters, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Psychical Research.

HOLZER G. KOHNKE.—Will you be pleased to publish in your columns information concerning the Society for Psychical Research, and an address from which literature concerning this society can be obtained, and in what manner? I hope to be able to see my answer soon in your paper.

The name of the society is American Society for Psychical Research. Dr. James H. Hyslop, LL. D., 133 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York, is Secretary.

Citizens of Foreign Parentage.

C. O. T.—A foreigner emigrates to the United States and has two male children born in this country. Are these children entitled to citizenship without the father or themselves securing citizenship papers? Would these children be eligible to nomination and election to the Presidency of the United States if they reached the required age period?

The United States Government regards children born in this country as citizens of this country, and any native-born citizen shall be eligible to the office of President upon attaining to the age of 35 years and being fourteen years a resident within the United States.

First Trolley Cars in United States.

A. M. GUINSBURG.—Can you tell me when and where electric trolley cars were first used in the United States, and also, particularly, when they were first used at Niagara Falls?

The first practical overhead trolley line in the United States was run in Kansas City, Mo., in 1884. In 1883 a third-rail line was started between Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Mt. McGregor. In the same year E. H. Bentley and Walker Knight built a conduit line in Cleveland, Ohio, and later in Boston and New York. Electric street cars were first used in Niagara Falls, N. Y., in the Summer of 1892.



"Now do with 3 trucks what formerly required 5"

"Since putting into operation the two Troy Trailers, we have been able to do the work with three trucks that formerly required five. There is no question but what trailers are a great saving."

Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.

"Troy Trailers" will cut your delivery costs in ½

This is because the REAL CAPACITY of any truck is not only what it can carry, but, the fact that it can CARRY its full rated capacity, and PULL as much again, and more, at the SAME TIME.

TODAY, where a concern has loads averaging around two tons, they buy a 2-ton truck. This means that their cost of delivering a 2-ton load is only the cost of operating a 2-ton truck. They are also keeping their operating expenses DOWN by always keeping their loads UP.

And, to meet the requirements of transporting larger loads, they are purchasing Troy Trailers. They have learned that the capacity of a truck is not what it will CARRY, but its REAL CAPACITY is what that truck will carry, when fully loaded, with what it can also PULL at the SAME TIME.

Troy Trailers range in capacities from 1 to 5 tons. We also make a complete line of Trailers of smaller capacities to be operated with small trucks or pleasure cars.

Put it up to us. Write us today, telling us just what your hauling problems are; what trucks you now operate; and we will advise you as to ways and means to very largely reduce your transportation costs. This assistance will place you under no obligation.

THE TROY WAGON WORKS CO.
C. H. QUEREAUX, Manager
Sales Rooms 1876 Broadway New York City
Telephone "Columbus 8020"
Home Office and Factories: Troy, Ohio

We Want Dealers
The greatest opportunity is open to live men in all cities where we now have no dealers. Some one in *your* city is going to see the money-making possibilities in this proposition. Are you the man? Write or wire.



"I Have *Only Myself* to Blame"

"Our car had blinding lights, the other car had weak ones. We came upon each other suddenly at a dangerous bend in the road, with embankments at each side. Blinded and frightened the other man put on his brakes. He dared not turn out because he could not see. We could not stop our car and there was scarcely room for us to turn aside. We tried our best to dodge the other car. The hubs clashed and we shot over the bank. It's all an awful nightmare."

THE solution of the problem of safe driving at night is finally found in the Osgood Deflector Lens. Not a dimmer—not a diffuser, but a prismatic glass lens that fits into your lamps in place of the plain lenses and deflects the light downward. It accomplishes the vital functions of automobile illumination, to-wit:

—lights ample distance ahead for highest speed.
—no blinding glare.
—places light where needed.
—avoids necessity of dimmers.

The Osgood Lens—because of its deflecting power due to its prismatic principle—casts the light rays exactly where you need them—along the ground and far ahead, and to both sides.

It is the only lens made on scientific principles.

Light experts found that the prismatic principle was the only correct way to deflect the rays downward without loss of light and without causing a dazzling glare.

Instead of diminishing the light, as with dimmers and other devices, the Osgood Lens gives you light of full intensity along the ground where you want it most. With rays only 3 1/2 feet high, they are below the eye level of approaching drivers and pedestrians.

Light cast from an Osgood Deflector Lens will penetrate the densest fog, the heaviest mist or thickest smoke, and is an ideal light for city driving in crowded thoroughfares or for country driving on the narrowest of roads.

For country driving this wonderful deflecting lens lights the road far ahead for greatest speed and avoids the need of constantly switching dimmers on and off when passing other cars.

It makes night driving absolutely safe any where, any time and under any conditions. Every road obstruction and depression is visible for 500 feet. No need to fear holes, rocks or other road obstacles when your lamps are equipped with Osgood Lenses.

They are accepted and passed by police officials in all large cities. The fastest Electric Railway in the United States uses Osgood Lenses, on trains traveling 80 miles an hour.

The Osgood Deflector Lens can easily be attached in a few minutes. Simply remove the plain glass lenses and insert the Osgood Lenses in place—then focus and point the headlights properly—no trouble, no bother, and nothing complicated. The neat appearance will add to the attractiveness of your car and the lens is absolutely guaranteed.

The low price will repay you many times in the feeling of security afforded. Any dealer below will attach a pair for you at $2.50 to $5.25, according to size for a 30 nights approval test.

OSGOOD Deflector LENS
Lights the Ground-Not the Air

Approved by Police Authorities

These dealers are ready to put Osgood Lenses in your lamps:

NEW YORK CITY:
Auto Supply Co., Broadway & 59th Street.
George Leveene Co., 125 W. 68th Street.
Mineola Garage, 503 Park Avenue.
Superior Lamp Mfg. Company, 136 West 52d Street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.:
Drew Auto Supply Co., 2576 Bedford Ave.

SUBURBAN NEW YORK:
Haverstraw—E. W. Johnson.
Haverstraw—Abe Stern.
Nyack—Nyack Garage.
Peekskill—Eagle Garage.
Tuxedo—Roberson's Garage.

LONG ISLAND:
Babylon—Stanley's Garage.
Bay Shore—Bay Shore Motor Sales Co.
Far Rockaway—American Tire Repair Co.
Freeport—G. Benett Smith.
Huntington—Carson-Orcutt Sales Co.
Mineola—Landers Garage.
Quogue—Quogue Auto Co.
Westbury—A. L. Robertson Co.

NEW JERSEY:
Asbury Park—Ingall's Garage.
Asbury Park—Sea Coast Garage.
Long Branch—A. M. Townley Co.
Newark—Banister & Pollard Co.
Newark—Economy Auto Supply Co.
Newark—Essex Storage Battery & Supply Co.
Perth Amboy—Frank Van Syckle Garage Company.
Red Bank—F. R. Boice & Co.
Red Bank—Patterson's Garage.
Sea Bright—Zobel's Garage.
Summit—Vreeland & Vought.

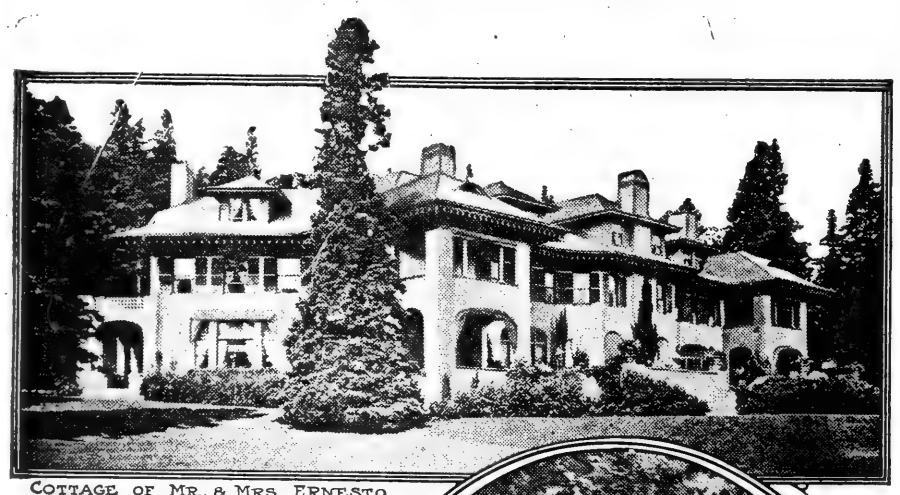
CONNECTICUT:
Danbury—Alfred H. Higson.
Greenwich—Auto Supply Co.
Greenwich—J. R. Johnson.

NORTHERN NEW YORK:
Alling Rubber Company, 447 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
M. E. Avery, 20 Taggart Building, Watertown, N. Y.

WHITTEMORE-SIM COMPANY, 1976 Broadway, New York Distributors
Tel. Columbus 862

BAR HARBOR'S GAY SUMMER

Outdoor Sports and Varied Social Functions Keep Summer Residents Busy.



COTTAGE OF MR. & MRS. ERNESTO FABBRI, BAR HARBOR, ME. PHOTO BY W. H. ENGRAM



ERNEST SCHELLING, THE PIANIST, AT HIS BAR HARBOR COTTAGE. PHOTO GREGORY NEWSPAPER SER.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—Outdoor life, for the most part, has claimed the attention of the Summer sojourners during the past week. The men's championship match on the Swimming Club courts has attracted large galleries from the various harbors.

In the ladies' singles Miss Dorothy Disston was the winner of the cup, with Miss Elizabeth Porter a runner-up. Miss Alice Bowler, who made a record at the Country Club in the rifle shooting tournaments last season, was winner of the opening event this season. R. G. Fell captured the trophy in the trap shooting event, also open to ladies.

Miss Bowler, Miss Josephine Gibson, and Miss Laura Wurts form the Bar Harbor team, which will compete with teams from Winter Harbor and Northeast Harbor for the challenge cup.

On the Kebo Valley golf links Colonel Thomas Denny of New York made the best mark in the weekly bogey competition. Other entries included Louis B. McCagg, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, J. W. Biddle, J. S. Rogers, Henry D. Burnham, Judge Scott, H. C. Emmet and J. L. Ketterlinus. During the month of August on Mondays there will be a tea at the clubhouse following the putting competitions.

Representatives from the various colonies composed the audience at the concert of Mme. Alma Gluck at the Building of Arts yesterday afternoon, which was the first of a series of four attractions arranged by the Entertainment Committee. Those occupying boxes with guests were Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Cortlandt Palmer, Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, General Horace Porter and Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds.

In the absence of any large private entertainment the pageant "Terpsichore" to be given for the benefit of the American Ambulance in Paris, on Aug. 17, at the Swimming Club, will fill a niche in the social schedule. About seventy young people from the cottage colony will form the four groups of dancers, illustrating the history of the art, including the dances of antiquity, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the nineteenth century. The grounds used for the tennis courts will be converted into an amphitheatre for the occasion. The patronesses are Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Herbert Lee Satterlee, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. A. B. Coxe, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mrs. Mason Campbell, Mrs. Robert Le Conte, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. George W. Forsythe, Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, Mrs. Charles Wright, Mrs. Francis Rawle, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, and Mrs. Thomas de Witt Cuyler. The staging will be under the direction of J. Murray Anderson.

Miss Margaret Carnegie is concluding a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris after spending a week in Bar Harbor. With her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, she spent last season here.

Mrs. Edgar Scott will have charge of a musical and moving-picture entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital on the evening of Aug. 21.

Mrs. M. A. Hanna will open her cottage on Wednesday for a reception for the Neighborhood House of Seal Harbor.

The date for the annual aquatic sports at the Swimming Club is Aug. 15. Many novel events are being arranged.

As usual, Mrs. John S. Kennedy will open Kenarden for the Hampton Institute folk concert Wednesday morning. A list of patrons includes Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. John Markoe, Mrs. John C. Livingston, Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mrs. John I. Kane, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Henry Lane Eno, and Miss Cuyler.

Miss Dorothy Bigelow of New York is expected today to visit her sister, Mrs. Newell Tilton.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Dick made a short visit to Isle Cote this week, remaining two days.

Miss Ursula Harrison of Belvoir, Va., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Burton Harrison, at Sea Urchin. She will remain there during the season.

Preston Davie of Tuxedo Park is expected here shortly to visit his mother, Mrs. George M. Davie of Louisville, Ky., who is with her sister, Mrs. George N. Draper.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri and Miss Theresa Fabbri have returned from Newport, where they have been for the last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Nils Florman of New York have concluded a visit to Mrs. William H. Force at Isle Cote.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler has returned from New York, accompanied by Mr. Chanler.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who are house guests at Four Acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris have cards out for a dinner party Aug. 12 for Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer will give dinner parties today and tomorrow for her house guests.

Mrs. Charles Wright was hostess at a luncheon and bridge party given at the Swimming Club Tuesday afternoon.

The cup offered by Mrs. Louis B. McCagg in the "ladies' ringer" class on the Kebo Valley Golf Club links has attracted many entries. Among the recent players for the trophy are Miss Augusta McCagg, Miss Eleanor Phelps, Miss Jeannie Emmet, Miss Alexandra Emery, Miss Alice Bowler, Miss Claudia L. Phelps, Miss J. R. Auchincloss, and Miss Margaret Weld.

Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Denny entertained a dinner party of twenty-four preceding the dance at the Country Club Tuesday evening.

When Dr. Robert Abbe drew a map of Mount Desert Island for his own pleasure it did not occur to him that it would prove a financial venture for the Building of Arts, of which he is one of the founders. He presented his first raised map to Mrs. Abbe, who showed it to her friends, and they were all so anxious to obtain one that she fell upon the scheme of having ten made for sale at $100 each for the benefit of a reserve fund for the Building of Arts. These sold quickly, and now five more are being made for customers. This fund of $1,500 will be held in reserve to obtain some special artist at the Building of Arts, which could not be afforded otherwise.

FINDS GOOD CAME FROM CLOAK STRIKE

Aid Workers Received Said to Have Given Them Increased Respect for America.

ALL CLASSES HELPED THEM

Men and Women Prominent in Society Showed Interest in the Long Fight Against Employers.

No small factor in the fourteen weeks' fight of 45,000 cloakmakers to make their strike effective against the cloak manufacturers was the support of public opinion given to the needle workers because they were willing at all times to arbitrate, while the employers took the stand that the industrial battle was none of the public's business, and that they wanted no interference by "high-brow uplifters." No small factor in the cloakmakers' gaining and retaining this favor of public sentiment was the work of Robert Walter Bruere, writer, lecturer, and social worker, who gave almost four months of his time to the task of advising the Cloakmakers' Union. It was he who organized the Citizens' Committee for the support of the Locked-Out Cloak and Suit Makers, composed of Allan Robinson, Jacob H. Schiff, and other prominent New Yorkers; it was he who raised more than $60,000 in subscriptions for the strike fund; it was he who brought about the distribution of 200,000 quarts of milk to strikers' babies; it was he who persuaded sixty physicians to give their time gratis to the care of the strikers' families; it was he who was press agent, as well as adviser, to the union which fought against heavy odds.

Mr. Bruere is a student of problems of social economy. Before the cloakmakers' strike which has just ended, he had studied social problems in Europe and America. He had been a lecturer in the Rand School of Social Science; general agent for the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Secretary of the Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children; Secretary of the New York Milk Committee; Executive Secretary of the Big Brother Movement; and had occupied other similar places. For the last three years he has been a mediator in the dress and waist industry, as his brother, Henry Bruere, former City Chamberlain, had been a member of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation in the cloak industry.

Mr. Bruere attended the conference in the City Hall on April 26, when the officials of the Manufacturers' Protective Association refused to meet the Mayor, a decision they afterward reversed, and when the manufacturers locked out the cloakmakers on Friday, April 28, Mr. Bruere got an office at the headquarters of the union, 32 Union Square, the next day, and started in on his job to curry public opinion on behalf of the cloakmakers. The carefully worded statements that were issued almost daily by President Schlesinger and other officials of the union were almost all the work of Mr. Bruere. And now at the end of what he believes a great victory for the union, he is preparing to catch up with his literary work, which had a hiatus of four months while he worked for the cloakmakers.

"The strikers have won a great victory," he declared. "The claims of the manufacturers that they have won is fallacious. The union retains the preferential union shop provision, gets an increase in wages for the workers, gets a shorter working week, gets the expert price commission and greater guarantee of control of contractors, because of the new system of registration of the sub-manufacturers.

"The manufacturers have gained their vaunted point of the elimination of the outside conciliator, but does that mean a loss to the union, which has not signed away its right to strike, as was done under the old protocol? Whatever may be said of the theoretical correctness of the impartial conciliators, it had come to pass that both sides were lax in living up to the mandates of the conciliators. Some of the rulings handed down eight months before the lockout and strike have not been put into effect. Under this condition, the union, as well as the manufacturer, suffered. I have every confidence that under the new arrangement, with the employers and the union officials free to deal with each other directly and with each having in mind what damage the other can do to it, there will be a better understanding all around."

Mr. Bruere was asked why he had taken such a deep personal interest in the cloakmakers' fight.

"Why I am interested?" he asked. "It is the most interesting thing in the world to me—this fight for industrial democracy. It is more fun for me than any other kind of work. As I have said time and time again, for these cloakmakers to have been crushed, these men, most of whom are newcomers to our shores, for them to have been crushed would have been to break their faith in American democratic institutions and the force of American public opinion. I fought to see that they were not crushed and their union destroyed, as the manufacturers wished.

"This strike and other cloakmakers' strikes have done a valuable service in making better American citizens. The workers have learned that the American public is interested, vitally interested, when the lives of 60,000 workers and their families are in danger from starvation. They have been taught the lesson of the value of the democratic organization of the union. They have learned that it is good to live in America.

"This was taught them when the landlords down on the east side, the landlords whose supposed severity was a by-word, when these landlords cut the rent by a quarter or a half, because they believed the 'cloakmakers were a pretty good bunch after all.' Hundreds of evictions were prevented because the landlords, responding to public opinion, were willing to trust the heads of families for the rent until the cloak machines were humming again.

"These cloakmakers learned a lesson when society women got up at 5 o'clock in the morning to serve their pickets breakfast along Fifth Avenue at 6:30 o'clock. They learned something when sixty physicians, with other things to do, found time to minister to them free of charge; when a group of dentists treated the teeth of strikers who couldn't pay; when thousands of families found fresh milk for the babies every morning for which they did not have the money to pay. They won't forget these things that public opinion did for them at home.

"And then it was the force of public opinion that helped end the strikes and force the manufacturers to make a settlement. The profits awaiting the employers were a factor, but public sentiment was a more potent factor.

"It is hard for the layman to understand just how much it helped the people to know that New York was with them. Every favorable news article in the English papers, every complimentary editorial, was read to them in Yiddish and Italian in the halls by the shop Chairmen and reprinted in the Jewish newspapers. I know personally that they could not have held out, that they would have become discouraged long ago, if they had not felt that the public wanted them to win."

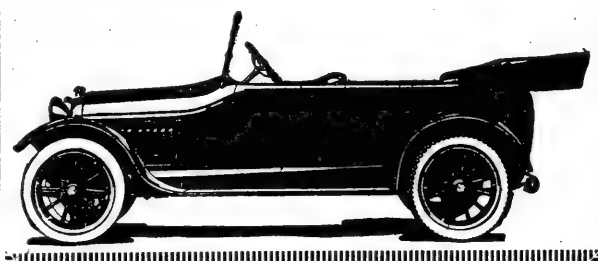
Mr. Bruere has not quit the cloakmakers. He has dreams for them, dreams of schools in connection with the public school system where the younger generation may be taught to make cloaks in a better and more efficient manner; where industrial democracy may be taught, and the workers shown that they have an interest in the healthiness of the industry no less than the manufacturers. He wants to make the union more than an instrument with which to wage strikes; he wants to make it a factor in the daily life of the cloakmakers.

"The cloakmaking industry is practically a new industry," said Mr. Bruere, "and in the way American things develop it must be put into the hands of men who know more about industrial economy than those who now control it. They are too selfish, too short-sighted to control the destinies of such a gigantic enterprise, affecting the lives and happiness of so many persons. An industry which is so vacillating as it is now must be better organized. It must be changed from a sweat industry where the workers struggle for just enough to live, and often don't get that.

"And all of the blame must not be laid at the doors of the manufacturers. On the one side they face the woolen trust which gets every cent it can for the raw materials, and on the other hand there is the cutthroat competition. This brings about the result that the profits are made for a large part out of the exploitation of the workers. But all this will change."

Mr. Bruere had words of praise for Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

"This man gave up a $10,000 a year job, good for life, to organize the cloakmakers' union," he said. "He had received a salary of $200 a month, and since the strike has been going neither he nor any other official of the union has received a cent in pay. I do not think there was another man in New York who could have led such a good fight for the cloakmakers. Few men have done more for their fellows than has Ben Schlesinger. He is a type of the best citizen."



WE ARE now accepting orders for immediate delivery of VELIE MODEL 28. You are invited to inspect this beautiful car at our salesroom.

THINK of the demand there will be for the Bigger—Better—**More Powerful Velie**—with the following added advantages!

TIMKEN AXLES BOTH FRONT AND REAR

are but an evidence of the quality and superior specifications found throughout the new car. Recognized as the standard of excellence. **Money cannot buy better.**

Four more inches of body length give more room, more comfort, more luxury—with a new note of distinctive charm in the lines of the 1917 design.

Many subtleties of enginering refinement **give more power,** silence, suppleness—securing every ounce of energy out of every drop of fuel.

THE GREATER VELIE NOW READY

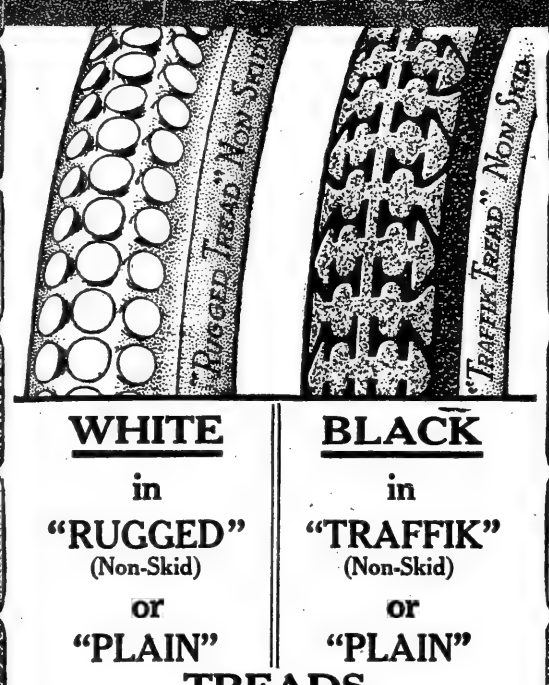
Velie Biltwel Six has made an astounding record in the last year. It created a demand that tripled our output—tested the capacity of **"A Mile of Velie Factory"**—made a name for style, finish and performance that you now hear wherever automobiles are discussed—won its way into the most exclusive motoring circles. How, then, could we make a **Greater Velie?**

We simply added to it. And now with everything in and on, the **Greater Velie** is ready for still greater victories. Demonstration on Request.

GARLAND AUTOMOBILE CO.
1888 BROADWAY, at 62d St., New York.
'Phone Col. 5596.

$1085 Velie

FEDERAL TIRES



WHITE in "RUGGED" (Non-Skid) or "PLAIN" | BLACK in "TRAFFIK" (Non-Skid) or "PLAIN"
TREADS

With our exclusive Double-Cable-Base Construction

Built for Hard Service

THE FEDERAL RUBBER CO. OF ILLINOIS
Factories: Cudahy, Wisconsin

Mfrs. of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods

Eastern District Office
38-40 West 62nd St., New York City.

FEDERAL TIRES

For Sale By
Colonial Rubber Specialty Co., 35 Murray St.
James J. Fero, Inc., 792 7th Ave.
Est. of J. Kane, Bronxville, N. Y., Pondfield Rd.
King Tire Company, 1985 Broadway
Oriental Rubber & Supply Co., 1166 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Terrace City Sporting & Auto Goods Co., 55 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
Walters Rubber Co., Mineola, N. Y.

AND PRINCIPAL DEALERS EVERYWHERE

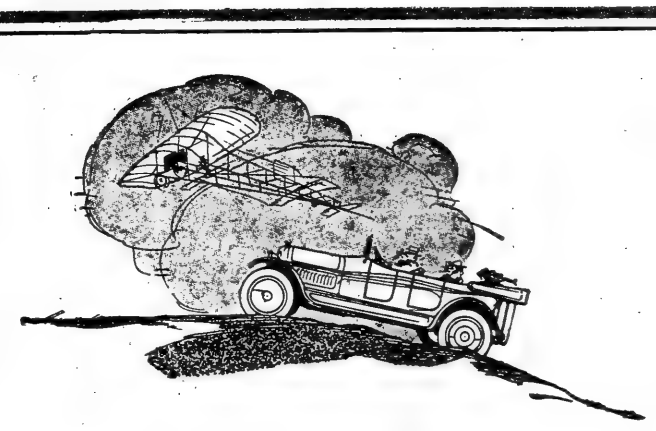
MORE MILES
In Less Time

SUCH is the road balance and spring activity of the *Scripps-Booth*, that its owners have recorded greater average speeds in touring, than could be maintained with their larger and heavier cars

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 West 57th Street
1677 Broadway
Newark: 73 Central Avenue
Washington: Dupont Circle
Newport

4 CYLINDER ROADSTER $885
8 CYLINDER 4-PASSENGER $1175

SCRIPPS-BOOTH



The Apperson Roadaplane is so sturdy in construction and so accurate in design, with parts so minutely machined and built of such quality, that the entire mechanism performs extraordinarily and helps in a great measure to give it the strides of an aeroplane.

Sixes, $1750.00
Seven passenger touring car and the famous four passenger Chummy Roadster.

Eights, $2000.00
Seven passenger touring car and the famous four passenger Chummy Roadster.

Dimond-Apperson Motor Co.,
Broadway at 61st Street,
New York City.

Apperson Bros. Auto Company,
Manufacturers,
Kokomo, Indiana.

Maxwell

$595 F. O. B. DETROIT

The enormous increase in our sales (about 10,000 cars sold in July) is largely due to the good words spoken by Maxwell owners

YOU can get the most reliable information about any car by asking the people who own cars of that make.

Ask Maxwell owners. If you don't know any of them, we will give you their names and addresses.

There are more than 250,000 Maxwell cars in use in the United States.

The satisfaction of this army of owners is responsible for the tremendous asset of good will behind the Maxwell car and the Maxwell Company.

We are satisfied to rest our case with any Maxwell owner.

5-passenger Touring Car, $595 *2-passenger Cabriolet, $865*
2-passenger Roadster - 580 *6-passenger Town Car, 915*
5-passenger Sedan, $985

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation
New York Branch—1808 Broadway, at 59th St.
Brooklyn Branch—1392 Bedford Ave., at St. Marks Ave.
Newark Branch—544 Broad St.
Bronx Dealer—Simmons Automobile Co., 415 E. 149th St.
Factory branch stores—maintained for the purpose of giving maximum Maxwell Service to all owners

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Chelsea Commercial Building in $425,000 Deal Involving Bronx Block in Trade.

BIG EAST RIVER PURCHASE

George Ehret Buys $600,000 Malting Plant Block — Bronx Apartment Sales.

An excellent business building deal in the east Chelsea section and the sale of an entire block facing the East River in the sixties closed the week's realty market in a very active manner yesterday. The Chelsea transaction involved the purchase by Benjamin Benenson of the twelve-story commercial structure at 150 to 154 West Twenty-second Street, 62.6 by 98.9 feet, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The building is fully rented and was sold by the 150 West Twenty-second Street Company, composed of J. J. Steinler and Milton Steinler.

In part payment the buyer gave the block of about fifty lots in the Bronx bounded by Gunhill Road, Webster Avenue, and Decatur and 211th Streets. The aggregate values of the properties are about $425,000.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction.

$600,000 East River Block Deal.

An important east side river front deal has been closed by George Ehret in the purchase by him of the former American Malting Company's plant, occupying the block bounded by Avenue A, 200 feet, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, 351 on the former and 470 on the latter, and the East River, with a frontage there of 240 feet. Several buildings are on the property, including a grain elevator and a twelve-story brick malting house 92.8 by 131.3. The property has been held at $600,000.

Joseph P. Day was the broker in the deal.

Manhattan Avenue Investment.

The five-story Galatea apartment house at the northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and 106th Street, 52.6 by 111, has been sold by the Princeton Construction Co., I. Polstein, President, to J. Frederick Menke. The holding price was $100,000. Philip L. Hower was the broker.

Brooklyn.

The single family house at 2,102 Sixty-second Street, southeast corner of Twenty-first Avenue, Mapleton Park, has been purchased by A. Kemp from the Alco Building Company. The plot is 25 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house with stores on the northwest corner of Stebbins Avenue and 163d Street, covering a plot 66.6 by 104.7, has been purchased by an investor from the Schlesinger-Gillman Construction Company. Alexander Selkin was the broker.

The two-family dwelling on the northwest corner of Bassford Avenue and 182d Street, a plot 26.6 by 95.5, has been purchased by Cahn & Pittman from the German-American Building and Loan Association of New York.

Westchester County.

A two and one-half story dwelling on the south side of Myrtle Street, White Plains, has been sold by Griffen, Price & Ripley for L. A. Stern to a client for occupancy.

The Red Roof Realty Company has sold for William F. Fuhrmeister the two-story House, on plot 50 by 100 feet, on the west side of South Sixth Avenue, 11th of Seventh Street, Mount Vernon.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley President, has sold the Wilson Veeder Company's house on Lite Avenue, Hartsdale, to Robert McQuade.

Long Island.

The William B. McLain Realty Company has sold on their Mineola property to William Cowan, G. A. Hickerson, and C. H. Mayer.

W. J. Rigney has purchased two lots on Windsor Avenue, Brightwaters, from T. B. Ackerson Company, for improvement with a residence.

The Twinboro Corporation has purchased the three-story brick warehouse 47 and 49 Broadway, Flushing, front-ing 43 feet on Broadway, 170 feet deep, and 56 feet on Warren Street. It has been in possession of the family of the late Joel Boardman for twenty-five years, and was sold by the heirs.

Newark Church Sells Property.

L. Augenblick & Brother have purchased the North Baptist Church property, the northwest corner of High and Orange Streets, Newark. The buyers will immediately begin the erection of a five-story modern commercial building with stores. This property, which measures 70 by 140 feet, for the last forty-three years has been occupied by the church, which is about to give up its charter.

Commercial Leases.

A. Hageman has leased the store at 123 West Thirty-fifth Street to E. Burt & Co. of East Lynn, Mass., the parlor floor store at 68 West Forty-seventh Street to Gertrude Lasament.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store at 803 Ninth Avenue to John Haas.

Richard H. Scobie has leased for Miles Rothschild to Francis Rogers Sons the three-story building with store at 2,695 Third Avenue, 25 by 75, and also to the same the adjoining building and store at 2,697 Third Avenue, 25 by 100, for the estate of Louisa C. Lee.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the store at 416 Madison Ave. to Charles Woolsey Lyon of Albany, decorator and antique dealer.

The Regnor Realty Corporation (Pace Brothers) has leased the store at 945 Broadway to the United Cigar Stores Company.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased for Robert F. Westcott estate the store 155 and 157 East Forty-second Street to Benjamin H. Kaufman, hatter.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Ohio Realty Company the store at 402 St. Nicholas Avenue to Michael Roth, and the German Savings Bank the three-story dwelling of 61 East 120th Street to the New York United Master Bakers' Association.

THE LIFE OF A SKYSCRAPER.

A Properly Constructed Steel Building Will Last for Centuries.

What is the life of a steel frame building? When these structures were first erected, a little more than a quarter of a century ago, many predicted that the steel would rust, and within ten or fifteen years the condition of the structure would become dangerous.

But there now are standing a number of buildings more than twenty-five years old, constructed on the steel frame principle, with the weight supported by the skeleton and the walls merely a shell.

These buildings are in good condition, practically as solid and substantial as when they were built. But recently the razing of the old Champlain Building on the northwest corner of State and Madison Streets, Chicago, according to Straus's Investors Magazine, gave the opportunity to examine the condition of the frame work and allow experts to draw the deduction that a properly constructed steel frame building will last for hundreds of years.

The Champlain Building was constructed in 1893 on a lot 63 by 106 feet. The building was fifteen stories in height, with one shallow basement. It had structural steel framework, with joists five feet apart; flat tile arches and fireproofing of terra cotta brick and terra cotta curtain walls, and a so-called floating foundation — shallow spread footings on blue clay. The steel frame was painted with iron oxide paint, two coats.

When the building was torn down after standing for nearly a quarter of a century it was found that the steel was practically unaffected by rust, the greatest corrosion visible under the microscope being .009 of an inch. Practically speaking, the steel was in as sound condition as when it was first put in place, and all signs indicated that the building was good for an indefinite period. The footings, steel I-beams—unpainted—imbedded in Portland cement, showed no corrosion whatever.

Holabird & Roche, the architects of the building, who conducted the examination when it was torn down, came to the following conclusions as a result of their investigation:

"The condition of this building seems to indicate that the exclusion of air and moisture is essential for the preservation of the steel and also of the paint. The appearance of the rust suggests that it may have been formed soon after the building was constructed, and that it has not been progressive. Even if the worst case of rusting has been progressive and should continue at the same rate, it would be more than a century before failure of the member would result.

"The present practice of incasing all structural steel in concrete, or plastering it with Portland cement mortar; separating the pipe shaft from the steel, and of using greater care in covering terra cotta anchors, certainly safeguards the framework of the structure for a much longer period than the probable economic life of such buildings."

HILTON ESTATE SALE.

Famous Saratoga Home with Hundreds of Acres at Auction This Week.

All the real estate holdings of the estate of the late Judge Henry Hilton, comprising Woodlawn Park, including the Hilton mansion at Saratoga Springs, will be sold at auction on Friday, Aug. 18, at 10 A. M., on the premises, by Joseph P. Day.

The Woodlawn Park tract will be sold in twenty-six separate parcels and the lone-time Windsor Hotel tract in the village in four parcels. In the main Woodlawn Park parcel are 600 acres, with houses and outbuildings. Another parcel is the forest preserve opposite Woodlawn Park, comprising 300 acres.

The Windsor Hotel tract consists of the southeast corner of Broadway and Clarendon Court, the Van Rensselaer cottage with a frame stable, the northeast corner of Broadway and Clarendon Court adjoining the Masonic Temple, and the Windsor laundry and stable.

It is estimated that the late Judge Hilton spent about $1,000,000 on the great Saratoga estate.

ZONING AND HEIGHT MAPS.

Three Volumes In Preparation, Showing Exact Use of Districts.

Heights, area, and use district maps, showing architects and builders in what manner the new law adopted by the Board of Estimate permits construction of buildings will be ready in about two weeks.

There will be three volumes of thirty-five sections each, covering the entire city, with a title-page containing a key to the maps. These are to be sold at $1 per volume. Individual sheets of the map of any particular district will be available at 5 cents per sheet, which are 18 by 24 inches in size and on a scale of 1,000 feet to an inch.

Since the passage of the law, practically no plans have been filed for important projects for structural improvements, most architects being busy upon plans filed prior to its adoption.

Studios for Inverness Site.

The Rodin Studio, represented by Lawton S. Parker, is the buyer of Inverness apartment, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, sold last week by the Chisholm estate. The plot 100 by 115 will be improved from plans by Cass Gilbert, with a fourteen-story apartment house, to cost more than $1,000,000. The Cruikshank Company was the broker in the transaction.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Porter & Co. have leased for Harry L. Decker to Eldora Shepard the three-story dwelling at 113 West 131st Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Josephine S. Hoagland the four-story dwelling at 147 East Thirty-seventh Street to Alophonse A. Pehrson, and for Mrs. R. R. Crosby to Mrs. H. A. Seymour the four-story dwelling at 57 East Seventy-eighth Street.

The Houghton Company has leased for Frances St. G. Nye the three-story dwelling at 112 West Ninety-first Street to Rose Gay.

New York and Sunshine.

According to reports of the Weather Bureau, more than 55 per cent. of the total number of day light hours in New York have sunshine. During the Autumn and Winter when sunshine is most desirable the relative annual percentage of sunshine in this city is higher than in any other of the large centres of population. For New York the average number of entirely cloudy days is only 125, as compared with 151 such days in Pittsburgh, 156 in Cleveland, 165 in Boston, and 187 in Seattle.

REAL ESTATE BOARD OF NEW YORK MAKES STRONG PROTEST AGAINST INCOME TAX LAW

Points Out the Injustice of the Revenue Measure in Not Permitting Deduction of All the Interest on Interest-Bearing Indebtedness—Asks for Amendment.

The Real Estate Board, through its Joint Committee on Legislation and Taxation and Real Estate Laws, has forwarded the following brief and amendment to Senator John Sharp Williams, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Income Tax of the Senate Finance Committee, and to other Senators and Representatives, asking that all of the interest on the interest-bearing indebtedness of real estate corporations be permitted as a deduction in figuring net income.

The brief points out the injustice of the revenue measure in not permitting deduction of all the interest on interest-bearing indebtedness, and asks for an amendment permitting such deduction. The brief and amendment are as follows:

"Under Section 10 of the bill it is proposed to levy upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources by every corporation within the United States a tax of 2 per cent. of such income.

"Section 12 (a) of said bill provides as to the manner in which such net income shall be arrived at, and provides for deductions. Section 12 (a) Third: The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness to an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the sum of (a) the entire amount of the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, or if no capital stock the entire amount of the capital employed in the business at the close of the year, and (b) one-half of its interest-bearing indebtedness then outstanding.

"Throughout the country there are many corporations organized solely for the purpose of dealing in real estate. To deal in real estate at a profit it is necessary that the capital employed shall in part be borrowed. It may indeed be stated with safety that practically all the real property owned by such corporations is mortgaged.

"In New York City many such mortgages were placed at a time when values were higher than they are now. The amount paid by such corporations for local taxation (State and city) has in recent years seriously increased, and so the margin of profit to the stockholders has been considerably reduced.

"From its gross earnings such a corporation, after paying local taxes and ordinary upkeep, has next to pay the interest on the mortgages to which its real property is subject. This interest is in the fullest sense of the expression a 'payment required to be made as a condition to the continued use of possession of property' (Page 29 of the bill, Lines 22-24); but because the corporation owns it the bill does not allow the deduction of the interest. On the contrary the bill penalizes such a corporation by allowing it to deduct interest on an amount of indebtedness that may be, and frequently is, far less than the actual interest bearing mortgage debt of the corporation.

"The corporations of which we speak derive their earnings from but three sources, the sale of their realty, their profit in building operations, and rent paid them. Indeed many of them have practically no business other than the owning and operating of large office buildings. The net income from these in New York City has of late been but meagre.

"Now when these corporations collect their rents and out of them pay the large item of interest on mortgages, it may well be said that they are to that extent merely disbursing agents. The mortgagee receives a large part of the rent by way of interest and he must pay upon this as income. But this bill makes the corporation also pay, though, indeed, the interest of the mortgage which the corporation, it is true, collects but must pay out, is no income but an overhead charge; outgo and not income; an annual liability and not an asset.

"Frequently such corporations purchase real property to be dealt with as an ordinary subject of sale and subject to a mortgage existing prior to the time of purchase. Is it fair to the corporation to leave open to future interpretation the question of the deductibility of interest paid upon such a mortgage?

"We raise this point because the mortgage is payable out of the property only. The corporation is not liable for the payment of the mortgage, and how can it be said that such a mortgage is 'its interest-bearing indebtedness'? (Bill, Page 32, Lines 3-4.)

"The bill should at any rate make it plain that interest paid upon mortgages on the corporate property should be deductible, without going into the question of whether such mortgages are indebtedness of the corporation.

"Such corporations are engaged in business as dealers in real estate. This is their primary and main business and this it is that distinguishes their ownership of property from that of railroads or insurance corporations with which latter the ownership of real property is always incidental and never the very purpose of their existence.

"We contend, therefore, that such corporations ought to be recognized as properly entitled to deductions to which others may not be so entitled.

"To compel such a corporation to pay the tax of 2 per cent. on a large part of the interest it pays on its interest-bearing indebtedness would be manifestly unfair.

"It is respectfully submitted that the committee having this bill before it recommend that it be amended so that corporations dealing in real estate be not required to pay a tax on any interest-bearing indebtedness secured by mortgage.

"A proposed amendment having this object in view is hereto appended.

"H. R. 16763. An Act to Increase the Revenue and for Other Purposes.

"Title I. Part II. On Corporations.

"Deductions.

"Section 12 (a.)

"Page 32, Line 4.

"After the word 'outstanding,' add the following:

"'Except that as to a corporation actually engaged in business as a dealer in real property, all interest paid by it within the year on indebtedness secured by real property of said corporation as collateral security shall be deductible on an amount not in excess of the actual value of such real property collateral.'"

DECISION LIMITS FIRE DEPARTMENT CONTROL

A decision just made by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court declares that the Fire Commissioner of the city has not power to enforce orders by his department providing for structural changes in buildings, and by inference says that all of the orders thus issued and enforced were contrary to law. The decision is of the greatest importance to owners of real estate, because within the last two years the Fire Department has issued over 36,000 fire prevention orders, a great majority of them relating to factory buildings, and at least several thousands of them necessitating structural changes involving a cost of about $2,000,000.

The case at bar was an application made by William H. Browning of Browning, King & Co., through his attorney, Alexander C. MacNulty, for a writ of mandamus commanding the Fire Commissioner to cancel an order requiring Mr. Browning to inclose in fire-resisting material a lightshaft in the factory building at 16 West Fifty-seventh Street. The order, like all of the similar orders issued by the Fire Department, was based on alleged authority given by Chapter 12, Article 2, Section 20 of the City Ordinances. Mr. MacNulty argued that the provisions of the Labor law took precedence of the ordinances and were exclusive in the matter. He quoted an opinion of the Court of Appeals, which pointed out the evils likely to result from the vesting of concurrent power over the same subject in two different bodies or officials. Justice Giegerich said that the requirements of Sections 79-a, 79-b, and 79-c of the Labor law were not in substitution of the requirements of any general or special law or local ordinance relating to the construction, equipment, or maintenance of buildings, but that the provisions of such sections should be observed as well as the provisions of these sections. Then he said:

"Now, it seems to be clear that the ordinance above referred to does give power to the Fire Commissioner of this city to establish requirements inconsistent with the provisions of the section referred to, or at least inconsistent with the rules and regulations covering the same subject that may be adopted by the Industrial Board under the provision of that article.

"It is true that there is nothing in this case to show that there is any conflict or inconsistency between the order of the Fire Commissioner and any rule or regulation so far adopted by the Industrial Board; but this makes no difference. The section just above quoted is not limited by its terms to a case where some officer has established requirements inconsistent with the rules and regulations of the Industrial Board, but it applies to the power to establish such requirements, and if such power is given by any other provision of law or ordinance, then such provision is superseded by the sections of the Labor law above referred to. The motion is therefore granted, with $50 costs."

Mr. MacNulty said that the opinion shows that the Fire Commissioner has no lawful authority to make such requirements, and that property owners who have complied with them, or who have been haled to court and mulcted in damages for failing to comply with them, are debating "whether they shall charge up the expense, they have been unlawfully put to as profit and loss, or whether they shall sue Fire Commissioner Adamson for reimbursement."

"There are thousands of loft buildings in this borough and in Brooklyn," said Mr. MacNulty, "that are not of modern construction and the orders given to the owners of them for changes involved in many instances constructural changes of importance which entailed heavy expense. The minute the news of the opinion reached a few of the big realty owners I began receiving letters and telephone messages congratulating me and Mr. Browning on our victory. We are anxious to have the city appeal so that the matter can be carried to the Appellate Division and thence to the Court of Appeals to the end that a final opinion on the subject may be obtained.

"Our argument before Justice Giegerich was that all matters relating to the construction of factory buildings, including fireproofing, were governed by the Labor law, and that the enforcement of the law was in the hands of the Labor Commissioner, and not in those of the Fire Commissioner. The Corporation Counsel, in behalf of the Fire Commissioner, argued that the Labor law was inapplicable in view of the fact that the owners of factory buildings were required by Section 20 of the Code of Ordinances to provide therein such fire hose, fire extinguishers, and other means of preventing and extinguishing fires as the Fire Commissioner may direct.

"The effect of the decision will be to relieve the owners of factory buildings, to a large extent, of the overlapping inspections, conflicting orders, and unnecessary and expensive litigations affecting their premises and industries, which, during recent years, have been intolerable."

Mr. MacNulty was formerly an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and was in charge of fire prevention matters. He is considered an expert in all legal matters touching on fire prevention. He said that in many instances owners of the old-fashioned type of factory buildings were put to great expense and hardship because of orders from the Fire Department that sometimes meant a practical reconstruction of the building. "No man," said Mr. MacNulty, "would hesitate about making changes that might mean the saving of human life. But those measures are partly in the hands of the Labor Commissioner, and it is only fair to assume that he is as competent and as alert as the Fire Commissioner. It would be manifestly unjust to compel a property owner to submit to the directions of two different officials, one representing the State, and the other acting for the city, and force him to yield to the power of each. The makers of the laws surely never intended any such thing, and Mr. Browning is determined to fight this suit to the last court if the city decides to carry it there."

Acting Corporation Counsel Hahlo said that, in the absence of the Corporation Counsel, he was without authority to say just what the next steps would be, but he thought it likely that the case would be carried to the Appellate Division. If it is, it is certain to reach the Court of Appeals.

BARGAINS AT AUCTION.

Joseph P. Day Explains Why So Many Parcels Go to the Plaintiff.

Commenting on the fact that in the auction salesroom practically all the properties which are offered under judgment of foreclosure are bid in by the plaintiff, Joseph P. Day explains that this is not entirely due to the want of value in the property and that many great bargains are secured in the salesroom. Mr. Day says:

"The trouble with sales of property at auction under judgment of foreclosure is that these sales are made on an all-cash basis. Under the terms of a foreclosure sale the purchaser must be ready to pay all cash, and very few purchasers are in a position to make a cash payment.

If they are willing to pay a figure higher than the amount of the judgment they only have thirty days in which to secure a loan.

If they have only a limited amount of capital they may not be able to secure a sufficient amount of mortgage loan to complete their purchase and they are in a position where they may face a loss on the resale of the property, and if they are able to secure a loan, there is the brokerage in addition to the ordinary fees for the placing of the loan.

"Under these conditions many buyers find that it is more profitable to allow the mortgagee to foreclose and then if they wish the property enter into negotiations with the mortgagee and they can generally arrange better terms at considerably less expense.

"Of course, not all purchases at foreclosure are bargains. Many mortgages which were placed during boom times were so placed when the properties were in the centre of a business section which has since been abandoned for business through the shifting of both wholesale and retail business.

"I believe that any real estate speculator or investor who will follow up the auction sales will be able to pick up properties which can be made into a handsome investment and which will eventually bring him a substantial profit.

"The best time to buy for investment is generally that time when the market is dull. One should buy with the intention of holding until such time as the market improves—then take the profit."

Manhattan Beach Bridge Hearing.

Controller Prendergast has notified the residents of Manhattan Beach that he will support their effort for the erection of a suitable steel bridge connecting Sheepshead Bay with Manhattan Beach estates, replacing the archaic wooden bridge. The petition presented to the Controller requesting favorable action will be taken up soon at a hearing before the Board of Estimate.

Manhattan Beach and its bathing pavilion have been the scene of considerable activity this Summer.

RESTRICTIONS AND TITLES

The question as to whether the new building laws regarding heights and districts affect realty titles and sales has been asked frequently and seriously discussed in real estate circles during the past couple of weeks.

The consensus of opinion is that they do not, but despite this fact the Title Guarantee and Trust Company has been inserting a clause in all its guarantees of titles which reads "subject to the provisions of the new ordinance."

Walter Lindner, legal representative of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, when interviewed on the subject yesterday said: "We do not consider the new restrictions an object to title, but do consider it our duty to advise every policyholder of the fact that his property is affected by the order, and therefore insert the clause."

Several members of the Real Estate Board of New York were of the opinion that the restrictive provisions would render titles liable to rejection if the vendor did not inform the vendee that the property in question was liable to such restrictions.

The position taken by the Executive Secretary was that the districting resolutions would not place upon the seller any greater necessity for informing the buyer of their existence than do the restrictive provisions of the Tenement House law or the Labor law.

The question was, however, submitted to Chairman Edward M. Bassett of the Commission in substantially the following form:

"Would the restrictions contemplated in the proposed resolution of your Commission operate as any other restriction in the sale of land? If a purchaser agreed to buy land and was not informed by the seller of the said restrictions limiting the use of land to certain purposes, would such failure to inform be legal justification for refusing to take title?"

Commissioner Bassett replied as follows a few days ago before the ordinance was adopted:

"Mr. Richard O. Chittick,

"Executive Secretary, Real Estate Board of New York,

"Your letter received. In it you inquire whether the municipal restrictions as to the use of land would not operate the same as contractual restrictions in case of sale, and whether, if a purchaser agreed to buy land and was not informed by the seller of the said municipal restrictions, such failure to inform the purchaser would not be legal justification for refusing to take title.

"The answer is that there would not be any necessity of giving notice to the purchaser, nor of embodying a provision in the contract for the execution of the municipal restrictions in the deed. If the municipal restrictions are placed on land within the city, they attach to the land under the police powers of the State, the same as requirements of the fire limits, Tenement House law, the Building Code, &c.

"Any man who buys land within the city is presumed to have notice of all State and municipal prohibitions or restrictions in the use of the land, and they do not have to be enumerated in land contracts or deeds.

"The reason why private or contractual restrictions are excepted in deeds is because they constitute an encumbrance upon the land. In other words, the owner of the land or his predecessor has by contract or covenant placed the restriction or encumbrance upon his land, and therefore the land has somewhat less than a perfect title in fee simple, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances.

"This is not the case where a municipal restriction is placed on the land of the city, because, for the protection of the community the police powers can be invoked to prevent the improper use of the land. The municipal restrictions come under the last head.

"In many ways the term 'municipal restrictions' is misleading. We have all fallen into the custom of using the words 'municipal restrictions' because we are so familiar with private or contractual restrictions. The municipal restrictions are more in the way of protection than in the way of restriction.

"They are designed to prevent the invasion of hurtful buildings, and to prevent the absorption of light and air by one landowner to the undue detriment of his neighbor. The individual owner cannot protect himself in this regard.

"Private or contractual restrictions are either ineffective, or only a temporary expedient. It is a community duty to prescribe these protective regulations, and if the community fails in this duty the injury done to landowners in this city in the past will continue indefinitely in the future. Indeed, if something is not done, there is more than a fair chance that the damage will be greater in the future than it has been in the past. * * *

"EDWARD M. BASSETT."

Queens Bureau Traffic Work.

The organization plans for the new Traffic Bureau and the new Industrial Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens have been completed. The managers will be responsible to the General Secretary, Walter I. Willis, and subject to the supervision of the Manufacturing and Industrial Committee of the Chamber, of which Ray Palmer is Chairman. E. H. Bee is manager of the Traffic Bureau, and Calvin D. Lansing is head of the industrial survey work.

JEROME AVENUE SUBWAY

Shuttle Service to Woodlawn Expected by October.

Seeking information regarding the opening of the Jerome Avenue extension of the Lexington Avenue subway, P. S. Treacy, a real estate broker, received the following letter from James B. Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission:

"Dear Sir: Your request for information as to the opening of the Jerome Avenue extension of the Lexington Avenue subway is noted.

"You are informed that work on the Jerome Avenue line is making good progress, and it may be possible to operate a shuttle service between Woodlawn and 149th Street during the Fall or before the end of the year.

"Through operation over the Lexington Avenue line cannot be made, of course, until the completion of the diagonal station at Forty-second Street, Park and Lexington Avenues, and this will not be before next year. The shuttle service mentioned will require a transfer of passengers by stairs from the station of the Lexington Avenue subway at 149th Street to the Mott Avenue station of the first subway.

"As to the connection of the Ninth Avenue elevated line with the Jerome Avenue extension, that date is problematical. Work is progressing, however, but the tunnel under the hill at 162d Street yet remains to be completed.

"The open cut to the east of the tunnel portal is completed, and plant is being assembled to drive the tunnel under the hill, while on the westerly side of the hill, at Sedgwick Avenue, as part of the concrete and a part of the steel work are already in for the station to be located there. It will be several months and possibly a year before the connection is completed."

Improved Train Service.

A recently issued folder of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway, mentioning contemplated improvements, states that "At the Harlem River Station of the 'Westchester,' instead of the present shuttle trains over the Harlem River there will be a direct covered passageway to the 133d Street Elevated Railway Station, thus making an easy connection with the express trains of the Second and Third Avenue lines, over which the new third tracks are now in operation."

Want Eleven-Inch Strip.

Columbia University has started suit to title to a one-third interest in a strip 11 inches by 50 feet in the block on Morningside Avenue between 116th and 117th Streets, which it acquired from the Dyckman estate. It controls the other two-thirds of the parcel.

BOARD OF STANDARDS

Holds Its First Meeting and Adopts Rules.

The first meeting of the new Board of Standards and Appeals, recently appointed by the Mayor under the provisions of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill passed by the last Legislature, was held last Friday afternoon for purposes of organization.

A set of rules for the conduct of the business of the board was submitted by the Chairman, and, with some modifications, adopted. Outside of informal announcements by the Chairman as to the steps so far taken to get the office force organized, no further business came before the meeting.

Twenty-six petitions for variations from the requirements of the labor law had been placed on the calendar; a date for hearing in nineteen cases was fixed for the next meeting, when the active work of the board will begin.

A regular meeting day was fixed by the rules for Thursday of each week at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the Board of Appeals and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the Board of Standards and Appeals. As the Board of Appeals does not assume its duties until Oct. 1, the meetings of the entire board will be called at 2 o'clock. Special meetings will be called by the Chairman as needed.

All meetings are of course open to the public. For the present and until permanent quarters can be secured the board will meet in Room 526 of the Municipal Building, and the Chairman and his office staff will be located in Room 1,822.

Any person attending one of the meetings who wishes to be heard on any subject that comes before the board at that meeting is requested to send his name at the beginning of the meeting to the Secretary so that the orderly transaction of business will not be disturbed.

The rules prescribe the form in which resolutions on petitions and appeals shall be framed and the number of votes required for passage.

For each meeting a calendar is to be prepared listing under serial numbers all the matters that will come before the board for action. Any matter that remains undisposed of at any one meeting will continue to appear on the calendars of the following meetings until finally disposed of. It is hoped that in this way delays in acting on appeals will be avoided.

A bulletin in accordance with the requirements of the law will be issued as soon as the necessary arrangements for its prompt publication can be made with the City Record. The bulletin will appear weekly, and it is hoped to have it in the hands of the members of the board and others interested the day before each regular meeting.

In the bulletin will appear all notices of hearings, notices of tests, and such other announcements as may be of interest to the public. It will also contain all approved resolutions and rules that have been adopted since the previous publication of the bulletin. The minutes of each meeting will appear in the bulletin and the calendar of the regular meeting following the publication.

When the board gets into its permanent quarters a bulletin board will also be placed in the public room where the actions taken at any meeting will be posted within a day or two. The permanent records on any board matter may be consulted by the public at any reasonable hour by application to the Secretary of the board.

All the actions taken by the board will be filed under their serial numbers, in each case a complete record being found together indexed under the section numbers of laws, ordinances, or rules to which any record applies, as well as indexed by locations by boroughs.

EXTRA TRANSIT FACILITIES.

New Lines Put In Operation Since March, 1913.

The following rapid transit lines have been put in operation since the signing of the dual subway system on March 19, 1913:

Interborough lines.—Queensboro subway, from station in Manhattan to Long Island City, opened June 22, 1915; express tracks on Second, Third and Ninth Avenue elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx, complete operation began Jan. 17, 1916.

New York Municipal Railway Corporation Lines (B. R. T.)—Centre Street Loop, temporary operation began Aug. 4, 1913; Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) subway, Sea Beach Railroad and complete operation of the Centre Street Loop commenced June 22, 1915; extension of Fourth Avenue subway from Sixty-fifth to Eighty-sixth Street, Jan. 15, 1916; operation of trains over the New Utrecht Avenue elevated branch of the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn commenced June 24, 1916. Complete operation of the new line was possible as far south as Sixty-second Street, where connection is made with the Sea Beach line, another Fourth Avenue subway branch.

Beyond Sixty-second Street trains were operated over a single track as far south as the Eighteenth Avenue station.

Operation of third or express track on Broadway (Brooklyn) elevated line from Havemeyer Street to Myrtle Avenue commenced Jan. 17, 1916; service on Liberty Avenue elevated extension of Fulton Street (Brooklyn) elevated inaugurated on Sept. 25, 1915; Lutheran Cemetery extension of the Myrtle Avenue (Brooklyn) elevated line placed in operation Feb. 22, 1915.

Declining Values.

In 1911 land in Twenty-third Street, on the south side, between Fifth Avenue and Sixth Avenue, was assessed at $285,000 a lot; in 1916, at $80,000 a lot. In 1911, between Fourteenth Street and Twenty-third Street, on Sixth Avenue, land was assessed from $85,000 a lot to $175,000 a lot; in 1916 the same land is assessed at $50,000 a lot to $80,000. On Fifth Avenue, in 1911, the lowest assessment on the thoroughfare, between Fourteenth Street and Madison Square, was $100,000 a lot, rising to over $200,000 a lot. In 1916, the assessment ranges from $75,000 to $90,000.—Lawson Purdy, Tax Commissioner.

Tenement Factories.

The annual report of First Deputy Commissioner James L. Gernon, in charge of the Bureau of Inspection, transmitted to Supervising Commissioner James M. Lynch and the State Industrial Commission, shows that 14,365 licenses for tenement house or home work were in effect in New York State on Oct. 1, 1915, as compared with 12,848 in effect Oct. 1, 1914. Of the 1915 licenses issued, 255 represent shops or factory buildings situated on the same lot, but in the rear of a tenement house. In the 14,110 separate tenement-house buildings there are 17,716 living apartments.

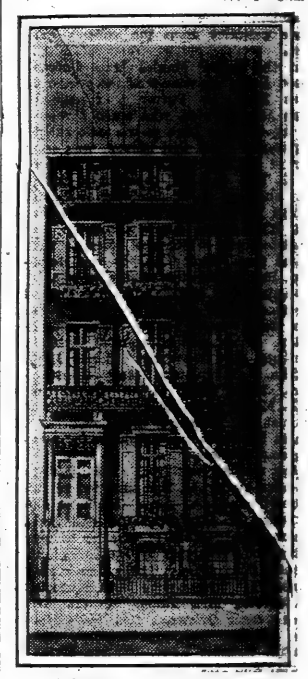
HOME CHANGES ON WASHINGTON SQUARE

Fine Old Home on North Side of Park Being Altered Into Expensive Apartments.

PIONEER OF $5,000 TYPE

Neighborhood Changing Into Centre of Small Studio Suites—Recent Alterations.

An interesting alteration is under way in one of the historic residential houses on the north side of Washington Square which exemplifies in a very interesting manner the characteristic type of the transforming conditions in the locality. The house in question is 23 Washington Square North, in the block between Fifth Avenue and Macdougal Street. It is 28 feet wide, 135 feet deep, running back to Macdougal Alley, famous as the haunt of artists. In outward appearance it presents the well-kept-up conservative features of all the fine old homes on the north side of the square. The leasehold



23 Washington Square North.

a short time ago was bought by Max Shoop, a lawyer, and he is altering the big residence into two apartments. The one on the two lower floors will be occupied by himself, while on the two upper floors will be a ten-room studio suite, with four baths, for which a rental of $5,000 is expected.

In general character the operation is similar to many others in the vicinity, and which have, by providing modern conveniences, transformed many an unpaying house property into an admirable investment. Some of the old-time families on the north side of the Square and lower Fifth Avenue still occupy their individual homes, but more and more the neighborhood is becoming a great centre for small apartment suites, studio and otherwise. All of the house alterations of the last few years have been of this character, and the few new apartment structures have been erected to cater to tenants desiring small suites.

The 23 Washington Square North operation differs in detail, however, in that it is being done on a more elaborate and expensive scale. Instead of cutting up each floor for apartment tenants two floors are devoted to a suite, giving more and larger rooms than in any of the recently modernized houses around the Square. The $5,000 annual rental being asked is also greater than anything of its kind has hitherto commanded in the locality. This adds to the interest of the operation, for if successful, there is a very strong possibility that other well-situated houses will be brought to high-grade modern form, giving a renting availability far exceeding the price that the old houses can now command.

The success of one studio $5,000 apartment, followed perhaps by two or three others ranging, say, from $3,000 up, would undoubtedly pave the way for the successful financing of the big apartment house operation for which plans have been filed on the south side of Washington Square, on the Thompson Street corner, opposite the Judson Memorial.

The demand for small apartments, whether in altered houses or in the new apartment buildings, has for the last two or three years been greater than the supply. For good accommodations prices range from $30 to $75 and up per month, according to the number of rooms. For cheaper rates one must go west of Sixth Avenue. Within the last few months inquiries have been made for suites worth from $1,500 to $2,500 a year, and an effort will doubtless be made to supply these in the near future.

The new nine-story house planned for the plot at 44 to 46 West Tenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, is the most ambitious effort in that direction that will soon be under way. Large rooms will be provided, with real fireplaces and other attractive conveniences. On the north side of the same street, near Sixth Avenue, a six-story apartment with suites of three to five rooms is nearing completion. Two old houses at 13 and 15 West Twelfth Street are being attractively remodeled for small apartments.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor operation, in rebuilding the old structures on the south side of Eighth Street, between Fifth Avenue and University Place, including the old Washington Mews stables in the rear, is the largest and most progressive individual operation undertaken for the restoration of the lower Fifth Avenue district to a choice home section. These houses will be chiefly of the studio apartment type, designed primarily for artists and writers who form so large a part of the residential community. The artistic alteration being done by Rudolph Evans, the sculptor, to the old house at 71 Washington Place is another noteworthy change. Mr. Evans is making but two apartments, one of which on the two lower floors he will occupy, renting the other on the two upper floors of seven rooms and two baths, for about $2,400 a year.

"One of the most difficult problems," said Vincent C. Pepe of Pepe Brothers, real estate agents who have been active in the modern development of the neighborhood, "has been to get owners to make alterations to their houses, but now that proof has been shown with the great increase of the rental value of the desirability of such changes, they are more willing to alter their property.

"Many people who desire to reside here are those who lived here years ago, but left it not because they disliked the section but because they were driven out by the industrial buildings. Now that the industrial section has gone further uptown and also because the new zoning system has restricted certain blocks for residential uses they wish to return."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Monday, Aug. 7.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 203 and 207, s s, 48.11 ft w of Eldridge St, 32.10x37.11, seven-story tenement and stores; Samuel Kadin against Solgus Realty Co. et al.; Action 1; J. I. Berman, attorney; due $9,539.81; taxes, &c., $3.07; prior mtg $40,000.

Tuesday, Aug. 8.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bank St, n s, 127.6 ft w of 4th St, 23x109.4x irregular, five-story tenement; M. E. Coman et al. against M. S. Jordan et al.; O'Gorman, B. & V., attorneys; due, $26,546.53.

126th St, 161 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 13.6x99.11, four-story dwelling; K. S. Galbraith against E. M. De Lyons et al.; J. C. Ten Eyck, attorney; due, $5,930.64; taxes, &c., $310.60.

By Henry Brady.

141st St, 604 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 23x99.11, vacant; Rudolph Wallach against M. M. McDermott et al.; August Weymann, attorney; due, $2,970.51; taxes, &c., $506.80.

By J. H. Meyers.

21st St, 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 24x24.4x irregular; five-story building; William Goldstone against D. A. Bath et al.; Myers & S., attorneys; due, $6,090.62; taxes, &c., $691.96.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

109th St, s s, 25 ft e of Marion Av, 20x75; three-story dwelling; E. A. Benedict against E. H. Lang et al.; N. A. Donnelly, attorney; due, $7,174.20; taxes, &c., $350.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph & Co.

Maitland Av, s e s, 147 ft e of Ericson Place, 26x205.6x irregular; F. W. Koch against Catharine Williams et al.; L. G. Mapes, attorney; due, $1,230.16; taxes, &c., $157.86.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.

By Henry Brady.

142d St, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, three-story building; M. E. Coman against M. T. Smith et al.; O'Gorman, B. & V., attorneys; due, $10,017.73.

By Samuel Marx.

East End Av, 97, e s, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x98, four-story flat; Alfred Epstein et al., executors, against E. B. R. Dittrich, executors, et al.; Yankauer & D., attorneys; due, $2,854.41; taxes, &c., $153; prior mtg, $11,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Stebbins Av, 1,106, s s, 25 ft w of 167th St, 20x85x irregular, three-story frame house; J. S. Williams against William Brunner et al.; J. M. Williams, attorney; due, $936.99; taxes, &c., $956.51.

By James J. Donovan.

Townsend Av, e s, 310.2 ft s of Belmont St, 27.2x15.9x22.1, gore; G. T. Hauser, as executor, against Merwin Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $478.30; taxes, &c., $20.

By George Price.

124th St, 340 East, s s, 89.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100, four-story flat; S. S. Marx against H. M. Wall Co. et al.; Berliner & W., attorneys; due, $7,074.32; taxes, &c., $284.64.

134th St, 342 East, s s, 110, 6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100, four-story flat; same against same. Action 2; same attorneys; due, $7,074.32; taxes, &c., $284.64.

Quimby Av, n e corner of Havemeyer Av, 98.9x103; T. R. Thorn against Michael Brady et al.; E. B. Chamberlain, attorney; due, $2,048.99; taxes, &c., $1,624.40.

By James L. Wells Company.

Jackson Av, 445, w s, 426.9 ft s of Dater St, 50x143.3x irregular, two-story frame dwelling; Dollar Savings Bank against Catherine Ruf et al.; Mackellar & G., attorneys; due, $4,363.52; taxes, &c., $542.50.

Thursday, Aug. 10.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

40th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

By Joseph P. Day.

52d St, 341 West, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 61; three-story frame dwelling; Herman Feingold against Louis Scheef et al.; J. M. Lupschitz, attorney; due, $776.44; taxes, &c., $187.84.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

125th St, 454 East, s s, 270 ft w of Brown Place, 19.6x100, five-story flat; Germania Life Insurance Co. against M. A. Mooney et al.; Dulon & R., attorneys; due, $12,940.39; taxes, &c., $513.47.

By Joseph & Co.

Elm Place, 2,485, w s, 216.4 ft n of 183th St, 36.2x106.7x irregular, five-story flat and vacant; A. A. Bradford, as trustee, against William S. Warren, Inc., et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; due, $34,185.76; taxes, &c., $839.08.

Friday, Aug. 11.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Water St, 640, n s, 93 ft e of Scammel St, 23 x50, five-story tenement; Citizens' Saving Bank against Abraham Gaus et al., Action 1; J. A. Beall, attorney; due, $10,898.01; taxes, &c., $449.

Water St, 642, n s, 120 ft e of Scammel St, 20.5x80, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $8,765; taxes, &c., $449.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Tremont Av, n e corner of Anthony Av, 119x 100x irregular, two-story frame house and vacant; E. W. Klappert against Clelland Realty Co.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; due, $9,465.23; taxes, &c., $1,075.60; prior mortgage, $20,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Matthews Av, w s, 985 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x95; C. W. Peters against Herman Domnisch et al.; Grange & M., attorneys; due, $3,590.58; taxes, &c., $314.46.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bonner Place, n s, 166.6 ft e of Morris Av, 33.8x75, four-story flat; Matilda Muendel against Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. et al.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; due, $2,260.08; taxes, &c., $629.55.

By James J. Donovan.

Orchard St, 158, s s, 150 ft e of Main St, 16.6x103; Louise E. McLure against Bertha Mullan et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; due, $2,208.87; taxes, &c., $77.76.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

183TH ST, 120 to 130 West; Robert Tosti against Metropolitan Baptist Church, owner; James J. Ryan, contractor.....$584.90

EAST HOUSTON ST, 26 to 32; Erich P. Hoaks against James Andriocclo, owner; Nicola Sasso, contractor.....$39

LEXINGTON AV, 2,113 and 2,115; Jacob Cooper against E. Berger, owner; Frank Straub and Nathan Goldman, contractors.....$375

116TH ST, 215 West; Louis Rabinowitz against Abraham Kulik, owner; Lazar Gordon, contractor.....$55

WEST END AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 75x100; Sexauer & Lemke against Schuyler Square Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$389

Bronx.

181ST ST, 261 West; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp. against Zay Grant, owner; Yonkers Realty and Construction Co., Inc., contractors; George Wetherby, sub-contractor.....$106

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of Truxton St, 80x250; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against East Bay Land and Improvement Co., owners; Hunt's Point Athletic Association, lessees and contractors.....$328

KAPPOCK ST, n w corner of land purchased by the City of New York for uses of the Hudson Memorial Bridge, 228.2x276.9; Wald & Co., Inc., against H. T. Ayres, owner; Steven B. Ayres and The Wheeler Corp., contractors.....$206

MORRIS AV, 383; Frederick Fusco against Raffaelle and Clementina Sansone, owners and contractors.....$127.00

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 181st St, 100x 101; Kittanning Sales Co., Inc., against Infantino Realty Co., Inc., et al., June 14, 1916.....$1,575

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

150TH ST, n s, 419 ft e of Boulevard, 17x 99.11; 150th St, n s, 458 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11, and 150th St, n s, 506 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11; three actions; Kings County Savings Institution against Popham Realty Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of three mortgages; attorneys, Taylor, Kelley, Becker & Roberts.

6TH ST, 704, and 6th St, s e corner Avenue C, 60x48.8; Nathan Friedman against Morris Kronovet et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Simon.

CHARLES ST, s w corner Waverly Place, 75x38.10; W. Bennett Marx against Annie Lipman et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. J. Marx.

79TH ST, 101 West; Jacob Blumenthal against 101 West 78th St. Co., Inc., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, I. Witkind.

34TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Convent Av, 100x 99.11; Abraham Davis et al, against Clara B. Fowler, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Zieser.

27TH ST, 327 East; Sophie K. Ahrens against Mary Kimmel, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Rittenbuech.

Bronx.

KINDLAY AV, w s, where same is intersected at right angles to e s of College Av, from a point distant thereon 109.8 ft s of 170th St, 100x107.5; and Findlay Av, w s, 177.7 ft n of 169th St, 75x100; Frank A. Spencer against Jennie Wolff et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Kuerzi.

MAPES AV, w s, 118.2 ft s of 180th St, 18.8x100; Dora S. Plass against Gesuald Di Muro et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, N. A. Donnelly.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING
LORD ELECTRIC CO.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

ESTATE of JAMES D. LEARY, Dec'd. WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Esq., Referee.

Wednesday, August 16

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

269 West 156th St.,

(Near Eighth Avenue).

A 5-story brick tenement, with stores. Size of lot 25x99.915.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Reps., Attys., 27 William St., N. Y.

Further particulars from

Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½%
MORTGAGE MONEY

Prompt answers, low charges. Mortgages arranged by assignment of existing loans, effecting substantial savings, thereby increasing net income from your property.

CHARLES F. NOYES CO.
Tel. 2000 John
92 William St.

MORTGAGE MONEY
FOR EVERY KIND OF MORTGAGE.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES
32 Nassau St. Tel. John 6094.

MORTGAGE MONEY AT 4½%
IN ANY AMOUNT
SECOND MORTGAGE FUNDS; $5,000 UP.
S. A. Israel - R. M. De Leeuw Co.
35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

REAL ESTATE.

BUILDING SALE.

The Bronx Parkway Commission offers for sale to the highest bidder, Restaurant, Store, Apartment and Factory buildings located on twenty parcels, for demolition or removal 300 feet from the Bronx River Parkway Reservation within thirty days after surrender of same. All bids must be made on forms provided by the Commission, and subject to rules and regulations therein set forth. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Commission, Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y., on or before 2 P. M.

Thursday, Aug. 17th, 1916,

at which time bids received will be publicly opened. Lists of these buildings will be furnished upon application.

Bronx Parkway Commission,
Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

Farm's Annual Income $5,000.
Only Two Hours Out.

150 acres level dark loam soil; 30 acres in wood; 80-rod spring watered pasture; 4 acres in alfalfa; a top-notch orchard of 2,400 fruit trees; splendid slate roof barn with cellar; beautiful 11-room house with slate roof; spring water; large shade trees; convenient outbuildings. Retiring owner makes low price $5,500, part down, and if taken now includes 5 horses, 9 cattle, 4 hogs, flock poultry, wagons, thresher, gas engine, feed mill, machinery, tools, 2 acres potatoes, 20 acres corn, 33 acres grain. For traveling instructions see Page 19, "Strout's Big Bunch of Bargains." Write today for your free copy. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2026 G, 150 Nassau St., New York. Tel. Beekman 3472.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SAN FRANCISCO

Wanted, well located residence in Westchester County, N. Y., for which will trade an equity of $22,000 in an apartment house of 34 rooms and 7 baths, well located, in the heart of San Francisco. Address, with particulars, 6 Monroe Place, Portchester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

HAVE YOU?

an undesirable equity, about $10,000, and would add $5,000 cash to be rid of and take handsome Bronx apartment, subject to a 5 per cent. mortgage having three years to run? You can get a good deal. P. S. Treacy, 1,931 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COLONIAL HOUSE

Three-story and basement private House, large rooms, open fireplaces; all improvements; owner will alter suit desirable tenant.

PEPE & BRO., 40 Washington Square.

15% ON INVESTMENT

guaranteed; four-story and basement Studio Building, 12th St., near 5th Av.; just remodelled; all modern improvements; rent $3,400; price $31,000; leased 3 responsible tenants.

PEPE & BRO., 40 Washington Square.

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street

Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 3 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or inquire

CHAS. GULDEN, 50 Elizabeth St.

A BROADWAY CORNER
TAXPAYER,
Between 72d and 86th Sts.
Small amount cash required.
F. B. Wood-W. H. Dolson Co., B'way & 80th.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private Homes
WOODLAWN HEIGHTS.

Beautiful 9-room house with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 38x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot-water heat, open fireplace; within 3 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.

Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway
MARTHA AVE.,
Bet. 240th-241st Sts.
D. Houlihan, Owner, 2,889 Bainbridge Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FINE HOME

VERY LITTLE CASH AND $35 A MONTH PAYS EVERYTHING. 7 LARGE ROOMS, ENCLOSED PORCH, LAWN AND GARDEN. ONE-FAMILY BRICK. IN HEALTHFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION. 24 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, MANHATTAN. COME TODAY OR WRITE FOR PHOTOGRAPH.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
60th St. and 22d Av., Brooklyn.
Opp. 22d Av. Station Sea Beach Subway.

$6,250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station, Brooklyn, tree-lined street only 2 minutes' walk to Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome illustrated booklet on request. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

HOMESEEKERS' OPPORTUNITY

A very fine residence on Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, can be purchased for $7,000. Only $500 cash necessary; balance will be taken on first mortgage at 5%, to be retired at rate of $300 a year. This offers an exceptional opportunity. Address J. M. DELANEY & CO., 304 Hudson Street, New York City.

YOUR CHANCE.

A very desirable modern frame dwelling for one or two families, in good neighborhood, and having all improvements, must positively be sold to close estate by September 1st. Apply at 866 Hart St., near Broadway, Brooklyn, and make offers.

Absolute Trustees' Sale

ESTATE OF HENRY HILTON, Dec'd,

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and EDWARD D. HARRIS, Esq., Trustees.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

SALE TO BE HELD

Friday, August 18, 1916

10 A. M., ON THE PREMISES, RAIN OR SHINE.

PARCEL NO. 1, WOODLAWN PARK. Comprising about 600 acres. The Hilton Mansion, Wayside Mansion, Overlook Mansion, the Lodge, Managers' cottages, servants' cottages, Mansion stables, barns and numerous outhouses.

PARCEL NO. 2, INWOOD COTTAGE AND STABLE—

Also 19 extra large residential plots located on east side of Broadway.

PARCEL NO. 3, FOREST PRESERVE, opposite Woodlawn Park, comprising about 216 acres, covered with quantities of pine, chestnut, ash, oak, maple and beech timber.

PARCEL NO. 4, TRACT OF ABOUT 108 ACRES—

of Pasture and Farm lands.

PARCEL NO. 5 TRACT OF ABOUT 40 ACRES—

south of Forest Preserve, of rich garden farming land, formerly used as the Mansion Gardens and chicken farm.

PARCEL NO. 6, VERY ATTRACTIVE and desirable tract of about 44 acres, suitable for residential purposes, affording charming views for miles around of the Adirondack Mountains.

PARCEL NO. 7, WOODLAWN OVAL, adjoining Woodlawn Park, comprising about 37¼ acres, well located and suited for subdivision into residential plots.

PARCEL NO. 8, DESIRABLE PLOT of about one and one-half acres, suitable for subdivision; opposite Woodlawn Oval.

WINDSOR HOTEL TRACT

PARCEL NO. 1, S. E. CORNER OF BROADWAY and Clarendon Court; well located corner plot, suited for improvement, with modern hotel. Convenient to Park, Trolley and Railroad Stations. Plot 150 feet on Broadway.

PARCEL NO. 2, "VAN RENSSELAER COTTAGE."

Three-story and cellar brick dwelling, containing 15 rooms and 3 baths. Frame building in rear suitable for garage; 75 feet frontage.

PARCEL NO. 3, N. E. CORNER OF BROADWAY

and Clarendon Court, abutting the City Park, adjoining the Masonic Temple. Very attractive large corner plot; convenient to Trolley and Railroad Stations; 100x250.

PARCEL NO. 4, WINDSOR LAUNDRY AND STABLE—

East side South Federal Street, one and two-story frame buildings. Plot 150x150.

70% may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 5%

NOTE:—Furniture and contents of mansion, buildings, &c., will be sold on the following day, at 10 A. M., on the premises.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Esqs., 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. } Attorneys for Trustees.
JAMES S. DARCY, Esq., 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. }

Booklets and full particulars from 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. or Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer.

NEW YORK CITY
HAS RESTRICTED
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON
TO HIGH CLASS DEVELOPMENT ONLY
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Fieldston

OFFERS TO HOME SEEKERS PLOTS IN THE CHOICEST PART OF THIS DISTRICT

DELAFIELD ESTATE
27 Cedar Street, New York City Tel. 277 John

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANHATTAN BEACH

is as well known as

SARATOGA

—It is ACCESSIBLE, on the Ocean Front, in New York City, 45 minutes from Manhattan.
—It Is BUILT UP, with many of the finest homes in Greater New York.
—IT HAS
—A Wonderful Esplanade
—A Beautiful Enlarged Bathing Beach with Privacy
—A Private Car Line
—Day and Night Transit by "L" & B. R. T. Trolleys—No Last Trains—No Time Tables.
—All Improvements in and paid for.
—And at To-day's Prices it is a wonderful opportunity for investment or for the home builder.

Take Brighton Beach train of the B. R. T. from City Hall, N. Y., to Sheepshead Bay Station and then take Manhattan Beach trolley, running on 10 minutes' schedule.

Visit the Property.
Write for Booklet to

Offices on Property

Joseph P. Day
Sales Agt.
31 Nassau St., N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AS A RESIDENT or A FUTURE RESIDENT of

Little Neck Hills

3rd Ward, Borough of Queens

You will benefit by the

WATERFRONT IMPROVEMENTS at

Little Neck Bay

—improvements that will insure you all the pleasures and advantages of the WATERFRONT at the present low prices of homesites in this beautiful section of Long Island.

27 MINUTES FROM THE PENN. TERMINAL.

It is an ideal home community, with schools, churches, City improvements and conveniences.

Home Plots in new section now opening, $400 to $550 a lot; ready to build on. Or you can buy a home already built, with small initial payment.

Write for booklet of photos and details or come and see the property for yourself.

Joseph P. Day
31 Nassau St., New York.
Sales Agent
Office on Property. Open Every Day.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

FORCED TO SELL.

Modern home of 7 rooms and bath; 20 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $200 cash needed at once, balance same as rent. Kingbee, Box 158 Times Downtown.

Easy Housekeeping Homes

20 just finished and sold—24 more under construction in the same block—no two alike.

Private Driveway and Garage Space for 2 cars

Take your choice of Brooklyn's finest offering from the standpoint of *accessibility, appearance, construction and price.*

Seven large rooms and bath; living room 20 ft. x 20 ft., main bed room 20 ft. x 12 ft. 6 in., superior selected trim throughout, parquet floors, hot water heat, electric brackets, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens.

LOTS 20 FEET WIDE BY 120 FEET DEEP.

Price $8,750—$1,500 Cash

BALANCE $55 MONTHLY TO COVER PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST. OTHER EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co. policy, insuring title to the premises, free to the purchaser.

Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., and reached by Rogers Av., Nostrand Av., St. John's Place, Ocean Av. or Franklin Av. cars to Crown St. Subway (now building) only two blocks away. Representative on the property. Tel. Main 6480.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn



Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

New Colonial House

Stucco construction, 9 rooms and 2 baths; up to date in every respect. For sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy, from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R.: WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 10.16, 11.05 A. M.; 12.00 noon, 12.30, 12.52, (1.14 Saturday only), 1.32 (1.52 Saturday only), 2.06, 2.45, 3.00, 3.45, 4.11, 4.29, 5.00, 5.12, 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8.25, 9.07, 10.00, 10.35, 11.16, 11.40 A. M.; 12.35, 1.08, 1.56, 2.17, 3.05, 3.31, 4.06, 4.31, 5.23 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Overlooking the Sound, 19 Miles from New York

For beauty, accessibility, price, and terms, beautiful new home offers unequalled value—situated in Private Residential Park, 40 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, and on the BOSTON POST ROAD, only 19 MILES by motor.

House on magnificently located plot 75x135 ft. Large living room, 18x22 ft.; open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, and large front porch 12x84 ft. Second floor has four master bedrooms with two tiled bathrooms and built-in porcelain tubs. Third floor has two maids' rooms with bath. Gas and electric lights throughout. Garage to match house.

House is not merely a summer residence, but is equipped with latest hot water heating system and is substantial all-year-round home. Residents enjoy advantages of a beautiful new community Club House and all land and water sports. A paradise for both children and parents.

PRICE $10,500.

Will accept small first payment; balance easy terms.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 EAST 42ND STREET, N. Y.
'Phone, Murray Hill 3498.



This Bungalow on Mahopac Point, Lake Mahopac

For sale at cost on easy terms. Permanent Water Rights and Boat Mooring.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.

Photographs of Interiors and View of Property by Mail.

Mahopac Point Corporation
(Dept. T) 40 West 32d St.
'Phone 9360—Madison Square.

Quaker Ridge Heights, New Rochelle.

Residential Section. High Ground, Wooded, Near Station. Golf Links, etc. $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 7-8-Room House. Every Modern Improvement. On large Plot. Best buy in any N. Y. suburban section. Act now. $500 Cash—Balance On Monthly Payments Like Rent.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St., N. Y. C.
Telephone 6441 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT
CHAPPAQUA

One Hour from New York.

334 *acres, 700 feet elevation, with expansive view of the Sound and surrounding country.*

One of the most beautiful farms in Westchester County. 8 residence dwellings, stables, gardener's cottage, swimming pool, etc.

For particulars apply R-385.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Av.

Dutch Colonial Home on Sound
FOR SALE, $16,000, AT
SOUTHFIELD POINT

Four large master bedrooms, two tiled baths, two maids' rooms and tiled bath. Spacious living porch, hardwood floors throughout, two open fireplaces, finest plumbing, electric light and gas, hot-water heat.

Over ½ acre with use of private bathing beach and dock. For full particulars call today at Southfield Point Club, Stamford, Conn., or write WALTER D. GREGORY, JR., 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill—5433.

FOR SALE AT
MOUNT VERNON

Exceptionally Attractive Home in best residential section with good schools near at hand.

House of 12 rooms, 2 baths with shower, hardwood floors and trim, sleeping porch, gas and electricity, hot-water heat with separate heater. Garage. Good shade. *Can be bought at bargain, owner having purchased larger place.*

J. F. McKEAN 543 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

THE HALF-WAY HOUSE

Located in the center of the Ardsley Golf Course at Ardsley-on-Hudson, is offered for first time. Revolution headquarters of General Howe; 8 rooms, no improvements; century old shade, fruit, flowers, brook and water falls, lake opposite, never-ending spring. Owner prefers to sell to artist or architect who will preserve old lines.

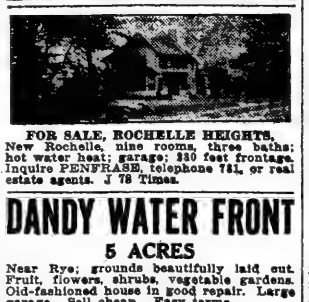
Price $9,000 With Acre of Ground.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East 41st Street, New York.

Larchmont on the Sound
Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $500 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 EAST 42D STREET.



FOR SALE, ROCHELLE HEIGHTS,

New Rochelle, nine rooms, three baths; hot water heat; garage; $30 feet frontage. Inquire PENFRASE, telephone 741, or real estate agents. J 78 Times.

DANDY WATER FRONT
5 ACRES

Near Rye; grounds beautifully laid out. Fruit, flowers, shrubs, vegetable gardens. Old-fashioned house in good repair. Large garage. Sell cheap. Easy terms.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway, New York
Specialists in Country Estates.

LARCHMONT PARK,

LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND,

Village proper; Sound side of the station; charming, irregular plots; all improvements; 35 minutes from 42d St.; homes, $6,000 up.

LARCHMONT PARK, INC.,
45 West 34th St. 5000 Madison Square.

Easy Housekeeping Homes

20 just finished and sold—24 more under construction in the same block—no two alike.

Private Driveway and Garage Space for 2 cars

Take your choice of Brooklyn's finest offering from the standpoint of *accessibility, appearance, construction and price.*

Seven large rooms and bath; living room 20 ft. x 20 ft., main bed room 20 ft. x 12 ft. 6 in., superior selected trim throughout, parquet floors, hot water heat, electric brackets, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens.

LOTS 20 FEET WIDE BY 120 FEET DEEP.

Price $8,750—$1,500 Cash

BALANCE $55 MONTHLY TO COVER PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST. OTHER EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co. policy, insuring title to the premises, free to the purchaser.

Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., and reached by Rogers Av., Nostrand Av., St. John's Place, Ocean Av. or Franklin Av. cars to Crown St. Subway (now building) only two blocks away. Representative on the property. Tel. Main 6480.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn

FOR SALE AT
LAWRENCE PARK
BRONXVILLE

Within 6 minutes' walk of station and Hotel Gramatan.

LARGE COLONIAL HOUSE, 16 rooms, 4 baths, all improvements. Over one acre of high land. Garage, with quarters.

The location is exceptionally good and the property may be secured at a very low price.

For particulars apply H-256.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Av.

AT PELHAMWOOD

$7,000 Home Easy Terms

Including good-sized plot; near station—main line—PELHAM (Westchester) 32 min. from Grand Central Terminal.



WILL build for you this artistic home—large living room, sleeping porch, 7 rooms and 2 baths.

Many other plans and photos for selection. Restricted neighborhood; fine trees. Particulars,

Jos. Lambden & Son, Inc.,
51 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

Chester Hill

In new residence section we are offering five houses just completed, prices ranging from $9,000 to $12,000. These houses are most interestingly designed and practical in arrangement. We shall be glad to call with photographs or water colored perspectives. Splendid terms—$1,000 or $2,000 cash may purchase these houses and the carrying charges will be about one-half the rental value.

COOLEY REALTY CO.
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

PELHAM

Price $18,750, lot 160x100, house being completed; large living room and veranda, southern exposure; dining room faces east; two bathrooms, second floor; garage in connection with house; may be rented for $110 per month or purchased for $18,750. Within five minutes of New Haven station.

COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

Six Rooms and Sleeping Porch

Bungalow style, with green fields and cool woods nearly surrounding it; exterior combination of stone and gray shingle; near depot and trolley; all conveniences and improvements; steam heat; fireplace in living room; sleeping porch; Put. Division of N. Y. C.; 35 minutes from 42d St.; $4,950 was the cost and the selling price; $1,000 cash. Box A 173 Times.

$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME

Six rooms, all latest improvements, elegant bath, large open fireplace, gas, electric lights, steam heat, handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot, laid out in flower garden, shrubs and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $300 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 603, 1 West 34th St.

PELHAM MANOR.

FRAME and stone house containing 11 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room, sleeping porch; hot water heat; ¾-acre plot; rent $1,400.

CONNOLLY & PENNY 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1153. Pelham, N. Y.

OWNER MUST SELL

One of the finest country homes in Westchester. Italian villa, 14 rooms, 3 baths, sunken garden, 3-car garage, about an acre. Near station, facing New Bronx River Parkway. High, healthful elevation. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR RENT

At COLONIAL HEIGHTS, attractive eight-room house, two baths; open fireplace, hot water heat; with elevation; shade; near station and schools. A. REIMER, Room 1,118 Tribune Building. Phone Beekman—4500.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME.

Hour out, on North Shore; near water; old fashioned Homestead, 11 rooms, bath, electric lights; stable, garage, ice house, artesian well; three acres, garden; all kinds fruit trees; broad lawns, flower beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain; $12,500; terms.

THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

A beautiful country home, seven acres, with waterfront, 10-room dwelling, large barn, garage, other outbuildings; must be sold. Rufus H. Smith, 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

WATERFRONT FARM BARGAIN

Fine 145-acre farm, long frontage Long Island Sound; sandy beach, commanding bluffs, views; fertile soil; orchard; double highway frontage; $150 acre, worth double.

HARRY B. HAWES,
Woolworth Building, New York.

DOUGLAS MANOR

The ideal North Shore suburban home. Boating, bathing, fishing. 22 minutes by electric train from Pennsyl

Mountain and Lake Regions Most Healthful

A fact worthy of careful consideration in purchasing a home. You cannot afford to locate in any but the most healthful neighborhood. The highest, healthiest section combining mountains and lakes near New York is

MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

High in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey.

Fact 5—Reports of all governments prove regions comprising mountains and lakes to be most healthful.

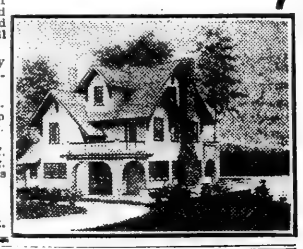
Fact 6—Being far away and above (800 feet elevation) smoke and dust of factories and congested centres, the air is pure, bracing, sweet and clean.

Fact 7—Here, and here only, within easy commuting distance of New York you get the invigorating, life-giving mountain air which is constantly cooled and refreshed by the cool, sparkling waters of the large lakes in these mountains directly within Mountain Lakes Park.

These are facts. More facts to follow next Sunday. Read them.

This Artistic All-Year Home On the Water $8,400

Has Private Docks. Convenient Commutation To City.



A beautiful, finely built house of 9 rooms and 2 baths on plot 128 by 211 feet, with craftsman interior, beamed ceilings; parquet floors; walls panelled in hardwoods. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences.

Wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.

Twenty other homes with every convenience ranging from $6,000 cottage to $25,000 estates. Ready to live in now. See them. Unusually easy terms.

Two beautiful lakes, country club, golf, schools, churches, ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs and full particulars from

MOUNTAIN LAKES, Inc.,
170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL

15 miles from Broadway; 70 trains to and from N. Y. All city advantages. Elevation averages 350 ft. Schools second to none in the United States. Golf, Social and Athletic Clubs.

Beautiful Mountainside Home, 12 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, 7 bedrooms, sleeping porch, solarium, latest improvements. Plot 116x195 feet, garden, big shade trees. Price $27,500.

Property of every description in Montclair and surrounding territory for Sale or Rent. Send for illustrated Booklet B.

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
Real Estate Brokers
At Lackawanna Terminal

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Our Office Is Known as The "GATEWAY" to

MONTCLAIR

Thousands Have Used It. It's Open to You.

A Few Selections from Our Rental Lists:—

	Per Annum.
Modern House, 10 rooms, 3 baths; solarium	$1,000
New House, 11 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; garage	$1,200
New Stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage	$1,400
Mountainside Residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; solarium, sleeping porch; garage	$1,500
Brick and Stucco Residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage; fine view	$2,000

NOTICE

We are in a position to cut prices on any desirable property offered FOR SALE in Montclair and vicinity. Our advice to strangers, however, is to RENT FOR A YEAR BEFORE BUYING.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers.
Opposite Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

★ $175 CASH NOW ★

BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE



6 large rooms and tiled bath, fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect, write

BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

203-Acre Farm, $5,000.
Cuts 100 Tons Hay.

80 acres in rolling fields, good for 100 tons hay; pasture for 25 head; 50 acres in big hardwood timber; orchard of apples, cherries, pears; 2½-story house, 9 rooms, supplied with spring water; maple shade; 2 stock barns, wagon barn, pig house, smoke house, and other outbuildings; 2 miles to railroad station and 52 miles to New York City; owner, living in another State, wants quick sale, which accounts for low price of $5,000, on good terms. See complete description of this and other near New York farms in List No. 2. Mid-Summer Farm Bargains. MATHESON FARM CO., Dept. 5003, 115 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5576 Rector.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME

Built day's work; superior construction, finish; delightfully located corner; 15 mile view; convenient Lackawanna express station, 70 daily trains, 50 minutes Broadway; containing living, dining rooms, den, butler's pantry, kitchen; 4 bedrooms, dressing room having lavatory; tiled bathroom, maid's bath; front and side covered entrance porches; oak floors throughout; ceiling beamed, walls paneled in hardwood; finest heat, costly gas, electric fixtures, gas range, open fireplace, beautiful lawn; fruit; model garage; perfect home; $6,900. Easy terms; photo mailed.

ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215

containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace and rubblestone chimney; finished in 8 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ¼-acre plots, $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for $5 unner ramp, at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 30 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet, maps, and other low cost Summer bungalows.

W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation facilities. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner in day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

THOMAS F. HAYES,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

MONTCLAIR

$16,000 On the south side, convenient Lackawanna. Beautiful Residence, perfectly appointed; centre hall; large living room; library; extra large dining room; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen, 5 master bedrooms; 3 unusually large, genuine tiled baths with built-in tubs and showers; sleeping porch; sun porch; open veranda; parquet floors throughout. Interior woodwork finished in ivory and mahogany; exterior tapestry brick; copper leaders and gutters; tiled roof.

MURDOCH, Op. Lackawanna Terminal.

Commuter's Handsome SHORE FRONT Country Estate.

To settle estate, sacrifice at ⅓ original cost. Magnificent residence, stone and steel construction; 60-ft. living room, marble stairways; 6 master's rooms; 300 ft. frontage; magnificent gardens, pebbled roads, walks; thousands spent on shrubbery; stately trees.

I. J. AUERBACH,
Specialist in Country Property.
Louis Kamm, Inc. 16 CLINTON ST., NEWARK, N. J. Tel. 1400 Mulberry.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

ELEVATION 1,200 FEET.

Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong; handsome Residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for 2 cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake 10 miles long; with 68 miles shore; 55 minutes D., L. & W. commutation $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms.

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

I LOSE! WHO GAINS?

Must make quick sacrifice of my Upper Montclair residence as my business plant has been moved West. My house is too good to rent. It is worth $20,000. Will sell to prompt purchaser for $11,500, on easy terms. 12 large rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; Spencer heater; garage; nearly ½-acre plot. Much better than new house. All floors specially and admirably arranged for a Real Home. BONA, BOX 148 TIMES.

WOULD YOU BE WILLING

to pay $25 per month and buy a New Home near Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.? Five rooms and bath; steam, electricity, gas kitchen; sewer, water; lot 31x135; 40 minutes New York; immediate possession.

CALL, WRITE, PHONE.
W. S. MACINTOSH OWNER AND BUILDER.
15 Meeker St., West Orange. Tel. 37 Orange.

FARMS IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY: Send for new, beautifully illustrated catalogue for FRUIT, POULTRY, TRUCK and GENERAL FARMS. Pure water, healthful climate, mild winters, fine FARMS and FARMING LANDS. Now is the time to buy. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA., or VINELAND, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

We have a complete list of all desirable properties in Montclair for sale or rent and can save you time, trouble, and expense. Call, Write or Phone.

Simpson-Merritt Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta. (Ph. 4040 Mtc.)

THE ORANGES and MAPLEWOOD

Fall list houses and steam-heated apartments now ready. Kindly state wants.

C. H. STIGER Opposite Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

GLEN RIDGE

This House must be sold.

Out-of-town owner authorizes us to sell this property at ½ the price asked 2 years ago. Situated on one of best residential avenues. Contains 12 rooms, bath; all imp'ts. Lot 75x200; has beautiful shade trees.

Can be purchased now for $6,500.

H. S. Connolly & Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BERGEN AND ROCKLAND

County real estate titles are our specialty. Are your real estate titles insured? Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, New Jersey.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

The "Hotel Beautiful of the Catskills."

Schoharie Mansion

Elka Park, Greene Co., N. Y.

Open Until October 1st.

Accomodates 120. Spacious verandas. Altitude 2,200 feet. Private Park, 400 acres. Tennis, Lawn Bowls, Bowling, Billiards, Dancing. Best food, well prepared, with attentive service. Spring water of exceptional purity.

Walter R. Goepel, Prop.

Gentleman's High-Grade Farm

IDEALLY SITUATED FOR FAMILY WITH CHILDREN.

One of best farms in Eastern Dutchess County, Harlem Valley, about 300 acres; 180 acres smooth tillable fields; 2 never-failing streams; good roads; accessible to railroad; modern residence, steam heat, running water all buildings; good farm buildings; well fenced, 3 mile wire fencing; large, beautiful maple shaded lawns; 3 minutes' walk village. Price $20,000, including full equipment, machinery, horses, cows. Terms.

BATSON FARM AGENCY, 189 Fifth Ave.

Commuter's Home. A Sacrifice!

The owner is a well-known artist whose work you know; long and severe illness compels the sacrifice of his very attractive home and grounds, within easy commuting distance. Rockland County; $6,500; bank mortgage of $4,000 can remain; the opportunity is extraordinary; map and full details of

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT NOROTON

A Property near the Station, in a good neighborhood.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT DECIDED BARGAIN

7 acres of well-cultivated land, more land if desired; fine trees, brook. Frame dwelling, 17 rooms, 3 baths; gardener's cottage, greenhouse, stables, barn.

For further particulars apply S-651,

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Phone "Greenwich 456" for Information

and lowest rentals or purchase prices on the choicest available properties on the Sound—Cottages furnished or unfurnished. Estates, Farms, Acreage.

"I KNOW GREENWICH"

LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Sta. Greenwich, Conn.

Over a Hundred Years Ago

They built the house around a big stone chimney, with big fireplace, bakeovens, cranes and pot hooks. This Spring they installed a bath, town water, electricity, &c., and "did the whole house over"; there's an acre of land, on a hill, an hour from New York; splendid big shade trees, fruit, a garden, and a new garage; offered complete, with a practically new car, the furniture, &c., for only $8,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

QUAINT OLD-FASHIONED HOME FOR COMMUTER IN DARIEN.

Six acres of broad, sloping lawn and field; immense shade trees, among them 10-room, old-fashioned New England homestead, with modern improvements, orchard, brook, barn; 5-room cottage in village; 5 minutes from station; quaint, quiet, and extremely beautiful. Price $18,000. Terms.

LAWRENCE AGENCY 15 South Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.

Wonderful Relic of Old Colonial Days.

Nine-room house, surrounded by magnificent trees; 4 acres choice land; beautiful water view.

JONES REALTY CO. Hotel Davenport, STAMFORD, CONN.

Two Water-Front Properties

must be sold to settle an estate; modern house on each; also thirty-acre farm at a bargain. Address Wm. Dietsch, Saybrook, Conn.

High-Class Dairy Farm

About 250 acres; stone mansion and cottage; all necessary outbuildings; 1½ miles centre of Stamford; long road frontage on three main roads; easy terms.

JONES REALTY CO. Hotel Davenport, STAMFORD, CONN.

A PALACE ON THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON RIVER

Offered to settle an estate! About five acres of land, sloping to the river, which are terraced and laid out at great cost to the owner with costly shrubs, flowers, ornamental trees, &c.; located in about the centre of this beautiful lawn is an ornamental fountain of costly design; there are many historic landmarks along this shore and two exclusive Country Clubs and one Yacht Club readily accessible.

The Main House: *A perfect dream of modern architecture, built of white stucco with green glazed tile roof; the house is about 100 feet front by about 40 feet in depth, with an extension on the right of the rear of main house, about 30 by 40, for kitchen, butler's pantry, servants' dining and sitting room, with sleeping rooms above for house servants; the dining rooms and drawing room, which are about 25 by 35 feet each, are divided by a most beautiful centre hall, about 20 by 25, with massive staircase at rear; opening off these two magnificent rooms, on either side, is a porch room about 20 by 35, all enclosed with screens in summer and glass for winter, making practically four rooms deep and large hall, which is like a room, and presents a very charming effect as you look from one end of the house to the other; the second floor has four bedrooms and the master bedroom, which is about 25 by 35 feet, opening out onto a living porch room about 20 by 35 feet, enclosed with glass in winter and screens for summer; there are three exquisite bathrooms on this floor and one bath and two large bed chambers and sleeping porch on third floor. Heated by latest vapor system.*

Shore House: *Very unique for entertaining, having large ballroom, billiard room, card and smoking room, also sleeping rooms; in fact, it is most ideal for the purpose for which it was built.*

Bachelor Bungalow: *Also built on the shore, equipped with sleeping rooms, den, living room, and fitted up for the bachelor's real comfort.*

Bathing Beach: *A charming sandy bathing beach between the bachelor's bungalow and the shore house, with very pretty bathhouse, fully equipped with shower, &c.*

Water and Light: *The best of pure water, electric light and gas is furnished from township central station at nominal cost; a feature worthy much consideration for one living in the country.*

Separate Laundry House: *Located back on the hill away from the house and house grounds, equipped with three or four bedrooms for help.*

Garage: *That will accommodate six large cars, built of the same construction as the main house, with every known convenience, lockers, oil and gasolene tanks, &c., with sleeping quarters and bath above. For permit to inspect, call or address*

FITCH H. MEDBURY, 437 FIFTH AVENUE

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SHIPPAN POINT

Stamford, Conn.

Five houses, near main avenue and shore, best part of Point; near yacht club, hotels, golf links, &c.; on trolley; every modern improvement; planned for beauty and convenience; thoroughly built, at cost much under what they could be duplicated for; 7 to 9 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; hardwood floors, hot water heat; intended for year-round; ideal for Summer; high ground, fine view; healthy, charming surroundings; fine streets and walks; privilege of splendid beach for bathing at any stage of tide; tennis courts; every city improvement; property restricted to first-class residences; built because of demand for houses just like these; more planned; these at bargain; convenient terms of payment. See them, or write

FRANK B. GURLEY, Owner,
Gurley Building, Stamford, Conn.

A Home in the Country.

Eight acres in lawns, garden, orchards and tilled fields; about 900 feet both sides Boston Post Road (Warrenite); adjoins country club and golf course; house fifteen rooms, three baths, conservatory and roomy porches; open fireplaces and double heating; garage for three cars, with four-room tenement for chauffeur, workroom and extra room; six-room farmer's cottage; modern cow stable, poultry house, tool house, etc. About hour out; near river and Sound. Particulars of Fairfield Realty Co., 7 East 42d St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

AN IDEAL ESTATE

Great Barrington, Mass.

In the Heart of the Berkshires.

Estate consists of nearly 400 acres; main house contains about 20 rooms and 4 baths and is modern in every respect; farmer's and gardener's cottages, barns, stables, outbuildings and garage; horses, wagons, live stock and equipment included.

Electric light and running water throughout.

Bargain—Terms to Suit.

For further particulars apply to

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph H. Day Agent.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.

The historical Miantinomi Hill; a fine estate of about 30 acres, two miles from post office. Highest land in Newport, with superb view of surrounding country. Unique situation for a residence on top of hill. The late Anson Phelps Stokes had plans for a house on this site.

For particulars apply to Richard C. Derby, Newport, or Phelps Stokes Estate, 100 William Street, New York.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Suburban Farm at Richmond, Va.

ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.

A Richmond, Va., suburban farm home of 5 acres of rich, level land, with beautiful new cottage and outhouses; will yield $1,500 a year in truck, poultry, and fruit; salubrious climate the year around; few hundred yards of deep water, but well elevated, and only few minutes to city; only $325 cash and balance ($1,650) like rent, monthly or yearly, (5 years); less than cost of city lot; at your door are excellent markets, good neighbors, churches and schools; a delightful home and excellent investment in the SOUTHLAND; Richmond has a population of 170,000; employment in city; write for our free literature on choice Virginia farms. Address K. T. Crawley, Industrial Agent, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Room 501, Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Attractive Store 42nd St. 449-453 West

Size 60 x 95

Clear Floor Space with large, dry concrete basement. Steam heat, electric light, excellent light front and rear.

Suitable for Any Business
Moderate Rental
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

244 WEST 27th ST.

Entire Building, 30x98.9, 6 STORIES & BASEMENT.

Large Electric Elevator.
UNUSUALLY HEAVY FLOOR CAPACITY.
SUITABLE FOR
STORAGE WAREHOUSE.
Apply to Owner, Mr. Kerr, 149 East 40th St.

5TH AV. COR. STORE

CLOSE TO

34TH STREET,

25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

636 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 51st Street.

ONE APARTMENT

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.

14 to 20 West 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms, $35 to $65
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

THE Whitehall, 1871 7th Av.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet, $1,000 and $1,200
IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION.

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator; all-night service.

805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR, 4 to 9 Rooms.

Every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; near express subway; owner lives on premises.

Westwood and Cliffewood Courts,
West 179th to 180th St.
On Fort Washington Av.

KAN-A-WAH COURT, 614 West 157th St.,

Between Riverside Drive and Broadway subway express station; high-class elevator apartments; select neighborhood; day and night service.

3-4-5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.

Unusually large, light, and airy.
Rents $40 to $65 monthly.
Supt. on premises. Telephone 3885 Audubon.

STUDIO

Apartment, 39 West 67th Street. Very attractive. Lease or sell at reasonable price. Five large rooms and bath. In addition thereto very large studio and large foyer hall. Inspection invited. WM. B. DUNGAN, 27 Cedar Street.

VERSAILLES PALACE,

605-607 West 113th Street,
Bet. Broadway & Riverside Drive.
All rooms large, light; modern house.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.....$1450
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.....$1550
SUPT., or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

ANITA-KATHRYN.

75 Northern Av., west of Broadway and 180th St., very attractive apartments, overlooking Hudson and Palisades.

3-4-5 rooms, $22-$36 electric light bath, and telephone.

ELSLEIGH HALL

530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

A*——601 WEST 141ST STREET

Cor. Broadway—"GARNET HALL"

3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Supt.

LOFTS WITH FINE LIGHT

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.

247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782—Worth. Or your own broker.

1655 BROADWAY,

West Side, bet. 51st and 52d Sts.
STORE FOR RENT.
Size 25x70.
Attractive lease.
WM. B. MAY & CO.
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

STORE AND BASEMENT.

510-512 6TH AVE.

Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Penn. Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Supt. or own broker.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.

The historical Miantinomi Hill; a fine estate of about 30 acres, two miles from post office. Highest land in Newport, with superb view of surrounding country. Unique situation for a residence on top of hill. The late Anson Phelps Stokes had plans for a house on this site.

For particulars apply to Richard C. Derby, Newport, or Phelps Stokes Estate, 100 William Street, New York.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE

Metropolitan Life Bldg., 5 East 23d St. Tel. Gram. 4410.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

2705 Broadway

AT 103D ST. Tel. River 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD of SERVICE

THE YORKSHIRE

562 W. 113th St., cor. Bway.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,800

ETON HALL — RUGBY HALL

29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500

THE MAYFIELD

15 EAST 10th STREET
Only Two Left
5 Rooms, $900
6 Rooms, $1,200

410 WEST END AVE.

One Block 79th St. Subway
8 Rooms,
$1,100 to $1,300

REXTON

320 W. 83d St.

CAYUGA

324 W. 83d St.

Near Riverside Drive
6 and 7 Rooms, $850 to $1,100

INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENTS AT BUILDINGS OR AT OUR OFFICE.

448 Riverside Drive

at 116th Street

No Concessions, But 15% Better Value Assured.

Before You Sign a Lease You Should Inspect

This Up-to-date 12-Story Building

7-8-9 Large Rooms

With 3 Baths
Rents $1350 to $1850.

Inspection any day, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Floor plan mailed on request.
Under owner's personal management.
ANTHONY CAMPAGNA. Tel. 6570 Morningside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

"GRINNELL"

800 Riverside Drive,
Corner 157th St.
Within 200 Ft. of Subway Station

A Distinctive Fireproof Building of the highest type, fully tenanted since its completion.

Extra Large Rooms,
All Facing the Outside.
Finest Apartments Above 110th St.
Rentals Much Less Than Middle West Side

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTS $1,500 TO $1,800.

Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263—Bryant.

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Ave.
105th Street

New Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
6 to 10 Rooms—2-4 Baths.
Enclosed Driveway—Roof Garden
Exclusive Neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

No. 57 West 75th St. 7 ROOMS

Extra maids' bathrooms. All the rooms are exceptionally large and bright. Situated in a very exclusive residential section.

The building is of fireproof construction; 2 passenger and 1 service elevator. Commodious laundry on top floor, equipped with latest gas driers. Extra servants' rooms if desired.

Ideal home for discriminating families who appreciate courteous and efficient service from employes and management. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Rents $1,200 to $1,800.

203 W. 81st St. Next to B'way

New 9-story fireproof and soundproof elevator apartment house.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, 1 AND 2 BATHS.
Also Doctors' Apartments.
Exceptionally large rooms and foyers.
Rent $720 to $1500 per Annum
Convenient to elevated and subway stations; immediate possession.

The Braender

S. W. Cor. 102d St., Central Park West.
TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
6-7-8 & 12 Rooms,
1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
PHILIP BRAENDER, 315 4th Ave.

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

Corner Apartment, B'way and 159th St. 7 rooms, with private entrance. Now occupied by dentist. Unusually desirable. Rent $85.

NORMAN DENIES, Agent, 8,816 B'way.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings

Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, MANAGED BY OWNER

THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS BATH, $1200-$1300
Extra Maid's Room if Desired.
7 Rooms Foyer, 2-3 Baths $1700 to $2000 8 Rooms Foyer, 3 Baths, $1800.
Abundant Closet Room.

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms; 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Living Room.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$660
4 ROOMS, $720-$800
5 ROOMS, $840-$900
6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200

WEST END HALL,
840 West End Ave.
CORNER 101ST STREET
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1400-$1700

THE WILMINGTON
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

THE WINTHROP,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.

THE MELVILLE,
Attractive Apartments
5 ROOMS $630-$660 6 ROOMS $720-$780 7 ROOMS $810-$900
Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

640 Riverside Drive,

N. E. Cor. 141st St.
13-STORY FIREPROOF
High class apartment,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms,
1 to 3 Baths.

Convenient location, beautiful surroundings. South and west exposure.

Rentals $600 to $1,500.

Resident manager on premises or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway
(146th St.)

We offer a few vacancies in the following high-class houses at very reasonable rents. Some for immediate possession.

Annamere Court
609-615 West 115th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 West 114th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
Subway Exp. Station 116th St. & B'way.
8 Exceptionally Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.

I. LOWENWALD, Agent
611-619 West 114th St.
'Phone 2896 Morningside.

Most beautiful apartments in the Bronx just completed, adjoining New York University. We offer a liberal arrangement to refined families who will rent immediately.

2,226 Loring Place,

Bet. 182d & Hall of Fame Terrace.
Take University Ab. cars at 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.

4-5 Rooms and Bath.

REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR
LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.,
507 West 113th St. 'Phone Morningside—3240.

High Class Modern Apartment

6 & 7 Rooms and Baths

LARGE LIGHT CLOSETS.
Rentals $800 to $1,000.

210-230 W. 107th St.

Excellent location; Near Broadway
Residential Manager at 230.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

57 WEST 58TH ST.

THE CORONET.

2 Rooms & Bath	$600 to $900
4 Rooms & Bath	$720 to $1200
6 Rooms & Bath	$1100
9 Rooms & 3 Baths	$2000
13 Rooms & 3 Baths	$2500

Day and night service.
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC., Agents, 560 Fifth Ave. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

OPPOSITE PARK

MANHATTAN SQ. APTS.

High Class—Fireproof

From October 1st, apartment 9 rooms, including living room 18x28; 3 bathrooms. All bedrooms face south. Unusual features. Bargain. May be purchased outright, reducing rental one-half. Inspect now. Supt., 44 W. 77th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Norwood,

102 West 119th St.
Elegant 7 & 8 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms.
Convenient to both Subway & "L."
All Latest Improvements.
Rents Very Reasonable.

La Valenciennes

404 West 116th St.
One block east of Amsterdam Av.
Directly opposite President of Columbia's Residence.
Highest Class of Elevator Apartments.
6 and 7 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $840 to $1,080.

Chester Hall

201 West 107th St.,
COR. AMSTERDAM AV.
Near Subway and "L" Stations.
5 and 6 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms.
Latest Improvements.
Rents $540 to $720.
Apply on Premises, or
BAER & LESTER,
43 West 33d St. Tel., 4822—Greeley.

THE STRAFFORD

777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room Duplex Apartments, $2,200—$2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

8 ROOMS —2 BATHS —$1,500-$1,600

THE ACKERLY,
241 W. 101st St. Near B'way

8 ROOMS —BATH —$1,200-$1,300

THE BRITTANY,
241 W. 102d St. Near B'way
Apply Superintendents on Premises or
G. SCHWEGLER, 3507 B'way, Cor. 143d St.

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,

251 WEST 51ST STREET AND
224 WEST 52D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

THE INVERMARK

525 West 182d St., cor. Audubon Av.
TWO BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY; APARTMENTS 5, 6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; TELEPHONE, &c.; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; RENT $32, $35.

80th, 210-212 West Near Broadway,

Six choice rooms, bath, all improvements; monthly, $32-$36

STUDIO APARTMENT.
Washington Square North (5th Av.)
11 large rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; duplex apartment; electric elevator; now being altered; will make changes suit desirable tenant.
PEPE & BEO., 40 Washington Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

IN THE MOST CONVENIENT CENTRAL LOCATION OF MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

APARTMENTS OF 4, 5 & 8 ROOMS, 8 ROOM APTS. HAVE 2 BATHS. ALL EXTRA LARGE ROOMS WITH PREVAILING SOUTH-WESTERN EXPOSURE.

ALSO 2 & 3 ROOM BACHELOR NON-HOUSE KEEPING SUITES, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

Rents are moderate for the class of apts. offered for your inspection. We are at all times pleased to have you see them. NOW IS THE TIME. A month hence may be too late. You must inspect to prove above statement.

THE SONOMA

1730 Broadway 1734
N. E. Corner 55th Street

THE DORCHESTER

131 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
7 Rooms $1,500
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

9 Room Apartments

With 2 or 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central-Park-West
North Corner 86th Street.

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE. 5 Rooms, $35
Subway Express 96th. 6 Rooms, $45
All night elevator.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Tel. 7240 Columbus — 162 W. 72d STREET — Tel. 7240 Columbus

A Selected List of Apartments

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,300 to $1,900.

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue,
Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

590 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 89th Street.
8, 9, 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Rent $2,500 to $4,200.

"San Domingo"
No. 949 West End Avenue,
Between 106th & 107th Streets.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,200.

304 West 92d Street
Near West End Avenue.
6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 to $1,700.

Devonshire
325 West 83d Street,
Near West End Avenue
6 & 7 Rooms.
$720 to $1,000.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200 to $1,400.

St. Valier
90 Morningside Drive.
Block Front 119th to 120th.
7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$1,300.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $2,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,700 to $2,200.

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 and $1,500.

The Wesley
158 West 81st St.,
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
4, 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $840 to $1,000.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600 to $900.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street,
Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street,
Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

Strathallan
350 West 88th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,400 & $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,400.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av.,
Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,400 and $1,700.

Barleford
49 Claremont Ave.,
Southwest Corner 119th St.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$720 to $1,200.

Fair View Court
175 Claremont Av.,
4 Rooms & Bath.
5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $360 to $600.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

162 West 72d St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS** 162 West 72d St.

Efficient Management.

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 280 Madison Ave., Broadway at 144th Street

Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof and soundproof Building, excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River.
Southwestern exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,500.

401 WEST END AVE.
Northwest corner 79th St.
Including refrigerating and low rate for electricity.
9 and 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,400 and upwards.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive,
North corner 93d St.
12-Story Fireproof Bldg., 2 Elevators.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $3,000.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,300.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $900.

451 WEST END AVE.
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $65.

THE ALBEA
325 West 93d St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including electric light, refrigeration and vacuum cleaning.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
West of Broadway.
8 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $1,300 to $1,500.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av.
Southwest Corner 143d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

159 WEST 80TH ST.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms.
New Fixtures, Electric Light.
Rents $720 to $780.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,080.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place,
Southeast Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest Corner Amsterdam Av.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,100.

CEDARCLIFF
48 St. Nicholas Place, at 152d St.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

HANOVER
823 West End Av.
N. W. Cor. 100th St.
6 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $800 to $1,200.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, southwest corner 144th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,020.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West,
Adjoining Corner 105th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av.,
Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av.
At 154th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $780.

817 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest Corner 100th St.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

35 WEST 82ND ST.
8-Story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
All Modern Improvements.
5 and 6 Rooms, Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

107-109 WEST 82ND ST.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $720.

CHACORNAC
5-7 West 91st St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $1,200.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.

328 WEST 83RD ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,400
One apartment left.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,800.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining Corner 119th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

TUILERIES & WATSESSING
251-255 West 95th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

165 WEST 80TH ST.
8 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rents $480 to $660.
Electric Lights.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St., cor. B'way.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $960.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

428-430 WEST 204TH ST.
East of Broadway.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $18 to $32.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at Any of Our Offices, or Will Be Forwarded on Request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive Fireproof Apts.

The Wendolyn
322 West 100th Street,
South Corner Riverside Drive.
13-Story Fireproof Building.
Riverside's finest Apartment House
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400-$2,700
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400-$2,700

The Chepstow
215 West 101st Street,
Northeast Corner Broadway.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
6 & 8 Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1,300 to $2,100

250 West 104th St.
Bet. B'way & West End Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Building.
Surrounded by Private Dwellings.
6 Rooms & 2 Baths
Large Foyer, $1,200-$1,450

Picken Court
706 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 148th Street.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
Unexcelled River View.
4-5-6-7 Rooms
Rents $600 to $1,400

Janus Court
106 Morningside Drive,
South Corner 121st Street.
10-Story Fireproof Building.
Overlooking Morningside Park.
5-6-7 Rooms
Rents $660 to $1,200

Apply Renting Agent on Premises, or
NASSOIT & LANNING
Broadway and 89th Street.
Telephone 8380 Riverside.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

THE NORTHERN,
N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Ave., 3 Blocks West of Broadway.
8 immense rooms, 10x20; 2 baths; corner, $75 to $85
8 immense rooms, 2 baths.....$65
6 immense rooms and bath.....$45
5 immense rooms and bath, butler's pantry, $40 to $45

THE KENILWORTH,
45 Pinehurst Ave., N. E. Cor. 179th St.
4-5-6 rooms.....$38, $50, $57.50

FLORENCE COURT,
500 W. 176th St., S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Av.
2-4-5 very large rooms.....$28, $32, $42.50

Onondaga, Riverside Dr., cor. 152d.
7 immense rooms, 3 baths, corner.....$95
6 and 7 rooms.....$55 to $65

THE LINCOLN, Opposite Grant's Tomb.
130-136 Claremont Av., North of 122d St.
7-8 very large rooms.....$75 to $85

Hanmure Arms
593 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 136th St.

EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED FAMILIES
7-8-9 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS
ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, WITH UNEXCELLED VIEW OF HUDSON AND PALISADES.
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO BE HAD IN THIS, THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE ON THE DRIVE. ONE BLOCK TO BUS-LINE AND SUBWAY STATION.
Apply Representative on Premises, or
KEMPE & CO. 87th St. & B'way. Schuyler 5610.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

IRVING ARMS
222 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Northeast corner
94th STREET
Beautiful views of the Majestic Hudson
Elegant Suites of
8 and 9 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS
Rents $1200-$1700
Apply Superintendent or
MAX N. NATANSON
170 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7057.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(*Southwest corner 84th Street.*)

5 & 6 Rooms
$900 to $1200
317 WEST 99TH ST.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

2469 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms
$660 to $900. JOHN S. HEEP, 115 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive
CORNER 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths...$1,000
Corner, 6 Rooms, Bath 900
5 Rooms, Bath..... 600
4 " " 420

400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets..$1,200
7 " " " " .. 1,000
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

The **HAMPTONS**
119th St.,
St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND STREET.

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
5 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$780, $840 Yearly

NEW HOUSES,
3-4-5-6 Rooms
All improvements; modern, high class, refined; reasonable rents; owner's management.
225 West 130th Street.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
Lease from Oct. 1st
Immediate possession.
"THE TERRACE"
Southwest Cor. South Broadway and Valentine Lane, Yonkers
Modern high-class elevator Apartment House, equal in finish to any New York City apartment; every modern convenience; tiled baths, shower, servants' rooms, telephone, refrigerators, sleeping balconies, &c., &c. Every apartment is outside, leaving an unobstructed view of the finest section of South Yonkers, the Hudson and Palisades. Built in the exclusive section of Van Cortlandt Terrace. An ideal blending of city and country life.
3 Rooms & Bath.....$33 to $35
4 Rooms & Bath..... 48 to 52
5 Rooms & Bath..... 55 to 75
6 Rooms & 2 Baths... 60 to 85
Living Room, 12.4x20.
Dining Room, 12x18. Chamber, 12x18.
8 minutes' ride from Van Cortlandt Park. 40 minutes from 42d St.

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 Large Rooms,
All Improvements.
RENT $50-$55.
Ground Floor
For Doctor or Dentist.

310 W. 94TH ST.
Bet. West End & Riverside.
8 Large Rooms & 2 Baths.
Highest Class Improvements.
RENT $1,550.
Apply Supt., or L. Miller & Sons, 154 Nassau St.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., Near Broadway.
7 Rooms
$1,100 and $1,200
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent,
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE MAJESTIC
Southeast Corner
145th & St. Nicholas Ave.
Convenient to subway station at 145th St. and Broadway, or L station at 145th and 8th Ave., and 145th St. crosstown line. Suites of
7 and 8 Rooms
Rents $720 to $1,000
Liberal concessions.
Apply to superintendent or
MAX N. NATANSON
170 Broadway, Tel. Cortlandt 7037

2 and 3 ROOMS
Bath & Kitchenette
$32.50 to $47.50
THE WHITESTONE
609 W. 127th St.
West of Broadway.
Supt. on Premises.

Doctor's Apartment
Completely Arranged
in the
MANCHESTER,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 108th St.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
PRICE $1,600.
Managed by owner.
Apply to Supt. on premises.

8 Rooms—3 Baths
5 Rooms and Bath
Very high class elevator house; most moderate rents.
530 WEST 113TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments,
Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.
The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
6 TO 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly.

40 West 65th Street
7 rooms and 1 bath.
Rental $45 per month.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411
Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$26 to $28 per month
4 Rooms—$29 to $34 per month
5 Rooms—$35 to $43 per month
6 Rooms—$46 per month

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 BATHS
Rental $2,100-$3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.,
Bet. Amsterdam & Broadway.
7 & 8 Rooms,
3 Baths.
$1,800 to $2,000.
Apply on Premises.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
222 WEST 59TH STREET.
Bachelor apartments of 3 rooms and bath. Restaurant on premises.
L. D. HALL, MANAGER.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 5 to 12 Rooms
$1,000 to $4,000
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION
APARTMENTS NOW LEASING FROM OCT. 1ST
In connection with Chatsworth is a Modern Laundry, Barber Shop and valet service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 rooms
2 baths
10th floor
15 windows
Facing Riverside Drive
$2,000

One Apartment
7 Rooms
2 Baths
$1,600

LASANNO COURT
307 W. 79th St.
Supt. on PREMISES or to GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc
51 East 42d St.
Phone Murray Hill 1936

8 rooms
2 baths
9th floor
EXCEEDINGLY LIGHT
$1,800

THE CECIL
929 West End Av., 106th St.
Magnificent 8 rooms, Rental $1,300 to $1,400

CLIFFSIDE
307 WEST 93D STREET.
Exquisite 8 Rooms,
Rental $1,100 to $1,250.

BLYTHEWOOD
109 WEST 129TH STREET.
Elegant 8 Rooms, Rental $900.
APPLY PREMISES.
OWNERS' PERSONAL MANAGEMENT

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x22
Dining Rooms 15x18
Bedrooms 14x16

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Hendrik Hudson
Apartment Houses



Riverside Drive, 110th-111th Sts. Annex, 110th St. & Broadway, commanding view of Hudson River and Palisades.
Subway express station.
Gymnasium with Needle Showers for grown-ups; roof garden playground for the children. Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,100 to $2,800. The two best known apartment houses in New York.
FRANK A. PETELER, Mgr. at the Bldgs. Telephone 4362 Morningside.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes
Unfurnished ....$35 to $75
Furnished .....$45 to $90
THE POINCIANA
434 West 120th Street
Corner Amsterdam Ave.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Superintendent, on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

THE KENMORE,
333 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 3 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
217 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 870.)

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $2,500 to $3,000.
Representative on premises.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.
Representative on Premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,350.
Representative on Premises.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story, fireproof, elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,350.
Representative on premises.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.
Representative on premises.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway & 130th Street.
Large rooms, marbles and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

46 West 73rd Street.
Private House Block. One Apartment to a Floor.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. One of the most exceptionally attractive apartments on the West Side. Every modern improvement.
Rent $3,000.
Representative on premises.

Upon request we will mail you a booklet containing full description of our houses.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 8700 SCHUYLER

Direct Realty Co.

S. E. Cor. Broadway and 70th St.
Telephone—Columbus 6314.

2020-2030 Broadway
From 69th to 70th Street.
The Ormonde - Seminole — most centrally located, convenient to the leading stores, theatres, clubs, hotels and restaurants. In the heart of the fashionable Broadway Apartment district.
Suites of 8, 9, 10 Rooms
With 2 and 3 Bathrooms.
Rooms and chambers large, light, and airy, with spacious closets. High-class elevator and hall service.
Rents, $2,500 to $3,250.
Includes Electric Light & Refrigeration

301 West 91st St.
N. W. Cor. West End Av.
The Arbutus—one block from Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $1,800 to $2,000.
Includes Electric Light

143-145 West 69th St.
The Annex—adjoining the Ormonde-Seminole, and under the same management.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
2100 Broadway, at 73d St.
The Sherman—2 and 3 large rooms and bath, with elevator, telephone and maid service. Meals if desired.
Rents, $900 to $1,200.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—YONKERS
490-494 South Broadway,
Cor. Lawrence St.—at Lowerre
The Parkview—Convenient to Subway. Telephone and hall service. High-class.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $600.

Resident Superintendents on the Premises.

High Class Homes—Superior Service

Brockton
661 W. 180TH STREET.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms.....$40 to $50
5 Rooms.....$50 to $60

"The Avoca"
251 Ft. Washington Ave.
N. W. Corner 170th St.
Elevator, Fireproof.
Highest class apartment house in Washington Heights; most beautiful section.
4 Rooms.....$43 to $55
5 Rooms.....$55 to $75
6 Rooms.....$65 to $75

"The Annadale"
385 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 177th St.
Elevator.
Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
4 Rooms.....$42 to $45
6 Rooms.....$65
7 Rooms.....$70 to $75
8 Rooms.....$91.67

"The Chancellor"
720 West 181st St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
Elevator.
2 Rooms.....$23 to $25
3 Rooms.....$27 to $33
4 Rooms.....$36 to $40
5 Rooms.....$45 to $50
6 Rooms.....$50

433-439 W. 212 St.
Near 215th St. B'way Sub. Station.
Block from Isham Park.
Non-Elevator.
3 Rooms.....$28 to $25
4 Rooms.....$28 to $32
5 Rooms.....$35 to $40

"Nathan Hale"
454 Ft. Washington Ave.
S. E. Corner 181st St.
Elevator.
The most elegant Apartments on Washington Heights.
3 Rooms.....$35
4 Rooms.....$40 to $47.50
5 Rooms.....$45 to $65
6 Rooms.....$70 to $75
7 Rooms.....$70 to $111
9 Rooms.....$91.75 to $125

Swampscott
660 W. 180th St.
S. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
4 Rooms.....$35
5 Rooms.....$45 to $50
6 Rooms.....$55 to $60
7 Rooms.....$60 to $65

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms.....$38 to $42.50
5 Rooms.....$55 to $60
6 Rooms.....$60 to $65
7 Rooms.....$67.50 to $81.67
8 Rooms.....$100

Chambold Court
66 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 162nd St.
Elevator.
5 Rooms.....$55 to $60
6 Rooms.....$55 to $70
7 Rooms.....$83

"The Inglewood"
718 West 178th St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
Elevator.
4 Rooms.....$35 to $40
5 Rooms.....$40 to $45
6 Rooms.....$50 to $55
7 Rooms.....$60 to $65

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St. Tel. 2110 St. Nicholas.
3759 Broadway, cor. 156th St. Tel. 870—Audubon.

Pease & Elliman

165 West 72d St. Near Broadway. 340 Madison Ave. Nr. 43d St. Tel., 6200 Murray Hill 55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance
Specialists in Dwelling Properties

East Side

56 West 11th St.
8 and 4 rooms and bath..$660—$900

39-43 East 27th St.
3, 4, 6, 7 rooms and bath.....$720—$1,300

146 East 49th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$800—$1,200

144 East 56th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.....$1,500—$1,800

56-60 West 58th St.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,450—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths,.....$2,500—$3,500

565 Park Ave.
6 rooms, 2 baths....$1,800—$2,500

829 Park Ave.
6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths,.....$1,800—$3,000

West Side

150 West 80th St.
5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths,.....$1,150—$1,300

127 Riverside Drive
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment-house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

When you live in this famous Apartment House you have everything at your door. A location unsurpassed; transit facilities unexcelled. Large, private house rooms, with abundant closet space; every modern, up-to-date appointment, and largest open air garden in the city.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS. Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

414 Madison Ave., at 48th St., N. Y. Tel. 5600 Murray Hill.

MODERN APARTMENTS

FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1ST.

383 Park Av., at 53d Street.
New 12-Story Building
11th, So.—7 rooms, 3 baths..$3,100
Additional maids' rooms, $150.

929 Park Av. Bet. 80th & 81st Sts.
New 13-Story Building.
Ent. 1st Fl. Du.—11 rms, 3 baths, $3,500
9th Fl. Simplex, 12 rms 4 baths, $4,300

901 Lexington Av. N. E. Cor. 67th St.
1st, North—8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,800
2nd, North—9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,200
4th, North—9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400
9th, North—9 rooms, 3 baths, $3,000

116 East 58th St. Near Park Av.
Modern Fireproof Building
1st, West—3 rooms, bath.....$900
6th, So.—8 rooms, 3 baths....$2,500
9th, No.—8 rooms, 3 baths....$2,500

157 East 81st St. At Lex. Av.
Modern 9-Story Building
1st, W.—4 rooms and bath.....$660
4th, North—6 rooms and bath...$960

130 West 57th St., Near 7th Ave.
Modern 14-Story Building
Studio Duplex 10 rooms, 3 baths,$5,000
1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. $750, $1,200

156 East 79th Street. Now 60% Rented.
Wide park street. New 14-story building now nearing completion.
"A"—Northeast, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$1,900—$2,550
"B"—Northwest, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$2,100—$2,600
"C"—South, 7 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$2,400
Extra Servants' Rooms $150.

Apartment Renting Guide, Containing Floor Plans, Sent Upon Request.

Fireproof Buildings

Unusually Good Service

250 Riverside Drive
Corner 97th Street
7 Rooms (Corners)..$1300-$1400
6-7 Rooms (on Drive) $1000-$1050

445 Riverside Drive
Unusually Large Rooms
Beautiful View and Location
Next to Corner of 116th Street.
7-8 Rms., 3 baths..$1550-$1750

7
R 250 Riverside Drive..$1800
O 250 Riverside Drive..$1400
O 509 West 110th St...$1200
M 515 West 110th St...$1450
S 620 West 116th St...$1100
445 Riverside Drive..$1550

8
R *174 West 79th St:...$1300
O 509 West 110th St...$1450
O 515 West 110th St...$1600
M 15 Claremont Ave...$1400
S 25 Claremont Ave...$1700
445 Riverside Drive..$1650

*Represents 7-story Elevator Houses.
MOST ATTENTIVE SERVICE.
Descriptive Booklet and Circulars with price list sent free on application.

Earle & Calhoun
S. W. Cor. 72d St. and Broadway.
Telephones 5116-7-8, Columbus.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS

In Choice Locations, Where Unexcelled Service Is Assured.

THE MADRID
Modern Elevator House.
552 Riverside Drive,
Adjacent to 127th St.
4-6 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY MODERATE. FINE VIEW OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OPPOSITE THE CLAREMONT AND CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND "L."

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. Cor. 180th St.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS.
Exceptionally Well Arranged
CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

DUNNCRAGGAN
New Elevator Building.
867 W. 181st St.,
At Riverside Drive.
3-4-5 Elegant Rooms
WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND COMFORT OF TENANTS. ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.

The Trossachs
New Elevator House.
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
Just North of 181st St.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants.
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

A few of these Apartments are available with Summer concessions. Our Fall list of Apartments, from 2 to 10 rooms, now ready. Agent on premises, or
KEMPE & CO., 87th St. B'way. Schuyler 5610.

Unusual Apartments

MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

ALLERTON
600 West 113th St., cor. B'way
Modern 12-Story Building
Corner Suites of Exceptional Desirability
7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1350 to $1750

FRIESLAND
235 W. 103d St., corner B'way
at Subway Station
Most Attractive Corner Suites of
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
$1000 to $1400

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENTS OR
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Tel. Riverside 975 2705 Broadway at 103d St.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.....$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.):.....$75—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St.....$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park).....$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.....$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West.....$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.).....$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

New 9 Story Fireproof Building,

THE WOOLSEY

145 East 44th St.
Just East of Lexington Avenue.
1 & 2 Rooms
Bath and Kitchenette.
Unfurnished, $35 to $80.
Furnished, $45 to $100.
Apply on premises
or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley

N.E. Corner 81st St. & West End Ave.



Corner Apartments
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, All Outside.
Splendid Light, Air and View
Ample Closet Room. Electric Light, refrigeration, laundry fuel, separate laundries, included in rent.
Apply to Superintendent, on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Rocktall

Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
Choice Apartments
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms
with 2 & 3 Baths
To the lover of a home these apartments appeal. They are the finest value on the West Side; very large rooms; well aired and lighted.
CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager
Tel. Morning.—4888.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

4-5 ROOMS $810 to $1200
-6

All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Carnegie Hill Section

Choice Elevator Apartments.

120 East 86th St.
Near Park Avenue.
8 Rooms, Bath, $900

1219 Madison Ave.
Corner 88th Street.
8-9 ROOMS
Rents $1050 to $1450.

1239 Madison Ave.
Corner 89th Street.
8-9 ROOMS
2 Baths; Rents $1800 to $2000.

1261 Madison Ave.
Corner 90th Street.
8 ROOMS
2 Baths; Rents $1800 to $2100.

138 East 94th St.
Corner Lexington Avenue.
6 Rooms, Bath, $700

16 East 97th St.
Between 5th & Madison Aves.
7 Rooms, Bath, $650

Apply Superintendents on Premises, or
DUFF & CONGER
Madison Av. & 56th St. Phone, Lenox 8900

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

743-5th Ave.

(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of
2 & 3 ROOMS,
with all modern and up to date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2250 Mur. Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Mayfair

Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 7 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2100-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 180 Broadway.

Corner Apartments on Park Avenue

The Niagara, 71 East 87th St.
5 Rooms and Bath...$480
6 Rooms and Bath...$720
8 Rooms and Bath..$1000
Elevator Service, etc.
Apply on premises or
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av. 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

New Building

OPEN FOR INSPECTION
"EVELYN ARMS"
203-205 West 98th St. Near B'way
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments
3 Rooms and Bath
Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen
Rents $65, $70 and $75
Office, 220 W. 98th St. Phone 6906 River.

Overlooking Central Park

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 60th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
4-5 and 6 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.
5 rooms $660 to $750 PER ANNUM
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 PER ANNUM
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 PER ANNUM
9-10 rooms $1600-$2000 PER ANNUM
Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel., 6390—Barclay.

THE KNICKERBOCKER

247 Fifth Avenue
EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
Also Bachelor Apartment.

The Cleveland

Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

Alwyn Covrt

182 West 58th Street.
For October 1 rental we can offer two of the finest suites in the building; one of fourteen rooms and five bathrooms; one of twelve rooms and five bathrooms. In these two suites practically every room faces directly upon the street. Entertaining space unsurpassed. May be inspected now.
To sublet—doctor's office of four rooms and laboratory, fully equipped; separate entrance.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,500 TO $3,000
Cor. Apt. of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 West 79th. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

NEW BUILDING
129 EAST 82ND ST.
Cor. Lexington Av.
To Lease from October 1.
4 Rooms, Bath,
$900-$1,200
6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,500-$1,600
Apply on premises.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

608 & 610 West 150th St.

Elevator Apartment, Managed by Owner.
4 Rooms $36.00 to $40.00
5 Rooms 45.00 to 55.00
6 Rooms 52.50 to 60.00
7 Rooms 60.00 to 67.50
6 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR DENTIST. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HUDSONIA

79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be had for some of these Suites.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

GRAMERCY PARK

One Lexington Avenue
Modern Fireproof Building
Light Duplex Apartments.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
GAINES, VAN NOSTRAND & MORRISON, Inc.,
25 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 314

STUDIO

318 West 57th St.
27 x 35-Light and airy-For day use-Suitable for vocal or other musical instruction.
See Mr. Nyhan (Mornings)
318 West 57th Street

CARLISLE DWELLINGS

450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d
11 ROOMS
$2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

THE LANCASTER

605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms; southern exposure.
6-7 Room, $45-$55.

PARKWAY HALL

501 West 110th St.
Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Cathedral Parkway. Exclusive Section.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,500.
Supt. on Premises.

THE HOLLYWOOD

1,337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apartment suitable for doctor, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $1,400 to $1,500. Modern [illegible] on premises. Commission [illegible]

5-6 ROOMS & BATH.

High-class elevator apartment; most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

TURRETS

116 Riverside Drive, Cor. 84th St.
Magnificent Apartments.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
All Modern Appointments.
$1,800 to $3,200 Per Annum.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

468 CENTRAL PARK WEST

Corner 107th St.
7 large light rooms, $38-$40.
Bath, steam heat, hot water; newly decorated.

65 Central Park W.

NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.,
Very desirable 8-room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park. Unusually large, light rooms; elevator; high-class; rentals [illegible] ready to Supt.

High Class Elevator Apartments

Under My Personal Management.
HAMLET Corner Broadway WILTON
600 W. 163th St. 601 W. 164th St.
3-4-5-7 AND 8 ROOMS, RENTS $35 TO $100.
SEMIRAMIS
137 W. 110th St., Facing Park.
Half Block Subway Station.
6 AND 7 ROOMS, $55 TO $80.
Rio Grande—Rio Vista
15 and 21 Ft. Washington Ave.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS, KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES, $32 TO $67.
LANGHOLM
200 W. 112th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS, CORNER APARTMENTS, $60 TO $85.
Apply Superintendents on or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER 217 W. 110th St. Cathedral 9513.

Burrell

638 West 160th Street.
Recently completed.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
$600 to $900 per Annum.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,

222 WEST 59TH STREET.
Furnished studio to lease, north light; also apartment of 3 rooms and bath to sublet to Dec. 15. Restaurant on premises.
J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

THE SUSSEX,

55 EAST 65TH STREET.
From Oct. 1, seven or eight room apartment, $1,600; extra maids' rooms; private house block. Apply Superintendent.

APARTMENT FOR RENT.

3 Large Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. All Rooms Light and Airy.
3 EAST 35TH ST. (12397)
GEO. R. READ & CO.

149 EAST 40TH ST.

Modern Fireproof Building,
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath
For Rent from October 1st.
RENTS $800 TO $1,300.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED

2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.
BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $21-$38
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
PHONE 1900 FORDHAM.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

BROOKLYN.

AT THE FRESH POND ROAD

STATION OF THE MYRTLE AV., RIDGEWOOD "L" LINE.
5 AND 6 LARGE ROOMS
Rent $18 With hot water supply and heated bath room and public hall, 50c. extra. All outside courts, abundance of light and air, private halls, tiled bath rooms; 5c. fare, 28 minutes direct via Myrtle Av. Ridgewood "L" line from Brooklyn Bridge.
F. C. LEMMERMAN, AGENT.
768 FRESH POND ROAD, BROOKLYN.

MODERN

FLATBUSH APARTMENT

7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

121 MADISON AVE.

AND 31 EAST 30TH ST.
Apartments of
2 ROOMS AND BATH
TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Housekeeping and non-housekeeping. Very moderate rentals. Tel. 2383 Mad. Sq.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A Comfortable Dwelling

In a Splendid Neighborhood
20 East 83rd Street
TO LET
At a Reasonable Rental
Apply to us for a permit to inspect.
Wm. A. White & Sons
45 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John

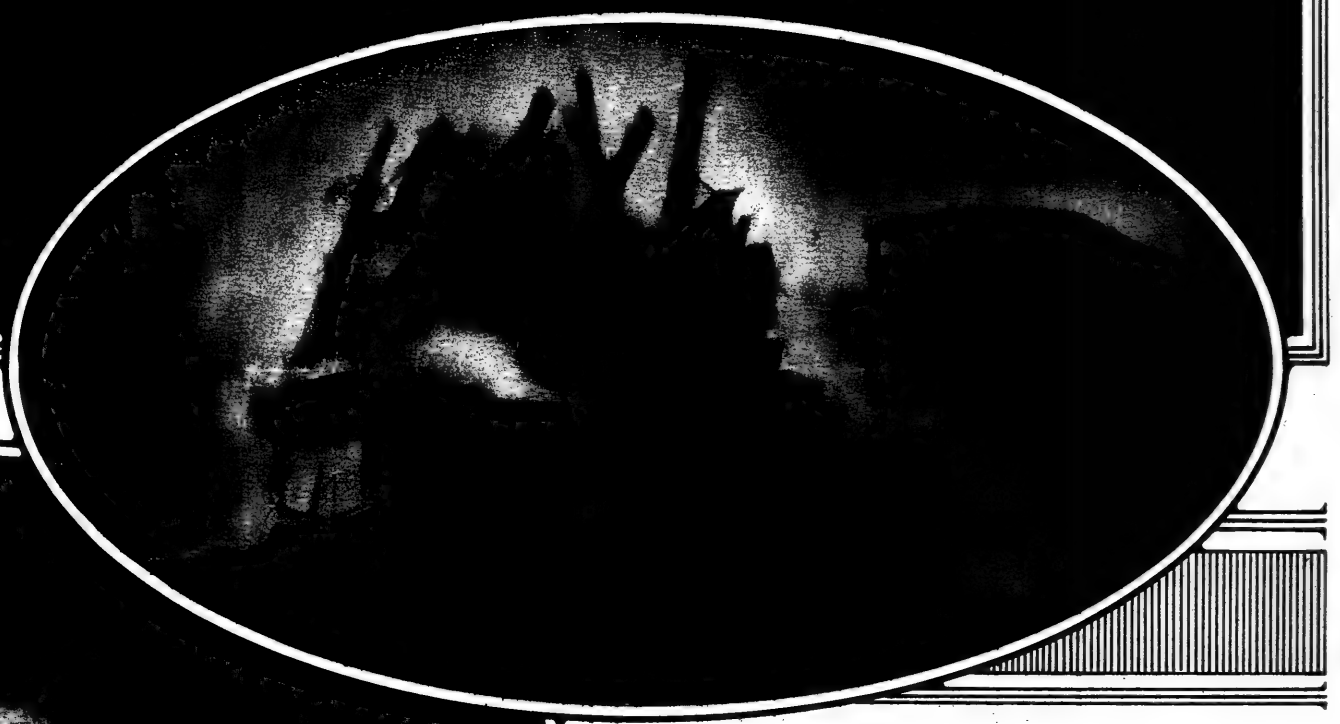
A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 Church St.

The New York Times



BURNING BARGE FLOATING TOWARDS ELLIS ISLAND. THERE WAS SHRAPNEL ON BOARD AND THE RESULT WAS A SUCCESSION OF FIREWORKS. This Photo Was Taken Between 4 and 5 A. M. Sunday.
(Photo by Press Illustrating Co.)



BURNING FREIGHT CARS AT THE RAILROAD TERMINAL ON BLACK TOM ISLAND LOADED WITH AMMUNITION.
(Photo by Press Illustrating Co.)



HUNDREDS OF SHELLS OF VARIOUS CALIBRE EXPLODING AS FIRE SWEPT ONE OF THE PIERS.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)

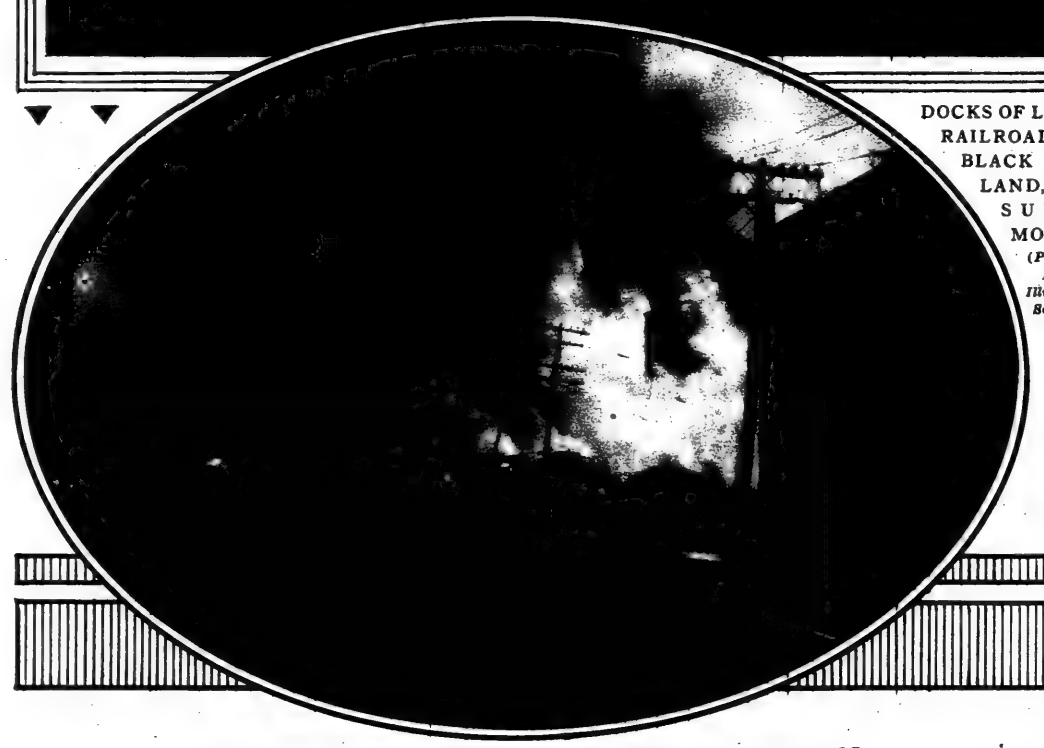


GENERAL VIEW OF THE WRECKED NATIONAL STORAGE PLANT, BLACK TOM ISLAND
(Photo by Press Illustrating Co.)



DOCKS OF LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD TERMINAL, BLACK TOM ISLAND, AT 5 A.M. SUNDAY MORNING

(Photo by Press Illustrating Service.)



THE FIRE AT THE NATIONAL STORAGE HOUSE, ONE OF THE BIG BUILDINGS OF THE MUNITIONS PLANT.

(Photos © by International Film Service.)



NURSES OF ST. MARGARET'S HOSPITAL ON THE SCENE READY FOR DUTY.



THE BURNING NATIONAL STORAGE PLANT WITH FREIGHT CARS ON BLACK TOM ISLAND.



UNITED STATES TROOPS TAKING A BATTERY OF HEAVY 4.7-INCH GUNS OVER THE WICHITA MOUNTAINS.



(Photos © by International Film Service.)

TESTING A POWERFUL TRACTOR WHICH IS EXPECTED TO DO THE WORK OF 160 HORSES AND 75 MEN IN A BATTERY.



A CHARMING PICTURE OF MISS ELSIE JANIS
At Her New Summer Home, Manor House, Tarrytown, N. Y.
(Photo by Aime Dupont)



MISS MIMI SCOTT AND MISS DOROTHY LEE MILLS
Making Bandages at the American Red Cross Headquarters, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.



TEACHING MEXICAN CHILDREN TO BE GARDENERS.
A Government Kindergarten Class in Mexico City.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Franklin Simon & Co.

PARIS 4 Rue Martel — Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets, New York — LONDON 29 Jewin Crescent

New Fall Models

Misses' Serge Dresses

Two Exclusive Styles

14 to 20 years—**At Special Prices**



No. 283—**Misses' Serge Dress,** *of navy blue French serge,* waist and belt bound with black silk braid, long tabs from belt finished with silk braid, buttons and silk tassels, white collar of hemstitched Georgette with navy Georgette over collar.

Special **16.75**

No. 285—**Misses' Combination Dress,** *of navy blue or black French serge combined with black satin;* a new open front, box pleated model; dress of satin, yoke and border on box-pleated skirt of serge, serge belt with sash, motif at back and front embroidered in silver metallic threads, silk tassels, white Georgette collar, bone buttons.

Special **18.50**

No. 283—**New Fall Hats** *of velour,* in rose, green, Copen, black or brown, velvet leaves appliqued on crown, velvet bound.

Special **7.95**

No. 285—**New Fall Hats** *of velvet,* in black, purple, navy or brown, grosgrain ribbon band, jet pins.

Special **6.95**

Shoes (Illustrated) Are from our Shop.

Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled. Phone 6900 Greeley.

RUSSEK'S

362 Fifth Ave. OPPOSITE ALTMAN'S



A Handsome Mode for Midsummer Wear

A SUPERB creation is this charming dress of Satin D'Amour with delicate hand embroidery resulting in a blend of harmonious coloring. A stunning frock for town and country wear. *Specially priced* **$29.50**

14 KT. SOLID GOLD Convertible BRACELET WATCH



$23

With Hand-Carved Case **$27**

Watch is about size of five-cent piece. 16 Jewel imported movement. Fully guaranteed. *Our regular value* $35

Waltham Bracelet Watch $7.50



Full 7 Jewel Waltham Movement with 20-year Gold Filled Case and Convertible Bracelet. Works and Case are Fully Guaranteed.

Mail Orders Filled. Delivery Guaranteed.

ARNOLD & CO. JEWELERS Established 1890

448 Fifth Ave., near 39th St.

Special Values in Perfect, Pure White Diamonds.



Get together all the precious possessions of the family, too valuable to trust to ordinary soap and water.

Make a bubbly brimming lather of Lux and hot water—baptize them!

Dad's golf stockings—not shrunk a speck—and the color as cheerful as when new.

The big blankets on Mother's bed—Lux makes them so fleecy, so soft—white as a snow drift.

Brother's white flannels, soft and snowy white after they are washed with Lux.

The little Chap's Sweater—so soft and shapely it is new all over again.

And baby's little shirt—so different from the harsh, "scratchy" shirt ordinary soap makes.

The secret of Lux success lies in the formula—wholly different from anything ever produced. Think what it would mean in your home to find something which will wash any woolens that pure water alone won't injure! Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

LUX

WON'T SHRINK WOOLENS

10c





Ilanasilk Cushions Make Canoeing Safe

They are filled with Ilanasilk, a water-resisting fibre of remarkable buoyancy, and will support the heaviest person in water indefinitely. A most comfortable seat, neatly covered with a durable material.

Hundreds of these cushions are used. YOU should use them, too. Only $1 each postpaid.

Send for FREE BOOKLET *"Safety on the Water,"* and information about other life-saving equipments.

Universal Safety Mattress Co., Inc., Dept. C-2, 31 Nassau St., New York City

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street, New York



Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Telephone Murray Hill 7300.

FALL MODEL—

Misses' Serge Frock

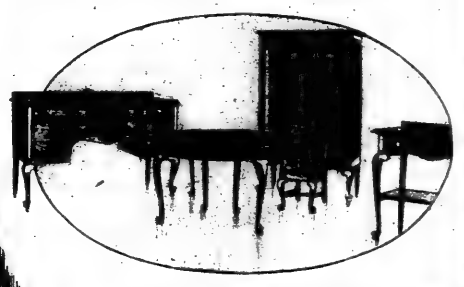
"VIVACITE" *Of navy serge with black satin sleeves and double belt joined by pin tucks. With gray embroidery; with gray embroidery; with beige broadcloth collar and beige embroidery; or with white broadcloth collar and Oriental embroidery.*

Size 14 to 18. **18.50**

WORDS can only explain the purpose and policy of a business—to *mean anything* they must be backed by *deeds.*

¶ *Kellners'* have been demonstrating for twenty-five years that it pays to do business on principle.

¶ Furniture of *quality* at **very** moderate prices sums up the *Kellner* policy.



Queen Anne American Burl Walnut —10 pieces. Buffet 66 in. long. **$300**

The 25 rooms completely furnished will prove instructive and entertaining

KELLNER BROS.

S. E. Cor. 15TH ST. & 6TH AVE.

SINCE 1891

The HARDMAN AUTOTONE



THE *PERFECT* PLAYER-PIANO

Made in its entirety, basic piano and player-piano in one factory ¶ The favorite of Mme. Destinn and nearly every great Metropolitan Opera Artist ¶ Your piano taken in exchange. Convenient terms arranged *Write for Catalog*

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., *Founded 1842*

433 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY BROOKLYN STORE: 524 FULTON ST.

Other player-pianos of our manufacture from $395 up

The W.H.T. Tierney Shop



Special $10.00 *Usually* $17.50

Sewing Cabinet

Solid mahogany, beautifully proportioned in the Martha Washington design.

Individual Furniture for novel uses

6 EAST 37TH STREET

Adjoining Tiffany's

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th St., New York



Women's Opera Pumps

Of superior black patent leather, hand turned soles, Louis XV. heels. Special **5.00**

Leonard's

Maternity Corset



Scientifically constructed to support the vital organs without pressure. With this corset your clothes will be comfortable, will hang gracefully, giving your figure the harmonious, inconspicuous lines so much desired.

Special price, **$3.80**

Maternity Apparel

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Negligees and Brassieres.

At prices lower than elsewhere.

Fashion Book Free. Write Dept. L-3.

24 West 39th St., Just West of 5th Ave., N. Y.

The Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave



Before Waving



Nestlé Waved

It is generally believed that any permanent hair-wave, if repeatedly applied, would make the hair dry and brittle, in the end causing breakage. We contradict this and claim that there exists no more stimulating treatment for the poorest or finest hair than the Nestlé Treatment. In other words, the Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave Treatment not only makes the hair wonderfully wavy, but it benefits the hair physically.

Our booklet, obtained free of charge from us or any of our licensed pupils, explains the treatment.

C. NESTLÉ CO.

657-9 Fifth Avenue, Corner 52nd Street, New York

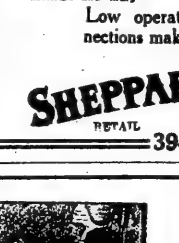
Telephone 6541 Plaza.

London, 48 South Molton St. and 43 Dover St.

ESTABLISHED 1857

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

The entire stock of Dining Room and Living Room Furniture at considerable reductions from the original moderate prices.



Period William and Mary

Period Bed Room Suites

4 pieces, Dresser, Dressing Table, Chiffonier and full-size Bed, in mahogany or walnut (as illustration).

Usual price $200; special, **$155.00.**

The above is representative of the many marked reductions in complete suites in Mahogany, Walnut, and Enamel.

Prices from $100 to $450

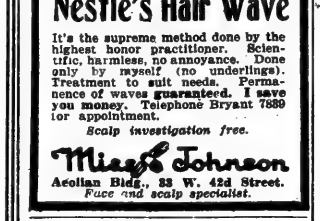
Bedding, Springs, and Mattresses specially priced.

Low operating expense and wholesale connections make prices lower here than elsewhere.

SHEPPARD KNAPP SON CO. Inc.

RETAIL WHOLESALE

39-41 WEST 23D ST.



Against these waves, or dampness, your hair is immune when revitalized by my

PERMANENT Nestle's Hair Wave

It's the supreme method done by the highest honor practitioner. Scientific, harmless, no annoyance. Done only by myself (no underlings). Treatment to suit needs. Permanence of waves **guaranteed.** I save you money. Telephone Bryant 7839 for appointment.

Scalp investigation free.

Miss F. Johnson

Aeolian Bldg., 33 W. 42d Street.

Face and scalp specialist.



FOR SPEEDY SEWING

The silk to use is "B & A," because it is so elastic it never snaps, and so smooth it never snarls. Next time try

Brainerd & Armstrong's Silk



XIIth Century Arabian Food

كتاب ممنوع للارسانيه

NATURE'S LAXATIVE NO DRUGS

"LES FRUITS" (The Fruits)

Park & Tilford Stores

A food without drugs composed entirely of Arabian fruits and leaves, good to the taste; really a confection. A little of this natural food gives effective, healthy bowel action or money refunded. Cleanses and tones the alimentary tract, and therefore makes for better health. DRUGS WEAKEN—FOODS STRENGTHEN. Endorsed by physicians, physical culturists and all who test it. "Its Consumer Is Its Reference."

For Booklet, "THE GIFT OF THE GODS," and samples of "LES FRUITS" write

ARABIAN FRUITS CO., 1172 Broadway, N. Y.

REMOUNT YOUR DIAMOND

We will furnish an all platinum mounting for your solitaire, supply four small diamonds for the sides, doing the entire work in our own shop, for the small cost of

$45.00

ARNOLD & CO.,

JEWELERS, Est. 1890.

448 Fifth Ave., near 39th St.

SPECIAL VALUES IN PERFECT PURE WHITE DIAMONDS.



Remember Dale Service

Our lighting engineers are prepared to assist you personally in your selection of appropriate home and office fixtures. Prices ⅓ below retail.

Write for Our New Catalog No. 20 or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,

109 West 18th Street, N. Y.

1 Door West of 6th Ave.



Singer Glasses

$1.50 to $6.50

SAVE YOUR EYES.

Wear Singer Soft-Lite lenses. They eliminate the harmful rays of light, which cause headaches. White in color. Ask us about Soft-Lite glasses if you want the best.

M. Singer

Optometrists & Opticians

Madison Av., cor. 100th St. 114 Fulton St.

981 Prospect Av., Bronx. 604 W. 181st St.

Finest Service Skirt of ARMY KHAKI



This skirt is for service only, but is built on extremely mannish lines. Patch pockets, strapped belt and button down front. Made wide for Hiking, Canoeing, Motoring, Tennis, and in the Garden. In fact, it is exactly what is required for service. The material is the same as that used in the Army. And at the price we can hardly keep up with the demand. Waist sizes 24-30. Price **$1.45**

Full Guarantee. Order by Mail, Sending Check or Money Order.

Freneau Sweeny

370 FIFTH AVE.

Opp. Best's. Phone Murray Hill 7278.

"Buy Furniture in a Furniture Store"



This bed is one of a six-piece suite consisting of Twin Beds, Dresser, Toilet Table, Chiffo-Robe and Night Stand. Beautifully figured Antique Crotch Mahogany. You will be struck with the beauty of this suite.

Our Price for August $650.

Made to be sold at $875.

25th Annual August Furniture Sale

FOR this month we have reduced the price of every Suite and Odd piece in our establishment. Anticipating a rise in prices in the furniture industry we placed big orders long beforehand.

You will find here only the highest grade of furniture from the best makers in the country. 24 years in business—giving the finest for the least—ought to mean a great deal to you. We invite you to our show rooms. Note the great savings.

Geiger & Braverman

FURNITURE COMPANY

49-51 West 23d Street

Established 1892

ARMOR BRONZE

A seamless armor of pure bronze cast over an everlasting core.

BABY'S FIRST SHOES. Preserve them forever as quaint and lovable ornaments by having them cast in Armor Bronze finished in Gold, Silver or Bronze. One Shoe, $4.

$8 a pr.

The National Metalizing Co. 333 Fourth Ave., (near 28th St.)

Write for our Catalogue.

PETER THOMSON

New York—634 5th Ave. at 50th St.

Philadelphia—Walnut at 12th St.

Women's, Misses' and Children's made-to-order garments, in models of exclusive design and exceptional workmanship. Mail Orders Filled

Kayser Silk Gloves

More sold than all other silk gloves combined





Summer Clearance Sale

Every Wash Dress, Palm Beach Suit, Sport & Beach Coat now reduced to 40% less than the cost of manufacture.

BE CURIOUS! Visit Our Showrooms!

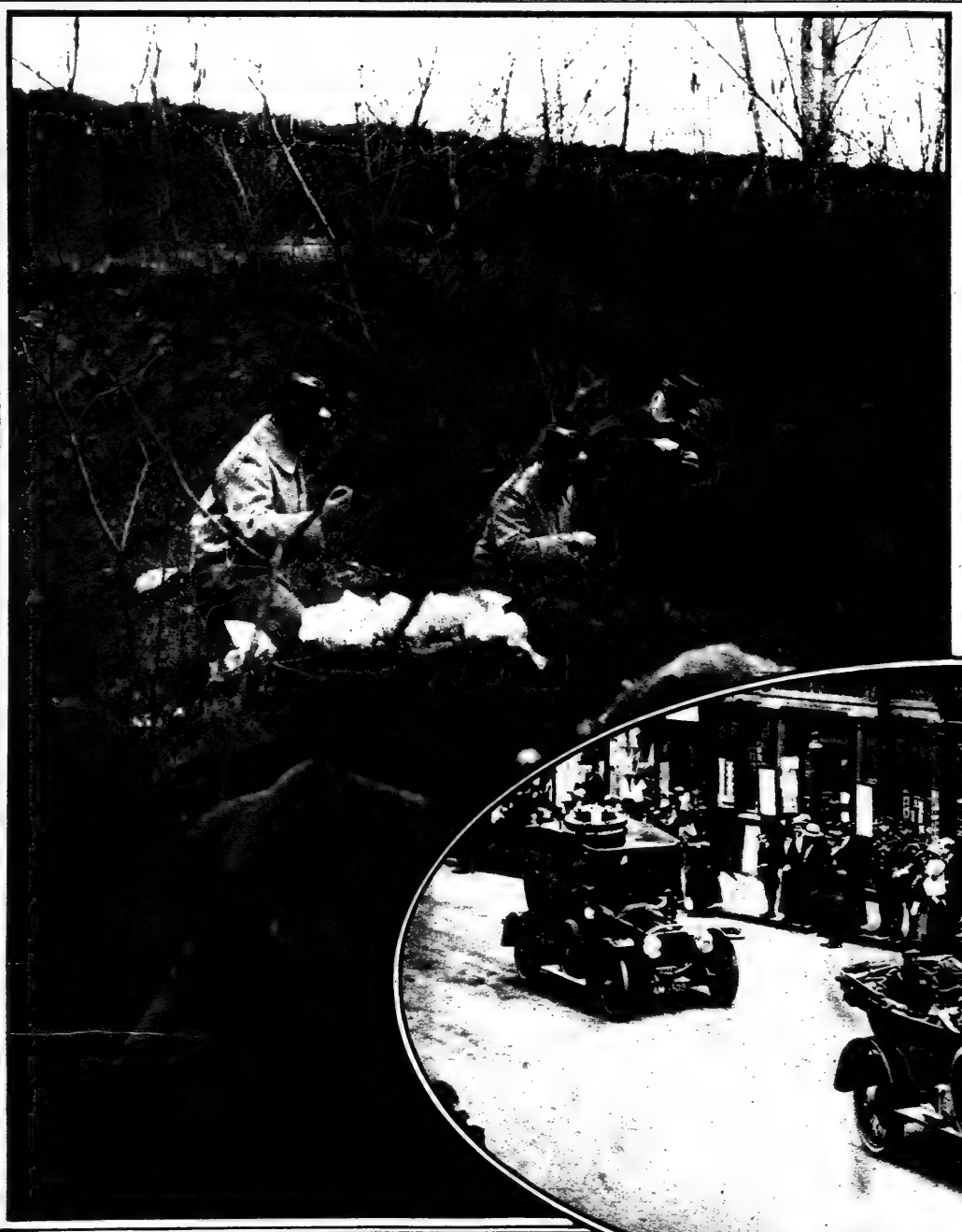
The Hamilton Garment Co.

307 5th Av., cor. 31st St., N. Y.

The New York Times



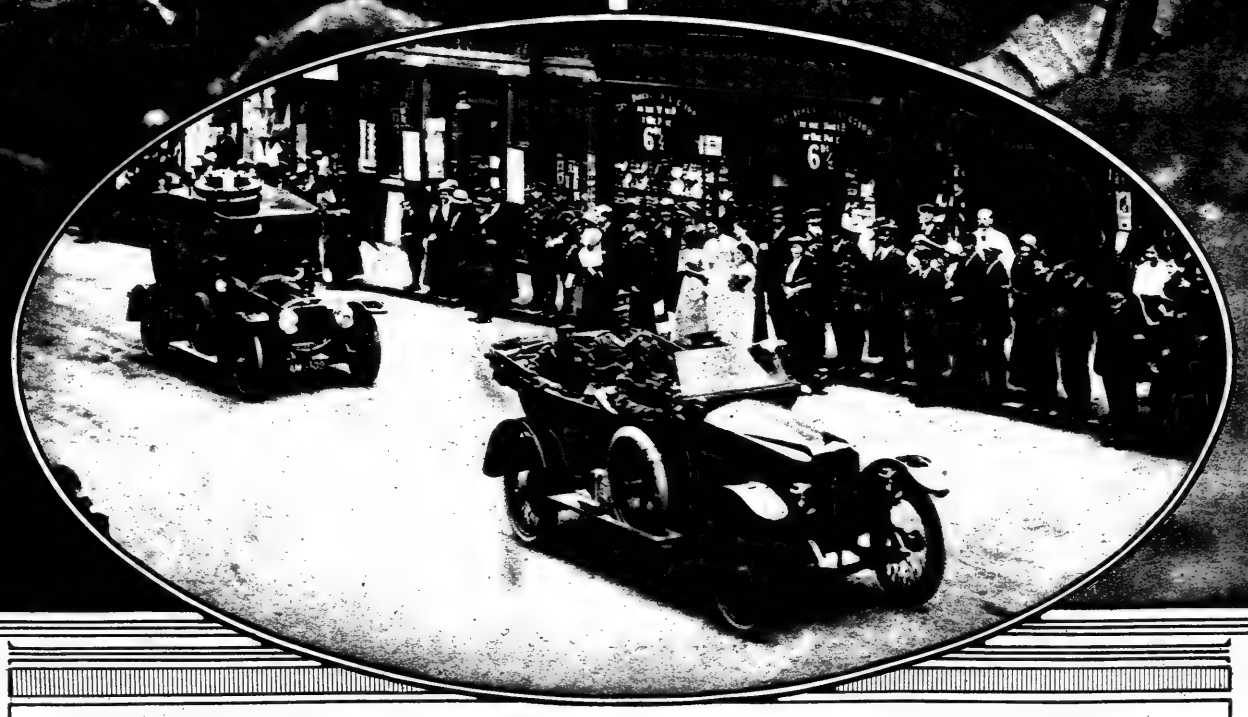
THE ENORMOUS NEW FRENCH GUN THAT IS SAID TO BE THE EQUAL OF GERMANY'S FAMOUS 17 INCH GIANT.
(Photo © Illustrated London News.)



GEN. JOFFRE TAKING A QUICK LUNCH BACK OF THE FIRING LINE.
(Photo from Universal Press Syndicate.)



PRESIDENT POINCARE OF FRANCE WEARING THE STEEL HELMET OF THE POILU INSPECTING A FIRST LINE TRENCH.
(Photo from Universal Press Syndicate.)



KING GEORGE V. ON HIS WAY TO INSPECT TROOPS OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY IN TRAINING.
(Photo © by Central News Photo Service.)



THE ADVANCE TO MOSHI ON THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN. INDIAN AFRICAN REGIMENTS WATERING HORSES
(Photo © by Central News Photo Service.)



SOME OF THE 400 GERMAN ASKARIS PRISONERS BEHIND WIRE AT ARUSHA.
(Photo © by Central News Photo Service.)



CONVOY AND ESCORT PASSING THROUGH BUSH AT GARAGUA.
This Part of the Convoy Was Held Up by Germans and Defended by East African and Indian Troops, Who Succeeded in Getting It Safely Back to the Main Body. *(Photo © by Central News Photo Service*



THE BRITISH ADVANCE IN THE WEST RETURNING WITH THE WOUNDED.

From a British Official Photograph.
(Photo © by Central News Photo Service.)



A MINE PRECEDING AN ASSAULT IN THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)



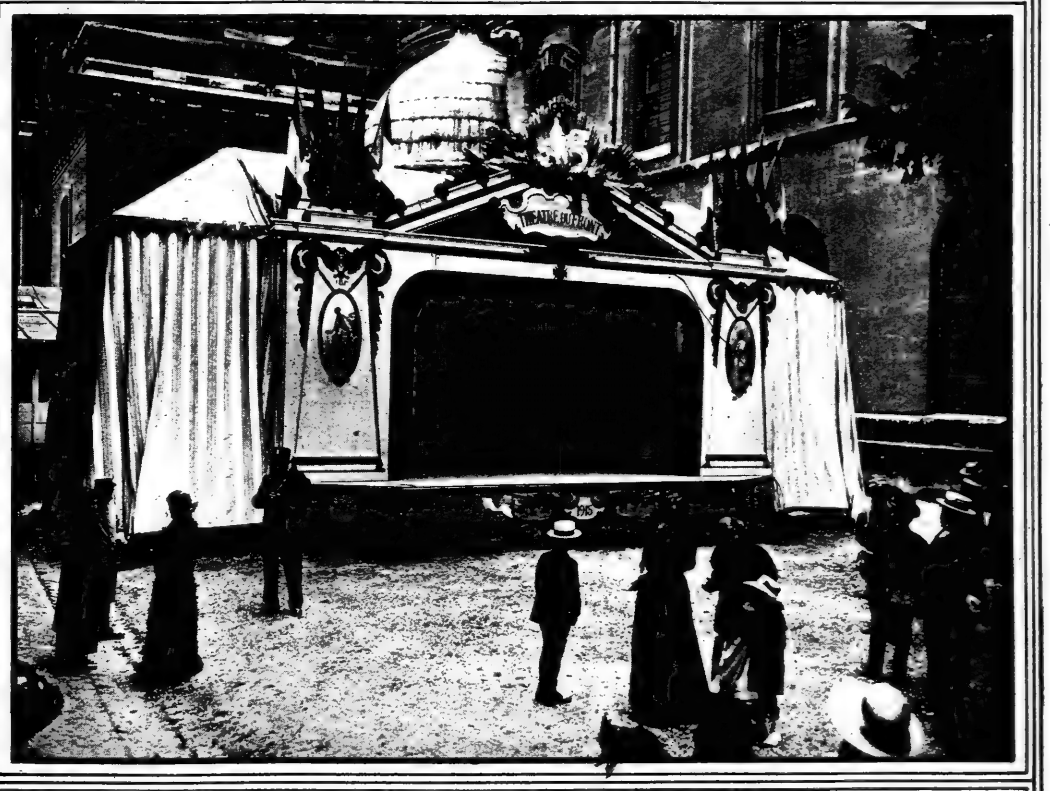
DINNER TIME IN THE SERBIAN CAMP ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



SOME OF THE HARDSHIPS THAT ARE ENDURED ARE INDICATED IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH OF A FRENCH CAMP ON THE GALIKO RIVER IN GREECE.
(Photo from Universal Press Syndicate.)



GENERAL MARCHAND, OF FASHODA FAME, NOW ONE OF THE FRENCH COMMANDERS ON THE SOMME FRONT, INSPECTING HIS SECTOR, WHICH INCLUDES THE RUINED CHATEAU OF TILLOLOY, SHOWN IN THE PICTURES.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



A MOVABLE THEATRE FOR THE USE OF THE SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood)



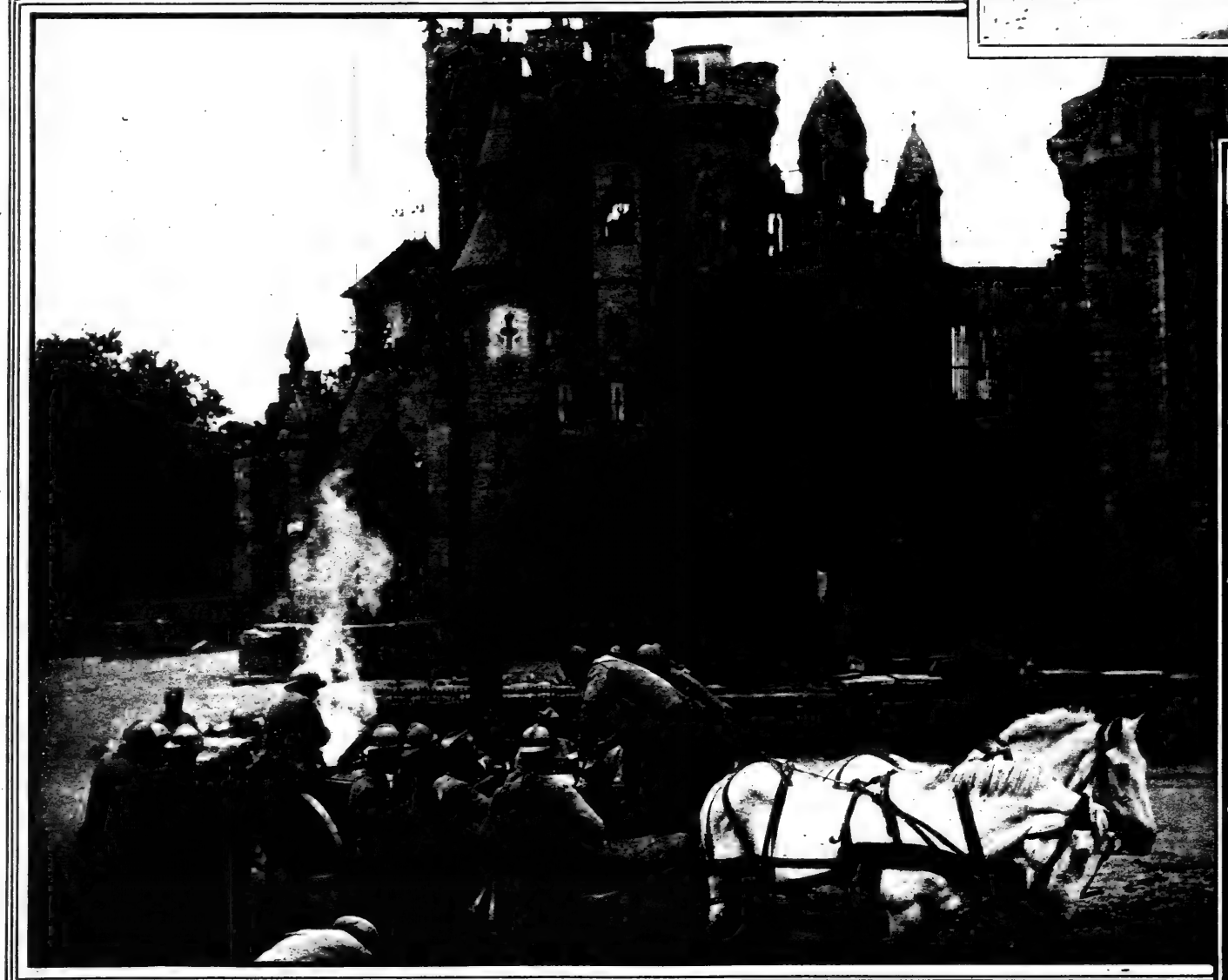
GERMAN CANNON CAPTURED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ATTACK IN THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.



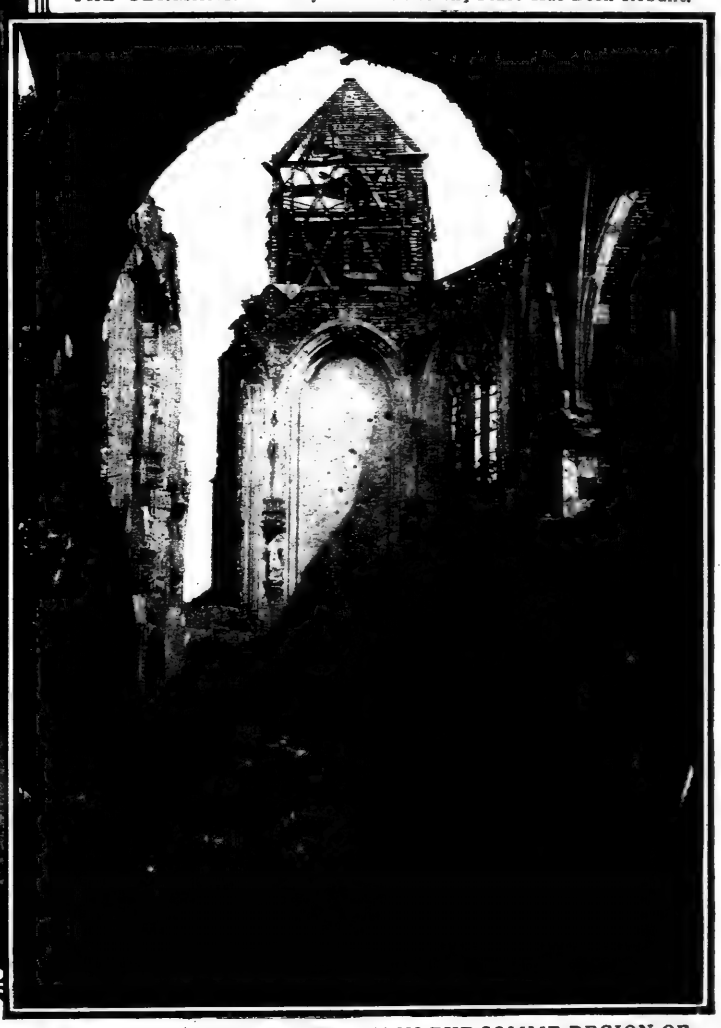
PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH IN THE GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE AT THE SOMME FRONT.
The Germans Exhausted Fell Asleep Where They Lay. *(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)*



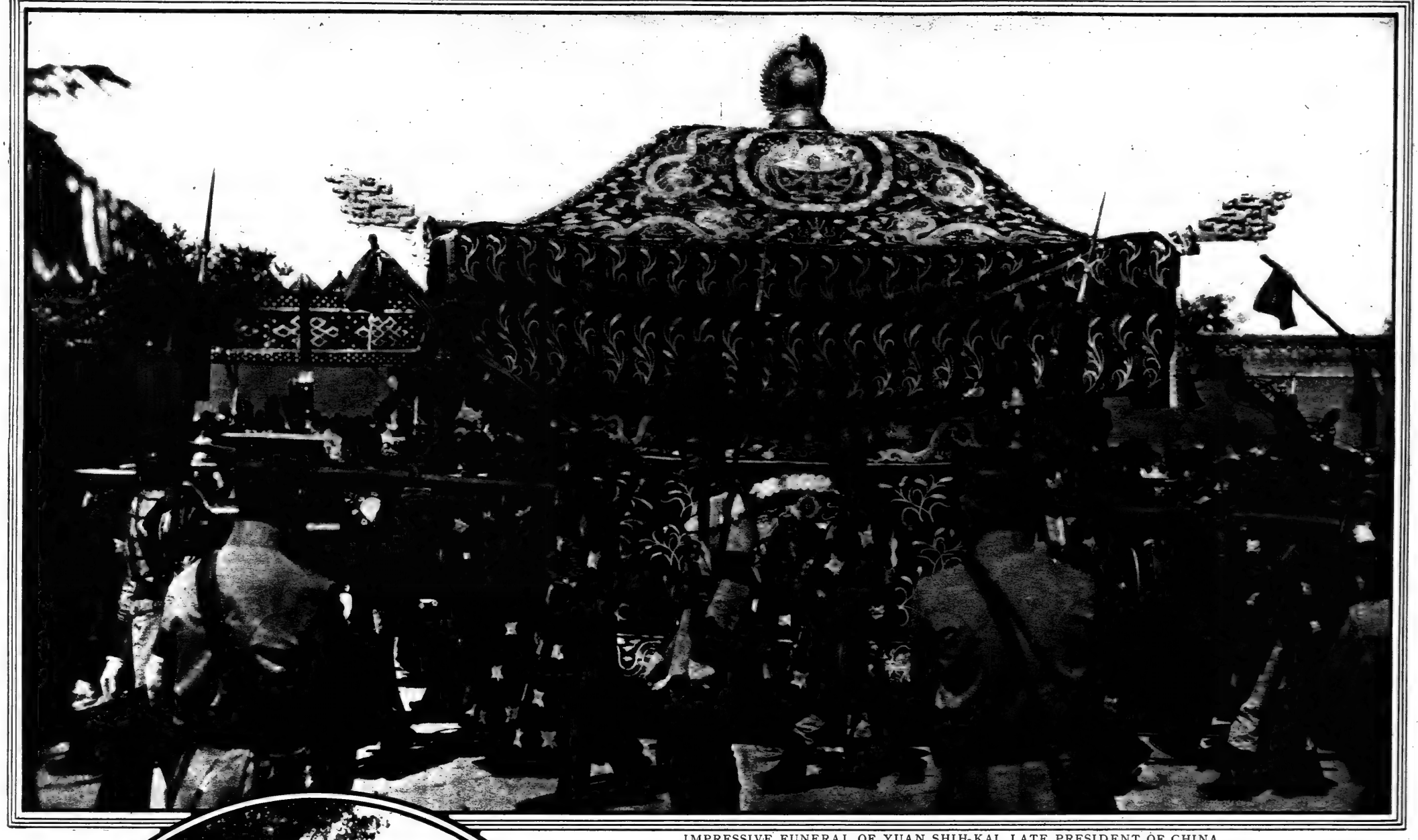
RUINS OF VIENNE-LE-CHATEAU, IN FRANCE, LOST AND RECAPTURED BY THE FRENCH AT THE TIME OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE, AND SINCE UNDER THE FIRE OF THE GERMANS. Only a Portion of the Place Has Been Rebuilt.



THE OLD AND THE NEW IN FRANCE. MEDIEVAL GATEWAY OF A CASTLE BEFORE WHICH AN ULTRA-MODERN MILITARY KITCHEN HAS HALTED.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



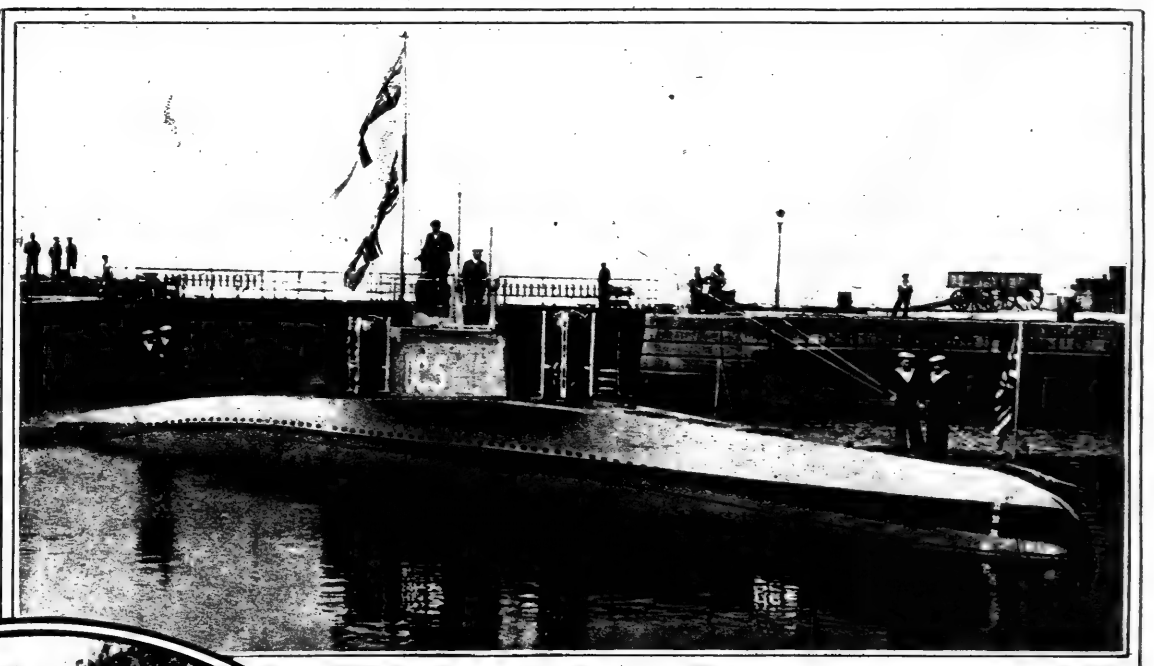
INTERIOR OF A RUINED CHURCH IN THE SOMME REGION OF FRANCE, DEVASTATED BY SHELL FIRE AND RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL OF YUAN SHIH-KAI, LATE PRESIDENT OF CHINA.
Catafalque Being Carried by Native Bearers. The Funeral Procession, Attended by Official Representatives of All the Nations, Was Held Behind the Walls of the Forbidden Tartar or Inner City of Peking.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



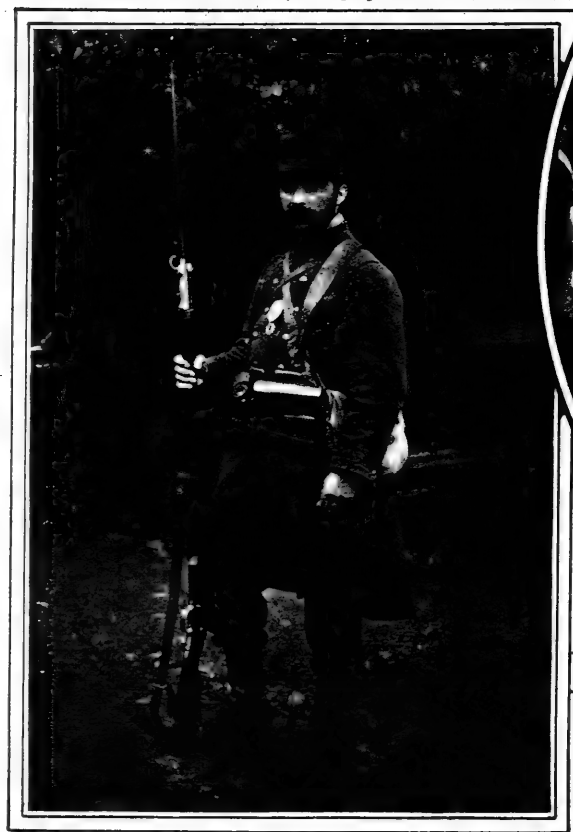
PAUL O. REINSCH, AMERICAN MINISTER TO CHINA, MARCHING IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION. HE IS IN THE FOREGROUND, DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES. *(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)*



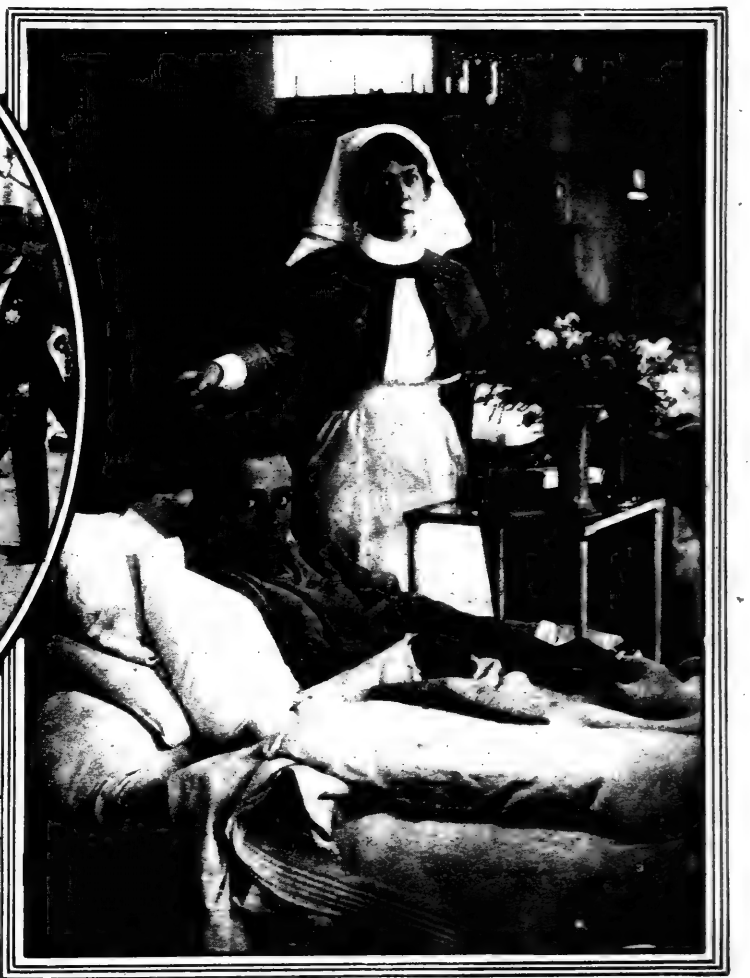
GERMAN SUBMARINE MINE LAYER U. C. 5 CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)



MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION, HEADED BY COLONEL NEVILLE, THE COMMANDANT, MARCHED IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION WITH MOURNING BANDS ON THEIR SLEEVES. IN THIS PICTURE COLONEL NEVILLE IS THE CENTRAL FIGURE IN THE FIRST ROW. BEHIND THE OFFICERS ARE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN STUDENT INTERPRETERS DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



Jacques Malkin, Former Orchestra Leader at Hotel Knickerbocker, New York, Now Serving in the French Army, Where He Organizes Concerts for the Soldiers.



IMMELMANN'S CONQUEROR IN A LONDON HOSPITAL.
2nd Lieut. McCubbin, the Pilot of the Machine, Was Wounded.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)



THE BAND OF A FRENCH REGIMENT GIVING A CONCERT IN THE RUINS OF A VILLAGE.



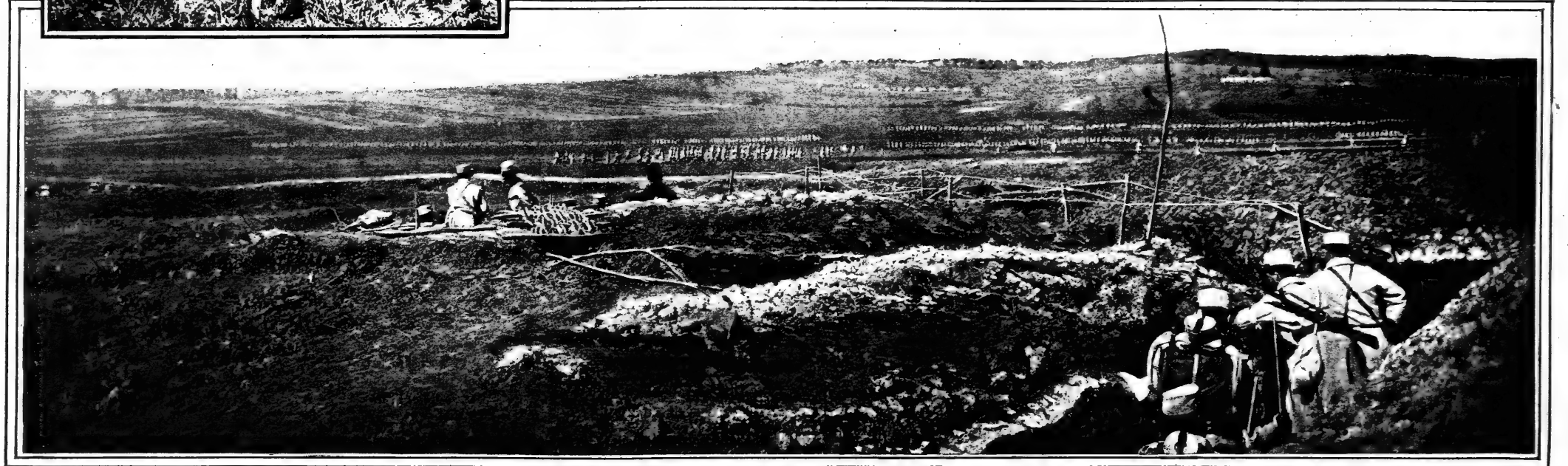
Serbian Heroine At Saloniki, Wounded Twice. Aged 17, She Was In School At Belgrade When War Broke Out. She Enlisted At Once And Fought With Great Bravery.



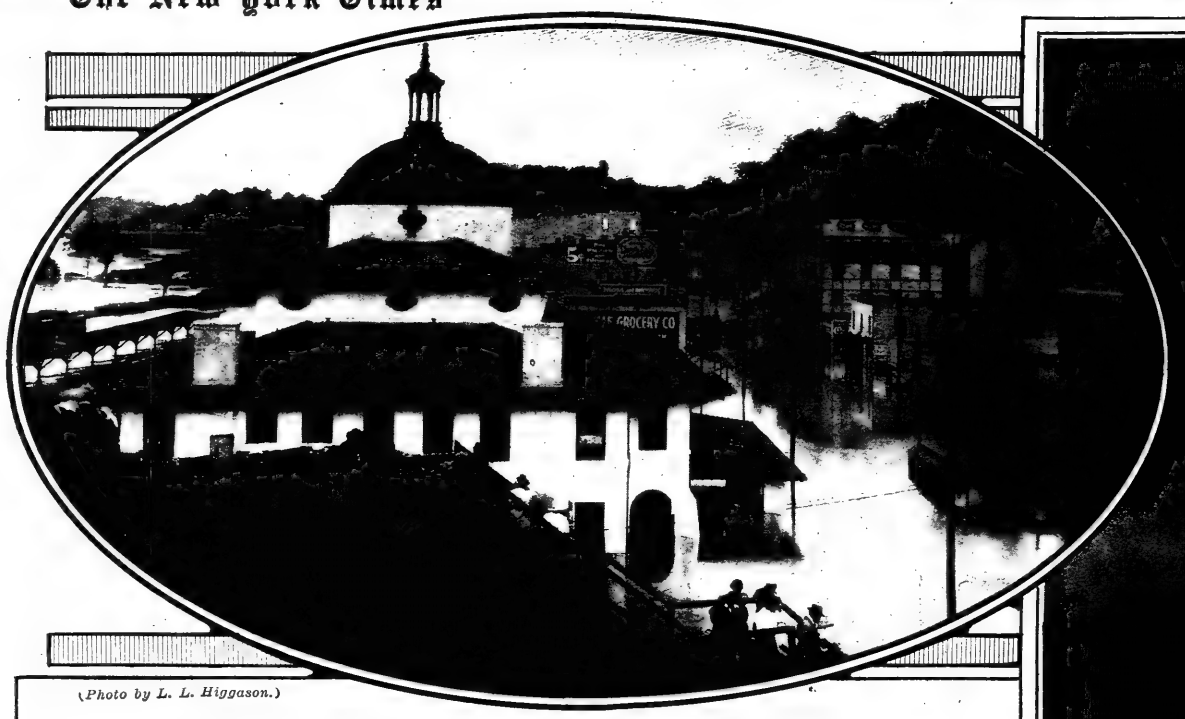
A Recent Photograph of GENERAL von LINSINGEN.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS MADE PRISONERS ON JULY 5, 1916, Fighting On the Sector South of the Somme In Picardy, Being Taken to the Rear Under Guard.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



FRENCH SOLDIERS MAKING AN ATTACK ON THE SECOND LINE OF DEFENSES, ON THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT. MANY OF THE ADVANCING LINES MAY BE SEEN ONLY FAINTLY.
(Photos from Universal Press Syndicate.)



(Photo by L. L. Higgason.)

THE COSTLY FLOODS IN NORTH CAROLINA, AT ASHEVILLE.
This Shows the Southern Railway Station in the Foreground. X Shows Where Two Men Were Drowned Trying to Deliver Food to the Hotel Nearby.



MRS. RALPH MILLARD SHELDON,
Formerly Miss Agnes Lillian Cooper, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lincoln Cooper of Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn.
(Photo by Kazanjian Studio.)



Helping the Needy Families of Guardsmen at the Front. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. M. B. Stanton, Sister of Senator O'Gorman, At Work at the 71st Regiment Armory.
(Photo © American Press Assn.)



Inmates of Blackwell's Island Penitentiary Play Ball at the Celebration of the First Anniversary of John J. Murtha As Warden.



"MATTY" IN HIS NEW UNIFORM AS MANAGER OF THE "REDS."
The Famous Giant Pitcher Was Given a Great Reception When He Appeared In His New Capacity for the First Time Last Week. Incidentally the Cincinnati Team Won. (Photo by Bain News Service.)



FOUR OF THE 150 SHOW GIRLS SELLING TICKETS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARDSMEN FIELD DAY BENEFIT TO RAISE $50,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF GUARDSMEN ON THE BORDER. (Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



MARJORIE RAMBEAU
IN A NEW PLAY "CHEATING CHEATERS"
At the Eltinge Theatre This Week.
(Photo by White Studio.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Good

features of Blyn Plan Shoes are the result of a purpose.

The natural tread distributes the wear evenly, and the shoes last longer.

The natural shaping assures cool comfort to tireless feet.

Blyn Plan

Patent Colt and Gun Metal For Children

Sizes
5 to 8.....2.00
8½ to 11....2.35
11½ to 2....3.00

10 cents extra by mail anywhere in the United States.



Button Blucher and Oxford Styles

Fulton St. (Brooklyn) Store 442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge, near Hoyt St.

Newark Store { 689 Broad Street Opposite Military Park

J. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO. Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.

West Side Stores	East Side Stores.
222-224 W. 125th St.	3d Av. & 122d St.
6th Av., & 27th St.	3d Av., near 86th St.
8th Av., nr. 39th St.	3d Av., 150 & 151 St.
	162 Bowery, nr. Broome

Brooklyn Stores { Broadway, between Park & Ellery Sts. 442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge St. Broadway, near Greene Ave.

Newark Store, 689 Broad St., opp. Military Pk.

Factory 511-519 East 72d St.

"ARTBRONZ" PRODUCTS

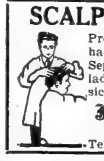


BOOK ROCKS, BOUDOIR LAMPS, ASH TRAYS, PAPER WEIGHTS, STATUARY, PORTABLES, Etc.

Catalog illustrating almost 200 Art Subjects on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

Kathodion Bronze Works, Inc.
299 Madison Ave., cor. 41st St., New York.

SCALP SPECIALISTS



Premature grayness, falling hair and baldness prevented. Separate departments for ladies and gentlemen. Physician in attendance.

John F. Gleason Co.
22 East 46th Street.
Telephone 4290 Murray Hill.

Vacuum Cleaners



75 DIFFERENT KINDS AT CUT PRICES.

Send for price list 13-H for hand power or 13-E for electric power.

Muenzen Specialty Co.,
131 West 42d St.



Novelties in Needlework.
Unique and exclusive Embroideries, French Tapestries, Crewels and Tapestry Yarns, Wools of all kinds. All the necessary materials for Art Embroidery Work, Fancy Canvases of every description. D. M. C. Cottons, Decorative Art Linens, etc.
Worsted Knit Goods.
The Specialty House of
HENRY HESSE,
399 Sixth Av., 24-25 Sts., N.Y.

Studio closed until September 18.

PIRIE MacDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.



Permanent Hair Wave
All Over the Head $20 Permanent
Emile Wave Specialist
Hotel Imperial, Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlor, Broadway and 31st St. (31st St. entrance.)
Phone Madison Sq. 2142.



New Sanitary Solid Mahogany Bed 3 ft. only $11.50
Bedsteads & Bedding of the Better Sort.
Box Springs & Mattresses.
Brass Beds Refinished.
GEO. M. MILLER, 7 West 45th St. Bryant 914. near 5th Ave.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Period Furniture Co.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
(Direct from the Factory)

Colonial Armchair or Armrocker

Dull Imitation Mahogany, with Fibre Rush Seats. Very Comfortable.

Special at $6.50
Regularly $10

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
at 50% of Regular Prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany & Walnut, $75 up; reg. $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES, $4 up.
Set of Photographic Reproductions Mailed FREE

Est. 1852 MANGES BROS. *M'f'rs.*
115-117 WEST 23d ST.
and 108 & 110 West 24th St., N. Y.

Vantines
The Oriental Store

Perfume Set, $1.

AN ARTISTIC Japanese lacquered Cabinet, decorated in gold, with two glass-stoppered bottles of Vantine's famous Oriental perfumes—one each of Wistaria and Flowery Kingdom; Cabinet plush lined, with separate compartment for each bottle. Makes a most unique ink stand when perfume has been emptied. On sale in our Perfumery Section, or mailed postpaid upon receipt of $1.

15248 T

A. A. VANTINE & CO. Inc.
Fifth Avenue & 39th Street. New York

Watch for our SPECIAL OFFER of DARWIN TULIPS for Fall Planting

COMMENCING IN ISSUE OF SEPT. 3?
CATALOG UPON REQUEST

Stumpp & Walter Co.
30 and 32 Barclay Street New York

ANTIRIDES KARA

A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of $1.50. Sold by Stern Bros. and

MME. HELENE 546 5th AVE.
In Alice Maynard's Store.
Scientific French Treatments, $2.00.
Send 2c. stamp for Booklet.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

An attractive head of hair—"a woman's crowning glory"—will be YOURS if you will use

CALMORA

which is also an excellent remedy for dandruff and itching scalp. Used for years with marked success. $1 for 8 oz. bottle.

Write for Booklet on the Care of the Hair.
JANE CALMORA, 72 W. 93d St., N.Y.

The Powder of Royalty
Ambre Royal
Paris
$2.00 the box
Sold in the best shops all over the world
FRANK M. PRINDLE & CO
71 W. 35th St. New York

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

checks "Acid-Mouth," the chief cause of nearly all tooth decay.
LEHN & FINK, New York

The Mending Shop

Trade Mark

The original mending and remodeling Shop.

Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED. Shop Waists and Gowns Refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles.
MISS H. REDDING COUGHLIN,
NEW ADDRESS: 17 East 48th St.
Phone: Murray Hill 5062.
(formerly 20 W. 31st St.)
We Have No Branches.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

35% & 50% Reductions

from the List Prices of the Famous Bohn Syphon and Bohn Sanitor Refrigerators

This is the wind-up of our Special Export Sale. There are 21 models on sale, including all the popular sizes, but only a limited number of each.

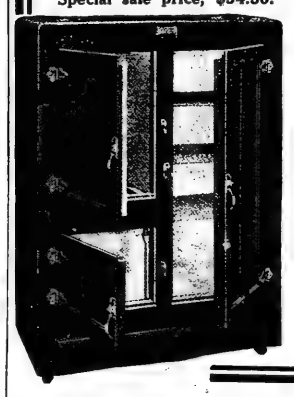
BOHN SANITOR REFRIGERATORS	BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATORS
50% Off	35% Off
Start at $14.50 (list $29.00) and range up to $55.00 (list $110.00), ice capacity from 35 to 260 lbs.	Start at $40.63 (list $62.50) and range up to $67.44 (list $103.75), ice capacity from 115 to 200 lbs.

These Genuine Porcelain-Lined Bohn Syphon and Bohn Sanitor Refrigerators were built originally for export, and reached us from our factory too late to be included in our recent Export Sale. This opportunity we are offering the public is limited both in time and in the number of orders we can fill! You should not miss the chance!

Bohn Refrigerators

are recognized the world over as the standard of scientific refrigerator construction. The Bohn Refrigerating System is used in the refrigerator and dining cars of practically every railroad in the land. A chance to secure one of these superb refrigerators at such discounts as we are now offering is a rare opportunity and one of which you should take advantage, but you must act quickly.

No. 13 Bohn Sanitor Refrigerator, 3 doors; size 35½x20x49 in. Ice capacity 150 lbs. List price, $69.00.
Special sale price, $34.50.



Held 30 Days If Desired.

A small deposit with your order will secure your refrigerator for later delivery. Delivery will be made any time that suits your convenience within the next 30 days. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co.
of New York. 53 West 42d St.
(Phone Bryant 7817.)



PLEXO FACE POWDER

"For the Woman Who Cares"

A delicately perfumed rice powder of superior character. Its effectiveness is unusually pleasing and lasting. Three shades—white, flesh and cream. Each package contains a dainty powder-puff. Large package, 25c at Drug and Department Stores.

INCOMPARABLE PLEXO CREAMS

Greaseless Cream, to protect the skin. Cleansing Cream, to rid the pores of all impurities.

Two essential creams, scientifically prepared for use in conjunction with each other. They impart the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty, the velvety bloom of youth, 25c and 50c.

PLEXO EVENING WHITE, for that soft, pearly white tone on arms, neck and shoulders. Harmless, easily applied, does not rub off. 35c per tube.

At Drug and Department Stores



Silk Hosiery, which combines luxury in appearance with guaranteed durability. Prices $1.19 to $2.50.

448 *Fifth Avenue at 39th Street*
586 *Fifth Avenue at 47th Street*
New York City
Branch Shops: { *Newport, R. I.* / *Palm Beach, Fla.*

THE SHEFFIELD SILVER SHOP

SHEFFIELD PLATE IN EXCLUSIVE PERIOD DESIGNS FOR BIRTHDAY, WEDDING AND ANNIVERSARY GIFTS.
ROBERT FITCH,
295 Fifth Avenue,
Bet. 30th and 31st Sts.,
NEW YORK.



SHEFFIELD PEPPERS, $5.00 PAIR.

Rebuilder of Gowns

All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.

REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

HOMER
11½ West 37th Street, N.Y.
Tel. 5265 Greeley.

Completely Furnished
MODEL APARTMENT



On Exhibition at
420 WEST END AVE., Apt. 7-C, corner 80th St.
Get ideas for your Apt.
Nathan Greenberg, Inc.,
8 East 39th St.
Two doors off 5th Ave.
Vanderbilt 718-719.



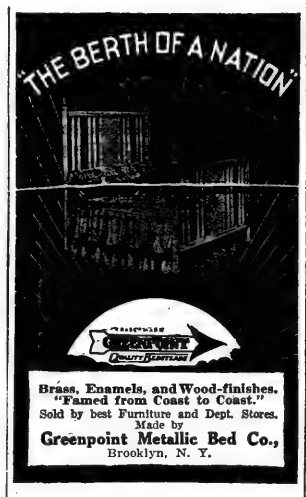
The Private Coffee of the Greatest Coffee Merchants

IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE

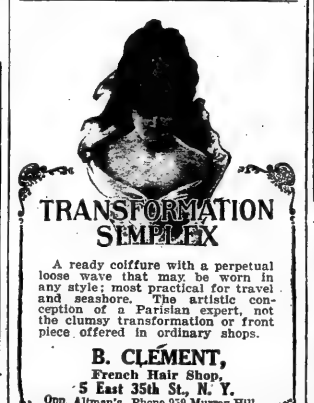
By Covering Your Bald Spot With a Wig or Toupee.

Protect yourself against Catarrh and Neuralgia; fit and match guaranteed perfect. Send for Booklet.

A. Walter Solomon.
Without Toupee. 102 W. 42 St., N.Y. Wearing Toupee



Brass, Enamels, and Wood-finishes.
"Famed from Coast to Coast."
Sold by best Furniture and Dept. Stores.
Made by
Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.



TRANSFORMATION SIMPLEX

A ready coiffure with a perpetual loose wave that may be worn in any style; most practical for travel and seashore. The artistic conception of a Parisian expert, not the clumsy transformation or front piece offered in ordinary shops.

B. CLEMENT,
French Hair Shop,
5 East 35th St., N. Y.
Opp. Altman's. Phone 959 Murray Hill.

KIM DE-ODOR-ANT
A Harmless Preparation for Removing the Odor of Perspiration

LAIRD'S



AN ADJUNCT TO CLEANLINESS AND REFINEMENT
Price 25 cents (small)
50 cents (large)
Send 25 Cents for Trial Size to
LAIRD, 17 E. 48th Street, New York
CAN ALSO BE OBTAINED AT
R. H. MACY & CO. New York | ABRAHAM & STRAUS Brooklyn
Send for Booklet.

LADIES' HATS REMODELLED



into the newest shapes of Velvet, Plush, Felt, Velour, Fur and Beavers; also cleaned, and colored into latest shades. Latest samples displayed to try on and select from. Hats trimmed. New shapes. Ostrich renovated. "NEUMANNS," Mfrs., 24 East 4th St., near Broadway and Astor Place.



SCIENTIFIC DENTISTRY

In All Its Perfected Details. Porcelain work a specialty. Restoration of shade, shape and general appearance of natural tooth accomplished. Pyorrhoea treated; new scientific method.

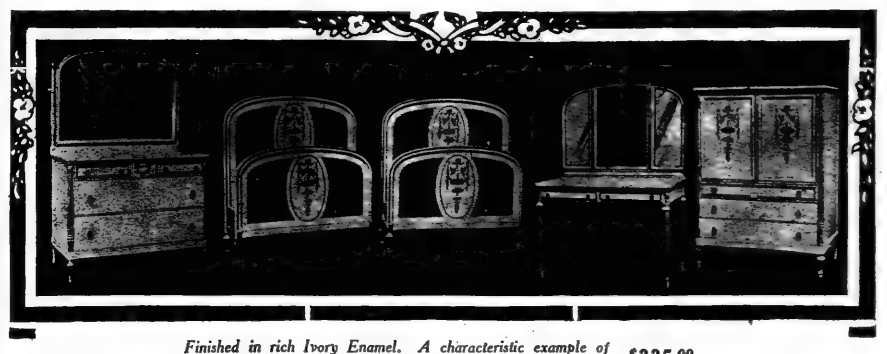
DRS. M. & H. SCHLESINGER,
1208 Times Bldg., 42d St. & B'way.
Phone Bryant 572.



Fatigue Wrecks Health

Save your strength. O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber absorb the shocks that wear you out.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.



Finished in rich Ivory Enamel. A characteristic example of Hathaway August Sale Values. The five pieces..... $335.00 With full-size bed instead of the Twins, $280.00.

The Suites You'll See at Hathaway's

During the August Sale

Each Suite is set apart from the others, displayed in a room by itself. Thus you will receive an accurate impression of the decorative possibilities of each as applied to your own home. There are thirty-six such rooms for Bedroom Suites; in them a most interesting display of finishes and patterns, from a simple enamel Suite at $95.00 to a magnificent Louis XVI. design at $1,100.00. There are Chinese Lacquer, Enamels of rich tones, excellent examples of Decoration in Colors, Mahogany and American Walnut, every one specially priced for August.

The Dining Suites are similarly displayed in separate rooms. Here is rich Mahogany, Walnut, Oak—the styles comprising all the patterns which are most in favor. The special August prices range from $232.00 to $1,435.00.

Then, too, the Library Pieces, large and small—there is a profusion of them, and all at prices to invite.

W. A. Hathaway Co.
62 West 45th Street ~ New York

PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair and Scalp Conditions.

They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes. Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.



JANE COWL says:
Dear Mr. Parker:—
Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T, "Healthy Hair," free on request.

FRANK PARKER
Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST
51 WEST 37TH ST., N. Y.

Premature Grayness

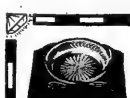
Oily and dry hair treated efficiently. Consultation free. Simple instruction supplied individually to those who cannot call in person.

Shampoo and Treatment Combined, $1.00.

FRANCIS,
French Hair Specialists
8 West 37th St., New York.
Tel. Greeley 5314.



Trout Jewelry Shop



Lemon Set—Sterling Silver. Cut glass; silk box $3.50

Call and see our beautiful assortment of jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory and novelties. AT WHOLESALE PRICES YOU SAVE ONE-THIRD. Send for our new catalogue showing thousands of splendid Gifts for Weddings, Birthdays, Prizes & Anniversaries $1 to $10

CHAS. L. TROUT CO.
170 B'way, Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.
2nd floor. Phone Cortlandt 3586.
Open to 6 P. M., Saturdays included.

WHY ENVY HER WAVY HAIR



When You Can Have Yours Just as Perfect?

Nature has blessed some women with a Crowning Glory that is Permanently Wavy—but why envy them when you can have yours just as perfect? Spiro's method of Permanent Hair Waving puts a soft, lustrous, yet firm wave in your hair. The method is quick and simple. Every inch of hair is permanently waved and guaranteed to last 6 months or money refunded. Rain or sea air cannot mar it—washing aids in enhancing its beauty. Experience of over 40 years as Hair Specialists has made us experts.

Transformation With No Foundation for women with thin or faded hair. Adjusted easily, always dressy in any style.

SPIRO'S HAIR SHOP,
[illegible] W. 38th St., opp. Lord & Taylor's.

Conspicuous Nose Pores

—*How to reduce them*



The 12-page wrapper around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap gives a specific treatment for reducing enlarged pores. Get a cake at your dealer's and start this beneficial treatment today.

For sale by dealers everywhere



Cammeyer—NEW YORK
381 Fifth Avenue
Exclusive Footwear For Men, Women & Children
Catalogue on request.

AYVAD'S WATER-WINGS

Learn to Swim by One Trial

For Sale Everywhere

Plain, 25c.
Fancy, 35c.

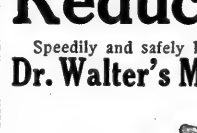
AYVAD MAN'F'G CO., Hoboken, N. J.

Reduce Your Flesh

Speedily and safely by perspiration, anywhere desired by using

Dr. Walter's Medicated Rubber Garments

For Men



BUST REDUCER, $5
Made of Dr. Walter's famous flesh-reducing rubber with coutil back.

and Women

Cover Entire Body or Any Part



GIRDLE PANTS
Reduce the limbs, hips, abdomen, and as far above the waistline as desired. Can be worn under the corset all day without the slightest discomfort.

The same style garments that are made for women are also made for men.

ABDOMINAL REDUCER, $6.00
Reduces the abdomen and that portion of the body which covers the stomach above the waist line.

CORSAGE
This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset — reduces the bust, hips and thigh.

Neck and chin reducers as shown above restore wrinkled and saggy muscles to a firm, healthy condition.

Frown Eradicator.....$2.00
Chin Reducer.....2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer.$3.00
Brassiere.....6.00

Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing flesh anywhere desired.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.

DR. JEANNE A. B. WALTER, INVENTOR AND PATENTEE
353 FIFTH AVENUE Cor. 34th Street, 3rd Door East. NEW YORK



3-PIECE LOUIS XVI. PERIOD BEDROOM SUITE.
In Antique Ivory or Mahogany. Beautifully carved. Consisting of Dresser, 44 inches wide, with French plate mirror 28 x 34. Chifforobe, 38 inches wide. Bed can be had with wood or cane panel in any size. All dust-proof construction, 3 pieces, at..... $109.98

Open Saturday Evenings.

J. MORRIS
267 WEST 125th ST. NEAR 8th AVE.

Lane Bryant

is the largest maker and retailer in the world of maternity apparel and

Lane Bryant MATERNITY CORSET



is the ONLY one built for the true maternity figure; shaped as a shallow bowl to hold child securely.

Retains Stylish Figure; Preserves Health; Relieves Fatigue

"Mater Modes" showing photographic illustrations sent free.

Write Dept. L 11. Lane Bryant 25 W. 38th St., N. Y.

GLASSBERG SHORT VAMP SHOES

We Show Only the Latest Styles



In Gray Suede, White Calf and Gray Kid

Here's a shoe that makes your foot look smaller. You can wear it and be sure it's the latest style. Send for Catalog T.

511 6th Ave., near 31st St.
225 West 42d St, nr. Times Sq.
58 3d Ave., near 10th St.
Mail Orders Carefully Filled.



Leaves hair gracefully free—not awkwardly confined.
Cap or fringe shape; all shades, 2 for 25c. White or gray, 25c.
Department Stores, Specialty Shops
Liggett's Riker-Hegeman
THE RIESER CO.
112-B E. 19th St., N. Y.

2 for 25¢

Transformation Parfait

To dress your hair becomingly for the Spring and Summer you need this smart hair piece. Which is as easy to adjust as one's own hair, being made of beautiful wavy natural hair affixed to a light airy skeleton foundation. A necessity to women with straight, thin or permanently gray hair. Send for Booklet.

French Hair Specialist

B. PAUL
388 W. 38th St., N.Y. Tel. Greeley 700.

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1916

SECTION FIVE TWENTY PAGES



John Redmond



Sir Edward Carson

THE PLIGHT OF HOME RULE

England Needs It As Much As Ireland and the Question Is a Most Difficult One to Settle

By Roland G. Usher, Ph. D.

Author of "Pan-Germanism" and "The Challenge of the Future."



Roland G. Usher, Ph.D.

ONCE more the Irish question is proving the stumbling block to a political peace in Great Britain, just at the moment when the armies in France particularly need absolute unity of support and unquestioned continuity of support without faltering for weeks, and it may be months, if the war is to be won by the Allies. The bone of contention is precisely what many Germans have always declared it would be; the difficulty seems to be that phase of British power which many Germans have thought most vulnerable, its boasted racial unity. The exact issue seems, however, to Americans of little consequence, a matter which the Unionist Party ought not to haggle over during the greatest crisis of British history.

It is difficult for any one to attempt to explain anything about Ireland, because partisan spirit runs so high that neither side wishes to hear anything said about the other. Still, there is no real controversy over the basic facts about Irish representation in the British Parliament at Westminster.

The Nationalist members, led by Mr. Redmond, declare flatly that they will accept no temporary settlement which deprives them even for a time of their present power in the British Parliament. To most Americans any other course looks unfair, and many newspapers are already charging the British Cabinet with stubbornness and blindness for not acceding so small a point.

The truth is that the matter does not look small in England and Scotland. They are willing to agree that the Irish may well be loath to surrender the votes which have enabled them to extort this present act, now suspended, from the British Parliament, before the home rule for which they have fought becomes an actuality. The Irish scent unfair play; they are afraid of Carson and Ulster; they are also afraid that some amendment to the act might be passed by a House of Commons in which their votes no longer were as numerous.

To the English, it is not Ireland but England that needs home rule. Irish representation was fixed by the act of 1801; English representation has been several times changed and a larger unit created per member. The Irish population has today a disproportionately large number of members for its size. In addition, the party situation has for some years been very peculiar, and the Irish Nationalist members have really controlled the whole Parliament, for neither English party could make a majority without them. They consequently put the Liberal Government into power, and are probably necessary to the present coalition Cabinet. They have held the casting vote on English affairs, on foreign policy, on the navy, the army, on English and Scotch local government. Moreover, they have used that vote in the interests of Ireland and have often prevented the passage of an English measure in the exact form the English members would have preferred.

Let us not blame them for this use of their disproportionate representation; home rule is a great ideal. But the English cannot forget that this power exists and the use the Irish have made of it. Now, at the great crisis of British history, the disappearance of this thorn from the House of Commons or the clipping off of its point would be a very real boon, and would give the English and Scotch themselves an opportunity to confer with the Welsh and decide a few pressing issues without the interference of the home rule agitation. The Nationalists have not to any one's knowledge openly blocked the wheels of the war; Mr. Redmond has personally done his best to support the Cabinet; but nothing could be done without considering the relation of that subject to home rule and those Nationalist votes.

Now, the English say to the Irish: "We will forget this rebellion of a few months ago. You say it was not your work and not that of the majority of the people. Very well. We will trust you. We will put a temporary measure of home rule into operation. For the time being you also must forego your casting vote in imperial affairs and be satisfied with representation on a smaller scale. When the war is over, when the temporary measure ends, and the final act about Ireland is to be passed, then your representatives shall come back in undiminished numbers and your power shall be the same in the matter of the final settlement that it is now. We will forget the rebellion and grant you home rule now; but you must renounce your dictatorial position in imperial politics."

Without seeking to defend the English position on home rule as a whole or their attitude at the moment, we must remember as observers these facts if we are to understand why a Cabinet crisis and a general election may come over this issue of the Irish representation ad interim. It is not unimportant. Suppose that Mexico held a casting vote in our House of Representatives, and that the division of parties was such that that casting vote would decide nearly every issue and one or the other party must come to terms with the Mexicans for that casting vote. We are fighting Germany and have been thus far defeated. We say to the Mexicans: "We will swap you home rule for your casting vote." They reply: "All right, we will take home rule and for the present keep our casting vote." Would we not be likely to answer: "Not at all; you can have your vote back when we consider a permanent measure, but temporarily you must give it up. You cannot have your cake and eat it, too. You cannot rule our affairs to all intents and purposes and run your own without letting us interfere. Either the combined House must rule both countries or you keep your hands out of our affairs."

This is a definite concrete issue of the utmost importance, nothing less than the vital consideration influencing English statesmen to consider home rule a practical issue in the first place. Unless something very real is conceded in the reduction of the Irish vote and its power no settlement of the English side of the Irish issue will have been achieved. Its adjustment is not less imperative for England, Scotland, Wales, and the Empire than the alteration of administrative responsibility is for Ireland. To achieve the one without in some degree obtaining the other would be, to the thinking of English leaders, poor statesmanship, the acceptance of a settlement which cannot long last, and which can in the very nature of things not be final. Home rule for England is a logical, practical, indispensable adjunct of home rule for Ireland; to separate the two is to nullify both.

Not the least difficult feature of a situation which has again and again threatened deadlock is the unwillingness of the Irish leaders publicly to admit the importance of their presence at Westminster to England, Scotland, and Wales. From the English they expect admissions of the necessity of a settlement for Ireland and on the whole they have received them. They do not, however, thank the English for them because they decline to believe they proceed from conviction rather than from political necessity. But until the Irish leaders will admit for any reason or on any grounds the existence of vital considerations for the rest of the empire resentment will still linger in the minds of many Englishmen.

This it is which now stands in the way of the temporary compromise—the refusal of the Irish leaders to agree to any measure likely to satisfy the English Unionists and the latter's consequent unwillingness to grant everything without receiving anything in return. The truth is here a matter of almost no importance. What men believe and feel to be true becomes for action the all important thing.

"Human Cussedness" Causes Labor Disputes

Ethelbert Stewart, Federal Labor Statistician, Thinks the Menace to Permanent Industrial Peace Is Becoming Greater

By Richard Barry.

IT was *not* Mark Twain I talked with the morning of the Mayor's conference with the appointees of the Secretary of Labor, though he had Mark Twain's shock of white hair, Mark Twain's profile, Mark Twain's shyly voluble manner, and wore the same sort of white clothes that Mark used to wear.

Instead, it was the Chief Statistician of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, from the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., Ethelbert Stewart, who had been sent to New York by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, as one of three Commissioners to make a final effort at mediation between the striking garment workers and the manufacturers.

This commission has become known, familiarly, in the underworld of strike manipulation, as "the forlorn hope brigade." In this instance it had been called in when all else had failed, when the State Commissioners, who really have some power in the matter, had given up the idea of a settlement of the strike as hopeless.

Mr. Stewart explained that because of the peculiar delicacy of his present position in the labor controversy now engulfing New York he did not wish to be quoted regarding the merits of that affair, but he was willing to elucidate for THE TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE the nature of the work on which he was engaged, what the Department of Labor has been able to accomplish in similar cases, and, what seemed to me most interesting of all, his personal view of strikes in general.

"This is the fourth time I have been employed on such an errand," said Commissioner Stewart. "I was first asked to go to the Colorado Coal and Iron strike in 1913. That strike lasted, as you will remember, for fourteen months, and resulted in a complete victory for the mining companies. I was in Ludlow the day the soldiers fired on the strikers and saw most of the bloodshed. I utilized every known power of mediation then and failed to bring about even a promise of arbitration from the company. It stood like adamant and finally wore out the men.

"My second effort was in the Indianapolis car strike in December, 1913. This was a signal success for our commission. We managed to secure the consent of both sides to a settlement by arbitration. Moreover, we were able to avoid the abuses of arbitration which have been so frequently observed in similar English cases by arbitrarily limiting the time in which settlement was to be made and in influencing the men to return to work under an agreement to be reimbursed for back pay immediately upon the finding of the arbitration commission. This was composed of the members of the State Public Utilities Commission, which had been appointed previous to the origin of the strike and which was, therefore, free from any suspicion of bias in the matter. It was provided that all the hearings should be completed within ten days, and that the findings should be announced not more than thirty days thereafter. It was finally agreed by both sides to abide by the findings of the commission for at least three years. These agreements and provisions were lived up to strictly to the letter, and Indianapolis today is abiding by the terms of that arbitration.

"My third effort also, I believe, would have been successful if the strikers had held out. This was in Philadelphia in 1914, at the strike of the cloak, skirt, and coat workers. There, within twenty-four hours of my arrival, I found the manufacturers willing to come to some such agreement as was made in Indianapolis, but that very day the opposition of the workers vanished because the support they had been receiving from New York was withdrawn; they were left without funds, and the individual workers returned to their tasks without demanding any terms.

"So I have had one success, one failure, and one draw. I sincerely hope that, with my confreres, I may be of real service to the City of New York in the present emergency."

Mr. Stewart then explained that his personal experience involved a very small part of the record of the Bureau of Labor in the settlement of disputes.

"There is a provision in the organic law of the Department of Labor," he said, "for the establishment of a Bureau



Ethelbert Stewart

of Mediation and Conciliation. It is a mistake to suppose that the Government gives us any real authority in these matters. What it does do is to clothe us with the plenipotentiary powers of the Government, arm us with special knowledge, and direct our attention to the individual cases of trouble with a well-established reputation for disinterestedness.

"The bureau was established in 1913, but for the first year very little was done. However, our record for the last three years speaks for itself. From May 4, 1913, to June 6, 1916, we have mediated in a total number of 234 controversies between employers and employes. These involved nearly 250,000 employes directly and about 300,000 indirectly. They do not include fifteen cases in which the number of employes concerned was not reported, and a very large number of cases in which the number indirectly affected was unknown.

"Of these 234 cases we succeeded in amicably adjusting 149. We were unable to adjust 33; and there are still pending for settlement 52 cases.

"So you will see that the Government has been successful at least 63 per cent. of the time. This percentage will be considerably increased when we are able to reckon in the 52 cases now pending, for of those nearly all will be settled amicably.

"Among the more celebrated strikes which we have been able to mediate were:

"The West Virginia coal miners' strike, 15,000 men; the Westinghouse Electric Company, 13,000 men; the Illinois Railway shopmen, 8,000 men; the Eastern Ohio coal strike, 18,000 men; the Buffalo building trades strike, 4,000 men; the Bayonne, New Jersey, oilmen's strike, 8,500 men; the American Graphophone strike, 2,100 men; the Norristown, (Penn.) textile workers, 1,000 men; the Arizona copper miners' strike, 4,500 men; the Washington, D. C., railway strike, 1,500 men; the Cramp shipbuilding strike, 1,100 men; the Westinghouse East Pittsburgh strike, 36,000 men; the Pittsburgh street railway strike, 3,000 men, and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railway strike, 4,000 men.

"The labor controversies involving over a thousand men which we have been unable to adjust during the last four years are:

"The Père Marquette Railway shopmen, 1,500 men; The Colorado Coal and Iron strike, 10,000 men; the Providence street railway strike, 5,000 men; the Meriden (Conn.) silver workers' strike, 2,000 men, and the Providence (R. I.) Brown & Sharpe Company, 5,000 men.

"The other cases in which we have been concerned, except a few now pending settlement, have involved less than a thousand men, and, while serious locally, have seldom been known to the country at large."

Earlier Mr. Stewart had told me that he had been engaged in the Department of Labor, and concerned with the statistics division, for twenty-seven years, and before that he had been a newspaper man. So I asked him:

"From your long and disinterested observation of labor disputes in America what, in your opinion, is their trend? Are they growing more or less frequent; are they becoming more or less bitter?"

"The day of the little strike is over," he said, "what I call 'the old-fashioned strike' is a thing of the past. I mean the trouble which was once frequent and may even yet be observed here and there: A demand for shorter hours, more pay, different working conditions, made by a small group of men. These strikes, which, in the last analysis, are perhaps the essence of labor troubles, will soon be extinct, I believe.

"I refer to the kind of strikes settled in a few days and sometimes in five minutes. People don't have time for them any more. Perhaps they haven't the grievances; I don't know. The strike in vogue today is a deeper matter, a more serious matter. It comes out of the big cities; it spreads over whole States and sections; it involves vast numbers of allied workers; it draws in thousands who have no grievances at all except perhaps imaginary ones. And it takes weeks and months to settle; often more than a year. It grows until it becomes practically civil war.

"That sort of strike, instead of decreasing, is constantly becoming a greater and greater menace to permanent industrial peace. It is very difficult to say what is the foundation cause of these huge strikes. Certainly the cause is not merely a desire for more wages, or shorter hours, or even for the so-called 'recognition of the union.'

"That phrase 'recognition of the union,' I have often observed, befuddles both sides to a controversy. Often I have known the employers to be willing to grant everything meant by the phrase except the use of the phrase itself. Again I have known employes to refuse to accept everything but the phrase, and then get the use of the phrase without what it means.

"But even that moot point of contest, 'recognition of the union,' hardly explains a deeper and indefinable cause of conflict that surely exists and which men like myself constantly observe. I don't mean class antagonism, or mass hatred or any of those ideas so beloved by writers on sociology and political economy. I would rather call it downright human cussedness. In almost every strike you will find a group of men, and they never are confined to one side, who would sooner fight than settle, no matter what the terms of settlement may be.

"There can be no industrial peace until both sides to a labor argument want industrial peace, and when both sides really want peace, and not a fight, a settlement is bound to come. There must be concession on both sides and a willingness on both sides to abide by a settlement. But, unfortunately, in America it seems that there is a large class of men, by no means confined either to the laboring or to the capitalistic class, who prefer fighting, for its own sake, to industrial peace and all that such peace means."

"What solution do you offer for this condition?" I asked.

Mr. Stewart answered indirectly, but effectively.

"Back in 1886," he said, "the Stove Foundrymen and the Iron Molders' Union locked horns with the manufacturers in the stove industry. It began with the Bridge Beach strike in St. Louis, and soon involved the entire country. They fought until both sides were utterly exhausted and each had barely a single breath left. Finally both sides used that last breath to say, 'Let us forget it.' They saw that if they did not stop then and stop forever the stove industry would go to pieces, and for the salvation of the industry to which they all owed life they came together, settled their differences, appointed committees of arbitration from both sides, and established machinery for the settlement of all disputes that might possibly arise in the future. Each year since that time these committees have met and adjusted amicably all the differences in the stove industry.

"However, that is the only industry in the United States which has been at peace for thirty years; the only industry which apparently has learned that warfare is destructive, not so much to the individuals who participate in it, as it is destructive to the very industry itself. When that fact is once firmly grasped by all strikers and by all lockers-out the labor disturbances will depreciate astoundingly."

Ambassador Elkus Hopes to Aid the Turks

A Talk with the New American Envoy, on Eve of Sailing —He Will Find Many in Turkey Homeless and Starving

ABRAM I. ELKUS, the new Ambassador to Turkey, who will sail on the steamship Oscar II. on Aug. 17, hopes to accomplish much work of an educational and sociological, as well as diplomatic, character, in the land to which he is accredited—a country, by the way, that he has never visited. There is great work for him to do, as he leaves New York for Constantinople in what is generally conceded to be the most critical and difficult period in Turkey's history.

One of the great campaigns of the war is being fought in Asia Minor, where the Russians have achieved notable successes in the last few weeks, driving the Turkish army completely out of Armenia, whose people have suffered in a manner not fully comprehended in this country. One duty before Mr. Elkus concerns the welfare of the Christian people who are under Turkish rule. He may have to fight many a diplomatic battle in their behalf, just as his predecessor, Ambassador Morgenthau, had to insist upon a more humane policy toward those whom the Turkish Government would wipe out by the sword and starvation.

"Can you see any hope that as a result of the war or other agencies Turkey ever will be a safe place for Armenians and Christians?" Mr. Elkus was asked by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in his office at 111 Broadway.

"I cannot but believe," the Ambassador replied, "that conditions as to residents in any country in the civilized world will improve. There is a tendency on the part of all peoples to be more tolerant of the different groups or races that live within one country. All religions and religious belief seem to grow more tolerant of the other. I am told that all the colleges and schools which are maintained by Americans are flourishing despite the war, the only drawback being the scarcity of supplies, which is not peculiar to Turkey.

"I have been much impressed," he continued, "with H. G. Wells's recent assertion that Islam is an open-air religion, noble and simple in its broad conceptions."

"The Islam of the Turk, Mr. Wells writes, is a different thing from the Islam of the Arab. It is our custom, he says, to underrate the Arab's contribution to civilization quite absurdly in comparison with our debt to the Hebrew and Greek. It is to the initiatives of Islamic culture, for example, that we owe our numerals, the bulk of modern mathematics, and the science of chemistry.

"This keen observer points out that the British have already set themselves to the establishment of Islamic university teaching in Egypt," said Mr. Elkus, "but says that it is the mere first stroke of the pick at the opening of the mine. He makes the interesting assertion that English, French, Russian, Arabic, Hindustani, Spanish, and Italian are the great world languages that most concern the future of civilization from the point of view of the peace alliance that impends."

In the article to which Mr. Elkus referred Mr. Wells writes:

> The idea of a militant Christendom has vanished from the world. The last pretensions of Christian propaganda have been buried in the Balkan trenches. A unification of Africa under Latin auspices carries with it now no threat of missionary invasion. Africa will be a fair field for all religions, and the religion to which the negro will take will be the religion that best suits his needs. That religion, we are told by nearly every one who has a right to speak upon such questions, is Islam; and its natural propagandist is the Arab.

While Mr. Elkus would not discuss the diplomatic questions awaiting him in Constantinople, he said:

"I can only speak in the highest praise of the work which was done by Mr. Morgenthau, my predecessor. If I meet with anywhere near the success which he has had I shall be more than gratified. Wherever I have gone, whether in official or private life, I heard the work which he has done spoken of in the highest terms.

"I am told that the Turks are endeavoring in every way to live up to the progressive spirit which is apparent in most of the other countries of the world, and that they are eager to educate the young men and women. Many of the Turkish young women are educated in colleges and schools maintained by Americans and other foreigners, and in many of them American teachers are employed.

"As a member of the Board of Regents I recently had occasion to pass upon the application of a Turkish physician to practice medicine in the State of New York without taking an examination, on the ground that he was a graduate of Beirut Medical College. This college is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and is under the visitation of the Regents. This physician, a Turkish subject, had graduated from that institution and received his license from Turkey. The medical school there being of the same standard as our own medical schools he was entitled to obtain his license the same as though he had graduated in the State of New York. That man is practicing medicine in New York City today."

Mr. Elkus has been a Regent of the University of the State of New York since 1911, and in 1912 received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from St. Lawrence University. He was born in New York City forty-eight years ago, attended public schools here, and subsequently the College of the City of New York and Columbia University. He has been a practicing attorney for twenty-eight years. An independent Democrat, he was an active supporter of Woodrow Wilson for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Elkus is Vice President of the Free Synagogue, Vice President of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, a trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and President of the Jewish Chautauqua Society.



Abram I. Elkus
(PHOTO BY ARNE DUMONT)

Mr. Morgenthau says there will be a fearful amount of starvation in Armenia and Turkey this Winter unless help is offered at once, and friends of the new Ambassador believe that his four years of experience as chief counsel to the New York Factory Investigating Commission, when he drafted over thirty bills recommended by that commission for the improvement of sociological conditions, will result in many helpful acts among the Armenians and Moslems in Turkey.

Mr. Elkus has learned from his predecessor that many people are homeless and have nothing to eat, with disease rife among them, and that America is the only country to which they can appeal for help. One of the reasons why Mr. Morgenthau returned to this country was that he might explain to the public the conditions in Turkey. He is convinced that he can be of service at the present time by remaining here and explaining the real condition of affairs among the people of the Turkish Empire. He has told of one Armenian encampment where an American missionary hospital fed a thousand people a day at a cost of 3 cents each.

"I do hope," said Ambassador Elkus, "because of my interest in education and social legislation, that I may be able with the experience and knowledge that I possess to use that knowledge to advantage in Turkey. The many investigations I have made into labor conditions may be of service there, and if they are I shall not hesitate to allow any one to avail themselves of it."

Then he referred to conditions at home.

"There are some men and women," he said, "and their number seems to be increasing, who are not able, because of physical or mental defects, to do any kind of work, or to work for regular hours every day, or whose employment has to be selected to fit their particular type. These are generally classified as subnormal persons. This does not mean—as physicians know—that they are insane or idiotic or unable to care for themselves. They need some assistance in caring for themselves, so that they do not become an absolute burden upon the people at large. If they are allowed to shift for themselves, as they practically now are, they become inmates of our almshouses, our insane asylums, and the recipients of private or public bounty. It has seemed to me that the medical profession could perform a work which would be of the greatest benefit to the country by causing an investigation of the number of persons who are subnormal, and finding ways and means for their employment and occupation so that instead of becoming a charge upon the State, as most of them now are, they would be self-supporting, self-maintaining, and also, in many cases, have normal health and mind restored to them.

"In this city are located two great foundations established by great philanthropists for the purpose of studying the ills of the nation and endeavoring to benefit them. I noticed the other day that one of them had a large surplus of its income for the last year. I should imagine from that that those who managed this great fund were unable to find proper recipients for its bounty. What greater work could be done with this great income than to employ competent physicians to make a study of these subnormal unfortunates, and to establish factories, under competent medical supervision, where they could be put to work suited to their needs, where their health could be studied and improved and they themselves restored to the great body politic as healthy men and women?"

Returning again to conditions in Europe, Mr. Elkus's caller referred to the recent Russian military successes against the Teutonic allies, and to the part that the Jewish soldier had played in all the armies.

"Do you hope for better treatment of the Jews by Russia in view of their good work in the war?" Mr. Elkus was asked.

"I can only hope," he replied, "that, because of the very valiant service which the Jews have given in the army of the Czar he will accord to them the civil rights which every other subject enjoys. That is the fervent prayer and hope of all their co-religionists in America. I do believe that if a new commercial treaty is made with the United States by Russia it will help to place the Jews upon a higher plane of citizenship. It is to be hoped that when the war ends and peace comes the Jews by their conduct, if never before, will have earned the due recognition of their services which seems to be simply even-handed justice and the recognition of their rights."



Hundreds of Farmers' Autos Lined Up on Grounds of Agricultural College.

One Auto For Each 25 Americans by January 1

Remarkable Increase in Number of Cars Owned in This Country Will Soon Bring Total to 3,946,664, Valued at $2,000,000,000

THIS is a nation of automobile owners. Nothing like the distribution of motor vehicles in this country is to be found in any other part of the inhabited globe. Never before in history has a product, the unit value of which even remotely approached that of the automobile, been sold to nearly so large a proportion of the population. If any argument were needed to clinch the fact of the huge prosperity of these United States it could be found in this one item of national investment; the light-seeking economist would need to search no further. By the first of January, 1917, there will be one automobile in this country for each twenty-five inhabitants. On Jan. 1 of this year there was already one automobile to each forty-four of the population.

It is staggering when one stops to realize the cost of even the most modest motor car. If one puts the average cost of an automobile at $500, which is considerably lower than the true average, the value of the 2,445,664 cars which the Government census recently announced were registered in the United States in 1916, reaches in the aggregate $1,222,832,000. This is the sort of a figure that one uses in speaking of national debts or annual appropriations of a first-class power or the cost of many months of the great war. It is quite outside of ordinary comprehension.

But automobile production did not stop in this country when the weary old year laid down his scythe and hour-glass last December. On the contrary, it received a new impetus, and more cars, by an enormous percentage, are being produced and sold this year than ever before. The most sanguine prophets predicted that 1916 would see 1,500,000 cars produced in America. For once these prophets are cloaked with honor in their own country, for that production seems certain to be reached. In a careful compilation of the figures for the first six months of the year, made by The Automobile, our factories were found to have produced 754,902 passenger automobiles. It is not hard to see that with the speeding up of the production usual in the second half year the 1,500,000 mark is sure to be attained.

When these 1,500,000 cars are added to those in operation on Jan. 1 last, it will be seen that at least 3,945,664 automobiles will be owned in the United States, or one to every 25.34 inhabitants. This total will represent an investment of $2,000,000,000 in round figures, based on the $500 a car unit, which is certainly far too low.

Such an enormous distribution of a product, which less than a decade ago was considered a luxury, demands an explanation. It bristles with interesting economic questions on all sides. But the first insistent query is: "What has made such a thing possible; wherein lies this modern magic?" The technical and rather puzzling answer to this question is quantity production.

"What," you say, "you answer the query of what has made such quantity possible by saying, 'Quantity production'!"

Precisely. Because quantity production, applied to the automobile industry with an intensity and a thoroughness never before equaled on approximately such a scale, has in turn made possible a constant and important reduction in the prices at which cars are sold. It has put the automobile into the hands of every man, and, as if with the waving of a magician's wand, has made of the man in the street a motorist. Let no man say after this decade that the age of witchcraft is dead.

Ten years ago you could not buy a serviceable automobile for less than $2,000; five years ago your choice below $1,000 was limited—and strictly limited. Today there are at least fourteen standard makes of car, from any one of which you can expect more consistent service than from the expensive machine of a dozen years ago, which sell for less than $700. Many of these are priced at much less than that amount. Indeed, the great majority come substantially below that mark. The motor car has become literally less costly than a pair of decent horses at first price and, of course, much less expensive to maintain from all points of view. The industry has been democratized.

Argue as you will; say that his rivals would have brought it about if he had not, or let your irrelevant preparedness enthusiasm scorn his pacifism all you wish—the man who is responsible for all this and deserves the credit for it is Henry Ford. He it was who conceived the idea of the car for the masses, and it is this fundamental conception that has brought him enormous profits and world-wide fame. He had the foresight to apply the chewing gum principle of small unit profit and huge sale to the automobile, and had it not been for him and his stubborn maintenance of his policy the distribution of cars in this country still might easily have been confined to the idle rich.

Year by year this wizard of the automobile industry has cut the price of his car until a point has been reached when the irreverent predict that one will soon be given away with a pound of tea. The latest reduction was announced last week. It brings the touring model down to $360, free on board, Detroit, and the runabout to $345. Of course, such a figure for a practical and satisfactory motor car has only been accomplished by quantity production carried to the Nth power. The same methods in theory and practice have been applied to the building of a machine capable of carrying five persons anywhere an automobile will go, that might be used in making a safety razor or a clothes wringer, or any other small and common article of commerce.

And the methods of the mammoth plant at Highland Park, Mich., have necessarily been imitated in some degree by many, if not most, other makers of automobiles. It is not meant that the exact factory practice is followed, or that the results are the same as far as the individual machine goes. But other makers have been forced to think in terms of scores and hundreds of cars a day and have thus, willy-nilly, been led to produce vehicles which, however they might differ from the "flivver" in design or appearance, yet approximated it in price.

That the scaling down of cost has been widespread—in spite of the fact that raw materials of which automobiles are made were never before so high as they are at present or so difficult to obtain, and in spite of the further fact that labor is also exceedingly high and uncertain—may be seen by a glance at the prices recently announced for some of the models for 1917. In many cases the makes named below can be had in other models at varying prices, but unless otherwise noted the price given is for the touring car model and f. o. b. factory. Here are fourteen cars below the $750 mark:

Argo (two passenger)	$435
Briscoe	625
Buick (four cylinder)	663
Chevrolet	550
Dort	695
Ford	360
Maxwell	595
Metz	600
Munro (two passenger)	495
Overland	625
Partin-Palmer	645
Regal	650
Saxon (two passenger)	395
Remington	695

Of course, there is a wide difference in the equipment of these cars at their several prices. Some have complete equipment, including all the usual accessories, together with electric starting and lighting outfits. Others do not include one or both of these last-named addenda to the modern automobile. But all are ready for the road in all essential particulars and can be driven with much comfort and success without further cost than that noted, save the freight charges and the State license fee. Obviously motoring for the masses is here.

When it is realized that $500 is certainly a conservative figure for the cost of a good team of horses, the comparative inexpensiveness of the modern small car is readily appreciated. Then when one begins to estimate depreciation, feed, shoeing, care, and so forth for the team as against the corresponding items for the car it becomes plain why automobiles in apparently limitless quantities can be not merely made but sold. The price of some of the cars listed above works out to about $20 for each horse power. If you had told a man ten years ago that you would produce a car in that category he would have laughed you to scorn or sent for the nearest policeman.

No one can tell what the ultimate absorbing power of the country for automobiles may be, for their purchase has already exceeded the rate predicted but a few years ago by so much as to make further prophecies hazardous. However, there are men in the industry who have their ears very close to the ground and whose predictions in the past have been borne out in all their optimism. These men say that the country can use 12,000,000 automobiles. This would mean, at the present number of inhabi-

"Inside" French History Told in Thiers Letters

Correspondence of First French President, Just Published, Reveals Interesting Facts Connected with Dark Days of 1871

HOW France was laboriously pieced together again after the disasters of the Franco-German war; how the courageous men who took the helm of French affairs in those days of despair curbed the unruly elements of Paris, temporized with scowling Bismarck and played the hand of France in London and other foreign capitals, is told, with a wealth of intimate and historically valuable detail, in the second installment of the hitherto unpublished correspondence of M. Thiers, first President of the French Republic, appearing in the current number of the Revue des Deux Mondes of Paris. An article based on the first installment of this remarkable correspondence, which has remained unpublished until now by the express wish of Thiers and his family, was published in The New York Times Sunday Magazine of July 23 last.

This second portion of the Thiers correspondence includes, besides letters from that statesman himself, letters from Jules Favre, Thiers's Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Duc de Broglie, French Ambassador at London; M. Rouland, former Minister of Public Instruction and head of the Bank of France, and other important personages. It gives glimpses of Paris in the last agony of her resistance to the German armies, of the confusion attending the attempts of Thiers and his colleagues to establish the new French Government after Paris had surrendered—a confusion in which he and Jules Favre almost came to open conflict. It tells of the raising of the famous war indemnity of five billion francs, the Duc de Broglie's letter to Thiers on this subject being one of the most interesting and valuable in the series, since it gives first-hand data about a scheme to have Great Britain help France raise the colossal sum levied on her by Bismarck. And, tucked away among these documents is a pathetic bit—a note from Marshal Bazaine, the commander who surrendered Metz to the Germans, offering his services to M. Thiers, written at Cassel, in Germany, where he was held a captive by his conquerors.

Throughout the correspondence, too, one can hear mutterings from the Commune, soon to seize upon Paris. The last letter of the series, in fact, is dated March 10, 1871, only a few days before the Thiers Government was compelled to retire to Versailles and abandon Paris to that orgy of terror and blood which was not to end until Gallifet and his infuriated soldiers from Versailles crushed the life out of the Commune two months later.

The first two letters, written to Thiers, just returned to France from a trip to European capitals, by his friends Duvergier de Hauranne and Mignet, take the reader into beleaguered Paris. They are dated, respectively, Jan. 1, and Jan. 10, 1871; there are no rays of hope in the first, in which Thiers's friend foresees the capitulation. Mignet, however, writes full of courage. He acknowledges receipt of news from Thiers, "by the last pigeon which left Tours," and pins his faith to the armies of Faidherbe and Chanzy, trying to relieve Paris from the outside. But things were serious, notwithstanding his optimism, as may be seen from these sentences in his letter:

> The bombardment is of the utmost violence. Having given up the idea of reducing Paris by hunger, the Prussians expect to get it by terror. They are wrong. There is no panic or trouble in Paris, merely heightened indignation.
>
> They began to bombard without warning. • • • They have fired continuously and furiously, especially at night, to produce greater effect and terror. Their shells, of terrible size, drop everywhere. They have struck hospitals as well as houses, public monuments as well as shops along the streets. They aimed shells at the ambulances of the Luxembourg, the military hospital of Val-de-Grace, the civil hospital of La Pitié, the Enfans hospital, the Panthéon, the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, the Botanical Gardens. • • • Your house will not be exposed to the fire. I have gone several times to the Place Saint-Georges to see if all was well there.

A few days after that letter was written Paris became untenable and Trochu, the French Commander there, capitulated to the German armies. Thiers at once hurried to Versailles and concluded with Bismarck the preliminaries of the treaty of peace, which were signed Feb. 26, 1871. Then Thiers returned to Bordeaux to submit what he had done to the National Assembly convened there.

Jules Favre remained in Paris, whence he wrote to his chief of ominous rioting among troops in the city. In the meantime the Duc de Broglie had gone to London as French Ambassador and from there he wrote to Thiers his interesting letter regarding English help toward the payment of the French war indemnity, in which he said:

> The financial demands of Prussia have caused here, and are still causing, a veritable scandal. The English public is stung to the quick. It realizes perfectly well that, in any event, it will be called upon to pay the five milliards or at least the greater part of this huge plunder. • • • The thought that this capital, so eagerly awaited for renewing the interrupted activities of peace, is to be snatched from England to be buried in the treasure chests of a still conquering army, irritates and angers the English public. Uncertainty about what steps we mean to take to meet this monstrous imposition keeps everyone in suspense. The City is like an ant hill on which Prussia has set its foot.
>
> In the midst of this agitation I received a hint on my very first day here from persons having reasons not to speak lightly. This is to the effect that not only English capitalists but the English Government itself might decide to help us pay off a part of this heavy tribute by lending us the support of its credit. When I first heard this it seemed to me so strange, so contrary to the custom of the English Government, that I rejected it almost without examination, though it came fairly straight from the neighborhood of a member of the Cabinet. But since then it has reached me from so many different quarters that I have been obliged to listen.
>
> I finally demanded of one of the go-betweens who came to me that he make clear what he meant by this alliance of the credit of the two Governments. The party in question, who holds an important post in the administration, then unveiled to me a more or less complete plan which (be it understood) he advanced as his own, but which seemed to me too carefully worked out not to come from some higher source.
>
> According to this plan, the English Government itself would borrow a part of the sum making up our first payment—20,000,000 pounds sterling, for example—and lend it to us on the same terms under which it obtained said sum. There would be no guarantee, properly speaking, since the two operations would be separate. But the moral guarantee would consist in the testimonial of confidence given by the English Government which would be placing our obligation on the same level as its own.
>
> I was asked whether I favored having this scheme of financial alliance brought to the attention of Mr. Gladstone. I said that I saw no objection, provided it were understood that I did not figure in the matter, that I knew nothing whatever about it, and you even less. And there matters stand.



Prince Bismarck.



Jules Favre.

The Duke then went on to speak of Gladstone's evidences of friendly feeling for France and his objections to the insulting demands of Bismarck. He calls Gladstone "that singular blend of practical spirit and ardent imagination, combining with the impulses of an artist all the ability of a great financier."

Thiers's Ambassador told his chief that he felt convinced that Gladstone knew of the project to help France financially and favored it. "But Gladstone is very changeable," he remarked, "and what he wishes today he may not wish tomorrow."

The French President wrote back, asking for more details of the scheme, and there the matter stopped, while the hard-pressed Executive turned to the grave questions besetting him at home.

Favre kept writing him from Paris urging the immediate migration of the National Assembly from Bordeaux to Paris, in which he was backed up by Rouland, head of the Bank of France. Finally Favre wrote a letter in the nature of an ultimatum to his chief. Malcontents were pillaging the arsenals of Paris, he informed Thiers, and he was without power to go ahead on a dozen important matters, such as naming men to conduct the negotiations with Bismarck. He summed up his demands in the following explosive postscript:

> A Prefect!—an Attorney General! A Prefect of Police! A Public Prosecutor! An Ambassador at Madrid, one at Vienna, a Minister at Brussels! Negotiators!—and, above all, a Government! A Paris municipal law!—re-election, General Councils, Municipal Councils, financial measures! And, if all this cannot be obtained now, then—my freedom!

Thiers countered this open threat of resignation from his colleague by a letter, under date of March 5, 1871, upbraiding him for his vehemence. In it he said:

> It is very cruel of you to talk to me about your resignation, for the difficulties besetting you are neither due to me nor my colleagues—in fact, they are due to no man. The Assembly is composed of different parties, as you know, and some of them are intolerably restive. It is devoted to me for the time being—I do not know how long this will last—but it is very suspicious, not of me, but of the situation, and I cannot leave it a moment; moreover, our colleagues themselves must be held together. • • • Under these circumstances I cannot go to Paris unless I go with the Assembly.

He told Favre that the Assembly objected to going to Versailles, where the Prussians had just made their headquarters, having heard that the palace was infected with disease. The President wished to compromise by having the Assembly meet at Fontainebleau, close to Paris. He sought to pacify Favre by promising to send him 30,000 troops to cope with the rioters.

"You make no allowances for difficulties," he told his Minister of Foreign Affairs. "You think that everything moves along of its own accord. Well everything does, when one resigns one's self to doing things badly, but not when one seeks to do one's best. • • • Do not be so cruel, my dear friend. Your sharpness pains me and adds to my tribulations. I go to bed at midnight, get up at four, and have not even an instant of rest."

Thiers further defended himself in a letter to Rouland, in which he wrote:

> I was elected Feb. 17. On the 19th the Ministry, which formerly was not formed before fifteen, thirty, ninety days, was brought together and immediately presented to the Assembly. On the 20th I was in Paris and Versailles. On the 26th peace was made, a painful peace, but one which might have been even more cruel, for we were like an army reduced to surrendering unconditionally.
>
> On the 27th (day and night) I was busy giving the first orders for the reception of the Prussians in Paris, which passed off without trouble. On the 28th I arrived at Bordeaux, and, without changing my clothes, I appeared before the Assembly. March 2 the ratification of the treaty reached Paris and you were freed from the Prussians. • • •
>
> I work twenty or twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four and, should I fall ill, as may happen at any moment, I do not know what will come out of it all.
>
> So be a little patient, my dear Rouland, and think of all these things before judging. Give me a fortnight yet, and many matters will be cleared up.

Favre wrote again on March 6, upbraiding Thiers for not coming to Paris and bringing the Assembly with him. He painted a black picture of the depredations of the Prussians in the French territory still occupied by them, due, he insisted, largely to the delays of the French in finishing the peace negotiations, which the invaders attributed to indifference toward the fate of France. Once more the harassed statesman threatened to resign if his chief did not follow his counsels.

Eventually the Assembly was brought to Versailles. But matters had grown desperate. Thiers wrote to Favre offering him still more troops. In vain. While the French President was trying to get the Germans out of France once and for all, the Commune leaped to arms, Thiers was forced to retire to Versailles, and Paris was delivered over to a new reign of terror.

German Damage in France

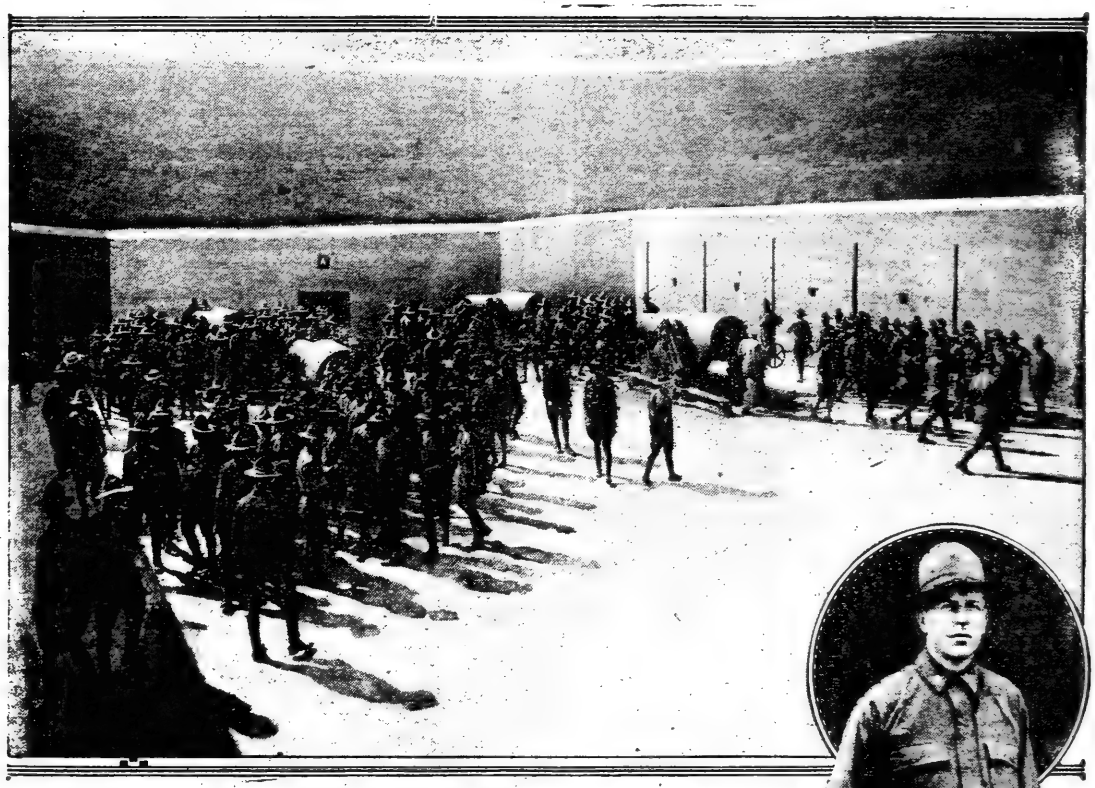
THE French Minister of the Interior, M. Malvy, has just made public the extent of the damage done to property in the portions of France which have been occupied by German troops during the war, the figures being the result of an official investigation conducted by his department. The investigation, of course, has to do only with those portions of France no longer occupied by the Germans and to the region within the field of actual hostilities.

Data were collected from 754 towns and villages, (communes,) in which it was found that 16,669 buildings had been entirely wrecked and 25,594 partially wrecked. The worst sufferer was the Department of the Marne, where 15,106 buildings were damaged and 3,499 totally ruined. In Pas-de-Calais, which came next, 13,542 buildings were damaged and 6,660 completely razed.

In 148 communes more than 50 per cent. of all the buildings within the commune limits were destroyed, and in 74 communes the wrecked buildings were more than 80 per cent. of the total existing.

Public buildings were wrecked in 428 communes, the damaged edifices including 221 City Halls, (Mairies,) 379 schools, 331 churches, and 306 other structures of a public or semi-public character. Public monuments damaged totaled 60.

Fifty-six of the edifices destroyed were classed as "historical," among them being the City Hall and departmental archives of Arras and the cathedral, Archbishop's palace, Church of St. Remy, and City Hall of Rheims.



Big Gun Instruction at Fort Terry.



Lieut. Col. Andrew Hero, Commanding Boys' Camp at Fort Terry.

than the picked men at Plattsburg." The first contingent of 1,200 have long since passed out of the rudimentary stage of training, and now one sees companies of 200 boys each, lying prone in long lines and "firing at will" at imaginary enemies or rushing by companies, platoons, and squads and executing almost perfectly other more or less complicated evolutions in answer not to vocal commands but the arm signals of their officers.

Shortly after the first drill period draws to a close a large section of the main parade ground is quickly transformed into another inspiring picture. The regiment once more comes "into action," so to speak, but not with guns and bayonets and other equipment. Every boy appears in khaki trousers and white, short-sleeved shirt, and goes through the setting-up exercise, which straighten up his back and make his eyes and skin clear.

At 10 o'clock the boys run off the parade grounds and devote the next half hour to cleaning their guns or bringing up white stones from the seashore to outline their company streets and decorate the ground with the numbers of their tents. At 10:30 comes the second drill, and short, sharp orders are barked at them for an hour.

After another half hour to cool off the boys are marched to dinner, where the quantity of steak, roast pork, lima beans, bread pudding, boiled potatoes, peaches, lemonade, bread, butter and similar luxuries they consume presents a serious problem to Captain George L. Wertenbaker, who has charge of mess. One of the details to which squads of boys are assigned when necessary is that of fly killing. Not a fly is to be found in the mess halls after the fly killers are through.

The afternoons are devoted to elective courses in radio-telegraphy, coast artillery work with the big guns at Fort Terry, gasoline engines, electricity and the searchlight, map-making and signaling. The various companies are shown how to use the six-inch mortars in the pits, and the ten-inch disappearing guns. There are intercompany baseball games, track meets, and the boys are allowed to swim within an area carefully marked by buoys, with motor boats and rowboats patroling the outer limits. Supper comes at 5:30, and at 9:30 "taps" sound, lights go out, and Camp Washington goes to sleep.

The other afternoon General Wood reviewed the regiment and afterward the boys formed in a great circle on the parade ground and the General talked to them in plain soldier fashion.

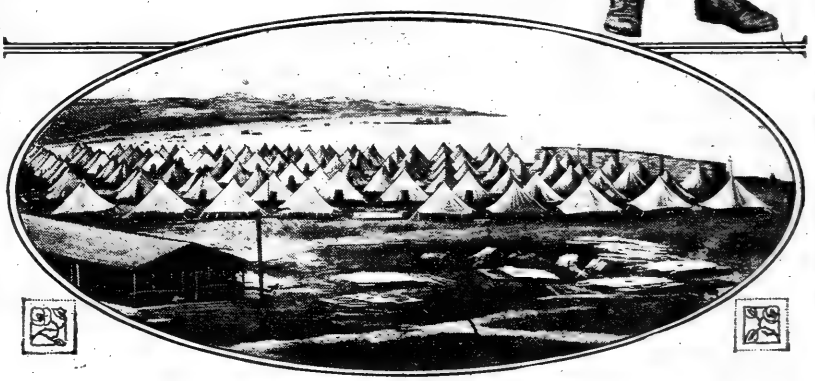
"You boys," said General Wood, "have played games and you know how foolish it would be to say, 'We have the biggest school. We do not need to train for the football game. We are natural players.' Now, this sort of talk would go for nothing. We have never had a great war with a first-class power. We had one great war, the civil war. For two years we had no effective army in the field. We wasted thousands of lives, the price of an unintelligent military policy We do not want that to happen again. We want you fellows to get your training before you are 21, and then be held on the active list probably until you are about 30. Such an arrangement would give us about 4,500,000 available men.

"Some foolish people have said that we could raise 1,000,000 men between morning and night. A few of us have been sitting up night and day trying to raise 54,000 in four weeks, and we have had a hard time to do it. You find that you cannot do this great thing without preparation. You cannot do it without time. You cannot meet men just as good as yourselves without training. You are part of the country, and in a democracy you must remember equality of obligation goes hand in hand with equality of opportunity. This is a big thing to remember. You cannot trust to anybody else.

"There are some kinds of peace which are worse than any war. We do not want war. Nobody wants it that knows anything about it. But if we do not want it, the best way is to get ready for it, be prepared against it. The training received is as useful to you in every-day affairs of life as in war. The habits of concentration, respect for superiors, and obedience will always be useful to you.

"Washington and Jefferson preached universal military service. Jefferson in a letter to Monroe said that we must make military training obligatory in all schools and colleges. He defended the raising and maintaining of 300,000 men, although the population of the country at that time was only three and one-half millions. He said that we must train and classify our entire male population.

"Washington also advocated universal military training in forwarding, with his approval, the recommendation of General Knox for the training and classifying of all our men.



Boys' Camp at Fort Terry.

"There is another result which comes from this general training, this working together, shoulder to shoulder, and that is—it tends to make America a real melting pot, a melting pot which will turn out a homogeneous mass, a mass of real Americanism. This working together shoulder to shoulder is the strongest kind of an influence obliterating the distinction between Jew and Gentile, rich and poor, upper and lower social classes. It tends for national solidarity, to make us think in terms of the nation rather than in terms of the individual. You young men are the beginners in a great movement, a movement which is going to end in the establishment of universal military training. I hope to see each year greatly increasing numbers of you in camp. The movement is gaining tremendous impetus and will soon sweep over the country."

tants, one car to every family and is predicted upon the practically universal use of motor cars by the farmers of the land.

The Government figures show plainly that farmers in some of the great agricultural States are taking kindly to the "buzz wagon." Iowa, for example, had the highest percentage of automobile owners in the country last year, with one car for every sixteen inhabitants. Alabama was the least thoroughly motorized State, with only one car to every 200 of population.

The motorists, in addition to the indirect revenue which they bring to the country, are the source of a considerable sum in direct taxation. Thus the Government reports that the total fees paid by motorists last year amounted to $18,245,713. Of this amount, according to the figures of the Department of Agriculture, $16,213,387 was spent for the building and maintenance of State and county roads. The total registration—probably rather less than the total number of cars actually in use, as some States do not require annual registration—of 2,445,664 for 1916 compares with a registration of but 48,000 in 1906. For a ten-year-old the industry has thrived rather nicely.

In the course of its recent investigation The Automobile unearthed some astonishing and romantic statistics of this young giant among industries. For example, although one manufacturer turned out from Jan. 1 to July 1 no less than $119,000,000 worth of cars, he did not have a monopoly of the field as one might reasonably expect. Quite the contrary; there were ninety-eight other companies making pleasure automobiles during this period, all of them seemingly prosperous and each with a definite schedule of production. During the year of 1915 a total of 892,618 cars was produced in the United States, but 85 per cent. of that total had been made this year, when the half-way point was passed on July 1. The total retail value of the passenger cars made in 1915 was $563,856,450. For the first half of 1916 cars worth $481,100,000 had been produced.

One section of the country, broadly speaking, has taken this great industry for its own. One State, indeed, may be said to be the Alpha and Omega of automobile making. From January to July 79 per cent. of the country's automobiles, or 595,153 cars, were made in Michigan. Ohio and Indiana follow in order of production, and the three States together made in these six months 96 per cent. of the total for the country. The Wolverine State believes in quantity production as applied to each factory evidently, for in spite of the fact that it made 79 per cent. of the cars it contains but twenty-seven of the ninety-nine motor car factories.

When it comes to a question of individual companies Ford, of course, leads the production list. The Highland Park plant made 298,000 cars in the first six months of this year, or an average of some 1,900 cars each working day. Second on the list in numbers produced comes the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, Ohio, which made 94,477 in the six months. Third is Maxwell with 40,000 odd. Following along closely are Chevrolet, Buick, Dodge, and Studebaker, with Chalmers, Hudson, and Saxon occupying the next places in the matter of quantity. It is not hard to imagine the transportation problems connected with production figures such as these, or to account for the shortage in freight cars when such bulky articles as automobiles have to be moved in quantities of this kind.

As to the market for this product, it is, of course, country-wide and among all classes. But the farmer is perhaps the most eagerly sought automobile "prospect."

"The farmer is all important as a car buyer," says the statistical review already quoted. "In Oklahoma, the increase of cars for the year of 1916 as compared with 1915, in so far as figures can be compiled at the present time, is 250 per cent. In Mississippi it is 195 per cent., in Louisiana 210 per cent., and in Idaho 117 per cent. In the great farming State of Iowa there is one car to every fourteen persons, in Nebraska one to every twenty persons, and throughout the other big farming States in the corn and wheat belts similar conditions prevail. The country fair of today is incomplete without its attending automobile exhibits. And unlike the visitors at many of the pretentious automobile shows held, the farmers actually come to buy as well as to look."

During the six months ended July 1 more than 33,000 passenger automobiles have been exported, with a total value of more than $24,000,000. Thus only about 4½ per cent. of the country's production is shipped abroad.

"During the first half of 1916," the review continues, "the number of passenger cars made per month in the United States averaged 125,187, with an average monthly exportation of 5,645. Uncle Sam probably will always continue to be his own best customer, but the markets of the world are open to him, and the probabilities are that the close of the European conflict will open large markets which are now inaccessible. It is, of course, natural to assume that the home industries of Europe will be protected, but if conditions are as they might be expected to be, the market for automobiles will be larger than the recreated European factories can handle."

But no matter how we may expand our export trade—and it is apparently certain to have a great expansion, especially with our neighbors to the South—it can never be more than a drop in the bucket as compared with the huge home consumption of automobiles. Therefore, Mr. Everyday Citizen, if you would be in the swim prepare to give up the price of a short vacation—and a nearby one at that—and add yourself to the host that rides on rubber tires. Go down into the market place contentedly driving your little touring car or runabout for which you have paid less than the price of an autumn outfit of becoming raiment, and find yourself one of the hoi polloi on wheels. You can own a nice car for less than it costs you to go to Europe comfortably, and you probably don't want to go to Europe now anyway. So be one of the throng and ride.

And you need not be so tremendously surprised to rub your eyes one of these fine mornings, just a handful of years away, and find that the humor of the comic weekly artist has been brought almost literally to commonplace experience; that everywhere you look motor cars big and little are reducing exercise to a lost art and performing all the business of life. It will not be long before it is as natural for a family to keep an automobile as to have a telephone, nor will a man any longer be regarded as at least a semi-plutocrat because he is propelled from place to place by gasoline rather than the power of his own two legs.

Were Charles Darwin alive he might even be tempted to foresee an approaching epoch in the march of evolution wherein man would have one of those reversions which so please the scientific mind to observe, and become no longer biped but quadruped once more; with the vital difference that instead of running upon all fours he used all four extremities to govern that which propelled him in a strange manner whithersoever he would go.

It may be that the day is still far off when every man shall ride in his own car, but when one realizes that when the New Year comes in one person in every twenty-five in this broad land, or four per cent. of the population, including men, women, and children, will be able to do that very thing, it is evidently the part of wisdom to refrain from limiting the absorptive quality for automobiles of the American sponge.

1,200 Schoolboys in Camp on Plum Island

Enthusiastic Youngsters Are Receiving Military Training Under the Direction of Army Officers and West Point Cadets

THE United States Government has for the first time undertaken an experiment which, in the opinion of some of the ablest officers in the army, is bound to have far-reaching results in the plans that are being formed for adequate preparation of the nation's defense. The experiment, which has actually passed the experimental stage and is now an assured success, is the military training of boys. It is not compulsory, but a volunteer system in the sanest interpretation of the word "volunteer."

Behind the system is what is now known as the "Plattsburg idea," the success of which is considered beyond all question of argument. The experiment has been worked out at Fort Terry, the coast artillery post on Plum Island, off Greenport, L. I. Here more than 1,200 picked American lads are finishing a four weeks' course in intensive training of the Plattsburg kind, under officers of the regular army, cadet first class men from the Military Academy at West Point, and a number of selected Plattsburg veterans, the latter acting as junior officers of the eight companies into which the Plum Island Training Regiment is divided.

As General Leonard Wood pointed out to the writer a few days ago, the boys' training camp on Plum Island is the logical progression of the Plattsburg idea. It means that, beginning with next year, there will enroll in camps at Plattsburg and in other parts of the country probably 1,000 boys who will enter the freshman classes of various colleges and universities this Fall. These boys will go into camp fully prepared and qualified to undergo more rigorous instruction than they are now receiving at Plum Island. After graduating from the college men's camps, the Plum Island alumni will be eligible for the senior camps—those for business and professional men—and when they have finished that course every one who survives the test will be qualified to undertake, in the event of a crisis, the duties of a junior commander of troops in the field.

The plan to establish a training camp for boys between the ages of 15 and 18 years was broached to General Wood at Governors Island by a number of prominent citizens several months ago. General Wood saw that the idea was a good one and gave it his unqualified indorsement. A committee of citizens, among them Dr. C. Ward Crampton, T. Douglas Robinson, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., John G. Milburn, Jr., Horace C. Stebbins, and James D. Williams, was organized to take charge of the recruiting. Offices were opened at 475 Fifth Avenue and in less than one month headmasters and the principals of two-thirds of the preparatory and high schools of the country had given the plan their indorsement, and put it before their pupils.

Now what happened? Neither General Wood nor the committee had any idea that the enrollment would go much above the 500 mark for the first year. But instead of 500 the committee found itself swamped with applications from all parts of the country. From 324 different boys' schools, representing twenty-four States, the applications came, and the committee was called upon to provide for the training of 1,200 boys at the July camp. So great was the number of those who could not be accommodated at the July camp that it was decided to hold a second camp for another 1,000, and this will be organized next Saturday.

The official name of the Plum Island camp is Camp Washington, although some of the little "rookies" insist on calling it "Plattsburg-by-the-Sea." Its commander is Lieut. Col. Andrew Hero, Jr., of the Coast Artillery Corps.

"I have seen thousands of 'rookies,'" said Colonel Hero the other day, as he watched company after company march smartly by his headquarters tent, "but I have never seen as fine a bunch as this."

What Colonel Hero said was enthusiastically seconded by every one who heard the remark. General Wood was one of them. He gave his opinion at the close of a long day, during which the senior General of the army had inspected every nook and corner of the tented city on the beach. He had taken care to investigate every angle of the work, and afterward said that he had never seen anything finer than the work that is being done at Plum Island.

"The purpose of this camp," said General Wood, "is a very serious one, and that purpose is to prepare these boys to discharge effectively their duties as soldiers of the United States in the event of their being called upon to defend the country.

"We want them to be able to discharge their military duties as efficiently as they will be able, I am sure, to discharge those that will devolve upon them in the ordinary pursuits of civil life. We want these boys to know and always to remember that there are some things in this world worth fighting for if the time should ever come to defend them, and to realize that when a nation reaches that point where it has nothing worth fighting for that nation has about run its course. God, country, and home are things that every red-blooded man knows are worth defending, and if these boys are ever face to face with the necessity of providing that defense we want them so prepared that they ... do it well.

"We don't want these boys and young men of ours sent unprepared to the first line to be slaughtered by a better prepared and more efficient enemy. We want them to have a sportsman's chance, for without training, without organization, and without equipment, we cannot expect successfully to meet men just as good morally, physically, and intellectually as we are, and who have the advantage of efficient organization, training, and leadership. That is the basic thing behind these training camps at Plattsburg, Plum Island, and other places."

And what does Camp Washington consist of? To answer that question it is necessary to outline a day's work there. The bugle sounds the first call for réveillé at 5:45 in the morning. Fifteen minutes later the assembly is sounded, and 1,200 husky lads jump into formation by companies.

"First squad all present," the leader announces as he brings his hand to his cap in a smart salute. The leaders of the other squads report in numerical order until the last in each company has reported. Then follow ten minutes of Swedish exercises directed by instructors who are under the supreme direction of Captain H. J. Koehler, physical instructor of the cadets at West Point.

At 6:25 comes the breakfast call, a joyous sound to every youngster. It is a delight to watch the lads at Plum Island eat.

At 7 o'clock comes the "sick call," which of all the calls at Camp Washington is a mere formality. There has been virtually no sickness at the camp, for not a single detail necessary to safeguard the health of the youngsters has been overlooked by Major F. M. C. Usher of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., who is in charge of the sanitary arrangements.

Eight o'clock comes, and then what may be termed the real hard work gets under way. At that hour the bugle sounds the first call for the morning drill. The regiment swings to the Fort Terry parade ground, where the drill takes place. Captain Charles E. Kilbourne of General Wood's staff watched the lads "going into action" a few days ago, and remarked that he was almost ready to say "that they catch faster

entailed a long and tedious work. It would have been absolutely useless to produce the book for outside circulation.

The greatest interest in this book hinges on the illustrations of the "Dance of Death." The series comprised sixty-six different subjects—thirty for men and thirty-six for women, each apart and in regular order according to stations in life, beginning with the Pope and Emperor in the one, the Empress and Queen in the other.

The breviary shows, moreover, the use to which such pictures served, and that they could never have been the work of Holbein, Lützelberger, or any known artist living in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It should be borne in mind that every monastery had a chapel, generally vaulted, where the funeral services were held for dead brothers of religious orders, that almost every one of these vaulted chambers had a picture of death painted on the wall, and, besides, the monks were buried within the cloisters of monasteries, in open, vaulted passages or corridors, or in catacombe or subterranean galleries.

In French the mortuary chapel was in olden times called Anse Mortuaire and the burial galleries Choram Maccabeorum, or Choirs of the Machabées, a monastic expression—for the place of those "who died for their faith and for whom it was good and wholesome to pray that they may be delivered from their sins." The pictures of those places were then called, in French, Image d'anse mortuaire, or of the funeral vaults, or when in the burial galleries, Icones Choram Maccabeorum, of the Choir of the Machabées, and both were erroneously rendered as the "Dance of Death," and are so to this day.

When the monasteries were secularized at the time of the reformation or pillaged by the populace, all these treasures in designs and woodcuts were either destroyed or sold. In such works, like the breviary of Saint Norbert, the religious part was detached from the illustrative one, and many cuts or designs survived. These are by publishers of the sixteenth century, who ascribed the work in preference to a living or known artist rather than to an obscure monk. If any of these artists was conscientious enough he would indicate on the pictures that he had simply copied, not originated, the abbreviation, and made no claim of authorship. The "Dance of Death" series, which was reproduced in Paris in 1856 by Anatole Montaiglon under the title of "Alphabet of Death of Hans Holbein," accredited the cuts and illustration to Lyons, France. He had as material much that appears in this book in pictures and border designs, but the technic of design is of a more modern date and the cuts are mixed up, while many were evidently made up for the occasion.

Laon and Lyons were both called Lugduni in Latin in the twelfth century, and only the former had a Premonstratensian abbey, and these cuts were, therefore, at Laon, not Lyons, as claimed.

Perhaps the discovery of the Washington volume will reopen the great controversy that has been waged about the "Dance of Death" for two hundred years, prove the origin and use of the pictures of death, and give honor to whom honor is due.

America Misjudges Russia, Says Alfred Noyes

Well-Known English Poet Extols Russians' Piety, Confidence in Goodness of Humanity, and Capacity for Self-Sacrifice

By Alfred Noyes

ONE of the causes of the confusion of American opinions in the European war was aptly illustrated recently by the bewildering remark of an American of German descent. "I should like America to join in the war," he said. "The only trouble is that I should like one expeditionary force to be sent against the Germans in France and Belgium, and another to keep the Russians out of Germany."

Possibly the war may reveal the true Russia to both Germany and America, as it has revealed her to France and England. The fact that the first serious proposals for an international peace conference with a view to the limitation of armaments and the substitution of law for force came from Russia, nearly twenty years ago, and that they were swept aside—almost furiously—by Germany should certainly make the American people pause and consider. Generalizations about any nation are almost always hopelessly false, for they are nearly always based upon a very few factors in the problem. In the case of Russia, perhaps the most important factor of all is the very simple one—that she has a religion. "Holy Russia" is not an idle phrase; Liebknecht might be thrown into prison for criticising the Kaiser, but not Tolstoy for defying autocracy. She is the one country in Europe which even today may produce saints and martyrs. But, except as a poetical background, this all-important aspect of Russia has received little or no consideration from those in America who compare her civilization today with that of Germany.

Shortly before the war one of the keenest students of the immigration problem in America, Dr. Edward Steiner, a German-born American of the finest type, described how he took a German official to see some of the Slavic settlements in Pennsylvania.

The Herr Direktor, like all Germans, had a natural contempt for the Slavs, and at first he demurred. However, the Frau Direktorin persuaded him to yield, and they visited a young Russian priest who had taken a mission among the Slavic miners.

In desolation and distance from home his parish was not unlike Siberia; it was even worse, for it was an exile from like-minded man, and his suffering on that score was acute.

Not without reason does the Russian call his country "Mother Russia." He has for her just that kind of affection, and it is as different from the violent love of the Herr Direktor for his Fatherland as is the matter-of-fact sentiment of the American for his.

The Russian completely reflects his country, and as both her virtues and her faults are feminine, there is in him something gentle and yielding toward external authorities and yet something unconquerable and defiant. There is a capacity for suffering and sacrifice of which no other people seem to be capable. There is also the confidence in the goodness of humanity, no matter how bad it may seem, which reminds me of the confidence of the woman who is beaten by her drunken husband yet knows that in his sober moments he is not a bad man.



Alfred Noyes. (© by E. Chickering.)

All these qualities have been revealed, again and again, during the present struggle. It was the Russian suffering and sacrifice that enabled the Allies to hold out in the west at more than one critical moment, and it is quite conceivable that their confidence in the goodness of humanity may (when they have smashed through to Berlin) lead them once more to suggest quite unmilitaristic arrangements for the future.

Dr. Steiner dwells "on the soul quality," as he calls it, of the Slav immigrants as contrasted with the complex spirit of the American Secretary of the Mission, in whom Teuton and Celt were blended, and with the Herr Direktor, "whose soul had hardened under the discipline which Germany had given him."

The priest took them into a church, "much poorer than any I have ever seen in Russia," says Dr. Steiner; and he seems to agree with the priest's summing up of their respective characteristics—"In America we lack soul. We worship science and money and business. The Russian alone lives in intimacy with God and regards that relation of the supremest importance.

"The American," he continued, "believes in developing natural resources, the German develops the mind, the Russian alone develops the soul."

And the gist of it all is that the Russian soul has a great mission to the modern world. It has begun to make its influence felt already through Russian literature, the fountain-head of that new spirit of compassion which, in prose and poetry, is stirring throughout the English-speaking world. It is Russian "realism" that inspires our new-found Anglo-Saxon "realism"; and it is not the sordid aspects of it that are important—as superficial criticism too often seems to believe—but the intense spirit of compassion which may yet manifest itself in forms as beautiful and joyous as any created by Shelley or Keats.

Certainly it is interesting to note these candid sentences of Dr. Steiner, written and published before the war: "I have always had the greatest reverence for the Russian soul. I have learned something the Herr Direktor could not see, on account of the natural political antagonism between his own country and Russia: that neither the Russian State nor the Russian Church represents the Russian soul. * * * The spiritual Russia, as it is incorporated in its common people and as it is interpreted by Tolstoy and Dostoievsky, has reached us and taught us the greatest blessing which we self-righteous Americans needed to learn: the impossibility to judge our peers or to be judged by them."

Many of the American experiments in prison reform and social work generally were quickened, just as our literature was quickened, by the compassionate spirits of Tolstoy and Dostoievsky; and those who believe in the final success of the great American experiment in the mingling of races will at least find support in the fact that the Russian is at least strong where the American is weak. They will hope that on the American Continent the native superabundance of the practical spirit will receive at least strong infusion of the Russian soul.

So seldom during the war has one encountered a German mind criticising Germany that it is with a sense of relief that one reads Dr. Steiner's acute comparison of Russians with his own original countrymen.

The Herr Direktor did not realize that "all his Germanic searching and classifying, all his minute, painstaking investigation into the innermost of everything, left him where the Russian had long ago preceded him: in the holy presence of the unknowable, unsearchable wisdom of the Eternal."

"We don't understand it," I said to him, "neither you nor I, but one thing I do know, when the coal has been dug out of these hills and these cities shall have gone the way of Sodom and Gomorrah, and your churches may have vanished because it did not pay to keep them going, this Russian soul will endure; and the sooner we learn to understand it the better for us and for them and for our country."

Truer words were never written; but the Herr Direktor kept Dr. Steiner up till midnight talking about the Slavic menace to Germany, and the intellectual poison of its modern literature. Not yet, however, has Russia produced a Hymn of Hate, or any work of art comparable with the Lusitania medal. And it would be difficult to find on record, anywhere in Russian literature, a paragraph comparable with the last words of the Herr Direktor, dispatched in a letter from Berlin, and printed by Dr. Steiner before Russia or any one but the Germans themselves had taken very seriously their long-desired and toasted Day.

"Remember that when you and any of your family come to Berlin you are to be our guests. I trust you will come soon, for conditions over here look dubious, and the war, 'der grosse Kreig,' may come before we know it."

But the last word, in reality, will be spoken by Russia; for, as Dr. Steiner said in another connection, the Russian soul will endure. It is enduring; and it will endure to the end.

Rare Book Find May Solve Old Controversy



Prophecies of Sibyls, with Ecce Homo and Descent of Holy Ghost, (12th Century.)



Prophecies of Sibyls, with Veronica and the Sudarium, Still Venerated at Loan.

Twelfth Century Volume Just Discovered in Washington Contains Impressions of the Dance of Death, Which Has Been Long a Subject of Debate

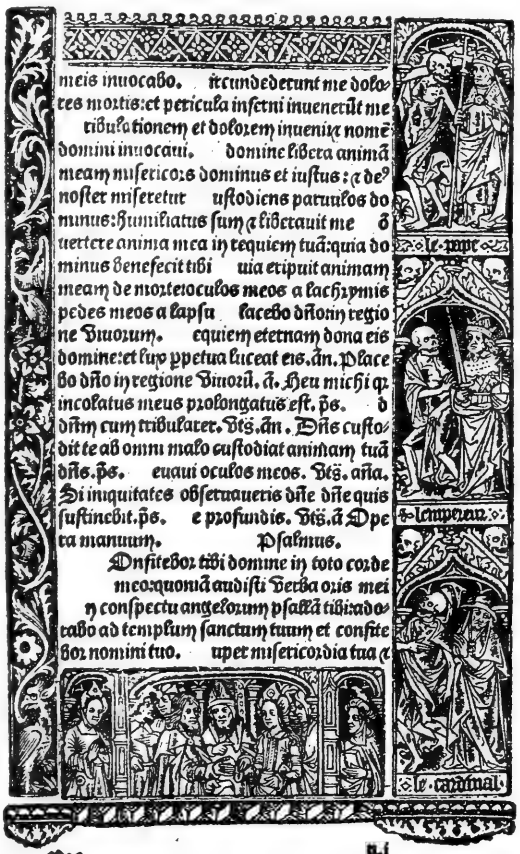
Fred J. Braendle, the author of the following article, has devoted the greater part of fifty years to the compilation of an elaborate index of meritorious works of art of all nations and times.

By Fred J. Braendle.

A QUAINT-LOOKING book, bought some four years ago in an antiquary's shop in Washington, D. C., has just been identified, not only as a copy of one of the famous "Books of Hours" of the early part of the Middle Ages, but as the original breviary of Saint Norbert, founder of the Order of Premonstratensians. Andrew Jordan Green, a collector of first editions of rare works, is the owner of this relic, but was not aware of its value until recently. The true character of the book might not have come to light had it not been for a storm which visited Washington a few days ago and tore a hole in the roof of Mr. Green's house, flooding his library and drenching many of his rare books, so that each volume had to be carefully examined and dried.

It is astonishing that this book, which contains first impressions of an original series of the "Dance of Death," has in nearly 750 years of its existence apparently never been critically examined by any person who had a proper knowledge in such matters. Had this been the case, all of the absurd and erroneous statements made in the last two hundred years in voluminous publications about the quaint series of pictures called the "Dance of Death" and their origin and authors would never have been made. This was probably due to the fact that the title page was missing, while the language was unreadable, and the illustrations were of a super-religious character.

There is, however, sufficient evidence within the pages of the old volume to make its identity certain beyond question. It is a real revelation, not only in matters of religion but of the arts of illustration and printing in the early years of the twelfth century. The book is small octavo, bound in pigskin, printed on vellum. There are 225 pages of text and fifteen full-page illustrations. The border of each page is elaborately ornamented with pictures and designs, often grotesque in character. The main text is in Latin of a very old style, and the captions under most of the pictures in a French of the twelfth century. The initial letter of most all important words was left out and had to be filled in afterward in color, which, in this volume, was only partly done.



Page 1, Enlarged, of "Officium Mortuorum," (12th Century.)

After a short study of the peculiar shortcomings of the Latin print it was seen that the book was nothing less than, first, an "Officium ad Ordinarium, Beatae Mariae Virginis et Horae ad Usum Ordinem Praemonstratensis"; that is, a breviary for the exclusive use of members of the Order of Premonstratensians, and second, that it contained also the "Officium Mortuorum," or prayers for the dead. This part has marginal pictures, which are identical with those published in books and accredited to Hans Holbein, and are called the Lyons Cut Series to distinguish them from the Bâle Series.

Now, ecclesiastical history tells us that Norbert de Gennost (Saint Norbert) was the founder of the Order of Premonstratensis in 1122. He established it at or near Laon, France, and built the old Abbey of St. John the Evangelist in that city. It is also stated that Norbert composed an officium ordinarium himself for the exclusive use of his new order, and, furthermore, that when he left Laon to take the Bishopric of Magdeburg about 1131 the order counted among its members padres from the highest and most influential families of the land, and fratres that were the best artisans and artists of the period. The prayers show clearly that they are for Premonstratensians only, and the only coat of arms given in the border is that of Norbert de Gennost—three fleurs de lis, which were also arms of Biberax or Laon in very olden times.

The explanations of the pictures relating to the life of Joseph of Egypt, of St. John the Evangelist, and the prophecies of the ten sibyls are in a French unmistakably of the twelfth century. The makeup of the book shows that it could only be used by a religious community, after the letters, for which space was left, had been filled in by hand, which

rebuilding needs of Europe, and of the thousands and tens of thousands of the curious tourists who are tired of being housed in one hemisphere; there are a lot of people like that, who will rush to see the ruins and the great demonstrations after the war. The westbound cabin traffic will be made up of these same Americans, returning home after doing their business errands and satisfying their curiosity. I do not think the Europeans themselves will have much money to spend on traveling for pleasure for some time to come. And we have no ruins in this country to show them."

All this, of course, is matter of mere opinion, as was admitted by the man who said it. You can hear the direct opposite of that without going out of the big shipping offices clustered around Bowling Green and Battery Park. There are those who believe that there will be an immediate westbound rush of immigrants to America. They do not think the home Governments will put any restrictions on this, because there will be lack of money to employ them all, and the people themselves will be more eager than ever to get away from the lands in which they have known nothing but suffering and deprivation since the war began, and in which there must be for dreary years to come the most burdensome taxation on everybody.

There is still another opinion to the effect that the American curiosity to see the results of war's devastation will be offset by dread of lack of creature comforts and travel facilities and sanitary conditions abroad in the months following the war.

No matter which set of opinions is right, the Hoboken waterfront is going to be an interesting place when the first of the German ships backs out into the stream, swings her ponderous bow toward the Narrows and gets away for home. There will be no empty cabins, and you will have to go early to get standing room on the pier in the crowd that is waving good-bye and good luck. It will be as dramatic (but such a different story) as when the Saale, the Bremen, and the Main, all ablaze from stem to stern, drifted out from those same piers sixteen years ago, two upstream and one down, and all to their doom, with imprisoned sailors thrusting their already blistered arms through the port holes to take the cups of water from the tugboat men alongside who could not help.

And when those German ships do put to sea once more you can depend upon it that they will receive all the godspeed that the dipping flags and shrieking whistles of the French and British and Italian and Russian and American ships in port are capable of giving. It will be almost as good as being on the Champs Elysées or Unter den Linden.

Germany Not Seeking Conquest, Says German

Professor Moritz Julius Bonn Denies That She Would Impose Her Culture on Other Nations by Doctrine of "Might Makes Right"

By Prof. Moritz Julius Bonn

Dr. Moritz Julius Bonn, author of the article published below, is a Director of the Commercial University of Munich, Germany. He has also held the posts of Professor of Political Economy at the University of Munich, Visiting Professor at the California State University, 1914; Carl Schurz Professor at the University of Wisconsin, 1915, and Secretary of the Jacob H. Schiff Foundation, Cornell, 1915-16. He is the author of "British Colonization in Ireland," "Modern Ireland and the Agrarian Problem," and "English Economic Problems."



© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

IT is often said that a German victory would not merely disturb the balance of power existing in the world before the war, but would upset the standards of morals which have been customary among civilized nations; that it would be a triumph of the principle of national egotism and the affirmation of the belief that "might is right"; that it would nip internationalism in the bud and be the death knell of modern democracy.

Is that really the case? No doubt it would have been a great triumph for the cause of peace if the great European conflict could have been averted—not merely postponed—by international mediation, especially as such a thing was never done before when the security of any nation seemed to be at stake. When England forced the Boer republics into war for fear they might become the nucleus of an independent South African republic she did not ask for mediation. Nor did Russia appeal to an international tribunal when she wanted to push back Japan as a possible competitor in the Far East. The same powers which loudly proclaim today the principle of internationalism stood up for national egotism. The foremost exponent of the new creed, Sir Edward Grey, was willing to use force without mediation as late as 1911, when England threatened Germany with war because she considered the compensations too great which Germany was demanding from France for the annexation of Morocco.

In view of these plain facts, the historian of the future will no doubt regret that mediation did not prevent the world-wide calamity; he will not acknowledge the claim of the allied statesmen that they stood for just internationalism. For when they proposed the conference for settling the Austrian-Serbian conflict they were well aware of the fact that the whole Serbian policy, which ended in the murder of the Austrian Archduke, was instigated by Russia. Russia, supported by her allies, would have participated in and dominated the international conference. Surely the right to instigate political murder and to protect the Government involved in it by an appeal to a packed international jury is not a part of the higher international morality.

The only lesson which can be learned from the failure of the conference idea is this: Arbitration in vital questions is impossible as long as the powers which are to act as judges are bound by alliances to plaintiffs or defendants. If these alliances, some of them composed of very divergent interests, will play the same part in the future which they have played in the past there will be no room for an international court, for there will be no unbiased judges, and the principle that "might is right" will be maintained as it has been done in the past.

"Might is right" is by no means a German invention. England no doubt wanted to discard it on land, as she had no big standing army; she clung to it tenaciously on the sea, where the permanent superiority of the British fleet was the cornerstone of her naval policy. And the Allies have frequently expressed their fervent belief in it, when, after each defeat, they explained to their supporters that in a short time they would be superior in men and in material. If a handful of British volunteers had stopped the "military machine" of Germany in Belgium, the claim that "right is stronger than might" might perhaps have been made. Leonidas and his three hundred gained immortal glory by making it true when they saved Europe from the onslaught of the mighty East.

The Allies have done nothing of that sort. If they ever succeeded in beating down Germany they could scarcely ascribe their triumph to the righteousness of their cause. They have talked too much about their superiority in men and in wealth; they could not claim that the victory gained by one-quarter billion white men, supported by one-half billion of colored followers, over one hundred and fifty million white men was due to the presence of "right" and the absence of "might" It would only show that numbers do tell, not that "right is might."

And it would scarcely be a triumph of democracy. If this war is won by the Allies, it is won by Russia. She planned it, and her wealth in men is the greatest asset of the Allies. She would profit most by victory, with the exception of Japan. If England came in with a grand dash just to be present at the finish, even that would scarcely be a victory for democracy. It would merely show that England had become successful after she had accepted the principles of "Prussian militarism." After such a success, British aristocracy, which has been losing ground during the latter part of the nineteenth century, would come back into its own again. Having saved Europe by "conscription" it can scarcely be expected to give up that militarism which was the salvation of its country and of itself.

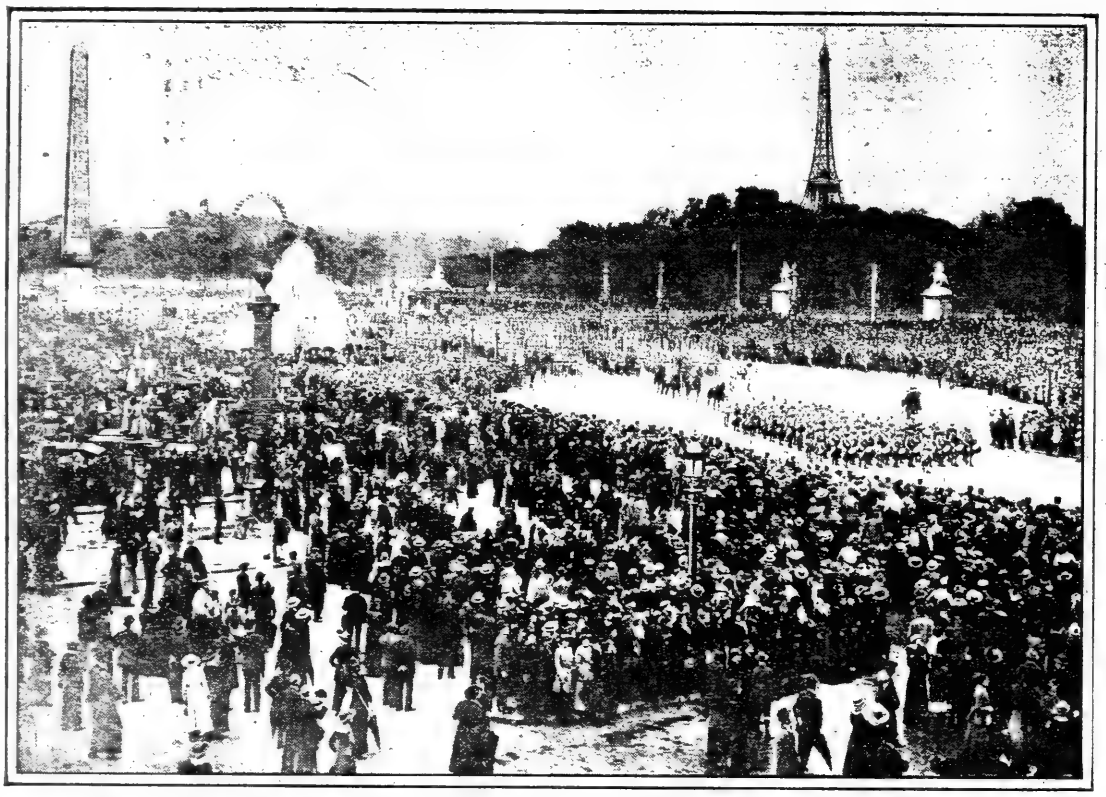
France, no doubt, is a democracy. She has borne greater burdens in this war than any other country. If the Allies should be defeated, it would not be on account of her shortcomings. Democracy, as represented by France, is not responsible for the strategic achievements of the Grand Duke Nicholas. She cannot be called to account for the initial blunders of British military dilettantism—why proclaim her inferiority when she was equal to her tasks? Why saddle democracy with failures which were not its own?

A German victory does not mean that the German institutions of today are just the thing for all the world. It would merely show that German institutions are suitable to the genius of the German people. It would not be a justification of monarchy all over the world; it would not reflect glory on Russian absolutism, which, by the way, is the real despotism. It would not endanger the institutions of other people. A German victory does not mean that Switzerland will cease to be a republic and be governed by a Hohenzollern Prince. It does not put American democracy on trial. The test of American democracy is not European achievements in Europe, but American successes at home and abroad. If American democracy solves its own problems it will be justified and need not fear the competition of foreign institutions.

We want a variety of institutions all over the world, not a dead level uniformity for all people. Nations should stick to their own institutions and develop them according to their own ideas. They need not fear disparagement if different institutions of opposite character flourish under different circumstances. They ought to give up that mischievous idea, born of mediaeval universalism, that they must impress their own institutions on unwilling neighbors. There is no danger that Germany will be influenced by such ideas and try to do missionary work abroad. Quite apart from the intellectual attitude of the German people, which does not favor such universalism, there are twenty-seven different State Constitutions in the German Empire, three of them republican. Even a victorious peace would not give Germany a free hand to overrun the world.

Such a peace would not bring about very great changes in Europe. The occupied parts of France would be given back; Belgium would be released. Very likely Courland, with a population partly German and partly Lithuanian, would be annexed by Germany. Poland would receive autonomy. Austria would probably permit the resuscitation of a somewhat reduced Serbia, for Hungary does not want the annexation of a further batch of Southern Slavs. Bulgaria would get the greater part of new Serbia; Greece might get a part of Albania; Austria would control the eastern Adriatic coast up to the Greek border. Turkey might lose some outlying districts.

German gains in land, men, and wealth in Europe would be very small, even if the cost of the war was not taken into account. Her colonies would be handed back to her, and in return for the surrender of Belgium and of occupied



Review of Troops on the Place de la Concorde, Paris, on Bastile Day, July 14 Last, First Big Parade in French Capital Since Outbreak of War.

Thrill Hunters Prepare for the Grand Review

Already Some Americans Who Believe in Looking Ahead Are Arranging to be Present When Victors Come Marching Home

WILL it be in the Champs Elysées or Unter den Linden—that grand march and review of the victors after the war? Up the hill from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe or along the shaded mile from the Brandenburg gate to the Royal Palace? Will the chief figure in the grandstand for that greatest march-past in all history be the President of a republic that is not decadent, surrounded by five Kings, a Czar, and a man from the Rising Sun, or will he be a Kaiser, with a Sultan, an Emperor, and one King? Will the weeping, cheering crowds along the way, [or will they be silent like the thousands who heard the speech at Gettysburg?] will these thousands hear the "Marseillaise" or "Die Wacht am Rhein" as band after band swings by giving the rhythm for the step to millions of trench-worn feet?

Idle questions, perhaps, so early as this, with the British artillery firing five million shells a month, with the Russians pouring over the Carpathians, with Italy in her cloud-high trenches reaching down to recover her lost provinces, with Germany's battle lines still far outside her own boundaries; but, nevertheless, questions which a few eager persons are already asking, not in Europe, perhaps, but in America—persons who must and can scent a new thrill and sensation a long way off and a long time ahead, for there isn't much left near by, and can afford to stalk it and come up to it in time to enjoy it under the most favorable circumstances. It wasn't their fault that their plans were upset when they went out to the first Bull Run in comfortable carriages with well-filled lunch-baskets.

But this will be different. There is vague, speculative talk here and there of a day's rental value of good window space on the Champs Elysées or Unter den Linden, according to the sympathies and expectations of the thrill hunter—a good window, possibly a whole floor for a party, one flight up to give an unobstructed view over the heads of the widows and orphans who will jam the sidewalk, but near enough to the pavement level to enable the window holders to look straight into the weary old faces of the marching men who were so young two years ago, for the very essence of the thrill will be in those faces, especially when, with eyes right, they pass the President and his visiting Kings and Czar or the Kaiser and his guests, the Sultan and the aged Emperor, who will have to remain seated even when the Austrians march past.

Of course, no definite arrangements have been made for seeing the review, but reservations have been made on the big German passenger ships now rusting in American ports for their first home voyages after the war, and some of the applicants have admitted that they desire to be on the other side in time to see the great review and celebration which they are sure is to be in Berlin. Those who are equally sure that Paris will be the town to get to have a more complicated problem, because they cannot get reservations for any such indefinite date as "immediately after the war" on lines whose vessels are making regular sailings, war or no war. Naturally enough, those who expect to find the show between the Place de la Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe don't care to get to it, unless it is absolutely necessary, on a boat that will go straight on to Hamburg or Bremerhaven without being allowed to put in at the Channel ports.

That matter of the Channel ports, Plymouth, Southampton, and Cherbourg, is, in the opinion of shipping men, going to be one of the most important points in the settlements and readjustments of the peacemaking. It was brought up the other day in conversation with a representative of the Cunard Line, who was asked what the passenger rates would be after the war, whether they would go away up or down or remain as before the war. "Rates," he said, "will depend very largely on the outcome of the war. If the Allies win the German boats may not be allowed to touch at Plymouth and Cherbourg. In that case the German lines will slash rates in an effort to get traffic to go by way of Hamburg and Bremen, no matter what its destination may be. If, by any chance, the Germans should win they will, of course, see to it that the French and English ports will be open to them, as formerly, and they will probably try to get something into the new international commercial arrangements which will compel all lines to make the rates high to give them a chance to make good some of the loss due to inactivity throughout the war."

"The only terms on which the German lines should ever again be allowed to use the Channel ports," said an officer of the International Mercantile Marine, "are that they cease to use their emigrant control stations to divert business from their rivals to themselves. There are a score or more of these control stations scattered throughout Middle Europe, their ostensible purpose being to sift the good from the bad in the throngs of emigrants who are headed for America and to turn back all who, for one reason or another, should not be allowed to sail. They are like so many Ellis Islands, except that they control the outgoing rather than the incoming traffic, and they are Government affairs. The theory is all right, but the practice is robbery, for the German Government has turned the administration of these stations over to the German lines, and their representatives see to it that the German lines get all the emigrant traffic they can handle before any of it is allowed to come to us. They do this—did do it, rather, before the war—not only regardless of our rights but regardless of the plans and wishes of the individual emigrant. For example, a Russian, intending to come to America, buys his ticket by way of Antwerp over the Red Star Line. But he has to cross Germany to get to his ship and pass through the control station at Tilsit or Posen, or some other point. His Red Star ticket is taken away from him and the control station substitutes for it a Hamburg Line or North German Lloyd ticket and forces him to go to Bremen or Hamburg for embarkation instead of to Antwerp.

"The rejected Red Star ticket is sent to us unused and we have to refund for it. If we do not do it the emigrant is forced to pay for both tickets before he can land; he complains that our agent in Russia has swindled him and that agent loses his license, without which he cannot do our business for us in that country. So, you see, we are helpless. Of course, we don't lose all our traffic, but we do lose all that the Germans need to take from us to fill up their own ships. And we are allowed to do business in that part of the world only by favor of a rival. That is one of the things we hope to have remedied after the war."

As a rule, the shipping men look for very little emigration to this country immediately after the war, but they do expect a big eastbound rush of steerage and third-class passengers.

"There will be too much reconstruction work to be done all through Europe for the Governments to allow any considerable exodus of men able to do that work," said one traffic manager. "On the other hand, the aggregate number of those now in this country who will want to go back, as a matter of sentiment or humanity, will be enormous. They will want to help their families. Thousands will go to see if they have any families left. There will be all the women left alone too old or too ill to come here, and sons will flock back to take the places of those who have been killed.

"The bulk of the first-cabin traffic will be eastbound too, in my opinion, for a long time to come. It will be made up of the men on long-delayed business, of the men who will hope to get new business for their American firms out of the

No Indemnity in Socialist Peace Program

Many Belgians Do Not Think That German People Should Suffer for Acts of German Government, Says Morris Hillquit

SOCIALISTS of the neutral nations who met in international conference at The Hague last Monday meant literally just what they said when they declared that not only should there be no annexations after the war, but that no country should ask indemnity of any other country. At the mere mention of the word indemnity one naturally thinks of the devastation of Belgium by the Germans, to say nothing of Northern France and ravished Serbia, but the international Socialists make no exceptions. Even the Socialists of Belgium itself are in accord with their comrades of other nations in believing that their ruined country should habilitate itself without receiving forced payment of damages from the Government that has wrought the ruin. And about one-third of the population of Belgium is Socialist. The party has more than 500,000 voters in that country and a large representation in the National Parliament, and Emile Vandervelde, head of the International Socialist Bureau, is the Minister of Munitions in the Belgian Cabinet.

In his letter to the Socialists at The Hague Vandervelde asked only that the conference should declare itself for the restoration of Belgium to the Belgians. He said nothing about indemnity

Why no indemnity?

"Because," said Morris Hillquit in the course of an interpretative interview on what his fellow Socialists had done at The Hague, "the burden of paying indemnities falls upon the people of a country, not upon the Government individuals who are alone responsible for the damage. The people of Belgium do not blame the people of Germany for the invasion; they do not want to punish them."

"Isn't that attitude too magnanimous, too ideal to count in actual peace negotiations?" Mr. Hillquit was asked.

"No. That is the attitude of common sense. The peace that Socialists will have in mind when they formulate their program will be a permanent peace. Indemnities breed wars.

"All of the Socialists of Belgium rallied to their Government as loyally as any other class. They did it for the sole purpose of defending the independence of their country. They are not interested in the punishment of the conquerors. They know that every punitive measure contains the germs of future hostilities. It is a fairly safe thing to say that, had there been no annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, no $1,000,000,000 indemnity for the French to pay after the Franco-Prussian war, there would be no war today. It was the punishment of France that drove that country into the arms of Russia. That, with the alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, created the conditions for perpetual antagonism, divided Europe into hostile camps, resulted in the excessive armaments and militarism.



"The Socialists of Belgium realize this, as do the Socialists of all the other countries. Our peace program is uniform throughout Europe, both among the belligerents and the neutrals. It will have the moral support of the Socialists of the world. Remember that there are more than thirty millions of us, all told, who have accepted the creed and that our beliefs are preached in more than sixty tongues. It was Vandervelde himself, the Belgian Cabinet Minister, who told the world at the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart nine years ago that the sun never sets on the countries in which the red flag floats.

"The chief point of difference between the peace program of the Socialists and that of those who are not Socialists is that the latter seem to have one principal object, the curbing of German militarism on the one hand and the freedom of the seas on the other, an object, in either case, based largely on the philosophy of retribution; while the Socialist program seeks to bring about an arrangement which will be likely to guarantee perpetual international peace in the future, regardless of the faults of the past. To bring about such a peace the Socialists are trying to eliminate all factors which have been the most fertile sources of war among nations. Their opposition to annexations of territory and to indemnities is thus accounted for. So, also, are the special points agreed upon at the recent Hague Conference—the independence of Poland and the establishment of a free federation of Balkan States, a federation on the Balkan Peninsula similar to the United States of America. The dismemberment of Poland and the various conflicts between separate states on that peninsula, as well as the punishment of France after the war of 1870, have been among the causes of permanent friction in Europe.

"Further points in the international Socialist peace program are reduction of armament, establishment of an international court of justice, and, above all, the abolition of secret diplomacy, of the hidden agreements made by the few committing millions of people to the doing of things they know nothing about, committing them to slay one another when they would be friends. All of these things aim at the removal of all causes of future wars.

"This Socialist peace program is no mere abstract dream. On the contrary, it offers what is probably the most real and important guarantee of peace that the world has today. In the first place it is the only universal program. It is the program of large sections of the populations of countries on both sides in the conflict. It is the one thing to which French and Germans, Belgians, Italians, and Russians will all say amen. And there is no nation on the face of the earth in which there are not other millions to join in that same amen.

"Secondly, this program is backed by political power, by great political strength, consisting of votes and representation in the various Parliaments of the countries at war. There are 4,250,000 Socialist voters in Germany, and 111 Socialist members in the Reichstag out of a total membership of 397.

"There are a million and a half Socialist voters in France and they have sixty-five members in the Chamber of Deputies. Three members of the French Cabinet are active Socialists—Guesde, Sembat, and Thomas—and there are others in the same Cabinet who have been active Socialists and who are still in sympathy with the party. In Belgium our voting strength is considerably more than half a million, and, as we have already said, the Belgian Minister of Munitions, Vandervelde, is the Chairman of the International Socialist Bureau.

"In the Austrian Reichsrath there are about one hundred Socialist members and the party has a large vote in that country. I do not recall the figure. In England and Italy the Socialist movement has become a big political factor that nobody is going to try to ignore when the time comes to learn what the people themselves really want. In Russia and in the Balkans socialism has not yet become of sufficient strength to make itself felt. But it is coming in those countries, too.

"Because of all these things it is not reasonable to suppose that the organized Socialist movement in the belligerent countries will not have a great influence in the shaping of the peace treaty when the time comes for making that treaty. In this connection it should be remembered that the bonds between the Socialists of the different countries of Europe have not been entirely broken by the war. There still exists the International Socialist Bureau as a common instrument of action. This bureau, with its war-time headquarters at The Hague, is almost constantly in touch with Socialists on both sides. The conference just closed was its first effort for a general getting together of the neutral delegates since the beginning of the war. There is no doubt that at the first propitious moment, surely as soon as a truce is declared, the Socialists of all countries will be brought together to perfect the details of a plan for action in behalf of permanent peace. As the representatives of the most important neutral country the Socialists of the United States will presumably, play a large part in bringing the Socialists of the world together when the time comes."

Random Bits

FOR the first time in over half a century the United States is not only building more merchant shipping than any other country, but it is expected that the American output for 1916 will exceed that of all the rest of the world.

Imitation pearls have become an important article of manufacture recently in Barcelona, Spain. During 1915 they were manufactured there to the value of over $21,000, as against $4,000 in 1914.

"For those who despair" is the touching heading appearing in Le Figaro of Paris over a short item of news to the following effect: A French soldier from whom not a word had been heard by his relatives from Sept. 3, 1914, has written at last from a German prison camp near Paderborn, Germany, announcing that he is well. Until now, he states, it had been impossible for him to communicate with home, but "the situation has changed." "I am enduring my captivity under good conditions," he adds.

Since the outbreak of the war practically the only means by which a large variety of articles can be imported into Persia is the parcel post, according to a report from Commercial Attaché Baker at Petrograd. It is the practice to ship goods of many sorts destined for Persia to Norway, whence they are reshipped in smaller packages through Russia to Persia.

Security For Papers of Value

where they are safe from fire, theft or misplacing by others is attainable only in a private safe in a burglar proof vault, securely guarded day and night. And the cost of such security is so small. Inspect the vaults of the

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.

42d Street (East), opp. Grand Central Terminal.

Household Furniture of every description stored in separate fireproof rooms. Expert packers and movers.

Telephone Murray Hill 5888.

France she would receive considerable extensions of her possessions in tropical Africa. The addition of some one hundred thousand square miles in tropical Africa would be an important gain to a country like Germany, whose colonial endowment was rather meagre; it would not affect considerably the balance of the world's power.

The cost of such a peace would fall mainly on Russia; a large part of the foreign races which she had oppressed systematically would be freed; her efforts to settle the affairs of the Balkan people in her own selfish interest would be defeated for good. If Turkey ever lost Constantinople, Bulgaria or Greece, which have a racial or historic right to it, would get it. Russia's claim to a warm-water port by the territorial control of a country whose inhabitants are not Russian is a flat negation of the much-vaunted principle of nationality. It is no better than would be a German demand for the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the Strait of Dover, which bar her from the free sea so long as they are occupied by the British. It would be a useless sacrifice of the principle of nationality, as well as of common sense. For the Mediterranean is quite as much an inland sea as the Black Sea, so long as England holds Egypt and the Strait of Gibraltar. And it is not very likely that the British Government will prove its faith in the principle of nationality by handing back Egypt, Gibraltar, and Malta to their rightful owners.

Russia, no doubt, will feel somewhat sore, but, as none of her own people are taken away from her, she will be able to organize them according to their own wants. She has been the great incubus on European politics for many years. That will be removed for some time to come. But she will gather strength as time goes on and, let us hope, use it in a wise way. She will always be a neighbor of Germany and Austria, though Poland as a buffer State may intervene. If Poland is successful and continues to live in friendly co-operation with Germany and Austria, the Russian danger will be considerably reduced. But the Polish problem is not easily solved. However well organized an autonomous Poland may be, she cannot ever compromise all Poles within her borders; she will always contain many non-Poles—Ruthenians, Lithuanians, and Jews. It is scarcely fair to expect such an amount of constructive statesmanship from Polish leaders as to avoid all pitfalls. Whatever is going to happen, Germany will be confronted by new problems in the east, the solution of which no victory in battle can assure.

The alliance between Germany and Austria has grown much firmer during the war. Austria may be weaker than Germany, but she is a big and powerful empire which has shown marvelous vitality. She has her own problems, and her own ideas. The majority of her people are not Teutons. Even without important new annexation, the Slavic influence in Austria will grow notwithstanding German and Hungarian resistance.

Austria is not a vassal State of Germany. If the Central Powers had been defeated she might have been shorn of her Slavic provinces and brought into a sort of dependency. As it is, she has been rejuvenated; she will be a faithful partner to Germany in European questions, but she would not sacrifice her manhood for wild plans of German world supremacy, the effects of which would fall on her own people.

France no doubt will be saddened, as she cannot recover Alsace and Lorraine; her losses in men and material have been awful; her military valor is shining more brightly than it ever did. It has won her the respect of her German neighbor and greatly increased the strength of her position after the war. Her weight on the western border will not be diminished.

As to England, she is engaged in the first really costly war that she ever has waged. But, as far as the number of human lives is concerned, she will come off fairly well. Her organization of commerce and finance has been excellent. She would deserve nothing but praise for the great organization she has evolved, if it were not for the loquacity of her statesmen, who have continually promised goods which they were unable to deliver.

She has shown the world at large that the weapon on which she chiefly relied, sea power, is an excellent secondary instrument, incapable of producing decisive results when used against a strong Continental power. The combined fleet of the Allies has cut off the Central Powers from most of their overseas trade. This is not due to the superiority of the British fleet. It is partly due to geographic position. England holds the keys of the Mediterranean; England and France control the Strait of Dover; the only outlet for German shipping, not directly under the Allies' guns, is the mouth of the North Sea between Norway and Scotland. This opening can be easily patrolled by a fleet stationed in Scotland. Measured by the velocity of modern patrol boats, there is scarcely a greater distance between the Shetland Islands and the Norwegian coast than the width of the Strait of Gibraltar in the days of the sailing vessel. Germany's position here is somewhat similar to that of Russia in relation to the strait at Constantinople. Where geography does not favor British sea power, it has achieved nothing. It has not effected a landing on German soil; it has not kept the German flag away from the Baltic.

Geographical position is but one of the causes of the partial success of the allied blockade. Direct overseas trade in war times is not essential to a country like Germany. The real success of the blockade is due to Russia and France. If they were neutral, Germany could draw from them all the provisions which she might want. The few overseas goods which Europe does not produce would be imported indirectly via France or Russia. Neither of these countries could be forced to prevent the re-exportation of imported goods, as small countries like Holland and Denmark have been, for fear of having their own supplies stopped.

It was the custom in other wars to get such supplies in an indirect way; international law specifically provided for the continuation of this practice, until the Allies broke it. The British Navy has done a great deal of important subsidiary work for the Allies; it has closed a stretch of about 300 miles, stopping Germany's approach to the ocean. The chief blockading is done by the armies on the Continent.

This is not due to want of efficiency on the part of the British Navy. It is due to the inherent limitations of sea power, which this war has clearly brought out. An island country, depending on sea power, can greatly annoy a Continental power. It can destroy its direct overseas trade and interfere with its indirect trade, if the neutrals permit it. It cannot defeat land power except by an alliance with other land powers. While an island power like England or Japan can be crushed on the sea, a Continental power can only be broken on land or in her outlying possessions.

England is a very dangerous enemy if allied to some continental power; isolated she cannot deal a decisive blow. As her empire is insular, she will always be dependent on sea communications and liable to collapse when they are cut. She can prevent invasion by maintaining a big army; she cannot strike with that army abroad, if no allied or neutral country gives her a chance to land it. The safety of a continental power cannot be destroyed by sea power; her foreign trade may suffer and her foreign possessions can be kidnapped; only if she embarks on an aggressive oveaseas policy in foreign lands does she become exposed to decisive blows.

So far as these questions are concerned the war has undoubtedly diminished England's prestige; she will no longer be the proud arbiter in the world's councils. But her own strength has not dwindled; she will be knit more closely with her dominions in a "United Empire" than she ever was before. And since she has learned the art of military organization from the hated Prussian, she will be able to defend herself against all invasion. If she accepts the principle of the free sea, which she herself advocated until lately, she will not be exposed to a policy of starvation. Her worldwide resources in men and treasure would always make her a powerful ally whenever the fate of Europe hung in the balance.

Outside of Europe, Japan has arisen as the new ruler of the East; she is the only belligerent nation to whom this war has given all the blessings of victory without its cost.

Next to her stands the United States. The war, perhaps, has made it more vulnerable in relation to Japan; it has increased American wealth enormously; it has made the United States realize the necessity of organization. And as the Central Powers have shown that a big territorial unit, whose citizens have organizing genius, cannot be starved into submission, even if sea power and land power are combined against them, the United States may safely rely on its own marvelous power. It can easily organize. It has some outlying possessions, to be sure, where it is vulnerable, but none of its vital spots can ever be hit if it relies on its own resources.

It seems pretty clear that even a victorious Germany will be surrounded by States strong enough to make aggression rather risky. She will have powerful neighbors in the future as she has had in the past. The chief problems confronting her will be European problems.

No doubt she will be the strong power in Central Europe, as she has been during the last twenty-five years, not because she is aggressive, but because seventy million people, industrious, well educated and well organized, must be stronger than neighboring nations one-half their size. This is a physical fact, not aggressive statesmanship.

A nation flanked as Germany is, by the oncoming Slavic races in the East and the established nations of Europe in the West, is not at liberty to indulge in foreign adventures. She must aim at concentrating her people within her borders by foreign commerce and industry, not by trying domination over other European races across the sea.

It would be suicidal for her to attempt a settlement in South America. She would have to stake large military and naval forces on the accomplishment of tasks which never could be solved. She would gain the enmity of the United States and all Latin America. By dint of unheard-of military efforts, she might succeed in getting a footing on the Southern continent and the monopoly of trade of some dearly-won colony. But she would lose most of her business with the other South American countries and with the United States as well. She would have to transport a large part of her army to foreign lands and keep them there as a garrison, at the mercy of any sea power or combination of sea powers.

She is invincible as long as she concentrates her strength at home. If she tried to threaten the existence of any nation overseas, be it the United States or any South American nation or a British dependency, she would not long remain a menace to the world. Her strength would ebb away from her in impractical endeavors across the sea, and she would easily succumb to a coalition at home.

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

RUSSIA must organize lumber enterprises along American lines if she is to supply lumber for reconstruction work in the sections of Europe ruined by the war, the Russian-American Journal of Commerce points out. The need for lumber, says that journal, will be the great problem confronting Europe after hostilities cease, some estimates placing the quantity of timber that will be required by the countries now at war at 50,000,000 cubic feet. The timber trade of Central Russia, it is said, will not suffice for meeting the tremendous demand, and the enormous timber wealth of Northern Russia, the Caucasus, and Siberia must be drawn upon.

American methods of exploiting Russian forests, continues the Russian journal, should be introduced to prevent the trade from being diverted elsewhere. If the needed changes are introduced it is claimed that the result will be the retention by Russia of the most desirable world markets for lumber.

Silkworms may be cultivated on the Island of Trinidad, British West Indies, according to a bulletin of the Imperial Institute, quoted by The Textile Mercury of Manchester, England. It is stated that the result of various experiments on the island in rearing the worms have proved satisfactory. It has been suggested that, if the industry should be introduced in Trinidad, it should be carried on by women and children in the villages, in order to increase the resources of the colony without taking male laborers from other occupations.

New lines of Japanese steamships are to be established between Japan and South American ports in order to obviate the necessity of trans-shipping cargoes either at London or Marseilles. A new service employing five new ships of 7,500 tons each is to be inaugurated between Japan and Brazil, and it is probable that another company will also enter the new field.

Active steps are being taken in Italy to increase the Italian merchant marine. It is proposed to create a merchant fleet of 1,500,000 tonnage.

The revenue of Norwegian tramp steamers during the year previous to the outbreak of the European war was $4,020,000. It dropped to $2,680,000 in 1914, and rose, the following year, to $12,783,600, more than three times the revenue in 1913.

A bill providing for Government inspection of foreign and domestic corporations has been recommended by the President of the Republic of Uruguay.

There may be a shortage of bricks, the principal building material used in Madrid, in that city, owing to lack of coal.

American foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June, 1916, broke all previous records. The total foreign trade for the year was $6,500,000,000. The following table, compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, shows the extraordinary increases in some of the principal classes of articles exported, the figures for 1916 being estimated on the basis of the first eleven months of the fiscal year:

Classes.	1916.	1914.
Iron and steel	$618,000,000	$251,000,000
Explosives	473,000,000	6,000,000
Wheat and flour	314,000,000	142,000,000
Meats	270,000,000	143,000,000
Brass and manufactures	126,000,000	7,000,000
Autos and parts	123,000,000	33,000,000
Chemicals, &c.	123,000,000	27,000,000
Cotton manufactures	112,000,000	51,000,000
Refined sugar	80,000,000	2,000,000
Leather	80,000,000	37,000,000

The Gentle Cynic

TOO many of us seem to think that the time to say no is the next time.

Elocution may be a good thing, but it doesn't go far enough. It merely teaches us how to speak, not when.

The under dog sometimes proves that lots of us never do our best fighting until we are down.

"The Lord will provide"; and that's about as far as the lazy man's religion ever gets.

The fellow who doesn't believe in luck is lucky.

It is easy to bear other people's burdens. They are always so much lighter than our own.

Time is money, but it requires genius to effect the exchange.

There are always two sides to a story, and the scandalmonger can generally provide five or six more.

Mighty few people make the excuse of being hoarse when asked to sing their own praise.

Many a man feels that he hasn't a friend in the world who never umpired a ball game in his life.

Fannie Hurst Decries "Chocolate-Fudge" Tales

Short Story Writer Says That Our Magazines Pander to the Untutored Rather Than Attempt Anything Constructive

By Joyce Kilmer.

ONLY a few years ago Fannie Hurst's name was unknown to most readers. But in a surprisingly short time Miss Hurst's short stories, especially her sympathetic and poignantly realistic studies of the life of the Jewish citizens of New York, have earned for her popular as well as critical approval.

Fannie Hurst's fame has been won almost entirely through the most widely circulated weekly and monthly magazines. And yet when I talked to this energetic young woman the other morning in her studio in Carnegie Hall, I found her attitude toward the magazines anything but friendly. She accused them of printing what she called "chocolate-fudge" fiction. And she said it in a way which indicated that chocolate fudge is not her favorite dish.

"I do not feel," she said, "that the American magazine is exerting itself toward influencing our fiction for the better. In most cases it is content to pander to the untutored public taste instead of attempting anything constructive.

"The magazine public is, after all, open to conviction. But phlegm and commercialism on the part of most of our magazines lead them to give the public what it wants rather than what is good for it.

"'If chocolate-fudge fiction will sell the magazine, give 'em chocolate fudge!' say editors and publishers. Small wonder that American fiction readers continue bilious in their demands. Authors, meanwhile, who like sweet butter on their bread—it is amazing how many do—continue to postpone that Big Idea, and American fiction pauses by the wayside."

"What is the remedy for this condition, Miss Hurst?" I asked. "Would matters be better if the writers did not have to comply with the demands of the magazines—if they had some other means of making a living than writing?"

Miss Hurst did not answer at once. At length she said, thoughtfully:

"It would seem that to escape this almost inevitable overlapping of bread and sweet butter the writer of short stories should not depend upon the sale of his work for a living, but should endeavor to provide himself with some other source of income.

"Theoretically, at least, such a condition would eliminate the pot-boilers and safeguard the serious worker from the possibility of 'misshaping' his art to meet a commercial condition.

"I say theoretically, because from my own point of view I cannot conceive of short story writing as an avocation. The gentle art of short fiction consumes just about six hours of my day at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five days on a story of from eight to ten thousand words. And since I work best from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., I can think of no remunerative occupation outside those hours except cabaret work or night clerking."

"What about present-day relationship between American publishers and authors?" I asked. "Do you think they are all they should be?"

"American publishers and authors," Miss Hurst replied, "today seem to be working somewhat at cross-purposes, owing partially, I think, to the great commercial significance that has become attached to the various rights, such as motion picture, serial, dramatic book, &c., and which are to be reckoned with in the sale of fiction.

"There is little doubt that authors have suffered at the hands of publishers on these various scores, oftener than not; the publisher and not the author reaping the benefits accruing from the author's ignorance of conditions or lack of foresight.

"The Authors' League has been formed to remedy just that evil—and it was a crying one.

"On the other hand it is certain that fiction writers are better paid today than ever in the history of literature, and if a man is writing a seventy-five dollar story there is a pretty good reason why.

"I feel a great deal of hesitancy about the present proposed affiliation of authors with labor. There is so much to be said on both sides!

"If the publisher represents capital and the author labor, my sympathies immediately veer me toward labor. But do they? That same question has recently been thrashed out by the actors and they have gone over to labor. Scores of our most prominent American authors are of that same persuasion.

"I cannot help but feel that for publisher and author to assume the relationship of employer and employe is a dangerous step. All forms of labor do not come under the same head. And I am the last to say that writing is not hard labor. But Cellini could hardly have allied himself with an iron-workers' guild. All men are mammals but not all mammals are men!

"It seems doubly unfortunate with the Authors' League in existence to direct and safeguard the financial destiny of the author, to take a step which immediately places the author and publisher on the same basis of relationship that exists between hodcarrier and contractor.

"As a matter of fact, I am also wont to question the traditional lack of business acumen in authors. On the contrary, almost every successful author of my acquaintance not only is pretty well able to take care of himself but owns a motor car and a safety deposit box at the same time. And I find the not-so-successful authors prodding pretty faithfully to get their prices up.

"The Authors' League is a great institution and fills a great need. It was formed for just the purpose that seems to be prompting authors to unionize—to instruct authors in their rights and protect them against infringements.

"Why unionize? Next, an author will find himself obliged to lay aside his pen when the whistle blows, and publishers will be finding themselves obliged to deal in open-shop literature."

"And what effect are the moving pictures going to have on fiction?" I asked. "Will it be good or bad?"

"Up to the present," Miss Hurst replied, "moving pictures have, in my opinion, been little else than a destructive force where American fiction is concerned. Picturized fiction is on a cheap and sensational level. Even classics and standardized fiction are ruthlessly defamed by tawdry presentation. With the mechanics of the motion picture so advanced, it is unfortunate that the photoplay itself is not keeping pace with that advancement.

"Motion pictures are in the hands of laymen, and they show it. The scenario writers, so-called 'staff writers,' have sprung up overnight, so to speak, and, from what I understand, when authors venture into the field they are at the mercy of the moving-picture director.

"Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett could not endure to sit through the picture presentation of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' so mutilated was it.

"Of course, scenario writing is a new art, and this interesting form of expression has hardly emerged from its infancy. Except perhaps in such great spectacles as 'The Birth of a Nation,' where, after all, the play is not the thing."

I asked Miss Hurst if she agreed with those who believe that Edgar Allan Poe's short stories have never been surpassed. I found that she did not.

"I should say," she said, "that since Poe's time we have had masters of the short story who have equaled him. Poe is, of course, the legitimate father of the American short story, and, coupled with that fact, was possessed of that kind of self-consciousness which enabled him to formulate a law of composition which has not been without its influence upon our subsequent short fiction.

"But in American letters there is little doubt that in the last one hundred years the short story has made more progress than any other literary type. We are becoming not only proficient, but pre-eminent in the short story. I can think offhand of quite a group of writers, each of whom has contributed short story classics to our literature.

"There are Robert Louis Stevenson, Henry James, (if we may claim him,) Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, O. Henry, Richard Harding Davis, Jack London, and Booth Tarkington. And I am sure that there are various others whose names do not occur to me at this moment."

"You mentioned O. Henry," I said. "Then you do not share Katharine Fullerton Gerould's belief that O. Henry's influence on modern fiction is bad?"

"I decidedly disagree," said Miss Hurst with considerable firmness, "with the statement that O. Henry wrote incidents rather than short stories, and is a pernicious influence in modern letters. That his structural form is more than anecdotal can be shown by an analysis of almost any of his plots.

"But it seems pedantic to criticise O. Henry on the score of structure. Admitting that the substance of his writings does rest on frail framework, even sometimes upon the trick, he built with Gothic skill and with no obvious pillars of support.

"Corot was none the less a landscape artist because he removed that particular brown tree from that particular green slope. O. Henry's facetiousness and, if you will, his frail structures are no more to be reckoned with than, for instance, the extravagance of plot and the morbid formality we find in Poe.

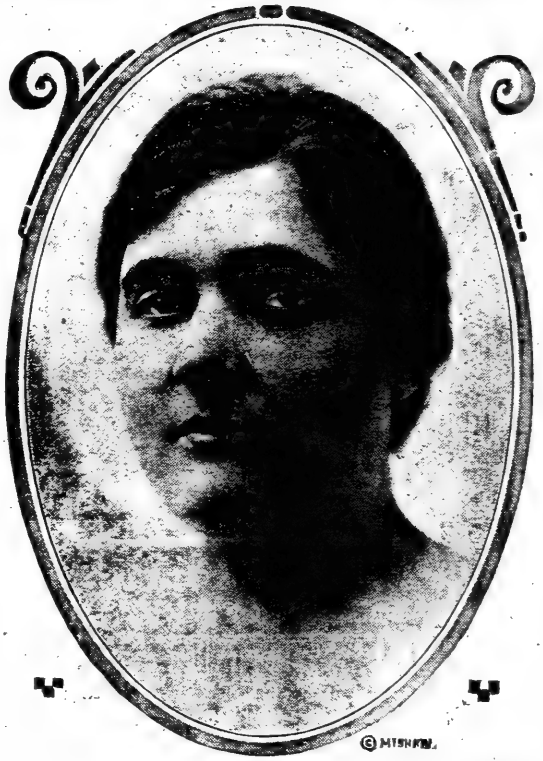
"The smiting word and the polished phrase he quite frankly subordinated to the laugh, or the tear with a sniffle. Just as soon call red woolen underwear pernicious!

"The Henry James school has put a super-finish upon literature which, it is true, gives the same satisfying sense of wholeness that we get from a Greek urn. But, after all, chastity is not the first and last requisite. O. Henry loved to laugh with life! It was not in him to regard it with a Mona Lisa smile."

Miss Hurst has confined her attention so closely to American metropolitan life that I thought it would be interesting to have her opinion as to the truth of the remark, attributed to William Dean Howells, that American literature is merely a phase of English literature. In reply to my question she said:

"I agree with Mr. Howells that American literature up to now has been rather a phase of English literature. His own graceful art is an example of cousinship. American literature probably will continue to be an effort until our American melting pot ceases boiling.

"'David Copperfield' and 'Vanity Fair' come from a people whose lineage goes back by Century Plants and not by Mayflowers. Theodore Dreiser and Ernest Poole, sometimes more or less inarticulately, are preparing us for the great American novel. When we reach a proper consistency the boiling is bound to cease, and, just as inevitably, the epic novel must come."



Fannie Hurst. Photo by Mishkin.

New York Waters Have Seven Groups of Sharks

Probably the True Man-eater, a Specimen of Which Was Caught Near Matawan Creek, Killed Bathers Along the Coast

By Robert Cushman Murphy,
Brooklyn Museum,
and
John Treadwell Nichols,
American Museum of Natural History.

TWICE in twenty-four hours the silver flood of the tide swirls in from the sea, wiping out the muddy borders of innumerable channels, till it reaches the edge of the meadows or the permanent land beyond high-water mark. Occasionally a dark fin, like a drifting board, breaks for a few moments the glistening Summer surface of a Long Island or New Jersey tideway, or perhaps far within some bay a large shark suddenly appears.

Many an old bayman has encountered these uncanny visitors. Fishermen know them as habitues of certain localities during the warmer months, and not infrequently find them in their nets, where they are likely to have been fearfully destructive. The majority of the shore-visiting public seldom meets them, however, and, as a rule, reports of their presence are not taken too seriously. True, certain intelligent and conservative persons regard them with vague suspicion, even though no definite casualties can be laid at their door, and a smaller, more credulous proportion of the population has always professed to hold them in mortal fear. But in general the realization of the truth that those who have done the most investigating of sharks are the most skeptical regarding shark accidents in temperate waters has had in the past a far-reaching effect upon public opinion.

On July 12 the tide rose in Matawan Creek, just inside Sandy Hook, as it had on innumerable July afternoons in the past. Some boys were swimming there as undisturbed generations of boys had gone swimming before them. One was killed, a man who tried to recover him was attacked while standing in shallow water, the flesh of his thigh being torn away so that he died of the injury; and immediately afterward, further down the creek, a boy had his leg badly bitten—all in one tide. There seems to be no possibility that the attacks were by anything other than sharks, or a shark. Moreover, this chapter of accidents was preceded by a fatality from an attack by a shark six days before at Spring Lake, twenty miles down the Jersey coast, and by another four days before that at Beach Haven, forty miles further south.

It must be admitted that deaths from shark-bite within a short radius of New York City would seem to be one of those unaccountable happenings that take place from time to time to the confounding of savants and the justification of the wildest tradition. Nevertheless, the truly exceptional nature of the accidents should not be lost sight of. For, despite a multitude of shark legends from the waters about New York, it is surely significant that the much-cited award of the late Hermann Oelrichs, of $500 for an authenticated instance of a human being having been attacked by a shark north of Cape Hatteras, was never claimed.

In attempting to fix responsibility upon the particular manner of shark guilty of recent fatalities, it will be of interest to consider the various species which regularly or occasionally visit the coasts in the neighborhood of New York. Of these there are no less than nineteen distinct kinds, but several of them are so rare as scarcely to be known to science. Such of the others as are important from our point of view fall into the following fairly natural groups:

Requin sharks, comprising the common, smooth dogfish, the various ground sharks, and the tropical blue shark and tiger shark.

Spined dogfishes, of which only one species is found in our shallow coastal waters.

Hammerhead sharks, including the true hammerhead, and the small, Southern shovelhead shark which rarely reaches our latitude.

Thresher sharks, with one local species.

Sand sharks, with one local species.

Basking sharks, with a single pelagic species that is at once the largest and most inoffensive of our sharks.

Mackerel sharks, a group including the white shark, or true man-eater, besides one or two smaller, commoner kinds.

The apparent simplicity of this arrangement is unfortunately complicated by confusion of the vernacular names. In the first place, almost any shark more than five feet long must be a "man-eater," especially if it gets its photograph into the daily papers. Again, the term "sand shark" is applied almost indiscriminately, while "basking shark," the correct appellation for the largest of all fishes, is often given to various requin sharks, which are sometimes seen floating at the surface.

Our familiar dogfishes are small species of sharks. The smooth dogfish, a sinuous and graceful animal much like a miniature ground shark, is in Summer one of the commonest and most generally distributed salt-water fishes in the vicinity of New York. It reaches a maximum length of about three feet. It may be readily distinguished from the young of larger sharks by the character of its teeth, which are small, blunt, and granular, well adapted for crushing crabs and young lobsters, of which it is very fond.

The smooth dogfish is thoroughly good to eat, its flesh being boneless, nutritious, and palatable, though prejudice acts against its use, and fishermen usually regard the fish as vermin.

The spined dogfish ("thornback," "picked," or "spiked" dogfish, "cod shark," "bonefish") is unlike the smooth dogfish, except that it is about the same size. It differs from all our other sharks in having strong spines, one in each back fin. It occurs off shore during the colder months of the year, sometimes in schools of scores of thousands, which clog and destroy the nets of fishermen.

The commonest large sharks in the waters about New York are the ground sharks (Carcharhinus.) Males of these fishes are rarely seen, but toward midsummer many of the females enter our bays, where they give birth to their young. When one catches a glimpse of a triangular fin moving along the edge of some sand flat, disappearing again when it reaches deeper water, the chances are that it is the sign of a ground shark in search of fish. Ordinarily ground sharks swim rather slowly. They probably count to a considerable extent upon coming on their finny prey unawares, while it is hiding in the mud or seaweed, and discovering it by the aid of their sense of smell.

Most of the captured sharks depicted in the newspapers as "man-eaters," since the casualties along the Jersey coast have focused attention on them, have been ground sharks.

The commonest ground shark near New York is the brown shark, (Carcharhinus milberti,) known also as "blue-nose," "sand," or "Spanish" shark, and by several other names. Adults of the brown shark are seldom longer than seven or eight feet, but two or three allied species are somewhat larger. Ground sharks increase in numbers as one goes southward along the Atlantic Coast. One species or another is found in every tropical harbor, often abundantly. They feed greedily on fish, or refuse, or carrion, and congregate about the slaughter houses at the waterfronts of the towns. There are almost sure to be some of these sharks lurking about the wharves from which native small boys go diving for coins with impunity.

The cub shark (C. lamia) is the characteristic representative of the group at Key West. The model of this species in the American Museum of Natural History is from a specimen taken near the Key West wharves with heavy hook and chain and a piece of tarpon. It had been following the humble rôle of scavenger, its stomach containing nothing but two or three empty food cans, doubtless thrown overboard from yachts lying at anchor. Sharks of this type often get in fishing nets, to which their sharp teeth or powerful thrashing tails are very destructive. When cornered they are ready enough to bite, and can inflict severe wounds or even splinter an oar-blade. In the water, nevertheless, West Indian natives hold them in utter contempt.

The theory, attributed by the press to several authorities on fishes, that the recent loss of life in New Jersey has been due to attacks of ordinary ground sharks rendered desperate through hunger is, in the writers' opinion, untenable for several good reasons. First, such sharks have always been common near New York, and in some seasons doubtless more numerous than at present, yet accidents have been unknown. Second, it is doubtful whether these sharks have enough mechanical vigor to have done the damage. Third, they are sufficiently multitudinous in many tropical waters to make a swim seemingly a matter of extreme risk, yet the well-nigh amphibious natives continue to enjoy life. Finally, an example of the true man-eater shark was captured suspiciously near the entrance of Matawan Creek on July 14. This specimen, which has been identified by one of the writers, will be referred to again.

Of other species found in our waters each Summer, perhaps the most extraordinary is the hammerhead, a fish related to the ground sharks, but having a peculiar, grotesque head, somewhat flattened, and extended on either side, like the outline of a double-headed hammer. It is more of a surface swimmer than the ground sharks, built on finer lines, more active, but less powerful in proportion to its length, which may equal twelve or fifteen feet.

Another freakish species, the thresher shark, ("whiptail," "swingletail,") is often caught in nets offshore, and is particularly abundant in the ocean around Block Island. Its tail is as long as its body, and is used to round up the fish upon which it preys.

A common fish that in our waters seldom grows to be more than four feet in length is the sand shark. This is apparently one of the species also called "Spanish shark." It is characterized by two large back fins instead of one large and one small one, and by sharp, though not very strong, catlike teeth, with which it does a great deal of damage to fishermen's nets. Its food is almost exclusively fish.

Contrasted with the sluggish ground sharks in structure and habits are the more compact, more vigorous, mackerel sharks. The tail of an ordinary shark is peculiar, its upper lobe being long, the lower one very short; the tail of a mackerel shark, on the other hand, has become almost equally forked, is firm, and adapted for swift, protracted swimming, like the similarly shaped tails of mackerels. There are several species of mackerel sharks, one or two of which occur here, generally well off shore, and it is not known just how common they are. They seem to live almost exclusively on fish.

This résumé covers fairly well the sharks found under ordinary circumstances in New York water. Besides these, several kinds straggle occasionally to this vicinity from their normal range. The blue shark, for instance, is a long, slender species of the ground shark type that at rare intervals wanders in from the surface of the warmer high seas, where it abounds. When whalemen are cutting up a whale far from land, blue sharks often gather in droves to feast on the flesh, although their jaws are so weak that they can tear off a chunk only with difficulty. A good-sized blue shark was taken several years ago at City Island.

The tiger or leopard sharks also now and then straggle north from the tropics. This species, likewise related to the ground shark, is very slender, with a big, blunt head and wide mouth. It occasionally reaches a length of thirty feet. Small ones are spotted, but the largest are plain colored. The tiger shark is generally dreaded in West Indian waters, but, we suspect, rather from its ferocious appearance than from anything definitely known against it. A twelve-foot example has been seen, however, completely to gut the body of a disabled member of its own species, the forty-pound liver of the latter being afterward taken from the first shark's stomach. A moderate-sized tiger shark was captured in a net at Islip, L. I., on Sept. 11, 1915.

Greatest of all the sharks is the northern basking shark, or "bone shark," stray individuals of which have found their way southward to New York. One was taken at Westhampton on June 29, 1915. This shark, and its tropical counterpart, the whale shark, are the largest of existing fishes, reaching a length of fifty feet, yet they are among the most helpless and inoffensive so far as tooth equipment is concerned. Although their teeth are functionless, they have greatly developed gill-rakers, which serve like the baleen of whales to strain small marine creatures from the ocean water. At certain seasons basking sharks are gregarious, shoals of them lying motionless with backs awash. Pairs also have a habit of swimming in tandem formation, one immediately behind the other. It is likely that two such great fishes, with their high dorsal fins showing like leg-o'-mutton sails forty or fifty feet apart, have more than once given rise to tales of the sea-serpent.

The last species to be considered is the truly "man-eating" white shark, Carcharodon carcharias, or "the biter with the jagged teeth." Large man-eaters are of a leaden white color, but young ones have a blue-gray back. According to Linnaeus, this shark was the leviathan that swallowed Jonah. It is closely allied to the swift-swimming mackerel shark, but it is stockier, more powerful, with somewhat different, stronger teeth, and it reaches the great length of from thirty to forty feet. Its closest affinities, indeed, are with the huge extinct sharks of the cretaceous period, which equaled in size the largest whales. The white shark is perhaps the rarest of all noteworthy sharks, being seldom met with even in the tropics, its natural home; but at intervals stray individuals find their way into temperate seas. It has been taken once or twice in this latitude, but never within fifty miles of New York City until a specimen was captured off South Amboy on July 14 by Michael Schleisser of the Bronx.

White sharks are so scarce that their habits are little known, but they are said to feed to some extent on big sea turtles, biting off their legs and even cutting through their shells. Of this species alone it may be said that, judging from its physical makeup, it would not hesitate to attack a man in the water. The debated question as to whether a fish of this kind could actually bite through the bone of a man's leg is not particularly important, because it is evident that even a relatively small white shark, weighing two or three hundred pounds, might readily snap the largest human bones by a jerk of its body, after it had bitten through the flesh. The occurrence of the white shark near New York being almost as unprecedented as the attacks on bathers, which happened simultaneously, the capture of a specimen by Mr. Schleisser confirms our belief that the white shark was responsible for the casualties. It is quite within the realm of reasonable conjecture, indeed, that a single fish was at the bottom of the successive attacks.

Whether sharks in general are more numerous in our waters this Summer than during previous years may be seriously questioned, notwithstanding the way in which local fishermen and the crews of incoming steamers have vied in frightening the public.

It is not impossible that this Summer sharks really are with us in unprecedented force, and that we are experiencing an extraordinary migration, a movement comparable with the sporadic abundance during certain years of army worms, or jellyfishes, or Western grasshoppers, or Northern lemmings—movements that all have their source in overproduction and other little-understood natural agencies.

more sure that the average teacher in the public schools of the country is not, in respect of personal character, the equal of the public school teacher of an earlier time. But whether this estimate is correct or not, and all the more if it is correct, there is need that all hands should be held out to the willing teachers, with sympathetic appreciation of their difficulties, and intelligent and hearty desire to contribute to their support and their success in their momentously important work.

The improvement of the personnel of public school teachers requires chiefly these three things: Greater freedom, improved culture, and deepened moral purpose.

It may seem strange that after the confession of disorder and positive lack of system, greater freedom should be advocated for those who are directly responsible for the practical operation of what there is of system. Should not, on the contrary, a greater uniformity be required and enforced, as an inescapable, even if it be rather irksome, requisite of any system or attempt at system? Is not a quite strict uniformity of method, a close conformity to some prescribed type of activity, the very necessary thing in order to produce co-operation in activity and unity in the product? Yes, if it is a human hand feeding a machine or a crew rowing a boat or a German battalion charging in mass formation. But no, if it is one soul better educated trying to shape another more immature and less well-informed soul.

For in education each case is a special case; and no group of thirty is like any other group of thirty. This, of the pupils, the personalities to be educated. This, too, and more especially, though the truth is often entirely overlooked, of the teachers themselves. No teacher can do his very own best work or can learn how is the very best way for him to do his work who is persistently denied all power of initiative or constantly discouraged in the effort to initiate.

This demand for an enlarged freedom and chance to succeed by the untrammeled exercise of one's own powers is an essential demand of the expanding and aspiring spirit of man. Dostoievsky, with the marvelous psychological insight which characterizes his awful picture of convict life in Siberia seventy-five years ago, in his "The House of the Dead," shows how this human principle worked powerfully even there. It is the absence of this in our factories and sweat-shops which, more than low wages or long hours, tends to the dissatisfaction and even hatred of the workman toward his work. The more we introduce the unqualified principle of mechanism, the standardizing of all, the enactment of rules, the suppression of freedom in initiative, in our public schools, the more we shall weaken and depreciate the personal character of our teaching force.

This gift of enlarged freedom to the teachers of the public schools has its varied reference to the several relations in which the teacher is involved by virtue of his very position as one of a public system. In the larger schools and communities of allied schools, the teacher is necessarily put in a certain relation of subordination to the superintendent of the school or of the group of schools. But this relation should not be one of dictation or of military command. It will not be this, if the superior (?) understands his business and wishes the highest success in the conduct of his subordinates. Quite as important is a large measure of freedom from interference by school boards, boards of trustees, and other necessary devices for the appointment and dismissal of those who constitute, or more immediately control, the teaching force. In general, in this country, these contrivances for selecting and purifying the personnel of the body of men and women doing the teaching are composed of persons far too ignorant of what should be taught and of what good teaching is, and far too little acquainted or sympathetic with the difficulties and successes of the really successful teachers. But at present there is a hopeful movement to improve this class of participants in the work of public education; and there are thousands of men and women in the country fitted and in duty bound, if not eager, to do better the work committed to this branch of the public service.

But these considerations introduce us to the most pernicious and degrading of all the forms of dominance to which the teachers of the country are subject at the present time. The reference is, of course, to political influence. It is against this most pernicious form of influence that all persons interested in the educational welfare of the country ought persistently and forcefully to rebel. So common are the evils of this form of bondage that there is little need to cite examples.

But the teachers cannot be freed from political domination until our system of appointments to places which control the policy and the personnel of public education is made more thoroughly independent of political parties and of legislative bodies. And here is one spot where the system of popular education links itself up strongly, for good and for evil, with the whole national life.

Certain of the most amusing and sometimes aggravating but generally harmless attempts at interference with the freedom of the teacher in the exercise of his function come from the parents of the pupil; or even from the pupils themselves. For, strange to tell, people alike ignorant of law, medicine, theology, and pedagogy, who would not think of dictating to their lawyer how he should defend their property interests, or to their doctor how he should cure their bodily ills, cordially assume the competency and the right to direct the teacher, whether from pulpit or school platform, precisely how he is to shape his instruction to the saving of the souls and the development of the minds of themselves and of their children. Fortunately, however, interference from this source is more often of a negative character. It takes the form of objection to the doctrine or the method of the teacher. Thus, at most, it has the effect of the Chinese mob's reaction to the misconduct of the local magistrate. They break into his compound, break up his sedan chair, and when he can no longer "save his face," the central authority lends its ear to the censor and sends down a new candidate, either to succeed better in gaining the popular favor or to go through the perilous process over again.

But this gift of more freedom for the teachers of the country is closely connected with, and for its success dependent on, another precious contribution to the country's welfare as involved in the system of public instruction. I speak of an improved culture. And I use the word "culture" in its loftiest and best and most "spiritual" meaning. In this meaning, culture implies something more than keen intelligence, considerable general information, and a fair amount of specialized knowledge and of instruction in the method of imparting it. Culture implies breadth of thought, habits of reflection, refinement of mind, morals and tastes.

The practical working of our system of public education, with its development of high school and normal school, has only made the need of improved culture for the teachers prepared for their work in these schools more imperative. For it has more and more drawn the teachers of the public schools from the families and the classes that are lacking in genuine culture. In certain quarters it has operated to excite and foster a sort of contempt for culture. It has even evoked from those who for one reason or another are best satisfied with the working of the public school system, the opinion that no one not bred for the profession of teacher in this "orthodox" way ought to be employed by the system. But let us rather enact the rule that at least 25 per cent. of the public school teachers shall not be bred wholly in this way. It is with educational institutions, as it is with other institutions, including the royal and imperial families of Europe, that the breeding in-and-in process does not in the long run engender the most virile blood.

One of the most favorable, perhaps the most favorable thing about the present situation in this country, is the eagerness of so many of the public school teachers for an improved culture, and the splendid multiplication and increased effectiveness of the means for bringing an improved culture within their easy reach. Such Summer schools as those held annually at Columbia and Chicago and at scores of other centres of the higher education are worth far more for improvement of the personnel of the teaching force than innumerable teachers' conventions spent chiefly in listening to themselves or to brilliant platform orators chosen from the ranks of the politicians and the clergy. Only let the teachers seeking the improvement of culture take sparingly of the courses in so-called "pedagogy," and only partially of courses in their own specialty, but liberally in the quite properly denominated "culture courses."

The third requisite for the elevation of our public school system, so far as this is dependent on the character of the personnel of the teaching force, is a deepened moral purpose. In general, the public school teachers of the country are not lacking in conscientiousness. But this conscientiousness is too much of a petty and pitiful kind. It is too much a worrying over marks, a feeling of responsibility to the Superintendent or the school board, an emotion of anxiety lest the proper proportion of their pupils will not pass, &c. One would like to summon them to a joyful appreciation of their high privilege, their supreme opportunity in shaping the character of their pupils and, through them, the character of the national life.

It is not the teachers in the lower grades of the public schools, alone or chiefly, that have need of this deepening of moral purpose. For a whole generation now the professors in our colleges and universities have had and have shown to their pupils and to the community far too little of the ethical motives and the ethical standards in the exercise of their high office. They have been teaching an economics that took little or no account of morals, a purely economical and physical theory of the development of society, a mechanical view of history, a doctrine of the human soul which leaves it robbed of freedom, of ground for the hope of immortality, and, indeed, of all claim to reality. And their doctrines have been impressed upon the teachers of the public schools even when the latter were not frequenters of their classrooms, by the books they have written and by the traditions about them which have passed from mouth to mouth.

In this respect, too, there are strong and hopeful measures on foot looking toward improvement. But why should a nation, which is in its public life so largely lacking in the true spirit of freedom, in that refinement of mind, morals and tastes which we properly call culture, and in moral seriousness and firm purposiveness in matters of profound ethical concernment, throw any considerable part of its own portion of blameworthiness and self-censure, and sharp demand for betterment, off on the already overburdened and not very well equipped body of teachers? Let all the people, the rather, "turn to" and with intelligent and hearty sympathy co-operate to the end of securing for them the gifts of greater freedom and improved culture; and the effective stirrings of a profounder moral purpose.

Turkey's Food Problem

THE Turkish Government has taken over flour mills and bakeries in the Turkish dominions and fixed maximum prices by law for all food supplies. It has also provided for the punishment of all those who fail to comply with regulations as to food distribution to the population of cities and towns. This new law is to be in force only while the extraordinary situation created by the war continues. Here are some of its provisions:

Those who persist in hiding foodstuffs and articles of first necessity or who close their shops or the places where such articles are stored with the idea of not selling them, shall in addition to being punished by imprisonment or fine, have their property seized by the Prefecture of the city or by the municipalities and have it sold at auction, the proceeds being turned over to the owner.

Heads of families who show more than the number of persons in their families, and those persons who unknowingly supply mistaken information to the questions asked by the authorities and who do not give notice within three days of any discrepancies shall be condemned to a fine.

Those persons who do not follow the regulations which shall be established by the officials charged by the Prefecture of the city or by the municipalities with distribution, or those who oppose or ridicule the recommendations of such officials, shall be punished by fine or by imprisonment of from twenty-four hours to one week.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

New Vigor for Overworked Nerves—

WHEN, after weeks of overwork, intensified by the endless worries of business, the weakening nerves fly signals of distress, no help is more welcome than the restorative aid that Sanatogen gives.

For Sanatogen brings in concentrated form, nutrients that are eagerly, *easily* taken up by the famished cells, there to revitalize and endue them with new and energetic health. And as Sanatogen helps rebuild the system's wasted energies, enriching the blood and recalling appetite and restful slumber, it gathers up a new store of vigor and instills a new vibrancy into the jaded system.

But what this restoring, replenishing of the bodily forces means to *you*, can best be judged from what Sanatogen has done for so many others. For example, *Hon. Robert F Broussard*, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, writes:

"I am convinced from personal experience that Sanatogen nourishes the nervous system, thus stimulating the mental faculties and increasing one's capacity for sustained work."

Read, too, what *Channing Pollock*, the well-known dramatist, writes:

"I suffered an unusually severe case of brain fag. The very thought of writing became distasteful, concentration was impossible. I began taking Sanatogen and, within a month, found myself as clear minded, as ambitious and as full of energy as ever before."

And think of the 21,000 physicians who have written enthusiastic letters endorsing Sanatogen—and then judge if you can longer deny *your* nerves the new vigor that Sanatogen will give.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes, from $1.00 up.

FREE SAMPLE OFFER

On request we will send a 25-gram Sample Package of Sanatogen, also Richard Le Gallienne's booklet, "The Art of Living," telling of Sanatogen's kindly help. Address The Bauer Chemical Co., 53 Irving Place, N. Y.

Grand Prize International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913



FOOD-TONIC

SANATOGEN

ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

How We May Improve Our Public Education

Professor George Trumbull Ladd Says That Nation's School Teachers Should Have Greater Freedom and Improved Culture

By Prof. George Trumbull Ladd

THE unsatisfactory condition of our system of public education, so far as we can be said to have any such system, is quite generally admitted and even emphasized by those whose opinion on the subject is best entitled to confidence. The same thing cannot be said, however, as to the underlying causes of this condition, and much less as to the correct proposals for remedies. Indeed, as to whom, or what, is to blame, there is eager debate and not infrequently serious and acrimonious controversy.

In certain cases—as, notably of late, in New York and Chicago—the controversy has been open and conspicuous; in many other of the smaller cities, towns, and country districts it has been no less real and harmful though more concealed and inconspicuous. The boards are at loggerheads with the superintendents and the principals; the latter have their partisans and their opponents among the teachers; the parents of the pupils complain, not infrequently with a certain show of justice, of the attainments and the character of those to whom they have committed the "upbringing" of their children; and the teachers, with on the whole a far greater share of justice, retort that the parents have turned over to the public school a brood, untutored and unsparked, and so lawless and disobedient and indolent, with the expectation that they, although deprived of the right to "spank," or to enforce any other disciplinary measures, will counterbalance the influence of home example and remedy the evil results of a delinquent domestic authority.

Now, in general, all these charges, and not a few others which might be made, are true in fact. In their actuality they constitute causes of the condition which must be so widely and deeply deprecated by every true patriot as affecting the character of American youth and of the future of the nation at large. But the knowledge of them, and the proposal of corrective and remedies for any or all of them, will be much more likely to be sane and effective, if the causes are understood as of more or less interrelated, and the charges of blameworthiness are reasonably discriminated, and sympathetically dealt with, rather than tossed from one class condemned to some other in an unreasonably unsympathetic way.

Let us say, then, in a confession which is something more than merely verbal, that these faults and deficiencies of the public school system of the country at the present time are our own faults. They are the faults and deficiencies of American public life, in every phase and manifestation of such life, with its unsettled ideals, its seething of ideas, its disregard of order and law, its rather reckless expenditure of energy, its extravagant estimate of success without regard for the means by which success is gained, its restless ambition and tendency to experimentation without preceding or accompanying sufficiency of reflection on ways and consequences.

This rather darksome side of the public school system of the United States at the present time is by no means the only side of the complete picture. The picture has its bright and hopeful side, as the public life out of which the system, or condition of disorder and lack of system, have been evolved, has its bright and hopeful side. The ambition to reach a chosen goal; the determination to find a way; the ceaseless experimentation to discover the most promising and practical way; the demand for results which will show the worth of the venture; and more particularly when the venture itself leads the adventurer to break somewhat abruptly and rudely over conventional lines and usages—these and other similar traits of character and habits of action are not without great promise of a larger ultimate good. Even the baleful and fateful disinclination to all severity of discipline in the life of the home, of the school and of the nation, has in part its explanation as a reaction against a harsh and cruel and unfruitful extreme of discipline.



Prof. George Trumbull Ladd

Nor is it strange, though it is full of foreboding, that those who have come here from the hardest physical conditions of Europe and Asia should demand for themselves and for their children an impossible amount of physical good before they are able to appreciate, or enjoy, or improve them. In neglecting the discipline at home of their children, and in cultivating in them, and indulging in themselves, an extravagant taste for pleasure and a strong distaste for hard work, they show from one point of view a commendable though not wise ambition "to rise in the world." Perhaps, on the whole, they are no more truly, though more crudely, selfish in a misguided way than are those who boast themselves as having in the persons of their forebears already "risen."

To recognize the complexity of the causes which have produced, and which are continuing, the unsatisfactory condition of our public system of education, enhances the difficulty of solving the problem of remedying its faults and deficiencies. Since education is one of the principal expressions of the public life of the nation, for its large and lasting betterment it demands the improvement of the public life out of which the system grows and whose expression it largely is, or else the system must quite completely change its national character. This character has always kept it close to the public mind and heart.

There have been proposals and plans—and they have been increasingly frequent and insistent of late—to systematize our education in a new way. It has been proposed to take public education out of the public's immediate control and to give it over, or at least to give more of it over, to the general Government at Washington. Whether this would result in something better than we now have, or not, may be an open question. But there is no question that it would be the death of the American traditional idea and its hitherto method of procedure.

How such unregulated public action can be tolerated in educational matters it is difficult for others to understand. The writer will never forget how much difficulty he had, through the medium of a friendly open letter, in explaining to Japan the possibility of such action under our system of government as that taken by the School Board of San Francisco in barring Japanese children from its public schools in 1899. And have we not all been admonished of the superior efficiency of the German system of Kultur as its results have appeared during the European war? Did it not procure from ninety-three of the most distinguished scholars and men of science the solemn statement that they knew that to be in fact true which later evidence abundantly showed to be most distinctly untrue? And had it not prepared a whole generation of youths to a view of facts and of political and moral principles which almost the entire civilized world outside of Germany has rejected as false in fact and woefully wrong in theory?

More elaborate schemes for standardizing the public education are likely in the future to arise. However, I very much doubt whether the American public will in perpetuity "stand for" only such schemes. They regard the control of the education of their own children as one of their inalienable rights. And I am not sure that, if they should ever be won over to the German methods, the results in the long run would be very satisfactory. Our institutions are not sympathetic, not to say compatible, with these methods. We do not want to have our opinions on economic, political, and social subjects, or on history, not to say on matters of science and literature and scholarship, under Government control. We do not want our children to consider as a matter of importance what the President or the Governor considers good art or good music. Heaven forfend the time when the speeches o our Congressmen shall be taught as models of English, or those of our Senators regarded as infallible interpretations of the true intent of the Constitution. The disregard of governmental authority, as governmental and not rather helpful and advisory, is by no means an altogether unhealthy trait of those at the head, or even in the ranks, of the teaching profession in this country. It is, indeed, the same public life which blunders and flounders so in political matters that blunders and flounders in educational matters. The two are intimately and inextricably connected under our looser system in this country, as well as under the much stricter systems of Germany and Japan.

In a word, when dealing with the condition of the public education, whether with a view of pointing out its excellences and its faults, or with the purpose of proposing plans for its improvement, we are dealing with problems the solution of which must depend upon the body of the Republic at large. The end is the welfare of the Republic; the end can be secured only as the means is kept closely related to the life of the Republic. In the United States—such has been and such will continue to be the genius of our institutions—that the public education, from kindergarten to university, cannot be pulled up by the strong arm of governmental authority, but must rise or fall in response to the economic and social condition, the ambitions and aspirations, the ideals of value, and the whole moral and spiritual life of the multitude of the people. This has been, and is, and must continue to be, the principle underlying our system of public education. We have espoused it and made it incorporate in the very soul of the nation. On the whole, we have no reason to be grossly dissatisfied with its working, much less to abandon it for any less democratic conception and practice.

Three aspects of this one fundamental principle, and three conclusions of practical moment, present themselves in this connection. First, the system of public education should be intelligently adapted and readapted, modified and reshaped so as to fit it more closely to the changing necessities and opportunities of the people at large. Second, this work of adaptation must be more especially committed to those who are placed by the choice of the people, either direct or indirect, in the more immediate control of the system of education. Third, the teachers and trainers of teachers are the more immediately influential and more intimately responsible in the administration of any system.

It would seem, then, that the improvement of the personnel of the teaching force, or rather, I should say, the improvement of the personality of the individual teachers, offers the most sensible object of effort, and the one most hopeful of good results for those who wish to see the public education of the country notably elevated and who are willing, perhaps at some cost to themselves, to contribute toward so desirable a result.

I am not going at this time to discuss the question whether the personal character of the teachers of the country at large has improved or degenerated during the last twenty-five to fifty years. It is already more than half the shorter time since I pointed out the tendencies which were at work in adverse direction to produce "The Degradation of the Professorial Office." Recent measures undertaken by this class of teachers, and in several instances with the sensible and sympathetic co-operation of the other parties intimately concerned with the appointment and discipline of the professorial body, have instituted a more or less hopeful movement for the improvement of the personnel of the entire class. I do not believe, however, that as yet the average college or university professor of today compares altogether favorably as respects character, including, of course, competency for teaching the best that is known in his line, with his predecessor of two or three generations ago. I am even

A Source of Innocent Merriment

The Difficulty.

Madge—The skirt should come to the shoetops.

Marjorie—I quite agree with you, my dear. But I can't get a pair high enough!

Those Sweet Things.

Miss Paul—Did she put the right number of candles on her birthday cake?

Miss Pry—No; the cake was not big enough.

Biting.

Geraldine—I hate to think of my thirtieth birthday.

Gerald—Let's not bring up the past.

To Our Credit.

"Now," said the Sunday school teacher, "can any of you tell me what sins of omission are?"

"Yes, Ma'am," came the answer. "They are the sins we might have committed and didn't."



BOBBIE'S DREAM.
After Lining Out the Three-Bagger.

Accounted For.

Aunt—My goodness, Eddie, why did you take the biggest apple in the dish?

Eddie—I was afraid some one else would get it!

Lost by the Wayside.

Old Gentleman—Don't you know where you live, little boy?

Little Boy—Yes; but me don't know how to get there!

Time to Move.

Native—Sahib, I saw a lot of tiger tracks about a mile north of here—big ones, too.

Hunter—Good! Which way is south?

What They're After.

Crawford—There should be a new law to punish those who revile the Stars and Stripes.

Crabshaw—I guess the old law about using the flag for advertising purposes covers the case.

Money No Object

THE Judge was passing sentence on a very defiant looking culprit.

"This is a sad case," his Honor said. "You, who remained honest until you were 40, have tarnished your name and dishonored your family, all for the sake of three miserable dollars."

"Please be fair," said the prisoner. "Was it my fault there were so few?"

Wanted Her Share

IT is no use trying to get away from the solemn fact that the woman of today is a most practical and resourceful creature," said the man who has known a few.

"What makes you think so?" a friend asked.

"The unsentimental attitude of a girl I know. I told her that she had inspired some of my best poems. She didn't say a word about the poems, but she wrote to my publishers for a percentage of the royalties."

Done

THE clock had chimed one.

From the dark lower hall came sounds which might have been made by a cautiously departing visitor, then silence.

From the head of the stairs a sleepy voice asked, with motherly solicitude:

"Did you land that boob tonight, Sally?"

For a moment there was again silence, broken only by a little gasp, then spoke a voice strangely tinged with dawning doubt:

"She did!" it said.

Thrifty.

IT is said that Scottish humor is an electric spark that flies back and forth between the two extremes of Whisky and Religion. But the following anecdote is Scottish, without touching either extreme.

A wife was asked by her husband what kind of a bonnet she would like him the bring her frae Glasgow, and she replied:

"Weel, ye'd best make it a straw bunnet, Jock, and when I'm done wi' it I'll feed it to the coo."

The Motor Went Away from There.

A MILITIAMAN in Van Cortlandt Park was being kissed and hugged by a wisp of a wife and two small children one day before the New York soldiers left for the Mexican border, the wife sobbing the while and the soldier doing his best to comfort her. The scene was performed in the open, and a woman in an automobile standing close by remarked to her companion:

"That man shouldn't be allowed to go to war. What right has he to desert that little woman and those two small children? It's a shame."

Whereupon the little woman let go her grip upon the neck and shoulders of the guardsman, turned with blazing eyes to the woman in the motor, and remarked:

"What business is it of yours what my husband does? He's going to the front because I want him to, if you must know. He's going because I made him—that's why."

Nelson Not to Blame.

ONCE an old lady was being shown over Nelson's ship Victory. As the party approached the spot where Nelson met his death, the attendant pointed to the brass plate fixed in the deck and said:

"That is where Nelson fell."

The old lady was impressed, but not in the right way.

"No wonder!" she said. "I nearly tripped over that thing myself."

WHAT THEY THINK

By McLandburgh Wilson.

OH, little pathway winding down,
Why run to meet the grimy town?

"Your way is clean, unpressed by feet,
And blossoms line your border sweet.

"No discord breaks upon your hush
And you may hearken to the thrush."

"Don't pity!" cried the road in wrath;
"I lure that city up my path."

"Oh, little stream of dancing glee,
Why run to meet the roaring sea?

"The great ships never plow you through,
The green trees bend to look on you.

"Unknown to you is bitter brack,
The sunshine lights your deepest track."

"Don't pity me," the brooklet said.
"I lure that ocean up my bed."

With Due Allowances.

IT happened at a little town in Ohio. A visiting Easterner stood on the veranda of a little hotel there watching the sun go down in a splendor of purple and gold.

"By George!" he exclaimed to an impassive native lounging against a post. "That's a gorgeous sunset, isn't it?"

The native slanted his head a little and looked critically at the glowing west.

"Not bad," he drawled. "Not bad for a little place like Hoopville."

Forewarned.

IF we are going to be married you must give up smoking," she said.

"Yes," he agreed.

"And drinking, and your club."

"Yes."

"And playing cards for money. Now, doesn't anything else suggest itself to you that you will give up of your own accord?"

"Yes."

"What?"

"All idea of getting married."



"Ha! I fooled that dentist all right. I had two teeth that needed filling and he only found one!"

Disconcerting.

TO an official of the Bureau of Fisheries at Washington, who is an authority on trout, trout-fishing, trout disease, and all things "trouty," some one sent a fine brown trout. The fish was duly admired, cooked, eaten, and voted excellent.

But shortly after the authority on trout was somewhat upset by a letter from the donor of the fish. It read:

"Some days ago I sent you a large brown trout. Will you kindly oblige by having same examined and analyzed and let me know as soon as possible what it died of?"

Mother Was Safe.

THE minister had to leave home on a long preaching tour. Just before leaving he called his family around him to say good-bye. When he came to Bobby he said:

"Old man, I want you to be a good boy and take care of your mother."

Bobby promised. All day long he looked preternaturally grave under the heavy responsibility thus suddenly assumed. When night came and he was called to his prayers the young guardian said:

"Oh, Lord, bless father, and brother Tom, and sister Alice, and Aunt May, and the little Jones boys and me, but you needn't trouble about mother, for I am going to look after her."

Welcome.

IN a little bush league town out West the ball club considers itself lucky if, at the end of the season, gate receipts have been enough to pay expenses and there is enough over to buy a round of cigars.

During a recent game a biplane was observed hovering low over the park, and the manager was just wondering whether airships were to be added to house roofs and knotholes as a medium for beating the gate, when the machine lurched and dropped rather heavily into the outfield.

Presently the birdman opened his eyes to find the manager bending solicitously over him. That official gave a sigh of relief at the stranger's return to life, and remarked cheerfully:

"Feeling all right, now, old fellow? Then you can just give me four quarter and we'll go on with the game!"

Bound to Have Change.

IN the absence of her husband the fascinating young married woman went boating with an old admirer.

"Ah," sighed the old admirer, "if only you had married me instead of Wilkinson."

"Then I should have been with Mr. Wilkinson at this moment instead of you," said the fascinating woman. "How strangely things turn out!"

VERMIN
SCIENTIFICALLY EXTERMINATED
NO CHARGE IF WE FAIL
to rid you of Ants. Roaches. Bed Bugs. Moths. Fleas. RATS & MICE.
Out of town work solicited
GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY
300 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. PHONE BRYANT 8746-8747
WRITTEN GUARANTEE FOR ONE YEAR

A "White Girl" by Whistler Coming to New York

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE cable dispatches from London announcing the sale of Whistler's "White Girl" by auction have puzzled the casual readers somewhat familiar with the often-discussed "White Girl" that hung at one time in the Metropolitan Museum as a loan, and now is in Mr. Whittemore's collection. A very small proportion of the public knows that in 1863 Whistler painted a second version of the "White Girl" with a number of variations—a fan in the hand, a pink cloak over the arm, a japonica plant in the composition, and other changes of detail. This second "White Girl," formerly owned by Mr. Way, is the one sold at Sotheby's. Certain parts of it were painted out by the artist some years after it left his easel, but these repaintings were later, with his permission, removed. The purchaser was C. W. Kraushaar, who will bring the picture to New York within a few weeks.

The painting is one of several that constitute a well-defined series in the list of Whistler's accomplishment. The study of white on white is an artistic problem with which he was deeply engaged in the sixties. The first "White Girl" was painted, Mr. Pennell says, at Paris in 1861-62, in a studio which he took for the purpose in the Boulevard des Batignolles. The model was "Joe," an Irish girl with magnificent copper-colored hair. The picture was sent to the London Academy of 1862, and rejected, although two other pictures by Whistler were accepted. The Bond Street Gallery, which was opened for the purpose of helping along young artists rejected by the official organization, then exhibited it, and it was reviewed by the papers with some interest, although with a minimum of discriminating praise.

In 1863 it was sent to the Paris Salon and rejected. That year the Emperor intervened in favor of the many strong artists whose work was refused by the jury, and a certain part of the building in which the official salon was held was ordered set apart for these. The works thus hung formed the famous little "Salon des Refusés" which has become art history. The critics in most instances were more cordial than the English critics had been, one of them giving the "White Girl" the title later adopted by Whistler for his color adventures, calling it a "Symphonie du Blanc." Technically, the first "White Girl" was, however, a less impressive work than the later full-length figure subjects by Whistler, the artist having used a thick impasto difficult to mold to his delicate gradations of tone.

Certain critics find, both in the method and in the psychological expression, a marked likeness to the work of Rossetti, and naturally infer the influence of the latter upon the young American's eager mind. Whistler lived near Rossetti in London after returning from Amsterdam in 1863, but this was the year following the painting of the "White Girl," and whatever influence was exerted seems to have been as much on one side as on the other, Rossetti following, not leading, Whistler in his experiment with symphonic color schemes.

Nevertheless, the young girl in her white gown, standing on a fur rug in front of a white curtain, is in the Pre-Raphaelite mood of emphasized significance. Whistler never again was so little casual. The rapt expression and trance like pose are intimations of that unseen world of spiritual romance in which Rossetti had not yet ceased to dwell and from which Whistler promptly retreated.

In 1864, two years after the first "White Girl," Whistler painted "The Little White Girl; Symphony in White, No. 2," ignoring in this title the intermediate picture. The same model, "Joe," stands at a mantel, one arm resting on the mantelshelf, her face reflected in a mirror. In her right hand, which hangs by her side, she holds a Japanese fan. A spray of blossoming plant breaks into the composition at the lower right-hand corner. These details also form a part of the 1863 composition, and those who have followed the course of Whistler's interests will find in them indications of his concern with the "Chinoiseries" at that time delighting the hearts of the little group of artists and writers with whom he was associated. He and Rossetti were vying with one another for the possession of blue and white porcelain, and in his "Lange Leizen," now in the Johnson collection in Philadelphia, and in his "La Princesse du Pays de la Porcelaine" this passion for the art of the East burst into full flower.



"The White Girl," by Whistler, Just Purchased by C. W. Kraushaar of New York.

The series of "White Girls" contains, however, only a foreshadowing of his so-called "Japanese Series." A vase or fan or rug, an asymmetric arrangement, are all that suggest the easy control of Oriental material achieved by him in the years between 1862 and 1870.

Another influence played its part in his work at this time, that of classic art passed through the Anglo-Saxon temperament. In a picture called simply "Symphony in White, No. 3," a composition of two figures, this Greek feeling is apparent. A long-limbed woman in white is half reclining on a couch, a younger woman is crouching on the floor, one arm resting on the couch. The folds of the drapery and the noble proportions of the young forms are in the classic spirit, but the absence of energy in the drawing, a certain languor in the attitudes, and the sagging curves of the compositional lines lend the weariness of modernity to the effect. There is more of Greek in the study for a composition of three figures in the Freer collection; but the picture was not carried to completion.

From even so brief an outline of this phase of Whistler's work it is clear that a picture representing it however incompletely must be an extremely interesting document. The early works are not, perhaps, the most "important" in the phrase of the salesroom, but they have the savor of youth, and also the associative charms of a period rich in the fruits of genius.

Swinburne wrote for the "Little White Girl" verses of haunting beauty. In the same year Rossetti painted the "Lady Lilith," heavy with sweetness. The inspiration that touched them all with creative impulse manifested itself in widely divergent ways. The genius of Whistler was in the direction of fusing, harmonizing, reconciling the arts of ancient masters, adding the unique quality of his infinitely fastidious personal taste, and making a new thing no less original than exquisite.

It is the genius of the present age. The author of "Six Promenades au Louvre" has recognized the form in which it reappears at intervals in the history of art. Sincere and disinterested talents, he says, instead of winding up in a complete intellectual isolation, tend toward uncompromising investigation of their similars in other periods, and recall abandoned exotic forms to invest them with new life. Thus, when all the world was submerged by Italian impersonations, the eighteenth century in France renewed little by little the forms of the Orient to balance and restore the national taste.

In the nineteenth century the same thing happened on a smaller scale, and Whistler brought from Paris to London the reviving interest in Chinoiserie. A corresponding renewal of classic influence in his environment entreated him, and his own talent, "sincere and disinterested," indeed, found its way through these interrogations to a definitely individual expression.

His intentions were singularly clear from the outset, and even his slighter works bear testimony to the intelligent plan of his whole activity. His force dwelt chiefly, perhaps, in this supreme power of forming and conforming to an intelligent plan. Without it all his tact in color and delicacy of touch would float in the purposeless vague where his imitators lose themselves.

It is a satisfaction to know that the Way "White Girl" is to come to America and that it will be exhibited at the Kraushaar Galleries with the two Venetian pastels also bought at the sale. Probably the coast scene, painted by Whistler at about the same period as the "White Girl," also will be in the exhibition, which will enlist the interest of all students of Whistler's work. Possibly a more drastic cleaning will be found advisable in the case of the "White Girl," of which Mr. Way writes somewhat gloomily in his book on Whistler. He and Whistler were looking at it in its damaged condition, he says, and he suggested trying to clean it, to which Whistler made no objection. "But the defacing had been so thorough," he adds, "that it was most difficult to reach the original painting. Yet what has been recovered is so lovely that its destruction was little less than an act of vandalism."

"Ceramic Americana."

IN the current number of Art in America R. T. H. Halsey writes of the ceramic portraits of Washington and Franklin in the second part of his article on "Ceramic Americana of the Eighteenth Century." Interesting as it is to the general reader, this unpretentious though scholarly paper is of particular service to collectors young in their own fascinating art. No one can read the account of Bentley's and Wedgwood's enthusiasm for the American cause without giving some thought to the intellectual possibilities provided by a collector's hobby. Such a hobby as the assembling of eighteenth century Americana, ridden as Mr. Halsey rides it, leads to a deep and thorough knowledge of the country's history not only from the standpoint of local patriotism but from the still more rewarding international standpoint. In the following sentences dedicated to Flaxman's portrait of Franklin made for Wedgwood in 1777, for example, what a warm light is shed on that astute and not always engaging personality:

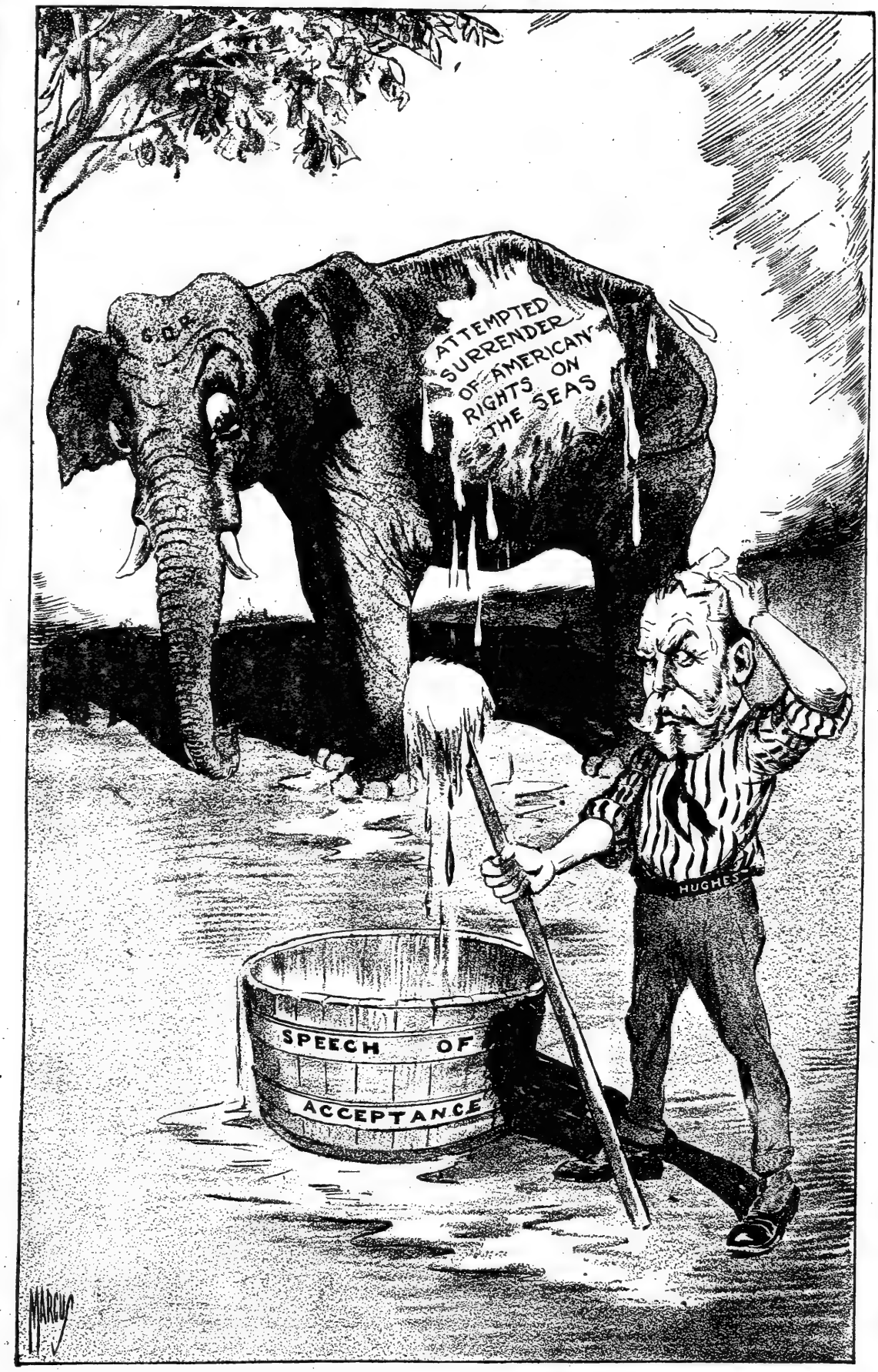
It is a type of Franklin's portraiture unfamiliar to us, owing to the fact that it has never been engraved. Yet it must be accepted as a speaking likeness of the great American, as it met with such popular acceptance in England, where Franklin was a familiar figure, that his admiring friends, Wedgwood and Bentley, produced it in seventeen different sizes, and more. The largest of these is on an oval plaque, 10½ by 8 inches; it was one of a series of similar size advertised in the Wedgwood and Bentley catalogue of 1779, under the heading of "Eminent Philosophers"—Boyle, Locke, Newton, Priestley, Sir William Hamilton, and Cook; all of them were modeled by Flaxman. The smallest of this type of Franklin portraits were made for mounting in brooches and finger rings. Intaglios for seal rings also bore this popular portrait. Possibly the face was slightly idealized by the modeler, as well it might be, for Franklin in 1775 had been quick to recognize the extraordinary possibilities in Flaxman, then still a struggling youth of 20, and had commended his talents to Wedgwood and Bentley. These portraits may well be characterized as Franklin, the friend. Tender in their conception and delicate in their modeling, they picture Franklin—the Franklin we all like to think of—the welcome guest in literary and scientific circles in England; the friend of the struggling artist, writer, and inventor; the one quick to recognize and assist talent and integrity;—Franklin the helping friend.

German War Pictures.

AFTER the war is over and the work of the German artists becomes more generally known, it will be found that the stimulus and inspiration of the mighty conflict have been very promptly turned into aesthetic activity, with surprisingly little of the banality of topical sentiment. Among the various works illustrated in Die Kunst none is more moving that the etching cycle, "Krieg," by Erich Erler. Four of the plates are reproduced.

The technical quality of the work is high and the impression conveyed is far more intense than in the case of most war drawings, which vacillate between sentimentality and dry literalness.

Can't Wash It Off



The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX — NEW YORK, AUGUST 6, 1916 — EIGHT PAGES

RUSSIA AS IT IS AND AS IT WILL BE

Potentialities and Achievements of a Mighty Nation Described by Stephen Graham and Richard W. Child—New Books on the War

THROUGH RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIA. By Stephen Graham. Illustrated from Photographs. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

POTENTIAL RUSSIA. By Richard Washburn Child. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

STEPHEN GRAHAM is a wizard at humanizing the map. He can take one of those meaningless pale green or yellow spaces and turn it into a region as friendly, as interesting, and as lovable as the village street of your childhood days. A service of that sort is what he performs in this book for that far and unknown land, to most Americans no more than a splash of pale color on the map of Asia, which includes the Russian possessions in the heart of the Asiatic Continent. It stretches down to India on the south and out of it came in former years that bogy, "Adamzad, the Bear that walks like a man," celebrated by Kipling in a poem the British do not like to be reminded of now. On its east is China and on the north it reaches up to Siberia. Northeastward across this region went Mr. Graham in the Spring and Summer of 1914, by train from the Caspian Sea to Tashkend, and then chiefly on foot, but occasionally by cart or carriage, to the Siberian border. He has wandered much about the Russian Empire on foot, and perhaps has done more than any other man to interpret the soul of Russia to the Western world. For he sympathizes with it and understands it and is always profoundly interested and touched by its manifestations. The sheer humanness of the man made it easy also for him to fraternize on cordial, sympathetic terms with the wandering tribes of Kirghiz, Sarts, and others with whom he sometimes traveled.

Bokhara, Tashkend, Samarkand, the very names are fragrant with Oriental romance, and Mr. Graham in his progress gathers it up in plenty, even while he is making his vivid pictures of people and country, narrating his conversations with chance acquaintance on the way, and informing the reader about such practical matters as the resources of the region, the progress of railroad building, and the Russian methods of colonization. Here is a specimen of the colorful way in which he can put life into the description of a passing scene. He is on the railroad from the Caspian Sea to Tashkend, and the train has crossed the barren desert and come into the irrigated region:

> We reached Askhabad, the first great city of Turkestan, about 11 o'clock at night, and its platform presented an extraordinary scene. The whole forty-five minutes of our stay it was crowded with all the peoples of Central Asia—Persians, Russians, Afghans, Tekintsi, Bokharese, Khivites, Turkomans—and every one had in his hand, or on his dress, or in his turban roses. The whole long pavement was fragrant with rose odors. Gay Russian girls, all in white and in Summer hats, were chattering to young officers, with whom they paraded up and down, and they had roses in their hands. Persian hawkers, with capacious baskets of pink and white roses, moved hither and thither; immense and magnificent Turkomans lounged against pillars or walked about, their bare feet stuck into the mere toe-places they call slippers—they too held roses in their fingers.

The Russian Government is engaged in a colonizing scheme by means of which it is peopling its vast stretches of territory in Central Asia, and Mr. Graham outlines the methods and gives many picturesque accounts of his observations and experiences among the incoming colonists. A stream of them is flowing in from the west and another from the north so constant and full that he says he was never, as he tramped the main road, out of hearing of their voices. It is just such a stream as in the United States flowed ever westward for nearly a century. The parallel holds good, according to Mr. Graham's account, even down to those restless and shiftless wanderers who were always in evidence on our own western frontier, and also to the feeling of the colonists toward the native tribes whom they look upon, gentle and friendly and harmless though these tribesmen are, as unrighteously occupying land which ought to belong to the Russian peasants. Mr. Graham thinks that eventually the whole region will be thoroughly Russianized and the native tribes shouldered over into China. The Russian Government offers many inducements to the colonists, and, comparing the Russian with the British methods of colonization, Mr. Graham concludes that the Russian are sounder, more solid and lasting, and promise more for the future.

The volume is full of information and as charming as it is informing. For it is rich in many things—rich in the lure of the open road, in the author's response to the beauty of nature, in the romance of the old cities, in the wildness of the vast waste spaces, in the human brotherhood that flows through it in a steady current, in the view it gives of a phase of Russian life entirely new to American readers. At the end of the book Mr. Graham offers in two supplementary chapters an interesting and informing study of the relations between the Russian and the British Empires, the reasons for friendship between them, and the lack of all reasonable basis for rivalry or fear.

Mr. Graham senses a Russia after the war between which and the British Empire the best of relations of every sort will be to their mutual advantage, while the United States also would gain by joining friendly hands with both.

Mr. Child in his book on "Potential Russia" pays little attention to Great Britain, but he sees much that America can gain, in both material and spiritual ways, by closer



Stephen Graham

courtesy John Lane & Co

Richard Washburn Child

relations, commercial and political and personal, between Russia and the United States. The two men, one wandering on foot up through faraway Central Asia into the outbreak of the war, the other plunging into its bloody mouth from the west and going in and out of Moscow and Petrograd and running out to distant villages, on some fundamental points offer good evidence for each other. Both feel an essential basic unity among the widely scattered millions of the Czar's domain, both feel among those millions a pervading, essential democracy of spirit and sweetness of soul, and both sense the emergence out of the war of a new, more vigorous, more enlightened Russia. Mr. Child sees that new Russia vividly and with high lights upon its salient features.

The greater portion of his volume is devoted to setting forth what the war is doing for Russia in the way of regeneration and what all this may be made to mean for the United States if our people will enter the open door of opportunity. But he reaches these arguments and conclusions in his book, as apparently he reached them in his own mind, by the passageway of observations of war conditions. In one chapter, markedly vivid and dramatic, he attempts to show how war came to Russia by symbolizing it in the person of a fine young Russian peasant and telling his story of life and work in his native village and then of his experience in the war. Another chapter, even more graphic and impressive, deals with the Polish refugees and endeavors to look below the surface of their miseries to find the significance their immeasurable woe will have for Russia. The number of the refugees is estimated at from 9,000,000 to 11,000,000.

> Thousands of square miles [says Mr. Child] are blackened by the scorch of war; over the charred country lies an unbroken blanket of snow. More persons than live in the whole of Canada are driven haphazard over the Russian plain or into the overloaded cities. Some, half mad, have forgotten their names. * * * I saw that war had brought a blight more fearful than imagination could conceive; but I cannot forget the communal spirit of the refugees among themselves. * * * The refugees suffer. But the refugees learn to know the spirit which lies deep down within them. * * * The rest of the Russian people because of the refugees are learning to know themselves. They are sensing the revival of social consciousness, they are acting the prologue before a new era of recognition of a spiritual life.

Great as are and will be the losses of Russia because of the war, Mr. Child sees the empire gaining far more than it will lose, since what it will gain in new national unity, new national ideals, new national associations with the outer world, and the renewal and regeneration of all its internal life will be of far more significance for its future than the men and the money that the war is costing. He finds a new national spirit developing and the stirring of a spirit of organization, of the desire for teamwork, heretofore but little known among Russians. There is, he says, a genuine hunger for organization, and he thinks one important form this will take will be industrial organization, and that through this will come, before long, liberalism, which Russia will at last get by evolution and not by revolution.

The last chapter, "A Call to America," describes the wide-open door of opportunity which exists in Russia for Americans, enlarges upon the kind of diplomatic and commercial representation which we need there if we are to gain any advantage, and does not mince words in several pages of advice to American business men who wish to gain a foothold in Russia. He tells how other nations are already showing themselves alive to the opportunity, and he especially dwells upon the necessity that the American business man should use the Russian language if he wishes to gain Russian business. And, finally, he is quite sure that we can gain much more than mere business and dollars by coming into close and friendly contact with the Russian Nation. Here are some of the ways in which he thinks it will be good for us:

> Perhaps most of all Russia will pay us by the contact we will gain from a people unspoiled, spontaneous in gladness, without hypocrisy, candid, complacent, whole-hearted. * * * It will not hurt us to come in contact with a people who, as a people, suspect that our complicated material civilization is not only a failure, but perhaps an instrument of blight. * * * Knowing Russia will not only be good for the tired business man's profit; it will also be good for his soul.

POLAND

POLAND: A Study in National Idealism. By Monica M. Gardner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MISS GARDNER has long been a student of Polish history, literature, and national character, and is the author of a critical and biographical study of Adam Mickiewicz, the most famous of Polish poets. In this book she attempts to interpret the national ideals of the Polish people through their literature, and especially as those ideals have found expression in the work of several of the most important poets who have written in that tongue.

In the first chapter she tells the story, after a brief account of the several partitions of Poland, of its last 100 years, of the unrest of the people under their several alien masters, and of the various risings in which brave leaders have attempted to reunite the divided people and consolidate them once again in a Polish Nation. She thinks that, of the three nations, Austria has given the most freedom and the best treatment to the Poles and says that, in consequence, Galicia has been for the last half century the centre of Polish national life. In some degree she attributes the appalling conditions to which the Poles of Russian Poland were subjected during the latter half of the last century to the influence of Bismarck with Alexander II. and the secret understanding which the latter entered into with him. Condensed into the page in which

(Continued on Page 307)

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS AND LAND HUNGER

A History, by Dr. W. O. Scroggs, of Filibusters and Financiers That Explains Why Our Neighbors Regard Us with Suspicion

FILIBUSTERS AND FINANCIERS: The Story of William Walker and His Associates. By W. O. Scroggs, Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

THE evil that men do lives after them. This book gives the fullest account of the incidents which explain the ill-repute of our nation among those Latin-American nations which have suffered by them. Only a brief time after President Wilson affirms that the United States has no land hunger a treaty is negotiated whereby the United States is to pay for a few islands $25,000,000, or five times what was agreed when the previous negotiations failed. Few or none believe that the charge of inconsistency is justified, and yet what must be the impression among nations whose sovereignty and possessions have been threatened by organized expeditions of land pirates? That phrase does not mean robbers roaming the land, but pilferers of land which private armies sought to take from nations at peace with the country to which they owed allegiance. Sometimes they had the intention of setting up Governments of their own, regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants of the land which they coveted. They deemed themselves patriots rather than pirates, and justified themselves by professions of the aggrandizement of their country by the advancement of its frontiers.

Filibusters, freebooters, are the logical successors in social evolution of the nomadic tribesmen who turned hunting grounds into cattle ranges, only in turn to be themselves dispossessed when society advanced another stage. In alliances and in all lands the strong races have thought themselves justified in advantaging their interests, caring little about the morality of their procedure toward the weaker nations or peoples whom they dispossessed and displaced. Just as the Angles and Saxons overran Britain, and, themselves were overrun by their Norman conquerors, so the United States "took" the route of the Panama Canal, and gained West Florida and Texas, mainly by filibustering, or private pillage. California is ours by conquest, or what harsh critics might call public pillage. The Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty tied the hands of official expansionists, but private pillage of land went on with increased activity. Even so friendly a critic as a French author, writing upon the events of the fifties, declared that filibustering was "almost a national institution of the American people." The foremost filibusters—Walker, Quitman, Crabb—were Southerners, and not by accident. The Southerners were descendants of the Cavaliers, addicted to the private system of the duel. As slave owners they were desirous of extending the slave-holding area.

Fifty years after Appomattox Senator Tillman says that the South was defeated in a fair fight, and to its advantage economically. That always was the Northern, and is at last the Southern, judgment of slavery as an institution and of filibustering as one of its economic manifestations. Plantations worked by slaves so exhausted the soil that virgin land was constantly necessary unless slavery was to be starved out. The extinction of slavery in the war for the Union and the Constitution, therefore, is one of the explanations of the decline of filibustering in this generation, despite some signs of the survival of land hunger. If the filibusters had succeeded in extending the nation southward in the attempt to balance the industrial growth of the North, our national equilibrium would have been upset and our national history altered. This is the most dignified explanation of filibusterism, and also about the most immoral and most un-American, according to the verdict of the struggle which ended slavery. On even a lower scale is the justification of filibusterism by the apostles of America's "manifest destiny" to enter and possess the earth, quite in the manner of the German doctrine of the necessity that the strong should rule and survive and that the weak should disappear for the benefit of the strong and unscrupulous.

These are the main points of the philosophy of the events which Dr. Scroggs narrates with a particularity and authority never before attempted. The lives of these adventurers were as exciting as those of Captain Kidd, and have become almost as legendary. It is well that they have been treated as historical figures, their expeditions brought into national perspective, and book and chapter cited for what is set down in gratifying detail. Looking backward, it is easy to see with this assistance that the filibusters were worse than pirates. Their justifications are as futile as those of Germany. They were enemies of their country, for they created suspicions of the Southern republics toward this country which survive after a half century. Filibusterism threatened the relations between the United States and England, which had possessions in the coveted territory. Filibusterism changed for all time commerce across the Isthmus through the destruction of interoceanic communication via the San Juan River, thus producing conditions which threw the prize to Panama, and in a manner which reflects no credit upon the United States. These are some of the reasons why Americans should be familiar with the events which Dr. Scroggs has rescued from the traditions of a half century's forgetfulness, and should be tender with the susceptibilities of our Southern sister republics upon the subject of our national land hunger.

RECENT BOOKS ON THE WAR

(Continued from Page 305)

she tells the story it is a horrible and shameful blot to be found upon the history of any nation. But even worse is the account of the sufferings of the people of Prussian Poland, who have dwelt under a rule which, she quotes Poles as saying, "for its drastic brutality no less than for its galling pettiness is more intolerable than any other." She tells with simplicity and brevity the story of the 40,000 men, women, and children who in 1885 were deported from Prussian Poland at forty-eight hours' notice; of the constant systematic driving out of the Poles and the colonizing of the country with German settlers; of the expropriation law which since 1908 has evicted the Polish landowners from their own estates by compulsory purchase by the German Government; of the law forbidding Poles to construct buildings even on their own land; of the long battle of the Poles to retain the right to speak and read their own language, proscribed in public and in home and school. She gives many instances of petty persecution, such as the fining of any Pole who chances to wear a red and white tie, those being the Polish colors. And finally she sums up in this sentence the treatment accorded to Prussian Poland by the German Government: "The Pole is, in fact, treated as the despised and detested alien in the country that belonged to him centuries before Prussia rose into existence."

Against all this oppression and persecution Miss Gardner shows the Polish spirit of intense patriotism battling to retrieve national existence, to save the land, to cherish the literature, language, and ideals. Out of the spiritual conditions thus created she sees the evolution of the special characteristics of Polish literature, especially Polish poetry. And by reason of those conditions Polish poetry embodies, she thinks, the very soul of Polish national aspirations and ideals. In each of five poets here studied she finds some distinctive expression of Polish national character, experience, or aspiration.

A long chapter is devoted to Adam Mickiewicz whom Miss Gardner describes as "the poet of a nation's suffering." The survey is biographical, critical, and interpretative, and includes digests of his most famous works and many long extracts. Of his "Thaddeus," published in 1834, a Lithuanian idyl, she says that it is artistically his masterpiece, and "to this day remains the most beloved of poems to the Polish heart." But his most famous work is "Ancestors," a long poetic drama which he left incomplete and of which George Sand said that "since the tears and the imprecations of the prophets of Zion no voice has been raised with a like power to sing a subject as vast as that of a nation's fall." The other poets, to each of whom Miss Gardner devotes a chapter of biographical and interpretative treatment with long extracts from their work, are, Zygmunt Krasinski, Julius Slowacki, Bohdan Zaleski, and Kornel Ujejski.

THE IMPERIAL IMPULSE

THE IMPERIAL IMPULSE: Background Studies of Belgium, England, France, Germany, and Russia. By Samuel P. Orth. New York: The Century Company. $1.20.

A NOTABLE faculty for interpreting a nation's achievements into terms of ideals and spirit and drawing out of its past the background of its present is to be found in this volume of half a dozen essays by the professor of political science in Cornell University, already known as the author of "Socialism and Democracy in Europe." They are character studies of nations, brilliant, graphic and convincing, that survey their subjects now from the physical and again from the psychological viewpoint, that use in the drawing of the portraits colors both spiritual and material, that consider both achievement and aspiration, and mental, moral, and physical effort.

Mr. Orth's study of "Germany's Destiny" leads him to this conclusion: "Events will soon declare whether Germany is to be shocked into a newer and truer self-realization. This unusual people, so capable of efficient teamwork and yet so fecund of talent, have not, in the sway of the Bismarckian empire, been able to break the circle of political intolerance which envelops them. Antiquated election laws, a peculiarly odious caste system, and, above all, the coarse spirit of militarism have stifled the artistic and intellectual aspirations of the patient Teutons. However the fate of battle may ensue, the new Germany will surely come. It will have more, much more, of Bavaria, and less, very much less, of Prussia."

In "The Soul of the French" there is a particularly interesting and informing study of the machinery of the French Government in which the author finds the real governing power to be not in Deputies, Senate, or President, which comprise the ostensible Government, but back of them in the machinery invented many decades ago by the old Paris, a vast, centralized, dominant administrative system. The author's swiftly made and appealing survey of French characteristics and achievements leads him to declare that "in these days of efficiency-hunting it will be worth untold fortunes to have one nation of individuals left, an oasis of artistic intuition in a desert of socialized machinery." England Mr. Orth characterizes as "Imperial Opportunist," and he says that this British opportunism has known only one iron rule—"To make a go of it."

Perhaps the best, most careful and most interesting of all the essays is that on "Belgium: International Waif." Here the author points out the important events in the history of the region that have influenced its life and character and the ethnic and religious and industrial causes that have swayed the people, tracing the influence of events and ideas and facts down into the life of today. The picture, in a somewhat hasty sketch, of the conditions of life in Belgium just before the war, is attractive and is particularly interesting for the way in which it illumines the union into a solid, harmonious nation of two widely different racial strains. Russia, the Russia of just before the war, he sees emerging from its struggles and upheavals as "a nation in transition" to whose peoples he hopes the war will open the magic door of opportunity.

The final essay, "Our First Duty," had former publication in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Doing Their Bit

By Boyd Cable

Author of "Between the Lines."

Introduction by Lloyd George.

The wonderful story of concentrated, patriotic effort by a whole people. With a special permit from Lloyd George, the author traveled the length and breadth of the land to find out what was really being done by the workers at home in England to back up the men at the front, and here he describes the astonishing facts.

$1.00 net. (Postage extra.) Any bookstore. E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

THE SAILOR

By J. C. SNAITH

A ROMANCE of the growth and struggles of a boy from squalor and ignorance to education and fame through his association with the sea. A novel of the building of a man's character.

"Mr. Snaith has done more than write what ought to prove the 'best seller' of the season. He has written a novel which it is no extravagance to proclaim is in its way a masterpiece of introspective writing."—Pall Mall Gazette, London.

"The Sailor is a splendid, enduring achievement by one of the foremost craftsmen of the day. We will wait unmurmuring another ten years for such a book."—Liverpool Post.

At all bookstores, $1.40 net.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK

D. APPLETON & COMPANY NEW YORK



"Marriage never stands still: A man and woman are growing nearer together hourly, or they are growing apart."

JUST OUT

The Heart of Rachael

The story of a Woman's Heart in the Crucible of marriage.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

AT YOUR BOOKSTORE Net $1.35

ON this new novel, Rachael Fairfax faces some of the hardest problems that a wife is called upon to solve.

ALL the elements of romance and tragedy, of conflict and achievement are in the situation Mrs. Norris presents.

2nd Printing. 30th Thousand.

By the Author of "The Story of Julia Page," "Saturday's Child," "Mother," etc.

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEWS

Mrs. Pennell's Study of Art and Literature in the Eighteen Nineties and Other Recent Publications

NIGHTS. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Illustrated. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Company. $3

THAT interesting period of "the eighteen nineties" in art, and literature, and society, has been variously labeled, admired, abused. The Yellow Nineties, the Glorious Nineties, the Naughty Nineties, the Roman Nineties, the Aesthetic Nineties, the Decadent Nineties—these are some of the titles of that time. In the eyes of many unimpairing persons the end of the nineteenth century survives as a period of rather sickly brilliance, of an intellectuality that was, if not actually vicious as a whole, at least to be set down as "morbid." It is stimulating, therefore, and full of interest, to find an altogether different summing up of the period. Th Elizabeth Robins Pennell, who lived in the heart of its artistic and literary developments, in the thick of its conflicts, and who saw the beginnings of its heresies, the end of the century has another name. It is "The Fighting Nineties", to be.

Mrs. Pennell's "Nights" is a pleasing record of delightful evenings spent in the eighties in Rome and Venice and in the nineties in London and Paris. How pleasing the record is readers of "Our House" and her other books need not be told. She is one of the most charming writers of the present day, and anything that bears her signature, if it is only the tale of how she dismissed her cook or the description of an old-fashioned tandem bicycle is entirely sure to be alluring reading. She has, for the joy of her readers, qualities rare in this stifling modern time—leisure, breadth, a flashing wit that never seems conscious, much less deliberate—the quiet richness of knowledge that comes from having lived in a stirring time in beautiful and interesting places, among men and women who were doing some of the best of the world's work. She has not sought her "copy"; she has lived it. And her books form part of a small library that is unique.

But of the present volume the chapter on London in the nineties is far the most important. Her summing up of the decade is in itself worth seeking for.

> There is no question that people, especially people doing our sort of work, were much more awake in the nineties, much more alive, much more keen about everything, even a fight, or above all a fight, if they thought the fight would clear the air. Those clever young men, self-appointed historians of a period they know only by hearsay, may deplore or envy its decadence. But because a small clique wrote obscene verse and bragged of the vices for which they had not the strength, because a few youthful artists invented new methods of expression the outsider did not understand, that does not mean decadence. A period of revolt against decadence, of insurrection, of vicarious warfare, it seemed to me who lived and worked [illegible]

That it was a period of revolt against Victorian prudery as well Mrs. Pennell, of course, points out. Further healthy repudiation of the decadence—a section of unhealthiness not dead yet, but sicker but a braver [illegible]

The most valuable part of personal reminiscence in the volume is the "portrait" of Herbert Horne, the friend with his hatred of shams and sentimentalities, his keen love of beauty, personal bravery, and his fine personal [illegible] whose influence made itself felt in literature as keenly as Wilde's in art, though all the movements and all the arts and criticisms of the period [illegible] "Whatever word 'valuable' advisedly, for there is no adequate biography of William Ernest Henley, and Mrs. Pennell's record has a permanent and important place.

Scarcely less interesting is her charming and surprising sketch of Aubrey Beardsley, for which [illegible] Joseph Pennell did much. "A boy, tall and slight, long, narrow, pale, clean-cut face, hair parted in the middle and hanging over his forehead, nose prominent, eyes dimly," Aubrey Beardsley as the Pennells knew him was "a simple, natural youth," who was, "above all, young, splendidly young," and upon whose "simplicity" Mrs. Pennell is anxious to insist. "Bob" Stevenson figures largely in the London "Nights," too; Henry Harland, H. B. and Rosamund Marriott Watson, a dozen interesting folk besides. There is even a most delectable reference to Bernard Shaw whom Mrs. Pennell, it seems, referred to in "our House" as a part of the view from her windows, and who, it appears from the mention in this volume, did not like it? Of Whistler she says little in this book, but the little is, of course, delightful.

A fine tribute to Frank Duveneck has its place in the record of "Nights" in Venice. It is to the eighties that Mrs. Pennell gives the qualifying word of "aesthetic." And her Italian reminiscences are charming reading. Of Paris, its salons, and its suburbs, and its restaurants, she writes entertainingly, of course, though the volume ends with the sadness of Paris nights in these wartime Springs. But whether as personal chatty memoirs or as valuable criticism and portraiture, "Nights" should have upon our shelves a lasting place.

The book is finely illustrated with sixteen reproductions of paintings, etchings, and photographs.

COMMON SENSE

ADVENTURES IN COMMON SENSE. By Dr. Frank Crane. New York. John Lane Company. $1 net.

COMMON sense is the conjurer's staff by which Dr. Crane contrives to put before his readers some very uncommon suggestions. He gives them a start in the first three paragraphs, describing how he resigned a profitable and secure position because he wanted adventure and the excitement of having to hustle for a living. Now, leaving a serene port and throwing one's self voluntarily out into a stormy sea, purely for the joy of battle with the elements, would not seem at first view to indicate that sober, reflective quality denominated common sense. Apparently we are mistaken about the essential make-up of that guide to everyday affairs. It is not ordinary, it is romantic, adventurous, provocative to queer antics. At least, in Dr. Crane's estimation. His arguments are convincing. They are indisputable, because he made good. Without money, influence, or experience he succeeded in earning a living, even a competence, in the field of journalism, simply because he had "his idea," and it was appealing to the world.

Perhaps it was the force of this idea which drove the divine from his dull and easy pasture to the open; he does not confess it, but only a certain sort of genius could make a man so reckless, so determined. He believed that he had a mission; something to say by the pen, which was to make men happier, better, more successful. So he left all to go to it with his message. One must honor the sincerity, the pluck of the man; whether one is inclined or not to follow the example. He has put himself on record in this book as an advocate of the doctrine Carlyle preached "Know what thou canst work at"—then do it, though the skies fall on your head.

There are trenchant, searching little sermons in the volume, put pithily and wisely, although perhaps not gracefully. The author says that he is not sure whether his book is literature. He may resolve himself of the doubt, it can hardly be so called. But it is the more useful for being commonplace. It reaches its mark, does its office.

The few articles in the book which deal with literary topics are much less pithy than those that attempt such concrete subjects as "The Kitchen," "The Fireplace," and "New Year's Resolutions." He recognizes that nothing new can be said upon these threadbare topics, but he boldly risks being tiresome, and goes on with his blithe, brisk utterances, just the same. It is the preacher, the pedagogue, without disguise or compromise, that is back of the aphorisms—they can hardly be called arguments—which glance over the surface of life. We are admonished to be good, ordered to be contented, as a stepmother would sit a child down hard in a corner, saying: "Be happy, now, you naughty thing!" But no one can go through the volume without becoming conscious of the forceful personality of the author. The philosophy is scarcely like the Marsden philosophy, yet it is akin, in its way of giving orders rather than suggestions. Many latter day writers have essayed to imitate the terseness, the strength, of Emerson, without having the sweetness and grace of his charming manners. Dr. Crane does not, probably, dream of following in the footsteps of this greatest of ethical teachers, but it is a compliment to him that the thought of even a remote likeness should occur. On the whole, this is one of the books that make for the better life.

SUBJECTS OF THE DAY

SUBJECTS OF THE DAY. By Earl Curzon of Kedleston, with an Introduction by the Earl of Cromer. Edited by Desmond M. Chapman-Huston. Macmillan. $3.25.

IT is always interesting to have brought together the views of a man of prominence on the questions of the day. Especially is it so in the case of one like Lord Curzon, who has held such important offices in the British Empire and seems destined to play a still greater part in the future. So the volume of his speeches and writings, which has been edited by Desmond M. Chapman-Huston, apart from their present interest will be of value to keep as a book of reference.

For it covers a wide range of subjects and shows Lord Curzon's views on many different kinds of topics. Sometimes he speaks of India with all the authority of a Viceroy, praising the unselfishness of the Indian Civil Service, or criticising the removal of the capital of that empire from Calcutta to Delhi; sometimes he discusses as one of the leading statesmen of England a question like woman's suffrage or national service. Again as Warden of the Cinque Ports he touches lightly on the traditions and significance of that ancient office, or as President of the Royal Geographical Society pays a tribute to Captain Scott and his gallant companions.

Naturally the permanence of the value of such speeches as these varies according to their subject and the occasion on which they were delivered, but there is much in them that should be read by every student of British politics, perhaps especially of this country. For they illustrate the point of view of a man who is certainly alive to the advance in the world around him and yet is keenly conscious of the virtue that lies in ancient institutions. He asks the reform of the House of Lords, but he would still retain in it something of the hereditary principle; he considers problems apparently of only domestic importance with reference to their effect on the British Empire at large. He is of course a strong partisan, whose opposition to such measures as Irish Home Rule and the new land taxes is uncompromising, but his standpoint is always that of the statesman and his language that of the scholar, so that whether the reader agrees with him or not, he cannot help learning something from Lord Curzon's utterances, and feeling that he is one of the notable men of the time.

A DOMINIE'S LOG

A DOMINIE'S LOG. By A. S. Neill. New York. Robert McBride & Co. $1.

IN this "day of the child" one can find all sorts of books on education, but it is, indeed, rare to find a volume full of sound, original ideas, companioned with joy and whimsicality. Such a book is "The Dominie's Log," containing the impressions of a delightful Scotch schoolmaster who, when asked his "politics," answers, "I am a Utopian." Of discipline he says:

> The only discipline I believe in is the discipline that interest draws. If a boy whets his pencil while I am describing the events that led to the Great Rebellion, I sidetrack him on the topic of rabbits, * * * and I generally make him sit up.

Mr. Neill infers that

> The usual school history is a piece of snobbery; it can't keep away from the topic of Kings and Queens. They don't matter; history should tell the story of the people and their gradual progress from serfdom to self-ruling.

Compare this to the fearsome examination paper of your youth:

> If Shakespeare came back to earth, what do you think would be his opinion of women's suffrage, (refer to "The Taming of the Shrew,") home rule, sweated labor, the Kaiser? * * *
>
> Have you read any Utopia? If not, it doesn't matter; write one of your own. (Note—A Utopia is an ideal country—this side the grave.) * * *
>
> Discuss Spenser's idea of chivalry, and state what you think would be his opinion on table manners, Soho, or any slum you know, the present state of Ireland. * * *
>
> What would Burns have thought of the prevalence of the kilt among the Semitic inhabitants of Scotland? Is Burns greater than Harry Lauder? Tell why you think he isn't or is. * * *
>
> Discuss the following humorists and alleged humorists: Dickens, Jacobs, Lauder, Jerome, Leacock, Storer Clouston, Wells, (in "Kipps" and "Mr. Polly,") Locke, (in "Septimus,") Bennett, (in "The Card,") Mark Twain, your class teacher, the average Magistrate. * * *
>
> If you have not read any humor at all write a humorous dialogue between a brick and the mongrel dog it came in contact with.

Think of the stimulation of a teacher who "will begin a lesson on Cromwell, touch in passing Jack Johnson, Charlie Chaplin, votes for women, guinea pigs, ghosts, and finish up with an inquiry into protective coloration of animals."

THE COMMONWEALTH

THE HERITAGE OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND OTHER PAPERS. By Rob Roy McGregor Converse. Frontispiece portrait. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

At the time of his death last September Dr. Converse had been rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Rochester for eighteen years. Previously he had been rector of other churches in several cities, professor in Hobart College and in Washington and Jefferson College, mining engineer, and soldier. As a youth in his teens he served through the civil war, in which he was wounded and was taken prisoner and confined many months in Andersonville. The richness of mental and spiritual endowment resulting from this touching life on so many sides is evident in this collection of addresses, essays, and sermons which has been compiled and edited by his son as a memorial to his long life of many activities and great usefulness. All of the papers show wide and varied reading, an extensive acquaintance with the streams of intellectual development in both hemispheres, the widest human sympathy, and the habit of close and original thinking.

It is interesting to note in some of the papers, notably the first one, an address delivered several years ago, an ethical attitude somewhat out of tune with the general thought of that time, but now in accord with the changed feeling brought about by the war. It insists upon the value of war when waged for a noble purpose as a cleanser of the national spirit and an exalter of national ideals. "Viewed from the standpoint of history," he says, "war seems to be designed, in the divine economy of this world, to be the remedy of real though last resort for the recovery and restoration of a nation to its better self." An essay on Nietzsche makes a singularly clear and complete analysis and summary of that philosopher's teachings and finds that in them "we may behold some of the sinister, unconfessed, yet salient features of the so-called Christian civilization of our day." Another on Lucretius draws interesting parallels between the Latin author, Omar Khayyám, and Haeckel. Several papers deal with the bases and nature of morality. One makes a far-reading argument concerned with the place in nature of the male as compared with the female animal, from protozoa to man, his conclusion being that the former "are but late parasites and usurpers upon the rights and domain of the female." More than half the volume is filled with sermons delivered by Dr. Converse, most of them in his Rochester church, during the latter years of his life.

Vol. I Published Aug. 1st

Announcement is made of the publication of the Classical volume in the monumental work on the

MYTHOLOGY OF ALL RACES

The first exhaustive work in the English language by the world's most eminent scholars, under the general editorship of Louis Herbert Gray, M. A., Ph. D., late Associate Editor of Hastings's Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics.

"May safely be pronounced one of the most important enterprises of this age of co-operative scholarship."—Prof. George F. Moore, L.L.D., Harvard University.

IN 13 VOLUMES, WITH 800 ILLUSTRATIONS FROM NATIVE SOURCES, MANY IN COLOR

Just Issued { CLASSICAL, by William Sherwood Fox, Ph. D., Princeton University. NORTH AMERICAN, by Hartley Burr Alexander, Ph. D., University of Nebraska.

Orders for the complete set will be accepted at $78.00, and the volumes delivered as issued; but payments of $6.00 may be made on the issuance of each volume, or $4.00 per month, dating from the receipt of the order.

Prospectus on request

MARSHALL JONES COMPANY, Publishers, 212 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

"In his own department," says Mr. Bernard Shaw, "Samuel Butler was the greatest English writer of the latter half of the 19th Century."

The Way of All Flesh

By SAMUEL BUTLER

Introduction by William Lyon Phelps

Arnold Bennett says—"It is one of the great novels of the world."

William Lyon Phelps says—"The style is so closely packed with thought that it produces constant intellectual delight."

John Macy in the Boston Herald says—"A wonderful story of the way in which human heredity, the pressure of social prejudice and environment can warp individuality. 'The Way of All Flesh' contains more, than any other single book, of the intellectual history of mid-Victorian England."

Price $1.50 net. Postage extra. At any Bookstore.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

MRS. NORRIS DEPICTS NEW YORK SOCIETY

"The Heart of Rachel" a New Field for California Novelist — Latest Fiction by Mrs. Rinehart, Harold Bell Wright, and Others

THE HEART OF RACHEL. By Kathleen Norris. Frontispiece in color by Charles E. Chambers. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

HE that loveth his life shall lose it, said the Master of men in his deep wisdom of their hearts. And life proves to them over and over again that he, or she, that breaketh his heart finds thereby another and a better one. That is what happens to Rachel before she finds the full richness and depth of the meaning of life in this new novel by Mrs. Norris. It is by far the best and most careful work that she has done and ought to place her well forward among American novelists. It is less marred by the signs of carelessness and deplorable haste than her previous work, and it shows a riper, broader mind and a more refined art in its survey of humanity.

Mrs. Norris is now at a critical time in the development of her marked talent as a story writer. If she is well advised she will turn a deaf ear to the allurements of writing a novel every year for the "best seller" class. For along that path lies predestined deterioration of talent and art and finally of sales. What her art needs now is wider observation of the multifarious phases of life, with the consequent deepening and enriching of her knowledge of the hearts of mankind, and leisure for a longer brooding time over her ideas and characters and plots that she may see them in all perspectives and give them a finer, keener, subtler treatment. In short, Mrs. Norris has come to that time in her career when she needs to realize, what too few American novelists seem to care about, that "art is long" and its finest rewards not to be snatched in haste and to decide whether or not she will choose the better part.

Heretofore Mrs. Norris has laid the settings of her novels in California, usually in San Francisco, but in "The Heart of Rachel" the action takes place in New York City and in a fashionable colony on Long Island, although she derives her heroine from the Pacific Coast. Rachel had spent her first dozen years on a little ranch in California where, the daughter of an incongruous marriage between an Englishman of handsome appearance and small character value and a country girl of narrow mind and no experience, she grew up in the conviction of superiority to her surroundings. The reader meets her at the opening of the story as a ruling spirit in the colony of rich and fashionable folk at Belvidere Bay, Long Island, the capable wife of a heavily drinking rich man and the careful stepmother of his daughter. She has reached this position of wealth, luxury, and position, which at first had seemed to her entirely satisfactory, by way of England, whither her father had taken her to his relatives and where her beauty and her native endowments had opened for her upward leading doors in one social circle after another.

But when the reader meets Rachel she is disillusioned, unhappy, disgusted with her dissolute and disagreeable husband, weary of the cattiness and selfishness of her stepdaughter. Mrs. Norris's picture of her and of her reaction against the forces of life, with the consequent development of her character, is a fine, well-rounded, interesting and convincing study. When the reader finishes the book he feels that he knows Rachel thoroughly and has found her acquaintance well worth while. At first she is a capable, beautiful, brilliant woman with a hard, cold heart whose inherent selfishness is modified by her strong sense of uprightness and square dealing. The divorce that sets her free from the drunken husband opens for her the gates of happiness in her marriage with Dr. Gregory and the coming of their two little sons. All this experience and the new surroundings change Rachel, soften her heart, deepen her sense of moral law and the responsibility of the individual, and Mrs. Norris traces these changes in her character with a fine and subtle pen. It is always a believable and an interesting Rachel as the process of her evolution goes on, until at length she comes to believe that divorce is wrong, that she had done wrong to divorce her former drunken husband, that she had not filled full the measure of her responsibility toward him.

And then comes the crashing disillusionment, the blow that shatters her happiness and her heart, when she learns that her famous husband, after their eight years of perfect wedded life, is infatuated, with a silly, calculating but alluring young woman. The reader will find that Mrs. Norris has made the resolving of the consequent problem a complicated tale, keenly interesting in both its invention and management of incidents and in its psychological portrayal. But her art falls short in her development of the character of Dr. Gregory, Rachel's second husband. The cold, coarse, unconscious cynicism of his attitude toward Rachel when the great crisis comes is out of harmony with his character at other times, and it fails to convince. More care and more time in the development of the story and more critical examination of the means by which she was reaching this crisis would have saved the author from this serious fault in a remarkably good and well-told tale. Dr. Gregory, indeed, throughout the story has an irritating way of sometimes stepping forth real and alive and presently relapsing into an automaton. There is particularly good work in the portrayal of the gossiping, pleasure-hunting, busy, and bored life of the people of Belvedere Bay. And there is real dramatic power in the action, the long suspense, and the menacing tragedy of the closing chapter of the story.

TISH

TISH. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Illustrated by May Wilson Preston. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

TISH is very modern, indeed quite the most modern of women in some ways, although she does have her conservative moments. But, on the whole, she is rather a trial to her two intimates and lifelong friends, Aggie and Lizzie. For it is not love of adventure but love of Tish that leads them into the madcap scrapes and the harebrained expeditions in which the three of them are constantly engaged. It is Lizzie who tells the stories of these affairs, of which there are five in the volume. Tish, or Miss Laetitia Carberry, as she is addressed by people—sometimes—when they first meet her, but not usually after they have known her five minutes, is a maiden lady of fifty vigorous years, and her two friends, Lizzie tells us, are in their "late forties."

The religion of all three is orthodox, their ideas as to what constitutes proper behavior are conventional, and they are themselves eminently respectable. But their deeds are marked by a rapidity of pace, especially when Tish is driving the automobile, that attracts the keenest interest from all onlookers and occasionally barely escapes the attention of the law. Lizzie and Aggie act usually as a sort of brake upon Tish's ebullient temperament, and when Tish casts them off and declares her intention of doing as she likes Lizzie sometimes varies the course of things by threatening to call in Tish's nephew, Charlie Sands. Being a sophisticated newspaper man, Charlie is astute and knows that the only way to bring Aunt Tish to terms is to work by mysterious, underground methods. So the coming of Charlie, whose aid has often to be summoned, results always in more complications and sometimes in even more dramatic results than even Tish had expected.

Notwithstanding all her daring and her love of excitement, Tish is about as able to take care of her own interests as a girl of ten. And, consequently, it takes some quick and clever work on the part of Charlie Sands when a smooth young man gets her ear and induces her to back an automobile contest which he has arranged shall be, in the language of the track, a "phony" race. But it is Charlie Sands and his interest in a group of "Simple Lifers" that are responsible for the three of them going alone into the Maine woods, where they assist in the romantic effort of a young man who is proving that he can go into the wilderness in a state of nature, take care of himself and come forth clothed and triumphant. But even Charlie cannot relieve the three of them from the incubus of one little, black-eyed, grafting Syrian, who adopts Tish as his mother and provides one of the most amusing tales in the book. More complicated and in many ways more interesting, however, is the longer story about the girl chauffeur whom Tish engaged and the red-headed detective, which is quite in Mrs. Rinehart's best known and most popular story-telling manner.

The tales are all wildly extravagant in matter and manner, with something of the good-natured caricature in their method. But they are cleverly done and full of laughter, and will furnish entertainment in plenty for a railway ride on a hot afternoon.

WHEN A MAN'S A MAN

WHEN A MAN'S A MAN. By Harold Bell Wright. Illustrations and decorations by the author. Chicago: The Book Supply Company. $1.35.

AS usual in his novels, Mr. Wright does a good deal of preaching in his new story, his theme being the mental, physical, and spiritual good that a man may derive from participation in the life of the Southwestern plains and mountains. His hero, whose real name and former conditions the reader does not learn until well along in the tale, is discovered walking from Prescott, Ariz., to a cattle ranch on the other side of a mountain range. He is young and handsome and well dressed and has a well-set-up, athletic figure. After some skulking among bushes to hide from the occasional passerby and some hesitation and indecision, he applies at the ranch for work, and when asked what his name is he replies, as his eyes fall upon the patched leather chaps of one of the cowboys, that his name is "Patches, Honorable Patches." This proves matter for derisive mirth to another cowboy, and the young man offers to prove his name with his fists. The proof is adequate, and thereafter he has to contend with neither question nor mirth.

There is much of the vigorous, outdoor life of the Southwest in the story, and Mr. Wright writes of it with knowledge and with graphic truth. He succeeds, in his descriptions, incidents, and some of his characters, in capturing not a little of the tonic quality of the life, the austere beauty of the land, the invigorating feel of air and sunshine. In that respect the story must be ranked among his best works, although it is marred, as his writing always is marred, by a meretricious tendency to use a high emotional key when emotion is not called for and to establish and emphasize a sort of sentimental suspense by way of creating an atmosphere of mystery, or of romance, or what not.

The work of the ranch, which includes some effective accounts of wild horse catching and taming, some business and love complications with neighboring ranches, the efforts to catch some cattle thieves and the affairs and relations of a mining engineer and his bride furnish the threads of the plot. Mr. Wright weaves them together in a way to make out of them the story of how a man proves his manhood, to himself, who had begun to doubt it, and to others who had questioned it.

THE UNSPEAKABLE PERK

THE UNSPEAKABLE PERK. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. With frontispiece. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

FOR some mysterious reason it is conventionally supposed that childhood is the period, and the only period, during which fairly tales are devoured with joy and frequency. Yet the fact is that grown-up people are just as fond of them as any child possibly can be; if any one doubts this, a glance over any list of recent best sellers will convince him of its truth. Therefore, when we call Mr. Adams's new book a fairy tale for grown people we are merely assigning it to its place in a very extensive and popular section of fiction. The Princess—for of course there is a Princess—of this particular and very entertaining story is one of those entrancing American girls who are to be found so often—and only—in this especial kind of romance. She is the spirited and beautiful daughter of a multimillionaire, with long golden hair, innumerable suitors, a steam yacht, and a sense of humor. Then, since the Princess must have a suitable lover, there is a Prince in disguise, according to the best fairy-tale traditions—and a most likable Prince he is, too!

The scene is laid in Caracuña, a little republic on an island in the Caribbean Sea, of which—the republic, not the sea—the reader may or may not have heard. There are political troubles of various kinds; a Dutch man-of-war is blockading the coast, and the Hochwald Minister, acting under instructions from his Government, has been secretly inciting the Caracuñans against America and all Americans in a most efficient manner. To make matters worse, it is more than suspected that bubonic plague is in the town, and the arrival of Dr. Luther Pruyn, special duty man of the United States Public Health

(Continued on Page 311)

Brentano's
NEW YORK
5th Ave. at 27th St.
Booksellers to the World
All Books
All Languages

Potential Russia

By RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD

The greatest storehouse of mineral and agricultural wealth left to the world plus one hundred and seventy millions of people needing every kind of manufactured goods!

Mr. Child went through the length and breadth of Russia to find out what America ought to know about this land of the Future. What he saw, what he heard, and what he felt he here describes and, better still, he interprets.

Price $1.50 net (postage extra.) All Bookstores

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

THE GIRL PHILIPPA

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

AMID the bustle and excitement of France's mobilization—with cannons booming in the background, The Girl Philippa suddenly emerges from a life of obscurity to play the leading part in a drama brimful of action, excitement and mystery.

She becomes involved in a plot that embraces nearly all of Europe. She is the object of sinister schemes. She escapes one peril only to be confronted with another and greater one. Thrill follows thrill with bewildering rapidity.

And there is romance aplenty. Philippa and an American artist, a Sister of Charity and an English officer each have their love affairs, and of these, Mr. Chambers tells in his usual delightful style.

"It is compact of mystery, and adventures, love and war, perils and brave deeds."—*New York Times.*

32 Pictures by Frank Craig

For Sale at all Booksellers, $1.40 net.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK

D. APPLETON & COMPANY 35 WEST 32nd STREET NEW YORK

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6, 1916.

CONTENTS

Page
Russia as It Is and as It Will Be—Recent Books on the War 305, 307
Notable Books in Brief Reviews 306
Southern Republics and Land Hunger. 307
Current History 308
Latest Publications 308
Mrs. Norris Depicts New York Society—Latest Works in Fiction 309, 311
Letters from Book Review Readers.. 309
What Authors and Publishers Are Doing 310
Books Worth Reading 310

CURRENT HISTORY

WITH Europe entering upon the third year of the great war, it is natural that the August number of CURRENT HISTORY: A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES should reveal something in the nature of retrospect and forecast in its contents as well as the usual reviews of events of immediate importance. Briefly touching, editorially, upon this new year of the war we are told that "there is every evidence that the soldiers will pass another Winter in the trenches unless unexpectedly there should come a mighty clash of arms with decisive gains for one or the other." It is further observed that "decisive battles are not likely in the present method of warfare; hence the earliest prophecy of the late Lord KITCHENER, made at the beginning, that the war would last three years, seems likely to be fulfilled." A more extended "look backward at the end of the first two years" is given by RICHARD DIXON who, under the caption "Lest We Forget," discusses the "responsibility for the world's greatest war." The review of events thus given is of decided value in the formation of a clear understanding of what is past and yet to come in this epoch-making period and is well to have in so succinct a form. Leading place in the magazine is naturally accorded the great British offensive in Picardy, started on the 1st of July, the running story of which from that date to July 18 is furnished by PHILIP GIBBS, British war correspondent. This is followed by an account of the "Six Weeks of the Russian Drive," by CHARLES JOHNSTON. These articles, covering the great offensives developed last month on the eastern and western fronts, are accompanied by an adequate series of maps, together with expert opinions from two viewpoints of the military problems involved, all of which gives an effective opening to this new chapter in the history of the war. Among the special features in this number RUDYARD KIPLING'S "Tales of 'The Trade'" promises to remain well to the front with those literary achievements due to the war that deserve more than a mere contemporary regard. These "Tales" are submarine adventures, written from official reports in the possession of the British Admiralty. "The Trade" is the title given to the submarine service—just why, KIPLING does not profess to know. "Some say," he tells us, "that the cruisers invented it because they pretend that submarine officers look like unwashed chauffeurs," or, simply because "it sprang forth by itself, which means that it was coined by the lower deck." Coming from the hands of the author of "The Night Mail" it is needless to say that these "Tales" furnish unforgettable reading. Other well known contributors to this number of CURRENT HISTORY are Signor FERRERO, who writes of "War's Effects on the Upper Classes"; BERNARD SHAW, on "Viscount Grey's Diplomacy"; ANATOLE FRANCE, on "France and Italy"; JOHN GALSWORTHY, on "The War's Victims"; GEORG BRANDES and WILLIAM ARCHER in a discussion on "Who's to Blame?" OSCAR S. STRAUS on "Rebuilding the Foundations of International Peace," and many others.

IT is worth noting in connection with the close of the second year of the war that the disastrous results upon current literature, predicted in the Spring of 1915, have not materialized. The production of books, like everything else, has felt the influence of the world-shaping events that are taking place in Europe. After the first six months, moreover, it looked very much as if this influence would be repressive, almost paralyzing in its effect. But a turning point was apparently reached and passed, leaving the business of books much better than it was. It may well be said that literature has been vitalized by the war. The view of the average author has been broadened, as it could scarcely fail to be. The superficial, the unreal, the merely frivolous are less in evidence in our current books than they used to be. The forecast of the coming season, published in these columns last Sunday, was genuinely gratifying in the quality and extent of our contemporary literary productiveness. The world is being educated through suffering. New paths in the empire of thought and the imagination are to be attempted the very existence of which remained unguessed a few years ago. And when the end of the war comes it may well be, judging by developments already discernible, that literature will have entered upon one of its most glorious eras.

THAT old question of plagiarism—or, perhaps, "unconscious borrowing" might be taken as an alternative term—comes up again apropos of MARY E. WILKINS-FREEMAN'S alleged debt to DE MAUPASSANT for her early short stories. Mrs. GEROULD in a recent interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE quotes a statement, made to her by DE MAUPASSANT'S translator, to the effect that Mrs. FREEMAN "used 'The Odd Number' as a model, deliberately basing short stories on it, in an effort to master the secret of DE MAUPASSANT'S method." It now appears, according to a friend of Mrs. FREEMAN'S, who writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject, that the American novelist "has no recollection of ever reading 'The Odd Number,' which she is said by Mr. STEGOS to have spent two years in studying." Reviewers have found resemblances in some of Mrs. FREEMAN'S work to that of the great Frenchman, but we are assured by this correspondent that Mrs. FREEMAN "never used any of DE MAUPASSANT'S stories or those of any other writer in doing her early work." There is not the slightest reason for doubting the statement. Mrs. FREEMAN is far too fine and conscientious an artist to lean, in her creative work, on a staff of another's making. But there are the supposed "resemblances"—and they naturally suggest the problem in psychology usually presented by unfounded charges of "literary borrowings." As a matter of fact one is inclined to think that in literature as in life "things just happen." Minds of similar tendencies holding similar standards in art might very well run along parallel roads in their work without in the least knowing it. And after all, in the specific case cited, are not these "resemblances" more imaginary than real?

MERELY as showing that there are other matters besides war occupying the minds of Englishmen who are so actively absorbed in the great conflict as Sir EDWARD GREY, it is pleasant to learn that the latter recently wrote to Mr. LOUIS RHEAD in regard to his "American Trout Stream Insects" that "he would be very glad to try the new nature trout flies if you would send him any when the war is over." Sir EDWARD GREY is the author of an excellent book, a standard in its line, on dry and wet fly fishing for trout. His interest, therefore, in a possibly new and effective adjunct to his favorite pastime is natural, while the form in which he expresses it may have some significance for those who are speculating on the date of the war's conclusion. There is suggestiveness also in a similar letter from Ambassador VAN DYKE to Mr. RHEAD in which he writes:

> I fear that this Spring and Summer will not bring me any opportunity of casting the fly on any of my well-beloved little rivers. The belligerent powers of Europe make things so difficult for us neutrals that the prospect of getting away for a brief vacation seems remote. I must confess that your book makes me long for a few days' fishing more than ever. I mean not fishing in a canal, but fishing in a live stream.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended August 2 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE JOURNALS OF LADY KNIGHTLY OF FAWSLEY. By Julia Cartwright. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.25.

Contains descriptions of life at Balmoral, Windsor, Osborne, Frogmore, during the reign of Queen Victoria.

THE STORY OF AN OLD MEETING HOUSE. By J. M. Connell. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Lewes in Sussex County, England, is the site of the "Old Meeting House," the history of which dates back two centuries.

THE PILLARS OF SOCIETY. By A. G. Gardiner New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 40 cents.

Contains sketches of King George V., Lord Kitchener, Col. Roosevelt, &c. Published in the Wayfarers Library.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE: THE WOMAN. By Maude Holding. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A biographical and critical study.

LORD GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER. By C. C. Granville. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $10

Gives the private correspondence from 1781 to 1821 of the first Earl Granville.

NEARING JORDAN. By Sir Henry Lucy. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

The third and last volume of the author of "Sixty Years in the Wilderness," personal, political, and parliamentary recollections based on the contemporary records of diaries and correspondence.

THE PRIMATES OF THE FOUR GEORGES. By A. W. Rowden. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.50

The biographical sketches are eight in number commencing with William Wake (1716-1737) and ending with Charles Manners Sutton (1805-1828).

Poetry

THE CITY OF TOIL AND DREAMS. By William Cary Sanger. 12mo. New York: Country Life Press.

A collection of short poems.

Essays and Lectures

THE PROBLEM OF THE COMMONWEALTH. By Lionel Curtis. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50

The problem discussed is "how a British citizen in the Dominions can acquire the same control of foreign policy as one domiciled in the British Isles."

HOLLAND'S INFLUENCE ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. By T. de Vries. 12mo. Chicago: C. Gregory Lush. $1.25

In the main a study of the principal Dutch writers and their influence on the English.

European War Books

DOGS: THEIR USE IN WAR. By Boyd Cable. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

To tell of what England is doing toward supplying her armies with guns and munitions, &c. A book of "war work at home."

GERMANY IN DEFEAT. By Charles Le Seyd. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2

The author's second volume of the strategic history of the war, covering the period of the Battle of the Marne to the close of the first Battle of Ypres.

AMERICANIZATION. By Royal Dixon. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Discusses such topics as citizenship, national preparedness, the New America, &c.

THE GREAT SOLUTION: MAGNISSIMA CHARTA. By Hamil La Fontaine. 12mo. Boston: World Peace Foundation. $1.25.

An essay on evolutionary and constructive pacifism.

FOREARMED. By Granville Fortescue. 12mo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $1

An analysis of the German, French, English, Swiss, and Australian military systems, together with a plan for building up an efficient United States army.

BLOOD AND IRON. By Wilson McNair. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

The author's impressions from the front in France and Flanders.

THE WAR FOR THE WORLD. By Israel Zangwill. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Discusses such topics as the war and the drama, the war and the women, the war and the Jews, &c.

Fiction

MAGDALEN. By J. S. Machar. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

Authorized translation from the Bohemian by Leo Wiener. The book appeared in the original in 1894. The present authorized translation is the first volume in a new series by Leo Wiener to be known as the Slavic translations.

THE HEART OF RACHEL. By Kathleen Norris. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

A story of modern society in New York.

TISH. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

The chronicle of the amusing adventures of an eccentric spinster.

WHEN A MAN'S A MAN. By Harold Bell Wright. 12mo. Chicago: The Book Supply Company. $1.35.

"A story of manhood," the scene of which is laid in Northern Arizona.

Science, Economics, and Politics.

MOHAMMEDAN THEORIES OF FINANCE. By Nicolas P. Aghnides. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Contains an introduction to Mohammedan law and a bibliography. Published in the Columbia University "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law."

THE COMMONWEALTH NATURE STUDY SERIES. By Alfred George Edquist. 12mo. Melbourne: The Lothian Book Publishing Company.

This first volume in the series is devoted to Australasian botany.

HAY FEVER. By William C. Hollopeter. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25.

A study of its prevention and cure by a physician, for twenty-five years Professor of Pediatrics in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

MILK AND ITS HYGIENIC RELATIONS. By Dr. J. E. Lane-Claypon. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Of special interest to those who are concerned with infanty mortality and the care of women workers.

Religion and Philosophy

CHRIST'S ECONOMY. By Eugene M. Camp. 12mo. New York: The Seabury Society. 60 cents.

An account of the "scientific management of men and things in relation to God and His Cause," by one of the founders of the Seabury Society of New York.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY. By Frederic Serbohm. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

"An essay on the Christian hypothesis."

A CATECHISM OF THE CATHOLIC RELIGION TRANSLATED INTO THE CHOCTAW LANGUAGE. 12mo. The Indian Sentinel, Haymarket, Va.

Father Ketcham, the author, is a priest whose work is among the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

OUR PLACE IN CHRISTENDOM. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20.

Lectures delivered at St. Martin-in-the-Fields last Autumn.

Travel and Description

WHALE HUNTING WITH GUN AND CAMERA. By Roy Chapman Andrews. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

Describes modern methods used by whalers at Vancouver Island, Japan, and elsewhere.

POTENTIAL RUSSIA. By Richard Washburn Child. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A study resulting from the author's journey of investigation through Russia.

A HANDBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND. 12mo. Boston: Porter E. Sargent.

Contains maps, travel routes, sketches, and other information for tourists.

Educational, Reference, Miscellaneous

PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCE. By Harry Gunnison Brown. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

A study of the mechanism, advantages, and transportation costs of foreign and domestic trade.

NERVOUS DISORDERS OF WOMEN. By Bernard Hollander. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25

Treats of those illnesses in which the mental factor is prominent and which are known as functional rather than organic.

VOCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. By Harry L. Hollingworth. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

The result of several years' experimental and comparative studies of methods now used in selecting a vocation.

BUSINESS ENGLISH. By George Burton Hotchkiss and Otis Allen Dean. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

A textbook of principles and practice.

LE SECOND LIVRE. By Albert A. and R. Merau. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

A grammar and reader intended to cover the second half of the first year.

INDUSTRIAL ARITHMETIC. By Nelson L. Reray. 12mo. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 75 cents.

Textbook for boys in industrial, technical, vocational, and trades schools.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE. By Hartley Withers. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Describes the machinery and methods of money dealing between countries.

A HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN PRIVATE SCHOOLS. 12mo. Boston: Porter E. Sargent.

An annual publication. The first edition appeared last year.

THE YEAR BOOK OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY. 8vo. New York: Marconi Publishing Corporation.

Statistics, important events in wireless during the last year. All countries are covered.

New Editions

THE LIFE OR LEGEND OF GAUDAMA. By P. Bigandet. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

A popular edition of this biographical study of the Buddha of the Burmese. Published in Trubner's Oriental Series.

HISTORY OF INDIAN LITERATURE. By A. Weber. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

A popular edition, translated from the second German edition.

Shakespeare Quartos

Facts that will greatly interest Shakespearean scholars and collectors appear in "A Census of Shakespeare's Plays in Quarto, 1594-1709," a scholarly and authoritative work prepared by Henrietta C. Bartlett and Alfred W. Pollard for the Elizabethan Club, and dedicated by them and the club to the memory of Professor Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury of Yale University. A very pleasing thing shown in this census is that a great many Shakespeare quartos have crossed the Atlantic and become the property of individual Americans and American libraries. It seems to be a fact that this country is not much behind England in respect to its Shakespearean treasures. The new census is fairly well up to date. American holdings being allocated to their owners in the Autumn of 1915, and British holdings to those who owned them at the outbreak of the European war. The editors regret that on account of the war they were unable to trace the few quartos owned on the Continent of Europe. (Yale University Press. $7.50.)

Infant Mortality

A volume entitled "Infant Mortality" has been contributed to the Cambridge Public Health Series by Dr. Hugh T. Ashby. The author is associated with several hospitals in Manchester and other English cities, and his treatise is based largely on knowledge he has acquired in those institutions. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.25.)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 309)

Service and a great authority on tropical diseases and quarantine, is hourly looked for. So altogether it will be seen that the chances of adventure for the Princess—otherwise Miss Polly Brewster of Utica, N. Y.—and her party are exceedingly good. But in the meanwhile Miss Brewster has encountered a certain whimsical and bespectacled gnome called Perkins, nicknamed by her "The Beetle Man," and by the men at the one fashionable club of Caracuña "The Unspeakable Perk." He is a scientist who converses quite fluently with a voice, but is reduced to a state of stammering shyness by the actual presence before him of the lovely lady to whom the voice belongs.

The story is told in a light, agreeable style, with plenty of amusing and appropriate dialogue, an abundance of incident, and one or two well-done serious bits, as when "The Unspeakable Perk" tells Miss Brewster something about the "Havana campaign" against the mosquito and its three heroes—real heroes and one a martyr—whose names are scarcely known to a public which, like all others, erects monuments "to our destroyers, not to our preservers, of life." It is a lively tale which moves rapidly, has more than a little charm, and a very attractive hero. Altogether a very agreeable Summer novel, and a decided improvement on the author's earlier "Little Miss Grouch."

MISS PANDORA

MISS PANDORA By M. E. Norman. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

PANDORA had no last name. For she had been found, a baby beautifully dressed and wrapped in exquisite lace, lying on the bank of a little stream which ran through the Lorrimers' grounds, just twenty-two years before the story begins. It was Elizabeth, then but 13 years old herself, who found Pandora and practically brought her up; they were supposedly devoted to each other. Of course, Pandora was marvelously beautiful and alluring. Chance, combined with her trip abroad to study art, had prevented her from ever meeting Elizabeth's husband, Captain Roger Seaton of the navy, during the eight years of Elizabeth's marriage; when the book opens he is expected home, and she is wondering how he will like her. Somewhat to her surprise, though but little to her perturbation, she discovers that it is he, her bosom friend's husband, who had been her lover during a twenty-four hours' romance in Spain. She had picked him up on the streets of a little town, not knowing his name or anything about him, and after the one "mad night" he had left her. She had never told any one of this episode, not even Edward Rattray, whom she had promised to marry. When Roger appears neither her friendship for Elizabeth nor her engagement to Roger prevents her from doing all she can to win him back, which she finally succeeds in doing. Then, the author having evidently decided that the matter has gone far enough, Pandora is seized with a sudden fit of virtue, and forthwith departs from St. Brides.

Several other threads go to the weaving of the book's melodramatic plot, including a villainous lawyer and an insane and wicked old woman. This is a first book, and if it is the work of a very young writer it is not without promise, despite its crudity. The men are merely necessary lay figures, but the portrait of Elizabeth is sketched with some deftness, there are occasional clever bits, some fairly good dialogue, and the child Betty is attractive and rather amusing.

YOUTH UNCONQUERABLE

YOUTH UNCONQUERABLE. By Percy Ross. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

It is not exactly a pleasant experience for a girl to be suddenly informed that she is practically penniless. And when she has been brought up to luxury and expensive habits, as was the case with Cherry Hawthorn, the unpleasantness is all the greater. She was a student at Oxford when her spendthrift father died, just as she was about to graduate, and she discovered that instead of being well provided for she would be obliged to earn her own living. However, she was able to remain at college long enough to take her "First in Greats"; then she went to London, where she had various adventures as typist, companion, and private secretary to a banker before she secured a desirable place in a law office, and after a due course of study passed her examinations and was admitted to practice at the French Bar.

Being extraordinarily beautiful, she of course had numerous lovers, among them the young Scotch Duke of Skye and her guardian, Saul Lyttlis. One of the two made a great deal of trouble for her, while the other brought her happiness and became the hero of her love story. The book is mercilessly long, and by far the best of it is the description of Cherry's life at Oxford, which has a touch of novelty for American readers. The author's style is poor, being sometimes stiff and sometimes highflown, while the story fails to hold the reader's interest. Cherry's angelic and beautiful friend, Lavender Croft, and a young and intrepid airman, Angus Menteith, provide a secondary love story.

Action Front

By Boyd Cable, Author of
BETWEEN THE LINES

The two books which have enabled the world to realize the persistent heroism and unparalleled endurance which makes up life in the trenches.

They breathe humor, tragedy, and pathos.

$1.35 net. (*Postage extra.*) All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

By Hartley Withers
Author of "The Meaning of Money."

A clear and thorough description and explanation of the machinery and methods of money-dealing between countries. The author is recognized as a distinguished authority on Financial Affairs in the London money market. This volume has been especially prepared for readers in the United States.

$1.25 net. (*Postage extra.*) All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

LETTERS FROM BOOK REVIEW READERS

New York Times Review of Books:

HAVING read your recent review of "The Cruise of the Jasper B.," and having read and chortled over the book itself, I cannot refrain from sharing my delight in it with your readers.

It has for some time been my personal opinion that the author, Don Marquis, is the keenest literary critic in New York, including its outlying suburbs, Mahwah, N. J., and Chicago, Ill., and that opinion is confirmed by "The Cruise of the Jasper B." The ex-copyreader who, "if he could not have been Cleggett would have liked to have been either the Chevalier d'Artagnan or Theodore Roosevelt," is Don Quixote translated into current Americanese. His adventures upon the brick-based barge which he saw in imagination as a full-sailed schooner flying through tropic seas are flavorous with satire upon every romancer from Dumas to Robert W. Chambers. Mr. Marquis may well have said before he began his tale: "Go to! I'll show ye how easy is the trick of it. What have all these famous ones whom ye admire so much done but sit down to a dictionary full of words and play mumble-the-peg with them?" And straightway he flings a few carelessly into the air, and lo! they come down naked swords and cutlasses, and the general armory of offensive villains and defensive heroes since the siege of Troy.

"The Cruise of the Jasper B." is a light-hearted expose of the mysteries of romance, whether in the way of avowed fiction or of fiction masquerading in serious guise. It reveals the awful secret that simply anything can be done in the way of assertion and persuasion and even conviction, given the necessary vocabulary. It shakes our faith in our dearest literary idols.

Seriously, if there is a keener, cleverer, satirist than Don Marquis now writing in these United States, I do not know him. He has said:

"With satire mute, the gross world rots"—and though "The Cruise of the Jasper B." is a merry rather than mordant satire, it is well calculated to do its share toward the sweetening of the world.

HELEN BULLIS KIZER.

Spokane, Wash., July 9.

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY

New York Times Review of Books:

WE thank you for your recent notice of "Everyman's Library" and for your appreciation, but we should like you to understand that our library stands for more than any other library of the kind that has yet been attempted. At least, it is our ambition that it should do so. No other library has contained so much variety of literature in any experience of ours with regard to

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS or other literary property. Cash down, and prompt removal.

Malkan'S

NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
4? BROADWAY Phone 5500 BROAD

CASH FOR BOOKS.

Highest prices paid for books on art and scientific works. Small and large collections and sets wanted. Calls made anywhere. Specially wanted: 11th Edition Britannica, sets of Mark Twain, Thistle Edition of Stevenson.

DAVIS' BOOKSTORE,
47 Vesey St. Tel: Cortlandt 4604.

CASH Paid for BOOKS

Highest prices and cash down paid for large and small collections of BOOKS and other LITERARY PROPERTY. We pack and remove books promptly. Especially wanted, 11th Edition Britannica, large, paper.

THOMAS & ERON, Inc.
50 John St., N.Y. Phone 4825-4826 John

NOTICE

To Autograph Collectors.

CATALOG OF ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE MAILED ON REQUEST.

P. F. MADIGAN, 561 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Something new, "Catholic Digest." Summary of Catholic news. Price, $2 per year. Agent wanted "Catholic Digest," Dubuque, Iowa.

publishing. It is not only English and classical, but it contains many translations from the current literature of the day—Russian, French, and German—and besides this, it has ventured to have new translations made of many of the classics, for instance, Xenophon, Thucydides, Livy, Aeschylus, &c. Some of these are done by our own American professors, and we are very proud to be able to include them in a library at once so cheap and accessible.

Our aim is a serious one. We want to make the library one in which every man may find the books he needs for student purposes, for recreation, and for the study of history. Our ambition was to have launched 1,000 books, and but for the war we should have reached this number. The total sales of "Everyman" have reached far more than 14,000,000; they must be at least 16,000,000 by this time.

J. M. DENT.

London, July 6.

HAPPY VALLEY

New York Times Review of Books:

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of July 16 a correspondent signing himself "A. C. M." brings up the question of the "well" incident in my new book, "Happy Valley," and frankly says: "It is a tremendous situation, but could such a feat ever happen • • •" &c.

I wish first to thank him for his preceding appreciative words concerning the story and then to assure him that it not only could but did happen—which closes all argument. I admit I would never have written such a thing had I created it—it sounds too improbable; but I got the story directly—took it down—from one of the two men who fell into the well. The incident happened near Burns, in Harney County, Ore., 200 miles from a railroad, about five years ago, and the two men are now living in or near Burns, and would substantiate all the physical details, with one exception: As I used the story in "Happy Valley" I switched amputations; in real life the young man who was recently from the East, and not rugged or inured to hardship, lost his legs, while the old man, a Westerner, came through without so much as a limp. At the time of the incident the story was flashed over the wires to every newspaper in the United States, but of course it has been forgotten. I might add that this is the only incident in the book that I used straight from life without alteration.

The story, of course, is pure fiction; but the incidents of pioneering all happened within the last ten years to different members of the sturdy pioneer settlers in this, our last West. Thus once more is proved the old adage, "Truth is stranger than fiction."

ANNE SHANNON MONROE.

Portland, Ore., July 24.

TENNYSON AND SORDELLO

New York Times Review of Books:

I note that one of your correspondents recalls the comment of Tennyson that he understood only the first and last lines of Browning's Sordello.

It would have been excellent mental food for Lord Tennyson if he had understood so much of the poem as showed the futility of the poet laureateship, and a good many lines were devoted to that purpose.

IRVING N. BRANT.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 22.

BOOK EXCHANGE

Thirty cents an agate line

CASH FOR AUTOGRAPH LETTERS. P. F. MADIGAN, 561 FIFTH AVE., N. Y., OFFERS SPOT CASH FOR AUTOGRAPHS, MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS OF WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, ANDREW JOHNSON, WILLIAM McKINLEY, W. H. TAFT, WOODROW WILSON, E. A. POE, EUGENE FIELD, MARK TWAIN, WALT WHITMAN, JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, AND OTHER FAMOUS AUTHORS, POETS, STATESMEN, GENERALS, AND MUSICAL COMPOSERS. BE SURE AND SUBMIT YOUR AUTOGRAPHS TO MR. MADIGAN AND GET HIS CASH OFFER BEFORE DISPOSING OF THEM ELSEWHERE. CALL OR ADDRESS P. F. MADIGAN, AUTOGRAPH EXPERT, 561 FIFTH AVE. (ENTRANCE 46TH ST.) N. Y. PHONE 6495 MURRAY HILL.

BARGAINS IN ART BOOKS: SOUTH AMERICAN Architecture, 1v. folio, $2.00; Medieval Church Architecture of England, by Moore, $2.50; 2v. and Lives of Painters, by Wornum, $2.00; Masters Handbook of Ornament, Bible, Color Problems, by Vanderpoel, $2.50; Decorative Designing, by Macha, $10.00; Good-year's History of Art, $1.25; Mitchell's History of Ancient Sculpture, $2.50; Greek and Roman Sculpture, by Perry, $2.25. Art books bought. DAVIS' BOOKSTORE, 47 Vesey St.

THOMAS PAINE 10 VOLS., EDITION DE Luxe, $20; Strickland Queens of England, 6 vols., $4; Henry, 12 vols., $5; Bret Harte, 24 vols., $8; Ellis's History of Our Country, 2v., half morocco, $4; Abbott's Makers of History, 10 vols., $6; Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica, 12 vols., full sheep, $4.50; Annals of Business, 4 vols., $3.50; Lossing's History of England, 8 vols., $3.50; Dodd's Wesley's Standard Dictionary, half morocco, $8.50; Disraeli's Works, full morocco, 8v., $8; Dodd's Reading, 20 vols., $6. Catalogue free. DAVIS' Bookstore, 47 Vesey St.

RARE BOOKS: HISTORY, FOREIGN LANGUAGES, Travel, Schwanfirth's Artes Africanae, Lugd. Bat., 1875, $5; "Le Marchant's Sidelights, privately printed, Lond., 1841, $5; Histoire du Canal de Languedoc, Paris, 1805, 2v., calf, many others. Lists issued. R. C. McMaster, Inc., 78 W. 55th St., New York. Phone 457 Circle.

BOOKS: ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call and see our 20,000 rare books. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, 14-16 John Bright Street, Birmingham, England.

CASH FOR BOOKS.

SMALL COLLECTIONS AND COMPLETE libraries bought at highest prices. Specially wanted: 11th Edition Encyclopedia Britannica, sets of Mark Twain; Thistle Edition of Stevenson. DAVIS' BOOKSTORE, 47 Vesey St. Tel. Cortlandt 4604.

SPECIAL: NOTE SCHULTE'S "AD." ABOVE. Genuine 20% discount Reduction Sale; buy now and save money; if you can not call, write for catalogues; this one includes catalogued items; 100,000 books on all subjects in stock. Schulte's Bookstore, 132 East 23d. Phone 1656 Gramercy.

HIGHEST PRICES AND SPOT CASH PAID FOR private libraries and sets. Particularly wanted: Sets of Mark Twain, 11th Edition Britannica, Stevenson, and Kipling. Harry F. Marks, 116 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES PURCHASED. ESPECially wanted, 11th edition Encyclopedia Britannica, and other fine sets. THOMAS & ERON, INC. 50 John St., N. Y. Phone 4825 John.

CHAS. FRED. HEARTMAN, 36 LEXINGTON Av., N. Y. City. Rare and fine books, important American, autographic, historical pamphlets, &c., bought and sold at private and public sales.

OLD LAW BOOKS WANTED; SPOT CASH paid for sets, laws, &c., of all States; correspondence solicited; bank reference. C. S. Hook, Staunton, Va.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ON RAILROADS, Canals, Finance, Banking, Accountancy, Speculation, and Economics. DIXIE BOOK SHOP, 41 Liberty St. Catalogues.

ALEXANDER M. BROWN HAS REMOVED TO larger quarters at 150 Nassau St., The Sun Building. Suite 1001.

20% DISCOUNT AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE. Genuine reduction of 20% from former low prices on all used purchases from our large stock of 100,000 books. Catalogues mailed. A few of our bargains after discount has been deducted: Macfadden's Encyclopedia, Pictured Culture, 5 vols., $14.80; March's Thesaurus Dictionary, latest edition, $8; Pausanias's Greece, 6 vols., $18; Moulton's Literary Study, Criticism, original and best edition, 8 vols., half morocco, $20; Stevenson "Thistle" Edition, 28 vols., $21, shipping 22 vols., $13.20; Great Events by Famous Historians, 20 vols., $13.20; Secret and Hidden Court Memoirs, 20 vols., Gruber Society Limited Edition, $20; Harvard Classics, "Renaissance Edition," 50 vols., $45; Becker's Europe, 2 vols., 5, morocco, $12; Shakespeare, Bankside Edition, 20 vols., full flexible red leather, $16; Hinkley Holy Bible, Illustrated, 14 vols., 3 leather, $12; Century Dictionary, 12 vols., 4 morocco, $20. All above in fine condition. Schulte's Bookstore, 132 East 23d.

HARVARD CLASSICS ALUMNI EDITION DE luxe, limbered set absolutely new, 50 vols., $67.50 edition for $45; BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, 24 vols., $5.50; KIPLING, Outward Bound Edition, 7 vols., as new, $22.50; BALZAC, UNEXPURGATED ED., 24 vols., $20; TENNYSON, 6 vols., $20 set for $6; MY ADMIRATION, Cable Edition De Luxe, 10 vols., $10; RILEY, Edition De Luxe, 10 vols., $10; ZOLA, UNEXPURGATED Ed., 10 vols., $10; RILEY, Scribner Ed., 10 vols., $10; MILES' CANE, Edition De Luxe, 10 vols., $10; SCHILLER, UNEXPURGATED Ed., full leather, new, 12 vols., $20; DUMAS, UNEXPURGATED, profusely illustrated, Crinkshank and Lalique, 20 vols., $10; AINSWORTH, with Crinkshank Illustrations, 12 vols., $10; HUGO, 20 vols., $20; HARDY, Edition De Luxe, 20 vols., $20; DICKENS, Victorian Ed., 20 vols., $15. SEND FOR LIST OF OTHER RARE SETS. BOOKS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED. HARRY F. MARKS, The Bookman, N. Y. C.

THE PHILISTINE VOLS. 1 TO 25 BOUND IN 5 uniform large volumes, $50, early volumes of this set are worth $75. Bartoli's translation of the Arabian Nights, unexpurgated edition, with 1,000 original illustrations, 16 volumes, $25. Faublas, Freemen, only $5. Rabelais, with Notes, the unexpurgated translation, with 1,000 illustrations, 2 vols., ½ morocco, only $25. Books bought, sold, and exchanged. THOMAS F. IRON, Inc., 50 John St., N. Y. Phone 4825 John.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.

ESTABLISHED OVER 20 YEARS. SELL AT INvoice; rent on the market before; thrifty and growing; by putting two salaried men double business; no debts want to retire; over 50,000 volumes new and rare books, about 250,000 U. S. and English; great opportunity. T. O. CRAMER, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

FOR SALE: CENTURY DICTIONARY, CYCLOpedia & Atlas, 10 vols., ½ morocco, $12.50; Standard Dictionary, 12 vols., ½ calf or $11.50; Standard Dictionary, 2 vols., ½ calf, $3. Address J. L. Gifford, 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.

WE BUY BOOKS.

FULL VALUE PAID FOR COMPLETE LIbraries or small collections of books; estimates cheerfully given. Mathieu Bookstore, 60 E. 59th St.

WANTED — KIPLING'S OUTWARD BOUND Edition, complete, ½ leather, for cash. G. R. Smith, 256 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BACK NUMBERS OF ALL AMERICAN AND foreign periodicals supplied by Henri Gerard, 58 Nassau St., New York City.

FREDERIC REMINGTON, ORIGINAL BOUGHT from Remington by owner; bargain for quick sale. H 140 Times.

Genealogical Books a Specialty. F. J. WILDER, 46 CORNHILL, BOSTON, MASS.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ENGLISH books. Librairie Francaise, 111 Fourth Av.

WILL BUY FINE SETS AND RARE BOOKS. Guy Stonestreet, 267 Fifth Av., N. Y.

BACK NUMBERS OF MAGAZINES TO BE HAD at Abrahams Book Store, 145 4th Av.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS FURNISHED.—E. R. Robinson, 410 River St., Troy, N. Y.

MAGAZINES SOLD. NUMBERS OR COMPLETE sets. H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y.

BOOK-PLATES DESIGNED SHOWING individualities, homes, coats of arms, etc.; reasonable. Excellent gift. Box 38, Cortland, N. Y.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Who Is J. M. Robertson, M. P.?—Caedmon, the Old English Poet and Shepherd—Who Wrote the Antiseptic Baby?

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

JAMES C. MOFFET.—Would you be kind enough to give me some biographical information concerning J. M. Robertson, M. P., and writer on religious subjects from a free-thought point of view?

The Right Hon. John MacKinnon Robertson, about whom our correspondent inquires, has been Member of Parliament for the Tyneside Division of Northumberland since 1906, and was named a Privy Councilor in 1915. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade from 1911 to 1915. He is well known in England as an author and lecturer. He was born at Brodick, Isle of Arran, on Nov. 14, 1856, and received an elementary education at Stirling, Scotland, but left school at the age of 13 years. In 1878 he joined the staff of The Edinburgh Evening News as a leader writer, and went to London in 1887 to join the staff of Bradlaugh's National Reformer, and was the editor of that publication from the time of Mr. Bradlaugh's death in 1891 till it went out of existence in 1893. Mr. Robertson then started The Free Review and was editor of that periodical until 1895. In that year he was the Independent Radical candidate for Parliament for Northampton, but was not elected. He made a lecturing tour in this country during 1895-96, and in June, 1900, he went to South Africa to investigate the condition of affairs in Cape Colony and Natal. His letters from South Africa to The Morning Leader, signed "Spectator," attracted a great deal of attention at the time. He has written a number of books and essays on religious and literary subjects, among which are "The Dynamics of Religion," "Modern Humanists," "Buckle and His Critics," "History of Free Thought," "Christianity and Mythology," "Montaigne and Shakespeare," "The Baconian Heresy," and "The Eight Hours Question." He is married to an American lady and lives in Kent, and is a member of the National Liberal Club.

Goethe's "Faust"

HEINRICH.—Will you kindly state what translations of Goethe's "Faust" have been published in America or in England during recent years?

A translation of "Faust" by J. Anster was published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1903, and another edition by the same author was issued by the same firm in 1905. This was an imported edition. In the same year the Macmillan Company published a translation of "Faust" by Anna Swanwick, with an introduction and bibliography by Karl Benel, and in 1906 a translation by Albert G. Latham was published by the same company. Mr. Latham's translation is also published in Everyman's Library, in the Temple Classics, and in Nelson's Universal Library, all published by E. P. Dutton & Co. There are many other translations of "Faust" in both cheap and expensive editions.

"Paris Sketch Book"

J. ISAACS.—Can you please give me any information as to the value of the first edition of "The Paris Sketch Book" of M. A. Titmarsh, i. e., Thackeray, and "The Irish Sketch Book" by W. Makepeace Thackeray, published in London in 1840?

"The Paris Sketch Book," London, 1840, two volumes, has brought at auction from $9.50 to $12. "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Cairo," London, 1846, is worth from $5.25 to $15. The Boston edition of "The Irish Sketch Book" is not of special value.

Boston News Letter

H. A. TRAPHAGEN.—I have a Boston News Letter, published in Boston, Mass., in the year 1704 by B. Green. Do you know the real value of such?

We do not find any record of a sale of the Boston News Letter, for 1704. A copy of May 18, 1713, has brought $50 at auction.

Louise Driscoll

LEONARD HUNTRESS.—Will you please tell me something about Louise Driscoll, the writer of "Hold Fast Your Dreams"?

Miss Louise Driscoll was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1875. She is the daughter of John Leonard Driscoll and was educated at the public schools at Catskill, N. Y. Subsequently she studied German and Italian under private tutors. She began writing when but 16 years old and has contributed to the leading magazines short stories, novelettes and verse. For the poem "The Metal Cheeks" she was awarded a prize of $100 by Poetry of Chicago. This poem was published in November, 1914. Miss Driscoll lives in Catskill, N. Y.

Miniature Edition

M. H. C.—Will you kindly give me the value of a "Pickering Diamond Miniature" edition of Shakespeare, published in 1825, in nine volumes?

It is worth from $8 to $18.75.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

ADELAIDE M. PRINCE.—"E. V. M.," who asked, June 18, for information relating to the old shepherd who wrote of the creation, evidently had in mind Caedmon, the originator of English poetry.

According to Bede, the Venerable, the famous monk of Jarrow, Caedmon was an aged herdsman, who one night left a festive company because each one was expected to sing to the accompaniment of a harp. Returning to the stables, he fell asleep and dreamed that a stranger appeared and commanded him to sing. "Of what shall I sing?" asked Caedmon. "Of the beginning of created things," He then fashioned a song about the creation and awoke from his dream. He remembered the lines, and continued from time to time to indite in crude verse—not rhyme—other stories from the Bible. He was invited by the Abbess Hild (St. Hilda) to make his home at Whitby Abbey, where he was held in great veneration, as he was supposed to have received a gift from heaven. His stories in verse—Caedmon's Paraphrase—written about 670, became very popular, and were passed from monastery to monastery. These fragments were finally collected by Bede, who states in his "Ecclesiastical History" that the poet died at Whitby Abbey, 680 A. D. A copy of his first rude poem in the original Northumbrian dialect is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. King Alfred the Great was deeply interested in the attempt to make a complete collection of Caedmon's writings, but there is now very little besides his first effort which can be authoritatively declared to be his.

Answers to this appeal were also received from E. Adelaide Hahn, New York; M. R. Haskell, Boston, Mass.; Charles H. McCarthy, Washington, D. C.; L. J. Daggett, New York; F. F. Whitby, Youngstown, Ohio; Joseph Knuth, Knoxville, Tenn.; W. F. Clark, Point Pleasant, N. J.; Frank Browne, Syracuse, N. Y.; Russell P. Taylor, Arlington, N. J.; Emma S. Herenden, Geneva, N. Y.; Estelle L. Liebman, Brooklyn; Mildred J. Smith, Bayonne, N. J.; Mabel Scott, Norfolk, Va.; J. S. Fowler, Geneva, N. Y.; G. W. Mead, Perryville, Mo.; Rena Reese, Denver, Col.; Eugene C. Taylor, Huron, S. D.; Adele Aikl, N. Y., and W. Patterson Atkinson, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Long Trail

O. J.—In reply to "J. P. B.," who in your issue of July 9 asked for the song "There's a Long, Long Trail," would say that the song was written by Stoddard King, and it was set to music by Zo Elliott. It is published by M. Witmark & Sons, New York.

This appeal was also answered by Leo. Ha Ebbert, Boston, Mass.; Arthur A. Penn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Anna Frank, Brooklyn, and N. J. Tynan, Newark, N. J.

The Wood-Thrush

MRS. H. C. CHAPPELL.—The lines quoted by E. B. Robinson in your issue of May 14 are from a sonnet by Lucy Larcom, and may be found in Crandall's "Representative Sonnet Writers." I inclose the correct form:

THE WOOD-THRUSH.

What is it you are whispering, solemn wood?
What hide and hint ye, slopes of sombre green,
With dark reflections blur the crimson sheen
Of the lake's mirror, whereon sunset broods,
Transfiguring and tender? Speechless, conscious moods
Are yours, ye purple mountain shapes, that lean
Out of Day's dying glory. What may mean
This stillness through whose veil no thought intrudes
With Earth-school feet? Can any voice unfold
The tremulous secret of an hour like this,
So burdened with unutterable bliss?
Oh, hush! oh, hear, the soul of Twilight sings!
One poet knows this mystery. Everything
The landscape dreamed of has the wood-thrush told!

In the Evening

WILLIE WILDWAVE.—The song, "In the Evening by the Moonlight," asked for by "H. G." in your issue of June 25, is printed in Delaney's Song Book No. 2. The words and music are by James A. Bland, and the song was originally published by Benjamin Hitchcock, New York.

This appeal was also answered by Mrs. J. A. Britton, Stamford, Conn.; Miss M. C. Mills, Gloversville, N. Y.; Marcelle Ellingwe, New York, and L. C. Baker, Hartford, Conn.

Never Alone

S. S.—The stanza asked about by "R. D. H." in your issue of July 2 is from a Sunday school hymn, one of a number written by Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond for the Plymouth Church Sunday school in Brooklyn, of which he was Superintendent for many years. It may be found in several of the hymnals, being a steady favorite. It is entitled "Never Alone."

Answers to this appeal were also received from W. M. Watson, Woodlawn, N. Y.; Clara S. Lockwood, Brooklyn; H. W. George, Brooklyn; Mrs. C. S. Van Orden, Chatham, N. J.; M. H. Norton, New Britain, Conn.; A. W Sands, Summit, N. J.; A. H. Robertson, Brooklyn; Alice K. Brower, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. James L. Nash, Watch Hill, R. I., and Edith B. Hemingway, Middletown, N. Y.

Springtide

ELLEN A. READING.—The song asked for by "J. P. B." in your issue of July 2 is called "Springtide," and was composed by Reinhold Becker. It can be obtained at any music store.

This appeal was also answered by Miss Hilda Rawson, Guildford, Conn.; H. B. Mundorf, N. Y.; Charlotte Dean, Troy, N. Y.; C. L. M. Harris, Port Huron, Mich.; Jessie G. Underhill, Jersey City, N. J.; Elisabeth S. Lawrence, Arlington, N. J.; Tod B. Gallaway, N. Y.; E. Jefferds, Hoboken, N. J.; Mary McN. Hopcraft, Plainfield, N. J., and Carolyn Fletcher, Brooklyn.

As Time Runs On

G. B. M.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of June 25, "A. S." asks where he can find the following lines:

As time runs on, the road
Grows strange, with faces new,
And near the end, milestones
Into headstones change;
'Neath every one a friend.

He was probably thinking of the verse by James Russell Lowell, which is worded a bit differently, thus:

As life runs on the road grows strange
With faces new; and near the end
The milestones into headstones change—
'Neath every one a friend.

"Only Waiting"

BENJ. F. LEGGETT.—Will you please allow me to correct an error in your issue of July 9 concerning the authorship of a little poem entitled "Only Waiting"? This poem is not by Miss Proctor, as stated, but by Mrs. Frances Lauderdale Mace, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., July 20, 1909, in the sixty-fourth year of her age. "Only Waiting" was written in 1856, the year before she was married to E. H. Mace, a prominent lawyer of Maine. In a letter of hers which I have she says:

"Only Waiting" was written in the Summer of 1856, when I was 18. It was first printed in The Waterville (Me.) Mail, Sept. 7, 1856, and from that village paper took immediately the wings of a bird to all parts of the world. How little I comprehended its meaning when as a girl I wrote it. But it was prophetic of my own later years, and now, though I write no more, I am living the song which was given to my youth.

Mrs. Mace suffered from paralysis for several years before her death. From 1870 to 1890 she was a contributor to the Century, Atlantic, Harper's, Lippincott's and other magazines. In 1881 she published "Legends, Lyrics and Sonnets." A second volume of her poems came out in 1885, "Palm and Pine." The former of these volumes contains the poem "Only Waiting." I have an autograph copy of which I have reason to believe was her last poem, "The Flowering of the Almond Tree," written in 1897. Mrs. Mace was a remarkable woman. She began to write at an early age. At 13 she had translated the Aeneid. Her poems began to appear in print when she was 12. "Intellect was hers by birthright; poetry by the grace of God."

APPEALS TO READERS

C. S.—Can any of your many correspondents furnish for publication the name of the author of the poem entitled "The Antiseptic Baby," printed in THE BOOK REVIEW for July 30? It is a remarkable poem of its kind, and doubtless many of your readers would be delighted to know its author.

Past Cometh Not Again

D. H. C.—Can any reader tell me who wrote the following lines?

Look not mournfully into the past; it cometh not again.
Wisely improve the present; it is thine.
Go forth to meet the shadowy future with a stout heart, &c.

"Love Mourned Long"

IRA L. WILSON.—Will some reader please give the connecting lines in the poem in which the following is said:

And Love mourned long and sorrowed after Hope.
At last she sought out Memory, and they two
The same old paths where Love had walked with Hope
And Memory fed the soul of Love with tears.

I think this is from one of Tennyson's poems, but I have been unable to find the complete quotation.

ALICE HERBERT.—Can your readers help me to find the name and whereabouts of a narrative poem about a little Italian girl named Rosa, who played "little mother" to her motherless brothers and sisters. Rosa dies and this poem is the lament of her father. Each verse ends with a sort of refrain something like this:

Rosa, my poor dead Rosa.

"An Evening's Thought"

L. R. C.—Will some reader kindly tell me the author of the following lines and where I can find the complete poem?

Nor shall I leave thee wholly;
I shall be an evening's thought,
A morning's dream to thee,
A silence in thy life.

Alexander and the Robber

CHRISTOPHER.—Can any reader tell me where I can find a piece with the title, "Alexander and the Robber," as I remember it? It is either in rhymed poetry or blank verse, and I think the first line runs, "Art thou the Thracian robber of whose exploits I've heard so much?"

An Index Wanted

ROBERT BARTOW.—Some years ago I picked up an old atlas published in 1843 by Sidney E. Morse and Samuel Breese. It contained a map of New York City as it was at that time. On this map the various public buildings were indicated, but the map was not indexed. The copy of the atlas in the Mercantile Library is similarly without an index for the map. Can any of your readers tell me whether there is a copy to be found anywhere which has an index for this map? For years one can be readily understood. Most of the churches can be identified by the information given in various works on the early days of the city, but there remain a number of sites unidentified.

BECAUSE I AM A GERMAN
By Hermann Fernau

The Evening Post says—"Holding fidelity to truth above adherence to nation, he pleads his cause with dispassionate earnestness. He is no reviler of his country, but rather the defender of its better self against its worst."

$1.00 net. (Postage extra.) All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

First Printing ½ Million
Harold Bell Wright's Novel
WHEN A MAN'S A MAN
Just Published
Cloth 12mo $1.35
Illustrated by the Author
A fine, big, wholesome novel of simple sweetness and virile strength
Selling Everywhere
That Printer of Udell's—The Shepherd of the Hills—The Calling of Dan Matthews—The Winning of Barbara Worth—Their Yesterdays—The Eyes of the World—All by the same author have sold nearly 7,000,000 Copies
Publishers, The Book Supply Company, Chicago

CURRENT HISTORY
Published by THE NEW YORK TIMES
VOLS. I., II., III.
Each Volume, 1,320 Pages
Splendidly Illustrated.
Elaborately Indexed.
Each volume covers six months' period of the war, giving all essential diplomatic correspondence, official utterances, vital annals and the chief literature by the most eminent writers of all the chief nations of the world. Impartial; all sides.
Bound in leather, three-quarters, and cloth, delivered at $4, $2.50, and $2.25 per volume, respectively.
1,320 Pages, Illustrated.
Current History
Times Square New York

WHAT AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS ARE DOING

HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER has written to the Secretary of the Authors' League, concerning the report of the committee recommending affiliation with the Federation of Labor, that the document has not converted him to the plan. After mentioning the various good results which the committee's report says would be brought about by affiliation, he goes on:

> A diplomatic reticence envelops the language of our committee when it proceeds to explain how affiliation with the Federation of Labor will bring all these desirable reforms to pass. But the meaning shines through, nevertheless. The Federation of Labor is composed of unions, and many of these unions are employed by our hard taskmasters, the moving picture and theatrical producers, and the publishers, scene painters, camera men, electricians, stereotypers, and such. These unions will exert pressure in behalf of our just demands. Indeed, they will—not to put too fine a point upon it, strike, if necessary, that we may have our rights. Then, of the two and a half millions who compose the Federation, "nearly all are voters," any Congressman will cower at the thought of such an army. The copyright legislation we want will be enacted like winking. Other matters will doubtless arise where the right sort of law would help authors enormously. All we shall have to do will be to speak to the Federation about it. * * * We shall go on doing exactly what we please and the Federation will back us up. We shall be in the position of the small boy with a big brother able to lick anybody in the block, and willing to do go at our request. Only our big brother will never attempt to coerce us in any way. But I confess my mind misgives me about it all. I don't quite like to think of asking a stevedor, or a camera man, to throw up his job and walk out of lucrative employment in defense of what I fancy to be my rights, unless I have similarly bound myself to boycott any publisher or producer who stands in the way of his getting what he fancies to be his rights. I don't like the notion of asking a man to vote for or against a Congressman on the basis of his having supported or opposed some bit of legislation that will be to my advantage, unless I also am willing to support or oppose Congressmen on the basis of his advantage.

Harry A. Franck's "Tramping Through Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras" will be ready for publication by the Century Company on Aug. 17. Mr. Franck's first account of "vagabond" journeying was written during his senior year at the University of Michigan. During the Summer of 1902 he had worked with railroad gangs in Iowa, Nebraska, and Utah, done some farming near Denver, walked there to Los Angeles, worked in a cannery, dug a cellar in San Francisco, and then hiked back to Chicago in a week. Out of the experience he had gained he wrote the thesis required in his course on sociology. It was afterward published in a Chicago magazine. Mr. Franck did post-graduate work in Harvard, Columbia and European universities and taught modern languages in several high and preparatory schools before definitely taking to the road as a means of studying people and conditions in foreign lands.

The Yale University Press will bring out within a few weeks the "Book of the Yale Pageant," to which some of the most illustrious of living Yale graduates will contribute. The university will celebrate its two hundredth anniversary in October with a pageant, and the book will contain the scenario, supplemented by articles and poems concerned with Yale's history and achievements. It will be illustrated with drawings and engravings, and with some original drawings made for it by a Yale artist.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have postponed publication of their two American military books, "The Soldier's Catechism," and "Military and Naval America," until the first week in September.

Two books of poems will be published by the George H. Doran Company on Aug. 19. "Life and Living," by Amelia Josephine Burr, is that author's third volume of verse. "Lundy's Lane and Other Poems," by Duncan Campbell Scott, is a collection of the verse of an author of whom William Archer in his "Poets of the Younger Generation" has said that he is "above everything a poet of climate and atmosphere."

The several volumes by W. H. Hudson which have been published in this country during the last year and the instant attention they have received lend interest to the announcement by the E. P. Dutton Company that they will republish early this Fall Mr. Hudson's story, "The Crystal Age," with an introduction by Clifford Smyth.

BOOKS WORTH READING

A VOLUME entitled "The Autobiography and Letters of Matthew Vassar," published on the fifty-first Founders' Day of Vassar College, is meant to serve as a memorial of the man who established the great institution at Poughkeepsie which has done so much for the higher education of women. The volume contains the story of the origin and founding of Vassar College as it is told by Mr. Vassar in his brief autobiography, his diary, and his letters, which the editor, Elizabeth Hazelton Haight, wisely gives us just as they come written, making no corrections in the spelling and grammar of the manuscripts. "Matthew Vassar," the editor remarks, "presents the curious paradox of an uneducated business man who is a pioneer in education. His own letters show the keenness of his mind, and the originality with which he turned his practical common sense upon educational problems. Irregularities in spelling can hardly belittle his memory." (Oxford University Press. $2.)

Criminality

A treatise on "Criminality and Economic Conditions" is published as Volume VIII of the Modern Criminal Science Series planned by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology; it is a translation by Henry P. Horton of a work written by Dr. W. A. Bonger of the University of Amsterdam. There is an American preface to the treatise by Edward Lindsey and an introduction by Judge Frank H. Norcross of Nevada. (Little, Brown & Co. $5.50.)

New York Architecture

Architects, contractors, and builders, especially those who do business in New York, will find the 1915 issue of the "Year Book of the New York Society of Architects" a very useful volume. It contains a store of indispensable information, well arranged for easy reference, including an assemblage of all the laws relating to building and construction in the several boroughs of Greater New York. The book was prepared for publication by Oscar Lowinson, William T. Towner, and Abraham Goldberg.

Suburban Homes

An illustrated volume entitled "Low Cost of Suburban Homes," which was prepared for publication under the editorial direction of Richardson Wright, editor of House and Garden, contains "suggestions for the man with the moderate purse," bent on building a house for himself and family. A great many pleasing designs are exhibited, each accompanied by an adequate descriptive text, and a lot of valuable practical advice is given with respect to the choice of architects and builders, and other problems the homebuilder is sure to run against. (Robert McBride & Co. $1.25.)

A Western Revival

In "The Great Revival in the West, 1797-1805," Catherine C. Cleveland gives a very interesting account of the remarkable religious excitement which, beginning in Logan County, Kentucky, spread over all of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Western Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and all the settled region north of the Ohio River. In one of her chapters the author deals with the "phenomena" of the revival, relating numerous instances of extraordinary physical effects produced by the wild frenzies of the converts. (University of Chicago Press. $1.)

Church and State

Interesting suggestions for the establishment of a permanent relationship between the English nation and the English Church that shall be for the good of all concerned are offered by the Rev. Dr. Peter Taylor Forsyth, Principal of Hackney College, London, in a volume entitled "Theology in Church and State." The two things aimed at in these suggestions are a truly Christian Church and a truly Christian nation; so constituted the Church and the State will be co-operative workers for the redemption of humanity. Dr. Forsyth thinks. (George H. Doran Company. $1.25.)

The Fifty Year Book

Harvard men will be greatly interested in "The Fifty Year Book," which contains a selection from the articles published in The Harvard Advocate from 1866 to 1916; the publication is similar to books printed in 1876, 1886, 1896, and 1906. The leading article, entitled "Harvard and Preparedness," presents a summons from Theodore Roosevelt to the sons of Harvard, urging them to become leaders in the movement to provide this country an adequate military establishment. (University Press, Cambridge.)

HARPER BOOKS

The President of the United States
By Woodrow Wilson
In this book, out this week, Mr. Wilson analyzes the office as a part of our government and interprets it in the light of its historical evolution. His discussion of the President as party leader and in his relations to Congress and the Cabinet is of peculiar interest at this time.

A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico
By Edith O'Shaughnessy
Col. Roosevelt says: "I read your book and wish to tell you how greatly I enjoyed it and profited by it. It is a very vivid picture of the conditions at the Capital of Mexico, and I wish all Americans would read it." The author is wife of the former U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Mexico City.

The Thirteenth Commandment
By Rupert Hughes
If you haven't broken this commandment yet — good; it's a mighty unlucky commandment to break. The New York Times says: "Mr. Hughes has ventured on delicate and seldom trodden ground in his account of the trials of the informal engagement; resembling the one so exquisitely handled by Compton Mackenzie in his very artistic 'Plashers Mead.'"

Plain Facts About Mexico
By George J. Hagar
Everybody ought to know about Mexico, but very few of us do. Here is a book which tells us about the country, the states and cities, people, government, resources, and statistics — a convenient, timely summary answering all questions.

Blow the Man Down
By Holman Day
The handsome sea captain begins the story with a kiss—and ends it with one. The New York Evening Sun says: "A cleaner, brighter story hasn't appeared in a long while, if you're looking for the stuff of adventure . . . a steeplechase of exciting events."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World.

HAPPY VALLEY
By ANNE SHANNON MONROE
A BIG, gripping story of homesteading in the last of the virgin West—a story of *real* pioneering.
"The best Western romance of the year." — Portland Oregonian
All Bookstores
A.C. McClurg & Co., Publishers

THINKING AS A SCIENCE
By HENRY HAZLITT
A GUNNER FAILS if he misses the target by a foot. MEN FAIL when their mental aim is distorted or their mental methods defective. Haphazard thinking is worse than haphazard shooting because we rarely get a second chance to think. If you are not afraid to acquire practical knowledge regarding the most useful function of your being, study this book.
$1.60 net. (Postage Extra.) All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N.Y.

TISH
By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
Author of "K"
THE MOST AMUSING SPINSTER IN RECENT LITERATURE

READ HER ADVENTURES IN "THE BOOK OF A THOUSAND SMILES"
Ask for "Tish" at Your Bookstore TODAY
Illustrated in color by May Wilson Preston. $1.50 net
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

Engraved Cards for Business or Personal Use

A Hand Engraved Business Card Plate, of four lines, and 100 cards of excellent linen finish stock, complete for **$3.44.**

A Personal Card Plate, engraved by hand (one line) and 50 cards of linen finish stock. Complete for **84c.**

Macy's—Main Stairway Landing

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Special Features of the August Linen Sale

8,000 Heavy Turkish Bath Towels

Various Sizes 34c 39c 44c 49c 69c 79c *Assorted Colors*

Hemstitched Huck Towels, 6 for 59c., Size 15 x 23 Inches.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

AUGUST WHITE SALE

Corsets and Brassieres

At August Sale Prices

What this means in economy may be readily realized, when you consider that everything that goes into the construction of a corset has advanced in price. Hooks, boning, garter clasps, rubber, etc., have steadily increased in price, but in this August sale we offer you the same reliable makes of corsets at savings that are well worth considering.

"Marchioness" Corsets, $1.79

A popular model of flesh color brocade, with an extremely low bust. Lightly, but firmly boned; long hips. Sizes 20 to 26.

"Marchioness" Corsets, $2.97

Macy's usual price, $3.89.

An exceptionally good model for full figures. Made of strong white coutil, low bust, long, straight hip lines. Reducing clasp, broad elastic at back. Sizes 25 to 36.

"Marchioness" Corsets, $3.96

Macy's Usual Price, $4.89.

Made of excellent quality pink brocade, medium low bust, well boned, long skirt. Three pairs of hose supporters. Sizes 22 to 28.

Bandeau Brassieres, 49c

Made of flesh color tricot; hooks in back, ribbon straps over shoulders. Sizes 34 to 42. Good model for evening wear.

"Marchioness" Corsets, Two Models, $2.97

One style, of pink striped coutil, has medium low bust, long hips, heavily boned; designed for full figures. The other model has lower bust, shorter hip length, and more lightly boned. Sizes 23 to 30.

Brassieres, 59c

Broad bands of cotton Cluny form deep V yokes back and front; centre is made of linene and lace inserts. Sizes 36 to 44.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Silk Lingerie

At Worth-while Savings



Camisoles, 69c

6 styles; flesh color, washable satin, trimmed with wide bands of heavy novelty lace, shoulder straps to match. Others trimmed with combination of Valenciennes lace and embroidery. Cream color lace and ribbon trim a pretty model; pink dotted silk mull, combined with satin, lace trimmed. *Illustration A.*

Camisoles, 89c

Three styles of flesh color satin, elaborately trimmed with novelty lace bands. Shoulder straps of lace, ribbon trimming.

Camisoles, $1.29

Flesh color satin; narrow bands of cream color lace forming points, also finishing neck and wing sleeves. *Illustration C.*

Envelope Chemises, $1.69

Pink crepe de chine; deep yokes back and front, also shoulder straps of cream color shadow lace. Trimmed around bottom with lace, *Illustration B.* Flesh color Jap silk, with insertions of Valenciennes lace down the entire front and back.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Combinations of Quality

Skirt and drawer models of nainsook, variously trimmed with fine laces and embroideries.

Combinations, 89c

Twelve styles; white nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, embroidered organdie, or fine Swiss embroidery. Some in skirt style, trimmed around bottoms with lace. Ribbon at necks and waist lines. Drawers also lace trimmed.

Combinations, 69c

5 styles; white nainsook, trimmed with embroidery and lace; ribbon drawn through eyelets. Drawers lace trimmed. Other pretty models at this price.

Combinations, $1.29

Fine white nainsook, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, forming motifs and novel designs. Others have insertions of organdie. A pretty, tucked model with French knots, briar stitching and cluny lace.

Combinations, $1.69

6 styles. A lovely model with all-over lace effect and slashed drawers, also lace trimmed. Others with elaborate trimmings of Valenciennes and shadow laces, finished with dainty ribbon bows.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

4,570 Charming Blouses

At Very Attractive Prices

Sheer voile, lustrous crepe de chine and Georgette crepe in white and flesh; tailored effects in assorted stripes for early Fall.



Crisp new Blouses, introducing many novel features of trimming. Their low prices are typically Macy's.

Blouses, 94c

Tailored style of white voile, with clusters of quarter-inch tucks in front. New shape collar and turnback cuffs of corded voile, as per *Illustration B.* Others of voile, trimmed with Val. lace; snowflake voile, striped collar and cuffs. Organdie blouses, with scalloped collars and panels of embroidery and lace.

Blouses, $1.29

White voile, with jabot edged with frill. Crinkled crepe in Gibson style. White voile, with hemstitched and tucked frill. Slip-over blouse, plaid voile, with tailored bow, round collar.

Blouses, $3.79

In this group there are a number of French blouses, in soft, white batiste, hand-made and hand-embroidered. Others of heavy crepe de chine, with eyelet embroidery, hemstitching, and convertible collars.

Blouses, $4.74

Embroidered Georgette crepe in flesh or white fashions, a chic model, *Illustration C.* Bands of filet lace finish collar and front; imported blouse of fine batiste with hand-embroidered design; hand-made blouses of batiste with hand-embroidered collars. Lustre Silk, in flesh or white, with hemstitched vestee, convertible collar and deep cuffs. Lustre Silk, white or flesh, with rows of hemstitching, corded seams and fancy pearl buttons. Superior quality crepe de chine in white or flesh is used in many charming styles at this price.

Blouses, $5.24

Georgette crepe in white or flesh; hand-embroidered, round collar edged with frill; crepe de chine in white or flesh trimmed with bands of filet lace. Heavy crepe de chine or Georgette crepe in white or flesh, tailored styles, with tucks, hemstitching and convertible collars. Many other models at this price.

Blouses, $1.89

Sheer white voile, trimmed with panels of embroidered organdie and lace, *Illustration E.* Another style of white voile is elaborately trimmed back and front with narrow inserts of Valenciennes lace and embroidery bands, as per *Illustration A.* Other models of all-over embroidered voile, with hemstitching, forming lattice design. Several models of sheer white voile, trimmed with lace and embroidered organdie. Striped tub silk blouses, tailored effects, in assorted colorings.

Blouses, $2.79

Tailored style of crepe de chine in white or flesh. Entire front composed of tiny tucks; deep sailor collar, as per *Illustration D.* Cream color blonde net with embroidered bands; several models of crepe in white or flesh, with box pleats. Others of crepe de chine in flesh or white, pleated, tucked, or hemstitched, with various style collars.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

18,000 Lovely Nightgowns

At Interesting Prices

Simple effects, as well as novelties, featuring many new fabrics in white and light colorings.



Styles a-plenty in this wonderful collection of Night Gowns at August Sale Prices.

Nightgowns, 46c

10 styles; white nainsook and white crepe; round, square or V necks; embroidery or lace trimmed.

Nightgowns, $1.29

30 styles; flowered crepe in different colorings. Awning striped voile with rows of shirring and stitched edges; Dolly Varden striped voile, trimmed with lace and ribbon. White nainsook with lace motifs. White batiste with embroidered organdie insertions *(Illustration D).* Others trimmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery; pink batiste in Middy style with sailor tie.

Nightgowns, 69c

35 styles; white nainsook, pink muslin, pink crepe, white crepe, corded dimity; Empire or pajama style; V, round or square necks. Trimmings consist of embroidery, laces, ribbons, silk stitching, silk frogs, etc. One as *illustrated B.*

Nightgowns, $1.69

35 styles; white nainsook or pink batiste trimmed with lace, embroidered organdie, lace motifs, etc. Insertions of organdie, embroidered in colors, a new feature this season. Other trimmings consist of fine tucks, ribbon buds, shirrings and smockings. Included is a copy of a French gown, made of pink muslin. Pink batiste gown. *(Illustration A).*

Nightgowns, 89c

112 styles; materials are plain or figured crepe, Oriental batiste, white nainsook, pink or white muslin, French crepe. Pajama style with silk frogs Empire models with fancy colored stitching *(Illustration C).* Trimmed with tucks, hemstitching, embroidered organdie, lace and ribbon buds; white crepe gown in Russian blouse effect with belt. Many novelties in this group.

Nightgowns, $2.69

Elaborate models; pink batiste with square inserts of white voile embroidered in pink; others of white nainsook daintily trimmed with fine laces and embroideries. Other styles at $3.89 up to $13.89. *(Illustration E).*

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Mid-Summer FURNITURE Sale

Reliable Furniture at Reasonable Prices

Once more the Macy Mid-Summer Furniture Sale has attracted prudent shoppers from the entire metropolitan district, and such will always be the case as long as there are people who insist upon getting the most for their money. Shrewd buyers visit other stores aplenty, but when they buy they buy at Macy's. The reason is obvious, for they have learned by personal experience that Macy prices are ALWAYS lower than elsewhere for merchandise of dependable quality.



Suite of the Louis XVI. Period, $248.19 (As *Illustrated*)

A handsomely designed suite made of Solid American Black Walnut. It consists of a buffet, 60 inches long; a 38-inch serving table, a 48-inch round extension table, five side chairs and one arm chair, (seats covered with Blue Silk Damask) as well as a china closet, 39 inches wide, with either wood or glass panels in door (both shown in *illustration*). The entire suite of ten pieces is very specially priced at **$248.19.**

Jacobean Dining Room Suite, Specially Priced, $193.63

A beautifully constructed suite of ten pieces, consisting of a buffet, 60 inches long; serving table, 36 inches long; a 48-inch round extension table; china closet, 44 inches wide; five side chairs and one arm chair. The seats of all chairs are covered with genuine Spanish leather. Macy's regular price would be $247.08. Special Sale Price, **$193.63.**

William and Mary Dining Room Suite, $174.86 for Ten Pieces

An unusually graceful and attractive suite in mahogany finish, designed in the William and Mary Period. It consists of a 54-inch buffet, a 48-inch round dining table, a 36-inch serving table, china closet, 39 inches wide, and five side chairs and one arm chair. The latter are covered with green Spanish leather.

A William and Mary Bedroom Suite

You cannot duplicate this elegant four-piece suite of furniture elsewhere at anywhere near this price. It consists of a full-sized bedstead priced at **$27.25,** a dresser at **$29.25,** a chiffonier at **$28.25,** and a dressing table at **$21.24.** Finished in Circassian Walnut Veneer. These pieces may be bought separately.



Ten-Piece Queen Anne Suite, $242.94

(As *Illustrated*)

Made of Solid American Black Walnut. Chairs covered with tapestry; china closet with either all wood or glass doors, both styles shown in *illustration.* Sizes of the various pieces follow: Buffet, 62 inches long; round dining table, 48 inches in diameter; serving table, 40 inches long; china closet, 39 inches wide. Five side chairs and one arm chair complete the suite. Very special. **$242.94.**

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Envelope Chemises

In Charming Styles

A wealth of laces, embroideries, dainty ribbons and buds were employed to trim these chic undergarments. A wondrous variety at exceptionally low prices.

Envelope Chemises, 69c

20 styles. Empire style of white nainsook with fancy top of lace and embroidered organdie. Others in Empire effects, trimmed with lace and embroidery combined. Flesh batiste with pretty lace motifs; all these models trimmed around bottoms with lace.

Envelope Chemises, 89c

55 styles. A dainty model with panels of lace back and front, shoulder straps to match. Others of white nainsook, trimmed with lace forming points; pink batiste, with crepe de chine top, lace trimmed. White nainsook with embroidery and Val. lace combined; others with Nottingham lace, briar stitching, inserts of white organdie embroidered in colors.

Envelope Chemises, 46c

10 styles; white nainsook, trimmed with novelty lace and embroidered organdie; flesh batiste in plain tailored style, others trimmed with lace.

Envelope Chemises, $1.69

18 styles. An attractive model in flesh or white batiste, trimmed with bands of embroidered organdie and cream color lace. Wide satin ribbon, clusters of tucks and shoulder straps. Others of flesh batiste with tops of white voile embroidered in pink, bound with ribbon; Redingote model trimmed with lace and embroidery, finished with satin bow. Sheer white nainsook, variously trimmed with fine laces and embroidery. More elaborate models, $2.69 to $5.49.

Envelope Chemises, 25 Styles, $1.29

White nainsook with insertions of embroidered organdie and lace. Pink dotted mull trimmed with cream lace bands and ribbon bow. Others elaborately trimmed with lace motifs, ribbon and bows. Empire model with lace top and wide satin ribbon. Lace insertions on skirt.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Hand-Embroidered "American-made" Underwear

A special purchase of white and flesh-colored lingerie, daintily hand-embroidered in several designs; we *illustrate* three; sets to match may be made up in any of the patterns selected.



Corset Covers, 46c, 69c, 94c

White nainsook, with dainty, embroidered design; some with handstitching, others embroidered in colors, trimmed with lace edges.

Regular Chemises, 89c

Made of white nainsook, trimmed with lace edge, tucks and hand-embroidery, in two designs.

Envelope Chemises, $1.29

3 styles, of white nainsook, with different hand-embroidered designs; Cluny, Valenciennes or novelty lace trimmed; one style of flesh batiste embroidered in Carnival stitch, in pastel colorings. Some elaborate styles in finer qualities at **$1.69.**

Nightgowns, $1.29

Flesh batiste, embroidered in Carnival stitch and dainty colorings; white nainsook with handkerchief yoke; Cluny or Val. lace trimmed. Finer qualities, more elaborately trimmed, **$1.69.**

Combinations, 89c

White nainsook, hand-embroidered in three very pretty styles; neck and drawers finished with dainty lace edges. *Illustration A.*

Envelope Chemises, 89c

12 styles, flesh or white batiste, with various styles of hand-embroidery, finished with lace on necks and around bottoms. *Illustration B* comes in flesh or white with dainty hand-embroidery. Each style prettier than the other at this price.

Nightgowns, 89c

A dozen styles; white nainsook embroidered in various designs; also Carnival stitch, trimmed with dainty laces; flesh batiste, hand-embroidered, hemstitched, finished with picot edge and rosebuds. *Illustration C.*

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

White Petticoats

In a Diversity of Styles.

Skirts, $1.29

6 styles; flesh muslin with novelty lace flounce; white nainsook, with deep flounce of fine lace and embroidery. Double ruffles with tucks. White sateen with hemstitched flounce. All finished with lace trimmed underlays.

Skirts, 89c

22 styles; white nainsook, full flounces of open work embroidery, insertions of lace, embroidery and lace combined; flesh muslin, lace trimmed; flesh batiste, with tucks and light blue stitching. Some have embroidery beading, ribbon run, finished with bows.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Grocery List

Fifth Floor.

MACY'S BEST COFFEE
A SPECIAL SALE OF MACY'S BEST COFFEE—A blend of the finest coffees grown; roasted daily in our own laboratory. Our reg. price, 1-lb. can, 49c; this sale, bean, granulated or pulverized, 43c

Sultana Brand Coffee
A special sale of Sultana brand Coffee, roasted daily in our own laboratory. Our regular price, 1-lb. carton, 26c; this sale, 25-lb. bag (bean only), $4.79; 5-lb. carton (bean only), 99c; 1-lb. carton (bean, granulated or pulverized), 21c

A Special Sale of India and Ceylon Teas
"Rajah" Brand—usual price, 1 lb., 96c; special, 84c
"Punjab" Brand — Usual price, 1-lb., 68c; special, 52c
"Durbar" Brand — Usual price, 1-lb., 48c; special, 39c
"MAYFLOWER CHOP" TEA—Mixed and Formosa Oolong only; 2-lb. cartons; Macy's usual price, 64c; cartons, this sale, 52c
GURWAR GARDEN TEA—A delicious blend especially adapted for iced tea. Packed in 2-lb. cartons only. Special at 57c a carton.

A Special Sale of Macy's Celebrated "Red Star" Brand Quick Lunch Chocolate—Made in our own laboratory; 1-pound tin; this sale, 32c

A Special Sale of the Finest Quality Yellow or White Corn Meal or White Granulated Pearl Hominy, in 5-lb. cotton bags; at 16c bag

A Special Sale of Baking Soda—Guaranteed absolutely pure; packed in our own laboratory; this sale, 1-lb. cartons, 7c; ½-lb. cartons, 4c

A Special Sale of 10-lb. Boxes Broken Macaroni or Spaghetti—Our reg. price, 54c box; for this sale, each, 44c

Wheatsworth Flour — Whole wheat flour, containing all the rich properties of the entire wheat grain; this sale, 12½-lb. bag, 64c; 7-lb. bag, 36c; 3½-lb. bag, 19c

Macy's Premium Chocolate—½-lb. cake, 18c

Macy's Triple Vanilla Chocolate—Half-pound cakes; each, 22c

Quaker Oats—Regular 10c carton; this sale, carton, 8c

Green Split Peas—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 24c

Yellow Split Peas—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 18c

Pearl Tapioca—1-lb. cartons, 10c

California Dried Lima Beans—2-lb. carton, 18c

Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal — Made from entire berries of wheat and rye, to which are added deodorized flaxseed and bran. Large packages containing 2½ lbs., 24c each

Worcester Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt; Bushel bag, 57c

Stuffed California Ripe Olives—Extra fancy; 24-ounce jar, 54c; 12-ounce jar, 29c

Finest Louisiana Unpolished Head Rice—Packed in 5-lb. cotton bags; for this special sale, bag, 39c

Gelatine—"Lily White" Brand; granulated form; Macy's usual price, 11c; sale, doz., 99c; each, 9c

Hartley's Imported Orange Marmalade— 15-oz. jar, 22c

Worcestershire Sauce—Sutton's; bottled in England; 24-oz. bottle, 74c; 12-oz. bottle, 38c; 6-oz. bottle, 21c

"Lily White" Brand, Borden's "Peerless," Van Camp's or "Carnation" Brands Unsweetened Evaporated Milk—Large cans; doz., $1.01; can, 9c

Special Sale of Armour's "Top Notch" Brand Unfermented Concord Grape Juice — Absolutely pure; in quart bottles; dozen, $4.54; each, 39c

Portuguese Sardines — "Boat Race" brand; in pure olive oil; ½ can, 29c

Mushrooms, "Marceau" Brand—Our own importation; Sur Ex. Choix; reg. size can, each, 44c

A Special Sale of Sunshine Biscuits, Made by the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.—The Regular 10c cartons, including Saltines, Graham Crackers, Cheese Wafers, Afternoon Teas, Vanilla Wafers and Chocolate Finger Biscuits; our price for this sale, doz. 89c; each, 8c

A Special Sale of Choice Fat Mackerel—Fancy, large fish, in 5-lb. pails, ranging from 6 to 8 mackerel; this sale, 89c pail

Spanish Stuffed Queen Olives—"Carmen" brand; stuffed with Spanish Red Peppers; 12-ounce jars, 24c each

Spanish Queen Olives—"La Sevillana" brand; 12-oz. jars, this sale, 14c each

Richardson & Robbins' Tomato Soup—In sanitary cans; dozen, 89c; each, 8c

Pure Fruit Syrups—"American Beauty" brand, prepared in our own laboratory, guaranteed absolutely pure, including Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange and Pineapple; pint bottles, each 37c

California Tomatoes — "Del Monte" brand; red, ripe, solid pack; No. 2½ can; doz. cans, $1.33; ea., 12c

Miniature Peas — "American Beauty" brand; No. 2 can, 23c; doz., $2.53

"Lily White" Brand Early June Peas—No. 2 can, 13c; doz., $1.44

Garden Sweet Peas — "Lily White" brand; finest Sugar Peas; No. 2 can, 16c; dozen, $1.81

French Peas—Petits Pois Tres Fins; prepared in juice with onion; dozen cans, $2.74; can, 24c

"Jessamine" Brand Marrowfat Sweet Peas—No. 2 can, 12c; doz., $1.34

Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn —"Lily White" brand; can, 16c; dozen, $1.81

French String Beans, Haricots Verts, "Marceau" Brand—doz., $2.74; can, 24c

Red Kidney Beans, "Lily White" Brand—No. 2 can, 8c; doz., 89c

CALIFORNIA LARGE WHITE ASPARAGUS—No. 2½ square cans; "Jessamine" brand; dozen, $2.74; can, 24c

Small White Lima Beans—"Arena" brand, No. 2 can; doz., $1.14; can, 10c

Potash or Lye—"Macy's"; 15-oz. zinc cans, 9c; doz., 99c

Macy's Home, Use Cloudy Ammonia—Sale, doz. qt. bottles, $2.04; each, 19c

Armour's Lighthouse Cleanser —For cleansing and polishing; doz., 54c; can, 5c

Macy's Square Blue — Finest quality; 1-lb. squares, 27c; ½-lb. squares, 14c

Special Sale "Red Star" Brand Pure Borax—Reg. price, 12c lb.; this sale, 5-lb. carton, 49c lb. carton, 10c

Zap—The new powder for washing; doz. pkgs., 54c; each, 5c

"Ammo," made by the American Ammone Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; a car lot of absolutely fresh stock has just been received; used in place of liquid ammonia; reg. 10c size cans, this sale, dozen cans, 79c each, 7c

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted. / Fr. / Mx.

DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections	2.50	25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.		
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.		
Canada, Sunday only	5.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.60; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.

TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1916.

THE TRACTION STRIKE.

Only part of New York had to walk yesterday. Those persons who were compelled to were as cheerful as could be expected under the assurance that the worst is yet to come. In the genial words of the "alien" President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car and Electric Employes, the controller of the city's comfort:

> Although it may discommode and inconvenience a great many people, which we dislike to do, our interests come first and we will have to look out for ourselves and we will have to discommode and inconvenience those people.

The words of JAMES P. HOLLAND, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, are even more cheering to the pessimists:

> A general sympathetic strike of the organized labor unions of this city will be ordered in case there is no other way left to win a general strike of the transit employes.

These are men who know whereof they affirm. It is difficult to put much trust in the officers of the tractions who affirm that their men are their united and devoted admirers only a few hours before the men order a strike and proceed to put it into execution. One of the officials struck against secures for himself power to deal with the situation and sails for Europe. The other is a partner of the city in its dual subway enterprise, and affirms that the men have no right to approach him through the representatives whom they prefer. There is a reason why it is more prudent that "aliens" should conduct negotiations of that kind, and the question of such representation was settled once for all in the anthracite strike. The city's partner could do worse than spend Sunday in consideration of the report of Judge GRAY, Bishop SPALDING, CARROLL D. WRIGHT, and associates of similar quality. They discussed collective bargaining and "alien" representation of the anthracite wage-earners on law, reason, and authority, and settled the general subject. In this aspect of the question the city's partners have taken an indefensible position, and should retreat before they are forced from it.

The strikers also have put themselves wrong, although not yet irretrievably. They can do worse for themselves, and would be prudent to rely upon the real strength of their position. Their case is not yet proved, but they have created a presumption that they are underpaid on a comparison with like labor in other cities, and perhaps on the scale of their own fair earnings and deserts. If they prove that, they ought to win their case, if they abstain from force and threats. New York is not so poor that it wants to, or ought to, ride at the expense of underpaid public servants. Neither is it the case that the traction riders can be accommodated at the expense of the corporations.

One reason is that the city is in partnership with the elevated railways in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens, in connection with the hundreds of millions invested in the subways in Manhattan. The city's full share of the nickels is needed in that enterprise, and already it buys an amazing amount of transportation. If the men ought to be paid more—on which no opinion is now expressed—it may be that the amount may be found by selling less for a nickel. It would not be popular, of course. It is an outrage to suggest such a thing. And yet it is worthy of remark that always the public does pay for what it gets, if not in one way, then in another. All the low-fare cities—Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus—have had unhappy experiences in the attempt to force the tractions to give more than the fares they received paid for. Riots, strikes, embarrassment of investors have been habitual incidents, and it is hardly appreciated how far in the same direction New York has gone. The full nickel is still collected, but the ride has been lengthened, illimitable transfers have been ordered, and dollars still uncounted have been lavished in the provision of accommodations unrivaled on earth. The riders deceive themselves if they think all this can be supplied from any other source than their nickels and taxation. They should be ashamed to accept it from public servants who can show underpayment.

The situation is not such that the corporations can be ordered to pay more or to give more for the nickel. And there is an unbroken series of lessons that always the public pays. It sympathized with the anthracite strikers, and is paying more for coal than the strikers' wages were raised. It has sympathized with the steam railway strikers in a too long series of demands, and is repaid with thanklessness sharper than a serpent's tooth, while the railways have stopped furnishing the facilities of trade upon which general prosperity depends. This traction strike is an intimation that the end, or the approximate end, has been reached in the process of the public's being good to itself from the resources of others. Plain words are best, and the frankness used toward the strikers and the corporations may equally be addressed to the public. The nickel should be divided fairly among all entitled to share it. If the nickel will not provide what the public wants in fairness both to capital and labor, then it is up to the public either to pay more or to take less for what it pays, and contribute the difference toward the underpaid party to the transaction. The city's resources and the nickel itself have been stretched to the breaking point. Nowhere on earth has so much been spent or is so much given for the money. The strikers have it in their power by fair means to compel a reconsideration of the subject. If they use foul means they will spoil their case, and the reconsideration may be postponed.

THE WANDERING CHINAMAN.

The Legend of YUAN SHIH-KAI has already begun. His enemies cannot believe that that towering figure has vanished so suddenly. Of course it has not; it is a trick; he is alive somewhere, ready to descend on us again; there is a man who can prove that another body was substituted; a man who knows him saw him take passage on a ship disguised. And with the growth of time the legend will increase in circumstantiality and wealth of detail, till, years hence, there will be elaborately illustrated magazine articles telling how YUAN died in Mississippi, or Stockholm, or Catalonia in 1925 or 1930.

YUAN has joined the company of peripatetic shades and flitters about the world. He has a wide choice of careers. If his temperament leans toward trouble making, he can follow the example of NERO. He refused to live a quiet life after he died; he was always about to reappear and start a war, and he kept his former subjects, especially the Christians, in a constant ferment. Frequently he did reappear, and there was a good deal of ill-luck for lots of people whenever he did. It is to be hoped that YUAN will pass by the example of NERO and take up a quieter one.

For instance, he might imitate the Dauphin. LOUIS XVII. never annoyed or worried any one after his death, as NERO did. He became a watchmaker in Brandenburg under the name of NAUNDORFF, and, aside from being arrested on suspicion of arson, never figured in public life. He also became a traveling missionary in America under the name of the Rev. ELEAZAR WILLIAMS; there are still living people who have seen and talked with him. Huckleberry Finn, it will be recalled, met him in another shape. "You see" before you, in blue jeans and misery, "the wanderin', exiled, trampled-on, "and sufferin' rightful King of France."

Marshal NEY was similarly well behaved; after he was shot he came to America and became a schoolmaster in North Carolina under the name of PETER NEY. There could be no doubt of it; he was ruddy-faced, slept five hours at night, and otherwise resembled the Marshal unmistakably. Archduke JOHN of Tuscany, JOHN ORTH, has never disturbed anybody either; he lives peaceably, usually as a farmer, at various places, but principally in South America. On the other hand, the murdered Princes in the Tower made a great deal of trouble after their death, more so than did even NERO. They kept reappearing at the head of armies and greatly disturbing the order of the English realm. We have presented these different conceptions of the rôle of Mysterious Stranger for the purpose of appealing to the better side of YUAN as he stands at the brink, facing the choice momentous.

LAWN TENNIS.

California's sun has shone brilliantly, almost unclouded, across the lawn tennis courts of the United States since the day several years ago when MAURICE E. MCLOUGHLIN came out of the West to wrest the national championship at the nets from Eastern hands. Only once, indeed, since MCLOUGHLIN's triumph in 1912 has the title been won by an Eastern player. He brought with him a game distinctively Western, distinctively Californian, a game which in many characteristics was a revelation to Eastern eyes of the development of tennis. The East came to the courts to discuss, to wonder, here and there to criticise, but remained to praise many and to assimilate some of the points of the Pacific Coast style of play. Other Californians, too, journeyed to the Atlantic to play admirably, successfully, until the State's prestige in the court game was such that the mere statement that a player hailed from the Pacific's golden slopes was sufficient to insure him respect among Eastern racquet wielders.

But at the present moment the East may regard the California tennis sun quite unblinkingly. The East vs. West matches, played at the West Side Tennis Club on Friday and Saturday, resulted in a victory for the East. On the first day of play the Eastern players clinched the series by winning every match in singles, despite the formidable array of talent representing California. Yesterday the Easterners took two of the three matches played. The Pacific State must relinquish some of her prestige on the courts to the East, which is coming back into her own, apparently, after years of waiting and of endeavor.

The position of the East vs. West matches seems to be assured as a tennis fixture, although these matches are newcomers in the list of annual events, the first of the series having been played only last year. Intersectional competition always arouses intense interest, and in this particular series there is afforded the opportunity for seeing the play of the best men from each seaboard. No tournament can supply such sharp competition, except occasionally, when the luck of the draw brings together the stronger players. War has swept aside all thought of international competition in the Davis Cup matches, and the intersectional series is the nearest approach to an event of that class. The mass of the laurel reats on Eastern brows, but at least a sprig seems always assured to any Californian crack when he takes the court.

CARRANZA'S DELAYS.

The appointment of an international commission to consider the relations between Mexico and the United States will serve only to delay a settlement which might have been reached in a more direct way. The commission will meet "about the middle of August," a week from next Tuesday, perhaps, and its deliberations may be protracted. There is no actual agreement between CARRANZA and the Washington authorities as to what matters shall be considered. CARRANZA wants first place given in the discussions to the removal from Mexican soil of General PERSHING's troops and the agreement upon a plan under which Mexicans may have the right to pursue malefactors on our soil in reciprocation of our right, hitherto grudgingly conceded, to pursue Mexican malefactors, who have raided our territory, after they have recrossed the border. CARRANZA has always demanded the right to chase American malefactors on their own soil. Americans, however, do not commit outrages against Mexicans, and his demand is more or less of a quibble. Our Government expects the commission to consider weightier matters than these, to agree upon some plan which will expedite the pacification of Mexico and secure some measure of financial relief to the de facto Government.

There is much ado about the exact meaning of the Spanish word "preferenciamente" in CARRANZA's note. It may mean "preferably" or it may mean "preferentially." But that makes no difference. If the Commissioners are competent, if the Mexicans are sincere, the whole subject will be taken up and some sort of agreement will be reached which will not be confined to the removal of our troops, who will be recalled in any event just as soon as CARRANZA shows himself ready and willing to suppress the bandits, and an arrangement will be made for a reciprocal right to cross the border. CARRANZA may desire that these two subjects shall have precedence or he may prefer that no other matters shall be touched upon. In that case, however, it would be better to have no commission.

But it is not necessary to assume that CARRANZA is merely playing a game with Washington, that he has enticed our Government into another snare, that he is utterly insincere. It is his nature to delay. "Mañana" is his invariable answer to any appeal for prompt action. "Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow." It is the Latin-American habit. Though our Government has consented to the delay he asks for, it has kept its soldiers in Mexico and it has at the same time averted a war for which the people of the United States had no liking. We have no great faith in the commission plan, and we do not believe that CARRANZA really fears that the United States has any idea of seizing Mexican territory or of hampering his plans for the pacification of his country. He knows better. But he always wants time, and he or his friends are always ready with explanations of his hesitancy. He will have time now, and if he will try to make good use of it there will be no cause for further complaint. But if the deliberations of the commission leave the relations of Mexico and the United States in their present highly unsatisfactory state it will be harder to deal with CARRANZA hereafter.

THE SYMBOLIST.

On his journey to the prosperous and politically languid West, Mr. HUGHES indulged in a curious bit of unconscious symbolism. The first stop of his train was at Niagara Falls.

Mr. HUGHES is engaged in an effort to fight the past, to turn back the current of events, to reconstruct history. It is his thesis that, if the Republican Party had been in power in the last three years, by some abracadabra, some magic process as yet hidden from the uninitiated mortals, [illegible] doubtless, to be disclosed somewhere between Detroit and the Pacific, the Lusitania would not have been sunk, the other submarine murders would not have occurred, the Mexican troubles, which dared to begin their acute stage under a Republican Administration that managed to display a good deal of "vacillation" in a short time, would have been settled or averted, presumably by some miraculous transformation of the Mexican people.

When a program of military preparedness has been passed and a program of naval preparedness is on the ove of becoming law, Mr. HUGHES, steadily averse to the present and the actual, looks piteously at things accomplished and criticises the Administration for following, not leading. There are no real leaders, of course, except the sometime Progressive chief, whom Mr. HUGHES follows, not leads.

When the paths of the American people drop fatness, Mr. HUGHES squeezes out a tear over the days when it was estimated, no doubt by competent Republican mathematicians, that there were over 300,000 out of work in the City of New York. Indeed, he looks back when he seems to be looking forward. His receipt for permanent prosperity is from the protection pharmacopoeia, the discarded concoctions of PAYNE and ALDRICH and Pig Iron KELLEY.

Another fact of history, the undeniable, positive, constructive Democratic achievement in legislation such as the Federal Reserve act, Mr. HUGHES has not seen as yet. Would he have that wiped out, too, in his "firm" hunker dissatisfaction with the existing that does not owe its existence to the Grand Old Party?

Without war Mr. WILSON won from Germany acknowledgment of the right of Americans to travel in safety on the sea. By some diplomacy of fairyland Mr. HUGHES would have forced Germany to abandon her submarine waylaying and destruction of liners before it began. If the Republicans had been in power, the German Admiralty, the German Government, would have been so diverse from what it was!

It is good to think of Mr. HUGHES and the Falls, the mighty mass of water and the rainbow. Mr. HUGHES's task is to make the waters of history flow back. He has to persuade a people grateful for escaping war without the sacrifice, which so many members of Mr. HUGHES's party were willing to consent to, of American rights, that they should be dissatisfied with getting what they wanted and want. He has to wrangle about old matters, fill his trunks with old documents, sketch policies of supposition and surmise, conjure Niagara to run back.

OUR TRADE IN MUNITIONS.

Many believed, a few weeks ago, that the demand from the Allies for munitions made in our factories was surely declining. The number of new orders was very small. In the stock market the prices of the shares of the so-called war-order companies were depressed by this belief, by the advance of the Allies on both the east and the west fronts—because this promised to shorten the time during which munitions would be needed—and by the approaching new taxes, which would reduce our manufacturers' profits. Little weight was given to the purchases of great quantities of steel by England, France, and Italy, or to Russia's large orders for railroad supplies. But there is now a new movement in the munitions trade. It is less than three weeks old. To the purchases of steel in crude forms have been added large orders for munitions of a certain class, while others are pending. The prices of war-order shares in the market for securities show partial recovery, although all that was lost recently has not been regained.

The condition and prospects of those manufacturing industries here whose activity has been the main cause of the great export movement which gave us in the last fiscal year a favorable "balance of trade" exceeding $2,000,000,000, and whose annual rate is now more than $5,500,000,000, quite naturally excite interest and deserve consideration. It is known that new orders for $58,000,000 worth of munitions have been placed. Others, as to which authoritative statements have not been made, probably increase the amount to $100,000,000. There may be added several millions for fuses and other accessories of shells, and an order from Italy for 500,000 pairs of shoes should not be overlooked. Other large purchases are clearly foreshadowed, and the buying of crude forms of steel, to be used in foreign munition factories, has not been checked. Recent sales of such steel exceed 100,000 tons, and there are inquiries for four times as much. The full capacity of our steel mills will be required for several months to come. In the new orders for munitions there is provision for deliveries as far in the future as the middle of 1917.

Quite noticeable and significant is the change in character of the desired product which the new orders for munitions show. The Allies are now buying here only the large shells, those known as 6, 8, 9, or 12 inch. They are making at home all the smaller shells they need. Their supply of these is the fruit of that remarkable industrial development, especially in England, which has been the subject of statements recently made by LLOYD GEORGE and others, and which, as Sir GILBERT PARKER said last week, has enabled the British factories to produce now in two weeks a quantity larger than the entire British output in the first year of the war. Parts of the supply thus manufactured have been given to France and Italy. And Russia, which now has an abundance of munitions, has been buying from Japan, where the great profits of a few manufacturers have excited public comment, not all of it favorable.

These facts, relating to the production of the smaller grades of munitions, must be borne in mind in this country. But for a considerable part of their supply of large shells the Allies must come to us. And shells of this kind they are now buying. Consumption of such material in the British and French offensive has surpassed all expectations. From both sides of the line there has been a continuous shower of the big missiles, and our dispatches say that for every German shell there have been two from the French or British guns.

Probably our sales of small munitions to the Allies will be greatly reduced. Not more than half of their full productive capacity has been reached by the 4,000 British factories, nearly all of them new. But there is a persistent demand here for the large shells, for steel bars, and for bessemer pig iron. So great is this demand that it is difficult to satisfy it. Our exports show exceptional growth in the last few months. February was the first month in which they exceeded $400,000,000; in May they leaped up to $473,000,000, while those of June were $464,000,000. And the steamship Baltic left the Port of New York a few days ago with 18,500 tons of munitions, the largest cargo on record. But this export growth is due mainly to deliveries on old orders. It may, or may not, be sustained by the new purchases.

How shall we, after the close of the war, utilize the surplus or excess of manufacturing plant and equipment that war has required and kept in use? Fortunately, it has been paid for, in nearly all cases, by provision made in the prices of the articles sold. But its productive capacity, with such changes as peace will demand, should, if possible, be kept alive by intelligent cultivation and extension of our foreign markets. Here is a problem that calls for the work of competent men, and there is evidence that it has not been neglected.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

Fitch's Efforts to Interest the Government in His Invention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly interested in the communication of Mr. L. Warfield, wherein he speaks of the belief that Robert Fulton's memory deserves to be perpetuated by a monument at public expense and quotes from the book entitled "Steamships and Their Story," by R. A. Fletcher, London, 1910, as follows:

> About twenty years later Fitch's (John Fitch of New Jersey) merits as an inventor were recognized by a committee of the New York Legislature, which reported that "the steamboats built by Livingston and Fulton were, in substance, the invention patented by John Fitch in 1791, and that Fitch during the term of his patent had the exclusive right to use the same in the United States."

This recalls an interesting address I read a short time ago, which was delivered by Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, to the Business Men's Association of Windsor, Conn. In that address Mr. Elliott sketched John Fitch's history, told how he was born in Windsor, and added:

> "Fitch was an original man with many accomplishments. He was a gunsmith in the Revolution, a worker in metal, a repairer of clocks and watches, an explorer, and a map maker and surveyor. In 1785 the idea of a steamboat came to him, and by August of that year he had a model. He submitted his plan to Congress, but received no encouragement or even the slightest satisfaction. He then showed his plans to the Spanish Minister, who was much interested and wished to obtain the invention for the King of Spain. Fitch would not agree to this because he had a vision of what his invention meant to this country, and he worked hard to obtain the support of the leading men of the day. He appealed to Benjamin Franklin twice, but Franklin declined to indorse the project. He also appealed to Washington, James Madison, Patrick Henry, and many other distinguished men, but none would, or could, see the possibilities of this new method of propelling a boat, or of the plan of applying steam to the purpose of travel, transportation, and navigation, which has been essential to the growth of the United States and which has revolutionized the social and business interests of mankind. Even today, Fitch's name is not generally connected with the early history of steam navigation. He did not claim to be the first inventor of the steam engine, but he did claim to be the first in this country who thought of using steam for transportation. He was the first man to apply this idea in America, but not in the world, as he had no knowledge of the inventions of Europeans. He succeeded finally in interesting a few men and in obtaining an exclusive grant to operate steam vessels in the waters of the States of Delaware and New Jersey. He built three boats, and, in 1790, seventeen years before the first sailing of Fulton's Clermont, Fitch operated the first steamboat of any kind in the world to make regularly scheduled and advertised trips for the transportation of passengers. This boat ran regularly between Philadelphia and several towns on the Delaware River. In spite of this success, poor Fitch's misfortunes increased and, although he built two more boats, he was still ridiculed. He finally went to the Kentucky wilderness in 1798, his courage bankrupt, broken in spirit, and committed suicide. Fitch had a clear comprehension of the value of his work, and his chief motive was, as he said at the time, 'the benefit of our empire.' His arguments and pleadings were, however, without effect, because his listeners apparently did not have the imagination at that time to grasp their significance."

E. G. R.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

MR. HUGHES AND SUFFRAGE.

More Than a Political Issue Involved in His Stand.

Yonkers, Aug. 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Mr. Hughes has fully and unequivocally given his promise to support the demand for the extension of the franchise to women to the full extent of his power, whether personal or official, and to hasten this extension by further encroachment of the Federal Government upon the rights of the States, must convince the country of his courage and of his honorable intention of dealing openly and fairly with the citizens, men and women, whose support he seeks.

This extraordinary step has doubtless not been taken without a full consideration of its political dangers. We must assume that Mr. Hughes has counted the cost and is willing to pay. He knows that the vast majority of women will never forgive him, that he has betrayed them and their future into the hands of a noisy minority. He says "we must settle this question now." His way of settling the question is to stop the agitation by giving the clamorous women what they demand. Had the 80 per cent. of unwilling women only known that not right, not principle, not logic, but noise and importunity win in a great national contention upon the issue of which the future of our democratic experiment hangs!

The advocates of suffrage have said: "We will support only the man who supports us; and we will destroy the man who does not wholly support us." The great struggle in which this country is involved is of no moment to them. Woman suffrage or "let the Government go to hell," as one of their popular speakers shouted at a public suffrage meeting.

Mr. Hughes has cast in his lot with these politicians who are born and bred of this political immorality. He will have their support. He will also have the support of a great body of women who oppose suffrage, who deplore his act, because they will, with the moral backbone bred of anti-suffrage principle, support even the man who betrays them so long as they believe he will not otherwise betray his country. Mr. Hughes has won admiration and respect by his sound judgment and his courageous integrity. We will not desert our duty to our country in an effort to punish him for his betrayal of us.

Mr. Hughes has given his attention to woman suffrage only as a political question. There is much of danger and trouble to come of it politically, but that is of little importance as compared with the vast social revolution it involves, with the terrible increase of economic attacks upon the institution of the family.

Mr. Hughes has done, and will do, what in him lies to destroy democracy and to degrade humanity again to that low state in which men and women labor, fight, and love on the same moral and physical plane.

Mrs. WM. FORSE SCOTT.

Dangers on Submersibles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notwithstanding the accepted status of the submersible boat Deutschland by the United States authorities and the people of this country as a merchant vessel, entitled to the usual commercial privileges, there is an aspect of the case which may well receive attention. Let some thought be diverted from the quantity and quality of the cargo of a submersible and centred upon the unfortunate crew that mans it. Life upon such a craft, as compared with that upon regular ships, must be next to unbearable on account of the heat, unwholesome air, and other causes even when not submerged. What, then, must be the strain and anxiety of the men when their vessel becomes submerged? Certainly the perils then become very great. There may be an outbreak of noxious gases, a failure of control when the sinking is going on, or a collision with some other vessel. At best the sailor must take many chances on a ship, but the regular, well-equipped vessel in case of fire or disability has ready means of seeking assistance which is practically denied to the submarine. Such perils as I have mentioned may be considered as incidental to a fighting submarine and therefore to be expected, but for a merchant ship such horrible conditions should be enough to bar boats thus equipped from engaging in ocean traffic. They are totally unfit for such service. HEBER WELLS.

Malden, Mass., July 31, 1916.

Too Much Raspberry Jam.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An officer of a Brooklyn regiment in Texas writes to me as follows:

> We are suffering mostly from the attentions of our friends who learned that jam was a delicacy. The jam issued by the United States is about twice what is needed by a man in this climate. * * * Some idiot has told folks we need jam. Consequently my store tent has several hundred bottles of it, all raspberry. Yesterday a case of twenty-four bottles of raspberry jam came from a friend. Today I read in the paper that the Red Cross is raising funds to send us raspberry jam! Do please write to THE TIMES and stop it.

G. D. B.

Douglaston, L. I., Aug. 3, 1916.

A Dog's Worth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once more we read of the tearing and mangling of the body of a little child, with the possible destruction of her life, by the so-called pet of one of our residents. Why do we tolerate people who keep dogs? We have heard enough of this animal's fine qualities. To their masters, yes—in return for food; but for any one else, jaws and teeth on slightest provocation. What else can be expected of a dog? It is their delight to destroy. But shall we let them disport themselves with the bodies of our little children. One little child is of far more importance than all the selfish rights of those who harbor these treacherous beasts.

WICKHAM AMES.

Montclair, N. J., Aug. 4, 1916.

THE LITTLE LEPERS.

The city is too full of them, the country
is afraid of them;
Turn them from the village and drive
them from the town.
They must not tarry in the street, they
cannot stifle in the house;
Wherever they may wander, hunt them
up and drive them down.

Who knows which bright head shall fall,
or what small hand holds doom,
Or whose gay footsteps follow down
the dark path of your fear?
Their faces never shadow but you think
it's Death at last—
Death or the spectre, Worse-than-
Death, crawling ever near!

God help you if you know a child or
have a child or are a child—
They must be hidden somewhere on
any mad pretext!
And while their ranks are thinning you
can only watch and pray,
While you hold your own child close
and wonder, "Which one next!"

Strange ones, familiar ones, keep them
from the loved ones!
Your child and my child had better
play apart,
Until there comes an ending to this ter-
ror-stricken hour,
When we turn away from children
with horror in the heart!

WINIFRED WELLS.

New York, Aug. 4, 1916.

PROLONGED BORDER SERVICE

A Prediction That the Result Will Be Universal Military Training.

McAllen, Texas, July 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue containing General O'Ryan's announcement that the New York troops are to remain on the border until 1917 was received in this camp with mingled feelings of surprise and astonishment.

Since an outbreak of hostilities with Mexico was seemingly averted, it has been noticed that the press and public of New York State have taken only a mild interest in those of its citizens who, when the call came, were ready to sacrifice their private interests and lives also, if necessary, that the national honor might be preserved. That emergency has passed, but it now appears that the members of the National Guard, having voluntarily placed themselves under military rule, are to be deprived of the rights and privileges of the remaining 99 per cent. of the civil population by being conscripted for border duty for an indefinite period.

Is it not a humorous situation that the world's greatest democracy should thus penalize, not its shirkers, but the only practical patriots in a population which calls for preparedness in its millions?

Is it not even more humorous that a statement of national policy, (for this question involves the whole country and not New York only,) affecting more than ten thousand men and their families should be made by the head of the State militia? Might we not have been honored by some sort of a statement by the President, or could not Governor Whitman have devoted a brief space of time to the matter? Are we to understand that the length of our sojourn in Texas is entirely in the discretion of a man who, capable as he is, has now a real military command for the first time, and whose future personal and political reputation is dependent upon the results he achieves with the body of men whom fortune has placed under his temporary command?

We National Guardsmen fully realize that we are not an efficient fighting force and that we need more training. We have already shown our willingness to fight if called upon. We have cheerfully endured many discomforts. We are very willing to devote further time now to acquiring military efficiency, but the idea of an additional six months or so is preposterous. The Administration, in its wisdom, saw fit to make us part of the first line of defense in preference to increasing the regular army, but if this super training is intended to make the tail fit the dog, one very essential fact is being overlooked. The National Guard is not a really permanent institution, but one composed of men whose enlistments are constantly expiring. If the policy of which General O'Ryan is the mouthpiece is really national, how many men will re-enlist knowing that they may, at any moment, be called away from their families and business for lengthy spells of military training, while Plattsburg men and other advocates of preparedness who are fit for military service wag their heads approvingly in the domestic armchair?

There is only one answer: The National Guard is doomed and universal military training, distributing the burden more equitably, will take its place. That, however, is a question for the future. So far as the present is concerned, will not the large body of public opinion represented by your readers see that the National Guard of New York State receives a square deal?

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

"TRAINED DIPLOMATS."

Have They Been Our Most Successful Ambassadors?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hughes puts at the front of his indictment of the Administration the sending of untried men to supersede "trained diplomats" as our representatives abroad. Then he singles out as an example par excellence the replacing of Mr. Herrick at Paris. Having the impression that this was Mr. Herrick's first diplomatic appointment, I looked up his record in "Who's Who" to see what diplomatic training this most successful Ambassador had had. It is in brief this: Student at two Ohio colleges, with honorary degrees from two other institutions; practiced law in Cleveland; Treasurer of a savings society and Vice President of another business concern; member of the City Council of Cleveland; delegate to a Republican National Convention and Presidential Elector; on Governor McKinley's staff, with the rank of Colonel, and, finally, Governor of Ohio. In short, just the kind of training that most of our Ambassadors and foreign Ministers have had.

The writer has had some experience with foreign Ministers who were promoted from one post to another, and it is mild to say that they have not been our most eminent Ambassadors. He would like to raise the question whether the greatest posts, Paris and London, have ever been filled that way. He would also ask which of Cleveland's foreign appointments did Harrison or McKinley continue. Or does "trained diplomat" mean simply "Republican diplomat"? Also, have the appointees of any President averaged higher in ability and achievements—and that under the most trying conditions ever faced by American foreign representatives—than the two Pages, van Dyke, Whitlock, Gerard, and Morgenthau? Also, was not Mr. Sharp's appointment made before the crisis in Europe was foreseen? His resignation from Congress was on July 23, 1914, and, as these things go, the appointment must have been some time previous. Certainly, after he arrived in Paris, it is true that he courteously stood aside to allow Mr. Herrick to complete undertakings he had begun.

P. H. H.

Pewee Valley, Ky., Aug. 2, 1916.

Volunteer Woman Doctors Rejected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About three weeks ago there was a call for doctors and nurses to aid in the fight against infantile paralysis. Three days later, Saturday, Dr. Emerson, Commissioner of Health, complained, saying that not one doctor volunteered. Monday following I saw Dr. Nicholson of the Board of Health and volunteered to work. I was referred to Dr. Wilson, in charge of Willard Parker, Riverside, and Kingston Avenue Hospitals. He said that doctors were needed, but he had no room for women physicians. I am a graduate of a recognized New York Medical College, but I am a woman; therefore, I cannot help in this fight, where help is so badly needed, while undergraduates who are fortunate enough to be men are accepted with open arms. It seems hardly fair to the public that the lives of sick children should be intrusted to students, while graduated physicians are turned away because they are women.

REBECCA TEICHMAN, M. D.

New York, Aug. 3, 1916.

For Cleaner Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not try to keep the streets of our city cleaner? Not infrequently I have seen paper torn into bits and thrown from a car window. Why not wait until you see a waste basket, in your home, office, or elsewhere, and then put your paper where it belongs? On the other side of the water the city streets are almost universally delightfully clean, and I believe there is a fine imposed on any one who disregards this rule.

E. A.

New York, Aug. 4, 1916.

NAMES FOR CORPORATIONS.

Increasingly Difficult to Avoid Conflicts Under New York System.

Albany, Aug. 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps no branch of statutory law has shown a greater or more rapid development during the past century in New York State than that relating to private corporations. This evolution is doubtlessly in response to new economic conditions to which it has given rise and also to the mass and variety of important litigations which have presented many novel and difficult questions. Nevertheless, the privileges and immunities offered to incorporators in this Commonwealth have always emphasized the popularity of our laws which grant to prospective business enterprises a maximum of benefit with a minimum of liability and expense.

But the idea is not that our corporation law, creating an artificial person distinct from the individuals comprising it and clothing them with the rights and powers of their own, is peculiarly a local or modern one. On the contrary, it represents an ancient institution developed from the earliest periods in the history of Roman law, later resolved into the French, mercantile associations of the Middle Ages, followed by the English trade guilds and regulated companies of the sixteenth century until the dawn of the nineteenth century, when corporations of a semi-public character were created by special acts of the Legislatures in a few of the Eastern States of America.

The legal conception of a corporation, however, has always included problems which nowadays puzzle so many courts and give occupation to so many lawyers, although it is only under favorable conditions that these problems emerge for solution. But such a state of affairs is now aided by the immensely increased facilities of employing this most powerful instrument of modern industrial civilization with the result that its application has now reached a scale which our capitalists never before believed possible. Thus, it is this device, first created in America under the laws of New York, that has given and promoted the circulation of values, one of the greatest acknowledged causes of the increase of wealth this State has ever known.

Moreover, the growing popularity of the New York corporate form of business organization, which has been particularly noticeable during the last two decades, finds special emphasis in the records of the Secretary of State's office, which show that on one day last month there were filed and recorded the certificates of incorporation of eighty-two stock companies, establishing a new record, the highest number previously recorded in a single day being seventy-one. Besides, the total number of corporations formed in this State during the first half of the present year has demonstrated anew the opinion of many authorities that our corporation laws are the most advantageous in the world.

In fact, there seems to be a marked tendency to incorporate every form of business enterprise here, whether large or small, and the New York statute, constituting a conservative but thoroughly modern code in the organization and maintenance of corporations, equally removed from the looseness which has characterized the corporation statutes of some foreign jurisdictions, and from the unduly restricted features of others, is proving its attractiveness by the ever increasing numbers of stock companies organized under our laws by persons residing in other States and foreign countries.

Besides, stockholders find their interests conserved by the statutory provisions which give them the right to demand financial statements from the officers of their corporations, and by the consistent attitude of the New York courts in holding Directors accountable as fiduciaries for the benefit of stockholders. Creditors also are assured reasonable safety by the statutes which prohibit the impairment of capital stock by return thereof to the stockholders, or by willful dissipation of any kind by Directors.

Bankers and underwriters have learned to discriminate in favor of New York corporations when entering into agreements in relation to the financing of new enterprises and the underwriting of bond issues, because of the more ready market for the sale of the securities of New York companies. Directors, while required by the New York courts to observe good faith and common honesty toward the company's stockholders, its creditors and the State, are not subjected to the hazard and annoyance of criminal prosecution for mere errors of judgment or inadvertent failure to do purely formal acts.

This remarkable increase, on the other hand, has emphasized and aggravated an increasing need of a method of disposing of corporations which, during the past century, have filed incorporating papers with the Secretary of State, but which subsequently have failed to complete their organizations or, having organized and engaged in business, have afterward ceased to operate and are, as a matter of fact, defunct, though still carried on the records as existing companies.

There are now in the neighborhood of 200,000 names of corporations on the office index, and, while no accurate determination can be made, it is believed that a very considerable percentage of them does not represent active corporations. It is, therefore, becoming increasingly difficult to devise names for new companies which do not conflict with the titles apparently in use, and each day upward of 150 requests are made to the Corporation Bureau for the use of names of companies already on the records, many of which were organized over half a century ago.

In some States, the Governor is empowered to declare by proclamation the forfeiture of the charters of such companies as have failed to report their existence or have defaulted in the payment of the annual franchise tax. Possibly a similar remedy would prove effective in New York, although the particular method to be adopted is, of course, less important than the achievement of a satisfactory result whereby this dearth in the list of available names of business companies proposing to incorporate under the laws of this State can be avoided.

FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

Removal of City Refuse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On and after Aug. 14 the Department of Street Cleaning will discontinue the collection of refuse of all kinds, except garbage, from buildings of all kinds, except those used for residential purposes. So says a notice I have recently received.

Why is that body of taxpayers, the owners of resident property, favored? Why the discrimination against owners of business properties? They pay taxes just the same. New York tax rates and assessment rates play a constant see-saw, but each end of the [illegible] swings a little higher every time. And yet, the more the taxes the less service.

WILLIAM T. CONSTOCK.

New York, Aug. 4, 1916.

GAIN IN GOLD HELD BY RESERVE BANKS

Increase Also Made in Discounted Bill Holdings, Which Now Total $30,400,000.

LOSS IN EARNING ASSETS

Total About $1,500,000 Less Than the Week Before Owing to Decreased Amount of Acceptances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Federal Reserve Board's statement for the close of business on Aug. 4, 1916, indicates a slight gain in aggregate gold reserves, and a decrease of $4,500,000 in the combined total reserves of the banks. Total earning assets are about $1,500,000 less than the week before, largely the result of decreased amounts of acceptances on hand.

Chicago reports the largest gain in total reserves, mainly through the collection of outstanding balances due from other Federal Reserve Banks, also through the increase in Government deposits, and the liquidation of investments. New York and Boston show considerable decreases in their cash reserves, having turned balances, due to other Federal Reserve Banks, into favorable balances during the report week.

Discounted bills on hand show an increase for the week of $2,800,000, the present total of $30,400,000 being the largest weekly figures since the first week of the present year. Boston shows an increase of $2,100,000 in its holdings of discounted paper, Richmond and Minneapolis likewise reporting substantial gains under this head. Aggregate holdings of agricultural and live stock paper maturing after ninety days stand now at over $81,000,000 or less than 10 per cent. of the total discounts on hand, as against 14 per cent. the week before.

Acceptances on hand show a decrease of about $4,000,000, all the banks except New York and Atlanta reporting smaller holdings than at the end of the preceding week. Of the total bills, including acceptances on hand, about 38 per cent. mature within thirty days, and about 39 per cent. after thirty, though within sixty days.

There have been no material changes in the holdings of Government securities or municipal warrants. Earning assets aggregate at present $153,271,000, constituting over 350 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, as against 353 per cent. shown the week before, and 294 per cent. about three months previous. Of the total earning assets acceptances form 41.1 per cent.; United States bonds, 24.9 per cent.; discounts, 15.7 per cent.; warrants, 14.2 per cent., and Treasury notes, 4.1 per cent. Government and net member bank deposits show but slight changes in the aggregate, though Chicago and New York report substantial increases in the amounts of Government funds held.

There has been no change for the week in the amount of Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation. Federal Reserve agents report a total of $155,551,000 of Reserve notes outstanding, against which they hold $162,184,000 of gold and $15,993,000 of paper. The banks show a total circulation of Federal Reserve notes of $152,787,000, and aggregate net liabilities of $11,029,000 on notes issued to them by the agents.

A statement of combined resources and liabilities of the twelve banks for the past week follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$256,437,000
Gold settlement fund	116,811,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,915,000
Total gold reserve	395,163,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	11,699,000
Total reserves	$476,862,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against F. R. bank notes	$450,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities—	
Within 10 days	$15,271,000
From 11 to 30 days	25,863,000
From 31 to 60 days	42,566,000
From 61 to 90 days	25,228,000
Over 90 days	3,006,000
Total	$109,934,000
Investments:	
U. S. bonds	$48,037,000
One-year U. S. Treasury notes	7,925,000
Municipal warrants	27,375,000
Total earning assets	153,271,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	20,420,000
Due from F. R. banks, net	19,947,000
All other resources	4,414,000
Total resources	$615,367,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$55,148,000
Government deposits	56,607,000
Member bank deposits, net	490,625,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	11,029,000
F. R. Bank notes in circulation	1,692,000
All other liabilities	266,000
Total liabilities	$615,367,000

Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 67.7 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 70 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on F. R. notes in circulation, 70.6 per cent.

Less items in transit between Federal Reserve banks, viz., $19,947,000.

The statement for each of the twelve banks follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$17,591,000
Total reserve	17,762,000
Bills discounted and bought	15,122,000
Member bank deposits—net	84,728,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$158,107,000
Total reserve	182,841,000
Bills discounted and bought	29,810,000
Member bank deposits—net	191,788,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$24,749,000
Total reserve	25,259,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,293,000
Member bank deposits—net	31,471,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$25,802,000
Total reserve	26,899,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,997,000
Member bank deposits—net	38,515,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$17,370,000
Total reserve	17,594,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,787,000
Member bank deposits—net	15,879,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$8,050,000
Total reserve	9,262,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,606,000
Member bank deposits—net	10,632,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$52,462,000
Total reserve	54,162,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,629,000
Member bank deposits—net	69,101,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,764,000
Total reserve	10,908,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,096,000
Member bank deposits, net	19,487,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$10,821,000
Total reserve	11,246,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,314,000
Member bank deposits, net	19,999,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$16,753,000
Total reserve	16,821,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,410,000
Member bank deposits, net	23,355,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,469,000
Total reserve	10,261,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,451,000
Member bank deposits, net	11,655,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$14,225,000
Total reserve	14,246,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,818,000
Member bank deposits, net	24,015,000

HOW WAR HELPS BRITAIN.

Among Other Things, It Has Given Her Germany's Palm-Kernel Trade.

Another example of the switching of trade brought about by the war is the palm-kernel industry that has grown up in England. Three-quarters of the kernels went to Germany before the war, although four-fifths of them were grown in British and nearly all the rest in French colonies. Palm-kernel oil is generally used for making soap, compound lard, or margarin, and the cake and meal resulting from the manufacturing process go for animal feed.

Facts and figures on the new industry are contained in the report of the Committee on Edible and Oil-Producing Nuts and Seeds, which is forwarded here by Consul Charles M. Mathaway, Jr., at Hull, England. This committee was appointed by the British Government in the Summer of 1915.

Hamburg was the only great foreign market for kernels before the war, and great quantities were regularly consigned there for forwarding to other ports as well as for use in the nearby mills of Harburg. British developments since the war are summed up, in part, as follows:

"The initiation of this movement was undertaken in the first place by the West African section of the Chambers of Commerce in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, whose members naturally realized at once the serious results to be apprehended from the closing of the principal markets for the produce of the West African colonies. The problem before them was to find a fresh outlet for the crops of palm kernels and other nuts and seeds already awaiting shipment, and a newer market for the produce which would be coming forward during the next period.

"Several of the largest crushing concerns, more especially those in the neighborhood of Hull, took the matter up from a practical standpoint, and commenced to import palm kernels and to crush them for the first time in their mills, adapting their existing machinery for the purpose. This adaptation did not give the best results in practice, and a new plant has been ordered to deal with palm kernels by the most up-to-date methods."

The committee concludes that after the war the bulk of the trade will revert to Germany in the absence of specific measures to the contrary, and recommends that for the period of the war and for five years thereafter an export duty of $9.73 a ton be placed upon the kernels exported from West Africa, except those dealt with in some part of the British Empire. The British Government has recommended to the Colonial authorities the imposition of the export duty suggested by the committee, and presumably it will shortly be in effect.

Prudential Sues for Agents' Books.

Replevin suits to recover the books held by the striking agents in Jersey City were brought yesterday by the Prudential Life Insurance Company through Mayor Pierre P. Garven of Bayonne, counsel for the company. President P. J. Lang of the Jersey City Life Insurance Agents' Union said if the agents gave up their books they would have nothing to show that they had turned in the money collected. The cases will be called before Judge John A. Blair in the Second District Civil Court on Aug. 10.

EXPECT BIG ORDERS FOR STEEL BARS

Mill Owners, Looking Forward to Fall Movement, Advance Price $2 a Ton.

OTHER GRADES TO GO UP

Foreign Inquiries Are Numerous, Especially for Heavy Plates—Big Demand for Billets.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5.—Consumers of steel bars received a jolt during the latter part of the week when advised that quotations had been advanced from 2.50c to 2.60c, a raise of $2 a ton. The larger consumers had been offered an opportunity to contract for next year's supply, at 2.35c or $3 a ton below the price then obtaining. A number took advantage of the offer and it is estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 tons were contracted for, principally by Chicago implement makers. Other interests spurned the reduction and said they would hold off until prices were lower.

Steelmakers have evidently figured out that there will be a big buying movement during the Fall. They can fall back on orders already placed. There are only a few bar mills in the country that have any available tonnage to dispose of during the remainder of the year. Western mills are sold up and most of the Eastern mills have no capacity until the third quarter. As a result of the advance in bars, hoops and bands will probably be put up to 2.60c. Some mills are now asking 3c.

Reports indicate a movement is on foot to put up the price of structural shapes $2 a ton. Shapes and plates have for many years been quoted on a par. Plates are now selling at 2.00c, Pittsburgh, nearly equivalence of mill, while shapes are quoted at 2.50c., with much better delivery. The advance, if ordered, will be predicated on general conditions in the steel industry and the sold-up condition on nearly all lines of finished material. This is especially true of heavy steel products.

While shapes are selling at $50 a ton, billets and bars are commanding $45 a ton. The spread between crude steel and the finished product should be greater than $5 a ton. Buying of structural shapes has been poor during the last two months. The last week gave signs of improvement, but the inquiry is not 17,000 tons of shapes for structural and bridge work by the Washington & Newport News Short Line, a new project. Southern railroads have issued rush orders for numerous bridges to replace those destroyed by recent floods. Hot weather has interfered considerably with production at the mills.

Many Foreign Inquiries.

Foreign and domestic inquiries for steel plates are numerous. Heavy plates are in greater demand. Plates of narrow widths have sold below premium prices. As these were quickly snapped up, mill owners have advanced quotations on these sizes and in some instances they find they can get 2.c instead of 2.00c, which is the quotation made by the producer. Eastern seaboard shipyards have offered Pittsburgh mills 50,000 tons of plates which are being figured on. A New Jersey shipyard has closed for part of 14,000 tons, which had been inquired for. If the expected rush of car orders materializes the Fall plates for prompt delivery may advance to 4.50c. They are now being offered at 3.25c and 3.50c for delivery during the last quarter. A Seattle shipyard has taken the contract to build four boats, which will require 12,500 tons of steel.

An inquiry for 50,000 tons of steel bars for shells has been put before Youngstown manufacturers. The large shell contracts recently placed with the large munition makers of the country will cause the consumption of at least 300,000 tons of steel. Orders have not been placed, and, if they were, no deliveries could be made before the first of 1917.

Demand for steel billets, rolled and forged, is enormous. As a result bessemer billets are held close to $45 a ton, and as the season advances may go higher. Already a scarcity obtains in some sections. Great Britain and Italy have inquiries out, which, with the domestic demand, cannot be handled. One inquiry was made among Cleveland mills for 20,000 tons and another of 12,000 tons. No such tonnage could be obtained. Cleveland mills as a result are holding billets at $48 a ton.

Some buying of rails and cars has been done. The Canadian Northern has contracted with the Steel Corporation for 15,000 tons of rails. Rail contracts received by the Steel Corporation mills during the week aggregated 45,000 tons. Contracts for rails during July aggregated 500,000 tons. This was due to the placing of the order for Russian rails of 450,000 tons.

One of the marvels of the steel boom is the manner in which tin plate is in demand. Exporters are willing to pay as high as $7 a box but can find no accommodation. It is the one product supported largely by domestic consumers. Sheets on the other hand are just the reverse. Lighter gauges are exceedingly weak. Prices are maintained by the high cost of sheet bars and labor rather than by demand.

The oft-suggested advance on wire products has not materialized. Owing to the expected increase in quotations specifications at mills were extremely heavy and additional buying appeared in bulk. Shipments of barbed wire are going abroad with regularity.

Pipe and tube mills show no sign of abasement of activity. Pipe mills are unable to handle additional oil country goods short of four or five months. Premiums are freely offered for delivery for boiler tubes and seamless tubes.

With increased production of by-product coke steelmakers are reaping larger profits from sales of by-products from their coking plants than they are from steelmaking. Benzol, sulphate of ammonia and toluol products are sold far in advance. Premium's are offered on all extracts from coal. Toluol is selling as high as $4.50 a gallon.

Pig iron buying is increasing. An inquiry appeared in Pittsburgh during the week for 100,000 tons of basic iron. A contract was closed by a Portsmouth, Ohio, consumer for 30,000 tons of basic. Foundry iron is also being bought more freely in small lots.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have been buying iron for export, and obtained 9,000 tons of bessemer from a Chicago furnace. Valley furnaces have all their bessemer iron sold months ahead. Numerous eastern furnaces that have been working on foundry grades are changing to bessemer. One old bessemer ore working near Pottstown, Penn., is being cleaned up to resume operations. Owing to anxiety of furnaces to share in the export trade quotations on bessemer have slid backward. Early sellers secured an average of $21.50, valleys, for bessemer iron, but recent sales have been made as low as $20.

There is some demand for low phosphorus iron for export, Japan inquiring for 1,000 tons. Southern Foundry No. 2 is being held by furnace owners at $15. Warrant iron is selling at $14. It is the belief that most of this will be absorbed shortly, when the $15 quotation will be firmly established. Southern iron could find a good outlet in the export trade if bottoms could be secured to carry the freight. The freight on pig iron from Birmingham to California will be advanced from $9 to $12 a ton, Sept. 1. This has caused large shipments of iron from Southern points to the Pacific Coast.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

While there were more changes shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week than for some time, the effect was lost more or less because more than half of them was confined to two groups of markets—foodstuffs, and drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils. Ninety-three of the 336 listed items varied in price from those of the previous week, and fifty-five of these changes were declines. In the preceding week forty of the seventy-nine changes were downward.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Aug. 4, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar.,ch.,100 lbs.	$0.80	$10.00	$7.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09½	.09½	.07⅞
Coffee, Santos No. 4,	.10½	.10½	.09½
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.08¼	.08¼	.06¾
Printcloths, 38½-in.,64x60	.05⅞	.05⅝	.05⅞
Butter, cream., extra, lb.	.30	.29¾	.25½
Cheese, f.c.,fresh,spec.,lb.	.16	.15¾	.13¾
Eggs, Western, 1sts, doz.	.26	.28	.18
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.08	.06	.07¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11½	.11½	.11¼
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.05½	.05½	.04¼
Raisins, lb.	.07¼	.07¼	.07½
Flour, Spring patent,bbl.	6.85	6.50	5.50
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.05	5.85	6.35
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.43¼	1.34½	1.21¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.	.93¾	.93¾	.91
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.47½	.47½	.51¾
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.138	.132	.093
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.30	1.30	1.45
Hides, Chi. pack.,No.1,lb.	.26½	.27	.27½
Hides,Chi.cows,native,lb.	.24½	.25	.26½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.37	.37	.31
Leather, union backs, lb.	.62	.62	.44
Iron pig,F.No.2 Phil.,ton.	19.75	19.75	14.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	43.00	42.00	22.50
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.20¾	.20½	.19
Copper, electro., N.Y.,lb.	.20¾	.20½	.18¼
Lead, New York, lb.	.06	.062	.04¾
Tin, New York, lb.	.38¾	.38½	.35⅝
Petrol., ref., gal, in bbls.	.12	.12	.11
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.70	7.00	6.15
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.05	9.50	6.55
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.75	6.90	6.10
Lard, prime, Chi., 100 lbs.	12.55	12.82½	7.87½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	13.00	13.07½	9.37½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	28.00	25.00	18.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05	.05	.05½
Rubber, up-river Para,lb.	.68	.65¾	.59
Sugar, fine gran.,100 lbs.	7.40	7.65	5.60
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.16½	.16½	.19
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.20
Potatoes, new, bbl.	2.00	2.00	1.25
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.388	.388	.339

The upward trend of flour prices, as a result of the steady rise in wheat, was again the feature of the changes in the foodstuffs markets. Spring and Winter patent each advanced 35 cents a barrel, which makes an advance of $1.35 a barrel on the former in the last three weeks, while Spring clear went up 20 cents, and Winter clear advanced 25. Mess pork showed the only advance in the provisions marked at Chicago, while declines were registered by live beef, hogs, and sheep, and by prime lard and short ribs. Hams were lower in this city. The cheaper grades of cheese and eggs were about the only items which did show advances in the dairy products. The better ones all went up, and the wholesale price of the best new eggs is now 8 cents a dozen above the figure of a year ago. Good butter is also much higher than it was at this time in 1915.

There was little change in fruits, fresh or dried, one way or the other, but more than the usual weakness was shown in the market for vegetables. Beans were especially weak, four of the six listed varieties showing lower prices. Coffees and teas were unchanged, but the spice market contributed four declines to the general list. An interesting feature was a decline in fine granulated sugar, apparently in sympathy with the drop in raw stock, this being the first sign of a break in the former for months. The decline amounted to 25 cents a hundred pounds, but in spite of this fact, the current price is still 80 cents above the corresponding 1915 level.

Not much of interest was shown by the market for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, where only nine of the 33 changes listed were advances. A break of 10 cents a barrel was reported in crude petroleum at the well, due largely to the liquidation of stocks that had apparently been bought in a speculative way during the recent rise. Prices continued firm in the metals markets, so far as the crude and finished iron products were concerned. Bessemer billets went up at Pittsburgh, but the rest of the week's changes were confined to the so-called minor metals. In these, lake and electrolytic copper advanced, while spelter, tin, and tin went down.

No declines were recorded in the market for grains, while wheat, rye malting barley, and long rye straw all went up. Half of the items listed in the hides went down, and there were no advances to offset them. Calfskins continued to drop. The leather market, on the other hand, was firm at recent prices. Three advances were recorded on domestic wool, two on New York and Michigan stock, and one on Wisconsin and Illinois.

Poplar and cypress were quoted at lower figures in the lumber trade, against an advance in beech, while in the building materials there was a rise in the cost of cypress shingles and a drop in Eastern spruce lath. While prices on heavy burlaps were firmly maintained here as the result of further bullish reports from primary markets, this was not wholly true of the lighter goods.

Further openings of Spring, 1917, lines of woolens resulted in higher prices on several well-known cloths, while more active trade in gray cottons resulted in several advances on printcloths and sheetings. Brazilian crude rubber supplied the remaining advance for the week, while tallow accounted for the last recorded decline.

EXPORTS GAIN $24,174,956.

Shipments Last Week More Than Recover Loss of Week Before.

Exports from this port, which in the week before had declined $20,000,000, made more than a corresponding gain in the week ended yesterday, according to the Custom House report. War and other shipments from New York for the period totaled $56,445,769, compared with $32,271,813 in the week before, and $52,869,364 in the week before that.

Exports from here in the corresponding week last year amounted to $29,158,310, and in the same period of 1914 at the time of the outbreak of the war, their value aggregated $12,071,036.

Total exports from New York to date for the calendar year now amount to $1,577,827,680, against $825,524,948 in the corresponding period last year, and $547,281,299 in 1914.

BANKS PLAN CHARGES ON SMALL ACCOUNTS

Many Institutions Are Losing Money Because of Meagre Balances.

$200 NECESSARY FOR PROFIT

Federal Reserve Collection System Cuts Off a Large Share of Exchange Profits.

The time may not be far distant when the multitude of people who keep a small checking balance in the banks for convenience in paying bills will receive a monthly bill for the service rendered them by their banks. The charge will either be a flat one, running from 50 cents to $1 a month, or will be based on the number of checks drawn. Thus, a practice now very limited may become general.

In theory the patron of a bank pays for the service rendered him in the way of safeguarding his money, meeting his checks, collecting his sight drafts, and performing other duties by allowing the bank to use the money he has on deposit. In practice a great many customers cost the banks a large loss on their business, because they do not leave enough money on deposit to allow the bank to cover the cost of handling their accounts. Costs vary in different localities and in different banks, but the usual experience is that a balance of at least $200 is necessary to meet the cost of handling an average account. On $200 the bank figures it gets approximately $10 a year in interest, and that about compensates the bank.

Thousands of institutions, especially those in the country where competition is keen, have been losing money every year on their small accounts and floundering about helplessly in search of ways of meeting the drain. The usual practice has been to seize every opportunity for imposing a collection charge on checks sent out of town, but here and there a bank has analyzed its accounts and boldly notified customers that they would have to pay for the service rendered them where they did not keep a balance sufficient to allow the bank to make a profit. Now that the Federal Reserve collection system is depriving the banks of a large share of the exchange profits, the country banks are beginning to see the wisdom of making every depositor pay directly for his accommodation, either by keeping a larger balance or by a regular monthly charge.

Here and there bankers have come together and inaugurated the new plan simultaneously, but in other communities one bank has begun imposing a charge without regard to the effect it would have on patrons who might transfer their business to a rival bank. These institutions have proceeded on the theory that they were perfectly willing to see losing business go to a competitor.

Ready to Meet Banks Half Way.

Most people are fair-minded enough to meet their banks half way when the injustice of expecting free service is pointed out to them. There is a bank in New York City which has a very large number of women depositors, many of whom formerly kept from $25 to $200 in their accounts to meet household expenses. This bank was running behind in its expenses at the rate of $10,000 a year, and some of the officers favored closing it. The President got in an expert accountant and began to analyze his accounts. He found that in a great many cases the bank was handling several hundred checks a year on accounts that were kept just large enough to meet the drafts on it.

Thereupon the President sent a courteous letter to all of his smaller depositors to tell them that his bank had to make a living, and could not carry accounts under $200 for nothing. A charge of $1 a month was imposed on accounts under $200. In the next year this small bank made $15,000, and it has done better than that ever since. The new policy made a difference of $25,000 a year, practically none of which came from the $1 fee. In nearly every case the depositor brought his balance up to a point where the bank could make a profit on it.

A banker in a leading university town had more than 2,000 student accounts, running from $25 to $500, but mostly under $50. He analyzed this business and found it an expensive bit of accommodation which was costing the stockholders money. He thereupon wrote to other banks in all of the prominent college communities to see how they were handling the situation. To his surprise he found that with hardly an exception the other college banks were doing just as he was. That is, they were employing bookkeepers and hiring banking rooms for the purpose of taking care of a large number of depositors whose business only entailed a loss. In many cases officers wrote to the inquiring banker an urgent plea that any plan decided upon to make these small accounts profitable be communicated to them.

Check Books Sold to Students.

The head of this institution solved his problem by removing all the blank checks from his counters and issuing books only upon application. These books of fifty checks he sold to depositors for $1, with the condition that in the event of the monthly balance being kept at $200 the bank would refund the money paid for blank checks. Even then, it was figured, the bank only broke even on its small accounts, for the analysis had shown that it cost the bank 2½ cents to handle every check passing through.

An up-State banker cites as one example out of many unprofitable accounts disclosed by an analysis the case of a woman whose balance for some months had averaged $47. She was inclined to resent a notice that she must keep a larger sum on deposit or pay for her accommodation; so the President went over her account with her. He showed that of the $47 she kept with his institution only $40 could be loaned, the balance being required for reserve. On $40 the bank made $2 a year, figuring the money at 3 per cent. It cost the bank $10 a year to handle the checks sent over her account, which showed an actual loss of $8. The depositor was told to bring the balance up to $200, which would pay the bank $10 a year, or to close the account.

One of the big State banks in New York City has added materially to its earnings by refusing to carry small accounts on the same terms as large ones. This bank has many branches, and the managers of each branch are allowed to use a good deal of discretion in imposing a charge, but the rule is that accounts under $200 shall be made to pay a fee of $1 a month. The exceptions are many, however. Where a small account is connected directly or indirectly with a large one, as, for instance, where a man has a substantial balance at the main bank and a small one for his wife's household expenses at a neighborhood branch, no charge is made. In some cases where a firm keeps a large balance its employes are not charged for small personal accounts because of the bank's desire to encourage thrift. And in no case is a person just starting in business for himself or herself charged a fee, even if the bank balance is only $10. The bank goes on the theory that every small business account is likely to swell to profitable dimensions, and that the owners should be encouraged to favor the bank.

One reason that many national banks have begun to charge a fee for carrying small balances is the practice of depositors of keeping most of their surplus in savings banks or trust companies that allow them interest. These people are having the opportunity of transferring part of their balance to the bank which does the work for them or of paying for their checks.

An evil which has spread through a great many districts, but which is not known in the big centres, is the practice of allowing an excessive rate of interest on checking balances, or a moderate rate on a very small sum. In some localities depositors are receiving 4 per cent on their daily balances. That makes it necessary for the bank to charge in turn a stiff rate to its borrowers, and to take chances through investment in securities netting 6 per cent. or better. It is argued by some of the influential bankers now seeking to correct this evil that a bank is paying a depositor enough of his money when it cares for it and meets his checks, and that interest should only be allowed on considerable balances, and then at a rate of 2 per cent. A bank paying 2 per cent., and that only on balances above the minimum required to cover expenses, is a safer institution to deal with than its neighbor paying 3 per cent. or more and welcoming small accounts, in the opinion of good bankers.

COTTON, IRREGULAR, CLOSES WITH GAINS

Forecast for Western Belt Sends Prices Up After Early Advance and Recession.

BULLS ADVISE PURCHASES

Market Sentiment Seems to be Based Upon Expectation of Upward Activity.

After the advance of practically 100 points since the Government report on crop condition it is only natural that cotton should exhibit some irregularity. That was the feature of yesterday's market.

The opening was firm at an advance of 8 to 12 points, and for a brief period the undertone was fairly stiff. Later in the session the market eased back to Friday's closing figures, but there was a violent advance on the forecast for the Western belt, predicting continued fair weather with the exception of probable showers on the Texas coast. The close was strong at a net gain of 12 to 25 points.

It would not be surprising if the market should experience further irregularity. There seems to be an impression that crop complaints have been greatly exaggerated, although this view is not wholly borne out by the following summary from Bradstreet's:

"Except in a few sections of the Southeast there is a disposition to take a better view of cotton crop prospects. Low land crops there have been badly hurt, but hill lands look well. Fields in the eastern half of the belt are grassy, following a month of rain. West of the Mississippi cotton is not quite so favorably situated, owing to a lack of rain, and there is a disposition to reduce early sanguine estimates, particularly in Texas and Oklahoma."

On the other hand the bulls do not believe that the advance has culminated, although they appear to be prepared for some irregularity. The bull leaders take the view that present prices do not discount conditions as they see them, and they are advising purchases on all reactions.

Full private sales of print cloths for the week were 260,000 pieces, compared with 170,000 pieces last year. Demand for goods is active with buyers readily paying asking prices.

In the late trading shorts showed a disposition to cover over the week-end, and there was a fair amount of new buying for long account. The Government figures on the season's exports, placing them at 5,911,000 bales, compared with the recent announcement of the Census Bureau making the amount 6,400,000 bales, had no effect on sentiment. As a general thing it is believed that cotton is in for a period of bullish activity.

The market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	13.70	13.70	13.65	13.88@13.90	13.64@13.66
Oct	13.83	14.04	13.79	14.02@14.04	13.79@13.81
Dec	14.07	14.24	14.00	14.24@14.25	13.99@14.00
Jan	14.18	14.34	14.07	14.33@14.34	14.07@14.08
Mar	14.32	14.46	14.21	14.46@14.48	14.21@14.23
May	14.47	14.58	14.47	14.62@14.63	14.38@14.39

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 5 points advance; middling at 13.95c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady; middling, unchanged to 20 points higher; New Orleans, 13.57c; Galveston, 14.10c; Savannah, 13¾c; Memphis, 13.50c; Augusta, 13.38c; Houston, 14.25c. New Orleans market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	13.62	13.84	13.61	13.81@13.82	13.62@13.64
Dec	13.82	14.02	14.80	14.01@14.02	13.82@13.83
Jan	13.94	14.12	13.91	14.11@14.12	13.91@13.93
Mar	14.17	14.31	14.12	14.29@14.31	14.08@14.10
May	..	..	..	14.44@	.. 14.25@14.27

There was a holiday in Liverpool.

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 13.68c; October, 13.83c; January, 14.13c; March, 14.25c; May, 14.40c. The market there was due to open today 3 points lower to 2 points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks	Last Year.
Galveston	2,586	690	93,734	113,922
New Orleans	1,523	190	.....	126,198
Mobile	308	2	.....	13,267
Savannah	2,104	67,415	67,415	65,618
Charleston	5	21,334	21,334	43,040
Wilmington	923	45,246	45,246	37,961
Norfolk	967	.....	.....	44,822

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	73	109	45,139	66,973
Memphis	28	52	55,902	74,408
St. Louis	...	8,074	8,074	12,171
Houston	1,984	15,813	14,813	43,184

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	.....	9,000	1,100
New Orleans	600 to 1,000	2,924	722

FIX EXPRESS CO. LIABILITY.

Supreme Court Upholds the $50 Limitation in Two Cases.

Two decisions by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court have similarly fixed the liability of shippers and express companies for the loss of baggage. One of the appeals was in the suit of Belle Lichterman against the Adams Express Company. The plaintiff's trunk, shipped from her residence to Roscoe, N. Y., was not delivered for more than two months. An action was begun in the Municipal Court for damages and a verdict for $225 was found for the plaintiff.

The Appellate Term set the verdict aside and fixed the damages at $50, the amount the company itself had stipulated as the maximum of its liability in cases where the value of the article shipped was not declared. In the trial of the action counsel for the plaintiff put in the company's receipt and it was held that this limited the responsibility of the company. It was argued that the plaintiff did not read the receipt, but the court overruled that on the ground that it made no difference whether the stipulations were read or not. Justice Guy dissented from the decision.

The other case was that of William H. Granbery against the American Express Company. The plaintiff delivered a trunk and a package to the defendant for transportation from his home in Brooklyn to a point in this borough. The trunk was delivered but the package was lost. Suit was begun in the Municipal Court and the plaintiff got a judgment for $960.65. The Appellate Term set this aside and reduced the verdict to $50.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Eighteen corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $811,500, were chartered today. They include:

The Cortland Electric Co., Inc., Brooklyn, dynamo electric machinery, measuring, testing instruments, $500,000; F. R. Allen, E. A. Sherry, R. B. Lea, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Infants' Specialty Co., Inc., Buffalo, nursing bottles, medicines, nursery specialties, $150,000; W. J. Phillips, H. H. Baker, E. H. Roos, 584 Linwood Av., Buffalo.

Long Island Fuel Corp'n, Lynbrook, coal, coke, wood, other fuel, ice, brick, stone, cement, $100,000; W. R. Saulsbury, E. W. Brown, H. B. W. Hoff, 1 Broadway.

The Read Dresser Engineering Co., Inc., machinery, apparatus, motors, dynamos, lamps, hardware, $50,000; G. S. and S. R. Dresser, C. P. Read, New York.

Navy Island Real Estate Co., Inc., Oxford, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $25,000; V. Stratton, C. A. Gilman, R. H. Bills, Oxford.

D. L. and W., Inc., men's clothing, $25,000; L. S. Goldstein, J. Myers, D. Levine, 5,511 Fifteenth Av., Brooklyn.

F. B. Hill, Inc., amusement resorts, motion pictures, theatres, roof gardens, $15,000; F. B. Hill, M. F. Taylor, A. L. Ougley, Hotel Cumberland.

Henry Leonard Depts., Inc., conduct departments, branches, agencies, $10,000; L. Dimond, I. S. Lambert, W. P. Steuer, 135 Nassau St.

Wycombe Co., Inc., furniture, rugs, carpets, curtains, works of art, $10,000; J. J. Phaelan, W. C. Quinn, T. Lepine, 139 Euclid Av., Brooklyn.

I. J. Boone & Son, Inc., Rochester, realty, contracting, building, $5,000; I. J., H. J., and I. J. Boone, Jr., 50 Ferndale.

Purdy & Thorpe, Inc., Syracuse, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, bonding, insurance, $5,000; J. A. Cornith, R. G. Thorpe, E. D. Burdy, 601 Gurney Building, Syracuse.

Berkeley Holding Corp., realty, mortgage, loan, brokerage, $5,000; P. Feiner, M. Alterman, E. A. Brown, 135 Broadway.

The Handy Cleaner Co., Inc., Utica, mops, cleaners, inventions, patent rights, $5,000; W. H. Start, E. C. Field, J. H. Lepport, Utica.

Capital increase: Independent Knee Pants Co., Inc., New York, $8,000 to $8,500.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

EQUITY MOTION PICTURE COMPANY, dealer in motion pictures at 1,383 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $8,181, and assets, $1,500

RussianSecurities

In order that Investors may take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Foreign Exchange situation, we have established a special department giving exclusive attention to foreign securities. We are in direct touch with the markets in Petrograd and are now prepared to deal in the following Russian securities.

Imperial 4% Rentes of 1894
City of Moscow 4½%'s of 1912 due in 1961
City of Moscow 5%'s of 1906 due in 1957
City of Kieff 5%'s of 1914 due in 1961
City of Baku 5%'s of 1911 due in 1960
City of Petrograd 4½%'s of 1913 due in 1982
City of Odessa 4½%'s
City of Yalta 5%'s
Also Russian Industrials

Quotations and all available statistical details furnished upon request.

Renskorf, Lyon & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
33 New Street (Ground Floor), N. Y.

A
Conservative Investment With an Attractive Yield
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bond

This issue is secured by a first lien on property valued at more than double the amount of bonds outstanding.

The net earnings of the Company are more than 2½ times the total bond interest charges.

The Company operates Electric Light and Power plants in eight thriving communities in three Middle West States.

Price and full particulars on request for Circular I. M.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co
Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

The current issue of our Weekly Circular contains an analysis of
Missouri Pacific
new common stock, its status, earnings and prospects under the reorganization plan. We shall be pleased to send this circular on request.

PAINE, WEBBER & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1880
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad St., New York
BOSTON CHICAGO DETROIT MILWAUKEE

We Execute Orders in Listed Securities
on
Conservative Margin Instalment Payments For Cash
Send for Booklet
BARUCH BROTHERS
Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / Coffee Exchange }
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

A BOOKLET
¶ Comparing Income Tax payable under proposed law with provisions of present law will be mailed on request.
MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
7 Wall St. New York
¶ Send for Copy T-33.

Intercontinental Rubber
We have just issued a special circular analyzing the financial condition and prospects of this company. Sent on request.
John Muir & Co
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York
42d St. & Broadway | 125th St. & Lenox Av.
59th St. & Mad. Av. | 26 Court St., Bklyn.
105 West 82d Street | 310 Broadst., Newark
Members New York Stock Exchange

For Sale
25 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Niagara Alkali
25 Winchester Arms
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

UNUSUAL INVESTMENTS
described in
The Unlisted Securities Review
List of 75 stocks, quotations, dividend rates, etc. Other interesting features. *Send for Copy and Circular 65-A.*
DAWSON, LYON & INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS 42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Midwest Oil Preferred
Information on request.
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St. Tel. 4220 John

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Almost Lifeless—Banks Show Larger Surplus Despite Increase in Loans.

Dull as the stock market had been before, it became duller yesterday. Little excuse existed for trading and even the pretense of activity was not kept up. The vast majority were content to remain away from the Street or to do nothing though there, and the rest did nothing more than enough to keep the machinery of the market moving, though haltingly. Eight stocks moved as much as a point; in all the rest losses and gains, both of which were devoid of any true significance so far as the list as a whole was concerned, amounted only to fractions.

Of late the weekly bank statements have come to have more meaning than they possessed during the long period following the establishment of the Federal Reserve system during which the superabundance of money was so great that no demand which the market was called upon to meet seemed important enough to affect money rates. The Clearing House return yesterday was chiefly interesting in that it showed a gain in surplus despite a large increase in loans and deposits with only a small increase in reserve held. The explanation lay in a drop in demand deposits and an increase of over $53,000,000 in time deposits. Despite the increase in total deposits reserve requirements declined. This is the greatest shift from demand to time deposits which has so far occurred, but there has been a tendency to increase time deposits and thus gain the advantage of the 5 per cent. reserve required on those deposits against the 13 per cent. required on demand deposits. The incentive from the point of view of the depositor is supplied in the higher interest rate which the banks are able to pay on time deposits.

The increases in loans and in deposits in yesterday's statement were probably in the main the outcome of the French loan upon which payments were made last week. Credits created in this way would have to be considered much more closely in judging of the future of the money market were it not that these foreign credits are granted only to be spent exclusively in this country. They cannot possibly result in an outflow of gold for the money is loaned not for general purposes, but specifically for the purchase of goods in this country. Even were that not stipulated formally as it has been in respect to some foreign loans which we have taken, it would yet be so in effect inasmuch as the purchases in this country for account of the borrowing countries are so great that the buyers must perforce use all the means at their command to make payment for them. Gold would not be taken from us merely to be reshipped to us in exchange for goods. Not until the buying of goods on the present unprecedented scale halts will it be necessary to consider the possible effect of foreign loans upon our gold supply.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	48,767
Same day last year	324,226
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	95,493,162
Same period last year	80,561,247
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	15⅜	200	Advance Rumely	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	....
16½	17½	2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅜	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	8	100	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	....
73	73½	600	Am. Agri. Chem.	73¼	73⅜	73	73	— ¼
85⅝	86	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	86⅜	86⅞	85¼	86	+ ⅛
58	58½	200	Am. Car & F'dry	57⅛	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
54¼	54⅝	200	Am. Hide & L. pf	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
27⅞	27¼	400	Am. Ice Securities	27	27	27	27	....
7½	8	100	American Malt	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
39½	40	100	Am. Malt pf	40	40	40	40	....
93	93¼	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ½
111	111½	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
60	63	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	62½	62½	62½	62½	+2
60	63	50	Do. odd lot	62	62	62	62	....
120⅜	120½	400	Am. Tel. & Teleg	120½	120½	120½	120⅜	....
221	223	100	Am. Tobacco	221¾	221¾	221¾	221¾	+ ⅛
42	43	100	American Woolen	42½	42½	42½	42½	....
26¼	28	100	Am. Writing P. pf	25½	25¼	25½	25½	....
31	32	600	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛	....
79⅛	79⅝	1,800	Anaconda Copper	79	79¼	79	79¼	+ ⅛
102	102¼	800	At., Top. & S. F.	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	....
61	64	100	At., Gulf & W.I. pf	64	64	64	64	— ½
71	71½	300	Baldwin Loco.	70¼	71⅝	70¼	71⅝	+ ⅜
84¾	85	500	Balt. & Ohio	84⅞	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
430	440	100	Bethlehem Steel	430	430	430	430	....
83¾	84	300	B'klyn Rap. Transit	84	84	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
98	101	100	Brown Shoe pf	98	98	98	98	—2
97⅝	98	14	Buff., Roch. & P.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	....
44½	45	100	Cal. Petrol. pf	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
55½	60	5	Canada Southern	58	58	58	58	....
175½	176	200	Canadian Pacific	175⅜	175½	175⅜	175½	+ ¼
101	108	100	Chandler Motor	102	102	102	102	+1
94½	94⅝	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94¼	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅝	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
49⅞	51⅛	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅛
43	43½	200	Colo. Fuel & Iron	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
41	44	100	Computing Tab Rec.	42	42	42	42	+1½
41	42	60	Do., odd lots	42	42½	42	42½	....
135⅝	136½	100	Consolidated Gas	136	136	136	136	....
94	96	200	Continental Can	94	94	94	94	....
88	90¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	....
67¼	68	100	Crucible Steel	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
55	55½	2,250	Cuba Cane Sugar	54½	55¼	54¼	55¼	+ ⅝
94	94½	458	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	94½	94½	94	94¼	+ ¼
137	138⅝	30	Detroit Edison Co	137¼	137¼	137¼	137⅜	....
43¼	44	100	Distillers Securities	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
34½	35	100	Erie	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	....
168½	169	800	Gen. Electric	167¼	168¾	167¼	168¾	+1¼
69¾	70	900	Goodrich, (B. F.)	70¼	70¾	70	70	+ ⅛
78	76	200	Gulf States Steel	72¼	73½	72¼	73½	—3½
48¾	48½	400	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48¾	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
15⅞	16½	300	Interboro Consol.	16	16¾	16	16½	+ ⅜
118¼	120	50	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	....
26¼	26¼	2,200	Int. M. M. tr. r	26¼	26¼	26	26⅛	— ⅛
88½	88⅝	2,300	Int. M. M. pf t. r	89¼	89¼	88½	88⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	45	400	Int. Nickel	44⅜	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛
14½	14½	100	Int. Paper	14½	14½	14½	14½	....
66¾	67	500	Int. Paper pf	66½	66¾	66⅛	66¾	+ ⅛
24	25¼	100	Kan. City Southern	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
45⅝	47	3,100	Kennecott Copper	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
20	20⅜	100	Lake Erie & West	20	20	20	20	....
77	77¼	200	Lehigh Valley	77	77¼	77	77¼	— ¼
33	35	100	Long Island	32½	33½	32½	33½	—2
77½	78	1,200	Maxwell Motors	77½	78	77⅝	77⅝	— ¼
96½	96½	1,100	Mexican Petroleum	96	96¼	95⅜	96⅛	....
33⅜	33½	200	Miami Copper	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	....
4⅜	5	100	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	....
4⅜	4⅞	200	Do., Trust Rcts	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
21⅞	23	200	Natl. En. & Stpg	22¼	22½	22	22	....
63	63½	200	Natl. Lead	63½	63½	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
17¼	17⅝	100	Nevada Con. Cop	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	....
57⅛	58½	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	57½	57½	57½	57⅝	— ⅝
26¾	27	100	N. Y., O. & W	26¼	26½	26¼	26¾	....
110¾	111	100	Northern Pacific	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	+ ⅜
6⅝	7	1,700	Ontario Mining	6¼	7⅛	6¼	7	+1
55⅞	56	300	Pennsylvania R. R	55⅝	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	....
42½	43	300	Ry. Steel Spring	43	43	43	43	....
22⅝	22⅞	600	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
93⅝	94	800	Reading	94½	94½	94	94	....
123⅝	123½	3,200	Studebaker Co	123½	123½	123⅞	123½	+ ⅜
24¼	24⅜	300	Tennessee Copper	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	— ¼
190½	191	100	Texas Co	191	191	191	191	....
61½	62½	100	Third Avenue	62	62	62	62	+1½
7⅜	7⅞	1,500	Union Bag & Paper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
45	47⅜	200	Do., pf	46½	46½	46¼	46½	— ½
133¼	133⅝	400	Union Pacific	133¾	133⅞	133¼	133⅝	— ⅛
98⅜	99⅜	100	United Cigar Stores	99¼	99½	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
159½	160	200	United Fruit	159½	159½	159½	159½	— ⅛
105½	106½	400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	106	106⅜	106	106⅛	+ ⅛
86⅜	86½	3,000	U. S. Steel	86½	86½	86⅛	86⅜	— ⅛
118½	118½	200	U. S. Steel pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	....
77⅞	78	200	Utah Copper	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	100	Utah Securities	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	....
38½	40	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+1
49⅝	50	200	Wabash pf A	49¾	49¾	49⅝	49⅝	....
27	27⅝	100	Western Maryland	27	27	27	27	....
92¼	93¼	100	Western Union Tel	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	....
56⅞	57	500	Westingh'se E.& M.	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅞	2,300	Willys-Overland	51½	52⅞	51½	52⅞	+1¼
104½	104⅝	100	Willys-Overland pf	104½	104¼	104½	104½	....
135	136½	200	Woolw'th.(F.W.)Co	135⅝	135⅝	135⅞	135⅝	— ⅝

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'15	100	100⅛	3.95
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	96	96⅜	6.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100	100⅜	5.40
Argen. Govt.	6	May15,'20	99⅝	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100⅛	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.85
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1919	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov.of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	100	100⅛	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	102	102½	3.80
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99	100¼	4.85
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅝	5.60
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100¾	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	99⅛	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98¾	99⅛	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100⅛	5.88
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100⅜	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97⅝	98¼	4.80
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.80
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.85
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98	99	5.90
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101½	101¾	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102¼	103	3.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	95⅜	95⅞	4.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	98⅝	98⅞	5.35
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar.,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100¾	4.87
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99⅝	5.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	98½	99¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	98	9.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.65
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅞	99⅝	6.00
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1, '26	98¾	99	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅜	100⅝	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅞	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	95⅝	95¾	6.90
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.30
U. G. I. & E.	5	Apr., 1918	98	99	..
U.S.F. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	101¼	4.05
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	..
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98½	5.90
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	5.80
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	545

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14⅝	15¼
Atlantic Refining	690	700	690	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	92	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	360	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	93	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	157	160	157	160
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	159	162	162	165
Indiana Pipe Line	91	93	91	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	9½	10
National Transit	13	13	13	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	93	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	218	220	217	220
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	59	58	59
Pierce Oil, corp.	10½	11	10½	11
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	363	365	363	370
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	222
Solar Refining	273	283	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	195	202	195	202
South Penn. Oil	310	315	310	315
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	260	262	260	262
Standard Oil of Ind.	585	590	585	590
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	380	390	380	390
Standard Oil of N. J.	517	520	517	520
Standard Oil of N. Y.	202	204	200	203
Standard Oil of Ohio	390	395	390	395
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil Co.	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	80	82	80	82
Vacuum Oil	265	270	265	270
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	6	3½	3¾	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2	2	2¼

TIME.

60 days	3⅛@3	5 months.....3⅜@4
90 days	3½	6 months.....3¾@4
4 months	3⅜	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3½@3¾
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.91½	5.91½	5.91½	..
Cables	5.90½	5.90½	5.90½	+.00½
Marks—				
Demand	71.81¼	71.81¼	71.81¼	..
Cables	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8825 London	4.75¼	4.76⅛
5.1828 Paris	5.91¼	5.90¾
95.28 Berlin	71.81¼	71.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28¼	5.28⅛
19.295 Greece	19.37	5.28⅛
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.43½	6.44½
20.28 Austria	12.30	12.35
26.73 Scandinavia	28.65	28.70
19.20 Spain	20.20	20.25
40.10 Holland	41.31¼	*41.43¾
China—		
.... Hongkong	50.65	50.75
.... Shanghai	71.00	70.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
32.44 Rio	24.42	24.51

*Less ⅛.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅞	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $456,394,842; balance, $22,595,707; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $292,237.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $3 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31¼d. up 9-16d; in New York, 60½c, up 1½c; Mexican dollars, 49¾@50c.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	2¾	2	2¾
1915	2	2½	1½
1914	8	6	7
1913	2½	2	2¼
1912	3	2½	2¾
1911	2½	2	2¾
1910	2	1	1¼
1909	2	1½	1¾
1908	1¼	¾	1
1907	3½	2	3
1906	3½	2	2¼
1905	2¾	1¾	2¼

DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND AWAITING PAYMENT

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Crip. Cr. Cent.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do pf.	1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Me. Cent. pf.	1¼	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Boston Elev.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 4
Pac. Gas & El. 1st pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Do orig. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Tampa Elec.	2½	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 7
BANK STOCK.				
Mech. & Met.	3	Q	Aug. 8	Aug. 5
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Alas. Pack. A.	$1.50	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Am. Cotton Oil.	1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Am. Cyan. pf.	6	—	Dec. 1	Aug. 15
Am. Radiator.	4	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Am. Ship. pf.	3½	—	Aug. 15	July 31
Am. Sm. & R.	1	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Am. Sm. & R.	½	Ex.	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Am. Sm. & R.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 11
Am. Tobacco.	5	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Beatrice Cream.	2½	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 1
Bd. & Mtg. G.	4	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Buckeye P. L.	$2	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Butterick Co.	75c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Caney R. Gas.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 151,550 shares of stocks and $145,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 21,660; oils, 37,985, and mining, 91,810. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,250	‡Actna Explos.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Am. Brit. Mfg.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	‡Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
700	Chevrol. Mot.	191	195	190	195
500	‡Emerson Mot.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
100	Emer. Phono.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
800	‡Fl.-Lynn Pho.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
100	‡Herdee Mfg.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
5	Holly Sug. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
100	Interconn. Rub.	15	15	15	15
400	‡Jop. Ore Sp., (new stock)	41	42	40	42
800	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5½	5½	5¼	5½
800	Kath. Brze. pf.	21½	20½	21½	21½
200	‡Lake Tor. Bl.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	‡Lynn Phono.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,000	Manhat. Trans.	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1½
400	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
200	‡Maxim Muni.	4½	4½	4½	4½
500	‡Milvale Steel.	61	61	61	61
100	Mo. Pac. pf.	22¼	22½	22½	22½
480	‡Pullman Vent.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
820	‡Pullman V. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	‡Stromberg C.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
810	Stutz Motor	63½	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
100	Sub B. v.t.cfs.	33	33	33	33
20	‡Tob. Products	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
100	U. S. S. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8,700	‡United Motors	63	65	62	65
275	United Zinc	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
700	White Motor	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
1,500	World F.v.t.cfs	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
60	Prairie P. L.	221	220	220	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	‡Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.)	56	56	56	56
300	‡Barn. O. & G.	2½	2½	2½	2½
500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	14¾	14⅞	14	14
1,400	‡Cos. O. & G.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
400	‡C. O. & G. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,500	‡Federal Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Houston Oil	13	13½	12½	13½
2,200	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	‡Keystone Oil of N. Y.	75	77	75	77
200	‡Midwest Oil	43	43	43	43
200	‡Muskogee Ref.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
700	‡N. Y. Ok. Oil	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Ok. Pr. & Ref.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
18,000	‡Omar O. & G.	70	72	70	72
175	‡Pan.Am. Pet. pf.	89	89	89	89
2,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾
4,100	‡Tex. Mex. P.	84	86	84	85
1,800	‡Un. West. Oil	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
800	‡Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
900	Way. O. & G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

200	‡Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pros.)	58	58	58	58
3,500	‡Adanac Sily...	1¼	1¼	1	1
3,500	‡Arizona Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	Big L. C. Co.	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
500	Bingham Min.	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅜
100	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	‡Calaver. Cop.	5	5¼	5	5¼
800	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
700	‡Con.-Homes'd.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,700	‡‡Emma Cop.	53	54	53	54
1,200	‡Goldfield Con.	82	84	82	83
300	Hecla Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛
5,900	Hmpir. Needles Cop. (a prob.)	74	75	70	70
1,000	‡Inter. Mines	13	13	13	13
800	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
600	Jer. Vic. Dev. (a prospect)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	‡Jumbo Ext.	75	75	75	75
1,700	‡Kewanaa	12	12	11½	11½
2,500	‡Marsh Min'g	10½	11	10½	11
500	McK.-Dar.	57	59	57	59
30,600	‡‡Mich. Gold Min. & Mill.	46	52	46	50
2,000	‡Mojave Tung.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
600	‡Mon.Gold M.	90	96	90	96
3,500	‡Mother Lode	29	30	29	29½
4,000	‡Newray M.	46	47	46	47
175	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario Min.	15½	13½	15½	15½
500	Oatman Lex. (a prospect)	63	63	61	63
2,300	‡‡Rex Cons.	17½	18	17	17½
100	‡Rochester	58	58	58	58
3,000	Standard S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,700	‡Success	50	50	45	49
1,000	‡Tonidakamine	57	57	57	57
200	‡Tonopah Bel.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
2,000	‡U. S. Cont.	7	7	7	7
3,700	‡U. Verde Ext.	28	30	28	30
500	‡W. End Cons.	81	81	81	81
600	Unity Gold	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	‡W. K. C. pf.	2	2	2	2
4.45	‡White Oaks	5	5	5⅜	5
800	‡Yuscaran C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$5,000	‡Cos. O.& w.i.	102½	102½	102½	102½
200,000	‡I.M.M.6s.	96¼	96¼	96	96
1,000	Midvale S. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
39,000	Mo. P. 4s, w.i.	66½	66½	65½	65½

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot. Note.—Not reported Friday: 100 Standard Shipbuilding sold at 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	18½	19½	18	19
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord.	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Car Light & Power	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Driggs-Seabury	99	99	99	99
Emp. Motors	74	77	74	77
Gaston, W. & W.	39½	40⅜	39½	40⅜
Grant Motor Car	8	9	8	9
Hall Signal	4	7	4	7
Holly Sugar	44	46	44	46
Hupp Motor Car	6⅛	6¾	6⅛	6⅞
Int. Arms & Fuse	15	18	15	18
Int. Power	11	14	11	14
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf	8½	9½	8½	9½
Mo. Pac. pf. w. i.	48⅜	50½	48½	51
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Peerless Tr. & Mtr.	20½	22	20¾	21½
Standard Motors	5⅜	6	5⅜	6⅜
Saxon Motor Car	68	73	66	72
Scripps-Booth	49	51	49	51
St. Joseph Lead	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
Todd Shipyards	74	77	74	77
United Profit Sharing	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Wab.-Pitts. Term. pf.	51	52	51	52

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.	87	94	86	86
Pierce Oil	10½	11	10½	11
Oklahoma Oil	9	11	9	11
Savoy	9½	10½	9½	10½
Sinclair	35	36	35	36

MINING STOCKS.

Atlanta	9	10	9	10
Alaska-Westover	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Booth	13	14	13	14
Boston & Mont.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Caledonia	65	68	66	67
Cashboy	4	5	4	5
Cerro de Pasco	34	35	30	34
Cons. Copper Mines	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
First Nat. Copper	3½	4	3¼	4
Gold Hill	14	16		
Goldfield Merger	7	8	7	8
Hecla Mining	5	5⅛		
Hemple	⅝	1	⅛	⅛
Iron Blossom	1¼	1½	1⅜	1⅜
Jim Butler	32	36	30	34
Louisiana Cons.	16	18	17	19
Mines of Am.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Monitor Silver	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Oatman Ariz. Central	19	20	19	20
Oro	4	5	4	5
‡Round Mountain	45	48	46	49
San Toy	13½	14½	14	15
‡Silver Pick	11	12	11½	12
Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

Cons. Ariz.	45	45	42	45
Pierce Oil 6s	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	59	63	59	63
American Brass	276	280	276	280
Atlas Powder	184	186	186	190
Atlas Powder pf.	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	124	127	124	127
Bliss, (E. W.)	535	560	535	560
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	820	810	825
Du Pont Powd., new	283	288	285	295
Du Pont Powd., deb.	99	101	100	101
Hercules Powder	315	320	290	295
Hercules Powder pf.	112	113	112	113
International Arms	15	18	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	150	165	164	165
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	550	560	550	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1200	1500	1200	1500

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 5.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton stocks:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen	..	85	..
Arkwright Mills	..	77½	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	80	..	..
Bourne Mills	..	112½	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	117½	..
Chace Mills	110	115	..
Charlton Mills	116	118	116
Cornell Mills	..	185	..
Conanicut Mills	..	87½	87½
Davol Mills	101	..	..
Davis Mills	..	119	..
Flint Mills	112	120	121
Granite Mills	100	103½	..
Hargraves Mills	..	75	..
King Philip Mills	..	140	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	96	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	102	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	140	..	..
Mechanics Mills	..	97½	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	..	112	..
Narragansett Mills	..	101	..
Osborn Mills	102½	105	..
Parker Mills	..	75	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	100	100
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	105	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	245	250	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	60	..
Shove Mills	92½	97½	..
Stafford Mills	80	..	81
Stevens Mfg. Co.	136	..	137½
Tecumseh Mills	137	142½	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	102½	..

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 5, 1916.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,896,900	$32,805,000	$1,731,000	$937,000	$792,000	$2,000	$1,311,000	$2,311,000	.....	$28,927,000	$1,519,000	$775,000
Mer. National	2,000,000	2,356,300	25,847,000	1,587,000	638,000	1,014,000	25,000	8,000	2,029,000	.....	27,380,000	.....	1,840,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,314,900	115,067,000	11,341,000	6,003,000	5,583,000	58,000	22,000	9,109,000	.....	125,628,000	2,412,000	4,936,000
National City	25,000,000	†40,840,900	357,353,000	64,185,000	13,353,000	4,804,000	90,000	630,000	34,705,000	.....	397,835,000	8,987,000	1,799,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,193,300	36,338,000	1,700,000	549,000	1,414,000	66,000	.....	2,536,000	.....	31,507,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	702,000	11,952,000	1,137,000	167,000	288,000	13,000	97,000	1,955,000	306,000	12,564,000	306,000	50,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	90,400	2,617,000	68,000	37,000	73,000	4,000	.....	179,000	.....	2,213,000	.....	49,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,183,300	80,806,000	6,625,000	1,731,000	2,063,000	68,000	18,000	7,911,000	.....	77,429,000	7,030,000	4,789,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	18,270,900	216,345,000	10,630,000	4,980,000	1,842,000	.....	3,000	19,096,000	.....	220,027,000	671,000	155,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,000,000	2,625,700	62,943,000	3,044,000	1,441,000	2,159,000	317,000	149,000	4,742,000	.....	62,424,000	5,222,000	1,773,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	15,772,300	100,417,000	20,808,000	1,807,000	1,848,000	13,000	25,000	10,424,000	.....	125,153,000	.....	130,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,619,800	27,136,000	1,140,000	158,000	1,206,000	57,000	8,000	2,125,000	.....	24,228,000	1,575,000	1,018,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,017,800	10,400,000	845,000	314,000	524,000	88,000	.....	797,000	.....	9,919,000	.....	159,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	6,991,200	86,165,000	5,894,000	1,049,000	4,399,000	390,000	.....	7,059,000	$2,400,000	97,827,000	.....	51,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,614,900	30,262,000	1,414,000	1,195,000	347,000	62,000	.....	2,163,000	.....	27,012,000	.....	1,350,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,535,300	134,745,000	7,671,000	1,682,000	5,905,000	59,000	49,000	10,315,000	1,937,000	134,957,000	1,937,000	3,546,000
East River National	250,000	73,400	2,359,000	142,000	72,000	156,000	7,000	.....	228,000	.....	2,380,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,357,000	17,025,000	1,006,000	181,000	398,000	35,000	25,000	1,070,000	.....	14,594,000	.....	697,000
First National	10,000,000	23,562,700	150,023,000	14,272,000	916,000	1,772,000	108,000	.....	10,428,000	.....	140,635,000	125,000	4,731,000
Irving National	4,000,000	3,898,300	71,111,000	5,050,000	1,650,000	3,037,000	6,000	27,000	5,774,000	.....	78,009,000	445,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,059,900	10,204,000	283,000	71,000	849,000	74,000	14,000	1,240,000	.....	10,220,000	.....	198,000
Chase National	5,000,000	10,453,600	135,466,000	15,105,000	7,064,000	2,086,000	90,000	195,000	15,936,000	13,227,000	190,430,000	.....	450,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,908,200	19,117,000	1,874,000	1,026,000	506,000	183,000	59,000	1,732,000	.....	20,316,000	11,000	804,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,275,800	9,449,000	934,000	101,000	488,000	30,000	66,000	889,000	.....	9,302,000	.....	505,000
Fifth National	250,000	417,600	5,446,000	149,000	108,000	336,000	8,000	6,000	608,000	.....	6,420,000	192,000	247,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,888,200	38,744,000	2,132,000	889,000	2,595,000	88,000	37,000	3,632,000	.....	44,221,000	.....	50,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,443,200	40,401,000	2,937,000	483,000	2,830,000	19,000	.....	4,823,000	.....	51,964,000	3,405,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	758,100	8,832,000	500,000	200,000	211,000	16,000	1,000	590,000	.....	8,405,000	215,000	412,000
Union Exch. Nat.	1,000,000	1,068,000	12,441,000	358,000	319,000	455,000	23,000	.....	1,020,000	.....	12,181,000	28,000	398,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,180,100	9,937,000	337,000	198,000	474,000	30,000	.....	675,000	.....	9,508,000	50,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,300,000	937,600	20,276,000	1,675,000	135,000	520,000	38,000	22,000	1,616,000	.....	21,198,000	481,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,990,100	40,036,000	5,828,000	1,283,000	1,404,000	80,000	14,000	2,748,000	571,000	44,439,000	800,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,211,600	30,235,000	3,172,000	1,174,000	1,098,000	79,000	.....	.....	.....	28,004,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,189,000	11,445,000	1,145,000	247,000	388,000	201,000	.....	600,000	.....	8,405,000	30,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,005,700	6,940,000	491,000	501,000	82,000	117,000	.....	.....	.....	6,043,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	445,900	2,555,000	182,000	86,000	111,000	3,000	2,000	157,000	189,000	2,617,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,976,800	15,042,000	1,099,000	720,000	811,000	47,000	21,000	13,641,000	.....	3,750,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	804,400	4,187,000	359,000	43,000	47,000	25,000	.....	225,000	57,000	3,750,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	790,500	6,191,000	395,000	219,000	182,000	19,000	.....	216,000	.....	6,092,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,187,300	17,252,000	2,199,000	524,000	977,000	16,000	.....	.....	.....	18,350,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	827,800	4,875,000	408,000	48,000	88,000	74,000	.....	218,000	.....	4,495,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,084,500	6,805,000	642,000	90,000	138,000	70,000	.....	230,000	.....	6,454,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop.	1,000,000	2,130,400	14,303,000	781,000	389,000	474,000	42,000	20,000	816,000	677,000	13,594,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	866,200	4,879,000	268,000	167,000	125,000	32,000	.....	278,000	7,000	4,631,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,067,800	15,235,000	1,716,000	340,000	312,000	84,000	.....	1,067,000	1,276,000	16,839,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	676,400	23,298,000	1,953,000	649,000	487,000	162,000	.....	1,424,000	67,000	25,846,000	22,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,901,000	37,604,000	1,826,000	320,000	332,000	262,000	28,000	1,454,000	1,455,000	29,086,000	7,726,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	15,498,800	215,061,000	14,775,000	8,867,000	2,123,000	20,000	20,000	6,943,000	29,502,000	188,872,000	77,500,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,278,200	62,322,000	3,061,000	40,000	228,000	131,000	5,000	2,158,000	4,674,000	43,165,000	18,981,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,712,500	28,946,000	2,106,000	18,000	83,000	16,000	.....	1,135,000	626,000	22,681,000	6,823,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,227,200	43,178,000	2,304,000	383,000	146,000	116,000	18,000	1,430,000	1,299,000	26,785,000	979,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	31,073,700	301,201,000	29,117,000	890,000	3,060,000	167,000	.....	16,476,000	1,084,000	229,586,000	58,178,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,213,300	10,070,000	652,000	55,000	81,000	33,000	.....	466,000	436,000	8,063,000	983,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T.	4,000,000	5,472,000	27,380,000	1,571,000	302,000	85,000	13,000	21,000	1,023,000	700,000	20,465,000	1,103,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	8,097,300	83,848,000	5,595,000	445,000	471,000	142,000	113,000	3,336,000	1,081,000	66,715,000	17,211,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,660,200	21,367,000	1,676,000	118,000	287,000	67,000	15,000	1,088,000	717,000	16,428,000	707,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,372,900	74,536,000	4,950,000	1,252,000	1,401,000	35,000	3,000	3,111,000	6,861,000	62,408,000	5,783,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,301,300	19,119,000	1,752,000	245,000	217,000	40,000	8,000	798,000	812,000	15,852,000	3,604,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	325,400	12,050,000	885,000	119,000	288,000	79,000	11,000	635,000	350,000	12,701,000	686,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	6,424,300	60,159,000	3,466,000	2,207,000	1,030,000	340,000	7,000	2,719,000	1,585,000	54,575,000	6,378,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$118,850,000	$186,634,500	$1,935,974,000	$194,882,000	$49,356,000	$51,575,000	$2,045,000	$1,444,000	$163,492,000	$2,400,000	$2,030,635,000	$47,898,000	$31,252,000
State Banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	11,050,000	25,944,400	202,376,000	20,929,000	6,480,000	6,708,000	1,041,000	57,000	8,080,000	2,824,000	207,260,000	852,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	104,844,300	1,058,906,000	74,225,000	10,260,000	9,142,000	1,436,000	271,000	42,682,000	52,182,000	853,840,000	186,624,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$183,350,000	$329,423,700	$3,217,256,000	$290,036,000	$66,096,000	$67,425,000	$4,522,000	$1,772,000	$216,200,000	$57,400,000	$3,001,735,000	$235,374,000	$31,252,000
Change	.....	.....	+20,602,000	+5,860,000	−2,052,000	−3,351,000	−717,000	+257,000	−337,000	+23,920,000	−30,438,000	+51,599,000	−200,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

ACTUAL CONDITION.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Net demand deposits.	Net time deposits.	Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$205,813,000	$165,492,000	$365,517,000	2,304,000		
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	33,158,000	8,086,000				
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	93,063,000	42,682,000				
Total	$426,034,000	$216,260,000	Net demand and time dep.	$367,012,800	$83,392,200	− $4,810,900
			Net demand deposits	37,306,800	5,037,200	+ 183,420
			Net demand deposits	128,676,000	9,900,000	+ 6,925,800
			Total net deposits	$533,295,600	$108,998,400	+ $2,298,320

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$390,737,920		
			Net time deposits	2,348,950		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$365,658,000	$103,561,000	Net demand and time dep.	$360,100,870	$98,412,130	− $3,778,350
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	35,958,000	7,849,000	Net demand deposits	37,022,400	6,784,600	+ 1,425,020
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	94,640,000	42,665,000	Net demand deposits	130,108,550	7,115,650	+ 5,418,800
Total	$494,585,000	$214,075,000	Total net deposits	$530,328,220	$112,311,780	+ $3,065,470

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on: Net demand deposits	$365,517,900		
			Net time deposits	2,304,900		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$205,813,000	$165,492,000	Net demand and time dep.	$367,012,800	$83,392,200	− $4,810,900
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	33,158,000	8,086,000	Net demand deposits	37,306,800	5,037,200	+ 183,420
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	93,063,000	42,682,000	Net demand deposits	128,676,000	9,900,000	+ 6,925,800
Total	$426,034,000	$216,260,000	Total net deposits	$533,295,600	$108,998,400	+ $2,298,320

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$390,737,920		
			Net time deposits	2,348,950		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$365,658,000	$103,561,000	Net demand and time dep.	$360,100,870	$98,412,130	− $3,778,350
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	35,958,000	7,849,000	Net demand deposits	37,022,400	6,784,600	+ 1,425,020
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	94,640,000	42,665,000	Net demand deposits	130,108,550	7,115,650	+ 5,418,800
Total	$494,585,000	$214,075,000	Total net deposits	$530,328,220	$112,311,780	+ $3,065,470
			Change			+$1,217,720

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Op

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

RETURNED GOODS A REAL MENACE

Indecision on Customers' Part Is Encouraged, and Clerks Are Also Hurt.

Not only is the illegitimate returning of goods bought from retail dry goods stores by women costing those stores thousands of dollars annually, but, according to an executive of one of them, it is encouraging the habit of indecision among women to a surprising degree. Not only is the growth of this habit manifesting itself in dry goods and other stores, but banks, theatres, and similar institutions are also feeling its effects.

"With statistics to prove that at least one out of every five purchases made in the average retail dry goods store is returned without rhyme or reason by the woman concerned," he said yesterday, "and with other figures to show that, in certain cases, the percentage of illegitimate returns is even higher, it is plain that many American women appear to have reached the point where they have lost the power to make a decision and stick to it.

"Not very long ago a friend of mine told me, rather sheepishly, that, in answer to a certain question, his wife had replied 'Yes—No—Maybe' as rapidly as the words could be spoken. He confessed that he did not see how any woman could get to the point where she could change her mind as rapidly as that, but I told him it would be no puzzle to him if he had much to do with the modern woman in a business way, especially when she was buying—or, possibly, thought she was buying—a hat or a dress or a few yards of silk in a retail dry goods store.

"The situation really is becoming serious, and presents to the psychologist, as well as to the business man, a problem worthy of careful consideration. If a woman cannot reach a prompt decision on comparatively unimportant things—such as whether she should buy a pink brassiere or a flesh-colored one, and make some store lose money because she has both sent home in order to make up her mind—how can she hope to face a serious situation and do the right thing? There is, of course, that marvellous power of intuition that women are popularly supposed to possess, but if that power is not exercised in little things, how can it do anything but atrophy and be unavailable when it is really needed? And, if a woman's intuition, for instance, can tell her, against the advice of men who are supposed to know, that it is wise to make a certain investment when she is told that another is better, why can't that same power tell her, while she is in a store, which article she ought to buy and keep?

"I will admit that it is sometimes difficult for a woman to chose an article from a bewildering array, with the salesperson trying hard to put the sale across, but it ought not to be as hard as buying a bond, a house, a lot, or making some other investment with the interested persons hammering away at her in an effort to get her money and theirs. Still lots of women seem to put more time and effort into buying a hat or a dress than they do in making an important investment, in spite of the fact that a bond, if that is what she buys, cannot be returned because mother doesn't like the size of it or because the inevitable 'dearest friend' has discovered that it is printed with green ink.

"The comparison may sound facetious, but I mean it to be, for to me it is no sillier than a woman's bringing back a length of dress goods, say, because her mother did not like the color, or because that 'dearest friend' thought it would not make up well for some reason or other. Yet that is the sort of thing that the stores have to put up with every day. Even when some women succeed in making a decision, they lack the quality of sticking to it against the arguments of other women, whether these arguments are actuated by motives or not of catfish ones. Often the doubt that results in the return of the goods is born in their own minds after they have seen something else, either in the store where the purchase was made or in another one.

"Only the other day an out-of-town woman came to this store with several yards of silk that had been purchased by a friend of hers. Polite, but thorough, questioning brought out the fact that the purchaser liked the silk all right, but that the friend did not. When the latter suggested that it be returned the purchaser demurred, saying that she did not like to do that sort of a thing. 'Oh, that's all right,' the friend had told her, 'I'm going into the city tomorrow and I'll return it for you. That's how the purchaser in this case was inoculated with the 'return' germ, and the prospects are that now we will get back a good portion of all the stuff she buys here in the future.

"If I had my way I would stop all approval deliveries in cases where the customer has seen the goods in the store, and I would also put an end to C. O. D. deliveries of goods costing over $1 unless a sum equal to at least 25 per cent. of the value of the goods was left as a deposit. This deposit would, naturally, be a partial payment if the goods were kept, but it would be unreturnable if, without a wholly legitimate reason, the goods were brought or sent back to the store. In the case of charge customers I would add to the monthly bills the amount the store loses in cases where sales do not stay made because of some whim of the purchaser.

"This might cause a lot of dissatisfaction at first, and might work an injustice in a few cases, but, on the whole, I think it would do a great deal toward making the average woman buy more carefully, thereby benefiting herself as well as the store. I know that it would put an end to a lot of the buying to impress friends, which many women are in the habit of doing, and which inevitably means returned goods."

The executive in question paused a moment, drew some papers from a desk drawer, looked at them, and continued:

"There is another side to the abuse we are discussing, and it is really more of a moral than a psychological one. Probably every woman you and I know would throw up her hands in horror if it were suggested that they go into a certain store and steal some 10-cent article. They doubtless would regard the person who suggested it as one who should be shunned in the future, and they would feel very much offended to think that any one could dream they would steal things. And they would be the right one. It is an axiom that no good woman will steal, when she knows she is stealing, but how many of them have ever stopped to think that they are taking something to which they are not entitled when they buy things in the stores which they know at the time of purchase they are not going to keep?

"In the first place, they take up the time of the salesperson, thereby depriving the store of services for which it has paid, in order to have goods sold. If, for example, the salesperson is paid $2 for an eight-hour day, and the customer takes up an hour of that day in buying goods which she knows she is not going to keep, she is, in a sense, stealing 25 cents, or one-eighth of $2, from the store. It may be that the expense to the store of delivering and then calling for the goods in question is 50 cents. In addition to which, for sake of argument, we will say there is another 50-cent charge for freshening the merchandise before it can be put back in stock. These expenses boost the 'theft' from the store to $1.25.

"In addition to this, the customer has stolen an hour of the salesperson's time, and has prevented the latter from serving some one who might have bought the goods and kept them. This means that the salesperson must make up that hour's loss in some way in order to keep to the required level the sales on which his or her wage is based. Speaking plainly, it makes it that much harder for the salesperson to get an increase in salary, as salaries are generally based on a certain percentage of sales.

"There is no excuse to make any woman feel badly in saying this, but it might be well for women who shop only to 'kill time,' or who have things sent home in order to impress a friend—when they both know deep in their hearts that the goods are going to be sent back next day—to know just who they are hurting when they have their fun and how they are hurting them. To the woman who really buys things to keep, but who honestly cannot decide just what she wants—therefore requiring goods sent that will stay sold only in part—it can only be suggested that she try hard to make up her mind as to just what she wants before she leaves home."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Proper Way to Tax Cheese Is Described by Appraisers.

Although the testimony at the trial was conflicting, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained a claim by M. J. Corbett & Co., New York, dealing with the rate on shawls. The Collector held that the disputed articles were in chief value of cashmere, and for this reason he took duty at 40 per cent. The importers contended that the shawls were not made from the hair of the Angora goat, and that duty accordingly should be levied at 35 per cent. as clothing made in chief value of wool.

Several importers of cheese at this port were sustained in the claim that allowance should be made for shrinkage, and duty assessed upon the quantity actually imported. The Government weigher ignored the difference between the invoiced weight and the landed weight because the difference was less than 2 per cent. The board held this action erroneous, and the customs officials were ordered by Judge Waite to reliquidate the entries and take duty only on the landed weight. The protestants included V. Casazza & Bro., Roethlisberger & Co., M. Ajello, and Haupt & Burgi.

The Spokane Dry Goods Company, Seattle, lost in a protest alleging a rate of 30 per cent. on importations of linen huck, the claim being based on the ground that the material was a plain woven fabric. It was decided that the merchandise would have to stand the Collector's assessment of 55 per cent. as manufactures of flax. The general rule was laid down that huck of this kind was in no sense a plain woven fabric.

Thannhauser & Co., San Francisco, were sustained in a protest involving the classification of fish sounds. They were classified as prepared fish sounds, dutiable at 25 per cent., while the protestants claimed free entry under the provision reading "fish sounds, crude, dried or salted for preservation only, and unmanufactured." The Collector's levy of duty seemed to be based on a report by the Appraiser that the sounds had been cleaned and dried. A witness for the importing firm testified that the goods had been preserved just enough to stand shipment. Judge Brown, in reversing the Collector, said the cleaning of the sounds did not make them "prepared."

CHEW AMERICAN GUM NOW.

Like the Germans, It Has Invaded France, but In Another Way.

The successful introduction of American chewing gum in St. Etienne, reports Vice Consul Davis B. Levis from that place, where apparently it has a large sale, has been accomplished through methods frequently suggested to American manufacturers of specialties and proprietary articles as a means of reaching retailers and jobbers.

The gum was brought to the attention of dealers by a wide-awake French salesman, working under the direction of a central agency in Paris. The goods were placed with many tobacconists, druggists, and others, possibly on consignment with those most skeptical of results. The dealers were instructed how to display them to the best advantage, and attractively lithographed figures, with placards in French setting forth the use and qualities of the gum, were supplied. The product is labeled in French, and inclosed in waxed or oiled paper to retain the original properties and freshness. The retail selling price is the same as in the United States.

The attempt to sell such goods direct to dealers through correspondence or circulars is usually a misdirected effort. Machinery and certain specific articles may be introduced in that way, but for the sale of specialties over the counter merchants generally have several articles of the same class, all with more or less popularity and avertising, to compete with the American goods. Sometimes these cost less and are obtained without the vexatious customs and import troubles.

THE RAW SILK SUMMARY.

Higher Prices In Primary Markets Are Checking Local Sales.

The Yokohama raw silk market has been rather active during the last week, with buying mostly for European use. Prices have gone up almost daily, and reelers are willing to sell only at a further advance. The visible stock is estimated at 9,500 bales.

Canton is very much disturbed by the civil war raging in the neighborhood and, as most of the reeling plants are closed, owners are declining all business for the present. The Shanghai market is in the same "nervous" state as Yokohama, and prices have increased during the last few days. The tendency is still toward higher levels, and dealers will not contract for forward deliveries except at advances.

The Italian market is also rising rapidly, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., prices having gone up from 4 to 5 lire during the last few days. Most of the crop is sold to the beginning of October. In New York, the high prices demanded from all producing centres are checking business.

Pocket Knives Needed In Russia.

The pocket knives in greatest demand in Moscow are those of medium price, wholesaling at $5 to $10 per dozen, writes Consul W. L. Jenkins, detailed as Vice Consul there. They are 3 to 3½ inches long, both with and without corkscrews, and with two and three blades. The wholesale prices of knives in general range from $2.50 to $25 per dozen, and the retail prices are about 50 per cent. higher than the wholesale. It is stated that 90 per cent. of the knives on the market are supplied by Russian manufacturers. Most of them are simply and strongly made, and are cheaper than those of foreign origin. The suggestion is made that, inasmuch as the simplest and cheapest knives are of Russian manufacture, it would be advisable in sending price lists to make quotations particularly on medium and high-priced knives, such as those with horn, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, and ivory handles.

Wait for Mills & Gibb Hearing.

Dry goods merchants in this city and in other sections of the country are looking forward with interest to a hearing to be held Wednesday before Federal Judge Mayer in the Mills & Gibb receivership case. The last court hearing was on June 29, when the various interests concerned told Judge Mayer they were not ready to submit a reorganization plan for the old firm. Since that hearing the court has authorized the receivers to borrow $500,000 with which to buy Spring merchandise. From what was said yesterday in well-informed quarters it seemed almost certain that even if a reorganization plan were not submitted at Wednesday's hearing, it would be forthcoming in the near future. Indications favor the payment of 100 cents on the dollar to creditors, it was said.

SALESMEN ARE HURT BY CANCELLATIONS

This Evil Not Only Reduces Commissions, but It Threatens Travelers' Jobs.

The cancellation evil does not affect salesmen so much as the manufacturers, who sustain the direct money loss, but when the retailer cuts down his order the salesman is concerned in two ways. The commission on the sale is not paid for the complete order taken, in many instances, but only on the actual amount delivered and paid for, and if the cancellations assume large proportions, the salesman is in danger of losing his position.

Letters from the wholesalers to the retailers having failed to accomplish much in diminishing the practice, many of the manufacturers are now striving to educate their customers to better methods through the salesman, who comes in personal contact with the trade. One clothing house that has adopted this method has succeeded in holding cancellations for this season down to an insignificant amount, although among other houses such revisions are understood to be unusually heavy.

Various views are held among salesmen regarding the possibility of eliminating the evil altogether. Some are of the opinion that there will never come a time when the industries now affected will ever be entirely free from cancellations. A clothing salesman who holds this idea commented yesterday as follows:

"We can't expect much in the way of reform, because there are retailers who have always canceled a certain amount of merchandise each season, and will continue to so unless some very remarkable change comes about.

"There is one customer of mine who, season after season, cancels two-thirds or three-quarters of his original order. Our house does not consider his order good until it is confirmed. I have used every form of argument possible in trying to get this retailer to stand by his order, but without success. He is a chronic canceler.

"Two seasons ago I carried on a campaign among my customers against cancellations, and had a smaller percentage of them than usual. Last Spring cancellations were not heavy, but this season, even though I devoted quite some time and energy in explaining to my customers just what a cancellation meant to them and to us, there has been a larger number of cancellations than ever. It appears useless, then, to try to effect any reform in this direction, as the number of cancellations received depends altogether upon whether the season is a good or a bad one with the retailers.

"In the large cities very little trouble is experienced from cancellations. The merchants are representative of their kind, and know what they want. If the city retailer decides that he is to buy $20,000 worth of merchandise in the season, he buys it. He is sure of himself and his judgment. He has taken, as a rule, every condition into consideration, and, consequently, buys on no hit-and-miss basis.

"In the small town the buyer is not so well informed as to conditions. Besides this, he may have several other men associated with him in business who have some say in what is to be bought. When he returns from a buying trip his partners sit in judgment on his purchases, and the inevitable result is that part of the order goes by the board. Another point to be considered, too, is that the small-town buyer is frequently roused to an unwarranted pitch of enthusiasm by the visiting salesman, and buys more than he should. While the salesman is talking to him everything appears rosy, and he orders recklessly. When the salesman is gone it is a different story. All visions vanish and cold, sober reason returns to tell him that he has bought too heavily.

"Until you can make the small town buyers as well informed and as businesslike as the dealers in the big cities there is very little chance of effecting a change in the present order of things. The salesman can only help by giving good counsel. It is certain that what the road man has to say will be heeded more than any number of letters."

Another salesman in the clothing line who believes a good deal can be accomplished toward checking cancellations says that the success of his method has come from explaining to the retailers just what they have to gain by avoiding such untimely revisions.

"The conditions brought about by the war," he said, "have created a great opportunity to educate the retailers away from cancellations. With the allotment system in wide use, whereby the manufacturer portions out his product, the retailers who have not used the best practices in dealing with the manufacturers have suffered. It was and still is a good time to instruct them in the ethical side of business. Many a merchant has been unable to get the merchandise he desired simply because by canceling and other unfair tactics he had antagonized the manufacturer in the past. It was a simple matter to drive the lesson home.

"When I start out to tell the retailer why cancellations are as bad for him as for us, I go into the credit side of the question as well as the merchandising. The two are pretty well bound up. If a retailer is given to canceling, the manufacturer is quite decided that something is wrong with the business. If there was not, he figures, there would not be the need of making constant revisions. If the retailer is approached tactfully, there is no reason why

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1916.

HORSESHOE VICTORY SCORED BY GIANTS

With Only Three Hits, McGraw-ites Rub Rabbit's Foot to Beat Cubs, 3 to 2.

HENDRIX HAS A REVIVAL

Former Pirate and Fed Pitches on Polo Grounds Mound for First Time in Years.

After yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds the Giants can never harp again that they don't have a little luck once in a while. They beat the Cubs 3 to 2 and this task was performed on the small supply of three hits.

Claude Hendrix, who, in his palmy days, used to be known as the Kentucky Rosebud, was on the firing line for the Cubs for the first time in a good many seasons. He was evidently just about as good as when he was one of the king-pin flingers for the Pirates. The trouble was that Claude got poor support, not only from his team mates but also from himself. Hendrix wasn't wearing a Giant uniform in the third inning but by jimminy-crickets he should have been. He unpeeled a three-base wild toss which just naturally gave the Giants their second run.

The reason for this error was probably because Claude hasn't been at the Polo Grounds for so many years. He just about forgot where first base was located. Hendrix disappeared from view in Pittsburgh a few years ago and later bobbed up in the Federal League. His wanderings in the meantime have kept him far away from Coogan's Hollow.

Sallee Is Effective.

Slim Sallee pitched for the Giants, and he was effective in the pinches and kept the Cubs' runs to a minimum until the ninth inning. Then the Chicago assortment of players staged a batting rally which almost gave the gathering of 15,000 persons heart failure. Sallee braced and halted the revolution after one run had been scored.

The Cubs got ten hits off Sallee, but they coined only two runs out of the aggregation. The Higginsport Sheriff was unusually effective when the Cubs lingered aboard the bases. Seven of them were left stranded because Sal was able to tighten up when he cared to.

Mollwitz was at first for the Cubs in place of Saier, and he nicked Sallee for three hits, although he never drew the proper encouragement from his team mates to complete a trip to the plate. Heinie Zimmerman, who is crippled with an injured toe, got into the game as a pinch hitter for Wortman during the ninth inning rally. Heinie didn't do anything except to shoot a pop fly to Doyle.

The Giants gave evidence of becoming quite busy in the first inning. Burns walked and Doyle was safe on Wortman's fumble. Herzog then forced Burns at third and Robertson fanned for the third out.

In the first of the second inning disaster almost met the Giants face to face. After Kelly had struck out Mollwitz singled to left. Wortman laid down an infield hit, beating out Herzog's low throw. Mollwitz went tearing round to third, and Merkle threw the ball to head him off. The toss was wild and Mollwitz cut around for home. Fletcher made a quick recovery of the ball and Mollwitz was retired at the plate.

Giants Tally in the Second.

The Giants got their first run in the same inning. Kauff sent a single to right and counted when Merkle bounced a double off the right field wall. In the third inning Hendrix displayed his generosity. With Burns out of the way, Doyle spilled a bunt at Hendrix's feet and Claude made an atrocious toss to first, Doyle scampering to third. Herzog's sacrifice fly scored Doyle.

The first Chicago run saw the light of day in the fourth. Knabe started the proceedings with a single to left and he traveled to second when the ball rolled through Burns. Kelly skied to Fletcher and Mollwitz spanked his second single to left. Knabe had visions of scoring on this drive, but he fell all over his own feet at third base. It was a good thing he did, because if he had continued homeward he surely would have been nabbed. As Wortman was forcing Mollwitz at second, Knabe scored.

In the Giants' half of the same inning, with two gone, Fletcher reached first, and when Rollie Zeider threw wild he went around to second. Bill Rariden sent him home with a single to left. That was the third and last hit the Giants got, for thereafter Hendrix cut them down without another safe bang.

Cub Rally Threatens.

The Cubs' rally began in the ninth inning after Knabe had been thrown out at first by Fletcher. Kelly rolled an infield hit toward first and was safe when Merkle left the bag uncovered. Mollwitz singled to right, sending Kelly to second. Zimmerman, in the rôle of pinch-hitter, flied to Doyle, but Arthur Wilson connected with a single to left which sent Kelly home. Mollwitz perched on second, waiting anxiously for some one to make a hit so that he could scoot home with the tying run. Elliott, the Cubs' new acquisition from the Pacific Coast, was sent in to bat for Hendrix, and he brought the game to an end by poling a fly to Burns.

Fletcher got the fielding gem of the afternoon when he raced over to the boxes back of third base to catch Zeider's foul fly. Larry Doyle was a close second in fielding prowess, for he picked a red-hot liner from Jimmy Archer's bat in the eighth as the ball was about to nestle in the dust.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	0	2	1
Herzog,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Robtson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Kauff,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	8	1
Fletcher,ss	2	1	0	3	3
Rariden,c	3	0	1	8	0
Sallee,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	28	3	3	27	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	4	0	1	4	0
Flack,rf	2	0	0	3	0
aArcher	1	0	0	0	0
Saier,1b	0	0	0	7	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Knabe,2b	4	1	1	1	2
Kelly,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Mollwitz,1b,rf	4	0	3	6	0
Wortman,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Wilson,c	4	0	1	4	3
Hendrix,p	3	0	1	0	1
bZimman	1	0	0	0	0
cElliott	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	10	24	8

a-Batted for Flack in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Wortmann in the ninth inning.
c-Batted for Hendrix in the ninth inning.

Errors—Burns, Zeider, Saier, Wortmann, (2,) Hendrix.

New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hit—Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Fletcher. Sacrifice fly—Herzog. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—New York, 4. Base on balls—Off Hendrix, 1. Earned runs—Off Sallee, 1; off Hendrix, 1. Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Hendrix, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 3; Lawrence, 2.
(First game.)
Lynn, 1; Lawrence, 0.
(Second game.)
Worcester, 5; Springfield, 1.
(First game.)
Springfield, 7; Worcester, 6.
(Second game.)
New Haven, 5; Hartford, 2.
(First game.)
Hartford, 3; New Haven, 1.
(Second game.)
Bridgeport, 3; Portland, 0.
New London, 4; Lowell, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.
(First game.)
Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 1.
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 0.
(First game.)
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 3; New York, 2.
(Fourteen innings.)
Chicago, 7; Washington, 0.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 1.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 3.
(Second game.)
Cleveland, 12; Philadelphia, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	59	35	.628
Boston	53	38	.582
Philadelphia	53	40	.570
New York	48	45	.516
Chicago	46	53	.465
St. Louis	45	57	.441
Pittsburgh	41	53	.436
Cincinnati	39	53	.382

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	60	43	.583
Boston	57	43	.570
Cleveland	56	44	.560
New York	53	47	.530
Detroit	55	49	.529
St. Louis	52	50	.510
Washington	50	49	.505
Philadelphia	19	77	.198

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3	4	2
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	7	1

Second Game.

Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	—6	8 0
Providence	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4	9	0

AT RICHMOND.

First Game.

Richmond	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—4	8	4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3	6	1

Second Game.

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—5	9 0
Richmond	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	—4	11	1

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

Montreal	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—7	9 0
Rochester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	6	1

Second Game.

Rochester	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4	15 0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3	8 2

AT TORONTO.

First Game.

Buffalo	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5	9 0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7 1

Second Game.

Toronto	0	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	—8	10	2
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3	7	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	52	43	.547
Providence	52	43	.547
Montreal	48	44	.527
Toronto	47	45	.522
Baltimore	50	47	.515
Richmond	45	47	.489
Newark	40	53	.430
Rochester	38	56	.413

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Providence.

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Albany, 2.
Utica, 6; Binghamton, 4.
Harrisburg, 8; Wilkes-Barre, 4.
(First game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 3; Harrisburg, 1.
(Second game.)
Syracuse, 8; Elmira, 6.
(First game.)
Syracuse, 6; Elmira, 5.
(Second game.)

American Association.

Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 4.
Indianapolis, 5; Columbus, 2.
St. Paul, 12; Minneapolis, 4.
Louisville, 7; Toledo, 6.

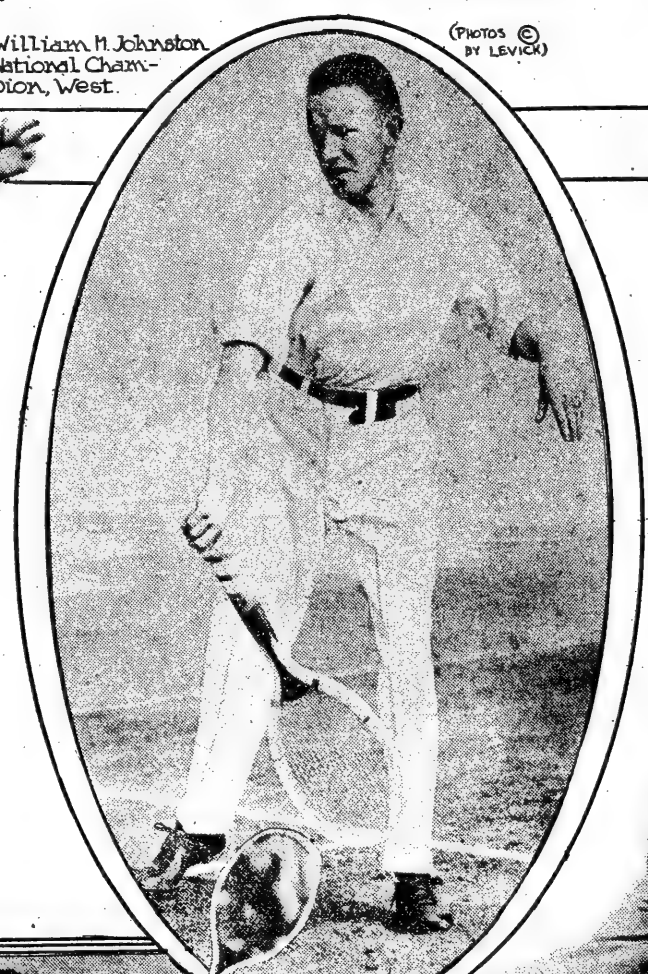
Some of the Stars in Yesterday's East vs. West Tennis Matches on the Courts at Forest Hills

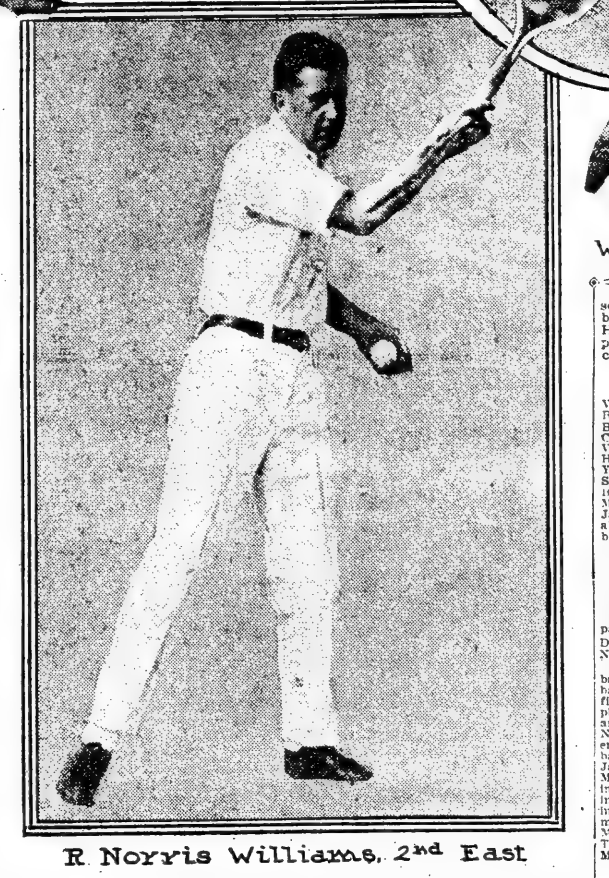
(PHOTOS © BY LEVICK)

William M. Johnston, National Champion, West.



George M. Church, East.





R. Norris Williams, 2nd East



Willis E. Davis, West

WORK OVERTIME, YET YANKS CANNOT WIN

Tiger Victory in Fourteenth Marks Their Ninth Consecutive Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.—George Mogridge pitched his heart out this afternoon in an effort to break the losing streak of the Yankees, but that descendency grew to nine straight. Such were the gallant efforts of Mogridge that it was not until the fourteenth inning that the Tigers were able to win. The score was 3 to 2.

Today's was the third game Mogridge has pitched this week. Hé did admirable work in all three of them, exhibiting unflinching nerve and rare skill, no matter how trying the situations. But the painful weakness of the Yankees' bats when men were on bases, coupled with costly misplays, offset all of Mogridge's fine work.

The Yanks went down fighting as they have in most of their reverses. There was one out in the fourteenth inning when Baumann made one of his hectic throws. Heilman reached third on the poor toss, and, after Young had flied to Mullen, Baker winged a single to centre and closed the combat.

Some fielding slips of the Yanks were costly, but they, as well as the Tigers, contributed much brilliant defensive work. Elmer Miller did star playing in left, pulling down flies, and Mullen was a talented performer at first. Vitt killed base hits repeatedly by his stops and his grapples with hot shots helped beat the Yanks. Mogridge also fielded his position well.

He made three hits, including a two-bagger, and he and Hofman led at the bat for the luckless visitors.

The Tigers called on two pitchers, Mitchell and James. Both were effective, the first stepping down for a pinch hitter. The Yankees failed time and again to land safely on the ball when fellow-Yanks were on bases, and were mortally weak in emergencies. There were at least a dozen times when a hit would have won the game for them, for they were on the bases, one or more strong, in every inning except the tenth and fourteenth. Sometimes there were three on, sometimes two, sometimes one, but in a majority of such instances the dynamite in their bats turned to putty.

The scoring began in the fourth inning. Peck singled with one out, and the ball perforated a path through Cobb's legs. Peck reached third. Mullen doubled and scored him. Oldring walked, and Gedeon forced Mullen at third. Baumann walked, and Nunamaker, who made two hits when the bases were barren, flied to Cobb. Five men in a row reached first base, and only one reached the plate.

The Tigers tied the score in their half. Bush singled and Burns popped himself into oblivion. Mullen made a startling stop of Cobb's burning slam and threw to second for a force of Bush. On Cobb's steal, Nunamaker's slow and high throw put Ty on third, and Veach brought him home with a single.

Then there was a lull in scoring, although not in action nor in the keenness of the battle, until the eleventh. Mogridge singled in the ninth, and was sacrificed to second. He was doubled when Bush made a pretty catch of a short outfield fly propelled by Hofman.

As a base runner Mogridge was a frost; it was as a pitcher, batter, and fielder that he shone. He ran bases with raw judgment in the eleventh, and his impetuousity may have hurt his team. Nunamaker and he hit safely with two out. Miller was passed, then Hofman dropped a single in back of Burns. Nunamaker hiked happily to the plate, but Mogridge, who should have pulled up at third, came following around head down, and was an easy out.

Bush fired a single between Baumann's feet in the eleventh. Burns raised a tiny fly to Mogridge and, next on the program, Bush set out to steal second. He beat Nunamaker's throw, which traveled high, and Cobb brought him in with a single. Hofman's throw into Mogridge fooled Cobb to trying for second, and he was caught, outwitted by a hoary ruse.

The Yanks had two men on in the twelfth with only one out and one on in the thirteenth with only one out, but following hitters swung denatured bats and the tourists were all stranded. Mogridge, still going strong, had one out in the Detroit fourteenth when Baumann embraced Heilman's ground ball, set himself for a throw, and sailed the ball along past Mullen to the boundary. Heilman pulled up at third, Young popped to Mullen, and Baker's hit to centre was the coup de grace.

The score:

DETROIT	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	6	0	0	3	5
Bush,ss	6	1	4	3	9
Burns,1b	6	0	1	11	1
Cobb,cf	6	1	1	4	0
Veach,lf	6	0	1	3	0
Heilman,rf	6	1	1	2	1
Young,2b	6	0	2	5	2
Stanage,c	2	0	0	7	2
Baker,c	3	0	1	3	0
Mitchell,p	2	0	0	0	2
James,p	1	0	0	1	1
aKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
bFuller	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51	3	11	42	23

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,lf	4	0	0	3	0
High,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Hofman,cf	7	0	3	4	1
P'paugh,ss	6	1	1	4	3
Mullen,1b	7	0	2	21	2
Oldring,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Gedeon,2b	5	0	0	0	3
Baumann,3b	5	0	1	1	2
N'maker,c	5	1	2	5	1
Mogridge,p	6	0	3	2	6
cPipp	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51	2	13	*41	23

a Batted for Mitchell in seventh inning.
b-Ran for Stanage in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Miller in eleventh inning.
*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Vitt, Bush, Burns, Cobb, Peckinpaugh, Baumann, Nunamaker.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Mullen, Mogridge. Three-base hits—Hofman, Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Gedeon, Bush, Fuller, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Gedeon, Stanage. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Burns; Vitt, Young, and Burns; Bush and Young. Left on bases—New York, 16; Detroit, 9. First base on errors—New York, 2; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; off Mitchell, 5; off James, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 11 hits and 1 run in fourteen innings; off Mitchell, 6 hits and 1 run in seven innings; off James, 7 hits and 1 run in seven innings. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Baumann.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 4; by Mitchell, 5; by James, 2. Time of game—Three hours and one minute. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

CLEVELAND CLEANS UP.

Takes Third Straight Game from the Wabbly Athletics.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5. — Cleveland made it three straight from Philadelphia today by winning, 12 to 3. None of Philadelphia's three pitchers was effective, while Coveleskie and Lambeth kept the visitors' hits scattered, two of Philadelphia's runs being due to a fluke home run by Witt, the ball lodging in one of the steel uprights in the right field wall.

Speaker, injured a week ago, played four innings. Coleman, purchased from Columbus, broke into the game and made two doubles in twice at bat. It was Philadelphia's seventeenth consecutive defeat. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	2	1	0	0
Chapman,1b	1	1	0	1	2
Speaker,cf	3	1	2	0	0
Lohr,rf	2	0	1	2	0
Roth,rf,cf	5	2	1	0	0
W'gand,ss	4	2	2	4	5
Gandil,1b	5	0	2	8	1
Turner,2b	5	1	3	2	1
O'Neill,c	3	1	1	4	1
Coveleskie,p	2	1	1	1	0
Lambeth,p	2	0	1	0	0
Coleman,c	2	1	2	3	0
Total	38	12	16	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	5	1	2	1	3
Walsh,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	0	0	1
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	13	1
McElvee,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Davis,lf	4	0	1	1	1
Picinich,c	3	0	0	5	1
Johnston,p	1	0	0	0	3
Lanning,p	0	1	0	0	1
Sheehan,p	1	0	0	0	0
aRowe	1	0	0	0	0
bPick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	24	16

a-Batted for Picinich in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Sheehan in ninth inning.

Errors—Chapman, Witt.

Cleveland	2	1	1	4	1	1	2	0	—12		
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—	3	

Two-base hits—Candil, Coleman, (2.) Three-base hit—Turner. Home run—Witt. Stolen bases—Roth, (3,) Chapman, Lohr, Walsh, Witt, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Chapman, (2.) Double plays—Johnson, McElvee and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; off Lambeth, 1; off Johnson, 2; off Lanning, 1; off Sheehan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 6 hits and 3 runs in five innings; off Lambeth, 3 hits and no runs in four innings; off Johnson, 5 hits and 2 runs in three innings; off Lanning, 4 hits and 3 runs in one inning; off Sheehan, 7 hits and 3 runs in four innings. Balk—Lanning. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Lambeth, 3; by Sheehan, 2. Wild pitch—Lanning. Passed ball—Picinich. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours.

$5,000 BONUS FOR BROWNS.

Also Clothes for Players if They Get Into First Division.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—President Ball of the St. Louis American League Club today offered a bonus of $5,000 to the team if it went into the first place for a day.

He also offered a suit of clothes to every man on the team if it could get into first division for three days.

ROBINS WIN FIRST, THEN LOSE SECOND

After Blanking the Pirates, They Are Subdued by Mamaux's Shoots Later.

Old Mr. Jinx made his way to Brooklyn yesterday in spite of the trolley strike and the result was that the Dodgers lost the second game of a doubleheader with the Pirates, 7 to 1, after the home team had captured the opener, 4 to 0. Rube Marquard was credited with the victory, but he was assisted in his shutout performance by the smoothly oiled machine built up by Wilbert Robinson. Double plays seem like second nature to the Brooklyn boys these days; there were executed in disposing of the Pirates in the first game, and in addition Myers and Jimmy Johnston set the crowd ablaze with enthusiasm by sensational catches which cut off potential runs.

After Marquard got through with his work in the box, the Dodgers had eight straight victories chalked up for them. The ninth was looked for with confidence when Jeff Pfeffer was announced as the twirler for the second part of the bill. He went along smoothly until the third inning, when the Buccaneers landed on him for six hits, five runs resulting from the bombardment. With Mamaux in the box for Pittsburgh, the case was hopeless for the Robins. The slim young man from the Smoky City whirled whizzers over the plate which baffled the batter who faced him. He was touched for eight hits, but the only Brooklyn run was the result of a fumble by Johnston.

When Pfeffer had brought about all the mischief possible, the new star retired in favor of Nap Rucker, who showed complete mastery of the situation during the four innings he was on the mound. The Pirates did not get a hit off him, and he left the game in the seventh so that Chief Meyers could step up as pinch-hitter.

Besides the loss of the game and the breaking of the long winning streak, old Mr. Jinx was held responsible for the development of a charley horse, which put Otto Daubert out of the first game after the second inning. His place was acceptably filled by McCarty, but there was a feeling among the fans that Daubert might have been able to help out with the stick if he had faced Mamaux in the second game. Honus Wagner tried to come back in the opener, but was forced to give way to McCarthy after one turn at the bat.

There were 20,000 persons, mostly coatless and hatless, in Ebbets Field when Rube Marquard took up the job in the opening contest. It was southpaw against southpaw, as Wilbert Cooper was selected as the victim for the Brooklyn batters. Cooper's downfall was indicated in the third when he walked Olson, who reached second on Chief Meyers's single to left. Carey was the instigator of a double play when he dropped Marquard's fly behind second base, then ran in, and after touching second threw to third, doubling Olson. Johnston singled to centre and McCarty, batting for Daubert, brought Marquard home with the first tally.

In the fifth Chief Meyers banged one to the left-field fence that would have meant a home run for almost any one except the dilatory Indian. The Chieftain marathoned at a leisurelly gait as far as second and came home in due season on Johnston's double along the third base line, after Marquard had raised an easy fly. The Pirates threatened in the seventh, but the batting streak was ended by a double play, followed by a great running catch of Farmer's liner to Hy Myers.

Brooklyn's most fruitful inning was the eighth, which began with Johnston strolling to first. McCarty sacrificed and Johnston rushed on to third when Cooper threw wild to catch him off second. Wheat made the fans forget the heat when he whaled a homer to the left-field fence and brought Johnston home in front of him. Another run was imminent when an error by Schulte allowed Cutshaw to get to second. He reached third on Myers's long fly to Schulte, but a brilliant catch by Schulte deprived Cutshaw of a run and at the same time robbed Mowrey of what looked like a sure two-bagger.

From the moment Mamaux went on the firing line there was danger for the Dodgers in the second skirmish. His overhand delivery sent the ball sizzling to the plate, and Robbie's men were cutting large slices out of the air nearly every time they swung. Pfeffer went along smoothly enough for the first two innings, the only mishap in that time happening to the Pirates, who lost Bill Hinchman, who was put out of the game by Rigler for criticising the umpire's judgment on strikes too freely.

The shock came in the third. McCarthy was the first up and was thrown out by Olson. Then Fischer singled to right and reached third on Mamaux's single to centre. Baird struck out, but the Dodgers' hopes went glimmering when Carey's three-bagger to centre brought home Fischer and Mamaux. Schulte came along with a neat liner that scored Carey, and Costello went him one better when he hit for three stations, scoring Schulte. Johnston singled and brought Costello to the plate before Farmer ended the inning with a fly to Wheat.

Rucker's valiant effort to retrieve the situation was unavailing, simply because the Dodgers could not hit the speed products of Mamaux. The one run scored in the fifth carried a promise, and the fans waited in vain for some sign of a rally. Hope dwindled away entirely when Dell relieved Rucker in the eighth and was touched for two runs. The Dodgers got a man as far as third in the ninth, but Mamaux was still master and kept Olson from scoring.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston,rf	3	1	2	1	0
Daubert,1b	1	0	0	4	0
McCarty,1b	2	0	1	7	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	5	3
Myers,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Olson,ss	4	0	2	0	1
Meyers,c	3	1	2	7	0
M'quardt,p	3	1	0	0	2
Total	30	4	8	27	14

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Schulte,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Hinchman,1b	2	0	0	15	0
Wagner,ss	1	0	1	0	3
Schultz,lf	3	0	0	2	0
F'mer,lf,2b	3	0	0	0	4
McCarthy, 2b, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Schmidt,c	3	0	2	1	1
Cooper,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	30	0	6	24	15

Errors—Schulte, Cooper.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	—4	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Johnston, Meyers. Home run—Wheat. Stolen base—Myers. Sacrifice hit—McCarty. Double plays—Olson, Cutshaw and Daubert; Carey and Baird; Mowrey, Cutshaw, and McCarty; Olson, Cutshaw, and McCarty. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 3. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 2; off Marquard, 2. Earned runs—Off Cooper, 3. Struck out—By Marquard, 5. Passed ball—Schmidt. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,2b	5	0	0	1	0
Carey,cf	4	2	2	3	0
Schulte,lf	4	2	2	1	0
H'chman,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Costello,rf	3	1	1	2	0
W.J'ston,1b	4	0	2	5	0
Farmer,2b	4	0	0	3	0
McCarthy,ss	3	0	1	4	0
Fischer,c	4	1	1	10	0
Mamaux,p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	36	7	10	27	5

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston,rf	4	0	1	2	0
McCarty,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Wheat,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Olson,ss	4	1	2	2	2
Miller,c	4	0	1	8	0
Pfeffer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Rucker,p	1	0	0	0	0
Dell,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMyers	1	0	0	0	0
bMeyers	1	0	0	0	0
cGetz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	8	27	10

a-Batted for Pfeffer in third inning.
b-Batted for Rucker in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Dell in ninth inning.

Error—W. Johnston.

Pittsburgh	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0—	7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Carey, Schulte, Mowrey. Three-base hits—Carey, Costello, Olson. Stolen bases—Schulte, Wheat. Double play—Cutshaw, McCarty, and Olson. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 10. First base on error—Brooklyn. Bases on balls—Off Rucker, 1; off Mamaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 6 hits and 5 runs in three innings; off Rucker, no hits and no runs in four innings; off Dell, 4 hits and 2 runs in two innings; off Mamaux, 3 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 3; by Rucker, 2; by Dell, 2; by Mamaux, 10. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

CARDINALS TRIM QUAKERS.

Bush League Artist Outtwirls the Great Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Milton Watson, a big right-hand twirler from the Paris, Ky., club, outtwirled Alexander here today and St. Louis defeated Philadelphia 2 to 0.

The visitors got their first run by bunching three singles in the seventh inning, and made another in the eighth on two singles and a stolen base by Smith, who had forced Watson. Both teams played errorless ball. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,cf	4	1	0	4	0
Beck,2b	3	0	1	1	0
Bescher,lf	4	0	3	1	0
Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	4	1
Wilson,rf	4	0	2	3	1
Miller,1b	3	0	2	5	1
Snyder,c	3	0	0	5	1
Betzel,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Watson,p	3	0	1	1	1
Total	31	2	9	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A

LANGER RETAINS SWIMMING TITLE

Easily Beats Vollmer, His Chief Competitor, for 440-Yard National Honors.

HIS TIME IS 5:38 3-5

Leads All-Around Eastern Champion by 19 2-5 Seconds in Waters Off Travers Island.

Ludy Langer, the compact, sturdy, express-cruiser-like swimmer of Los Angeles, left no doubt about his superiority yesterday when he successfully defended his quarter-mile national swimming title in the waters off the main clubhouse of the New York A. C. at Travers Island.

Boring through the water in hydroplane fashion, withhead well up, and his feet well down in the water, Langer scored an easy victory over Herbert L. Vollmer, the champion all-around swimmer of the East; Teddy Cann, the young New York A. C. star; Joseph C. Wheatley, another Mercury Foot swimmer, who three times finished second to Langer in the national championships last year when the Californian won three titles; and Gilbert E. Tomlinson, the Philadelphia schoolboy, who two year ago held the half-mile national honors.

Swimming through the exceptionally quiet waters of Travers Island Creek, with his head, arms, and legs working in perfect rhythm, Langer crossed the finish line twelve yards in front of Vollmer in 5 minutes 38 3-5 seconds. Cann and Wheatley were only a length apart and not more than five yards separated the two from Vollmer, who tired so badly near the finish that it seemed he would not place. Tomlinson made a game fight to keep up with the leaders in the early stages of the contest, but could not maintain the strenuous pace and was far behind at the end.

Vollmer Is Outclassed.

The official timers said that Vollmer was beaten by 19 2-5 seconds by Langer. Vollmer, although his favorite distance is 440 yards, was no match for Langer, the rugged veteran, who can sprint just as well as he can swim the long distances. Langer's performance yesterday can be taken as almost conclusive evidence that no one in the United States at this time is capable of trading as measure from 440 yards up to the mile. Langer holds all the American championships and records for these distances.

Vollmer tried to sprint throughout the entire quarter mile, but he found the open waters somewhat more strenuous than tank swimming, and he cracked under the strain of the fast pace he had made in the first 220 yards. Langer gave away five yards to the Mercury Foot crack at the start, for Vollmer beat the gun by just that margin. The distance was not very difficult for the Californian to make up, however, and he could have caught his rival in the first 100 yards, the length of the course, had it not been his policy to accept the pace for the first furlong.

Langer's style called forth much favorable comment from the large number of Eastern swimming experts who witnessed the race. The triple titleholder had never been seen in competition in this section before, and his style was something of an unknown quantity, though he had been seen at his best for a few Easterners in the Panama Pacific Exposition last year, when he gave a number of wonderful performances. He has both grace and ease, and there is virtually no lost motion. He has a style which, on the whole, is unlike that of any other great swimmer in history. Certain points of his style to be sure, are the same as the style of other cracks, but he has added a few new methods and evolved a truly remarkable form.

Yesterday he used the rotary crawl throughout and almost literally climbed over the waters much in the way a hydroplane does. His head was nearly always out of water, and his perceptible four-beat stroke kept him moving at sprinting speed, though all the time he was using the same style he followed in distance events. There were times when Vollmer made two strokes to one by Langer, but he never appeared to make any further progress by this extra action. Ordinarily Langer swims straight ahead, but yesterday during the first 110 yards he was driven nearly five yards out of his course, because Vollmer insisted on swimming in zigzag fashion. However, once straightened out he never swerved from his course. He started on the fifth, or outside, lane but switched to the fourth during the first leg of the journey because of Vollmer's unconscious tactics, and it was in the fourth lane that he finished.

Langer Starts Poorly.

Vollmer appeared to have a fine chance for victory when he got away to an advantageous start, which netted him five yards on the field. Langer and Tomlinson got away poorly, but the Californian was not long in making up for his early fault. Continuously thrashing the waters with an elastic ankle motion, not unlike that of the famous Charles M. Daniels, Langer had almost overtaken Vollmer on the first leg.

The Metropolitan and intercollegiate champion, however, was the first to reach the stakes at 110 yards, and was clocked in 1:44 2-5, with Langer just in touch back of him. Through the next 100 yards Vollmer continued to make the pace, and it was a telling one he set. In fact, he killed himself off at this stage by making the speed too great. Just before the furlong mark was reached, Langer spurted past Vollmer and reached the float in 2:29. The young New Yorkers was right at his shoulder, and got such a splendid kick-off that he brought up a length in front of Langer. This was his final bid for supremacy, however, for fifteen yards further on the champion had regained the lead, and there after it was only a question of how great the distance of the lead would be at the end.

Dipping his arms steadily and forcefully into the waters, Langer gained consistently, and at the 350-yard mark he was in front by four yards in 4:11 2-5. In the course of the next length, Vollmer's chances for first honors were gone, for he was unable to respond to the challenge of Langer when the defending titleholder started his final burst of speed. Vollmer lost hope, it seemed, when his legs and arms refused to respond, and he slowed down to such a marked degree that he was almost overtaken by both Cann and Wheatley, who had engaged in a stirring duel for third place during the last 110 yards.

CRICKET GAMES FAST.

Four Metropolitan League Matches Played at Prospect Park.

An exciting finish characterized the Metropolitan League cricket game between Manhattan and Columbia Oval yesterday at the Parade Grounds at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The real star of the game was L. Miller, who captured 8 wickets for 20 runs. The result was a draw, the totals being, Manhattan, 135 for 8 wickets, and Columbia Oval, 70 for 9 wickets.

Brooklyn easily defeated Kings County in the Metropolitan League game at Prospect Park, winning by 71 runs. Chief credit for the victory is due J. L. Poyer.

The West Indian Veterans met with a surprise at the hands of the Gleaners Cricket Association, who won the league game at Prospect Park by 24 runs, with 2 wickets to spare. H. Crichlow was in fine form with the bat for the Veterans and scored 36 before he was run out.

The Colonials were defeated by the Windwards at Prospect Park, the margin being 38 runs. The game was noticeable for the splendid exhibition with the ball given by Coulthurst, who bowled to such good stead that eight wickets fell to his lot for a total of 70 runs. The scores were, Windwards, [illegible]

EAST OVERWHELMS WEST AT TENNIS

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

in front of Behr. He made a scoop for it, but only succeeded in driving it into the net.

This match was considered the feature of the day, but in speed outer tennis it did not approach that of the contest between Murray and Davis and Church and Williams. This was the sharpest kind of net match. The advantage in reach was with the Western team. Both Murray and Davis had more speed and break than their Eastern opponents who were [illegible]. It has been said that [illegible] of Davis was the reason [illegible] but the proof was not in yesterday. He burned the court as well as ever, and almost all that was worth directly handled by [illegible] service. Murray is not quite so fast, but it nevertheless was a [illegible] to the term.

Church and Williams could not measure up to the standard set by their opponents in this particular. Williams's service seemed even to [illegible] its usual [illegible], though this was perhaps because of the comparison with the Easterners. It was a struggle for the net position on each point and whichever team gained the position usually won. The contest was remarkable in that there was an absence of the greatest nets and outs which characterize [illegible] even in the contests between the best men of the game. Yesterday the points were for the most part earned by sharp play. The volleying was fast and prolonged many times, and then there was a crisp cross court and passing.

Church's Telling Strokes.

Church was wonderfully effective in his overhead play. He is one of the deadliest men in this style of game and yesterday he made only a few errors. When he did get an opportunity at the net he crashed the stroke down so tellingly that it was impossible to make the return.

In every set it was a contest of strategy, and the Western men showed a smoothness of action that enabled them to draw their opponents out of position for a passing shot.

Davis and Murray took the first set after a deuce encounter, which gave promise of the tennis treat which was to come. The next two sets, however, found Williams and Church supreme. They outlasted the attack of their opponents and took both sets at 6—2.

Davis and Murray had this success fortune turned and Davis and Murray took the next encounter at 6—1, the two Westerners rising to the heights of tennis play. Sharp placements and a hard smashing game vanquished the Eastern pair.

Williams and Church were beginning to feel the strain in the fifth set, but they kept to their task manfully and closed the contest with a 6—3 victory.

The singles match between Niles and Roberts was a baseline encounter and Roberts could not supply the skill to defeat Niles in the latter's favor to court position. However, Roberts did show to advantage. Most of his strokes were sent down, but unfortunately for him these seemed to be a irresistible attraction drawing them toward Niles. The famous baseliner from Boston kept playing from corner to corner and Roberts had a merry time chasing the ball here, there, and everywhere. He made some wonderful gets of Niles's shots and counted some pretty placements, but there was not the steadiness that would give him a victory over Niles at his best. The point scores:

William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin vs. Frederick D. Alexander and Karl Behr.

FIRST SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	4	4	10	0	4	4	2	1	5	4	4	4	6—46—7
Alexander and Behr—	6	2	8	4	0	1	4	4	3	2	2	0	6—39—5

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	4	6	6	0	1
Griffin	4	9	6	1*	1
Behr	7	9	9	0	2
Alexander	5	9	4	1	1

SECOND SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	1	4	3	4	1	4	6	4	6	6	3	3	6—53—6
Alexander and Behr—	4	2	5	*2	4	2	4	1	4	1	4	4	2—28—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	7	5	5	1	2
Griffin	1	8	10	0	0
Behr	4	3	3	0	1
Alexander	3	6	2	0	0

THIRD SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	4	1	1	4	1	1	0	3	—15—2				
Alexander and Behr—	2	4	4	2	4	4	5	—29—6					

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	7	5	4	0	1
Griffin	1	5	3	0	1
Behr	2	1	2	0	0
Alexander	2	2	4	0	0

FOURTH SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	1	2	4	1	4	4	5	6	4—31—6				
Alexander and Behr—	4	4	1	4	1	1	3	4	1—23—3				

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	1	3	11	0	1
Griffin	1	3	2	0	2
Behr	1	2	3	0	0
Alexander	5	5	2	0	1

Nathaniel W. Niles vs. Roland Roberts

FIRST SET.

Niles	1	4	12	0	2	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	—44—7
Roberts	4	1	10	4	4	2	4	2	5	2	1	1	—40—5

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Niles	7	13	9	2	2
Roberts	16	14	9	1	4

SECOND SET.

Niles	4	8	3	2	14	5	9	4	—40—6				
Roberts	1	6	5	4	4	2	3	7	2—34—3				

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Niles	12	11	7	0	1
Roberts	13	20	7	1	2

THIRD SET.

Niles	2	0	4	0	4	5	4	5	4—28—6				
Roberts	4	1	4	2	3	0	3	1	1—22—3				

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Niles	7	5	5	0	0
Roberts	7	15	5	3	1

George M. Church and R. Norris Williams, 2d, vs. R. Lindley Murray and Willis E. Davis.

FIRST SET.

Williams and Church—	0	4	1	1	4	4	4	0	5	4	1	5	2	2—57—6
Murray and Davis—	4	1	4	4	1	2	2	4	2	3	4	3	4	4—46—8

SECOND SET.

Williams and Church—	3	4	1	4	6	4	5	4	3—41—6				
Murray and Davis—	3	6	4	1	4	2	3	1	2—21—2				

THIRD SET.

Williams and Church—	4	0	3	4	2	4	2	7	—32—6				
Murray and Davis—	2	4	1	2	4	2	4	5	—24—2				

FOURTH SET.

Williams and Church—	2	4	1	5	0	2	1	—15—1					
Murray and Davis—	4	1	4	2	4	1	4	4	—27—6				

FIFTH SET.

Williams and Church—	4	4	3	5	0	5	4	3	4	—38—6			
Murray and Davis—	0	0	5	3	4	7	1	5	2	—27—3			

TENNIS AT LAKE FOREST.

Willett of Boston the Only Out-of-Town Player to Win.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 5.—Only three out-of-town players competed in the opening round of the Western lawn tennis championship tournament which was opened here today on the courts of the Onwentsia Club. Two of the visitors were beaten, W. E. Graves of St. Louis losing to young James Weber, Chicago, 6-0, 6-0, and Craig Culbertson of Louisville, succumbing to the surprising play of L. E. Williams, Evanston, 6-2, 6-2.

F. W. Willett of the Longwood Club, Boston, was the only stranger of the trio playing to win, going through his acts with A. G. Razzett, Chicago, by 6-0, 6-0.

Walter T. Hayes, Chicago, easily won his opening match from J. W. Hoppe, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.

H. C. Beste, Short Hills, L. I., and Ward Dawson, San Francisco, partner of Maurice McLoughlin in holding the Pacific coast doubles title, arrived here late in the day but did not play. McLoughlin, W. M. Johnston, national champion, and others prominent in the net game, are due to arrive here late Monday. Results of other matches:

Jerry Weber, Chicago, defeated E. H. Fabrice, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.
Ralph Burdick, Chicago, won from H. C. Whiff, Chicago, by default.

Wheelwright Retains Title.

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 5.—J. Wheelwright of Cohasset, Mass., today defeated F. R. Budlong of Providence, R. I., in the final match of the State lawn tennis tournament, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2, thereby retaining the title which he won last year.



Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Who Retains the 440-Yard National Swimming Title.

NAHMA IS EIGHT SECONDS IN LEAD

Has Narrow Margin on Joyant at Horseshoe Harbor Club Regatta.

It was a day of very close racing and close finishes at the annual regatta of the Horseshoe Harbor Club at Larchmont yesterday. The races were sailed over courses laid out from a point off the entrance to Horseshoe Harbor, with a buoy off Whortleberry Island as one turning mark for all classes, the northeast buoy on Execution reef as the second mark for most of the fleet, and the bell buoy off Prospect Point as the second mark for the yachts of Classes P and Q and the first division of the handicap class.

The weather was so thoroughly unfavorable, with fog and a flat calm, during the forenoon, that many yachts were unable to reach the starting line, but at about 1 o'clock a fine southwest breeze blew away the fog and served to send the fifty-six yachts that assembled at the starting line around the course in fairly quick time.

The two Class P yachts, Nahma, sailed by Addison G. Hansn, and Joyant, with her owner, Clifford D. Mallory, and E. Burton Hart as helmsman, started on almost even terms, with Nahma to windward. They were never more than a boat's length apart. When they turned the committee boat at the end of the first round Joyant's bowsprit was almost over Nahma's transom, and at the end of the race Nahma led across the finish line by only eight seconds.

The starts in the handicap classes were very close and snappy, and the racing was close as to elapsed time. Four of the second division turned the home mark at the end of the first round almost abeam, and at the finish Clare, Redwing, Sally IX., and Nadia were only a few seconds apart. Some of the handicaps in this division had been thrown out of the normal by the results of racing in uncertain weather during Larchmont race week, so that on corrected times yachts that ordinarily sail on nearly even terms were separated by many minutes. Red Wing, the winner, for example, crossed the finish line 3 seconds ahead of Sally IX., the scratch boat, but in the table of corrected times was recorded as beating her by more than 16 minutes.

There was hot racing, too, in the star class, with a close start at the outset. Vega, the winner, beat Little Dipper, the second to finish, by two seconds, and Hydra, the third, was one second in the lead of Twinkle, the fourth.

The winners were: Class P, Nahma; Class Q, Virginia; handicap class, first division, Anita; handicap class, second division, Red Wing; sonder class, Mingo; handicap class, third and fourth divisions, Twinkle. Larchmont interclub class, Skid; star class, Vega; Orienta one-design class, Teal; mixed sloop and catboat class, Eaglet; bug class, Dragon Fly; dory class, Gnat; New Rochelle one-design class, Virginia; sailing canoes, Indra.

The summary:

CLASS P.

Start, 1:25. Course, 12½ Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Nahama, Childs and Hanan	3:27:10	2:02:10
Joyant, C. D. Mallory	3:27:39	2:02:39

CLASS Q.

Start, 1:30. Course, 12½ Miles.

Virginia, R. B. Budd	3:57:44	2:27:44
Arvia, George C. Molloy	4:01:28	2:31:28

FIRST DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 1:30. Course, 12½ Miles.

Anita, G. P. Granbery	3:43:00	2:15:00
Wasdin, W. L. Coursen	3:53:00	2:25:01
Dudie, George Gurney	3:01:22	2:31:22
Seneca, W. H. Farrell	3:53:40	2:23:40

Corrected time—Anita, 2:12:13; Senora, 2:13:33; Waseka, 2:20:26; Duchess, 2:20:37.

SECOND DIVISION HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 9½ Miles.

Red Wing, Grace and Loewy	3:32:16	1:57:16
Clare, H. C. Fretz	3:30:27	1:55:27
Cort, H. Wenenur	3:38:40	2:03:49
Nadia, W. F. Clarke	3:33:17	1:58:17
Veda, Geo. Chadwick	3:34:44	1:59:44
Sally IX., A. E. Black	3:32:51	1:57:51
Vedlador, J. J. Mitchell	4:50:00	2:15:00
Nindia, F. K. Middlebrook	Did not finish.	

Corrected time—Red Wing, 1:40:36; Clara, 1:43:00; Cort, 1:46:08; Nadia, 1:33.54; Veda, 1:57:06; Sally IX., 1:57:33; Mediator, 3:03:36.

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 9¼ Miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	3:42:49	2:00:26
Feather, A. G. Clark	3:42:53	2:02:53
Peg, W. S. Silkworth	3:43:33	2:03:35
Wee, H. I. North	3:49:47	2:09:47

THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 1:45. Course, 9¼ Miles.

Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	3:43:49	1:58:49
Ogeemah, A. J. Dealy	3:58:18	2:18:18

Corrected time—Twinkle, 1:57:02; Ogeemah, 2:01:25.

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 1:50. Course, 9½ Miles.

Skid, H. L. Curry	3:59:07	2:09:07
Le Cygne, A. Waters	3:57:20	2:07:20
Hamburg II., M. Goldschmidt	3:58:00	2:08:00
Yuron, W. S. McIntosh	3:58:28	2:08:28

STAR CLASS.

Start, 1:55. Course, 9½ Miles.

Vega, E. G. Smith, Jr.	4:18:17	2:23:17
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:18:19	2:23:19
Hydra, C. Hyde	4:19:09	2:24:09
Twinkle, J. G. Alley	4:19:07	2:24:07
Snapper, A. Iselin, 2d	4:19:20	2:24:26
Zete, G. W. Elder	4:21:11	2:26:11
Little Bear, Allen Walker	4:23:02	2:27:02
Sunbee, Maurice Riggins	4:27:23	2:27:23

Star Farnway, A. P. Fry | 4:27:10 | 2:32:10
Carl Minor, J. O'Brien | 4:24:13 | 2:33:13
Mercury, E. G. Willmore | Did not finish

MIXED CLASS.

Start, 2:00. Course, 4½ Miles.

Eaglet, W. A. Walters	3:14:00	1:14:00
Fairy, Frank Towle	3:14:42	1:14:02
Mariechen, R. Martin	3:47:58	1:47:58

ORIENTA ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 4½ Miles.

Teal, J. Bixter	3:31:41	1:21:41
Thane, A. L. Smith	3:37:09	1:27:09
Reverie, A. Hoerr	3:37:27	1:27:27
Alice, A. K. Griffen	3:37:28	1:27:28

BUG CLASS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 4½ Miles.

Dragon Fly, S. S. Appleby	3:34:10	1:19:10
Bug 7	4:08:06	1:53:06

DORIES.

Start, 2:15. Course, 4½ Miles.

Gnat, M. B. Brooks	3:41:31	1:29:31
Yan, A. Vanderlan	3:48:21	1:33:21
Petrel, E. Lascarn	3:53:09	1:38:09

SAILING CANOES.

Start, 2:20. Course, 3 Miles.

Indra, E. D. Wakeman	3:03:00	0:43:00
Half Moon, H. L. Towle	3:04:39	0:44:39
Hoop La, C. Crawford	Did not finish	

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:55. Course, 4½ Miles.

Virginia, Boyd Decker	4:20:20	1:25:20
Nereid, D. Geriat	4:42:12	1:47:12

GRUNT THE VICTOR AGAIN.

Shaw's Boat Once More Shows the Way to Rivals at Oyster Bay.

Samuel T. Shaw's Grunt repeated her victory of last week at Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon, when she crossed the finish line a winner in the fourth race of the second series for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club cups. The start was made at 3:05 with a light wind from the south prevailing, and the Grunt finished the course in 4:55:46. The Skate finished second position more than two minutes later, while Francis W. Weld's Anchovy sailed home in third place with less than one minute separating her from the Skate.

In the outlaw class Crawford Burton's Black Spot went over the mark first, also repeating her performance of last week when she won in this class. Charles S. Fair's Captain Kidd started, but retired before the completion of the course with the loss of her rudder. The summaries:

FISH CLASS.

Start, 3:05. Course, No. 2. Wind, South. Elapsed Time.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Grunt, Samuel T. Shaw	4:55:46	1:48:46
Skate, Smith and Gould	4:58:20	1:51:20
Anchovy, Francis W. Weld	4:58:35	1:52:35
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	5:00:26	1:55:26
Snapper, W. Emlen Roosevelt	5:10:47	2:05:47
Sabalo, Dr. L. S. Bishop	5:15:43	2:10:43

OUTLAW CLASS.

Start, 3:10. Course, No. 2. Wind, South.

The Black Spot, Crawford Burton	4:58:37	1:48:37
Bill Bones, James D. Erskine	5:04:49	1:54:49

RANI WINS YACHT RACE.

Leads Arrow Class in Indian Harbor Club Event.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 5.—Commodore Clifford Mallory's Rani, sailed by Ralph Brush, won the race among Arrow class yachts at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club here this afternoon. In the race for Indian Harbor one-design yachts the Yaqui, owned by Francis S. Page, was the winner. The summaries:

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 3:30 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.
Rani, Com. C. D. Mallory	5:06:33
Jack O'Lantern, Com. L. H. Dyer	5:07:15
Bubble, R. T. Ballou	5:08:25
Pep, Com. W. H. Childs	5:08:50
Hawk, R. E. Sloven	5:12:50
Rascal, S. C. Hawkins	5:30:15

ONE DESIGN.

Start, 3:45 P. M.

Yaqui, F. S. Page	5:29:50
Hiuhoehee, W. Jones	5:31:45
Osseo, Dr. L. W. Hurd	5:33:35
Wabesi, Richard Outwater	5:42:25

HARLEM Y. C. LADIES' DAY.

Miss Maher Wins 440-Yard Swimming Race at Annual Contests.

The Harlem Yacht Club celebrated its thirty-sixth annual Ladies' Day yesterday afternoon at its quarters at City Island with several events for members of both sexes, ending with a canoe tilting contest. About 500 witnessed the various sports, in which some fairly good competitions were furnished. The summary:

LADIES' EVENTS.

Swimming Race, distance 440 yards.—Won by Miss Maher.
Diving Contest.—Won by Miss Hutchenson.
Rowing Race.—Won by Miss Kirchkof.

MEN'S EVENTS.

Swimming Race, distance 440 yards.—Won by Mr. Bracken.
Diving Contest.—Won by Mr. McDermott.
Rowing Race.—Won by Mr. Bracken.
Canoe Tilting Contest.—Won by Messrs. Reed and Meyer.

COURTNEY SELECTS STROKE AS HIS AID

Cornell to Continue His Rowing System Through Collyer, Star 'Varsity Oar.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Cornell will continue the Courtney system in rowing. This fact was made known today by the appointment of John L. Collyer, stroke oar of the 'Varsity crew for the last two years and Captain this year, as assistant coach of the crews. Collyer was recommended by Coach Courtney himself. Under Courtney he will carry out the old man's system of rowing.

Courtney will continue as head coach in an advisory capacity, but will participate in active coaching duties to the extent that his health may permit. The appointment of Collyer was made necessary by the ill-health of Courtney following the serious injury he sustained a year ago last June while going to Poughkeepsie with the crews.

Collyer was stroke of the 'Varsity crew for two years. He stroked his freshman crew to victory in the Poughkeepsie regatta on the Hudson and is one of the best exponents of the Courtney stroke. He is a splendid type of oarsman. His home is at Chelsea on the Hudson, and he is a senior in the College of Mechanical Engineering. The news that Coach Courtney will continue to be identified with Cornell rowing affairs was hailed with joy.

NEWARK BAY RACES AUG. 19.

Civic Bodies Backing Bayonne Rowing Association for Big Regatta.

For the principal purpose of introducing the oarsmen of this country to the Newark Bay course, regarded by many as one of the finest bodies of water for racing in the East, the Bayonne Rowing Association, aided financially and otherwise by the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies, will hold the Bayonne Peoples' Regatta on Saturday, Aug. 19. A committee of one hundred, with DeWitt Van Buskirk, banker and President of the Chamber of Commerce, acting as Chairman of the Finance Sub-committee, have charge of all arrangements.

The headquarters for the regatta have been established at the Newark Bay clubhouse, overlooking the mile straight-away course. Entries, which will close Aug. 12, have been received from rowing clubs in Duluth, Minn., and it is possible that many of the other clubs which will compete in the national regatta at Duluth on Aug. 11 will also send representative crews to Bayonne. Thomas J. Rooney of the Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, one of the leading scullers in the country, has offered to meet his old rival, Jack Kelly, champion oarsman of the United States, in a race for single sculls. Rooney will also be in the senior double shell.

Twelve events have been arranged, covering a wide range for the exhibition of rowing skill. They are as follows: Junior single gig, junior four-oared gig, junior four-oared barge, junior eight-oared shell, intermediate double gig, intermediate quadruple shell, association single shell, senior single shell, senior double shell, senior four-oared barge, and senior eight-oared shell.

Winning clubs will receive silver plaques, and gold medals will go to the members of winning crews. Two cups have also been put up for competition, and more may be donated before regatta day. One is offered by A. M. Young for the winner of the senior single shell race, and the Bayonne Rowing Association has offered a cup to the club winning the greatest number of events.

To Hear Criticism of Umpires.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—A special meeting of the National League to consider criticisms of umpiring made by Boston and other clubs will be held in New York next Wednesday, according to a notice received today by President Haughton of the local club from President Tener.

NEWPORT POLO FOUR WINS OPENING GAME

Defeats Narragansett, 4 to 3, in Match Marked by Keen Play and Fast Riding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—Newport's representative four won a closely contested polo match from Narragansett in the opening game of the Newport season at the Westchester Polo Club today. The score was 4 to 3. Despite the threatening day there was a brilliant gallery of Summer residents present and a large crowd in the club inclosure saw some steady polo playing, with extra fast riding cropping out at times.

Not until the final gong rang was the contest decided in favor of the Newport four. It was one of those contests when either side could win without detracting any from the ability of the other, and the fact that Narragansett lost is not an indication that Newport had the best team. There were no safeties or penalties, Newport scoring 4 goals, and Narragansett 3 points, by J. C. Cooley, E. S. Reynal, and J. Drage.

Both teams kept their goal unsullied in a rather slow first period, but when play was resumed in the second Arthur D. Cooley of Newport scored the first goal after three minutes. In the third period, W. Baldwin gave Newport a 2—0 lead by tallying on a neat shot from the side. About a minute later, J. Drage made the first point for Narragansett, and from then on the game was a real contest, resulting in increased interest when J. C. Cooley tied the score in the fourth period just before half time.

Arthur D. Cooley put Newport in the lead in the fifth period, only to have E. S. Reynal of the Narragansett team tie up the score at 3 all two minutes later. The winning goal was scored by Baldwin of the Newport team in the sixth period.

The score:

NEWPORT.	NARRAGANSETT.
1—A. D. Cooley.	1—E. S. Reynal.
2—W. Baldwin.	2—J. C. Cooley.
3—R. G. Shaw, 2d.	3—J. Drage.
Back—G. M. Heckscher.	Back—B. K. Gatins.

Newport—Individual goals: Arthur D. Cooley, 2; W. Baldwin, 2. Narragansett—Individual goals: J. C. Cooley, E. S. Reynal, J. Drage. Referee—Lorillard Taller.

MEADOW BROOK WINS CUPS.

Third Polo Quartet Smothers Redbirds for Army-Navy Trophies.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—A rattling good polo game marked the final for the Army and Navy Cups today, although the score was one-sided. The Meadow Brook Third Team won Mrs. John R. Fell's cups by defeating the Aiken Redbirds by 16 to 3½. One goal was a gift by the ratings.

The Hunt Club's team opened the game with a dash, Von Stade taking the first goal in forty seconds. Hard hitting throughout was a feature of his game. Raymond Belmont made two more goals in this period, and in the second and third the hunting men piled up seven more tallies, while the Redbirds made only two. One was by Goodwin on a pass from Stevenson and Hopping and the other by Stevenson with a long offside hit. At the close of the third period Meadow Brook led by 11 to 2. This was the score at the opening of the sixth, except that the Redbirds had lost by a safety.

The score:

MEADOW BROOK.	H'cap.	AIKEN.	H'cap.
1—F. S. Von Stade	6	1—W. L. Goodwin	2
2—R. Belmont	5	2—E. W. Hopping	6
3—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	4	3—M. C. Fleischman, 2d	3
Back—M. Belmont	4	Back—M. Stevenson	3
Total	17	Total	18

Meadow Brook Third—Goals earned, 15; by handicap, 1. Total—16. Aiken Redbirds—Goals earned, 4; less penalties, ½. Total—3½. Individual goals—For Meadow Brook Third: Von Stade, 5; R. Belmont, 5; Hitchcock, 4; M. Belmont, 1. For Aiken: Stevenson, 2; Fleischmann, 1; Goodwin, 1. Penalties—Safeties, (3) by Stevenson. Referee—Philip Stevenson.

SCHIEFFLIN WINS FINAL.

Defeats Sherman, 3 and 2, in Mohawk Invitation Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—George Schiefflin of Mohawk made his first golf tournament a thorough-going success today when he defeated Sherrill Sherman of Yahnundasis in the thirty-six-hole final round of the Mohawk Golf Club's annual invitation event. From the time the draw for match play was posted Wednesday evening no one conceded to Schiefflin the slightest chance to win the tournament. The draw decreed that he must play Max Marston in the first round on Thursday morning. He did play Marston, and trounced him soundly. His next opponent was Charles T. Lansing, whom he met and defeated in the semi-final yesterday.

The final match began this morning with eight halved holes. Schiefflin broke through by getting a good 3 on the ninth and was out in 38, one stroke better than Sherman.

On the way in the golf was not so good and Schiefflin had all the better of it. By the time they holed out on the home green he was 4 up, a lead which made Sherman's chances look slim. The second round was an interesting fight, Sherman working hard to regain the lost ground. He succeeded in recovering all except one hole, but dropped back again at the thirteenth, which he lost. Schiefflin ended the

TRAVERS STAKE IS CAPTURED BY SPUR

Butler's Three-Year-Old Beats Star Hawk by a Nose in Feature at Saratoga.

RECORD CROWD ON HAND

Many New Arrivals See Excellent Card — Weldship Again Wins North American Steeplechase.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Spur, James Butler's 3-year-old, this afternoon added the Travers Stake to his other victories, which include the Midsummer and Knickerbocker handicaps. The imported Star Hawk was second, with the Western horse, Franklin, third. Spur's performance, when weight is considered, was the best on record for this half-century-old event. The fleet son of King James had no easy victory, as he had to show his best to defeat Star Hawk, which he just managed to nose out after one of the most thrilling stretch runs seen this season.

Rarely has an association offered such a feast of racing as was given to the patrons of the Saratoga track this afternoon. The program provided three stake events, all of a considerable cash value. They were the North American Steeplechase, the Sanford Memorial, racing's tribute to General Sanford of Amsterdam, and the Travers Stake, one of the association's oldest stakes, dating from 1864. All three were among the richest events on the books, and all three had the fleetest of the horses entered.

Today was the first Saturday of the meeting, and the prediction that it would be a big event in the history of racing at Saratoga was fulfilled when a record-breaking crowd watched the sport. In addition to those who are regularly at the course, the crowd was augmented by hundreds of visitors who arrived last night and this morning. The railway companies ran special trains into Saratoga from the numerous manufacturing towns in this vicinity and every one of these specials was filled with eager crowds.

There were also many notable visitors from New York, but most of these passed unnoticed. There was such a crush of persons in the clubhouse, grandstand and on the lawns, that it was hard to distinguish anybody, no matter who it might be. From 1:30 o'clock until the paddock bells sounded for the opening event, a continuous stream of automobiles poured in the three automobile gates.

Star Hawk the Favorite.

The historic old Travers occupied the position of honor on the program. The stake carried a value of $3,125 to the winner, and four three-year-olds, Spur, Star Hawk, Tea Caddy, and Franklin, appeared for the contest. Emil Herz's Daddy's Choice was the only scratch. Star Hawk was an odds on first choice and the surprising thing about the winner was that he was quoted at 5 to 1 in a four-horse field.

The race provided the real sensation of an afternoon full of good racing. A furlong as was run when Spur and the favorite set out to decide the issue in the stretch was never before seen in the running of the Travers. There was nothing to indicate what was coming at the start and it was a calm and uninteresting affair for the first mile, August Belmont's Tea Caddy setting the pace for most of the distance.

The four horses were well bunched and ran closely throughout. Turning into the stretch Star Hawk and Spur went to the front together. Neck and neck they raced along, with the crowd shouting its encouragement to both horses and riders. For almost a furlong they went on, stride for stride, and it looked as if one or the other must surely break. The riders had gone to the whip and the thoroughbreds were giving up every ounce they possessed. They appeared to flash past the grand stand together. The finish was cheered loudly. No one knew which had won until the numbers went up, and when the judges gave the victory to Spur there was a scene of wild enthusiasm. The officials' decision was Spur by a nose.

Richard T. Wilson's Campfire, winner of the great American Handicap at Aqueduct, easily accounted for the fourth annual running of the Sanford Memorial of $3,000. Of the nine starters A. K. Macomber's imported Hollister was a moderate favorite. But the race was not for the first choice, as the green and gold silks of the association's presidents were carried home in impressive manner, when Campfire gained an easy victory by two lengths. The real battle was at the finish for the second place, with Rickerty, Jock Scot, the Knocker, and Koh-i-Noor lined up in an even row as the stretch was covered. Rickety and the Knocker were successful in getting the place and show positions.

Weldship Wins Again.

Weldship, the fine jumper belonging to E. M. Weld, apparently has an option on all the important handicap steeplechases run over this course. Last season he took all four races. He repeated this afternoon, when the aged son of Seahorse II. captured the North American Handicap, with $1,000 added. Weldship again proved himself a sterling jumper by winning the stake for the second consecutive year, defeating F. Ambrose Clark's Knight of Merci by a length. The old fellow was pretty well used up at the finish, but was game to the core.

Bill Dudley, bearing the colors of the Northwood Stable, who set the pace for half the course, ran third. It was not until the last jump had been cleared that Knight of Merci challenged Weldship. The imported Brotherstone and Chupadero lost their riders, the latter at the final jump, and both horses were led off the track limping badly.

Royal Martyr, from the stable of Gifford A. Cochran, ran a game race in the opening event, which was a handicap for mares, three years old and upward. W. K. Coe's Jacoba carried top weight. The race was really between Miss Puzzle and the winner. Until the sixteenth pole had been reached it appeared that the Butler entry was going to take the race. Then, within a furlong of the judges' stand, the Cochran filly broke out in a wonderful sprint and came up and passed the leader in time for a half a length victory. Ringfield led for a time at the start, then Miss Puzzle took the pace. The favorite never seriously entered into the contest.

The fifth race was another close finish. John R. Schorr's Goldcrest Boy defeated Cliff Field, by a nose. The event was a mile and a furlong handicap for three-year-olds and upward. It was almost a repetition of the Travers, with the two leaders racing down the stretch side by side. R. T. Wilson scored his second victory of the afternoon in the final race when the two-year-old colt Killdee defeated Harry Payne Whitney's Hard Cash by a head.

Among the new visitors today were August Belmont, Jr., Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Theodore Roosevelt; R. Clarence Jones of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, J. McE. Bowman, Sidney J. Smith, James Buchanan Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Morse, Samuel L. Elsas, Walter Merrall, Elliot H. Molbrook, Stephen K. Reed, N. F. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Weld, George D. Widener, who was with his brother, Joseph E. Widener; Henry Clews, and Dr. E. Baruch of New York.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For mares three years old and upward, handicap, with $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Royal Martyr, C. A. Cochran's ch. f., 4 years, 109 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Mary Stuart, 4½ to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (J. McCahey) 1½

Miss Puzzle, J. Butler's b. f., 3, 109, 3 to 1, 9 to 10, 2 to 5, (H. Shilling) 2½

Jacoba, W. R. Coe's blk. f., 5, 118, 10 to 1, 3 to 5, 1 to 4, (J. McTaggart) 3

Hidden Star, (imp.,) Dorcas, Pan Maid, and Filigree also ran. Silica, Favour, and Julia L. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The North American steeplechase, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $1,000 added; about two miles. Time—4:10.

Weldship, E. M. Weld's ch. g., 162 pounds, by Seahorse, 2d-Moon Daisy, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, 1 to 5, (J. Snow) 1

Knight of Merci, F. A. Clark's b. g., 139, 7 to 1, 2½ to 1, 6 to 5, (A. Kennedy) ... 2

Bill Dudley, Northwood Stable's b. g., 4, 135, 12 to 1, 5 to 2, 2 to 1, (J. Palmer) ... 3½

Skubbereen, Hilder, and Emerald Isle, 2d, (imp.,) also ran. Chupadero and Brotherstone, (imp.,) fell.

THIRD RACE.—The Sanford Memorial, for two-year-olds; purse $4,500; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Campfire, R. T. Wilson's ch. c., 125 pounds, by Alambala-Nightfall, 4½ to 1, 6 to 5, and 4 to 5, (J. McTaggart) 1

Rickety, H. P. Whitney's ch. c., 107, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (F. Keogh) 2½

The Knocker, Oneck Stable's br. c., 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1, (T. Davies) 3

Jock Scot, Koh-i-noor, Crank, Hollister, (imp.,) Deer Trap, and Election also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Travers, with $2,000 added; for three-year-olds; mile and a quarter. Time—2:05.

Spur, J. Butler's b. c., 129 pounds, by King James-Auntie Mum, 3 to 1, 4 to 5, and out, (J. Lortus) 1

Star Hawk, (imp.,) A. K. Macomber's b. c., 116, 3 to 1, 7 to 5, and out, (D. Connelly) 2½

Franklin, J. S. Ward's ch. c., 111, 3½ to 1, 4 to 5, and out, (F. Murphy) 3

Tea Caddy also ran. Daddy's Choice scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; with $600 added; mile and one furlong. Time—1:54.

Goldcrest Boy, J. R. Schorr's br. g., 4 years, by Plaudit-Polly Prim, 13 to 5, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, (D. Connelly) 1

Cliff Field, L. J. Carey's b. h., 5, 100, 4 to 1, 6 to 5, and even, (J. McCahey) 2

Wooden Shoes, Marrone Stable's ch. g., 112, 17 to 10, 3 to 5, 1 to 4, (R. Hoffman) 3

Jesse, Jr., Old Broom, andeRepublican also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $1,500; purse $500; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:05.

Killdee, R. T. Wilson's b. c., 110 pounds, by Olambala-Mauviette, 4½ to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, (J. McTaggart) 1

Hard Cash, H. P. Whitney's ch. c., 107, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (F. Keogh) 2

Mme. Curie, (imp.,) J. Sanford's b. f., 104, 20 to 1, 7 to 1, 3 to 1, (L. Mink) 3

Felicidad, Merchant, Reprobate, Peasant, Luclus, and Hesse also ran. Trunk, Election, Woodtrap, and Yermila scratched.

MONDAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs. Alberta True, 110 pounds; Water Lily, 115; Vermont, 106; Port Light, (imp.,) 117; Past Master, 107; Huntress, 116; Silica, 123; Kens, 114; Success, 119; Naushon, 118; Woodfair, 118; Busy Joe, 104; Gnat, 113; Sir William Johnson, 123; Gibraltar, 104, and Conning Tower, 131.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, about two miles. Quietude Saint, (imp.,) 152 pounds; Agon, 152; Chivalry, 147; Otto Floto, 152; Watertown, 147, and King Simon, 147.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, the Cohoes Handicap; six furlongs. Killdee, 110 pounds; Frigero, 126; Babcock, 116; Kagura, 113; Amalgamator, 110; Basil, 113; Meteorite, 108; Tyrant, (imp.,) 105; Tumbler, 125, and Tom McTaggart, 122.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Delaware Handicap; one mile. Trial by July, 116 pounds; Frizzle, (imp.,) 108; Ed Crump, 120; Sandmarsh, 117; The Finn, 119; Flitter Gold, 107; Grumpy, 99; Stromboli, 123, and Pennant, 127.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Garbage, 113 pounds; Sam Slick, 118; G. M. Miller, 118; Shooting Star, 105; Polly Connelly, 100; Belgian Trooper, 105; Jacklet, 118; Daingerfield, 118; Bonaventure, 118; Monmouth, 118; Sam Ward, 100; Malfou, 95; Sevillian, 105; Carlton G., 113; Bobs Olga, 100; Naushon, 118; Royal Meteor, 118; Day Day, 118; Salon, 113; Dr. Gremer, 105; Nigel, 105; Fairweather, 105, and Brave, 118.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, maiden fillies, conditions; five and a half furlongs. Odds and Ends, 114 pounds; Felucca, 114; Glory Belle, 114; Gladiola, (imp.,) 114; Kittenish, (imp.,) 114; Wingold, 114; Affection, 114; Precise, 114; Fantam Bala, 114; Mother Machree, 114; Nido, 114, and Arrow, 114.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

TURF CONSTANTLY GAINING RECRUITS

Mrs. W. M. Jeffords Buys Two Yearlings and A. K. Macomber Seventeen.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—That the turf is gaining new recruits daily and those of a sort that will have a tendency further to popularize the sport was evidenced by the purchase of two of the most likely looking yearlings at the recent Duryea sale held here by Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords of Glen Riddle, Penn., who acquired the finely bred Red Fox for $8,600, and the handsome Reveller for $1,350. Mrs. Jeffords, who is a friend of the Samuel Riddles, whose hunters are well known for their fine exhibitions both in the field and show ring, is an enthusiastic horsewoman.

Another recruit whose colors have been seen for the first time this season, and who bids fair to become one of the most prominent men on the turf, is A. K. Macomber, who is a son-in-law to the late L. V. Harkness. Mr. Macomber last season bought from J. B. Joel of the Maiden Erleigh stud, through the American trainer, A. J. Joyner, a number of handsomely-bred two-year-olds and the three-year-old, Star Hawk. He engaged Walter Jennings as trainer and wintered them at Aiken, S. C. Many of the horses, including Star Hawk, which was second to George Smith in the Kentucky Derby, have been seen under colors this season, and while they have performed well, fortune has not favored Mr. Macomber as yet with a victory.

He is thoroughly satisfied with his experiment, however, and being an enthusiastic sportsman has determined to enlarge his stable. With this object in view he purchased by cable this week seventeen yearlings from J. B. Joel, most of them bred along much the same lines as those obtained last season. Two of them are by Polynelus, two by the great Prince Palatine and six by Sun Star, the sire of Star Hawk.

The average of $1,451 each for the Duryea yearlings is also an index to the prosperity of the turf. It was thought at the beginning of the season that the market would not absorb the yearling crop at paying prices, but there is evidently a demand for juveniles of breeding and individuality. The most sanguine would not have predicted so quick a return from the period of depression which made the breeding of thoroughbreds a few years ago a matter of courage and enthusiasm. Those who parted with their stallions and brood mares at the time the anti-racetrack gambling legislation was written into the statutes must regret their lack of faith in racing.

Among the latest arrivals are a number of horsemen who attended the thirteen-day meeting at Chicago. All speak well of the opening event at the historic Hawthorne track, and predict that racing will come back to Chicago in a sound footing next season. There was little or no trouble on the grounds of wagering. William Applegate reported that the only objection he had to make was against the weather, which, he says, was about the warmest he ever had encountered.

HUON II. COMING HERE.

Son of Ard Patrick, with War History, Bought by David Trimble.

David Trimble, Treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation, has just concluded cable negotiations for the purchase of a horse in Ireland that has had a romantic career on the turf. The name of the equine celebrity is Huon II. and he is bred in the purple, being by the English Derby winner Ard Patrick.

Huon II. showed such great promise in his early racing efforts that German sportsmen were attracted and he was sold to German owners for $20,000. He more than made good and, according to the information obtained by Mr. Trimble, had a record of forty races in Germany in which he finished outside the money only three times. The Germans were so impressed with his quality that they desired to perpetuate his blood for the improvement of the breed of horses in the Fatherland. Not having suitable mares in their own country Huon II. was sent back to Ireland to be bred to Irish mares, the idea being to purchase the colts and fillies and transfer them to Germany. Then came the war and Huon II. was bottled up in Ireland and commandeered by the British Government. He was sold at auction and was bought by a Dublin dealer named Rogers.

The Dublin horse dealer had acted for E. D. Morgan on many occasions, purchasing hunters for his use on his visits to Ireland. He wrote to Mr. Morgan and told him that much as he would like to keep his fine stallion he was willing to consider a proposition for his purchase for $2,000, which is $500 more than the horse cost him at auction. Mr. Morgan showed a letter to Mr. Trimble and the latter was so pleased with the chance to get a son of Ard Patrick for this country that the only inquiry he made was as to whether the retired racer was built close to the ground, as he did not fancy the long-legged type that has recently come into favor abroad. The reply by cable was that the horse was low to the ground, closely coupled and suitable for stud purposes. Mr. Trimble accepted him on the terms offered and the Dublin dealer has the choice of three steamers on which to ship him to New York.

In talking of his purchase Mr. Trimble said that his chief idea in bringing over Huon II. was to breed saddle horses, as he has been trying for a long time to improve the type of both saddlers and harness horses. He is too good a sportsman to confine the stud duties of such a highly bred thoroughbred to the production of saddle horses only. He thinks it likely from his breeding that he would be useful in procuring hunters and said that Mr. Hitchcock and others who are interested in improving the breed of hunters would have the opportunity to take advantage of the new importation when he arrives.

Realty Notes.

Ames & Co. represented Jesse T. Meeker in the latter's recent lease of August Belmont's former home at 44 East Thirty-fourth Street. Many of the expensive interior fittings will be retained in the bachelor apartment alterations, which are contemplated, with stores on the ground floor.

The Public Service Commission has awarded to Patrick McGovern & Co., the lowest bidders, the contract for the construction of the new East River tunnel opposite East Sixtieth Street for $4,194,797.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 190 to 200; Broadway, 1,097 and 1,099; 23d St, 1 to 19 West, and 24th St, 2 and 4 West, to a fifteen-story store and office building; Fifth Avenue Building Co., 200 5th Av, owner; J. B. Baker, 156 5th Av, architect; cost $6,000

207th ST, 438 West, to a two-story and basement day nursery; Lisa Day Nursery, Inc., premises, owner; T. H. Styles, 1,451 Broadway, architect; cost $20,000

7th Av, 2,247, to a five-story tenement and store; Altman, 1 East 119th St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost $12,000

Southern Boulevard, 1,052, to a one-story brick store and garage, 80x175; David Rosing, 61 West 113th St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost $5,000

IS ENGLISH TURF DYING?

Jockey Club Criticised for Lack of Enthusiastic Action.

LONDON, England, Aug. 5.—Envious of the continued success of turf racing in Australia, patrons of the sport in the British Isles are criticising the Jockey Club for its supineness in accepting without much protest the continued restrictions imposed by the Government.

As evidence that racing is still booming in Australia, it is pointed out that at the last Adelaide Cup meeting the totalizator, or pari-mutuel, handled between £50,000 and £60,000. The Canterbury (N. Z.) Jockey Club made a profit of £4,825 on the year's turnover, and the sum was appropriated for patriotic purposes.

Basing the statement on these figures, The London Globe says: "Now, if ever, is surely the time to set about bringing in the 'Tote' in this country."

Hopes are not strong, however, that such a movement can be effected, in view of the Government's opposition. There are few who doubt that there is a very powerful force in high circles operating here against racing, and the critics declare that perhaps the Jockey Club is not overexerting itself to bring about an expansion of the sport.

The condition of owners, breeders, and trainers by this time next year can be imagined if matters proceed along the present lines. Entries are becoming fewer constantly, and if the turf comes into its own again when the war ends it may find itself a ruined institution.

New Penn. Coach to Report Sept. 15

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 5.—Lawson Robertson of New York, who will coach the track team of University of Pennsylvania, will arrive here on Sept. 15 to begin his duties. Robertson is at present training the athletes of the Irish-American A. C. in New York, and will be at the national track and field championships at Newark next month.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Buick.

BUICK runabout, 1913; just repainted; good mechanical condition; BARGAIN. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 4004 Decatur.

BUICK

1916, 6-55, 7-passenger; cost $1,800; like new; sacrifice. Apt. 5E. Tel. Audubon 6670.

BUICK, SMALL, $400. Electric self-starter; like new; genuine bargain. 300 West 79th, near Riverside.

BUICK 1916 ROADSTER—BARGAIN. "Small 6," perfect condition; must be sold at once. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK.—Brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Cadillac.

CADILLAC, 1914, touring; good mechanical condition; good tires. Bargain. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 4004 Decatur.

CADILLAC "14" TOURING. Beautiful seven passenger; thoroughly renewed; must dispose for quick sale. Owner, 305 West 79th.

Cadillac 1914 roadster, 4-cylinder, in good condition; fully equipped, extra tire; have no time to use it. Owner, 163½ Elm St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Cadillac 8 touring, 1916, also 1915, both 7-passenger; very attractive. Schoenmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, beautiful, $450; five passenger touring; equal to new. 148 East 39th.

Cole.

COLE, 1913, Junior 4-40; light, roomy 5-passenger car; Delco lighting and starting system; good mechanical condition; good tires. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 4004 Decatur.

Dodge.

DODGE BROTHERS TOURING, $525. In perfect condition; fully equipped, including slip covers, extra shoe tube, tools, clock, two horns, &c.; can be seen and demonstrated any time. B. F. Stephens, 59 Stephens Court, Flatbush and Bedford Aves., Brooklyn.

Ford.

FORD 1914 PANEL DELIVERY; EXCELLENT CONDITION; $250; WILL DEMONSTRATE. MANHATTAN MOTORS CORPORATION. 56TH AND BROADWAY. CIRCLE 6081.

Ford touring car, "1916"; in excellent condition; completely overhauled; new shoes and tubes and mechanical starter. Fallon Equipment Co., 503 5th Av.

Hudson.

HUDSON LIGHT 6-40. Like new; seven passenger; fully equipped; ready immediate service. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Lancia.

LANCIA BROUGHAM, 12; landaulet; overhauled; perfect; repainted; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Locomobile.

LOCOMOBILE, 1910; chain-driven toy tonneau; exceptional condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 4004 Decatur.

Locomobile 13-38, with two bodies, finest condition, for sale cheap. Hess International Garage, 252 West 40th.

Mercer.

BARGAIN. MERCER, 1916, 4-pass.; gunmetal color; driven as demonstrator 1,500 miles; exceptionally fast car; 7 Silvertown tires; 2 spare wire wheels. MERCER AUTO AGENCY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Bedford 7816.

BARGAIN. MERCER, 1914, 5-pass.; driven 4,000 miles; like new in every respect; 6 good tires; $1,000 on account of late season. MERCER AUTO AGENCY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Bedford 7816.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and intertubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Mercer 1915 touring, 22-70; run less than 5,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

MERCER RDSTR, 1915; 22-70; four passenger; special; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MERCER, beautiful, 1914 model, in perfect condition; run 9,000 miles. Riordan, 583 Park Av.

Mercer 1915 toy tonneau, 1915 runabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

National.

National (Highway Model) for sale, 1916, five passenger; electric starting, lighting, &c.; in A1 condition; slip covers, two extra tires, complete set of tools. For demonstration call or write Charles H. Carruthers, 15 Broad St., New York City. 'Phone 1320 Hanover.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER. Fast, stylish; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; 14-15, Series V model; cost $3,150; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

NATIONAL touring, 1911; good condition; BARGAIN; $215. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 4004 Decatur.

National, roadster, run 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, slip covers, extra seat; $800. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

National "6," toy tonneau; handsomest car in town; electric starter; two extra tires; rare bargain. C. R., 141 Times.

National 1916 touring car, 1914 toy tonneau, bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

Overland.

OVERLAND touring, 1915; good condition; just repainted; 4 new Fisk Non-Skid tires; good mechanical condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 4004 Decatur.

OVERLAND LIGHT FIVE-PASSENGER. Only used 3 months; electric starting and lighting system; many extras; $450. 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

OVERLAND, 1916; 6 cylinder, 7 passenger; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. Louis Bretey, Manager. 1,890 Broadway. Telephone Columbus—5073.

PACKARDS	'15 "5-48" touring, 7 pass.
	'15 "3-38" touring, 7 pass.
	'15 "2-38" touring, 7 pass.
	'14 "1-38" touring, 5 pass.
	'14 "1-38" runabout.
PACKARDS	'13 "48" limousine.
	'13 "6-48" touring, 7 pass.
	'12 "6-48" touring, 7 pass.
PACKARDS	'12 "6-48" laudaulette.
	'12 "30" laudaulette and tour.
	'12 "30" touring.
	'10 "30" Phaeton.

Several bargains in other makes. All these cars in splendid condition.

Peerless.

PEERLESS — EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Private owner must sell Peerless 6-48, seven-passenger touring automobile regardless of cost; mechanically perfect; fully equipped, including Gray-Davis starter, light, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, Phone Astoria 2385.

PEERLESS LANDAULET. High-class, aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Pullman.

PULLMAN ROADSTER, PRACTICALLY NEW. Electric starting, lighting system; luxuriously equipped; sacrifice, $450, immediately. Edwards, Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Regal.

Regal, 1916, four-passenger coupe; run less than 500 miles. Chelle & Engs, Inc., 348 West 55th St. Columbus 812.

Renault.

Renault touring, 35-45 H. P.; in splendid condition; just from paint shop and completely overhauled; price $1,200; will entertain counter bid; private party. Room 704, 24 Broad St. Telephone Rector 5650.

Saxon.

Saxon "6" 1916 Roadster; Stutz 1915 Bulldog; Peugeot "120" racer; Cadillac 1916 tour.; National 1914 roadster; Hudson 1915 limo.; S. G. V. 1914 landaulet. Many others. DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'way.

Studebaker.

Studebaker seven-passenger touring, six-cylinder, fifty horse power, 1917 model; new June 24th; has run 3,000 miles; excellent condition; will sell cash 30 per cent. reduction from original cost; demonstration any time and immediate delivery. Ralph Modjeski, 101 Park Av.

STUDEBAKER, 1915, six-cylinder seven-passenger; good condition; just repainted; good tires; one extra. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 4004 Decatur.

Bus, 40 h. p., 20-passenger, pay-as-enter, slightly used, fine condition; will demonstrate. West and Maginnis, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 1440.

STUDEBAKER SEDAN, 1916; 5 passenger; like new; used little; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

S. G. V.

SEDAN, 1914, S. G. V.; special Fleetwood 4-passenger Sedan; Westinghouse shock absorbers; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

COUPE, S. G. V.; two passenger; repainted; starting and lighting; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

S. G. V. COLONIAL COUPE, in excellent condition; 1912 model; 25 H. P. Inquire LANCIA & CO.

Stutz.

Stutz 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; price, $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Wilnamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

LANDAULET BODY.—Will fit Packard, Pierce Arrow, Locomobile, &c.; custom made last year; upholstered in gray whipcord; is without mar or scratch; cost $2,000 to build. Freehold Motor Co., Freehold, N. J., or E. J. Little, 444 Central Park West; Riverside 9690.

BARGAIN. KISSEL, 1916, 4-22, all-year-sedan; brand-new; Winter and Summer top complete; regular price $1,520; ours $1,100. KISSEL AUTO AGENCY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Bedford 7816.

Alco six-cylinder, five-passenger touring car; first-class condition; machinery guaranteed; extra tire and tube; price, $1,000. Owner, Mr. Lovett, 306 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Winton 1915, little six; condition excellent; less than half original price. Schoonmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

Chevrolet slightly used (Anesbury) roadster. Houk wire wheels; $575; cost $1,200. Owner, 172 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 7818 Main.

STUTZ TOUR., 1915; 4 passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

DETROITER, NEW "8"; 5-passenger touring; brand new; sacrifice. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1915 touring, perfect condition, $650. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916; 3 passenger; elegant condition; fully equipped; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Owen Magnetic 1916 touring car for sale. Cook & Macconnell, M. 790 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

SHACK 1½-TON TRUCK, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; WILL DEMONSTRATE. MANHATTAN MOTORS CORPORATION. 56TH AND BROADWAY. CIRCLE 6081.

Hewitt 5-ton truck, fine condition, for sale; platform body and cab; new tires; recently overhauled; will demonstrate. West & Maginnis, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 1440.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 437 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard for hire, 7-passenger, by hour, week or month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9062.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, wee, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4210-3830 Bryant.

For Hire.—The Teaneck Interboro Line of Teaneck, N. J., will rent a few new large passenger buses. Tel. 587J Englewood.

I'll rent my brand-new Overland 1916 roadster to responsible party for $35 per week—but act quickly. Address Owner, 572 East 166th.

Packard cars, excellent condition, hour, week, or month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th. Columbus 7539.

Chalmers, 1916, seven-passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 5916.

Packard, late model, six-cylinder car, Westinghouse for rent month, week, with chauffeur; reasonable. Hern, 304 W. 40th.

Packard car to hire by hour, day, week, or month; special rates by trips. Boylston Garage, Inc., 142 East 41st St.

Packard, beautiful 1915 7-passenger for hire by month. 696 Far Rockaway. Johnson.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 886 Madison.

Packard by hour, day, week, month, or trip. Murphy, Phone Murray Hill 932.

Packard 7-passenger touring for hire, hour, day, week; reasonable. 3828 Schuyler.

For Hire—Luxurious Fiat 7-passenger touring, late model; moderate. Schuyler 2792.

Automobiles Wanted.

Cadillac body wanted, brougham style or full limousine or landaulet body, built for 1915 or 1916 Cadillac. P 383 Times Downtown.

A.—Will pay $400 cash for best light touring car; must be 1915 or 1916. 156 East 120th St. Phone 4285 Harlem.

Dodge-about motor car, second-hand, wanted; state terms, &c. P 386 Times Downtown.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT. New Departure Service Station. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8856 Col.

10,000 tires and tubes; fresh, new goods, best makes; save 20% to 60%. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,761 Broadway.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 235 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty Cents an Agate Line

A PROFIT OF 30% TO 50% A YEAR AND ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

A man with $15,000 can obtain a silent interest in an established manufacturing concern that will guarantee him 10% on his money, with a possible yearly return of 30% to 50%.

His investment will be secured by sound negotiable collateral. Thus absolute safety and a sure return of at least 10% are combined with an unusual opportunity for much larger profits.

The company offering this opportunity has been established four years, and is doing a large national business. With additional capital, sales and profits can easily be doubled during the next twelve months.

As the company has a complete organization the investor will not be required to give any time to the business.

It will pay you to look into this. Address Box G 234 Times Downtown.

$2,000.

We want to reach a number of substantial investors who have $2,000 or more to invest in a sound manufacturing project with representative business men; an important improvement in a staple product of large consumption assures rapid development and a net revenue equal to some of the big business corporations; personal interview. A 143 Times.

SOME MANUFACTURER BUILDING SPECIALTIES will buy our United States patents covering house equipment of proved merit; scientific and practical; approved by architects and used in 30 States; good reason for selling; we invite closest investigation by principals only. X 360 Times Annex.

A genuine opportunity is offered party with $20,000 to acquire the patents for the most sensational advertising and selling booth, patented in all countries. Greatest invention of the age for introducing and selling any package candy, confection, cigar, cigarette, &c. Millions of articles can be sold at tremendous profits. Write for demonstration. "B. A.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. C.

$25,000 TO INVEST.

Gentleman of good character and wide acquaintance, middle-aged and ambitious, would like to connect with a "gilt-edge" proposition where I could invest about $25,000; more could be raised among my friends if needed; if possible, give some particulars when writing. X 346 Times Annex.

CAPITAL OF $50,000 WANTED to organize a silk cleaning and finishing company. The advertisers of this are well known in the silk trade and can get all the work wanted to keep a plant of this kind going and have the units of a successful organization. "B.," 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

For Sale—100-room hotel, located in Bridgeport; new, elegantly furnished; best location in city; long lease at a fair rental; hotel successful from the start, but owner has other business interests; will be sold at a reasonable price; cash required not less than $10,000. Address "M," Room "A," Hotel Lorraine, Bridgeport, Conn.

Largest, most beautiful Hotograveure weekly ever issued; $75 to $150 weekly profits for good energetic men with small investment in every town having motion picture theatres; exclusive territory in New York and New Jersey States. This opportunity is unequalled; act quick. Motion Picture Digest, 18 West 34th St.

Wanted—A bright young man to interest himself with an up-to-date specialty shop in town of 150,000 population, surroundings about 300,000, doing $100,000 at present; additional capital $10,000 required; present owner can furnish equal amount; will stand investigation. A 154 Times.

Young man, 30 years old, at present a partner in firm manufacturing a moderate volume, but which is not possible of extension, seeks connection and will purchase interest later, if necessary, in a line where general training and ability to work hard will win; prefer line dealing in or using raw materials. H 179 Times.

Rare opportunity for party with selling ability or experienced in office management to secure half interest in profitable, growing business; will pay $5,000 annually; $3,000 cash required; business will bear strict investigation. G 228 Times Downtown.

Experienced business man, with substantial bank credit, will invest $5,000 to $10,000 in small, established jobbing or manufacturing business, including personal services; no brokers;

The New York Times

Sunday, August 6, 1916.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, AUG. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AV A, s e corner of 72d St, 204.4 ft to n s of 71st St, x 198; Godfrey Knoche, Fort Lee, N. J., to S. Anargyros, Inc., 119 West 40th St, all liens, Aug. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 513 ft n of 141st St, 17x100; J. Frederick Menke to 74th Street Holding Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $11,000, all liens, July 27; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 73.11 ft s of 37th St, 24.6x100; Mary H. and Helen L. Maynard to Walter E. Maynard, 114 East 40th St, and Effingham Maynard, 507 Madison Av, July 12; attorneys, Hawkins, D. & L., 20 Exchange Place.....$1

MADISON AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x 99; Sol Freidus et al. to Millie Rosenberg, 66 Fort Washington Av, quitclaim, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PITT ST, 139, w s, 50 ft s of Houston St, 25x 100; Louisa Sack and another, heirs, &c.; John Sack to Joseph M. Sack, 415 East 140th St; also heirs of John Sack, 2-3 parts, mtg $9,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 608.9 ft s of 145th St, 44.11x101.4x81.7x100; 101st Street Construction Co. to Marcus Hatow, 940 Riverside Drive, mtg $86,000, all liens, July 18; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway.....$100

11TH ST, 641, n s, 133 ft w of Av C, 25x 103.3; Joseph M. Sack et al., heirs, &c., to Caroline Sack, 415 East 87th St, mtg $5,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,500

11TH ST, 339, n s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 100.3; Joseph M. Sack et al., heirs, &c., to Louisa Sack, 404 East 87th St, 2-3 parts, all title, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Bway....$100

81ST ST, 323 West, n s, 375.9 ft w of 8th Av, 17.6x100.5; Ernest W. Goode to John J. Hickey, 336 West 81st St, mtg $15,500, Aug. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

86TH ST, 218 East, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 13.4x102.2; George C. Flemming to Harriet M., his wife, at 2,384 Van Cortlandt Av, Brooklyn, ¼ part, all title, mtg $3,500, March 18; attorney, Rodney T. Martinsen, 206 Broadway.....$1

87TH ST, 435 East, n s, 185 ft w of Avenue A, 21.6x100.8; Joseph M. Sack et al., heirs, &c.; John Sack to Caroline Sack, 435 East 87th St, mtg $5,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

90TH ST, 59 East, n s, 197 ft w of Park Av, 19x100.8; Helen De Forest, Rutherford, N. J., to H. Sutherland Irving, 7 West 44th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, Nov. 20, 1912; attorney, Arthur Johns, 45 Broadway.....$1

106TH ST, 57 West, n w corner of Manhattan Av, 52.6x100.11; Princeton Construction Co. to Galathea Realty Corp., 20 Lawton Av, West Washington Market, mtg $70,000, Aug. 1; attorney, John M. Ruck, 271 Broadway.....$1

123RD ST, 45 West, n s, 433 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.6x100.11; Blanche Roman, (Romansky,) to Sarah A. Kemp, Mahwah, N. J., mtg $10,000, all liens, July 26; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St.....$1

122ND ST, s s, 163 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; John C. Mayforth, Estate Mayforth, Spring Valley, N. Y., July 31.....$100

141ST ST, 608-610 West, s s, 90 ft w of Broadway, 135x99.11; Ess En Construction Co. to Leed Realty Co., 2,004 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, mtg $184,000, all liens, Aug. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$800

143D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x 99.11; Peerless Holding Co. to Gertrude Grohman, 16 East 113th St, mtg $28,050, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,868, e s, 16.8x81.1; Ericson Realty Co. to Herman Blodgett et al., Ship Road Station, Chester County, Penn., mtg $2,750, June 1, 1915; attorney, John R. Caulfield, 2 Rector St.....$2,030

CROTONA AV, 225, w s, 23.7x irregular; Empire City Mortgage and Holding Co., Inc., to Bardale Realty Co., Inc., 30 Park Row, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Bardale Realty Co., Inc., to Herman J. Schumacher, 273 West 114th St, Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HAVEMEYER, n s, 1,166, —; Marie Bickelhaupt, individually and as executrix, to River Realty Co., 1,000 East 180th St, Aug. 4; attorney, River Realty Co., 1,000 East 180th St.....$1

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, w s, 275 ft s from s boundary line of lands conveyed by deed recorded L. 5, Ch. 94, runs s 118.7x e 101x n 133 x w 100; Sarah Kaplan to Wm. A. Schutz and ano., Woodmere, L. I., July 14; attorney, Stern & R., Hackensack, N. J.

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 107.3 ft s of 188th St, 25x irregular; Grazia Cardillo to Maria A. Sabella, 540 East 187th St, mtg $10,307.70, Aug. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 244, map portion of Hunt Estate, Abella Giehl to Maria Hubert, 73 Jackson St, Brooklyn, mtg $4,000, Aug. 4; attorney C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

LOT 988, map of subdivision of portion of Penfield property, 30x100; Solane Publishing Co. to Callisto Pietro and another, 273 East 150th St, mtg $250, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 239 and 240, map of Moss estate; J. S. Building Co., Inc., mtg $4,000, Aug. 5; attorney, Ed. S. Napolis, 301 East 140th St.....$100

LOTS, 886 and 887, map of Gleason property; John A. Steinmetz and another to August H. Daum, Jr., 2,135 Daly Av, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MACOMBS PL, e s, Lots 213 and 214, map of Elizabeth R. B. King; Jacob Stinard and Michelina Albert, 41 West Tier St, City Island, Aug. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNION, s w s, 100 ft n of Tremont Av, 90.9; Margaret A. Casey to Robert F. Neumann, 1,226 Tinton Av, Aug. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, n s, 131.4 e of Cordova Place, 25.2x103.6x25x100.8; Eugene L. Brisach, ref. to Simeon C. Bradley, Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 4; attorney, Bergman & D., 3,210 3d Av.....$1,000

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 75 ft w of 174th St, 80x100; also Grand or Townsend Av, corner 174th St, 25x100; J. L. S. Building Co, Inc, to Joseph Cosenza, 1,000 Lorillard Place, mtg $2,500, Aug. 5; attorney, Edward S. Nanville, 391 East 149th St.....$100

TIMPSON PLACE, n w s, 283.3 ft s w of 149th St, 100x100; William F. Kenny to William F. Kenny Co., 841 Broadway, mtg $33,000, July 10; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$1

177TH ST, s s, 80.2 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x69.9x25x68.8; Elizabeth J. Riley to John J. O'Connor, 234 East 179th St, Aug. 4; attorney Thomas W. McKnight, 167 East 121st St.....$1

187TH ST, 340 East, s w corner of Lorillard Place, 42x30x43.10; Filomena Aquilino or Aquilina to Grazia Cardillo, 2,418 Lorillard Place, mtg $31,500, July 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s; 64th St, s s, and 63d St, n s, and East River, w s, the block; also bulkhead at foot of East 63d St, held under lease, with engines, machinery, &c.; also properties situated outside of N. Y. City; June 1; American Malting Co. to Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, trustee for bondholders, 10 years; attorneys, Stetson, J. & R., 15 Broad St.

gold bonds.....$1,500

BROADWAY, 1,526, e s, 125.7 ft n of 49th St, 25.1x54.8; July 29; Walter D. Clark to Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., Mount Kisco, N. Y., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $6,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

HAVEN AV, n e corner 170th St, runs n 123.11x e 89.5x s 22.6x e 25x s 97.6 to n s 170th St x w 83.4 to beginning; Aug. 5; Namreh Building Co. to Sterling Holding Corporation, 299 Broadway, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $108,000; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$2,000

MADISON AV, 2,089, e s, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x86, Aug. 4; Millie Rosenberg to Morton H. C. Foster, 2049 5th Av, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

OAK ST, 40, n s, 20x50, July 29; Luigi Regna to Maria G. d'Elia, 15 Roosevelt St, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $4,000 and judgments for $2,000; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$2,000

PITT ST, 139, w s, 50 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, Aug. 1; Joseph M. Sack to Caroline Sack, 415 East 87th St, due Jan. 1, 1920, prior mtg $9,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

11TH ST, 630 East, n s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, Aug. 1; Louisa Sack to Thomas and Maria Hern, 911 Hoboken St, North Bergen, N. J., due Jan. 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

11TH ST, 633 East, n s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, Aug. 1; Louisa Sack to Thomas and Maria Hern, 911 Hoboken St, North Bergen, N. J., due Jan. 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 563.4 ft s of 184th St, 50x106.1x50.1x108.11; also Valentine Av, e s, 513.3 ft s of 184th St, 50x109.11x50.2x113.8; Emilio Perago Construction Co., Inc., to Dividend Realty Company, 816 Broadway, prior mtg $70,000, Aug. 4, due, Nov. 4, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

182D ST, n s, at line between Lots 38 and 39, runs s 100x e 50x n 100 to street x w 50 to beginning; Rebecca Elson to Chiaffarelli Co., 2,119 Boneywell Av, Aug. 4, due April 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 391 East 149th St.....$2,000

187TH ST, 540 East, s w corner of Lorillard Place, 80x43.10x90x42; Grazia Cardillo to Mary A. Sabella, 540 East 187th St, prior mtg $11,500, Aug. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,534

RECORDED LEASES.

Bronx.

177TH ST, s s, 391.9 ft e of Devoe Av, runs s w 736.2 ft x n w 100 ft to e s of Devoe Av x s w 465.4 ft x — to inlet of Bronx River x n — x to east bank of Bronx River x n — x n e — to point 82.11 ft s w of 177th St x s w 42 ft to street x s e 101.4, all; William W. Astor to Amos M. Baber and another, 245 West 43d St, (firm of Baber & McGarvie,) 5 years from May 1, 1917, (5-year renewal;) attorney, Baber & McGarvie, 42d St and Broadway; taxes, &c.....$6,000

160TH ST, 931 East, store, &c.; J. H. Keil to Joseph Ginsberg, 1,521 Charlotte St, 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, M. Rosenthal, 41 Park Row..$900 and $1,020

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 166 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

7 Washington Terrace, (186th St., half block west of Amsterdam.)—Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 11 rooms; baths, open plumbing, hardwood floors; newly decorated; $800 yearly. Caretaker No. 15, Ernst, 35 Nassau.

AUTOMOBILE DISTRICT.

In the Fifties, near Broadway, three-story building plot, 19x100; can increase plottage; price reasonable settle estate. P. S. TREACY, 1,631 BROADWAY.

Plot 75x99, or will sell 50x99: 25th St., near 3d Av.; location for apartment, loft, or garage; bargain. P 361 Times Downtown.

Elegant furnished house, cost $2,500, sell for $1,200, piano included; rent, $1,400; buy separate. Mann, 226 West 82d.

3-family house, 28x100, rent $1,040; near "L," sunny; $13,000, $4,000 cash, net over 20 p. c. Barnett, 11 East 125th St.

Bargain.—Five-story double flat, 25x100, (colored;) price, $17,000; terms to suit. Inquire 256 Broadway, Room 1,108.

$8,000 cash, balance mortgage, buys five-story double flat, all rented; net income $1,200; bargain. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

21-foot dwelling in 70's, near Broadway; price $20,000. Bargain, 112 Times.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate, 92 William St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

HIGHBRIDGE, Bronx.—City, country combined; comfortable twelve-room house, improvements; porches; 100 feet frontage; large lawn, hedges, flower beds, fruit trees; two-story stable; sacrifice immediate sale; price $10,000, $2,500 down; brokers protected. 227 West 107th. Owner on premises.

One-family, seven-room frame house, all improvements; near new subway; room for garage; price $4,200; $400 down, balance like rent. Kent, 11 West 45th St. Phone 272 Bryant.

2 lots together, about 50x132, on Westchester Av, at St. Lawrence Av, station of subway, opposite Judge Estate; free and clear. Owner, 30 Old Broadway, White Plains.

Apartment house—management & collection. Bronx Realty Co., 149 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights, vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,650, $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builder, 1,450 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Bldg., to 77th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Old-fashioned country home, improvements, 7 rooms; large outbuilding, flowers, garden, trees, fruit; 30 minutes out; price, $2,500; some cash and $20 monthly buys it. R Ex., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Modern nine-room house; all improvements; convenient to station; at Little Neck, New York City; 30 minutes out, on North Shore Long Island; $50 monthly.

John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

For Sale.—3 lots, 60x100; Flushing, L. I.; first mortgage $1,800, my equity cost $2,800. Will sell for $800, payable in installments. Address B 248 Times Annex.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

6-room cottage, near lake; garden, all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 N. Y. Times Downtown.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Choice plot, best location, bargain; must sell. J 116 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Colonial 6-room house, a show place; acre plot; fine trees; house built 1913; parquet and tile floor; inside garden with fish pool; electric lights; 20 minutes walk to station, 30 minutes to beach; must buy furniture; might exchange for Long Island farm land; price $7,200, easy terms. Faulkner, 1,107 1st Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to Rent.—Six or seven room house and garage. Flatbush, with privilege to buy; state particulars. Rose, 50 4th Av., Broadway Park, L. I.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Real Estate for Exchange.

HAVE EQUITIES IN FIRST-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSES, $20,000, $25,000, AND $50,000; WILL TRADE FOR PRIVATE HOUSE BETWEEN MADISON AND LEXINGTON AND 86TH TO 40TH STS., OR BETWEEN FIFTH AV. AND PARK, 62D TO 83TH STS.; NO OTHER LOCATIONS WILL SUIT; I AM OWNER, AND WISH TO DEAL DIRECT WITH OWNER, SO STATE CLEARLY WHAT YOU HAVE TO ATTRACT ATTENTION. M. C., A 165 TIMES.

To Let—Unfurnished.

76th, bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., 3 story and basement, with extension; two baths; fine block; rent $1,400.

Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

LARCHMONT GARDENS.

Near lake, on high ground; lot 50 x125; delightful bungalow home, 6 rooms and bath; cost $7,500; owner will sell for $5,250; only $500 cash required. Property now in the hands of mortgagee. This is a real bargain. Property in first-class condition. Rented until Oct. 1, $42.50 per month.

COOLEY REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

Country villa of late Max Levison, 115 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., will be sold at executor's sale without reservation Saturday, Aug. 12, 1916, 3 P. M., on premises, by William W. Ford, auctioneer; hollow tile and stucco, modern dwelling; 18 rooms, 4 baths; spacious garage, with chauffeur's quarters; large plot; fine views; terms 10% cash, 60% mortgage, three years, 5½%. Further particulars Mortimer H. Hess, Attorney, 160 Broadway, New York, or William W. Ford, White Plains.

Bought in at foreclosure, will sell eight-room frame and stone house, in fine condition; near station, school, &c.; plot 75x100; price $4,800, $500 down, balance like rent; cheap and quick commutation; hot-water heat; handy for any one whose business can be reached by 8th or 9th Av. "L" room for garage. Kent, 11 West 45th St. Phone 272 Bryant.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Builder must sacrifice new house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; plot 75x150; splendid location; up to date in every respect; convenient station, trolley, and schools; $11,000, reduced from $12,500; terms to suit. GEORGE A. CONNELL, 244 Huguenot St. Telephone 4008.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Most attractive, high elevation, picturesque surroundings, large plot, beautiful lawns, trees, shrubbery; artistic stucco house; garage; eight rooms; conveniently arranged porches, pergolas; 33 minutes (Grand Central); near station and Sound; $9,000. Personal, Suite 506, 200 Broadway.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Eight and nine room houses for sale, $7,500 and $7,200; plot 50x100; stucco; electric light, gas, steam heat; hardwood floors; fine view; reasonable terms. Address 42, Gleichert, Bronxville, N. Y.

A Studio Bungalow at Lake Mahopac, on a high knoll, overlooking the lake, with full water rights and boat landing; all improvements; owner will sell on easy terms. Lee Bugg, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Yonkers.—145 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

LARCHMONT, the "Gem of Westchester."—Autumn list of houses to rent and properties for sale and exchange now ready. Mailed free on application. Ferdinand Fish, Larchmont, N. Y.

SALE, RENT.—Furnished, unfurnished; acre ground; dwelling, modern improvements; best located in Larchmont Manor. Norman, 104 East 40th St.

Park Hill, Yonkers.—Beautiful 14-room residence, overlooking Hudson River; sale or lease; very reasonable; write for particulars; inspection invited. Owner, J 77 Times.

Home for sale at sacrifice; 11 rooms and bath; near school; cash payment, $4,500. Owner, 155 Overlook St., Mt. Vernon.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY. BURKE STONE, INC. BRONXVILLE—OFFICE—TUCKAHOE.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Plandome, Long Island, (North Shore,) 19 miles from Pennsylvania Station.

NEW TEN-ROOM HOUSE.

Four master's bedrooms and two servants' rooms; three baths; complete in every detail; finished carefully constructed; view of Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound; near station and beach; shore rights. F. D. Jackson, on premises, or 118 North 11th St., Brooklyn, New York.

For Sale.—45 minutes out on Long Island; 10 minutes' walk from station; new house, on unusually large lot; seven rooms and bath; combination electric light and gas; steam heat; large cellar and attic; price $4,700; on favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 180 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 796.

North Shore, Long Island.—Modern house, 9 rooms and bath; 24 minutes Herald Square, 7 minutes to station, 1 minute bathing beach; fine water view; large garage, with man's room; nearly ½ acre; plenty fruit and shade trees; little cash; easy terms. Owner, 220 Times.

Arverne, Storm Av., near Ocean and Station.—15 rooms, modern improvements, heat; 75x75; newly decorated; fully furnished; title company mortgage; sacrifice; small amount cash. Hennessy, Gaston Av. Station. Phone 50 Hammels.

Handsome, nearly new 6-room house, every improvement, fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. OWNER, Box J 76 Times.

Home for sale at sacrifice; 8 rooms and bath; electricity; Bayside, L. I., near yacht club; good swimming and boating; cash payment, $4,500. Owner, 155 Overlook St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.—ELMHURST ON NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND. FURNISHED COMFORTABLE HOME FOR RENT. KATHERINE, X 370 TIMES ANNEX.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VERY BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

A bargain in new, modern seven-room house at Manhasset, Long Island, North Shore; 30 minutes by electric train; easy terms; send for photograph.

John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

On the North Shore, 30 minutes by train, corner house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage; few minutes from station and water; great bargain, or consider exchange. Record, 180 Times.

FREE!—Beautiful illustrated bird's-eye-view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium-priced homes and farms on very easy terms. AUER, Box 138 Times Downtown.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I. For Rent, New 10-room house, with garage, $115 month. Telephone Forest Hill 6312-W.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Forest Hills, Sage Foundation.—Solid brick 9-roomed house, 2 tiled baths, Spencer heater, hardwood floors, 4 fireplaces, large screened porch, beautiful garden, shades, electric fixtures, screens. 34 Puritan Av.

Flushing, L. I.—Eight-room cottage, decorated, parquet floors, tiled bath, steam heat; $35; sell on renting terms. W. S. Gassuer, phone 1214 Flushing.

HILLTOP BUILDING SITE, Huntington; 5 acres, 600 feet on Jericho Turnpike; fine view, shade; $5,000. FRED KOSTER, Huntington Station, N. Y.

Sacrifice.—Four lots, (corner,) near water and station, 28 minutes out; highly restricted; quick action necessary. K 234 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES, 30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,000 to $6,100. QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Nine-room house, two baths, for sale; $12,500; lease, $90. R. E. O'Hara, Fo est Hills, L. I.

Floral Park.—Easy commuting distance, good house; all improvements; easy terms. Hollberg, Hillside Av., Floral Park, L. I.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone tiroples 5000. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

CALDWELL.—Most sacrifice; 9 rooms; every convenience; 1 acre; fine trees; 1 hour from N. Y.; $6,000; terms. Owner, Box 33, Caldwell.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

128 acres; 18-room house, open fireplaces, good cellars, ample barn buildings; 2 springs, 2 cisterns, splendid well, and a large brook suitable for cutting ice; crops, 12 acres of wheat, 12 of rye, 20 of oats, 25 of corn, 50 of hay, 1 of cabbage; all crops harvested go with the farm for a quick sale on account of sickness; one hour from New York City on C. R. R. of N. J.; make appointment, will meet trains; price, $10,000. P. O. Box 94, Skillman, N. J.

HANDSOME THREE-STORY RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS PORCH; 14 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; GAS AND ELECTRICITY; PURE SPRING CITY WATER; SEWERAGE; 5 MINUTES' WALK TO DEPOT AND D., L. & W. R. R.; 2-STORY CARRIAGE HOUSE, HOLDS TWO CARRIAGES OR AUTOMOBILES; LARGE CHICKEN RUN; BEAUTIFUL SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, FRUIT TREES; FINE GARDEN UNDER CULTIVATION; SPACIOUS LAWN; LOT 100x400 ON CORNER LOCATION; PRICE $12,500. A 157 TIMES.

BLOOMFIELD.—Attractive, modern home in desirable neighborhood; 3 minutes to Lackawanna station and trolley; 8 large rooms; foyer hall and bathroom; sleeping porch and sun parlor; everything in first-class order; lot 50x200; garage; shade and fruit trees, currant and berry bushes, &c.; cost $9,500; will accept $8,000 immediate sale; $...,000 cash, $5,000 mortgage 5%. Wm. M. Blain, owner, 167 Washington St., Bloomfield.

LAKE HOPATCONG.—About thirty acres land on west side of lake; over half mile of shore front, including two beautiful tracts known as Bishop Rock and Bonapaite's Landing, about six acres each; deep water front; suitable for elegant or moderately expensive Summer residences. Apply direct to owner on premises, or address

L. EDWARDS, Landing P. O., Morris Co., New Jersey.

A QUIET VILLAGE HOME, in Ridgewood.—Picturesque brook, splendid trees; over half acre, well-kept grounds and garden; secluded but not isolated; modern house, 10 rooms; hot-water heat; extensive piazzas; stable-garage; reasonable; full information, photographs, map.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 536.

Recently acquired in foreclosure and for sale at a real bargain price, large, fine, old residence, 10 large rooms, two baths, all modern improvements; fine plot, 173 feet road frontage; old trees, outbuildings; in growing New Jersey town, short distance out; no agents. Address Owner, P. O. Box 1,879, New York City.

Attractive and comfortable suburban home in Park Ridge, N. J., with every modern convenience, including steam heat, electricity, and independent water supply; three-acre corner plot; in best location; fine residence, 13 rooms; in first-class condition; lawns, shrubbery, shade, and fruit trees in abundance; train service, 45 minutes. C. S. Merton, 810 B'way, N. Y.

For sale, Bloomingdale, N. J., 30 acres of park, lawn, and woodland suitable for gentleman's estate with two six-room frame houses and three-room bungalow with detached kitchen; high elevation; fine view; price $16,000. Charles J. Bogue Electric Co., 515 West 29th St., New York City.

9-acre farm with all-year country residence, ten rooms; city improvements; high location; ten minutes' walk from trolley and Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, Chatham, N. J. Chatham National Bank, Utility Corporation, 103 Park Av., Room 303, New York City, or Frederick C. Kentz, Wulf Building, Summit, N. J.

A HOME WORTH WHILE AT SUMMIT, N. J.

Sell below cost, 10% cash, balance easy; 1-1-8 acres lawn, garden, fruit, shade; 12-room residence, 3 baths, every convenience; 8-car garage; perfect condition. Eugene Jobs, Lackawana Station, Summit.

ENGLEWOOD.—For sale, fine modern home; parlor, library living room, dining room, pantries, kitchen, and laundry on first floor; six master's bedrooms on second floor; servants' rooms on third floor; a spacious out compact and convenient house; splendid location. X 366 Times Annex.

Worth Inquiring Into.—Modern home, seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, electric lights, gas, coal range, hardwood trim, parquet floors, fireplace; sacrifice; because foreclosed; restricted N. J. suburb; 50x125. P 882 Times Downtown.

Choicest lots for ideal all-year home in MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J. Superb view of lakes and mountains; fine train service; 55 minutes from New York, 3 minutes to D., L. & W. station. L. S., G 204 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN.

Modern 7-room house, must be sacrificed; located on beautiful street, 4 minutes to station; all improvements; fireplace; large yard; easy terms. W. D. L., Box 508 Times.

Studio Bungalow, in Ramapo Hills; this picturesque stone house, embowered amid shrubs and trees, with its winding paths and rustic pergolas, has six fine rooms and bath; all improvements; hour out in hills. Artist, Box 6, Mahwah, N. J.

Buy home in healthful hills Northern New Jersey, 42 minutes Manhattan; beautiful house, 7 rooms, bathroom; all improvements; half acre; $4,800, easiest terms; immediate possession. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

Bu-dal Homes, Mapleton, N. J. Houses, $6,000 to $12,500; easy terms. 6 rooms and bath, tile bath. Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$3,500. Bu-dal Company, Burnett St., Maplewood.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J. House, 9 rooms and bath, gas, electricity. Fine, convenient neighborhood; lot, 55x150. $6,500; A BARGAIN FOR SOMEONE. J. Charles O'Brien, South Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE & MAPLEWOOD, N. J. A few modern houses; choice neighborhoods. For rent or for sale on easy terms. Write of phone J. Charles O'Brien Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y., or South Orange, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD & SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. If interested in New Jersey real estate, you will find no suburb more attractive for a home; write us for information. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange.

BARGAIN.

All-year house; near station, 10 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; within hour of New York.

Owner, Box 33, Mountain Lakes.

Fruit and poultry farm, 25 acres; 900 bearing fruit trees; plant for 800 fowls; 1,800-incubator, 4 brooder houses; 7-room house; 2 barns; fine location; owner leaving for Alaska will sell for $4,500. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Ridgewood, N. J.—For sale or exchange for Richmond Hill or Jamaica residence or other property, large 10-room country home, all improvements, large corner plot, valued $10,000. Address G 265 Times Downtown.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Ideal location; attractive Colonial house; acre plot; new; great bargain; 7,500, terms to suit; near station. Smith-Singer Company.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 421 Maplewood.

South Orange—$5,500 for new residence; 8 rooms, bath, sleeping porch; every improvement; large plot; convenient to depot. Eugene Hughes, opposite depot, South Orange.

$10 monthly buys beautiful new 6-room commuter's home, improvements; large corner plot; boating nearby; price $2,450. T. Kamm, 428 Central Av., Jersey City.

For Sale.—Sacrifice; six rooms; improvements; corner; barn; macadam roads; eight minutes from station. Dumont, N. J. Mrs. DENNEY.

LONG BEACH PLOT, 60x100, southwest corner Riverside Boulevard and Walnut St. L. F. Moynahan, Woolworth Bldg., New York.

94 SANDFORD ST.—7-room house; $30; all improvements. Apply 52 CARLTON ST., EAST ORANGE N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE SALE OR RENT. 20-26 Clinton St. ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." 1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Furnished house, strictly modern; 9 rooms; will give possession immediately. Write Mrs. C. Alexander, Chatham, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $6,850. Terms. T. Tebbe, 1,000 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Limbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A beautiful eleven-room house and lot at Geneva-on-the-Lake; 100 feet on the lake by 300 feet deep; all modern improvements; steam heat and electricity; terms to suit. P 350 Times Downtown.

Beautiful Catskill home; 21 acres; 8-room cottage; water in house; first-class barns and outbuildings, shade and fruit trees; $2,400. Owner, Route 2, Box 230, Saugerties, N. Y.

CAMP for Rent—August and September; 25 miles out; all conveniences. Dictograph Camp, West Orange.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

ONE OF the most beautiful camps on Lake Sunapee, N. H.; new, strictly modern, electric lights, 2 bathrooms, garage, spacious living room, five (5) bedrooms, large veranda; sets well up from the water, with a grand view; never rented before. For information, address Geo. H. Graham, P. O. Box 1,150, Springfield, Mass.

CAPE COD BAY, Mass.—2½ acres on fine beach; high land and wonderful view; in Sandwich, near State road; $500; easy terms equal to 20 shore lots.

THE HOMESTEAD TRUST. Trustees, S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass. H.K.Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty St., New York.

Massachusetts, South Shore.—Six splendid country estates for sale, on beautiful South Shore, within 20 miles of Boston; Duxbury and seashore cottages and bungalows for sale and lease. Write for particulars. Walter Carrington, Hingham, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale, 200-acre farm, fine 14-room house; 1,200 feet lake front; large grove of pine trees on lake front; 340 acres in lake; price only $8,000, easy terms. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Bargain.—Up-to-date, fully equipped and stocked village dairy farm in Southern New Hampshire; price $7,200. Lock Box 62, Henniker, N.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

East Side.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large front medium room; clean, quiet; select house; references.

46TH ST., 22 EAST. — Exceptionally large rooms; well-appointed house; bachelors; yearly lease.

46TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

52D, 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished.

66TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small room, bath; references; moderate; phone Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220. (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large rooms, en suite; private house; also others; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; medium rooms; reference, telephone.

14TH, 212 WEST.—Delightful room; all conveniences; very reasonable; references required. Knothe.

30TH, 480 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool rooms; hot and cold water; bath; telephone.

82D, 43 WEST.—Exceptional large and small rooms; private baths; also doctor's office.

55TH, 236 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $4; gentlemen; references. Gillette.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; elevator; cool suite. Sewell.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; every convenience.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool room, bath; private house; telephone.

66TH, 71 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, (or floor,) perfectly kept house; moderate.

66TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms redecorated. Suite, $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rooms, suite; private baths; Summer rates; telephone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS. SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY. SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Very attractive rooms; newly renovated; all improvements; select neighborhood; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; LABORATORIES, ELECTRICITY.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentleman at reasonable terms; reference

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, near bath; continuous hot water; concessions.

71ST, 208 WEST, (subway.)—Medium rooms, lavatories; parlor floor for music, dancing.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; smaller room; running water.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with bath and kitchenette; also small room.

72D, 273 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath. Southern exposure, telephone, phone.

73D, 151 WEST.—Attractive, large and small extremely low, until Sept. 15, near subway, elevator stations, electricity, telephone.

73D, 289.—Cool, large, front rooms, $5; second floor, $7; small, $3.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private bath; board; overlooking Riverside.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family has room for gentleman; high class; references.

75TH, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Parlor, with bedroom; electricity; telephone; $8; medium, $6.

75TH, 3 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large room; private bath; $8; medium, small, $4-$6.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Airy, clean single room; bath, phone; convenient location; $4.

76TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rooms; also parlor; select house; subway; phone.

116 WEST 76TH ST.

Large and small; also elegant music studio; good hot water supply.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Business woman; attractive room, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; small kitchenette; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly furnished house; handsomely appointed rooms; private baths; reasonable.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean suite, with private bath; breakfast; references; telephone.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, bath adjoining, parquet floors; telephone.

78TH ST., WEST.—New, beautifully furnished house; rooms en suite and single; gentlemen preferred. Phone Schuyler 10015.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Exceptional house; large room with private bath; other rooms, with dressing room attached; electricity, telephone; convenient subway, "L." Phone 10117 Schuyler.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Large and small, well furnished rooms; private bath; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

82D, 150 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, kitchenette, bath, shower, phone; reasonable.

82D, 112 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath, electricity; business people preferred.

82D, 83 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, newly furnished; bath, phone; references.

83D, 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; private bath; electric light.

83D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms; private bath; reasonable rent; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Delightful, cool room, select private house; references. Apt. 3E.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large, clean, front rooms, all conveniences, $4, $4.50; telephone.

West Side.

84TH, 81 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every conceivable accommodation; tray breakfast.

85TH, 124 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; electricity; board optional; private house.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Two small rooms, $3 and $3.50; bath; private house.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large rooms, dressing room, bath; porch; electricity.

90TH, 53 WEST. (The Hermann.)—Beautiful rooms for two; private bath; new furniture; also small rooms; first-class board; telephone; ici on parle Francais.

90TH, 58 WEST.—In beautifully furnished house, room with private bath; also single; gentlemen preferred; reference. Barry.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; telephone; select house; reference.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Superior, newly furnished sitting-bed room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; electricity; bath; elevator; reasonable; references. Apartment 39.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Large, small desirable rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; gentlemen; references.

94TH, 172 WEST.—Large, attractive room, house, no other roomers; gentlemen; telephone; moderate.

94TH, 70 WEST, (the Warren.)—Newly furnished, decorated throughout; large, small rooms.

95TH, 4 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; refined, elegant location; private residence, parquet floor, electric lights, also parlor for physician.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Light, outside room, facing Hudson; modern; near subway; private family; home comforts. Apartment 5W.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; electricity; gentleman. Arbuckle.

104TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, connecting bedroom; piano; smaller room, reasonable. Wheeler.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large, delightful outside room; running water; elevator. Apartment 6D.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Double and single light outside rooms; clean, homelike. Apt. 3.

113TH, 504 WEST.—Cheerful, cool room, nicely furnished; Summer rates; sixth floor west.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room, in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Comfortable, cool, clean room; elevator; electricity; adjoining bathroom; hall boy.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Pleasant, airy, outside room, adjoining bath; homelike; modern; breakfast optional; kitchen; moderate. Apt. 8S.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; gentleman. Apartment 22.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Select location; large, cool, front rooms; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; references.

120TH, 434 WEST, (opposite Columbia.)—Front, double, single. Apply Sunday and evenings, Dwyer.

143D, 518 WEST.—Comfortable room; elevator; subway; gentleman; $8. Apt. 8.

144TH, 427 WEST.—Cheerful, cool room; suitable one, two; board optional; reasonable.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

152D, 537 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; twin beds.

181ST, (4,260 Broadway.)—Beautiful room; no other roomers, elevator. Apt. 505.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS.
302 West 22d St., New York City.
The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single $4-$8 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE OUTSIDE ROOM, Riverside, with refined couple; $12 weekly. Phone Morningside 4102. Apt. 704.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.
A private family will rent elegant, homelike suite; 2 private baths; gentlemen. RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 102D STREET.

CLAREMONT AV., 123D ST.—All improvements; to Japanese gentleman; inspection invited. G 263 Times Downtown.

HAMILTON PLACE, 61.—Furnished room; desirable location; near Broadway subway and 145th St.; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms, overlooking Morningside Park. Apartment 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588.—Delightful outside room; adjoining bath; Hudson view. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE, (103d.)—Finely furnished, with bath; private family; gentleman. Phone Riverside 1068.

ROOM, private bath; gentleman; exclusive apartment; references required. Box 46, Station N.

SUITE of rooms; first-class elevator apt.; private home; references. Audubon 3679.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Congenial Swiss gentleman (26) wants room with home comfort; $3-$4; boarding house not considered; state full particulars. L. A., Commercial Bank, 100 Beaver St.

Two Japanese gentlemen want two rooms in a private family, between Dyckman and West 242d Sts., with subway convenience. M. Koba, 546 Broadway, City.

Riverside Drive or West End Av.—Moderate priced room for two young men; references exchanged. J 37 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

97th, 130 West.—Large rooms; single, en suite; bath, kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

5 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightfully cool rooms, near Park; Summer rates. Lenox 6613.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool room, private bath; small rooms; board. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (30th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $5 to $12. Murray Hill 3756.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

45TH, 48 WEST.—Cool rooms; substantial table; electricity, running water. Bryant 8915.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class single and double rooms; private bath; references.

58TH, 140 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

60TH, 68 WEST.—Large room, well furnished; attentive service; private house. Phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, TABLE BOARD; SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room; private bathroom; small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 0941 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

72D, 269 WEST.—Cool, pleasant rooms, single and double; special Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD.
Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Private baths, electricity; parlor dining room; Southern trade solicited.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Airy rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, cool rooms; reasonable; excellent table.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table boarders; Summer rates.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 220 WEST.—Excellent table; attractive surroundings; Summer rates; convenient subway, Riverside.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Cool, large rooms; board optional; Southerners accommodated; subway, elevated.

78TH, 300 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at unusual prices; telephone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—"The Putnam." Rooms with board; high grade; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

122D, 150 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; board optional; reference.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 125 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House, distinctively individual; delicious home table; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 66 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; en suite or single; excellent table.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; reference.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house, attractive rooms, baths; finest table, parlor, dining.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Large room, bath; meals, those accustomed, fine home living.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine; references; reasonable rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 5811.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Room with private bath; medium-sized room, for 2; hall bedroom; opposite St. Agnes's grounds; excellent food; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; running water; to couples seeking home; table guests.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; references. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large, small rooms, board; moderate prices; table boarders also.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

West Side.

113TH, 360 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding-house rates.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large and small well furnished rooms; running water, electric lights; home table; refined surroundings. Audubon 4676.

COMFORTABLE Autumn, Winter accommodations; high, healthful location. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil, 104M Kingsbridge.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers two choice, large, elegantly furnished rooms, facing Drive. Audubon 4510, Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Double room; also single; every convenience; gentlemen; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (77th.)—Large suite; medium-sized room; Christian family; home cooking.

RIVERSIDE, 567, (137th subway.) — Neatly furnished room; home cooking. Apt. 4D.

The Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds, porches; English country house; fresh vegetables and eggs. Billiards, dancing and music.

WATTS ST., 123.—An owner will rent 2 rooms, with board, to persons appreciative of home; references. Enoor.

WEST END AV., 279, corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room; also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 581.—Handsome room, electricity, lavatory, twin beds; with board, for two, $20; other rooms; table board; references.

WEST END AV., 815, (75th.)—Beautiful, cool rooms; private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

Brooklyn.

Pierrepont St., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159 W.

THE BROWN LODGE,
10 Eighth Av.—Beautiful rooms and excellent table; electricity. Phone Prospect 7448.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED, by young Hebrew gentleman, room and board with refined family living between 70th and 116th West; apartment house preferred; state terms. L., 510 Columbus Av.

MAN, wife, boy 10, and girl, 5, desire second floor through, with private bath and board, with family; references exchanged. Address Box P 866 Times Downtown.

GERMAN AUTHOR desires room and board in one-family house, in lonesome and healthy locality; no other roomers. Box 310, Hoboken, N. J.

BOARD and room; Christian couple; about $20 a week; between 8th and 66th Sts.; state particulars. A 184 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

New York City.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.
Two desirable rooms in park section for adults only with private family for months of August and September; first-class table can be had at adjoining house, Edgehill Inn, C. R. Demarest, Telephone Kingsbridge 335.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail Manhattan.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Exclusive clientele; worth investigation.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Attractive family house, large, small rooms; excellent home cooking; concession to desirable guests. 362 Tompkins Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS. — Superior Accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

THE BEECHWOOD—GRASMERE.
Attractive, large rooms; shady grounds; garden, tennis; near beach. Phone 595 M. Tompkinsville.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.; open all the year; 40 minutes to New York; accessible train or trolley; adjoining tennis club.

Westchester County.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases, and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Rochelle, 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings, large grounds, excellent table; year-round house; near station and Sound. Phone 1358M New Rochelle.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement. Open all year. References required. F. F. Dawes.

CHAPPAQUA.—Whispering pines and cottages; select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawns, fine old trees; tennis and croquet; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR.
A delightful home comforts hotel.
Easy of access. Moderate rates.
124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large rooms; excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

CHESTER HILL.—Thirty minutes New Haven Railroad; modern house; spacious grounds and verandas; suites with bath. 245 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N.Y. Phone 2577.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; rives view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Elderly clergyman to pay half rent, conduct family worship, exchange for beautiful home and care physician. Box 32, Elmsford.

Long Island.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish board with private adult family for Fall and Winter—sunny room, well heated, modern conveniences—in Lynbrook or Rockville Centre; please state terms and full particulars. G. C. Smith, Room 823, 849 Broadway, New York.

Lady having charming country place, Orange County, will take a few adult guests; tennis and croquet; excellent table; terms moderate. Telephone 1328 Academy.

Beechhurst, L. I. (White House.)—On Sound; 30 minutes Penna. R. R.; 2 minutes Whitestone Landing station; excellent accommodations. Phone 711 Flushing.

JEWISH family occupying handsome cottage in residential section, will let large room, with superior board. Box 250 Woodmere.

The Chelsea, Far Rockaway—Block from ocean; garden. O'Leary, Far Rockaway 2257.

Manhattan Beach.—Will take few adult guests; delightful, convenient location. G 262 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

LENOX MANOR, EAST ORANGE,
75 Lenox Av.
On a quiet street, near the station, stands a well-kept residence, with large, airy rooms and several private bathrooms.
The cheerful dining room and breakfast porch add to the attractiveness of a table, itself excellent.
Rooms may be engaged now for the Winter; visitors are welcome; a few transient guests can be cared for. Telephone 5075.

Water Witch Club, 250 feet elevation, overlooking Sandy Hook and the Ocean.
A private residential community.
Accommodations for a limited number of guests may be had at the clubhouse. References required. Address Steward,
Water Witch Club, Highlands, N. J.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $30 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

At Port-au-Peck-on-Shrewsbury.—Modern house; electric light, telephone; family can accommodate few desirable parties; wide porches. Phone Long Branch 616. E. Charlotte Weimer.

Dawn Rest, Pompton Plains, N. J.—Two large connecting rooms, with board; excellent table; fine location; two minutes' walk from depot; terms reasonable. Mrs. Annie Dawn.

Woodside Farm.—Mountain air, healthful location; fine table; 20 minutes by trolley, boats, trains; $7 and $8; booklet. Lewis Dayton, Highland, N. Y. R. F. D.

Private family with Summer home on Shrewsbury River wishes to accommodate couple or family of four for season; references. C. A. Bugli, Monmouth Beach, N. J.

The Stansbury, East Orange, 39 Arlington Av.—Few nicely furnished large and medium rooms, with board; in fine location; reasonable.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—Rockwood Inn; everything comfort and pleasure; booklet. I. C. Secor.

Nurse's home, hills New Jersey; good air and food; convalescents. S. Straley, Newton.

New York State.

Mountain Edgewood Farm, Highland, N. Y.—Pleasant rooms; farm produce; piano; phone; no style, but comfort; auto stage from station; $6-$8. N. Brown.

BERKSHIRES.—Magnificent farm, mountains, river; beautiful, modern residence; bathrooms; dancing pavilion; table first class. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.—Modern; ideal for vacation; mountains, hills, and river; cool air; excellent table; incomparable for rest and comfort. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Trained nurse owning large, beautiful country place, thoroughly modern, would like elderly people or semi-invalids to board and care for. Address Nurse, X 224 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

NEW YORK BUSINESS MAN wants boarding accommodations in New Jersey suburb; accustomed to home comforts; about 15 miles out; Lackawanna service preferable. A 170 Times.

Three refined Jewish adults, two rooms, board; one hour New York. P 857 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Twenty Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

FRENCH GOVERNESS, holding trained nurse diploma, English, piano; references. 267 West 127th.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Young lady, refined, languages, music, highest references, desires position as governess or companion. M. F., 100 East 87th St.

GOVERNESS.—Refined, educated young lady desires position as companion and governess to one or two children; references furnished. Dorothy E. Lucia, 515 West 143d St.

GOVERNESS.—Educated woman will assume rearing child; moral, refined training; reasonable remuneration. Write C., 443 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Managing; neat, refined American young woman; ability to assume full charge. J 110 Times.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. 320 East 51st St.

NURSE.—Partial, refined, educated American young woman, used to traveling. J 120 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, conscientious, refined; children over 3; kindergarten training; sews well; moderate terms; best references. K 287 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Willing, capable, and adaptable; salary $7 to $8; references. J 2 Times.

OFFICE assistant, typist, capable, willing worker. Marjorie Fox, 638 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, well educated, experienced stenography, filing systems and handling details; capable taking charge office, interviewing people and assuming responsibility. Salary $22-$25. H 150 Times.

REFINED WOMAN will assume charge home and child in city; references. Write V., 443 Amsterdam Av.

SECRETARY and expert correspondent wants permanent position in quiet, uptown office; experienced stenographer; intelligent, systematic; exceptional ability for right place; would consider desirable position out of town. J 10 Times.

SECRETARY and Expert Correspondent wants permanent position in quiet uptown office; experienced stenographer; intelligent, systematic; knowledge of bookkeeping; exceptional ability for right place. J 108 Times.

SECRETARY desires position; executive; full charge of office and correspondence; seven years' experience, with one organization. X 345 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, stenographer, possessing seven years' experience, wishes permanent position; exceptional education and highest references; salary, $20. J 27 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Well educated young lady, with extensive experience, desires secretarial position, author or playwright preferred. J 67 Times.

SECRETARY. — As secretary to physician; thoroughly understands routine professional man's office. J 13 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; FAST, ACCURATE, NEAT; TAKE FULL CHARGE SET OF BOOKS; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; EXCELLENT REFERENCES; 9 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; $18. A. SEEHUBER, ROOM 1.605, CANDLER BUILDING. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER capable of taking entire charge of office if desired; over four years' experience, legal, commercial; competent to direct stenographical room; absolutely reliable; highest references and bonds if necessary; $20-$25. Dependable. X 325 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, and accurate, desires position Manhattan below Chambers Street, or Jersey City; hard and conscientious worker; salary, $15 a week. G 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced secretarial, clerical, general office work; excellent correspondent, desires responsible permanent position; $20; best reference. G 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 3½ years' experience; best of references; salary $16 per week; permanent position sought. May F. Mullen, 2,087 Amsterdam Av., Manhattan.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; several years' experience; familiar with office details; conscientious, reliable, good penman; best references; $18. P 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, high school education; commercial and publishing lines; rapid, accurate; salary $15. P 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires permanent position; salary, $18-$20. J 79 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 4½ months with accountants, $8-$9. E. H., 163 East 125th.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; thoroughly capable; executive ability; excellent business training; $18. G 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; college trained; accurate, dependable; permanent position; references; salary $20. P 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience, competent, educated, desires permanency; $15. G 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, long experience, efficient, reliable, desires position, $18. E., 717 East 176th St.

UPSTAIRS GIRL.—Young Finnish girl wants position as upstairs girl. Lundsleam, 202 West 122d.

YOUNG LADY.—Now teaching, but possessing creative ability, natural aptitude, and an intuitive sense for designing, art-work, &c., seeks opportunity for development with manufacturer, women's wear, specialty shop, publisher, or elsewhere. G 210 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 9023. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

CHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

CALL Murray Hill 8971 for dependable domestic help. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Neal Agency, 241 6th Av. Bryant 9864.

MALE

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,503. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, State of New York, university graduate, age 35, desires position as controller or auditor; thoroughly conversant with foreign exchange, banking, industrial, and professional accounting; highest credentials. J 107 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 6656.

ACCOUNTANT.—Clean-cut American, with public accounting experience, desires position as traveling auditor of accountant; no objections to working in foreign countries. G 229 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3780.
Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (26,) thoroughly competent and reliable office man; good systematizer and correspondent; credits, collections, &c. J 90 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER.
Do you need an able office manager and thorough accountant? Age, 35; high character; references. J 100 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERT; open, close and audit books. Install systems; financial statements, investigations; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, perfect knowledge Spanish, French, Italian, English, wants position. J 106 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, correspondent, and translator, Spanish, French; can work either residence; accept also situation in Cuba. Nicolay, 200 W. 147th.

ACCOUNTANT all branches, wide experience, cost, control, efficiency systems, used to difficult problems, linguist, desires employment. G 227 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT, office credit manager, young man (34,) six years' public accountant, seeking executive position; reasonable salary. J 74 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, assistant credit man, 8 years last concern, wishes credit man's position; excellent references; salary $22. J 112 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (Certified Public,) experienced senior, desires position, temporary, permanent. K 84, Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Man who can grasp idea of your enterprise as a whole will put sound promotion principles into your mail matter of all sorts, adding, very likely, a dividend point; as a stepping stone, will start around $50. Address X 378 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, 31 years, good appearance; experienced, energetic, wants to work for magazines, periodicals, or newspapers. G 206 Times Downtown.

ABLE YOUNG MAN (24), charge of mailing department, printing plant, addressograph; office experience; desires change; excellent reference. G 207 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER, graduate New York advertising school; ten years with large department store; start $30 week. J 53 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, hustler, (23,) trade journal experience; best references. Energetic, 142 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR and managing executive of high qualifications, a business producer, open for engagement; highest credentials. J 51 Times.

A HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE,
American manufacturer, salesman, credit man, correspondent in German, French, Spanish, experienced advertising manager, wishes connection with progressive firm where initiative and ability will bring recognition; highest credentials. Hindes, 17 West 42d.

A MAN of executive ability, general knowledge of merchandise, who has traveled throughout the United States, desires a position where efforts and results count. If you are looking for a man that knows how, address J 110 Times.

AN experienced, successful stock salesman with clientele is desirous of making connection with concern offering unlisted industrial securities or similar offerings; only first-class proposition considered. J 46 Times.

AN ENERGETIC young man (23,) city, road selling experience, is desirous of good connection similar capacity. J 50 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, junior, technical school training, practical experience, neat letterer and tracer, desires position. J 47 Times.

A PROGRESSIVE, THOROUGH, DEPENDABLE YOUNG MAN: 26; eight years' executive experience; college graduate, (B. C. S.;) knowledge of accounting, stenography, and advertising. D. S., 72 Times.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT or assistant to factory manager, high-grade mechanic with thorough factory experience; capable to construct labor saving devices for higher production if required; experience in the general installing of machinery and equipment; capable to handle both skilled and unskilled labor and get results; seeking a position where these qualities are essential. J 41 Times.

ASSISTANT to superintendent or foreman, age 30; experienced on high grade rapid production and tool work. G 208 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, bookkeeper, or general office position wanted; experienced. P 834 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING.—Middle

The New York Times

Sunday, August 6, 1916.

HELP WANTED

Twenty-five Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

BUYER FOR UP-TO-DATE DRESS DEPARTMENT IN CITY IN MIDDLE WEST; ONLY THOSE WHO ARE AT PRESENT EMPLOYED AND WHO ARE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE NEW YORK MARKET NEED APPLY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY WANTED; ALL APPLICATIONS TO BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS BOX G 204 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CASHIER.—A young woman wanted with experience in bookkeeping; must have best of reference. Address J 19 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, parlormaid, first class, with good references, to go to country, short distance from New York; good wages. Apply Monday, between 9-11, Room 1,002, 33 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress, white; small family; Port Chester. Call Room 1,102, 101 Park Av., 12 o'clock Monday.

CORRESPONDENT - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, general office work, with young, growing concern, $15; exceptional opportunity for advancement. J 121 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced in cloak and suit mail order house; give full particulars and salary desired. Address A 179 Times.

DICTAPHONE CO. Free Employment Dept. —14 excellent openings, good firms, permanent and substitute; $15-$18, per ability of operator. Monday, 9 A. M., 83 Chambers St.

DRAPER.—Experienced on dresses. A. Traina & Co., 148 West 23d.

DRESSMAKER. — Opportunity for capable dressmaker; must be up to date and qualified to take charge of select trade. Give full particulars. Business, G 161 Times.

EXPERT BOXER ON MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR WANTED. BLANCHARD & PRICE, 142 Fifth Av.

FITTER Wanted.—Must be expert on afternoon and evening gowns, capable of taking charge of workroom; only those with recent experience in first-class dressmaking establishments need apply; give references and salary expected. Miss Converse, 1623 H St., Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Large import and export house requires the services of a well-educated stenographer and typist, having thorough knowledge of French or Spanish or both; successful applicant must be able to take charge of foreign correspondence; only those having had first-class experience need apply; a good salary and every encouragement given to right party. Apply Room 1803, 505 5th Av.

FORELADY to take charge of stock room, large pearl button manufacturer; out of town; exceptional opportunity to right party. P 359 Times Downtown.

GIRL, intelligent, (16,) to do filing and clerical work in real estate office; state briefly experience and salary expected. R. E., 101 Times.

GIRL, with plain, rapid hand, for addressing; salary $5. Apply Monday, Room 613, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

GOVERNESS.—On account of delicate health, a mother wishes a young lady of refinement and education to take charge of her boy, 4, and girl, 6 years old; one who is musical, speaks either French or German, and who will appreciate the advantages as well as the duties of a refined home; in replying give full and personal references, age, previous experience and salary expected. Box 501, Nashua, N. H.

HEMSTITCHER, experienced. A. Traina & Co., 148 West 23d.

HEWLETT-ROBIN CO.,
417 5TH AV.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF MILLINERY MAKERS AND IMPROVERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS; HIGH-CLASS WORK; GOOD SALARIES.

HOUSEWORK.—General houseworker wanted; good cook, laundry; small Christian family; Summer in country; $25; references desired. Phone Plaza 9800.

HUTZLER BROTHERS CO.,
BALTIMORE
require the services of an
EXPERIENCED BUYER
FOR ART EMBROIDERY DEPT.
Applications invited from buyers or assistant buyers of successful departments.

KITCHENMAID.—First-class, to go to country; short distance from New York; wages $30. Apply Monday between 9-11, Room 1,002, 33 West 42d St.

MAID.—A good maid wanted for general housework. 34 West 126th St.

MAISON BERNARD,
734 5TH AV.,
REQUIRES COMPETENT SALESLADY FOR GOWNS AND MILLINERY.
Splendid proposition offered to ladies of considerable experience with the best 5th Av. clientele; only those with the best qualifications need apply; all communications strictly confidential.

MILLINERS, IMPROVERS AND APPRENTICES.

GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS AND GOOD WAGES OFFERED TO APPLICANTS WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSES.
APPLY ALL WEEK BETWEEN 8:30 AND 9 A. M. ONLY, AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, ENTRANCE 7 WEST 35TH ST.

BEST & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.

MILLINERY.

FIRST CLASS MILLINERS.

IMPROVERS AND APPRENTICES.

JOSEPH,

632 FIFTH AVENUE.

MILLINERS.—TO MAKE AND TRIM CHILDREN'S FINE HATS; BEST WAGES. ZENO CO., 387 4TH AV.

MILLINERY COPYISTS and milliners, experienced on fine work only. Call all week, C. M. Phippe, 215 West 20th.

MILLINERY SALESLADY, accustomed to high-class, Fifth Av. clientele; steady position. A 186 Times.

MODELS.

FOR MILLINERY SHOW ROOM.

PERMANENT POSITIONS.

JOSEPH,

632 FIFTH AVENUE.

MODELS WANTED. — GOOD-LOOKING GIRLS TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS. EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; GOOD SALARIES; LONG SEASON. APPLY ALL WEEK, MOTSES & DREYFUS, 1,115 BROADWAY.

MODELS.—Misses and junior models for showroom in wholesale cloak and suit house; those having previous experience preferred. Apply early, M. Altman & Co., 105 Madison Av.

MODEL, SIZE 36, STYLISH AND ATTRACTIVE, FOR HIGH-CLASS COSTUMES AND DRESS HOUSE; GOOD PAY; LONG SEASON. ROTHENBERG & KAHN, 33 EAST 33D.

MODELS, STYLISH, SIZE 18; LONG SEASON, GOOD PAY. APPLY EARLY, GOLDMAN COSTUME COMPANY, 16 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS.—10 STYLISH MODELS, SIZE 36; HIGHEST SALARY PAID. L. & C. STERN, 116 WEST 32D ST.

MODEL for fashion show; must be tall and attractive; call Monday between 10 and 1. Green, 26 East 33d St.

MODEL.—Smart looking, for high-class wholesale millinery concern; must also have experience in selling. A 188 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—To take care of little girl, Scotch preferred; references. X 867 Times Annex.

NURSE for girl 2½ years old; references. Rukeyser, 780 West End Av.

OPERATORS. — INFANTS' HATS AND CAPS; BEST WAGES, PERMANENT POSITIONS. ZENO CO., 387 4TH AV.

SALESWOMEN, COMPETENT FOR MILLINERY, SUITS, GOWNS, COATS, AND FURS; NONE BUT THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS TRADE; GOOD SALARIES TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE. APPLY BY LETTER AND STATE WHERE LAST EMPLOYED. J. M. GIDDING CO., 564 5TH AV.

SALESWOMEN.—Well-educated women, ambitious to make large incomes, to fit themselves for traveling positions; salary and commission. Room 710, 108 West 34th.

SALESWOMEN.—We are prepared to entertain the applications of thoroughly experienced, high-class saleswomen for our gown, suit, and coat department; desirable positions at a liberal salary are offered to those qualifying. Apply by letter only, giving experience in detail, addressing Superintendent Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMAN for popular-priced misses' and ladies' dresses; one who is thoroughly experienced and can show her statement of sales for New York City and vicinity; salary and commission; give details and references; all negotiations treated confidentially. A 188 Times.

SALESLADY IN SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE AND STOUT FIGURE; NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED. BAUM & WOLFF, 99 MADISON AV., 29TH ST.

SALESWOMAN.—An exclusive blouse shop wants experienced saleswoman; one who has a following may command a large salary and a permanent position. Apply Mally's, 104 West 57th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to author; splendid opportunity for young woman of creative and imaginative faculty, one who can take an idea and put it in dramatic form; good voice; one who seeks larger fields for developing her abilities; $12 to start; please give full particulars in own handwriting, so interview may be given. J 16 Times.

SEWERS.—A few good sewers will be taught to slipstitch men's neckwear; good pay; steady work; home work if desired. Meyer Bacharach & Friedlieim, 21 East 22d.

SMITH-PREMIER OPERATOR; experience necessary. Apply Monday morning, Frederick Berger, 170 Chambers.

SOLICITORS.—Circulation department of new magazine has opening for four solicitors to make specific calls; splendid opportunity to hustlers; give full experience; references required; commission. J 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High grade, thoroughly competent, in office in Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; state full particulars, salary and sample of work.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Manager of large New York hotel wishes young woman of experience and executive ability as stenographer and private secretary; good salary, with opportunity of advancement; please reply fully, giving experience, qualifications, &c. B 257 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — A beginner and one with some experience, in vicinity of West 23d St. Ferry; hours 8:30 to 5; accuracy in figures, correct grammar and spelling essential; opportunity for advancement; state salary first letter, stating age, qualifications, and experience. J 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—A thoroughly expert Spanish-English stenographer, capable of taking dictation in both languages; write, giving full particulars as to experience, references, and salary. Address H. D. A., Room 61, 6 Wall St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED IN WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING HOUSE; GOOD MATHEMATICIAN PREFERRED. WHOLESALE, 106 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary to general manager of large manufacturing plant; must be high-class; steady position; state experience and salary expected. X 348 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Accurate, dependable girl for tool and steel business; willing to start at moderate salary, with good opportunity for advancement. K 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young girl with knowledge of switchboard; permanent, with opportunity for advancement. Commonwealth Building Company, Room 173, 70 Church St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent and experienced woman. Apply, estating age and full particulars past employment, references, and salary expected, J 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; apply in own handwriting, giving previous employers; salary to start, $12; good opportunity. A 169 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A1 stenographer only wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; state experience and salary expected. Address G 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER who has had experience in subscription department of a trade paper; state experience and salary expected. G. O. Thomas, 112 East 19th.

STENOGRAPHER. Remington operator; must be good English scholar; $12 to start. Apply own handwriting. G 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able typist, one with knowledge of magazine has opening for four solicitors to make specific calls; splendid opportunity to hustlers; give full experience; references required; commission. J 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER of first-rate ability wanted; one acquainted with export business if possible; salary $18 to $20 weekly; state age, experience, where employed, how long, and complete details. A 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; must be informed and accurate; compensation to start, $10. Apply Monday, Howard Rush, 150 Bleecker St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate, experienced, and a high-school graduate; pleasant offices, good location; $14 per week; write full particulars. J 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Trade paper publisher wants capable, serious young woman for stenographic and secretarial work; must be experienced. J 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR WELL EXPERIENCED; MUST BE RAPID. APPLY PHILLIPS-JONES CO., INC., 129 EAST 124TH.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Permanent position; must be first class, neat in appearance as well as work; answer fully; no agencies. J 33 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, office; $18-$20; machinery experience preferred. Address, own handwriting, K 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat dresser; capable of waiting on trade when necessary. Apply Room 209, 320 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER in export house; state qualifications and salary. K 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, must have experience and be willing to make herself generally useful in office; salary $10. J 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Must have knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced. Box H W 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; call mornings. Harrison, Room 607, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—One knowing Spanish preferred. K 222 Times Downtown.

SUBSTITUTE STENOGRAPHER WANTED immediately in the advertising department of The New York Tribune; requirements, stenography, typewriting, filing ability, and some common sense; salary commensurate with ability; make good and there is probably a permanent position here. Call Room 314, Tribune Building, 8:30 A. M. Monday.

SUPERVISOR.—Women of refinement to live in Jewish institution and mother group of girls 12 to 17 years of age. Call Monday 10 to 11 A. M., Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

TRIMMERS. — INFANTS' HEADWEAR, CHILDREN'S MILLINERY; BEST WAGES; PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT. ZENO CO., 387 4TH AV.

TYPIST to handle classified advertising in technical journal; $10. Write full particulars, J 31 Times.

TYPIST.—Experienced in taking dictation directly on typewriter; must be exceptionally rapid; salary $15-$18; state full particulars and phone number. G 256 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS wanted, several experienced typists for Underwood billing machine. Address Typist, 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

WANTED.

HIGH-CLASS FIFTH AV. SPECIALTY HOUSE WANTS AN ASSISTANT BUYER FOR SEPARATE WAIST DEPARTMENT; MUST HAVE THOROUGH TRAINING, FIFTH AV. EXPERIENCE, AND SMART APPEARANCE. ADDRESS F., A 153 TIMES.

WANTED,
YOUNG WOMEN
BETWEEN 16 AND 20 YEARS
FOR
OFFICE POSITIONS
WITH
ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY BY
SELF-WRITTEN LETTER ONLY
TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1704.

WE WANT a bright, capable young woman for outside position; must be a good talker, pleasing manner, well dressed; fine opportunity for right party; small salary to start. A 94 Times.

WOMAN, experienced handling crews in house-to-house canvas work on drug store and toilet products; crew supervisor who has crew of women available for immediate work preferred; good wages; steady employment. Apply American Drug Syndicate, Braden and Van Alst Avs., L. I.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, with care of 2-year-old little girl. Tel. Flushing 2040.

YOUNG LADY wanted by cotton converting house to do billing on the machine; also capable of taking stenography; must be quick and accurate at figures and understand switchboard. K 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN to get subscriptions for a Jewish weekly; salary or commission; American-Jewish Chronicle, 33 West 42d St.

YOUNG LADY for office; experienced on comptometer; hours 8 to 6; $10, advancement. P. O. Box 6, Station C, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$10-$15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions, owing to "scarcity of above the average" applicants.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Must have thorough central office experience; $12-$15.
STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in both branches of work, $20.
ADVERTISING CORRESPONDENT.—Must have experience in writing up good, snappy business getting letters, $1,200 year.
FILE CLERK.—Experienced handling subject files; must be young woman of good education and appearance, $15.
SECRETARY and STENOGRAPHER.—For position in physician's office; must have similar experience, $15.
TYPIST.—Young girl of good education and refinement for position in downtown office, good opportunity for advancement; salary to commence $8-$10.
LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Want young woman with at least high school education, good legal experience, $25.
BOOKKEEPER. — Familiar double entry books, $20.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., city.

STENOGRAPHERS.—(Permanent,) commercial, $10-$20; legal, $18; typists, $10-$12; switchboard operators, $8-$10. Gahagan Agency, 236 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Legal, $10-$20; commercial, $10-$18. Bookkeepers, $15; ledger clerks, switchboard operators, typists. Owen's Agency, 108 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHER, $20; others, $12-$16; (French,) $20; (Spanish,) $30; also excellent clerical, bookkeeping positions. Mighill (Exchange,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Immediate openings for efficient male and female applicants; references. Miss Büdenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Barclay 4249.

STENOGRAPHER.—(Female,) placed between Aug. 7-19; half rates; 500 permanencies since July 1. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, clerks, typists; several positions open. Helen Yorke Agency, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12 to $18; 2 law, $18-$20; typists, $12-$16. F. S. Prendergast Exchange, Singer Building, Room 319.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by the Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES at an institution known throughout the country for thorough work; registered by the Regents of the State of New York; individual instruction; Summer session.
PRATT SCHOOL, 04 West 45th St.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful; prepares a limited number for excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term. Aeolian Hall, 35 W. 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for city civil service positions; all grades up to $1,200; examination ordered; special coaching by experts in all subjects; call days, evenings. Institute of Commerce, 280 Madison Av., (cor. 40th St.) A. J. Fanceil, Director.

$10 Monday, Aug. 7, Day or Night, pays for Summer Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING AND PENMANSHIP; positions secured. Est. 1884.
GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, Typists, Telephone Operators, Bookkeepers, immediately; registration free. Acme Agency, 26 Cortlandt.

MALE

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CARPET WORKROOM.

We require in our carpet workroom an experienced porter and stock keeper; must understand the different grades and makes of carpets and linoleums. Also an experienced porter for our rug section familiar with all makes of rugs. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

We require for our china reserve stockroom a thoroughly experienced stock man with a complete knowledge of china and glassware. Apply to Superintendent.

ACCOUNTANT, junior; able to work without supervision; permanent position in office of C. P. A.; state experience, references, and salary desired. G 200 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR who can help advertisers prepare simple, effective "copy"; excellent opportunity for capable young man to join large, successful newspaper organization; experience in textiles, women's wear, &c., preferred, although not essential; moderate salary at start; state age, salary desired, &c. X 336 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.—A good, wide awake advertising man for large women's ready-to-wear specialty store in large Middle Western city; only those having had experience and can furnish best of reference need apply. X 340 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS with part time to devote to live proposition; state experience; commission basis. X 367 Times Annex.

APPRAISER experienced in listing and valuing machinery equipment. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary, J 104 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER. — Competent man to act as assistant manager of restaurant in Newark department store; state references. Address K 226 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ORDER CLERK.—Young man, about 18; previous experience in similar work desirable; must be a good writer; apply stating age, experience, salary expected, and references. J 96 Times.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER for large office building; state experience; give last or present employer and reference; state wages. A 161 Times.

A MIDDLE AGED MAN needed to show our line to home owners; satisfactory salary assured; permanent year round; best selling plan ever devised; exclusive territory. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS wanted; high-class motormen only; unless you are such don't apply; steady positions for first-class, experienced men in large garage shop. Apply at 8 West 48th St.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

IS OFFERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL BANKERS' SERVICE TO THREE SALESMEN WHO CAN SELL BANK ACCOUNT BUILDING SYSTEMS AND PUBLICITY TO THE BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES. WE HAVE THREE POSITIONS OPEN, WHICH WILL NET ON A COMMISSION BASIS FROM FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR TO HIGH-CLASS MEN WHO ARE FAMILAR WITH SELLING BANKERS. POSITIVELY NO ADVANCES AND ONLY SUCCESSFUL MEN OF DEMONSTRATED ABILITY NEED ANSWER.
INTERNATIONAL BANKERS' SERVICE,
HARTMAN BUILDING,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
34TH ST. AND 5TH AV.,
REQUIRE FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING FABRICS, PORTIERES, CRETONNES, BRASS GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, WHITE GOODS, &C. ALSO SEVERAL JUNIOR SALESMEN. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT U.

BANK CLERKS.—Young men, 18 to 20 years, with or without experience; state salary expected. K 220 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK. — General assistant in billing department; must be good writer, accurate, rapid figurer, touch typist; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired. J 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Opportunity thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeper and correspondent; take charge office management with growing textile concern; references and surety bond at firm's expense required; state full particulars, salary, married or single. J 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, young man in law office, familiar with Trustees' accounts; address in own handwriting. P 375 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office work; must be over 16; good promotion for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY.—Service of a bright boy required as junior in an office; some knowledge of shipping duties desirable but not essential; commencing salary $6 weekly. Apply, stating age, references, and all particulars without which no application will be considered. Write F. C., 8 Greenwich Av.

BOYS, 16 YEARS OLD, TO TAKE OUT PACKAGES AND MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL. APPLY HEWLETT ROBIN CO., 8 EAST 38TH ST.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted in office of importing house; one having some experience preferred; salary to commence $6 per week. Address, giving references, J 21 Times.

BOY wanted for office and to run errands; must be strong and reliable; wages, $5 per week to start. Apply 440 Washington St.

BOY wanted for general office work; apply in person, with references. Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Inc., 51 7th Av.

BOY.—General office work; good salary, excellent future. Eugene Suter, 80 Maiden Lane.

BOY.—Opportunity for boy to learn engraving in lithographing establishment. Pasbach-Voice Lithographing Co., 210 11th Av.

BOY wanted for general office work in Wall Street house; school graduate preferred. Apply K 207 Times Downtown.

BOY.—American, bright, and willing in office to run errands, &c.; must be a hustler. G 255 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in insurance brokerage office; state experience and salary. G 258 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Wholesale merchant wants bright boys to learn taking care of stocks. G 217 Times Downtown.

BOY in wholesale hardware house, age 16 or 17. Address P 377 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in insurance broker's office. G 241 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT boy wanted, by a prominent retail house; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving particulars of previous employment to B. B., 96 Times.

BUYER WANTED.—S. & W. BAUMAN REQUIRE EXPERIENCED, WIDE-AWAKE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE AND BUY FOR THEIR HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT; MUST HAVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE HAD AND SALARY EXPECTED, 2,161 3D AV.

CANVASSERS to enroll members for high-class business men's association; must be open, good talkers, neat appearance; commission; can earn from $30 to $50 weekly; write fully. Martin Thierer, 529 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; single; country, five miles from Greenwich, Conn.; permanent position; take care of two small cars, furnace, porch, wood, coal, and shoes; wages $70, with board and lodging. Reply by mail, giving age, nationality, full particulars, and references, to Box G 201 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; married man preferred; New York in Winter, Long Island in Summer; wages $100; must have good references; a fine place for the right man. Address Campbell, Box 34, Station O, P. O. New York.

CHAUFFEUR. — Careful, expert chauffeur, good mechanician, who has driven Winton 6; none others need apply; references required; state lowest salary expected. A. Z., 215 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — Reliable, sober driver for Ford car; one who knows machinery and can positively take care of car; no novice; salary $16; must have excellent references. A 163 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Salary $60 month to start; must be experienced and single; private family; state fully experience and references. Write A. T., 3,625 Broadway, Advertising Office.

CLEAN, FORCEFUL YOUNG MAN, with education and good habits, in merchandise business entering foreign and domestic fields; a rare opportunity to get out of position with narrow spirit, crushing limitations into broadening world atmosphere, where commanding abilities find instant recognition and reward if you are right; state experience. J 122 Times.

CLERK.—Young man as junior clerk in men's furnishing store. J 30 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for 3 bright young men, aged 21-30; salary $2 per day and expenses; good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. and 2 and 3 P. M. only, Room 801, 5 West 29th St.

CORRESPONDENT
FOR
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

A PROMINENT RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRES A CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE SECTION OF THEIR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

THE POSITION REQUIRES A MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING MAIL ORDER CORRESPONDENCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND COMPETENT TO MANAGE AND TRAIN A LARGE FORCE OF STENOGRAPHERS TO WRITE CONCISE BUSINESS LETTERS.

WE PREFER A MAN WHO HAS SERVED IN A SIMILAR CAPACITY WITH A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE OR MAIL ORDER HOUSE SELLING THE BETTER CLASS OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.

A GOOD SALARY, WITH SPLENDID FUTURE, TO A COMPETENT MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS. ADDRESS IN CONFIDENCE, STATING IN FULL PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, H. P., BOX R 18 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL SALESMAN wanted for New York City and surrounding territory; only school of its kind; thousands of prospects in and around New York secured through extensive advertising; easiest course to sell, because value is most obvious; to the right man we can offer a wonderful salary and commission proposition; write, giving age, experience, references, and as much other information as you think would help you secure this position. G 102 Times.

CREDIT MAN WANTED BY A LEADING WOOLEN JOBBING HOUSE; WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, NAMES OF EARLIEST EMPLOYERS AND FORMER CONNECTIONS. P 378 Times Downtown.

DELICATESSEN MAN.—Steady position for experienced delicatessen man; one capable of preparing his own goods; must be cleanly, of good habits, and a hustler; take charge of department in big sanitary market; write full details. Edward T. Danahy Co., Curtiss Building, Buffalo.

DESIGNER, fitter, and cutter wanted for custom tailoring; splendid chance for man who can produce perfect-fitting modern clothes for men and young men; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. K 230 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—MEN'S SPECIALTY CLOTHING DESIGNER WANTED; ONE FAMILIAR WITH COLF AND SPORT SUITS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. A 145 TIMES.

DESIGNER WANTED FOR LADIES' BLANKET ROBES; STATE AGE AND WITH WHOM EMPLOYED; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. A 146 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN. — Architectural draftsman; high grade man on best class fireproof residence work, interiors, &c.; should be able to draw specifications and take charge of work. X 370 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN and designers wanted on commercial truck; experienced automobile men prefered. Apply Employment Bureau, General Vehicle Co., Starr and Borden Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; experienced on tools, jigs, and fixtures. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on small, intricate machinery; good, steady position for right man. X 352 Times Annex.

EDITOR.—Catholic publication has opening for capable writer and editor; state experience and salary expected; references essential. G 224 Times Downtown.

FARM MANAGER for large modern farm, capable of selling as well as producing large crops; must be experienced in agriculture, poultry, dairy, swine, and greenhouse work; application must contain full details of experience and salary desired. P. O. Box 235, Morristown, N. J.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Large import and export house requires the services of a well-educated stenographer and typist having thorough knowledge of French or Spanish, or both; successful applicant must be able to take charge of foreign correspondence; only those having had first-class experience need apply; a good salary and every encouragement given to right party. Apply Room 1,803, 505 5th Av.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT WANTED, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STATISTICS, TO TAKE CARE OF DETAIL WORK IN MANAGER'S OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. J 81 TIMES.

GROCERY BUYER

for general line, with particular knowledge of canned goods and dried fruits; excellent opportunity and prospects for the right man who can qualify; replies must give full particulars, references, and experience; all letters will be held strictly confidential. E. D., 100 Times Downtown.

HEWLETT, ROBIN CO.,
417 5TH AV.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL NEAT, REFINED, YOUNG BOYS FOR STOCK WORK.

JUNIOR CLERK, 18 or 19 years old, wanted in large office; bright and energetic; salary $8-$10; state fully past experience. Box G 222 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR CLERK.—Good writer, quick at figures; good prospects for bright young man; state age, experience, and salary required. A 182 Times.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED AISLE MEN. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR.

LEDGER CLERK and general office assistant; must be rapid, accurate, and not afraid of work; no clock watchers need apply; good opportunity for advancement. Address, giving full particulars, Mutual, A 177 Times.

MALE NURSES wanted, with ability as first aid men; large manufacturing plant near New York City; those bearing an honorable discharge from U. S. Army or Navy Hospital Corps preferred. Address replies care of Purchasing Agent, P. O. Box 476 Newark, N. J.

MANAGER.—THE NELSON VALVE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA WANT A HIGH-GRADE BRASS MOULDER FOR CHICAGO TERRITORY; ONLY MEN WHO ARE NOW MAKING A SUCCESS, OR HAVE MADE A SUCCESS, WILL BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE, AND COMPENSATION DESIRED; APPLICATIONS TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL.

MANAGING SALESMAN to sell new cottages on attractive developments at Woodhaven; must reside on property; drawing account on commission basis; free rent. F. W. Scutt & Co., 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

MANAGER.
Experienced for ladies' specialty store. Apply Monday or write New York Waist Stores, 868 6th Av.

MAN.—A well built, strong man between 30 and 45 years old for patrol and watchman's work; character will be closely investigated. Willing, J 93 Times Downtown.

MECHANICS.—Automobile mechanics wanted; permanent work for reliable men. Auto, B 251 Times.

MECHANICS.—First-class automobile mechanics wanted. The Britton Company, 121 Allyn St., Hartford, Conn.

MEN to get subscriptions for a Jewish weekly; salary or commission. American Jewish Chronical, 3° West 42d St.

MILLINERY SALESMAN.

Jobbing hat house open for salesman controlling extensive trade all territories; full particulars territory covered and sales record or no attention paid; commission or salary basis; replies held strictly confidential. K 210 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY MANAGER TO TAKE CHARGE OF SMALL DEPT. WITHIN 200 MILES OF NEW YORK; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. D. M., 150 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NATIONAL DISTRIBUTOR wanted for household staple product already having national distribution; exceptional proposition for big man; long-term contract; strictly commission. For interview telephone G. E. Barrows, Cortlandt 5647, all week.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, bright young American, 14 or 15; must be quick and able to assist in operation of telephone switchboard; apply by letter; state religion. A 185 Times.

PAPER BOX MAKERS, experienced, wanted on high-grade work; good pay and steady work. White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co., Holyoke, Mass.

PORTER.—White; an honest, willing worker, with some knowledge of tools, so as to be able to do simple carpentry work, clear a stopped-up drain pipe, put a new washer on a faucet, replace a burnt-out electric fuse, and such other simple things; good references are required; wages $15 per week to the right man. Answer by letter to J 83 Times.

RATE MAN, &c.—A new advertising agency, with abundant capital and splendid account connections, desires the services of a high-grade rate man, also young man who thoroughly understands accounting, auditing, cost systems, and office management; full particulars concerning past and present employment, salary expected, &c., must be given. Confidential, X 372 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN to specialize among builders, selling the best property in Jamaica on attractive mortgage subordination terms; commission basis. F. W. Scutt & Co., 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

RENTING agents, wide awake, refined men, who understand handling lease, apartments. Write A. Y., 3,625 Broadway, Advertising Office.

SALESMAN.—High-grade novelty sweater salesman for city trade; other knit goods considered; desirable salary or commission. Write A. M., 361 Times Annex.

SALESMAN-MECHANIC.
Leading manufacturer and distributor of lubricants has New England territory open, headquarters Boston. High-grade salesman with mechanical experience required. Apply by mail, stating qualifications, age, &c. Communications and interviews confidential. Straight salary. Cataract Refining and Mfg. Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City.

SALESMAN, calling on corset trade, one who desires a profitable side line, is offered an excellent opportunity to carry well-known brassieres on a liberal commission basis; several territories open.

J 15 Times.

SALESMAN.

WANTED, BY PROMINENT 5TH AV. HOUSE, 25-30 YEARS OLD, EXPERIENCED IN MEN'S NECKWEAR AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER.
ALL REPLIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS BOX 37, GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

SALESMEN.—Whisky; well-known Kentucky distillery desires first-class men Manhattan, Brooklyn; applicants must show clean records of past business, unquestionable ability to produce, and control established retail trade; no others considered; liberal commission basis, right men

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday; light south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,380. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANS STRIKE AT NEW BRITISH LINE AT POZIERES

Recapture 40 Yards in Attack with Liquid Fire, but Are Repulsed Elsewhere.

LOST SIX TRENCH LINES

Teutons Taken by Surprise by Saturday's Furious Assault by Australians.

BRITISH GAIN TO THE EAST

Haig's Men Push Toward Martinpuich and Foureaux Wood—French in Local Fighting.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Germans delivered two strong counterattacks early this morning against the positions captured yesterday by the Australians northwest of Pozières, on the Somme front. Fighting also continues to the east as far as the Bois des Foureaux, (High Wood.)

The Australians' advance yesterday was in the nature of a surprise attack, and they swept through six lines of trenches without any serious opposition. The Germans returned for the inevitable counterattacks today, and at one point forced back the British line with the use of liquid fire. Later, however, according to the British official report this evening, all but about forty yards of one trench was retaken.

In the direction of Martinpuich, northeast of Pozieres, the British report a slight advance.

Elsewhere on the British front today there were the usual trench raids and artillery bombardments.

The official statement from General Headquarters issued tonight reads:

The enemy made two attacks early this morning on the ground we had gained northwest of Pozières. In one of these attacks, by the use of liquid fire, he temporarily forced us back along one of the trenches we had captured, but later we recovered all but some forty yards of the ground thus lost. In the other attack the enemy was repulsed with loss.

In the afternoon we made some progress along the trenches east of Pozières in the direction of Martinpuich.

Considerable artillery activity was reported near Carency and Loos.

South of St. Eloi we raided enemy trenches, causing many casualties.

The improved weather enabled useful work by our artillery in connection with the aeroplanes, and we destroyed several gun emplacements.

Advance at Foureaux Wood.

In the fighting last night the British made an additional slight advance at High (Foureaux) Wood, according to the official announcement this afternoon.

The statement follows:

The enemy's artillery was active during the night, shelling various areas on and behind the front between the Ancre and the Somme. A little further progress was made by us at High Wood.

Northeast of Arras the enemy, apparently alarmed by one of our patrols, opened a heavy bombardment, which lasted fourteen minutes. The situation is unchanged.

Progress for the French southwest of Estrées, on the Somme front, as a result of small engagements, was announced by the French War Office this afternoon. The text of the statement follows:

South of the Somme, two small local operations have enabled us to progress into German trenches southwest of Estrées.

North of the Aisne, an enemy surprise attack on our positions on the Vauclerc Plateau failed under the curtain of fire of our artillery.

On the Somme front our aeroplanes set on fire two German captive balloons.

Attacks Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (via London.)—On the Somme, the battle near Pozières is still in progress, according to today's Army Headquarters statement. British local attacks near the river and at Foureaux Wood were repulsed. The text of the statement follows:

Fighting continues near Pozières. In the evening local enemy attacks at Foureaux Wood and directly north of the Somme were unsuccessful.

Northeast of Vermelles, in the Argonne, and on Combres Heights, we carried out successful mining operations. Enemy patrols were repulsed at several points. Some undertakings near Craonville and on Combres Height were successful.

At Fromelles an enemy aeroplane was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns, and one was shot down northwest of Bapaume in an aerial encounter.

FRENCH AT VERDUN GAIN MORE GROUND

Enlarge Positions Northwest of Thiaumont — Aeroplanes Make Many Raids.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A further gain of ground by the French in local operations northwest of the Thiaumont work on the Verdun front was announced by

Continued on Page 2.

Allies Determined to Win, Rulers Tell King George

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Answers to the telegrams he sent to the heads of various allied nations on the second anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war have been received by King George. The message from Emperor Nicholas of Russia, dated at General Headquarters, said: "I am equally determined that we in Russia shall make good the sacrifices which my brave troops and people have given to a just cause, which will bring the reward we seek, and that the peace for which we fight shall be secured by complete victory over our enemies."

From the Emperor of Japan the following was received: "After all the trials of the great defensive battle, the indomitable armies of the Allies are now marching forward, steadily and successfully, on all fronts. I beg your Majesty to believe I am entirely in accord with you in the strong determination to carry on the struggle until our common cause for right and freedom shall be fully vindicated."

The message from King Peter of Serbia said he had received with satisfaction the fresh testimony of an "inflexible determination to bring about the triumph of the noble cause."

KAISER GOES BACK TO THE WEST FRONT

Stops in Berlin to Confer with Ministers Regarding Food and the Political Situation.

EASTERN SITUATION CLEARS

Berlin Hears That Danger of Rumania Going to the Allies Is Now Over.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 5, (via London, Aug. 6.)—The Kaiser, on his way from the east to the west front, spent several hours in Berlin today, calling on the Chancellor and also conferring with Dr. Helfferich, Minister of the Interior, who recently returned from a political visit to Saxony; Finance Minister Count von Roedern, and Herr Batocki, the Food Dictator. In political circles it was later said that the themes of the conferences had been the excellent outlook and the improving food conditions preparatory to the work for the flotation of the new war loan, and the latest favorable developments in the Rumanian situation.

I happened to see the Kaiser emerging from the Chancellor's palace after the conferences. He looked in fine trim physically, browned, and in high good spirits as he bowed acknowledgment to the homage and lusty hurrahs of the small crowd of Berliners that quickly gathered when the news was passed that the Kaiser was coming.

The Kaiser's shift from east to west is generally interpreted as indicating that Rumania and the great Russian offensive have now sunk to secondary importance, and that the centre of military gravity is again shifting westward.

Sofia dispatches say that all reports from Rumania in the last twenty-four hours unanimously agree that the Rumanian crisis may safely be regarded as passed and that Rumania will not give up her watchful waiting neutrality for the present at least.

Responsible political circles in Sofia had continued despite the alarming news of the last week to view the Rumanian situation calmly and doubted that Rumania would enter the war before decisive, or at least highly important events took place in the Eastern theatre of war. Despite this improvement in the situation, however, Bulgaria is continuing to watch Rumania closely, taking no chances. Well informed circles in Sofia attribute Rumania's hesitation about taking the plunge into the world war to the fact that the military help promised by the Russians was regarded as inadequate and also to worry over the ammunition question.

Political Sofia is laughing over an alleged utterance of a Rumanian diplomat that Rumania would very much like to declare war on Austria but not on Germany and Bulgaria. It is said that Rumania has not been allowed to labor under any delusion as to the possibility of imitating Italy by making private war on Austria alone. Assurances have been given that any warlike act against Austria will mean war with Germany and Bulgaria as well.

A report that after permitting three ammunition transports to reach Rumania, Russia suddenly discontinued the shipments is exciting interest here and if it turns out to be true should be significant for the immediate future.

BRITISH IN EGYPT DEFEAT TURK ARMY

Capture 2,500 Unwounded, Including Some Germans, in Battle of Romani.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The strong Turkish force which attacked the British at Romani, twenty-two miles east of the Suez Canal, on Aug. 4, was defeated and put to flight by a counterattack, says an official statement issued today. The Turks are being vigorously pursued by the British, who have taken more than 2,500 prisoners, including some Germans. The official announcement says:

The general officer commanding in chief in Egypt reports under date of Aug. 5, 11:15 P. M., the following further details of the fighting in the vicinity of Romani on Aug. 5:

The enemy made a frontal attack on the British intrenchments, in conjunction with a flank attack around the southern flank, employing 14,000 men and heavy howitzers for the operation.

The frontal attack was unsuccessful. Before the flank attack our mounted troops retired slowly until the enemy

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS TAKE 5,640 AUSTRIANS AND 6 VILLAGES

Storm Series of Heights South of the Sereth River, in Northeast Galicia.

HOLD STOKHOD ADVANCE

Are Resisting Counterattacks Made by von Hindenburg with All His Reserves.

HALT CARPATHIAN ATTACK

Reorganized Teuton Army Tries to Drive Back Across the Pruth Into Bukowina.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.—Since the loss of Brody by the Austrians and the successful operations of the Russians against the Germans, which resulted in their gaining the whole of the line along the Stokhod and the capture of several fortified villages considerably west of this river on the direct route to Kovel, the situation on the Russian General Brusiloff's front has remained virtually unaltered.

The Russians by no means have lost control of the initiative, but another wave of most energetic German resistance has set in, and the newly organized German army, which is composed of all available reserves and fresh recruits, has undertaken the task of changing its tactics from passive resistance to a most active counteroffensive. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's personal direction of the operations in this field is quite apparent, but it is not thought possible by the Russian observers that he can more than check temporarily the advance of the Russian forces upon Kovel.

Captured Positions Consolidated.

The Russians have succeeded in consolidating all the positions they won in the recent battle between the Stokhod and Kovel, except one village, which they were compelled to yield before a determined German counterattack. Meantime the Russians, by gaining control of the northern part of the Stokhod, where it crosses the Pinsk marshes, seemingly have effectively eliminated all danger of further flank attacks by the Germans and are now in a position to continue their progress along the direct routes to Kovel without fear of the possible encircling of their right wing.

The Austrians, concentrating on the roads to Lemberg, are endeavoring to hold their opponents in the region of the Sereth River, a few miles southwest of Brody. The Russians have already scored minor successes in this continuation of the Brody battle, but the strong Austrian defense leaves the outcome in doubt.

The extreme southern flank of the Austrian forces under General Pflanzer, which were so badly shattered after the fall of Czernowitz, has been partially reorganized and is making a new attack upon the left wing of General Brusiloff's forces in the region southwest of Kuty. This attack, however, is by small numbers of men, and military observers seem to think there is slight hope of their effecting any real change in the situation.

Official Version of Sereth Victory.

The War Office today made the following announcement:

South of Brody, on the banks of the Rivers Graberka and Sereth, obstinate fighting continued during the whole day for the possession of villages and heights. The enemy offered determined resistance and made several counter attacks. In the streets of the villages fierce fighting took place and it was necessary to drive the enemy out from house to house.

Our attack was crowned with success, all counter attacks of the enemy being repelled and his resistance broken. Our troops have taken the villages of Zvyjin, Ratische, Tchistopady, Meidzigory, Gnidava and Zalvoce and the entire ridge of heights between them. One of our gallant Cossack regiments made a cavalry attack on an enemy infantry battery to the southwest. In these engagements ninety-five officers and more than 3,000 men were taken prisoner.

In the region of Dora, Yaremche and Jablonitsa, on the River Pruth, to the south of Delatyn, the enemy took the offensive, but was brought to a standstill by our fire.

A later bulletin issued tonight says:

On the Rivers Graberki and Sereth the enemy launched a violent artillery fire against the regions we recently occupied.

According to late reports the total prisoners we captured Aug. 4 and 5 amounted to 140 officers, including a regimental commander, and over 5,500 men, while prisoners are continuing to come in. We took also numerous machine guns and bomb throwers.

Berlin Admits Austrian Defeat.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (via London.)—Army Headquarters today communicated the following concerning the situation on the Russian front:

On the eastern front the Russians have been driven from the position to which they were still clinging near Zarecze, on the Stokhod, in Southern Volhynia. In the Carpathians German troops are continuing their successful operations. The west bank of the River Sereth near Zalocze and northwest of that place has been captured by the Russians. The statement reads:

Front of Field Marshal von Hin-

Continued on Page 2.

THE ROBERT TREAT HOTEL, NEWARK, 300 Rooms, offers ideal accommodations; 20 minutes from Manhattan. All Hudson tube trains running. Telephone 1000 Market. —Advt.

Lord Wimborne Is Reappointed As Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Baron Wimborne has been reappointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Wimborne succeeded the Earl of Aberdeen as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1915, the appointment dating from Feb. 17 of that year. His occupancy of the position was without incident until the outbreak of the revolt in Dublin last April, for which he was at first held to blame, and tendered his resignation in consequence.

Before the Royal Commission, under Baron Hardinge, appointed to inquire into the Sinn Fein uprising he with some spirit disclaimed any responsibility for the failure of the authorities to guard against it. He said that since the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, had dislodged the Lord Lieutenant in the Cabinet the Lord Lieutenant's powers had been entirely usurped by the Chief Secretary and the Under Secretary, his own functions being confined to unsolicited advice and energetic representation, which he said had been ignored. He was exonerated by the Royal Commission, who placed the blame squarely on the Chief Secretary, with the result that Mr. Birrell stepped down and out. Lord Wimborne's resignation was not accepted by the Cabinet.

Under Mr. Lloyd George's proposal for the provisional government of Ireland by a Home Rule Parliament during the war, which was accepted by the Nationalist leader John Redmond and by Sir Edward Carson for the men of Ulster, the Castle Government, which Premier Asquith himself had characterized as hopelessly inadequate, would have been abolished. John Redmond's refusal to accept any modification of the agreement reached with Lloyd George has apparently left the Premier no alternative but to revert to the ancient system, pending a settlement of the whole question of the government of Ireland by the Imperial Conference to be held after the war to regulate the affairs of the empire in general. In this conference all the self-governing dominions will take part.

LINER SAFE IN PORT FIRED ON 3 U-BOATS

The Re d'Italia, Chased Seven Hours in Mediterranean, Sent 15 Shots at Her Foes.

ONE APPEARED TO SINK

Three American Passengers Owe Lives to Forced Speed and Cannonade of Gunner Ugo.

The Italian steamship Re d'Italia of the Lloyd Sabaudo Line, which arrived late yesterday from Genoa, is the first merchant vessel to reach New York belonging to a belligerent nation that has fought off a submarine attack with her guns on the high seas.

Captain Amedeo Pinceti, who is only 34 years old, and who holds the rank of Commander in the Italian Navy, said the lives of the three American passengers on board and the 102 members of the crew were saved solely through the skill with which Andreini Ugo, a seaman gunner, directed the fire of two three-inch quick-firing guns, which are mounted to port and starboard of the Re d'Italia on her upper deck aft.

Fifteen shots were fired altogether at three submarines, which were in sight at 9:45 A. M., on Sunday, July 23, and Captain Pinceti and his officers believe the third shell that was fired struck and sank one of the undersea craft, because they saw a column of black smoke rise from the spot where her two periscopes had been located, and afterward only two submarines were visible.

Captain Pinceti said the two submarines pursued his vessel at a distance of a mile and a half astern until 4:30 in the afternoon, when they gave up the chase, apparently under the impression that the steamship was going to put into the harbor of Minorca, which was in sight on the starboard bow, and that they would get her as she came out.

Chased Liner Seven Hours.

During the seven hours that their periscopes were in sight from the afterbridge of the Re d'Italia the officers said the submarines never attempted to fire a gun or launch a torpedo, because they had no chance to come to the surface. The two guns, which have an effective range of five miles, frightened their commanders. One submarine emerged at 4:30, when she was about a mile away, as if about to open fire her guns, but her commander evidently thought better of it and disappeared again.

The speed of the Re d'Italia when she sighted the submarines was eleven knots. Spurred on by four stokers who had been on a torpedoed steamship off the African coast six months ago, the firemen succeeded in getting another knot out of the liner and kept the speed at twelve knots until it was dark. Several times the submarines tried to get to the port and starboard quarters of the steamship in order to launch torpedoes, but they did not succeed, as Captain Pinceti swung each time and their speed could not exceed the liner's because they were practically submerged.

The three Americans in the cabin were L. T. Koster, a veterinary surgeon; Paul Edwards of Jersey City, a horseman, and James Higgins of 903 Hill Street, Cincinnati, an assistant foreman horseman, who had all gone over on the Re d'Italia from New York to Genoa in charge of a cargo of cavalry remounts consigned to the Italian Government. Higgins said that the excitement was intense all the time the submarines were in sight, because the crew knew that the Re d'Italia was hardly fast enough to get away from them.

Tried to Manoeuvre for Attack.

"I was standing on the starboard side of the upper deck aft about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning when we were 200 miles out from Genoa," Higgins said, "and expected to sight the Balearic Isles before night. Suddenly the officer who was on the lookout for submarines on the after bridge called out to a quartermaster to tell the Captain he could see two submarines about a mile and a half away. I looked through a glass and saw two periscopes, sticks they looked like to me, standing out above the smooth surface of the water astern of us. One was a little on the starboard quarter and the other right in line with the rudder post. Each vessel had a little whitecap wave in front of her, which the first officer told me was the wash caused by their stems cutting the water. At 9:15 the submarines were on each quarter as if trying to get a chance to slap a shell or a torpedo at our craft.

"By this time the excitement on our ship was great and we were nearly as frightened as the Italian crew. I got my life belt and so did Mr. Koster and Mr. Edwards. A number of the crew did the same. The boats were all swung out at the davits from the time we sailed from Genoa on Saturday and were not swung in until after we left Gibraltar and all danger was past.

"At 9:30 o'clock," Higgins continued, "another submarine appeared, so we had two on the starboard and one on the port quarter, following us as fast as they could.

"The two guns were uncovered and the ammunition made ready for firing. Ugo, formerly a seaman gunner in the Italian Navy, was to do the firing, and the loading was done by his two assistants, Diginario and Volka. By this time Captain Dincetti had turned over the command on the bridge to the Chief Officer and had taken up his position on the after bridge to direct the firing. At 9:45 o'clock the three submarines were all together on the starboard quarter, about 2,400 meters away, when Gunner Ugo was ordered to open fire with the starboard gun. The first shot hit the surface near the submarines and sent a thin column of water into the

Continued on Page 4.

PLANT OF N. Y. SUN IMPERILED BY FIRE

Blaze Starts in Paper Storage Room, Melting Rollers of the Five Presses.

STAFF DRIVEN TO STREET

Morning Editions Printed at The Evening Mail—Repairs to be Made Early Today.

Fire in the paper storage room of The New York Sun, 150 Nassau Street, just below Spruce Street, melted the rollers on the five newspaper presses last night, making them temporarily useless. This morning's issue was run off on the presses of The Evening Mail at 203 Broadway.

So great a volume of smoke filled the district that crowds returning from Coney Island and others at Brooklyn Bridge became excited, and reserves from the Oak Street Police Station, under Captain Mahoney, were called to preserve order.

At about 9 o'clock last night Philip Crane, the Sun building watchman, smelled smoke while making his rounds. He told Henry Schultz, engineer of the building, and they started an investigation, tracing the smoke to the subbasement, where paper was stored. When they opened the door they saw that the room and contents were burning.

While Schultz ran to give the alarm Crane uncoiled a hose and attempted to fight the flames, but was driven out of the basement by the heat.

After the apparatus arrived fireman carried lines into the basement, but they, too, were driven out by the heat. Then Chief Kenlon ordered holes cut in the sidewalk, under which the end of the storage room lay, and the firse was fought from that quarter.

There was so much smoke and the blaze was so tsubborn, Chief Kenlon ordered every one in the building out. All the members of the editorial staff were soon on the sidekalw. The composingroom force joined them, as did all others connected with the paper. The only members of The Sun forces not in the building at the time were the pressmen, who were not due until about 10 o'clock.

When Chief Kenlon saw that the fire would be smoky, he sent for the rescue squad, which arrived in time to take care of several firemen who were overcome. Dr. Archer was busy for some time, but none of the men was seriously injured.

The fire was extinguished after a half hour fight, and then it was found that there was about nine inches of water in the pressroom, and that the heat had melted the rollers of the presses. The available supply of paper, some of which would have been used for this morning's paper, was damaged by fire and water, and it was estimated that the loss would total $5,000.

It was announced after the fire that repairs on the presses would be completed in time for the printing of The Evening Sun.

SIX MORE SHIPS SUNK; 127 SURVIVORS LAND

Two British Vessels Torpedoed On Going to Rescue of an Italian Steamer.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A British cruiser has arrived at Marseilles and disembarked 127 survivors from four vessels sunk by an Austrian submarine, according to a Havas dispatch. The ships destroyed were:

The Greek steamer Tricoupis, 2,387 gross tons, of Cephalonia.

The British steamer Tottenham, formerly the Harewood, 3,104 gross tons, of London.

The British steamer Favonian, formerly the Alwick, 3,040 gross tons, of Newcastle.

The Tottenham and Favonian were unarmed.

The sinking of the Italian steamer Siena, 5,553 gross tons, of Genoa, is also reported by Lloyd's.

The Tottenham and Favonian were sunk as they went to the rescue of the Siena, the sinking of which was reported yesterday.

Lloyd's also announces that the Danish steamer Jaegersborg, of 1,797 tons gross, has been sunk. There are twenty survivors.

Lloyds also reports the sinking of the British steamer Mount Coniston. She was a vessel of 3,018 tons.

A Copenhagen dispatch quotes the Norwegian newspaper Tidens Tegn, of Christiania, as announcing that the steamer Aaro, a British vessel of 2,603 tons, owned by the Wilson Line, has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

The Wilson Line stated today that the Aaro left Hull a week ago, and that the Norwegian agents report that two of her lifeboats, with provisions and life buoys, were found drifting outside of Tungenaes headland, near Stavanger, Norway. No news of the crew has come to the Agents.

GREAT CAR STRIKE MAY BE SETTLED TODAY; SHONTS AND MAHON AGREE ON THE TERMS; BOTH DIRECTORS AND STRIKERS TO VOTE

Railway Heads and Strike Leaders Agree To Settlement Plan of City Officials

Mayor Mitchel issued this statement last night on the steps taken to settle the street car strike in this city:

We have submitted certain proposals for a settlement of the street railway strike to President Shonts of the New York Railways Company and to the representatives of the striking employes. After a day of conference and discussion, a basis of settlement has been found and will be recommended by President Shonts to his Board of Directors for ratification, and by the representatives of the men to the employes for ratification by them. The meeting of the Board of Directors and the meeting of the employes will be held tomorrow, and upon ratification of the proposed settlement by both sides the men will immediately return to work, and service will be resumed on the entire New York railways system.

In the meantime, and pending the submission of the terms of settlement to both sides, it is deemed inadvisable to make them public. They will be made public immediately following the action of the railroad Directors and the men, whatever that action may be.

UNION LEADERS FIND TERMS ACCEPTABLE.

William D. Mahon, President, and William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, issued the following statement after a conference at the Bar Association:

We have been in conference the better part of the entire day with a committee composed of Mayor Mitchel, Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission, and Julius Henry Cohen, special counsel to the commission, in an effort to reach a settlement of the New York Railways Company's strike. Terms have been agreed upon that will require the indorsement of the Board of Directors of the company, and the members of our union. We are not at liberty to give out the terms or discuss them in any way until they have been submitted to our people tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

We believe that, if the propositions which have been agreed to by the representatives of the company and ourselves are ratified, they will establish a very satisfactory agreement.

WHITRIDGE DENIES STRAUS'S CHARGE

Head of Third Avenue Co., Now Abroad, Says He Gave No Arbitration Pledge.

BLAMED FOR CAR STRIKES

Failure to Keep Promise Assigned by Public Service Chairman as Cause of Troubles.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company and the Union Railway Company of New York, sent to The Associated Press today from Pitlochry, Scotland, a message denying that he ever had agreed to arbitrate differences with the employes of his company.

"It is not the fact," said Mr. Whitridge in his message, "that I have at any time made any such agreement as you say the Public Service Commission charges me with having violated or forgotten."

At a hearing on street car conditions in New York on Friday, Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission charged Mr. Whitridge with being responsible for the strikes on his system because of his violation of an agreement to arbitrate. Mr. Straus said:

"It appears that President Frederick W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue system in 1913 entered into an agreement with the men on the Yonkers and Westchester lins that all differences between them be arbitrated; and that even the question of whether or not a differenec at issue was arbitrable should also be submitted to arbitration.

"There appears to be no dispute that the men on the Yonkers and Westchester lines not only were ready to arbitrate the differences between them, but that they asked for the opportunity to arbitrate them."

Mr. Straus added that, with this agreement to arbitrate in force, the Directors had met on June 26 and turned over to Mr. Whitridge the handling of all matters concerning the men. Overlooking or forgetting this agreement, Chairman Straus said, Mr. Whitridge sailed for England on July 15.

The 1913 street car strike in Yonkers began and ended in January of that year, and at a conference held by the Public Service Commission of the Second District between the Strike Committee and President Whitridge, the latter, according to members of the board, promised to arbitrate differences with his men, the promise being made in the presence of the Commissioners, the committee of strikers, and the Mayor of Yonkers, although Mr. Whitridge flatly refused to put it into writing. As a safeguard to the employes, however, a stenographer reported for the commission, as a part of the record, what Mr. Whitridge said orally.

It was also said to have been agreed that a contention by either side that any question was not subject to arbitration should be submitted to the Chairman of the commission.

HAS NOT HURT HOTELS.

No Reduction in Number of Guests Since Car Strike Began.

New York hotel proprietors denied yesterday the report that the street car strike had had any effect upon the coming of visitors to New York.

At the Waldorf it was said that there had been no falling off because of the strike, and that there had been no cancellation because of the tie-up in the traffic facilities. The same opinion was expressed at the Hotel Astor.

At the Knickerbocker it was said that the scarcity of street cars made no difference to the hotel's patrons, because persons who come to the Knickerbocker do not ride in street cars anyway.

POLICE GIVE UNION FREEDOM OF CARS

Strikers May Solicit Motormen and Conductors to Quit if Threats Are Avoided.

LITTLE SUNDAY DISORDER

Police, Mobilized at 100 Danger Points, Find No Riots to Quell —Ready to Guard 600 Cars.

Frank Lord, Deputy Police Commissioner, told striking motormen and conductors at a mass meeting in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday that they had the right to board street cars to seek recruits for the carmen's union. He said that so long as solicitation was carried on without threats or intimidation or hindrance to operation policemen on the cars would not interfere with representatives of the union. Mr. Lord's announcement was greeted with a cheer plainly heard in the street.

"The police," he said, "are compelled to recognize the rights of all; of the companies, of passengers, and of the union. If passengers ride on cars they are entitled to protection, and if the company can get men to run these cars it is the duty of the police to protect them also.

"But the police are not on the cars to prevent members of the union from boarding cars. You have just as much right to ride on these cars as anybody, and there is nothing to prevent you from asking motormen and conductors to join your organization. The policemen on these cars are not there to hinder you from endeavoring peacefully to carry on your work. They are there merely to see that there is no trouble, that passengers are protected, and that those who want to work may do so without molestation."

The Deputy Commissioner praised the strikers for refraining from violence. He said there had been no real rioting and few outbreaks.

Strong-Arm Men Eliminated.

"Two policemen are now riding on the cars of the New York Railways Company," he said. "The cars are being amply protected, and if motormen and conductors continue to quit it will be because they want to quit and not because they are being intimidated."

Strong-arm men, Mr. Lord said, had very largely been eliminated from the strike situation.

"These Chinatown Johnnies are willing to work any place where they can smell money," he said, "but we are determined to hustle them out. Violence will not do the carmen's union any good. If some irresponsible person strikes some man over the head, the blame will fall on you, and the act will be widely advertised. It is therefore to your interest to keep order and to conduct this strike in an orderly way."

Strong details of policemen, mobilized at a hundred or more focal points from which they could be rushed to probable scenes of strike trouble were on duty all day yesterday, but found little to do. The strikers seemed to be heeding the counsel of their leaders not to alienate public sympathy by deeds of violence.

High police officials said that complaints of disorder and intimidation had come from officials of the street railway companies, which investigation had proved to be either exaggeration or false. As a result there was a distinct feeling of resentment toward executives and operative officials.

In response to every complaint of in-

Continued on Page 2.

EXPECT OTHERS TO FOLLOW

Third Avenue Railway Board Will Meet This Morning.

AGREEMENT IS KEPT SECRET

Workers Believe Union Recognition to be One of the Concessions Granted.

$1 A DAY RISE ON INTERBORO

Every Employe of System Gets Advance "Till Further Notice" —A Quiet, Orderly Sunday.

After an all-day conference at the Bar Association, in which Mayor Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, participated, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, and representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, reached a tentative agreement yesterday afternoon that may bring the strike of motormen and conductors on the green car lines in Manhattan to an end today.

The agreement was reached mainly through the efforts of Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus, who labored for nearly twenty-four hours to bring the company and its men together. While the negotiations did not concern any but the green cars, there seemed no little doubt last night that if a settlement were effected by the New York Railways Company all the other strikes, excepting possibly thta on Staten Island would be ended at once on the same terms.

There was no announcement as to whether the union would assume the same status among subway and elevated railway men and Interborough employes generally as may be granted to it by the New York Railways, but labor men believed that it would, in view of the fact that both corporations have the same operating officers.

Neither Mr. Shonts nor Mr. Mahan would say whether the tentative settlement meant union recognition, but it was gathered from Mr. Mahan's attitude that it did.

Increase for Interborough Men.

While the Bar Association conference was in progress the Interborough management announced an advance of $1 a day to every employe "until further notice."

Mr. Shonts agreed to submit the tentative proposal to the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company today, and the carmen's union will vote upon it at a mass meeting of strikers in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Neither the representatives of the Carmen's Union, Mr. Shonts, nor any of the others who took part in the conference yesterday would reveal the terms of the proposed settlement, but strikers who heard Mahon speak at a meeting held last night were convinced by his words that recognition of the union was included. Should that prove to be true, the agreement will be a victory for the Carmen's Union which it has been striving for since the great strike of subway, surface, and elevated lines in Manhattan in 1905 resulted in the disruption of the organization in this city.

Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue System, said last night that a meeting of the Board of Directors of that company would be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning to consider the strike situation. The Third Avenue Company's subsidiaries in Westchester County were the first to be involved and no cars have been running in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle since July 22.

The New ork & Queens County Railroad is closely affiliated through stock holdings with the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and is expected to follow the action of the officials of the green-car system. W. O. Wood, President of the New York & Queens County Railroad, said last night that his only information of what had been done at the Bar Association had come through reporters and that he was in no position to make a statement.

Will Take Its Own Course.

R. L. Rand, Vice President of the Richmond Light and Railway Company, which operates the surface car lines on Staten Island, made a similar statement, although he intimated that his company would settle its quarrel with its striking employes in its own way, regardless of what had been done by the New York Railways Company.

No information could be obtained last night of what effect a settlement by the New York Railways Company would have on the Second Avenue system, but it was strongly intimated from unofficial sources that it would settle if the larger corporation did.

The fact that Mr. Shonts and representatives of the [illegible] had begun

early yesterday, and occasioned some surprise, as at one time during the day, the number of the company's cars in operation was almost up to the regular Sunday schedule.

The Mayor's Statement.

The news was finally given out at the close of the conference by Mayor Mitchel's secretary in the following typewritten statement:

Last night (Saturday) the Mayor went to White Plains for a conference with Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission. At this conference it was agreed that the Mayor and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission would act together in a further endeavor to secure a settlement of the street railway strike.

The Mayor and Chairman Straus agreed upon a statement, of principles an dprogramme of settlement, to be submitted to the men and to the company. Conferences were arranged for today, (Sunday.) A conference was held at the Bar Association, beginning at 10:30 o'clock this morning and lasting until 2 o'clock between William D. Mahon, William B. Fitzgerald, Hugh Frayne, and Louis Fridiger, as attorney, representing the men, and the Mayor, Chairman Straus, Julius Henry Cohen, special counsel for the Public Service Commission, representing the city. Later, at 3 in the afternoon, a conference was held between Mr. Shonts, his attorney, James L. Quackenbush, the Mayor, Chairman Straus, and Mr. Cohen, which lasted until 6 o'clock, and a third conference was later held with the representatives of the men.

As a result of the day's work, the following statement was given out by the Mayor and Chairman Straus:

"We have submitted certain proposals for a settlement of the street railway strike to President Shonts of the New York Railways Company and to the representatives of the striking employes. After a day of conference and discussion, a basis of settlement has been found and will be recommended by President Shonts to his board of directors for ratification, and by the representatives of the men of the employes for ratification by them. The meeting of the board of directors and the meeting of the employes will be held tomorrow (Monday) and upon ratification of the proposed settlement by both sides, the men will immediately return to work, and service will be resumed on the entire New York Railways system.

In the meantime, and pending the submission of the terms of settlement to both sides, it is deemed inadvisable to make them public. They will be made public immediately following the action of the rairoad directors and the men, whatever that action may be."

Details Refused.

Reporters swarmed about the Mayor as he left the Bar Association, but he said he had nothing to say beyond what was contained in his statement.

"It was thought best by those taking part in the conference to withhold all details until after the agreement had been ratified or rejected," he said. "It was feared that publication of the terms in the newspapers would excite discussion that might defeat the efforts of those involved."

Mr. Mahon, Mr. Fitzgerald, and counsel for the union and for the New York Railways Company also refused to talk.

The representatives of the carmen's organization later called a meeting of striking employes of the New York Railways Company in the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, which was attended by about 1,500 men.. President Mahon made the following speech:

"We had hoped to be able to report at this meeting that a settlement had been reached between the New York Railways Company and its striking employes, but I am not able to do so.

"We have been discussing propositions with the manager of the company and have reached a tentative agreement upon them. They cannot be made known tonight, however. The manager had no authority to ratify the agreement and will therefore submit it to the Board of Directors tomorrow morning.

"We on our part will hold a closed meeting of the New York Railways employes at the Lyceum tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. We have worked hard all day on these propositions, and we feel on the verge of a new era for the street car men of this city. There has been a good deal of interest on both sides, but I hope we have now reached a satisfactory agreement between the company and the organization.

Warned That Strike Is Still On.

"Please remember, however, that the strike is not yet settled, and will not be settled until we ourselves have settled it. The cars will not be run by you until an agreement is reached.

"You will keep on striking until we have decided to settle the matter. We are pledged not to talk until we know what the other side will do."

There was a great outburst of cheers when Mr. Mahon referred to a possible settlement, and also when he had finished speaking. Apparently the men at the meeting took it for granted that a settlement with the New York aRilways Company would mean a settlement with other companies, for it was announced by P. J. O'Brien, the Fifth International Vice President of the union, who presided, that the striking employes of the Third Avenue Company would hold a mess meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Lyceum Hall, and the striking employes of the Second Avenue Line at 10:30 o'clock this morning in Mozart Hall, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street.

While Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley declined to discuss the Mayor's statement, apparently taking the stand that it spoke for itself, the temporary headquarters established at the car barns at Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street were pervaded last evening by an atmosphere pregnant with excitement and foreshadowing probable important developments.

The long-distance wires were kept busy getting President Shonts into touch with Directors half way to the Pacific Coast, and it was evident that, whatever action was to be taken, it was serious enough to have warranted President Shonts in dividing the responsibility with his scattered Board of Directors. On the other hand, employes who have been working in the impromptu offices practically without rest since the strike became general left early for a supper at some downtown restaurant and a good night's rest.

The possibility of a strike on the subway and elevated lines officials would not discuss, nor did they consider it necessary to comment on the additional pay authorized by President Shonts to all Interborough employes. It was noted that every effort was being made to get a copy of the circular announcing this additional pay into the hands of every subway employe before he left for his home last night.

$1 a Day Raise for Interborough Men.

The Interborough advance was announced in this circular:

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
Office of Vice Pres. and Gen. Man.
165 Broadway,
New York, Aug. 6, 1916.

Traffic in the subway and on the elevated lines being temporarily increased by disturbed surface railway conditions, thereby putting extra burdens on our employes, it is announced that all Interborough employes in every department, will receive one dollar per day extra pay until further notice, commencing Sunday morning, Aug. 6, 1916.

FRANK HEDLEY,
Vice President and General Manager.
Approved:
T. P. SHONTS, President.

Even though the peace negotiations were in progress, both sides maintained during the day the same firm stand that has characterized the fight from the start.

Frand Lord, Deputy Police Commissioner, told a meeting of strikers that union men had as much right as other citizens to ride on street cars and that there was no law to prevent them from soliciting motormen and conductors to join the union and quit work so long as there was no effort at intimidation. He said the policemen on the cars would not interfere with that right. He also praised the orderly methods of the union.

Some high police officials complained that trolley officials seemed to be hysterical and had called for help to quell purely imaginary disorders.

There was so little disorder yesterday that many of the policemen who have been mobilized at about 100 points in the danger zones were allowed to go home last night. Department heads figured yesterday that they could guard all power houses and barns and still spare two men for each of 600 cars if needed.

Service Approaches Normal.

Figures issued by the Police Department showed that the New York Railways at one time yesterday had within seven of the normal number of cars for Sunday in operation. The statistics for that company and for all the other companies involved in the strike follow:

Companies	Sunday Normal.	Weekday Normal.	Yesday Maximum.
N. Y. Rys.....	328	1,291	321
Third Avenue...	160	306	81
Union Rys.....	252	200	194
Richmond Ry...	62	120	24
N. Y. & Queens.	115	161	73
Second Avenue..	100	115	30

The police figures showed, however, that fewer cars were started by all the companies at 9 o'clock yesterday morning than on Saturday at the same hour. The early schedules gave headways of seven to fifteen minutes, but when the cars became "bunched" later the intervals became longer in some cases. As many as five cars would pass given corners within ten minutes, and probably twenty-five minutes would elapse before another came along.

The service furnished by the New York Railways Company in the downtown sections was fairly good all day, and persons who desired to ride on the cars of the Third Avenue Company from 125th Street down Broadway to Forty-second Street and across town on that street had little difficulty in finding cars. Forty cars were run by the Third Avenue Company on Grand Street between 7 A. M. and noon, and the Union Railways Company had 35 of its cars in operation in the Bronx by 11:30 o'clock in the morning.

Either the presence of the 7,000 policemen on strike duty or the policy of no violence adopted by the union made the number of outbreaks almost negligible.

The New York Railways Company began preparations for manning its lines with strikebreakers. One collection of 150 men was taken to a piece of track near the Polo Grounds to demonstrate their efficiency, and others were said to be housed in the barns. There was a noticeable increase in the number of ununiformed men on cars of all lines and their presence excited resentment and epithets. The police announced that the department would take notice of the ability of new men so as to be sure they did not become a menace in the streets.

Service in Queens.

President Wood of the Queens lines said in the afternoon that some of his men had returned and were at work. He said that all who applied would be taken back, unless there was some special reason for rejecting them. The Queens service was shut down again at dark, after the company had operated about one-third of its cars through the day. The crowds at the beaches and resorts in Queens were cut to about one-fourth the usual Sunday number, and few stayed after the car service had ended. Resort proprietors clubbed together and ran a bus service. The Long Island Railroad ran extra trains on its lines in the region affected by the strike, but had little additional traffic. Strike pickets gathered about the Queens Railway barns, but there was no disorder.

Notwithstanding the strike on Staten Island, South Beach and Midland Beach had 100,000 visitors in the daylight hours yesterday. At night the beaches were practically deserted.

The steam cars of the Staten Island Rapid Transit System ran six-car trains to South Beach on five minutes' headway from St. George, but the service on the municipal ferry from the Battery came in for many complaints. There were not enough seats, and thousands had to stand on the ferry trips.

The Richmond Light and Railway Company ran four cars for a time and later only two between South Beach and Midland Beach. No other trolley cars moved on the island, and sixty-five strikebreakers were housed in the Tompkinsville depot, and more are expected today. The company announced it would start cars on all lines at 6 o'clock this morning.

Although the trolley lines gave better facilities for travel yesterday than had been expected, thousands of persons who, usually seek Sunday recreation in regions that are dependent upon surface cars for access stayed at home. There was a marked decrease in travel to New Jersey and Long Island north of Brooklyn, and to the resorts about Manhattan, not reached by subway or elevated. The stay-at-homes made it easy for the trolley lines, and there was no crowding or serious inconvenience.

Wilson Hears of Settlement.

After the meeting in the Central Opera House last night the representatives of the carmen's organization returned to the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, the headquarters of the union leaders in this city. The news that a settlement was pending reached William B. Wilson, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, who came to New York City yesterday to hold a conference with Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Wilson seemed greatly interested.

The Secretary of Labor had informed reporters earlier in the day that his department was ready to arbitrate the differences between the strikers and the companies, although he insisted that he had not come to the city for the purpose of offering his good offices.

"The Department of Labor has arbitrated car strikes in Indianapolis, Wilkesbarre, and Washington, D. C.," he said. "It is the business of the department to do this, whenever it can. We could only intervene in the strike situation New York City, however, if requested to do so either by Mayor Mitchel or by one of the parties in the dispute. My visit to New York City was not planned with this in view. I am here to talk to Mr. Gompers on an entirely different matter. Mr. Gompers told me he expected to be here either this afternoon or tomorrow afternoon, and I thought best to meet him here, as I was returning to Washington from my home in Bossburg, Penn."

At the time of this interview with Secretary Wilson the air was full of rumors of possible attempts to extend the strike of the motormen and conductors. Timothy Healy, President of the International Association of Stationary Engineers, had announced that a meeting of firemen and engineers employed in the power houses of the traction companies would be held at 211 East Forty-fifth Street tonight.

Mr. Healy told reporters that a vote would be taken at that meeting to decide whether the firemen and engineers would also go on strike. He said there had long been a grievance among these employes, growing out of low wages and working conditions, and that they were prepared to take advantage of the present opportunity to compel the companies to better conditions.

It was also announced that the employes of the Interborough Company on the subway and elevated lines had given the company until Wednesday to grant their demands. The seriousness of the situation as affecting the underground and elevated lines was believed, however, when Mr. Shonts, who is President of the Interborough Company as well as of the New York Railways Company, announced that the 12,000 employes of the Interborough would receive $1 a day extra pay until further notice. This addition to the pay of these employes is far greater than the new rates demanded by them on last Friday.

INTERBOROUGH PUTS UP PAY.

All Employes Are to Get $1 a Day More "Until Further Notice."

Before it was known yesterday that the street railway officials and the heads of the union were considering terms for the settlement of the car strike the Interborough Rapid Transit Company announced that it would increase by a dollar a day, "until further notice," the pay of its employes. A notice to this effect, signed by President Shonts and General Manager Hedley, was sent to all the men, especially those engaged in the operation of the trains of the system. This is the order:

Interborough Rapid Transit Company,
Office of Vice President and General Manager, 165 Broadway,
New York, Aug. 6, 1916.

Traffic on the subway and on the elevated lines being temporarily increased by disturbed surface railway conditions, thereby putting extra burdens on our employes, it is announced that all Interborough employes in every department will receive $1 per day extra pay until further notice, commencing Sunday morning, Aug. 6, 1916.

FRANK HEDLEY,
Vice President and General Manager.
Approved:
T. P. SHONTS, President.

Neither Mr. Shonts nor Mr. Hedley would discuss the company's action. Both were attending a conference in the Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street barn when the notice was made public.

If the men employed by the Interborough were organizing with a view to striking there was no evidence of it yesterday, and the expressions of approval that followed the announcement of the temporary increase in pay showed that there were many who had no inclination to strike.

At the headquarters of the carmen's union in the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, nothing was given out yesterday regarding the Interborough situation. William D. Mahon, President of the union, said that the work of organizing the men on the subway and elevated lines was proceeding satisfactorily.

"Will they be called out in the near future?" he was asked.

"I don't know," Mr. Mahon replied.

CROWDS STAY AT HOME.

Strike Discourages Thousands from Holiday Outings.

Newspaper headlines or the sight of policemen on the cars were necessary yesterday to make the casual city traveler aware that a great trolley strike was in progress. The outlying boroughs which are affected suffered somewhat, but, in Manhattan almost normal Sunday service was maintained until the companies decided again at dark to take off all cars.

Expecting scantier travel opportunities than were offered the people who usually go about on Sundays, materially assisted in avoiding overcrowding and congestion by staying at home.

During the mid day hours when travel is normally heaviest there was not even unwonted crowding in the subway and on the elevated lines, and many trains ran with empty seats in mid-afternoon.

Though the New York Railways Company at its maximum yesterday operated within seven of the normal Sunday schedule of cars, police experts who have been studying the strike asserted that the company evidently was operating all it could, and that had it been a work day, when the normal is nearly four times as great, the company probably could not have manned more rolling stock.

Two-fifths Service in Bronx.

The Third Avenue system ran about half the number of cars it usually sends out on Sundays, and the Bronx lines, which use a few more cars on Sundays than on week days because there is more holiday surface travel, kept about two-fifths of the usual number going.

Despite the general freedom from disorder, citizens still seemed timid about boarding cars. The strikers declared that many thousands were refraining from riding through sympathy with their cause.

The lack in numbers on all lines was overcome wherever possible by cutting down the headway between cars and increasing speed, thus putting each car over the route several times in the day.

The public which walked felt the effects of the strike sharply during a few lively rain squalls early in the afternoon. Hundreds of persons accustomed to board a car to go even a few blocks to avoid getting wet looked longingly at empty tracks, and some were soaked waiting for conveyances. But the rain and threatening clouds which outlasted it helped to relieve the situation by discouraging many persons from leaving their homes.

Proprietors of taxicabs and motor vehicles again found the diminished trolley service highly profitable. Many owners who believe the city will not rigidly enforce the ordinances requiring drivers of public vehicles to have licenses during the strike continued yesterday to put their private cars into public service.

Fifth Avenue Busses Busy.

The Fifth Avenue busses got more than their share of traffic, and the company operating them increased its service to the maximum to take care of the business.

City parks for a time were nearly deserted, but as the public learned in the course of the day that little more than usual difficulty would be experienced in reaching them, they soon became as populous as usual on Summer Sunday afternoons.

Some corporations put a system of motor bus transportation into use for their employes yesterday, and business concerns of all sorts planned to provide emergency transportation today if the traffic situation is serious.

The New York Telephone Company had a score of buses running between Bronx exchanges and those in the less accessible parts of Manhattan. Operators who were due at various exchanges at early morning hours reported at the exchange nearest their homes and from there were taken by bus to the exchanges to which they were assigned.

New Yorkers whose habit it is to seek Sunday recreation to the North and South, or across Brooklyn to Coney Island, apparently reached their resorts in undiminished numbers yesterday. The subway and elevated lines, which have always handled the larger part of this traffic, were able to take care of it with little difficulty.

Many Kept from Jersey.

About 25 per cent. of the New Jersey bound travelers, at least of those who have been accustomed to take the ferries from Desbrosses Street north, stayed at home. These ferries have been fed largely by the crosstown surface lines, and ticket agents reported a marked decrease in sales.

At the Pennsylvania ferry at Desbrosses Street the railroad ticke agent said he had been accustomed to sell an average of 300 round-trip tickets to Newark each Sunday. Yesterday the sales fell below 100. The ferry agent reported a smaller decrease, although his sales fell off appreciably.

Many of the people who have used this ferry on Sundays come from the east side and Brooklyn, and with the crippled crosstown service those who continued their habit of visiting New Jersey took the east side elevated lines to South Ferry and came up on the Ninth Avenue line. The elevated ticket agents reported a marked increase in travel of this kind.

At the West Shore Ferry at Forty-second Street the ticket agent reported no decrease in the sale of railroad tickets, but said the number of ferry tickets had fallen off more than 50 per cent. The Fort Lee Ferry record also showed a decrease.

Hudson Boats Affected.

The downtown ferries, notably the Lackawanna Ferry at Barclay Street, depend little on surface cars for their patronage, and the agents reported the usual stream of Sunday travel on its way to and from the elevated lines and excursion boats.

At the Hudson Navigation Company's offices at the pier at the foot of Desbrosses Street it was said that they, too, had apparently suffered from the tie-up of crosstown lines, as they usually turn away people from their Sunday Hudson River excursion boats. Yesterday they got barely a comfortable crowd.

The railroads, including the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Hudson Tube, which care for suburban traffic, reported normal Sunday crowds. Officials of the roads said that as long as the subway and elevated lines remained open their traffic would not be affected.

REFUTE HEDLEY'S FIGURES.

500 Men Respond to a Count at Strikers' Meeting.

P. J. O'Brien, Fifth International Vice President of the Carmen's Union, who presided at a meeting of the strikers in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday, told Deputy Police Commissioner Lord that Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, was mistaken in asserting that only 154 employes of that company had joined the strikers. Turning to the audience, Mr. O'Brien said:

"Will those who are employes of the New York Railways Company please stand?"

About 500 of the men stood up, shouting at the top of their voices.

"I never heard 154 men shout like that," said the Deputy Commissioner. He received an ovation as he left the hall.

Vice President O'Brien of the union said the strikers were certain to win and that if those who were in the hall would go out and work a settlement would be forced in seventy-two hours.

"New York is the place where most of the strikebreakers in the United States come from," he said. "And not the companies have not been able to get enough men to run their cars."

John Murray, a striking motorman of the Fourteenth Street line, said to have been one of the 120 men who called on Mayor Mitchel and asked that those who remained loyal to the company should be protected, told those at the meeting that the spokesmen for the delegation had not expressed the sentiment of a majority of the company's employes. Instead of 94 per cent. being with the company, 94 per cent. were with the union, he said.

M. Alphonso, a conductor on the Sixth Avenue line, said he had worked for the New York Railways Company for fifteen years. He had children and his wife was an invalid, he said, but he was determined to stand by the union.

PLAN FOR STRIKEBREAKERS.

New York Railways Co. Puts 150 Men Through Efficiency Test.

That the New York Railways Company is preparing to put strikebreakers on its cars if the strike is not settled soon was shown yesterday when the company took 150 men to a stretch of track near the Polo Grounds to demonstrate their ability to operate cars.

The men had been housed in the Ninety-ninth Street barn. They were taken under police protection to the 155th Street barn and from there in small squads to the testing track. How efficient they proved was not learned.

A high police official said that the police were not directly concerned with strikebreakers, but would exercise supervision over them the moment they begin to operate vehicles which might become a street menace in incompetent hands.

The Third Avenue Railway Company continued to operate some cars with strikebreakers yesterday and the number on the green cars of the New York Railways Company was noticeably larger than on Saturday. Car crews not in uniform appeared on nearly all lines. Ununiformed men attracted much attention as their cars passed through the streets and many hard names were applied to them.

Police officials said again yesterday that they knew of no accumulations of strikebreakers kept in reserve any place outside of car barns. They said that squads were housed in some barns, but that the department had not yet felt it necessary or proper to take any official notice of their presence.

HEALTH SERVICE FEELS STRIKE

City May be Forced to Hire Autos for Paralysis Workers.

The work of the Department of Health in the epidemic of infantile paralysis would be impeded unless the strike of street railway employes was settled soon, the authorities agreed yesterday. If the strike continued to spread, they said, the department would be forced to hire automobiles and taxicabs.

"So far," said Deputy Health Commissioner Billings yesterday, "our work has not suffered much, because we have been fortunate in obtaining automobiles for investigators, diagnosticians, and nurses. We had the most trouble yesterday in Queens, where distances are great, but we managed to obtain the use of physicians' automobiles in addition to the three Department of Health automobiles, and with them were able to keep our forces at top speed."

Dr. Billings said that his private automobile and that of Health Commissioner Emerson had been turned over to diagnosticians and nurses, and that every available city automobile had been requisitioned. In addition, he said, physicians' cars had been offered and used all over the city. Many of the physicians in the service of the Department of Health, he added, had their own automobiles.

Inspectors in the crowded districts of Manhattan, he said, had had little trouble, because they usually could walk the short distances in the territory assigned to them. Difficulties would multiply, he said, in Washington Heights, Queens, Richmond, and the outlying districts of Brooklyn if the strike continued.

"But it's all a question of money," the Deputy Commissioner added. "If we find that we can't do our work with available conveyances, we shall simply have to engage taxicabs by the day. Of course this will increase materially the cost of fighting the epidemic and we may have trouble in obtaining sufficient funds, but I believe that the city will allow us whatever we need, for the work must go on."

The Department of Health had issued no general appeal for automobiles, Dr. Billings said.

REDUCED SERVICE IN QUEENS.

Beaches and Resorts Get Small Crowds—Cars Stop at Dark.

President William O. Wood of the New York & Queens County Railway Company said yesterday afternoon that he had already taken back and put to work some of the men who had struck and that places were open for more of the men if they desired to go to work

"We are now operating with the men we have and we are ready to increase our service with all the men we can get. Every application received will be carefully considered and no worthy man will be turned down until we have a full complement.

"We succeeded today in operating fifty-nine runs of the regular Sunday schedule of 155. The best part of the service was given to the Steinway Line, which runs to North Beach, and the College Point Line, which reaches a number of picnic groves. The other important lines running to Flushing in Jackson Avenue and Astoria had a fair service, while the service on the short lines in Broadway, Vernon Avenue, and Flushing Avenue was abridged. The Calvary Line, which carried passengers to Celtic Park, also had service."

So that there might be no misunderstanding, the management posted signs at the terminal of the Queensboro Bridge in Manhattan saying that the last cars left there at 7 o'clock.

The traffic on all cars was heavy during the day. Some of the patrons were inclined to get cross about the limited service and the long wait between cars, and the crowds on the cars, the road foremen reported, conditioned not to get into arguments and so the criticism of the passengers caused no trouble.

According to a statement made by Inspector Collins, in charge of the police arrangements, about two hundred employes of the New York & Queens County Railway were away from their work last night. It was said that of this number about two-thirds were strikers, while the other third were men who were afraid to run their cars.

The strikers established a picket station yesterday afternoon near the Woodside car barns. About a dozen strikers patrolled the block and talked with as many employes as they could induce to stop. The police kept a close watch, but there was no disorder.

The usual Sunday crowd at North Beach is about 30,000, but yesterday, according to the police, there were only about 10,000 persons there. A large part of these went home when the trolley cars stopped, but others remained later. Proprietors of amusement resorts said that on a Sunday as hot as yesterday under normal transit conditions there would have been 40,000 at the beach.

Shortly after noon the proprietors of the principal resorts clubbed together and inaugurated a bus service from Queensboro Bridge Plaza. About 1,000 persons were carried back and forth. Four buses were used. After dark the beach was practically deserted. Those left behind by the Queens trolleys made their way home by the ferries to 134th Street and Ninety-second Street, Manhattan, and by the trolley cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which run from the beach into Maspeth.

Ordinarily the train service of the Long Island Railroad from the Hunter's Point section in Long Island City ends at 2:30 A. M., but on Saturday night an hourly service from the old station at the foot of Borden Avenue to Whitestone Landing was maintained from 3:30 A. M. until 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning. All trains for north shore points from the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan had additional cars. The railroad management announced last night, however, that the travel was light. The same service from the Borden Avenue Station in Long Island City was operated last night.

STRIKEBREAKERS IN RICHMOND

Two Trolley Cars Run All Day—Service Promised This Morning.

Notwithstanding the car strike, more than 100,000 persons from this city and New Jersey visited Midland Beach and South Beach on Staten Island yesterday. The ferries from the Battery and from Bergen Point, N. J., were crowded all day. The thousands who went to Staten Island by way of Howland's Hook had to walk two miles along Richmond Terrace to Arlington, where they boarded the steam cars of the Staten Island Rapid Transit system or else paid the fares demanded by taxicabs and jitneys.

Trains took the excursionists from Arlington to South Beach, whence most of them walked to Midland Beach, about two miles.

The Richmond Light and Railway Company ran four cars for a time between South Beach and Midland Beach, but reduced the number to two later. There were the only cars run by the company yesterday. This service was not enough to accommodate even a small part of the big crowd.

The service of the Rapid Transit Company to South Beach was such that the crowd was handled with dispatch, although many had to stand in the cars. Trains of six cars each were run at about five-minute intervals from St. George to South Beach. At night the beach was practically deserted.

There were many complaints of the service maintained by the City of New York on its ferry between Manhattan and Richmond Borough. In the late afternoon the hundreds returning to Manhattan from the beaches had to wait many minutes at the St. George terminal, and when they crowded on to the boats, it was said, there were not sufficient campchairs to accommodate them.

Officials of the Richmond Light and Railway Company announced that they intended to run cars on all the routes of the system, beginning at 6 o'clock this morning. Sixty-five strikebreakers reached St. George in the afternoon and were taken to the big depot of the company in Tompkinsville. More strikebreakers would arrive this morning, it was said.

BROOKLYN CARS ALL RUNNING.

B. R. T. Officials and Men Deny Rumors of Strike.

There were no outward signs of impending trouble on any of the B. R. T. lines in Brooklyn yesterday, although there were persistent rumors that the men were preparing to join in the strike. It was said that the union agents were quietly continuing their efforts to organize the Brooklyn men. At the various depots where the motormen and conductors congregated none of the men would admit knowledge of any unionizing work. The impression prevailed that the Brooklyn carmen were holding back to await some clear indication that the strike in the other boroughs was to be a success or a failure.

In the absence from the city of Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Vice President Slaughter W. Huff said last evening that the Brooklyn system remained unaffected by the strike. He had heard of no trouble among the men, and had no information that agents of the strikers were active in Brooklyn. The men, he said, had not submitted any demands, and he did not expect that any would be presented.

Mr. Huff was told of reports that the company, while publicly stating that it was confident that there would be no strike on its lines, was preparing for possible trouble. Arrangements, it was said, were being made to feed and lodge large bodies of men at the different depots. Mr. Huff asserted that no such preparations were being made, as the company had not lost confidence in the loyalty of its employes.

There were also rumors that the company was breaking in new car crews in anticipation of a walkout. These, likewise, were denied by Mr. Huff. It was true, said, that some extra men were at work on certain lines yesterday, but this was only the usual addition to the working force to meet the Summer Sunday rush of traffic to the parks and beaches.

Dwellers on the lower East Side and in downtown Manhattan found it a comparatively easy matter to reach the Fourth Avenue Subway and the Brooklyn car lines on the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Williamsburg Bridges. The Williamsburg ferries also served the East Side, while the Interborough Subway enabled many thousands of people from uptown Manhatten and the Bronx to easily reach Coney Island and other beach resort lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

There are two independent street railway lines operating in Brooklyn. These are the Manhattan Bridge three-cent line and the Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin Railroad. Cars run from the Hamilton Ferry to Erie Basin. At the offices of these companies last night it was said that neither was having any trouble with its employes.

CONEY ISLAND NOT AFFECTED.

350,000 Persons Carried to the Resort by Steamboats and Car Lines.

The car strike had no effect on the Coney Island crowd yesterday, which was one of the largest ever seen at the resort. More than 350,000 persons visited the Island, according to the police estimate. The Iron Steamboat Company carried more passengers than usual, and every steamboat was crowded to its capacity. Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said that their lines handled more passengers than usual.

The day was marred by several accidents, none of which was serious. One man was shoved through the window of a car, and another suffered a crushed hand. A third was crushed against a wall by the rush of those who were trying to get on the trains at Coney Island.

UNIONS BEATEN IN 1905.

Mahon, After Four Days' Strike, Advised His Men to Go to Work.

On the assumption that the proposed settlement of the surface railroad strikes included a recognition of the union, it was recalled last night that the 1905 strike on the elevated and subway lines, which began on Tuesday, March 7, and went to pieces on Friday, three days later, was the last stand of organized labor on those lines.

The strike collapsed when the Grand Council of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers revoked the charter of its organiastion here of which the motormen of the subway were members.

With the death of this local union came also the end of the local organization of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, of which William D. Mahon, now directing the present strike, was head.

Mr. Mahon in explaining the collapse of the 1905 strike said in that year:

"The present strike of Local 332 was undertaken without consulting the responsible officers of the general organization and without their consent or approval. Nothing remains now but to declare that the present strike is neither authorized nor approved by the Amalgamated Association, and I do therefore advise all our loyal members to report for duty at once, to maintain their organization, which has done much for their betterment and their moral condition, and by the results of their present experience avoid such errors in the future. In that effort I shall be glad to assist in the fullest."

The 1905 strike started when the men walked out at 3 A. M. on Tuesday, March 7, after a meeting at which about 5,000 voted for the strike, and one voted against it. The men wanted an increase in wages, which would give ticket agents $1.75 a day the first year and $2 the second; ticket choppers $1.40 a day; trainmen $1.70 a day during the first year and $1.95 the second and conductors to receive $2.10 a day and $2.40 a day after three years' service.

Before the strike broke the late James Farley, the strike-breaker, had imported between 900 and 1,000 men to take the places of those planning to go out. No sooner had the trainmen gone out than Farley took charge, and on the second day trains were run by the strike-breakers on a fifteen to thirty minutes headway. On the same day there was an accident in the subway at Twenty-third Street, in which twenty-nine were hurt. A train ran into the one ahead, which was discharging its passengers at the station. Officials of the subway company asserted that the accident was the result of malice, and that the motorman of the offending train was in sympathy with the strikers. The motorman disappeared in the confusion after the crash.

On Thursday, the third day of the strike, the men began to show weakness and 300 asked for their old places back. With the help of Farley's strike-breakers, the companies had managed to move trains with fair success, the subway finally running twenty-four trains an hour and the elevated almost as many. This was double the service of the day before. There were a few minor accidents resulting from inexperience on the part of the new operatives but no one was killed.

When the final collapse of the strike came the next day there was a rush on the part of the strikers to obtain re-employment. The companies announced that the new men who were satisfactory would retain their jobs and any of the old men re-employed would lose their rank in the service. The company declared that its victory was final and complete, and Warren E. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, spoke the last word of the strike when he said the strikers were "badly licked."

SHOOT MAN IN ASTOR WOODS

Supposed Burglar Is Captured After Desperate Pistol Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 6.—Fritz Cramer, 36 years old, an Austrian, who says he comes from the Bowery, but refuses to give any other information to the officials, was arrested early this morning by Deputy Sheriff Bambusch and Detective James Downing after a running fight over a distance of a half mile in the dense woods of Ferncliffe, Vincent Astor's estate, north of Rhinebeck. Sheriff Conklin is sure that Cramer, who lies in Vassar Brothers Hospital here with two bullet wounds, is the robber who on Thursday morning entered the house of H. E. Montgomery and carried away more than $1,000 worth of silverware, and later broke into the house of W. Starr-Miller, five miles east of Rhinebeck.

Baumbusch and Downing, who were watching over some loot which had been hidden by the burglar in the woods, saw a man making his way through the bushes just before daybreak this morning. When they called him to halt he replied by dropping a black satchel he carried, whipping out a revolver and firing them. Then he fled toward the road, leaped a fence, crossed the highway, and took his position behind the stone wall on the other side. Baumbusch and Downing intrenched themselves behind the stone wall to the east of the road and several shots were exchanged.

As the fugitive started to dash into the woods of the Astor estate, the officers fired at him again, hitting him twice. Then a posse headed by Sheriff Conklin, which had been placed about the woods closed in and his ammunition exhausted Cramer surrendered. He was hurried in Ogden Mills's automobile to the hospital here, where, after an examination the surgeons said that they held small hope of his recovery.

The members of the wealthy colony at Rhinebeck have taken extraordinary precautions to protect their property following the operations of a gang of expert second-story men who visited the region in the late Winter and returned a week ago. A masked burglar stole valuable gems from the dresser of Mrs. Thomas L. Howard in her home on the Vanderbilt estate while she watched him from her bed.

PAPERS ASKED TO REPLY

To Questions Submitted to Them About Their Paper Supply.

Chairman Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission at Washington has written to the newspapers urging all to file answers to the schedule of questions submitted to them bearing on paper supplies, prices, and trade troubles by Aug. 15, if possible, and positively not later than Aug. 21. Publishers who cannot answer all the questions are urged to answer what they can. Chairman Hurley's request is addressed to all the newspapers in the country, daily, weekly, county, or city.

All correspondence should be addressed to Judge Hurley at Washington, or to J. H. Zerbey, Chairman of the White Paper Committee of the National Editorial Association, at Pottsville, Penn.

POLICE GIVE UNION FREEDOM OF CARS

Continued from Page 1.

timidation or violence yesterday a policeman was assigned to investigate, and the complainant was instructed to go before a magistrate and get a warrant or a summons for offenders. Most of the alleged incidents proved not to be susceptible of proof.

Police Detail Released.

The Strike Bureau established in Chief Inspector Schmittberger's offices at Police Headquarters received reports from every point of interest in the strike zones of all four boroughs every few minutes, and as midafternoon showed that the whole city was orderly, many special details were temporarily released from strike duty, and several hundred weary patrolmen visited their homes last night for the first time in several days. Most of them were ordered to report for duty again at 5 o'clock this morning, but even the few hours' respite tended to allay grumbling against extra duty without extra pay.

So quiet were the streets that Police Commissioner Woods found it unnecessary to come to Headquarters, though he kept in touch with affairs by telephone. Second Deputy Frank Lord and Mr. Woods's secretary, Henry Jay Case, toured the town in an automobile and agreed when they appeared at Headquarters late in the afternoon that from a police point of view the city was about normal.

The police Strike Bureau kept a hourly record of cars issuing from each barn in the four strike boroughs, showing how many cars were operated on each line from each barn. Figures given out by the companies were checked with the bureau's record of cars to which patrolmen were assigned as guards, so that accurate figures resulted.

Police officials, to prepare for eventualities, figured yesterday the maximum aid they could lend to operating companies by assigning two patrolmen to preserve order to each car operated. They concluded that should Brooklyn also be involved they could man 600 cars with two patrolmen each and still have enough left for regular patrol duty and for guarding all barns and power houses. That meant that the five boroughs would have to get on with 600 cars if none could be operated without two policemen aboard.

Many men in the department, in response to a request from Commissioner Woods, yesterday brought their own automobiles to headquarters and lent them to the department for use in patrolling the streets during the strike. In consequence there were many more squads out in touring cars than on previous days.

The first arrest of the day was made in the afternoon when Conductor William Madden on a Second Avenue car, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, was struck in the face by a passenger who wanted him to desert the car and join the strike. The two patrolmen on the car made the arrest and charged the offender with assault.

A little later Harry Powers of 1,827 Second Avenue and William Gallagher of 236 East Eighteenth Street were arrested by Patrolmen Bishop and Hogan and locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station on the charge of attempting to assault Conductor Hugh West while he was operating a Second Avenue car at Ninety-sixth Street.

Magistrate Koenig in the Harlem Police Court yesterday imposed sentences of fifteen days each on John Callahan of 1,935 Third Avenue and Robert Ring of 163 East Ninetieth Street, striking motormen whom he found guilty of disorderly conduct. The men threw stones at an Eighty-sixth Street crosstown car on Saturday.

John Quinlan, 65, a longshoreman of 1,655 Third Avenue, who was arrested on Saturday during disorder at the Second Avenue car barn at Ninety-sixth Street, also got fifteen days in the Workhouse.

Mrs. Tessie Salvaggio of 1,685 First Avenue, who in the Saturday riot bit Patrolman Winters on the cheek, got a suspended sentence from Magistrate Koenig. The court decided that she had been suffering from emotional hysteria.

Mrs. Louise Caswell of 239 East Ninety-fifth Street, who was charged by Patrolman Heitrick of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station with throwing from her window a marble slab which grazed the policeman's shoulder, was allowed until today to plead when she became hysterical in court.

Arthur O'Leary, a strike sympathizer, of 4 Old Slip, was fined $2 after Patrolman Campo of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station had told Magistrate Frothingham in Essex Market Court that the prisoner had abused a car crew at Avenue A and Ninth Street on Saturday.

Accidents Due to Inexperience.

There were a few accidents yesterday which were attributed to untrained men operating cars. Abraham Amendell, 40, an insurance broker, of 1,476 Madison Avenue, was

BRITISH NOW HOLD RIDGE AT POZIERES

Australians Captured the Crest Overlooking Courcelette and Martinpuich.

MANY OF FOE SURRENDERED

Came from Dugouts, Nerve-Racked and Broken by the Terrific Shellfire.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 6.—Last evening just as dusk was creeping over the battlefields the Australians with English troops on their left sprang over the parapets of their lines at Pozières, advanced up 500 yards of rising ground, stormed through the trenches of the second German line and captured the crest of the ridge which looks down to Courcelette and Martinpuich.

It was a great surprise to Germans. They may have believed, I think they did believe, that after the series of battles in July, the fighting spirit of the British offensive was broken, and that the British troops were too tired to make fresh assaults. The German Generals tried to put comfort into the hearts of their men by telling them that the British guns and British soldiers had done their worst, and that the attack was at an end.

The lull deceived them. Because two or three days passed without any infantry action after thirty days of uncessing battle, there may well have seemed to the Germans a reasonable hope that the British should content themselves with digging in and holding the ground gained.

One thing, however, must have disheartened the German troops and prevented any kind of nervous recuperation. After the strain of a month of shell fire the British guns, which should have been worn out, and the British gunners, supposed to be exhausted, went on firing. They went on all yesterday as on the day before and more than a month of yesterdays with their long, steady bombardment—that bombardment which is now rumbling with its sullen shocks of sound as I write.

As it goes on night and day, the long range guns were reaching out to places far behind the German lines. Courcellette was a ruin; Martinpich was falling to pieces. There was no safety for the Germans anywhere on the lines except in the deepest dugouts, and then not much tranquillity of mind, for although these underground rooms are fairly safe from shellfire they are death traps if the British come across the trenches.

As many men as could get into the dugous to the north of Pozières were down there yesterday, listening to crashes of the heavy British shells, which were smashing the trenches about them and screaming overhead on more distant journeys.

The barrage of the British shells advanced across the second German line and beyond their new cuttings. Prisoners who were captured confess their terror at the awful sweep of shells.

The English troops, including men of the Kent, Sussex, and Surrey Regiments and Australians, were waiting in their own trenches. They, too, during recent days hal suffered an ordeal of great shellfire, but they had made good cover for themselves and were eager to attack so as to clear the high ridge before them and make things easier.

The crescent moon came up. The wood's darkened shadows crept down from Thiepval. The distant cornfields, in a world beyond the war, so near as miles are counted, so far away in peace, became bronzed and red and then all dark and vague in the evening mist. Above the sky was still blue, with stars very bright and glistening.

Attack at 9 O'clock.

It was, I think, about 9 o'clock when the British troops left the trenches. They went quietly without any great clamor across 500 yards of ground. The Australians worked up to the right the English to the left.

Before them was the German second line on a front of about 3,000 yards, and part of that long line, which was pierced and taken on July 14, between Brazentin-le-Petit and Longueval, when the British troops went up in waves and astounded the world by their achievement.

It was no longer a line of trenches; it was a wavy line of hummocky and tumbled earth along innumerable shell-craters. The only dugouts or some of them, still retained in all this choas, were filled with living and wounded and dead.

Out of the wreck of the earth as the British advanced living men came out in groups. They came forward through the dusky night with their hands upon their heads in pitiable shadows. Most of them were nerve-broken, beaten, and broken men, with no fight left in them but only animal fear and the desire of life. Their surrender was received and the English and Australians put guards around them and sent them back to the lines, while they went on to clear the dugouts of men who refused to come out, or would not come out, and to deal with those who, further back, had the courage to defend themselves. There was some bayonet fighting and bombing. From behind the German line, in isolated redoubts, machine guns were at work spraying out bullets, but the British casualties were very few—less, I imagine, than in any action of importance during the battle of Picardy.

The German losses were heavy. More than 400 prisoners have passed the toll-bar, and others are being brought down. In dead they lost more than that, and the wounded must number high.

It was a blow which must have been grievous to them after all the hammer-strokes of the month. And what is of most significance is the troubled state of the dazed and nerve-shattered men who surrendered. They had no pride left in them. They were like doomed men who had resigned themselves to certain death.

These men were mostly of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reserve Division of the Ninth Reserve Corps with miscellaneous drafts from various Ersatz or reserve battalions. They were not physically weak or undersized, (there are very few German soldiers who could be described like that,) but they were not soldiers of the proud and highly trained kind who fought in the earlier days of war. They are men with families with a great yearning for peace.

During the night the troops behind them rallied to make three separate counterattacks, they came on bravely, but they walked into the British barrage and the shells caught them and shattered them.

Today up to the time I write there has been no further attack by infantry, but the German guns have opened and maintained a very fierce fire upon the positions gained by the British troops. The new part of the German second line, now in British hands makes up with the other part of the line, captured on July 14, a distance of nearly 10,000 yards.

ABANDON STEAMSHIP LINE.

British Interference with Bergen-Iceland Service Given as Reason.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—It has been decided to abandon the steamship service between Bergen, in Norway, and Iceland because of British interference with vessels traversing this route, according to an Overseas News Agency dispatch from Bergen, given out today. The British authorities, it is declared, recently brought the Norwegian steamer Flora, engaged in the Iceland service, into Leith, where she discharged her entire cargo.

The Postmaster General of Denmark, adds the news agency, announces that the parcel post on the Danish steamer Bothnia, bound from Iceland to Copenhagen, was confiscated at Leith by the British.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The situation on the Russian front continues to hold the greater interest. That this is the case is due, first, to the fact that conditions operate to make this front the much more mobile and flexible, and, secondly, because by their successes the Russians have placed the Teutons in such a position that a giving way of their lines in any of several places may prove a very serious matter.

The reports of yesterday from Petrograd and Berlin refer particularly to the fighting on the Sereth River. It will be remembered that on June 4, when the Russian offensive broke, the Austrians, who hold this section of the Teuton line, were intrenched on the western bank of this river for practically its entire length. The Russians broke down their defense of the crossings south of Tarnopol, and forced the Austrian retirement to the west bank of the Stripa. Some ten miles north of Tarnopol the Sereth breaks away from the north and south course and flows northwest. It is to that section along the river between the elbow and its source that yesterday's reports refer.

This section of the front has been quiet for a long time. The ground is high, almost mountainous, and constitutes the watershed of Northern Galicia. Because of the advantages for defense the country gave the Austrians, the Russians have not made any serious effort to force this part of the line. One attack was made on it without avail, and the attack was soon abandoned. Russian success at and around Brody has rather changed the situation, however, and has made it necessary that the Austrian retirement in Northern Galicia be continued back of the northern Stripa or the Bug. The reasons are plain from the map. An advance along the Lemberg-Brody railroad straightens out the line from the north. That is, it brings this part of the Russian front on a line with the front before Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski. At the same time, however, it carries this part of the line far westward of the main Teuton position along the Stripa River.

This is by no means a disadvantage provided there is no danger of the Russian line being broken by heavy counter-attacks. If this should happen the Teutons will then be behind the Stokhod positions, and the Russian gains which have been made at such great cost will have been in vain. If the Russians can bend the Austrian line further back so that the entire Sereth position is cleared this danger will be removed.

Another point is the importance of the Sereth line to the line along the Stripa. At Denysow the Stripa also breaks suddenly away from its north-and-south course to the northwest, running generally parallel to the railroad from Tarnopol to Krasne. The Russian line is almost due north and south, and does not follow the change in direction of the river. The left centre of the Austrian Army depends largely for the strength of its defense upon the streams between it and the Russian Army. The principal of these streams is the upper Sereth. If the Russians can drive the Austrians from this latter stream entirely and take and hold the western bank, they have cleared the way in that section of their front of its most formidable obstacle and taken the first step toward a more decided advance. When this occurs they will be well across the Austrian position along the Stripa, and behind it in such a way that it will be immediately outflanked.

Holding Brody as a base for such a move, the Russians yesterday struck the Austrians along the upper Sereth, and, after severe fighting, have apparently taken possession of the more important crossings. The villages along the river, the most important of which is Zalocze, have been taken and there appears to be only the hills to prevent a further advance. In the process, the Russians added greatly to their numbers of prisoners and war material. This latter is not to be disregarded. In spite of all the war supplies which Russia has received from this country and from Japan, she has always needed rifles and machine guns, the latter particularly. While the machine gun is more the weapon of the defense than of the attack, it is still of great use in warding off counterattacks. The number of such guns that Russia has taken in the last two months will be of the greatest use. The same holds true in the case of rifles.

Further to the south, between the Dniester and the Carpathians, the Austrians seem to have effected something of a reorganization and are not only holding the Russians back, but are striking out for themselves. This move has not assumed any serious importance as yet. In fact, it is extremely doubtful whether the Austrians have enough reserve force left to make any serious effort of this kind. It is more probably the action of scattered units which, while bothersome to the Russians, is not calculated to hold them back except for a few days. The advance here, as has been pointed out in previous discussions, bears the same relation to the Austrian position along the Stripa as does the advance in northern Galicia. That is, as the Russians move westward, they force their way in rear of the Stripa line, and menace the entire Austrian wing.

Further to the north, on the Stokhod line, the Russians seem intent on forcing the passage of the river at a number of more or less isolated points. On Friday they reported taking the bridgehead town of Lubiecszow, which is not far from the confluence of the Stokhod and the Pripet, while yesterday they reported taking Zarsecze, which is on the west bank of the Stokhod, about eight miles north of the Kovel-Sarny Railroad. By such tactics the Russians will interpose between themselves and the Teutons a strong line of defense which they can use in case of successful counterattacks.

Another point in connection with this is the fact that the means of lateral communications in this territory is a serious one, due to the absence of good avenues of transport. With the exception of the highway which parallels the Stokhod and runs on the west bank from the angle to the Pripet, there is not a good road in the vicinity. If the Russians can cross the river at a number of points and cut this highway they have made its continued use by the Germans a matter of great difficulty. If they can do this at a sufficient number of points they have destroyed its value to the Germans completely.

The situation is one of growing interest, and is beginning to reach the point where a German retirement for the purpose of shortening the line that must be held is making its appearance around the curtain of the censor.

GERMANS CONFIDENT LINES WILL HOLD

Correspondents on the Somme Believe the British Cannot Break Through.

REPORT FOE'S LOSS HEAVY

Twenty Thousand to a Village Is Their Count, and This, They Say, Cannot be Kept Up.

By KARL ROSNER.
The Lokal-Anzeiger Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 4.—The uninterrupted heavy artillery preparation by the English, which, since Aug. 1, has again sought to ruin our positions between the Ancre and the Somme, and which, in the last few days, has given only a few short rest periods at these points of attack, in which the English patrols were thrust forward to ascertain the effectiveness of the artillery fire, was followed on Aug. 3 on the whole battlefield by extensive infantry attacks. We knew that they would come, and that the immediate and most important goal was to gain ground along the road from Albert to Bapaume and so broaden the northern edge of the English wedge, the point of which is west of Guillemont and south of Givenchy.

In the same manner isolated attacks in the last few days had sought to exert a pressure on the southern edge of the wedge. These attacks from Trones Woods eastward toward our positions between Maurepas and the Somme and southwest of Guillemont collapsed in the barrier fire of our artillery or were shattered on the tough defense of our trench fighters.

The hope that the northern edge would show less power of resistance decided our adversaries to attack there. On Aug. 3 as a prelude to the hardest fighting on the north flank a heavy attack was launched at Ovillers. It was beaten off north of the village, which long since has disappeared off the earth. But the battleline quickly broadened out as more and more English sectors stormed into the struggle until finally the whole line, six to seven kilometers broad (about three miles,) between Ovillers and the road from Longuval to Martinpuich running along the western edge of the Bois des Fourseux was one co-ordinated struggle in which flame throwers and hand grenades in many cases proved to be decisive factors. Almost everywhere we succeeded in mastering the oppressing masses and inflicting heavy losses on them. North of Pozières fierce fighting continues.

By W. SCHEURMANN.
The Deutsche Tageszeitung Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 4.—In the course of the last attacks north of the Somme the English succeeded temporarily in entering our positions at Bagentin le Petit, from which a counterattack quickly ejected them. Under what sacrifices the English pursued their continuous attacks, which at no point brought them decisive success, could be accurately ascertained by the following example:

In the sector occupied by one company in rewon trenches, 200 dead Englishmen were counted. On the Somme front the Anglo-French losses are estimated at an average of 20,000 for every village and hamlet taken during the present offensive. It is therefore easy to estimate what an army the Allies would require in order to drive us out of France at their present rate of progress.

By CAPTAIN PIETSCH.
The Taegliche Rundschau Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 4.—I have just returned from the Somme front where I was an eyewitness of exceedingly stubborn fighting between Barleux and Estrées and where I could convince myself of the splendid confident spirit and the calm of the leaders there. I found the spirit of our troops too wonderful and beyond praise. Implicitly trusting their leaders, they are cheerfully enduring the greatest and the most unexpected hardships, including hunger and thirst, since it is often impossible to convey even the necessaries of life into the front lines. The fighting around Belloy and Estrées which reached terrific violence in the night and despite the heaviest losses brought the French no appreciable ground gain was precluded by a drumfire that at night turned the heavens into a sea of fire.

I was also a witness of several successful air battles. Among others, I saw three shot down out of a French air squadron on Aug. 2. The next day I attended close behind the front an air battle between a French and a German flier, fought out by the glorious sunshine, which ended with the defeat of one Frenchman. The French machine, hit in the vitals, stood on its head and fell, despite the desperate efforts of its pilot to right it. It was followed by the happy victor, who landed close to me. The French flier, who curiously, was only slightly wounded, was taken prisoners, and at once hurried to the nearest field hospital."

PAGE PRESSES ITALIANS.

Urges Cases of Americans Who Have Been in Difficulties There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 6.—Ambassador Page since his return from America has taken up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other departments cases of Americans who, while living in Italy or passing through, have had difficulties with the authorities. Some were imprisoned, others were expelled, and others were subjected to police surveillance, being suspected of connivance with the enemy. All assert their innocence, but some are unable to vie satisfactory proofs.

Mr. Page received assurance that his representations would receive the fullest consideration, and everything possible be done to meet his wishes. This, however, is not always possible, especially as the military authorities have taken over jurisdiction in the matter for the security of the army.

Italy's experience with foreigners since the beginning of the war has rendered necessary the adoption of stricter measures, which soon will be enforced; therefore, it is advisable for Americans who are not absolutely obliged to visit the belligerent countries to remain at home until better days.

WILL TAKE A FOOD CENSUS.

New Step Ordered by Batocki to Conserve German Resources.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Another important move in Herr von Batocki's campaign to conserve Germany's food resources has been taken. A general food census throughout the empire is announced to be completed by Sept. 1.

This will extend even to private households. When the latter contain fewer than thirty members the food census will extend only to stocks of canned and smoked preserved meats and eggs. For the larger households, boarding houses, hotels, restaurants, public and private institutions, stores and factories there is a list of thirty-three food items.

Takers of the food census are empowered to search all premises where they may suspect foodstuffs are stored. They further have the right to investigate the books of business firms and households. Heavy penalties are fixed for failure to report stocks of food, which are thereupon subject to confiscation.

The public is informed, however, that the purpose of the census is not to serve as a basis for future confiscation, and that consequently it is useless to conceal stores for fear of their being taken away.

The new ordinance is regarded as one of the most important links in the chain of new measures to insure a food supply to the empire.

WANT KAISER HANGED.

Other Reprisals for Fryatt's Death Also Urged by British Workmen.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—One of the biggest demonstrations by workingmen since the beginning of the war took place in Trafalgar Square today.

The great gathering demanded reprisals for the execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels by the Germans in Belgium, speakers urging the impounding of all German property and the hanging of Emperor William, Admiral von Tirpitz and Governor General von Bissing of Belgium as "common malefactors" before the conclusion of peace.

Decoration for Prince Henry.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (via London.)—The Order of Pour le Mérite has been conferred upon Prince Henry of Prussia, commander of the German Baltic fleet.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Reward

The Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hammed, chose Schinasi Brothers as the house entitled to the Medal of Merit of the Order of Mejidie, in recognition of their wonderful work in developing the Turkish tobacco industry in America.

A quarter of a century ago practically no Turkish tobacco was smoked in the United States.

In 1893, only 112,000 pounds of Turkish tobacco were imported.

During the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914 (preceding the outbreak of the Great War, involving Turkey), the importation had grown to over 28 million (28,000,000) pounds.

Schinasi Brothers popularized good Turkish tobacco in this country.

During eleven years of their quarter-century here, they made and sold more than *four billion Turkish cigarettes.*

The American public have certainly rewarded Schinasi Brothers with *success*—just as the Sultan of Turkey rewarded them with royal honors.

This Certificate

This is the Certificate of Reward which accompanied the Medal of Merit of the Order of Mejidie.

It shows that the Schinasi Brothers' Natural Cigarette is the *father* of all cigarettes using Turkish tobacco, in this country.

It shows how full and complete was the recognition that Schinasi Brothers were the *first* to develop and popularize good Turkish tobacco in America.

***Naturals* led in the beginning, and they still lead.**

They were the first to show the American cigarette smoker the difference between the commonplace tobaccos then smoked and the mild, mellow, distinctive Turkish tobacco.

Where *Naturals* led, others followed.

For a quarter of a century

The Foremost 15c Cigarette

Only sheer merit succeeds in the long run.

Imitations may succeed temporarily—but the success of *Naturals* is the success of the original—*the* original that was so good that it changed the tobacco taste of the American smoker.

All because Schinasi Brothers *know* Turkish tobacco.



SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

GERMANS STRIKE AT NEW BRITISH LINE

Continued from Page 1.

the War Office this afternoon. A German attack in this sector was repulsed.

According to an official announcement the number of prisoners taken by the French in the week of July 30-Aug. 5, for the most part in the Meuse region, exceeded 2,500.

The text of tonight's statement follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse during patrol fighting at some points we have sensibly enlarged the ground conquered by us at the northwest of the Thiaumont work. We have repulsed a counterattack in the same region.

In the region of Fleury and in the sectors of Le Vaux-Chapitre and Le Chenois artillery fighting continues, without any infantry actions.

On the night of Aug. 5-6 our air squadrons dropped forty shells on the region of Combles, eighty-four on the station of Noyon, thirty on the stations of Stenay and Sedan, forty on the station of Conflans, sixty on the Sablons station at Metz and the railway establishments there, and forty on the military establishments of Rombach, north of Metz.

Several of these squadrons made two consecutive raids. One of them made no less than seven raids during the same night.

A German aeroplane dropped four bombs on Baccarat. There were no casualties, and the damage was insignificant.

Infantry Idle During Day.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office tonight reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans bombarded violently from 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Thiaumont work and our positions at Fleury, in Le Vaux-Chapitre Wood, and at Le Chenois. There was no infantry attack during the day.

The canonading was intermittent on the rest of the front.

This morning one of our pilots brought down successively two enemy aeroplanes in the region of Verdun. One fell in the French lines, the second between the German trenches and our trenches. The same morning, after a combat, another German machine was compelled to land within our lines at Moyenneville, north of Estrées. The two enemy aviators were made prisoners. The machine was of a recent model. It was intact.

Heavy Fighting at Thiaumont.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (via London.)—Desperate engagements continue in the Verdun region, notably in the vicinity of the Thiaumont work, says today's army headquarters statement. The Germans have made progress in Le Vaux-Chapitre Wood. The statement follows:

In the region of the Meuse, especially on the east bank, great artillery activity developed. Around the Thiaumont work desperate infantry actions are taking place.

The number of prisoners captured in the Fleury sector has increased to 16 officers and 576 men. In Le Vaux-Chapitre Wood we progressed further yesterday. The number of unwounded prisoners taken at this point was 3 officers and 227 men.

SIX TRENCH LINES TAKEN WITHOUT FIGHT

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to La Liberté, dated North of France, says:

"The latest British advance north of Pozières was the result of a brilliant offensive begun on the night of Aug. 4-5, after an artillery preparation of great efficacy. Since the Australians captured Pozières the enemy has not ceased his furious counterattacks against the village, in the outskirts of which he had succeeded in keeping some ground.

"The British Commander resolved on Friday to clear the village by taking the principal support of the second line of the German defense, made up of a series of small works extending from Bapaume Road to that of Thiepval on a front of about three kilometers (about two miles.)

"The bombardment began about daybreak and continued unceasingly until night. It destroyed the defenses, leveled entrenchments and rendered shelters uninhabitable. At 11 o'clock at night, the work of the artillery having been deemed sufficient, the order to attack was passed along to the units grouped in the village of Pozières. While the Surrey and Kent troops pushed on in an assault against the positions on the Bapaume Road, which were taken in less than half an hour, the Australians, with Sussex regiments at their left, captured, without striking a blow, six lines of trenches northwest of Pozières. They carried also a large work situated at the intersection of the Thiepval and Mouquet Roads and continued their victorious progress east of the Leipsic redoubt in the direction of Thiepval.

"The operation, in the opinion of observers, was one of the most brilliant since the beginning of the offensive in the Somme, and was carried out with rapidity and certainty, which was aided by the precision of the fire of the British batteries. The British troops advanced through entrenchments which had been completely destroyed and machine guns and defenders buried, and at certain points not the slightest resistance was encountered.

"The Germans, moreover, seemed to have been taken by surprise by this attack, on which they had evidently not counted at so early a date. Decided hesitation was observed in the decision of the German commander, which resulted in delaying the bringing up of considerable reinforcements. It was more than four hours after the British had attained their objective that counterattacks occurred, and these were easily repulsed.

German Counterattacks Fail.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 5, (via London, Aug. 6.)—Under a merciless concentration of shellfire, the Australians are holding on to their gains today after their advance last night on a front of two miles. The Germans already have delivered three powerful counterattacks to retake the lost ground and all have failed.

In one of the counterattacks the Germans came forward holding up their hands. Behind them the British guns placed curtains of shellfire through which it was impossible for them to retreat, while the Australians' machine guns and rifles, mowing them down, made it hopeless to continue the charge. It was death whichever way they moved—death fith eyestood still or lay down in the bullet-swept space, and they surrendered rather than continue their vain efforts.

Their last previous attack having been by the right flank, the British renewed the offensive by the left flank after a week of bombing and sapping. Here the task fell to the Australians, who added another victory to their brilliant record in the taking of Pozières. "In grilling heat, under a blazing sun, they had been working in a continual shellfire, digging their new trenches in the open beyond Pozières, facing the German second line trenches on the left of the break the British already had made in their previous attacks.

This was one of the remaining important positions on the high ground which has been so bitterly contested by all the gunpower, cunning and stubbornness both sides could bring to bear. Upon this section of strong field fortifications with deep dugouts the British kept up a tornado of shell fire of all calibres. They smashed the defenses into irregular mounds of earth which had no semblance to trenches.

Not only did the German guns return the compliment on the Australian front line, but kept up curtains of fire behind it. The Germans managed to stick to the ruins of their fortifications, digging new cover as fast as what they had was destroyed. Evidently the German staff had determined this ridge summit must be held at any cost.

"When we go, we go," say the Australians. "We don't try for a nibble, but for a big bite of the cherry."

The Germans were surprised and even the British staff was somewhat surprised when it was found first reports were correct and they had taken every rod of the front which they had attacked with their usual swift rush. Some 000 prisoners were started back, but even after their surrender their lives were not safe for they had to pass through the German curtain of shellfire behind the Australians which had been maintained in increased volume all day.

Hold Five Miles of Second Line.

With this additional front the British now hold five miles of the former German second line. The Australians are today in sight of Martinpuich and Courcelette. This new advance, which was at right angles to the former German first line, literally was part of a maze of German dugouts and trenches of the first line in a sharp V where the angles formed. Beyond is Thiepval on the summit of a hill, where the British attack of July 1 met its heaviest losses and was repulsed by machine guns brought out of dugouts. Now this whole section could be put under the enfilading fire of British guns.

"Whenever I look at that new German salient," said an officer who suffered in the Ypres salient, "I feel so avenged. We have never had a worse one."

In the war for position the general opinion is that the value of this latest gain cannot be overestimated, and the heavy bombardment which is proceeding in that neighborhood indicates the Australians will have a stiff job holding this new position. Universal satisfaction is expressed by the British staff at their success thus far in maintaining their gains, although German artillery concentrates in increasing force, and arrivals of reinforcements of German infantry continue to be reported.

TRUSTEES

When a trust investment matures it is your duty to reinvest promptly. Our Guaranteed Mortgages, legal investments for trust funds, await you in varying amounts to meet your demands—now yielding 4½%.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
883 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.



Two to Every Lunch Basket

Your lunch basket should contain two of these delicious health crackers. Keep well by using

Kellogg's Bran Biscuit

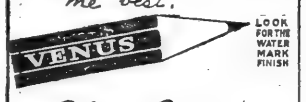
Made of **Kellogg's Bran** (Cooked), famed for its blessings to those bothered with constipation.

At best grocers.

The Kellogg Food Company
Battle Creek, Mich.
N. Y. Office, 105 Hudson St.
Phone Franklin 119

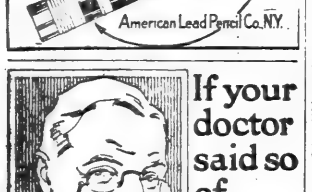
VENUS 10¢ PENCIL

17 Black Degrees and 2 copying. For those who demands the best.



Blue Band VELVET 5¢ PENCIL

THE VELVET IS SUPREME IN ITS CLASS



American Lead Pencil Co. N.Y.



If your doctor said so of course you'd use

Resinol

for that skin trouble

you'd try it without a second thought! Well, *thousands* of doctors throughout the country *are* prescribing Resinol Ointment for sick skins, and have been doing so constantly *for over twenty years.*

So why not take the combined advice of all these wise medical men and let Resinol make *your* skin well?

Resinol Ointment and its ally, Resinol Soap, are sold by all druggists. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 3S-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Men's "Greatest" Shoe Store
Clearance Sales Now!

Dark Mahogany Cordovans, $4.50
Reduced from $5.00 and $6.00

Russet Calf—Down!



$3.50 Oxfords at $2.15

Nearly All Sizes
Russet & Black

Wing Tip Cordovans, $5.00
Wing Tip Russia Calf, $4.85
Both reduced from $7.
White Sneakers, Rubber Soles, 79c, $1.25
White Canvas Oxfords, $2.25
Heavy Rubber Sole and Heel.

USOLINE



The ORIGINAL RUSSIAN MINERAL OIL that originated in America the treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication

Your Druggist Sells **USOLINE**
Full Pint 50 Cents

BEST OF ITS KIND.

War pictures in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial; best illustrated paper in the United States, 10 cents; $5 a year, sold everywhere. Ten numbers, bound in cloth, $1 by mail, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RAILWAY MEN FIRM FOR THEIR DEMANDS

Union Leaders Tell Followers Strike Is Certain if Their Terms Are Not Granted.

SAY WALL STREET CONTROLS

And That the Railroads Have Never Been so Prosperous — Profits Not Due to War Traffic.

The railroads of this country face the greatest industrial crisis in their history, according to an announcement made last night by the leaders of the Big Four railway brotherhoods, who told a thousand enthusiastic delegates in the Amsterdam Opera House, in West Forty-fourth Street, that arrangements had been perfected for a national railroad strike if the companies refused an eight-hour day to the workers when the conferences were resumed tomorrow in the Engineering Societies Building. W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said:

"If you are as hot as I am, you are ready for Tuesday morning right now. As hot as it is, just as certain as we are here, if the workers do not get the eight-hour day, this month of August will be hotter weather than this."

L. E. Sheppard, Vice President of the Order of Railway Conductors, speaking for President A. B. Garretson, said:

"We may have to inconvenience the public a little. But if the public is inconvenienced thirty-six or forty-eight hours that we may break the arbitrary power from Wall Street thta runs the railroads, it will be time well spent."

While the sentiment of the meeting was overwhelmingly against any arbitration of the men's demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime, Mr. Lee declared, that though he would not arbitrate the eight-hour demand, he was not in favor of precipitate action.

Grand Chief Stone of the engineers said that sixty-five directors controlled the 125 railway systems of the United States; that fifteen banks controlled the directors, and that three financial groups controlled the banks.

Assails Wall Street Control.

"Four hundred thousand workers and 2,000,000 dependents must look to these twelve powers in one short block in Wall Street," he asserted.

"They say it will cost them $100,000,000 to give us what we are going to get," he continued. "It won't, but what if it did. That would only be 15 per cent. of what has been paid for sons-in-laws with worthless titles by these same millionaires in the past ten years.

"You have all heard of the little child who said to her mother one day when she saw her engineer father:

"'Mamma, who is that strange man who takes his meals here once in a while?'

"That is what we are going to stop. We are going to stop working engineers for forty and fifty hours on a stretch. I have spent twenty-five years of my life in a locomotive cab, and I know just what I am talking about.

"An engineer has but eleven years and seven months of usefulness. That is all he has to sell in his lifetime. Why should he not be paid well for it? I know, because every year a million dollars goes through my hands to help the families of those workers who are worn out and for whom the railroads will do no more."

Mr. Stone then referred to the street car strike and made an attack upon President Shonts of the Interborough.

"Don't you know," he asked, "that if you work for the Interborough your brother can't visit your house at night unless you call the Interborough on the telephone and tell them what he is there for? And the next morning you can't go to work without filling out a blank about your brother's visit, so that they can see if you told the truth. Yet they talk about peonage in Mexico."

Mr. Sheppard made a plea for public support.

"We want the public to bear with us if we tie up the railroads of the United States for a few days," he said, "but if the public isn't with us we will do like the hunter who lost his rifle in the presence of a bear. He uttered this prayer: 'Oh, Lord, if you don't help me, don't help that grizzly bear.'"

It was announced by several of the speakers that the strike vote had been counted, and that the leaders had the power to call the strike.

The feeling of those at the meeting, high at all times, was fanned to a fever heat when ex-Congressman Frank P. Walsh, head of the Industrial Relation Committee, told the men that he would be ashamed of them if they surrender one atom of their rights to the decision of any politically appointed body. He was making a plea against arbitration. In reference to the plea of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that the President should effect arbitration through the Interstate Commerce Commission, he attacked Harry A. Wheeler, Chairman of the committee on the railroad situation of that body, saying that he did not represent the sentiment of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Malone Favors Men's Demands.

Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone also urged the men to stand fast for the eight-hour day.

"The possibility of a strike which would tie up the railroads of this country," he said, "and in which at least 500,000 men would participate, would be of vital menace and concern to the entire public. The railroads with millions of dollars for publicity, have published their arguments to convince the public. The leaders of the Brotherhoods exhibit great wisdom in holding meetings like this that the grievances of the workers may be subjected to public opinion.

"If the self-seeking advice of the demagogueo r the reactionary economic views of the smug and self-satisfied among the operators of the railroads, are permitted to take leadership in this great controversy the menace of a bitter struggle will be imminent. And it will be well for the railroads of this country to realize that any stupid lack of economic vision on their part in handling this problem will do more to aid the agitation for the Government ownership of railroads than the advocates themselves of Government ownership could accomplish.

"Neither the American people nor the Government are of a disposition to bait, harass, or persecute the railroads of the country. The present Government at Washington, chiefly through the influence of President Wilson, obtained for them the 5 per cent. rate increase, and accurate figures show that the railroads are in the midst of unprecedented prosperity."

Mr. Malone then attacked the claim of the railroads that their present prosperity was due to the war.

"As Collector of the Port," he said, "through which $80,000,000 in exports pass every week, I know that statement is not true. Three-fifths of what the railroads carry goes to neutral countries in legitimate trade, and is not for the use of the belligerents."

Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson, who was in New York yesterday, denied that the purpose of his visit had anything to do with the threatened national railroad strike. He stopped at the Hotel Continental; the heads of the Big Four Brotherhoods were two blocks away at the Hotel Woodstock, but there was no conference. Grand Chief Stone of the Engineers was asked last night if he had seen Secretary Wilson.

"I did not leave my hotel all day," he replied.

Mr. Wilson conferred with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, with which the railway brotherhoods are not affiliated. He decline to discuss what they talked about.

LINER SAFE IN PORT FIRED ON 3 U-BOATS

Continued from Page 1.

air, and the second shot, from the port gun, did the same.

Third Shot Hit the Mark.

"The third shot, which was fired from the starboard gun, struck the exact spot where we had just before seen the periscope of a submarine, and a column of black smoke and water went up into the air. A few seconds later we saw what looked like a patch of oil on the water, and two submarines right astern.

"We never saw the third submarine again and all on board believed that she was sunk. The rest of the shots up to fifteen, fell in the water near the submarines and sent up small columns of water like the first two did. We could see the lighthouse on the island of Minorca when the two submarines gave up the chase."

Captain Pinceti, who was inclined to be taciturn on the chase, said he saw only two submarines from the after bridge, but his officers who had looked through their glasses were positive there were three.

"It was exciting for my crew, because they were mostly civilians who were not used to war, haid he. "I do not know whether the Germans and Austrians have a base in the Balearic Isles for their submarines, but many ships have been attacked between the French coast and these islands, which has given rise to the suspicion. Each submarine had two periscopes, and I am sure would have caught the Re d'Italia if they could have come to the surface and made their customary eighteen knots.

"If the Re d'Italia had not been armed she would not have reached New York or any other port again.

"I think I hit one submarine with the third shot from the starboard gun," Ugo said in broken English, "because he go down and I see him no more. I made the range on the gun 2,400 meters, about one a half miles."

The Re d'Italia is a vessel of 6,237 tons, and prior to the war was in the passenger and freight service between New York and Italian ports. For the last year she has been engaged in carrying horses and war munitions. She brought 1,000 tons of general cargo from Genoa and came direct.

FRENCH CATHOLICS APPEAL TO THE POPE

Pontiff May Ask Germany to Use Less Drastic Methods in Occupied Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The French Cardinals, Archbishops and also the clergy and laymen have appealed to the Pope protesting strongly against "the vandalism of the Germans and their inhuman treatment of the French population," and imploring him "to stand by his persecuted children." The appeal also condemns "the anti-Christian methods of the enemy."

The Vatican is making a careful summary of all the accusations, and the evidence will be transmitted to the Prussian and Bavarian Ministers accredited to the Holy See, who are now residing in Switzerland.

It is believed that the Pope will use all his influence in interceding with Germany in behalf of the French population in occupied territory, especially asking for better treatment for the women, children, and old men. But it is doubtful whether the Pontiff will make any public protest or expression of condemnation, as he might consider that a breach of the impartiality assumed by the Holy See.

TURKS LOSE IN CAUCASUS.

Russians Storm Many Trenches and Capture Defenders.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.—The War Office today issued the following concerning operations on the Caucasus front:

In the basin of the River Kialkitchia our troops continued their offensive and wrested new positions from the enemy, which in some places were protected by five lines of trenches. They took prisoner seven officers, including the commander of the Fifty-second Regiment, and 108 askaris. They also captured four machine guns. Enemy counterattacks were repulsed.

To the south of Erzingan we captured two lines of trenches, four officers, fifty Askaris, and two machine guns. The enemy suffered severe losses.

In the region west of the village of Ognut we advanced several versts and captured two heights.

In the region of Mush and Bitlis the enemy assumed the offensive, but is being held by our fire.

In the Black Sea our torpedo boats destroyed forty-two small sailing craft off Kerasun and bombarded boats and storehouses at Samsun.

GERMANS EXECUTE A SPY.

Kaiser's Subject Flew Behind Lines in a French Aeroplane.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6, (via London.)—According to the Kölnische Volkszeitung, a court-martial at Mülhausen, Alsace, sentenced to death David Bloch, a German subject, charged with joining the French Army and landing in civilian clothes from a French aeroplane behind the German lines for the alleged purpose of espionage.

He has already been executed, the newspaper states.

THORNEDALE BARNS BURNED

Suspect Incendiarism in Two Fires on New Yorker's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Two large barns at Thorndale, the Millbrook estate of Oakleigh Thorne of New York, President of the Trust Company of America, burned within twenty hours of each other, entailing a loss of $20,000. District Attorney Raymond E. Alrich of Dutchess County, is investigating to determine whether the fires were incendiary.

Fire was discovered at 6 o'clock Saturday evening in the large barn. Employes saved the horses and some of the implements, but were unable to check the flames because the water supply in the reservoir of the estate became exhausted. The second blaze was discovered at 1.20 P. M. today in a barn 150 years old which had been remodeled as a modern horse and cattle barn. In it were thirty valuable hunting mounts used in the hunts for which Thorndale is famous. They were rescued, but much valuable harness was destroyed. The prize Jerseys were at pasture.

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$7,000 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$12,000
8,000 at 5%	on four-story and basement brick dwelling, value	14,000
18,000 at 5%	on two three-story and basement brick dwellings, value	30,000
33,000 at 5%	on five-story and basement brick apartment, value	52,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6850 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

SERBIANS DEFEAT BULGARIANS AGAIN

Oust Their Enemies from Another Village Along the Macedonian Front.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Serbians have won another success in operations along the Macedonian front, according to a Havas dispatch from Saloniki, taking the village of Pemli, near Prosba, which had been occupied by the Bulgarians.

German reports that the Bulgarians had delivered successful attacks against the Serbians south of Monastir are unfounded, the dispatch declares.

Prisoners of Serbs Sent to France.

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Aug. 6.—About 18,000 Austrian prisoners, taken by the Serbians and transported from the Adriatic to the Island of Asinara, near Sardinia, have now been taken to France. The transfers in both cases were effected by Italian vessels.

On Asinara Island, barracks, encampments and huts have been built and roads constructed, thoroughly transforming the island, which is now ready to receive prisoners up to the number of 50,000.

The Austrian prisoners who had been confined on the island received the same rations as Italian soldiers and some of them on their departure gave audible evidences of satisfaction with the treatment they had received.

MINE SWEEPER TORPEDOED.

British Craft Is Sunk and Five of Crew Are Reported Missing.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Admiralty announced today that the British mine sweeper Clacton was torpedoed and sunk in the Levant on Aug. 3.

Five of the crew are missing and five others were wounded.



George Washington when President

never dreamed the wonderful city that bears his name would today be the governmental center of the greatest and wealthiest nation, and be the mecca of travelers from all over the world.

In his day it was a five-day journey from New York to Washington, while now it is only *Five Hours* in magnificent all-steel trains, giving the traveler the most luxurious parlor or sleeping car service, and dining cars with cuisine equal to the best hotel or club.

The Washington Highway

The "Royal Special"
Leaves Liberty St. 12.00 Noon.
5-HOUR TRAIN. Electric-lighted Steel Train. Pullman Observation Parlor Car New York to Washington. Dining Car New York to Philadelphia.

The "Royal Limited"
Leaves Liberty St. 4 P. M.
5-HOUR TRAIN. Electric-lighted Steel Train. Drawing-room Parlor Cars and Library Observation Parlor Car. Dining Car, table d'hôte, Philadelphia to Washington.

Other Trains Leave Liberty Street.

8.15 a. m.	arrive Washington	1.35 p. m.	6 p. m.	arrive Washington	11.50 p. m.
10 a. m.	arrive Washington	3.53 p. m.	7 p. m.	arrive Washington	12.33 a. m.
2 p. m.	arrive Washington	7.25 p. m.	1.30 a. m.	arrive Washington	7.50 a. m.

All trains 10 minutes earlier from W. 23rd St.
except 1.30 a. m. leave W. 23rd St. at 11.50 p. m.

For reservations in Pullman or sleeping cars and full information call at Ticket Offices: 1276 Broadway, 7 Cortland St., 245, 379, 398, 1228, 1354, 2174, 2081 Broadway, 225 Fifth Ave., 4 West 125th St.; 4 Court St., and 479 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn; and Stations foot Liberty St., and foot West 23d St., or write to

J. B. SCOTT, Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent, 1276 Broadway, New York.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

W. & J. SLOANE

Entire Stock of SUMMER RUGS

At 20% Reduction

All perfect goods from our regular lines of high-grade Floor Coverings at the following specially reduced prices:

Imported Oval Rush Rugs

Size 3 ft. x 6 ft.	$1.60	Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 2 in.	$6.80
" 4 ft. x 7 ft.	3.20	" 9 ft. x 12 ft.	7.80

Imported Heavy Oval Rush Rugs

Our well-known "Narragansett" and "Lakewood" qualities—the finest made.

Size 3 ft. x 6 ft.	$2.90	Size 6 ft. x 9 ft.	$8.80
" 4 ft. x 7 ft.	4.50	" 8 ft. x 10 ft.	12.80

Famous "Willow" Grass Rugs

A Variety of Very Distinctive Patterns.

Size 3 ft. x 6 ft.	$1.40	Size 8 ft. x 10 ft.	$5.40
" 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	2.60	" 9 ft. x 12 ft.	7.20
" 6 ft. x 9 ft.	3.60	" 9 ft. x 15 ft.	9.00

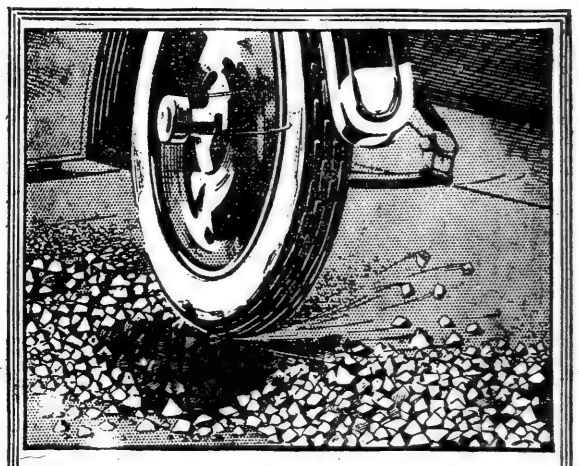
Rag Rugs in Novel Effects

Size 30 in. x 60 in.	$ .85 up	Size 4 ft. x 7 ft.	$ 2.20 up
" 36 in. x 72 in.	1.60 up	" 9 ft. x 12 ft.	15.00 up

Seamless Wool Art Rugs

Size 6 ft. x 9 ft.	$14.90	Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.	$20.00

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK



Cuts! Gashes! Exposed Fabric! Blow-outs!

Prodium Process Rubber minimizes this trouble

Prodium Process Rubber (the new tread used exclusively on Republic tires) is so tough that even newly crushed rock or sharp stones doesn't cut and gash it.

It wears down as evenly and smoothly as a piece of fine steel. After miles of service it looks like new. It keeps water away from the fabric, prevents rotting of the carcass of the tire, and makes premature blow-outs practically a thing of the past.

Get a sample strip of Prodium Process Rubber. Try to break it. It's the toughest, stongest tread stock ever used on a tire.

REPUBLIC PRODIUM PROCESS TIRES

STAGGARD, PLAIN, AND "WM" TREADS

TRADE MARK REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE *Made in the Stylish Black Tread*

Republic Rubber Co. of New York
229 West 58th Street

FOUNDED 1856

Our complete showing of men's and boys' warm weather apparel insures a satisfactory selection of proper clothes for town, shore and country.

Broad variety of summer fabrics rightly styled and priced.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Beginning This Monday Morning

Saks Suits for Men and Young Men

Reduced from $23, $20 and $17.50—to

$14

Comment on such values as these seems superfluous. When we reduce Saks Suits from $23, $20 and $17.50 to $14, we feel that we have done enough. We will simply add for your information that this event starts with the customary Saks variety, and affords a range of choice in which every man can make a quick and satisfactory selection, provided he makes it Now.

(A small charge for alterations.)

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

HALF HOUR SERVICE COUPON issued by the HUPP MOTOR CAR COMPANY

They couldn't build another dollar's worth of quality INTO the Hupmobile, so they give forty or fifty dollars more convenience WITH it. It takes the form of monthly service for 8 months. You get a book of coupons, each coupon as good as gold at our repair department or at any of the thousands of Hupmobile service stations all over the map. One more LITTLE thing makes your Hupmobile look so big after you own it.

Chas. E. Riess

The mark of superior motor car service

If everybody could take just one ride in a Hupmobile—we could stop advertising.

The new model is on exhibition at our salesrooms, and there are several out on the curb, waiting for you to take that ride. May we take you out?

PHONE CIRCLE 1616

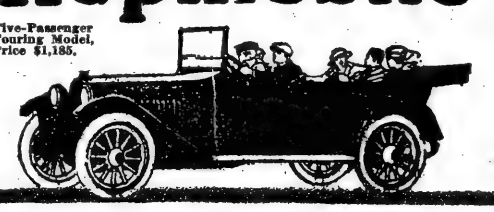
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.
1690 Broadway, at 53d Street

Five-passenger Touring Car, $1,185. Two-passenger Roadster, $1,185. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1,340. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

DE COZEN & RIESS
20 Branford Place, Newark, N. J.

Hupmobile

Five-Passenger Touring Model, Price $1,185.



Tungsten Lamp Patent Situation
ANNOUNCEMENT

The Just and Hanaman Patent No. 1,018,502, issued on February 27th, 1912, to the General Electric Company, has been sustained by the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York, and by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, as broadly covering the Tungsten Filament Incandescent Lamp.

The General Electric Company desires to notify all persons not now licensed under such patent, who are making, using or selling tungsten filament incandescent lamps, that such patent will be strictly enforced against them.

General Electric Company

6442

Common Sense

YOU don't keep all your money around the house; it is only common sense to leave most of it in the bank where it will be safe. If you have valuables—jewels, papers, heirlooms more valuable than money—it is quite as sensible to keep them where they will be safe. Keep *your* valuables safe in a box at

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

JONES SEEKS PROMOTION.

Up-State Senator Working for Fairchild's Seat in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Senator Samuel A. Jones, popularly known in Albany as the "Billy Sunday of the Senate," is trying to capture the seat in the House of Representatives held by George W. Fairchild of the Thirty-fourth New York District, who is a candidate for re-election. Senator Jones, who is the introducer of the periodical Anti-Saloon League Temperance bill at Albany, is being backed in his fight by William A. Anderson, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and is making a strong bid for the so-called church vote. Senator Jones won fame in Albany as the introducer of a bill providing for policewomen in New York City.

Congressman Fairchild is a veteran of ten years' experience in Congress and is a member of the Ways and Means Committee. He has received the indorsement of ex-President Taft, Representative Cannon and Minority Leader Mann, and is circulating thousands of copies of a letter he has received from Mr. Taft in which the ex-President says:

"The utter fatuousness of the policy of changing a satisfactory representative in Congress for a new man impresses itself on one who has had the experience that I have had in the Government at Washington. A district which rejects a man who has done good service is utterly foolish. My remarks apply with the utmost emphasis in the case of your district. You have won a place in Congress that is an asset to your constituents. For them not to continue you would be flying in the face of their own advantage."

Both Senator Jones and Congressman Fairchild are Republicans. Senator Jones was not of much assistance to the Old Guard Republican leaders at Albany, and when the Senate districts were reapportioned last Winter his district was thrown into that of Senator Newton. Although the destruction of the reapportionment plan by the Court of Appeals leaves Senator Jones his old Senatorial district, he has shown no intention of giving up his fight to go to Washington.

WILLCOX IN CHICAGO TODAY.

Will Confer with Leaders on Choice for Western Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—William R. Willcox of New York, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will be in this city tomorrow. His views on pending issues will be stated in an address before the Hamilton Club at a noonday luncheon. Mr. Willcox will arrive here a day in advance of Charles E. Hughes.

The most important matter awaiting a decision by Mr. Willcox in Chicago is the selection of a Western Chairman. Many influential Republicans in this section of the country have been working hard for the appointment of Frank H. Hitchcock. There are others who are in the running, including John T. Adams of Iowa and A. T. Hart of Kentucky.

Committeemen from most of the Middle Western States will be in Chicago tomorrow to meet the National Chairman.

PRESIDENT STARTS HOME.

Mayflower Leaves Hampton Roads On Return to Washington.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Aug. 6.—The President and Mrs. Wilson, spending the week-end on the yacht Mayflower, concluded a twenty-four-hour visit to Hampton Roads at noon today and started up the bay for Washington, where they will arrive early tomorrow morning.

The President slept late this morning and did not come ashore, although a large crowd of tourists watched the Mayflower at anchor for several hours in the hope that he would land.

During his cruise the President practically has completed his speech accepting the Democratic nomination. He will discuss it this week with Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, members of the Cabinet and other Democratic leaders.

CANADIAN SENTRIES SEARCH HUGHES CAR

Candidate, on Motor Drive at Niagara Falls, Gets a Glimpse of War Conditions.

VIEWS MILITARY CAMPS

Political Leaders in Niagara County Tell Him Democrats in That Section Are Turning to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—In the best of spirits and anxious for the hard work of the campaign to begin, Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, spent the first day of his Western tour very much as would any other visitor to Niagara Falls.

He had asked in advance for a day of rest, barren of cheering throngs and spectacular features, and he got just that. As far as possible he avoided political conferences so that he might devote the day to Mrs. Hughes, who accompanied him on the tour. After the first applause by about 150 persons who greeted him when his train arrived at the station, more than an hour behind schedule, he was not molested by crowds.

There were two or three workers in the Republican Party on the committee which welcomed the nominee, and they brought him cheering reports to the effect that Niagara County was solidly behind him, and that many former Wilson supporters were turning to him, although unwilling at this time to come out in the open.

The events of the day scarcely could be taken as a indication of how even this section of New York State will accept Mr. Hughes as a Presidential candidate because of his expressed desire that as little prominence as possible be given to his arrival here to spend a day of rest. On the other hand there were open and anxiously expressed hopes in some quarters that the campaign might soon be going under increased power and that Mr. Hughes would come out with more explicit assertions than those contained in his address of acceptance at Carnegie Hall on July 31.

The political leaders who came here talked along that line and expressed confidence in the nominee as a courageous man and agreed with all he said in his address of acceptance. But the feeling is distinct that in a measure Mr. Hughes has not stripped himself of the title of "The man of mystery" won by his attitude before his nomination.

Expect a Stirring Fight.

The supporters of Mr. Hughes in this section unquestionably are hoping for a new "punch" in the campaign when Mr. Hughes speaks in Detroit tomorrow. There was talk about that also, and not the least doubt was expressed that Mr. Hughes would arouse the country. President Wilson's strength in Niagara County at any rate is not overwhelming, according to such reports as can be obtained.

Mr. Hughes arrived here at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, although his train was scheduled to arrive at 9:20. The day was hot and sultry; not the kind of weather conducive to much enthusiasm. The 150 persons who greeted him were the remnants of a small crowd that had waited for more than an hour. There was mild applause as Mr. and Mrs. Hughes appeared. After luncheon, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes went for a fifty mile automobile ride, accompanied by National Chairman Willcox, John A. Stewart, President of the league of the Republican clubs, and several other friends. The party, including the newspapermen, occupied five automobiles, but scarcely a score of those in the crowd on the State Reservation recognized the nominee. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes rode in an automobile with the top up. An open car had been placed at his disposal, but he gave it to other members of the party.

During the long ride Mr. Hughes crossed the bridge into Canada and got his first glimpse of the present-day conditions in that country because of the war.

As his automobile reached the Canadian side of the bridge he was stopped by the Territorials under command of Sergeant Harry Hamilton. Khaki clad and with bayonets set they directed that the members of the party alight from the auto while it was searched. Mr. Hughes complied with good humor.

"I am obeying orders," one of the soldiers said, as he pried beneath the automobile seat in search of explosives.

"That's all right, my boy," the nominee replied.

As the car occupied by Mr. Hughes passed on a member of the party asked the soldier if he knew he had stopped the man who might be the next President of the United States.

"It would make no difference if he were the King of England unless he had a military pass," he returned.

Sees Military Camp.

Mr. Hughes passed the encampment of the Welland Canal force and other groups of tents where the soldiers were always on guard. The roads along which he drove were, in some sections, lined with barbed-wire defenses. Buildings, bridges, and power houses were guarded by armed men. Here and there he was saluted by some officer who recognized him.

The party visited the monument erected to Sir Isaac Brock, and then swung back across the Suspension Bridge after the Hughes automobile had again been stopped and the nominee requested to get out while it was searched. Again he was told that "orders were orders" and he made no protest.

Mr. Hughes was then driven about the old Niagara fort and its more modern barracks. Most of the men there have been called out for Mexican border duty and the fields about the buildings were overgrown with weeds. Two or three khaki-clad soldiers were seen but for the most part it was a picture of desolation.

On the committee which entertained Mr. Hughes were George W. Knox, State Republican Committeeman; Robert Rice, City Chairman; G. W. Gray, and F. H. Francis of the Citizens' Committee; P. A. Schoellkopf and W. B. Howland, representing the New York State Reservation.

In the morning Mr. and Mrs. Hughes attended services at the Niagara Baptist Church at the invitation of the Rev. C. E. Hemans of Eau Claire, Wis., who was at one time attached to a church built by Mr. Hughes's father at Scranton, Penn. Mr. Hughes then went to his hotel, where he greeted several friends.

Chairman Willcox will go direct from here to open branch headquarters at Chicago, select the man who will have charge, and complete the details for the meetings at which Mr. Hughes will speak there on Tuesday night. Mr. Hughes will reach Detroit tomorrow at 7 o'clock in the morning. There will be a street parade, followed by a public reception. In the evening he will make two speeches.

Frederick M. Davenport, who ran for Governor on the Progressive ticket two years ago, is on the Hughes train.

MOOSE IN FAR WEST WORK FOR WILSON

Most Prominent of 1912 Progressives on Coast Support the President.

McCORMICK GETS PLEDGES

From Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California Come Denunciations of Roosevelt.

Democratic National Chairman Vance C. McCormick said yesterday that since the Progressive conference in Indianapolis last Thursday at which the Progressive National Committee's indorsement of Hughes was condemned, there had been an enlarged procession of Bull Moose to the standard of President Wilson. He said that to President Wilson, as well as to the Democratic headquarters in this city there were coming every day scores of letters from Progressives and former dyed-in-the-wool Republicans pledging their support to the Democratic ticket.

"Reports from the Pacific Coast," said Mr. McCormick, "indicate that practically the entire Progressive vote of several of these States will be cast for President Wilson. The communities that were most enthusiastic in following Theodore Roosevelt as the Moses of political reform are the most bitter in denouncing his surrender and the most determined not to be delivered back by Roosevelt, Perkins et al., to the unregenerated 'crooks' of 1912."

Mr. McCormick made public a list of names of prominent Progressives who had sent to Democratic headquarters pledges of their support. He said the list was only partial. From Washington he said he had received indorsements from Ole Hanson, Progressive candidate for the United States Senate in 1914; Edgar C. Snyder, Progressive State Chairman; George W. Bright, W. J. Dowling, and J. H. Fletcher, who were on Progressive local tickets in 1914; Henry Albert McLean, Progressive candidate for Congress; C. France, Chairman Progressive State Convention; Dr. Carl Ewald, Progressive member Seattle Port Commission; Glen Hoover, Socialist candidate for Congress; Mrs. Lillian Bclote, President Seattle Suffrage Club; Mrs. W. S. Griswoll, Mrs. Nellie Burnside, Mrs. Helen M. Stevens, and Mrs. F. L. W. Clarke, all leading Progressive women; William H. Gorham, former President Seattle Bar Association, and a prominent Republican before he became a Progressive; Austin E. Griffiths, Progressive candidate for Congress; George W. Dilling, former Mayor of Seattle, who says he will vote for President Wilson and for the Republican State ticket, and Byron Phelps, also a former Mayor of Seattle.

From Idaho Mr. McCormick announced he had received pledges of support from P. Monroe Smock, candidate for Congress in 1914 on the Progressive ticket; Hugh E. McElroy, Bull Moose candidate for Governor; Clarence Van Dusen, Progressive candidate for State Auditor, and C. O. Broxon, candidate for State Treasurer.

From Oregon promises of support have come from William Hanley, Progressive candidate for Governor; M. Callhan, and Norman S. Richards, candidate for Congress in 1912.

From California comes news of the success of the Woodrow Wilson Progressive League, of which Francis J. Heney, Progressive candidate for the United States Senate, is Vice President.

Some of the other Progressives of national prominence who have pledged their support to President Wilson are:

Bainbridge Colby, who placed Colonel Roosevelt in nomination at the Progressive Conventions of 1912 and 1914.

J. A. H. Hopkins, Progressive State Chairman of New Jersey.

John J. O'Connell, Progressive Chairman of New York County.

Hugo Wintner, Progressive candidate for Supreme Court in 1912.

Michael Schaap, Vice Chairman of the New York State Progressive Committee and former Progressive Assemblyman.

W. H. Nichols of Vermont, member of the Progressive Executive Committee.

J. C. Parker, editor, of Philadelphia.

Paul T. Mueller, proprietor of the Chicago Abendpost and Chicago Sonntagpost, influential German publications.

LEAGUE TO BACK WILSON.

Men and Women Asked to Join Effort for President's Re-election.

The organization of the League for Americanism and Woodrow Wilson was announced yesterday by Roy F. Schoonmaker of 220 Broadway. The headquarters of the league are to be in New York, with branches in all the States.

"If ever a man in this country earned the confidence, respect, and support of its citizens by reason of loyal, able service, that man is President Woodrow Wilson," said Mr. Schoonmaker.

"In this time of political stress with the patronage hungry managers of a discredited party making desperate efforts to regain control of the machinery of Government, it is the plain duty of every true American to come to the aid of the country by working actively for the re-election of the President.

"Every person of either sex interested in the retention in office of President Wilson is invited to join, and to contribute such a sum as can be afforded to aid in carrying on the work of re-electing the best man available for the highest office the people of the greatest country in the world have it in their power to bestow on a citizen."

TIFFANY & CO.

PEARLS DIAMONDS
JEWELRY SILVER BRONZES
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA
STATIONERY

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857

Andrew Alexander

Sale of Summer Shoes

Greatly reduced prices in many of our smartest lines which have sold rapidly and are consequently depleted in sizes. Just now we can fit almost any foot in some attractive style suitable for wear until late fall.

All Departments at Both Stores

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th St.

Suppose the Bids Are Equal?

Would you not like to feel, Mr. Contractor, that you had assured yourself every possible advantage? With other considerations equal, the Bond you offer may be the deciding factor. It is recognized that the maximum of real protection, the certainty of prompt payment of just claims, is guaranteed by the Bond of



American Surety Co of New York
Founded 1884.
100 Broadway
(Telephone Rector 9633.)
AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING
189 Montague St.—BKLYN—Tel. Main 3460.
Branch Offices & Agencies Throughout America

New Jersey Central — One Day EXCURSIONS

Atlantic City
NEXT WEDNESDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.55; Liberty St., 8.00.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

For Sale.

Sea Cliff, Long Island—North Shore

Beautiful home; three-story brick and frame house; 10 rooms; all improvements. Winter and Summer home; first-class condition. Would consider trade for four-story, 20-foot private house in good section Manhattan. Only principals dealt with. Owner, Box B 25 Times Annex.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Giants to-day with Chicago, 3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today—An Important Clearance

Sale of Men's Shirts

Splendid merchandise, that will furnish a rare opportunity to stock up with beautiful shirts at these remarkable prices today.

at $1.85

Shirts formerly sold at $2.50 and $3, and high-grade shirts of special purchase. Made of silk and cotton and all silk fabrics, Tartan cords, Glen Royal Zephyrs, mercerized cloths and fine quality crede cloth.

at $1.45

Shirts formerly sold at $2 and $2.50, and selected garments from a special purchase. Made of silk and cotton fabrics, hand-loomed crepes, crede cloth, Tartan cords, dimities and mercerized cloths.

The designs include cluster and pencil stripe effects, satin stripes, figured and jacquard designs.

Negligees with soft cuffs, and pleated models with stiff cuffs. All sizes from 13½ to 18½, including sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

Men's High-Grade Silk Shirts at $2.95, $3.65, $4.95 and $5.95

Shirts of the finer sort, tailored to win the approval of the most exacting individual.

In all kinds of stripe effects, and plain colors, in the following weaves:

Crepe de Chine, Crepe, Francais, Silk Faille, Tussah Cloth, Broadcloth, Radium Silk, Silk Fibre, and novelty weaves.

To be had in plain colors and in heavy satin stripe and cluster stripe designs.

Men's Silk Neckwear at 55c

Mainly $1 scarfs of a special purchase, combined with a very choice lot of silk scarfs from our regular stock.

Nothing newer in scarfs than these, and there is more real beauty of design, and a far wider choice for your selection than can be found in any neckwear in town today at 55c.

The materials include: Crepe failles, imported foulards and genuine Pussy Willow silks.

Men's Athletic Union Suits at $1.35

400 high grade Shedaker silk top athletic garments, with the new "side split" effect. The upper part is made of Florentine silk, and the lower part of fine cotton. If you are looking for comfortable, stylish and perfect fitting underwear, then this is the opportunity for you to purchase such ideal garments at the exceptionally low price of $1.35.

500 Men's Athletic Shirts at 35c

Regular stock price, 50c. Fine white ribbed cotton shirts, cut in full athletic style.

THE BIG POOL, 50c.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.



Bathe and swim in comfort at the Big Pool, clean and safe. Top floor of Fleischmann's Turkish Baths, 6th Ave. at 42d St.

Men's Hours
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 P. M. to 10 A. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 6 P. M. to 10 A. M., Saturday, Saturday night, Sunday, Sunday night.

Women's Hours
Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 6 P.M.



In Good Faith

No sound business man would commit himself by contract to any commercial or financial policy that he or the party of the second part could not carry out.

The same commonplace would apply to a merchant's banking relations. It would be a foolish merchant who should establish his account and entrust his credit to a bank that either could not or would not care for him in his need; or to a bank that, having the willingness to fulfill its promises, had not the ability to perform them; or, still again, to a bank whose policy and understanding might be entirely out of sympathy with mercantile requirements.

It is too late when the need arises, for the business man, dependent upon bank accommodation, as it is sometimes termed, to discover these things; and, so it is, that while conditions continue as they are to-day the Harriman National Bank urges the community to consider its banking relations for the future.

The Harriman National Bank reserves to itself the privilege of determining whether or not it will loan a customer money, but he may know in advance whether the bank will or will not; and the bank makes no promises to-day which to-morrow it is either unwilling or unable to perform. Beyond this it regards its contract with its customers as inviolable and only asks that the customer shall similarly regard his contract with the bank.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

Victor — "HIS MASTERS VOICE" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the only way to identify genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.



© Im L. Hill Studio, N. Y. C.

Farrar sings "The Star Spangled Banner" with thrilling effect

Never was Old Glory so beautifully pictured in song as in this superb rendition of America's national air.

Farrar's charming voice weaves into it a richness of color most delightful, a current of patriotism truly inspiring, an outburst of song dramatic in its fervor.

It is a most surpassing piece of vocal display, as brilliant as the stars in Freedom's banner. And it is carried by this new Victor Record into the homes of all America, to be cherished alike for its beauty and its patriotism.

Star Spangled Banner — **Geraldine Farrar**
Victor Red Seal Record 87247. Ten-inch, $2

An exquisitely beautiful record. Beautiful because of its patriotic sentiment. Beautiful because of Farrar's thrilling rendition. Beautiful because it is true to the very life. This absolute perfection of Victor Records is recognized by Farrar—by all the world's greatest artists. They make records only for the Victor.

You can have the pleasure of hearing this new Farrar record at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly play for you any music you wish to hear. He will demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Stylus* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

YANKEES RALLY AND BEAT TIGERS AFTER NINE STRAIGHT DEFEATS

JINX LEAVES YANKS IN RATTLE OF HITS

Home Run and Three Doubles Pave Way for Much-Needed Victory.

TIGERS SHY OF CULLOP

Southpaw Nick, Recovering from Injuries, Holds Them at Bay for Eight Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—Eight scoreless innings, then a rattle of base hits, an outbreak of runs by both sides, and a din of wild yelling and rooting, furnished a throbbing climax today to the final game of the Detroit-New York series. The Yankees broke their losing streak by winning a game, 4 to 2, after losing nine straight; and they won it when four men crossed the plate in the last inning on the strength of a flare-up of four detonating hits, the first of which was a cleaving home run by Walter Pipp. This rally, which consisted of a circuit clout and three doubles, the like of which the Yanks had not liberated for weeks, was sufficient to stand off a dangerous attack by the Tigers in their half. There was no scoring until the ninth. The excellence of the pitching precluded such a happening. Then the Yanks surprised themselves with a show of concentrated hitting such as has been long absent from their repertoire.

Cullop a Lifesaver.

Pipp, Oldring, Gedeon, and Miller were the principals in the epochal breaking of the shackles. There was another prominent figure in the victory. 'Twas Norman, better known as Nick, Cullop. Donovan's crack southpaw, back on the firing line after several weeks' absence with a torn muscle on his ribs, dashed over the rail from New York to the rescue. He arrived this morning, donned his war accoutrements, and did pitching which went far toward checking the swiftly slipping Yankees. He stepped from Pullman to mound, and, although he weakened in the ninth inning and had to be taken out, he pitched like a major for eight innings and had all the craft he ever owned. He had a hard, tryingg game to pitch, survived eight innings of it at top form, but didn't have the stamina for the ninth because of lack of work. Russell filled the rescue role for Cullop in highly satisfactory style. Dauss, who, like Cullop, had been a long absentee because of an injury, was reliable for eight innings, but was raked savagely in the ninth. He was wild in the first three innings, and the Yankees had numerous chances to score, but they were all palsied when a hit was needed.

Bush and Burns nicked Cullop for scratch hits in the first with one out. Cobb was the next hitter. Fritz Maisel, from the New York bench, wanted to inspect Ty's bat, and Ty obligingly tossed over the famous weapon. Maisel took a look, heaved it back, and when Cobb was by it, it was grounded to Pipp. Veach filed to Miller. Between the heat and the pitching, batters withered fast through the first eight innings.

Two great catches by Hofman embellished the fourth. Burns whaled far into right centre, and Cobb far to left centre. Hofman, with speed and judgment and a sure clutch, snatched both brands from the fire.

Bush led off with a walk in the sixth, but danger was soon averted. He was outguessed by Cullop and Alexander when he and Burns tried a hit and run play. The pitch was too high to be hit by Burns, and Bush was thrown out. Alexander's throwing was speedy and accurate.

Pipp opened the ninth and plastered the ball with all his might and main. There are times when all his might and main are considerable, and this was one of the times. He beat Bush's relay to the plate, and received an ovation from the fans, many of whom are rooting like sin for the luckless Yanks.

Pipp's Clout Starts Something.

Pipp's colossal hit acted as a torch. It set off a blaze of hits. Oldring doubled to left. Gedeon doubled to the same field and scored him. Boone struck out and Alexander walked. Cullop died at first, but advanced his men and Miller brought them in with a two-bagger to left.

Beginning Detroit's ninth, Boone threw out Burns. Cobb whizzed a two-bagger past Peck. Veach shot a single over Peck and Cobb came in. Heilman's bunt was a beauty and caught Boone flat-footed. Young walked and filled the bases. Cullop withdrew. Donovan had Love and Russell warming up, and sent for Russell in a hurry. Jennings bluffed with both Baker and Kavanagh as the next hitter, but chose Sam Crawford when he saw a right-handed pitcher going to the rubber. Sam chopped to Gedeon and forced Young while Veach scored. Fuller, understudying Crawford as a runner, tried to steal and was thrown out by Alexander.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,lf	5	0	1	2	0	Vitt,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Hofman,cf	5	0	1	6	0	Bush,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Peck,gh,as	3	0	0	3	5	Burns,1b	4	0	1	15	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	10	0	Cobb,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Oldring,rf	2	1	1	0	0	Veach,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Gedeon,2b	4	1	1	1	3	Heilman,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Boone,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Young,2b	3	0	2	3	5
Alexander,c	2	1	0	4	2	Stanage,c	3	0	1	2	1
Cullop,p	3	0	0	0	0	Dauss,p	2	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0	Baker,c	0	0	0	1	0
						aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	6	27	12	bHarper	1	0	0	0	0
						cFuller	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	2	8	27	14

a-Batted for Baker in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Dauss in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Crawford in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—	4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2

Two-base hits—Miller, Oldring, Gedeon, Cobb. Home run—Pipp. Stolen base—Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 3; off Dauss, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 8 hits, 3 run, in eight and one-third innings; off Russell, no hits, 1 run in one-third inning; off Dauss, 6 hits, 4 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Cullop, 4; by Russell, 1; by Dauss, 3. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Detroit, 2.
Washington, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Ten innings.)
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	59	35	.628
Boston	53	38	.582
Philadelphia	53	40	.570
New York	48	45	.516
Chicago	46	53	.465
St. Louis	45	57	.441
Pittsburgh	41	53	.436
Cincinnati	39	63	.382

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	60	44	.577
Boston	58	43	.574
Cleveland	57	44	.564
New York	54	47	.535
Detroit	55	50	.524
Washington	51	49	.510
St. Louis	52	51	.505
Philadelphia	19	78	.196

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

LEADERS LOSE ON A FLUKE.

Misjudged Fly Gives Senators Extra-Inning Game Over White Sox.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—John Collins misjudged Moeller's long fly in the tenth inning, after two men were out, and it went for a triple, which, followed by Foster's single to centre, gave Washington the winning run over Chicago today 2 to 1. Wolfgang allowed only three hits during his reign on the mound, and when Walter Johnson replaced Boehling Faber took the mound for the locals. The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,lf	3	1	1	4	0	J.Collins,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Foster,3b	5	0	1	0	4	Weaver,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Shanks,cf	5	0	0	2	1	E.Collins,2b	4	1	2	2	4
Rice,rf	3	1	0	3	0	Jackson,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Williams,1b	3	0	0	10	0	Ness,1b	3	0	0	17	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	4	1	1	Felsch,cf	4	0	7	3	0
Henry,c	2	0	0	3	2	Schalk,c	3	0	1	4	2
Ainsmith,c	1	0	0	3	0	M'Mullin,3b	3	0	2	0	6
McBride,ss	4	0	0	3	2	Wolfgang,p	2	0	1	0	3
Boehling,p	2	0	0	1	5	Faber,p	0	0	0	0	0
a-Harrity	1	0	0	0	0	bFournier	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	0	cReboli	1	0	0	0	0
						dMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	6	30	15	Total	35	1	9	30	19

a-Batted for Boehling in eighth inning.
b-Batted for McMullin in tenth inning.
c-Batted for Faber in tenth inning.
d-Batted for J. Collins in tenth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—McMullin, (2.) Three-base hit—Moeller. Sacrifice hits—Wolfgang, Henry, Williams. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 7. Bases on balls—Off Wolfgang, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 8 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Johnson, 1 hit, no runs in three innings; off Wolfgang, 3 hits, 1 run in eight innings; off Faber, 3 hits, 1 run in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, (Ness.) Struck out—By Boehling, 2; by Johnson, 2. Wild pitch—Boehling. Passed ball—Schalk. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

RED SOX GET SOLE RUN.

Austin and Thomas in Fist Fight in Browns-Boston Game.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Boston won from St. Louis, 1 to 0, here today. Foster held the locals to three hits, and only one man reached third. Marsans going there from first on a passed ball and Gardner's error in the second inning. A fist fight added excitement in the sixth. After Austin had two strikes on him Thomas was heard making a remark. Austin struck out on the next ball, immediately tore off Thomas's mask, and the two came to blows. Players and police rushed to separate them. The two were ordered off the field. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	4	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Barry,2b	4	0	1	0	4	Austin,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Wallace,3b	0	0	0	0	1
Gainer,1b	3	0	1	9	0	aRumley	1	0	0	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Miller,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	1	Slater,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Scott,ss	4	0	1	4	2	Pratt,2b	3	0	0	5	2
Thomas,c	2	0	0	3	2	Marsans,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Cady,c	1	0	0	1	1	Severeid,c	8	0	1	2	2
Foster,p	2	1	1	1	0	Lavan,ss	3	0	0	3	5
						Koob,p	2	0	0	0	1
						bBorton	0	0	0	0	0
						Wellman,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	8	27	10	Total	28	0	3	27	15

a-Batted for Wallace in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Koob in eighth inning.
Error—Gardner.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Scott. Stolen base—Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 2; off Koob, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Foster, 3 hits, no runs; in nine innings; off Koob, 7 hits, 8 runs in eight innings; off Wellman, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—by Foster, (Marsans.) Struck out—By Foster, 3; by Wellman, 1. Wild pitch—Foster. Passed ball—Thomas. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

American Association.

Louisville, 4; Toledo, 3.
Milwaukee, 8; Kansas City, 6.
St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
(First game.)
Minneapolis, 7; St. Paul, 1.
(Second game.)
Columbus, 8; Indianapolis, 2.
(First game.)
Columbus, 5; Indianapolis, 5.
(Second game; called ninth inning, darkness.)

New York State League.

Binghamton, 6; Utica, 2.
Albany, 4; Scranton, 3.
Syracuse, 3; Elmira, 2.

VOLLMER AVENGES SATURDAY'S DEFEAT

Shows Way to Langer, Triple National Champion, in 330-Yard Exhibition Swim.

Herbert E. Vollmer of the New York A. C. yesterday met Ludy Langer, the Los Angeles swimmer, in an exhibition race of 330 yards in the pool of the Casino at Allenhurst, N. J., and turned the tables on his conqueror of Saturday, who won the quarter-mile national championship at Travers Island. Vollmer found the distance more suited to his sprinting ability, and he led the sturdy Southern Californian virtually from start to finish. The exhibition was staged by Captain Arthur McAleenan of the New York A. C., and, because he had no desire to make the event appear as a competition, he allowed no one to hold a watch officially on the men. It was plainly evident that the pace made by Vollmer was decidedly fast, and there was no period of the race where either man was not trying.

Almost from the jump-off the men raced shoulder to shoulder, and then finished with less than half a length separating them. At one stretch, near the 220-yard mark, Langer's head appeared in front. But it was a short stretch, for Vollmer soon regained the lead. The last fifty yards were marked by a sustained spurt, with the New York A. C. representative gaining just enough advantage to bring him home in front. Arthur McAleenan, national fancy diving champion, also gave a fine exhibition of his art in the Allenhurst pool.

Langer will leave tonight for St. Louis, where he will defend his 880-yard national championship on Saturday night against Vollmer and Tedford Cann of the New York A. C., and probably against several other Western swimming stars.

Vollmer and Cann will start West about Wednesday. From St. Louis, all three will go to Los Angeles for the mile championship, and thence to Honolulu for the 100-yard titular contest.

GOODWIN MAY REGAIN TITLE.

Veteran Swimmer to Try for Mile Metropolitan Championship.

Bud Goodwin, the New York A. C. swimmer who has been winning championships for more than fifteen years, will try for another title tonight in the Steeplechase Pool at Coney Island when he bids for the one-mile championship of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Joseph T. Wheatley, another Mercury Footer, is present holder of the title and will defend it against Goodwin, John Zimmerman, New York A. C., and Charles Kaufman of the College Point Life Savers' League.

Prior to last year Goodwin held the mile Metropolitan title for seven years. He could not defend it in 1915 because he returned too late from the national championships at San Francisco.

ATHLETICS GET IT AGAIN.

Three Star Twirlers Cannot Stem Eighteenth Straight Defeat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—Philadelphia lost its eighteenth straight game today, Cleveland winning, 5 to 2. In an effort to break his club's losing streak Connie Mack used his three best pitchers, Nabors, Myers, and Bush. Each worked three innings at top speed. Nabors went through all right, but Myers and Bush were hit hard. Guy Morton pitched the first time for Cleveland since July 14. He was taken out when he began to tire. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHIL'DELPHIA. (A.)	AB	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	2	3	0	0	Witt,ss	5	0	2	2
Chapman,3b	3	1	2	1	5	Walsh,rf	3	0	0	1
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	5	1	Strunk,lf	2	1	0	0
Roth,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Lajoie,2b	4	1	2	2
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	8	0	McInnis,1b	4	1	10	0
Wambsganss	2	2	1	2	3	M'Tigue,3b	4	0	2	2
Turner,2b	4	0	1	4	2	Pick,cf	4	0	1	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	1	Haley,c	3	0	1	4
Morton,p	3	0	0	0	0	Nabors,p	1	0	0	0
Klepfer,p	1	0	0	0	0	Myers,p	0	0	0	0
						Bush,p	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	11	27	12	aDavis	1	0	0	0
						bRowe	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	2	9	24

a-Batted for Bush in ninth inning.
b-Ran for Haley in ninth inning.
Errors—Witt, McElwee.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	—	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Graney, (2.) Three-base hit—Roth. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Walsh. Double plays—Witt, Lajoie, and McInnis; Wambsgans and Gandil; Lajoie and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Morton, 1; off Klepfer, 2; off Nabors, 3; off Myers, 1; off Bush, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Morton, 7 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Klepfer, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Nabors, 2 hits, no runs in three innings; off Myers, 4 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Bush, 5 hits, 2 runs in two innings. Struck out—By Morton, 3; by Klepfer, 1; by Nabors, 2; by Myers, 1. Wild pitch—Nabors. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

			R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	0 0 0 2 0 0 3	—	8	2
Newark	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—	1	7

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	53	43	.552
Buffalo	52	43	.547
Montreal	49	44	.527
Toronto	47	43	.522
Baltimore	50	47	.515
Richmond	45	47	.489
Newark	40	54	.426
Rochester	38	53	.418

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Toronto. (two games.)

Southern Association.

Nashville, 3; Mobile, 2.
Chattanooga, 3; New Orleans, 1.
(First game.)
Chatanooga, 5; New Orleans, 2.
(Second game.)
Memphis, 6; Little Rock, 2.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 11; Bridgeport, 8.
(No other games scheduled.)

MAISEL'S RETURN IN DOUBT.

Injuries Are Still Troublesome—Yanks Recall a Pitcher.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—Fritz Maisel's return to the game as a regular player for the Yanks is uncertain. The latest developments do not point to his being able to resume work in the immediate future. He tried sharp throwing yesterday and the pain was so acute that he had to give it up.

Urban Shocker, the pitcher recalled from Toronto, and Nick Cullop, who has been on the hospital squad, reported to the Yankees today, and both said they were ready to step right out on the slab. Cullop worked eight innings in today's game. Mullen won't be able to play for several days as a result of a spiking by Cobb yesterday.

SPEARS WINS MATCH RACE.

Australian Cyclist Defeats Champion Kramer for Third Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Bob Spears of Australia defeated Frank Kramer, the American cycling champion, in two out of three heats of a two-thirds-mile match race at the local Velodrome this afternoon. It was the third time this season that the Australian cyclist has beaten Kramer in a match race.

Arthur Spencer of Toronto created a surprise by defeating Alfred Goullet in the Brassard race at one mile. Alfred Grenda won the five-mile open race for the professionals in a close finish, with McNamara, Corry, Kramer, and Goullet. John Bedell came in first, but was disqualified for taking the pole from the inside. Raymond Eaton won the one-third-mile handicap for the professionals, and Alfred Goullet came home a winner in the two-mile handicap, riding from scratch.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Williams, Tennis Hope of the East.

Standing foremost in the tennis world at the present moment is Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, victor over the national singles champion, William M. Johnston, in a thrilling match of the East vs. West series at Forest Hills last Friday. A little earlier in the season such an achievement might not have its present significance, but with the national championships only three weeks off this victory has caused followers of the game to wonder whether the Californian will be forced to abdicate his singles crown in favor of the skilful Philadelphian. It was in 1914 that Williams held the championship, the famous Maurice E. McLoughlin falling victim to his Eastern rival. But then part of the satisfaction of his victory was withheld. The Ranking Committee, taking the full season as its basis of comparison, gave the Pacific Coast comet the coveted place as first player of the country.

The Philadelphian is certainly an able man when playing at the top of his game, but what most concerned people before the East vs. West matches was whether Williams had actually regained his form on the courts. The defeat by Clarence J. Griffin in the second round of the Longwood tournament appeared to prove the opposite. Williams did not play well then. He was erratic—at times brilliant; again, far below par. The short period of ten days wrought a miracle. From mediocre play Williams suddenly raised himself to the pinnacle, and even Johnston could not withstand the assault of his rival. And now Williams is the chosen, of Eastern men at any rate, for the national championship in singles.

It is almost too much to expect that Williams will improve over the game he displayed against Johnston. Yet there are three weeks in which he can round off his play—then even the form of McLoughlin in the Davis Cup matches may be surpassed. The Quaker City man has nothing to learn in strokes. Everything that goes to make the perfect tennis player is at his command, and with such a grounding it remains only for him to co-ordinate mind and muscle. From now on the work of Williams will be watched with anxious concern, for on him is pinned the faith of many in the ability of the East to establish itself in the position which obtained when William A. Larned reigned supreme. Probably no champion again will ever be able to hold such undisputed sway, yet in Williams there is youth, skill, above all, a natural aptitude for the game. With such forces at work nothing is quite beyond the realm of possibility.

***

Noteworthy Features at Saratoga.

Although only the first week of the meeting is over, there are some features of the present Saratoga racing season which will make it stand out in turf annals. In the first place the fields have never, even in the palmy days of racing, been larger than they are at present, and the class of horses racing could hardly be excelled, even at the time when such stars as Sysonby, Colin, Gold Heels, and Irish Lad were making history on the Saratoga track.

The influx of Western horsemen with their stables has been greater than at any time since the revival of the sport in this State. Some of the best that Kentucky has to offer are now measuring strides with the pick of the East. Dodge, winner of the American and Latonia Derbies; Harry Kelly, America, Franklin, Hank O'Day, Sedan, Berlin, Blind Baggage, Kathleen, Water Blossom, and numerous others, which have made reputations on distant tracks, are meeting the Eastern horses and more than holding their own.

Another interesting feature has been the fine showing made by the imported horses, more of which are now racing in the United States than ever before. These thoroughbreds failed to show their true form on the metropolitan tracks, the impression being formed from the way they ran that they were not quite ready yet. But those which have thus far been seen at Saratoga appear to be thoroughly acclimatized, and are giving some splendid exhibitions of speed and stamina. This is not only true of the handicap events, but also applies to the two-year-old and other divisions.

The difference between the American and English methods of training can readily be seen when any of the imported thoroughbreds start. They are much slower to get away from the barrier than our horses, being almost invariably the last to get off, but, once in their stride, they generally manage to make up the ground lost at the start, whereas our thoroughbreds are taught to break quickly and generally show much early speed.

In one respect the European war has been of vast benefit to American owners and breeders, inasmuch as they have been able to obtain from England and France some of the best stock of both those countries, which otherwise they would not have been able to get for any amount of money. Many of these horses are now being raced at Saratoga, and the showing they have made may be seen by the results of the last week's races.

***

Brooklyn and the Pennant.

During these torrid August days, when the heat is taking the snap out of some of the baseball clubs, the Brooklyn team goes along its merry way, maintaining a lead at the head of the National League race which has the other teams guessing. The Dodgers have set a pace which has kept the other clubs on the jump, and the manner in which they have held to their advantage has been the surprise of the season.

While the race is not over by any means, the pitching and batting shown by Brooklyn is evidence enough that they are not going to give up without a hard struggle. The veteran staff of pitchers across the bridge is much better able to stand this sort of baseball weather than some of the pitchers who are new in the league. It is a hardened, seasoned ball club, and one which should stand the important test of the next few weeks better than some of their opponents.

Manager Wilbert Robinson is a leader of long experience and good judgment, and he has shown this year that he knows how to make the best possible use of his talent. Baseball fans who have been rooting for other clubs to win and expected that the Dodgers would crack long before this are fast coming to the belief that the Brooklyns are to stick.

The Boston Braves and the Phillies are still strong factors in the race, and it looks as if it were going to be a hard drive right to the end of the season. The Dodgers have the advantage on account of their lead. On Saturday they completed their eighth straight victory before they lost the second game of the double-header. Eight straight is better baseball than any of the other clubs in the National League are playing just now, and Robinson's pitching staff is in fine shape. The heavy hitting of the Dodgers has been a surprise, and they have shown in the continuity of their driving attack that their hard hitting has been no temporary spurt.

The Brooklyn Club has been consistent all season. There have been no sensational flashes such as the Giants showed when they won seventeen straight, but they have played steady baseball from day to day. The reserve strength which Manager Robinson has up his sleeve will count advantageously when some of the players were inclined to slump. True, Brooklyn has not a high-class infield outside of Daubert, but it is just as good as that of the Phillies, who won the National League pennant last season. The pitching staff is a better balanced organization than that of the champions, while Brooklyn is hitting far better than either Philadelphia or Boston, leading the league in team batting with a mark of .260. Pfeffer, Coombs, Marquard, Cheney, and Rucker have records which place them near the top of the league's pitchers. Daubert leads the league in base hits with 122, while Lew McCarty is leading the league's batting with a mark of .395 in thirty-six games. Brooklyn's chances for winning the pennant are getting better every day.

***

A Great Swimmer in Action.

Ludy Langer, the Los Angeles A. C. waterman who so convincingly proved his superiority over Herbert E. Vollmer and three others of the best swimmers in the East in the 440-yard national championship at Travers Island on Saturday, has a style that closely approaches perfection. He has both speed and stamina, a rare combination in the makeup of any athlete; he has confidence, an abundance of it; and, in sporting phrase, he has "a head and knows how to use it in competition. Any swimmer who can beat Vollmer twelve yards in a quarter-mile race must be held in the highest regard. Vollmer is at his best when swimming the quarter mile, while Langer, with his strength and stamina, does not attain his greatest efficiency until he swims a half mile, making his triumph of Saturday the more noteworthy.

Langer is a model athlete in regard to confidence. He does not overrate his own ability, but gauges it to such a degree that he neither overestimates it nor underrates it. He was the picture of confidence as he stood on the float in Travers Island Creek prior to jumping off at the start of the championship race Saturday. Though facing four of the best quarter-mile swimmers in the East, Langer joked and laughed with the officials around him. His opponents seemed not to worry him an atom. Once he hit the water Langer was as much at home as a fish. He put on exhibition a style that has never before been seen in the East, a style in which it would be difficult to find a flaw. His sturdy arms thrashed the water with the power of a motor boat engine, and every time his four-beat rotary-trudgeon crawl stroke came into play he was carried through the water with smooth, even progress. Like that master swimmer, Duke Kahanamoku, Langer always kept his head above water, which enabled him to follow his own course. He did not swerve from side to side, with little sense of direction, as Vollmer did. An equal amount of propelling power was furnished by each side of Langer's body, giving him grace and ease as he progressed toward his goal. He did not waste a stroke of his arms or kick of his legs in his defense of his 440-yard title.

Langer knows every angle of swimming and has the physical build to enable him to put his knowledge to practical use. He will be a hard man to dechrone as champion, and if his showing on Saturday is any criterion he will still be champion at 440 yards, 880 yards, and a mile at the end of the 1916 swimming season, as he was in 1915.

***

Reflections on a Golfing Oddity.

The dog days are at hand, and the golfers are abandoning the metropolitan links, with their close-cropped fairways and their faultless greens, for seashore courses swept by ocean breezes and infested by man-eating mosquitos, or for the still more formidable mountain courses, where every ball on the fair green finds a niblick lie. It is rather an odd thing that, while the baseball fans and players thrive beneath the rays of the August sun, while the tennis players of the East and West dash hither and thither in frantic endeavor over the baked surfaces of the courts, while polo players, cricket players, and various other sorts of players continue their favorite pastimes with unabated zeal, the golfer, who is heralded in song and story as the acme of devotion to a misguided cause, is the first and perhaps the only sportsman driven from his happy hunting grounds through the folly attitude taken by the mercury with regard to its position in the thermometer tube.

In the numbing days of the late Autumn, when cool blasts chill stout hearts and cause a sudden rise in the fur market, the maishe wielders are still pursuing their winding ways from tee to green clad in flannels that are at the same time mementos of vacation hours and promises of Summer days that are to come. In the depths of Winter, digging in the snow and sliding across the ice for the doubtful pleasure of retrieving a lost ball, the hardier members of the species fairly revel in the difficulties and the impromptu hazards set up or laid down by Boreas or Jack Frost. When the floodgates of heaven are opened in the Spring and the rain pours down until the landscape is almost hidden from view, as mournful as the form but as ready as the duck, the denizens of the links navigate their perilous courses amid a sea of troubles that the Ancient Mariner might well have fled.

But in that season of the year which is named by the proletariat "the good old Summer time," even thanks to up-to-date irrigation—the course is the greenest and the turf the softest, when there are leaves on every bough, birds in every nest, flowers in every nook, this insensate player, this featherless biped whose actions have caused well-merited wonderment through the ages of centuries, this inconsistent species of the genus homo, this—in short, this golfer, abandons that which should furnish his greatest delight just when nature and the greenkeeper combine forces to bring the scenes of his pleasure to the highest point of perfection.

Carstairs Rye
Coed—Since 1788

New York is America's most popular summer resort—and for 128 years, Carstairs Rye has been Father Knickerbocker's toast in welcoming visitors

In protective bottle—
"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good"

A Century Favorite



GRUNAN IN TWO BOUTS.

Coast Boxer to Perform Tuesday and Saturday—Other Bouts.

Although the postponement of the Dundee-Welling bout, which was scheduled for Wednesday at Madison Square Garden, robs the week of its best fistic attraction, several of the clubs will stage regular weekly shows. At the Pioneer Sporting Club tomorrow night, Ralph Grunan, Billy Roche's boxer from the Coast, will be matched against Jimmy Duffy of the west side. Grunan will also have another bout at the opening of the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn on Saturday night when he goes against Walter Mohr.

The Harlem Sporting Club's feature bout will be between Vic Moran, the New Orleans lightweight, and Leo Johnson, the negro boxer. The Harlem Club's Rockaway bill tomorrow will be Dave Kurtz vs. Knockout Jaffe. A Japanese boxer will also be seen in action. He is Jalean Cartucska, and his opponent will be Ted Hayes.

The Olympic Athletic Club's show tonight will have for its chief attraction a bout between the veteran Chicago heavyweight, Jim Barry, and Jim Smith of the Bronx. The semi-final will bring together K. O. Eggers and Terry Martin. The show at the Arverne Sporting Club on Thursday night will include Marty Cross and Johnny Lore and Patsy Kline and Young Rector.

The bouts scheduled thus far this week are:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Jim Barry vs. Jim Smith, K. O. Eggers vs. Terry Martin.
Hamilton A. C., Brooklyn—Harry Pierce vs. Frankie Dremeyer.
Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Battling Chuck vs. Young Marino.

TUESDAY.

Pioneer S. C.—Ralph Grunan vs. Jimmy Duffy.
Harlem S. C., Hammels—Dave Kurtz vs. K. O. Jaffe, Jalean Cartucska vs. Ted Hayes.

THURSDAY.

Clermont A. C.—Mickey Donley vs. Harry Pierce.
Arverne S. C.—Marty Cross vs. Johnny Lore, Patsy Kline vs. Young Rector.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Vic Moran vs. Leo Johnson. Brown's Far Rockaway Club—Sailor Grande vs. Johnny Howard, Mike Smith vs. Charley Dunn, Johnny Wallace vs. Billy Smith.

SATURDAY.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Walter Mohr vs. Ralph Grunan.

JERSEY GAMES ON HOLIDAY.

Harriers A. A. Plans Labor Day Meet for Hudson County Athletes.

Having received assurances of support from practically every club in the district, the Jersey Harriers A. A. of Bayonne will hold a championship track and field meet for athletes of Hudson County at City Oval Park, Bayonne, on Labor Day. Entry blanks call for six track events, four field contests, and a five-mile bicycle race. The events are 100-yard dash, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, mile run, 880-yard run, three-mile run, 12-pound shotput, running high jump, running broad jump, and running hop, step, and jump.

The Hudson County Trophy will be aw

TODAY BRINGS FINAL RUN OF N. Y. Y. C. BOATS

FLEET'S LAST RUN TO NEWPORT TODAY

N. Y. Y. C. Cruisers Spend Hot Day at Mattapoisett—Okee Protest Dismissed.

SUMMARIES ARE ANNOUNCED

Irolita Saturday's Winner on Corrected Time—Elena Was Faster in Actual Sailing.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTAPOISETT, Mass., Aug. 6.—Although the golf and tennis clubs here placed their grounds at the disposal of the members of the New York Yacht Club and their guests today, the active crew men of the squadron were too tired after the exhausting run of 62 miles from Fort Pond Bay yesterday to move around much in the blistering sun, which made this about the hottest day of the cruise. After colors, when the yachts were dressed, most of the sailors spent the day resting under the cover of deck awnings. A dozen steamers joined the fleet here for the run to Newport tomorrow, which will be the final one of the cruise. Harbor start has been set for 9 o'clock, and Commodore Baker hopes to have the squadron at anchor before sunset.

The official summaries, covering the late arrival of the fleet Saturday night, were not posted until this morning. On corrected time, Irolita defeated Katrina by 2 minutes and 15 seconds, although in actual sailing time Morton F. Plant's Elena beat Irolita by 53 minutes and 50 seconds and James B. Ford's Katrina finished 5 minutes and 9 seconds ahead of Irolita. Among the second-division schooners, Flying Cloud, which is the old Radiant refashioned, beat the new Boston schooner Amorilla, on both elapsed and corrected time, by exactly five minutes.

Barbara Wins Cup for Sloops.

In the race for the first division sloop cup, Barbara was victorious by the margin of four minutes and eighteen seconds over George Nichols's Carolina. The 65-footer Aurora, which won her class race against Winsome by twenty minutes, was beaten for the cup by nineteen minutes and sixteen seconds, corrected time. Aurora, however, actually sailed the course in twenty-four minutes and forty-two seconds less time than did Barbara, and was the first of the single stickers to come to anchor here.

Okee, of the thirties, had only the slight margin in corrected time of forty-eight seconds over Dr. James H. Bishop's Pampero in the race for the second division sloop cup, the former getting an allowance of 1:33:22 from the latter because of the difference in size. In her class race, Okee had a margin of only seven minutes over Lesmona.

Billy Swan, who began sailing Pampero during Larchmont race week after having twice sailed Maisie successfully, defeated Pauline, his nearest competitor in the forty-foot class race, by 6 minutes and 24 seconds. Maisie was thirty-three seconds behind Pauline, the two hugging each other closely throughout the run.

Okee Protest Dismissed.

At a meeting of the Regatta Committee on board the flagship Viking today the persons who sailed on the Okee in the race for the Navy Alumni Cup for sloops proved they were not in tow after the sounding of the preparatory signal. The protest against her was therefore dismissed and the cup awarded to L. G. Hammersley, the owner, who is with his regiment, the Seventy-first New York, on the Mexican border.

Among the guests on board the brightly illuminated yachts in the fleet tonight are: Fleet Captain Gerville Kane, Dr. Samuel A. Brown, H. De B. Parsons, J. M. MacDonough, F. O. Spedden, Robert W. Chandler, and Henry Brevoort Kane on Commodore Baker's flagship Viking; Lieut. Col. J. C. R. Peabody, Edward D. Watson, Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., G. A. Cormack, and Eliot Tuckerman on Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan's Corsair; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bourne and Howard Bourne on board Frederick G. Bourne's steamer Alberta; Samuel F. Rotan, E. E. Smith, Wm. L. Stow, and Morton W. Smith on board James Elverson, Jr.'s, Allegro; the Brazilian Ambassador and Mrs. da Gama, Señor Orestes Ferrara, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Cuba, and Mrs. Ferrara; A. M. Bagby, and Frank Pollock on board J. R. De Lamar's May; Mrs. J. P. Finley, Miss Mary L. Finley, Miss Helen Turnbull, Miss Georgia Appleton, Miss Louise Cox, Miss Dorothy Mitchell, and Harry Rowe Shelley on board Commodore E. C. Benedict's Oneida; Stuyvesant Wainwright, Harold W. Webb, Frederick P. Warfield, and Alfred Flesh on board Holland S. Duell's Rowdy; Drake Sparkman and Henry Stern on board Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Aurora; Mr. and Mrs. Morton F. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. William Reyburn, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bush, Guy Lowell, and Henry B. Plant, on board Mr. Plant's steamer Vanadis; William H. Busk, C. Van Winkle, J. Percy Bartram, and C. B. Seeley on board Mr. Plant's Elena; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Burden, Miss Winthrop Bushnell, Miss Virginia Van Ingen, Thompson Bushnell, Robert M. Sanderson, and John C. Borden on board Mr. Burden's steamer Sovereign; Alexander Smith Cochran, Amory G. Hodges, Arthur Thomsen, and Isaac Townsend on board Robert P. Perkins's steamer Mohican; Lieut. Commander Robert Henderson, U. S. N., and Charles Glucus on board A. Willard Pollard's Shur; Dr. George W. McDowell, and the Rev. Hugo D. Trinkhaus on board Charles B. Keeler's sloop Alice; Judge F. De Witt Wells on board Leonard H. Dyer's Atlantis; and Dr. H. Hugh Williams, L. M. Stockton, Austin Potter and Bayard Warren on board Herbert M. Sears's Constellation.

The summaries of Saturday's run are as follows:

Fourth Squadron Run on Saturday—Fort Pond Bay to Mattapoisett—Distance 62 Miles.

N. Y. Y. C. THIRTIES.

Start 7:25.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elopsed. H.M.S.
Okee III., L. G. Hammersley	9:47:37	14:22:37
Lee Mona, G. B. Kulenkampff	9:54:44	14:29:44
Alera, J. L. Cluett	10:10:35	14:45:35
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	10:12:58	14:47:58
Adois, F. L. Richard	Did not finish.	

CLASS P, SPECIAL.

Start 7:25.

Aleda, J. W. & E. P. Alker	Did not finish.	
Adois, F. L. Richard	Did not finish.	

N. Y. Y. C. FORTIES.

Start 7:30.

Pamparo, Dr. Jas. Bishop	8:40:03	13:10:03
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	8:44:27	13:16:27
Maisie, M. F. Plant	8:47:04	13:17:04
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	8:58:15	13:28:15
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	8:59:59	13:29:59
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	9:00:25	13:30:25
Minstral, G. M. Pynchon	9:02:12	13:32:12
Katherine, A. F. Luke	9:03:10	13:33:10
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	9:16:31	13:46:31
Shawara, H. Wesson	Disqualified.	

CLASS N. SPECIAL.

Start, 7:30.

Alice, C. B. Keeler	Time not taken

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Start, 7:35.

Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	7:08:50	11:33:50
Winsome, P. W. Rouss	7:29:40	11:54:40

SLOOPS—CLASSES L AND M.

Start, 7:35.

Doris, C. E. Hellier	8:35:20	13:00:20
Kalinga, W. C. Forbes	8:38:01	13:03:01

Corrected time—Doris, 11:38:06; Kalinga, not measured.

N. Y. Y. C.—FIFTIES.

Start, 7:40.

Barbara, W. P. Whitney	7:36:32	11:56:32
Carolina, George Nichols	7:42:50	12:02:50
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	7:44:58	12:04:58
Samuri, W. E. Dodge	Did not finish.	
Graylin, J. P. Morgan	Did not finish.	

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start, 7:45.

Amorilla, Demarest Lloyd	8:12:50	12:27:50
Miladi, G. W. Scott	8:37:49	13:12:49

Corrected time—Amorilla, 10:42:04; Miladi, 11:10:22.

SCHOONERS—CLASS N. SPECIAL.

Start, 11:30.

Irolita, E. W. Clark	7:17:40	11:27:40
Flying Cloud	7:30:30	11:54:30

Corrected time—Irolita, 10:16:15; Flying Cloud, 10:36:43.

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 7:50.

Vagrant, H. Vanderbilt	7:06:35	11:16:35
Katrina, J. B. Ford	7:12:31	11:22:31
Irolita, E. W. Clark	7:17:40	11:27:40

Corrected Time—Irolita, 10:16:15; Katrina, 10:18:30.

SCHOONERS—CLASS B SPECIAL.

Start, 7:50.

Elena, M. F. Plant	6:23:35	10:33:35
Irolita, E. W. Clark	7:17:40	11:27:40

Corrected Time—Elena, 10:15:30.

AUXILIARIES OVER AND UNDER 90 FEET.

Start, 7:55.

Invader, Henry Walton	7:32:30	11:37:30
Windward, J. M. Gretchius	8:11:23	13:16:23

Corrected Time—Windward, 12:03:00; Invader, not measured.

The Shawara was disqualified for touching the starting mark.

Corrected times in the races for the Commodore's Cups:

SCHOONERS—FIRST DIVISION.

	H. M. S.
Irolita	10:16:15
Katrina	10:18:30
Elena	10:18:50
Vagrant	Not measured
Invader	Not measured

SECOND DIVISION.

Flying Cloud	10:36:43
Amorilla	10:41:43
Maladi	11:10:22

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—FIRST DIVISION.

Barbara	10:20:54
Carolina	10:25:12
Ventura	10:27:20
Aurora	10:40:10
Winsome	11:01:00
Doris	11:38:05
Kalinga	Not measured
Grayling	Not measured
Samuri	Did not finish

SECOND DIVISION.

Okee	11:01:43
Pamparo	11:02:31
Lesmona	11:08:50
Pauline	11:08:55
Maisie	11:09:32
Zilph	11:22:27
Black Duck	11:22:53
Mistral	11:24:40
Alera	11:24:51
Katharine	11:25:38
Silhouette	11:27:04
Squaw	Disqualified
Shawara	Disqualified
Adios	Disqualified
Alice	Did not finish

HAWK LEADS ARROW CLASS.

Minnehaha Also a Winner in Indian Harbor Yacht Races.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 6.—Two races were held over the Indian Harbor Y. C. four-mile course this morning. In the Arrow class R. E. Slaven's Hawk was the first to cross the line. The Minnehaha, owned by John R. Johnson, was the winner in the Indian Harbor one-design class. The summaries:

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 10:40.

Yacht and Owner.	H. M. S.
Hawk, R. E. Slaven	11:49:33
Rani, C. D. Mallory	11:49:43
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	11:50:50
Snapper, J. D. Chapman	11:50:12
Bubbles, R. D. Bailey	11:51:35

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 10:45.

Minnehaha, John H. Johnson	12:11:40
Wahneta, Walter A. Hughs	12:12:10
Wabesi, Richard Outwater	12:12:45
Huhechee, J. W. Lewis	12:12:50
Salty, N. G. Whittelsey, Jr.	12:13:10
Yaqui, F. S. Page	12:13:13
Osseo, Dr. L. M. Hurd	12:49:33

HYDRA IN CLOSE FINISH.

Star Class Yacht Compete in Interclub Race in Manhasset Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 6. An exciting finish marked an interclub race of the Star Class in Manhasset Bay this afternoon. Charles E. Hyde's Hydra was again a winner by a margin of one minute and four seconds over Willis and Stannard's Altair. The summaries:

INTER-CLUB RACE—STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:30. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:10:20	1:40:20
Altair, Willis and Stannard	5:11:24	1:41:24
Zete, George W. Elder, Jr.	5:11:33	1:41:33
Faraway, A. B. Fry	5:14:00	1:44:00
Little Dipper, George Corry	5:14:30	1:44:30
Owls Minor, Allard O'Brien	5:14:40	1:44:40
Little Bear, Allan Walker	5:15:03	1:45:06
Banshee, M. Eggerton	5:15:50	1:45:50
Vega, E. C. Unitt	5:16:11	1:46:11
Shooting Star, W. French	5:17:10	1:47:10
Aurora, E. A. Morgan	5:18:20	1:48:20
No. 39	5:23:50	1:53:50

NICHOLS WINS TWO EVENTS.

Distance Runner First in Handicap Races—Heydet Wins Furlong.

Harry Nichols, the rejuvenated distance runner of the Morningside A. C., was the star performer yesterday in his club's games at Macombs Dam Park. The veteran took first place in both the 1,000-yard handicap and the two-mile run handicap. In the 1,000-yard run Jack Hanley and Lew Metzger, two of the club's cross-country stars, followed Nichols over the finish line in 2:24. In the two-mile event Eddie Lehman fell almost immediately after responding to the gun and injured his right side. He remained on the track courageously and finished only ten yards behind Nichols.

Lew Heydet, champion distance man of the Winged M. organization, branched out as a sprinter, and marked his initial efforts with a victory over Gus Zinn, scratch man, in the furlong handicap. F. Keiser was the only back marker to annex a first place. He captured the mile walk in the good figures of 7:21 2-5. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by F. Rudloff; (5 yards;) G. Sinn, (scratch,) second; S. Schein, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Nichols, (10 yards;) J. Hanley, (25 yards,) second; L. Metzer, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:24.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by F. Keiser, (scratch;) A. Kanowitz, (15 seconds,) second; A. Jungbluth, (45 seconds,) third. Time 7:21 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by R. Lillis, (10 yards;) C. Meyer, (35 yards,) second; J. Hanley, (scratch,) third. Time—0:54.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Heydet, (3 yards;) G. Sinn, (scratch,) second; F. Rudloff, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:23 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Nichols, (45 seconds;) E. Lehman, (1:00) second; I. Lehman, (1:00,) third. Time—11:08.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by P. Moorehead, (3 ft.,) with 17 ft.; J. Schein, (2 ft. 6 in.,) second, with 15 ft. 10 in.; S. Schonfeld, (3 ft.,) third, with 15 ft. 4 in.

12-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by J. Zaslasky, (2 ft.,) with 35 ft. 2 in.; S. Schonfeld, (5 ft.,) second, with 31 ft. 10 in.; J. Helm, (scratch,) third, with 38 ft. 7 in.

Flushing Golf Medalists Qualify.

Gardiner W. White, C. F. Watts, and R. H. Boyd, with either W. L. Mantle or C. H. Stevick, who tied for fourth place with 80 strokes, qualified in the second instalment of medal play in the qualifying round for the President's Cup on the links of the Flushing Country Club yesterday. White led the field, qualifying with an 80. C. H. Stevick won the sweepstakes with a card of 80, 7—72. R. S. Lord being second, with 92, 16—76, and C. F. Watts third, with 82, 6—76.

LOW CARD IS EASY AT VAN CORTLANDT

Short Length of Public Links Partly Explains Barnes's Recent 276 Score.

The varying conditions under which golf tournaments are played makes it almost ridiculous to speak of records, and nothing emphasizes this as much as the heralded world's record mark of 276 strokes for seventy-two holes of medal play, set by Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley in winning the recent Van Cortlandt Park open tournament. As far as the mathematics of the feat goes, it is probably the lowest score ever made in four consecutive rounds of open tournament play, but there is nothing about the performance to indicate that the quality of the golf was as marvelous as the size, or lack of size, of the score.

The Van Cortlandt links is 5,340 yards in length. Every other links over which the important tournaments are played for the full eighteen-hole distance is between 6,000 and 6,500 yards long. The average par on a fairly hard course is 72 strokes, whereas the Van Cortlandt par is 68, giving the player an advantage of four strokes for each round over courses like Baltusrol, Myopia, Merion, and Nassau. Adding sixteen strokes to the score made by Barnes would give him a total of 290 for the four rounds, just what he made in the national open championship at Minikahda, and four strokes over the mark made by Chick Evans in winning the title. Adding to this the fact that 68 is a very liberal par for Van Cortlandt, inasmuch as there are many par four holes that yield more threes than fours to the average professional, five par four holes being under the 300-yard distance, it is more than probable that Barnes played a better game at Minikahda than he did at Van Cortlandt.

The Minikahda course is 6,150 yards long with a par of 72. With almost the same field of players competing the breaking of the 70 mark at Minneapolis was a feat worth noting and celebrating, whereas at Van Cortlandt there were so many scores between 66 and 70 that the enumeration of them becomes monotonous. Chick Evans made a single round of 62 some years ago on the Ravenswood links, and although this is the lowest mark made over an eighteen-hole course in this country, it is not by any means recognized as a high-class performance like the winning of the national open championship with a score of 286.

There is only one par 5 hole at Van Cortlandt, the 485-yard ninth, and most of the professionals found no difficulty in reaching the green in two strokes. On many of the par 4 holes the long hitters drove to the greens with regularity. It is almost impossible to compare scores made under these conditions with the cards turned in at Minikahda in the national or at Garden City in the metropolitan open championship. Barnes, who has been playing remarkably well all season, played a fine game and led the field, but a world's record should be established by the excellency of the play, not by the favoring conditions. With this in mind, the Van Cortlandt mark of 276 will hardly be recognized as the result of the greatest golf ever played on the terrestrial planet.

There were some really great performances at the Van Cortlandt tournament that seem to have been overlooked in the excitement. In setting the record of 66 for the course, Bob McDonald of Buffalo made the first nine holes in 32. The record of 66 was not so much in itself. Elmer Loving made it once in a match-play round for the city championship some years ago, and the same player equaled it in the amateur-professional four-ball contest on the day preceding the opening of the tournament, but as McDonald's mark was made in actual medal play competition it will stand as the record. The 32 for the first half of the journey was a remarkable score for the Buffalo golfer, because the first nine-hole distance of the Van Cortlandt course is nearly, if not quite, as long as the outward journey on many other links. The distance is 2,923 yards, and in setting the mark of 32 the big Scotchman performed the following feats: He made the 267-yard third hole in 3, the 267-yard fourth hole in 2, the 415-yard sixth hole in 3, the 296-yard seventh hole in 3, and finished with his 32, although he lost a stroke to par by taking a 5 on the second hole.

Another exceptional performance was the 68 made by the one-armed golfer from the Essex County Country Club, Louis Martucci. Under any conditions a 68 is creditable, but to make it with a single arm is a feat that stumps even the imagination of most denizens of the links. Still another feat worthy of more than passing notice was the performance of Pat Doyle, who, supposedly under safe guard and flat on his back in a hospital cot, stole past his warders and evaded pursuit long enough to get in two rounds of 68 each, leading the field with Jim Barnes for the first day's play. His steadiness under the conditions was a wonder of those who knew the hand'cap under which the former Myopia professional was playing, and although his cards of 34, 34—68; 34, 34—68, may be equaled for steadiness, it is not probable that they will ever be excelled.

Although the 276 by Barnes will not be recognized as a new world's record, there is a mark only two strokes higher, made on an American course, that gets serious consideration as a criterion by which all other American play may be judged. This is the record of 278 strokes for seventy-two holes of tournament play made by MacDonald Smith at Scarsdale in 1914. At the time he made this mark the young Scotchman was playing one of the greatest games of golf that this country has ever seen, and, although the Scarsdale course is not one of the most difficult in the country, it is of regulation length and a fair test of golf. The only others making that approach this on good courses are a 279 made by Harry Vardon in 1913 on a German links, a 288 made by J. D. Edgar in the open championship of France at Le Touquet in 1914, and the 286 made by Chick Evans in the recent national open championship at Minikahda.

BIDDLE WINS FEATURE RUN.

Captures 600-Yard Handicap from Scratch at Mohawk Games.

Only four events were on the program of the monthly games of the Mohawk A. C. at Macombs Dam Park yesterday. Harry Biddle won the 600-yard handicap from scratch in 1:16, after taking third from the back mark in the mile handicap. George Mazzucca breasted the tape first in the mile from a 125-yard allowance.

Leo Goehring made his first appearance in the 1916 outdoor season when he started from scratch in the hop, step, and jump. He took third place with a leap of 42 feet 7 inches.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash Handicap.—Won by Phil McAndrews, (6¼ feet;) Edward Foley, (5½ feet,) second; Joseph Tighe, (6½ feet,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by George Mazzucca, (125 yards;) William Boak, (125 yards,) second; Harry Biddle, (scratch,) third. Time—4:35.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Biddle, (scratch;) Louis Cohen, (12 yards,) second; Kenneth James, (15 yards,) third. Time—1:16.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by John Dolan, (7 feet 6 inches,) with 44 feet 4 inches; Louis Reicher, (5 feet,) second, with 44 feet ½ inch; Leo Goehring, (scratch,) third, with actual jump of 42 feet 7 inches.

Mrs. Shafer Wins Malba Trophy.

In the semi-final round of the golf competition for the Governors' Cup on the links of the Malba Field and Marine Club at Malba, L. I., yesterday, G. C. Trumbull defeated C. C. Woodrow 5 up and 4 to play, and W. Z. Shafer won from W. Sampson 4 up and 3 to play. In the final round of the women's competition for the Governors' trophy Mrs. W. Z. Shafer defeated Miss E. Hugg 4 up and 3 to play.

KUMAGAE DEFEATS COFFEY.

Goes to Final Round of Crescent A. C. Tennis Tourney.

Ichiya Kumagae, the sturdy little Japanese whose play on the tennis courts has won him much praise since his arrival in this country, advanced to the final round of the Crescent Athletic Club invitation tournament yesterday afternoon, when he vanquished the Princeton expert, Arthur H. Coffey, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4. The latter played well, but his best was not formidable enough to offset the steady placing of the Nipponese from the baseline. Kumagae kept sending his drives deep into his opponent's territory, and when Coffey, in sheer desperation, attempted to reach the net Kumagae more often than not succeeded in placing a passing stroke down the lines. It was a repetition of the tactics which have gained for the Japanese all of his victories.

His looping drive was well placed from corner to corner, so that the burden of court covering was forced upon the Princetonian. Kumagae varied his play from the back court a bit by coming in at the net when he had drawn Coffey out of position. Then a sharp cross-courting stroke won him an ace. The Japanese, however, did not attempt the spectacular overhead game, but when he did make such strokes they were usually sent true to a point of vantage.

The other final round bracket has not been filled. It lies between S. Howard Voshell and Robert Lindley Murray.

The California team of Clarence J. Griffin and Roland Roberts won its way to the final round in doubles, Clarence C. Pell and S. F. de Rham being defeated in the semi-final round match, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. S. H. Voshell and Fred C. Baggs advanced to the semi-final round in the other half of the draw by a victory over Lyle E. Mahan and Leonard Beekman, 8—6, 6—3. Their opponents will be W. Merrill Hall and Charles M. Bull, Jr.

The Crescent Athletic Club tennis championship was also decided yesterday, Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeating Daniel Van Brunt, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

The summaries:

SINGLES—Semi-final Round.—Ichiya Kumagae defeated Arthur H. Coffey, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Second Round.—Lyle E. Mahan and Leonard Beekman defeated James S. O'Neale, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round.—S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs defeated Lyle E. Mahan and Leonard Beekman, 8—6, 6—3.

Semi-final Round.—Clarence J. Griffin and Roland Roberts defeated Clarence C. Pell and S. F. de Rham, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

CRESCENT A. C. CHAMPIONSHIP—Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Daniel Van Brunt, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

HALL AND CRAGIN WIN.

Take Finals in Doubles on the Edgemere Courts.

W. Merrill Hall and Arthur Cragin won the doubles event of the Edgemere Country Club invitation tournament yesterday by defeating Fred Anderson and Edmund J. Fixman, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1. The victors played two matches, the semi-final round also being played yesterday. In this Hall and Cragin were the victors over G. A. L. Dionne and Charles Chambers at 6—2, 7—5.

Hall's success was not confined to the doubles, for he won a final round bracket in the singles competition, Fred Anderson being the victim in straight sets, 6—4, 7—5. The final round will bring together Hall and Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former the winner of the event last year and the latter the winner two years ago. This contest will be played next Sunday.

PLAY AT SEABRIGHT TODAY.

Many of the Best Tennis Men in the Country to Contest.

A glittering array of tennis stars will gather at Seabright this afternoon for the opening of the annual invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, which is rated as one of the most important events of the season. Richard Norris Williams, 2d, is the holder of the Achelis Cup, having to his credit two legs on the trophy, and he will defend this year.

Such men as William M. Johnston, national singles champion; George M. Church, Willis E. Davis, Karl H. Behr, Robert Lindley Murray, Ichiya Kumagae, H. Mikami, Nathaniel W. Niles, and Harold Throckmorton are entered in the tournament.

Last year the Seabright tournament witnessed the downfall of Maurice E. McLoughlin at the hands of Karl Behr, but the latter was defeated in the challenge round by Williams. In view of the record of surprises that the season has produced it is not improbable that there will be a continuation in this tournament.

POLO RESULT IS CHANGED.

Committee Gives Rathborne Cup Game of Last Week to Magpies.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—An announcement by the Polo Committee has created a new situation in the remaining games in the Rathborne Memorial Cup series. When Deal replaced its injured player on Thursday by J. C. Cooley and won in the last two periods from the Magpies by 3¾ to 3½ goals a rule of the Polo Association had been unwittingly violated. No player may join two teams in the same event, and as Cooley is a Meadowbrook Rugby member, the committee has reversed the result and declared the Magpies winners on the sixth period score, which was 3 to 2¼ for Deal. As a consequence the semi-final on Wednesday will be between the Magpies and Meadowbrook Rugby, the winners playing Point Judith in the final on Saturday.

Tomorrow the national junior championship will start with a game between Cooperstown and Point Judith. On Tuesday, in the same event, the Meadowbrook third and Meadowbrook Rugby play, the winners to decide the final on Thursday. While no team with a handicap of over twenty goals may enter, the junior championship is a fine event, the winning club gaining possession of the title and the Samuel D. Warren Cup for the year, besides individual trophies outright for the players on the victorious team.

Polo ists here after the close of the Point Judith tournament will be engaged in selecting the players and substitutes for the team to play in the first intercircuit cups tournament at the Philadelphia Country Club Sept. 15 to 25. It is planned to be the greatest interclub handicap event ever held by the Polo Association, which is to defray the expenses of twenty mounts and four grooms from a central rendezvous in each of the eight circuits to and from the Philadelphia Country Club.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs. Alberta True, 113 pounds; Water Lily, 115; Vermont, 106; Port Light, (imp.,) 117 Past Master, 107; Huntress, 116; Silica 123; Kens, 114; Success, 110; Naushon, 118; Woodfair, 118; Busy Joe, 104; Gnat, 113; Sir William Johnson, 123; Gibraltar, 104, and Conning Tower, 131.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, maidens; about two miles. Guardian Saint, (imp.,) 132 pounds; Agon, 142; Chivalry, 147; Otto Floto, 132; Watertown, 147, and King Simon, 147.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, the Cohoes Handicap; six furlongs. Klidee, 110 pounds; Frigero, 126; Babcock, 116; Kagura, 113; Amalgamator, 110; Basil, 113; Meteorite, 108; Tyrant, (imp.,) 105; Tumbler, 125, and Tom McTaggart, 122.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Delaware Handicap; one mile. Trial by July, 146 pounds; Frizsie, (imp.,) 108; Ed Crump, 120; Sandmarsh, 117; The Finn, 119; Flittergold, 107; Grumpy, 99; Stromboli, 125, and Pennant, 127.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Garbage, 113 pounds; Sam Slick, 118; G. M. Miller, 118; Shooting Star, 105; Polly Connolly, 100; Belgian Trooper, 105; Jacklet, 118; Daingerfield, 118; Beethoven, 118; Monmouth, 118; Sea Ward, 100; Mallon, 95; Seyllian, 105; Carlton G., 112; Bobs Olga, 100; Naushon, 118; Royal Meteor, 118; Day Day, 118; Salon, 113; Dr. Gremer, 105; Nigel, 105; Fairweather, 105, and Brave, 118.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, maiden fillies, conditions five and a half furlongs. Odds and Ends, 114 pounds; Feluca, 114; Glory Belle, 114; Gladiola, (imp.,) 114; Kittenish, (imp.,) 114; Wingold, 114; Affection, 114; Precise, 114; Fantam Bale, 114; Mother Machree, 114; Mido, 114, and Arrow, 114.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

GEN. BUTT'S CHARGES INTEREST ARMY MEN

Investigation of His Son's Illness, However, Waits on Formal Complaint.

ACTION BY BAKER LIKELY

Field Medical Service Along Mexican Border Is in Charge of Militia Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—In the absence of Secretary of War Baker, who is at Fort Monroe, Va., witnessing target practice with big guns, officials of the War Department today declined to make any statement that might be regarded as authoritative concerning the charges of General McCoskry Butt of the reserve list of the New York National Guard that his son, Private Robert McCoskry Butt of the Seventh New York Regiment, had not received proper medical attention when he was ill of typhoid fever on the Mexican border. Officers on duty with the War Department said, however, that if General Butt placed his charges before the department they would be investigated.

While it was announced recently that the War Department would not investigate newspaper stories alleging lack of medical attention to sick guardsmen, the department has followed the practice of sending telegrams of inquiry to the proper officers at border points when its attention has been called to published complaints of this character. No action was taken today, however, with regard to General Butt's complaint, but it is expected that Secretary Baker will take cognizance of General Butt's statements when he returns tomorrow by calling on Major Gen. Funston for a report. In that event the course of General Funston will be to refer the order to Major Gen. O'Ryan.

From what was said in army circles tonight, it was apparent that army men believe that in an investigation of Private Butt's case any blame would fall on National Guard medical officers, and not on the Medical Corps of the United States Army. The explanation was that the National Guard organizations took with them their own medical officers, who gave attention to the guardsmen in field hospitals. Army medical officers, it was said, were stationed at base hospitals.

It was indicated by army officials this evening that the allegations of General Butt that his sonn had been kept in Texas, instead of being sent home, on account of delays incident to red tape in methods, would also be investigated if General Butt reiterated these charges in a communication to Secretary Baker.

The War Department seldom makes public the result of its investigations of complaints regarding treatment of national guardsmen unless there have been newspaper statements concerning specific cases. One of these cases involved the death of Private Clinton Healy of the Twenty-third New York Regiment, a Brooklyn boy. A letter in a newspaper alleging that young Healy had died from lack of medical attention was the basis of a letter from Healy's father to the Adjutant General of the Army asking for an investigation. In a report made by Major General O'Ryan a record was presented of the medical treatment received by Private Healy, which indicated, army authorities said, that there had been no lack of care in his case.

General Butt's statement in THE TIMES today charged that "newspaper correspondents who have dared tell the truth about the lack of hospital arrangements and supplies and other shortcomings are officially dubbed liars," and "a later impartial investigation may, however, prove who deserve the title of liars."

This was a reference to a telegram sent to the War Department recently by Major General Funston, saying that a "carnival of lying" was being indulged in by newspaper correspondents with State troops along the Mexican border. It was said at the same time by officers at the War Department that while there had been many exaggerations in dispatches of correspondents with State troops the metropolitan press had been free from this sort of thing, and the complaint of General Funston could not be applied to the correspondents on the border as representatives of most of the big daily newspapers.

CABINET DINES WITH CARRANZA

With Governors They Discuss Mexico's Military Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6, (via Galveston.)—In the carved oak dining room of the National Palace First Chief Carranza gave his first official dinner tonight to twenty-two Cabinet Ministers, Governors of States, and visiting Generals of his army. The large table was decorated with flowers.

General Carranza sat at the head and Secretary of State Aguilar at the foot. War Minister Obregon was at Carranza's right and Pablo Gonzales at his left. Next, in the order of their precedence, were Luis Cabrera, Jesus Acuna, Pastor Ruiz, Ignacio Bonillas, and the Governors of Queretaro, Vera Cruz, and Michoacan.

During the dinner the actual military situation in the republic and the mission of the proposed international commission to the United States were discussed. Strict secrecy was observed in the discussion.

The silver plate brought here by Maximilian was used at the dinner, with a massive golden coffee service requiring two men to lift. The windows of the dining room were screened by banks of flowers and fern decorations.

The dinner marked the renewal of an old custom of formal Sunday Cabinet dinners, where all weighty State affairs were discussed in an informal manner.

STORM DRENCHES SOLDIERS.

Wind and Rain On Texas Border Keep Men Busy at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 6.—One of those Texas storms that come only once or twice in the memories of citizens in this part of the State, storms that are half hurricane and half deluge, last night kept 18,000 soldiers in the camps hereabouts awake for more than four hours after taps had been sounded. Most of the night was spent holding to tent ropes and flaps.

There was a warning of the storm. At 9 o'clock the signal corps radio caught a message from Brownsville saying that a cyclone was sweeping in from the Gulf, headed straight for this area. Major Hallihan sent a loud-voiced private to the big moving picture show tent near the Seventh Regiment camp to tell the soldiers that they had better run and put extra ropes on their tents.

In less than an hour the big tent itself was torn from its moorings and swirled into a ditch some distance away. Colonel Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment detailed Company I as tentholders, while Y. M. C. A. secretaries asked for details to put their wooden houses in order.

In the Seventh Regiment Lizzie, the mule that has been detailed to do all the kicking for the unit, tried to withstand the hurricane. As long as she kept her feet on the ground she was safe, but suddenly she lost her temper and kicked, and the wind turned Lizzie over into a temporaryp lake formed by the rain.

It was announced at headquarters today that Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, Majors G. H. Jamerson, and Frank M. Damford, and Captains H. W. Miller and G. H. Muddlestone had been detailed from the regular army to give the infantry regiments here a month's instruction. Lieut. Col. J. D. L. Hastman will have the cavalry and Captain P. W. Booker the artillery.



HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1857
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET
GIFT SUGGESTIONS OF CHIN

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
Washington.....Riggs Building
Philadelphia.....Public Ledger Building
Chicago.....1,201 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
Detroit.....821 Ford Building
San Francisco.....742 Market Street
London.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
Paris.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Postage free, exceptions noted. *1 Yr.* *1 Mo.*
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday.....6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture Magazine, and Book Sections.....2.50 .25
Under for Picture Section, $1.75.
Under for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only.....5.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.00 1.30
Sunday only.....8.40 .70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays.) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.

TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly.) per year, $2; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays.) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $3; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916.

A CHANCE FOR SETTLEMENT.

A settlement of the dispute between the New York City Railways Company and its employés is fairly in sight. The situation is delicate; a slight hitch in the proceedings at either of the two meetings to be held today, that of the Directors of the company or that of the men, may serve to upset the arrangement which has been reached through the patience and zeal of Mayor MITCHEL and Chairman OSCAR STRAUS of the Public Service Commission. There is, however, a hopeful note in the statement issued last night by the Mayor, while Mr. MAHON and Mr. FITZGERALD of the Amalgamated Association go so far as to say that "if the propositions which "have been agreed to by the repre- "sentatives of the company and our- "selves are ratified they will establish "a very satisfactory agreement." Nothing is yet known of the terms proposed, but President SHONTS of the railway company and the leaders of the strikers seem for the time being to be satisfied with them, and the Mayor, who, with Mr. STRAUS, worked for twenty-four hours to get them in shape, promises that they will be made public after the action of the company and its employés today, no matter what that action may be.

We are emboldened by the circumstances to hope that the action in both cases will be ratification, and that the embargo on traffic which has afflicted this city for two days will be materially lessened before another day has passed. Although the settlement will affect only the green cars, and the strike on the Third Avenue Railway and its subsidiaries in the Bronx and Westchester County will continue for a time, the issues involved are precisely the same, and the officials of the Westchester and Bronx lines have proposed arbitration. There is a chance then that what promised to be a prolonged labor strike, seriously affecting both commercial and social life in New York, may soon be ended through intelligent action of the leaders on both sides. The chance may yet be missed, the hope frustrated. But in any case the citizens will owe a debt of gratitude to Mayor MITCHEL and Mr. STRAUS.

ECONOMIC WAR OR PEACE?

In the discussion in the House of Commons last week Mr. ASQUITH, speaking as a hardened free trader, committed himself to the abandonment, for reasons of war, of the principles which have served England so well in peace. The new doctrine of international protection is adopted by the Allies for use against enemies only. Neutrals like the United States have nothing to fear. They will reassure themselves rather by hope that after the war England will be itself again than by reliance upon his words, if the plan for the war after the war shall be carried into effect. That it will not be accomplished easily, even under present conditions, and still less under conditions of peace, is shown by the abstention of eighty-seven French Socialists from approval of an economic war after peace. According to the cable, the declaration following the division in the Deputies reads: "We will not accept a prolonging in "an economic war of the disasters of "the European war."

By a coincidence, the cable brought on the same day intelligence of the departure from Rio de Janeiro of a Brazilian delegate to promote the economic union of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, which La Prensa urges should be made to include all South American republics. And the Ambassador of the United States at Buenos Aires cables asking for suggestions from the United States regarding modifications it desires in the pending Argentine tariff. These are illustrations of the American and European methods. On this continent nations are uniting for peace in commerce, just as on the European Continent they are uniting for economic war. Considering the prestige which the experience of the United States has given to free trade on a continental scale, it may be hoped that it will not be backward in joining its sister republics. It would be a good thing to do in itself, for it would promote an exchange of the products of the tropical and temperate zones and of manufactures which we have for the raw materials which we need. It is borrowing trouble to think of the necessity of combining against a European economic combination which would be prejudicial in fact, if not hostile in form. And yet it would be well to be prepared for any contingency.

THE EPIDEMIC'S CRIPPLES.

In the city there have been about 5,000 cases of infantile paralysis, with a death rate of 22 per cent. But the figures which show how many die do not measure the full force and effect of the epidemic, for a majority of those who survive are deformed cripples during the remainder of their lives. Many of the patients are in our hospitals. Health Commissioner EMERSON, a few days ago, predicting that there would be in all not less than 5,000 hospital cases, said that the deaths would be 20 per cent., and that "of "the remaining 4,000 patients fully "2,000 will be in some manner par- "alyzed when they are discharged." In half, or 1,000, of these cases paralysis would be permanent, beyond cure, and the victims would need mechanical appliances. Continuous treatment might better the condition of the other half. And in his advice to parents of these hospital patients he urges them to place the discharged children under proper medical or surgical supervision for at least one year, and to procure treatment at some one of the city's orthopaedic hospitals.

In their report the bacteriologists and pathologists who have been in conference here recommend immediate isolation of the patient, and say that "satisfactory isolation can be secured only in a hospital." More emphasis might well have been given to the fact that only in a hospital, for a great majority of cases, can the patient who survives have the treatment which may prevent deformity.

We are inclined to think that Commissioner EMERSON'S estimate of 2,000 paralytic cripples out of 5,000 is not large enough. Some authorities would increase it by 50 per cent. It may be noted that of about 10,000 crippled patients treated last year at the largest of our orthopaedic hospitals 3,000 had been made cripples by infantile paralysis.

Our leading authority in the field of orthopaedic surgery says many of these would have avoided the crippling deformity if they had been treated properly at the very beginning, during the first few weeks of illness. There are physicians who are not familiar with the treatment required. A large majority of patients can have it only in hospitals, and in these there should be a uniformity of practice, based upon the instructions of those whose eminence and ability are recognized.

TWO IRISHMEN.

Private PATRICK MORAN of the Connaught Rangers and Private WILLIAM DEVLIN of the Munster Fusiliers. Both were prisoners in the hands of the Germans. Both were among the Irishmen whom ROGER CASEMENT tempted to gain their liberty by joining his expedition. Both refused, and both were shot. The explanation given by the German authorities was that they were shot for other offenses; but when the American Ambassador tried to investigate he was not permitted to interrogate witnesses except in the presence of German officers, and the authorities tried to prevent him from undertaking it at all.

After BENEDICT ARNOLD joined the British he was asked to visit American prisoners and offer them their liberty if they would join the English. They refused, with opprobrious language, and it has always been counted to them for courage and self-sacrifice. PATRICK MORAN and WILLIAM DEVLIN were true to their oaths, to their duty, and to the best interests of Ireland. Their kind of heroism is not so extravagantly praised as some other kinds of Irish heroism; but MORAN and DEVLIN and their kind give their lives not for Ireland's past but for her future.

CIVIC PROGRESS IN MUSIC.

Among the most noticeable and encouraging features, from a social and cultural point of view, in New York during the present Summer have been the popular concerts given in Madison Square Garden to audiences in some cases of 8,000 or more by the Civic Orchestral Society at prices ranging from 10 cents to 75 cents. These concerts, moreover, have not been of what is commonly called popular music; quite the contrary, they have been devoted to good music, and they are not the only ones of their kind and quality in town this Summer.

New York is not alone in this musical advance which is bringing good music home to the people in a more popular way than ever before. The Chicago Music Association is doing a similar work in that city. As announced three years ago, it had for its distinctive objects the furtherance of organizations of local committees in organizing and managing musical entertainments at neighborhood centres, and the organization of choral and orchestral clubs at each centre; providing opportunities for young artists to make their first appearances; the production of works of resident composers; the production of distinctively American music, and the holding of annual music festivals, bringing together the various local groups.

During the past season the association has given a series of eight special concerts, making a total of sixty in all, with an aggregate of 1,279 participants and an aggregate audience of more than 30,000. The receipts for these concerts, given at small expense, were for the past year $7,014.90 and the disbursements were $6,508.64, leaving a balance of $506.26 on the right side.

The Philistine still thrives as he did in England and in the United States in MATTHEW ARNOLD'S time, but he is a transformed and more receptive Philistine, no longer quite so sure of himself and his theory of life as he was then. He has become an enthusiastic and even a measurably discriminating patron of the fine arts, music, and to some extent of literature. His conversion is not yet complete, but it is in hopeful progress.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

The result of the ballot upon the question of a strike by the train service employés of the United States will be formally announced tomorrow. Informally, it is already known that the men are almost unanimous in favor of giving their representatives power to take some forward action in a controversy which has reached the stage of disagreement. Both parties believe themselves right and are resolved against making any concession. Nevertheless, one of the union delegates declared Saturday: "The railroads "don't want a strike, we don't want a "strike, and the public doesn't want a "strike." This is a clear statement of the situation.

Before the nineties the usual unit in a railway strike was a company, the largest unit was a railway system, a single class of workers was customarily involved. Since the nineties the workers of various classes have combined against the railways at first of a section of the country and later of all the country. There have been a dozen of these concerted strikes of many classes of railway workmen against many railways within twenty years, but this is the greatest of all. Also it is the most ruthless. The men have no hesitation in saying that they care nothing for any extremity of distress by anybody, and they will not even arbitrate their demands. Unconditional surrender by the railways, and through them by the country, is their ultimatum. This is syndicalism in effect if not in form. The railways cannot stop alone. If the railways stop, all industry must stop. Very soon only the rich could eat.

When a railway strike of smaller dimensions occurred in France the Government declared martial law throughout the republic, took over the railways, ordered the strikers into the public service, and broke the strike forthwith. The Ministry in Parliament declared that the necessities of the case made it unimportant whether or not there was law for their action, and public opinion sustained them. Thus what seemed a crisis for the people was turned into a crisis for the strikers, and ended in their humiliation. In France the principle is established that "public servants must "be required to discharge their duties "regularly and without interruption."

The traction strike has illustrated the need of such a principle locally. The threatened railway strike illustrates the need for it nationally. This is not an original or novel remark. It is a remark which has been made officially, and without receiving the attention it deserved. In the award of the Van Hise Commission respecting the demands of the engineers in 1912, it is said that there are only two reliances to cure such situations. One is the restraining force of public opinion. The other is thus set forth:

> A strike in the army or navy is mutiny and is universally punished as such. The same principle is applied to seamen because of the public necessity involved. A strike among postal clerks, as among the teachers of our public schools, would be unthinkable. In all these cases the employment, to borrow a legal phrase, is affected with a public use, and this of necessity qualifies the right of free concerted action which exists in private employments. However, if the principle be accepted that there are certain classes of service thus affected with a public interest, and men who enter them are not free concertedly to quit the service, then these men must be guarded in the matter of wages and conditions by public protection.

It is to be hoped that the lesson will be learned this time. The public cannot help remarking that they are better served by the corporations which they have hobbled and crippled than by the unions which they have spoiled by their sympathy. The corporations work piecework, unlimited hours, under strict regulation of their charges, and without control of their costs. Every hand is against them. Arbitrators find against them and lawmakers unceasingly make laws against them. No wonder the unions presume upon their privileges and put no limit to their demands. They cause to be passed laws requiring railway funds to be squandered which might better be spent in serving the public or even in raising wages above the economic limit. They declare in statutes passed for their benefit that they can do no wrong when they act like conspirators in restraint of trade, and that the processes used against capitalist malefactors shall not be used against unions when they transgress the law. Such conduct has led to a climax past all reason.

When labor's spokesmen declare that the unions care first for themselves, it is necessary for the public to care first for itself. At the limit of the law the unions must stop or be stopped. So long as the traction men and the railway men fulfill their public duties their complaints should be patiently inquired into and full justice done them. But if they venture to strike, sympathy will be, or at least ought to be, transferred to the companies. They will seem to be the servants of the public, and the strikers the public enemy, who must be conquered because they cannot be reasoned with. They can hardly appreciate the enormity of their position that they have been discriminated against in previous arbitrations, and that this time they will arbitrate only on their terms, and will have nothing to do with the companies' proposal to submit to arbitration of the entire issue, or to the award of the Interstate Commission. The rule of the financial trusts has been brought within the rule of reason, despite unlimited wealth and more intelligence than the unions have, which is not small. The unions, too, hire their law by the year, and have the strength which comes from the massing of millions under a single control.

But the people when they are aroused make their own laws, and they have a strength which makes the unions' seem puny. The crisis which confronts the people and the railways, after all, is more a crisis for the unions. Will they be reasonable? Only on that basis can they retain that public sympathy which is their sole hope of success.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Franc-tireur" Crime in Prussia.

Not a few of the cruel deeds committed by the Germans in Belgium soon after the war began, though listed among "atrocities" by the English and French commissions that investigated them, are admitted and justified by the Germans themselves as severities made necessary by attacks on German soldiers by Belgian civilians. The latter, it is claimed, were shot, as they deserved to be, because they retained and used arms and so forfeited the immunities which would otherwise have been theirs as the non-belligerent part of the Belgian population.

A reference in this column the other day to a Prussian law which not only permitted but commanded the civilian inhabitants of that Kingdom to resist invaders in exactly the way the Belgians were charged with resisting the Germans has brought to us several letters either denying or questioning the existence of such a law. Yet there is one, or what amounts to one, for in the "Kriegsbrauch" issued by the German Great General Staff in 1892, republished from the last Prussian edition of 1870, there appears under the heading, "Usages of War on Land," a Section 111, which says:

> A rising of the inhabitants of a territory not under occupation who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having had time to organize themselves is spoken of as a "leves en masse." Such inhabitants are recognized as having the privileges of belligerent forces if * * * they carry arms openly and conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

Such civilians need not be under the command of a "responsible officer," nor need they wear a "distinguishing sign," but emphasis is placed on the statement that such forces lose belligerent rights "in a territory already invaded." This is puzzling, unless "already invaded" is used in the sense of "occupied," for otherwise the civilians could do nothing after the invaders had set foot across the border, and that would be absurd.

A footnote to this Section 111 says, significantly, in reference to the restrictions on civilian fighters, "The foregoing rules of warfare are dictated by convenience, and a limit is set to inconvenient methods only by the fear of reprisals." "Franc-tireur crimes" could go far under that rule without exceeding the Prussian "custom."

A corresponding English regulation of civilians in war time reads: "The right of an unjustly attacked people to defend hearth and home is hereby recognized."

Mr. Harding and the Consecrated Convention.

The Hon. WARREN G. HARDING of Ohio is a poet at whom any State would marvel. Out of the seemingly barren rock of protection for protection's sake gushes a pure, a grand, sweet stream of poesy. Among the sublime heads of the sons of song, what pate is sublimer than his who warbled to the enraptured Mr. HUGHES at Carnegie Hall:

> As the whole people have approvingly witnessed, you have been chosen for leadership by a convention which comprised the best thought, the highest intention, and the deepest consecration of a great historic party, when you were not only not aspirant, but discouraged all endeavors in your behalf.
>
> They rise before us, those consecrated ones, "their clear-fanged, unnumbered heads bowed with their aureoles." Full of the best thought, the highest intention, and the deepest consecration, they sit stolid day after day, waiting for HUGHES'S nomination to be "pulled off." The Favorite Sons, their halo painfully like that of martyrdom, LA FOLLETTE, CUMMINS, WEEKS, BURTON, FAIRBANKS, look mournfully from the background of the picture. They are consecrated to sacrifice. They can hear their delegates "flopping" to the non-aspirant.
>
> Among the consecrate who heard Mr. HARDING hymn their consecration were the Hon. REED SMOOT and the Hon. BOIES PENROSE. No doubt their happy tears had to be bailed out. And somewhere in Massachusetts the Hon. WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE whispered to himself the grand old ballad:
>
> When TEDDY the G. O. P. forsook,
> He took delight in yelling "Crook!"
> But Justice comes, if a trifle late,
> And now we are truly consecrate.
>
> And the Hon. FRANK HITCHCOCK, the head of the Hughes scouting service in the Fall of 1915, the collector of Hughes delegates, the fair-haired boss of the great conspiracy to force the nomination upon the discouraging and reluctant Justice, what purple honors of better thought, higher intention, and more consecrated consecration than belong to any other Republican, unless it be Mr. CRANE, should be his! If he hadn't rigged things up before the convention, if he had not been in Chicago during the convention, who knows to what lengths the discouragement of the discouraged might have reached? On the roll of consecrated Republicans his name should lead.

Getting His Hand in as Reaper.

An irreverent critic who accepted as true the report from Berlin that the Kaiser now spends whole afternoons using a scythe in the fields of barley near the present Great Headquarters might find an excuse for asking a question at once pertinent and impertinent. Why shouldn't the Kaiser restrain his desire to take personal part in the grain harvest for the same large reason given by him a few days ago for not yielding to the call of his heart to get into the front trench and express there with a rifle his opinion of the wretches who forced Germany into war?

Surely there are other Germans not a few who can swing a scythe almost as well as he, but who, while he toils at this rustic task under a hot sun, can replace him as the divinely appointed guide of Generals and the inspired counselor of diplomats?

And how about cutting grain with a scythe, anyhow? Surely that method is a bit antiquated for a super-ruler of super-men!

One who could get away into a very secret place might venture to whisper to himself that probably the Kaiser has been cutting about as much barley as would grow on the ground that Chinese Emperors every year used to plow. The "gesture" in the one case is, as it was in the other, magnificent, and it beautifully expresses the imperial approval of agriculture as a worthy art.

No farmer can now be ashamed of his work or have any doubts of its importance! And it is wise of the Kaiser to practice reaping. He will have a lot of it to do at a date possibly not distant.

WOMAN'S NEW POSITION.

Her Work in Europe a Big Step Toward Gaining Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest and much amusement the letter of F. L. Schmidt, Jr., telling your readers that his vote will not go to Mr. Hughes because he is in favor of granting the suffrage to the women of this country.

I am an Englishman and have only recently arrived in this country, and, as one who is a keen supporter of woman suffrage, I am surprised that a voter should change his politics simply because the candidate he intended to vote for supports the granting of political freedom to women. I know very little about the respective merits of either candidate, and it would be both foolish and impertinent of me to advise or attempt to advise any of your readers for whom to vote; but for an elector to oppose the granting of the vote to the women is, to use a strong term, criminal shortsightedness.

In the terrible war in Europe the heroic and self-sacrificing work done by the women of England, France, and Germany is a lesson Mr. Schmidt might well take to heart. And, curiously enough, it had to take a war to show England how foolish she has been in keeping back the franchise from her women. Surely your correspondent does not believe that woman must be subservient to man! And he will not believe in the prophecy of Schopenhauer—that the Western World will suffer because it looks up to and gives women freedom! Why, the political freedom "indulged" in by Germany at this moment only compares favorably with that of England in 1840, and, in my humble opinion, if the women had the diplomatic control of the nations now slaughtering themselves there certainly would not have been the European war, and if the women ruled Germany things would be much different and Europe a much happier place than it is today.

RALPH P. SYMONS.
Brooklyn, Aug. 3, 1916.

Origin of the Red, White, and Blue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last issue of THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES, in an article headed "Colors of the Church Flag," the writer states that the national colors (red, white, and blue) come from the Church, and that "the colors were given to Moses when he was instructed by God as to the building of the Tabernacle." The article also states that they were used in the Tabernacle, later in the Temple, and were taken over by the early Christian Church, and that the Church of England gave the colors to the State, from which was derived our own national emblem, by simply changing their arrangement and design.

But will your correspondent give us his authority for the statement that red, white, and blue were the colors used in the Jewish Tabernacle? In the Book of Exodus, where the pattern of the Tabernacle is given to Moses, the only colors mentioned are blue and purple and scarlet. "Thou shalt make the Tabernacle with ten curtains of fine-twined linen, blue and purple and scarlet, and thou shalt make a vail of blue and purple and scarlet, of fine-twined work." "And thou shalt make a hanging for the door of blue and purple and scarlet," &c. And in the holy garments of the priests, for "glory and beauty," gold and blue and purple and scarlet are the colors named, "with pomegranates of blue and purple and scarlet round about the hem thereof, and golden bells between them round about, a golden bell and a pomegranate, a golden bell and a pomegranate."

One searches in vain for any reference to the combination of colors used is our national flag. In a word, there is no red, white, and blue in the pattern of the Tabernacle which was given by God to Moses, as recorded in the Book of Exodus. Can there be any better authority on this subject?

M. I. FOUNSBURY.
Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1916.

The Way to Exterminate Flies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter of your correspondent who sensibly urges a campaign against flies instead of pet animals as carriers of infantile paralysis. The use of borax scattered inside and around the garbage can will kill the eggs of the flies. Why the Boards of Health do not insist upon this simple and most efficacious precaution I do not know. One fly swatted means millions of eggs destroyed. But why not get at the billions of eggs before they hatch?

Miss E. W. YARDLEY.
Newport, R. I., Aug. 1, 1916.

For Lafayette and Fulton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should not patriotic American societies honor the birthday of Lafayette? Then there was that other world benefactor, Fulton, and his steamboat. Why not have a holiday for him?

Mrs. JANET OREM VAN BUSKIRK.
New York, July 14, 1916.

THE LOST COMMA.

Messrs. Editors and Printers, men who
really ought to know,
Give, oh, give us back the comma of
the happy Long Ago!
Comma that divides the sentence so
that he who runs may read,
Bidding suns of sense shine sweetly
through the clouds that would mislead.

Never did we love the comma, as we
love it now 'tis gone,
Letting sentence after sentence, blind
and aimless wander on,
While we struggle through the darkness,
fitting words to this or that,
Only finding as we muddle, more and
more to wonder at.

Till we see that one small comma, like
a bright October moon,
Could clear all in one brief instant,
would the printer grant the boon.
Oh, I know full well you hate it, but,
please, cruel printer-man,
Give us back the dear old comma, and
as quickly as you can!

KATE UPSON CLARK.
New York, Aug. 5, 1916.

AMERICANS AND CASEMENT.

Statement of the Case for Those Who Sympathized with Him.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all crimes recognized by the moral sense of mankind, the crime of treason is the most universally abhorred. We recognize in it no room for degrees of guilt, no possibility of palliation. For this crime Dante reserved the lowest hell of hells.

Roger Casement was a servant of the British Crown for many years, and accepted from the hands of the King honors and a pension. He was convicted under British law by a British jury of the crime of "high treason," and no other verdict was possible, for, according to that law, his "treason" was manifest, manifold, and, moreover, admitted by himself. That his trial was conducted fairly according to law no reasonable person will deny. The verdict of "guilty" entailed sentence of death upon the gallows, and that sentence has been carried out. The press dispatches tell us that—

> Two hours before the execution a crowd of men, women, and children gathered before the prison gates. Twenty minutes before Casement mounted the scaffold the great prison bell commenced to toll. The sound was greeted with cheers from the crowd mingled with some groans. * * * At one minute after 9 o'clock a single stroke on the big bell announced that the trap had been sprung. It was the signal for a mocking, jeering yell from the crowd which suddenly died away into dead silence.

It is not hard to imagine how upon the ear of the doomed man as he fell to death there broke this roar exultant in ratification of his punishment—a fitting farewell to the passing soul of a "traitor," was it not?

Why then have we in this country not ratified in our own souls the verdict of the British court? Why did we hope that the sentence of the law might not be wrought upon Casement's body? Why did that "mocking, jeering yell" of the London crowd assembled at the doors of Pentonville jail wrench our hearts to instant loathing and revolt? Why did we find ourselves akin in spirit with that "little group of about thirty Irish men and women" who, the same dispatches tell us, had assembled at the back of the prison? "When the dull clang of the prison bell announced that the doomed man had paid the last penalty this little group fell on their knees and remained for some minutes silently praying."

Can we conceive that between the soul of Benedict Arnold and the soul of Roger Casement there is anything in common?

I do not mean by "we" merely those of us who because of birth or ancestry most keenly sympathize with Ireland's sufferings and most vehemently desire for her that full national life to which she as a nation jointly aspires. I mean the great mass of our people who, detached from the more poignant emotions that some of us feel, can and do weigh in the scales of broad human justice those intangible things transcending the ken of court and statute book which finally determine the true and eternal worth of human acts. In those scales they have weighed the soul of Roger Casement and they have declared him no traitor.

Why?

If there are any statesmen in Britain—I write now as one who most heartily wishes the defeat of the Teutonic allies in this war and not as one who allows a blind passion of hatred to dominate his reason—they will do well to ponder the judgment of our people in reversal the judgment of British law and the reason for that reversal. Peace will come again in Europe some day—a peace, I believe, in which all lovers of liberty will be able to rejoice as a just peace. But there will yet remain Ireland to settle with. There are two ways in which to settle with her. One is to kill or deport every Irish man, woman, and child, lay waste the land and prevent it from ever again being settled by human beings. The other is to peer into the souls of men like Padraic Pearse, Joseph Plunkett, Thomas McDonagh and Roger Casement, see and understand the ideas that moved these men to acts of such heroic unwisdom and in a spirit of broadest justice and most generous statesmanship make wide the bounds of freedom for a people that will never be content with anything short of full nationality.

Can the British mind compass this? I do not know whether it can or not, but I do know that until it does there will be no peace between Britain and Ireland while one Irishman lives.

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.

TO MOBILIZE INDUSTRY.

Importance of a Scientific Investigation of American Production.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article of Dr. George Ellery Hale, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the National Research Council, in THE TIMES of even date, is most interesting. It is indeed time that some intelligent and scientific body made a comprehensive and scientific investigation of the latent possibilities for American manufacture and commerce. The remarkable growth of Germany, both as a commercial and as a military power, was due quite as much to the resourcefulness of the German scientist as to the boldness of the financier, the persistency of the trader, or to the organizing ability of the manufacturer or soldier. In short, the German policy was and is to mobilize every intelligent agent in the empire and to organize and co-ordinate all as directing forces for the good of the State.

To be sure, this is State socialism, and as a political policy may be acceptable neither to the regular Socialist nor to any other organized party, but it spells efficiency and progress if one is willing to surrender, to some degree at least, his political freedom. In this war England is obtaining astonishing results from the complete organization of her sources.

For some months it has seemed to me that important results might be obtained, especially at present, from a close study and investigation of American production or non-production of goods imported into the United States in quantities which have decreased during this war, and I would like to suggest for the council, or other private investigators, the following lines of inquiry:

1. The classes and quantity of manufactured goods imported of which there is no production in the United States.

2. The classes and quantity of goods imported of which there is a small production in the United States.

3. The classes and quantity of goods imported of which the quality is superior to that produced in the United States.

Not only the collection of the above facts but the inquiry into the reasons and the possible remedies would be most important. If this investigation were thoroughly carried out, it is altogether probable that many enterprises could be built up which do not even exist at this time in the United States, and many that are now struggling for existence could lessen the cost of production and at the same time increase the output, while others might improve in the quality of the product.

[illegible]
New York, Aug. 5, 1916.

FOR A REASONABLE FOREST POLICY.

Danger in Wholesale Denial of the Evil Effects of Deforestation—What Points Have Been Established.

By B. E. FERNOW,
President of the Society of American Foresters.

Waterport, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent communication by General H. M. Chittenden in THE TIMES under the title of "The Myth of the Forest" ought not to go unchallenged, because it is apt to injure the efforts of those who are trying to establish a reasonable forest policy for the nation.

It is a misfortune for the truth that the world is full of generalizers, especially where natural phenomena are to be explained. Nature is complex, never simple. He who thinks that her doings can be simply explained will usually be found wrong or stating half-truths. This tendency to generalization has been especially mischievous in leading to extravagant claims on this particular question of the influence of forest on waterflow and the evil consequences of deforestation—just as extravagant as the wholesale denials of those who are wholly on the other side. The truth, as usual, lies in the middle!

Having for more than forty years occupied myself professionally with the subject, and having followed up the scientific experiments and observations in this regard, as well as the assertions of generalizers, I may perhaps be able to state what under present conditions of our knowledge we are justified to consider as established.

But first there are three general truths which our philosophy must acknowledge. One is that no condition of the earth's surface is without influence on other conditions: whether, for instance, a forest cover exists or is absent must have an influence on the soil and all its physical conditions and actions as well as on meteorological phenomena in its neighborhood; the question can only be as to degree and practical value of such influence.

The second truth is that the water capital of the world or for a given large section remains practically the same from year to year, only its distribution, territorially and in time, is variable, owing to cosmic or local causes, and in this respect small causes may produce great results, for do we not change our climate when we build a house or houses around us, and, may be, burn a few tons of coal in our furnace?

The third general truth is that "forest" is a very loose term, which is used to describe very variable conditions. It stands to reason that the dense crown cover of an old stand of broad-leaf timber of the Eastern States is a different condition from the open, single tree, conifer stand of the semi-arid Rocky Mountain slope; that a cover of young growth must be different in effect from an old growth, &c. Hence, generalizations on "forest" influences are dangerous, for these must be as variable as the forest conditions themselves.

Becoming more specific in the rejoinder, we will briefly refer to five of the points made.

1. The influence of a forest cover, and especially of the litter of the forest floor (if left unburned) on the soil, has been scientifically studied, and the result of the study is the very opposite of what General Chittenden asserts: The soil under forest is more granular, more receptive of moisture, than an open field unless freshly plowed. The General's explanation of the weight of great trees pressing down the soil is singularly simple—we are inclined to call it ridiculous. The mechanical interception of the raindrops by the foliage and the litter preventing compacting of the soil, and the deep penetration of the roots explain the phenomenon of more ready penetration and percolation of water in forest soil.

2. Our simple philosophy would lead us to expect that owing to this influence on the soil the run-off is differently distributed in the forest from that in an open field or on a grassy slope, more water being carried off subterraneously than over the surface, and this, under given conditions, has been established by experiment as a fact. But there are other factors involved in determining the character of the run-off, such as the topography, and, largely owing to it, the depth of the soil, also the amount and character of the rainfall, so that when we come to gauge the practical effect of the forest influence, it may, after all, be small in a given case, and negligible.

3. The consideration of these modifying factors makes the question of the influence on floods more complicated than the generalizers on either side have credited to them.

Such unusual precipitation as caused the Ohio floods will not be prevented by any forest cover, yet our philosophy is justified in recognizing that a well-kept forest at headwaters and along water courses, preventing and reducing erosion and washing of the soil into the river, would have, probably favorably, modified even these floods. On the steep slopes of the West Virginia mountains a long continued rain will soon exhaust the capacity of the forest to hold back water, and a flood may ensue. But he would be a poor philosopher who could not see that if those same slopes were bare and without the impediment which the forest cover interposes to the rapid surface run-off, the flood would occur more readily and would be more severe. Often the length of an affluent or of two affluents is responsible for a flood in the main river, namely, when heavy precipitation occurs at headwaters timed in such a way that the two floods arrive at the same time at the same place in the main river. So we see that generalizations on this subject are dangerous, and the complexity of the problem is also responsible for the absence of unchallengeable proof on either side.

4. As regards historical evidence of the change of climatic conditions due to deforestation, as far as it refers to ancient times, it has long been discarded as unreliable by students of the subject. But the General should not have omitted the positive proof of its effect on water and soil conditions as presented in modern experiences of France, where, around 1800, unquestionably the deforestation of about 1,000,000 acres of mountain forest rendered some 8,000,000 acres of agricultural land more or less useless, due to torrential action. Here also the beneficial effects of reforestation might be studied to advantage.

5. The effect of forest cover on snow has been studied by exact observation, which leads to different results from those asserted by the General. That snowdrifts on the mountain slopes are better preservers of moisture than a forest cover was also asserted by the late Major Powell, quondam Director of the Geological Survey. Perhaps this is so, but it is only an assertion, and a dangerous one if it should lead to systematic defores'ation of the Rocky Mountains, as has been suggested to improve irrigation conditions.

If we were, then, to base our forest policy upon the questionable or questioned forest influences alone, it would be a shaky basis. Fortunately, there are other reasons for maintaining our forests in good producing condition, and I am glad to see that the General does not brush them aside, as he might easily have done by suggesting substitutes for wood. He recognizes forests as a "necessity for man," as suppliers of useful material.

He might have added another highly important economic reason for maintaining forests, one which ultimately will stand as the rock on which we foresters can base a justification of our existence.

There is in the world large territory which, as far as we know, is fit by its character only for timber growing—what we call absolute forest land, unfit for agricultural use owing to its soil or topographic conditions. These lands by the removal of the forest cover are turned into waste lands and become an economic loss. These the forester claims as his particular domain.

Fortunately this territory is to a large extent situated where also the influence of the forest on water conditions is claimed or desired.

We come, then, to the conclusion that the quarrel about these influences can be relegated to the realm of academic discussion, and need not be called in to justify our forest policy.

B. E. FERNOW.

PUNISHING NATIONS.

Questions Raised by Alleged Violations of International Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "judicial murder" of Captain Fryatt, committed by a German martial court, has provoked in the English Parliament a grave question as to whether Germany should not be punished after the war by being placed outside of the nations protected by international law, that is, to be proclaimed an outlaw country. Admitting for the sake of argument that Germany is guilty of that crime, one may question by what right England would make such a declaration. Is not international law silent on such a subject? Again, what significance can such a proclamation have after the war? Would not that be too late, particularly in view of the fact that Germany, by the mouth of her Chancellor in the Reichstag before the war, has declared that she was bound to violate the neutrality of Belgium for military reasons, for necessity knows no laws? Has not that been an act of true outlawry, a unique case in history? And ever since Germany has been marching in that line. Her Zeppelins were killing men, women, and children in the open towns of England, France, and elsewhere; her torpedo boats were sending to the sea bottom the Lusitania and many other passenger and merchant ships without warning, adding to all these horrors the use of asphyxiating gases and liquid fire.

Austria had annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina in violation of the Berlin treaty, and in her ultimatum to Serbia she was ignoring the sovereignty of that country, giving the most striking example of disregard of international laws and usages. Turkey has sent to the bottom of the sea a Russian hospital ship sailing under the Red Cross flag, and she has massacred Armenians and other Christian subjects of her empire. Bulgaria declared and made war on Serbia without any legal grievance. Constantine, the King of Greece, has deliberately refused to fulfill the treaty binding his country to defend Serbia in case of war with Bulgaria.

And did not we protest against England and France for their seizure of neutral merchant ships and mails—which acts we hold to be contrary to international law? Did not Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway repeatedly protest against the violation of their rights by all belligerents?

In Asia did not Japan illegally annex Korea, and is she not encroaching upon the sovereign rights of China? And in the New World not only Mexico but even the country bearing the motto "E pluribus unum" is reproached for some deeds which could not be approved by the Court of The Hague.

Indeed, international law has had the saddest experience of late, and particularly during this great war, so much so that the whole world is alarmed, seeing its delicate fabric, the best achievement of modern times, fast crumbling to pieces.

In view of these facts, the principal preoccupation of all nations after the war should be not to limit in any way but, on the contrary, to enlarge and enforce the [illegible] and authority of international law. [illegible] was seen more than enough of [illegible] Aug. 5, 1916.

P. J. POPOFF.

CAPITAL TO REPLACE LABOR.

Suggested That Stockholders Run Their Own Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To meet an emergency of the kind now created by the disagreement of labor and capital, it would seem to my mind good business to call upon the stock and bond holders of the various corporations interested, to volunteer from among their number to provide as individuals the labor required.

We have many of our younger generation who voluntarily undertake labor in its hardest form in the shape of National Guard duty, service to become officers of our army in case of emergency at the Plattsburg Camp, &c.

Speaking for myself, I should be willing to volunteer to run the front end of the car to help out in an emergency of this kind, and I have no doubt that others would be as capable as I feel myself to be. From among the stockholders and others interested in the aforementioned corporations, engineers, electricians, and others, I believe, could meet the emergency without very much effort.

I believe that among capital there is as much ability to perform manual labor as there is among labor itself. Therefore, I suggest the above as an easy means for providing in the emergency the labor required to keep the properties moving.

I note the average strikebreaker is paid from $5 to $10

TELLS WHY HUGHES ASKS WOMEN'S AID

Vote in the West and Growing Power in the East Make Them Potent, Miss Kellor Says.

NATIONALISM THE ISSUE

America Must Be a United Nation to Face Coming Problems, Head of Women's Alliance Holds.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance, explains that it is natural for women to take a more active part in the 1916 Presidential campaign than in those of the past. She says it is the first time they have been welcomed by the men politicians, and she tells why.

"The bars are down to women in the national Republican Party for the first time in a national election," she said yesterday. "The vote in the West and the increasing organized power of the women in the East have combined to make them welcome. They are essential to national success.

"Women are under no illusions. They are facing a new national opportunity; they have to win their way to practical accomplishment by efficiency in organization and solidarity of ideas and interests.

"The one big question before America today is nationalism—a united nation in which there shall be no class, sectional, racial, or provincial lines. This must be brought about through two main currents—government and business organization. The full resources of women—their knowledge, intelligence, and participation in these—cannot be brought about until women organize politically, and until they think in political terms, and function through political units. We shall have a body social in discord with the body politic so long as the bulk of women's thought, their time, energy, and money is largely given to miscellaneous welfare and civic movements outside political lines.

"We shall have a weak body politic so long as many of the best women workers in this country are striving solely for the vote. It is not enough to go to the polls on Election Day or to influence some one to vote on Election Day. America's need is political service given intelligently day and night, along party lines, to establish some public opinion.

Americanism at Stake.

"Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, and the Republican Party by its platform declarations have together begun the drive which will rally women throughout this country to their cause. This is a campaign of leadership rather than of measures—and it is now possible for men and women to unite on a national leader, to forget whether they vote or not; whether they look out on the Atlantic or Pacific and when their ancestors came over.

"Americanism is at stake. We are called upon in this campaign to define it, to preserve it, to build its future so wide and its foundation so sure that never again shall we be confronted with questions of hyphenism, of sectionalism, or unpreparedness.

"Women are in this campaign because there is constructive work to be done. We are going to be for things rather than against them. It is not enough to show the peril of continuing the present Administration; we must at the same time show the road by which we can travel to a better America. All kinds of people make up this nation, and all kinds have something to give. This campaign needs ideas, workers, and money. It needs ideals. America has them in abundance. We want to put them all at work in the ranks, rather than from the housetops, for Hughes. People must come to know each other at first hand or we shall lose our dream of democracy. Men and women are enrolling in the Hughes Alliance on the basis of ideals, beliefs, and community of interests to get votes, to work with every kind of person at all kinds of tasks, in all kinds of places, at all times for a national America.

"The citizenship of America must be made to mean national service to America. There is work to be done by every citizen of America for all America. The call of the Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance for 100,000 volunteers from all parts of the country to help elect Mr. Hughes is the first step before us. When women enroll their only obligation is to work for Mr. Hughes, to get others to work for him, and to send throughout this land the messages of hope, understanding, efficiency, courage, sympathy, and fairness, which his election holds for this country.

Why Women Are for Hughes.

"Women are for Mr. Hughes because the great human values in this country are still to be welded politically into its national life. This can never be accomplished by any isolated, half-hearted measures driven through at the whip of voters' threats. Women are rallying to the call to shoulder their share in building sound, constructive American policy and practice at home and abroad, in which men as well as machines, homes as well as shops, workers as well as output, schools as well as harbors and rivers, foreign born as well as native born, the aged, the unemployed and the infirm as well as the strong shall receive just consideration.

"America will face at the close of the war conditions which will test her stability as well as her ambitions, her hopes as well as her past, her visions as well as her traditions. These will be tested in the home and in the school, in the shop and in the office, and they will be brought home to all people in America alike.

"Mr. Hughes's election gives America its real chance to rise to opportunities at home and abroad. Immediate, ungrudging, unselfish campaign service is the rugged road to success."

The Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance announced yesterday that Miss Marie Dressler had accepted the chairmanship of the Committee of Actresses of the Hughes Alliance and Miss Mary Potter the Chairmanship of the Lawyers' Committee.

It was announced also that the former Women's Roosevelt League had received a new name. It was ruled that if the league was to work for Hughes it would have to have the name of the candidate and not of Roosevelt in its title. There was much opposition by some of the women, and a majority refused flatly to let the league lose its identity. Therefore the league's new name is the New York City Women's Committee of the Hughes Alliance. Miss Alice Carpenter, who was President of the Roosevelt League, is Chairman of the new committee.

Reports of the executive meeting last week, at which the change was made, have just become known. There was a faction which opposed bitterly dropping Roosevelt's name. Mrs. Marion R. Gilson was emphatic in her opposition.

"Colonel Roosevelt is the most dominant figure in America today," she said, "and I am strongly opposed to giving up our name. It was bad enough to have been sold out as we were."

SUFFRAGISTS ENTER FIGHT FOR CONGRESS

Official of National Association Hints at Opposition to Opponents of Women's Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Charles E. Hughes's declaration for woman suffrage has spurred the suffragist workers to greater activity and it is apparent that they intend to make themselves heard in the national political campaign. The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which is affiliated with the new Woman's Party and believes in taking sides in political contests where the matter of "votes for women" is involved, has been pressing candidates for elective offices to tell where they stand on the suffrage issue, but the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the parent organization, has declined to take any stand that would indicate partisanship as between either of the two major political parties. The National Association, however, today made a mild entry into the political field through an announcement that contained the statement that the question of taking part in the forthcoming campaign would depend on the action of the association's convention, to be held in Atlantic City, next month.

After Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, had an interview with President Wilson last week she said that she would recommend to the convention that it preserve its non-partisan attitude. Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Chairman of the National Association's Congressional Committee, today announced that she had sent a letter to every candidate for Congress in which he was asked if he favored woman suffrage and whether, if elected, he would vote for the pending resolution to submit to the States a Federal amendment to give women the vote.

It was indicated in Mrs. Roessing's statement that the National Association would not fight Democratic candidates for re-election to Congress who had espoused the suffrage cause simply because the Republican candidate for President had declared that women should have the vote, but she hinted that there was no reason why the association should not oppose men, irrespective of party, who had done everything to balk the plans of the advocates of suffrage.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which is not now affiliated with the National Association, issued a statement tonight, in which it said that the Woman's Party was doing active work in political organizations in the twelve States where women had the vote. The statement was based on a report made by Miss Doris Stevens, Chairman of the Organization Department, who was here today conferring with Miss Alice Paul, head of the Congressional Union. Miss Stevens left Washington tonight for Colorado Springs to attend the convention of the Woman's Party, where it will be decided whether the party shall take sides as between the Republicans and the Democrats in the national politcal campaign.

With Mrs. Roessing's letter to each candidate for Congress was a blank form containing these questions:

1. Are you in favor of woman suffrage?
2. If elected, will you vote in Congress to submit to the States a Federal amendment to enfranchise the women of this country?
3. If appointed on a committee in whose jurisdiction such an amendment should fall, will you do all in your power to expedite the passage of such a measure?

When she was asked today if the National Association, which has always been strictly nonpartisan, would oppose every candidate for Congress who did not answer the questions to the satisfaction of the association, Mrs. Roessing said the course to be taken would depend on the action of the Atlantic City convention.

"It must be remembered," said Mrs. Roessing, "that the utterances of Mr. Hughes do not bind all the Republican candidates for Congress or the Senate. We anticipate that many of them will follow the example of their leader and announce in their personal platforms their advocacy of the Federal amendment. We expect that Democratic candidates in many States will also see the advisability of indorsing the Federal amendment, just as so many leading Democrats in both Senate and House have already done. There is no doubt that the candidate who openly indorses Federal, as well as State action on woman suffrage, will have a big lead over candidates who fail to make their positions clear.

"Surely there is no reason why we should fight Democratic or Republican members of the House who are seeking re-election in cases where these nominees did all they could to help us in our fight this Winter. Nor is there any reason why we should not oppose men, no matter what their party, who during the session have done everything they could to balk our plans."

YALE MEN AT HOT SPRINGS.

New York Club Well Represented at the Homestead.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 6.—The arrival of August has brought a record midsummer crowd to the Homestead Hotel, and the resort will be filled until the beginning of the Autumn season.

Preceding last night's dance a number of dinners were given. More than twenty young people were guests of La Motte T. Cohu and H. M. Cohu of New York at a dinner at the Homestead, at which were present the Misses Olyve C. Graef, Prudence and Virginia Sterry of New York; Miss Mildred Ford of Morristown, the Misses Isabel and Josephine Palms, Eleanor Bright and Miss Stuedwalte, Charles Palms, Edgar Bright, and William Smith.

Miss Alice Scarborough and John Scarborough, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stimpson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell Graef, and Jesse L. Eddy also entertained friends at dinner.

O. J. Gude of New York gave a dinner at Fassifern Farm, his guests including Mrs. A. Simpson and Miss Simpson, and Mr. and Mrs. Irving E. Burdick. Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Klein, drove over for luncheon.

Half a dozen members of the Yale Club are here with their families, and these include John W. Dixon and H. S. Bandler. Others here are Herbert Witherspoon of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who is at the Homestead with his bride, and Mr. and Mrs. Irving E. Burdick, who will go to the Adirondacks next week.

Benjamin Thaw, Jr., of Pittsburgh arrived at the Homestead today, and other arrivals are Miss Clara Stevenson and E. P. Palmer, New York, and Mrs. H. A. Brady.

MRS. RUDOLF H. KAHN DIVORCES FINANCIER

Albert H. Gross of Stock Exchange Testifies Against His Son-in-Law.

SEPARATED SINCE 1914

Couple Met at Home of Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Kahn's Aunt, and Were Wed in Paris.

A divorce has been granted in the Supreme Court to Mrs. Lucille G. Kahn, daughter of Albert H. Gross, member of the New York Stock Exchange, from Rudolf H. Kahn, cousin of Otto H. Kahn, banker, with offices in New York and Paris. The decree was granted on recommendations by Philip J. Dunn, referee. Mrs. Kahn is the granddaughter of James Seligman, the banker, and a niece of Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, in whose home she met Kahn. The couple had no children.

Mr. and Mrs. Kahn were married in Paris on Nov. 29, 1909. She alleged in her complaint that her husband was guilty of misconduct with a woman unknown to her at the Hotel Navarre on Feb. 29 last, and was also unfaithful on various occasions between Sept. 1, 1914, and the date of bringing her suit.

While the testimony and all papers in the case are not accessible in the County Clerk's office, it was learned yesterday that Mr. Kahn, who defended the case through his attorney, I. T. Flatto, was divorced chiefly on the testimony of his father-in-law, Mr. Gross, who also accompanied the process server when the papers were served on Kahn at his bachelor apartments, 718 Fifth Avenue, on March 28 last. Mrs. Kahn has been living at the home of her father at 1 East Ninety-second Street since her husband left her in September, 1914.

Mr. Gross, who had known Mr. Kahn only a week before his marriage to Lucille Gross, testified that he tried vainly to bring about a reconciliation between his daughter and her husband. He said he had a number of talks with Mr. Kahn and tried to show him that it was "ridiculous" for him to be living apart from his wife and that she was suffering from the stigma. He said Mr. Kahn insisted on taking bachelor apartments, and couldn't be persuaded to do anything else.

Mr. Gross said that when he asked Mr. Kahn his reason for not wanting to live with his wife at the Gross home he said that "the dogs annoyed him." Mr. Gross testified:

"We had three little dogs, and I told him that if the dogs were all that stood in the way of his living with his wife I would poison the dogs."

Mr. Gross said that when he found it impossible for Mr. Kahn to resume living with his wife, and when he heard things that led him to believe she should bring action against him, he retained detectives, who began trailing Mr. Kahn on Jan. 24 last and watched him every day until Jan. 29. They followed him again from Feb. 23 to 26 and again on Feb. 28 and 29.

The plaintiff's father said that finally on the night of the 29th he got word from the detectives to meet them at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway. He induced his brother Louis to go with him, and they met the detectives and went to the Hotel Navarre. Mr. Gross looked at the register and recognized, as he explained, from Kahn's German style of handwriting, his signature as "N. Rudolph and wife."

Mr. Gross and his brother, with the detectives, got a room diagonally across the hall from that occupied by Kahn, and one of the detectives knocked on the door. Mr. Kahn opened it, and the raiding party entered. Kahn had his coat off, and a young woman in the room was just buttoning her waist. The party left just as soon as Mr. Gross had identified Kahn as his son-in-law and had told the detectives that the woman in the room was not Mrs. Kahn.

Mrs. Kahn did not ask for alimony.

TENNIS EXPERTS AT PIER.

Large Crowds Spend Sunday at the Narragansett Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—The first Sunday in August proved to be one of the liveliest days of the season at Narragansett, and there was little in the day to suggest a New England Sunday save the ringing of church bells at morning and evening. Early in the day many pleasure seekers arrived in steam yachts and automobiles, and the bathing beach was a meeting place for hundreds. Then came the luncheon parties at the Casino, and later in the afternoon the Point Judith Country Club was a social clearing house, with tennis as the magnet.

Miss Eleanora Sears and Craig Biddle came from Newport, visited the Casino and then sped up to the Point Judith Country Club, where a tennis match had been arranged by Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence complimentary to her guests Molla Bjurstedt of Norway and Harry Johnson, indoor tennis champion of Boston. Miss Eleanora Sears and Harry Johnson played against Craig Biddle and Miss Bjurstedt, and Miss Sears and Mr. Johnson won. A very large gallery watched the contest, among whom were Dr. and Mrs. Archibald T. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Dan B. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Miss Beatrice Wetmark, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss Kate Penn-Smith, Mrs. Charles R. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Harrison, Miss Gertrude de Coppet, Miss Elisabeth Sinnickson, Miss Fanny Sinnickson, Stanley Plenkiew, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maurice, Miss Dorothy Manice, Jay Coogan, Gordon Coogan, Miss Althea Winship, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Hazard.

Several yachts dropped anchor beyond the Casino landing today, and those on board came ashore and went to the Casino for luncheon. The yacht Arcady had on board Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeker of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Denagre of New York and New Orleans.

On board the yacht Crusader, which arrived in the early afternoon, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Churchman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Brockle and Daniel B. Wintz of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Hazard entertained at a luncheon at the Casino in honor of Miss Beatrice Wetmore of Warren, Penn., and Rickard S. Aldrich, who are visiting them at Rowlands. Others in the party were Mr. and Mrs. B. Hinman Bird, Howard Hitchcock, New York, and Mrs. Poe White of Washington.

In another luncheon group were Mr. and Mrs. Stuart M. Aldrich and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Miller, Jr. They were joined at the Casino by Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson and Mr. and Mrs. C. Coburn Darling.

Others at the Casino were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pearce, Providence, R. I., and their guests, Henry Buck and Seton Post, New York; Joseph Batch, Providence, and Mrs. Howard Copperthwaite and Mrs. Harry I. Harkness of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte arrived from Newport by automobile with Felipe Yturbe of Paris. They were entertained on the terrace of the Casino by Miss Terese Kohn of Baltimore. Others in the party were Mrs. Abram Britton, of New Orleans and Creighton Webb.

Oklahoma Sails on Practice Cruise.

The departure of the new United States battleship Oklahoma from the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon was witnessed by thousands of persons who lined the Brooklyn Bridge and the Manhattan and Brooklyn shores. The sailors lined the decks and manned the fighting tops. In their white uniforms they made a very fine spectacle. Captain Roger Willes is in command of the Oklahoma, which will go for a three weeks' trip to get the officers and men accustomed to the ship. Then the battleship will join the Atlantic Fleet at Newport.

NEWPORT MEN IN FILM.

Many Well Known to Society Appear in War Scenes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—"Our American Boys in the European war," a film, in which men well known in Newport's Summer colony appear, will be shown at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, the afternoon of Aug. 19, instead of next Saturday, for the benefit of the American Ambulance Field Service on the firing line. For this cause Miss Ethel Borden Harriman is Chairman of the committee, assisted by the Misses Rose B. Dolan, Miss Muriel Winthrop, Mary Alexander, and Margaret Perin. Among the patronesses are Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Frederick Allen, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Cortlandt D. Barnes.

Bailey's Beach, because of the heated spell, today broke all records of its history for bathing attendance of members and subscribers. There were more than 400 bathers.

This morning, with the temperature at 90, on the Casino tennis court the players were Miss Edith Deacon, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Miss Mary Canfield, Miss Claire Bird, Mrs. Barger Wallach, George M. Woolsey, Beverly Bogert, George Brooke, J. Philip Benkard, and Forsyth Wickes. They were forced to quit because of the heat marking Newport's hottest day of the Summer.

Mrs. William Disston of Philadelphia entertained a dinner company tonight. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Captain and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Dr. and Mrs. Tunstall Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Miss De Barril, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Miss Pauline Disston, Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, John Barrett of Washington, Baron Ronaud D'Ungern-Sternberg of the Russian Embassy, James J. Van Alen, Dr. Boiling Lee, F. De Mohronschildt, James D. W. Cutting, Lawrence Atterbury, Lieut. Commander John C. Freement, Lieut. Commander Clark H. Woodward, U. S. N., and P. A. B. Widener.

W. E. Cheadle, George M. Cheadle, C. W. Early, U. S. N.; C. H. Cutting, and W. P. Blagden of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont. Brewster Reamey of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Robinson.

Miss Eugenie H. Ladenburg gave a luncheon at Hill Top Inn today, having for guests Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Pyne, James D. W. Cutting, Hon. William Anson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rogers Winthrop, and F. De Mohronschildt.

Through efforts of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in opening a store on Bellevue Avenue, assisted by her daughter, Miss Grace Vanderbilt, and her son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., 1,000 pounds of magazines and other reading matter have been collected, which are being shipped in 200-pound lots to the guardsmen on the border.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Grand D'Hauteville gave luncheons today. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan and Mrs. James B. Duke entertained with dinner parties tonight.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is visiting Dr. and Mrs. John J. Mason, who entertained a dinner company tonight for Mrs. Belmont.

The Marquis De Polignac of Paris, who has been visiting Robert W. Goelet, has gone to Boston, en route to the West.

The fleet of the New York Yacht Club arrives tomorrow from Mattapoisett. Tuesday will see the Astor Cup races, and Wednesday the race for the King's Cup. Tomorrow evening Pembroke Jones gives a dinner for the flag officers at his residence. Tuesday night Governor R. Livingston Beeckman entains for the flag officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull, who have been guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, have returned to New York.

Mrs. Crossley, wife of Commander Walter S. Crossley, U. S. N., is the guest of Mrs. Falls of Tennessee at Hill Top Inn.

LENOX TO HAVE SNAKE HUNT

J. H. C. Church to Give Prize for One with the Most Rattles.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 6.—John H. C. Church, a prominent cottager of Great Barrington and a County Commissioner, has organized a rattlesnake hunt, which will be held on Mount Everett this week. Mr. Church offers a prize for the rattlesnake with the most rattles. Mrs. Harry Bell, Frank Labbe, and Louis Funk killed rattlesnakes last week. Mr. Funk was bitten by the snake, but will live.

At the Greenock Country Club in Lee Saturday George W. Pike of Springfield won the tennis championship of the Housatonic Valley and possession of the Greenock Cup, defeating Professor Ralph L. Cheney of Springfield in men's singles, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3. The men's doubles were won by A. J. Vesey of Montreal and L. H. Wiley of Hartford, Conn., who defeated Huntington Worth of New York and A. H. Chapin of Springfield, 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

George Higginson, brother of Henry L. Higginson of Boston, the oldest Lenox cottager, gave a luncheon at the Corners this afternoon on his eighty-third birthday. Mr. and Mrs. George Higginson, Jr., of Chicago were among the guests. Mr. Higginson has been a cottager in Lenox fifty-six years. Last week he gave up driving as a recreation and bought an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church gave dinner last night at Bonnie Bank, Great Barrington. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Nicholson of London, Mr. and Mrs Robert P. Staats, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McComb, Bishop Thomas F. Davies of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts, and Miss Davies of Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Darling of Newark, N. J., are guests of Dr. and Mrs. John Dodge Peters in Great Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whitney of Garden City, L. I., have opened their country place in Great Barrington.

Dr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt of New York gave a luncheon at the Curtis Hotel today, entertaining Mrs. Alexander Herbert Mann of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate were hosts at Naumkeag, Stockbridge, tonight.

Henry Van Cortlandt Fish returned to New York today.

GREENBRIER HORSE SHOW.

BoxHolders for the Annual Exhibit at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 6.—Representative persons are gathering from all over the country to see the annual Horse Show, which takes place on Aug. 11 and 12. Among the boxholders are Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Lewis, George Stevans, Frank H. Davis, Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, Mrs. Mark Skinner Willing, the Misses Jeanne and Katharine McLaughlin, Edward T. Cockroft, Thomas Harris Powers, James B. Weir, Mrs. Henry Rutledge Bulst, Roland Frank Knoedler, Emory Winship, Mrs. Kellogg Bradley, Mrs. Pearl F. Lewis, Mrs. Charles N. Welsh, Thomas B. Yuille, Mrs. Franklin Pelton, E. H. Randolph, James B. Weir, and H. N. Worth.

Frank M. Gould of New York has come down to attend the Horse Show.

Mrs. James H. Preston of Baltimore, the Misses Alice, Mary, and Helen Preston, and W. Jackson Preston have arrived, and Mrs. Lewis Haskell and Mrs. W. H. Daniel of Savannah, Ga., are here.

Mrs. J. Howard Slocum has gathered together about fifty ladies to make bandages and other surgical dressings. Miss Anne Morgan of New York has sent 1,000 yards of gauze and a room has been set aside for the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Percival McIntosh entertained a party of friends last evening in the Greenbrier dining room, and Judge and Mrs. William Brawley gave a porch party this morning at their cottage. Roland Frank Knoedler drove by auto with a party of friends to Old Sweet Springs for luncheon.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen had dinner last evening at the Pines Club. It was Lord Aberdeen's birthday.

AMMONIA EXPLOSION STARTS HOTEL PANIC

Guests Flee Scantily Clad When Tank Bursts in the St. George, in Brooklyn.

SAVE WOMEN ON LADDERS

Fumes Fill Halls and Rooms of Building Covering a Block—Six Persons Overcome.

An ammonia tank in the basement of the Hotel St. George, in Clark Street, between Henry and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, exploded early yesterday morning, while 500 guests were asleep. The frightened occupants of the hotel ran, scantily clad, to the halls, windows, and fire escapes, in an effort to escape from the building, but many of them were driven back by the ammonia fumes. No fire followed the explosion, and when the excited men and women realised this the panic which took hold of them subsided.

Six persons in the hotel required medical treatment. One was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. This was Robert McGill, an actor, whose throat and eyes were inflamed by the ammonia fumes. Others who were affected in the same way, although not so badly as McGill, were Mr. and Mrs. John Cromie, Miss Frances Sullivan, a private secretary; Miss Isabella Robertson, and Walter Dunn, a publisher. In Mr. Dunn's case the ammonia fumes brought on an attack of asthma. He is now under the care of a physician in the hotel. Later in the day Miss Robertson was removed to the Long Island College Hospital and Mr. and Mrs. Cromie were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Escape by Elevators Cut Off.

The explosion occurred at 4:33 o'clock in the morning. The force of it shook the hotel building and the neighborhood for half a mile was aroused by the crash. Many thought that the explosion in New Jersey had been repeated. Those living near the hotel ran to the street in what clothes they could put on hastily. In the hotel the screams of women could be heard in many of the upper windows and halls of the building. The ammonia tank which exploded was near the elevator shafts, and the escaping gas made it impossible for the operators to run the cars. Escape by the main stairway was cut off and the big lobby on the ground floor filled quickly with fumes.

A. F. Haupt, the night clerk, stayed at his desk long enough to send in a call to the Fire Department and to answer many of the telephone calls from the guests' rooms. When the first fire companies arrived the fire escapes on the Clark Street side of the hotel, running up eleven stories, were filled with excited men and women.

A second alarm was turned in, and this brought Deputy Fire Chief O'Hara. Under his direction the firemen turned their attention to reassuring the hotel guests. They warned the men and women to keep cool and then helped them to the street. Some of those in the higher floors stayed at their windows calmly when they were told there was no danger. Others fled to the roof to get away from the ammonia fumes.

Around the corner, in Hicks Street, where the hotel property runs along for its whole length, Battalion Chief Harrigan and the firemen of Engine Company 203 ran up ladders to a four-story annex of the hotel. From this building there was no exit to the street. The long corridors leading to the stairs and fire escapes in the rear were filled with ammonia fumes, and a score or more guests ran to the windows, appealing to the firemen to help them.

Women Carried Down Ladders.

These were taken down the ladders by the firemen. Two of them were women, and they were so excited that they were on the point of jumping out of a window, but Battalion Chief Harrigan and his men stopped them. All of them were taken to the street safely. When Deputy Chief O'Hara realized the nature of the explosion he sent for the rescue squad from Manhattan. Under Chief Smyth, Jr., Manhattan, the members of this squad, with their smoke helmets, entered the building and escorted many of the guests to the street.

A call was sent to every hospital in the lower part of Brooklyn. Ambulances from the Methodist Episcopal, Cumberland, Long Island, Brooklyn, and Holy Family hospitals brought a dozen surgeons to the hotel. Two pulmotors were called for also.

The firemen had great difficulty in getting to the ammonia tank in the basement, as the fumes were so stifling they had to work in relief squads. Lines of hose were run into the cellar through the sidewalk grating. After a while the rescue squad shut off the supply of ammonia and thereby prevented more of the fumes from going through the building.

Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy found that the cylinder head of the ammonia tank, which contained about ten tons of the liquid, had blown off, letting the fumes escape. The concrete casing remained intact, and it was said this prevented an explosion that might have wrecked the building. The only damage done was to the ammonia plant. The loss was said to be $25,000. Later in the day an investigation, conducted by the Fire Department showed that a flawed steam pipe leading to the refrigerating plant burst, and the live steam played on the ammonia tank of the ice machine causing it to explode.

Ten men were then at work in the basement at the time, and the first noise they heard was the escaping steam. They tried to shut off the supply of ammonia, but the escaping fumes drove them back, and they fled from the building.

NEW YORKERS AT COLEBROOK

Visitors Divide Time Between Golf and Mountai nClimbing.

Special to The New York Times.

COLEBROOK, N. H., Aug. 6.—E. Hasen Reed of Woodstock, Vt., and Edward T. Ryder of New York are here for some mountain climbing.

Mrs. Isaac W. How and Miss Beatrice How have come from New York to spend the season at the Profile House.

Mrs. James R. Soup of Lenox has arrived by automobile at the Profile House, where she always spends August. She was accompanied by the Misses Dougherty of Philadelphia.

Mrs. A. Scott Cameron has arrived from New York for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Doller of Philadelphia have joined friends at the Waumbek at Jefferson for the season. They motored here with the Misses Anne and Hein Doller, and Master Franklin Doller.

The Rev. and Mrs. Hamilton Schuyler of Trenton, N. J., are also at Jefferson.

Mrs. Theodore Kitchen of Riverton, N. J., has joined friends here.

William Rice, W. H. Coleman, W. R. Caldwell, and Lester Russell of Maplewood make up a foursome visiting Waumbek, Bretton Woods and other golf clubs to play this week.

G. Arnold Dimond of White Plains has joined Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimond at their cottage in Jefferson, the Maples.

Mrs. John J. Hicks of Boston, who is at Franconia for the Summer, has taken S. P. Peckett's bungalow. C. H. Gee and the Misses Gee of New York, who have taken the small bungalow near Pecketts, at Sugar Hill, are acmompanied by Mrs. Edward Schweher of Manhattan.

Playing a series of three-ball golf matches at Bretton Woods are Mrs. Ellis Jackson, her daughter, Miss Lois Jackson, and Miss Charlotte Fahnestock of Philadelphia.

Colonel Samuel P. Colt and Mrs. J. Waldron, with Countess Maironi of Montreal, and S. X. Constanintdi of Greece made the Mount Washington circuit trip by automobile from Bretton Woods, stopping at Wentworth Hall, in Jackson, for luncheon.



ROOSEVELT PRAISES Y.M.C.A.

Sees Much Good to be Done in Soldier Camps on the Border.

William Sloane, Chairman of the Army and Navy Department of the Y. M. C. A., has just received a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt congratulating the committee on its promptness in introducing the activities of the association into military camps on the Mexican border. Mr. Roosevelt wrote that only "a man acquainted with the life of soldiers in the field can fully appreciate the need for recreation halls, with writing facilities, games and the like.

"From much experience in the past," he said, "I know how much the fifty secretaries in charge of these buildings will be able to do for our men in that desert country. Their presence will aid the officers to preserve the morale of the camps.

"I was interested to hear that five services, including the mass of the Catholic Church, were held in one of your buildings at San Antonio last Sunday. I am glad to know that the chaplains are making use of your buildings."

PRAISES ARMY Y. M. C. A.'S.

Col. Roosevelt Compliments Organization for Work on Border.

William Sloane, Chairman of the Y. M. C. A. Army and Navy Department, yesterday made public a letter received from Theodore Roosevelt congratulating the department upon the prompt erection of association buildings along the Mexican border for the use of soldiers.

"Only a man acquainted with the life of soldiers in the field can fully appreciate the need for these big airy wooden recreation halls," said the Colonel in his letter. "From much experience in the past I know how much the fifty Secretaries in charge of these buildings will be able to do for our men in that desert country. Their presence will aid the officers to preserve the morale of the camps."

Oshman Wins Parks Tennis Title.

In the final of the Public arks Lawn Tennis Association championship on the Central Park courts yesterday, Louis Oshman, the Crotona Park champion, defeated the Central Park champion, Louis Joffe, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

LOUIS H. ORR DEAD.

Leader in Printing Industry Was Stricken with Appendicitis.

Louis H. Orr, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Director of the Bartlett-Orr Press and for years a leader in the printing industry here, died suddenly yesterday from appendicitis. He was in his sixtieth year, and was a son of the late John W. Orr, one of the best known wood engravers of the post-bellum period.

Mr. Orr was born in Jersey City, his mother being Mrs. Mary Virginia Villers Orr. After receiving his education he entered the employ of the Morgan Envelope Company of Springfield, Mass., later establishing the firm of Louis H. Orr & Co. of that city. Shortly afterward Mr. Orr became President of the Springfield Printing and Binding Company. In 1891 he formed a partnership with Bartlett & Co. of this city, and a year later this firm was incorporated, its name being changed to the Bartlett-Orr Press. Mr. Orr is credited with having been responsible for much of the later improvement and development of the printing business.

In addition to his other business interests, Mr. Orr was Treasurer and a Director of the John O. Powers Company and Secretary, Treasurer, and a Director of the Orro Manufacturing Company. He was a member of the Union League, Bankers', Ardsley, and New York Athletic Clubs. His wife, who was Miss Ada Ege, and whom he married in 1881, a son and two daughters survive him. Mr. Orr lived at 267 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Dr. Edwin Bassett Tefft.

Dr. Edwin Bassett Tefft, for thirty-four years a practicing physician of New Rochelle, N. Y., died yesterday at his home there after an illness of several months in his seventy-third year. He was born in Brooklyn and was graduated from Union College in 1860, when he won the Phi Beta Kappa honor.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK J. O'NEILL, a plumber in the employ of the B. R. T. for many years, died on Saturday at his home, 1,216 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, in his thirty-third year. He was a son of former Detective Sergeant John O'Neill.

Mrs. SARAH NETTER SEASONGOOD, wife of A. J. Seasongood, a retired banker, died on Saturday at her home, 26 West Seventy-fourth Street, in her sixty-fourth year. She was born here and was a daughter of the late Jacob Netter, a merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Seasongood lived in Cincinnati until eight years ago. In addition to her husband, she is survived by two daughters.

FRANCIS PROCTOR, publisher of The Gloucester Times, died at his home in Gloucester, Mass., on Saturday, in his eighty-fifth year.

JEREMIAH TIERNEY, formerly Deputy Judge of the Criminal Borough Court of Greenwich, Conn., and Judge of Probate there for four years, died on Saturday at his home in that place, in his seventy-second year. He was a veteran of the civil war. Mr. Tierney was a hatter by trade, and was the first National Secretary of the United Hatters' Union of North America. Later he studied law and was admitted to the bar. His son and three daughters survive him.

FREDERICK V. COURT of 405 Park Place, Brooklyn, for twenty-five years employed by the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, died suddenly yesterday in Morristown, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SILBERSTEIN.—July 31, 419 East Houston St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Silberstein, a daughter.

STEIN.—Aug. 3, 240 Audubon Av., to Mr. and Mrs. G. Stein, a son.

Engaged.

FLANDERS—VENTURA.—Julia Ventura to Samuel Flanders.

GREINER—UNBEKANNT.—Anny C. Unbekannt to A. George Greiner.

LOWENFELD—MOSKOWITZ.—Lillian Moskowitz to Isador Lowenfeld.

NATHAN—FRANK.—Birdie Frank to Alfred Nathan.

ROSENTHAL—MICHAEL.—Jessie Michael to William Rosenthal.

STROUSE—HURTIG.—Rae Hurtig to Harry M. Strouse.

Married.

BURGER—MEHAN.—Aug. 3, Gertrude R. Mehan to Edward Burger.

NEWHALL—WILLIAMS.—Aug. 1, Alma Williams to G. Abbott Newhall, Newark.

KELLER—SCHELL.—Aug. 2, Jessie Schell to

CITE BANK DEPOSITS AS PROSPERITY PROOF

Munitions Only 6 Per Cent. of the Total Exports, Democratic Textbook Says.

RAILROAD EARNINGS GROW

Pamphlet Replies to Republican Assertions That Only the War Now Supports Business.

Republican arguments that the prosperity enjoyed by this country during the Wilson Administration is due to expanding war industries and artificial conditions created by the European war are to be attacked in the Democratic Campaign Textbook which is rapidly approaching completion.

In an opening chapter, crowded with facts and official figures in which the present-day prosperity is traced to its various sources, the flat declaration, backed up by statistics, is made that, even with the "munitions business" left out of consideration, the record of prosperity under Wilson surpasses that of all former years in the history of this country. The writer says:

During the first twenty months of the European war (from August 1, 1914, the total aggregate exports of the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce, were $2,498,000,000.

Total exports of manufactures for this twenty-month period were $2,849,000,000. Of these, explosives and firearms were $330,000,000.

In other words, munitions exports were only a fraction over one-eighth of the agricultural exports, less than one-eighth of the total of exports of manufactures, and just 6 per cent. of the $5,514,000,000 which constituted the twenty months' total. This goes far to explain, according to the book, why the bank deposits of the Middle West compare so favorably with Atlantic Coast States.

Cites Delaware Bank Deposits.

In connection with this, it is pointed out in a section of the chapter which deals with bank deposits that the only State in the Union that has failed to show a gain in this direction is Delaware, the Atlantic Coast seat of the du Pont powed industries, among the chief beneficiaries of the war munitions business. By contrast, it is said, the Dakotas—agricultural States—increased their bank deposits 70 per cent. and Oklahoma 100 per cent. The chapter begins:

Not only all the Republicans, but the world's prosperity records have been broken under Democratic laws and administration—under the "New Freedom" of industry and finance created and administered by President Wilson, the chapter begins. And the tide of our business and wealth is still rising.

All the recognized indices of business conditions tell the same story. Official statistics of bank deposits and bank clearings, postal receipts, building operations, gold supply, exports and imports, ship building, wages, income tax receipts, railway earnings, and the national wealth, separate and in combination, go to show the amazing and unprecedented volume of the nation's commerce and industry.

The assertion that this unequaled prosperity is due to an abnormal situation, created by the European war, is quickly destroyed by a study of the facts. The business in munitions of war is but a small fraction of the total business. It is shown herein that if the sales abroad of explosives and firearms, and other articles which may justly be placed as munitions of war, were totally eliminated from American business of today, still the prosperity of the country would far exceed the records of all former years.

Neither the most helpless pessimist nor the most incorrigible partisan can withstand the knockdown contrast of the country's bank deposits under the last Republican and under Woodrow Wilson's administration.

On May 1, 1916, the gross deposits of the 7,578 national banks as reported to the Controller of the Currency were $11,125,322,000. On the corresponding date in 1912, they were $8,015,511,000.

The four-year gain is $3,119,811,000, approximating 39 per cent. Every geographic section of the United States shared in this prosperous growth.

Distribution of Prosperity.

Geographically, the textbook shows the gains are distributed as follows:

	Increase.	Per Cent.
New England	$191,858,000	20
Eastern States	1,171,794,000	52
Southern States	376,084,000	28.7
Middle States	858,466,000	29.3
Western States	212,214,000	41.6
Pacific States	124,462,000	21.3
Hawaii	991,000	

As further evidence of unparalleled prosperity under Wilson, it is shown that the volume of bank clearings during the first six months of the present year exceeded by approximately 40 per cent. the bank clearings during the first six months of 1912, the last year of the Taft Administration. The bank clearings during the first half of this year constituted 70 per cent. of the full twelve-months transactions of the record Republican year, according to the campaign book writer.

The six months' total of 1916 was $118,800,000,000, according to Bradstreets, as compared with $85,100,000,000 for the first half of 1912—a difference of over $5,500,000,000 a month.

Measuring the country's business activity by the postal business of Uncle Sam, the writer asserts that the Post Office receipts during the Wilson Administration exceeded those of the Taft Administration by approximately $223,000,000, or 25 per cent, notwithstanding the heavy falling off in these receipts from August, 1914, to June, 1915, owing to the European war.

The individual income tax, another barometer of prosperity, showed an increase of 65 per cent. in the fiscal year ended June 30. The corporation income tax for the same period showed an increase of 45 per cent. over 1915 and approximately 100 per cent. over 1912, when the Republicans were in power.

The Country's Gold.

The banking chapter continues:

The gold stock of the United States today is double that of France, and $500,000,000 greater than that of Germany and the United Kingdom combined. No country ever had the solid gold foundation for its business that the United States has today.

The wealth of the United States for 1916 is estimated by the United States Department of Commerce at $228,000,000,000 as compared with $187,000,000,000 in 1912—a four-year gain of 21.8 per cent.

Our commerce outranks in selling foreign competitors by $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, and it passes the Republican record by over $2,000,000,000, or 68.5 per cent.

American exports in the fiscal year of 1916 exceed $4,300,000,000. The Republican record, 1912, was $2,200,000,000. Under a Democratic administration in 1916 exports of American productions exceed the Republican record of 1912 by 95 per cent.; the British total for 1913 by 68 per cent., and the German for 1912 by 100 per cent.

Four years of Republican trade balances—1909, 1910, 1911, 1912—together make $1,812,000,000, or about $500,000,000 less than the Democratic balance of 1916. The past year of Woodrow Wilson shows a heavier trade balance than the four-year total of Taft or the four-year total of Roosevelt.

Exports of foodstuffs, crude in manufacture, aggregated in the fiscal year 1912 under Taft, $418,000,000. The 1916 total under Wilson approximates $1,000,000,000, an increase of $580,000,000, or nearly 140 per cent. more in exports, which largely represent American farm production.

To supply American mills with material for its huge expansion of exports, imports of crude materials for use in manufacturing are $800,000,000 greater in 1916 than in 1913. American farms, mines, ranches, and plantations have likewise been called upon for record productions of materials for use in manufacturing and American labor and capital have never before been so heavily employed or at such liberal income and wage returns.

Productions of $45,000,000,000.

Total exports of manufactures ready for consumption for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, approximate $2,000,000,000, as against $770,000,000 under the last year of the Payne tariff.

The total industrial production of the United States in 1916—including products of agriculture, manufactures, mines, quarries, oil wells, forests, fisheries, and new buildings—approximates a total of $45,000,000,000.

The way manufactured exports are $480,000,000 for the fiscal year, or only 1 per cent. of the country's industrial product. The $1,350,000,000 by which exports of the recent fiscal year to European warring nations exceed our normal exports to those countries represent only 3 per cent. of our total industrial production. The entire $4,300,000,000 of our 1916 exports to all countries are less than 10 per cent. of our aggregate volume of production.

The United States Steel Corporation reports show that even in 1915 the steel ingot production, less total steel exports, was 800,000 tons greater than the average annual steel ingot production for the seven years, 1908-14, inclusive, for both home and foreign supplies. United States Steel unfilled orders in 1916 are double those of 1915.

In the building trades industries, which produce nothing for consumption abroad, a new high record has been attained during the last six months, too. Forty-two cities, according to the campaign book have reported building permits to a valuation of $430,000,000, and there have been 187 wage increases in thirty-four States.

Railroad earnings are pronounced the heaviest known, running from $50,000,000 to $53,000,000 per month in excess of the monthly earnings in 1912, or from 25 to 30 per cent. higher. For the entire fiscal year ended June 30 the increase over the Taft year of 1912 was 24 per cent.

An estimate from the Department of Agriculture is cited, giving the volume of farm production as $10,000,000,000 per annum, as against $9,140,000,000 during the Taft Administration and $7,000,000,000 per annum during the Roosevelt Administration.

NEW YORK A ZINC PRODUCER

St. Lawrence County Makes First Commercial Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The exploitation of zinc ores in St. Lawrence County during the last year, resulting in the first commercial shipments of that mineral from a New York locality, and the output of 11,035,301 barrels of salt, placing New York in the front rank among the salt-producing sections of the country, are the principal matters considered in the annual report of Dr. John M. Clarke, Director of Science, to the University of New York.

The development of the zinc industry is regarded as of great importance, and has received more than usual attention on account of the recent abnormal position of the zinc trade which arose from the exclusion of German supplies in the world markets and which brought about a rise in prices.

The St. Lawrence County deposits belong to a rather uncommon type, but their operation has been attended by encouraging results, so much so that the future of the industry in that section seems assured. Occurrences of ores have been uncovered in different places within a district some twelve miles long and from one to three miles wide that includes parts of the towns of Edwards and Fowler, on the Adirondack border.

Greek Liner Brings 1,991.

The Greek liner Vasilefs Constantinos arrived yesterday from Piraeus direct with 1,991 passengers, of which 1,448 were immigrants, chiefly Greeks and Serbian refugees. This is the largest number of passengers to arrive on any one ship since the beginning of the war. Among the cabin passengers was Mrs. Garrett Droppers, wife of the United States Minister to Athens, who has come home to visit relatives.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916

Sales.		Open High.	Low.	Last.
600	Alaska G. M..	17⅜	17⅛	16¾ 16⅞
110	Alaska Juneau	8	8	7⅞ 7⅞
110	Allis-C. Mg..	22	22	21⅝ 21½
10	Am. Agr. Ch..	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛ 71⅛
4,850	Am. Beet Sug..	86¾	86¾	84¾ 86¼
1,210	Am. Can..	54⅝	56⅜	53⅝ 54⅝
720	Am. Car & F..	57⅝	58¼	56⅝ 57¼
60	Am. Cotton Oil	35½	35	32½ 33
70	Am. Hide & L..	10½	10¼	10¼ 10¼
380	Am. H. & Lpf.	53½	54¼	53½ 54⅜
330	Am. Ice Secur.	27½	27⅝	27½ 27¼
20	Am. Linseed..	19	19	19 19
40	Am. L'seed pf.	45½	45¾	45½ 45½
4,560	Am. Locomo..	68⅛	69⅝	66⅞ 68⅜
25	Am. Malt.....	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜ 17⅜
470	Am. Sm. & R..	94	94	92¼ 92⅝
90	Am. Steel Fds.	54¼	55¼	50 50
95	Am. Tel. & T..	129½	129½	128⅝ 129½
150	Am. Woolen...	42⅜	43	42⅜ 43
150	Am. Zinc.....	32	34⅝	31⅜ 31½
2,350	Amercnda. Cop.	79½	79½	78½ 79⅜
175	An. T. & S. F.	102⅞	102⅞	101⅞ 101⅞
2,155	Baldwin Loco..	70¼	72¾	70¼ 70⅝
142	Balt. & Ohio..	85½	85⅞	84⅝ 85
	1st pf.....	74	74	74 74
170	Batopilas Min..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝
100	B. R. T..	84¾	84¾	83¾ 83⅝
330	Butte & Sup..	65⅛	65⅝	64⅜ 65⅞
10	Cal. Petrol..	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛ 18⅛
405	Canadian Pac.	174½	177⅜	174½ 174
20	Cent. Lea. Co.	54¼	54¼	54¼ 54¾
20	Chesap'e & O.	59½	59½	59½ 59⅞
510	C. M. & St. P.	95¾	95¾	94 94⅝
1,000	C. R. I. & P.	18⅞	18⅞	17⅛ 18
110	Chile Copper..	20	20	20 20
230	Chino Copper..	48	48	47 47⅛
840	Col. F. & I..	44¼	44¾	42¾ 43⅝
390	Consol. Gas....	134⅜	137⅛	134⅜ 137⅛
20	Corn Pro. Ref.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛ 13⅛
6,880	Crucible Steel.	69¾	70	66⅞ 68
960	Cuba Cane S..	55	59	52⅝ 54½
80	D. & R. G. pf.	33¾	33¾	33 33
150	Distillers Sec..	45	45	43½ 43½
50	Dome Mines..	25¾	25¾	25⅜ 25⅜
920	Erie.....	34¾	35⅛	34¾ 34⅝
220	Erie 1st pf....	51½	52	51½ 51½
710	Goodrich.....	72¾	72¾	69⅝ 70¼
80	Gt. Nor. pf....	117⅜	117⅝	117¼ 117¼
40	Gt. Nor. Ore..	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜ 34⅜
45	Greene-Canan..	46¼	46¼	46¼ 46¼
40	Ill. Central..	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝ 102⅝
400	Insp. Copper..	47⅜	48⅛	47⅜ 47⅜
90	Interboro Con..	15⅞	16¼	15⅜ 16¼
30	Int. Con. pf...	74	74	74 74
1,485	Int. Mt. Mar...	27	28¼	27 28⅛
8,650	Int. M. M. pf..	86	89½	85⅞ 88⅜
490	Int. Nickel....	44	44⅞	44 44⅞
30	Int. Paper.....	14½	14½	14½ 14½
80	Kan. City So..	24⅞	25	24⅞ 25
770	Kennecott.....	45⅜	45⅝	44½ 45¼
30	Lee Tire.....	42⅜	42½	42⅜ 42½
170	Lehigh Valley.	77⅛	77⅞	76¾ 77⅜
3,550	Maxwell Mo...	52⅞	53⅜	52⅝ 52⅝
9,780	Mex. Petrol..	96½	96¾	94 96¼
70	Miami Cop....	34⅝	34⅝	33¾ 33¾
20	Mo., K. & T..	4¼	4¼	4¼ 4¼
180	Mo. Pacific....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜ 4⅜
30	Mo. Pac. pfs..	6	6	4⅞ 4⅞
40	Nat. E. & S..	22	22	22 22
110	Nev. Con. Cop.	16¾	17	16¾ 17
340	N. Y. Cen....	103½	104¼	103¼ 103⅝
290	N. Y., N. H. & H.	70¼	71¼	67¾ 67¾
60	Nor. Pacific..	110⅜	110⅜	110⅛ 110⅝
190	Ontario Min...	6⅞	7⅛	6¼ 7
70	Pacific Mail..	19⅞	19⅞	19 19
40	Penn. R. R..	56	56	56 56
40	Railway S. S.	43¼	43¼	43¼ 43¼
400	Ray Con. Cop.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞ 22⅞
9,620	Reading.....	95⅜	95¾	93¼ 94
100	Repub. I. & S.	47¾	47¾	46 46
250	Southern Pac..	98⅜	98⅝	97⅞ 97⅞
140	Southern Ry...	23¾	23¾	22¾ 23
10,150	Studebaker....	127½	129⅝	121¼ 125½
800	Tenn. Copper..	25⅜	26⅞	23¾ 24½
50	Texas Co.....	188¾	189½	188¾ 189⅝
220	Third Avenue..	61⅜	62⅜	59⅞ 60¼
500	Union Bag & P.	8	8	8 8
142	Union B.&P.pf.	41⅜	46¾	41⅜ 46¾
7,040	Union Pacific.	136⅞	139⅞	136⅜ 138½
1,190	United Fruit..	156⅜	161¼	156⅜ 159⅝
40	United Rys.Inv.	10	10	10 10
170	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F....	20⅛	20⅝	19½ 19¼
7,250	U. S. Ind.Alco.	106¼	111	104¼ 105⅜
570	U. S. Rubber..	52⅜	54½	52⅜ 54
13,500	U. S. Steel...	86⅜	87¼	85⅞ 86½
10	U. S. Steel pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾ 117¾
100	Utah Copper...	74⅞	77⅛	74⅝ 77⅜
40	Va.-Car. Chem.	39¾	39¾	39 39
90	Wabash pf. A	50¼	50¼	49⅞ 49⅞
160	Wabash pf.. B	26½	26¾	26½ 26¾
20	W. Unlon Tel..	92¾	92¾	92¾ 92¾
1,310	Westinghouse..	50¾	54	50 50¾
4,240	Willys-Overld.	58¾	58¾	56¾ 57¾

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 5, 1916:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Monday	217,730	593,392	163,450
Tuesday	334,608	710,647	351,470
Wednesday	360,642	658,373	236,693
Thursday	347,625	912,348	260,715
Friday	311,697	775,798	275,934
Saturday	48,767	324,226	78,720
Total w'k	1,521,078	3,974,779	1,387,010
Year to date	95,493,162	86,561,247	52,512,887

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,609,000	$2,422,500	$1,093,300
Tuesday	2,904,500	2,658,000	1,384,000
Wednesday	3,449,000	2,847,000	1,573,300
Thursday	2,870,500	3,361,500	1,773,000
Friday	3,540,000	3,298,500	1,983,000
Satu.day	012,000	1,424,000	541,000
Total w'k	$16,544,000	$15,511,500	$7,950,000
Year to date	62,123,450	407,201,700	$27,083,300

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 5,'16.	Aug. 7,'15.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	1,521,078	3,974,274	3,453,196
Banks		5	5

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

R. R. & mis.	$10,188,500	$15,218,000	$5,029,500
Government..	6,143,500	$3,6 0	*6,005,500
State	28,000	52,000	24,000
City	179,500	158,500	*21,000
Total, all.	$16,344,500	$15,511,500	$1,083,000

*Increase.

PREPARE FOR WAR GAMES.

Aircraft Will Watch Submarines in This Week's Evolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—The armored cruiser North Carolina, commanded by Captain Mark L. Bristol, will take part in the war games of the Atlantic Fleet which begin tomorrow. The North Carolina is called the aeronautic ship of the fleet, and has the equipment for launching fliers. The fliers will attempt to discover and destroy the submarines of the enemy.

For the first time since Admiral Henry T. Mayo has been Commander in Chief of the fleet, both submarines and aircraft will take part in the war games. Only one ship in the fleet here, the Pennsylvania, is equipped with aircraft guns.

The ships of the fleet will sail early tomorrow morning to engage in the war games until Friday afternoon. The submarines will sail from their base at New London tomorrow to join the fleet.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Fellows<Int Shoe S Co | Leahy<Leahy.
Robert Lewis, Inc<W J Rich Dev Co, (2,) | Wyman<Haight.
Howlett<Wise.
De Luca<Valencheri.
Russo<same.
Haxton<Sensitized Products Co.
Re Dickstein & Sons, (Hoffman.)
Altheimer<E C Riebe & Co.
CNY<Goldschmidt (2,)
Re Blumenthal, Uhren & Sherlif.
Greenfeld<Adamson.
Planten<Nat Nass Bk.
Smith<Levi.
Fischman<Schneider.
Fogarty<same.
O'Connell<same.
Moss<same.
Morell<same.
Molloy<same.
Metzler<same.
Martin<same.
McMahon<same.
Litwin<same.
Leforte<same.
Klinker<same.
Karf<same.
Halprin<same.
Gunner<same.
Wrede<same.
Goldstein<same.
Williams<same.
Sloane<same.
Schwartz<same.
Schober<same.
Schneider, Jr<same.
Schneider<same.
Permut<same.
O'Neill<same.
Brown<same.
Begley<same.
Sieracki<P & R C & I
Margolin<Gerstie.
Re Well, (Rosenfeld.)
Cirrito<J G White Eng Cor,).
Re Zucker, (Leight.)
Van Loan<Van Loan.
Baylis<Stranahan.
Garcia<Marquez.
Bavier<McBride.
Feldman<Regenbogen.
Huguenot Trust Co<Fenton.
Skidmore Est<Galvin.
Re CNY, (Olmstead Av.)
Pressure Light Co<Landers.
Shattuck<NY Edis Co.
Heller<Bernheimer.
Boyle<Baerlein.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
Re Green<Perticelli.
PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.
PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.
PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Beckie<Zinken.
Annie Kupferstein.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Hazarian<Minassian.
Vogel & Salzman<Pearsow.
E T Cowan Co<French Feather Nov & H Co
Tomback<Goldstein.
Naughtin & Co<Watts
Same<Quinn.
Jaburg<Halle.
Furest<Dorfman.
Mann<NY Tel Co.
Rockfall Apt<Horowitz.
Ognibeni<NY Tel Co.
Fiechman<Quinn.
Zeiger<Weissberger.
Zimmerman<Richards.
Brennan<Heinrich.
Every<Breitung.
Dunn<Sternfeld Bldg.
Thain<Duffy.
Anderson<Frankfelt.
Rathbun & Bird, Print Mach Co<Int P S Co
Baxter<Bodine.
Forrester<Doughty.
Jos R Potter Co<McMahon.
Siegel<Blandler.
Williams<I R T.
Montagnino<Del Gaizo
Winkel<Esselstyn.
Edelstein<Stern.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Thompson<20th St. Corp et al—Henry W. Goddard.
SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—80 Madison Av<Hanover Co—Louis J. Schwartz.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Wm E McReynolds et al<Lucerne Garage Corp—Chas H Levitt. Herman Roth<Matthew A Kane—Chas F Bostwick. Same<John W Warner—Emanuel Hertz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 8.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Re guardianship of: Catherine Judge, James P Judge, William J Judge, Infants.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.
Doroc<Wolff.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Alexander<McClinchie—M Maldwin Fertig.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—James Rudinsky<Thomas D Malcolm Const Co—Bernard S Deutsch.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Scheer<Scheer.
Johnson<Hewlett.
Re Weller (Metropolitan Roman Stone).
Ganion<Ganion.
Margolin<Gerstle.
N Y Utility Co<Williamsburg St Ldry.
Morris&Walbridge.
Weisenberger<Bohm.
Re Cooper Pk.
Kopmann<Pines.
Re Norton (Springfield, L. I. Cem't'y).
Leach<B H RR Co.
Levy<same.
Behrens<same.
Reibel<same.
Minardi<Nass El RR.
Mundy<same.
Graeber<Taylor.
Henken<Ryan.
Depew<F J Ashfield & Sons.
Forbes<Ries.
Forbes<same.
Marsh<same.
Metropolitan By-Products Co.
Bennett<Russell.
Rosenwaite<Buchner (2).
Freund<Freund.
Coffey<Coffey.
Re Waterway League.
Greater N Y & L I.
Cape<Cape (2).
Johnson<Lott.
Same<Camp.
N Y Title & Mtg Co<Waverly Associates.
Miller<Seitz.
Rosenwasser<Rosenwasser.
Re Rauner & Weinstein, (Altman.)
Simpson<Simpson.
Wolff<Dibs Saba Rlty.
N Y Title Ins Co<Dibs Saba Realty Co.
John H Doscher<Doscher.
Hill<Hite.
Brown<Post.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Fox<Simon.
Buckley<Rohlfs.
Germania Sav Bank<Tonnenberg.
Baldwin<Rackow.
Mayer<Keller.
Dimmick<Turner.
Edwards<Edwards.
Re Sherman et al, (Prigge.)
Mayer<Keller.
Engelbrecht<La Forge.
Brooklyn Bk<Ala Securities Co.
Helithaler<Helithaler.
Borough Bk<Lister Realty Co.
Hencken<Whitfield.
Fitkale<Fitkale.
Watson<Watson.
Hausman<Keenan.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Ellen A. Lonergan,
Anna Liebler,
Mary Killian,
Edward J. Cox,
Edward Genius,
Accounting of:
Isaac Ketcham,
John S. Frost,
J. A. Werberlovsky.
Estates of:
George A. Bartlett,
Jules E. Collet,
Henrietta Bausch.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:56 | Sun sets..7:06 | Moon sets..11:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:47	1:32	7:01	8:09
Governors Island	12:43	1:30	7:19	8:36
Hell Gate	2:49	3:36	9:00	10:19

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 6.

SS Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus, July 21.
SS Re d'Italia, Genoa, July 22.
SS California, Bordeaux, July 20.
SS Harpagus, Marseilles, July 21.
SS Gamma, Kirkwall, July 19.
SS Tivives, Santiago, Aug. 2.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz, July 28.
SS Fandango, Cardiff, July 20.
SS Emilia S. Perez, Baltimore, Aug. 3.
SS Balboa, Balboa, July 17.
SS El Dia, Galveston, July 31.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 3.
SS Acre, Bahia, July 15.
SS Tajama Maru, London, July 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	July 29
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Charildos	Oran	July 17
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	July 19
Morro Castle	Turks Island	Aug. 1
Iroquois	Las Palmas	July 28
Cadiz	Newport	July 24
Lydie	Port Limon	July 30
Pastores	San Juan	July 2
Coamo	Montevideo	July 9
Dochra	New Orleans	Aug. 2
Comus	Galveston	Aug. 1
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

†Oscar II	Christiansand	July 29
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	July 24
Belgier	La Pallice	July 23
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 5
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 1
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 5
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 6
El Mar	Galveston	Aug. 2

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	July 30
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 28
John Blummer	Shields	July 24
Palacine	Havre	July 26
Alliance	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Clare	Porto Rico	Aug. 4
Fort Antonio	Jamaica	Aug. 4
Munsomo	Matanzas	Aug. 4
El Sud	Galveston	Aug. 3

DUE THURSDAY.

Zacapa	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 3
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Yildum	Kirkwall	July 26
Andijk	Rotterdam	July 28
Monserrat	Havana	Aug. 6
Stephano	St. John's	Aug. 5
Proteus	New Orleans	Aug. 5

DUE FRIDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Buenos Aires	Pto Mexico	Aug. 4
Manchuria	London	Aug. 1
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 9
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 9
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 8

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Lapland	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	July 28
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Sarnia	Plymouth	July 30
Turus	Victoria	July 25

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ashanti, Liberia	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Alicante, Cadiz	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ohioan, Buenos Aires	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
San Georgio, Naples	—	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Eastern Prince, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Dakotan, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Messinoler, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London	—	12:00 M.
Fram, Bergen	—	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frances, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Tampico	—	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	—	12:00 M.
San Antonio, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Willem L. Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	—	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	—

WANT HOUSE TO VOTE ON BIGGER NAVY PLAN

Conferees Will Ask Instructions on Senate Proposal of 16 Ships in Three Years.

SEEK PERSONNEL VOTE ALSO

Fail to Agree on Number of Enlisted Men—Retirement Age May be Raised to 64 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—After making important modifications in the Senate provision covering navy personnel, the House conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill will go to the House early this week and ask for instructions regarding the building program. It was learned today that the Democratic members of the House Conference Committee were unwilling to accept the big building program of the Senate bill without giving the House an opportunity to vote on the proposal to construct sixteen capital ships in three years.

The Conference Committee is practically ready to report an agreement on all save three important provisions of the naval budget, namely, personnel legislation, the building program, and the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Charleston Navy Yard, the pet project of the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee. An agreement is in sight on personnel legislation excepting the provision regarding the number of enlisted men. On this point the House will be asked for instructions.

That there will be personnel legislation in the Naval Appropriation bill is now practically certain, although the prospects for such legislation were dark a few days ago. It is understood that the House conferees are willing to compromise on fundamental features of the personnel legislation on the following basis: The House conferees will agree to "promotion by selection" down to the grade of Lieutenant Commander, with promotion by seniority for the lower grades. The Senate amendment provided for promotion by selection for the grades of Captain and Rear Admiral only. In return for this concession, it is understood the House will expect the Senate to eliminate provisions of the personnel amendment that would make the navy "topheavy with Admirals." Conferees of the lower body are said to be willing to agree to legislation providing ultimately thirty Rear Admirals, but will not accept the Senate proposal that would mean approximately forty-five Rear Admirals.

The Senate amendment proposed a percentage arrangement whereby the number of flag officers would be 4 per cent. of the enlisted strength, and it is this amendment that the House construes as furnishing a surplus of officers of high rank.

Retirement at 64.

The conference committee is now considering a radical change regarding the retirement age for naval officers. It is tentatively planned that this age shall be fixed at 64 years, instead of 62 years as at present. This legislation, however, will include provision for age and grade retirement to "take out the hump," as naval circles express it, and make the flow of promotion regular.

In support of the proposition to increase the retirement age, it will be argued that officers of the army and marine corps now retire at sixty-two. It is not expected, of course, that this proposed change will be popular in naval circles.

The Senate is understood to be so insistent upon personnel legislation at this session, particularly the provisions relating to "promotion by selection," that the conferees of the upper body are reasonably certain to yield on the House modifications of the Senate language. By accepting the principle of "promotion by selection," about the advantage of which there is a disagreement among naval officers, the House conferees will occupy a strategic position and urge the acceptance of the rewritten personnel sections.

As passed by the Senate the Naval bill provides for an increase of the enlisted strength of the navy to 68,000 men, exclusive of apprentices. The House bill provided for approximately 63,000 men. The present authorized strength is 48,000, exclusive of apprentices.

Indications are that the House will accept the increased personnel amendment as sponsored by the Senate, although the conferees of the lower body prefer to get an expression from the House before agreeing to the 68,000 figure in conference. When asking for this vote, the House conferees will also sound out sentiment concerning the big building program carried in the Senate bill.

"Small Navy" Sentiment.

It became known today that, while the President and the Secretary of the Navy were in favor of the Senate building amendment, the House conferees preferred to accord to the House an opportunity to instruct them to accept it. Republican members of the House conference committee are ready now to take the Senate program, but the majority members desire to get instructions before making a final report on the Naval bill. It is believed that the conferees themselves would be glad to accede forthwith to the suggestion of the Administration, but, realizing the existence of "small navy" sentiment in the House, they would accord to the membership of the lower chamber the privilege of lining up for or against the Administration plan. By reporting a partial agreement to the House this week, the conferees will pave the way for a showdown on the building program, and at the same time give the Administration a chance to bring recalcitrant members of the House into line.

There are now only about 175 members of the House in this city. This number is less than a quorum, and if the fight over the naval budget assumes the proportions expected, a call will be sent out for absentees before the House instructs its conference committee on the Senate building program.

HOW TO CUT THE ICE BILL.

Commissioner Hartigan Says Buy Only by Weight.

In the crusade against fraudulent sales of ice, Commissioner Hartigan said yesterday that 1,000 inspections were made, resulting in 624 violations of city ordinances and eight criminal violations. The crusade, said Commissioner Hartigan, revealed that a great many ice dealers in the city, both basement and wagon merchants, were not complying with the law respecting the weighing of ice before delivery.

The Commissioner warns the public to insist upon their ice being weighed and to buy not "so much money's worth," but to buy by weight. In parts of the city where the poor live some dealers get as much as 75 cents a hundredweight for ice, or $15 a ton, at retail. This ice is bought by them at from $3 to $4 a ton. If the people in these districts, the Commissioner said, would buy by weight, and not by the money's worth or by the piece, they would soon so regulate the price through competition that the hundredweight would be sold at from 35 to 40 cents.

"The visible supply of ice for consumption in the City of New York is so enormous," the Commissioner said, "that it is safe to predict that there will be no material increase in the price of ice to the householders this Summer."

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 5.—Charters filed:

Heaietine Motor Corp., to acquire and take over the business of the Gadabout Motor Corp., a corporation existing under the laws of New York for the manufacture of all kinds of automobiles, supplies, &c., $10,000,000; Norman F. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, Harry T. Farrow, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Carter, Macey & Co., Inc., to take over the business heretofore conducted by the firm of Carter, Macey & Co. of 142 Pearl Street, New York, $2,000,000. Incorporators same as above.

Hillside Lead and Zinc Mines Co., Inc., to do a general milling and mining business. $1,000,000; James J. Thornley, Frederick H. Dieter, George W. Geiling, all of Brooklyn.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

BROADCLOTHS.—Columbia, Botany, pay cash. Morris Hurewitz & Son, 39 W. 21st.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on coats. H. W., 130 West 28th St., top floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber will place orders. Room 804, 27-33 West 24th.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' dresses of charmeuse and crepe meteor. Call 9:30 to 11 A. M., Sixth Floor, 30 West 32d St.

CONTRACTORS on girls coats wanted; large orders. J 126 Times.

COTTON DRESSES wanted, 500 cotton dresses; must be good quality and low price. Address, (giving information and price per doz.,) the Scudder-Kee Co., Brockton, Mass.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Pearlman & Herbert, 38 West 26th, open to buy for cash 300 pieces four thread and 500 pieces georgette at price.

DRESSES.—Will look at Fall silk and serge dresses, also silk waists, Monday and Tuesday. Call with samples, 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

FALL COATS, DRESSES, WAISTS, SKIRTS; better grade; jobs; cash. National Ladies Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

GREY PIECE DYE LINING.—Will buy any quantity. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 45 West 20th St.

JEWELRY for chain department stores; 50c. line jobs preferred. J 145 Times.

LACES.—Open for 10,000 yards Venice edge. Joseph Rothbardt, 141 West 21st.

NECKWEAR.—Large job lots department stores, 50c. and $1 line. J 128 Times.

SERGES 7301.—Have you any surplus stock that you want to turn into cash? Phone Gram. 1233.

SERGES.—Will exchange navy botany 11433 for black. 'Phone 4360 Madison Square.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; all prices. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS AND DRESSES.—Jobber looking Fall suits and dresses all week. Excello, 127 West 17th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week; better grade. 51 West 24th St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits. Levitman & Fein, 33 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; call with samples all week, 9th floor, 145 West 28th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders all week; snappy styles. 11 East 31st, top floor.

SUITS.—Buyers—Open for suits; looking all week, 5th floor, 228 West 32d.

WAISTS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Moscovics, ladies' suits; H. R. Tyroler, ladies' suits; Miss Vincent, waists. Will look at the above lines Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WAISTS.—Contractor for silk, crepe de chine, georgette waists; bring samples. 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 388.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTHS.—Columbia, Botnay's, Amoskeag poplins; reasonable. Md. Square 6777.

BROADCLOTHS.—Julliards, No. 118, at $1.42½; all colors. Address G 273 Times.

BRONZE.—Real bronze book ends, vases, lamps, etc. Griffoul, 225 Fifth Av. (30th.)

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silk jersey sport coats, all colors and sizes, very cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready! smart styles; popular prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Job; ladies', misses', and children's coats and suits. Tishman, 37 East Broadway.

COATS.—Plush coats on hand; $10.50 up. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

DRESSES, serge, at $3.75. Call between 8:30 and 9 o'clock. Younker Bros., 303 5th Av.

EMBROIDERIES.—Good assortment, 50,000 yards of imported and domestic to close out at bargain. Goldwater Bros., 12-14 West 21st.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' boot silk hose, all colors; immediate delivery; price, $2.65. Hosiery Clearing House, Inc., 500 Broadway.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

PLUSHES.—Immediate delivery. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Farragut 9128.

RAINCOATS.—Job ladies' and children's raincoats; desirable styles. L. Felsenbeld, Raincoat Specialist, 141 West 36th St.

SERGE.—25 pcs. black French serge, good quality, 63-54 inch, $1.02½, 6% off. J 111 Times.

SKIRTS.—1,000 serges, mixtures, black and white checks, also discarded samples at $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 13-15 W. 20th St.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Apply Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SPORT COATS, silk jersey, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th. Madison Square 9186.

SUITS.—Specializing from $6.75 to $18.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MAIL orders and new customers for reliable manufacturer; snappy, ready-to-wear, or staple article that can be sampled to retailers; commission basis. Specialist, Box G 238 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Acquainted with millinery trade line, sell novelty furs, department stores; office trade; commission. S. A., 116 Times Downtown.

SKIRT DESIGNER and cutter seeks engagement; can manage factory. J 66 Times.

FOR UNIFORM TRAFFIC LAW.

Legislature May Enact Code Urged by Safety First Society.

A bill may be introduced early in the next session of the Legislature for a uniform traffic code throughout the State as a result of agitation started two years ago by the Safety First Society. It will embody standard regulations worked out by the Street Traffic Committee of the Safety First Federation of America and will resemble acts already in force in New Jersey and Ohio.

The midsummer meeting of the New York State Automobile Association at Thousand Island House, Alexandria Bay, last week unanimously indorsed the project of State-wide uniform regulation after Frederick H. Elliott, Secretary of the Safety First Society, had urged the matter.

A meeting of a joint committee of the Legislature, investigating the use of dazzling headlights and other highway matters, held coincident with the automobile men's convention, heard Secretary Elliott urge the adoption of the recommendation of the Safety First Federation of America, which provides:

That the headlights shall be so arranged that no portion of the beam of reflected light when measured 75 feet or more ahead of the lamps shall rise above 42 inches from the level surface on which the vehicle stands. Such headlights shall also give sufficient side illumination to indicate any person, vehicle or substantial object 10 feet to the side of said motor vehicle at a point 10 feet ahead of the lamps.

This regulation is now a law in Massachusetts.

The New York State Association of Police Chiefs, in session at Kingston, recently adopted a resolution recommending a uniform traffic code.

SYNTHETIC INDIGO CAN BE MADE HERE

With Other Staple Colors, It Offers American Producers Best Chance.

RAW MATERIALS PLENTIFUL

Our Benzene Output Exceeds Europe's, and We Have More Wood for Acetic Acid.

Indigo is foremost among the dyestuffs whose larger consumption will invite a continued American manufacture even after the return to normal conditions. For many reasons it will continue to be a native product. The high priced and fancy dyestuffs, such as are used in the silk trade, may, if the war promises to be much longer protracted, attract the manufacturer, according to Weekly Drug Markets, but these ventures are risky.

"The sudden cessation of hostilities," it continues, "will release new and cheaper sources, and as thrift and rigid economies have not been necessary in their wartime manufacture here, the foreign maker with his better organization and lower costs will be able, perhaps, soon to outsell the domestic maker.

"No such fear need assail the maker of staple dyestuffs used in enormous amount. To begin with, the wide demand for the commodity has attracted years ago many manufacturers into the field, and the resultant competition has induced serious attention to the problem of making the colors at once well and cheaply. Thus, the traditions of their manufacture involve the most exacting economies, the fullest production, the greatest saving of waste and best use of the by-products. Moreover, if in factory planning and conduct we as Americans can be said to have any special genius, it is in the vastness of production. We excel most in those industries where the output is greatest.

"The present tremendous yield in certain plants of products serving as raw materials for dyestuff manufacture demand that, where the consumption warrants it, their conversion to dyestuffs be conducted on the same large plan. The United States has imported as much as 8,000,000 pounds of indigo annually, or about 1½ per cent. of this being the natural indigo. The business, it will thus be seen, is well worth going after and holding when once obtained.

"The production of synthetic indigo dates from 1880, when Bayer made it from orthonitrocinnamic acid, but it remained for Heumann, in 1890, to perfect and bring to commercial success its synthesis from phenylglycine and its derivatives. The raw materials of the process are aniline and chloracetic acid. These, when heated together, form phenylglycine. This latter on fusing with caustic soda yields indoxyl, which only needs the action of the oxygen of the air to convert it to indigo. Better yields are obtained when sodamide or certain carbides or nitrides are added to the caustic fusion. It will be seen that no products are necessary for indigo manufacture by this method that would force us to depend on a foreign supply. The benzene to produce the aniline we make in larger amounts than they do abroad. We have a better supply of acetic for the acetic acid and can chlorinate it as cheaply here.

"A second process, which starts from cheaper raw material, but which is perhaps more difficult, is known as the phenylglycine-orthocarboxylic acid method. Here naphthalene instead of benzene is the primary material. The naphthalene is oxidized to phthalic acid by sulphuric acid and mercury, and is converted seriatim to phthalimide, anthranilic acid, phenylglycine-ortho-carboxylic acid, indoxylic acid, indoxyl, and finally, as above described, the latter converted to indigo. The difficulties thus far in adapting this process to American manufacture are the low yields of phthalic acid obtained and the evolution of amounts of sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide during its manufacture very disproportionate to the naphthalene used, so that the economic production of this material is bound up with the conversion of these trioxides to sulphuric acid by the contact process. This, therefore, limits the use of the latter indigo method to those who control this process.

"A minor method uses diphenylthiourea as a primary product, but American chemists are not limited to these methods. Much has been done in investigating all of these, and in inventing newer ones more adapted to our own sources and outlets for by-products. A Michigan chemical company was one of the first to take up this question of domestic production, and is even better off than the German firms in the manufacture of the brominated indigo. A Southern firm is getting ready also for this market, and America bids fair to get and keep it.

"With the later vat dyes of the indigo type, fast to laundering, the problem is not so easy a one. Here we have few processes which, like Heumann's, have expired, for the dyestuffs of the helindone, ciba, alizarin-indigo, and thio-indigo type, as the various makers name them, are nearly all colors whose patents still hold, and American ingenuity and resourcefulness finds itself pitted against a severe competitor. However, it is not failing. Chemists throughout the country are working on vat colors, mostly derivatives of naphthalene, and it is likely, from their activity toward securing patents along these lines, that many substantially good colors of this type will be successfully made here soon."

CAPT. KREIBOHM IN WANT.

Skipper Who Saved Volturno Passengers Ousted by British.

Captain Paul H. Kreibohm, the American skipper who commanded the Krooniand when she rescued nearly 100 passengers from the Volturno burning at sea, is out of work and in want because the International Mercantile Marine, which loaded him with honors for bravery, later dismissed him from its service because he was of German descent. Thus marked as a pro-German, Captain Kreibohm has not been able to find a shipping company which wished to employ him.

In recognition of his twenty-two years of faithful service, Captain Kreibohm receives an allowance from the International Mercantile Marine Company, but has found it insufficient to support his family. Being forced, at the age of fifty-two years, to give up the career of a lifetime, Captain Kreibohm finds himself a fish out of water when he seeks to get a job. Work which he has sought to do since he lost his ship has been that of carrying tickets and nickels between the cashier's office and the different ticket offices in Luna Park, Coney Island. He has been forced to engage in several other equally unsuitable employments since losing command of the Krooniand in September, 1914.

It was only a few days before his command was taken away from him that Captain Kreibohm received from the British Government a silver tray bearing this inscription:

Presented by the British Government to Paul H. Kreibohm, master of the steamship Krooniand of New York, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the steamship Volturno of London, which was burned in the North Atlantic Ocean on Oct. 9, 1913.

On June 29 of this year Captain Kreibohm received the American Cross of Honor for bravery in speeding in response to the wireless call of the burning Volturno and rescuing the crew and passengers. King Albert of Belgium made him Knight of the Belgian Crown for the Volturno rescue.

The only reason that he was unacceptable to the British as a commander after the war began was the fact that his father was German. Captain Kreibohm was born in Hanover before it was incorporated in the German Empire, but was taken by his family to Antwerp when he was one year old. He has been an American citizen for twenty-four years. His wife is a Belgian, and both of his children were born in Antwerp. The Krooniand flew the American flag, but was under British control. Captain Kreibohm now lives with his family at 399 East 160th Street, the Bronx.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
WHEAT.				
July 31	$1.22⅝	$1.19⅜	$1.25⅝	$1.22⅝
Aug. 1	1.24½	1.20⅝	1.28½	1.23⅝
Aug. 2	1.33⅝	1.25⅝	1.35	1.29⅛
Aug. 3	1.34½	1.27½	1.38½	1.33⅛
Aug. 4	1.34⅜	1.30⅜	1.38½	1.34⅜
Aug. 5	1.36	1.33½	1.39½	1.36⅞
Week's range	1.36	1.19⅜	1.39½	1.22⅝

	May. High.	May. Low.
WHEAT.		
Aug. 3	$1.43¼	$1.38⅞
Aug. 4	1.43¼	1.39⅜
Aug. 5	1.45	1.43⅜
Week's range	1.45	1.38⅝

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
CORN.						
July 31	70¼	68	66⅞	..	..	..
Aug. 1	78½	67⅛	66⅝	..	..	..
Aug. 2	76⅞	68½	67⅞	..	..	..
Aug. 3	80⅝	70⅜	69¼	68	72⅝	71¼
Aug. 4	80⅜	70⅛	69	68¼	72⅜	71⅛
Aug. 5	84	81⅞	71½	69	74⅝	72⅞
W'k's r'e	84	78	71½	66¾	74⅝	71⅛

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
OATS.						
July 31	41¼	40⅝	43¾	43	..	..
Aug. 1	41	40⅜	43¼	42⅜	..	..
Aug. 2	42¼	41	44⅜	43¼	..	..
Aug. 3	43⅛	42⅜	46⅝	45	48⅞	47⅝
Aug. 4	45⅞	42⅝	46½	45⅝	49¼	47⅝
Aug. 5	45¼	44	48	46⅝	51	49¼
Week's range	45¼	40⅝	48	42⅜	51	47⅝

Provisions.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
LARD.				
July 31	$12.67	$12.57	$12.67	$12.60
Aug. 1	12.70	12.62	12.72	12.65
Aug. 2	12.62	12.52	12.65	12.55
Aug. 3	12.75	12.55	12.77	12.62
Aug. 4	12.90	12.75	12.87	12.77
Aug. 5	12.95	12.90	12.97	12.90
Week's range	12.95	12.52	12.97	12.55

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
RIBS.				
July 31	13.47	13.35	....	....
Aug. 1	13.50	13.42	....	....
Aug. 2	13.37	13.30	13.20	13.10
Aug. 3	13.50	13.32	13.22	13.07
Aug. 4	13.57	13.47	....	....
Aug. 5	13.70	13.60	13.42	13.37
Week's range	13.70	13.30	13.42	13.10

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
PORK.		
July 31	24.60	24.30
Aug. 1	24.67	24.55
Aug. 2	24.82	24.50
Aug. 3	24.77	24.50
Aug. 4	25.00	24.80
Aug. 5	25.25	24.92
Week's range	25.25	24.30

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 31	13.02	13.02	13.20	13.18	13.48	13.38
Aug. 1	13.22	12.95	13.45	13.10	13.65	13.28
Aug. 2	13.40	13.14	13.64	13.30	13.88	13.40
Aug. 3	13.70	13.51	13.98	13.65	14.23	13.86
Aug. 4	13.85	13.74	14.05	13.77	14.27	13.97
Aug. 5	13.70	13.65	14.04	13.79	14.24	14.00
W'k's re.	13.85	13.02	14.05	13.18	14.27	13.38

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
July 31	13.50	13.43	13.63	13.57	13.78	13.73
Aug. 1	13.67	13.34	13.79	13.47	13.93	13.65
Aug. 2	13.90	13.54	14.02	13.70	14.16	13.84
Aug. 3	14.29	13.94	14.40	14.08	14.50	14.23
Aug. 4	14.35	14.05	14.45	14.21	14.59	14.30
Aug. 5	14.34	14.07	14.46	14.21	14.58	14.47
W'k's re.	14.35	13.43	14.46	13.57	14.59	13.73

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss Hardy, millinery; 148 West 23d, Cumberland.

ATLANTA—Davison, Paxton, Stokes Co.; L. F. Hardy, notions, toilet goods; 1,140 Broadway, Longacre.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Elliott Mfg. Co.; H. Abramson, silk, cotton goods; 5 W. 4th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Charles Netcher, Vice President; A. Ellinger, merchandise manager; E. P. Nolan, dress goods, flannels, cloths; George Warhurst, men's furnishings, men's, women's, children's hosiery; John Capinsky, jewelry, leather goods; Walter Fatten, toys, sporting goods, trunks; E. Kolacek, notions, short ware; B. J. Ryan, wash goods, domestics, blankets; E. Price, linings; Mr. Bossie, pictures, frames, baby carriages; K. Trilling, men's, boys' clothing; A. Shane, silk ribbons, handkerchiefs; Miss M. McGrath, ladies' hats, millinery supplies; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear, sweaters, infants' wear; Miss R. Steiner, merino underwear, bathing suits; Miss O'Conner, corsets; Miss R. Lambert, gloves; Miss E. Klimist, dress trimmings, umbrellas; Miss N. Nichol, fancy goods; Miss K. Leahy, laces, embroideries, veilings, neckwear; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; G. F. Williams, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; S. J. Ruehl, drug sundries; D. W. Newton, stationery; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; H. Goldwater, drugs, toilet articles; F. Koretz, millinery; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists; Mr. McCarthy, house furn. goods; Miss B. Freak, women's neckwear; Miss M. Carr, house dresses; F. C. Moffit, women's coats, suits; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Stone & Co.; M. Stone, ladies' neckwear, leather goods, fur trimmings; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO.—Shoninger, Heinsheimer Co.; B. Shoninger, misses, children's cloaks, suits; 35 W. 31st.

CHICAGO—The Fair; C. Knoepfel, sporting goods, auto supplies, sweaters, bathing suits; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. R. Anthony, millinery; 621 Broadway, Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. C. Berwanger, women's apparel; 215 4th Av., Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; W. C. Chattin, laces, novelties; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Meyer, Hess & Co.; S. S. Hess, men's furn. goods; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—The Fair; T. J. Madden, ribbons; 225 4th Av.

CHILE, S. A.—A. De Hond, women's dresses, blouses, robes, parasols, hosiery, religious pictures; Room 73, 33 Union Square.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; L. Liberman, misses', women's ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Aims & Doepke Co.; Miss Klefer, waists; 830 B'way.

CLEVELAND—United Cloak & Suit Co.; H. A. Leidner, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Aberdeen.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; M. J. Lindner, waists, basement; J. A. Swanson, women's, misses' silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moscovitz, suits; H. B. Tyroler, suits; Miss Vincent, waists; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—C. C. Winans Co.; C. C. Winans, Miss Orwig, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

DANVILLE, Va.—S. Mandle, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 40 W. 33d.

DENVER, Col.—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss A. M. Wilson, millinery; 30 E. 20th.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. H. Collins, juniors' apparel, knit goods; 23 E. 20th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; A. Younker, neckwear, ribbons, hdkfs., gloves, books, stationery; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—Goldberg Bros.; S. Kaufman, millinery; Cumberland.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. P. Lahr & Son; Wm. Walker, basement mdse.; 220 5th Av.

FRANKLIN, Penn.—E. Harris, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, furs; 540 W. 144th.

GALVESTON, Texas—Garbade, Elband & Co.; Miss E. Schneider, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Miss Clairdorne, millinery; 1,170 Broadway.

HOLDREGE, Neb.—F. Johnson Co.; L. T. Johnson, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 22 West 31st.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Halsey D. G. Co.; W. A. Halsey, dry goods; Great Northern.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss N. Honan, Miss Shea, infants' wear, muslin underwear, corsets, dresses; Mrs. Hale, art embroideries; Miss G. Kelly, millinery; Miss Kantrowitz, suits; 1,140 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg Co.; C. Koss, linens; 320 Broadway, Somerset.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; Miss R. Schmanse, notions; Collingwood.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; A. P. Ferguson, millinery; M. N. Kevan, carpets, rugs; Miss Drescher, coats; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, children's coats; 7 W. 22d.

LAREDO, Tex.—E. Cruz, jobs silks dresses, children's coats; 1,107 B'way, Room 410.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—J. D. Back & Brother; W. A. Marx, ladies' ready-to-wear; Prince George Hotel.

LITTLE ROCK—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, furn. goods; 1,150 B'way.

LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Schmitt, Klopfer Co.; H. C. Schmitt, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; Miss Fay, waists, dresses; 225 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Gelder Co.; M. Gelder, millinery; 621 B'way, Room 682.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; Miss Stiller, millinery; M. F. Strauss, linens, piece, cotton goods; 1,140 B'way.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; A. Nachman, general mdse.; W. Marcus, dry goods; 1,140 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY—J. L. Cobbs Co.; Miss A. Morris, millinery; 1,170 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison Blanche Co.; M. Zander, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d.

NORWICH, N. Y.—The Fair Store; L. Setlowitz, men's, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

PADUCAH, Ky.— E. Guthrie & Co; R. R. Guthrie, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 31 Union Square.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats, 621 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Cohen, jobs wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann, Baer Co.; E. A. O'Brien, notions, art needlework; 95 Madison Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; E. Miller, knit underwear, men's furn. goods; 1,123 Broadway.

ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; I. Herr, coats, suits, dresses, millinery, waists; Breslin.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Bros.; D. L. Pincus, laces, handbags, notions, ribbons, jewelry; 148 W. 23d; Prince George.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; D. G. Brahan, mdse mgr.; T. Moffat, Mr. Love, men's furn. goods; I. Halpern, house furn. goods; K. Walker, toys; M. Langhausen, L. Linde, art embroideries; L. Rosenbaum, notions; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sonnenfeld Millinery Co.; M. Rosenthal, flowers, fancy feathers, fur trimmings; 364 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. D. Page, women's, misses' silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Silverstein, coats, suits, skirts; Mrs. R. L. Silverstein, waists, dresses; Claridge.

STOCKTON, Cal.—M. Levy & Bro.; G. Levy, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 22 West 21st.

TEXARCANA, Ark.—O'Dwyer & Ahern Co.; R. J. O'Dwyer, domestics; 258 Church.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss R. M. Jenssen, millinery; J. C. Mellhaney, floor covering; Miss C. Loose, gloves; 116 W. 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Risik Bros.; A. M. Risik, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; McAlpin.

WICHITA, Kan.—Wallenstein & Cohn D. G. Co.; M. Crueson, house furn. goods, china, toys; Chelsea.

WAISTS FALL 1916 DRESSES

We are now showing our complete lines of

WAISTS
SILK COTTON

DRESSES
TAFFETA CHARMEUSE
SATIN SERGE and
SERGE COMBINATIONS

Our lines in both Dresses and Waists comprise all that is new in style and material; and it would be well to inspect our models before placing your orders.

Buy early to facilitate Prompt Deliveries.

SHOW ROOM
Jos. Rosenberg
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE
Big Opportunity for Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers to Buy Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Cotton Piece Goods and Woolens
FAR BELOW MARKET PRICES
SALE NOW GOING ON ON 4TH FLOOR.
Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
134 Spring St.

10,000 SOLD
$3.75 French Serge Dress beautifully tailored, is the talk of the town.
Our values in Satin and Serge Dresses, at $3.75 to $10.75, cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.
BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG,
129-133 W. 27th St. Phone Farragut 3496.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House OF
BIG VALUES
$5.75 to $15.00
All Wool Poplin Suits, $7.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT $7.60.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

BIGGEST COAT VALUE IN N. Y.
SPORT COAT All wool guaranteed, beautiful color combinations. $3.75
Coats in most desirable materials, $5.75 to $13.50.
ELLNER CO. COAT SPECIALISTS, 49-51 WEST 24TH ST.

SUITS AND COATS
PILE FABRIC
NOVELTY CLOTH
—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
S. STEINFELD & CO.
48-45-47 WEST 23D STREET

Crowley Neckwear for Women That Something New
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style.
Nationally advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY,
40 E. 22d St. INC., N. Y.

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Modern Crinoline
For

Short Term Securities

Maturities, one to five years

To Net 4% to 6%

List upon Application.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Booklet On Conservative Investment Bonds

We have issued a booklet describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. The booklet also contains information regarding bonds in general, as follows:

Coupon and Registered Bonds
Various Types of Bonds
Redemption of Bonds
Sinking Funds
"And Interest" Prices

Write for Circular 907
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Investment Suggestions

Our August offerings include bonds of some of the oldest and most important Provinces and Cities in Canada.

Ontario 4½s
Quebec 5s
Nova Scotia 5s
Toronto 5s
Montreal 5s
Ottawa 4½s
Winnipeg 5s

Principal and interest payable in New York

To yield 4.85% to 5¼%

Write for circular A-29

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

Exempt in many cases from Personal Property Taxes

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds

Acceptable to the United States Government as Security for Postal Savings Deposits

Probably safer than any other type of investment

Ask for Circular T-86

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

BLAIR & Co.

24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

We are prepared to purchase for our own account complete issues of Mortgage Bonds and Preferred Stocks of Public Service Corporations of established earning power.

BODELL & CO.
111 Broadway
New York
Providence Boston

F. M. Dyer & Co
High-grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

More proof was given last week of the prosperity which the railroads of the country have of late been enjoying as the week before striking evidence had been supplied of the activity and high profits in the industrial world. Prosperity this year is not an isolated phenomenon; it is well-nigh universal. But the stock market drags. That is because the stock market is suffering by reason of prosperity; not from the thing itself but from the problems which come with it, for prosperity has its problems as well as depression. It is, inclined, it is true, to exaggerate its problems and thereby to belittle itself, but some of the problems unquestionably are important. The market cannot if it would ignore them; it is just as well that it is not inclined to do so.

One result is to make the trading on the Stock Exchange very narrow and unimportant save as it reflects, negatively rather than positively, the net result of the varied and far-reaching forces which are operating in trade and industry, in agriculture and in banking and in every avenue of commercial endeavor. On one day last week prices on the Stock Exchange moved decidedly; on that day they went down. Taking the week as a whole prices in the aggregate did almost nothing. The average of fifty active issues showed a change of scarcely half a point. Trading would have to stop all together to insure a less fluctuation than that.

None of the restraining forces at work were new; to some of them greater definiteness was given by the news of the week. This was true, for instance, of the crop impairment, which was made a very positive factor in the stock market by the widespread reports of extensive rust damage to wheat. Even when allowance was made for the usual exaggeration in such reports it seemed established that the prospect for Spring wheat was much reduced. These reports had less effect than they might have been expected to have upon business sentiment, but the stock market could hardly have been expected to ignore them. It would not have been reasonable either to expect it to ignore the talk of a country-wide railroad strike, though the danger of that seems remote.

Right here is one of the places in which prosperity and problems come into being together. It is highly improbable that the railroad brotherhoods would now be demanding a radical increase in their wages, or demanding conditions of work which amount to that, if the railroads instead of showing the greatest earnings both gross and net in their history were suffering decreases and were lowering dividends instead of being in a position to increase dividends, though not many of them are doing that. More would be were it not for these same labor demands. Thus one circumstance reacts upon another, while the net effect of them all is to make security holders accept prosperity very calmly. If they did not, we might now be having an entirely different experience in the stock market. Under the conditions which now exist the determining factor between a bull market and a bearish one is largely a matter of point of view. Just now very few seem disposed to give prosperity the benefit of the doubt; there is, of course, the danger of adversity returning, and most people wish to be on the safe side. It is hard on those who would thrive better on a big speculation in the stock market, but it does not alter the intrinsic facts. Dividends eventually will be determined by earnings, not by the price at which a stock may be selling in the market, and eventually in one form or another the holders of American securities will gain the benefits accruing from the greatest period of prosperity the United States has ever known.

The rumors current last week that the Union Pacific would make another special distribution to its stockholders brings forward a case which illustrates perhaps as well as any the conflict of influences which are today shaping the views of security holders. The rumors had mostly to do with the possibility of another distribution of railroad stocks owned by the Union Pacific, but there appears to have been no purpose of that sort among the Directors of the road. What some of them have been considering is the declaration of an additional cash dividend. The earnings would allow it. Never before were they as great. The sum finally left available for dividends on the common stock for the year ended June 30 last was but a little under 16 per cent., or almost double the dividend paid. This was shown by the preliminary figures published last week, one of a number of railroad statements which emphasized the fact that prosperity has extended from the soil which produces wealth to the transportation lines which carry products to their destination.

It is not a question of the Union Pacific's ability to pay more to its stockholders. Whatever difference of opinion there may be among the Directors on the question of paying an additional dividend cannot arise on that score. It must have to do rather with other considerations. One of the most obvious of these is that it might be poor policy to increase dividends when an important wage demand lies in the balance. That is why an increase in the Union Pacific dividend, if it comes, is not likely to be paid until January. It is a case of postponing the fruits of prosperity, and the market is fearful that postponement in such matters may mean that they will not come about at all.

That, indeed, is the reservation with which present good times in business are almost universally regarded; they may not last long enough to establish dividends upon a higher plane, and upon that in large measure depends the net effect of prosperity upon the holders of corporation securities. But this is a doubt which is weaker now than it was a year or six months ago. The tide of prosperity has been running full for no short period already. At least another six months of it seems practically certain. After that—does it depend upon the duration of the war? This is what one of the foremost of the country's bankers had to say on this score last week:

"We are again getting a great many war orders, and meanwhile home demands are piling up. We will have another year of war, by which time possibly Germany will be defeated, if not conquered. The struggle will last that long, and possibly longer. When it is over, and not until it is over, are we likely to have all the time and opportunity we need to satisfy home demands which have grown enormously. I have ceased to worry about what will happen to American trade when the war is over."

And there is little reason to worry. The country has its problems to solve, but so far at least as domestic problems are concerned they are no greater, if as great, as some of the problems of the past which have been successfully surmounted, and in a way which has made the country greater and stronger than it ever was before. We have in mind particularly financial problems, but it might well be said of the whole range of problems with which a nation has to deal. The stock market may be dull and reactionary, but never was trade more active, and the signs of reaction are not yet at hand.

QUIET TONE IN LONDON.

Bank of England to Discontinue Gold Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In two years the sums raised for war and other purposes have reached approximately £2,650,000,000, and the country, confident in the ultimate issue of the conflict, still goes quietly about its task of finding whatever money is required.

The investment departments of the Stock Exchange are still the least attractive, and business diminishes steadily, while prices occasionally lose fractions, although realizations are quite small. The more speculative counters provide the largest percentage of transactions, but even they were much quieter last week than they have been recently.

There was some revival in Russian mining shares, reflecting military victories in the East, and slightly more attention was directed to the shares of the Far Eastern Rand. All railway markets were very idle and dull, and the stocks of British companies were little affected by further dividend announcements.

The Bank of England announced that it had decided not to continue the publication of foreign gold movements in order to withhold information from the enemy, but the position of gold stocks will still be shown in the weekly statement. This week's return indicates a further net loss of £1,500,000, and the discount market is inclined to act cautiously owing to the possibility of further unfavorable developments in the monetary situation. This resulted in an easy money market, with funds in excess of demand.

Chancellor McKenna announced that the Government has decided to grant a subsidy of £50,000 yearly to the British-Italian Corporation, equal to 5 per cent. of the capital. The object of the undertaking is the development of commercial relations between the British Empire and Italy. The Government's action in this matter is the first evidence of a change in economic policy in consequence of the war.

BOURSE DEALINGS ACTIVE.

French Bank and Suez Canal Shares Especially Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Following an easy July month-end settlement, the Bourse became active again, and the tone was firm. There were more buyers than sellers, but trade slackened somewhat at the end of the week.

Rentes were unchanged, while the war loan closed at 86.85 ex the August coupon of 1 franc 25 centimes. The Russian group received renewed support in sympathy with the Petrograd market, but profit-taking followed.

The Spanish group advanced owing to a further rise in exchange, the peseta now standing at 20 per cent. premium, a new record. French bank and Suez Canal shares were particularly strong. American coppers were firm. Other copper shares have not followed the rise in the price of the metal. The demand for some of the war stocks continues. Those of the Hotchkiss Company gained 10 francs in two sessions. Exchange is firmer. To discourage speculative operations the Bank of France is giving sterling largely against justification at 28.12½, the official quotation, while 28.14 was paid in the open market, and bids at that rate yesterday were not accepted. Dollars closed at 5.03¾ paid.

It is announced that mobilized taxpayers will be allowed to delay the declaration of excess war profits until three months after the end of hostilities. The weekly return shows no increase in war finance.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
July 31	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛
Aug. 1	4.75⅞	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
Aug. 2	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
Aug. 3	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Aug. 4	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
Aug. 5	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
July 31	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
Aug. 1	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Aug. 2	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Aug. 3	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Aug. 4	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Aug. 5	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range—		Demand.	Cables.
High		$4.75⅞	$4.76⅛
Low		4.75¾	4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High		4.76¼	4.76⅜
Low		4.76	4.76⅛
Year's range to date—			
High		4.78	4.78⅛
Low		4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High		4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low		4.75⅝	4.76⅜

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
July 31	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	5.90⅜
Aug. 1	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	5.90⅛	5.90⅛
Aug. 2	5.90⅜	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛
Aug. 3	5.91	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
Aug. 4	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
Aug. 5	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
Week's range—			Demand.		Cables.
High			5.90⅜		5.90⅛
Low			5.91⅛		5.90⅝

BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
July 31	71.87½	71.75	71.75
Aug. 1	71.81¼	71.81¼	71.81¼
Aug. 2	71.81¼	71.81¼	71.81¼
Aug. 3	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½
Aug. 4	71.81¼	*71.81¼	71.81¼
Aug. 5	71.81¼	71.81¼	71.81¼

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
July 31	71.93¾	71.81¼	71.81¼
Aug. 1	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½
Aug. 2	71.87¼	71.87¼	71.87¼
Aug. 3	71.93¾	71.93¾	71.93¾
Aug. 4	71.87½	*71.87½	71.87½
Aug. 5	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½
*Less ⅛.			
Week's range—		Demand.	Cables.
High		71.87½	71.93¾
Low		71.75	71.81¼

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Cab's.
July 31	5.28¼	5.28¼	41.43⅜	41.50	6.50	6.49¼
Aug. 1	5.28	5.28¼	41.43⅜	41.50	6.47	6.48½
Aug. 2	5.28	5.28¼	41.37½	41.43⅜	6.42½	6.42
Aug. 3	5.28	5.28¼	41.37½	41.43⅜	6.44½	6.43¾
Aug. 4	5.29	5.28¾	41.41¼	41.43½	6.47	6.44¾
Aug. 5	5.29¼	5.28¼	41.31¼	41.43¾	6.45¼	6.44½
*Less ⅛.						

	Russia. Dem.	Cab's.	Austria. Dem.	Cab's.	Greece. Dem.	Cab's.
July 31	30.40	30.45	12.30	12.35	19.37	19.42
Aug. 1	30.35	30.50	12.30	12.35	19.37	19.42
Aug. 2	30.35	30.50	12.35	12.40	19.37	19.42
Aug. 3	30.40	30.45	12.35	12.40	19.37	19.42
Aug. 4	30.40	30.45	12.30	12.37	19.37	19.37
Aug. 5	30.40	30.45	12.30	12.35	19.42	19.42

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 5, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$16,544,000	$623,238,450
Same period last year	15,511,500	467,201,700
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.85 86.55	87.43 86.19
Same period a year ago	82.32 82.22	84.48 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	83	83	83	2
A. G. M. cv. 6s. Ser. A.	98	98	98	12
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B.	98	98	98	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86	86	86	13
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	7
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	7
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅛	97	97	7
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	14
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	87	87	12
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	17
Am. T. col. 4s	91½	91⅜	91½	41
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108⅛	108⅛	106½	1233
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	102	102	102	3
Am. Thread 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	8
Am. Tobacco Co. 6s	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	80	70½	80	40
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅛	24
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92⅞	92½	92⅝	95
A., T. & S. F. 4s. '55	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	13
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	5
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	84½	83½	83½	331
A., T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	10
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92½	92⅜	92⅜	27
A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s	89½	89¼	89¼	9
A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	84½	84½	84½	4
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	92½	92⅜	92⅜	61
B. & O. gold 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼	661
B. & O. conv. 4½s	93½	94¾	94¾	151
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90¼	90	90	20
B. & O. ref. 5s	100½	100	100¼	146
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87	86½	87	12
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s	91	91	91	1
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	50
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104⅛	104	104⅛	14
Braden Copper 6s	101	101	101	20
B. R. T. g. 5s	101	101	101	5
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100¼	100	100¼	94
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	19
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, st.	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	3
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Bush Term. 4s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	3
Bush Term. 5s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	4
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87¼	86⅜	87¼	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98⅜	98¼	98⅛	28
Canada So. con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	5
Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	103½	102⅞	103½	2
C. of Ga. con. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	10
Central Leather 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	50
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	116	116	116	24
C. R. R. & B. Ga. 5s	94	94	94	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	88½	87⅞	88	65
Cen. Pac. T. S. L. 4s	84⅜	84⅛	84⅛	2
C. Pat. gtd. 3½s	89½	89½	89½	5
C. & O. conv. 5s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	170
C. & O. conv. 4½s	85⅝	85	85	82
C. & O. con. 5s	105½	105½	105½	5
C. & O. gen. 5s	89¾	89¼	89¾	32
C. & O. fund 5s	95	95	95	2
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50	49	49	14
Chi. & Alton 3s	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	10
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93½	92¾	92¾	17
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	152
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	2
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	86	86	86	15
C. & E. Ill. con. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
C. & E. Ill. 5s	22¾	22¾	22¾	2
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106	106	106	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70	69	69	51
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	90¼	90	90	44
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1925	93¾	93½	93⅝	18
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	92	91½	91½	13
C., M. & St. P. S.F.G. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	6
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107¼	108⅜	107¼	20
C., M. & St. P. 3½s	79	78¾	79	14
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	95
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103	102¼	103	28
C., M. & St. P., C. & M., R. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	4
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Valley 6s	107	107	107	1
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	5
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81¼	81¼	81¼	2
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94⅛	94	94⅛	27
C. & N. W. d. 5s, '33	104	104	104	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	97¼	97	97	3
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84	83¾	84	12
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	73	72	72½	192
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	61¼	60⅝	61	120
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Series P	97½	97½	97½	10
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	99⅝	100	65
C. & W. Ind. gen. 5s	107	107	107	4
Chile Copper 5s	124	123	123⅞	33½
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	92½	92½	92½	6
C., Lebanon & N. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	4
C., C., C. & St. L. cv. 6s	77½	77¼	77½	1
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	2
Cl., L. & W. 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	93½	93½	93½	15
Col. Indus. 5s	76	76	76	6
Col. & Hock. V. 4s	88	88	88	2
Col. & Tol. 4s	87	87	87	1
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91¾	91¼	91¼	12
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83	83	83	1
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	122¼	121¼	121½	35
Cons. Gas Chi. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Corn Prod. ref. 5s	96	96	96	18
Cub.-Am. S. col. tr. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Cumb. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	11
DEL. & H. U. D. ref. 4s	98⅝	98⅛	98¼	64
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	105¾	105	105	3
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	69	69	69	30
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	5
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	61½
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	6
Det. & Mack. g. 4s	75	75	75	1
Det. United 4½s	80¾	80¼	80½	42
Dist. Securities 5s	74¾	74	74	3
Dul. S. S. & At. 5s	93	93	93	2
Dul. & I. R. 1st 5s	101¾	101⅜	101⅝	3
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101	101	101	10
E. TENN. reorg. in. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	10
Ed. El. Ill. B. cn. 4s	88	88	88	1
Erie 1st cons. 7s	109	109	109	4
Erie 1st cons. 4s	84	83½	83½	10
Erie gen. 4s	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	31
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	71	71	71	22
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	84¼	84	84	15
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	89	89	89	1
G., H. & S. A., M. & P. 2d ext. 5s	99	99	99	5
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104¾	104	104	384
Gen. Electric 3½s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	2
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	22
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	103	103	103	1
Green Bay deb. B	12	12	12	1
HAVANA EL. 5s	93¾	92¾	92¾	7
Hocking Val. 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	4
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71	70¼	70¼	53
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	27¾	27¼	27¼	63
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89	88⅝	88⅝	39
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	10
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	281
Ill. Cent., C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Ill. Cent. O. Div. 3s	70	70	70	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	90¾	90	90¼	43
Indiana Steel 5s	101¾	101¼	101⅜	28
Interborough R. T. 5s	98	97¾	97¾	159
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74¼	73⅝	73⅝	40
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	75	75	75	5
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	106¾	106⅜	106⅜	1,067
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	107	105¼	106¼	30
Int. Paper conv. 5s	92¾	91½	91½	30
Int. S. Pump 5s, t. r.	64	64	64	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	87	87	87	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	58	57¼	57¼	15
JAMES C. & F. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
KANA. & MICH. 2d 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76	75½	75½	7
Kan. City South. 3s	68	67¾	67¾	18
Kan. City South. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	12
Kan. City Term. 4s	87¾	87½	87¾	9
K. & D. M. 1st 5s	64	64	64	3
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s	117	117	117	3
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	3
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	83	83	83	2
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	99¾	99¾	99¾	18
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	92¼	91¾	91¾	81½
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¾	101¼	101½	4
Laclede Gas ref 5s	102	102	102	3
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	96¼	96⅛	96⅛	1
Lake Shore 3½	84⅞	84¾	84⅝	7
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¾	95¼	95¼	25
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¼	93¾	94	34
Leh. V. of Pa. con. 4s	91	91	91	6
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Lex. & Eastern 5s	101¾	101	101¼	14
Liggett & Myers 7s	125¼	124½	124½	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	100⅝	100⅞	36
Lorillard 7s	124½	124½	124½	2
Lorillard 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94¼	94	94	16
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s	104½	104½	104½	5
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Louis. & Nash. g. 4s	112	112	112	10
L. & N. A. & C. 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	1
Lou., Cin. & L. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
MANHATT. con. 4s	89⅝	89½	89½	49
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	90¼	89½	89⅞	45
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s	108½	108½	108½	5
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	109	108¾	108¾	28
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Mil., St. P. & N. W. 4s	92⅜	92½	92⅞	3
M. & St. L. P. ex. 6s	103	103	103	10
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	80	80	80	1
M. & St. L. ref. & ext. 5s	61	61	61	3
Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s	59¾	57⅞	59⅝	13
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	92	91¼	91¼	6
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	83½	83½	83½	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¾	74⅝	74⅝	7
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	46¾	46¼	46¼	15
M., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s	62	62	62	10
M., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	87	87	87	10
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	43	42¾	42¾	6
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	67¾	67¼	67⅛	19
Mo., K. & Ok. 5s	66	66	66	3
Mo. P. 5s, '17 G. T. R. Sta.	94	94	94	13
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, Col. T. R. sta.	98¼	94	98¼	22
Missouri Pac. 4s	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	5
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	49	48	48⅛	40
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r., sta.	47	47	47	5
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r. sta.	46¼	46¼	46¼	3
Montana Power 5s	97¾	97½	97⅝	30½
NAT. RYS. of MEX. p. l. 4½s	30	30	30	5
Nat. Rys. of Mex. gtd. 4s	35	35	35	5
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	85½	85½	85½	1
Nat. Tube 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	7
N. Orl. Ry. & L. 4½s	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	1
N. Y. Air Br. Co. 6s	102	102	102	26
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93	92¾	93¼	31
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90¾	90½	90⅝	70
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82¾	82	82¼	17
N. Y. C. lea. 3½s reg.	81⅞	87⅞	81⅞	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112	111⅝	111⅝	249
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	75¾	75	75	3
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, r.	73¼	73¼	73¼	3
N. Y. C. c. 4s, Ser. A.	82⅞	82¼	82¼	34
N. Y. C. & S. 1st 4s	92⅝	91½	91½	10
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	80	80	80	1
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	98¼	97¼	97¼	28
N. Y. & E. 1st ext. 4s	96¾	96¼	96¼	7
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	104¾	104¼	104½	10
N. L., L. & W. con. str. 5s	109¾	109¾	110⅝	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	70	70	70	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	113⅝	112	112⅜	20
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	80	80	80	5
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	74⅝	73½	74	15
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	58½	57½	57⅝	181
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98	97¾	98	65
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	74	74	74	3
Norf. & S. 1st ref. 5s, S. A.	80	80	80	1

Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Con. Milk
G. W. Helme
Ford Motor of Ca.
Ingersoll-Rand
J. S. Young
Liggett & Myers
P. Lorillard
Niles-Bement-Pond
R. J. Reynolds Tob.
Royal Baking Powder
Singer Manufacturing
Weyman-Bruton

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Russian 5½% Interior Loan 1916

French 3% Rentes

French 5% Victory Loan

Purchases of Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds effected in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other principal European markets.
Business undertaken on a moderate commission basis and itemized foreign accounting rendered.

Descriptive Circular D-2 on Application.

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.

20 Broad Street. New York
Amsterdam Berlin

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Bonds for Investment

New York

Am. Light & Traction
Common Stock
Yield 12¾%

Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Cities Service
COMMON

MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS AND BONDS.
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

All Package Grocery Stores
Common and Preferred

DIRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

For Sale
25 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Niagara Alkali
25 Winchester Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL
LATEST EDITION STANDARD OIL BOOKLET: NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.
CONTAINS 1915 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & OTHER DATA OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

CANADA
Province of Saskatchewan Issues
" " Manitoba "
Particulars on Request.
W. Sturgis Macomber
The Canadian Specialist
Tel. 1379 Hanover 35 Wall St.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
To yield 3.90% to 5.25%
Crandell, Shepperd & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York.
Telephone 954 Broad

SLATTERY & CO.
40 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4361 Broad
Stocks & Bonds
Bought and sold for cash or carried on conservative margin.
Inquiries Invited.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Chase Nat'l. Bank
Equitable Trust
Telephone 5969 Broad

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 5, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$1,521,078	$95,493,162
Same period a year ago	3,974,779	80,561,247

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.14	83.45	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	77.17	73.49	77.17	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
52¾	July 7	52	June 29	ACME TEA	52	52	52	— ⅜	100
97⅛	June 29	96	July 15	Acme Tea 1st pf.	96	96	96	..	100
154½	Jan. 4	152¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	137	137	137	— 2¼	300
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15¼	15¼	15¼	..	200
43	Apr. 28	31⅞	July 28	Adv. Rumely pf.	..	..	31⅞	..	....
66	July 11	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber†	64	63	64	— 1	500
26½	Jan. 7	16	Aug. 5	Alaska Gold M.	17½	16	16½	— 1	5,500
10¾	Jan. 7	7⅜	June 17	Alaska J. Gold M.	8	8	8	..	1,300
33¾	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22	21½	21½	+ ¼	600
84½	May 16	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	74¾	..	74	+ ¼	....
73⅝	Aug. 4	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	73½	69	73	+ 6	6,100
106⅝	Aug. 4	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	100⅝	99½	100	+ 1¼	600
41	July 21	39½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	..	..	41	..	....
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.	..	..	53	..	....
96¼	July 6	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	89⅝	84½	86	— 2¾	29,650
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	100	..	....
106	July 28	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	103½	103½	103½	— 2½	100
198	July 31	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	198	185½	196	+15	1,350
65⅜	Mar. 16	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	56½	54	54½	+ ¼	14,500
113⅞	Jan. 26	108⅜	July 17	Am. Can pf.	110¼	110	110	— ¾	510
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	59¼	56½	57¼	+ ¼	12,400
119½	Mar. 11	115½	July 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	..	..	117	..	....
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	48½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Am. Coal	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products.	142	141⅞	142	+ 3⅝	400
118	July 26	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	118	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜	200
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	100	100	100	..	20
140¼	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	..	..	128¼	..	....
12	Jan. 3	8⅜	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅝	200
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	54½	53¼	54¼	+ 1¼	3,200
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	27⅜	26½	27	— ⅛	2,300
25⅛	Jan. 26	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	18⅝	18¼	18¼	..	300
53¼	Apr. 25	38¾	Mar. 7	Am. Linseed pf.	45½	45½	45½	+ 1	100
83¾	Mar. 14	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	69¾	65½	68	+ 2⅝	41,250
104¾	Apr. 3	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	101½	101	101½	+ ½	700
10	Apr. 7	3½	June 3	Am. Malt. Corp'n	7¾	7	7¾	+ ¼	200
40	July 27	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt. Corp'n pf	40	40	40	+ ⅞	200
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94	92¼	92½	— 1	5,500
114⅝	Feb. 3	103¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	111½	110¼	111	+ ¾	400
96⅜	June 14	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	93	93	93	— 1	100
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	— 1⅝	10
143½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	142	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	55½	50	50	— 2	2,300
116¾	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	109½	108½	109	— 2	1,300
119	May 25	115⅜	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	118	..	....
68	Feb. 14	60¾	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	62½	62½	62½	+ 2	15
131⅛	June 16	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129½	129¼	129½	+ ¼	2,830
224¾	July 14	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	220	217¾	221¾	+ ¼	210
108½	Feb. 8	105¾	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108⅜	107	107	— 1	330
57¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	43	42	42½	— 1¼	1,20
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	95⅜	95	95	..	21
29½	July 24	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	28	25½	25½	+ ½	80
97⅞	Apr. 10	29¾	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	34½	31	31⅝	— 1⅝	9,50
71½	June 16	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	63¼	61¾	62	— ½	1,20
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	79⅝	78⅜	79¼	+ ¼	13,20
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	7	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67½	67¼	67¼	— ½	314
108¼	Jan. 4	100¾	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103	101⅞	102	— ½	14,100
102	Feb. 23	88¾	July 6	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	98⅝	99	..	1,310
117¼	June 16	106⅞	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	111	111	111	— 1	100
66	July 20	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	65	62½	64	+ 1½	3,200
65½	July 20	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	64½	64	64	+ 1	700
118⅜	Jan. 3	67⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	73⅛	69⅞	71⅜	+ 1⅞	18,950
110	May 24	104	June 29	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	105⅜	105	105⅜	— ⅜	7,900
96	Jan. 4	82⅜	Apr. 24	Bal. & Ohio	85⅜	84⅜	84⅜	— 1	810
80	Jan. 15	74	Aug. 2	Bal. & Ohio pf.	74¼	74	74	— ⅛	800
15⅜	Jan. 3	15⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining	15⅜	14½	15⅜	+ ⅛	400
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	435	430	430	— 9½	....
145	Jan. 6	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	..	..	126	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	80	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth, Fish 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap Tr.	84⅜	83⅞	87⅞	— ⅝	900
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	..	300
99½	May 10	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	56	..	....
102	May 11	95⅜	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	98	98	98	..	100
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	6	6	6	— 2	100
109	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	100	100	100	..	114
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff. R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	68¾	Aug. 3	Burns Bros.	..	..	100	..	....
109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	104	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107½	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	..	..	28⅜	..	....
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior‡	68⅜	64½	64¾	— 2½	9,700
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	19	17⅛	19	+ 1⅜	1,100
89⅝	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	45½	45	45¼	..	400
58⅝	Jan. 18	58	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	58	58	58	..	5
53⅝	Jan. 18	102¾	July 12	Canadian Pacific	177	173½	175½	— 1⅝	12,300
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	86	85	85	— 3½	200
57½	July 6	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	54½	54	54½	+ ¼	1,300
112½	June 28	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	112¼	112	112	— ½	300
127¼	Jan. 4	116⅞	Aug. 1	Central Foundry	..	..	117⅝	..	....
56⅜	Jan. 3	33⅜	June 26	Central of N. J.	38	35½	37½	..	13
*141⅜	June 9	*131	July 15	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	135	134	134	..	....
134	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	105	100	102	— 1⅜	6,400
67⅜	June 8	58	Apr. 21	Ches. & Ohio	60⅝	59¾	59¾	+ ⅜	1,900
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜	200
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	35	35	35	+ ⅛	200
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	96	94⅜	94⅜	— ¼	6,200
136⅝	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129	128	129	+ ½	700
134⅝	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	129	126	128½	..	212
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	170	170	170	— 5	200
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	19⅝	17½	17⅞	— 1¾	20,400
123	May 16	116	July 13	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	117	..	....
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi. St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	..	700
60	Feb. 9	46⅜	July 11	Chino Copper†††	48	47	47⅜	— ⅝	20,000
50½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	50½	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅜	200
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C. C. & St. L. pf	80⅜	80	80	..	200
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*55½	..	....
*76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	75	73	75	— 2	2,000
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	110½	110½	110½	— 1½	100
53	Jan. 4	38⅝	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	44½	43	43	— ¾	7,000
36½	June 13	24½	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	30	30	30	..	200
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	56	56	56	— 2	200
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 15	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	50	..	....
52⅜	Jan. 22	48⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	42	42	42	+ 1⅝	100
151	June 22	95¼	Mar. 1	Consolidated Cig. 1st pf.	..	..	100	..	....
144¼	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	137	133¼	136	+ 2	5,530
*23	July 15	*23	July 13	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	..	..	23	..	....
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	95½	94	94	— 2½	600
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	107	107	107	— 1	100
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.	..	..	55	..	....
27¼	Jan. 27	13½	June 26	Corn Products Ref.	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅜	700
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90	89	90	— ¼	1,100
50	May 4	44	Feb. 16	Cr'x Carpet Co.	45	45	45	..	120
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	32	32	32	— ½	25
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅝	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	70	69¾	69¾	— ⅛	35,100
119⅝	June 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	117½	116	116¼	+ ¼	600
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	216	216	216	— 9	100
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	108	108	108	..	10,000
62⅜	July 6	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	56⅜	52½	55⅝	— 3½	57,350
95¾	July 6	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	94⅞	93¾	94¼	..	5,550
..	....	..	....	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	85½	..	....
98⅛	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	..	..	100¼	..	....
155¾	May 23	149⅝	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	..	..	151⅜	..	....
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	227	..	....
16¼	June 13	8⅝	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	..	..	14½	..	....
37⅝	July 19	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	34½	33½	33¾	— ¾	1,20
140	Feb. 29	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	138¼	137½	137½	— 1¾	510
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
126	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	118	118	118	— 2	100
113	Aug. 3	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	113	113	113	+ 3	3,800
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	44¾	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛	100
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines†	26	26	26	..	300
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	5¾	..	5¾	— ¼	200
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 24	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	10	10	10	— ½	200
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 24	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	*105	..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	100	..	....
67½	July 29	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	66⅞	65	65⅞	— ⅝	300
43⅜	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜	10,900
53⅝	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	52⅜	51½	51½	..	1,300
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	..	..	44	..	....
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	12⅝	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	35½	35½	35½	— 1	100
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	315	300	315	..	46
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	113½	113½	113½	..	10
178⅛	Jan. 7	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	169⅞	167½	168¾	+ ¼	3,200
560	June 5	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	505	500	505	+ 5	900
120½	May 2	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	118	113½	115	— 1	3,600
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	73	69½	70	— ⅝	12,000
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114	113½	113½	— ½	200
99	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	80½	80	80¼	+ ¼	300
127¼	Jan. 4	116¾	Aug. 1	Great Northern pf.	117¾	116¾	116¾	— ½	8,400
56⅜	Jan. 3	33⅜	June 26	G.N.ofs.for ore prop.	35	35	35	..	800
53⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	46⅞	46	46	..	200
98⅜	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	73¾	72½	72¼	— 3¼	100
101⅛	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	91	91	91	..	100
80	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	80	80	80	— 3	....
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. & P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
198¾	July 24	179¾	July 10	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	195	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	....	..	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	130½	..	....
100¾	Jan. 3	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	103	102½	102¾	— ¼	2,138
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 17	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
72	July 6	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.	48¾	47⅜	48¼	+ ⅛	7,700
21⅜	Jan. 3	15⅝	July 29	Int. Con. Cor. v. t. c.	16½	15⅜	16⅛	— ⅛	1,600
19	June 12	18¾	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	74	73¾	73¾	..	500
20⅝	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cts.	..	..	17	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
20⅜	Jan. 5	12	July 13	Int. Agricultural	13	..	13	..	....
74	Jan. 7	38¾	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	42	41	42	— 1¾	800
119⅜	June 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	113⅜	112¾	113¾	— ¾	1,000
120	July 19	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	118⅛	118¼	118¼	..	50
83¼	May 18	68⅝	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	..	..	78¼	..	....
109	June 14	104⅝	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅛	100
29¾	May 1	13⅝	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	26⅝	24⅜	26⅛	+ 1⅝	66,900
100¾	June 5	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	89¾	85½	88¾	+ 2⅞	98,100
56¾	Jan. 17	42⅞	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	+ ¾	13,400
111⅜	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	105½	105	105½	— 1¾	200
17	July 25	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	14½	14	14½	— ¼	2,000
69⅜	July 28	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	66¾	65½	66¾	+ 1¾	2,300
6	May 16	2	July 3	Iowa Central	..	..	2⅜	..	....
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	84½	83	83	+ 1	800
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	..	..	100¾	..	....
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	69	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern.	25	24¼	24½	+ ¼	500
64⅞	Jan. 3	58¾	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	59	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛	400
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	..	..	98	..	....
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	117	..	....
76⅜	Mar. 20	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire	71⅜	70	70	— 1¼	700
97½	Mar. 14	93¾	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	96¼	96½	96½	+ ¼	100
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	45⅞	44½	45⅜	+ ⅜	28,650
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	128	128	128	..	8
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	71¼	69¾	70	— 1	2,000
105⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	..	100
22½	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	21	20	20	— ¾	500
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	43	..	....
56¾	June 5	40¾	July 13	Lee Ruober Tire	44	42⅜	43	..	1,500
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	77½	76½	77¼	+ ¼	3,745
272	July 24	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	268¾	264	265¾	— 6¼	200
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	122	122	122	+ 1	160
41⅛	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	35¼	33¼	33½	— 5	200
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	16	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	82½	..	....
59¾	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	59½	..	....
230	July 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	235	..	....
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	119¾	..	....
135½	June 13	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	127½	126¼	126½	— 1¼	500
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	81¼	81½	81½	— ⅛	600
68¾	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	67⅝	67½	67½	— ⅞	600
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝	+ ⅝	100
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	65	65	65	..	100
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
89¾	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	82¾	75⅜	78⅝	— 3⅜	72,650
93	Jan. 3	18	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87⅝	83½	85¾	— 1⅝	1,200
66¾	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	58⅞	52½	54½	— 3	3,150
68⅜	May 25

Stromburg Carburetor COMPANY

The phenomenal increase in the production of motor vehicles has in like measure increased the demand for carburetors. This company owns the entire capital stock of the Stromburg Motor Devices Company, whose business in the past five years has increased over 300%, and whose production and present orders for the year 1916 are at least 50% greater than the entire production for the year 1915.

Provided no further business is written during current year, profits of $5.00 per share will be earned on the entire capitalization of this company.

We consider this stock an exceptionally attractive investment at the present market, and confidently look for rapid appreciation in its market value.

Traded in on the N. Y. Curb.

Descriptive Circular on Request

Gwynne Bros.

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

WILL OPPOSE TAXING SMALLER INCOMES

Fight in Caucus Expected on New Proposal of Senate Finance Committee.

FEAR IT WOULD LOSE VOTES

Compromise Reached on Munitions Tax on Copper Products Believed to be Largely at Expense of Steel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee who voted yesterday to lower the income tax exemptions in the Revenue bill are anxiously waiting to hear from the country on the recommendations, which will be submitted to a party caucus some time this week for approval. Protests against it already have been heard within the party.

The amendment prevailed in the committee by a majority of one vote, and the minority Democrats propose to fight it in caucus. Its proponents will use as one argument a suggestion from President Wilson in his annual message to the Sixty-fourth Congress for a reduction in the exemption.

The President, in discussing the need for more revenue, said in his message that "by somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing step by step throughout the present graduation the surtax itself, the income tax, as at present apportioned, would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy."

The amendment would lower the exemption for persons with families from $4,000 to $3,000 and for single persons from $3,000 to $2,000. Democrats who oppose the reduction say the amount of revenue to be gained would not be sufficient to warrant risking popular disapproval that might be aroused. The Treasury Department has estimated that the new tax, which would be at the rate of 1 per cent., instead of the proposed normal tax of 2 per cent. on other incomes, would yield about $6,000,000. This, opponents of the plan insist, is too small an amount to consider, particularly because it might be seized upon as a political issue in the national campaign. What the caucus will do is problematical.

The Tax on Munitions.

Members of the sub-committee considering the munitions tax section of the Revenue bill were at work today on their report, which will be ready for the full Democratic membership of the committee within a few days. Protests against the proposed tax on copper products have resulted in a compromise, the exact nature of which has not been disclosed. It is known, however, that it is proposed to lower the copper excise rate prescribed in the House bill and to add to the munitions list excise taxes on products of lead, zinc, iron, and steel. Again the committee has the sanction of President Wilson in its action in so far as iron and steel are concerned. The President studied this subject thoroughly last Fall and in his message to Congress pointed out that a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron would yield in revenue $10,000,000, and a tax of 25 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel probably $10,000,000.

Administration leaders regard the revenue problem now as quite the most important before Congress, and the Finance Committee hopes to complete its revision of the House bill so that it may be passed upon by the party caucus and be ready for Senate action within ten days. The House bill would provide for about $210,000,000 in revenue. The Finance Committee is working to present a bill that would yield $215,000,000 or more.

Time of Adjournment Doubtful.

When Congress will be ready to adjourn is giving the President and party leaders more concern right now than at any other time this Summer. With the campaign coming on and President Wilson's notification waiting on Congress, Administration leaders are being urged to hasten legislation as much as possible.

Democratic leaders think the work can be finished in the first week of September, but their confidence is not shared by the Republicans who intend to debate the shipping and revenue measures thoroughly. Senator Penrose when criticised by Senator Stone the other day for long absences from the Senate announced that he would be in the Chamber "every day from now until next October."

Chase National Bank
National Park Bank
Mechanics Bk. of B'klyn

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Dealers in Bank Stocks
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Chase Nat. Bank
Stock & Rights

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

WANTED
100 Adirondack Elec. Com.
100 Central Iowa 1st. Stock
5,000 International Salt Con. 5's
5,000 Louisville & So. Indiana Tr. 5's

FOR SALE
100 N. Y. & Honduras & Rosario Mining
$47.87 Amer. British Mfg. Co. Script
10 Douglas Shoe Pfd.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston

(FIRE)
German American Insurance Company
New York
STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916
CAPITAL
$2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES
10,146,941
NET SURPLUS
10,217,685
ASSETS
22,364,626

Canadian Car & Foundry 6s, 1939
Cleve. Automatic Mach. 5s, 1917
Mex. Pet. of Del. Underlying Bds.
N. Orleans, Gt. Nor. R. R. 5s, '55
N. Orleans, Mob. & Chicago 5s
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s, 1922
Steel & Rad., Lt., of Can. 6s, '31
Sunday Creek Co. 5s, 1944
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Amer. Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Central Iowa Co. Pfd.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Elect. Prop. Corp. Com. & Pfd.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmont."

Western Pacific
New & Old Securities
Missouri Pacific 5s, 1917 & 1920
St. Louis & San Fran. Notes
St. Louis & San Fran. Stks. $5 Pd.
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3015-6-7 Broad.

Amer. Graphophone
Cities Service
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before August 31 earn from September 1.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York City.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 5, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 5, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	25½	27
Do 6's pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78	80
Alb. So. 's,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.('30)	3,714,200	2½	Q	July 1, 16	144	148
Do pf. ('30)	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	49	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	368	371
Do pf.....	14,256,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	110	111
Am. P. & L.	8,205,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	69¾	70
Do 6's cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	July 1, 16	84½	86
Do 6's cu.,'21	3,563,200	..	Q	Jan, 1916	84	86
Do 6s, '21...	2,200,000	6	S	Feb	99½	100½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	43	45
Do pf.....	3,914,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74	76½
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do 1st pf.7% cum.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49.....	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98½	100
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	85	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st & r.f.5s,'42	1,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	72
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40...	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '31.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Bir. R., L. & P. 5s, '57....	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	99½	100¼
Bir. Ac. 1st 5s,'22	2,974,000	..	..	.....	102	..
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39..	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '49.....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	104	106
Buf. Ry.con.5s	.....	..	..	.....	102	..
Buf. Ry. El.5s,'31	.....	..	..	.....	..	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s, '30....	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32..	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf	3,666,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	92	93
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	85½	86½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.....	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106¼
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($30)	2,893,050	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99....	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922.	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	102¾
Cities Service	17,218,380	13	..	July 1, 16	300	302
Do pf.....	31,168,426	½	M	Aug 1, 16	86	87
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15,16	99½	101
Do 5s, '53....	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C.R., G. & E. Do pf.....	2,000,000 831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 16	50 80	90
Com. Pr., R. & L't.....	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	64	66
Do pf.....	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	85	86
Coni. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	88
Conn. Ry. & L. 1st 4½s, stpd.. regd.	10,082,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Do unstpd..	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	July 15,16	71½	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,020,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
E. P. & W.6s	2,250,000	..	S	Mar 1, 18	96	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,883,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	86	88
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	100	103
Eliz. & Tren. Do pf.....	.....	..	..	.....	24 34	.. ..
Eliz. & Tren. 5s, 1932....	.....	..	..	.....	92	..
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,000	..	..	.....	80	92
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 5s 1932....	328,000	3	S	J. & D	98	100
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	48
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
G. & E. Bergen Co.....	.....	..	..	.....	80	91
Do 5s, '49...	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '22.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932....	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	90¾
Do deb. 6s..	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	99¼
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925.....	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Int. R. of B. B.Div. 5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	10,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	65½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49....	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	28	33
Do pf.....	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 15	58	63
Do 6s.....	.....	..	..	.....	93	96½
Do 2d 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	90	84½
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	94½	96½
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44....	.....	..	..	.....	94½	96½
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	94½	96½
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	104
K. C. Home Tel. 5s, '23..	.....	..	..	.....	91	93
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '30	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25..	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104	..
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s..	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925....	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.....	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,16	85	90
Musk. Gas & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26....	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s,'46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	100
Nashv. R. & L. pf.....	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	73	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N. J. & H.RR. & F. 4s, '50	.....	..	..	.....	82½	83

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 5, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 5, 1916. Asked.
N'ag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932....	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	101¾	102½
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	105	106½
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24..	1,201,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28....	2,908,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	87
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49..	2,771,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	86
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.....	4,585,000 2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	16½ 60	17¾ 65
N. St. Power 1st 5s, '24..	5,975,000	..	..	.....	86½	87½
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	96	97½
Do 1st ref.5s	.....	..	S	A. & O.	90	96½
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¾
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '48..	.....	..	..	.....	99¼	100
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,'2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s,'28..	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	40	..
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P.& W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	45½	47
Pac. G. & E.	32,990,800	¼	..	Jul 15, 15	58	58¾
Do pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	88½	89
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44.....	.....	..	..	.....	102	103
Penn.W.& P. 5s, 1940.....	8,505,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91¾
Penn. W. Pr. 5s, 1940.....	.....	..	..	.....	90¼	100
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '50	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J	100	101
Pont.Ac Light 5s, '27.....	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929 ...	1,700,000	2½	S	J & D.	105	106¼
Do cn. 5s,'33	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	101⅞
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Pub. S. cfts. of N. J.....	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104⅝	..
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.....	6,206,000 5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	40½ 75½	40¾ 76
Riverside Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	17	20¾
Riverside Tr. 5s,'60	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101⅝
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'48	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	70	80
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	..
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.....	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	97½	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Sern. Ry($50) Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200 1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	60 62½	.. 70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32....	1,070,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49.....	4,325,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1¼	Q	May 15,16	90	93
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 16	106	106½
Do gen.5s,'39	13,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	97½	100
Somerset, Un. &Midd.....	.....	..	..	.....	70	72
S.J.G.E.& T. Do 5s	.....	..	..	.....	126	129
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Splitdorf El. (Newark) .. Do pf.....	.....	..	..	.....	75 90	.. ..
Spfd. (O.) L., H. & P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	15	15½
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,16	40	40¾
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	86
Do rf. 5s,'29	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	..
Sup.W.,L.& P Do pf.....	500,000 500,000	1 1½	Q Q	July 1, 16	50 75	60 ..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P. Do pf.....	18,000,000 10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	10 47	11 49
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	83⅜
U. N. J. R.R. & C. 4s, '49.	.....	..	..	.....	99¾	..
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf	6,899,568 9,481,400	1½	Q	July 1, 16	50 74½	51½ 75½
Un. R. & El. (Balt.) Do 4s, 1949..	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	26½ 82¼	27 83
Do inc 4s,'49	13,076,000	2	S	J. & D.	61¼	61½
Un. V. 6s, '43	800,000	..	S	.....	95	97
Do 7% pf....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	.....	90	100
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Wash.R. & E. Do pf.....	6,500,000 8,500,000	1¾ 1¼	Q Q	Jun 1, 16 Jun 1, 16	80 81	85 82
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	82½	82½
Wash. G. Lt.	.....	..	..	.....	75½	76½
Wash., B. & Ann. 5s, '41	5,079,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	86
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s....	.....	..	..	.....	106	107¼
Western Pw. Do 6% cm.pf	14,670,000 7,040,000	..	..	.....	13½ 70	20 70½
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.....	3,503,000 2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	35 80	40 92
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	..
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	46	48

†Also 2½% in common stock. ‡In conv. 5% debentures.

BANKS.

Am. Exc. N.	$5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	220	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	670	680
Ch.-P. N.....	3,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	226	235
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Jan. 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	398	401
Citi's Nat..	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	175	180
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	435	440
C'l & I. Nat..	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	..	202
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	173
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	325	..
First Nat....	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	990	1005
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	130	140
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	450
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	642	645
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	185	190
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	305
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	8	Q	May 10,16	270	271
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	185	191
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	200	..
N. Y. County	500,000	20	S	J. & J.	380	390
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	2	S	July 1, 16	390	400
Public Nat...	750,000	1¾	Q	July 15, 16	213	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	455	460
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	S	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	120
Un. Ex. Nat..	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	140	142
West Side....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	410

*Incl. 1% extra. †Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 5, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 5, 1916. Asked.
Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	440	447
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	458	465
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	530	..
Central	3,000,000	$60%	Q	July 1, 16	748	755
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun. 1916	570	575
Empire	1,500,000	2	Q	Mar. 1916	293	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	460	465
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)..	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 16	1500	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	205	210
Fulton	500,000	17	S	July 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,16	421	423
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	150	..
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	130	134
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30,07	103	110
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan..	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	420	430
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	23	S	Jun 10,16	975	1000
People's-Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 16	285	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,16	370	375
Union	3,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 16	380	385
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	July, 1916	385	391

(including 1% scrip).
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 28, making a total of 15%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,16	156	160

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The pressure distribution has not changed materially in the last twenty-four hours. The temperatures in the West are again considerably above the seasonal average, the maximum at Chicago Sunday being 96 degrees. Other points in the adjoining districts in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin show high temperatures. Showers have occurred in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama and locally in the Middle Atlantic States. The weather Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi will continue warm, with showers in the South and local rains in the Middle Atlantic States. No appreciable moderation in the prevailing high temperatures in the West is anticipated.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, light variable, and fair weather; Middle Atlantic, light southeast to south, and fair weather; South Atlantic, light south, and fair weather. East Gulf, moderate southeast to south, and thunder showers.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England, Western New York, Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy; probably showers.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday, and probably Tuesday.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Partly cloudy and continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	64	71	4 P. M.	85	82
6 A. M.	59	75	6 P. M.	66	83
9 A. M.	62	80	9 P. M.	66	79
12 M.	64	87	11 P. M.	65	79

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 82. Maximum temperature, 90 degrees at 1:20 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:40—102 Lexington Av.; not given	Slight
3:40—Exterior St. and 135th St.; Mrs. Fay	Slight
9:15—1,888 5th Av.; Harry Brooks	$100
9:30—Orchard Beach, Pelham Bay; Acme Club	200
11:35—164th St. and Brook Av.; McDermott Co.	100
P. M.	
1:30—651 E. 170th St.; Harry Kauft	Slight
3:25—Pier 38 East Rivere; N. H. R. R.	Slight
5:40—3d Av. & 111th St.; 3d Av. R. Co.	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.; light southerly winds.

Fla. and Ala.—Showers Mon. and Tues.; light winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues. except showers in s. e.; light winds.

Tenn.—Fair in w., showers in e. Mon. Tues., probably showers.

Ky.—Fair and warm Mon. and probably Tues.

Ohio and Ind.—Partly cloudy and warm Mon. and probably Tues., moderate s. w. to w. winds.

L. Mich.—Showers and thunder storms Mon. and probably Tues. Light s. to w. winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues., showers and not so warm; moderate, w. and n. w. winds.

La.—Mon. and Tues. partly cloudy; showers near coast.

Ark. and Okla.—Mon. and TTueTs. fairT.

E. ex.—Mon. and ues., partly cloudy.

W. ex.—Mon. and Tues., partly cloudy.

Ill.—Partly cloudy and warm Mon., probably followed by thunder showers in n. and centre Mon. afternoon or night. Tues. partly cloudy and somewhat cooler in n. and centre.

Mo.—Partly cloudy and warm Mon., probably followed by thunder showers in n. Mon. afternoon or night. Tues. partly cloudy and somewhat cooler in n.

Wis.—Thunder showers Mon.; cooler in n. and w. Tues. fair, cooler in e.

Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler in e. Mon.; warmer in w. Tues.

Iowa—Thunder showers Mon. followed by somewhat cooler; Tues. fair, with moderate temperature.

N. Dak.—Fair and somewhat warmer Mon. and Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues. and in n. and w. Mon.

Neb.—Partly cloudy Mon.; probably unsettled in s.; cooler in e. Tues. fair, warmer in w.

Kan.—Partly cloudy and possibly unsettled Mon.; somewhat cooler in n. and w.; Tues. fair.

MAKES STUDY OF FATIGUE.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—The first official study of the question whether fatigue is an industrial health hazard is being conducted in Milwaukee and other Wisconsin cities under the supervision of Dr. Robert M. Yerkes of the Federal Bureau of Public Health.

The investigation will be followed by eye examinations of many Wisconsin factory girls, and arrangements have been made for providing free corrective lenses for those who are found to be in need of them.

That many women workers resort to stimulants to "tide them over" when tired was one of the points brought out by Dr. Oleson in an address before the public nursing class of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Dr. Oleson said that investigations had shown that more time is lost in gossip in a ten-hour day than in an eight-hour day; the most productive hour of the working day is from 10 to 11 A. M., and the least productive hour is the last hour.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. T. FAIRBANKS, *Auctioneer,*

Office 89 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J. Tel. 324.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S PUBLIC SALE, TO CLOSE ESTATE OF THOMAS PATTEN (DECEASED).

VALUABLE LONG BRANCH REAL ESTATE, RIVER FRONT AND HOTEL PROPERTY. NEAR SUMMER HOME OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

2 o'Clock SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916 *Rain or Shine*

CORNER CEDAR AND OCEAN AVES.; WEST END SECTION, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This property is a plot of six acres, 680 feet on Cedar Ave.; 328 feet on Ocean Ave.; 328 feet on Second Ave.; contains two large cottages, two barns. It is one of the most valuable parcels on the New Jersey Coast.

HOMESTEAD PROPERTY—PATTEN AVE.; PLEASURE BAY.—Modern cottage, all improvements, two barns, 375 feet on road, 1,010 feet deep, 500 feet on river, with Riparian rights. About ten acres.

BRIDGEWATER INN.—Stables, Sheds, etc. 200 feet water front with Riparian rights; 740 feet deep. Perfectly equipped summer hotel and road house. 24 sleeping rooms. Steamboat landing. Trolley terminal on premises.

TWO LOTS ON LIBERTY STREET.—50 feet by 550 feet, each running to the Shrewsbury River.

PLOT ON ATLANTIC AND PATTEN AVES.—650 feet on Atlantic Ave.; 400 feet River front; on trolley line; near steamboat landing.

PLOT 100 FEET ON ROAD.—600 feet deep, 200 feet River front, Pleasure Bay Section.

TEN-ACRE TRACT.—East side of Patten Ave.; adjoining River.

PLOT—ATLANTIC AVE.—60 by 200 feet, running through to Dock St.; adjoining old steamboat landing.

THE ABOVE PROPERTIES WILL BE SOLD ABSOLUTELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS. DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET, MAPS, and FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY BENJ. P. MORRIS, ATTORNEY, 182 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J., or S. T. FAIRBANKS, AUCTIONEER, 89 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$39 LOTS AT HUNTINGTON,

NEAR TROLLEY AND STATION. EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; SCHOOLS, STORES, CHURCHES. TITLES GUARANTEED. FREE TICKETS, $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY. B. FERRIS, 165 FLATBUSH AV., B'KLYN.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



BARGAIN $6,000 EASY TERMS

COZY HOME—7 ROOMS.

45 Min. on Train to N. Y. City. Plot 100 by 274 feet; select neighborhood. Large living room; open fireplace; tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; parquet floors; beamed ceilings; walls panelled. Country club, golf, water sports.

Send for photograph.
E. A. Manchester,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1522 Cort.

6-ROOM STUCCO BUNGALOW AT MIGHTY BARGAIN.

At shore resort on East Jersey Coast, boasting advantages of water, gas, yacht club, boardwalk, sailing, fishing, and bathing; modest amount down; balance convenient payments.

L. Brooks, 45 W. 34th St., Suite 408.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HAMILTON TERRACE,

144th St., two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.

High Class Elevator Apartments

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments

With 3 Baths

$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum

495 West End Avenue

(*Southwest corner 84th Street.*)

ELSLEIGH HALL

530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 123d.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes. $30-$60 Kitchens.

Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS ON PARK AVENUE

The Niagara, 71 East 87th St.

5 Rooms and Bath...$480

6 Rooms and Bath...$720

8 Rooms and Bath..$1000

Elevator Service, etc.

Apply on premises or

Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av. 45th

Telephone Bryant 1263.

BROOKLYN.

MODERN

FLATBUSH APARTMENT

7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,

695 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To Let.—In the west eighties, three stories and basement private house in which physician will rent office and living room. B 265 Times Annex.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights, vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,650, $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Bldg., to 77th St.

Adjoining Prospect Park; $750; 2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 furnaces; price, $5,400, $750 down, balance $16.86 monthly; rent, $42, pays everything. Full particulars, Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

BRONX LOTS at $250 each; any part of 100 lots in Arden Section to quick buyers. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St., N.Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Old-fashioned country home, improvements, 7 rooms; large outbuilding, flowers, garden, trees, fruit; 30 minutes out; price, $4,500; some cash and $20 monthly buys it. R Ex., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

6-room cottage, near lake; garden, all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 N. Y. Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—45 minutes out on Long Island; 10 minutes' walk from station; new house, on unusually large lot; seven rooms and bath; combination electric light and gas; steam heat; large cellar and attic; price $4,700; on favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 789.

20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.—ELMHURST ON NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND. FURNISHED COMFORTABLE HOME FOR RENT. KATHERINE. X 370 TIMES ANNEX.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town, near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES, 30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,000 to $6,100. QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

Floral Park.—Easy commuting distance; good house; all improvements; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

For Sale—Poultry farm; bargain. Address Reasonable, 175 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A beautiful eleven-room house and lot at Greenwood Lake; 100 feet on the lake by 200 feet deep; all modern improvements; steam heat and electricity; terms to suit. P 360 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm 12½ acres, 2 miles from Ridgewood, N. J.; good level land in corn, oats, fruit, and berries; large frontage on macadam road running back to the Saddle River; Dutch stone house, 8 rooms and bath; convenient to Paterson and Ridgewood markets; reasonable price and terms. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y., Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J., Tel. 555.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

In Conn., 10 miles north of Bridgeport, near station, 60 acres; house, 14 large rooms; barn, stable, and laundry; all in good order; high ground; fine water supply; suitable for private home, church, or settlement purposes; fine building lots; $8,000; no brokers. Berkshire, X 333 Times Annex.

For Sale.—The old Lordship Park Farm House, near salt water, good bathing; four minutes' walk to trolley line. Write or call Joseph Rundecker, Bridgeport, Conn. Phone 3293-3.

Choice island of 5 acres; 2 hours from Wall St.; complete residence; possession at once. Lamar Garmany, Stony Creek, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds, near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. S., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small chicken farm with 6-room cottage, poultry house, vegetable patch, near station and town; easy terms. Schmidt, Box 127 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIRST AVENUE AND 90TH STREET, Northeast Corner.

Plot 100 by 168 feet for sale or to lease for a term of years. Convenient to docks. Apply to THE CRIMMINS OPERATING COMPANY, Inc., 624 Madison Avenue, New York.

Pleasant mahogany furnished offices, 505 Fifth Avenue, corner 42d St., for quiet business; references required. Inquire Room 802.

Private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower; light, airy, attractive. Apply Public Stenographer's office, 55 Liberty St., room 2,410.

Loft.—59 Orchard St., elevator; janitor, 57 Orchard St. Ridley, 59 Allen.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Second mortgage money to loan on Bronx Borough property; terms reasonable. S. J., 2,980 3d Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large front medium room; clean, quiet; select house; references.

19TH ST., 234 EAST.—Large room; luxurious baths; electric lights; telephone; private house; $6.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

83D, 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small room, bath; references; moderate; phone Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (38th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large rooms, en suite; private house; also others; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; medium rooms; reference; telephone.

11th, 35 West.—To let, two room suite; also small and large rooms, nicely furnished; private bath, telephone.

20TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool rooms; hot and cold water; bath; telephone.

40TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class; references; bachelors.

55TH, 238 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; for gentlemen; references. Gillette.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; elevator; cool suite. Sewall.

63TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; every convenience.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms redecorated. Suite, $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentleman at reasonable terms; reference.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, near bath; continuous hot water; concessions.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; beautiful large room with private bath.

71ST, 206 WEST. (subway.)—Medium rooms, lavatories; parlor floor for music, dancing.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with bath and kitchenette; also small room.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath. Southern exposure, telephone, phone.

73D, 151 WEST.—Attractive, large and small extremely low, until Sept. 15, near subway, elevator stations, electricity, telephone.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished, cool rooms; running water, bath adjoining; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private bath; board; overlooking lake suite.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family has room for gentleman; high class; references.

75TH, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Parlor, with beureom; electricity; telephone; $5; medium, $6.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Suite with kitchenette; also large and small rooms; electricity.

75TH, 3 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large room; private bath; $8; medium, small, $4-$6.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful, cool rooms; also parlor; select house; subway; phone.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Very reasonable; elegant suite of rooms; private bath; private house.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms, continuous hot water; small kitchenette if desired.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly furnished house; handsomely appointed rooms, private baths; reasonable.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean suite, with private bath; breakfast; references, telephone.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, bath adjoining; parquet floors; telephone.

78TH ST., WEST.—New, beautifully furnished house; rooms en suite and single; gentlemen preferred. Phone Schuyler 10016.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

82D, 150 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, kitchenette, bath, shower, phone; reasonable.

82D, 83 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, newly furnished; bath, phone; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; private bath; electric light.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms; private bath; reasonable rent; references.

83D, 35 WEST.—Large, clean, front rooms, all conveniences, $4, $4.50; telephone.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every conceivable accommodation; tray breakfast.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; electricity; board optional; private house.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Two small rooms, $3 and $3.50; bath; private house.

86TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large rooms, dressing room, bath; porch; electricity.

90TH, 53 WEST, (The Hermann.)—Beautiful rooms for two; private bath; new furniture; also small rooms; first-class board; telephone; ici on parle Francais.

90TH, 58 WEST.—In beautifully furnished house, room with private bath; also single; gentlemen preferred; reference. Barry.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; electricity; gentleman. Arbuckle.

104TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, connecting bedroom; piano; smaller room; reasonable. Wheeler.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large, delightful outside room; running water; elevator. Apartment 6D.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cheerful, cool room, nicely furnished; Summer rates; sixth floor west.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room, in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Large, airy; running water; view river and Drive; subway, surface and bus. Apt. 62.

120TH, 127 WEST.—Select location; large, cool, front rooms; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; references.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large furnished outside room; elevator; top floor. Apartment 63.

143D, 518 WEST.—Comfortable room; elevator; subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 8.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

152D, 557 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; twin beds.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (near 96th.)—Pleasant room; $6 week; private house.

HAMILTON PLACE, 61.—Furnished room; desirable location; near Broadway subway and 145th St.; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms, overlooking Morningside Park. Apartment 21.

ROOM, private bath; gentleman; exclusive apartment; references required. Box 48, Station N.

SUITE of rooms; first-class elevator apt.; private home; references. Audubon 8679.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

40th, 66 West.—Floor, single or en suite; private bath, electricity; references; bachelors.

97th, 130 West.—Large rooms; single, en suite; bath, kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CHALMERS MASTER SIX.

Forty-eight horse power roadster, with folding rumble seat; in perfect mechanical condition; new Kelly-Springfield tires; electric lights and starter; sun visor, specially built throughout, and is as good as the day it was bought; having had only most possible care; opportunity for party wanting a powerful, easy riding, fine appearing runabout; any demonstration. J. McGrath, Freehold, N. J.

CADILLAC — MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $375. Cowle's Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Saxon "6" 1916 Roadster; Stutz 1915 Bulldog; Peugeot "120" racer; Cadillac 1916 tour.; National 1914 roadster; Hudson 1915 limo.; S. G. V. 1914 landaulet. Many others. DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'way.

Mercer 1915 touring, 22-70; run less than 5,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PULLMAN ROADSTER, PRACTICALLY NEW.—Electric starting, lighting system; luxuriously equipped; sacrifice, $450. Immediate. Edwards, Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,230. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and intertubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

OVERLAND LIGHT FIVE-PASSENGER. Only used 3 months; electric starting and lighting system; many extras; $450. 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Stutz 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; price, $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Winton 1915, little six; condition excellent; less than half original price. Schoonmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

Mercer 1915 toy; 1916 toy; 1914 touring; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

Mercer, late 1914 model, in perfect condition; run 9,000 miles. Riordan, 583 Park Av. Chalmers 1911, seven-passenger; $350; good running condition. Veltch, 242 Dyckman St.

Cadillac 8 touring, 1916, also 1915, both 7-passenger; very attractive. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard for Hire.—7-passenger; by hour, week, or month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th St. Cathedral 9082.

FOR HIRE.

The Teaneck Interboro Line of Teaneck, N. J., will rent a few new large passenger buses. Tel. 587J Englewood.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, wee, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard new "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8885.

Chalmers, 1916, seven-passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard car to hire by hour, day, week, or month; special rates by trips. Boylston Garage, Inc., 142 East 41st St.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 886 Madison.

For Hire.—7-passenger touring Cadillac; day, week, month. Senna, Harlem 3693.

Automobiles Wanted.

A.—Will pay $400 cash for best light touring car; must be 1915 or 1916. 156 East 120th St. Phone 4285 Harlem.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN — Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; substantial table; electricity, running water. Bryant 3018.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class single and double rooms; private bath; references.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms, excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 3841 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; parlor dining room; Southern trade solicited.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Airy rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, cool rooms, reasonable, excellent table.

76TH, 227-229 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table boarders. Summer rates.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH, 236 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at unusual prices; telephone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—"The Putnam." Rooms with board, high grade; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

122D, 136 WEST.—Comfortable, large airy rooms; refined house; board optional; reference.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private baths; Southern exposure; accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Select house, attractive rooms, baths; finest table, parlor, dining.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; meals, those accustomed, fine home living.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.

SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.

WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $80, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, bath; private bell; all improvements; $9.

Unfurnished—East Side.

901 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 67th.—8 and 9 rooms and 3 baths, $1,800 up. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Amsterdam Av., N. E. Cor. 76th St.—Seven all light outside rooms, modern improvements, two flights up; also parlor floor apartment for dressmaker. Apply Janitor.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Two and three rooms and kitchenettes; four rooms and bath, all modern improvements; hall and telephone service; reasonable.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,650-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St.—5, 6, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $42.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

10th St., 17 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms, all improvements; open fireplace. Report.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500.
Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

Nathan Hale, 434 Fort Washington Av., Southeast Corner 181st.—The most elegant elevator apartments on Washington Heights; 8 rooms, $85; 4 rooms, $40-$47.50; 5 rooms, $45-$55; 6 rooms, $70-$75; 7 rooms, $70-$111; 9 rooms, $91.75-$125.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—FREDERICK C. CALLEN, Plaintiff, against CHARLES W. RUSH, otherwise known as CHARLES W. RUSH, Defendant.—Summons. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 19, 1916.

WILDER, EWEN & PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Charles W. Rush, otherwise known as Charles W. Rush:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Peter A. Hendrick, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of July, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1916, the original complaint having been filed in said Clerk's Office on the 24th day of June, 1916. WILDER, EWEN & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.

FREDERICK KRAUSE,
CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER,
Executors.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusual rooms, with meals optional; electricity; Summer concessions; references.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL, HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."

Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Small furnished house, bungalow, two months, family four adults, within 40 minutes' commuting distance from City Hall; please give full information regarding price, location, commutation rates, water supply in answer. Taylor, 105 West 76th St.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEVELERS, smoothers, roughers and silverers wanted. Liberty Mirror Works, East New York Av. and Chester St., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted in insurance broker's office. G 241 Times Downtown.

COTTON COVERTERS desire youth, assist bookkeeping, typewriting, generally useful; good chance advancing; state salary, full particulars. J 125 Times.

FURNITURE SALESMAN.

CAPABLE of selling high-grade furniture; several permanent positions for men of ability; apply by letter, stating experience, amount of annual sales, and grade of goods handled; all applications will be considered as strictly confidential.

PAINE FURNITURE CO.,
Arlington St. and St. James Av.,
Boston, Mass.

MANAGER.—THE NELSON VALVE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA WANT A HIGH-GRADE BRANCH MANAGER FOR CHICAGO TERRITORY; ONLY MEN WHO ARE NOW MAKING A SUCCESS, OR HAVE MADE A SUCCESS, WILL BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION; STATE

PARALYSIS INCREASE QUICKENED BY HEAT

New Cases Listed in the Latest Report Total 193—33 Deaths in a Day.

VICTIMS NOW EXCEED 5,000

Those Ill in Manhattan Number More Than 1,000, and Brooklyn Sufferers More Than 3,000.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Saturday	Deaths Yesterday	New Cases Saturday	New Cases Yesterday
Brooklyn.	22	9	83	93
Manhattan	7	12	51	45
Bronx.	2	3	7	19
Queens.	9	7	27	34
Richmond.	1	2	5	1
Totals.	41	33	173	192

Total of cases to date.....5,023
Total of deaths to date.....1,099

With 192 new cases of infantile paralysis reported yesterday, against 173 the day before, the number of cases since the beginning of the epidemic went above 5,000, and the high records of new cases in a day were broken in two boroughs, Queens and the Bronx. There were thirty-four cases in Queens yesterday, against the former record of thirty-three, and nineteen in the Bronx, against the former record of thirteen.

The total number of cases in Manhattan yesterday passed 1,000, the exact number at 10 o'clock in the morning being 996. The total cases in each of the other boroughs in the morning report were as follows: Brooklyn, 3,095; Bronx, 194; Queens, 509; Richmond, 229. Four cases originally diagnosed as poliomyelitis were dropped from the records yesterday as "no cases," two of them being in Manhattan—314 Rivington Street and 14 Hancock Street.

Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings yesterday attributed the advance in the number of new cases to the hot weather of last week, and he said that he feared a further advance this week because of the continuing high temperature. He denied, however, that he had predicted a total of 10,000 cases for the epidemic, and expressed the opinion that the total number would not be so great.

Plans for Inspection.

Definite plans for the house-to-house canvass recommended by the scientists who met here last week have been formulated, it was learned yesterday, and will be finally adopted tomorrow when the House-to-House Visitation Committee meets.

The idea of the canvass, Deputy Health Commissioner Billings said yesterday, originated with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, and the United Hebrew Charities, who offered to employ their nurses in the work. Almost simultaneously three life insurance companies volunteered to lend the services of their 2,000 visitors to the Department of Health.

After the visiting scientists had indorsed the idea Health Commissioner Emerson called representatives of these various organizations together and formed the committee.

According to the arrangements to be adopted, Dr. J. M. E. McMillan, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Department of Health, will supervise the work. The life insurance visitors will inspect homes all over the city, watching chiefly for sickness among children and sanitary conditions, while the nurses of the charitable organizations will make a special search for undiscovered cases of poliomyelitis.

There was a report yesterday that the American Red Cross had been asked to supply nurses for the work, but Dr. Billings said this was not correct. He said the Department of Health had solicited no help, but added that no offer of assistance, including trained nurses, would be refused.

The spread of the disease, in the opinion of many students of the epidemic, has been due in large part to unreported and undiscovered cases at large in the community, and it is hoped that the canvass will result in the discovery and isolation of many nonparalytic and other cases.

Quarantine Information.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad yesterday issued a circular giving information concerning quarantine regulations in communities on its lines. The regulations mentioned were as follows:

New York State: Fishkill Falls, Hopewell Junction, and Stormville—All children, no matter from whence they come, must report to Health Officer within twenty-four hours after arrival. They will then be quarantined for a period of two weeks. If regulation is not complied with, $25 fine. Larchmont—All children of less than 10 years of age coming from infected districts will be placed under quarantine for two weeks.

Connecticut: Boardmans Bridge, Merwinsville, New Milford, Still River—All children, no matter from whence they come, if without a hearth certificate, will be strictly quarantined for a period of twenty days after arrival. Certificates issued by proper physician and health officers will be recognized.

East Norwalk, Norwalk, South Norwalk—No child of less than 15 years of age from any place where infantile paralysis prevails will be allowed to detrain.

Danbury—Children under 15 years of age will not be allowed to detrain if en route from New York.

Lime Rock—Children under 16 years of age, no matter from whence they come, will be kept in strict quarantine for a period of three weeks after arrival.

Southbury—Children of less than 16 years of age from Greater New York, Southern New York State, and all points affected by infantile paralysis must procure health certificates from proper authorities before being permitted to enter the town. Children of less than 16 years, not covered by this regulation, must give written notice to the health authorities, stating name, age and address from which they come.

Westport—No children of less than 15 years of age, no matter from whence they come, will be allowed to detrain.

Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall—Children of less than 16 years of age from any place are prohibited from detraining unless they have certificates signed by Boards of Health.

Massachusetts: Williamstown—No adults or children are allowed to stop at Williamstown from any point in the affected area.

The Department of Health issued 5,068 certificates yesterday, and had issued 63,340 to date, having refused 281.

Whether letter carriers might spread poliomyelitis was the question discussed last night at the regular meeting of Branch 36 of the National Association Letter Carriers, and the Secretary of the organization was instructed to request the Department of Health to recommend whatever measures in this connection might be advisable. The organization also voted to co-operate with the Department of Health in every possible way.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES, MANHATTAN.

Ruth Charney, 1,151 2d Av.
Robert Buchignani, 232 W. 28th St.
James Besten, 28 E. 129th St.
Giovanni Tripoli, 625 W. 30th St.
Hyman Miller, 310 W. 103d St.
Herbert Goldberg, 30 Henry St.
Harold Marshall, 552 W. 148th St.
Dora Gutman, 347 E. 48th St.
John Gortland, 557 W. 44th St.
Andrew Yguiarrio, 511 E. 31st St.
Stephen Mundorf, 251 W. 109th St.
Clifford Taylor, 417 W. 52d St.
Sam Freedman, 36 1st St.
Ann Cox, 220 W. 68th St.
Anna Itzkowitz, 320 E. 91st St.
Frank Scaisci, 267 W. 27th St.
Jim Lamorte, 144 Sullivan St.
Victor Meler, 511 E. 70th St.
Elsie Gradson, 316 E. 15th St.
Joseph Touchi, 29 Grand St.
Sylvia Rohrs, 175 E. 68th St.
Harold Barnes, 64 E. 134th St.
John Chitenback, 123 W. 101st St.
Donald Campbell, 963 Columbus Av.
John Magurack, 154 Allen St.
Janet Hennessy, 57 W. 130th St.
Alice Bergson, Boat 297, Erie R. R., foot of W. 34th St.
James Amorte, 114 Madison St.
Nicola Ricaldi, 165 W. 27th St.
John Cofaro, 320 E. 22d St.
Wylie Grover, 321 E. 6th St.
Christian Fattah, 440 E. 13th St.
Joseph Butler, 502 W. 133d St.
Vincenzo Marinallo, 234 Thompson St.
Harold Schlzetz, 985 Columbus Av.
Margaret Muhlholland, 80 Morton St.
Frances Stoto, 340 E. 119th St.
Agnostino Rievso, 371 E. 14th St.
George Tertel, 47 Henry St.
Molly Josse, 168 Henry St.
Yetta Lichtenstein, 128-30 Broome St.
Lillie Genwitz, 91 Ridge St.
Gaetano Rosso, 26 Horatio St.
Baby Horowitz, 42 Rutgers St.
Edmond Stania, 344 E. 21st St.

DEATHS, MANHATTAN.

Elsie Pierson, 316 E. 15th St.
Harry Loeffler, 535 Hudson St.
Jessie Atalano, 190 Elizabeth St.
James Morceinelli, 327 W. 69th St.
William Yehman, 1,495 Lexington Av.
R. Denninger, 251 W. 55th St.
L. Salgosi, 15 Mott St.
A. Rizvo, 341 E. 14th St.
Tony Giuerae, 190 Elizabeth St.
Tony Polleco, 420 E. 25th St.
M. Roechelle, 202 Avenue C.
D. Rauch, 427 12th Av., Long Island City. (Willard Parker Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Russel Ducker, 1,020 Simpson St.
Paul Doeche, 619 East 134th St.
Dorothy Belquin, 573 Southern Boulevard.
Michael Katz, 445 Clermont Parkway.
Baby Reigo, 3,602 Barnes Av.
Irving Cohn, 602 East 139th St.
Harold Waks, 694 East 138th St.
Rose Rigon, 1,360 Stebbins Av.
—— Solomon, 910 Union Av.
Ethel Stone, 1,415 Franklin Av.
Muriel Goldberg, 1,045 Prospect Av.
Anna Mandella, 742 East 187th St.
Helen Pathe, 1,484 Hoe Av.
Andrew Brosowski, 338 East 138th St.
Nathan Goodman, 903 Whitlock Av.
Helen Cohen, 1,506 Boston Road.
Alice Lessar, 587 Fox St.
Martin Snyder, 790 East 152d St.
Sylvia Mohek, 667 Caldwell Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Stephen Hahan, 870 Southern Boulevard.
Carmella Yacenia, 142 West End Av. (Riverside Hospital.)
Henry Beckman, 212 East 122d St. (Riverside Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Reuben Margolis, 451 Broadway.
Henry and Edward Kopf, 275 Driggs Av.
Julia Hertner, 97 Gerry St.
Louis Davidoff, Louis, 42 Johnson Av.
Felicia Talmanink, 276 Kent Av.
Louis Nettle, 28 Moore St.
Sydney Weinstein, 224 Rodney St.
Dorothy Herman, 201 Seigel St.
Gladys Stebner, 108 Ten Eyck St.
Clara Painass, 277 South 2d St.
Adrian Robson, 346 South 5th St.
Henrietta Nugent, 397 South 5th St.
Julia Schwartz, 142 South 9th St.
William Driscoll, 157 Albany Av.
Charles Thulin, 159 Albany Av.
Child Rein, 551 Bushwick Av.
Florence Hickman, 410 Chauncey St.
George Weber, 1,488 De Kalb Av.
Leonard Stanley, 407 Evergreen Av.
Miriam Rosen, 140 Ellery St.
Mary McGrath, 1,921 Fulton St.
Paul Kyden, 219 Herkimer St.
Mary Desman, 46 Hamburg Av.
Florence Wolf, 100 Hart St.
George Gallagher, 220 Howard Av.
Giuseppi Russo, 154 Hamburg Av.
Nicola Di Angelo, 30 Olefferson St.
Lawrence Schleuch, 304 Jefferson St.
Theodore Spindler, 104a Linden St.
Baby Meyers, 228 Linden St.
William Bolkin, 1,231 Lincoln Place.
Baby Shields, 27 Marion St.
Phil Seidler, 283 Wyckoff Av.
Vincent Hoylan, 2,058 Pacific St.
Rosalie Aronson, 39 Stockton St.
Albert Rail, 1,228 Putnam Av.
Harold and Ruth Sheeber, 292 Stanhope St.
Laura Sindel, 137 Starr St.
Evelyn Feinblatt, 64 Stuyvesant Av.
Leonard Gerstendorfer, 309 Troutman St.
Marion Klein, 111 Truxton St.
Fred Gindlach, 211 Wyckoff Av.
Annie Honik, 125 Fountain Av.
Hyman Tenzer, 401 Powell St.
Florence Nelson, 537 Crescent St.
Benjamin Berman, 1,900 Douglass St.
Lena Grossman, 686 Glenmore Av.
Dorothy Cord, 944 Glenmore Av.
Albert Mechanic, 436 New Lots Av.
William Gersick, 197 Nichols Av.
Molly Selzelman, 744 Rockaway Av.
Gussie Cohn, 172 Sutter Av.
Irene Grossman, 90 Thatford Av.
Lena Rosen, 448 Williams Av.
Betrah Helman, 5,607 3d Av.
Margaret Mulhearn, care Evans, 5,711 3d Av.
Sylvia Lelbowitz, 8,406 18th Av.
Evelyn and Johanna Freedman, 67 Bay 28th St.
Joseph Porto, 126 Bay 35th St.
William R. Hawthorne, 1,755 74th St.
Antonio Yazalo, 1,402 76th St.
Walter Bishop, 1,204 Bedford Av.
Lowa Kazakewich, 21 Bridge St.
Lucy Finn, 30 Carlton Av.
Arthur McDonald, 14 Clermont Av.
William Shields, 883 Dean St.
E. Weathbery, 490 Douglass St.
E. — Boyle, 234 Emerson Place.
Albert Repecka, 70 Hudson Av.
—— Cosgrove, 67½ Lawrence St.
Margaret Kelly, 282 Jay St.
Raby Bottisch, 203 Prospect St.
Mary McGinley, 427 St. Mark's Av.
Clementine Bartolomeo, 98 Tillary St.
Herbert McClenney, 133 Washington Av.
Margaret McConnell, 845 Myrtle Av.
Consentina Servello, 15 E. 3d St.
Alfredo Pugliese, 191 8th St.
Harold Grenning, 358 12th St.
Frances Petrovsky, 131 20th St.
Mollie Witther, 3,221 Mermaid Av.
Bennie Velafuco, 1,411 Neptune Av.
Pearl Abberbach, Sea Cliff Inn., Surf Av. bet. 32d and 33d Sts., Coney Island.
Hildeade Hesnelar, 1,046 East 3d St.
Milton Bodnick, 2,824 West 9th St.
Roy Peperberg, 1,736 West 9th St.
Betty Nixon, 381 East 16th St.
George Williamson, 590 East 59th St.
Mary Williamson, 590 East 59th St.
Fannie Meyer, 1,231 West 40th St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Robert Anderson, 27 East 4th St.
Mary Gabriel, 1,498 De Kalb Av.
Herbert McClenin, 133 Washington Av.
Lawrence Schlanch, 304 Jefferson Av.
James Cricst, 488 Elton St.
Semmy Acerra, 128 Hudson Av.
Harold Bianchi, 2,027 West 7th St.
Ruth Cohen, 27 Floyd St.
George Williamson, 590 East 59th St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Rose Pastore, 78 West Av., Long Island City.
Peter Anggione, 808 Boulevard, Long Island City.
Helen Sabene, 481 4th Av., Long Island City.
Catherine Sabene, 481 4th Av., Long Island City.
Grace Hefferman, 116 Centre St., Astoria.
Mildred Sillkner, 73 Willow St., Astoria.
James Lenno, 87 Broadway, Corona.
Harold Glantz, 124 Home St., Corona.
M. Wild, 60 West Hayes Av., Corona.
H. Rosenwieg, 16 Fairview Av., Corona Heights.
Irene Sworecky, 134 Bowne Av., Corona Heights.
Theodore Kelly, 84 South 23d St., Flushing.
Helen Openisky, 145 Colden Av., Flushing.
Helen Catello, 15 Willow St., Flushing.
Alfred Doran, 142 Grand Av., Jamaica.
Joseph Hendrickson, 27 Willow St., Jamaica.
Christiana Bloomberg, 258 Washington St., Jamaica.
Murray Kennedy, 510 South St., Jamaica.
Ed Valentine, 99 Cumberland St., Jamaica.
C. Tooker, 938 West Atfield St., Dunton.
Harry Carey, 928 Van Deer Pl., Woodhaven.
John Powers, 5,106 Hillside Av., Richmond Hill.
Anna Carlstad, 224 South Oak St., Morris Park.
M. Leiberman, 19 Wygard Pl., Rockaway Beach.
Rita Gennon, 43 Shipley St., Forest Park.
Beatrice Sallick, 71 South Division Av., Rockaway Beach.
Sarah Belveleiser, 35 8d Av., Rockaway Beach.
Dorothy Hennessy, 2 North Summerfield Av., Arverne.
E. Telffler, 113 North Vernon Av.
Sarah Brady, 38 South Eldert Av., Rockaway Beach.
Gertrude Shelby, 31 East 48th St., Edgemere.
Louise Spoach, 2,306 Parker Av., Ridgewood.
Edward Voehmer, 804 Fresh Pond Rd., Ridgewood.
Anna Cooper, 1,934 Palmetto St., Ridgewood.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Joseph Wohlpart, 510 Grand St., Astoria.
Elizabeth Lane, Old So. Rd. & Lincoln Av., So. Ozone Park.
Morris Reizen, 9 No. Ware Cliff Av., Arverne.
— Seidenberg, 4 Ferry St., Richmond Hill.
Edna Tress, 715 Van Deer Place, Woodhaven.
Anna Cooper, 1,934 Palmetto St., Ridgewood.
Bernard Liberman, 19 Wygan Place, Rockaway Beach.

DROPPED AS "NO CASE."

Jacob Faber, Bway. & Clinton Av., Little Neck.
George Wallack, 134 Smart Av., Flushing.

NEW CASE—RICHMOND.

Philip Stanval, 15 Bismark Av., New Brighton.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Jean Hook, 10 Sherman Av., Ft. Wadsworth.
Margaret Zimmer, 843 Van Duzer St., Stapleton.

Thomas F. Galef of 565 West 175th Street yesterday notified THE TIMES that the Department of Health had made a mistake in listing a case of poliomyelitis at his address.

GOVERNMENT AID IN JERSEY.

Federal Physicians to Assist State Authorities in War on Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—On account of the outbreak of infantile paralysis on the New Jersey coast, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the United States Public Service to co-operate with the New Jersey health authorities in the same manner as the Public Health Service has been doing in New York. Dr. Frost of the Public Health Service has been ordered to consult with the New Jersey health authorities with regard to plans for a combined Federal and State campaign to check the disease.

A report that the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo would leave Spring Lake, N. J., on account of the outbreak of infantile paralysis at coast resorts was denied today by friends of the McAdood family, but it was said that litle Tilen Wilson McAdoo, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo, together with a grandchild of Mr. McAdoo, had been sent from Spring Lake to Shadow Lawn, the estate of the late John A. McCall at Long Branch, which will be occupied by President and Mrs. Wilson after the adjournment of Congress.

PARALYSIS INVADES A CAMP.

The State Authorities Quarantine 95 N. Y. Children at Deposit.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A case of infantile paralysis at Deposit, N. Y., in a fresh air camp composed chiefly of New York children, today caused the tSate Health Department to order that the ninety-five children there be quarantined.

Seven other cases of the disease and one death at Otisville were reported to the department today. These brought the total cases in the State outside New York City to 538, and the total number of deaths since the outbreak to 58.

The cases today were reported from Oakland Valley, Otisville, 2; Deposit, Menthe, Pelham, Evan's Mills, and Hurleyville.

36 MORE ILL IN WESTCHESTER.

County Authorities to Ask Fund for an Isolation Hospital.

With eighty-seven cases of infantile paralysis in Westchester County, thirty-six of them reported on Saturday and yesterday, the authorities of the county, it was said last night, had planned drastic action to check further spread of the disease. Five cases were discovered yesterday in North Tarrytown, where John D. Rockefeller lives, and Dr. Amoss of the Rockefeller Institute, said there was no mistake in the diagnosis of any of them. Dr. Amoss also diagnosed yesterday the first case reported in White Plains.

He and Dr. Coles were sent to Westchester County by the Rockefeller Institute, it was said last night, to assist in the fight against poliomyelitis. They were in conference for two days with V. Everit Macy, County Superintendent of the Poor. They told Mr. Macy according to report, that the institute would not aid in the fight against the disease unless the county opened an isolation hospital.

Mr. Macy, who favors the erection of temporary shacks on the Cochran farm recently acquired by the county, will appear today before the Board of Supervisors at White Plains to ask for an appropriation of $30,000 for the purpose. If the money is voted it is estimated that the temporary isolation hospital will be ready for occupancy within a week.

Mrs. S. Henry Marquand of Mount Kisco and other wealthy women first fostered the idea of an isolation hospital and contributed toward the purchase of a hospital in Poundridge, but the authorities objected to the plan and the matter was dropped. Dr. Amoss has used an automobile provided by Mrs. Marquand.

Officials of the County Health Department last night criticized the New York Department of Health for "inefficient quarantine" and alleged that the spread of the disease in Westchester had been due to families coming from Brooklyn.

More than 1,000 automobiles were stopped and turned back yesterday when their drivers attempted to cross the line between Nassau and Queens Counties. Constable Christopher Dennelly of North Hempstead and a corps of assistants strictly enforced the quarantine regulations prohibiting entrance into North Hempstead of children of less than sixteen with out health certificates.

Similar measures in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday caused more than 200 children to turn back, according to report. About fifty regular and special policemen, stationed at all entrances to the city, inspected all automobiles, street cars, and other conveyances.

The City Commission of Trenton, N. J., voted yesterday not to enforce its strict quarantine regulations until next Tuesday, because of inconveniences that would arrive if the order was made effective on short notice. The regulations will prohibit the entrance into the city of non-resident children of less than sixteen years of age without health certificates and will restrain resident children from leaving the city, it was said last night in a dispatch from Trenton.

There were thirty-three new cases of poliomyelitis in Newark yesterday and four deaths. Three new cases were reported in Jersey City.

No new cases were reported in Suffolk County yesterday.

SCHOONER AFIRE IS BEACHED

Crew of Lumber Vessel Rescued at Egg Harbor.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Aug. 6.—While the two-masted auxiliary schooner Sam and George was proceeding today from Atlantic City to Bass River a back-fire occurred in her engine room, and in a few minutes she was ablaze from stem to stern.

A tow boat put out to her aid and she was towed to the shore of the Great Bay and beached. The tug Erib picked up her crew and then cast a line and brought her in. The schooner had a cargo of lumber and coal and is owned by Frank Matthis of Atlantic City. The pilot was Scott Reynolds, also of Atlantic City. He was badly burned. The loss to the boat is estimated at $7,000.

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate).
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES: Broadway { Cor. Wall St. / " Park Pl. / " 26th St. / " 42d St. / Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

SCHOOLS

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
305 Washington Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day and Evening Schools. Students may attend either. Three year course. High standards. Experienced teachers. Central location. Catalogue on request.
WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Dean.

McBURNEY SCHOOL
Prepares for College & for Life. A new school with distinctive features.
302 West 57th St.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.

The School Where Records Are Made. Learn to Concentrate.
Clark School for Concentration,
250 West 75th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 744 Col.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day evening. Shorthand, Typewriting, Stenotypy, Secretarial Training, Accounting, Civil Service. Send for Booklet on Aviation. School now open. Staten Island Aviation School, 119 Lexington Av., New York City.

Brooker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St.
Home Study Executive Training.

Hampton Furniture for the Bed Room

ABUNDANTLY freighted with the sense of comfort, quietude and healthful rest is the lavender-laden air of the old-fashioned Georgian Sleeping-chamber, wherein the slender-posted Bed, with its moulded tester, and its valances of flower-besprinkled chintz, dominates, so pleasantly, the quaintly fashioned Furniture.

From the plentitude of their gatherings of sincere Reproductions, the Hampton Shops can offer not only the Furniture of such a room—the painted and lacquered Chairs, the spindle-legged Dressing Table or the Mirror framed in mottled tortoise-shell—but such essential touches of distinction as the hangings and textiles, the carved and gilt wood wall-lights and the graceful Oriental porcelains.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York



Daily Additions to Remnant Sale $19

Each day we are adding new suit ends—up-to-the-minute styles that are well worth seeing.

This adds greatly to the opportunity to select just the desired patterns. There are many $25 to $50 materials still left.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.
Fall and Winter Styles Now on Display, $20 to $50

WHO DRINKS BEER?



A GREAT many of our most prominent men, commercial and professional, are drinkers of Beer. They keep it in their homes and they serve it to their friends.

They serve it because, besides being a delightfully refreshing beverage and a splendid quencher of thirst, it has a distinct food value and, when used in moderation, is decidedly beneficial to health.

They believe with Henry Watterson that

"The introduction of Beer in America has done more for Temperance than all the Temperance Societies and all the Prohibition laws combined."

Prof. T. J. Clouston, of Edinburgh, said:

"Alcohol is a food and may in a diluted form be a very valuable adjunct to ordinary foods by exciting appetite, improving digestion and stimulating certain nutritive processes."

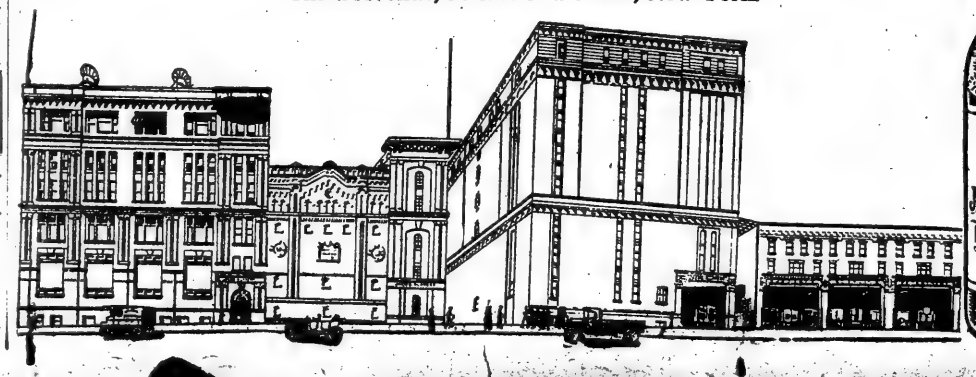
Public Patronage is strong evidence of Public Approval—1,000,000 BARRELS ANNUALLY, NOW ARE REQUIRED TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR

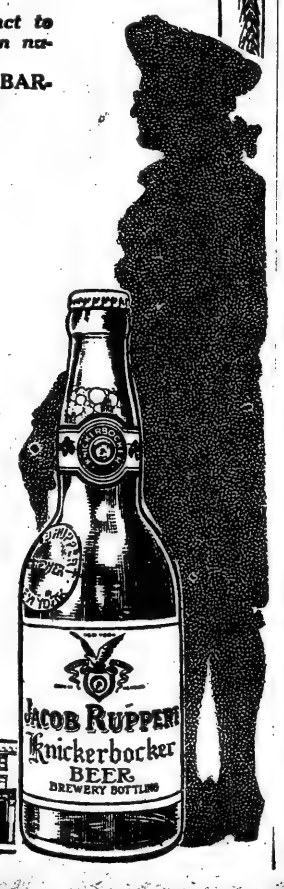
RUPPERT'S
Knickerbocker
The Beer That Satisfies

It represents the acme of the brewer's art—in taste, nourishment, uniformity and purity. The ingredients composing it are the best obtainable; the processes to which it is subjected are the most modern and most improved. Every known precaution is observed, resulting in the purest, safest, most wholesome beer produced anywhere on earth.

In Bottles and on Draught. *Bottled at the Brewery Exclusively.*

The Jacob Ruppert Brewery
Third Avenue, 90th to 92d Street, New York.





"Little Servants in the House"



The Electric Chafing Dish

Because of the facility with which the electric chafing dish can produce any number of delightful dishes, this particular "Little Servant" has attained great popularity. It is a highly important factor in table cookery as a result of its handiness and the low cost of its operation

All the standard types of electric chafing dishes, from $10 up, and other household appliances, are on display at our Show Rooms. For demonstrations of their usefulness, visit any of our offices or our Bureau of Home Economics, 124 West 42nd Street. Attendants always "At Your Service"

On sale also at Department Stores and Electrical Supply Shops

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service

Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600
Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

424 Broadway	Spring 9890	*151 East 86th Street	Lenox 7780
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	*27 East 125th Street	Harlem 4020
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	*362 East 149th Street	Melrose 9900
*124 West 42d Street	Bryant 5262	*Open until midnight	

Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Continued warm, scattered thunderstorms today; tomorrow probably fair, cooler; south, shifting to northwest, winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,381. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

HUGHES ATTACKS WILSON IN FIRST ADDRESS ON TOUR

Says President Failed to Protect American Rights at Sea or in Mexico.

TELLS WHAT HE WOULD DO

Firm Policy Toward Mexico His Promise, Backed Up by Action if Necessary.

BIG RECEPTION IN DETROIT

Two Crowded Meetings Wind Up Day of Whirlwind Campaigning—Visits Chicago Next.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for President, opened his campaign here tonight with two speeches in which he attacked the Administration of President Wilson. The first of the two speeches was made in Arcadia Hall, where 3,500 men and women cheered the candidate, rising to wave hats, handkerchiefs, and flags. In this speech Mr. Hughes outlined the course he would pursue in regard to Mexico—a firm policy, backed up by action if necessary as a last recourse. He ended with these words:

"I am not going to attempt to review all the issues of the campaign tonight. I wish I could. I am on a long trip, and I am going to make myself known to the people of the United States. There is not a particle of militarism in my composition, but a sturdy determination, if I am put in a place of executive responsibility, representing all the American people, to see that American rights are safeguarded and that America's name, in administration, in policy, and in execution is honored throughout the world."

Republicans said the long-hoped-for "punch" had been put into the Hughes campaign. They said the Arcadia Hall address was a direct answer to the question asked by the Democrats in regard to Mexico; "what would you do?" The Republican nominee in his speech repeated this question twice with a scornful intonation.

Advocats a Firm Policy.

"This administration," he said, "has written a record such that no matter what it says, you don't know whether it will respect it. You cannot ake much progress along that line. In the first place we want to have our record perfectly clear that we are going to insist that Mexico shall treat our citizens properly; and we are going to insist in a way that will make us respect it, because we are not going to say we are not entitled to it. But we are going to so that that is done which we are entitled to have done.

"We are going to have our platform understood—protection to American citizens, protection to the property of American citizens, protection to our border from incursions, the rights that we have as one nation relatively to another nation at our doors. We are going to insist that these obligations be performed; that we do not propose any meddlesome policy, that because we wish well for all in Mexico we do not propose to do anything that is contrary to their wishes, if they do what we are entitled to have done. Put that clearly before them, insist upon that, and we shall make some progress toward having it done at the earliest opportunity, and our policy should be to see that it is done, and that promptly."

Mr. Hughes was interrupted frequently by jeering remarks from the audience about the Wilson Administration. Once Mr. Hughes mentioned the navy, and a man shouted, "Poor old Daniels!" Mr. Hughes was forced to stop for a moment because of the laughter. The nominee's attack upon Mr. Wilson for refusing to recognize Huerta and for sending troops to Vera Cruz also brought jibes from the audience.

Mrs. Hughes attended both meetings, the one at Arcadia Hall and the other at the Armory. In each case she sat in one of the front rows, refusing a chair on the platform. At Arcadia Hall a great bouquet of flowers was presented to her, at which the crowd cheered. There were 5,000 persons at the Armory meeting, notwithstanding heavy thunder showers.

At the Arcadia Hall meeting Mr. Hughes said in part:

Assimilation of Aliens.

"You have met here the problem of the sudden introduction of a large alien population. You did not remain indifferent. You set an example in Americanization to all America, and we point to Detroit as the one place in this land where there has been shown a quickening of interest in the development of training and Americanizing of alien men and women who have come to this land.

"It is perfectly idle to expect a sound sentiment of American unity if those who came among is as strangers come merely to be exploited. When we almit to this country men and women we assume obligations with respect to their training. We have to be awake to these obligations, and to realize that in every community there must be a well-organized effort to make America supreme—the thought of everyone who comes into the community—to have the language understood and spoken, to have American sentiment replace foreign sentiment, to have American ideals replace foreign ideals, to have a realization that this is a country not simply giving an opportunity to work for dollars, but a country that is devoted to the betterment of human life, to the raising of the standards of human thought, to the liberalization of all those things connected with human understanding and purpose. We want America first in the mind and heart of everyone in this land.

"But America is not simply a land for the man of special talent or of distinguished aptitude. This is the home of the average man, the ordinary mah, the man who is doing his best, whatever his talent or aptitude; and in our large industrial occupations, where thousands are gathered together in one service, we want a recognition of human

Continued on Page 4.

Britain and Russia Form An Alliance with Persia

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.—Great Britain and Russia have just concluded an understanding with Persia strengthening the friendly relations between the three countries, according to a dispatch to the semi-official Russian News Agency from Teheran.

"The Ministers of Russia, Great Britain, and Persia," says the correspondent, "yesterday exchanged notes bringing to a conclusion negotiations which had been in progress between the three countries, creating an entente which definitely strengthens the friendly relations between England, Russia, and Persia.

"A solution mutually favorable to all the parties has been found for questions relating to the financial and military organization of Persia. As regards the military organization, it will be effected in North Persia by the development of the Persian Brigade and in South Persia by the formation of sufficiently strong contingents."

WILSON WILL HURRY TO OPEN THE FIGHT

President, Pressed by Leaders, May Not Wait for Congress to Adjourn.

TO RUSH NOTIFICATION

National Committee Wants the Campaign to be in Full Swing by Sept. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—On account of the delay by Congress in the enactment of legislation and the pressure that is being brought to bear on him by Democratic political leaders, President Wilson may abandon his determination not to receive formal notification of his renomination as the party's candidate for President until after Congress adjourns.

After a two hours' conference today in which the President, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Homer S. Cummings, Vice Chairman, participated Mr. McCormick indicated that the notification ceremonies probably would take place early in September, whether Congress was in session or not.

Mr. McCormick and Mr. Cummings are evidently of the belief that the Democratic national campaign should get under way without delay, and it is supposed that they urged the President not to postpone the notification ceremonies to a date after the first week in September.

It was xplained today that when the President decided that he would not receive the formal notification until after the adjournment of the Congress it was supposed that adjournment would come about Aug. 20. President prospects are that Congress will not get away from the capital until Sept. 10 at the earliest. It was gathered from what was said following the conference that the notification ceremonies would be held early in September, possibly as early as Sept. 2. It has been arranged that the notification ceremonies will be held at Shadow Lawn, the Long Branch cottage which the President will occupy during the campaign.

Chairman McCormick said he planned to have the Democratic campaign in full swing by Sept. 15. Mr. Cummings told the President of the progress made in assigning speakers to the various States. It was definitely determined that the President would not speak in Maine, where the election occurs on Sept. 11, but he probably will write letters and in other ways take part in the campaign. William J. Bryan, Mr. Cummings said, probably could not take part in the Maine campaign, but would make many speeches later. An itinerary had not yet been arranged for him, Mr. Cummings said.

An active campaign would be carried on by the Democrats in more States this year than ever before, the two leaders said after their talk with the President. No States would be conceded to the Republicans, they asserted. The Democratic organizations in Republican strongholds were being strengthened they said with the idea of putting up a fight all along the line.

The selection of the Democratic Campaign Committee has been almost completed, Mr. McCormick announced, and its personnel will be announced within a few days. The Chairman remained here until late tonight discussing the makeup of the committee with other Democratic leaders. He saw several California Democrats to get in touch with the situation in their State.

Plans for winning the women voters will be pushed actively, according to Mr. McCormick, in spite of the announcement of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, that he favors a Federal suffrage amendment. A women's bureau at the New York headquarters will be organized in the near future.

SEEK MUNITION FIREBUGS.

Two Austro-Hungarians Suspected of Starting Jersey City Fire.

Fifty detectives employed by the Federal Government, the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the powder companies were engaged yesterday in searching for the two Austro-Hungarians who are believed to have started the fire at Communipaw on Sunday night in which fifteen carloads of merchandise were destroyed.

It became known yesterday that the two well-dressed Austro-Hungarians who were seen in the Central Railroad yard by John Hayes, an employe of the company, just after the fire was discovered, had been stopped about 6 o'clock that night by John Michaels, a Jersey Central air brake inspector. He ordered them out of the yard. One of the officials of the railroad company said yesterday there was a strong suspicion that the explosion of Sunday week had been caused by an incendiary fire. For a week previous there had been a number of fires at Black Tom, near where the ammunition cars were sidetracked.

The Jersey City police at Secaucus yesterday morning stopped a carload of picric acid going into the yard of the Lackawanna Railroad. The company intends to take the case into court today as a test to see if the police have the right to stop cars containing explosives.

Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth of Hudson County came to New York yesterday afternoon to confer with the Federal authorities over the Black Tom explosion. It is understood he was to meet Theodore B. Johnson, President of the Johnson Lighterage Company, who is under bail in connection with the explosion, and who when arraigned in Jersey City a week ago made the assertion that the explosion was the result of a crime.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
60c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

BRITISH REPULSE FIVE ASSAULTS ON POZIERES HILL

Germans, Ordered to Retake Lost Ground at Any Cost, Suffer Heavy Casualties.

ENGLISH HOLD HEIGHT 160

Take a Firm Grip on the Ridge Dominating the Country as Far as Bapaume.

FRENCH WIN ON SOMME

Capture Strong Line of Defenses Between Hem Wood and the River.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Five heavy attacks by the Germans today failed to dislodge the British from their new positions north and northeast of Pozières.

The first two assaults, delivered about daybreak this morning, succeeded in penetrating the British trenches in one or two places, but the attackers were quickly driven out, losing many in casualties and leaving some prisoners. Later in the morning General von Below's troops again attempted to wrest the positions from the British, but they were equally unsuccessful. Then about 4 this afternoon the Germans made their last and most ineffectual attempt to recover the lost ground.

The new British line in this region has been pushed almost to the outskirts of Martinpuich. Further to the West the Australians, by their impetuous dash Saturday night, captured Hill 160, the highest summit in the entire district, whence the terrain slopes gently toward Bapaume.

While the British were thus heavily engaged on their section of the front the French troops carried a line of German trenches between Hem Wood and the Somme, east of Monacu farm, capturing 120 prisoners and some machine guns. The French plan appears to be to advance their lines along the river so that they can attack the village of Clery from two sides. This village has been heavily fortified by the Germans and is strongly held by them.

German Attacks Costly.

The British official statement issued this evening reads:

North and northeast of Pozières the enemy delivered two determined attacks on our new lines between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. After a heavy bombardment he entered our trenches at one or two places, but was driven out again, losing many in casualties and leaving some prisoners in our hands.

Two further strong attacks were made at 8:50 in the morning with exactly similar results. Soon after 4 in the afternpon another feeble attack was repulsed; more prisoners were taken.

In front of Souchez the enemy exploded a mine, and a few minutes later some of his parties entered our trenches over the crater. They were immediately bombed out again. At Zwartelen the enemy sprang another small mine without effect.

The enemy artillery has been active near Bethune, La Bassée Canal, and Loos. The result in casualties and damage was negligible. Our guns retaliated vigorously.

The British statement issued this afternoon says:

The situation is unchanged. Hostile artillery bombardments continue between the Ancre and the Somme, both on the front line and back areas.

The enemy made several small counter-attacks east of Pozières, all of which were repulsed with loss to the enemy. We retained the ground won yesterday.

Last night we carried out a successful raid on the enemy's trenches east of Neuville-St. Vaast.

Southeast of Bois Grenier the enemy endeavored to raid our trenches, but the raiding party was unable to reach our lines, and was driven back with loss.

French Take Guns and Prisoners.

The French War Office statement this evening, telling of the success east of Monacu farm, is as follows:

North of the Somme at the end of the afternoon our troops brilliantly carried a line of German trenches between Hem Wood and the river, east of Monacu Farm. One hundred and twenty prisoners and about ten machine guns remained in our hands.

South of the Somme our artillery was very active. Enemy batteries in the region of Lihons were effectively shelled.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office records a vigorous artillery duel north of the Somme and in the region of Chaulnes.

Three German aeroplanes are said to have been brought down on the Somme front and two captive balloons destroyed.

The statement adds:

North of the Somme and in the region of Chaulnes there was intense artillery fighting.

On the Somme front our aviators engaged in numerous combats. Three German machines were brought down, one near Roiglise, the second in the vicinity of Omniecourt, and the third north of Nesle. Three other enemy machines were damaged seriously and compelled to land behind their own lines. Finally, two captive balloons were destroyed.

Trench Retaken, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (via London.)—German troops have recaptured portions of the trench which had been taken by the British near Pozières, on the Somme front, it was officially announced today by German Army Headquarters. The statement follows:

Near Pozières a counterattack regained for us sections of a trench held temporarily by the British.

Engagements have been going on since yesterday evening between Thiepval and Bazentin-le-Petit. A minor French attack north of Monacu Farm last evening and a very strong attack there this morning were repulsed completely.

ORDERED TO RETAKE HILL.

Gen. von Buelow's Command Found on Prisoners at Height 160.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to La Liberté, dated North of France, says:

"The Germans yesterday furiously counterattacked the positions taken the day before by the British north of Pozières. An order had been given to the units in the Pozières sector to re-

Continued on Page 3.

Italians Capture Important Positions and Take 3,600 Prisoners in a Day

ROME, Aug. 7.—Italian troops have captured strong Austrian positions commanding communications between the Travenanzes Valley and the Sare torrent in the Gader Valley, in the Tofana region, says an official communication issued today by the War Office. Several Austrian attacks on the slopes of Monte Zebio, on the Sette Comuni Plateau, were checked by Italian artillery.

On the Lower Isonzo the Italians gained possession of nearly the whole of Hill 85, and held it against violent counterattacks.

Prisoners taken in yesterday's fighting by the Italians total 3,600. A large amount of ammunition and guns also was captured.

The official statement is appended:

Between the Adige and the Upper Isonzo artillery activity continues. On the Sette Comuni Plateau the enemy exploded several mines, destroying one of our trenches on the slopes of Monte Zebio, and then delivered attacks, which were checked completely by our artillery.

In the Tofano region our troops captured strong enemy positions commanding communication between the Travenanzes Valley and the Sare torrent, in the Gader Valley. The enemy continued to bombard villages in the Upper Dogna Valley, and we retaliated by bombarding the military buildings at Tarvis, Baibl, and Tolmino.

On the Lower Isonzo our troops began yesterday an attack on some strong enemy positions, while in the Monfalcone sector our offensive, which began on the 4th, made progress toward Hills 85 and 121. After effective preparation by artillery and trench mortars, our troops carried several lines of the enemy's intrenchments. In the Monfalcone area, after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, bersaglieri cyclists of the Third, Fourth, and Eleventh Battalions took and held against several violent counterattacks nearly the whole of Hill 85.

During yesterday's fighting we took 3,600 prisoners, including 100 officers, one of whom was a regimental commander and one a staff Major; a battery of three guns, several dozen machine guns, numerous rifles, and much ammunition.

A squadron of our Caproni aeroplanes bombarded the railway junction at Opcina (northeast of Trieste) under unfavorable atmospheric conditions, and drove back hostile aeroplanes, one of which was brought down. One of our aeroplanes failed to return.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"In the southern section of Doberdo Height on Friday," says the Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters report of Aug. 5, "the Italians, with at least seven regiments, attacked our positions after four hours of artillery preparation.

"The Italian troops at first were frustrated by our artillery. Later the enemy temporarily entered the Austro-Hungarian positions at several points, but everywhere was ejected. We took 230 unwounded Italians and captured two machine guns."

VIENNA, Aug. 7, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued here today says:

Heavy fighting is taking place in the region of the Gorizia bridgehead and on the Doberdo Plateau. Stubborn battles on Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele lasted throughout the whole night and have not yet been concluded.

Counterattacks by the Austrians resulted in the recovery of a greater portion of the advanced positions captured by the Italians in their first assault. The Austrians have taken 32 officers and 1,200 men prisoners.

BULGARS SICK OF WAR REALIZING MISTAKE

Said to be Gloomily Awaiting Punishment for Attacking the Entente.

KING IS IN SECLUSION

Army, It is Predicted, Will Offer Little Resistance When Allies Begin Their Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—An influential Greek merchant who has just come from Bulgaria says enthusiasm regarding the war has completely died down throughout the country, and any hope of a successful termination of the struggle is now practically nonexistent, even in military and court circles. The Bulgarians fully realize the terrible error they committed last October, and appear quite resigned to the prospect of severe and speedy punishment. One political leader who is now contemplating joining the ever-growing ranks of the Opposition expressed himself to my informant:

"Last October, when for a long time the Entente had promised us the much disputed part of Macedonia, we yielded to German pressure to go and take it. Our military party made a far more extensive and serious move than our people would ever have agreed to. The people thought that once the territory promised us had been taken matters would go no further. Very few people in the country would have consented even after the severest provocation to war against England and Russia.

"We now have our eyes open. We see that the fierce struggle of October and November and the long, impoverishing period of armed inaction have not brought us to a conclusion of the war, but led us to a point where we find ourselves faced with strong armies of British, French, and Serbians, who make a combined army infinitely superior to anything we can possibly set up against it. Against such a combination we cannot hope to prevail. We know that. What will happen will simply be that history will repeat itself. We shall do what we did in the second Balkan war; that is, recognize the inevitable and lay down our arms. It is, I am sorry, highly improbable that when the Balkan offensive takes place there will be much serious fighting."

Czar Ferdinand is leading the life of a recluse. He receives no one except Premier Radoslavoff, never shows himself in public, and all the people see of him is when he rushes in a fast motorcar from Sofia to his country palace near the capital or when he returns from that retreat to Sofia. A satirical journal recently published a picture showing a cloud of dust with a vague outline of the back part of an automobile. The picture was entitled, "Latest Portrait of Our Czar."

Says Bulgaria May Quit Teutons.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7.—The Providence Journal will print a cablegram from its London correspondent tomorrow morning from which the following is an extract:

"The following statement is the essential part of a declaration made to me yesterday by an official of the British War Office:

"'There is now collected in and about the District of Saloniki a splendidly equipped army of 680,000 British, French, and Serbian troops. Fully 80 per cent. of these troops are seasoned veterans. There have been many alleged explanations for the reason why this large and powerful fighting force has not taken part in the combined drive that has been in progress along the various fronts continuously for the past month. The reason is that Great Britain and France want to make no move that will bring them into a clash with Bulgarian troops at this time. It is very probable, indeed, that within the next few weeks Bulgaria will again shift her allegiance and declare her affiliation with Russia or withdraw from the Teutonic alliance.

"'This vitally important fact, coupled with the exact knowledge now held by the British Government that Rumania is heart and soul with the Allies and will come in at the moment when they give the word, are the two outstanding developments of today which are causing more concern to all the fighting powers than any newsof military moves.

"'The elimination of Sazanoff from the Russian Ministry has taken away the last barrier to Rumania's decision to join the Allies. It is understood on authority which I am not able to quote, but which is indisputable, that the entire territory of Bessarabia from Leova, at the Rumanian border, east to the mouth of the Dniester on the Black Sea, and along fifty miles of the Black Sea coast line, back to the mouth of the Danube, on the Rumanian border, is to be ceded by Russia to Rumania, and that Rumania will at once place 450,000 troops fully equipped at the service of the Allies for operations either against Bulgaria or in conjunction with Bulgaria if the latter comes in.'"

A DELIGHTFUL ACID DRINK.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Is superior to limes or lemons—more refreshing as a Summer beverage. Try it.—Advt.

WILSON CONCERNED IN RAILROAD CRISIS

With President's Approval, Mediation Board Will Offer Services.

A GENERAL TIEUP FEARED

Federal Officials Expect Disagreement Between Managers and Men When They Meet Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation is preparing to offer its services in an effort to adjust the controversy between the principal railway systems of the country and their employes which threatens a strike that would tie up the principal transportation lines of the country, involving a mileage of more than 250,000, a total of 400,000 employes, and 225 railway systems.

Those in close touch with the situation expect no agreement between the railways and the labor organizations, and despite the confidence voiced in some quarters that a tie-up will be avoided, it is feared in Federal circles that the disagreement between the employes and the officials is certain and the serious possibilities of the situation are causing deep concern in Government circles, and especially to President Wilson.

Unless the strike is averted it is realized that such a gigantic walk-out on the transportation facilities of the country, its industries, tourist traffic and passenger movements, would cut off many of the large cities from milk, ice, and food supplies, and entail serious suffering.

Confronted with the possibility of the greatest strike in the country's history, and fully realizing the dangers of the situation, the Federal Mediation Board, which has been informally in closest touch with the situation, is getting ready, with President Wilson's approval, to offer its services for the adjustment of the dispute. At the offices of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation today it was stated that the board had no legal authority to offer its good offices until after a formal break between the railroads and their employes has taken place. It may step in any time if either or both sides of the dispute request it, but it cannot volunteer to mediate until a break has taken place. The understanding here is that the strike vote will not be announced till tomorrow morning and the expectation is that not later than Wednesday the board will offer its services.

Arbitration for Switchmen.

The Federal Board has the confidence of both sides to the controversy. The favorable status of the board in this respect was evidenced today when William L. Chahbers, Chairman of the board, announced the receipt of telegrams from G. W. W. Hanger, a member of the board, who has been in New York several days, stating that an arbitration agreement was expected to be signed today between the railroad managers and employes involved in the demands of the Switchmen's Union of North America, representing yard employes in the big railroad yards of the country, including Jersey City, New York, and Chicago.

The Switchmen originally joined in the movement with the other railroad employes, but now, it is understood, have agreed to a separate arbitration. Mr. Hanger said he would return to Washington as soon as this agreement was signed, and report on the general railroad situation.

The authority under which the Federal Mediation Board would offer its services is contained in the second section of the act of July 15, 1913, which created the board, and which reads as follows:

That whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment shall arise between an employer and employes subject to this act interrupting, or threatening to interrupt, the business of said employer or employes to the serious detriment of the public interest, either party to such controversy may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, created by this act, and invoke its services for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy, and upon the request of either party the said Board shall, with all practicable expedition, put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy, and shall use its best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to bring them to an agreement; and if such efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation and conciliation shall be unsuccessful, the said Board shall at once endeavor to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

In any case in which an interruption of traffic is imminent and fraught with serious detriment to the public interest, the Board of Mediation and Conciliation may, if in its judgment such action seems desirable, proffer its services to the respective parties to the controversy.

The members of the board are William

Continued on Page 2.

Regular train service, New York to Augusta, Via Southern Railway's direct line restored today. Lv. New York daily 1:00 P. M. Pullman Dressing Room Sleeping car. New York to Augusta. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

SHONTS MAKES TERMS WITH STRIKERS, BUT UNION FAILS TO WIN RECOGNITION; LINES TO RESUME OPERATION AT ONCE

Terms Upon Which President Shonts Settled the New York Railways Strike

President Shonts of the New York Railways Company sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission Sunday, in which he gave an outline of the terms upon which he would settle the car strike, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the company. These terms were accepted last night. Here are the chief points in the settlement:

1. The employes have the legal and moral right to organize, and the company pledges that they will not interfere with the employes in their exercise of these rights.

2. The company will receive and treat with a committee of the employes upon any and all questions that may arise between them. This committee to select such spokesmen or advisers as they may choose to represent them, without any objections on the part of the company.

3. That the question of wages and working conditions between the employes and the company shall be taken up by and through a committee of the employes with the officials of the company on a date to be agreed upon between them—such date not to be later than the 30th day of August, 1916.

The committee and the company in conference shall attempt to reach a satisfactory settlement upon all questions of wages and working conditions, and upon such points as they may fail to reach an agreement they shall submit to a board of arbitrators.

It is also agreed that all disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future on which they cannot mutually agree shall be submitted to arbitration.

4. In the interest of public safety and public service, the company wants it clearly understood that the direction and control of employes in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remains with the company and is not to be the subject of conference or arbitration.

5. If the above is agreed to and accepted, it is further agreed that the employes shall declare off the strike and return to work immediately, in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

Stipulations Made by the Strike Leaders

W. D. Mahon, on behalf of the strikers, insisted upon two changes in the wording of the agreement. The first paragraph to which he objected read:

Nor shall employes undertake to interfere with other employes in their exercising of their rights to decline to organize, either by intimidation or coercion.

He contended that this clause should be added to the proviso:

The language shall be held to mean in addition that it applies as well to members of the association, whether they be employes of the New York Railways Company or not.

The second proviso for which Mr. Mahon contended concerned the selection of a board of arbitration for the settlement of future disputes between the company and its employes. It read:

In case the arbitrator selected by the officials of the company and the arbitrator selected by the committee representing the employes shall fail within ten days to select the third arbitrator, then such third arbitrator shall be selected by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus.

RATIFY AGREEMENT WITH GREAT CHEER

Third Avenue Men Enthusiastic Over Settlement Arranged by Mahon.

THE VOTE IS UNANIMOUS

Applause Greets News That Oscar Straus Was Agreed Upon as Arbitrator.

Two thousand men sweltered in Lyceum Hall, in East Eighty-sixth Street, for more than three hours last night, waiting to learn whether they were to return to work on most favorable terms this morning or whether the struggle with their employers was to be renewed with even more bitterness.

The men, who were mostly employes of the Third Avenue Railway Company, had met in high good humor in the afternoon, showing by their whole attitude that they were greatly elated at the proposed settlement and that they were ready to ratify it the moment they got the opportunity. When, after several hours, it became apparent that the New York Railways Company would be some time in deciding what to do the strike leaders decided it were better not to have the Third Avenue employes vote on the agreement until the other company had acted, and ordered the meeting adjourned until last night.

When it reconvened the men were still in a happy mood, but as the evening wore away and no news came they grew perceptibly fretful and anxious. The instant that President William D. Mahon and General Organizer William B. Fitzgerald of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America rushed into the hall just before 11 o'clock and the men read the good news in their faces and broke into wild cheering.

Mahon Brought the News.

Mahon climbed through a group of sweating, shouting street car men to the platform and raised his hands for quiet. It was several minutes before he got it and then, in dead silence, he read slowly through the agreement. As he reached the last word in the last clause he paused and then added: "Signed, Edward A. Maher, Vice President and General Manager."

The men were aware that the Directors at their meeting in the morning had fully empowered Maher to act for them, and when they learned that his signature had been affixed to the document they broke into vociferous yells of delight.

Mahon, smiling broadly, told the men the agreement was a splendid one, and urged them to vote in favor of it. He called their attention to the fact that by a sligh alteration in he original draft it had been arranged that Chairman Oscar Straus of the Public Service Commission should choose the third arbitrator to act with those chosen by the company and the operatives. This was the signal for another outburst of cheering.

Mahon went on to explain that while the agreement did not provide at meetings between committees of the employes and of the company for direct representation of the national body, the local union was empowered to have such counsel and advisors to its committee

Continued on Page 2.

SERVICE KEPT UP TILL STRIKE ENDS

Third of Cars Running in the Hours Just Preceding the Settlement.

POLICE QUIT GUARD DUTY

Inspector Schmittberger Sends Men Back to Regular Work —Vacations Resumed.

Within a few minutes after the strikes of the Third Avenue Railway Company and the New York Railways Company lines had bee nsettled, both companies started operating cars, with the expectation of having a normal amount of rolling stock in motion by early morning.

Many car crews reported at once at their respective barns and were seat over the principal lines as fast as cars could be switched out of the barns.

At the headquarters of both companies it was said all officials had hurried home to get some rest and that definite figures as to how many cars had been put in motion could not be given.

Practically one-third of the surface cars were running in the city late yesterday afternoon, according to official reports made for the various lines in the last hours before the strike was settled.

While the greater intervals between cars led to a certain amount of crowding, passengers made the best of it, and there was little actual inconvenience beyond the delays. During the afternoon many of the cars on Sixth Avenue were less than one-third filled, and the service was almost normal, there being a car every two or three blocks.

The official figures, as reported to Police Headquarters, showed that between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon a total of 946 cars out of a normal of 1,455 were running. These were divided as follows:

The New York cars at 5 o'clock had 179 cars running, out of a normal of 340; the Union Railways at 6 o'clock had a total of 89, out of a normal of 252; the Third Avenue Railway at 6 o'clock had 102 cars running, out of a normal of 305; the Second Avenue Railway at 5 o'clock had 40 out of 115 cars running; the New York and Queens County at 5:30 o'clock had 78 out of 158, and the Richmond Light and Railway Company at 5:30 o'clock had 26 cars out of 85 running.

Reports of the number of cars running after 9 o'clock, when the word reached the barns that the strike was ended, were not available, because the police had been ordered off duty at car depots and no record was made of the cars sent out.

As soon as news that the strikes on the principal roads had been settled reached the Strike Bureau in Police Headquarters last night Chief Inspector Schmittberger began the work of restoring the police to ordinary conditions.

As rapidly as orders could be formulated the 7,000 men who had been on special strike duty were ordered to start back on their regular assignments. By 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, it was said, the entire department would be running on the usual basis.

News that their extra duty was over was hailed with great joy by the men, thousands of whom had been kept on reserve duty in the station houses for more than a week, during which time they had been unable to visit their homes.

The first order in connection with the dissolution of the emergency arrangements last night was one directing 600 patrolmen recalled from their vacations to report off duty at 2 o'clock this morning and to resume their holidays at 8 o'clock today. All the men recalled were given an extra day's vacation to compensate them for the inconvenience of being called back.

3D AVENUE ROAD AGREES, TOO

Dispute in Queens and Richmond Expected to be Settled Today.

CONCESSIONS TO EMPLOYES

New York Railways Co. Grants the Right of Organization to Its Force.

VICTORY FOR ARBITRATION

Agreement Provides That Any Future Disputes Shall Be Submitted to a Board of Three.

The strike of motormen and conductors on the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue Railroad system was settled last night after one of the most remarkable and extended sessions in the history of the Board of Directors of the green car company.

Starting its deliberations at 9:35 o'clock in the morning, the board, after a continuous session of twelve hours, ratified an agreement with the union which not only sent its striking motormen and conductors immediately back to work, but which granted substantial concessions to the labor organization.

Mayor Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, through whose efforts the labor troubles of the two companies were adjusted, will meet representatives of the New York and Queens County Railroad Company, the Second Avenue Railroad Company, and the Richmond Light and Railway Company at 10 o'clock this morning in the hope of bringing about a similar settlement with the employes of those companies.

Among the important concessions won by the strikers of the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue Railroad system were the right to organize and to deal with the employers through committees. The union yielded its claim to recognition, but the companies allowed its employes to select spokesmen or advisers from the organization to represent them in case disputes arose. The principle of arbitration was also acceded to, and arrangements were made for a board which would settle disputes between the companies and the men in the future.

Heated discussions developed continually among the members of the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company while it was attempting to reach an agreement, and it seemed for a time last night as though the deliberations must end in failure. August Belmont, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Company; Edward J. Berwind, John Candler Cobb, Thomas De Witt Cuyler and George P. Leighton were some of the prominent members of the board who took part in the debate.

Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Company; Mr. Straus, and officials of the carmens' union waited for hours in the rooms of the Public Service Commission, 120 Broadway, for the outcome of the negotiations, and it was nearly 10 o'clock before Mayor Mitchel was able to leave his office.

The Mayor had just decided to give up in despair, and was making arrangements to leave his office at 9:40 o'clock when the telephone bell rang and Mr. Shonts informed him that the board had finally agreed to accept the terms that had been tentatively accepted by Mr. Shonts and representatives of the carmens' organization on last Sunday.

"Thank God!" Says Mayor Mitchel.

"Thank God!" said the Mayor, fervently. "We have settled the strike at last." Calling the newspaper reporters who had been waiting in one of his offices to hear the result of the peace negotiations, he said:

"It is now my most confident expectation that within another day a method will have been established for clearing up the differences of all the lines not included in this agreement. It means the end of the strike on the lines of the New York Railways Company and the resumption of full service as soon as possible. As many of the strikers as can will go back to their cars tonight, and the rest will follow tomorrow morning. It now seems inevitable that the other companies must settle their differences."

The Mayor had hardly finished speaking before the news of the victory had been flashed to the offices of the Public Service Commission, and a few minutes later it was announced that Mr. Maher had agreed to settle with the employes of his company on the same basis as had the New York Railways Company.

The news was also quickly communicated to Lyceum Hall, where nearly 2,000 strikers had been waiting anxiously for hours for the decision of the officials of the New York Railways Company. The strikers had held a meeting at 11 o'clock in the morning, as promised by William D. Mahon, President of the organization, and had unanimously ratified the agreement indorsed by the strike leaders and Mr. Shonts at the meeting at the Bar Association on Sunday.

The terms of the agreement finally

accepted by both sides were contained in a letter written to the Mayor by Mr. Shonts and Mr. Straus on last Sunday. It was as follows:

What the N. Y. Railways Agrees To.

The Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York, and the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District:

Sirs: I have carefully considered the suggestions that you have made to me, looking to a settlement of the strike on the New York aRilway Company's lines, and I herewith submit to you, in line with the suggestions that you have made, the following propositions, which I will recommend to my Board of Directors for ratification. If ratified by my board, I agree that they constitute an undertaking and agreement on the part of my company to settle the strike upon the basis therein set forth:

1. The employes have the legal and moral right to organize, and the company pledges that hey will not interfere with the employes in their exercising of these rights to organize, either by intimidation, coercion, or discharge, nor shall employes undertake to interfere with other employes in their exercising of their rights to decline to organize, either by intimidation or coercion.

2. The company will receive and treat with a committee of the employes upon any and all questions that may arise between them. This committee to select such spokesmen or advisers as they may choose to represent them, without any objection on the part of the company, and the company will in no way interfere with the selection of the committees of employes, it being understood that if the committee shall select to represent it the officers or other representatives of any particular organization, their appearance on behalf of the committee shall not be deemed to be a recognition on the part of the company of the organizations of whic hthey are the officers or representatives.

3. That the question of wages and working conditions between the employes and the company shall be taken up by and through a committee of the employes with the officials of the company on a date to be agreed upon between them—such date not to be later than Apr. 20, 1916.

The committee and the company, in conference, shall attempt to reach a satisfactory settlement upon all questions of wages and working conditions, and upon such points as they may fail to reach an agreement they shall submit to a board of arbitrators—the board of arbitrators to be composed of three disinterested persons, one to be selected by the officials of the company, one to be selected by the committee representing the employes, and these two arbitrators to select the third.

Both sides to be given full opportunity to present all evidence and argument in connection with their points submitted to arbitration, and the award of the majority of the arbitrators, in writing, shall be final and binding

It is also agreed that all disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future, on which they cannot mutually agree, shall be submitted to arbitration as herein provided.

4. In the interest of public safety and public service, the company wants it clearly understood that the direction and control of employes in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remains with the company, and is not to be the subject of conference or arbitration, but if a dispute should arise as to whether a particular case falls within the above class, that question shall be subject to conference and arbitration as above provided for.

5. If the above is agreed to and accepted it is further agreed that the employes shall declare off the strike and return to work immediately in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

This agreement to be underwritten by his honor, Mayor Mitchel, and by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District. T. P. SHONTS.

Aug. 6, 1916.

Directors Not at First Satisfied.

It became known almost as soon as the directors of the New York Railways Company met at its offices at 120 Broadway that this letter did not satisfy all the members of the board. The directors who attended were August Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, W. Leon Pepperman, William H. Remick, John Candler Cobb, Charles P. Holland, George P. Leighton, Theredore P. Shonts, and Richard H. Swartout. Cornelius Vanderbilt is in Texas and could not go to the meeting.

Frank Hedley, general manager of the New York Railways Company, although not a member of the board, was said to have addressed the directors in opposition to the proposed settlement, but this was later denied by Mr. Cobb. The board having reached no agreement by 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, a committee of four was named to call on the Mayor and to induce him, if possible, to amend some of the terms contained in the letter.

This committee, consisting of Mr. Belmont, Mr. Berwind, Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Leighton induced the Mayor to make some minor amendments to the conditions of the proposed agreement. The language og Paragraph 1, reading "Nor shall employes undertake to interfere with other employes in their exercising of their rights to decline to organize, either by intimidation or coercion," was interpreted to apply to all members of the Carmen's Union, whether employed by the New York Railways Company or not, and Paragraph 3 was amplified by the following provision:

"In case the arbitrator selected by the officials of the company and the arbitrator selected by the committee representing the employes shall fail within ten days to select the third arbitrator, then such third arbitrator shall be selected by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus."

Mayor Mitchel did not consider that these two amendments materially changed the tentative settlement accepted by Mr. Shonts, but he nevertheless called them to the attention of Mr. Mahon, William B. Fitzgerald, organizer of the union, and Louis Fridiger, the lawyer for the labor organization.

The three representatives of the union called at City Hall while the committee of the Board of Directors were there, but the two groups were carefully kept apart, so as not to develope possible irritation. The labor representatives were ushered into one room and the company officials into another, and the negotiations between them were carried on through the Mayor.

"By adopting this arrangement, the Directors did not have to deal directly with the others as representatives of the union, and the possibility of irritation was reduced," the Mayor explained later.

Mr. Mahon, after considering the modifications carefully, told the Mayor that they were acceptable to the union, and he also gave Mr. Mitchel the following formal letter of acceptanie of the conditions proposed by Mr. Shonts:

The Union's Terms of Acceptance.

Aug. 6th, 1916.

To the Honorable John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York, and the Honorable Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District:

Sirs:

We hav carefully considered the suggestions that you have made to us, looking to a settlement of the strike on New York Railway Company's lines, and we herewith submit to you, in line with the suggestions that you have made, the following propositions.

If these propositions were put into the shape of an agreement and signed, we would be willing to submit them immediately to our people and recommend that they be accepted by them as a settlemnt of the present strike.

1. The employes have a legal and moral right to organize, and the company pledges that it will not interfere with the employes in their exercising of these rights to organize, either by intimidation, coercion, discharge, or in any other way.

2. The company will receive and treat with a committee of the employes upon any and all questions that may arise between them. This committee to select such spokesmen or advisors as they may choose to represent them without any objection on the part of the company, and the company will in no way interfere with the selection of the committees of employes.

3. That the question of wages and working conditions between the employes and the company shall be taken up by and through a committee of the employes with the officials of the company on a date to be agreed upon between them—such date not to be later than the 20th day of August, 1916.

The committee and the company in conference shall attempt to reach a satisfactory settlement upon all questions of wages and working conditions, and upon such points as they may fail to reach an agreement they shall submit to a board of arbitrators—the board of arbitrators to be composed of three disinterested persons, one to be selected by the officials of the company, one to be selected by the committee representing the employes, and these two arbitrators to select the third.

Both sides to be given full opportunity to present all evidence and argument in connection with their points submitted to arbitration, and the award of the majority of the arbitrators, in writing, shall be final and binding.

It is also agreed that all disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future on which they cannot mutually agree, shall be submitted to arbitration as herein provided.

4. If the above is agreed to and accepted, it is further agreed that the employes shall declare off the strike and return to work immediately in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

This agreement to be underwritten by his honor, Mayor Mitchel, and by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for First District.

W. D. MAHON,
WILLIAM B. FITZGERALD,
HUGH FRAYNE,
LOUIS FRIDIGER, Attorney.

Protracted Dickering, Then Agreement

The committee from the Board of Directors attempted to make other revisions and interpretations that would have necessitated another ratification meeting by the strikers, by Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Straus, who had been called in, sharply opposed this. The four directors finally left at 6 o'clock, saying that they expected the other members of the board to indorse the revised agreement within a half hour. Mr. Straus returned to the offices of the Public Service Commission after telling the Mayor that he and Mr. Maher would be waiting there to hear the outcome of the second meeting of the Board of Directors.

When the half hour had elapsed, and another half hour on top of it, Mayor Mitchel became uneasy and asked his Secretary to call the offices of the New York Railways Company to inquire the reason for the delay. Mr. Belmont and the others had promised Mr. Mitchel before leaving the City Hall that they would recommend ratification, as they, with Mr. Shonts and his assistant, Mr. Pepperman, held a controlling number of votes, the Mayor could not understand why final acceptance was not reported.

Mr. Pepperman, answering the telephone call, told the Mayor's secretary that the directors were still in session and a second and third call brought the same answer. Mayor Mitchel finally was informed that very serious opposition to the agreement with the union had arisen among the directors, and there was no telling if it would be accepted.

Mayor Mitchel argued earnestly over the telephone that the peace terms be accepted, but it was 9:35 o'clock before he was informed that an amicible solution of the great traction dispute had been reached.

Mr. Shonts's Statement.

The statement issued by the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company, as given out by Mr. Shonts, follows:

In the interests of public order and convenience the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company has agreed to the plan of settlement of the strike proposed and sanctioned yesterday by the Mayor of the city and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission. We have protected the rights of the men to join as well as not to join any organization.

While conceding the privileges of the men collectively to take any steps to improve their dages and working conditions, we have felt and still feel that it is necessary in the interests of the transportation of this city that employes engaged in that service should be affiliated with organizations with interests in other cities and not responsible, as we and our employes are, to this community.

We shall have, of course to abide by the understanding arrived at, but it is important that two points be made clear:

First that we recognize no union and, second, that we shall continue to do all in our power to make conditions of work in our company so fair and attractive that no man will feel it necessary to go outside the company to attempt to make things different.

We believe and still believe that a majority of our men want to be loyal to the company and to settle their relations with the company without the intervention of outsiders. Under this agreement the men will have ample opportunity to make felt their real desires on this subject.

It should be understood that the agreement arrived at may involve increased financial burden upon this company. The company is not yet able to pay the full interest on its bonds, although twice in the past year it has increased the wages of its men.

We have accordingly asked the cooperation of the Mayor and the Public Service Commission in assisting us to meet such increased expenses as may be due to carrying out the agreement now arrived at.

Press Point on the Men.

This statement, addressed to the employes of the company, was issued by Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley:

We have agreed to a method of adjustment which, we trust, will lead to a complete settlement of the questions at issue. This has been done through the Mayor of the city and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission. We have done this in full appreciation of the loyalty of those of our men who have stood by us, or who would have stood by us except for coercion and intimidation.

We believe the majority of our men wanted to be loyal. We promised to stand by them, and we repeat now that their loyalty in this crisis will not be forgotten.

It is important that every man clearly understands just what the plan of settlement means, and we ask every one of our employes to read it carefully.

We repeat now our expression of belief that the interests of our employes, of the company, and of the public will in the long run be better served if all matters of common interest are settled between us and without outside intervention.

The plan of settlement leaves such a method of procedure open to the men. It will be the policy of the company to make that plan of procedure so attractive to every man in our employ that no one will want to deviate from it.

It will continue to be our policy to treat every man as fairly as we know how.

We sincerely hope that we can all now get together and stay together as friends and fellow-workers. Let bygones be bygones and get to work, giving New York the best street railroad service in the world.

T. P. SHONTS, President.
FRANK HEDLEY,
Vice President and General Manager.

B.R.T. DOESN'T EXPECT STRIKE.

Officials Confident That Carmen Will Stand by the Company.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company expressed themselves last night as confident that no further efforts would be made to bring about a strike of the carmen in Brooklyn. They seemed to be of the belief that the unionisers had met with such discouragement in their attempt to organize the Brooklyn traction employes that they had given up the task. At the office of the company it was said that the management of the system was not treating with any representatives of the union, but directly with the men, and that no serious dissatisfaction had been found to exist among the employes.

"We are all a happy family here," said Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the company, "and are able and determined to take care of our own affairs, without the aid of outsiders."

The company has appointed a Conciliation Committee to consult with the employes as to any grievances which they may have. William Seibert, Superintendent of the surface lines, and John J. Dempsey, Superintendent of the elevated roads, compose this committee. While they have not as yet made a full report to President Williams, they are said to have found that the chief complaint among the carmen has to do with the so-called "swings," which break up their hours of work. A rearrangement of the running schedules has been suggested, and the committee is studying it. Colonel Williams said that while it would be a difficult thing to readjust the schedues, for the reason that a great many more cars must be operated during the morning and evening rush periods than at other hours of the day, the company would do everything possible to remedy the condition complained of.

There was a report in the afternoon that the Brooklyn carmen had been quietly given to understand that they would receive another increase in pay in the near future. At the offices of the company no confirmation of this could be obtained. The company has increased the wages of its transportation employes three times in the last four years.

THE 3D AVE. SETTLEMENT.

Agreement Signsd Includes Bronx and Westchester Lines.

The strike on all the lines of the Third Avenue Railways Company, both in the Bronx ad in Westchester, was settled at 10 o'clock last night on the same terms agreed to by Directors and employes of the New York Railways Company.

The end of the tie-up came in the offices of the Public Service Commission at 120 Broadway after several hours' discussion of the terms proposed by Chairman Straus of the commission and Mayor Mitchel.

Those present at the conference were Chairman Straus, Commissioner Whitney, and Special Counsel Julius Henry Cohen for the commission, Edward A. Maher, Vice President and General Manager, for the Third Avenue Railway Company; Edward A. Maher, Jr., Vice President and General Manager for the Union Railway Company, and William D. Mahon, President, and William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer, for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

From the time the meeting convened there was no doubt that the representatives of the strikers would agree to the proposed peace terms, since they were the same men who had urged their ratification upon the employes of the New York Railways Company.

All the parties in interest spoke on the peace terms before the conference. Chairman Straus constantly urging both sides to get together in the interest of the general public as well as of themselves.

The Third Avenue directors met yesterday morning at 54 Wall Street, and after several hours deliberation delegated full authority to act in all matters connected with the strike to Edward A. Maher, Vice President and General Manager, who presided in the absence of President Whitridge.

Maher refused absolutely, despite much urging, to say what his attitude would be toward the proposed settlement terms, but he showed marked optimism as he announced:

"The board has given me full power to take such action as in my judgment seems to be to the best interest of the property and the employes, looking to a posible adjustment of the differences existing between the men and the company."

The Third Avenue Railway continued to run a few cars on all lines yesterday with practically no disorder. Their maximum for the day was ninety cars, which they managed to maintain during the mid-afternoon hours.

RIOTING BEGINS IN QUEENS.

Strikers Assault Two Men Operating Trolley Cars.

The strike in Queens was marked for the first time yesterday by violence and accidents. Seven passengers were injured during the day, two of them by assaults, four in an accident on the Steinway line at Steinway and Vandeventer Avenues when a motor-box blew up, and one man was struck by a car in the Hunterspoint section.

From early morning until 7 P. M. the New York & Queens County Railway Company succeeded in keeping seventy-five cars operating, principally on the important lines to Flushing, College Point, Steinway and Corona. All day long the strikers did picket duty, boarding the cars and trying to persuade the men to quit work. Late in the afternoon complaint was made that the strikers were beginning to shout "scab" and threaten the car crews.

When the service was discontinued last night it was stated that it would be resumed at 4:30 A. M. today.

James Johnson, a conductor in the employ of the company for eight years, while on his way to his home at 86 Thirteenth Avenue, Astoria, was attacked by strikers and badly beaten. Thomas Wilson of 963 Steinway Avenue, a striker, was doing picket duty on cars in the vicinity of Steinway and Flushing Avenues when he was struck with a switch iron by a motorman he was endeavoring to persuade to leave his car. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

About 4 P. M. the motor box on a car on the Steinway Avenue line exploded. There was a panic in the car, which carried more than twenty passengers, and in the rush four men were hurt. They were George Daley, a member of the New York Fire Department, attached to Engine 263; Otto Sescher of 648 Steinway Avenue, George Gent of Shore Road and Steinway Avenue, Samuel Levy of 227 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, and Eugene McCarthy of Flushing. The injured were treated by ambulance surgeons from St. John's Hospital. John O'Connor of 6 North Eighth Street, Irvington, was on his way to work about 4 P. M. when he was struck by a car of the shuttle line at Sixth Street and Jackson Avenue. He was sent to St. John's Hospital.

Headquarters for the strikers was established at Jackson Avenue Park, a short distance from the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. At this point all the cars of the New York and Queens County line pass, and this is the transfer station of the shuttle service.

Despite the information that an agreement might be expected at any time, the Queens carmen held a meeting in the Jackson Avenue Park pavilion late in the afternoon and voted to continue on strike, after they had been addressed by J. H. Reardon, a member of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association. Reardon told the men that negotiations to settle the strike were progressing rapidly, but to a man they announced their intention to keep up the fight until peace terms were reached.

STRIKERS ATTACK CAR CREW.

Staten Island Police Reserves Called Out for Two Riots.

Twenty-eight trolley cars were operated yesterday by strikebreakers on Staten Island. In times of peace 129 cars are run. There were two riots when strikers attacked the crews of cars but there was little additional disorder and other cars apparently might have been operated had the company had men to handle them.

It was rumored that some of the strikebreakers were striking mortormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company from Manhattan. Certainly some of the men wore regulation hats from which the insignia had been removed and one man was overheard as he said to another:

"We'd be fools not to collect $4.50 a day down here while we're striking in New York."

The operation of even twenty-eight cars so angered the trackmen, repairmen, and wrecking crews to the number of about 400, who are classed with the power-house forces, that they too went out on strike. The engineers and firemen stuck to their posts, however, and power was supplied for cars at all times. The new strikers met in Emerald Hall, 281 Jersey Street, New Brighton, and formulated demands for more pay. These were handed to C. H. Severs, an organiser for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, for submission to the Richmond Light & Railroad Company.

SHOWS RECORD ON WHITRIDGE'S PLEDGE

Public Service Board Quotes Minutes of Meeting That Ended 1913 Strike.

MEN HAD FACTS RECORDED

Commission Chairman Said Then Whitridge Would Be Scorned if He Broke Agreement.

Evidence in the form of official minutes was produced by the Public Service Commission yesterday to support Chairman Oscar Straus's statement that President Frederick W. Whitridge had agreed in 1913 to arbitrate all differences with the men of his company's Yonkers and Westchester lines. Mr. Straus has charged that President Whitridge "either forgot or violated" that agreement and thereby was responsible for the car strikes both in Westchester and New York.

The record produced by the commission was a transcript of the minutes of a hearing before the up-State Public Service Commission at which the strike of 1913 was settled. It was made public yesterday by the Metropolitan District Commission because Mr. Whitridge, in Pitlochry, Scotland, on Saturday night, denied that he had entered into such an agreement.

The minutes recited that the strikers feared that the agreement might not be lived up to unless it was put in writing, besides being recorded by the official stenographer, and that to reassure them Chairman Stevens said to W. B. Fitzgerald, their repreresentative at the hearing:

The Chairman's Statement.

"My Dear Sir—If Mr. Whitridge does not stand by what the commission has said today he could not exist nor live in a civilized community for five minutes. He could not do it. He has got to stand by what he has said here today, and it is not a matter of personal recollection. It is a matter that will be recorded here, and you will have a copy of it just exactly as it stood, and if he should retract or withdraw one hair from it his position in this community in the City of New York would be absolutely intolerable, and he could not live here. The finger of scorn would be pointed at him, and he would be ostracized by all decent men."

The transcript of the material part of the minutes, with a brief summary of the circumstances as given out by the commission, follows:

"Prior to 1913, Leslie Sutherland, as receiver of the Yonkers Railroad, now part of the Third Avenue system, entered into a written agreement signed with the men on the lines through their organization and with committees of the men employed on the lines. Similar agreement was made with Mr. Maher, then manager of the Westchester lines.

"In 1913, the men claiming that these agreements had been in certain respects violated, a strike took place in Yonkers resulting in tying up the entire street car system for a period of fourteen days and causing great inconvenience to the residents and business men of that city. On Jan. 15, 1913, the Public Service Commission for the Second District, having jurisdiction over those railway lines, summoned both the President of the road, Frederick W. Whitridge, and the men, held a regular session of the commission, and brought sharply to the attention of both the paramount rights of the public and the duty of both to respect these rights.

"The men were urged to return to work immediately, and President Whitridge was urged to arbitrate all future differences that might arise between the company and the men. It was the men particularly who asked for provisions to avert future controversy, and Chairman Stevens suggested that both sides agree to the adoption of the principle of arbitration as a means of settling all future controversy. After discussion (as appears from Page 28 of the minutes) Chairman Stevens said:

The Agreement Announced.

"'Mr. Whitridge has agreed to accept, if I understand it, and he will correct me if not, the proposition which the Public Service Commision has here and now made.'

"And again on Page 30:

"'And the part of our recommendation which I understand Mr. Whitridge to accept—and, as I say again, if I don't state it fairly, he is right here to correct me—and what I want him to accept immediately upon the resumption of work, that these matters and how the relations between the men and the company are to be carried on in the future, be at once the subject of discussion, and if it cannot be agreed upon between themselves, I have said that it be arbitrated, how it shall be reached, and that it shall be determined in a proper and suitable manner. In other words, that it be absolutely settled, and that it be settled not by whot the men say, nor by what Mr. Whitridge says, but what they can agree upon, or if they cannot agree, that it be settled by some competent, disinterested and patriotic collection of men outside.

"'Now, that is just as plain as it can be. It simply brings about—you want here a statement that all matters in the future shall be arbitrated. My statement is that you shall take up all these matters and agree upon them yourselves, if possible, because that is the better way, and then if it cannot be accomplished, that the way it shall be handled shall be arbitrated, and that it may proceed fairly, that it may proceed deliberately, that it may proceed thoughtfully, and a final conclusion may be reached, just as soon as possible, without the people of Yonkers suffering while it goes on.

Protects Rights of All.

"'It protects the right of every man; it insures a final settlement of this controversy. It can be done. If you are willing to listen to the voice and the reason of the commission here today you will be in the future, and you know how it will be exerted; it will be exerted for the purpose of settling these matters so that they will stay settled, and in the interest of justice, and of right, as between man and man. That is what will be done, so far as we have any voice or any power in the matter.'

"To which Mr. Whitridge replied:

"'I think you have expanded my statement a little, Mr. Chairman, but I will let it go.'

"A little later Mr. Whitridge, having said (Page 23) 'Of course, there are certain things, you know, that are not arbitrable,' and further discussion ensuing, having stated that he was willing to leave to the Chairman of the commission in any case of controversy the determination of whether or not the matter was in fact arbitrable, (Page 41), the commission drew up and submitted to both parties the following three propositions:

1. The operation of the road shall be restored immediately under the employment conditions prevailing on Dec. 31, 1912, with all men then employed restored to duty without prejudice to them.

2. That the company and the men shall consider all matters in difference, and that any matters upon which they shall be unable to agree shall be submitted to arbitration by arbitrators selected in the usual manner.

3. If any matters are claimed by either party not to be arbitrable, the question whether such matters are properly the subject of arbitration shall be arbitrated. (Pp. 43, 44, 47.)

Mr. Whitridge Accepts.

"At Page 49, after further discussion, Mr. Whitridge then said: '* * * I have not only accepted your proposition, but I have asked these men to return to work and I have begged them to return to work * * * but I accept your proposition as you asked me to do because you made it.'"

After Chairman Stevens had assured the strikers that the agreement was binding without being put in writing, the record continues:

"Then Mr. Curran, Corporation Counsel of Yonkers, urged the men to accept the stipulation without further writing, and said:

"'Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, this is a public record, and the fact that Mr. Whitridge acquiesced in it is a stipulation made before this as an open court here.' (P. 51.)

"To which Chairman Stevens replied: 'Yes, Sir.'

"Mr. Curran—'And just as good as if it were in writing.'

"Mr. Stevens: 'It is. It is just as binding as though it was in writing and could be enforced just as much as though it were in writing. It is just as clear and conclusive as though it were written down here and signed by everybody, just as binding upon everybody.' (P. 52.)

"A recess was then taken, after which Chairman Stevens said: 'Now, it has been suggested to the commission that the committee should have some written statement which they can show to the men on their return to Yonkers, and the commission thinks that is a very reasonable request. I have, accordingly, drafted something here which is in pencil yet, and will be transcribed and signed, as soon as it can be done, by the stenographers. It has been submitted to all of the Commissioners.

The Agreement as Recorded.

At a meeting of the Public Service Commission of the Second District of the State of New York, held at its office in the Metropolitan Building in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1913, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure an immediate resumption of service upon the Yonkers Street Railway, the commission made several propositions which it asked both the employes of the road now on strike and Mr. Whitridge, the President of the company, to assent to. Such propositions and the responsible parties thereto were taken down verbatim by the official stenographer of the commission, and are a public record accessible to everyone, and the copy of which will, as soon as the minutes are transcribed, be furnished to the person designated by the employes to receive the same.

Such minutes show clearly what Mr. Whitridge agreed to on behalf of the company.

The following is a correct statement of the propositions of the commission:

1. The operation of the road shall be restored immediately under the employment conditions prevailing on Dec. 31, 1912, with all men then employed restored to duty without prejudice to thm.

2. That the company and the men shall consider all matters in difference, and that any matters upon which they shall be unable to agreee shall be submitted to arbitration by arbitrators selected in the usual manner.

3. If any matters are claimed by either party not to be arbitrable, the question whether such matters are properly the subject of arbitration shall be arbitrated.

Mr. Whitridge clearly assented to the first and second propositions, but as to the third made the statement that some questions are not arbitrable. He finally said that he would abide by the decision of the Chairman of the commission as to what questions are arbitrable, and, after some further colloquy, stated that the position of the Chairman that the question of what questions are arbitrable should be submitted to arbitration was correct. The commission understands, therefore, that Mr. Whitridge assented to the third proposition, which was read in his presence. (Pp. 52, 53, 54.)

"Upon this record and agreement the men returned to work."

Strike a Surprise to Whitridge.

Alfred A. Cook, attorney for the Third Avenue Company, issued this statement after the meeting:

"The Board of Directors of the Third Avenue Railway Company feel that they should say that Mr. Whitridge left the city with their full knowledge, and at the time of his leaving had no reason to anticipate trouble on any of the lines of the Third Avenue Railway system.

"The wages of the men of the Yonkers Railway and Westchester Electric had been increased twice during the last six months. The leaders of the labor organizations for the men of those lines had directed the paymasters not to pay the men the last increase in wages. Notwithstanding this direction all the men of the Yonkers Railway and Westchester Electric took their pay, and it was regarded as an acquiescence in the matter. The men of the Union Railway had made no demands, but, on the contrary, these men and the men of the Third Avenue system in Manhattan at a conference held with Mr. Whitridge, at which they were fully represented, thanked him and the company for their increase in pay and expressed their satisfaction with the entire situation. As a matter of fact, no demands were made by the employes of the Union Railway until after they had gone on strike, and no demands of any kind have been made by the employes of the Third Avenue Railway system operating in the Borough of Manhattan."

RATIFY AGREEMENT WITH GREAT CHEER

Continued from Page 1.

as it chose, and hence a way was provided for officers of the national body to be present and exert their influence at the deliberations. This, too, seemed to please the strikers.

The President of the national organization then told the meeting that though another provision of the agreement gave the company the power to decide for itself questions of efficiency and discipline pertaining to its own business, there was a safeguard for the men in the further provision that the question as whether any matter came under that clause could be submitted to arbitration.

Every hand but two or three went up when Mahon at the conclusion of his remarks called for a vote on the ratification of the agremeent. It was quickly learned that the few who had voted in the negative had done so under a misapprehension, and the vote was at once madeu nanimous.

The men were told that employes of the Second Avenue, Staten Island, and Queens lines were not to return to work this morning until the agrement had been ratified by their companies, but the leaders expressed the opinion that this would be but a matter of form.

Organizer Fitzgerald, greeted noisily by those in the hall, declared from the platform that he considered the agreement the best ever made for street railway employes here, and asserted that the men had won practically everything they had struggled for.

"I am very happy, but there is nothing more to be said than that we are well satisfied. Anyway, I'm too worn out to talk," was all the comment Mahon would make when the meeting broke up.

"It is ag reat victory," Fitzgerald added. "No, I shall not go away now—in fact, I don't expect to leave the city for a year. I shall be busy organizing the men on the subway and elevated lines."

Rush Out to Tell the News.

News that the New York Railways Company had accepted the peace agreement which they themselves had ratified at a meeting yesterday afternoon was conveyed last night to several hundred striking employes of the company who had stayed in Lyceum Hall for the meeting of the Third Avenue operatives. The men joined in the happy cheers of their fellow strikers when they learned that both companies had signed the agreement.

Groups of the New York Company's men stood all about the hall and on nearby corners, and the tidings flew rapidly about the neighborhood. Everywhere it was received with expressions of joy and satisfaction. Many who heard it hurried off to tell others who had not waited for the decision, and by midnight practically all the motormen and conductors of the road knew that they were to return to work today under favorable conditions.

The men will meet next Wednesday night to elect permanent officers for their union.

KILLED IN STRIKE RIOT.

Workingman is Shot by Guards at Barre, Mass.

BARRE, Mass., Aug. 7.—One man was killed, another was seriously wounded, and several persons received minor injuries during a riot near the mills of the Barre Wool Combing Company today. The trouble followed an attempt of the mill officials to reopen their plant with new employes in place of strikers.

Several shots were fired by company guards before the disturbance was quelled. Tony Toliaski, a striker, was struck in the breast by a bullet and died within a few minutes. Charles Lokus, another striker, was shot in the right side and taken to the Worcester Hospital, where his condition was said tonight to be critical.

Surety Companies "Come" and Surety Companies "Go"

During the past ten years, over twenty companies have retired from the surety business, mainly through insolvency or reinsurance (nearly all were "rate-cutters").

Contrast such a record with the following:

This Company after an experience of nearly twenty-seven years (including its predecessors), is not only the **largest** and **strongest** surety company, but it is now larger and stronger than any other surety company **ever has been.** Therefore, its bonds furnish **greater security** than is now or ever has been offered by any other surety company.

No Cut Rates No Rebates No Discrimination
Relations Absolutely Confidential

Under a management with an experience of the widest and most varied character, covering a period of over **a quarter of a century.**

Security and Service are what the Public demands.

National Surety Company

115 BROADWAY

REMEMBER THIS: We bond more people than any other surety company in the world.

SWITCHMEN'S WAGE TO BE ARBITRATED

Federal Mediator Brings Union and Railroad Managers Together.

BOTH SIGN AN AGREEMENT

Six Arbitrators to be Selected Under Provision of the Newlands Act.

After a long conference yesterday between officers of the Switchmen's Union of North America, representing 30,000 men; the Managers' Committee of the railroads, and G. W. W. Hanger of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation both sides agreed to settle their differences by arbitration under the provisions of the Newlands act, which requires a board of six arbitrator,s two to be selected by each side and the remaining two to be chosen by the arbitrators. Upon a failure to agree upon the last two the Federal Board will, after a wait of fifteen days, make the selection.

Mr. Hanger got to New York from Washington on Friday, and since then he has been holding conferences with both sides. He put the proposition to arbitrate up to the union men yesterday morning and they accepted. Soon after he met the railroad managers, and they, too, agreed to arbitration. The agreement was signed at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday. S. E. Heberling signed for the union, and Horace Baker, General Manager of the Queen & Crescent Railroad, for the companies. The roads upon which a strike was threatened were the Queen & Crescent, the Chicago terminal and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Rock Island Railroad, the Chicago & Great Western, Soo Line, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the New York Central, the Michigan Central, the Bessemer & Lake Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Cincinnati, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and the Peoria (Ill.) terminal.

The differences between the railroads and the switchmen are in no way connected with those pending between the four railroad brotherhoods of firemen, engineers, conductors and trainmen. The switchmen presented their demands last March. They are practically the same as those of the brotherhoods, an eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime and increased pay.

The agreement to arbitrate is a victory for the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation. After ten days of conferring between both sides in this city there appeared to be no indication of a settleent. Neither side would give ground and the conference became a deadlock on Friday. It was then that the hurry call to Washington was sent by both sides and Mr. Hanger responded. His good offices were so well received that at yesterday's conference, the second meeting he held, he was able to persuade both sides to agre to submit their differences to a joint board.

CLOAKWORKERS RETURN.

25,000 Back In Factories, Following Parade Up Fourth Avenue.

As cheerfully as they walked out, fourteen weeks ago, 25,000 garment workers marched back to their shops around Union Square yesterday morning. They formed at their meeting halls about 8:30 o'clock, and led by their shop chairmen, with brass bands at their head, paraded past the union offices on the Square and up Fourth Avenue to Madison Square, where they separated to go to work.

There are still several thousand who have not yet returned because of local shop troubles. The shop chairmen are now at work adjusting these misunderstandings, and all of the strikers are expected back within a few days.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, said yesterday that the men were very optimistic about conditions under the new agreement, and that he expected them to gain confidence in it as time went on.

The showrooms yesterday were flooded with buyers from department stores, as the season is the busiest of the year. The manufacturers plan to make up part of the losses sustained in the strike by installing more modern equipment, increasing the number of employes, and using more scientific methods. The loss has been estimated at $40,000,000.

E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, said that the industry would be on its feet again very soon.

WILSON CONCERNED IN RAILROAD CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

L. Chambers, G. W. W. Hanger, and Martin A. Knapp.

President and Walsh Confer.

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee, conferred with President Wilson today regarding the threatened strike, but declined to state what took place at the interview.

In an effort to adjust the controversy between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and its telegraphers and towermen for higher wages the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation today held the first of a series of conferences with the telegraphers. Tomorrow morning representatives of the railroad will be heard in a preliminary statement of their case. The telegraphers, towermen, and certain other employes had threatened to strike, but both sides to the controversy finally agreed to submit their differences to the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation for consideration.

It is understood that both sides to the Baltimore & Ohio telegraphers' controversy are willing to have the mediation proceedings, which were begun today, temporarily set aside if the Federal Mediation Board takes up for mediation the larger issue involved in the threatened general strike on the principal railway systems of the country.

OTHER RAILROAD WORKERS ACT

Petition to Congress Says 80 Per Cent. Demand Arbitration.

Railroad employes not enrolled in the Big Four Brotherhoods are preparing a petition to Congress asking definate legislative action whereby interstate commerce shall not be interrupted and the settlement of differnces between railroads and their employes shall be enforced by compulsory arbitration.

Robert T. Frazer, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., arrived at the Hotel Martinique yestrday, bringing with him the petition already signed by some 8,000 employes of several of the Eastern lines. He has just visited Chicago, where in two days he obtained 4,000 signatures. Besids this, he has started a sort of endless chain, by which it is hoped to obtain within a short time the names of many thousands of employes not embraced in the union membership. He says, and his petition states, that 80 per cent. of the railway employes of the United States are not members of the Big Four Brotherhoods.

Mr. Frazer said the movement was not antagonistic to unionism, for, he said, many of the signers believed in the right to organize. He added that they did not believe in the right of the few by a strike to throw the majority out of work or cause a suspension of the activities by which they obtained the necessities of life. Mr. Frazer is in the valuation department of the Nashville, Chtanooga & St. Louis Railroad at Nashville.

This is the petition that he expects will soon be presented to Congress:

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of ——, and among those comprising the more than 80 per cent. of the employes of the railways of our State and country, being confronted with the possibility of an entire paralyzation of the railways of the country by the proposed general strike of the four orders of trainmen, a group of less than 20 per cent. of the entire number of railway employes, and the consequent curtailment of income of us, the more than 80 per cent., to whom such a curtailment would be ruinous, and fully realizing that under this great Government, where the ruling principle is "The Greatest Good for the Greatest Number," we, the large majority, more than 80 per cent. of the people to be directly injured by such destructive methods of the few who happen to be placed in a position where they can use them, have a clear and definite right to be protected, (the general public and all other industries seriously endangered also having that right), do earnestly petition you, our Senators and Representatives, individually, and as the Congress of the Nation, and pray that some definite legislative action be taken whereby the vast majority of the people of the country shall be protected from a destructive interruption of interstate commerce due to wholly selfish action of a small group of men, and that all differences which may arise between railway and employe shall be settled by proper arbitration.

In this way you would recognize the fundamental principal of the Republic that no small group of men ought to be permitted directly or indirectly to conspire to an end calculated to benefit them only and directly or indirectly work wrong and loss upon the great majority.

Mr. Fraser was delegated by his companions to go out and work for the success of the petition. The workers, and not the company, are paying his expenses. He seeks thte support of the clerical forces, the section foremen and men, the track supervisors, the shop machinists, and the members of the accounting departments. The petition is to be taken to Washington by a committee and presented to Congress as soon as practicable.

"We feel," he said, "that the large majority of us who are not in the brotherhoods and who stand to lose by a strike action have the right to be heard. Everybody seems to think that the labor unions have the majority vote among railroad employes. That is not so. We who are not in the union have either to look out for ourselves or to be shut out of employment without having a voice in the matter.

"Well, it is time that we did have a voice, and we believe that it is time we lifted it up. We do not deny that employes have reason for resentment, but we do believe that there are no differences that arise between employer and employe that could not be settled by arbitration. We desire to see present differences settled that way."

DECISIVE CONFERENCE TODAY.

Clash of Brotherhood Heads and Railroad Managers Feared.

The representatives of the Big Four Railroad Brotherhoods arrived,

AUSTRIANS RETIRE BEFORE RUSSIANS

Reported to be Falling Back Along Lemberg Railroad from Tarnopol Region.

CZAR'S TROOPS PRESS ON

Capture More Positions South of Brody and Trenches on the Stokhod Front.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Further successes for the Russians along the Sereth and Graberka Rivers, in Northern Galicia south of Brody, where they captured strongly fortified positions, were announced by the Petrograd War Office today.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the successes south of Brody bring the Russians within fourteen miles of the Tarnopol-Lemberg Railway, and that it is reported that the Austrian forces in the Tarnopol sector already are retiring along the railroad in the direction of Zlochoff.

The Russian Army Headquarters report issued this morning read:

Stokhod Attacks Repulsed.

A squadron of seven enemy aeroplanes bombarded several points in the region east of the Stokhod River, causing but little damage.

At some places along the Stokhod the enemy took the offensive, but everywhere was repelled.

Our offensive continues in the region of the Graberka and Sereth Rivers. Our troops captured strongly fortified positions of the enemy in the vicinity of the villages of Zvyjin, Kostiniec and Reniuv. Fierce bayonet encounters took place in the woods in this region. The enemy made counterattacks. Engagements are proceeding under difficult conditions owing to uninterrupted rains having reduced the soil almost to a morass.

On the River Koropiec the enemy launched several energetic attacks in the region of Velesniuk. All were repelled and the enemy suffered severe losses.

On the River Tchernoitch-Cherenoch, south of Vorokhta, the enemy succeeded in forcing back our cavalry outposts a little distance.

The official report issued this evening says:

On the Stokhod, in the region of Zarecza, our troops delivered an assault, and without firing a single shot drove the enemy out of a section of his trenches, which we occupied. We took 12 officers, 200 men, and 1 machine gun.

Our success also developed further in the northern sector of the territory we captured on the Sereth. In this sector Voronezh reserve troops especially distinguished themselves, being animated by the general high spirits of the troops that rushed the enemy.

On Sunday we captured in this region 13 officers and 3,000 men, some of them Germans, also 2 howitzers and several machine guns. The fighting was very fierce. A great number of wounded Austro-German prisoners are arriving.

Where Hindenburg's Line Extends To.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's authority over the Austro-German armies now extends from the Baltic to a point west of Tarnopol, according to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. General von Boehm-Ermolli's army composes von Hindenburg's right wing.

"All the troops to the south of Tarnopol," it continues, "including the German 'Southern Army' and the German troops in the Carpathians, still belong to the army under the Austrian Crown Prince."

The German official bulletin of operations today is as follows:

German aerial squadrons dropped numerous bombs with evident success on troops concentrated along and north of the Kovel-Sarny Railroad.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis.—The situation with General von Bothmer's army is unchanged. In the Carpathians our troops captured the heights of Plaik and Deeskowata, on the Cheremoch River.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official account of operations on the eastern front follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—In the northern section there were no events of importance. Hostile detachments which advanced against the sandhill south of Zarecze on the Stokhod, which was cleared by us the day before yesterday, were repulsed by a counteradvance.

Russian attacks northwest and west of Zalocze were without results. Fighting on the right bank of the Sereth is going on.

RUSSIANS RESIST ALL BLOWS.

Move Forward When Force of Foes' Counterattacks Has Spent Itself.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Teutons, desperately contesting every inch of ground, have somewhat slowed down the pace of the Russian advance. Both sides have brought up large reinforcements.

The Germans endeavored to stop the movement on Kovel by hurling General Hoffman's army on the northern flank, and the shock of the impact of fresh German reinforcements arrests for the moment the advance; but once the momentum of the counterattacks is lost the Russian mass moves slowly forward. Thus in the Stokhod bend the Russians have advanced some three miles further west and now are facing the line of the River Stavok, a tributary of the Stokhod.

German attempts further north were met by successful Russian counterattacks which resulted in the Russians crossing the Stokhod at Lubieszow, the furthest northern point reached, only six miles south of the Pripet. In view of the absence of roads this success is important as securing the Russian right flank.

Further south the Russians, after several days' bitter fighting, crossed Sereth at a point five miles west of Novi Alexinetis, and are actively enlarging the area held on the western bank. The crossing has been effected where the Austrian line forms a salient. That the enemy relizes his danger is clearly evident from his repeated desperate but unavailing counter-attacks, invariably repulsed with great loss.

General Bothmer's army has held on to its position opposite Tarnopol with extraordinary tenacity, and it remains to be seen whether the enemy's troops will extricate themselves without heavy loss.

The new enemy move southwest of Kuty in southern Galicia may be an attempt to prevent the Russians closing in from the south on Bathmer's army. In any case should the Russian success on the Sereth continue to develop favorably, Bothmer's retirement is inevitable.

WON'T GIVE UP THE APPAM.

Court Refuses Petition of British Libellants—Valued at $1,250,000.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 7.—Judge Waddill today refused the petition of the British libellants in the Appam case, asking that the vessel be delivered to them by a district court order, pending the result of an appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision, however, was conditional upon the respondents' giving a proper supersedeas bond.

Appraisers appointed by the Federal District Court today fixed the value of the liner Appam at $1,250,000.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The opinion, sometimes expressed, that the Allies' offensive along the Somme has come to a definite halt as a result of the stiffening of the German defense, does not seem to be borne out by the situation as it exists at the present time. There has been, it is true, a delay in the offensive, which has been of much longer duration than any that marked the operations before Verdun. This may mean much; it may also mean nothing.

Any analysis of the situation and the meaning of this condition or that, must start with a keen understanding of the difference between the German and the Allies' tactics and of the military beliefs and traditions of the two belligerents. Germany in the first place has brought her soldiers up to disregard human life in so far as it has a value which is to be considered with regard to the military object to be attained. In support of this view, it is only necessary to review the reckless abandon with which Germany pressed her mass attacks against the various Verdun positions. These attacks were delivered in strict accordance with German strategy, which teaches the primary value of following the artillery preparation with attacks of heavily massed infantry in an effort to strike a crushing blow. Losses are expected, heavy losses. It is also expected that even though the losses may be heavy, in the event of success, a sufficient number of men will penetrate the desired position to take it and hold it against such efforts as their opponents may make.

The Allies, on the other hand, do not subordinate to the same degree the question of the value of human life, but have more of a tendency to balance nicely the question of comparative values. If a given point is worth 10,000 men, they are prepared to spend that number to secure it. They are not willing, however, to go beyond what they have estimated a position to be worth. Moreover, their tactics are such as to minimize loss of life in the attack itself. This they strive to accomplish by a mch more elaborate use of artillery in the preparation for the infantry attack. They figure that shells are cheaper and more easily replaced than soldiers. For this reason we are apt to see delays between attacks last much longer than in German attacks under the same conditions.

There is another reason also for this delay. The British attack reported on Saturday night last was the gravest threat the Allies have yet made against the entire Albert salient. It evidently took in all of Hill 140 immediately north of Pozières as well as the higher points toward the village of Martinpuich. This enabled the British to reach with their heavy artillery the entire country between their present lines and their immediate object, Bapaume.

All of this country is much lower than Hill 140 and even the village of Achiet-le-Grand, the junction point of the Arras-Amiens Railroad with that from Cambrai to Amiens. This road while possibly not necessary to the Germans is most certainly useful. For this reason the Germans naturally view with reluctance a British success that brings this junction point under fire.

In as much as the Allies control Arras, the northern branch is of questionable value as it does not touch any temporary base. Entirely different is the Cambrai branch which runs through Bapaume. This touches the heart strings of the German position by being directly connected with the most important of the German field bases. The interference by artillery fire of transportation from this ponit can well be a matter of serious embarrassment. Therefore, we have seen since last Sunday, the most determined and most extensive counter-offensive the Germans have yet launched.

It is reported that a field order from the German commander has been found which ordered the recapture of the recent positions taken by the British at all costs. Whether this be true or not, and such reports are always open to question, it seems to be borne out by the British report of yesterday which recounts five separate counterattacks delivered between 4 o'clock Monday morning and 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. All of these fell on the narrow front northeast of Pozières, where the British lines are creeping forward toward the town of Martinpuich. This is not to be wondered at aside from the importance of Achiet. There are three towns, each of which, in accordance with the German defensive scheme of turning every village into a fortified point, is in a measure dependent on the other two. Of these the most important is most naturally the centre.

These villages are almost on a straight line east and west. They are Courcelette, Martinpuich, and Flers. The British advance northeast of Pozières is a direct threat against the second of these towns. If they can push their lines beyond Martinpuich, they simultaneously threaten both Courcelette and Flers by taking them in flank. Moreover, it practically places in British hands another precious mile of the stretch of the Bapaume road still to be covered before Bapaume is reached.

This group of towns is the last the British will have to gain for a considerable stretch of country. Consequently, when these villages have been passed, the Germans will be without the points of support in their immediate front, on which so much of their defensive plans depend. It is not likely that we will see a renewal of the offense until the German counterattacks have been given a chance to exhaust themselves. In the meantime, the British are undoubtedly in the natural course of events, bringing up to the front a new supply of shell for another burst of offensive activity.

The French have been equally quiet on their section of the front. South of the Somme little need be expected for the present. The French have but little to gain here by a further advance. Once the river is reached they will be stopped anyhow and must wait for the advance from the west on the north bank before they can cross the river. It is therefore a much more saving policy to wait for this northern advance before sacrificing men in an effort to move forward to the river, which, if successful, brings them practically no advantage.

North of the river, however, they are slowly but steadily pushing forward east of the village of Hem and the Monacu Farm. They are clining close to the river and simply driving a wedge into the German lines between themselves and the river bank. In their immediate front is the village of Cléry, possession of which will give them the peninsular of the Somme on which to rest their right flank and from which they can pivot in the extension of the northern part of their line eastward.

On the Russian front the fighting still centralizes along the upper Sereth and the Stokhod, in both fronts the reports announce the most bitter fighting. Russian progress still continues on the Sereth and the Teuton positions which have been held since the beginning of the Russian drive are slowly yielding. No let up may be looked for here. The Russians see their great objective almost in their grasp. Only a comparatively small gain and the main defensive position that separates them from their goal must give way. The Germans are bearing the brunt of the pressure and it is a question how long they can withstand the hammering of the Russian attacks with the heavy loss in life that is necessarily entailed.

AIRMEN IN FLOCKS RAID GERMAN BASES

British Squadron Shell Villages, Trenches, Supply Depots, Barges and Motors.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 7, (via London.)—The work of the British aviators recently has surpassed the wildest flights of imagination. Aerial flights which attract sensational attention are only an incident of the offensive campaign. Overwhelming numbers of planes are concentrated on the narrow front of the Somme battle in co-ordination with a superior, unceasing volume of gunfire. The planes move in larger and larger flotillas, and there have been cases with a dozen engaged in battle on either side.

The German first-line and second-line trenches, headquarters, billets, and supply depots of all kinds have been bombed, the aerial offensive being limited only by the number of planes and the supply of bombs. Not a village occupied by the Germans in the neighborhood of the front that has not had its aerial bombardment, according to accounts. Barges and motor trucks have been set on fire; one moving train was blown up.

The aviators felt the concussion 9,000 feet in the air when a brigade of British aeroplanes bombarded Henin Lietard (east of Lens) with a shower of 112-pound bombs.

When the German sheds and storehouses at Martinpuich were fired by incendiary bombs a vast pillar of smoke from the resulting conflagration rose to a height of 8,000 feet.

The dry official accounts of the aviation corps and their aviators' jargon reveal a number of amazing feats every day. A pilot describes an average experience thus:

"I first attacked a Roland, but, finding a Fokker behind, turned and manoeuvred under his tail. He fired on drum at very close range, and the Fokker nose dived and went down with a spin. If it had gone down direct it would have been a 'crasher.'"

TO GUARD SOLDIERS' HONOR

Lloyd George Explains Bill to Let Civilians Sit in Military Courts.

LONDON, Aug. 7. — David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, in the House of Commons today, moved the second reading of the bill giving civilians the right to appear before military tribunals as witnesses, and also providing that in cases in which civilians were implicated the court might be composed of civilians as well as officers. The Secretary explained that the civilian members of the courts would be members parliamentary. He said the bill was due to the late Sir Arthur Basil Markham, Member of Parliament, who had brought certain matters to his notice.

This is the bill which has given rise to rumors of the coming trial of a high official of the War Office. Mr. Lloyd George mentioned no names, but said that all the officers concerned courted the fullest inquiry and desired that whatever court was set up should proceed with an investigation without loss of time.

Replying to criticisms of and objections to the bill and Timothy Healy's demand for the name of the supposed culprit, Mr. Lloyd George said he was doing his utmost to prevent the premature publication of allegations which an inquiry might prove to be unsupported.

The affair had been investigated by the late Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Premier Asquith and himself, he added, and he was seeking to protect the honor of a young Irish Catholic soldier against accusations involving dishonor."

The bill passed the third reading.

WOMAN FIGHTS FOR SERBS.

Irish Nurse Reaches Toulon on Way Back to Service.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Miss Flora Sandes, an Irish woman, who is a Sergeant in the Serbian Army, has arrived at Toulon, on her way to rejoin her regiment after a holiday in Ireland, according to the Matin.

Miss Sandes was in Serbia when the war broke out and joined a hospital as a nurse. She enlisted later on as a regular soldier, and went through the last campaign, taking part in the disastrous retreat to Durazzo.

BRITISH DRIVE SOUTH CONTINUES IN AFRICA

Generals Botha and Smuts Are Approaching the Final Phase of Operations, London Believes.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has arrived in German East Africa to witness what is believed here to be the last phase of the operations against Germany's one remaining colony. General Botha was at the recent fighting north of the German Central Railway which resulted in a British advance to and occupation of the line at Kilimatinde and other points.

Meanwhile, with the occupation of Ujiji by the Belgians and of Sadani and other coast ports by the British, the Germans apparently are afforded only the opportunity of retreating into the southeastern corner of the colony, where the Portuguese, in their East African possession, are awaiting them.

Rapid progress in the southward drive of the British through the German colony is reported in an official statement issued today. The report from General Jan Christian Smuts, commanding the British expedition, tells of the British pursuit of the German forces.

"General Smuts states that the minor port of Sadani (on the Indian Ocean) was occupied by our naval forces on Aug. 1, slight opposition only being experienced. Other naval operations are in progress at various points along the coast line," the statement says.

"Having reached the German Central Railway at Kilimatinde, Dodoma, and Kikombo, Lieut. Col. Vandeventer, pursuing the enemy forces, dislodged them from this area in the direction of Mpapua.

"A detachment operating in the direction of Sindida, west of Kondoa-Irangi, engaged an enemy party, which surrendered after stuoborn resistance in a blockhouse. General Northey reports that in the action at Malangali, on July 24, the enemy's casualties amounted to 150, exclusive of prisoners. After this engagement General Northey's columns advanced to Madibira, thirty miles farther north, on the road to Irangi."

GERMANS OVERAWE BRAZIL.

80,000 Riflemen Equal "Worthless" Army, Intercepted Letter Says.

That there are 80,000 armed Germans in Brazil and that these men are more than a match for Brazil's "mostly worthless" army of the same number is the statement made in a letter written to a German official in Berlin by a German agent in Rio Janeiro on June 13 last. The letter, which was intercepted by the British, is as follows:

"Except in the States of Sta. Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, and Para, the Germans constitute a small minority of the population. In S. Paulo they have, it is true, a certain financial strength, but are not powerful enough in the case of a revolution or civil war to turn the scale. In Sta. Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, and Parana, the German influence is felt.

"A German Union exists numbering about 80,000 riflemen throughout Brazil. The whole Brazilian Army is only 80,000, mostly worthless. The 80,000 Germans are concentrated in the three States mentioned.

"The question is, how would the Germans act in case of a war between Germany and Brazil? There is danger of a German rising in favor of Germany, and that is why the Brazilian Government has not seized the German ships in Brazilian harbors, although there is a strong party in favor of this.

"The party in favor of seizing the ships maintains that Germany owes Brazil a large sum of money for shipments of coffee made before the war, and that the seizure of the ships might be considered as equivalent to paying this debt. Further, these ships would be invaluable to Brazil in view of the present shortage of tonnage and high freights.

"With regard to the enthusiasm called forth by Portugal's declaration of war on Germany, it was only noticeable in the Portuguese colony and newspapers. The Brazilians, who look down upon the Portuguese, smile at this enthusiasm, but remain pro-Allies as before."

ROUTED TURK ARMY CHASED 18 MILES

British in Egypt Captured 3,145 Prisoners, Including 70 Germans, Mostly Officers.

ALSO GERMAN GUN BATTERY

Fear Felt by Government for Gen. Townshend's Army Which Surrendered at Kut-el-Amara.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The most recent attempt of the Turks to reach the Suez Canal has proved an even greater failure than the earlier reports indicated. Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald James Murray, commander of the British troops in Egypt, reports today that besides taking more than 3,000 prisoners in the battle with the Turks at Romani his forces inflicted very heavy losses on them and continued the pursuit of the retreating troops for eighteen miles, clearing the Turks from the Katia Basin.

Military writers are unable to fathom the reason why the Turks ventured upon their attack. The only conclusion reached is that the Turkish military authorities were misled as to the British preparations for the defense of the canal and hoped to make an impression on the rebellious Arabs, who are extending their hold on important places in Arabia.

The Turkish advance as far as Romani was made in the face of the greatest difficulties, their six-inch guns being dragged across the desert by oxen after relays of planks had been placed to prevent the wheels sinking into the sand.

The Cairo correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Turks were drawn into a trap by the British cavalry. The latter, he says, was sent out to entice the enemy, who had shown a disposition to assume the offensive. The British horsemen fought an admirable rearguard action, drawing the Turks until their flanks were turned by the mounted division. A whole brigade was compelled to surrender. Among the prisoners were 70 Germans, including 36 officers. A complete battery of German guns was also taken.

The latest official details of the fighting are contained in the following communication given out by the War Office today:

In reference to the fighting in the Katia district, the General Officer Commanding in Chief in Egypt reports that our artillery, rifle, and machine-gun fire was most effective, and that the Turkish losses in killed or wounded appear from all accounts to have been very heavy. Late on the evening of the 5th of August territorial infantry gallantly carried a strong rearguard position. Our pursuit of the Turks has been continued for a distance of eighteen miles, and they are now well clear of the Katia-Umaisha basin.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us now amounts to 45 officers and 3,100 men, and they are a very fine body of men.

"The net results of the battle of Romani are the destruction of more than one-fourth of the Turkish force and the punishing of the remainder out into the blazing desert beyond the Katia oases," said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Director of Military Operations of the Imperial General Staff, in explaining today the significance of the latest operations in the Near East.

"You will recall," he continued, "that in the previous attack on the canal we were busily engaged elsewhere. Consequently we were acting on the defensive in Egypt, in positions prepared for that purpose behind the canal. Since then we have advanced our position into the desert as fast as physical conditions warranted.

"The Katia oases possess a surprising quantity of water, but it is brackish and has a disastrous effect on Europeans. The Turks, however, suffer no evil effect from its use. This fact gave the enemy a considerable advantage. However, by advancing slowly, we established ourselves firmly in entrenched positions behind Romani and omitted the Turkish advance from El Arish, an advance of which we had constant news from our air service.

"The Turks not only made a frontal attack on our entrenched positions, but attempted to get around our left flank. Our artillery, infantry, and cavalry co-operated nobly in repelling, and in attacking the enemy, with such satisfactory results that he is liable to have an uncomfortable time recrossing the desert at this season of the year. Our advance has reached within a short distance of the edge of the Katia oases.

"There is no question that Germans encouraged the latest Turkish attempt on the canal in an effort to prevent us from sending any of our forces to the Western front, but the disastrous result shows we have provided adequately for the safety of the Suez Canal. In accomplishing this we suffered comparatively few casualties, many of which consisted of slight wounds."

Apprehension exists as to the fate of the British prisoners taken at the time of the surrender of Kut-el-Amara to the Turks. Lord Robert Cecil said, in the House of Commons today, that repeated inquiries had been made through the American Embassy at Constantinople to ascertain the whereabouts of these prisoners, but that no reply had been received from the Porte. This, he said, inspired considerable misgivings, as the prisoners were compelled, after the fall of Kut-el-Amara, to cross the desert at the worst season of the year.

Desert Defences Kitchener's Plan.

A British officer who arrived yesterday from London said that the defences which had been erected in the desert to protect the Suez Canal from attacks by the Turks were due to the foresight of the late Lord Kitchener.

When the Secretary for War visited the camp at El Kantara, ten miles below Port Said, in the Fall of 1915, after inspecting Gallipoli he sent for the Commander in Chief of the Imperial forces in Egypt and asked him why he had no trenches dug on the eastern side of the waterway which connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

"Please remember, General," he was quoted as saying, "that you are here to protect the Suez Canal and not to worry about Egypt—that will come afterwards."

Acting on Lord Kitchener's suggestion, a series of trenches were dug, going out a distance of twenty-five miles in the desert toward the frontier of Palestine, and the whole district between that line and the bank of the canal was heavily mined at intervals. These mines have since been exploded with great loss to the Turkish invaders.

TURKS REPORT FOE ROUTED.

Tell of Capture of 200 Russians and Seven Cannon in Mush Region.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A battle between the Turks and the Russians in the Mush sector in Southern Turkish Armenia resulted in the Russians being routed, with the loss of more than 200 men in prisoners, seven cannon, and six machine guns, according to today's Turkish headquarters report. The statement says:

On the Caucasus front we progressed southwest and southeast of Bitlis. The enemy was routed by us in the Mush sector. One Lieutenant and more than 200 men were taken prisoner and seven cannon and six machine guns captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7, (via London.)—An official statement issued today says:

No news has been received from the Egyptian front.

Caucasus Front.—We occupied in the Bitlis sector Mount Nebatt, six kilometers southwest of Bitlis. Despite the enemy's stuborn defense, our attack against Mount Kolak, southeast of Bitlis, continued successfully.

In the Mush sector our attack on Mount Kosms resulted in the headlong flight of the enemy, sixteen kilometers west of Mush, and captured 200 prisoners, 6 guns, and 7 machine guns.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.—The section of the Russian official statement today reporting military operations in the Caucasus says:

In the region of Kialkit-Tchiftlik and Erzingan our troops again advanced several versts. North of the River Muratchala the Turks attacked all day long, but were repelled by our troops.

In the region of Muchsko the Turks continued to launch obstinate attacks and compelled us to retire a little distance to the north.

In the region of Bitlis large Turkish forces assisted by Kurds launched obstinate attacks, which were repelled by our rifle fire, by grenade throwing, and by counterattacks.

100 GERMANS CAPTURED BY TWO FRENCHMEN

Victors Went Back for More, but One of Them Was Killed—Poincare Decorates Survivor.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Corporal Gouteaubier of the French Light Infantry, has been decorated with a Military Cross by President Poincaré for capturing 100 Germans, including two officers, aided only by a single companion. The reference to Corporal Gouteaubier's exploit in the army order reads:

"For bravery and contempt of danger which struck terror into the trenches and shelter of the enemy. With a single comrade he has made 100 prisoners, including two officers, whom he took to the rear and then rejoined his post."

When Corporal Gouteaubier was paraded before President Poincaré on the recent visit of the latter to the Somme front, he told the story of his feat at the request of the President. It was on July 20 before Hem Wood. The French troops had just dashed forward at the German positions. The first wave had swept over the enemy's trenches and the second had followed to complete the operation. However, from a hollow to the right, a well sustained fusillade was being poured on the flank of the attackers.

Gouteaubier, who was at the right wing of the second wave, called out to one man: "Guillot, come with me." The two men approached the spot whence the firing came. They glided from tree to tree until they were close to the shelter where the German company was holding out. Guillot threw bombs as fast as he could into their midst and the fire ceased. "Surrender!" shouted the Corporal from behind a tree.

In response to his demand 100 Germans emerged from the shelter with uplifted hands, led by two officers. "Pass along this way!" shouted Gouteaubier from his hiding place. "Go out of the wood at once and march to the rear." Two minutes later the 100 Germans, shepherded by the Corporal and Guillot, arrived at the French lines.

The prisoners admitted that some of their comrades remained in the shelter. "Come on, Guillot, let us go and fetch them," said Gouteaubier. The two men started back, but Guillot fell with a bullet in his breast and the Corporal had to abandon his enterprise.

BRITISH REPULSE FIVE ASSAULTS

Continued from Page 1.

take from the British, at whatever cost, Hill 160, as shown by the order of the day issued by General von Below and read to the troops yesterday. The order said:

"'We must at whatever price regain possession of the Pozières Plateau, which, if it remains in the hands of the English, would give them a precious advantage. Attacks will be led by successive waves, separated by a distance of 80 meters. Troops which first gain footing on the plateau must remain there and await necessary reinforcements at whatever loss there may be. Any officer or man who fails to resist, even unto death, on the conquered ground will be summoned immediately before a court-martial.'

"A number of copies of this document were taken from prisoners. Two divisions participated in the heavy attack.

"The Australians again covered themselves with glory. One regiment, which accupied advanced trenches to the left of the Bapaume road on the edge of the plateau, gave proof of magnificent heroism in resisting the assaults there of Bavarian and Saxon regiments, holding out stoically under a deluge of shot and shell and yielding not an inch of ground. The regiment sustained appreciable losses, but its courageous resistance enabled the English commander to make the necessary dispositions to check the German counterdefensive.

"All enemy attacks against Hill 160 and the Pozières mill were repulsed, the enemy sustaining serious losses. The Germans sent forward three strong columns of one battalion each. The British artillery immediately began a barricading fire of remarkable precision, which cut down the assailants' ranks, forcing them to a precipitate retreat. Profiting by the confusion of their adversaries, the English, with much presence of mind, vigorously attacked the Germans northwest of Pozières. Australians and troops from Kent charged and at the point of the bayonet captured two lines of trenches. In all they made progress of about 200 meters in the direction of Martinpuich."

FRENCH GAIN GROUND SOUTH OF THIAUMONT

Repulse German Attacks in Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood and Push on in Fleury.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Little by little the French troops under General Nivelle continue to make progress on the left bank of the Meuse north of Verdun.

The Germans evidently have not given up hope of recapturing the Thiaumont work which the French War Office says is firmly held by the French. During the night after an extensive artillery preparation the Germans launched an attack on this position, but the French curtain of fire broke up the advancing lines and forced the attackers to seek shelter in their trenches.

The war office announces tonight a small advance south of the Thiaumont work and in the western part of the Village of Fleury. At the latter place the Germans are clinging tenaciously to the point of their salient. The text of the night communiqué follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the course of a small action we made progress south of the Thiaumont work.

We took five machine guns and found in the conquered elements numerous German dead.

After a somewhat spirited engagement we captured some houses in the western part of the Village of Fleury.

Our lines in the region of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Le Chenois were subjected to a bombardment.

Attack in Woods Fails.

The afternoon communiqué devotes particular attention to a strong attack delivered by Germans last night in the wooded region of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Le Chenois. The attack, although preceded by an unusually heavy bombardment, failed completely, due to the efficacious fire of the French artillery and machine guns.

French aeroplanes last night and early this morning again made raids on Metz, Thionville, and other points of strategic importance. The text of the statement issued this afternoon follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse, after artillery preparation the Germans delivered an attack at the Thiaumont Work. Checked by our curtain of fire, the enemy was not able to advance, being thrown back on leaving his trenches. In the Vaux-Chapitre wood an attack was delivered by the enemy at about 7:30 o'clock last night, after a heavy bombardment. It was broken by the fire of our artillery and machine guns, and failed completely. On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

On the night of Aug. 6-7 French aerial squadrons carried out the following operations successfully. Twenty bombs were dropped on the railway station at Metz-Sablons; thirty on the railways station at Thionville, twenty-five on factories at Rombach, north of Metz, and twelve on military camps near Etain.

Thiaumont Battle Ends, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding fighting at the Verdun front:

Engagements at Thiaumont Ridge came to an end without success for the enemy. A French attack in the forest east of the ridge was repulsed.

Several attacks by enemy aviators at points behind the front were without great effect. Bombs thrown on Metz caused some damage.

REOPEN QUESTION OF FEEDING POLAND

British Authorities to Suggest America Can Take Further Action to Aid Civilians.

FRAME REPLY TO GERMANY

Statements as to Big Crops Are Called False—Memorandum to Our Ambassador Today.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Foreign Office tomorrow will send a memorandum to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, which will leave the way open for a resumption of negotiations for feeding the civilian populations of German occupied areas, the conditions for which, as laid down by Great Britain, were recently rejected by Germany. The memorandum will suggest that the United States can reopen the question if it considers such a step advisable.

Germany's reply rejecting the British offer, which has already been published in the United States, and Great Britain's reply thereto, will be made public here within a few days. The British reply will deny the contentions of Germany that the British proposals were too long delayed, and that owing to favorable crop prospects relief action could apparently be dispensed with after Oct. 1, and also that the next harvest would provide for the needs of the people with the exception of certain periods, when their condition would be straitened.

The reply will say that the first contention is so false that it is unworthy of discussion and that reports in possession of the British Government refute the latter.

The British reply, which leaves a resumption of negotiations to the judgment of the United States, doubtless will be received with grateful surprise in Polish relief circles, as the note outlining the original British proposals said a rejection of them would end the negotiations.

Discussing this phase of the situation today, an official of the Foreign Office said that the offer to resume the negotiations would be made in good faith, but that no assurance could be extended that the British proposals could be made again on the former basis, since the Government had been informed that the Germans were already taking the harvests in the occupied areas.

This official added that the policy of the British Foreign Office was to give encouragement to some plan under which a neutral commission could provide relief for civilians in the occupied areas, as a precedent which would make a distinct advance tending to soften the hardships of noncombatant populations.

Belgians Fight Near Steenstraete.

HAVRE, Aug. 7, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement this evening:

Throughout the night and day the artillery was active, especially in the direction of Dixmude and Steenstraete. At Steenstraete an engagement with bombs occurred which ended to our advantage.

Italian Soldiers Fighting Fire.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A great fire in a forest near Savona, Italy, along a front of nearly three miles, is reported in a Havas dispatch from Rome. Two thousand soldiers have been sent to fight the fire, the cause of which is unknown.

Travelers should be careful of the water they drink. Ask for White Rock water

It is the same all over the world

SIGHT 2 SUBMARINES OFF COAST OF MAINE

American Coast Guard Captain and His Lookout Think They Are the Bremen and a Convoy.

CLOSE TO CANADIAN SHORE

Washington and Halifax Say No United States Nor Allied Craft Are In Vicinity.

MACHIASPORT, Me., Aug. 7.—Captain Small of the Cross Island Coast Guard Station reported today that his station had sighted a large submarine bound west. Its nationality could not be determined, but the Captain said he has no doubt that it was an undersea craft. The submarine was coming to the surface when it was sighted, and after running awash fifteen minutes again submerged.

It was thought that the vessel might be the German submarine Bremen. So far as could be learned there are no United States submarines on the Maine coast. The lookout at Cross Island confirmed Captain Small's story, and added that he say not one, but two undersea craft on the surface at the same time, both going westward at a distance of five miles off shore, at about ten miles an hour.

The lookout said that he picked up the larger vessel in clear weather five miles to the southeast. As the vessel came to the surface the lookout said he heard several blasts from the signal horn at the lighthouse on Seal Island, a British possession.

The coast guards believed that the keeper of the lighthouse was signalling to the keeper at Grand Manan Light, also British owned, that a submarine had been sighted. Immediately after the whistle sounded the submarine submerged. A few moments later a haze set in and it was impossible to see more than four miles off Cross Island.

May Have Altered Her Course.

Cross Island lies close to the Maine coast. If the vessel was the Bremen she was either off her course, or, for reasons best known to her master, had chosen to come in close to the enemy's country. To be off Cross Island the submarine must have skirted Nova Scotia and rounded Sable Island; thence heading north along the edge of the Bay of Fundy instead of taking the more direct route across the Gulf of Maine to Bar Harbor or Portland. The latter course would bring her within the three-mile limit soon after she was sighted.

"I was standing on the hill looking out to sea through my glass," said Lowell W. Dunn, the lookout, "and it was perfectly clear at the time, while the water was smooth. The first of the two submarines appeared from beneath the surface at about 8:25 o'clock and I should judge that her hull was ten or twelve feet out of water. Although she was more than five miles off shore I could plainly make out what seemed to be a small tower amidships of her.

"I watched her for a few minutes and then, shifting my glasses, I saw another smaller submarine a mile ahead of her. Both were bound to the westward. The vessel in the lead soon submerged and when, three or four minutes after, I turned to take another look at the big one she, too, went below the surface."

A canvass of naval stations and builders appeared to establish that no American submarines were off this coast.

Think She Is the Bremen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Navy officers said today no American submarines were known to be anywhere near Cross Island. They thought the boat sighted there might be the German submersible Deutschland on her homeward voyage or her sister ship, the Bremen, bound in for the United States.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Henry G. Hilken, senior member of the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents of the German merchant submarines, read the dispatch reporting the sighting of two submarines off the Maine coast today with interest, but refused to comment on the possibility of the craft being the Bremen or any other German underwater boat. Officials of the company have said heretofore that the Bremen was coming to Baltimore or some other convenient American port.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 7.—The naval authorities here were without information tonight of the submarines reported as having been sighted off Machiasport, Me., today. It was said authoritatively that there had been no British submarines in these waters recently.

Seek U-Boats Along Maine Coast.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 7.—Every point along the Maine coast watched sharply today and tonight for the two submarines, believed to be foreign vessels and possibly the long-expected German merchantman Bremen and a consort, reported five miles off Cross Island, near Machies, and close to Canadian waters today by a coast guard lookout, but no further word had reached here tonight concerning them.

The vigil along the coast extended as far east as Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., both of which ports reported that British naval authorities had no information regarding the presence of submarines in those waters.

The keeper of the lighthouse at Petit Manan on coming ashore today said that while he had failed to get a glimpse of a submarine, he had been instructed to watch for one. He refused, however, to say from whom his instructions were received.

One possibility considered was that the coastguard crew might have seen the Deutschland, driven out of her course, perhaps, or else sticking closely to shore for reasons best known to her skipper.

EXILED ARMENIANS STARVE IN THE DESERT

Turks Drive Them Like Slaves, American Committee Hears—Treatment Raises Death Rate.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The desperate condition of deported Armenians in the deserts of Northern Arabia and the Lower Euphrates Valley is described in a cable dispatch made public today by the American Committee which, says the dispatch, was received through "high diplomatic authority in Turkey, not American, reporting the testimony of trustworthy witnesses over wide areas, in the regions mentioned."

According to the dispatch, witnesses have seen famished Armenians "eating grass, herbs, and locusts, and in desperate cases dead animals and human bodies are reported to have been eaten." The dispatch continues:

"The witnesses have seen thousands of deported Armenians under tents in the oepn, in caravans on the march, descending the river in boats and in all phases of their miserable life. Only in a few places does the Government issue any rations, and those are quite insufficient. The people, therefore, themselves are forced to satisfy their hunger with food begged in that scanty land or found in the parched fields.

"Naturally, the death rate from starvation and sickness is very high and is increased by the brutal treatment of the authorities, whose bearing toward the exiles as they are being driven back and forth over the desert is not unlike that of slave drivers. With few exceptions no shelter of any kind is provided and the people coming from a cold climate are left under the scorching desert sun without food and water. Temporary relief can only be obtained by the few able to pay officials."

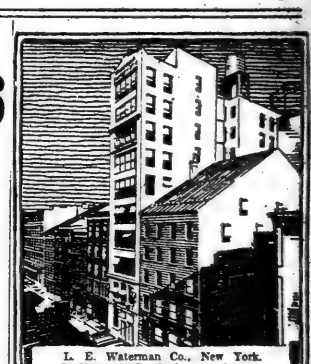
The misery and hopelessness of the situation are such that many are reported to resort to suicide.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Another Norwegian Vessel Falls Prey to German Submarine.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announces that the Italian sailing vessel Eugenia and the Norwegian steamer Aranda have been sung.

A later dispatch reported the sinking of the British steamer Spiral by a submarine.



L. E. Waterman Co., New York. *Ludlow & Peabody, Architects.*

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner's 3rd concrete building for these manufacturers.

Re-orders are an indication of satisfaction rendered. Turner has had 260 re-orders.

TURNER Construction Co

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce a

Sale of Genuine Imported Chinese Shantung Silk Suits

In a Smartly Fashioned Norfolk Model

$17.50

Usual $25

PUGSLEY IS NEWEST NAME FOR GOVERNOR

Westchester Banker Boomed by the State League of Democratic Clubs.

NO TAMMANY CANDIDATE

Murphy Willing to Let Up-State Take All the Places on Ticket if Seabury Can Be Beaten.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy motored up from Good Ground yesterday afternoon and made his customary appearance at Delmonico's in the early evening preparatory to another conference of Democratic State leaders today when renewed efforts will be made to find a sizable candidate to run against Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals in the Democratic primaries. If so, the Tammany slogan in the convention will be: "Let up-State do it."

Tammany Off State Ticket.

Tammany, it is understood, will not seek places for any of its own on the State ticket. Mr. Murphy, it is said, would vastly prefer to have all the places on the ticket go to up-State Democrats to the end that the outcome of the election would be none of Tammany's affair.

On the other hand, the off-hand policy which Tammany apparently intends to pursue at the convention and in the State campaign, is not at all pleasing to the up-State Democrats, who realize that the active co-operation of the Tammany organization in the campaign is essential to victory. Some such thought, it was intimated yesterday, was behind the up-State Gubernatorial boom for Senator Wagner, although in their talks with Murphy the up-State leaders who were booming Senator Wagner said they wanted him to run because with him there was a possibility of winning over some of the German vote which President Wilson is supposed to have alienated. Certainly, with Wagner a candidate, Tammany would be so firmly bound up with the State campaign that its participation in it would have to be something more than a dress parade.

The name of Cornelius A. Pugsley of Westchester was projected into the situation yesterday as a possible compromise candidate. Mr. Pugsley is President of the State Bankers' Association, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R. He is President of the Westchester County National Bank, and is a man of wealth who has been more or less active in politics. The sponsor for the Pugsley boom is the State League of Democratic Clubs.

Pugsley as a Compromise.

"He would make a compromise candidate, being neither an up-State man nor one from the Metropolis, and in these days of preparedness would inspire patriotism throughout the State," said the league in a statement last night

One difficulty in the way of Mr. Pugsley's nomination is the very active candidacy of ex-Deputy State Controller Michael J. Walsh, who is the Democratic leader of Westchester and one of Tammany's allies for the nomination for State Controller.

A sub-committee of five of the Committee of Twenty-five appointed by Chairman Harris of the Democratic State Committee to prepare a tentative platform draft to submit to the convention held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Senator Wagner's office, and will meet there again tomorrow. The full Committee of Twenty-five is scheduled to meet at Saratoga on Thursday night to take final action on the tentative platform.

An attack on the Whitman administration generally, denunciation of the direct tax as unnecessary and the result of extravagance, an assault on the reapportionment just set aside by the Court of Appeals as a Republican gerrymander and a plank strongly indorsing President Wilson, it was learned last night, will be salient features of the platform.

The members of the sub-committee of five who are drafting it are Senator Wagner, Chairman; Martin W. Littleton, Senator James A. Foley, who represents Tammany leader Murphy's district in the upper House at Albany; Robert B. Van Cortlandt of Westchester, and Joseph M. Callahan, Democratic leader of the Assembly.

J. A. H. HOPKINS FOR WILSON.

Jersey Chairman Says It Is Duty of Moose to Work for Him.

Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins of the New Jersey Progressive State Committee will aid in the Wilson campaign, he said yesterday in Newark.

"It is the patriotic duty of every Progressive," said Mr. Hopkins, "in those States wherein the betrayal of our party has prevented us from having a national ticket of our own, personally to support and work for Mr. Wilson's election. The return to power of the Republican Party, as at present constituted, would be a national calamity."

Mr. Hopkins said he was opposed to an official indorsement of Wilson by the Progressive organization, as reconstruction of the Progressive Party in New Jersey would be his aim. The State campaign of the Progressives, he explained, would be conducted in accord with the decision already reached by the State Committee to nominate candidates where possible, otherwise to support those who more nearly represent Progressive principles."

"If, under these circumstances," Mr. Hopkins continued, "I can be of any assistance in connection with Mr. Wilson's candidacy, my services will be placed at his disposal.

MOURN OVER TEMPLE'S FALL

Jews Hold Black Night Service in Synagogue Here.

An impressive Black Night service, commemorative of the fall of the Temple in Jerusalem 1,847 years ago, was conducted last night by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes in the Temple Shearith Israel, 90 Central Park West. The auditorium of the synagogue was draped in black, and the only light was from individual candles which those in attendance held.

In his sermon Dr. Mendes declared that it was particularly sorrowful to the Jews at this time to know that their co-religionists were fighting against one another under every banner in Europe. In the heart of every Jew, he said, there was the hope that after the struggle justice would be done to his race.

HUGHES ATTACKS WILSON IN SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

brotherhood in providing for the welfare of those who make the wealth of this great country.

A New World After the War.

"We want workingmen to be safeguarded from every injury that can be prevented. We want the health of the workingmen looked after, every means provided which tends to the proper standard of living, every means provided for proper recreation, appropriate means for education, for vocational training. In short, the owrkingman who is in his job and expects to continue in that job ought to feel that he is doing something worth while for a community that appreciates it and gives him a fair chance to lead a happy and a decent life.

"We have got along in this country altogether too easily with our wealth of natural resources. Men have been content, living apart in their separate lives, to try to make something for their individual selves, but now we have reached a point where it is necessary, as it has been necessary abroad, to try to reduce all waste, to try to prevent all unnecessary outlay, and to try to make business successful according to the merit of a well-organized, economically conducted business.

"I want efficiency in the Government of the United States. If a manager was to be appointed in an automobile factory, would you appoint a man that had never seen an automobile? If you wanted to run successfully a large business enterprise in production, would you appoint a man that had never seen the works and didn't know anything about them, simply because he voted the ticket that you vote? My friends, the world that we are about to live in, in the next twenty-five years, is going to be a very different world from what it has been.

"Now, if you have a great administrator appointed to a position of extraordinary power, how will you judge his efficiency in the conduct of the enormous business interests with which he is entrusted? Judge him by his words? I judge him by his appointments.

Diplomatic Patronage.

"I want to state a few things that are not very pleasant things to state to an American audience; but this is a time when we are facing facts. We have said frequently that we desired to cultivate the most friendly relations with Latin America. What have we done? In country and country we have picked out men who have given long periods successfully to the study of diplomacy and have represented the country with credit, and have acquired an admirable and important experience—we have taken them out and put in men utterly inexperienced. I say it is inexcusable. This country will never be worthily represented c take its place properly among the nations if men are appointed merely to satisfy partisan obligations, and there is no ideal of continuity of service in our diplomatic intercourse.

"Past Administrations, I grant you, had sinned in that particular; but standards were being made, and there were men in our service of long experience and fine training. It was just as though you had taken the manager of an automobile factory who had gotten up to that place after many years of application, who thoroughly knew his job, and put him out and put in an inexperienced man, simply as a matter of personal favor.

"We have had a very serious disregard of the spirit and requirements of our civil service laws. In a Democratic community the hardest thing in the world, in a sense, is to get a general appreciation of the importance of having fit men attend to the business of the Government. They understand it in private business; but, between you and me, in public business anything goes.

"The Republican platform says that under the Democratic administration there have been created, since March 4, 1913, over 30,000 places, which, in the original appointment, have been taken outside of the operation of the civil service laws. Read enactment after enactment providing in substance as follows: That the agents, clerks and other persons to be appointed under this law shall not be appointed under the restrictions of an act passed so and so, at such a time, which means the act establishing the classified civil service period.

Raid on the Civil Service.

"It has been a raid upon the civil service of the United States, and the American people ought to understand it. And we have had positions requiring expert knowledge which have been subordinated to the deands of what I regard as an ignoble partisan expediency.

"Take for example the Bureau of the Census. There was Mr. Durand, an expert statistician a very competent man, well understood to be such. W ehave him retired and in his place we have a Democratic politician from a Southern State. And he is hardly warm in his place before he is transferred to the Trade Commission. The Trade Commission itself was fairly emasculated with the law by the men, for the most part, who were appointed to places upon it. My friends, that sort of thing has got to stop in this country if we are going ahead to meet the demands that are immediately upon us.

"We had in the Coast and Geodetic Survey an emminent scientist, a man who had won distinction in connection with his scientific work, a man of very eminent rank. He was displaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon.

"In the Coast and Geodetic Survey we have had a very extraordinary condition with regard to expert places. I mean places that were taken out of the civil service laws. I shall not go into the exact figures. In the year ending about April, 1916, there were taken out 104—that is, appointments by Executive action, removed from the operation of the civil service laws, to the number, I believe, of about 104. I believe that some 20 of those were made without seeking the advice of the Civil Service Commission; I believe that about 22 were made after seeking the advice, and with the approval, of the Civil Service Commission, and I believe that 62 were made in opposition to the advice of the Civil Service Commission.

"I used to think that if there was one thing which the American public was less interested in than anything else it was the actual administration of their Government. But I am beginning to believe that, with the object lessons we have had abroad, and with the very definite appreciation of the crisis we are in, there is a different notion in this country about those things. I hold it is the most unworthy thing an administration can do to take public business and pay political debts with it.

Protection of American Rights.

"When I say I am an American citizen, I ought to say the proudest thing that any man can say in this world. You cannot have that pride, you cannot have that love, if American citizenship is a cheap thing, if it is a dishonored thing, if it is something which is not worthy of protection this wide world over.

"There is no one who could successfully present to an American community the platform that an American citizen's rights stopped with the coast line, and that the moment he left his shores he was a prey to any person that saw fit to murder or destroy him. If a man is an American citizen, he goes with his rights to the proper protection of his country under international law wherever he journeys throughout the world. Now that is what the Democratic platform told us in so many words 1912. They did stop with American citizens; they said, 'American citizens and their property.' But we have had an exhibition in the last three years which I confess fills men with a deep sense of shame.

"I would not counsel any action that was contrary to the dictates of those usages and customs and recognized rights and obligations which we comprise under the name of 'international law.' It was our business to stand for all the rights of American citizens under international law—to vindicate international law.

The Case of Huerta.

"Take for example the case of Mexico. We had certain things that we had a right to demand of Mexico, and there was a proper way of demanding them. We should have said that we insisted upon the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, of just protection, such protection as we are entitled to from a Government that performs the functions of government. We could have said we would not recognize Huerta if his government could not discharge those functions.

We had no business to recognize him unless the Executive was satisfied he could discharge those functions. But it was another thing to take an attitude quite apart from the protection of American rights and wage war upon an individual and try to take control of Mexican affairs in the interest of what we think they should be.

"That was precisely what was done. We did not content ourselves with not recoginizing Huerta. There is no question about recoginizing or nor recognizing Huerta. That was a matter to be determined according to proper principles, according to the understanding of the Executive as to the capacity of that Government, if it was a Government, to furnish adequate protection and discharge international obligations. But our Administration said to Huerta, 'You get out. You can't even be a candidate. We won't allow you to run for office. We are so determined to get rid of you that you can't put yourself up to be voted for.' And immediately after recognition was withdrawn from Huerta it was extended to that incomparable, that ideal character, Villa.

Filmed with Ty Cobb.

Mr. Hughes arrived in Detroit at 8:35 o'clock this morning. In the next ten hours he met thousands of voters, shook the hands of children, patted babies on the head, said kind words to adoring mothers, and made half a dozen speeches. Then as a climax he speeded by automobile through crowded streets to the baseball park, and, mounting the concrete roof of the players' bench, shook hands with the members of the Detroit and Philadelphia nines.

The big crowd in the grand stand and bleachers found it difficult to believe that the man on top of the covered bench who was bending over to reach the hands of the ballplayers was the former dignified Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The moving-picture men did not lose a moment, and when Mr. Hughes laughingly consented to have his picture taken shaking hands with Ty Cobb, the famous centre fielder, they ground the crank with renewed enthusiasm, while a great outburst of applause came from the crowd.

There were cries of "Oh, you Cobb!" and "Oh, you Hughes!" Both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cobb were laughing like boys. Mrs. Hughes watched the scene from a box a few feet away.

It was a vivid contrast, that between a day spent by Mr. Hughes as a Justice of the Supreme Court and his first day of campaigning in his long Western swing. There was nothing in his manner today to indicate that he ever had worn the long robe of the Justice or done anything but smile or talk in ringing tones of the needs of the country and the reasons the Republican Party should again be placed in power—the political orator at his best. So far as Detroiters are concerned, he shattered the tradition that he was cold and unapproachable.

Large, Cheering Crowds.

The day's activities began the moment the Hughes train pulled in. There was a big crowd at the station to greet the nominee, much bigger than that which assembled to welcome Colonel Roosevelt when he came here shortly before convention time to preach preparedness. Mr. Hughes seemed surprised that so large crowd should greet him on so hot a morning. He waved his hat and was about to say some words of thanks, when the Presidential salute was fired, rockets being used instead of cannon. There were cheers for Mrs. Hughes as well as for the candidate.

From the station to the Pontchartrain Hotel the automobiles of the Hughes party passed through crowded streets. There was much cheering. Mr. Hughes was kept busy waving his big Panama hat and bowing. It was estimated that fully 50,000 persons were in the streets to greet him. At the hotel he faced another crowd. A series of receptions and conferences began, from which the nominee emerged laughing and in high good humor. He had only a cup of coffee on the train for breakfast, but his spirit seemed unflagging. For an hour, with Mrs. Hughes by his side, he stood in a parlor of the hotel and shook hands with all comers, his visitors being estimated at 1,500 people in number.

Mr. Hughes at 11 o'clock met a party of welfare managers of the local manufactories, headed by J. M. Eaton, who asked that, if elected, he consider the project of establishing a national bureau of welfare work. In reply the candidate told them of his interest in their work, saying in part:

Human Factor in Industry.

"It is an awful mistake to think of the men through whose activity production is possible as mere economic units. They are human beings. We are all workingmen in this country. We are in different spheres of activity, but we ought to have a sense of co-operation, so that every man may take pride in what he is doing and in doing it to the best of his ability, because he is working alongside of every other man for the good of the country.

"In your welfare work you are buttressing democracy. The human factor is, after all, the important factor. You may develop your physical plants, your physical instrumentalities, distribution and everything that goes to make up the material side of prosperity, but you are absolutely hopeless without the human factor, and in America, the land of free men, the man who works for a living must feel that the country is doing the right thing by him. He is entitled to be safe in his work, to have every precaution taken against every sort of accident that can be prevented.

"A man is put at work. How can he refuse the job which stands between him and starvation? It is perfectly idle to say that he can take or refuse the work according to his idea of the safety appliances which may be provided to protect him. You have got to protect him. No man can work in any position where his life, his limb, or his health are subject to any unnecessary risk. That is good Americanism, and that is good business.

"We are not materialists in this country, we are all idealists, but the one thing that appeals to the workingman is the idea that he is equal to some job in a first-class way. That is what makes him proud, that is what makes him satisfied—the spirit of human brotherhood, fellowship, and co-operation, so that managers and workingmen will feel that they are engaged in a common cause.

"And we will get through with this old strife between labor and capital. Democracy cannot stand it. We are not laborers and capitalists in this country. We are fellow-citizens. That is what I stand for."

Besieged by Suffragists.

Next came a bevy of women representing the Woman's Party and the Women's Congressional Union, who are anxious to talk with the candidate about his stand on the Federal suffrage amendment. He told them that he could only reiterate what he had said before—that long ago he had come to the conclusion that the vote should be given to women by means of a Federal amendment. The women apparently wanted to cheer all the time. They seemed to have a hard time suppressing their enthusiasm long enough to let their champion speak.

The afternoon's program included, besides the visit to the baseball park, addresses at the Dodge and Cadillac automobile factories. Mr. Hughes started for the baseball grounds at 3 o'clock, apparently not a whit tired by his busy morning. There were twenty automobiles in the parade, and, with the speed laws brushed aside by the police, a rate of forty miles an hour was not infrequently reached. It was a spectacular procession, with horns blaring and American flags fluttering in the breeze, and all Detroit was out to see it. Mr. Hughes was busy waving his hat.

Another spectacular scene was staged at the Dodge works. Mr. Hughes and his party hurried there after witnessing two innings of the baseball game. The big factory had been closed, and 10,000 of the employes were grouped in the inclosure or scattered about in the fields surrounding the testing course. Each had been supplied with an American flag, and when Mr. Hughes arrived all these flags were waving.

For the most part, the gathering was composed of workmen fresh from the shops, with soiled hands and faces. Mr. Hughes shook hands with hundreds. In his speech he said he believed all labor wanted was a fair deal, and he was anxious to give it. He said, in part:

"There is no such thing as prosperity or success for any particular class, or any particular section, or any particular community of this country. We have all got to work together, with a fair appreciation of the other's position, each of the other's just demands."

At the Cadillac factory, where another great crowd of workmen greeted him, the nominee again spoke of the relations of capital and labor. He said in part:

Promises Efficient Government.

"It does not make a particle of difference what kind of laws you have if they are administered and enforced in a half-hearted, inefficient way. You have a great plant here, efficiently managed. We want the United States efficiently managed. When men are put into office, not because they are fit for the job, but merely because they need the job, that is not good American Government. I did not stand for that in the State of New York, and if I am elected President, I shall not stand for that in the United States.

"This country is entitled to have men put into office who are fit for the office, men who will not look to the right or left, but give fair, impartial execution of the laws. And then I want to see splendid policies in this country in the interests of trade and industry. I want to see men in office who believe in success, who believe in prosperity.

"It is the business of the Government to have policies so that we shall have permanent prosperity when all those in Europe filled with millions of men, then think of what they will do when the war ends. The factories are not destroyed, the factories are still there. Why, they are going to go forward full tilt to win back their position and compete in trade, and there is going to be the liveliest time for the United States that ever was known in its history.

"I tell you, my friends, you laboring men, and don't you forget it, that the Republican Party is the party that stands not for a prosperity produced by the war but for a prosperity produced by sound American policies, and those are what we propose to have.

"There is one other thought I want to leave with you, and it is this: Do not let us get this country into a low patriotic plane, so that we are content—content with the disesteem, with the scoff of the world. 'I am an American citizen'—that ought to be the proudest title in the whole world."

There was plenty of harmony talk between Republicans and Progressives today, and as a result of the Hughes visit Republican leaders, such as Lieutenant Governor Ross and State Chairman Magnum, are predicting ictory in Michigan by 100,000. Progressive National Committeeman Pope, who espoused the Hughes cause at Chicago, feels the same way. Henry Ford, who is out of the State, sent a representatie to express his regret at being unable to see Mr. Hughes in Detroit.

Mr. Hughes will arrive in Chicago at 10:25 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will deliver an address there tomorrow night.

HUGHES, CANDIDATE ON BENCH

Dr. Eliot Discusses His Conduct and American Ideals.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, in a letter to M. Kanes of 522 West Twenty-third Street, has answered the often asked question whether Charles E. Hughes erred in leaving the Supreme Court bench to become the Republican candidate for President. Dr. Eliot's letter was given out yesterday at Democratic National Headquarters. Mr. Kanes wrote to Dr. Eliot at Asticou, Me.:

"There is one subject on which my mind has been in a good deal of doubt and on which I wish very much to get your opinion. It is argued that Mr. Hughes has dne a serious injury to the ideals of the Supreme Court in resigning in order to run for the Presidency. Others say that as he made no effort to secure the nomination, he is not open to criticism. If you are willing to tell me how you think his conduct fits in with the best American ideals I would be very grateful.

In reply to this inquiry Dr. Eliot wrote:

Most patriotic Americans think it would be safer for the future of the country if no Justice of the Supreme Court would quit the bench to be a candidate for an elective office, because no Justice would then be influenced in his judicial actions by consciously or unconsciously taking into account the possible effect of his decision as a Judge on his candidacy at some future time for a political office.

Mr. Hughes evidently meant to be a candidate for the Presidency months before the nomination was offered to him, but he behaved with entire propriety as a Justice of the Supreme Court during the whole preliminary campaign. Most Americans ill think that, having tried the life of a Governor and the life of a Justice of the Supreme Court, he had the right to give effect to his preference for political service.

The correspondence is in the hands of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, which will forward Dr. Eliot's letter to Mr. Hughes, who is on a western campaign trip.

NAMES WESTERN MANAGER.

A. T. Hert of Kentucky Will Conduct Republican Campaign from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A. T. Hert, Kentucky's member of the Republican National Committee, will be manager of the Western branch of the Hughes campaign, with headquarters in Chicago, it was announced tonight by National Chairman Willcox after he had consulted party leaders of the central States. In making the appointment Chairman Willcox gave out a statement, which said in part:

"Frank H. Hitchcock has been prominently named in connection with this work, but some days ago he informed me that he was not only not a candidate, but could not under any circumstances give the time necessary for the work at the Western headquarters. Mr. Hitchcock, however, has assured me of his willingness and desire to assist in every possible way in the work of the campaign.

Chairman Willcox spent a busy day in Chicago. During the forenoon he opened the headquarters of the Western branch of the National Committee, and at noon was a guest of the Hamilton Club at luncheon.

Formation of a Republican Advisory Committee which, with Chairman Willcox, will be in direct charge of the campaign, will be announced in a few days, it was said, and its membership will include George B. Cortelyou, William Loeb, and Charles D. Hilles.

Mr. Willcox was a guest at a luncheon at the Hamilton Club, where he made a brief speech.

Senator Walsh of Montana, Western campaign manager for President Wilson, arrived today and opened headquarters in the hotel occupied by Chairman Willcox.

DROP NAME OF ROOSEVELT.

Women's League to be Called the Hughes Alliance.

The Women's City Committee of the Hughes Alliance, formerly the Women's Roosevelt League, announced yesterday that arrangements had been made to hold a series of meetings on Long Island during the next two weeks, and that the first meeting would be held at Garden City, L. I., with Mrs. George Elder Adams as Chairman. Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman of the committee, said last night that a number of its representatives had called on Colonel Roosevelt on Sunday and notified him that they considered it advisable to change the name from the Women's Roosevelt League to its new form.

"Colonel Roosevelt said he was deeply touched by the loyalty of the women," she said, "but that he agreed that it was best for the women working for the electio nof Mr. Hughes to rally under his name."

Miss Carpenter also said that she had received a letter from a prominent anti-suffrage worker who said that the present administration had forced her to become a suffragist and that she would make every effort to insure the election of Mr. Hughes.

STEWARDS IN CONVENTION.

Mayor Mitchel Will Address Delegates in the Waldorf Today.

The sixteenth annual convention of the International Stewards' Assfociation began yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria and will be in session until Friday. Stewards from all the great hotels in America and Canada were in attendance. In the evening the exhibition of pure food products and labor-saving devices, which was arranged by the New York branch of the association, was opened in the Astor Gallery.

Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, in a short introductory address, spoke of his desire to co-operate with the stewards in their work, and recommended the use of the new labor-saving inventions which would facilitate the handling of food and make the work more sanitary.

A reception and dance was held in the ballroom of the hotel at 8 o'clock by the New York branch of the association for the national officers and the visiting delegates.

At the opening session this morning Mayor Mitchel will address the delegates. He will be introduced by Oscar Tschirky, Chairman of the Reception Committee and manager of the Waldorf.

AUTO SPEEDER FINED $50.

New London Imposes Its Record Penalty on a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 7.—A man who gave the name of Pascal P. Fryer, said to be a wealthy oatmeal manufacturer of New York City, paid a fine of $50 and costs in the police court here today. He was accused of speed an automobile at the rate of forty miles an hour in State Street, of operating his car on the wrong side of the street, of not having a license, and also of using unbecoming language. Fryer said he had left his license at his home.

An inspection of the car by the police after the arrest of Fryer showed that the automobile had no horn or other signal and the brake was not in working order. The fine was the largest ever imposed here for violation of the automobile law.

No one of the name of Pascal P. Fryer is listed in the local directory.

NO AMERICANS ON LETIMBRO

Rome Ascertains This After an Investigation of Sinking.

ROME, Aug. 7.—It has been ascertained that there were no Americans on board the Italian steamer Letimbro, which was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean last week with a heavy loss of life.

OPEN 'DOLLAR' FUNDS IN WILSON CAMPAIGN

Democratic Treasurer Hopes 500,000 Persons Will Give According to Their Means.

PRESIDENT LIKES THE PLAN

Giving the People a Stake in the Campaign Is Expected to Win Many Votes.

Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, who is to obtain the money for the Wilson campaign, hopes to induce at least 500,000 persons to help defray the expenses of electing the candidate.

"I believe the people are vitally interested in the re-election of President Wilson," said Mr. Marsh yesterday. "If so, I feel justified in predicting that at least half a million American citizens will be willing to give, according to their means, to provide the necessary funds for the legitimate purposes of the campaign."

The plan of Mr. Marsh, which has been put in operation, provides for the organization of Wilson finance committees, each composed of seven members, in 15,000 cities and towns in the United States. The letters in which the plan was first broached were sent out by Mr. Marsh about a week ago. Yesterday the replies began to come in. Mr. Marsh said that in his morning mail yesterday there were 467 letters, each announcing the creation of cash collecting organizations.

The formation of these committees has received the sanction of President Wilson and of all the men who are active in the conduct of the Democratic campaign, including Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, and Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Campaign Finance Committee.

There is no limit to the size of individual contributions under the plan originated by Mr. Marsh. But it was put in operation mainly to reach the thousands and thousands of Wilson supporters who are not able to give much, but who are willing and anxious to contribute according to their means. It was said yesterday that some arrangement of this kind had become essential if a campaign fund ample enough to meet legitimate demands was to be obtained because of President Wilson's aversion to accepting campaign contributions from men identified with "high finance" or big business. In the campaign four years ago he directed that a $10,000 contribution from one of the leading men in the Harvester Trust should be returned.

But the desire to become independent of campaign contributions from undesired sources was not the only reason for launching the Marsh plan. Mr. Marsh believes, he said, that by popularizing the fund and giving a large number of persons a proprietary interest in the Wilson campaign, a sentiment would be created which would be reflected in the vote on election day.

Mr. Marsh was asked yesterday if he expected to make public his list of campaign contributions, as they came in. Under a plan inaugurated by Mr. Morgenthau, who was chairman of the Finance Committee in the Wilson campaign four years ago, this was done, and the Republicans were forced to follow suit. The question of whether campaign contributions should be made public in advance of the election was raised by William J. Bryan, who was a candidate for President for the third time in 1908. He ordered the Democratic campaign contributions published, and challenged the Republicans to publish their list. The Republicans in that year did not respond.

"So far as I am concerned," Mr. Marsh said, "I am willing to waive all rights to secrecy. The books here are open, and any one interested is welcome to inspect them at any time."

Under a recent Federal law it is provided that in a Presidential campaign a list of all contributions received must be published not later than sixteen days before election, with supplementary lists every sixth day from then until Election Day.

DR. BAYLIS SHOWS HIS BOOKS

Accused Minister Refuses to Sign Immunity Waiver Now.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, "Director General" of the Allies' Hospitals Relief Commission, which collected $7,000, all of which admittedly went for administration purposes, appeared yesterday before Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich and submitted books which he said would show that every penny had been spent wisely. Dr. Baylis was served on Saturday with a subpoena duces tecum.

According to Mr. Markewich, the minister was at first willing to sign a waiver of immunity and even dictated one, but on reflection he changed his mind, pleading that he thought it better to consult his attorney first.

While Dr. Baylis was talking with Mr. Markewich he was asked if it was true that he had removed cash contributions from the mail, which he placed in his vest pocket, as charged by Mrs. Edith Ranger and George R. Buck, former employes of the commission.

"Is it probable that I would call in witnesses of that character and then take the money?" he asked.

Both Mrs. Ranger and Buck, who were in the room, jumped to their feet and reiterated their charges, which were heatedly denied by Dr. Baylis. Mr. Markewich, after he had quieted the trio, ordered Dr. Baylis to return today for examination.

WAR SPLITS SOCIALISTS.

French Organization Severs International Relations with Germans.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The National Council of French Socialists, which is holding its quarterly session here, adopted today, by a vote of 1,824 to 1,075, a motion providing for the severance of international relations with the German Socialists.

Some sentiment, favoring a resumption of international Socialist relations, had developed recently, the minority holding that events had occurred in the past few months making a renewal of these relations advisable, and the calling of a congress embracing the delegates of allied nations had been urged, with a view of preparing for the resumption of international relations."

Today's session of the council was attended by the Socialist Ministers Marcel Sembat and Jules Guesde and by Albert Thomas, Under Secretary of State for War and Munitions. The vote on the motion was taken after an address by M. Sembat against the resumption of relations.

The chief discussion centred on the general policy of the Socialists toward national defense and the prosecution of the war. Resolutions were proposed by both the majority and minority factions. Those of the majority stated that the Socialist Party should "continue its full efforts in national defense until the invaded territories of France are liberated and Belgium and Serbia are re-established as free and independent States." They also denounced co-operation with Socialists of enemy countries and condemned as anti-Socialistic the theory that a country which is attacked should not defend itself.

"The duty of international Socialism," the resolutions said, "is to determine which is the aggressive Government, so that the entire efforts of the proletariat may be directed against it."

WIFE SUES NIELS GRON.

Asks Divorce from Danish-American, Calling His Money Worshipper.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Niels L. G. Gron, a Danish-American diplomat and journalist, founder of "Potentia," a movement to insure peace and good will among men, is being sued in the Superior Court here by Mrs. Madeline Stone Gron for divorce. Mrs. Gron, who is a sister of Edgar Lee Masters, the poet, depicts Dr. Gron in her complaint as a money worshipper, an inebriate and a visionary.

For a number of years Gron was prominent in the United States. He came to America as a student at Harvard, and after his graduation became a naturalized citizen. He married Mrs. Stone in London on May 17, 1913.

Gron was the chief instrument in the attempt to block the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States in 1900, alleging that the Standard Oil Company was behind the scheme.

According to Mrs. Gron's complaint, Gron before marriage asserted that his income was $750 a month. She declares it was nothing, and he used her funds to pay his debts. They have been separated twice.

ST. THOMAS IS RESENTFUL.

Inhabitants Feel Denmark Should Have Consulted Them on Sale.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 7. — A dispatch was received here today from Copenhagen announcing that negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States were in progress. This was the first information on th subject received from Denmark.

The inhabitants are viewing the situation calmly, but are anxiously awaiting the result of the action of the American Congress and of the Rigsdag with regard to the sale. Some resentment is felt bwy the people, however, because they were not previously informed concerning the situation or consulted with regard to the proposed transfer of the islands.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

is on the Dual Subway System, which is built expressly to permit home seekers to go into a section of low rents. Land there is still reasonable. That is why you can rent

New Apartments

with larger rooms, more light and air, better arrangement and better construction than anywhere else in the city at lower rentals than are asked elsewhere. If you want to save on your rent this is your great opportunity.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.



Such an easy way to heal my skin!

"I never worry if I have a little rash or other eruption break out—I just put on a bit of

Resinol

Ointment. That takes out the itching and burning *instantly*, and soon clears the trouble away. I learned of Resinol Ointment through our doctor prescribing it for my brother. Tom had been almost frantic with eczema for months but that ointment healed his skin like magic."

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 29-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

PLATE GLASS

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, we can furnish all sizes of store fronts at once.

SPECIAL FEATURE OF LARGE SIZE GLASS.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO., Hudson & Vandam Sts. 'Phone, Spring 7000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS TO-DAY WITH ST. LOUIS, 3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

The enthusiasm for France inspired by Lafayette is re-inspired by Perrier.



TO quench hot weather thirst, drink Perrier. It is free from saltiness. Bottled at the glorious springs in the south of France——sought by refined palates the whole world over.

Bubbling with its own Carbonic Gas.



For de luxe Punch Lemonade or High-ball.

Obtainable at all high-class Hotels, Restaurants and Grocers

PERRIER, Ltd., 515 Longacre Bldg., Broadway & 42nd St., N.Y.

Thoroughness

Persons whose feet are difficult to fit, usually find it hard to get real shoe satisfaction until they come to the Coward Shoe Store.

The Coward Shoe

is built to fit feet naturally. If you want a size 14 shoe Coward has it. No matter how narrow or how wide, how long or how short your foot, there is a Coward Shoe to fit it properly. No matter what form of foot trouble you have you will find great assistance and relief in wearing Coward Shoes.

Coward also makes well fitting socks and stockings. Men's sizes up to 14, women's sizes up to 12.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. (Near Warren St.)

Mail Orders Filled — Send for Catalog



For To-morrow Only

PAY $195

For a Piano Worth $300

Terms, $1.50 per week. Immediate delivery. This Piano carries the full Wurlitzer guarantee for tone, action and durability. Not a cheap Piano, but a GOOD Piano selling at a cheap price—for to-morrow ONLY.

Absolutely brand new; fine case.

A $500 PLAYER PIANO—Special Tomorrow, $355

A high-grade Player with a standardized action; has same improved features that go into Players selling up to $500. Plays with perfect human effect. Handsome case design; mahogany or oak. An absolute $500 value. Easy terms.

Special TO-MORROW, $355.

WURLITZER

115 WEST 40TH STREET

Between Broadway and 6th Avenue

DEFENSE MEASURES NEAR FINAL STAGE

Conferees Agree on Army Expenditures of $267,597,000—Differ on Hay Amendment.

SPLIT OVER NAVY PROGRAM

Construction Proposals and Personnel Increases Referred Back to Both Houses for Quick Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—National defense legislation in Congress is approaching completion. The Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill today submitted a complete agreement on all points except the Hay amendment. The conferees on the Naval bill voted to disagree on the big construction program and personnel increases, the only remaining points of dispute in that measure, so that the issues may be referred back for quick settlement by the two houses themselves. The House conferees on the Army bill declined to yield on the Hay amendment to the articles of war which would exempt retired officers and men from the military criminal code. Senator Chamberlain thereupon submitted to the Senate the conference report, with a disagreement on that provision.

Senator Chamberlain will call up the army appropriation report in the Senate tomorrow. The bill, as agreed on, carries $267,597,000, or $85,000,000 in excess of the House bill. A report had been delayed several days while the War Department made an unsuccessful effort to induce the House conferees to recede from their insistence on the Hay amendment.

Members of the House, the majority of whom are away on vacation, will be called back to Washington next week for a vote on the building and personnel sections of the Naval bill. Representative Padgett, Chairman of the House Committee, said that he would submit the conference report on Thursday and call it up the following Tuesday or Wednesday for action.

To Urge Big Navy Program.

President Wilson, Navy Department officials, and other adequate defense champions of the Administration are expected to make a determined effort to induce House leaders to yield to the Senate program for the construction of sixty-six vessels, eight of them to be capital ships, in 1917. The House provided for only five capital ships. If the House votes to insist on its original provisions, it is said the Senate conferees will offer to give up the three-year continuing program in the Senate bill as an inducement to House leaders to reconsider and accept the big program for the first year.

An agreement was reached by the conferees on administrative features of the personnel section, but they could not get together on the question of increases in the enlisted strength. The Administration is anxious that the larger Senate authorizations in this section shall also be accepted. The Senate provided for a total enlisted strength of 74,000 and the House for only 61,000.

Secretary Daniels's plan for the promotion of navy officers by selection instead of by seniority was accepted, but was so amended that it would apply to officers of lower rank than that of Commander. Provision is made for a board of nine Admirals to pass on promotions, and six must agree in each case. It also was agreed that Captains who are not promoted before reaching the age of 57 shall be retired, and that Commanders not promoted shall be retired at 45 and Lieutenant Commanders at 40. The conferees also raised the general retirement age limit from 62 to 64 years.

Scope of Hay Amendment.

According to opinions expressed today when the conferees reported, the Hay amendment to the Army bill, upon which the House insists, might lead to an epidemic of criticism of army administration on the part of retired officers. The amendment provides, in effect, that retired officers and enlisted men of the regular army are not to be amenable to military law. This provision was not in the Army Appropriation bill as it passed the House and the Senate. It was " written into the measure in the conference. Under the amendment retired officers and enlisted men would be free to say and do what they pleased, even to criticise the President and his policies, without being in danger of trial by court-martial or other discipline.

The author of the amendment is Representative James Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs and Chairman of the House conferees on the Appropriation bill. He said today that he assumed entire responsibility for the provision exempting retired officers and soldiers from military discipline, and denied stories that obtained wide circulation at the Capitol in connection with the proposal.

One of these stories was that Mr. Hay, who has been at swords' points with Major Gen. Leonard Wood from the time General Wood was Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army, had arranged to exempt retired officers from court-martial proceedings in order to permit Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, former Adjutant General of the Army, now on the retired list, to publish a book in which General Wood's military career is said to be severely criticised.

Among the big army appropriations, as agreed to, are: For aviation, $13,281,668; pay of officers of the line, $10,000,000; transportation, $23,000,000; clothing, $20,280,000; subsistance, $20,000,000; ordnance stores and ammunition, $10,000,000, of which $5,000,000 shall be expended for purchase of munitions, the remainder to be used for manufacturing; ordnance stores and supplies, $9,500,000; armed motor cars, $500,000, reduced from $1,000,000; field artillery and ammunition for National Guard, $20,000,000, reduced from $28,240,000; and automatic machine rifles, $12,000,000, reduced from $15,000,000.

For training camps, such as that at Plattsburg, the bill appropriates $2,000,000, a reduction from $4,000,000 in the Senate bill. An appropriation of $450,000 in the Senate bill to reimburse the State of New York for expense in mobilization of the National Guard was stricken out. A $2,000,000 appropriation of $450,000 in the Senate bill to reimburse the State of New York for expense in mobilization of the National Guard was stricken out. A $2,000,000 appropriation is included in the bill as agreed to for relief of dependent families of guardsmen and enlisted men.

House Cheers Speaker Clark.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—When Republican Leader Mann reminded the House today that Speaker Clark had just passed his twenty-third anniversary as a member of Congress, Republicans and Democrats arose and cheered the Speaker for several minutes. Responding, Mr. Clark said he was not sure that he wanted to remain in the House another twenty-three years, but did know that he wanted to stay as long as he could.

Service for the Country Home Buyer.
Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE,
Grand Central Terminal, N.Y.
Elevator on Suburban Ramp
B. E. Farley, President

LUSITANIA PAYMENT PER HEAD DENIED

Story of Indemnity Agreement Reached With Germany False, Says Polk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—That the United States Government is unwilling to accept indemnity payment for the American lives lost in the destruction of the Cunard liner Lusitania by a German submarine on the basis of a " head payment " was again emphasized today, when Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk promptly and emphatically denied a story appearing in a New York newspaper this morning crediting the Administration with being willing to accept a payment from Germany of $,000 for each man and a less sum for each American woman, and a still smaller sum for each child lost in the attack.

According to the published story, Secretary Lansing has in his desk a proposed " agreement " for the settlement of the Lusitania case, bearing date of last February, by which Germany agrees to pay so much for the American lives lost. Acting Secretary Polk authorized the statement that there was no such agreement in existence, and that the question of a head price for American lives lost never had been discussed between the two Governments. Mr. Polk added that the circulation of such a story was calculated to do a great deal of harm. He explained that there had been no discussion whatever between this Government and the German Government regarding the amount of damages to be assessed for the loss of American lives.

As it stands today and has stood since the last notes were exchanged in the Sussex case, the Lusitania question involves merely the assurances given to the United States Government with respect to the manner in which Germany intended to conduct submarine warfare. The " agreement " to which reference was made in the story published this morning is supposed to be the tentative agreement between this country and Germany involved in the diplomatic exchanges informally conducted between Secretary of State Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, last Winter, in an effort to reach an understanding for the settlement of the Lusitania case.

The margin of difference between the two Governments became almost infinitesimal about the middle of last February, when Count von Bernstorff delivered to Secretary Lansing a draft of the proposed agreement, which was declared to be satisfactory to Germany, and which was understood to be substantially satisfactory to the United States Government. In this draft the German Government agreed to recognize liability for American lives lost, and offered to pay an indemnity.

But at that time the negotiations were halted by the announcement made by the German Government that it intended to regard all armed liners as warships and to sink them on sight. New assurances which were regarded as satisfactory if lived up to were given by the German Government last May in the Sussex case. Ambassador Gerard was directed to endeavor to learn from the German Government the nature of the punishment which Germany declared it had meted out to the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the Sussex. This information has never been forthcoming.

Meanwhile the Lusitania issue has remained unsettled. Germany, so far as is known, has not withdrawn its willingness to stand by the proposed agreement, and President Wilson and Secretary Lansing could take up the pigeonholed draft and approve it at any time. They have preferred, however, to await developments.

LOAN BOARD ORGANIZES.

George W. Norris Is Appointed Farm Loan Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Organization of the new Farm Loan Board was perfected here today with the induction into office of its four appointive members, the designation by President Wilson of an executive head, and the selection of a Secretary. The board will meet again tomorrow to consider how it may best obtain information on which to base its first important work, the division of the country into twelve land bank districts with a Federal Land Bank in each.

President Wilson named George W. Norris as Farm Loan Commissioner, or executive head of the board. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Norris, and C. E. Lobdell, Herbert Quick, and W. S. A. Smith, the other members in the office of Secretary McAdoo, who is ex officio a member, and Chairman.

At a short session afterward W. W. Flannagan of Montclair, N. J., was chosen Secretary of the board. Mr. Flannagan has been Secretary of the Joint Commission which investigated rural credits in Europe and drafted the present law

Again Seeks Light on Ellis Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Representative William S. Bennet of New York renewed his efforts today to obtain information regarding the administration of the Ellis Island immigration station under Commissioner Frederic C. Howe. He introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Labor for the records of an investigation at Ellis Island made by Byron H. Uhl, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, following Mr. Bennet's recent speech in the House alleging gross immorality at Ellis Island.

OVERMAN OPPOSES CHILD LABOR BILL

North Carolina Senator Argues That Work Keeps Children Out of Mischief.

WORKS TELLS OF HARDSHIPS

Says He Has Never Recovered from Early Labor—Husting and Kenyon Support the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The argument that criminality among children was less in States where there were no child labor laws was advanced in the Senate today during the consideration of the bill prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of products of factories in which children were employed. Senator Overman of North Carolina produced statistics to show that in his State, where the employment of children in factories was not regulated, boys and girls were much better behaved than those of Commonwealths where child labor laws were in force.

Labor was a good thing for children, Senator Overman argued, in effect. His contention was that it kept them out of mischief. To support his argument he cited figures to show that in North Carolina, with its absence of laws for the protection of children who worked, only 15 children per 100,000 between the ages of 14 and 16 were sent to jail, while in Massachusetts the proportionate number was 279, in Rhode Island 199, and in Missouri 122.

Senator Works of California, who said he thought the bill was unconstitutional, but would vote for it in order to give the United States Supreme Court the opportunity to settle the question once and for all, told how he fared as a child laborer. He believed, he said, that he had never recovered from the hard work he did when he was a little boy. There was indelibly impressed on his mind, he went on reminiscently, the dark room in which he slept and how he would be awakened from the deep sleep of boyhood at four o'clock in the morning, often with his muscles so stiff that he could not walk without pain.

He believed the question involved in the bill was a question of State jurisdiction. The country, he thought, was driving irresistibly toward centralized Government. If the Supreme Court upheld the Child Labor law, there would be no dividing line between the sovereignty of the States and that of the nation; there would be no industry that would not be regulated by the Federal Government.

Senator Husting of Wisconsin waved aside the constitutional objections to the measure. The dictates of ordinary humanity, he said, should be against the abuses which the bill sought to correct. The opposition to the bill, he insisted, was hiding behind the Constitution in order to avoid doing something that humanity demanded.

Advocating the passage of the bill, Senator Kenyon of Iowa said that the next step would be to bar from interstate commerce the goods of factories where women worked more than eight hours a day. When Senator Hardwick of Georgia asked if the next step after that would not be to bar all labor from more than eight hours work a day, Mr. Kenyon answered that it was a question whether this was desirable.

Messages urging the passage of the bill from Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Rabbi Stephen Wise and Dr. Lyman Abbott were read into the record by Senator Kern.

TALAS ESCAPES THE CHAIR.

Death Sentence of Mrs. Nichols's Servant Commuted to Life Term.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—The death sentence imposed on Onne Talas, convicted slayer of Mrs. Austin A. Nichols of New York, was commuted to imprisonment for life by Governor Whitman today. The commutation was recommended by the Judges of the Court of Appeals who affirmed the judgment of conviction on appeal. Talas was convicted of first degree murder on the theory that he was implicated in the robbery of Mrs. Nichols, which resulted in her being killed.

Talas, who was a servant in Mrs. Nichols's household, confessed that at the instigation of Arthur Waldenen, a former servant in the house, he admitted Waldenen to the house with the understanding that the former employe would rob Mrs. Nichols and divide the proceeds with him. Waldenen and two companions bound Talas after entering the house and then proceeded upstairs, where they strangled Mrs. Nichols and robbed her of her jewelry.

The jury that tried the case were instructed by the court that they must either convict of first degree murder or acquit the prisoner. The Governor was advised that all of the members of the Court of Appeals believed that under all the circumstances the Governor might very well commute the death sentence. Talas, it was pointed out to the Governor, had a good record previous to the commission of this crime, and his participation in the case was, it was claimed, due to his youth and to ignorance of the probable consequences both to Mrs. Nichols and to himself.

ANSWERS McLEAN'S SUIT.

Adviser of Publisher's Son Says He Has No Interest in Testator's Letters

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Francis T. Homer, appointed by the late John R. McLean, millionaire publisher and financier, as adviser to his son and heir, Edward Beale McLean, today filed answer to the suit in the District Supreme Court for an injunction brought by young McLean to restrain Homer from delivering to the American Security and Trust Company certain personal and private letters of John R. McLean. The American Security and Trust Company, as executor of the will, was allowed to intervene in the suit which young McLean brought shortly after he filed a caveat attacking the validity of his father's will.

Hearing on the rule issued against Homer requiring him to show cause why he should not be restrained from delivering the letters has been set for Wednesday.

Mr. Homer, who was a lifelong friend of the elder McLean, says in his answer that he is in possession of the letters and that they were turned over to him by Alfred B. Leet, trust officer of the American Securit yand Trust Company, with instructions to examine them and " to destroy all that were of no interest to the estate of the said John R. McLean."

Mr. Homer admits that he has been requested by the Trust Company to redeliver the letters to it, and says that he will do so unless restrained by the court. Mr. Homer admits the contention made by Edward Beale McLean that the will left all the " personal property " of the testator to him.

Mr. Homer admits Mr. McLean's allegation that the testator gave him (Homer) instructions to destroy the letters in question upon his death, but says that he did not know that the same instructions had been given the son by the testator.

In answer to Mr. McLean's contention that " in the event said letters are delivered to the American Security and Trust Company he will suffer irreparable injury and damage for which he will have no adequate and complete remedy at law," Mr. Homer states that " not having examined the contents of all the letters, he cannot admit all the allegations contained."

Mr. Homer concludes by stating that he has no interest in said letters, and is willing to have such disposition made of them as the court may deem proper. He prays the suit may be dismissed with reasonable costs.

MUST KEEP BEACHES CLEAR.

Coney Bathhouse Keepers Told to Remove All Obstructions.

Notices were posted along the bathing beaches at Coney Island yesterday warning the proprietors of bathing houses that the beach must be kept clear of all obstructions between the high and low water lines. The action was taken under orders from the office of the Attorney General of the State, following a decision of the Court of Appeals that the beach must be kept free from encroachments of all kinds.

Some of the bathing houses extend into the forbidden limits, but no action will be taken with regard to these until the State Surveyors have made an inspection.

Mrs. Harris M. Crist Hurt by Auto.

Mrs. Harris M. Crist, the wife of the managing editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, was knocked down by an automobile and painfully injured while crossing a street in Oak Bluffs, Mass., on Saturday evening. Two of her ribs were fractured and she suffered also from shock.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
DIRECT TO BORROWERS
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
124 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Managing Real Estate
has become a special business and the best results are obtained through an organization developed by experience.
Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	90
Literature	30	Elementary German	83
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	83
Chemistry	30		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:—

English Grammar & Composition	60	American History	60
English Literature	74	Elementary Algebra Complete	86
Elementary German	83	Chemistry	60
Advanced German	60	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	85	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Plane Geometry	67	*Advanced Latin Composition	75

*For Harvard.

Many other excellent records shown on request.

Summer School now in session. *Individual or class instruction in any subject by the hour or by the term. The principal welcomes interviews between 10 and 12 A. M. and between 2 and 4 P. M. daily.*

A school for boys under 14 will be opened Oct. 2d at 270 West 72d St., corner of West End Ave.

Applications will be received up to Sept. 1st for a course of lectures on Concentration to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. These lectures will be of special interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers, and business men.

Boarding and Day Pupils.

The Clark School for Concentration
259 West 75th St., Corner of West End Ave. Tel. 744 Columbus.

School Information
EXPERT ADVICE FREE
Catalogs of all boarding schools in the United States. There are no fees or charges of any kind. Information given free. Please state kind of school wanted. For reliable advice on school matters write, 'phone or call.
AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION
Bureau Maintained by the Schools to Help You.
TIMES BLDG., 42D AND BROADWAY.
Phone Bryant 8980.

Get Ready For College
HERE is a private day school which prepares for college or business. Its million-dollar equipment, expert teaching force and superior methods afford pupils unusual advantages. Every effort made to develop brains, character, and body. Handy to all transit lines. Write for catalog or visit school in person.
MARQUAND SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Central Branch, Y.M.C.A., 55 Hanson Pl., Bklyn.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SCHOOL for NERVOUS AND BACKWARD CHILDREN
Will Open a DAY SCHOOL Sept. 18th, at 315 W. 87th St., Near Riverside Drive.
Modern Kindergarten, Elementary and Manual Training Depts.
Small classes give your child advantage of individual instruction. Enrollment is limited. Early reservations are advised.
Until Sept. 6th apply to the Boarding School at 238th St. and Riverdale Ave. Phone Kingsbridge 316.

DAVID MANNES MUSIC SCHOOL
For catalog address 181 W. 75th St.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL,
174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
Day School, "Dwight Method"
Evening School. of Instruction.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
College. Twenty-one courses leading to degrees. Board and Tuition $400 per year
Preparatory School. $400 per year.
St. Edward's Hall For younger boys. $250 per year.
Information may be obtained at the
NEW YORK OFFICE
of the University at
505 FIFTH AVENUE.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8415

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
241 West 75th St. Phone Columbus 8894.
Founded 1906. Open all Summer. Both sexes. Thorough preparation for all examinations. Home or School. Resident tutors if desired. Pupils taught how to study.
Summer Resident Tutoring: Jersey Coast, Long Island, Greenwich, and other localities.
" A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
Woolworth Building
233 BROADWAY.
Afternoon Classes 4:15 to 6:15
Evening Classes 7:45 to 9:45
Term Begins Sept. 28. CASE SYSTEM. Tuition Fee One Hundred and Ten Dollars. Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,
Vaihalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
A home school for GIRLS, in the real country, under care of Friends. Home mother for young children. 44th year. 25 miles from N. Y.; 70 acres; 500 ft. elevation. Primary, Preparatory, Music, Art, Domestic Science, Manual Training and Commercial Dept. Gymnasium. Regents Standard. Rates $300 to $400. Opens Sept. 15. Catalog.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
305 Washington Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day and Evening Schools. Students may attend either. Three year course. High standards. Experienced teachers. Central location. Catalogue on request.
WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Dean.

KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL
For Boys. Endorsed by every American University. Individual plan of work. College preparatory course and a good training for business life. Special course in agriculture. Scientific physical care. 29th year opens Sept. 19th. Write for catalog.
Kiskiminetas Springs School, Dept. 29, Saltsburg, Pa.

The Tome School
An Endowed Preparatory School
Offers the best possible preparation for college or technical school. The most beautiful and complete school buildings and grounds in America.
Thomas S. Baker, Ph.D., Port Deposit, Md.

SPANISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES
Learn quickly with pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry. Fit all Talking Machines. Write for Booklet or call for Demonstration. Easy payments.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

The Mercersburg Academy
FOR BOYS Mercersburg, Pa.
Send for catalogue to
Wm. Mann Irvine, Ph.D., LL.D., Headmaster, Box 121.

McBURNEY SCHOOL
Prepares for College & for Life.
A new school with distinctive features.
302 West 57th St.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.

PEDDIE For the all-around education of manly boys. Athletic sports. 60-acre campus. Prepares for college and business life. Lower school for boys from 11 to 14.
ROGER W. SWETLAND, Headmaster, Box T, Hightstown, N. J.

Prominent Educator, with a year's leave of absence, would take four boys to accompany him to his bungalow in Florida for instruction and preparation for college or business; real personal attention at all times; plenty of outdoor life; rates reasonable. Address Z 344 Times Annex.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Every facility in modern, well-equipped buildings, recreation and refined surroundings. Mental, moral and physical development. New York representative, Mr. Wm. Anthony, 420 West 118th St., Apt. 74.
A. H. TOMLINSON, Headmaster, Box G, Swarthmore, Pa.

Kelvin School
Summer session for Fall college entrance examinations begins August 7. Highly experienced teachers. Morning session only. Twelfth year. Office hours: 9:30-11:30. 231 W. 70th Street. Telephone, Columbus 3396.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY
Wilbraham, Mass.—150 miles from New York. Fits boys for college and for life. Five brick buildings. Fine gymnasium and athletic field. Limited enrolment. References required. Rate $600-$700.
Gaylord William Douglass, M. A., Headmaster.

LOYOLA SCHOOL
PARK AVE. & 83RD ST.
A private preparatory school directed by JESUIT FATHERS. 17th year begins Sept. 27.
Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., Principal.
Address Rev. P. F. O'Gorman, S. J., V.-Principal.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.
31 years of success in training boys for college and business prove the worth of our methods of teaching and military discipline. Write for catalogue. The Principal, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL of HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 West 79th St.
Cooking, Millinery, Dressmaking, Accounts, also English and French. One or all subjects may be taken. 8th year. Catalog.

BLAIR ACADEMY General education and preparation for college or technical school. Certificate privilege. New gymnasium. Catalog. JOHN C. SHARPE, LL.D., Headmaster, Box W, Blairstown, N. J.

Bryant School for Stammering
Methods: Educational, rational, easy, benefits positive. Established 1888. Booklet free. Dr. E. A. Bryant, principal. 26 W. 40th.

HANOVER TUTORING SCHOOL
In the Heart of the New Hampshire Hills. Summer session July, August and September. Every candidate in last two years entered college. John W. Leydon, Director, Hanover, N.H.

Successful College Preparation for Boys
Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson Tel. Kingsbridge 123

ST. PAUL'S—SCHOOL for BOYS
Write for Catalog. WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster, 181 Stewart Ave., Garden City, L. I.

Dalton Swimming School
308 W. 59 St. (Col. Circle.) Booklet "F."

ALLENTOWN PREPARATORY A boys' school of high standards. Junior Department. Catalog. FRANK T. SIGMAN, A.M., Principal, Allentown, Pa.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT.
Prof. Prunera, 50 Wall St. & 166 W. 96 St.

NEWTON ACADEMY Semi-military. 55th year. Home school for 40 boys near N. Y. Rate moderate. Catalog. P. S. Wilson, Principal, Box U, Newton, N.J.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business; Shorthand. 123d St. and Lenox Av.

U. S. Home Study music lessons. Any instrument 15 cents. Music Department. Gimbel Brothers.

In 80 mnemonic lessons, French, Spanish, Russian. 101 W. 75th. Native University teacher.

Institute of Musical Art of the City of New York. Address Secretary, Box 125, 120 Claremont Av., N.Y.

UNIQUE MAGAZINE.
Current History, published by The New York Times, describes operations of the war in Europe. Portraits, maps, and charts. Every month, 25 cents—$3 a year. Vols. I., II., and III. now ready, $2 each (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Here Is Dance-Music You Can't Resist!

MUSIC that just *lifts* you, carries you along—music that your partner will vote "divine", that leaves you breathless and longing for more: *that's* a Columbia Record for the dance!

Perfect time, snap, sparkle and *life*—perfect recording: spirited, *true*—these things have made Columbia Records first in popularity.

Listen to any one of these records—and you'll want to do something *more* than listen. You'll want to get up and DANCE!

A5702 12-inch $1.00 { RAGGING THE SCALE. Fox-trot. Prince's Band. / KINKY. One Step. Prince's Band.

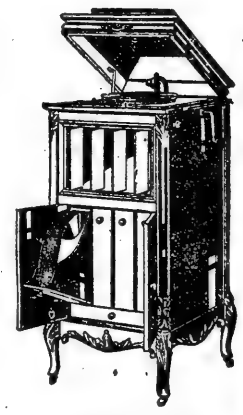
A5560 12-inch $1.00 { MEDLEY OF OLD SONGS. One Step. Prince's Band. / KITTY MACKAY. Hesitation Waltz. Prince's Band.

A5815 12-inch $1.00 { THE MURRAY WALK. Fox-trot. Prince's Band. / STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN—"The Girl on the Magazine." Fox-trot. Prince's Band.

In *tone*, as well as in time and rhythm, Columbia dance records are unsurpassed. You'll enjoy hearing them as *music*—if you can resist their invitation to *dance*.

Be sure you have a good stock for the Summer—see your Columbia dealer *today*.

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.
Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.



Columbia Grafonola Price $150

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.
Gotham Shops, Inc., 49 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 192 Park Row
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & Bdway.)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Stores, Grand Central Sta.
34th St. and Bdway.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1518 Third Av.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Ziop, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig, Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3rd Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co. 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & 3d Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Southern Boulevard
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1387 St. Nicholas Ave.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
James P. Mullin, 591 Washington Ave.
R. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
M. B. Evans, 739 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway

BROOKLYN (cont.):
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1821 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Brody, 349 Knickerbocker Ave.
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 231 Broadway
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave—234 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
G. & R. Furniture Co., 5413 Fifth Ave.
Neapolitan Phonograph Co., 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.

JERSEY CITY.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co. 492 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Burtclay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Final Clearance
of Smart Fashions—for immediate wear
The Sale Prices are only a fraction of former cost

DRESSES AND GOWNS—*for Day and Evening*
Formerly $95 to $165.....at $38 & $55
A large selection, from many lines in late Summer models.

SUMMER FROCKS—*for Country Wear*
Formerly $45 to $65.....at $18
Of crepe, voile, dimity, linen, etc.

WRAPS—*for Afternoon or Evening Wear*
Formerly $65 to $95.....at $35
Plain colors and high shades, in silk and satin.

SMART SILK SUITS—*for Street or Semi-dress*
Formerly $45 to $95.....at $25
Of taffeta and faille, including navy and black.

MID-SEASON HATS—*in Dress and Sports Styles*
Formerly $25 to $35.....at $10
Flower trimmed effects in milan, hemp and Georgette crepe.

GIANTS SOLVE LAVENDER AND DEFEAT THE CUBS—SEABRIGHT TENNIS BEGINS WITH FINE FIELD

GIANTS, VIA LOBERT, MAKE A DISCOVERY

Unveil Jimmy Lavender's Twirling Secrets and Defeat the Cubs, 3 to 2.

TESREAU IS CAUTIOUS

Chicago Tries to Regain Lead in Eighth-Inning Rally, but Big Jeff Applies the Screws.

There are many things in this world undiscovered and, until yesterday, one of the mysteries the Giants had never been able to fathom was the pitching of Jimmy Lavender, the Montezuma marvel. Old Hans Lobert was really the one who made the discovery, and he made it just at the right time, in the fifth inning when the bases were filled. After discovering exactly how to hit Lavender for a timely two-base swipe, Hans locked like Columbus, Balboa, or De Soto. They were all great men in their own way.

It was mainly because Lobert delved into Lavender's secrets that the Giants were able to down the Cubs at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 3 to 2. He oozed the nitroglycerine into the time-lock of Georgia Jimmy's pitching safe and cracked the combination.

The Cubs were leading at the time, 1 to 0. Benny Kauff was safe on Wortman's error for a starter, and Merkle was hit by a pitched ball. Fletcher sacrificed both lads along a pier, and Rariden came to the bat. With Ferdie Schupp on deck, Lavender thought it would be a good idea to give Rariden a pass.

The Sapient McGraw Acts.

Did he imagine that foxy Manager McGraw would allow a weak-hitting pitcher to bat with the bases full?

He did, but McGraw didn't. Jimmy passed Rariden intentionally and filled the bases, just as he expected. Then McGraw yanked Lobert off the coaching lines and sent him to bat. Lavender had read somewhere about liars being so ancient that he had to wear glasses to see the signs on the fence. He must have believed it, but the person who wrote it was only writing fiction at so much per write.

Anyway, to make a short story longer, Lobert cracked a wuzzling hit along the left field foul line for two bases, and Kauff, Merkle and Rariden came sailing home like the New York Yacht Club's fleet before a gale.

True, the Cubs had every intention of making trouble in the eighth, when Jeff Tesreau was pitching, but the big fellow tightened up, Mann struck out, bat, and struck him out. The Cubs had got one run in their impending rally before this happened.

Heat Affects the Timepiece.

If they try to play ball on any more dark days like yesterday they will have to light some candles at the Polo Grounds. It wasn't only dark, but rain pattered down during the first half of the game. And perhaps you think it wasn't warm? Well, the heat reached the big clock in right field and the hands started to whirl around like a windmill. That's how hot it was. Manager Joe Tinker used three pitchers, Lavender, Prendergast, and Tom Seaton. When Seaton started to twirl, the Giants suspected that he was using something on the ball, so Manager McGraw held a clinic over the pill with Umpire Bill Klem, but discovered nothing except the seams.

Catcher Arthur Wilson not only felt the heat but he also suffered when a foul tip imbedded itself in the pit of his stomach. Wilson retired when the inning was over, and Jimmy Archer donned the big mitt.

The Cubs got a couple of hits off Schupp in the second, but they amounted to little. With two out of the way, Saier singled and stole second when Fletcher dropped Rariden's throw. Wortman beat out an infield tap and Saier went to third. Both runners tried to pull a double steal, but Doyle tossed Saier out at the plate.

Cubs Get First Run in Third.

Chicago chalked up one run in the third. Wilson singled to left and Lavender fanned. Rolly Zeider singled and sent Wilson to third. Mollwitz hoisted a sacrifice fly to Kauff, which scored Wilson.

Then came the fifth, when the Giants, or rather Hans Lobert, discovered how to slam Lavender. Three runs resulted for New York and then came the eighth, when the Cubs threatened with a little insurrection. After Archer had struck out, Elliott, batting for Prendergast, received a pass. Tackard ran for him. Zeider promptly grounded out to Merkle. Mollwitz singled, scoring Packard, and then stole second. Tesreau fanned Mann and the trouble was ended.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Zeider,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	5	5	Mollwitz,rf	2	0	1	2	0
Herzog,3b	4	0	1	1	5	Mann,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Robertson,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Zimm'n,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Kauff,cf	3	1	1	3	0	Kelly,cf	4	0	0	6	1
Merkle,1b	2	1	0	9	1	Saier,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Fletcher,ss	2	0	0	1	2	Wortm'n,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Rariden,c	2	1	0	5	2	Wilson,c	2	1	1	2	2
Schupp,p	1	0	0	1	0	Archer,c	1	0	0	1	0
cLobert	1	0	1	0	0	Lavender,p	2	0	0	1	1
Tesreau,p	1	0	0	0	0	Prendergt'r,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aElliott	0	0	0	0	0
						bPackard	0	1	0	0	0
						Seaton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	3	3	27	15	Total	29	2	6	24	9

a-Batted for Prendergast in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Elliott in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Schupp in fifth inning.
Errors—Zeider, Wortman.

New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Zeider, Herzog, Lobert, Stolen bases—Saier, Mollwitz, and Burns. Sacrifice hit—Fletcher. Sacrifice fly—Mollwitz. Double play—Herzog and Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 3; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; off Tesreau, 1; off Lavender, 1; off Seaton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schupp, 5 hits, 1 run, in five innings; off Tesreau, 1 hit, 1 run, in four innings; off Lavender, 3 hits, 2 runs, in four and one-third innings; off Prendergast, no hits in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Schupp, (Zeider;) by Lavender, (Merkle.) Struck out—By Schupp, 2; by Tesreau, 2; by Lavender, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.
First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	7	0
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

No other games scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	54	43	.557
Providence	53	43	.552
Montreal	49	44	.527
Baltimore	50	47	.515
Toronto	47	45	.511
Richmond	45	47	.489
Newark	44	54	.426
Rochester	38	53	.418

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Baltimore.

New York State League.

Elmira, 7; Utica, 2.
(First game.)
Elmira, 4; Utica, 2.
(Second game.)
Syracuse, 1; Binghamton, 0.
Harrisburg, 3; Scranton, 0.
Albany, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 2.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; rain.)
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
(First game.)
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 0.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 1.
Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2.
(Ten innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	59	35	.628
Boston	55	38	.591
Philadelphia	54	40	.574
New York	49	45	.521
Chicago	46	54	.460
St. Louis	45	58	.437
Pittsburgh	41	53	.436
Cincinnati	39	65	.375

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	61	44	.581
Boston	58	44	.569
Cleveland	57	45	.559
New York	55	47	.539
Detroit	56	50	.528
St. Louis	53	51	.510
Washington	51	50	.505
Philadelphia	19	79	.194

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

BRAVES USE BRUSH TWICE.

Whitewash Reds by 2 to 0 in First Game and 6 to 0 in Second.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—The Braves scored a double shutout on Cincinnati today, winning the first game 2 to 0 and the second 6 to 0. Toney pitched a great game for the Reds in the first contest, but he received wretched support. Boston connected for only six safe drives in the second game off Moseley, but they were timely and netted runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'e,ss	2	0	0	4	4	Groh,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Fitzpk,2b	2	0	0	1	1	Roush,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Egan,2b	1	0	0	1	2	Griffith,rf	4	0	2	3	1
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Chase,1b	1	0	0	4	0
Mizer,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Mitchell,1b	3	0	0	7	1
Konet'y,1b	4	0	0	11	2	Neis,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Smith,3b	2	0	0	0	2	Louden,2b	4	0	0	2	0
Collins,cf	2	0	0	1	0	Emmer,ss	2	0	0	2	1
Blackb'n,c	1	1	0	4	2	Wingo,c	4	0	0	2	2
Barnes,p	3	0	0	1	3	Toney,p	3	0	0	0	3
						a-Fischer	1	0	1	0	0
Total	24	2	2	27	17	Total	32	0	5	24	11

a-Batted for Emmer in ninth inning.
Errors—Blackburn, Chase, Mitchell, (2,) Emmer.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Wilhoit. Three-base hit—Maranville. Stolen base—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Egan, Collins. Double plays—Griffith and Groh; Mitchell and Emmer; Konetchy, Blackburn, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 5; off Barnes, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Toney, 2 hits and 1 run in 8 innings; off Barnes, 5 hits and no runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Barnes, (Roush.) Struck out—By Toney, 3; by Barnes, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'e,ss	4	3	2	2	4	Neale,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Egan,2b	2	1	1	2	7	Roush,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Wilhoit,rf	3	1	0	0	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mizer,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Groh,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Konet'y,1b	4	0	2	12	0	Clarke,c	3	0	1	2	0
Smith,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Mitchell,1b	4	0	1	3	8
Collins,cf	2	1	0	2	0	Holl'den,2b	2	0	0	1	2
Blackb'n,c	3	0	1	4	1	Emmer,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Allen,p	3	0	0	0	1	Moseley,p	3	0	0	0	2
						Fisher,2b	1	0	1	1	1
						Huhn,c	1	0	0	3	0
						aVingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	6	6	27	14	Total	35	0	10	24	8

a-Batted for Moseley in the ninth inning.

Boston	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two base hit—Mitchell. Three base hit—Konetchy. Home run—Maranville. Stolen bases—Maranville, 2. Sacrifice hits Wilhoit, Egan. Double plays—Egan, Maranville, and Konetchy. Maranville, Egan, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Moseley, 2; off Allen, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Moseley, 6 hits and 6 runs in eight innings; off Allen, 10 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Moseley, 5; by Allen, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

AMES THUMPED LUSTILY.

Before He Leaves Mound in Fourth Phillies Have Game Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Philadelphia won today's game from St. Louis by knocking Ames off the rubber in the fourth inning, the score being 5 to 3. Manager Huggins put in three pitchers in the closing innings, all of whom prevented the home team from scoring. Niehoff had three singles and a double in four times at bat. The score:

PHILA.. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Smith,cf	5	1	3	2	0
Niehoff,3b	4	0	3	0	0	Beck,3b	1	1	2	1	2
Dugey,2b	1	0	0	2	3	Corhan,ss	2	0	2	1	0
Good,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Bescher,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Hinsby,ss,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	7	1	Wilson,rf	3	1	1	5	0
Bancroft,ss	4	2	3	5	5	Miller,1b	4	2	2	5	0
Killifer,c	4	1	1	7	1	Gonzales,c	2	0	0	1	1
Chalmers,p	0	0	0	0	0	Steele,p	1	0	0	0	0
Demaree,p	3	1	1	0	1	Lotz,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCravath	1	0	0	0	0	Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Betzel,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Total	33	5	11	27	11	Ames,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Brottem,c	2	0	0	2	0
						Snyder,c	1	0	0	1	0
						bLong	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	3	11	24	8

a-Batted for Chalmers in the second inning.
b-Batted for Lotz in the eighth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Hornsby, Wilson.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5	
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Bescher, Smith, Niehoff. Three-base hit—Corhan. Home runs—Killifer, Stolen base—Bancroft. Double play—Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Lotz, 1; off Chalmers, 1; off Demaree, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 9 hits and 2 runs in four innings; off Steel, no hits and no runs in two innings; off Lotz, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Williams, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Chalmers, 3 hits and 1 run in two innings; off Demaree, 8 hits and 1 run in seven innings. Hit by pitcher—By Demaree, (Wilson.) Struck out—By Ames, 1; by Steele, 1; by Williams, 1; by Demaree, 7. Wild pitches—Chalmers, Demaree. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 4; New London, 0.
New Haven, 3; Portland, 2.
Worcester, 11; Lowell, 1.
Springfield, 5; Hartford, 1.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 6; Mobile, 0.
(First Game.)
Nashville, 3; Mobile, 1.
(Second Game.)
Birmingham, 1; Little Rock, 1.
(Called; Rain.)
Memphis, 5; Atlanta, 3.

Pitches No Hit, No Run Game.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 7.—Harry Seibold of the Wheeling Central League Club pitched a no hit, no run game here today against the team from Muskegon, Mich. Five men reached first base, two as a result of errors, but none passed second base.

YANKS, BRISK WITH BATS, TRIM INDIANS

Peckinpaugh, on Rampage in His Own Home Town, Scores Twice in 3 to 2 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—Clean, crisp hitting when needed and fielding which was always steady and sometimes swift stood the Yankees in good stead today and they won another ball game. They beat the Indians by 3 to 2, and if they do nothing else here they have shattered local visions of four games straight and an advance in the pennant race.

Having regained some confidence by the victory over the Tigers yesterday, the Yankees today played their best game on this trip in suppressing the Indians. Their display was of all-around excellence. Not only did they field and hit to good purpose but they ran bases in the same way. The combined hitting and base running of Peckinpaugh were pertinent factors. Peck made three hits, two runs, and stole two bases. Two of his hits counted heavily. This is his home town, so it was fitting that he be a devil in it.

Hofman, Oldring, and Fisher flourished the hickory in support of Peck in a way that counted, the batwork of these four being responsible for all of the New York tallies. The hitting was just timely enough to carry victory with it. There was a tinge of weak fielding by Chapman, and that, too, counted; but the Yanks surrounded the third baseman's slip with base hits.

As a pitcher Fisher did well for three innings, not allowing a hit, but was punished in the next three. Seven of the eight Cleveland bingles came in those next three innings, but Fisher weathered trouble with nothing worse than a tied score, being helped in the weathering by a beautiful throw to the plate by Elmer Miller which cut off a run. But for this fine performance Fisher and the Yankees would have fared less happily, for it severed a rally in twain. Shawkey relieved Fisher and did the thing in the last three innings, and a single in the ninth, with two out, was all the Indians could do.

The Yankees lingered in the first two innings, but went to it forcibly in the third. Fisher opened the attack. He doubled to left field, took third while Turner was tinkering out Miller, and tallied on a blistering grounder which Hofman sent through Wambsgans. Peck's single to right induced Hofman to try for third. He'd have been a gone gosling if Chapman had held Roth's throw, but Chapman didn't. However, Hofman was killed at the plate when he tried to score on Pipp's grounder to Turner. Turner did valorous work knocking down this fierce shot and getting a man on it. Peck took third on the play, and a double steal concocted by Pipp and himself went through as per specifications.

The Indians banged two two-baggers and two singles in the fourth, but netted only one run. Chapman opened with a double, which was a scratch. Speaker was retired by Gedeon, but Roth doubled and Chapman cantered home. Roth rushed headlong for the goal when Gandil singled to left. Miller pegged him out on the fly with a grey herring. Immediately after this Wambsgans bunted safely, but Turner ended the inning with a pop to Pipp.

A double by Speaker and a single by Roth sent in the tying run in the sixth. The tie was broken in the eighth. Peck took a two-strike ball pitch served by Bagby and flattened it. It buzzed past Chapman before he could move, gave Graney a chase, and landed Peck on second. An amazing one-handed catch by Speaker robbed Pipp of a home run, but forwarded Peck to third. Rube Oldring brought him in. The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,lf	5	0	0	3	1	Graney,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Hofman,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Chapman,3b	3	1	1	0	3
Peckin'hs,ss	4	2	3	3	2	Speaker,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	10	0	Roth,rf	4	0	2	3	1
Oldring,rf	4	2	2	1	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	1	3	Wambs'ss,ss	4	0	2	2	6
Voone,3b	4	0	0	2	0	Turner,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Nunam'r,c	4	0	2	3	3	Daly,c	3	0	1	5	1
Fisher,p	2	1	1	0	0	Bagby,p	3	0	0	1	1
Shawkey,p	1	0	0	0	0	b-Smith	1	0	0	0	0
a-Maisel	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	35	3	10	27	10	Total	32	2	8	27	15

a-Batted for Fisher in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Turner in the ninth inning.
Errors—Chapman, (2,) Packinpaugh, Nunamaker.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Chapman, Roth, Speaker, Fisher, Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, (2,) Pipp, Oldring. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Gedeon, Maisel. Double play—Nunamaker, Pipp and Pipp. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Fisher, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 10 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Fisher, 1 hits and 3 runs in six innings; off Shawkey, 1 hit and no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Bagby, 4; by Fisher, 1; by Shawkey, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

ATHLETICS ALMOST WIN

But Haley Spoils Chances in Their Nineteenth Straight Defeat.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—Philadelphia lost to Detroit today 4 to 2. The Athletics had an excellent opportunity to end their losing streak of nineteen straight games, as Myers was very good and Coveleskie bad. Haley spoiled it, however, in two bad innings. He made two wild throws, two runs resulting. Charles E. Hughes, Republican Presidential nominee, watched two innings of the game. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILA.. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	1	3	Witt,ss	5	1	1	3	3
Burns,ss	4	1	1	0	2	Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Cobb,cf	2	0	0	5	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Lajoie,2b	4	1	2	2	0
Burns,1b	2	1	1	13	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Heilman,rf	2	1	0	0	0	McElwee,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Yount,2b	3	0	1	1	4	Pick,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Baker,c	3	0	0	3	0	Haley,c	4	0	1	6	3
Coveles'e,p	3	0	1	0	3	Myers,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	26	4	5	27	12	Total	36	2	9	24	16

Errors—Coveleskie, Haley (2).

Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Haley. Three-base hit—Lajoie. Home run—Witt. Sacrifice hit—Myers. Stolen bases—Veach, Burns. Double play—Witt, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 3. First base on balls—Off Myers, 5. First base on error—Philadelphia. Hits and earned runs—Off Myers, 5 hits, 2 runs in eight innings; off Coveleskie, 9 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Myers, 5; by Coveleskie, 3. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

NEW YORK PRINTERS WIN.

Beat Washington Team in Baseball Game at Indianapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—The New York printers rallied at the end of their game with the Washington typos in the Union Printers' National baseball championship tourney here today, and won in the eighth and ninth innings by a score of 3 to 2. Bailey, who pitched for the Gothamites, held the Washington club to four hits. The two runs in the sixth inning were due to errors. The score by innings:

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Batteries—Bailey and Wiegand, Blanton and Goebel.
Umpires—Messrs. Hanley and Henderson.

Thomas and Austin Suspended.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Chester Thomas, the Boston Americans' catcher, and Jimmy Austin, third baseman of the St. Louis Americans, were indefinitely suspended today by President Johnson for their participation in a fist fight at St. Louis yesterday. The suspension of Thomas is considered a blow to the Red Sox in their crucial series with the White Sox.

ROBINS TO RECALL EIGHT.

Total Number of Players Will Be Increased to Thirty-one.

It was announced yesterday that the action of the Brooklyn Club owners in purchasing the release of infielder Kelleher from the Denver Club last week will be followed shortly by the recall of at least eight players now farmed out to various minor league organizations. Included in the list of those who will be recalled are four fielders, a catcher, and three pitchers. These, with Kelleher, will bring the club's total of players up to thirty-one. It is probable that three of the players will report to the club before the close of the present season.

The new additions to the Brooklyn Club are: Hickman, an outfielder, with the Asheville Club, who has a batting average of .315 and a fielding average of .966; Nixon, an outfielder, with Beaumont, who has a batting average of .319 and a fielding average of .979; Smyth, an infielder, with Montreal, who has a batting average of .349 and a fielding average of .957; Wheat, a catcher, with Harrisburg, who has a batting average of .245 and a fielding average of .986; Zimmerman, an outfielder, with Hartford, who has a batting average of .228 and a fielding mark of .959, and Cadore, Colwell, and Goodbred, all pitchers, with Montreal.

TO CURB UMPIRE BAITING.

National League Meeting Tomorrow Concerning Present Abuses.

President John K. Tener has called a meeting of the National League in this city tomorrow, at which the umpire situation is to be discussed. Many of the club owners and also managers have openly criticised the indicator-holders this season and the league intends to put a stop to the practice.

It is significant that last year the Phillies won the pennant and had less trouble with the umpires than any of the other clubs. The Brooklyn team, which is leading the league this year, has had little trouble with the umpires. The meeting will be held at the league's offices.

McGRAW MAY RETIRE.

Admits He Has Been Thinking About It When His Contract Expires.

There have been rumors of late that John J. McGraw would retire as manager of the Giants when his contract expires after next season. The Giants' leader said yesterday that he had no definite plan of quitting at that time, although he did admit that several times it had occurred to him that he had been in the baseball business long enough and would like to retire.

"I've been in a baseball uniform for twenty-six years," said McGraw yesterday, "and that is a long time. The best part of my life has been given up to the game, and sometimes I get the notion that I would like to give it up. Much can happen between now and the end of next season, however, so really I have come to no definite decision about it."

WHITE SOX INCREASE LEAD.

Rise a Little Higher Above Red Sox by Beating Them, 7 to 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Chicago increased its lead for first place over Boston today by winning the first game of the series from the world's champions 7 to 1. Leonard's offerings were batted to all corners of the lot, but Russell received perfect support. In the ninth inning Hooper's triple and Cady's double resulted in the run which saved Boston from a shutout. The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Hooper,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	0	2	5	Barry,2b	3	0	0	0	1
E.Collins,2b	3	2	2	2	1	Jones,p	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	2	1	Lewis,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Ness,1b	4	2	3	10	0	Dainer,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Walker,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Schalk,c	4	1	3	5	1	Gardner,3b	3	0	1	1	3
McMullin,3b	4	0	0	3	2	Wagner,3b	0	0	0	0	1
Russell,p	4	1	3	0	1	Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	2
						Janvrin,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	13	27	11	Agnew,c	3	0	1	5	0
						Leonard,p	1	0	0	0	2
						McNally,2b	2	0	0	1	0
						aCady	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	31	1	7	24	12

a-Batted for Jones in the ninth inning.
Error—Lewis.

Chicago	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Walker, Jackson, Cady, E. Collins. Three-base hits—Ness, Schalk, Hooper. Home run—Ness. Stolen bases—Russell, E. Collins, Schalk. Sacrifice hit—J. Collins. Double plays—McMullin, E. Collins, and Ness; Weaver and E. Collins. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard, 9 hits and 5 runs in five innings; off Jones, 4 hits and 2 runs in three innings; off Russell, 7 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Leonard, 4; by Russell, 4. Wild pitches—Leonard, Jones. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

SHOTTON ON A RAMPAGE.

Scores the Three Runs for the Browns Which Beat the Senators.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—St. Louis took sixth place from Washington by defeating them in ten innings today by 3 to 2. Sisler's double in the tenth scored Shotton, who had singled, with the winning run. The other St. Louis runs were also made by Shotton. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf

N. Y. Y. C.'S RUN BRINGS MISHAPS

FLEET ENDS CRUISE IN OBSTRUCTING FOG

Sailing Conditions Poor in Final Run to Newport—Many Yachts Arrive Late.

BAKER'S VENTURA ASHORE

Runs Aground on Penikese Island—Vanderbilt, Jr., Sails Aurora to Fifth Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The New York Yacht Club finished the last day of its cruise with the run to this port in a fog so thick that there was little pleasure for the racers and none at all for the cruisers. It was practically a run by dead reckoning, and the power craft kept as near as possible to the sailing boats in order to render assistance if necessary. That this was a wise precaution was shown about noon, when it was reported to the Vanadis that Commodore Baker's fifty-footer Ventura was in a disabled condition and probably ashore on Penikese Island, at the far eastern end of Buzzard's Bay. Morton F. Plant left his Elena and went off to the eastward on the steam yacht Vanadis to give aid. The Ventura was sailed by Fleet Captain Grenville Kane and Dr. Samuel Brown, the fleet Surgeon.

The Vanadis found the Ventura ashore north of the Penikese leper colony. Captain Kane reported the yacht was under control, was on a beach instead of a rock, and would float off with the rising of the tide. Then Captain Plant left the Ventura and started off in search of his racing schooner Elena.

About 9:30 o'clock this evening Commodore Baker, worried about the perilous position of the yacht and those on board, sent the committee tug Julia C. Moran to Penikese Island. Word had been received from the Coast Guard station at Cuttyhunk that a crew was standing by the Ventura, ready to render service. Among those on board are Mrs. Richmond Lovering and daughter of New York. Grenville Kane, who is in charge, is Commodore Baker's father-in-law.

Rowdy in Slight Accident.

This and the fact that the Rowdy broke her spreader and sprung her mast were the only accidents of the run. Henry Whiton's schooner Invader, J. P. Morgan's fifty-footer Grayling, the forty-footers Katherine, owned by Arthur F. Luke of Boston; Pauline, owned by O. G. Jennings of New York, and the thirty-footer Alera, owned by J. L. Cutler of New York, did not finish officially, although the Grayling was at anchor in Newport Harbor when the rest of the fleet reached their moorings. The Rowdy was not much damaged, as she was the third of the forties to finish, having sailed the last stages of the race in her crippled condition. The others lost their course, and, as Grayling has done, it is expected they will report in the harbor sometime this evening.

Invader came into port late, having lost her way in the fog and thereby giving up the race for the special cup in a trial against ex-Commodore Dallas B. Pratt's Sea Fox, which later arrived and won the award. In the races for the cups offered by Vice Commodore Morgan, the Elena, Morton F. Plant's schooner which led the fleet home in the fast time of 4:19:39, considering the conditions under which the race was sailed, and Demarest Lloyd's Amorilla won those for schooners.

Start Shrouded in a Fog.

When the signal for the harbor start was set at 8:30 for the run to Newport, Buzzard's Bay was shrouded in the sort of fog which the old salts of the New York Yacht Club call smoky. There was an eight-knot breeze from the southwest which filled the sails until they stood stiff as boards. The wind kept freshening and the fog grew from smoky to murky in the hour's interval before the committee sent the racers away on their thirty-two-mile run.

By the time for the first start, the wind had freshened to a twelve-knot breeze. Yet all the yachtsmen seemed keen to its racing possibilities and eager for the dash Newportwards. The result was a series of the snappiest starts seen during the cruise, particularly in the class of forty-footers. They came sweeping out of the fog for the starting line under full headway, carrying all the canvas possible, for a beat over toward Cuttyhunk. So close together were they that it seemed impossible for them to make the line without a half dozen of them becoming mixed up in a collision. Pampero, running like a race horse, was on the port tack and came bowling up from the stern of the committee boat as if she was bent on shaving the bows off the Squaw, the Mistral and the Black Duck, all of which were to weather of her and on the starboard tack. W. W. Swan was at the tiller and had so timed his rush that he was able to get to the line at the very second the signal sounded.

Zilph Has Early Difficulties.

Zilph's skipper tried the same tactics, but with indifferent success for Masie, which was so close to Zilph that one might have leaped from the deck of one to the other, had the right of way, would not yield it, and Zilph was forced to come about so sharply that she lost all the advantage she had tried so hard to gain. Jessica's headway was so great that she was across before the starting signal was sounded, and the committee recalled her. She paid no attention to the recall, however, and went on over the course a disqualified and beaten sloop from the start.

Aurora and Winsome had another of their fighting starts, but this time Harry Maxwell, who sailed Winsome, had the best of his engagement with Captain Christiansen, who was at the wheel of the Vanderbilt craft. Winsome went over the starboard tack and stood out to leeward, while the Aurora did just the opposite.

Harold S. Vanderbilt, who is sailing master and navigator of his own schooner Vagrant, made the best start of all. He was away over to leeward and swept down the line the length of the line until his bowsprit almost grazed the committee boat as he swung to get across the line at the very instant of the signal.

Aurora First to Lightship.

When the committee boat reached Hen and Chickens Lightship it found a couple of the power boat tenders tethered to the lightship and waiting to be of service in case of accident to the yachts. It was about noon when the Aurora turned the Hen and Chickens mark, the first of the fleet to do so. She was followed by the Elena, Carolina, Rowdy, Jessica, Medora, Samuri, Grayling, and Aleda.

William Earl Dodge's winning streak of luck was broken in the race of the fifty-footers, for Samuri was beaten by George Nichols's Carolina by 19 minutes and 53 seconds. John S. Lawrence's Squaw won the race for the forty-footers from J. E. Hayes, Jr.'s, Zilph by 7 minutes and 24 seconds. In the thirty-feet class Silhouette won from Okee by 9 minutes and 27 seconds.

Alida, the Class P yacht, which races against the best time of the thirty-footers, won from Silhouette by 8 minutes and 36 seconds. In the race for the schooners, Elena was also successful in her class race, defeating E. W. Clark's Irolita by practically one hour. On corrected time Irolita defeated both Flying Cloud and Vagrant.

Today's was the Aurora's fifth consecutive victory. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., steered his yacht from start to finish, and is much elated over the fact that before he reached his majority he was able to win the Vice Commodore's Cup in such a hard race as this has been. Captain Christiansen was aboard as adviser, but did not touch the tiller during the trip.

Compass Navigation Necessary.

For the sailors it was a strenuous day of compass work. They were unable to make any of the landmarks, and they had to sail by dead reckoning and trust wholly to their skill as navigators. The breeze held true and strong, and they were able to lay their course almost direct to Brenton's Reef Lightship, Newport harbor.

In the races for the Aster cups, which are to be sailed tomorrow, the entries are: Schooners, Elena, Vagrant, and Irolita; sloops, Winsome, Aurora, Carolina, Ventura, Barbara, Grayling, Samuri, and Kalinga, and all of the forty-footers with the exception of Dolly Brown, which has not been raced on the cruise.

The summaries:

Fifth and Last Squadron Run—Mattapoisett to Newport—Aug. 7. Distance, 32 Miles.

N. Y. Y. C. THIRTIES.

Start, 9:40.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	4:52:23	7:12:23
Okee III., L. G. Hamersley	5:01:50	7:21:50
Les Mona, G. B. Kulenkampff	5:02:29	7:22:29
Adios, F. L. Richard	5:05:35	7:25:35
Alera, J. L. Cutler	Time not taken.	

SLOOPS—CLASS P—SPECIAL.

Start, 9:40.

Aleda, J. W. and E. P. Alker	4:23:47	6:43:47
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	4:52:23	7:12:23

Corrected time—Aleda, 5:11:43; Silhouette, 5:28:42.

N. Y. Y. C. FORTIES.

Start, 9:45.

Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	3:57:38	6:12:38
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	4:06:02	6:20:02
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	4:06:28	6:21:23
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	4:10:37	6:25:37
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	4:10:30	6:25:30
Black Duck, H. K. Bourne	4:22:01	6:37:01
Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:32:22	6:45:22
Shawara, Harold Wesson	4:39:02	7:14:02
Katharine, A. H. Luke	Time not taken.	
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	Time not taken.	
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	Disqualified.	

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Start, 9:50.

Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	2:31:55	4:41:55
Winsom, P. W. Rouss	2:47:34	4:51:34

SLOOPS—CLASSES L AND M—SPECIAL.

Start, 9:50.

Medora, H. G. S. Noble	3:32:02	5:42:02
Kalinga, W. C. Forbes	3:47:56	5:57:56

Neither yacht measured.

CLASS L—SPECIAL.

Start, 9:50.

Doris, C. E. Hillier	3:32:12	5:42:12
Medora, H. G. S. Noble	3:32:02	5:42:02

Corrected Time—Doris, 5:50:45; Medora, not measured.

N. Y. Y. C. FIFTIES.

Start, 9:50.

Carolina, G. Nichols	3:09:20	5:18:20
Samuri, W. E. Ardiodge	3:29:13	5:38:13
Barbara, H. F. Whitney	3:31:18	5:41:18
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	Time not taken	
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	Time not taken	

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start, 10:00.

Amorilla, Demarest Lloyd	4:06:29	6:06:29
Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:01:23	7:01:23

Corrected Time—Amorilla, 5:11:49; Miladi, 5:58:11.

SCHOONERS—CLASS E—SPECIAL.

Flying Cloud, W. L. Baldwin	5:02:08	7:02:08
Irolita, E. W. Clarke	3:25:28	5:26:28

Corrected Time—Irolita, 4:43:36; Flying Cloud, 6:21:56.

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 10:05.

Irolita, E. W. Clarke	3:25:28	5:20:28
Vagrant, H. Vanderbilt	3:43:58	5:40:38

Corrected Time—Irolita, 4:43:36; Vagrant, not measured.

SCHOONERS—CLASS B—SPECIAL.

Elena, M. F. Plant	3:24:50	4:19:50
Irolita, E. W. Clarke	3:25:28	5:20:28

Corrected Time—Elena, 4:12:22; Irolita, 4:43:36.

AUXILIARIES.

Start, 10:10.

Marriette, J. G. Brown	3:26:52	5:26:52
Invader, H. Whiton	Time not taken	

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 10:10.

Sea Fox, Dallas B. Pratt	3:56:09	5:46:09
Invader, H. Whiton	Time not taken.	

BIG FLEET AT AMITYVILLE.

100 Yachts to Assemble for Great South Bay Races.

Special to The New York Times.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 7.—For the first time in its history, the Yacht Racing Association of Great South Bay has used this port as the rendezvous for its annual cruise. Dr. George E. Rice, President of the Yacht Racing Association, arrived early in his flagship to take command of the fleet. By colors tonight, more than 100 small yachts were anchored off the clubhouse.

Tomorrow the fleet will proceed to the Babylon Yacht Club at will. In the afternoon the first championship regatta will be sailed under the auspices of the Babylon organization. There will be no attempt at a squadron run on Wednesday. In the morning the fleet proceeds at will to Bay Shore, where the second championship race will be held, under the auspices of the Bay Shore Yacht Club.

On Thursday, at morning colors, a squadron run will start from Bay Shore to Sayville. Prizes will be offered for all classes of sail and motor craft. On Thursday afternoon there will be another championship regatta, and, in addition, there will be sailed a race for the Queen of the Bay Cup, the most important yachting trophy on Great South Bay. On Friday the squadron will rave to Bellport Bay, and in the afternoon there will be held the fourth championship regatta. That evening the majority of the fleet will sail back to Patchogue, to be ready for the last championship regatta on Saturday.

Among the boats which will sail in the more important P and Q classes are J. W. Overton's Alva, four-time champion; Fred C. Thurber's Wanda, an old Herreshoff sloop, and J. W. Lawrence's sloop Kid. In the A class Gilbert Douglas's Invader, a new boat, which won the championship last year and the Queen of the Bay Cup, will meet Clarence Weston's Dixie, W. T. Hayward's Count, and W. Kreamer's Challenger, all three of which have been altered in rig and partly rebuilt since last Summer.

PLANS WEEK OF RACING.

Atlantic Y. C. to Revive Old Custom, Starting Aug. 22.

After much debating of the subject the Atlantic Yacht Club has decided to hold a race week this month something after the plan of the Larchmont race week, and following a custom which is old, if intermittent, with the Atlantic Club. In the manner of the past years of sport at the Atlantic headquarters, the race week will begin with a series of races in which ladies of the families of club members will show their skill as sailors. Then for three days there will be races for series prizes, especially for the owners of small boats, in the sailing of which the club desires to encourage the members and their sons.

The week's racing will begin on Aug. 22, and the feature will be the competition for craft of the Star and Lower Bay knockabout classes on Friday, Aug. 25. To settle the discussions which ensued as a result of keen rivalry among the owners of these types, W. A. Barstow has offered a special prize. The Atlantic Y. C. will give additional trophies in both divisions to the craft that fail to qualify for the Barstow award.

A contest for the historic Childs Perpetual Challenge Trophy will be open to Class M yachts and under on Friday also. It is expected that the thirty-footers of the New York Yacht Club will be the largest craft in this year's race for the big silver wheel. The Larchmont Yacht Club is the holder, and probably will defend the title with Gherardi's Davis's Alice.

None of the New York Yacht Club forty-footers has yet raced in the waters off Sea Gate, but some of the owners of the craft are quite willing to do so. An effort will therefore be made to get them all to try the waters of the lower bay, which should prove attractive in case they do not get the rough weather they enjoy during the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. An invitation will also be extended to the owners of the still larger fifty-footers to take a spin out into the ocean from the Sea Gate anchorage during the week.

PT. JUDITH WINS IN JUNIOR POLO

Defeats Cooperstown Quartet in Fast Opening Game of Championship Series.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 7.—A thick fog nearly hid the players from view in the opening round of the junior championship in the Polo Association Tournament this afternoon at the Point Judith Club. The game was marked by clean hits and fast riding, Point Judith winning by 7½ to 5¼ goals over Cooperstown.

A. C. Schwartz, who made his first appearance with the Point Judith's, was out of the game for five minutes during the eighth period from a blow on the forehead. Another first appearance was that of Major Colin G. Ross from the Coronado Club, California, who played No. 1, and later as back for Cooperstown.

The first period was a blank except for a safety forced on Ross. Thereafter, for three periods, Point Judith had the advantage, Stevenson breaking the ice with a tally in twenty seconds from a side-line throw and Wanamaker accounting for three more goals. Le Boutillier and Gatins made goals for Cooperstown, but a foul penalty reduced the total, so that at half time Point Judith led by 4 to 1¼.

After that each team made four goals, Ross being the only scorer for Cooperstown. Randolph had three and Stevenson one tally for Point Judith.

The score:

COOPERSTOWN.	POINT JUDITH.
1—Major C. G. Ross.	1—Philip Stevenson.
2—T. Le Boutillier.	2—R. Wanamaker.
3—Howard Phipps.	3—A. C. Schwartz.
Back—B. K. Gatins.	Back—P. Randolph, Jr.

Cooperstown—Goals earned, 6; less penalties, ¾; total, 5¼. Point Judith—Goals earned, 8; less penalties, 1½; total, 7½. Individual goals—Ross, 4; Wanamaker, 3; Randolph, 3; Stevenson, 2; Le Boutillier, 1; Gatins, 1. Penalties—Fouls against Randolph and Le Boutillier; safety by Ross. Referee—E. W. Hopping.

GOODWIN BEATS VOLLMER.

Leads by 20 Yards for Metropolitan One-Mile Title.

Bud Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club easily defeated Herbert Vollmer, also of the Mercury Foot organization, for the metropolitan one-mile swimming championship in a pool at Steeplechase Park last night. He was twenty yards ahead of his clubmate at the finish and was clocked at 25:15 3-5 for the distance. Joseph Wheatley, also of the New York A. C., winner of the event last year, was third.

This makes the ninth victory in the ten years that Goodwin has competed in the event. Considering the nature of the pool in which the race took place Goodwin's time is regarded as good. He and Vollmer raced almost abreast until the last lap, when Goodwin by superior strength forged ahead. Vollmer seemed to know that he was beaten and relaxed his efforts.

A fourth entry was Charles Hufman of the Volunteer Life Saving Station, who was far behind the others. The contest was held under the auspices of the Glenmore A. C.

ALL-AROUND MEET SEPT. 16.

A. A. U. Chooses Newark Park for Annual Track Feature.

The all-around track championship of the United States was scheduled yesterday by the Amateur Athletic Union to be held at Wecquahic Park, Newark, on Sept. 16, in connection with a fifteen-mile modified marathon race and a series of championship relay races similar to those contested at the Panama-Pacific Exposition last year.

The all-around championship consists of the following ten events: 100-yard dash, putting sixteen-pound shot, running high jump, 880-yard walk, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, pole vault for height, 120-yard high hurdles, throwing fifty-six-pound weight for distance, running broad jump, and one-mile run. Alma Richards, the Cornell athlete, last year won the title, and is expected to condition himself to defend it.

The relay events are designated as follows: One-half-mile race (teams of four men, each to run 220 yards;) one-mile race (teams of four men, each to run 440 yards;) two-mile race (teams of four men, each to run 880 yards,) and four-mile race (teams of four men, each to run a mile.)

Entries for the all-around championship will close with Frederick W. Rubien on Sept. 7 and for the relay races and marathon on Sept. 9 with John F. O'Hara.

MOTOR BOAT RACE IS OFF.

Run to Boston Abandoned and Shorter Contest Is Substituted.

The long-distance motor boat race planned to be started from the yachting station of the New York Athletic Club has been abandoned because several of the boats which planned to take part in this run from New York to Boston were not completed in time, and have not been completed yet, for that matter. But there is hope that their motors will be in readiness for delivery early this month.

Owners of these partially completed craft, having asked for a postponement for a month, the committee granted their request and has substituted for the proposed run from here around Cape Cod to Boston, a race of about half the distance, from Huckleberry Island in the Sound to a stakeboat off the clubhouse of the New Bedford Yacht Club, a distance of approximately 150 miles. The date for the race has been fixed for Saturday, Aug. 26, starting at 9 A. M.

It is expected that the hand-designed boats Countess, which won the Block Island race, and Edamena, the Volunteer Patrol Squadron boat; Caddy II., owned by Bernard Zahn of this city; the Vision owned by Thomas R. Taylor, also of this city, and the Flyaway III., owned by Commodore Upjohn of the Huntington Bay Yacht Club, and three times winner of the Cornfield Point Lightship race, will certainly be ready to start in the August run in the class for express cruisers of from thirty-five to seventy feet in length. Motor Boating has offered a handsome trophy for this race.

For the cruisers of the thirty-five to sixty-five feet class A. L. Judson, President of the American Power Boat Association, has donated a trophy which should bring out a good-sized entry of these slower boats, several of which are now about ready to go into commission. How much of a squadron may be induced to start is very problematical, as the sporting spirit of owners of motor boats of all classes, which seemed very much alive in the Spring before the season opened, has been much dulled by the series of disappointments over the delivery of boats and motors on contract time, so busy have builders been with war orders.

Bull Terrier Club to Give Show.

At a special meeting of the officers and Bench Show Committee of the Bull Terrier Club of America held in the Hotel Gregorian, the resignation of Dr. F. R. Herriman from the Presidency on account of pressure of other work was accepted with regret. John W. Britton, 2d, of this city, was elected President for the unexpired term. The club will give a specialty show, Monday, Sept. 4, at the Gravesend racetrack, Long Island, and Charles H. Mason of Port Washington, L. I., will act as judge. It is hoped to equal the record of over seventy picked dogs of one breed achieved by the last bull terrier show.

WILL KEEP FUNSTON IN BORDER CONTROL

Plan to Divide the Southern Department Into Three Parts Is Formally Given Up.

SIGN OF LESSENED TENSION

Gen. Butt Announces That Te Will Press Charges of Negligence of His Son.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Announcement was made by th War Department today that it had abandoned its plan of a month ago for decentralizing the control over American military forces along the border by dividing Major Gen. Funston's department into three commands. It has ben decided to leave all the forces along the bordr under the command of General Funston, with headquarters at El Paso.

The War Department's plan, as announced July 8, contemplated that the present department should be divided into these commands:

Southern Department, to be under the command of Major Gen. Funston, to embrace that part of the present department to a line east of El Paso.

Department of Mexico, with headquarters at El Paso, to be under the command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, to extend from the western boundary of the Southern Department to the 100th meridian.

That portion of the department of the 100th meridian under command of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, with headquarters at Douglas.

This project was never made effective. At the time the decentralization plan was announced there was every prospect that the American forces would have to enter Mexico. It has been known for some time that if war should come with Mexico the army would advance along three lines.

An officer of the department, when asked today about the cancellation of the original plan for decentralization, replied:

"It can be interpreted as meaning that war is much less imminent now than it was at the beginning of July."

CARRANZA NOT TO RESIGN.

Will Hold Office Until Successor Is Chosen, Aguilar Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7, (via Galveston.)—Minister of State Aguilar today put an end to the rumors that Pablo Gonzales would enter the Carranza Cabinet at present. General Gonzales has returned to finish his campaign against the Zapatistas.

When the question of the probable refusal of General Carranza to take part as a candidate in the approaching Presidential elections was put before the Minister, he said the First Chief would remain in power and turn over the Presidency to the legally-elected President. Carranza, he added, would be a candidate if the public demanded it.

Commenting on the opinion expressed by the Attorney General as to the eligibility of soldiers on the border voting at the elections, as the United States was in a state of war, Minister Aguilar said no state of war existed, although the American forces were in Mexico without permission. He pointed to Ambassador Designate Arredondo in Washing and to Special Representative J. L. Rodgers here as proving no state of war could exist when diplomatic relations are continued. Minister Aguilar evaded questions as to full details of the power of the proposed interaational commission, saying General Carranza had not instructed the probable members as to their duties.

PAY DAY ON BORDER NEAR.

Word from Gen. Stotesbury Gladdens New York Militiamen.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 7.—The day that next to the time of leaving has been worrying the 19,000 soldiers in the New York Division here most, will arrive next week, when Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury and his clerks arrive to pay the men for the period between the mobilization call and the time they were sworn into the Federal service. A telegram was received today saying that the Adjutant General and Colonel Edward B. Howard would leave New York on Wednesday with the payrolls and clerks. It is expected that the Adjutant General will arrive here Saturday or Sunday.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Quartermaster General of the division, has returned from Brownsville, where he conferred with regular army paymasters about paying the troops of the Sixth Division, and the money is expected within a few days, perhaps before General Stotesbury arrives.

Some delay may be caused in paying the men if their company commanders have not made the payrolls out properly, but it is expected that such scattered difficulties will be removed.

Unlike the Federal pay, the State wages will vary greatly, according to term of service and rank, for it is the custom in the State to put greater value upon experience and previous training.

Most of the soldiers in camp have spent all their money. Mails have been so slow it has been difficult to get money from New York regularly. To aid the men in keeping down their thirsts since General O'Ryan issued his "prohibition" order, the regimental canteens have issued brass checks known among the soldiers as "spiggotty" money, but that, too, has to be redeemed after pay day.

General O'Ryan returned today from his five days' ride with the troopers of Squadron A, and announced that a route for a longer "hike" for the artillery, cavalry and infantry has been chosen. It covers a circuit of about seventy-five miles through a comparatively arid country.

Most of the units will make the circuit squadron by squadron and regiment because water holes are so scarce it might cause suffering among men and animals to send brigades of infantry or regiments of cavalry out to overtax the supply.

Brigadier General William S. McNair, in command of the cavalry brigade, accompanied General O'Ryan on the trip in order to inspect the artillery range at La Gloria, twenty-three miles out. It is expected that the artillery will make the journey to the range in one day, and then spend several in practicing marksmanship.

Work on the new base hospitals has been delayed by heavy storms. Mexican carpenters refuse to work in the rain, but despite this good progress has been made.

Instead of morning drills field operations will be gradually substituted in all the camps. Today several companies from each regiment in the Second Brigade, in Camp McAllen, and the First Brigade in Camp Mission, left in camp, sought out sites suitable for the working of problems. Companies were halved for defense and attack. The first and third battalions of the Seventy-first marched four miles to the pumping station at Madero, which is considered a strategic point in this side. The station is always under a heavy guard, for should it be blown up the water supply for the whole division at Mission, McAllen, and Pharr would be shut off. The companies of the Seventy-first worked out ranges and looked for positions for the placement of troops, finding what sectors they would take in case of action. It was said today that a battalion or more would go to this station for manoeuvres every day.

This evening, for the first time in a week, regular drills and guard mounts were held. Rain of previous days made these operations impossible.

INVESTIGATING COMPLAINTS.

Records of Injury to Trooper and Death of Private Scanned.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 7.—After indirectly hearing complaints of Squadron A troopers that the Hospital Corps had shown negligence in caring for Trooper Lloyd Allen, whose leg was broken in a fall off his horse on the first day out, Lieut. Col. William H. Terriberry today asked for the records in the case.

The records in the case of Claude L. Winslow, Company B, Signal Corps, were also given out today, following Winslow's death in the First Field Hospital. He was brought to the field hospital on July 25, and he recovered so rapidly that he was sent back to quarters three days later. On Aug. 1 he was returned to the hospital, suffering from an intestinal complaint, and surgeons from several of the infantry regiments were called into consultation. His condition would not permit transportation to the base hospital at San Antonio.

Thirty men in the First Field Hospital, some of whom complained last week that they were uncomfortable in the tents of the first aid or combat unit, and who preferred a frame barracks, today said the Medical Corps ought to transfer them back to the canvas tents from the frame Y. M. C. A. building, where they were taken when the severe storm came up from the Gulf two nights ago. They said they thought they would like the tents better.

Colonel Gordon Johnston of the Twelfth said today he did not think this regiment wanted the cots so desired by other units of the division. He is considering a plan to make benches take the place of cots. He said also that sickness in his regiment had materially decreased, despite the weather of the last week. Today he said the average for the regiment in the last nine days was 1.25 per cent. The highest sickness percentage attained was 2.5.

Serbian Official Set Free.

Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Court yesterday morning dismissed the complaint in which P. H. Pavlovitch, Secretary of the Serbian Consulate in this city, was charged with grand larceny. Milen Raitchevitch, manager of the Oriental Stamp Company of 101 West Forty-second Street, alleged that $500 which he had sent to the consulate to be forwarded to Serbia for the purchase of stamps had not been sent. After hearing the defendant testify to the forwarding of the sealed envelope, which he said had been received from Raitchevitch, the Magistrate said: "I do not believe this—the complainant's story. It looks like a holdup to me."

Atlantic City Through Train Service VIA New Jersey Central

Lv. W. 23d St., week days, 8:50 A. M., 3:20 P. M. Sats. only, 12:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:50 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Labor Day only, 9:50 A. M.

Lv. Liberty St., week days, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Sats. only, 1 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Labor Day only, 10 A. M.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

Sleeping Cars Atlantic City to New York

Leaving at Midnight Every Sunday (except Sept. 3d) until Sept. 17th, incl.; also Labor Day night. Open at 10 P. M. May be occupied until 8 A. M.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT STAMPEDE NIGHT 50 COWBOYS AND COWGIRLS WORLD CHAMPION FANCY ROPERS.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEA. B'way, 43d Street. Evs. 8:20. First Mat. Sat. TONIGHT AT 8:20 DAVID BELASCO Presents SEVEN CHANCES A Comedy by Roi Cooper Megrue.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:20. First Mat. Saturday 2:20. TOMORROW NIGHT SEATS NOW A. H. WOODS will present CHEATING CHEATERS By MAX MARCIN.

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15 THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle. CIVILIZATION

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees THURS. & SAT. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. FAIR and WARMER with MADGE KENNEDY.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF. Cont's 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof 10 A. M. to 1 A. M. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "ONE A. M." ORRIN JOHNSON in "The Light at Dusk." S. S. VATERLAND ORCHESTRA.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15. Charlie Chaplin in "ONE A. M." All Seats Reserved. 'Dream Pirates,' Hilton & Mallon, os. 25, 35, 50c

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Tues. & Fri. 8:15 P. M. CIVIC ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, Inc. WALTER HENRY ROTHWELL, Conductor. Soloist Aug. 8, ANTOINE DE VALLEY, Belgian Tenor. Seats 10, 25, 38, 50c. Box and table seats, 75c, at Box Office, Gimbel Brothers, Wanamaker's, Tyson's, McBride's, Abraham & Straus.

STEEPLECHASE Day and Night Bathing. Prize Cake Walk Every Fri. Night. Free Toys for the Children.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30. OPENS THURS. NIGHT. SEATS NOW. THE SILENT WITNESS By OTTO HAUERBACH.

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. Bessie Love & Wilfred Lucas in "Hell to Pay." Orchestra, Soloists & Charlie Chaplin in "1 A. M."

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Pauline Frederick in "The Woman in the Case." Strand Orc. & Soloists and CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "1 A. M."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. TWICE DAILY POPULAR 2:15 & 8:15 PRICES THE MERRY ROUNDERS.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Grace La Rue, Bankoff & Girlie, Tombes & Wentworth, Primrose 4, "Cranberries," others.



CLERMONT AN IDEAL SUMMER SHAPE MADE ON A VERY LOW BAND YOUR TIE SLIDES EASILY 15¢ EACH — 6 FOR 90¢ Lion Collars A BEST BRAND IN AMERICA UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

THE STAMPEDE

The Greatest Thriller New York Has Ever Witnessed. Conceded To Be the Most Wonderful Feats of Skill and Daring.

We Quote a Few Sunday Newspaper Headlines:—

N. Y. Times—"Wild West thrills at Stampede."

Morning Telegraph—"Stampede is typical of West. Thrills and sensations in legion in frontier sports of cowpunchers."

N. Y. Herald—"Two cow girls hurt at Stampede events not on bill. Thrills big crowd."

NOT A WILD WEST SHOW; a strictly competitive proposition; money prizes for each event; no contestant is familiar with his mount, as all horses are drawn for the night before; no rehearsed acts; every contestant fighting for the world's championship and the largest money prizes ever awarded at a similar contest.

N. Y. Tribune—"Stampede a thrill producer. Cowboy celebration at Sheepshead shames movies with stunts. The real West has been brought East."

N. Y. American—"Stampede big event," says Will Rogers.

N. Y. Sun—"Wild West revived at Sheepshead Bay."

ALL YOU SPORT LOVING PUBLIC, take an afternoon off and attend THE STAMPEDE. You'll see something you never saw before and never will have a chance to see again.

MR. BASEBALL FAN, pay us a visit, our exhibition will beat any "shut out" game of your favorite club.

"BULLDOGGING"—Imagine a wild steer running at breakneck speed; cowboy on horse chasing steer; he jumps from back of horse to steer's head and throws steer to the ground in 25 to 30 seconds. This is one out of hundreds of daredevil stunts done every day at The Stampede.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO SEE THE GREATEST COWBOY AND COWGIRL DAREDEVIL RIDERS, ROPERS AND BULLDOGGERS THE WORLD HAS EVER PRODUCED.

EVERY CONTEST A THRILL. IF YOU HAVE NEVER ATTENDED ONE OF THESE EVENTS YOUR WILDEST IMAGINATION WOULD NOT DO IT JUSTICE.

PRICES 50c TO $1.50—20,000 SEATS AT 50c RIGHT NEXT ARENA.

TO REACH THE GROUNDS:—New York Subway to Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, then trolley to grounds via Ocean Avenue line at Avenue F and Flatbush Avenue; Brighton Beach elevated line at New York end of Brooklyn Bridge to Neck Road or Sheepshead Bay Stations; Long Island R. R. from Long Island City and intermediate stations to Sheepshead Bay Station.

Sheepshead Bay Speedway

Only Five More Performances—To-morrow and Each Afternoon (Including Saturday) at 2 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY. 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1916

39TH ST. Thea. Beg's. THURS. EVE. Seats Now. YVETTE A Musical Comedy in 2 Acts, with Notable Cast.

ASTOR 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. LAST WEEK IN STEP THIS WAY. LEW FIELDS

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. VERY GOOD EDDIE A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30. COAT-TALES Farce Comedy Success. with TOM WISE and LOUISE DRESSER.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. JOAN SAWYER EDWIN ARDEN & CO. CICCOLINI, MORTON & MOORE, Kalmar & Brown. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. In "Nurseryland." oths. Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.

LUNA ISLAND BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA And Other Big Features. Darktown Follies Revue. Free Attractions—Dancing. DANCING CONTEST TOMORROW NIGHT.

Fourteen East Sixtieth Street

A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the 5th Ave. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK Write for Booklet.

HOTEL ENDICOTT

Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

RATES

Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.... 2.50

HOTEL IMPERIAL

Broadway and 32nd St.

Nearer to Everything Than Anything.

600 Rooms, single or en suite. Single Rooms, $1.50 per day up. With Bath, $2.00 per day up.

IMPERIAL HOME DINNER SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.00 per cover.

WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY AT 85TH ST.

Offers All the Advantages of the Most New York City Hotels at One-Third Less Price.

SUBWAY STATION AND BROADWAY SURFACE CARS AT DOOR. ELEVATED STATION WITHIN 2 BLOCKS. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES for either one or two persons. Room with private bath, $2, $2.50 and $3 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $3.50 to $5 day.

NorthBeach

Restaurants at City Rates. Choice Fresh

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,090 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....50 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections	2.50	25
Binder for Picture Section	$1.75.	
Binder for Magazine Section	$1.25.	
Canada, Sunday only	3.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST. (Mondays.) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues. (one vol.) $1.25.

TIMES BOOK REVIEW. (Weekly.) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL. (Thursdays.) 1 yr., $3; Canada, $3; other countries, $4.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY. Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues. Cloth, $2.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.

THE TRACTION SETTLEMENT.

The adjustment of a labor dispute by agreement is an adjustment upon which all parties are to be congratulated, and no criticism is possible. In like manner it may be said that labor adjustments which satisfy nobody and settle nothing are settlements by compulsion, of whatever sort. This is a free country, and dictation by any class or to any class is inconsistent with our institutions. Capital has been made to see it, and labor in turn would do well to profit by the lesson to capital, unless it wants to suffer a check to its pretensions contrary to the common good. In the traction strike capital had to submit to the demand that it should recognize the organizations of its workers and deal with them upon terms of equality and humanity. On the other hand, the workers' unions obtained this concession only by the surrender of what makes the demand for recognition objectionable, that is, the demand that only unionists should have the jobs.

In recent years labor troubles have named the demand for recognition before the demands for conditions of employment. Yet never has recognition been refused in the form conceded in the traction strike. Neither has the demand for recognition in the union sense ever been granted, nor can it ever be granted. In the anthracite strike, the garment strike, the traction strike, this issue has been fought to its final decision. Hereafter neither should capital be heard in refusing recognition of the sort granted in these leading cases nor labor be heard in advancing it in the intolerable union sense of the closed shop. It would greatly facilitate all future adjustments if this settlement of that issue were final. The negotiations would be quickened and the temper of the discussion would be improved if that issue hereafter were barred.

It is at this point that the traction strike most nearly concerned the public. No interruption of traction facilities would be possible if the employers were free to employ anybody who wished to accept the offered wage. In that respect the settlement reached does not call for remark, inasmuch as it is a matter between the companies and the men in agreement, and not between them and the public. Whatever the details, they are better reached in this manner than by either the compulsion of an award or union terrorism. The public, no doubt, is glad that the men are to be better paid, and is not particularly interested to ask whence the money comes. But the public sympathy with the men did not extend to refusal to pay nickels for rides with dissentients from the union's demands, and not even under interruption of communications would the union's tendency toward rioting have been condoned by those jealous of principles even more important than the freedom of workers to combine for the betterment of their interests.

WILSON PROGRESSIVES.

The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee publishes a long and significant list of Progressives in the Far West who have assured him of their intention to vote for Mr. WILSON. Men and women who have been influential in the Progressive councils, who have been the Progressive candidates for national or State office, names of distinction and character, are on the roll. Ungrateful for Mr. HUGHES's sudden flop to Federal woman suffrage, even Progressive woman suffragists are turning to Mr. WILSON.

If principles mean anything, if the Progressive Party was anything more than an expression and vehicle of Mr. ROOSEVELT's political hatreds and a choir to hymn his worship, the mass of Progressives who believed in 1912 that the Republican Party was reactionary cannot now be herded back into that party unchanged, unrepentant, bossed by the same old bosses, devoid of any issue save the noble one of "beating WILSON" and getting the offices.

Those Progressive men and women who were most earnest in 1912, as they still are, see the progressive and reform legislation accomplished or advocated by Mr. WILSON and the Democrats. They see themselves contemptuously treated as puppets by the master of the show. They see the railer at bosses trying to boss the party that was all for the rule of the people, calmly ordering it back to the Republican Party. They know that Mr. HUGHES's name is but a cloak of the Republican bosses, the same old organization against which they revolted four years ago. They see, sorrowfully or bitterly, that Mr. ROOSEVELT has no fondness for being in a minority; that to him the sole remaining use of the Progressive Party is to serve as his bridge back to Republicanism.

The position of the distinguished Progressives who have informed Chairman MCCORMICK of their resolve to vote the Democratic ticket, the progressive and constructive ticket, is encouraging to Democratic prospects. A stronger hope is to be found in the undistinguished, silent, and sincere Progressives who, like them, resent the attempt to deliver the Progressives, unconsulted and unwilling, to the Republican Party. The Wilson Progressives are a strong body, and not in the Far West alone.

FUSSING OVER THE NAVY.

Some of the points of disagreement in the conference on the Naval bill relate to matters of which the public is unable to judge. This is not true of the building program or of a reasonable increase in the number of naval officers, marines, and seamen. But the dispute about promotion by selection or seniority is highly technical. Broadly speaking, much can be said in favor of either plan. There has been a great deal of objection among naval officers since the plan of promotion by selection was advanced, but, on the other hand, there has always been complaint that the seniority plan, strictly adhered to, was unjust to many officers of exceptional fitness. It is a matter which requires thoughtful consideration, but there has been time enough wasted over the Naval bill to construct a Constitution for a vast empire.

The Senate's building plan should be adhered to. It is absolutely essential to the future welfare of this country that our navy should be modernized and made formidable. It is also needful to have enough men to man the ships. Too many serviceable vessels of the fleet are either out of commission or undermanned. Those are the points in the Naval bill in which the people of this country have vital interest.

SOUTHERN PLANT LIFE.

Our always intelligent and amiable contemporary, The Augusta Chronicle, declares that "Augusta is going after that Government nitrate plant in earnest," and it asks THE TIMES why, since the plants "must be located somewhere," at least one of them should not be "in this section of the Southeast, where the bulk of its product will be used"? THE TIMES professes a benevolent neutrality to all the aspirants for nitrogenous glories. It will not discriminate among its friends by favoring the Alabama-Tennessee combination at the expense of the South Carolina combination, or vice versa. Coosa, Chattahoochee, Savannah, all it regards as Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Paradise, and hopes they are as cool as can be expected in these canicular sprees and miracles of mugginess.

May the best site win and the losers not be inconsolable. In these moist and flabbyburning days it is not a nitrate plant that can stir the great heart of the people. Ah, if a paternal Government were establishing ammonia plants, isles of refrigeration on a boiling continent!

MAMMON'S NEW TOOL.

They have enjoyed the blessings of the initiative and referendum in Mississippi for several years, and they seem to be a blessing to some folks and not to others. The Mize Record elucidates: "Almost every law passed by the Legislature has its enemies." Whenever the Legislature passes a law its enemies immediately start a petition galumphing around the State demanding its submission. "Sad to say," continues The Record, "it is but very little trouble to get the required number of petitioners, as there are thousands of people in the State who take a delight in signing petitions, regardless of their nature." Our Mississippi friend should not be so apologetic for its State; there are thousands of such people in every State. When you are asked to sign a petition, you become, to a limited extent, a public character; you are an Influence. It gives you the opportunity to say later that evening, in an offhand way, "Did they ask you to sign that petition to move the State capital into the middle of the river? No? Why, that's strange; they asked me. Yes, I signed it."

The Mize Record says that the State of Mississippi suffers from the "great expense" of these elections, "which are merely for the purpose of enriching some individuals." The worst feature of all is that the persons who disapprove of the laws passed by the Legislature are "generally in such a financial shape that they can put out their money and get almost any law repealed by the people." Thus the initiative and referendum, which were to remove the clutch of tyranny from the throat of the masses, merely imbed the heel of oppression deeper in the quivering flesh of the proletariat. They will, in the course of years, become a giant evil, and popular orators will demand that the man be put above the dollar, that the people rule, and that the chosen tools of Mammon, the initiative and referendum, be abolished, to the end that the downtrod shall be taken down from the cross of gold and his brow be freed from the crown of thorns.

PULLING WHITMAN THROUGH.

The Republicans of this State appear to be about to renominate Governor WHITMAN on the theory that "HUGHES can pull him through." It is a captivating sort of campaign cry, an alluring form of argument, an irresistible statement of a candidate's qualifications. Nobody seems to doubt that if this were any but a Presidential year WHITMAN would have no chance whatever. It is hoped, however, that he may be able to slip into the Governorship while everybody is busy looking at the show in the big tent. If HUGHES should carry the State, he may carry it by a big enough majority to squeeze WHITMAN through. With this inspiring plan of campaign, the Whitmanites are going ahead with their plans to renominate him, filled with all the uncontrollable enthusiasm and fired with all the devil-may-care militancy of a prisoner in the dock waiting for the jury to be polled.

Eight years ago the Republicans managed to pull their candidate for Governor into Albany by the skin of their teeth. The Presidential candidate carried New York by such an enormous plurality that it was impossible for the Gubernatorial candidate to lose. He ran 133,000 votes behind his ticket; the Presidential candidate got 202,602 plurality, the Gubernatorial candidate got 60,462. The great wave for TAFT was all that saved him from utter destruction.

It is on repeating this occurrence that the Whitman men count; it is their only hope for their candidate. The peculiar thing about it is that when it was done in 1908 the candidate who was thus saved by a hair's-breadth was CHARLES E. HUGHES.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE VOTE.

Today the formality is set for declaring that the representatives of the trainmen of the railways of the United States have been intrusted with the power to declare a strike. It is an idle formula. Either the men will not venture to strike, or such a strike will be impossible on any future occasion. The threat to use that weapon has been used too long and too often to make it possible to believe that the arrogance of unionism would brave the result of the use of the weapon. The crisis would be severe but it would be decisive. Never again would it be any more impossible to assert that the railway men would stop working than that the railways would stop paying wages. There would be no nonsense about the methods by which the unions would be made to appreciate that they had gone too far, and as a result must sacrifice something of what they had gained by excessive public complaisance. That the four unions have gone too far in taking the power to strike as a measure of negotiation appears from the fact that only a few years ago the unions themselves declared that the situation of today was inconceivable. In the engineers' strike the arbitrator representing the engineers, Mr. P. H. MORRISSEY, President of the American Railroad Employes' Association, dissented from the award because its findings were based in part on the necessity of averting the strike of the engineers on fifty-two railways. In his words the logic of the majority report would require

> all the men on all the railways to quit work at the same time, a contingency so improbable as to question the propriety of any recommendation based upon it.

Today the situation is that all the trainmen on all the railways have given the power to act in that manner, which was inconceivable even to a railway spokesman such a few years ago. The country is in no danger of having that inconceivable supposition realized. If there were any such danger it would be necessary that it should be anticipated by an offensive defensive once for all, and the sooner the better. We have seen the results of temporizing with unjust union demands and methods, and we know what would be the result of yielding to that threat even once. The "master of a million minds" would be no more backward than the trainmen in using the weapon shown to be infallible, and we should have strikes not only of all trainmen but of all trade workers massed in the Federation with a discipline shown in many boycotts and asserted in uncounted courts.

It is not humanity to support such pretensions of wage earners. It is cruelty to those outnumbering the unionists ten to one. It would be such a stimulus to syndicalism as has never been given even in Europe, and for which there is less justification here. It is falling below the subject to say that labor should not have the power of public injury which the railway men take today, and which it was inconceivable to themselves that they should ask only yesterday as time is reckoned in the evolution of such matters. There is no citizen in any walk of life who is not prejudiced by the action of the 400,000 railway men, including themselves. They are so selfish and class conscious that they do not see or do not reck that they risk their citizenship for an increase of wages. For such a worthless mess of pottage they profess to be willing to take the milk from babes, for a single day's execution of their threat would not leave a drop of milk in any city. We do not believe it of them. If they are capable of it we do not believe that their fellow-citizens would allow them to do it.

It does not follow that the strike vote is not worthy of attention. It serves as a landmark to show in what direction we are drifting, and the need that our affairs should be under a control stronger and wiser than that shown in recent years in any capital, including especially Albany and Washington.

Judge JOSEPH F. DALY was a conspicuous figure in the social and political life of this city for many years. An able lawyer and an upright Judge, he earned and kept the respect of the community, and perhaps the highest tribute ever paid to him was RICHARD CROKER's: "Daly has been a Judge for twenty-eight years and he has never done anything for the organization." He had done much for the city and its inhabitants. He was a founder of The Players and the Catholic Club and was probably the only person from whom his renowned and autocratic brother, AUGUSTIN, ever accepted advice. Judge DALY himself was an authority on theatrical literature and history, a just and appreciative critic of actors and acting, and a man of broad and varied sympathies. It is natural that the obituaries should lay most stress on the fact that he was politically "turned down," but he leaves a host of friends in various walks of life who feel that such a mishap was of comparatively small importance in a career so rich in achievement and endeavor.

Reports of Danish objections to the sale of St. Thomas and the adjacent islands to the United States seem likely to be proportionate to the well-justified fear in Denmark that our Senate will consider the sum of $25,000,000 a huge price to pay for the islands, and may hesitate to accept the Lansing-Brun treaty.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sleepy Eye Thirsts for Facts.

Incredulity as to the existence anywhere of a town bearing the name of Sleepy Eye—a real town, that is, inhabited by real people—has been hitherto too strong in most minds to be removed by the arrival of occasional rumors to that effect. The report might have been started by a mere humorous paragraph taken seriously, as are, alas, many paragraphs designed as jests, and that might have accounted, too, for acceptance of the tale by a few cartographers.

But convincing proof that there is a Sleepy Eye, and that it is out in Minnesota, has come to this office in the shape of a newspaper published there—a newspaper that has already reached No. 5 of Vol. 1, and therefore can be called well established. It is The Sleepy Eye Progressive, and lives up to its title. At any rate its editorial page enables the reader to ascertain that the Progressives of Sleepy Eye, if this paper speaks for them with authority, are for HUGHES, but would be for him a good deal harder if he had only taken pains to make clear that when, in his letter of acceptance, he discussed certain plotters and conspirators, and promised to be very firm and stern with them, he meant the persons to whom, in the opinion of Sleepy Eye's Progressives, those epithets are properly applicable.

The plotters and conspirators, it seems, who should be suppressed with a strong hand are the sellers of munitions and the lenders of money to the Allies. They are the wretches who "converted neutral America from a land of unity and happiness and fraternity between all nationalities represented here into an abominable, hatred-breeding arsenal for Brittany [sic] that has been a travesty against righteousness for which this nation can never atone." But the Sleepy Eye editor apparently has his doubts—apparently has suspicions that when Mr. HUGHES denounced plots and conspiracies he had in mind "those smaller stunts pulled off by Professor HOLT and possibly others who blew up some of the Allies' ammunition before it was blown up into the faces of their kinsmen, their cousins, uncles, and fathers, who are fighting for their homes, their schools and culture, and for their very right to life, liberty, and happiness over across the sea."

This uncertainty, if Mr. HUGHES wants the Progressive vote of Sleepy Eye, he will evidently have to remove.

Their Help Has Not Been Great.

If there existed in any mind confident expectations that immediate and effective assistance in handling our epidemic of poliomyelitis would come from the distinguished specialists who were gathered here last week, the report made by them after two days of inquiry and observation must have been highly disappointing. It is a long and admirably worded document, but the most careful reader will fail to find in it any new information as to the nature of the disease, as to its method of transmission from one victim to another, or as to its treatment.

In effect, the report is a suave and would-be soothing statement, exactly like those made to the relatives of a sick person by the greater medical luminary who is called in consultation by the family physician. We, the New York public, are told that the methods of our local health authorities are all right, that they are doing all that anybody could do, and that we should go on hoping for the best. The truth evidently is that these gentlemen with the many degrees and titles know no more about infantile paralysis than does the medical profession in general, and their advice, in substance, is that our Department of Health continue taking all the precautionary measures it can think of, on the chance that it will hit upon the successful one at last.

The visitors were not enough interested in the administration of adrenalin to go to the hospital where good effects from its use are claimed, but they did refrain—and that is something—from scolding the doctor who suggested or the doctor who tried the novel remedy. Therein are the two more fortunate than doctors usually are when they have the audacity by implication to criticise established practice.

So acute anterior poliomyelitis remains as mysterious as it was before the great men came, and they seem to have been learners rather than teachers. That is, they learned what is doing here, possibly with a view to trying other measures at home, should occasion arise. At worst, the other measures cannot easily be more ineffectual. To say, however, that our health authorities have accomplished nothing would be equally rash and ungracious. Nobody knows how fast or far the epidemic might not have spread had they done nothing at all.

Transposing Cart and Horse.

"Showers tonight or tomorrow over much of the country east of the Mississippi are counted upon by the Weather Bureau to bring some relief from the heat wave." So reads one of yesterday's dispatches from Washington, and it illustrates anew an error that seems to be ineradicable from the great majority of human minds. Even the professional meteorologists, all of whom know better, often yield to the contagion constantly assailing their ears and join the multitude in crediting thunder storms with efficacy as coolers of the air.

The truth—the truth equally solemn and simple—is that the cooling causes the thunder storms, not the thunder storms the cooling, and the popular transposition of cause and effect is absurd in exactly the same way and to precisely the same degree as would be the ascription of atmospheric temperature changes to the thermometer and those of atmospheric pressures to the barometer.

Thunder storms occur where a current of cold air impinges on a hot one, and they mark a victory of the cold current that may endure for days or may be turned into immediate defeat by a counterattack. The violence of the electrical display depends on the amount of watery vapor in the warmer air that is turned suddenly to raindrops in the struggle between the two currents. The real cause of both hot and cold waves is vastly larger than even the worst of thunder storms, and the latter are mere incidents or episodes in cyclone formation and progress.

But what's the use! People will probably say that thunder storms cool the air as long as they say that the sun rises and sets—and that will be for some time to come.

An Urgent Demand for Reform.

If our municipal officials have hearts—if they remember when they were young themselves — if ever they can find leisure for turning their presumably powerful minds to really important things as distinguished from mere episodes and incidents like strikes and epidemics—then those officials will read with great care a suggestion as to park benches that was made by one of our correspondents yesterday.

With admirable delicacy, the writer of the letter refrained from telling just why it is wrong to have all the park benches long enough to hold at least four people. Everybody knows why, or should, but though there is good reason for having and judiciously disposing through the parks a good many benches long enough for only two occupants, the presentation of that good reason in cold type would abrade too many and too tender sensibilities, and the wisely considerate will content themselves with demanding the reform without entering into any detailed argument for it.

The present benches make possible, and thereby invite, interlopers, interrupters, overhearers, meddlers, buttinskies, and nosies—they suppress, delay, or chill the most momentous of conversations and measurably lower the average level of human happiness. They should be abolished or, if not that, cut in two.

English a Confusion of Tongues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Jonathan Holden, asks the question, "What does it mean to keep a language pure?" He is asking a question to which there is yet no answer, for a pure language does not exist. The time has not come for the construction of a new language, or for any artificial changes in any language now in use. Any change must come naturally in response to the need of a tongue which may become a medium for universal exchange of thought. The obvious reason for this is that it is not known in what the purity of language consists. Grammatical rules probably play but a small part in the purity of language. They merely serve as rules for constructing more or less intelligible sentences out of words which by themselves would be liable to misinterpretation of meaning. What is required of the language of the future is that it should be composed of words which unmistakably convey a definite meaning in themselves; a meaning that cannot be changed by arbitrary association of ideas. The whole question of a new language turns upon the rhythmic value of the words of which it is composed. Its words should be constructed in a rhythm to correspond to the rhythm of their sense. How could this be determined by a commission, while the world is still lacking in understanding of the law of rhythm and its essential factors? As yet rhythm is merely sensed, but until that sense can be reduced to a mathematical formula the arbitrary construction of a new language must still be left to sense. The English language is undergoing many changes here in America. It may be that in course of time the "melting pot" of nations may distill a new and purified language from the confusion of tongues now known as English.

J. LANDSEER MACKENZIE.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

Accident-Proof Gates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on grade crossings you say very truly: "Signals and painted warnings will not prevent all the suffering and loss that are due to human error and carelessness on the highway." Why not put in place of the flimsy gate bars which are easily broken five or six barred gates sprinkled with stout spikes driven through so as to project several inches? No one would be rash enough to ram such a gate.

ROGER S. TRACY.

Ballard Vale, Mass., Aug. 4, 1916.

American Rights and Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his speech at Carnegie Hall Mr. Hughes declared that he stands "for the unflinching maintenance of American rights on land and sea." Later he urged that woman suffrage be enforced upon an electorate overwhelmingly opposed to it! Do not the two statements conflict? GERTRUDE DURANT.

Somerville, Mass., Aug. 5.

THE WAR RIGHT.

If war has clutched me with its iron hand
And made me servant to its mighty will;
If, in its hold, my emptied veins refill
And throb to thoughts my soul cannot command,
I am become but bit of contraband,
Claimed by the thrall of human interest.
The flesh of me has answered to the zest
That sweeps the currents of a menaced land,
And I must rise to duty, 'though my heart
Rebukes each effort, each unpleasant deed.
'Tis not for me to claim the softer part,
The path of peace, while others fight and bleed.
If war has gripped me with its hand of might
What choice is left me save to strike for Right?

LURANA SHELDON.

THE FIRST SUBMARINE.

Old Holland Soon to be Sold for Scrap Steel.

Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first successful submarine boat of the navy, the old Holland, is about to be cut up for scrap steel, and through the efforts of the writer a special dispensation has been procured from the Navy Department and a ten days' stay of execution from the wreckers. It is now necessary to find a public-spirited citizen or a municipality who will advance the amount necessary to preserve and place the old relic.

The tanks and machinery have been removed and the hull stands intact and ready to be mounted upon a concrete or other base. Its weight is twenty-eight tons, and is in three sections, to facilitate handling; the sections are easily bolted together. Total length, 61 feet; depth and width, 11 feet.

The wreckers require the price of the scrap steel, which amounts to $350. It will cost $100 to load on cars in Philadelphia and $90 freight to within 100 miles of Philadelphia. The total cost thus amounts to about $500 delivered. This old relic would be a fine monument for almost any park, and would be particularly suitable at this time and for some seaside park.

As a member of the first crew of this boat, I am naturally anxious to see it preserved. WALTER A. HALL.

What We Owe to Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the speech of Charles E. Hughes in accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency, I have concluded to cast my vote for Woodrow Wilson. I was an ardent Progressive, and if Mr. Hughes had been nominated by the Republican Party in 1912 I should have voted for him, but it is Woodrow Wilson who has borne the brunt of the terrific tests of judgment required of him during the last four years, and he has kept the nation out of a war, both in Europe and with Mexico, maintaining at the same time our honor, (which means the fulfillment of all our obligations to others and nothing else) and if he desires it he deserves, for this success alone, the distinction of remaining in office to see the outcome of his policies and reap as his reward the commendation of the entire nation for a great and arduous duty well performed. Any criticism of his policies and acts is made by those who think they could have acted with greater wisdom, but the results of his wisdom are in evidence, and they defy criticism. We have no war—we are at peace—peace with honor—and no reasonable man can dispute the advantages of living harmoniously with his fellow-creatures. This condition has been preserved to us by the wisdom, patience, moderation, and perfect sanity of Woodrow Wilson. EDW. H. GILBERT.

New York, Aug. 5, 1916.

The Prohibition Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the eve of the National Convention of the Prohibition Party my attention was called to an editorial appearing in your columns entitled "In the Sere and Yellow Leaf." This editorial was highly edifying to your thousands of readers. I feel sure that every wet sympathizer throughout the State and nation read this with glee. Every one of these individuals could fervently add "Amen" to your closing words, where you pointed out that the Prohibition Party ought to die.

My only excuse for taking your valuable space is to point out the fact that, as demonstrated by the spirit of our national convention, your hopes are doomed to be blasted. Not only is the Prohibition Party an exceedingly live corpse, but it is destined by God Almighty to live to officiate at the burial ceremonies of John Barleycorn, in spite of certain newspapers, the combined liquor forces, and all the imps of the bottomless pit together.

As evidence that your hopes are not to be realized, I would call your attention to the fact that two of the strongest men in the nation have been nominated for President and Vice President respectively, and that a platform has been adopted which makes the spineless utterances of the old parties appear like filthy rags. O. S. BISHOP,

State Chairman of the Prohibition Party.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1916.

Ellis Island's Reign of Terror.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 31, with reference to the explosion on Black Tom Island, please permit me to say a few words about Hospital 2 on Ellis Island, which your reporter evidently assumed was in no grave danger and consequently no heroic work was done.

One of the nurses who has been in active service during the present war foresaw the danger after the first explosion and immediately removed her patients to a place of safety on Island 1. Facing the awful fire from the barges, amid showers of shell and shrapnel, she conducted these poor terror-stricken immigrants, carrying a baby on each arm. She certainly should be commended for her bravery and excellent judgment. Much credit is due to the doctors and nurses on Island 2 for their quick wit and kindness in quieting and assuring these poor foreigners they were in no danger and attending to their injuries. The attendants also were admirably faithful in helping to remove the sicker patients on stretchers and wheel chairs from the flying debris, in some cases endangering their own lives.

A WITNESS.

Ellis Island, Aug. 3, 1916.

The First Steamboat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the recent articles in THE TIMES about Robert Fulton and the steamboat, I thought it had been well established by competent historical evidence that Fulton was not the inventor of the steamboat. Some years ago there appeared in one of the Washington papers a long account of the trial of the first steamboat on the upper Potomac River by a man named Rummage or Rummell, or some similar name. That man designed, built and demonstrated the practicability of his boat.

The article went on to relate how Robert Fulton, aided by a rich New York politician and capitalist, adopted the idea and took to himself credit for the invention. The article stated that the man who aided him was actuated by the desire for commercial profit.

R. C. EDMONDSON.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1916.

The Rule of 1 Per Cent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the labor leaders who, it is said, are to be summoned to Washington by the President in an attempt to avoid the threatened strike of all the railway employes in the United States blindly persist in their astounding proposition, they should be immediately arrested and tried for conspiring against the Government. Imagine the condition which would result from such a tie-up. Many children in New York would die from lack of milk, and thousands of innocent people all over the land would suffer. Is it possible that less than 1 per cent. of the population can be permitted to dictate to the remaining 99 per cent. and entail such an unspeakable calamity upon 100,000,000 of their fellow-citizens? THOMAS CAHILL.

New York, Aug. 4, 1916.

Proof That Men Are Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me how it is, with so many men in New York who believe in equal suffrage, that the amendment which came up at the last election was defeated? My belief that our men are, for the most part, suffragists is based on my experience in traveling in New York public conveyances, especially in the subway. If my supposition is wrong and New York men still believe that women belong to the "weaker" sex, and that as men "they are their natural protectors," how is it that so many of them remain seated in the morning and at night when all around them women, both old and young, are standing?

MARGARET MACKLIN.

New York, July 31, 1916.

TO CARRY ON NEW ENGLAND TRADITIONS.

A Plan for an Institute to Mark the 300th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

By JOHN COTTON DANA,
Librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark.

Newark, Aug. 6, 1916.

Merely to celebrate by exhibitions, pageants, parades and demonstrations, however lofty in conception or elaborate and polished in execution, the 300th year of New England's existence would be quite futile. Indeed, it would be worse than futile; it would be harmful. For it would tend to arouse in all who are of New England descent the feeling that there is something meritorious in the mere lapse of time, in the mere rounding of centuries, in the mere persistence of families, of traditions and of habits, and even in the mere increase in numbers of those born of New England. It would, moreover, tend to make New England a subject of unpleasant comment for its boastfulness and would tend to arouse, even in the gentlest of outlander critics, a wish to add a certain spite to his comments and to find new joints to the armor of New England's proper pride.

If New England's influence has been very great for 300 years, and we believe it has; and if that influence has been in large part helpful, and we believe it has; then the things that obviously wait to be done on an occasion such as the year 1920 will bring to us are:

1. To discover what results of that influence have been most helpful.
2. To discover if it continues to this day and is helpful.
3. To try to increase that influence.

At once it is clear that this program calls for careful study, unprejudiced observation, and serious labor.

To these suggestions can be added, and, no doubt, should be added, such self-satisfying and self-glorifying exercises as will delight the young and will give the celebrating spirit of adults full opportunity to express itself. But surely the occasion has to be approached seriously if it is to be so treated as to produce results of any value.

Perhaps it is not important that New England, as we have known it, be preserved. There are many who think it has already done all that it should do in guiding the manners and morals of the country and that the world would be better from now on if New England, as such, were to go quietly out of existence. Perhaps those who say this are right. The next four years give us a good opportunity and the coming of 1920 a good excuse to inquire into the matter honestly and diligently.

I believe it will be possible to make this study so graphic and to engage in it the activities of so many of our fellows, and especially of the young, that the study itself will in some degree answer the two questions already given, and will at the same time tend to do what my third statement suggests, increase the sum total of so much of the New England essence as has proved helpful.

My suggestion is that we establish in Boston a New England Institute; that this institute be so carefully designed as to its chartered purposes and be placed in the hands of persons, men and women from both East and West, so well suited to its government that it will gain at once the confidence of all who are interested in learning what New England was, what New England has done for America, and what further good, if any, it can do. There would be certain very great advantages in placing the headquarters of this institute in Chicago. That city is central to that vast area in which the New England-born and their descendants have, perhaps, chiefly exerted their influence. An institution established in Chicago to work out plans for the most helpful use of the interest and zeal which the approach of 1920 may easily excuse would enjoy a certain detachment and a certain calmness of view which could not be readily assumed in Boston. Moreover, the study of New England's influence and of methods for reviewing that influence might best be conducted in the heart of that region where that influence has been chiefly exerted and most felt.

This institute, wherever established, will proceed at once to discover and disclose what New England has done, what part of its work has been most worthy, and how that work can be continued.

At the very outset the institute will meet this question: New England is now, in a measure, out of the line of the country's development; it has neither iron nor coal; it has not a great foreign market centre; it is being left behind, in many meanings of that phrase; now, how can the institute use the year 1920, with all that it may imply to every person of New England descent, so that it will bring to New England of today the greatest possible financial, commercial, and industrial advantages? The institute should face this question frankly. It should not pretent to ignore it. It should openly include in its work such activities as will benefit New England's industrial conditions, and should not attempt to conceal those activities behind a screen of ardent expressions on Puritanism, godliness, sanctity, or culture. That is, the institute should have a frankly commercial side.

The institute would at once engage the services of students, statisticians, and writers who would investigate and report upon the three inquiries I have above set down. This is not the place for detailed suggestions. Obviously, the inquiries would be made in such a manner as to arouse the interest of those of New England descent wherever found. Obviously, also, they would be so conducted as to call forth criticisms, favorable and unfavorable, from the more observant and studious outlander. As soon as results of interest and value were secured, the institute might well establish a journal, to be called "New England: 1920," which should have a wide appeal, as the product of a serious study of New England's history and influence and for its careful and explicit statements of the plans which the institute would in due course set forth for reviewing New England's specific characteristics, if such are found to exist, and for re-establishing their influence, if such re-establishment promises on investigation to be worth while.

On the industrial and commercial side the institute should investigate the subject of an exposition. It would undoubtedly discover that such an enterprise, if conducted after the conventional manner, would be an utter failure. There is some evidence, however, that if it were made in accordance with the best pedagogical advice, and were devoted not to the exploitation of firms and individuals but of processes and results, and were kept so small and arranged so skillfully that it would neither fatigue nor bewilder, it would attract many and help many. It could quite easily be accompanied by an exhibit, largely graphic, which should present New England's problems of transportation and manufacture so clearly as almost automatically to suggest solutions for some of them.

The institute would make a careful study of celebrations and exhibits of all kinds, especially in Europe. It would probably find it wise to recommend that on a large tract of land near Boston there be established a museum of New England farm and community life. It was on the farm and in the small village that New Englandism, so far as there ever was a congeries of thought, action and feeling that deserved that title, chiefly developed, disclosed itself and exerted its influence. Typical farm houses of several periods, with accompanying buildings, would here be erected, with all their appurtenances proper to their several dates, and with all their accompanying work being carried on by persons who would give themselves for a time to the task. Not from New England only but from all the West as well would surely come men and women, boys and girls, who would gladly give each a few weeks to demonstrating, in veritable copies of ancient houses, how their forbears lived among New England hills. So far as possible the farm life and the village life here recreated should disclose the changes wrought in them by the coming of the age of machines and of the specialization of labor.

The chief value of this outdoor museum of New England's domestic, social and economic history would lie, not in the establishment and maintenance thereof, and not in the many thousand visits made thereto by old New Englanders and their children, but in the countless minor copies thereof which the institute would cause to be set up in villages, towns and cities of the West where New England's descendants are influential.

The institute, in creating the outdoor museum, would not attempt to secure and use original objects, entire buildings or clothing, furniture and implements; it would cause copies of typical originals to be made and would see to it that any group or society wishing to set up either a colonial room or a complete farmhouse or a group of buildings should get specific directions therefor and accurate copies of smaller objects at cost price.

In addition to the outdoor museum of New England life, the institute would establish also an indoor museum much wider in its scope than the one set up in the open. Indeed, the indoor establishment is quite fundamental to the whole enterprise as I have ventured to conceive it. This museum is not a museum at all in the common meaning of that word. It is not a collection of objects of rarity and value, expensively housed, elaborately set up in cases in an atmosphere thoroughly chilled by the presence and dominance of an ancient and now quite useless system. It is an organization of skilled students and workers who are studying the whole question of New England's place in America for 300 years, and are giving out the results of that study as rapidly as possible. They are seeking for methods by which all that is best of New England thought and feeling may be so renewed and extended that it may once again lead to conduct as stimulating, practical and widely helpful as we believe the conduct born of New Englandism long has been. They are collecting books, documents, pictures and articles, by purchase, loan and gift, illustrative of New England life for 300 years, and they are daily using material thus gathered, not merely storing it. Of those articles of interest and of value for the purposes they have in mind, of which it is impossible for them to acquire originals, they cause copies to be made, and duplicates of these copies they sell or lend, as already indicated, to those who wish to set up in city, town or village, East or West, something reminiscent of New England, from a modest temporary exhibit to a complete reconstructed house. They do not stop with things illustrative of the daily life of early New Englanders. They attempt to gather, and to use as material for instruction, whatever will seem to show how New Englandism has expressed itself in actions and disclosed itself in products. In the fields of the graphic arts, architecture, science and invention and discovery they find reports, documents, pictures and objects, which being suitably arranged and labeled, and being copied, many times if need be, help to make clear to inquirers and observers the nature and extent of New England influence.

I am trying to make clear, in as few words as possible, the outlines of the suggestion that this New England institute should set on foot, through its studios, its correspondence, its journal, its teaching collections, its reproductions and its sheets of instructions, an interest on the part of all New Englanders, wherever they may be, old and young, in the recrudescence of the New England idea. The institute should hope and expect to lead a few enthusiasts in each of a thousand villages, towns, and cities to do that which, as I am trying to suggest, will alone make a "celebration" truly worth while; that is, to set before each of their respective communities such literature and such groups of objects and pictures as will lead them to attempt to live anew so much of New England life as will arouse, at least in the young, a keen interest in that life, and a wish to copy today so much of it as their times and their temper permit.

Let me give one very homely illustration: New England has long been notable for the neatness of its home grounds and of its towns and villages. This neatness is probably due to certain qualities that lie normally in New Englandism. Our institute would tell of this quality of neatness and would illustrate it, and would attempt to persuade those of New England descent in all parts of the country to practice home and civic neatness more diligently than ever before during all or a certain part of the year 1920. With the young especially it would happen that when they thus conduct themselves in the manner of neatness they would be helping the habit of neatness to develop in them.

As with neatness, so with other virtues, both minor and major. And our New England institute, taking the lapse of three centuries merely as an excuse, would, during the three years of its activities, be

YACHTSMEN GUESTS AT NEWPORT DINNER

Capt. Jones of New York Club Host to Commodore Baker and Flag Officers.

AID FOR THE MILITIAMEN

Exhibit of Garden Club and Horticultural Society to be Opened by Gov. Beeckman Aug. 17.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Captain Pembroke Jones of the New York Yacht Club gave a dinner tonight at his residence, complimentary to Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club and to flag officers, other members of the club, and guests, including Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, Commodore Robert E. Tod, Commodore C. Ledyard Blair, Commodore Dallas B. Pratt, Commodore Royal Phelps Carroll, Commodore Henry Walters, Captain Granville Kane, Captain Joseph H. MacDonough, Captain H. de B. Parsons, Captain W. Butler Duncan, Captain Henry A. C. Taylor, Captain Robert W. Emmons, 2d, Captain George Nichols, Captain George A. Cormack, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club; John Russell Pope, Pembroke Jones, Jr., Frank K. Sturgis, Captain Edward J. Berwind, Davis Barnes, and Samuel A. Brown.

The dinner room was arranged in arbor effect, with lattice and columns, giving the appearance of an outdoor dinner. The table was set with green floral effects, delicate ferns, and pink roses.

The guest cards at each plate were hand painted, with the name of the guest painted beneath his private yacht signal and that of the guest of the evening. An orchestra played during dinner.

George B. de Forest has been re-elected President and General J. Fred Pierson Secretary and Treasurer of the Newport Fishing Club.

The third midsummer exhibition by the Newport Garden Club and the Newport Horticultural Society will be held on the grounds of Hill Top Inn, Aug. 17, 18, and 19, with displays of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables from the greenhouses of Newport and elsewhere.

The exhibition will be opened by Governor R. Livingston Beeckman making an address of welcome. Half the proceeds will go to the Newport National Special Aid Society in their work for militiamen of Rhode Island on the border.

Prizes have been given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Henry Clews, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William G. Weld, Mrs. G. J. Wysong, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Newport Garden Club, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt. Governor Beeckman will give a prize for the best table decoration, Mrs. Vincent Astor offers a cup for the best exhibit of novelties, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt for the best exhibit by a private gardener.

Medals presented by H. O. Havemeyer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Newport Golf Club, for the tournament beginning Aug. 9, show one in gold, another in silver, and three in bronze. On one side of the medal stands the figure of a woman with arms extended. From her hands falls the single letters, one beneath the other spelling the word victory. On the reverse side around the girdle in raised letters is Newport Golf Club, annual tournament, 1916. In the centre the words won by and space for the names of the winners and presented by Henry O. Havemeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott of New York have returned with Allison V. Armour on the latter's schooner yacht Utowana from New York to go over their recently purchased estate in Middletown, with architects for additions and without changing the present castle-like architecture.

The steam yacht Halcyon, with Mr. and Mrs. Norwal A. Harkins and Captain and Mrs. Ralph Hamilton, Jr., on board, arrived from New York today en route to Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock will give a large dinner at Harrison House, Aug. 24, after which they will give a dance at Hill Top Inn.

Commodore Arthur Curtiss James sailed for New York today on the yacht Alona.

Miss Mary Pyne and Miss Harriette Post of New York are visiting Mrs. Dulaney Howland.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pynchon, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward de Peyster Livingston and Charles T. Matthews of New York, and C. Sprague of Boston are at the Muenchinger-King.

Larry Taller entertained informally tonight thirty of his intimate friends with a dinner and dance in a tent arranged near the garage of Honeysuckle Lodge with a lawn illuminated with lanterns.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Casino Corporation today Lispenard Stewart, Henry A. C. Taylor, George Peabody Wetmore and George L. Rives were re-elected for terms of four years.

Mrs. Evans Sewall gave a luncheon today on her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Pryor, wife of Lieut. Com. William A. Pryor, U. S. N., arrives Saturday to visit her father and sister, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., and Miss Katherine G. Knight.

Dinners attended by members of the New York Yacht Club were given tonight by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Layne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary and Mrs. William Disston entertained luncheon parties today.

Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth are arriving tomorrow to visit Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

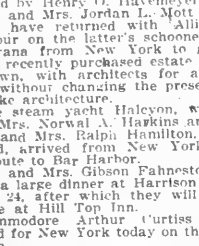
Captain Hugh Rodman, commanding the flagship New York, will give a dinner on board Monday.

The reception and dance of the flagship Wyoming is set for Aug. 15.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas M. Cowie will give a dinner Aug. 12 for Captain John Hood, U. S. N., who soon relinquishes command of the Texas to Captain Victor Blue.

Mrs. Morgan Belmont is driving a four-in-hand coach about Newport with Mr. Belmont on the box seat and young people atop.

Dale's Threefold Appeal



Quality
Price
Service

Write for New Catalog No. 20 or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.
109 West 13th Street, New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

HOSTS TO GARDEN CLUB.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Walker Entertain in Great Barrington.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker of Brookside, Great Barrington, had the Garden Club of Lenox as their guests this afternoon. Fully fifty members were present. Dr. H. H. Rusby, Dean of the School of Pharmacy of Columbia University, spoke on "The Cultivation of Flowers for Preparation of Medicines and Perfumes." The address was given in the library. At its close Mrs. Walker served tea in the Loggia in the Italian Garden, where Mrs. John H. C. Church and Mrs. Charles Reed poured. Among those who went to Great Barrington for the affair were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Clarkson, Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman, Miss Emily Tuckerman, Mrs. Brown Caldwell, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Mrs. Frances G. Crane, Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill, Mrs. George F. Becker, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, Mrs. Daniel Chester French, Miss Margaret French, Giraud Foster and Miss Georgiana W. Sargent.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have Mrs. A. B. Charlton of Illington, N. J., as their house guest. Mr. and Mrs. Walker today issued cards for the third of the series of recitals by Harry Rowe Shelley at Brookside Thursday afternoon. On Friday evening they will also give a dance at Brookside.

Joseph H. Choate will begin his participation in the Presidential campaign by presiding at a county meeting in Pittsfield Sept. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Appleton Robbins, who have been with Thatcher M. Adams, have gone on a motor trip to the White Mountains.

The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, arrived in Pittsfield for the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stanton Blake and Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake at Pine Needles.

William Brewster is with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French at Glendale.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease gave a dinner party tonight at the Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. John Alden Spoor, who were in Chicago with Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill Broome, have returned to Blythewood Farm in Pittsfield.

Miss Helen B. Denny arrived to visit Charles Lanier at Allen Winden.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Jr., have opened their new villa in Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop have cards out for dinner Wednesday evening at the Maples. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are leaving next week for Newport, where they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Drexel.

George A. Crocker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Duer of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Marion F. Eppley of Princeton, Dr. and Mrs. O. N. Fisher and Miss E. R. Fisher of Boston registered at Curtis Hotel.

GOLFERS AT NARRAGANSETT.

Many on the New Links of the Point Judith Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 7.—Golfing on the links of the Point Judith Country Club was in high favor today and many of the devotees of sports in the open tried their skill in chasing the golf ball over green fields and afterward assembled for afternoon tea on the lawn.

One of the events of interest was a foursome played by Earle Alexander, C. Perry Beddleston, Malsolm Stevenson, and Daniel Hutchinson.

Others who made the rounds of the Point Judith links were Mrs. E. A. Manice, Miss Dorothy Manice, I. H. Clothier, Jr., Daniel L. Hutchinson, Mrs. William Harding Jackson, J. C. Cooley, Mrs. J. B. Pryor, the Rev. P. M. Prescott, Mr. Prescott, Jr., Isaac Untermyer, George E. Pettit, Miss Beatrice Lovett, Miss Mabel Pratt, John Drake, and William Balding of England, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Miss Elizabeth Conroy, Miss Mary O. Gorman, Miss Helen Keefe, Willard P. Ward, A. A. Busch, Jr., and Jay Coogan.

A number of tennis players at Point Judith courts were Ellery C. Anderson, Eaton Cromwell, W. Gordon Coogan, Mrs. Benjamin Chew, David S. Baker, and S. Hinman Bird.

Malcolm Stevenson entertained at luncheon on the Plaza of the Casino today and his guests were Miss Emmy Whelen, New York; Mrs. Poe White of Washington, D. C., and A. D. M. Cooley. Among others at the Casino for luncheon were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tower and Clifford Trevor.

Casino registrations include Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Wainright and Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Ligget, Jr., of Philadelphia; Miss Rose N. Wood of Baltimore, Mrs. John Chauncey Brooks, and Miss Ruth Brooks of Sykesville, Md.

At the Imperial are Russell Perkins and Lawrence Perkins of Pomfret, Conn.; Mrs. J. C. Howell and George W. Willing, Jr.; John C. Bell, Jr., Mrs. Lewis Neilson of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Howard M. Cowperthwaite of New York.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL LIFE.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer Entertains a Dinner Party at Chatwold.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 7.—A recital is to be given by Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera, assisted by Roger de Bruin of the Royal Opera, Antwerp, at the Building of Arts the latter part of August. Among those engaging boxes are Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Lady Speyer, and Mrs. James Speyer.

Mrs. Hunt Slater was hostess at a tea given at her cottage on Bar Island in honor of Miss Lydia Eustis of Birmingham, Ala., who is spending the Summer with her aunt, Miss Celestine Eustis.

Professor Albert Le Hecke of the Louvain University, who is being entertained at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, gave an illustrated lecture on "Camp Life in Belgium" tonight at the Casino for the benefit of the portable house fund for the Belgians.

Among the recent arrivals is George Bond Cochran of Washington, D. C. A. Eugene Gallatin will spend the latter part of August at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri will entertain a dinner party Saturday evening at their cottage.

Mrs. William Polk has cards out for a dinner party tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer was hostess to a dinner party of forty-eight given at Chatwold tonight. She also entertained a dinner party of fifty last evening.

WM. T. BULL TO MARRY.

Son of Late Noted Surgeon Engaged to Miss Leontine Curtiss.

William T. Bull of Newport, the only son of the late Dr. William Tillinghast Bull and Mrs. Bull of New York, announced yesterday his engagement to Miss Leontine Curtiss of New York, the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Wesley Perego by her first husband. Mrs. Perego was formerly Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Whitney of Southland Forest, Brooklyn, and her marriage to Mr. Perego took place in January, 1906. Miss Curtiss and Mrs. Perego are now at Interlaken Lodge, Rangeley, Me., where Mr. Bull is a guest.

Mr. Bulls' father, the late Dr. William Tillinghast Bull of New York, one of the most celebrated surgeons of his day, died in 1909 from cancer, a growth which he had been specially successful in destroying in others. Mrs. Bull was before her marriage in 1893 to Dr. Bull Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine, having divorced her first husband, James G. Blaine, Jr. She had been Dr. Bull's patient, and the marriage was considered a romance. She was a daughter of Colonel Richard Nevins, who for twenty-five years owned and edited the Ohio Statesman, and was preparing to go on the stage when she became the victim of inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. Bull's uncles include Melville T. Bull, Charles T. Bull, and Henry Bull.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunarder Orduna were:

Arthur Barry, J. Chapman, Mrs. E. K. Clayden, Charles C. Cowlin, Miss Ruth H. Dennison, R. J. Dyer, C. H. Dicks, W. F. Elske, H. H. Holmes, E. N. Hale-Brown, J. D. Kelson, D. Granville King, Captain John Knight, William Knowles, Louis V. Le Moyne, T. Scott Lucas, John A. Malone, M. Mattinson, Geoffrey Pearce, M. D. Petersen, Mrs. A. D. Porter, Miss Jessie M. Porter, David Rice, A. Rowbotham, J. S. Stokes, A. S. Verney, W. W. Stephens.

HUMIDITY BRINGS SUFFERING TO CITY

Forecaster Sees No Relief Today Unless It Comes from Thunde r Showers.

THREE KILLED BY THE HEAT

Many are Prostrated by Torrid Wave That Is General Throughout the Country.

Thos who suffered from the heat and humidity on Sunday and yesterday will not be pleased to learn that the forecaster of the Weather Bureau in this city predicts that there will be no change in either the temperature or the humidity until tonight at least. Today is expected to be partly cloudy, with probable thunder storms and moderate south winds.

Yesterday the temperature was lower than on Sunday, but the humidity was greater, so that the average of discomfort for the two days was about the same. At 8 o'clock in the morning the temperature was 75 and the humidity 98. There was no change in these figures until 10 o'clock, when the temperature was 79 and the humidity 85. At noon the temperature was 84 and the humidity 76. Conditions got better at 3 o'clock, when the temperature stayed at 84 and the humidity dropped to 56. At 6 o'clock the temperature was 86 and the humidity 62. There were three deaths from the heat yesterday and many persons were prostrated.

THE DEATHS.

CASPER, DAVID, 75 years old, of 318 WALTERS. Mrs. SOPHIE, 71 years old, of 1,902 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

YOKEL, WILLIAM, 57 years old, of 210 East Sixteenth St.

THOSE PROSTRATED.

AGNEW, JAMES, laborer, 45 years old, of 121 Roosevelt St. Taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

BROWN, HENRY C., bookkeeper, 40 years old, of 198 Dean St., Brooklyn. Taken home.

BANKS, JOHN, 25 years old, of Tompkins Av. and Fort Place, Staten Island. Taken home.

BULLACE, FREEMAN, 45 years old, of 414 Avenue M, Brooklyn. Hudson Street Hospital.

BURNS, JOHN, laborer, 42 years old, of 111 West Eighty-ninth St. Knickerbocker Hospital.

CONLIN, ELIZE, 2 years old, of 1,531 Dean St., Brooklyn. Attended at home.

CORCORAN, MICHAEL, a driver, 45 years old, of 139 Hoyt St., Brooklyn. Holy Family Hospital.

FIMARK, WILLIAM, 32 years old, of 311 East Eighty-third St. Taken home.

GILBERT, JOHN, of 228 Ford St., Haverill, Mass. Bellevue Hospital.

HIBIG, LENA, 42 years old, of 1,541 Avenue A; Bellevue Hospital.

HILDER, JOSEPH, 26 years old, of 5,719 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

HILTON, LINCOLN, 59 years old, of 406 State Street, Brooklyn; Holy Family Hospital.

JORDAN, CLIFTON, 34 years old, of 183 West 136th Street; taken home.

KUNEHAM, IGNATZ, laborer, 27 years old, home in Syracuse; attended.

LEONE, JOHN, conductor on the Third Avenue Road, of 1,601 Third Avenue; overcome in Lyceum Hall; taken to Reception Hospital.

MATHERS, ALBERT, laborer, 25 years old, of 459 West Forty-third Street; Bellevue Hospital.

McCARTHY, PETER, laborer, 45 years old; Reception Hospital.

MURPHY, ALBERT, 32 years old, no home; Bellevue Hospital.

McGUIRE, JOHN, a salesman, 25 years old; Fordham Hospital.

O'CONNOR, Police Lieutenant Thomas E.; overcome while at his desk in Harbor A Station; attended by a physician and remained on duty.

PASCASLE, JOHN, 24 years old, of 205 Richardson Street, Brooklyn; Flower Hospital.

POZZINETTI, BENEDICTA, 21 years old, of 46A Henry Street, Brooklyn; attended by surgeon of Long Island College Hospital.

PUHN, SAMUEL, a motorman, 29 years old, of 602 East 140th Street; Rtception Hospital.

REKAS, ALICE, 2 years old, of 259 West Street; attended at home.

ROSENTHAL, IRVING, 18 years old, of 1,887 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn; removed from Ralph Avenue Police Station; St. John's Hospital.

ROST, JOHN, 48 years old, of 165 East Forty-eighth Street; suffering from cut in the back and heat; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

STILLANE, Daniel, 37 years old, of 634 Jackson Avenue; Lebanon Hospital.

SIMARCK, WILLIAM, a laborer, 33 years old, of 311 East Eighty-third Street; taken home.

TAUSHAL, EMIL, a laborer, 50 years old, of 2,786 Creston Avenue, the Bronx; taken home.

WOLFF, YOSELOS, a tailor, 43 years old, of 1,327 Wilkins Street, the Bronx; taken home.

UNKNOWN MAN, about 28 years old, five feet eight inches tall, weight about 150 pounds; found in front of 213 East Twenty-fourth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital. In his pocket was a receipt from the American Woolen Company of 415 Washington Street. The goods represented by the receipt was assigned to Max Fisber, 250 Fifth Avenue.

UNKNOWN MAN, about 70 years old, found in front of 112 West 144th Street; Harlem Hospital.

Two deaths yesterday were indirectly due to the heat. One of them was that of Daniel Nulty, who went to sleep on his fire escape at 268 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn. He fell off and was killed. The other was that of John McGivney, 60 years old, of 437 West Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan. While he was crossing Eleventh Avenue at Forty-second Street, he fainted from the heat and fell. A truck of the Colonial Sand Company, driven by Joseph Mansi, ran over him. McGivney was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, where he died.

Reports from all over the country showed that it was hot everywhere. In the Missouri Valley and plains States, however, a cool breeze was looked forward to that was said to be advancing on them from the northwest. The coolest place in this country yesterday was San Francisco, where the thermometer registered only 50 degrees. That was at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at the same hour the hottest place was St. Louis, where the temperature was 82. In Philadelphia the temperature was 94 degrees at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Dillingham will open the Globe Theatre on Friday evening, Sept. 1, with George Broadhurst's new farce, "Fast and Grow Fat," in which the principal roles will be played by Frank McIntyre, Zelda Sears, and Roy Atwell.

Tonight will be "Stampede" night at Ziegfeld's Midnight Frolic atop the New Amsterdam Theatre, with fifty cowboys and cowgirls from the spectacle at Sheepshead Bay taking part in the performance.

Joseph Lertora, who sang in "Princess Pat" last season has been engaged for the cast of "Noto," the new Japanese comic opera by Mary Lee Wertheimer.

Tourists from Havana and Panama.

Among those arriving yesterday from Havana and Panama on the steamship Pastores were:

Raymond Bowen, Miss Jessie Stow, Caleb White, Miss Maria Calvo, Captain Prentiss Bassett, U. S. A., Mrs. Bassett, Ernest Brigham, Mr. and Mrs. Elroy Clark, Miss Ruth Clark, Captain and Mrs. Chauncey Humphrey, Frank Steves, Stanley Knowles, Arthur Morena, William Weller, Edward Neiser, Walter Bartholomew, Thomas Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tunnell, Miss Gertrude Saunders, Mrs. Florence McManus, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Watson, John Watson, Percy Wilson, Norman Kay, Mr. and Mrs. William Medley, Hugo Miller, Mrs. Inez Ponce.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 5th, averaged as follows; Domestic Beef, 12.85 cents per pound.—Advt.

FLOCK TO TENNIS TOURNEY.

White Mountain Visitors See Championship Matches at Jackson.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 7.—Tennis enthusiasts flocked to Jackson today, where the annual tournament of the Iron Mountain Tennis Club for the East Side championship began, with an entry list of more than fifty players. A. A. Leverich and Lyle Leverich of Brooklyn are prime movers in the event, which they helped inaugurate several years ago, and from North Conway, Intervale, Kearsarge, Lower Bartlett, Crawfords, and Jackson the Summer residents came by automobile.

On the West side a golf tournament at the Bethlenem Country Club began. Maplewood has a cup event at the Country Club, beginning on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves Ely, Miss Ely, and V. A. Ely of Morristown, N. J., are at Bretton Woods on a motor tour, and C. R. Oram and Mr. Oram and Mr. and Mrs. J. MacLachlin of Tuxedo are spending a few days at the Mount Pleasant.

Among the most noted dancers at Bretton Woods have been Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fairchild, Miss Helen Clark, and Mrs. W. V. C. Rumsey and M. Cronkhite of New York, who are touring in a French racing car and visiting all the White Mountain resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pirie, Mrs. C. Frederick Childs of Lake Forest, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hertle of Gunston Hall, Va., were the guests of Miss Newell of Lake Forest at a tea at Polly's Place in Colebrook, where they motored from the Balsams.

Mrs. A. A. Minford and Miss Edith Minford of New York are at the Sinclair House in Bethlehem for August.

Mrs. Samuel Long motored to the Mount Pleasant House to spend August, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan and R. Jessup Morgan of New York are at the Bretton Woods.

Many dinners were given in the cave grill, the guests going into the foret de danse at the Mount Washington Hotel afterward.

Barclay Warburton, Jr., entertained Mrs. Ellis Jackson, Miss Lois Jackson, and Miss Charlotte Fahenstock of Philadelphia, Henry Harrison of New York, and Charles Keidel of Baltimore at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Bustamente of Havana entertained at dinner for the Cuban colony, and several other smart affairs were given.

R. A. Smith, Harbor Commissioner of New York, with Mrs. Smith and Lawrence V. Smith, are also at the Mount Washington Hotel for August.

Henry C. Harrison of New York took a party through Crawford Notch today; and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Beadleston and party made the triangle drive.

General Frank Thorpe, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed one of the wardens of the Episcopal Church at North Conway. With Mrs. Thorpe, he is spending the Summer at the Bellevue, Intervale.

Dr. James Schouler, the historian, who is spending the Summer at Intervale, is entertaining Bishop Olmstead of the Central Diocese of New York State.

Bishop G. H. Kinsolving of Texas, and Mrs. Kinsolving, are at the Kearsarge, North Conway, accompanied by Miss Louise Jagger and Mrs. W. S. Pitkin.

SEEK SUFFRAGE SLOGAN.

Contest of National Association to Close on Aug. 15.

The National Woman Suffrage Association has changed the dates for the closing of its art poster and suffrage slogan contests. Both were to have closed on Oct. 1, but the period allowed for the slogan contest has been shortened and will be closed Aug. 15, while the closing of the contest for the art poster is now set for Jan. 1. The calling of the Emergency Convention of the National Suffrage Association on Sept. 6 in Atlantic City has caused the change in plans.

Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Chairman of the committee in charge of the contests, says that the idea was to have both the winning slogan and winning poster ready for presentation at the annual convention, but as this has now been called for September, instead of November, that idea so far as the poster, at least, was concerned was impossible.

Up to date more than 5,000 entries have been received in the slogan contest, the prize offered being $25. The slogan must contain no more than five words. It should be sent to the Slogan Committee, N. W. S. A., 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

The contest was started in the hope that a catchy substitute might be secured for the phrase "Votes for Women."

WILL CARS CIRCUS HORSES.

J. S. Long Stipulated That None Should Be Pastured on His Farm.

Isaac S. Long, one of the founders of the butter commission firm of S. S. Long & Brother at 102 Warren and 233 Washington Streets, who died at his country place at Millcreek, Penn., on May 1 last, at the age of 89, was son strongly opposed to circuses and to the use of tobacco, that he incorporated his prejudices in his will.

Mr. Long, who left an estate of more than $200,000, owned one of the finest farms in Pennsylvania, in Lebanon County, and his pride in it was so great that he directed that no tobacco should be grown on the farm. He said further: "No circus or show horses shall ever be pastured on my estate."

The decedent came to New York when a young man with his brother, the late S. S. Long, and they founded the firm which was incorporated shortly before his death. He was a man of strict religious views which caused him to hold stern opinions concerning many subjects. He never used tobacco in any form and never attended a circus so far as his friends knew. He was opposed to the breeding of horses for any purposes except as beasts of burden.

Mr. Long left the bulk of his estate to his granddaughter, Mary Viginia Dow of Jersey City.

ARDEN IN CLEVER PLAYLET.

"Close Quarters," at the Palace, Is Deliberately Full of Surprises.

Entertaining, adorned à la mode with little surprises and a bit too clever for its own good—this is "Close Quarters," a one-act play by Olive White, presented for the first time in this neighborhood yesterday afternoon at the Palace Theatre. It tells of one Trent, a blustering husband who has let his wife be intrigued by Dicky Brief and then comes rushing to Brief's apartment with dire threats on his lips and blackmail in the back of his mind. At a locked door in the apartment he is halted by a stranger who gradually reveals himself as still another vengeful husband who has already exacted the penalty. He craftily works the luckless Trent into the belief that the already murdered Dicky lies on the other side of that door and that the police will blame him for it. Trent hastily departs for parts unknown and thus the blackmail scheme is foiled. Of course, Dicky, on the other side of the door, was suffering only from fright, and the stranger is no vengeful husband at all, but his older and wiser brother. Edwin Arden plays the stranger well.

Other numbers in a mediocre, dog-day program are Joan Sawyer and an Italian tenor named Ciccolini. The most important feature of the new bill is the absence of White and Cavanagh, who had been dancing there for weeks and weeks.

JOHN CORT'S NEW PLAYS.

Lina Abarbanell in "Flora Bella," an Operetta, and Two Farces.

John Cort's list of new productions for the season is headed by Lina Abarbanell in "Flora Bella," a new operetta by Cosmo Hamilton with score by Charles Cuvillier and Milton Schwarzwald. Richard Ordynski is staging the piece and the scenery will be by Josef Urban.

Another offering of this manager will be George D. Parker's farce, "Mr. Nursery Daw," and his third will be a farce, "Gold Wanted," by William and Mary Grahame-Jones. The scenes are laid on the German frontier at the beginning of the European war. Willis P. Sweatman will have the leading rôle. Mr. Cort will also have two companies on the road in "Princess Pat."

ADMIRAL KAMIMURA OF JAPAN IS DEAD

Commander Who Won a Notable Victory in War with Russia Dies at 67.

HE RECEIVED HIGH HONORS

Led in the Naval Assault with British Squadron Against German Base at Tsi. | Tao, China.

TOKIO, Aug. 8.—Vice Admiral Hikonojo Kamimura, of the Japanese Navy, is dead.

Vice Admiral Kamimura, who was sixty-seven years old, was one of the most prominent officers in the Japanese Navy. As commander in chief of the second squadron he played an important part in the Russo-Japanese war, and is believed to have led in the naval assault with the British squadron against the German base at Tsing-Tao, China, in 1914.

In August, 1906, the squadron of Admiral Kamimura defeated the Russian warships Rurik, Gromobol, and Rossia off the east coast of Korea, sinking the Rurik and capturing the other two, badly damaged. Prior to this Kamimura had been unpopular because the Rurik, which with the Gromobol and Rossia composed the Vladivostok squadron, had destroyed two transports loaded with Japanese troops.

His victory redeemed his reputation with the masses in Japan, and his reputation was further enhanced later when his squadron took a leading part in the battle of the Sea of Japan, when Russia's naval power was destroyed. After this battle he received the title of Baron and invested with the grand cordon of the Rising Sun and the first class order of the Golden Kite.

REV. DR. BLISS DIES IN SYRIA

Founder of Protestant College in Beirut Was in His 93d Year.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss, founder and President Emeritus of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, Syria, and one of the most noted missionaries of the East, died on July 28 at his home in Beirut, according to news reaching this city yesterday. He was in his ninety-third year, and had been a missionary in Syria for more than sixty years.

Dr. Bliss was born in Georgia, Vt., and was graduated from Amherst College in 1852 with the degree of A. B., receiving his Master's degree three years later. He then attended the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1855 and was then ordained in the Congregational ministry. Dr. Bliss then went to Mount Lebanon, Syria, with his wife, who was Miss Abby M. Wood of Amherst, Mass. Six years later Dr. Bliss returned to this country and raised $100,000, 1862 during the civil war, for the initial endowment of his college. During 1864 he returned, stopping in England to raise $20,000, and on his arrival at Beirut started the college in a rented house, with sixteen pupils. In 1873 the cornerstone of the main building of the college was laid, William E. Dodge performing the ceremony.

When Dr. Bliss retired as President Emeritus in 1902, the college had grown under his care until there were about 876 students, 75 teachers, and 15 good buildings.

2 HURT WHEN CAR UPSETS.

Identity of Victims of Accident Near Flemington Unknown.

Special to The New York Times.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—One man was probably fatally injured and another badly hurt in an automobile accident on the Flemington-Frenchtown Road, near Croton, tonight. The men are believed to be traveling salesmen from Philadelphia. A farmer in the vicinity heard a crash, and when he reached the wrecked machine the driver was found behind the car in an unconscious condition. The other occupant of the ar was thrown perhaps fifteen feet when the machine overturned. Word was telephoned to Flemington for physicians, and Drs. Barclay S. Fuhrman, George Henry, and G. B. Tompkins hastened to the scene of the accident.

The driver of the car, who is thought to be a representative of the Standard Computing Scale Compaany, is still unconscious, and his condition is reported as critical. The other man is in a dazed condition and has been unable to show the accident happened. They were taken to a nearby house, where they are being cared for by the physicians. The car carried a Pennsylvania license, the number of which could not be learned here tonight.

ANOTHER LORILLARD WILL.

Later Document Practically the Same as the One Probated.

A reopening of the probate proceedings in the estate of Jacob Lorillard, who died on April 28 last, is made necessary through the discovery of a will executed on March 5, which makes practically the same disposition of his estate as the will made on June 23, 1913, already admitted to probate here.

In each will the decedent's estate of about $900,000 is left to the widow, Gertrude Lorillard of London, and her children, but in the later will Mrs. Lorillard and Percival Davis Griffiths of London are named as executrix and executor. In the will already proved the decedent's son, Ernest Edward Lorillard, his nephew, Henry Barbey, and Alfred R. Conkling and Alfred Seton were named as executors.

W. T. Gough Left $35,000.

William T. Gough, member of Carton, Gough & Co., jewelers, applied in the Surrogates' Court yesterday for letters of administration on the estate of his brother, Richard Gough, who died at the New York Athletic Club on Aug. 4 last. The decedent left personal property worth $35,000. His only heirs are his brother and his sister, Annie Mary Gough of Plainfield, N. J.

Col. Kell Willed Swords and Medals.

The will of Lieut. Col. William H. Kell, U. S. A., retired, who died at the Hotel Iroquois on Feb. 9 last, was filed for probate yesterday. It leaves the decedent's swords, medals, commissions and other military effects to James A. Kell of Germantown, Penn. A $500 bond in the Army and Navy Club in Washington is left to John M. A. Webster, also a retired army officer.

Only $21,508 Left by Mrs. Pecher.

Mrs. Marie Pechar, owner of the Abbey Inn, who was thought to have left a large estate when she died on May 30 last, had property appraised yesterday at only $21,508. She gave her interest in the inn to her brother, Robert Pechar, who also got $5,852, but the appraisal shows that she disposed of her interest in the inn shortly before her death. The chief asset of the estate consisted of bank deposits of $16,608.

Kittredge Haskins.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 7.—Kittredge Haskins, former representative in Congress from the Second Vermont District, died here today at the age of 80. He had served in both branches of the State Legislature and in 1893 was a member of the joint commission which established the boundary between Massachusetts and Vermont.

Mr. Haskins, who was Postmaster of Brattleboro, was born in Dover, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was a veteran of the civil war and had practiced law in Brattleboro since 1866. Mr. Haskins was a delegate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for four terms. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and was Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Vermont during 1891-92.

GEORGE F. CONSIDINE DEAD.

Prominent Sporting Man Was Proprietor of Old Hotel Metropole.

George F. Considine, active for many years in sporting circles and once manager of James J. Corbett and "Kid" McCoy, died on Sunday night in St. Luke's Hospital from mastoiditis, in his forty-fourth year. On his return from the Polo Grounds last Saturday he complained of feeling ill, and when he took a turn for the worse at his home, 10 West Sixty-first Street, on Sunday afternoon, his physician ordered him to the hospital. Before being placed on the operating table he became unconscious.

Mr. Considine became best known to the sporting life of this city when he was proprietor of the old Hotel Metropole at Broadway and Forty-second Street during 1901-10. When his lease expired he opened the new Metropole in Forty-third Street, east of Broadway, in May, 1910. He gave up his interest in the hotel after the shooting of Herman Rosenthal in July, 1912. On Oct. 1, 1912, Mr. Considine filed a petition in bankruptcy showing that he owed $258,-688, and had assets of $5,442. Among those who owed him money were 100 sporting men, actors, actresses and others familiar to Broadway. Of recent years he had an interest in the Havre de Grace race track in Maryland.

He was twice married. His second wife, who was Aimee Angeles, a dancer, and a daughter survive him.

MAJ. W. L. CONGREVE KILLED

British Soldier Married Miss Pamela Maude on June 1.

Major William Latouche Congreve, who married Miss Pamela Maude, second daughter of Cyril Maude, the English actor-manager, was killed in action in France on July 20, according to a letter received here yesterday from Mr. Maude. They were married on June 1 at St. Martins-in-Fields, London, Mr. Maude leaving this country for England to attend the wedding, where he gave his daughter away.

Major Congreve had been awarded the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and the cross of the Legion of Honor. He was in his twenty-fifth year and was to have been made a Colonel very soon.

Mr. Maude and his daughter, Miss Marjorie Maude, are expected here by the end of this month. He will appear in the "Barber of Mariposa," while his daughter will be leading woman for George Arliss in "Paganini."

John Price Durbin John.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 7.—John Price Durbin John, former President of De Pauw University and a Methodist lecturer, died here today from hardening of the arteries in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Brookville, Ind., and educated in Brookville College and McKendree College, receiving the degree of A. M. from the latter. Mr. John had also received the degrees of D. D. from De Pauw University and LL. D. from Lawrence University. In 1876 Mr. John became President and Professor of Philosophy at Moore's Hill College in Indiana, six years later joining the Faculty of De Pauw University as Professor of Mathematics. He became President of the university in 1880 and resigned in 1895 to become a platform lecturer.

Obituary Notes.

Major HUGH WHITE ADAMS, believed to have been the youngest officer to command a regiment in the Union Army during the civil war, died last night at his home in Yonkers, in his seventy-fourth year. He was 18 years old when he enlisted, and was promoted for bravery in 1

WILSON, OR HUGHES; GERMANS IN DOUBT

Teutonic Newspapers Not Sure Fatherland Would Profit by Election of Either.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER

Terse Comment on Political Situation Mailed to German Official in Berlin.

Many of the leading newspapers of Germany and Austria are printing prominent editorials and news triticles warning their readers not to be too confident that the election of Mr. Hughes as President will mean a change of policy in favor of Germany on the part of this Government. One of the leading German papers laments that Mr. Hughes is "distressingly like the University professor," and Die Zeit of Vienna says that since Roosevelt came out for Hughes "enthusiasm has distinctly cooled down among the German-Americans, Germans and Austrians," so far as Mr. Hughes is concerned.

As opposed to this view George von Skal, former managing editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, in an article in the Madgeburg Zeitung is enthusiastic in praise of the Republican candidate, and makes prediction that Secretary of State Lansing is to be deposed and made "the scapegoat for President Wilson's misdemeanors."

The translations from German and Austrian newspapers referred to are official. They were made for the British Intelligence Office in London and arrived here yesterday in the mails. In the same mail came a copy of an intercepted letter written to a German official in Berlin by one of the best known German scholars in the United States, in which the writer informed the Berlin official that "once the rôle of 'world arbitrator' has engrossed his, (President Wilson's,) attention, he will bend all of his efforts in that direction regardless of minor issues."

The Intercepted Letter.

In this intercepted letter the writer refers to a prominent German-American, whose name in the translation is spelled "Kolbi." The person referred to is undoubtedly Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies of New York. The letter as officially translated in London reads as follows:

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—I take the liberty of sending your Excellency some notes as to the conditions behind the scenes of the American drama. Everything depends upon a just appreciation of the real factors at work, and it cannot be denied that during the last six weeks the German-American cause has suffered a most unexpected "slump." I have made confidential inquiries in all the larger cities, and am astonished at the uniformity of the reports, which show that German-Americans of all classes are suddenly endeavoring to accentuate their American tendencies while avoiding anything which might be construed as "unneutral" or favoring Germany. This is even the case in the cities of the Middle West. The patriotic wave has swept all the weaker elements along with it, and even the so-called leaders of the German-American party as, e. g., the President of the National Union in New York, Kölbi, (?) and many others are beginning to draw away from the German in the land. They are against war with Germany, but in America's, not Germany's, interest. Outwardly this attitude is not marked, as the German-speaking periodicals represent the small circles and factions only, and they have less support today than even two months ago.

On the other hand, the action of the British in Ireland has undoubtedly aided the German cause. Circles, which a few weeks ago were enthusiastically pro-British, are now against England. Only the New Englanders stand firm, and here in Boston the craze knows no limits. As far as the country is concerned, however, it is a fact that Germany's sure and yet tolerant policy has prevailed in spite of Washington. It is impossible to say how this affects the peace question as opinion is so divided in the matter.

Progress of Pacifists.

My impression is that the German official world here overestimated Wilson's desires herein, for he saw very plainly that efforts in this direction could only do harm in influential circles. He knew that he could only ignore this if perfectly sure of success in Europe. As a matter of fact, Wilson's advisers were uncertain whether his election chances would improve or diminish according to his attitude toward peace. During the last fortnight, however, in consequence of Mexico, Ireland, and the submarine question, the pacifists have come out stronger than ever. They are even supported by a third, and new, party—Logan-Ford-McLellan—so that Wilson's prospective rôle as peacemaker is more plausible than ever. It is a fortunate circumstance that Root is his opponent in this matter, as opposition can only strengthen Wilson's decision as soon as his zeal is awakened.

From my personal knowledge of the man I am convinced that the widespread fear as to Wilson's marked pro-British tendencies is quite unfounded, especially in so far as his peacemaking ideas are concerned. Up to the present he has been a mere party man, but once the rôle of "world arbitrator" has engrossed his attention, he will bend all his efforts in that direction regardless of minor issues. He will remain strictly neutral for aesthetic, rather than for moral or political reasons.

Roosevelt told me once that he was anti-British up to the day he entered the White House. From that time onward he determined to combat his former views. Wilson will do the same as regards his anti-German feelings the moment he assumes the rôle of arbitrator.

This being the case, I am doing all in my power to aid pacifism, and am engaged upon some articles dealing with it, and Wilson's positoin as peacemaker, which, however, will appear unsigned. Unfortunately, the peace propaganda issued by Logan and others against the pro-ally literature appeared somewhat prematurely in the press, but it will help, nevertheless.

My efforts in this direction are addressed more particularly to the intellectual classes.

The Von Skal Comments.

Mr. Von Skal's comments on the Presidential outlook are featured in the Madgeburg Zeitung of June 27.

"It is not necessary," he wrote, "to be endowed with much prophetic gift in order to perceive that a decided change is coming over American public opinion. The Irish rebellion has visibly produced a great effect on the masses, to which further impetus is lent by the developments in home politics. It may be looked upon as certain that the Republicans will select Charles E. Hughes as their candidate for the Presidency, (editorial note that in the meantime this has been done,) and we have thus escaped a great danger. We are rid of the agitators and jingoes, and no Roosevelt nor Root can bring the country into danger. The professional politicians have done their best to avoid taking any such step, but now one after the other is declaring himself a supporter of Hughes."

The rest of the dispatch is praise of Mr. Hughes, of his independence of character, and other numerous virtues. The correspondent also alludes to a "sharp note" being prepared to be sent to England and to the dissemination of the news that Mr. Lansing alone is opposed to this and anxious to postpone a settlement with England until after the conclusion of peace. From this it is inferred that Mr. Lansing will soon resign and be made the scapegoat for President Wilson's misdemeanors.

"This would be," says the correspondent, "an immense advantage, and would prove that President Wilson has come to the conclusion that without the German-Americans and the Irish-Americans he cannot be elected, and is attempting to be conciliatory."

The American Press.

The American press, we are assured, is also turning round. The New York Tribune, "which has openly sided with England and urged war with Germany, admits in a long mournful article that the American nation does not want war and is by no means inclined to give up its rights in order to help England to win the war; on the contrary, it demands stern measures against Great Britain."

The Review of Reviews, "which has always championed the English standpoint," is also cited as proving in a long article that no misunderstanding with Germany would ever have come about had not the American Government been pleased to put up with everything which England did. It points out that "Berlin was prepared to make all concessions (sic) while London refused all requests. Thus the truth is at length making headway and other newspapers will not in the long run be able to resist the trend of events."

The Boersen-Zeitung of Berlin, (Berlin Stock Exchange Journal,) in an article printed June 29, entitled "Wilson or Hughes," observes that the United States Presidential election is a home concern of the American nation in which the German nation has not the slightest inclination to meddle.

"We are still today, just as we were before, mere onlookers. Germany's fate does not depend on the victory or defeat of the Democrats or Republicans," but, owing to the development of war and to "various unforgotten occurrences connected with the relations between the German Empire and America," it is not wholly indifferent to the "who next November becomes the first citizen of the American Republic. President Wilson, says the Boersen-Zeitung, we know; Mr. Roosevelt, whom mistakenly we thought we knew, we have learned to know better during the war; Mr. Hughes we do not yet know.

An Austrian View.

Die Zeit of Vienna, (June 29th,) in an unsigned articles, says that the enthusiasm for Mr. Hughes has distinctly cooled down among the German-Americans, Germans, and Austrians since he made his statement as to his probable policy and since Mr. Roosevelt has retired in his favor and is known to be one of his supporters. It is hinted that the Germans on the other side of the Atlantic were perhaps in too great a hurry to reproach Mr. Wilson with Germanophobia, and declare that they would support Mr. Hughes.

Evidently it is feared that, should Mr. Hughes be elected, it may prove a case of "out of the frying pan into the fire." Evidently, also, the Germans and Austrians did not like Mr. Hughes's declaration in his nomination telegram about it being impossible to tolerate anything except unswerving loyalty; nor his uncomplimentary allusion to the activities of Germans in America.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt of June 29, in an alleged telegram from Berline entitled "Hughes or Wilson," is also obviously much disgusted by Mr. Hughes's allusion to the "plots of foreigners," and hints that his policy of "impartial neutrality" looks suspiciously as if it might be partial to England. His "plots of foreigners" can be interpreted only as referring to the "alleged machinations of the German-Americans" and as meaning that "in the fight against hyphenated persons of German proclivities Hughes would like to exceed Mr. Wilson in his nationalism."

The Allgemeine Zeitung für Chemnitz und das Erzgebirge (for Chemnitz and the Harz Mountains) of June 30 contains a lengthy leading article entitled "Amerika und Wir," ("America and Ourselves.") The journal remarks that "We do not know America," and consequently we must be very much on our guard against expressing opinions about events in that country. When it was known that Mr. Hughes was to stand for the Presidency and not Mr. Roosevelt, many a suppressed sigh of delight could be heard in the German press. These demonstrations of joy were se much grist to the mills of our enemies, for they at once saw an opportunity for agitating against Hughes as the Emperor William's candidate.

"It must have the effect of a shower bath on those of our fellow-countrymen, with their honest German hearts, so ready to give their judgment, when they hear that the tacitum Mr. Hughes is reproaching Wilson with feebleness toward Germany and denouncing the plots of foreigners—in other words, of the German-Americans—as an evil which Wilson was not vigorous enough to exterminate." Mr. Hughes thus throws off his fox's skin and shows Mr. Roosevelt's supporters his Germanophobe heart."

A Slur for Wilson.

The well known counsel, attributed by the Allgemeine Zeitung for Chemnitz and the Harz to an American, is then quoted: "Make money, my son! Honestly if you can, but make money," and it is remarked that little stress is laid on the word "honestly," and that Mr. Wilson asserts that America is a country of idealists. The President's speech is then quoted about his being "ready to help to extinguish the flames of war and to cause the principles of equity and peace once ore to prevail," and it is satirically charged that these are the words of "the President of the country which is sending processions of ships laden with ammunition to Europe, to kill our brothers by thousands in the West and the East. It is no use being righteously indignant that will not get rid of these hard facts. We cannot apply the German standard to Wilson's nation of 'idealists;' we do not know the Anglo-Saxon soud, whether it dwells in an English or an American envelope."

A lament then follows that the Germans have had to endure one disappointment after another, since the Cowes regatta, when it was said that "blood is thicker than water," and Prince Henry's visit to America. "The pessimists were right, and the joyful optimists who built upon the rocks of English friendship might well turn pale when Mr. Goschen handed in the British declaration of war in Berlin * * * We shall shortly be able to celebrate the anniversary of the hopes which we pinned to the German concession in the case of the Lusitania and the Arabic. We are still waiting for the faintest signs of America meeting our advances."

Germany's last U-boat note to America is described by this journal as having "shorn Germany's locks as Samson's were shorn." "Neither cotton nor medicines nor food stuffs nor milk for infants are allowed to be imported into Germany, although righ and humanity and all Mr. Wilson's ideals are in this case beyond doubt on our side."

Altogether it thinks that Germany has every cause to be disappointed with America and with Mr. Wilson.

MUNSTERBERG UNCERTAIN.

Tells New York Times He Doesn't Recall "This Particular Letter."

In response to the inquiry about the intercepted letter to a German official, Professor Hugo Munsterberg telegraphed to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Cambridge, Mass., last night as follows:

I do not remember this particular letter, and it seems to me improbable that I have ever written to a German official in the English language. Otherwise it is quite possible that I may have uttered such a sentiment.

The intercepted letter was not in English, but was translated in England.

Talking to a correspondent in Boston later, Professor Munsterberg said:

"I cannot say from the quotations whether the letter referred to was written by me, but I have no hesitation in saying that the words 'I am convinced that the widespread fear here as to President Wilson's pro-British tendency is quite unfounded,' represents my sentiments entirely. I have written several hundred letters to German officials in the past, and by reference to the copies on file in my office I might be able to trace this particular sentence."

Woman Jumps to Death from Bridge

Factory workers at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge were shocked during the noon hour yesterday when the body of a woman who had jumped from the bridge struck the sidewalk at Adams and Water Streets. They called Policeman Pritchard of the Poplar Street Station, who sent for an ambulance from the Brooklyn Hospital. Dr. Springfield said that she had died instantly. She was poorly dressed and was about 40 years old. There were no identification marks on her clothing. The police were unable to find any one who saw her jump from the bridge, and her body was sent to the morgue.

CAN MAKE PAPER OF COTTON STALKS

German Testing Office Announces Successful Results from Experiments There.

WOULD HAVE VALUE HERE

Substitute for Wood Pulp a Great Boon to Industry, New Yorker Says.

BERLIN, July 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Royal Material Testing Office at Grossilchterfelde, a suburb of Berlin, announces the interesting discovery that paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks.

The discovery is not considered of much importance for Germany, which produces no cotton, but is pointed to as of vast importance to the United States, the greatest producer of cotton in the world, because of the shortage of paper reported in that country.

The discovery was made; it is said, by a German institution while carrying out a commission from an Egyptian firm, given before the war. A shipment of stalks which had arrived from Egypt before the opening of hostilities was used for the experiment.

The stalks were cut and ground, boiled and bleached, and the paper-making then proceeded after the usual methods. The result moved the testing office to arrive at the decision that cotton stalks were a good material for making paper.

Lincoln B. Palmer, Manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said yesterday that, although private and governmental laboratories had been seeking for years to find a suitable substitute for wood-pulp in the manufacture of paper, nothing had as yet been produced that would stand the test.

"If the Germans have solved the problem," he said, "they will have rendered the United States a valuable service, and it ought to bring millions to the inventor of the process. The discovery, if true, should prove a boon to the paper-making industry in this country."

EXPERT DID IT HERE IN 1908.

Dr. Brand in Washington Doubts Commercial Success of Project.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—"We have been doing that every year for eight years in the Department of Agriculture," said Dr. Charlesc J. Brand, Chief of the Office of Markets of that department tonight, when his attention was called to a dispatch from Berlin, saying that the Royal Material Testing Institute had announced that paper could be manufastured from cotton stalks.

"We first began to make paper experimentally out of cotton stalks in 1908, and have done it every year since that time," continued Dr. Brand, who had charge of the experiments.

"While we have demonstrated that it can be done, and have assembled all the necessary data, we do not consider it a commercially practicable proposition. The day may come when paper will be made commercially from cotton stalks, corn stalks, and other fibres, but it cannot be done successfully today to compete with mechanically ground wood pulp paper. The yield of finished product per ton of raw material is low for paper made from cotton stalks, the bark is difficult to bleach, and economically it would not pay to make it. Cotton stalk paper is good for wrapping purposes, but it is too flocky for print paper.

"In the present paper situation," said Dr. Brand, "cotton stalk paper will not compete with paper made out of other material for print paper, such as wood pulp. In my laboratory we have made paper out of cornstalks, flax and rice straw, and are now making it out of hemp hurds, the waste of the hemp industry.

"I consider cornstalks better as a commercial proposition for making paper than cotton stalks, but even cornstalk paper is not yet commercially advisable.

"The yield of cotton stalk is low per acre, is expensive to gather, and freight charges for hauling it are high compared with its value. In our laboratory manufacture of paper from cotton stalks, the method has been to cook the fibre with caustic soda in a steam digester for four or five hours at 100 pounds steam pressure. The resultant pulp is washed and bleached and then handled as any other pulp.

"We have evolved a milk of lime process for making paper pulp from flax fibre, and have carried the method through for mill practice."

DEMOCRATS TO BOOST INHERITANCE TAXES

Finance Committee Members Favors Rates Up to 10 Per Cent —Munitions Section Revised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance, who are reframing the General Revenue bill passed by the House, decided today to amend the measure so as to increase the inheritance taxes to as high as 10 per cent. As the bill passed the House the highest rate imposed on inheritance was 5 per cent.

It was estimated that with the increase proposed the inheritance taxes would bring $72,000,000 a year with the law in full operation. The estimated revenue from the inheritance taxes adopted by the House was $51,000,000.

The House provision was that inheritances of more than $50,000 should be taxed, 1 to 5 per cent.. The Senate Committee today extended the provision so as to require a tax of 6 per cent. on inheritances between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000; 7 per cent. on $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; 8 per cent. on $3,000,000 to $4,000,000; 9 per cent on $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, and 10 per cent. on inheritances of more than $5,000,000.

The Democrats of the committee also struck out the varying rates provided in the House bill for munitions of war, powder, explosives, shells, cartridges, projectiles, products of copper and the like, and decided to substitute a flat uniform tax on all these commodities. The committee also decided to add the following commodities utilized in making munitions: Steel billets, ingots, blooms, shell forgings, denatured alcohol and cotton linters. In addition, chemicals used in the manufacture of munitions would be taxed. The rate to be imposed is still to be determined.

The income tax section was completed during the day, the committee retaining the normal tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes in excess of $4,000 and $3,000 for married persons and single persons, respectively, adding the special tax of 1 per cent. on incomes in excess of $3,000 and $2,000 respectively for married and single persons; retaining the surtaxes as proposed in the House bill, with the exception of an increase from 10 to 13 per cent. on incomes in excess of $1,000,000.

OCEAN TUG LONG OVERDUE.

The Charles W. Morse Should Have Reached Porto Rico 12 Days Ago.

There is anxiety in shipping circles for the safety of the seagoing tug Charles W. Morse, which should have arrived at Porto Rico twelve days ago. She left New York on July 17 with a crew of twenty-three men under the command of Captain W. S. Sincke. Chief Engineer E. Anderson had his wife and child on board. The vessel is the largest American wooden tugboat and was built in 1899 for the McAllister Towing Company of this city. She is 500 gross tonnage and has a speed of 14 to 15 miles.

At the office of the Sugar Products Company, 49 Wall Street, the present owners of the Charles W. Morse, it was said that as the tug had failed to reach her port sixteen days after sailing, wireless requests have been sent to all steamships passing along the coast of Florida to look out for her. They said the tug had coal sufficient to last her for twelve days and was thoroughly overhauled before starting on her voyage. She was not equipped with wireless apparatus. Captains and officers of coastWise vessels said it was possible that the missing tugboat had been caught in the recent hurricane in the West Indies and been blown out of her course.

WHISTLER DEMANDS $50,000

Mrs. Dewey Sues, Alleging Hotel Manager Struck Her.

J. Charlton Rivers, manager of the Holland House, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday, for $50,000 damages for assault by Mrs. Marie Dewey, who alleges that he struck her on May 4 last and caused physical and mental pain. She alleges that she gave the defendant no cause for the assault.

Mr. Rivers said last night that the plaintiff and her husband, J. Waldo Dewey, are professional whistlers in vaudeville, and after they had stayed at the hotel for two months and he found that he could get nothing but whistling for their board bill, he put them out of the hotel after giving them two days' notice. Mr. Rivers denied that he touched Mrs. Dewey, but stated that Dewey wrote him a threatening letter, and he supposed the suit against him was a result.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Many Undefended Cases Have Been Cleared Up by Appraisers.

The Board of General Appraisers has cleared the files of a number of importers' protests which were not defended when the cases were called for trial. Overruled claims of this kind were filed by Gimbel Bros., Reichenbach & Co., Frank L. Hughes, Massee & Co., S. Ontra & Bro., Albert C. Prichard & Co., Rusch & Co., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Frederick Allien, M. J. Corbett & Co., H. Herrman, Sternbach & Co., G. Sidenberg & Co., the S. A. Jacobson Company, Inc., James McCutcheon & Co., Morimura Bros., Santini & Borea, Sander Weiss, A. Olivatti & Co., Ovington Bros. & Co., F. Su'F. Sing's Successors, E. J. Krug, Fried, Mendelson & Co., A. J. Woodruff & Co., and M. Malachrino & Co., New York.

William Larzelere & Co., Philadelphia, lost in a contention dealing with the classification of orchids. They were taxed at 25 per cent. under the specific provision for such flowers. The importers claimed free entry under that part of the same paragraph referring to all mature mother flowering bulbs imported exclusively for propagating purposes. It appeared that the orchids were imported for a woman who testified that she did not deal in flowers, but imported them in this case solely for purposes of cultivation. As they were for use in a private greenhouse the board decided the orchids did not come under the free list provision.

John E. Hurst & Co., Baltimore, claimed that the Collector made a mistake in returning certain woven figured cotton cloth at 50 per cent, as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton. Instead the importers claimed duty under the provision specifying "cotton cloth, woven figured." Cloth under this paragraph is assessed on the basis of the yarn number found in the fabric, usually after an analysis by the Government chemist. The board decided in favor of the importers.

L. McBean, Detroit, claimed that copies of a book entitled, "Fleming's Veterinary Obstetrics," should be given free entry as "text books used in schools and other educational institutions." The testimony was conclusive on the trial that the chief use was in schools, and the board therefore reversed the Collector in taking 15 per cent. duty as books not specially provided for.

Buying Silks Far Ahead.

Contracts that have been given to silk manufacturers in some cases call for deliveries into next year. Several of the market authorities seriously question the advisability of this. They think that there is quite some chance of prices softening next Spring, although they have no fears to express concerning the course of values for the present year. On the other hand, the buyers who have been giving the long-delivery orders are not in the class of men whose judgment is often mistaken. In justifying their present operations, they predict that labor will be scarcer than ever next Spring and that prices consequently will be higher than ever when the new season comes around.

Advocates Later Woolen Openings.

A mill agent yesterday suggested that, in common with the open price movement which has been started in the woolen trade, steps should be taken to have the date of openings set later than has been the custom. He believes that March 1 should be the time for showing Fall lines and Sept. 1 for the lightweight goods. By opening on those dates, he argued, the mills will eliminate a good deal of the revising that is done. Cancellations should also decrease. He pointed out that when lines are opened so early there is a period of several months between the time of taking orders and their execution, in which buyers can change their minds about taking goods and during which prices may suffer considerable change.

Burlap Sales Improve.

There has been a marked picking-up in buying of burlaps in this market in the last several days, heavy goods being especially sought by buyers. Prices, under the influence of a great deal stronger tone to the primary markets, have firmed up quite a little here. Light-ounce forty-inch burlaps moved yesterday at 8 cents, which is the best price they have brought in several weeks. Quotations on 10½-ounce "forties" ranged from 8.15 to 8.25 cents, while in the lighter weights 7½-ounce goods brought 8.35 to 8.60 cents, and 8-ounce cloths were held at 8.65 to 8.75 cents. The day's cables from Calcutta gave little information beyond telling of the firmness of the market at the new prices. At London, jute was firm at 231 per ton for September shipment.

Are Stretching Their Resources.

The one weak point in the clothing trade at present, according to those well acquainted with conditions, is that some of the smaller houses are stretching their resources in order to keep the advantage they have gained by purchasing at low prices in the woolen market. In other words, houses that ordinarily would purchase goods only for immediate needs have bought ahead and are carrying much more stock than they would in normal times. The result of this, according to representative manufacturers, will be a good deal on conditions that arise in the near future. Some of the weaker members of the trade have already been forced to sell the goods they purchased in order to provide sufficient capital to run their business. As one man described the situation, "The little man is trying to follow his well-financed and strongly intrenched competitor, and the pace may prove too fast for him."

Bag Sheetings Were Active.

Large sales of 31-inch 5-yard sheetings at 8¾ cents for deliveries running to the end of this year and some into early 1917 were the feature of yesterday's business in the coarse goods end of the gray cottons trade. Several houses are now asking 5¼ cents for this construction for any delivery. Bag goods were active generally, the demand being stimulated to quite some extent by the upturn of prices in the burlap markets. Reports were heard that 40-inch 4.25s had sold at 6 cents, and, while this was thought to have been true in a limited way, some houses were said to be holding them firmly at an eighth less. Spot business was done at 6¾ cents on 48-square 4-yard sheetings. For lighter goods, such as 27-inch 9.50s, the mills were asking 2⅛@2⅜ cents, and were not seriously regarding bids under these levels. In the drills sales of 30-inch 3.25s were made at 7½ cents.

Will Not Have to Close.

While supplies of fur needles in this market at the present time are far from liberal, it appears that the industry will not have to suspend operations this season after all. This claim was made some time ago, when it was said that a source of supply must be found at once in order to prevent a tie-up of all kinds of fur manufacturing. However, an investigation showed that with careful management the supplies now on hand, together with the needles which can be supplied by domestic manufacturers, would be sufficient to tide the industry over this season, at least. A greater menace to the manufacture of fur sets and garments is said to be the general shortage of labor and the large number of cutters that is now being employed by firms which specialize in fur trimmings. It is said that with the cloak and suit industry in operation again, the chances are that more of these workers will be needed to cut trimmings, leaving the labor supply available for the manufacturers that much smaller.

Reports from Fur Men Differ.

Reports from various quarters of the fur trade do not wholly agree as to the activity of buying at present. It appears that the houses which cater to the larger retailers have the best of it. This class of merchants generally has a seperate buyer of furs, and he is not hampered much in his operations by conditions in any other trade. Buyers of furs for the medium-sized and smaller stores, however, often have to look after more than one line, including coats and suits. These buyers are said to make selections of the most seasonable goods first, which leaves furs pretty well toward the end. Consequently, manufacturers who cater to them are finding things a little dull just now, for many buyers are delaying their trips to this market until they can be assured of having lines of Fall ready-to-wear goods to look over. As a result, fur buying will be delayed. A great rush for these goods is looked for next month, and while this will make it harder for the manufacturers to give the desired deliveries, few complaints are heard.

ALLIES USE REJECTED TEA.

Buy It for Their Soldiers After Entry Has Been Denied Here.

The heavy rejections of tea made in the New York Customs district in the fiscal year ended June 30 did not result in total losses to the importers, as has been the case heretofore, for when the tea was denied entry because of its lack of quality, it was promptly bought up by the allied Governments for use by their military forces.

This port led all others in the entry of tea in the period specified above, according to a report issued yesterday by George F. Mitchell, Supervising Tea Examiner, and it also was first in the amount rejected as being below the quality established by the official standards.

Counting the so-called "tea districts" of the country, which include Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, New York, Puget Sound, St. Paul, and San Francisco, the total amount examined by the customs men for the year aggregated 109,536,526 pounds, of which the inspectors passed 107,767,953 pounds. Of the amount rejected only 2,163 pounds came under the head of account of containing coloring or other matter.

This district's entries of tea during the 12 months covered by the report totaled 88,026,715 pounds, of which the inspectors passed 86,947,365 pounds. Of the rejected tea only 876 pounds were turned down as having coloring or facing matter, and 1,078,974 pounds as being below quality. The Puget Sound district followed New York with 28,788,396 pounds examined, the rejections for quality being only 232,226 pounds.

In view of the campaign carried on for several years by the Government to discourage the importation of teas having coloring or facial material, the Supervising Examiner's report indicates success in this direction. Out of the entire 109,536,526 pounds presented for examination at Custom Houses, only 2,163 pounds were rejected as colored.

According to the report, the most popular variety of tea consumed in the United States in the fiscal year in question was India-Ceylon, the total importations of which reached 35,287,430 pounds. Japan tea imports total 31,520,156 pounds, and Fomosa Oolong, 18,068,378 pounds. Capers imports stood at the foot of the column with a record of 16,405 pounds.

Lace Importer Kills Himself.

George Bailey, formerly a lace importer, was found dead yesterday morning in his room in a basement apartment at 156 West Seventy-eighth Street, with a bullet in his head and a revolver in his hand. Dr. Smith of the Knickerbocker Hospital said he had been dead for forty-eight hours. Among his effects were found letters showing that he recently made unsuccessful attempts to collect money owed to Bailey & Bridges, 4-6 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

BROWN & ELPERIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Brown and Charles Elperin, composing the firm of Brown & Elperin, installment dealers in cloaks, clothing, &c., at 38 East Broadway, by these creditors: Louis Simon, $75; Angrist & Arkin, $401, and C. S. Fishman & Brother. Liabilities are stated to be $15,000 and assets $10,000.

ISABELLA B. SIMPSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isabella B. Simpson, baker and caterer at Mount Vernon, by these creditors: Samuel Hayward, $101; Wood & Selick, Inc., $547, and Walter Currie, $138. It was alleged that on July 23 she permitted Armour & Co. and C. Markel to obtain judgments against her on which a City Marshal's sale was set down for yesterday, and Judge Mayer restrained the sale.

SAMUEL B. NEWMAN of 707 St. Nicholas Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,824 and no assets. Frank Brothers & Co. are creditors for $4,854 for money loaned.

A. & B. LEVINSON.—Abraham and Bessie Levinson, composing the firm of A. & B. Levinson, tobacconists of Newburg, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,567 and no assets.

HENRY COHEN, salesman, of 134 East Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $920 and no assets. The largest creditor is M. J. Cohen & Brother, $784, for money advanced.

J. WEINBERG & CO.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on June 24 against Joseph Weinberg, trading as J. Weinberg & Co., feathers, at 9 University Place, on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash.

AETNA WAIST MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Philip Nadelberg, one of the partners in the Aetna Waist Manufacturing Company on West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing actual liabilities of $7,064 and disputed liabilities of $14,326 additional from thirty creditors, and assets of $25,000, available for the manufacturers that much smaller.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—Willard B. Graves, 311 North Jefferson St., heating engineer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; lia-

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Wallace G. Palmer, North Tonawanda, voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $46,653.63; assets, $15).

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Green Taxicab Co. of Brooklyn—City of N. Y. $135.40
Hannon F. Pierce—Same 252.54
Hahn, Gustav—Same 252.54
Hallahan, Wm. H.—Same 252.54
Konald, Victor H.—Same 133.22
Monesch, Samuel—Same 130.05
Oakland Lumber Co.—Same 135.40
Perpetual Advertising Machine Co.—Same 486.84
Samuel Schneidelman Co.—Same 721.13
Sullivan Realty Co.—Same 133.22
Van Deusen, Frank—Same 252.54
Wieser, Abraham—Same 252.54
American Film Laboratories, Inc.—Exhibitors Times Co., Inc. 239.91
Andrews Building Co.—Standard Paint Co. 148.10
Allen, John R.—R. A. Sasseen 926.13
Ashkinasi, Louis, or Louis Schinasi, Abraham Ashkinasi or Schinasi, and Michael Ashkinasi or Schinasi—S. Schinasi et al., costs 184.29
Berry, Mary E. C.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 477.93
Collins, James F.—Park & Tilford 131.21
Carpenter, Morris—C. Tatham 128.79
Daengler, Max—A. Spingarn 227.61
Daude, Edmund F. B.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 192.00
Drysdale, Thomas—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. 1,140.06
De Nemeth, Etelka—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 366.83
Fichthorn, Reuben E.—J. B. Busm 2,354.10
Gaydone, Geo. P.—Market & Fulton Nat. Bank of N. Y. 1,080.10
Same—Same 1,333.68
Levine, Sarah—M. A. Schlesinger et al. 112.66
Mlschoff, Herman—Lang & Co. 129.57
McMann, Chas. A.—Rogers Peet Co. 137.06
Marlow, Walter D.—C. Miller 2,227.99
New, Edw. A. & Frances Frankfort—E. M. Levy 7,011.96
Prager, Henry—Toledo Scale Co. 370.47
Rand, Ezekiel C. M.—C. Tatham 191.41
Robyn, Kander, Movie Ticket Corp.—Exhibitors Times Inc. 139.41
Reynolds, Fannie P.—A. Greet et al. 301.91
Ramires, Joseph L.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 172.80
Simon, William—William Knabe & Co. Mfg. Co. 235.61
Sheenan, M. Jane—Francis H. Leggett & Co. 112.86
Schroeder, Joseph—Independent Packing Co. 237.40
Steiner, Frederick M.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 102.28
Tracy Hortense—A. Nathan 311.95
Same—L. K. Stine 311.75
Same—R. Nathan 311.75
Wheeler, Nellie—I. J. Mayer 146.63
Yacone, Charles—A. Yacone, costs 106.15

In Bronx County.

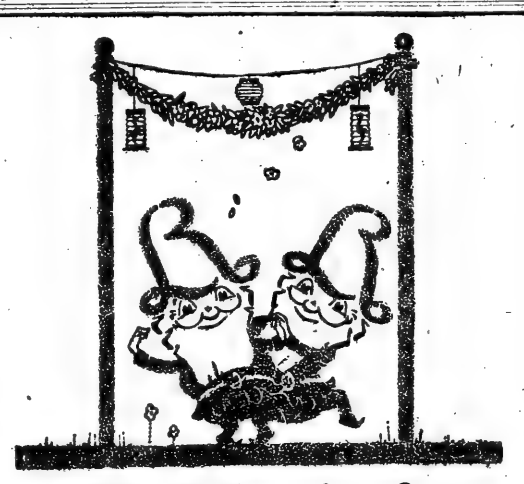
Barry, John F.—H. W. A. Lahnert. $178.23
Dietz, Samuel M.—Grolier Society of London 39.76
Esseff Realty Co.—M. E. Heward. 42,817.12
Jame, Harry—Centradrink Filterers Co., Inc. 47.83
Mosher, Mabel E.—Grolier Society of London 38.21
Miebach, Abraham—J. Smilowitz 394.42
Miller, Abraham—J. Garson 500.00
Peck, Nellie E.—Cosmopolitan Bank. 1,865.66
Rappaport, Max and Sarah—Commission Merchants Association 599.91
Silver, Benjamin—L. Golovine 76.15
Storch, Samuel—Commission Merchants Association 202.48
Wallowitz, Nathan—A. Abramsky 224.72
Weinstein, Joseph, and Harry Brody—L. Brooks 167.70

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Lugmayer, Anna L.—A. L. Litzenburger, Dec. 16, 1915 ..... $517.42
Williams, Everett T.—F. E. Boehmcke, July 28, 1916. ..... 201.06
Ettinger Construction Co.—C. T. Willard Co., Inc., Mar. 21, 1916 ..... 342.91
Hirsch & Schwartz, Inc.—National Bank of Commerce, Aug. 12, 1915 ..... 372.55
Same—R. M. Clark, July 5, 1915 ..... 403.82
Mayer, Max—I. Miller, Oct. 17, 1912 .. 452.83



The RHEINAROONS now hang festoons
And sing and dance in glee;
Their lives are gay with every day
A Rheingold Jubilee.

Rheingold Beer

In the time of the Puritans all pleasure was considered sinful. Now we know that there are both wholesome and harmful pleasures. There are also good and bad drinks. Beer is a good drink.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

WE SELL SO SOCONY TRADE MARK MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT

Approach to branch road to left
American Motor League "Caution Sign"

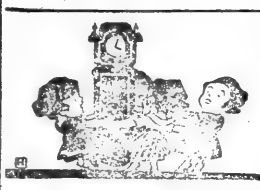
Don't turn off the right road to safe motoring. Don't buy your gasoline from dealers who try to sell you inferior mixtures.

The Standard Oil Company of New York produces and recommends only one gasoline for motor cars.

It is called SOCONY Motor Gasoline, and nothing else.

Ask for it by name, and always look out for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK



ALL around the clock, women are now wearing separate skirts—morning, afternoon and evening—for dress as well as street and sports. In the Fall Display of

STAR SKIRTS

you'll find the right kind of separate skirts in a great variety of styles. It will prove to your profit to feature them in your store.

Star Skirt Co.
15-19 East 25th St., New York

WAISTS FALL 1916 **DRESSES**

We are now showing our complete lines of

WAISTS
SILK COTTON

DRESSES
TAFFETA CHARMEUSE
SATIN SERGE and
SERGE COMBINATIONS

Our lines in both Dresses and Waists comprise all that is new in style and materials, and it would be well to inspect our models before placing your orders.

Buy early to facilitate Prompt Deliveries.

SHOW ROOM

JOS. ROSENBERG & CO.
141 WEST 36TH ST. 4th Floor

CLOSING OUT SALE

Big Opportunity for Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers to Buy Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Cotton Piece Goods and Woolens FAR BELOW MARKET PRICES

SALE NOW GOING ON ON 4TH FLOOR.

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
134 Spring St.

BLANKET ROBES



$13.50 per dozen

High grade blanket cloths, with bordered front and cuffs. Sizes from 36 to 46.

Same style in children's robes from 6 to 14.

$8.50 per Dozen.

S. L. & H. Hoffman Co.,
138-144 West 25th St.

10,000 SOLD

$3.75 French Serge Dress beautifully tailored, is the talk of the town.

Our values in Satin and Serge Dresses, at $3.75 to $10.75, cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG,
129-133 W. 27th St. Phone Farragut 3496.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House OF
BIG VALUES
$5.75 to $15.00
All Wool Poplin Suits, $7.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT $7.00.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
131 West 37th Street.

THE BIGGEST COAT VALUE IN N. Y.
SPORT COAT All guaranteed, beautiful color combinations. **$3.75**
Coats in all the most desirable materials. **$3.75 to $13.50**
ELLNER CO. COAT SPECIALISTS, 49-51 WEST 24TH ST.

SUITS AND
PILE FABRIC
NOVELTY CLOTH **COATS**
—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D STREET

SKIRTS FALL LINE READY! Serges, Poplins, Silks and Woolens. Latest styles. Prompt deliveries. $2.25 to $10 per garment. Excellent values.
Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av., Cor. 24.

WONDERFUL VALUES
LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS
Prompt Deliveries Guaranteed.
Feldman & Dorter, 150 W. 22d St.

SPECIAL JOBS IN
MEN'S HATS
Cornelius Stack, 64-70 W. 23d St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS,
$18 A DOZEN, UP.
Immediate Delivery. Phone Chelsea 4948.
Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 30th St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy Botany and F. & H. broadcloth and velours for spot cash; any quantity. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for F. & H. light pink broadcloth; submit samples. Louis Greenberg & Brother, 114 East 25th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on coats. H. W., 150 West 28th St., top floor.

COATS.—Juniors' and children's; bring samples all week. 152 East 23d, 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call this week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

COAT AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 West 20th, 6th floor.

CONTRACTORS on girls coats wanted; large orders. J 126 Times.

DRESSES.—Harris-Emery Co., Des Moines, Ia.—Mr. Kopf is open for cheap serge and silk dresses; also cheap coats for better basement use; samples will be looked at 8:15 to 9:30 Tuesday until Thursday morning. 353 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Will look at Fall silk and serge dresses, also silk waists, Tuesday. Call with samples. 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking and placing orders on ladies' and misses' serge and silk dresses. 225 5th Av., Room 1112-A.

DRESSES.—Satin, open for quantity at popular prices, bring samples. 120 W. 27th St., 2d floor.

GLOVES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Katzenstein will look at hosiery, underwear, and gloves Tuesday from 9 A. M. on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Madison Square 7197.

JUILLIARD'S SERGE.—We are open to buy Juilliard's Serge 34221 for cash. D. Schuschick & Co., 115 West 29th St.

LADIES' SUITS.—W. A. Wieboldt & Co., Chicago, Ill., New York office, 334 4th Av., A. M. Grossbaum, want ladies' cheap suits.

PIECE GOODS.—Open for quantity of cheap, light-weight dress mixtures, also Wellington Serge, 50 serge in shade 650, K 242 Times Downtown.

PLEDGE.—Can use 100 pieces navy Juilliard serge; net cash; also willing to exchange coats and greens Botany serge for navy. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

SERGES.—Open for quantity 42-inch French serge for cash. Schlang & Co., 151 West 25th.

SILKS IN TAFFETAS; also plain, wanted. Adolph Bros., 19 West 21st.

SILKS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Gutman's and Mr. Tyroler will look at the Com B. A. M. on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Madison Square 7197.

SILKS.—Jobber looking at samples; can use large lot. 9 all week. 14th floor, 38 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted; will furnish all materials and styles. 13 East 30th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits. Levitt-Lee & Tom, 33 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Buyers—Open for suits; looking all week. 5th floor, 22 West 22d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; all prices. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SWEATERS. Silk Jersey sweaters wanted, cotton-back retailer; write at once. Box 37, Lasher Hall, Columbia University, N. Y.

VESTS.—Contractor wanted on $2.25 line of vests, cloth and georgette waists; must have a good garment; can keep a plant of 50 operators busy all year round; want a plant in town. Address full particulars H 6 Times.

WAISTS.—Silk and cotton; will look at samples all day Tuesday and Wednesday. 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2050.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BRONZE.—Real bronze book ends, vases, lamps, etc. Griffoul, 225 Fifth Av. (504.)

BUTTONS.—Save 50 per cent. on your button bills; Ja-Pearl buttons can hardly be told from genuine Japanese pearl. Western Button Co., 17 E. 22d St.

COATS. Pile fabrics and wool velours; immediate delivery; plush coats, $10.75 up. our specialty; styles and low prices. May Mfg. Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Nodick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk jersey sport coats, all colors and sizes, very cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready; smart styles; popular prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Job; ladies', misses', and children's coats and suits. Tishman, 37 East Broadway.

COATS.—Plush coats on hand; $10.50 up. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th.

CREPE DE CHINE and satin stripe waists at $18 per dozen; also jobs in silk and cotton to close out from $4.50 up. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

DRESSES. — Have 300 high-class cotton dresses to close at a price. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk and serge, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3844.

DRESSES.—Job, white voile dresses to close out, cheap. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES, serge, at $2.75. Call between 8:30 and 9 o'clock. Younker Bros., 303 5th Av.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, on card and bulk; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5358.

EMBROIDERIES.—Good assortment; 50,000 yards of imported and domestic to close out at bargain. Goldwater Bros., 12-14 West 21st.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business, H. Etelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

MOHAIR.—Navy and gray mohair cloth for sale, also a job of raincoats to close out very reasonably. Model Raincoat Co., 135 W. 26th St.

PICTURES.—500,000; will sell at a sacrifice, Karmitz & Deutsch, 130 Chrystie St.

SATIN.—Large lot 36-inch colored lining satin, immediate delivery, also black and navy Skinners satin. S. Steinfeld & Co., 43 West 23d.

SERGE.—Men's wear, navy, serge, 58 inches 11 ounces, sell reasonable. Stuyvesant 4742.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Woven black and white, 27-inch shepherd checks, for sale cheap. Golinko, Marks & Oppenheim, 5 East 16th St.

SILKS.—100 pieces of Jap silk, 10 mumy, natural, to close out at a price. Phone Chelsea 8719.

SKIRTS.—1,000 serges, mixtures, black and white checks, also discarded samples at $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 17-15 W. 20th St.

SKIRTS.—Job of 50 dozen washable skirts to close out cheap. A. Russakow, Inc., 130-132 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Apply Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 140 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Job; all materials. Manhattan Skirt Co., 15 West 20th.

SPORT COATS, silk jersey, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

SUITS.—Fall and Winter suits, coats, and dresses for women, misses, and children; also silk and cotton waists, dresses, and petticoats; complete stock to close out. Samples at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

SUITS.—Have to close out 1,000 Fall suits, serges, poplins, and broadcloths; also 500 Winter coats, pile fabrics, chinchillas, and broadcloths; 250 mackinaws. Maurice H. Bob, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—Assorted job of high-grade ladies' and misses' suits for sale cheap; must sell at once. Winkler & Levitt, 41 Division St.

SUITS.—See our all-wool poplin and gabardine suits, satin lined, $5.75. Meyer Loeb Co., 13 East 30th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 28th. Madison Square 9136.

SUITS.—Specializing from $6.75 to $13.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .3¾@4 per cent. for the best names. Saturday ..3¾@4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Clothiers Are Conservative.

While there has been a fairly good business passing in the piece goods trade lately, the clothiers are showing conservatism. The explanation given is that they are willing to pay advances as they come along, rather than commit themselves beyond their nearby needs, even though they may be able to purchase more cheaply now. Opinion in the market seems to agree on the point that values will be higher in the near future. Some factors believe that an advance of 10 cents a yard over present quotations will be made as soon as buying for Spring has got into its full swing.

Dress Goods Have an Active Day.

Even though the end of the tie-up in the garment industry came last week, dress goods agents were not called upon to do much. Yesterday, however, it was a different story. Salesmen were kept busy with appointments that meant business. Goods on order were called for, and new business was placed. Some of the agents were inclined to think, just before the settlement of the strike, that some new styles might be called for and that the big firms involved in the trouble had "something up their sleeves" to mark the resumption of operations. This proved not to be the case. The goods required show no change from the run of cloths that had been popular.

Printcloth Prices Firmer.

The local gray goods market is now beginning to feel the real effects of lost production in the South as a result of the floods in that section. This, coupled with active buying of late, has resulted in higher prices on practically all constructions of printcloths. Makers of 38½-inch 64-60s, for instance, are holding all 1916 deliveries of these goods firmly at 6 cents, with buyers bidding an eighth less. For early 1917, however, deliveries of this construction can still be bought for 5⅞ cents. September-October business was done on 38½-inch 64-squares at 6⅛ cents, while for shipment in this month and next sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 6¾ cents. Some nearby sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were told of yesterday at 5 cents, with mills generally firm in their demands for that figure. Bids of 7⅛ cents failed to bring out 39-inch 80-squares, for which sellers are now asking 7¼. They are also asking 4¼ cents now for 36-44s in that width. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-83s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	4c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio.—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss E. Hallinan, laces, embroideries; 37 W. 26th.

ALEXANDRIA, La.—Simon's, Ltd.; S. Simon, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

ALEXANDRIA, La.—M. Meyer & Sons; S. Mayer, clothing, dry goods.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Kline Bros.; A. S. Helfrich, coats, suits, 23 East 23th.

ANDERSON, Ind.—Fair Dept. Store; L. L. Simon, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

ATHENS, Ga.—Michael Bros.; Mrs. Hillaman, ready-to-wear; 24 Park Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; J. S. Bluman, millinery; 621 Broadway.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Von Kamp, Vaughan & Gerdes; A. B. Von Kamp, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Miss Rosenstein, Fall waists, jobs petticoats; Mr. Latz, suits; 1,239 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, Md.—W. Koch Importing Co.; E. R. Zeller, foreign goods; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; D. B. Goldstein, dry goods, women's garments; 39 West 32d.

BISBEE, Ariz.—Frankenberg Bros. & Newman; P. Brown, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.

BOONVILLE, Mo.—H. T. Zuzak & Co.; H. T. Zuzak, rugs, china, toys, holiday goods; Woodstock.

BOSTON.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Wright, Mr. Michaels, leather goods, jewelry; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' coats, suits; Mrs. Befo, misses' dresses; Miss Louis, millinery; Lasement buyers; Mr. Fanning, women's hosiery, underwear; Mr. Kellerman, men's furn. goods; Miss Callahan, underwear, sweaters, aprons; H. Levy, waists; V. P. Ring, women's, misses' dresses; Miss Darrett, infant's coats, petticoats; 116 W. 22d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss O. M. Maynard, jobs infants' wear; Miss A. A. Golding, muslin underwear, dresses, waists, house dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon and M. F. Collins, silks, dress, wash goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; J. A. Landow, millinery; 621 Broadway.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Wilcox Bros, D. G. Co.; H. Stevens, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—Sherman & Turner; C. R. Sherman, fancy goods, women's ready-to-wear, hats; Great Northern.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; F. O. Densan, millinery; Knickerbocker; Wm. Mutter, domestics, wash goods; A. Debus, jewelry; D. Scholl, hosiery, gloves; Miss K. Leyden, knit goods; 15 E. 26th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, women's, infants' wear, knit goods, corsets; R. W. Forrester, rugs, draperies, upholstery, furniture; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson; C. Tagg, dress goods, silks, velvets; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lensenhuber, jewelry, silverware; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. L. Gahwe, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Millinery Stores; S. H. Solomon, millinery, dry goods, notions; Hermitage.

BUTTE, Mon.—M. J. Connell Co.; Miss M. B. Haggerty, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

BUTTE, Mon.—Symons Dry Goods Co.; B. A. Myers, shoes; 321 Broadway.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Star Bargain House; S. Karesh, men's clothing, furnishing goods, women's ready-to-wear, embroideries, ribbons; Broadway Central.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Hutchmick-Weil Co.; M. Hutchmick, wholesale dry goods, notions; Aberdeen.

CHARLESTON, Mo.—Buckner-Ragsdale Mercantile Co.; W. B. Ragsdale, general merchandise; Breslin.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.; L. A. Boxey, piece goods, upholstery, trunks, bags, hosiery, underwear, notions, laces, embroidery, bargain basement; Mrs. J. L. Burns, ribbons, neckwear, leather goods, toilet articles; Miss B. Hunsuck, corsets, infants' wear; G. B. Cabiness, ready-to-wear; 1,239 Broadway; Clendenning.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Spangler, art needlework; Miss C. H. Pierce, millinery; Miss E. Thal, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Mandel Bros.; Miss Sternberg and Mr. Minacale, notions; A. W. Mandel, rugs; L. Mandel, veilings, neckwear; Mrs. Coughlin, women's hats; Miss Connelly, infants' wear; J. B. Ertle, silks; 15 East 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Wieboldt & Co.; Miss E. Sielaeh, waists, muslin underwear, corsets; H. Wiletzky, notions, hair goods, fancy goods; 334 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. H. Miller, furniture; W. M. Williams, women's neckwear, collars, cuffs, patterns; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; O. Teffre, silks, velvets; D. H. Devaney, velings, notions; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, J. F. Brown, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—S. Klein, Inc.; Miss Oppenheim, millinery; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; F. Millington, curtains, upholstery goods; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Regan, coats suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Winesberg, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Liebman, Levi & Mann; J. Mann, woolens; Netherland.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Glick Bros.; W. Glick, fancy vests, Summer clothing, raincoats; Navarre.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 B'way.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; Miss L. Warmer, millinery; Miss O. Hagan, representing; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; L. Simon, groceries; Miss K. Krager, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, O.—Kline Cloak Co.; L. E. Sontag, millinery; 52 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI, O.—J. Shillito Co.; H. Bayer, toys; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, O.—Queen Mfg. Co.; E. Unger, silks, woolen, 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Shillito Co.; C. C. Vosburgh, upholstery; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Pogue Co.; C. E. Frazier, colored dress goods; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros Co.; Miss V. A. Lyons, notions, patterns; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss I. Robinson, dresses; 236 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; H. Katzenstein, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, O.—May Co.; Miss Lewis, misses' coats; 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, O.—Z. L. White Co.; T. D. Bendure, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; G. L. Sheram, domestics, flannels, blankets, linens, white goods, colored wash goods; 1,170 B'way.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—A. E. Letter Co.; A. E. Letter, dry goods, cloaks, suits, millinery, carpets, general merchandise; Wallick.

CONNELLSVILLE, Ind.—Strauss Mercantile Co.; N. Strauss, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Wright, Metzler Co.; F. R. Wright, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Nickelbury & Winters; L. M. Winters, ready-to-wear; Longacre.

CUERO, Tex.—A. F. Dietz Dry Goods Co.; A. F. Dietz, general merchandise; G. A. Dietz, general merchandise; Wallick.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; E. D. Garrison, housefurn. goods, silverware; Miss Houston, Miss Buthe, women's wear; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; A. J. Frankelstein, leather goods; Mrs. L. Conn, corsets; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Texas Dry Goods Co.; D. Egger, dry goods, notions, men's furnishing goods, women's garments, millinery; 1,190 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; H. H. Calvert, women's underwear; 19 East 24th; Herald Square.

DANVILLE, Ky.—A. B. Robertson & Bro.; A. S. Robertson, dry goods, shoes, carpets; 1,170 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—The Fair; S. Margalis, Fall coats, suits; S. Friedlop, jobs dresses, waists, skirts; 170 5th Av.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods Co.; T. J. Livesey, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 31 Union Square.

DENVER, Col.—W. S. Howland Millinery and Fur Co.; W. F. Holland, millinery, furs; Great Northern.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; Miss T. Murray, notions, neckwear, ribbons, drug sundries; 315 5th Av.; Woodward.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; Mr. Kopf, basement silk, serge, dresses, coats; 353 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; J. C. Carmichael, upholstery, curtains, carpets, Oriental rugs; T. H. Whan, domestics, linens, quilts, hosiery, toys, umbrellas, furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

DETROIT, Mich.—E. J. Hickey Co.; Miss K. L. Tracy, misses' and infants' wear; Breslin.

DETROIT, Mich.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; D. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss O. Kirscher, leather goods, jewelry, silverware; 116 West 22d.

DULUTH, Minn.—Stack & Co.; F. W. Foran, cloaks, suits, furs; Grand.

EAGLE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; F. J. Marvin, furs, cloaks, suits; 1,239 Broadway.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son; H. Hartley, gen'l mdse.; Miss J. A. Montgomery, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—The Latz Co.; W. P. Gerner, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Stripling, Jenkins Co.; P. Jenkins, suits, skirts; R. 412, 1,123 B'way.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Washer Bros. Co.; L. W. Gross, men's clothing; 1,190 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

GALVESTON, Tex.—Fellman Dry Goods Co.; Miss A. Warren; cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 120 W. 32d.

GALVESTON, Texas—Mistrot & Adoue; A. Freeman, hardware, toys; 320 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; Mr. Cormack, millinery; 621 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; Miss R. M. Thiel, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

GREENSBURG, Penn.—L. Keck Co.; M. C. Keck, carpets, rugs, curtains; Breslin.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Jorgenson-Blesch Co.; Miss N. B. Cooney, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Pickens & Bratton; A. Pickens, Jr., dry goods, carpets, millinery, ready-to-wear; Grand.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; H. L. Isenberg, millinery; 621 Broadway.

HENDERSON, Texas—M. H. Marwil Co.; M. H. Marwil, general merchandise; Aberdeen.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.—Frankel's Busy Store; H. M. Frankel, clothing, cloaks, shoes; men's furnishing; 1,133 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig Dry Goods Co., S. Selig, coats, skirts, waists, dress; 120 W. 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres Co.; E. Van Arsdale, pictures, frames, art goods, 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Goldstein Brothers; S. J. Goldstein, suits; 1,133 Broadway.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Covington Co.; T. W. Burnett, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; 75 Leonard.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; R. R. Wilkinson, women's and children's shoes, 225 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn, Furchgott Co.; R. H. Roche, cloaks, suits, women's wear; 108 Worth St.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Mercantile Co.; D. Bartholomew, general dry goods; R. N. Newburger, cotton fabrics; 470 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Mr. Carlyle, upholstery goods; 25 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; Miss S. Spoule, millinery; 315 5th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, Miss C. Kirchner, and Miss E. Hunsicker, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Muller, Ltd.; Mr. Muller, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Bullene & Hackman; H. B. Bullene, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, hosiery; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Ettenson-Winnig D. G. Co.; M. Ettenson, women's, children's millinery, ready-to-wear; S. Ettenson, women's furn. goods, ribbons, laces, embroideries, novelties; Woodstock.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Department Store; E. S. Rudolph, favors, candies; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; G. Elder, laces, embroideries; Miss T. Kling, notions, ribbons, linings; J. K. Mayer, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 23 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; E. Palmer, hosiery, underwear; 18 W. 35th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter D. G. Co.; T. Keeley, domestic, flannels; 48 Leonard.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. H. Almond Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Almond, domestics, linens, flannels; 220 5th Av.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—J. S. Blattner; L. M. Blattner, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, muslin underwear, children's coats, store decorations, fixtures; Breslin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons; Mrs. L. Coleman, women's and misses' suits; Miss M. Nelson, women's dresses, suits, furs; 148 West 23d.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; R. Rosenthal, millinery; 22 East 17th.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Winner, Klein & Co.; A. Stuckey, dress goods, silks; Continental.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Daniels, piece goods; 75 Spring.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss L. Reigle, dresses; 364 5th Av.; Algonquin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Espenhain Dry Goods Co.; M. Cronin, laces, embroideries, ladies' neckwear; Cumberland.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. J. Ambuxen, linens, linings, cotton piece goods; 220 5th Av.

MITCHELL, S. D.—H. D. Butterfield Co.; H. D. Butterfield, dry goods, cloaks, carpets; Mrs. H. D. Butterfield, dry goods, cloaks, carpets; Sherman Square.

MUNCIE, Ind.—W. A. McNaughton Co.; H. C. Dedert, silks, dress goods, wash goods, linings; 1,239 B'way; Navarre.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; O. W. Clayton, housefurnishing goods, china; C. A. Wilson, groceries; J. B. Powrie, laces; 23 East 26th.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Lebeck Brothers; J. H. Goodman, silks, dress goods; H. Ogilvie, notions, laces, jewelry, toilet, fancy goods; Mr. Glick, general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Loveman, Berger & Teitlebaum; Miss M. Thompson, corsets; 148 West 23d.

NEW ALBANY, Ind.—S. W. Newburger & Co.; W. S. Newburger, Miss E. Howel, Miss A. Burke, E. Frankel, ready-to-wear; 351 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; Mrs. F. A. Fitts, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; Mr. Biers, millinery; 621 Broadway.

NEWMAN, Ga.—D. W. Boone Co.; D. W. Boone, dry goods, carpets, general merchandise; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss C. Hare, corsets, petticoats; 15 East 20th.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; A. M. Ford, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; H. L. Linnell, rugs, draperies; Gregorian.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; A. Solinger, linens, wash goods, beddings, housefurnishing goods, R. 1,393, 110 W. 32d.

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Harris Dry Goods Co.; M. Harris, ready-to-wear; 1,143 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess Nash Co.; A. C. Hoover, women's ready-to-wear, bargain basement coats, suits, dresses; Miss Eberhardt, books, stationery; 1,133 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; E. Dreier, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

PEORIA, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; P. Wolff, coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Cohen Bros.; M. Cohen, dry goods, furnishing goods, notions, caps; Broadway Central.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; Room 922, 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, Fall suits; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; L. A. Dempsey, upholstery goods; Miss C. H. Nelson, art goods; C. A. Zumm, jewelry, 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss McCrohan, waists; Miss M. Stein, skirts; R. J. Sutliffe, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Finkelhor, suits; Mr. Cohen, basement, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Meyers, skirts; I. Seder, gen'l. mdse.; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; Miss M. A. McGreevy, women's suits; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann Department Stores Co.; Miss M. J. Foley, art goods, needlework, embroideries; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. H. Durham, domestics, linings; Miss M. Kountz, women's neckwear; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss A. McElwaine, hosiery; Miss Schmidt, Miss E. Lambert, millinery; 95 Madison Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lapman, Woute & Co., Mrs. Peterson, ribbons, hdkfs., veilings, neckwear; 1,121 B'way.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss A. Connor, corsets; 4-2 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; W. H. St. Clair, gloves, hosiery, umbrellas, knit underwear; 4-2 4th Av.

QUANAH, Texas—Baker, Hanna & Co.; T. S. Hanna, dry goods; 398 Broadway; Algonquin.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; Miss P. Westfall, blouses; Miss H. L. Koch, muslin underwear; Mrs. Schmehl, millinery; W. C. Clark, representing; 23 E. 26th.

RENO, Nev.—A. Kohane, Inc.; A. Kohane, women's wearing apparel; Woodstock.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; E. F. Dreyfous, general manager; 148 West 23d.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; M. Shelberg, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. R. McCarthy, ready-to-wear; S. C. Taylor, dress goods, 422 4th Av.

SAGINAW, Mich.—W. Barie Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Bloedel, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Miss M. Murphy, children's and infants' wear; 114 5th Av.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Prussia Co.; M. Prussia, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

SANTA ROSA, Cal.; Carithers & Forsythe; W. R. Carithers, dry goods, ladies' and gentlemen's ready-to-wear; Ansonia.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Frank & Co.; C. Kuhns, Jr., furnishing goods, notions; 43 Leonard.

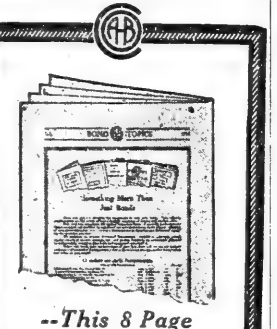
SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621

'Frisco Reorganization

¶ A special analysis of the St. Louis & San Francisco reorganization plan appears in our monthly publication for August.

¶ Sent to investors on request.

EASTMAN, DILLON & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers.
71 Broadway, New York



--This 8 Page Monthly

containing a selected list of sound Investments yielding

5¼ to 6⅛%

Free on request for Booklet T-200

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Keep the Record of Your Investments

in a most convenient way by using one of our Investment Records on which you can enter the prices paid for your securities, the yields, the taxes and the interest periods. We shall be glad to send a complimentary copy on request.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.

General Unified 4½s, 1964

Secured by a refunding mortgage on the entire property of the Company

Yield about 5.05%

Send for Circular T-4066

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. - - New York

August Bond Circular

A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Am. Sumatra Tobacco Sk.
New Jersey Zinc Stock
Singer Manufacturing Co.

Unlisted Securities Department

ROBINSON & CO.
26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

Our Partial Payment Plan of Buying Securities

was made with a view to facilitate Small Investment Purchases

Send for our free Booklet "A."

Degener & Burke
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
29 Broad Street Phone 2340 Rector

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Most of Stock Exchange List Stagnant—Today's Crop Report—We Get More Gold.

The hourly rate of trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was as light as on Saturday. Dullness could hardly be carried further; nor could very well the immobility of most prices. The high and low prices of the day for Steel common were separated only by an eighth of a point.

Here and there were larger changes, of course. Some of them represented the accumulated effect of events during a period when certain stocks had not been traded in at all. Other of the large changes of the day were the result of operations carried on despite the dullness of the list as a whole and despite the almost entire absence of public interest. The movement in Consolidated Gas fell in this latter category. It was one of the most active issues of the day, though transactions in it were only in the neighborhood of 4,000 shares, and it made a gain of more than three points. The possibility of an additional distribution, which is believed to exist all along in Consolidated Gas, was doing for that stock yesterday what it did on one day last week for Union Pacific.

Indifference to the stock market, which is responsible for its close approach to stagnation, does not indicate entire indifference to all financial operations. The success which has attended the organization of the Missouri Pacific underwriting syndicate, in which allotments are likely shortly, suggests that, on the contrary, financial undertakings of the sort which appeal to those with funds are easily carried through. It is understood that the applications for participation in this syndicate much exceeded the amount for which the syndicate is being formed.

The positive news of the day contained some substantial support for optimism, as, for instance, the additional advances recorded in steel products, but there were offsetting considerations in the prospect of an unfavorable Government crop report today and in the joining of issues again between the railroad brotherhoods and the managers before whom the union officials will today lay the result of the strike vote. There are still very good reason, however, to expect that some other means than a strike will be employed to bring this controversy to an end. For the matter of the crop report it can hardly be other than unfavorable, though it might seem favorable by comparison with the private reports which have lately been received regarding the extent of the rust damage to wheat

The receipt of $5,000,000 more gold did away with the impression which had existed in some quarters that the recent consignment of $20,000,000 gold from London marked the end of the movement to New York for a long time to come. It has not been the custom of the allied Governments to suspend gold shipments while using the proceeds of loans obtained in this market, but rather to supplement those credits by gold shipments which help to keep the money market here easy while we are extending credit to our foreign borrowers. Even a great English credit in this market might, therefore, not result in a cessation of gold imports, although if the credit were large enough it would probably retard the movement of gold to this side. England is bending many efforts to lessening her adverse balance of trade and with some success, though the gap to be bridged is so great that it seems a herculean task even greatly to reduce it. The statement of British foreign trade for July shows that compared with the same month last year exports from England increased $58,000,000, while imports increased only $5,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Over 10 to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2¼@2⅜
Not eligible, 90 to 90 days ..... 2½@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	2	2	2

Special loans were made at 2½ per cent.

TIME.

60 days ..... 3 | 5 months 3¾
90 days ..... 3¼ | 6 months 3¾
4 months 3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3⅜
4 to 6 months ..... 3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅛	4.75¼	4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91⅛	5.91½	5.91½	—.00⅛
Cables	5.90½	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	74.81⅛	71.81¼	71.81½	..
Cables	71.87½	71.87¼	71.87½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted as so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.41¼	5.90⅝
95.28 Berlin	71.81¼	71.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅝
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.46¼	6.45⅜
20.26 Austria	12.30	12.35
26.73 Scandinavia	28.50	28.60
19.20 Spain	20.20	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.37½
China—		
.... Hongkong	51.30	51.40
.... Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
32.44 Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $275,601,397; balance, $20,006,064; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,411,658.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875@$2.1875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 7-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 65⅜c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 50¾c.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan 80 francs 75 centimes.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100	100⅛	4.60
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	96	96⅜	6.30
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100	100⅛	5.35
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	99⅝	100	6.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100⅜	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101	3.65
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100¼	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107	4.73
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct.15,'16	100⅜	100⅜	2.40
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102¼	4.12
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99	100½	4.85
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.90
P. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	99⅜	5.10
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅜	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.75
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99½	5.30
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.15

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Am. T. & T.	5	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97⅜	98¼	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100½	3.80
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	101	101½	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101½	102¼	5.45
B'klyn Rp. T.	5	July 1918	100¼	100¼	4.85
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98	99	5.90
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	99	100	0.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¼	101⅜	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	104	5.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93⅜	95⅞	4.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	98⅜	98⅝	5.35
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1917	101	101¾	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.87
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99⅜	5.30
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100⅞	4.60
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100¼	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June,'1917	101	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	98⅜	99¾	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96¼	98	9.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅜	99⅞	5.05
N.Y.N.H.& H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	4.65
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	99¾	6.00
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98⅜	99	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100¼	100⅜	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅞	100⅛	4.02
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	95⅜	95⅝	6.90
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.80
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98	99	..
U.S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98¼	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.50
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	4.25
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	..
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98½	5.90
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100½	5.38
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.45
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Military Position, However, Helps the General Tone.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The stock market was generally quiet today, but the tone was good on the military position. Russian mines were fairly active and advancing, and a good business was done in meat shares at improving values.

Kaffirs were firmer and shipping shares steady, while American securities were slightly supported and closed steady. Money and discount rates were quiet.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100	100¼	100	100¼
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103
4¼s	Mar., 1962	102⅛	103¼	102⅜	103
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅛	103¼	102⅜	103
4¼s	Mar., 60-30	102⅛	103¼	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100½	100½	100½	100¾
4s	Nov., 1958	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	May, 1957	100⅛	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1936	98⅞	100¼	98⅞	100¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	90⅛	91½	90⅛	91½
3½s	May, 1954	90¼	91⅛	90¼	91⅛

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1925	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	..	4.05	..
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.05	..
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.05	..

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	345	355	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	91	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	360	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	318	323	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	93	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena S. O. pf.	130	140	130	140
Galena Signal Oil	157	161	157	160
Illinois Pipe Line	158	150	158	162
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	91	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	9½	10
National Transit	13	15	13	15
New York Transit	200	205	200	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	219	221	218	220
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil, com.	10½	11	10½	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	363	368	363	365
Prairie Pipe Line	218	222	220	222
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	195	202	195	202
South Penn. Oil	310	315	310	315
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	259	261	260	262
Standard Oil of Ind.	585	590	585	590
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	380	390	380	390
Standard Oil of N. J.	516	519	517	520
Standard Oil of N. Y.	201	203	202	204
Standard Oil of Ohio.	380	390	380	390
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tide Water Oil Co.	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	81	83	80	83
Vacuum Oil	265	270	265	270
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	78.27	78.14	78.21	+ .06
25 industrials	90.11	89.70	90.00	+ .30
50 stocks	84.19	83.92	84.10	+ .19

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Aug. 7	84.19	83.92	84.10	+ .19
Aug. 5	83.95	83.79	83.91	+ .05
Aug. 4	84.10	83.68	83.86	+ .08
Aug. 3	84.05	83.45	83.78	— .18
Aug. 2	84.82	83.89	83.96	— .93
Aug. 1	85.14	84.62	84.89	+ .31
July 31	84.54	84.06	84.38	+ .26
July 29	84.18	84.00	84.10	+ .09
July 28	84.23	83.73	84.01	+ .21
July 27	84.07	83.54	83.80	— .32
July 26	84.76	83.87	84.12	— .41
July 25	84.84	84.27	84.53	— .38

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

August.	—High.	—Low.	—Last.
*1916	85.14 Aug. 1	83.45 Aug. 3	84.10
1915	78.79 Aug. 17	73.18 Aug. 23	77.34
1914	Exchange closed.		
1913	71.65 Aug. 13	68.83 Aug. 2	71.11
1912	84.65 Aug. 14	81.92 Aug. 1	83.47

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.	—Low.	—Last.
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	84.10
†1915	77.17 Aug. 6	68.90 Feb. 24	76.72

Full years:

1915	84.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	81.50
1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.00

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 7	86.57 + .02	July 27	86.92 ..
Aug. 5	86.55 — .02	July 26	86.92 — .02
Aug. 4	86.58 — .08	July 25	86.94 + .01
Aug. 3	86.66 — .08	July 24	86.93 + .03
Aug. 2	86.74 — .11	July 22	86.96 + .01
Aug. 1	86.85	July 21	86.95 — .03
July 31	86.85 — .02	July 20	86.98 — .02
July 29	86.87 + .01	July 19	87.00 ..
July 28	86.86 — .06	July 18	87.00 — .03

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.	—Low.	—Last.
*1916	87.40 June 1	86.19 Apr. 28	86.57
†1915	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2	82.38

Full years:

1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.51 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Freight by Air.

Edward M. Hagar, President of the Wright Company, was answering questions yesterday put by a friend who thought that the aeroplane would never have a broad field of usefulness by citing different instances of its employment. His most interesting one was a request by a New York banker and promoter for estimates on ten machines each capable of carrying three tons of freight. The inquirer had been seeking a way to get valuable ore from an inaccessible mine, and decided on the aeroplanes. He planned to carry workers and tools into the mountains and ore out. A single aerial freight car of the type he desired would cost about $60,000. His mining costs would be mostly overhead.

***

A Wholesome Check.

The startling cut in the Ford prices, followed at once by interesting rumors of impending reductions in the prices of many other small cars, has probably decided many people to delay the purchase of a new car until the 1917 season is officially opened by the next automobile show. At any event, some of the companies which have been striving to make each month's production larger by a big percentage than the previous month's have slowed down on their expansion program and reduced the number of cars turned out. An official of one company making a popular car said that in view of the uncertainties of the situation it had been decided to turn out new cars only as fast as they are sold, so as to have no surplus to carry over at the old prices if the coming season makes radical changes necessary.

***

The Lethargy of Steel.

There was little about Steel suggesting the market leader yesterday. The course of business and of prices seemed to indicate that such buying as was put through represented extreme listlessness on the buyers' part. This is the record of transactions from the opening until 2 o'clock: 800 at 86⅝, 800 at 86¼, 100 at 86⅜, 100 at 86½, 600 at 86⅝, 100 at 86⅝, 600 at 86¼, and 300 at 86⅜. The last hour brought the same sort of aimless drifting, and one-eighth was the entire range for the day. As it is impossible to record a smaller range than this under the rules of the Exchange, it is clear enough that trading was entirely perfunctory.

***

Gas Shares Continue Forward.

Consolidated Gas displayed considerable life for a hot day, gaining more than 3 points net on buying which was fairly heavy in contrast with the turnover in most of the other standard issues. As 2 points were added to the price last week traders sought a reason. They have searched many times in the past for explanations of similar bulges, but without result. A negative answer was also returned yesterday to the usual queries. A positive factor in the market was the scarcity of stock when buyers appeared.

***

Municipal Bonds Look Up.

Municipal bond dealers have found August quite different from the dull July days. Not only are prices continuing strong, according to some of the specialists in State, City and Government issues, but a good investment demand has appeared, both for big blocks and small amounts. It may be that the proposal to alter radically the income tax law is stimulating the market for tax exempt bonds, although dealers are not ready to say that this is as yet a factor of importance.

***

Steel Prices Advance.

The steel price advances reported last Saturday as pending were put into operation yesterday. The American Steel and Wire Company advanced barbed wire and wire nails $2 a ton, making the former $3.45 a hundred at Pittsburgh and the latter $2.50. Manufacturers of structural beams put the quotation up $2 a ton also, establishing this form of steel at $2.00 a hundred. The new quotation asked by the Steel Corporation for plates is $3 a hundred. In the general market prices higher than this are reported, a product of the fact that the mills are fairly well sold up until the end of the year.

***

Keeping Money in the Neighborhood.

The striking street car men effected an immediate change in the channels of retail trade. Small merchants ordinarily supplying only a small part of the necessities of their localities suddenly found themselves called upon for everything bought for the table. Cheap transportation had become accepted as such a matter of course that buyers paid little attention to the distance to reach their favorite stores. The head of a large suburban store catering to persons in moderate circumstances thought when the lines reaching his store were tied up that business would suffer, but he has found to his surprise that sales for each day since the strike began have run far ahead of those for corresponding days of last year. He decided that he had gained less from those who rode to his store than he had lost by the movement of his neighbors to more distant centres.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 7, 1916.

	Par Value.
Total sales	$2,133,000
Same day last year	3,021,000
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	625,371,450
Same period last year	470,222,700
Same period in 1914	425,061,100

Am Foreign Secur temp 5s		242,000	98		5,000	94⅝		1,000	101		1,000	104½
5,000 c	96⅛				1,000	94⅝		10,000	73⅜		1,000	92
1,000	98⅜			ref 5s				42,000	73½		Reading gen 4s	
Anglo-French 5s				4,000	100⅝						1,000	85
45,000	95¼			11,000	100¼						Reading Jersey Cen col 4s	
500	95⅝			6,000	100⅛						2,000	96
500	95⅝			S W div 3½s							St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	
500	95⅝			5,000	90¼						2,000	101⅜
500	95⅝			P J & M 3½s							unify & ref 4s	
500	95⅝			1,000	91						1,000	80½
500	95⅝			Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s							St L & S Fr R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs	
500	95⅝			3,000	100⅜						45,000	71
6,000	95¼			Bklyn R T 5s, 1918							St L & S F pr lien 4s, Ser A, w i	
500	96⅝			25,000	100¼						13,000	68¾
50,000	95¼			Bush Term 5s							Series B, w i	
500	95⅜			1,000	87½						2,000	85
38,000	95¼			Bush Term 4s							adjust 6s, w i	
500	95⅜			2,000	85¼						18,000	80⅝
90,000	95¼			Bush Term Bldg stf 5s							income 6s, w i	
500	95¾			2,000	87½						1,000	52⅝
16,000	95¼			Cal Gas & Elec 5s							2,000	53
10,000	95⅝			5,000	98						20,000	52⅞
Argentine Govt 5s				C of Ga R cn 5s							1,000	53
3,000	91⅝			2,000	100¼						St Louis & San Fran 4s, Ser A	
2,000	92			C & O conv 5s							4,000	94
2,000	91⅝			13,000	93⅜						1,000	93⅝
City of Tokio 5s				10,000	93⅜						Seaboard Air Line ref 4s	
2,000	80			12,000	93⅜						1,000	67¼
Dom of Can temp gold 5s, 1921				conv 4½s							adj 5s	
5,000	99⅞			10,000	85						1,000	64
10,000	99⅝			C B & Q Jt 4s							2,000	64⅜
1026				15,000	97⅜						gold 4s, stmpd	
1,000	99⅞			2,000	97⅞						4,000	79½
3,000	99⅞			Denver div 4s							So Bell T & T 1st 5s	
16,000	99⅝			1,000	99⅝						6,000	100⅞
1931				Iowa div 5s							So Pacific col 4s	
16,000	100½			1,000	103⅛						10,000	84½
19,000	100⅝			Chi Gt Wn 4s							6,000	84
Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan 2d Ser. German stamp				6,000	69⅞						conv 4s	
23,000	80⅞			C M & St P gn 4s, Series A							5,000	86⅜
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904				1,000	90¼						2,000	86⅝
4,000	90½			conv 4½s							2,000	86⅞
N Y Canal 4s, July, 1961				4,000	100⅝						conv 5s	
1,000	103½			refund 4½s							3,000	103¼
N Y City 4s, 1958				4,000	92						2,000	103⅛
1,000	100¼			C & P Wn 5s							20,000	103¼
4s, 1959				3,000	103¼						1st ref 4s	
2,000	100¼			C & N W gn 3½s							1,000	90
3,000	100⅜		

Russian Securities

In order that Investors may take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Foreign Exchange situation, we have established a special department giving exclusive attention to foreign securities. We are in direct touch with the markets in Petrograd and are now prepared to deal in the following Russian securities.

Imperial 4% Rentes of 1894
City of Moscow 4½%'s of 1912 due in 1961
City of Moscow 5%'s of 1906 due in 1957
City of Kieff 5%'s of 1914 due in 1961
City of Baku 5%'s of 1911 due in 1960
City of Petrograd 4½%'s of 1913 due in 1982
City of Odessa 4½%'s
City of Yalta 5%'s
Also Russian Industrials

Quotations and all available statistical details furnished upon request.

Renskorf, Lyon & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
33 New Street (Ground Floor), N. Y.

Established 1873
TOBEY & KIRK
25 Broad St., New York.
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WILL BUY:—
Barnhart Bros. & Spind. 2nd
Singer Mfg. Co.
Eastman Kodak Com.
Willcox & Gibbs Sew. Mach.
Horn & Hardart Pfd.
United Lead Co. 5s
Trenton Potteries Com.
New Niquero Sugar Com.
Trenton Potteries Com.
Ward Baking 6s
Celluloid Co.
Bkn.,Q'ns Co. & Sub.Cons.5s
Heck.-Jones-Jew'l Mill 1st 6s
Int'l Silver Co. 1st 6s

Partial Payment Bulletins

If you have purchased or contemplate the purchase of securities on the Partial Payment Plan, you will be interested in a series of bulletins which we are issuing on the uses of this form of investing while you save.

Capable of adaptation to the widest field of service, and fitted to the individual requirements of all savers, the Partial Payment Plan, logitimately used, offers the means of attaining the particular financial goal which is within your reach.

There are abuses as well as uses attached to the Partial Payment Plan when put forward by careless or irresponsible brokers.

If you are interested in the Partial Payment idea, you should read these bulletins as issued.

Send for Bulletin No. 1.

John Muir & Co
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York
42d St. & Broadway | 125th St.& Lenox Av.
59th St. & Mad. Av. | 26 Court St., Bklyn.
105 West 42d Street | 210 Broad St., Newark
Members New York Stock Exchange

Second Edition
THE INVESTORS
A. B. C.
on
BONDS
And Their Terms
Investors may obtain a copy upon request
Liggett, Hichborn & Co
Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

BONDS
Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co
Established 1882.
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
111 West Monroe St., Chicago.

BONDS
A. E. Fitkin & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway, New York.

WE WILL BUY
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 5354 Rector

Canadian Securities
Government, Municipal & Corporation
Circular on Request
ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO.
(Established 1891)
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
43 Exchange Place
Toronto New York London
Telephone Hanover 7398

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Chase Nat'l. Bank Equitable Trust
Telephone 5969 Broad

Wanted
N. Y. City 4½s, 1963
E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.08	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.17
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con	.70
Challenge Con	.03	Ophir	....
Confidence	....	Savage	.05
Con. Cal' & Va	.13	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.29
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con	.64
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah Con	.01
Jacket Con	.05		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.06
Belmont	4.15	D'field Daisy	.03
Halifax	.60	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.90	G'field Consol	.04
MacNamara	.04	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.20	Jumbo Exten	.75
Mizpah Exten	.18	Kewanas	.11
Montana	.28	Lone Star	.02
North Star	....	Silver Pick	.03
Rescue	.26	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Exten	5.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	5.75	Big Jim	.90
West End	.84	Nevada Hills	.17
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.01
Atlanta	.69	Rochester Mines	.58
Booth	.13	Round Mountain	.46
C. O. D.	.03	White Caps	.17

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	....	....	Isabella	.12	.13
Elkton	.14	.15	Jackpot	....	.8
El Paso	.60	.75	McKinney	.28	.38
Findlay	.3	4½	Portland	.169	.167
Golden C	.208	.210	Vindicator	.210	.215
Gold Sov	.3¾	.4¼	U. G. Mines	.86	.94

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
70	Amer. St. & Tr.	375	370	372	375
130	Am. W. W. & E.	8¾	8	8¼	9
430	Cities Service	304	300	302	305
100	Cities Service pf.	96	95¼	95¾	96
440	Commonwealth	64¾	64	64	65
300	Commonw'th pf.	85	84¾	84½	85
7	†State Elec. pf.	95	95	90	95
325	Ohio Cities Gas	64	62¾	62	64
100	Ozark Pow. & W.	48	45	45	49
100	Pacific G. & E.	58½	58	58	59
287	Repub. Ry. & L.	40½	40	39¾	40¼
50	Repub. Ry. & L.	75	75	74	76
70	Sprin.(O.) Lt. pf.	99	99	97	99
100	Toledo Trac.	47¼	47	46¾	47¾
100	Western Power	20½	19½	19	21

BONDS.

$3,000	Helena Lt. & Ry 1st 5s	83	83	82	85

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	47	49½
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction pf.	109	110
American Power & Light	69¾	70½
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	17	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Colorado Power	25	26
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Consumers Power pf.	96	98
Dallas Electric notes	99¾	100¾
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	93	96
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	87
Electric L. & S. pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	96	99
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	15	17
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	50
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	58	63
Northern States Power	96	98
Northern States Power pf.	96	97
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	86	87
†Pacific Gas & Electric	88½	90
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	90	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	29¾	30
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83¾
Republic & Lt. pf.	75	77
Securities Corp. General	18¾	23¾
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	84½
†Southern California Edison	92	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	106	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40¼
Tampa Electric	134	138
Tennessee Railway & Light	10	11
Tennessee Railway & Light pf.	49	50
Toledo Traction pf.	82	85
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	72	76
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	13	16
United Light & Railways	49	52
United Light & Railways pf.	71	76
Western Power pf.	70	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921	99½	100¾	
American W. W. coll. 6s	74	75	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..	
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..	
Dallas Electric 6s, 1917	98¾	..	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾	
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99¾	..	
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	93	..	
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-26	99	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	80½	91	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	96	100	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98½	99	
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77¼	77¾	
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1938	98¾	99	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96½	
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94	
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..	
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½	
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½	
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	118	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93	

International Nickel Co. Dividend.

Directors of the International Nickel Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Sept. 1. Three months ago $2 a share was voted, and six months ago stockholders received $1.25 a share. It was understood in financial circles that the stock had definitely been placed on a $6 per year dividend basis by the latest declaration, although the company had been in the habit in the past of ordering payments of varying amounts. As the par value of the shares is $25, a $6 annual dividend would be at the rate of 24 per cent.

Gold Imports Total $202,825,000.

The receipt of $5,225,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. brought the total of gold imports on the movement which began May 11 well above the $200,000,000 mark. The aggregate of the metal sent in from Ottawa and on direct shipments from London in the period has been approximately $202,825,000. Further large consignments are looked for within a few days.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	36.67½	37.87½	37.75	38.25
Lead	....	6.00	....	6.00
Spelter	....	....	8.50	....
Antimony	11.00	....	....	11.00
Quicksilver	$77.00	....	$77.00	....
Aluminium	*57.00	59.00	*57.00	59.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26¼@27c, third quarter delivery; 25@26c, fourth quarter delivery. Cash sales were reported at 26½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	106	10	0	106	0	0
Copper, futures	103	10	0	103	0	0
Tin, spot	167	10	0	167	10	0
Tin, futures	168	5	0	168	10	0
Spelter	44	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	28	15	0	28	10	0

AERO CORPORATIONS MERGE

The Wright and Glenn L. Martin Companies in Combination.

The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, incorporated in this State with $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative, convertible preferred stock and 500,000 shares of common stock without par value, has taken over the Wright Company of New York and the Glenn L. Martin Company of Los Angeles. The Wright Company has been making motors and automobiles, and the Martin Company aeroplanes. The merger follows the failure of the Wright officials to agree on the terms of a proposed consolidation with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company.

The stock of the two acquired companies will be paid for in the common shares of the new company. The preferred stock will be underwritten by a syndicate and offered for sale, the proceeds going for the purchase of the remaining stock of the Simplex Automobile Company, for completion of construction work, and for working capital.

The merger is being handled by a committee consisting of N. Bruce MacKelvie of Hayden, Stone & Co., F. W. Allen, F. B. Adams, Harvey D. Gibson, and C. S. Jennison. Edward M. Hagar, President of the Wright Company, will head the new concern, and Mr. Martin will be Vice President.

The Wright Company has been engaged in developing a high-powered motor in the plant of the Simplex Automobile Company, a majority of the stock of which was purchased some months ago, and has acquired the rights for the United States to the Hispano-Suiza motor.

The Wright Company owned 16,940 shares of Simplex preferred out of 16,760 outstanding, and 3,930 shares of common out of 10,000 shares issued. The remainder will now be purchased. It is planned to enlarge the Simplex plant to ten times its 1915 capacity and that the automobile department shall turn out 500 large cars and 800 small town cars next year.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales took place on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in American Can at 54¾, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at 94¾, Great Northern Ore at 34½, and United Fruit at 159¾, the only transactions in those stocks reported in Wall Street. Commission houses handled a well-distributed business in odd lots, this being a feature of a market of midsummer dullness. The undertone of the general list, however, appeared to be generally good.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
30	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
340	Am. Beet Sugar	85½	86¼	85⅞	86⅜
50	American Can	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¾
60	Am. Car & Fy	53⅝	53⅝	53½	53½
50	Am. H. & L. pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½
40	Am. Ice Sec	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
220	Am. Locomotive	68⅜	69	68⅜	69
730	Anaconda Copper	79⅝	79⅞	79½	79¾
20	Baldwin Loco	71⅜	71¾	71¼	71½
30	Central Leather	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
10	Chi., M. & St. P.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
10	Chi., R. I. & P.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
80	Chino Copper	47⅝	48	47⅝	48
170	Consol. Gas	137½	139½	137½	139⅜
30	Corn Products	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	13⅝
250	Crucible Steel	68	68⅝	67¾	67¾
70	Cuba Cane Sugar	55⅛	55⅞	55⅜	55¾
110	Erie	34⅞	35	34⅞	35
60	Gt. Northern ore	34½	34½	34½	34½
50	Inspiration Cop	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
120	Interborough Con	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼
140	Inter. Mer. Mar	26	26	26	26
720	Inter. Mer. M. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88	88½
170	Int. Nickel	43	43	43¼	43¾
10	Int. Paper	15½	15½	15½	15½
40	Int. Paper pf.	67	67	67	67
210	Kennecott Cop	46	46⅞	45⅞	46⅝
10	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
30	Reece Folding	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
40	Swift & Co	130	130	130	130
240	Torrington	44	44¼	44	44
91	United Fruit	160	160	160	160
375	Un. Shoe M.	54	54	54	54
110	U. Shoe M. pf.	80	80	80	80

BONDS.

$1,000	A.G. & W. I. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼
4,000	C.,B. & Q. 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
6,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
7,000	West. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. W. G. M.	60½	60⅝	60¼	60¼
854	Columbia Gas	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼
50	Harbison Wal.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼
245	Ind. Brewing	4	4	4	4
50	LaBelle I. & S.	53	53	53	53
100	La.B. I.&S. pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½
85	Mfrs. L. & H.	59	59	58¾	58¾
50	Nat. Fuel	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
85	Nat. F. P. pf.	17¼	17¼	17	17
40	Ohio Fuel	45	45	45	45
50	Ohio Fuel Oil	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
12	Ohio. Gas	73	73	73	73
10	Pitts. Brewing	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Pitts. Plate Gl.	120	120	120	120
590	Pure Oil	18¾	18¾	18	18
800	Ross Mining	17	17	17	17
14	Westinghouse A. B.	141	141	141	141
20	Westinghouse Elec.	87	87	87	87
10	Westinghouse Mfg.	71	71	71	71
10	Wor. P. & W.	91	91	91	91

BONDS.

$1,000	Pitts. Coal 6s	100	100	100	100

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Butterworth Judson Com.
500 Bayliss Pulp & Paper Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Farmers Loan & Trust
100 Great Northern Paper
25 German American Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
100 H. W. John-Manville Com. & Pfd.
50 Ingersoll Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Com. & pfd.
100 National Licorice Pfd.
100 Underwood Typewriter Pfd.
100 W. Va. Pulp & Paper
300 Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
1000 Alaska United Gold Mining
25 Aluminum Co. of America
200 Bayliss Pulp & Paper Com.
50 Butterworth Judson Com.
100 Central Trust
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
40 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 International Elevating
25 Lawyers Mortgage
25 Niagara Alkali Com.
200 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
15 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Individual Letters,

We will prepare on request a special letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.

C. W. POPE & COMPANY
15 Broad St., New York City
Tel. Hanover 6050
"The Oldest Curb House"

Amer. Cyanamid
Com. & Pfd.
Nat'l Casket
Inter. Salt 5s

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
14 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Southern California Edison 5s
Duquesne Light. Notes & Stock
Col. Gas & El. 1st & Deb. 5s
Michigan United Ry. 5s
Nor. Idaho & Montana Pow. 6s
Seattle & Everett 5s
Ironwood & Bess. Ry. & Lt. 5s

PUBLIC UTILITY SPECIALISTS
MICHAELIS & CO.
61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
Phones Rector 6220 to 6226

American Coal
American Tube & S.
Ingersoll-Rand
Gamewell F. A.
American Manufacturing
International Elevating
Carbon Steel

Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3456. 27 PINE ST., N. Y.

WE BUY AND SELL
Trenton Potteries
Otis Elevator Com.
Kings Co. E. L. & P.
Chase Natl' Bank
Natl. City Bank
Title Guar. & Trust Co.

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

San Antonio Water Supply 5s, 1943
American Pub. Utilities Coll. 5s, 1942
East St. Louis & Suburban 5s, 1932
Pacific Light. & Pr. 5s, 1951

GEO. REITH & CO.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
59 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Bucyrus Co. Com.
Cripple Creek Central Ry.
National Sugar
Standard Screw Com.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmeat."

American Lt. & Trac.
Common & Preferred
H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. *Tel. 6064 John* New York

Stocks—Grain
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established May 1st, 1896.

FOR SALE
AKRON & BARBERTON
BELT R. R. 1ST MTGE. 4%, 1942
Controlled through stock ownership equally by Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Northern Ohio (N. Y. Central System), and Cleveland Akron & Cin. (Penn. System), Railroad Companies.
FINCH & TARBELL
Members New York Stock Exchange.
EQUITABLE BUILDING, N. Y. 5030 Rector.

American Bank Note Com. & Pfd.
Broadway Trust Co.
Southern Indiana Ry. 4s
Oxweld Acetylene Co.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Columbia Gas & Electric
Cuban Telephone
Sacramento Valley Irrigation 6s
Sugar Securities
Stern Bros. Pfd.

ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

BUCYRUS
Will buy options on Bucyrus Common Stock at $40 per share and preferred stock at $85 per share, good for two months. Advise price desired.
M. A. GREENE, Brookline, Mass.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued Dullness in the Curb Market, with Prices Generally Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 258,438 shares of stocks and $156,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 33,789; oils, 60,429, and mining, 164,220. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,900	‡Aetna Explo	9⅞	10	9½	9⅞
100	Br. Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	18½	18½	18½	18½
500	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ct. Bs.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	‡Butler Chem	4	4	4	4
40	‡C. C. & F. pf	74	74	74	74
200	C. N. G. Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Car L. & P.	4	4	4	4
720	Chev. Motor	195	195	187	195
120	C. A. v. Lcafs	25	26	25	26
50	Carbon Steel	68	68	68	68
1,200	‡Emer. Mot.	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
110	Emer. Phono.	*10½	*10½	10⅜	10⅜
500	‡F.-L. Phono	1½	1½	1½	1½
600	H. & R. C. Co	35	35	35	35
100	‡Hendee Mfg.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
5	H. S. Corp. pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
7,500	‡J. Ore Spelt. (new stock)	40	48	40	48
800	Kapo Mfg. Co	5¼	5½	5	5
2,000	Kath. Br. pf.	22	22	18½	19
50	‡L. T. Boat.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,100	Laan. Transit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
100	Marc. of Am.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	‡Maxim Mun.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
525	‡Metro. Mot.	3	3	3	3
500	‡Midvale St.	61	61	60⅜	61
2,800	‡Mo. Pac. w.i.	22¼	22¼	22	22
10	‡P. E. & M. C.	94	94	94	94
500	‡Pull. V. C.	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
300	‡P. V. C. pf.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	‡Sax. M. C. C.	68	70	68	70
800	‡Strom. Carb.	41⅛	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜
200	Stutz Motor	63⅜	64	63⅜	64
200	Sub. B.v.t.cfs.	32⅛	33	32⅛	33
300	Trl. F.v.t.cfs.	2½	2½	2½	2½
400	U. S. St. Co.	6⅛	6¼	6¼	6⅛
2,500	‡Un. Motors	64½	64½	63¼	63⅝
500	White M. Co.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
300	W.F.C.v.t.cfs.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	‡Zinc C. Co.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Eureka P. L.	206	206	206	— 4
56	Ohio Oil	220	218	218	— 1
22	Prairie O.& G.	363	350	309	—33

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	††A. P. Ltd., (prospect)	56	56	56	56
1,800	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
900	‡C. & Co. (Oil ref.)	14	14⅜	14	14⅛
3,660	‡Cos. O. & G.	11⅜	11⅞	11¼	11¾
800	‡C. O. & G. pf.	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅞
5,300	‡Federal Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡Houston Oil	15	15	15	15
1,000	‡K.O.& (proa.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡K.O. of N.Y.	75	75	75	78
700	Met. Petrol.	11	11	10	10
3,000	‡Midwest Oil	42	44	42	44
600	Mex. Pet.	12	13	10	11
2,200	‡Musk. Rofin.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
1,100	‡N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1	1⅛
7,000	‡Okla. Oil	10	10	9	10
3,000	O. P. & R.	6¼	6¼	5⅝	5⅝
12,000	‡Omar O. & G.	73	75	71	73
500	‡P.-Am. Pr. pf	88	88	87	87
1,400	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅞
500	‡Sinclair Oil	36½	36½	36	36
5,700	††Tex. M. P.	85	88	84	86
4,000	‡Un. W. Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	‡Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
100	Way. O. & G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

300	‡A.-B.Col.Met., (a prospect)	58	58	58	58
2,500	‡Atlanta	10⅝	10⅝	10	10
600	‡Adanac Silv.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
6,200	‡Ariz. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,400	Big L. Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡Beaver Con.	37	37	37	37
1,650	Bost. & Mon.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Butte C. & Z.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	‡Calav. Cop.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,700	‡Caledonia	67	67	67	67
800	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	‡Cashboy	3	3	3	3
2,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Con. Hasead.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Con. New.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Crystal Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,350	‡Emma Cop.	50	54	50	54
25	First Nat.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,400	‡Florence S.	74	76	74	76
750	‡Goldfield Con.	84	88	84	88
500	Hecla Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1,200	Green Monster	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,850	I.N.C.(a pro.)	74	84	69	72
1,500	‡Int. Mines	12	12	12	12
200	‡Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	J. V. (a prom)	1½	1½	1½	1½
650	Jer. Vic. Ext. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	‡Jim Butler	90	90	88	88
1,200	‡Jumbo Ext.	75	75	74	74
1,000	‡Kewanas	11	11	11	11
6,000	‡Louis. Cons.	17	20	17	20
2,500	‡Marsh Min.	11	11	10½	11
400	‡McKin.-D	87	87	87	87
27,500	‡N.G.M.& M.	48	81	40	81
700	‡Moj. Tung	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
900	‡Mon. G. M.	90	90	90	90
10,000	‡Mother Lode	30	30⅛	30	30
8,500	‡Newray M.	46	47	46	47
225	N.Y.& H.R.M.	13¼	13½	15	15
500	Nip. M. Co.	7	7	7	7
500	‡North Star	16	16	16	16
700	North Butte	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Oat. Big Jim	80	80	80	80
500	‡O. L. (a pro.)	63	63	61	61
18,700	‡Ray Con. M.	18½	22	18½	20
500	Ray Hercules	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1,450	Short Creek	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	††Silver Fick.	12	12	12	12
300	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,750	‡Success Min.	49	49	46	47
50	‡Tom. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	Tonopah Ext.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
220	United East.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,000	††U.S.Con. M.	7	7	7	7
11,800	‡U. V. Ext.	30	33¼	30	32
1,500	‡W. Jun. Con.	81	82	81	82
500	Unity G.M.Co.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
750	‡White O. M.	5	5	5	5
400	‡Yuscar. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$3,000	Cosden Oil 6s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
35,000	‡Int. Mer. M. 6s, w. i.	96	96¼	96	96
44,000	Mo. P. 4s, w.i.	65	65	64¼	64⅝
35,000	‡Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15,000	Sinclair O. 6s	98	98	97½	97½
20,000	So. Pac. 6s	98⅛	98⅝	98¼	98⅜

‡Unlisted. *Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12½	13¼	12½	13
Corporation R. & H.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Driggs-Seabury	98	100	98	99
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gaston, W. & W.	39½	40½	39½	40¼
Grant Mot. Car	8	9	8	9
Holly Sugar	44	46	44	46
Hupp Motor Car	6½	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
Int. Arms & Fuse	15	18	15	18
Int. Power	11	14	11	14
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
Lynn Phono.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Maxim Munitions	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4¾
Mitchell Motors, w. i.	64½	65½	64½	65½
Mo. Pac. pf., w. i.	48½	50½	47½	51
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Peerless Tr. & Mtr.	20½	22	20½	21½
Princess Motors	1	1½	1	1½
Standard Motors	5½	6	5⅝	6½
Saxon Motor Car	68	73	69	72
Scripps-Booth	49	51	49	51
St. Joseph Lead	15	15¼	14⅝	15⅛
United Profit Sharing	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Wab.-Pitts. Tr., pf.	51	52	51	52
Tobacco Products	44	44⅜	44	45
United Drug	69	71	68	71
Do. 1st pf.	49½	50½	49¼	50½
Do. 2d pf.	89	91	89	91

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.	83	87	83	87
Pierce Oil	10½	11	10½	11
Savoy	9¼	10½	9¼	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska-Westover	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Booth	13	14	13	14
Bingham M.	9⅜	10¼	9⅜	10¼
Cerro de Pasco	34	35	...	...
Cons. Copper Mines	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Gold Hill	14	16	14	16
Goldfield M.	7	8	7	8
Hemple	⅝	1	⅝	1
Mines of Am.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Monitor Silver	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Oatman Ariz. Central	15	20	10	20
Ore	4	5	4	5
Rochester Mines	56	60	58	60
San Toy	14	15	13½	14½
Temiskaming	56	58	56	58

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	80	82	80	82

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	55	65	55	65
American Brass	275	280	276	280
Atlas Powder	180	190	184	189
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	124	128	124	127
Bliss (E. W.)	545	555	535	550
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives	320	400	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	830	800	820
Du Pont Powd., new	275	290	288	288
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	99	101
Hercules Powder	310	320	315	320
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	113	113
International Arms	14	18	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	155	165	150	160
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	550	585	550	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1250	...	1200	1500

LESS TRAFFIC IN THE CANAL.

Vessels Transferred to Atlantic to Get High Freight Rates.

Captain Prentiss Bassett of the United States Army, in command of the forts at the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal, arrived yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Pastores from Colon, accompanied by his wife. He said that only 10 per cent. of the steamships had used the waterway since its reopening after the big slides on Gaillard Cut, compared with the number which went through the Canal prior to the slides.

The falling off of 10 per cent. of the traffic was due, Captain Bassett said, to taking off of steamships from the Pacific and Far Eastern trades to place them in the Atlantic trade to Europe on account of the high freight rates.

After the war, Captain Bassett said, there will be a big increase in the Panama Canal traffic, as several new services from Europe and ports on the Atlantic coast will be inaugurated.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A realizing movement developed in wheat yesterday which forced prices off three cents a bushel and the market closed unsettled at 1⅞@2c net decline, having rallied a little in the last half hour on scattered covering. After the opening decline of 1¼c there was an advance from $1.33¾ to $1.35¾ for September, part of which was due to cables reporting advances of 6c to 7½c in Argentine wheat. This was followed by steady selling almost up to the close, influenced in part by the increase of 3,272,000 bushels in the visible and heavy receipts, equaling the big movement of last Monday, together with cooler and showery weather in the Spring wheat belt. The cash market here was weaker, with No. 1 durum quoted at $1.43¼; No. 2 hard, $1.45¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.33⅝; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.32, all free on board New York. Export business was estimated at 400,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	1.35⅝	1.32¼	1.33	1.33	1.06⅞
December	1.35⅞	1.33¾	1.36⅝	1.38½	1.07¾
May	1.43	1.40⅞	1.41¾	1.43⅝	1.12¼

CORN.

New high levels were established early, but after selling at 84⅝c corn met heavy profit taking and broke during the day 2¼c per bushel. The market closed unsettled and ¼ to 1c net lower. Later reports that outside of Kansas and Missouri the crop news was not so bad, in connection with the setback in wheat and an increase of 869,000 bushels in the visible led to selling, under which sharp reactions occurred. The cash market was easy, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Export sales were placed at 80,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	84⅝	83¼	82½	83¼	74⅛
December	72¼	70¼	70⅝	71⅜	63⅝
May	76	73⅜	74⅝	74½	65⅜

OATS.

Following the lead of other markets, oats, after a brief early steadiness, declined about 1c a bushel and closed easy at ⅜c to 1¼c net loss. Cash oats locally were easy. No. 3 white being quoted at 49@49¼c; No. 4 white 48@48½c; fancy clipped white, 50½@51½c; ordinary clipped white, 48¼@50¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	48⅝	44	44	44½	36⅛
December	48⅞	47	47	47⅞	39¼
May	51¼	49⅞	49⅝	51	42⅜

PROVISIONS.

On a light run of hogs, with a better cash demand, provisions showed early strength, but met selling through commission houses which promoted subsequent declines, a part of which were regained near the close on scattered covering. The recent large purchases for the Belgian Relief have, it is believed, made considerable inroads on stocks. Receipts at Chicago were 26,000 with 15,000 expected on Tuesday. Kansas City had 8,000 hogs, and Omaha 43,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	13.00	12.80	12.90	12.93	8.15
October	13.02	12.85	12.93	12.97	8.22
Ribs—					
September	13.72	13.52	13.70	13.70	9.20
October	13.50	13.27	13.37	13.42	9.15
Pork—					
September	25.47	25.30	25.45	25.25	13.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active yesterday, and prices were higher, with near months relatively firm. Much of the business was in the way of switching, September being exchanged for March at differences of 30 and 32 points and for May at 40 points, while there was an exchange of December for January at 6 points. Including transactions of this character, sales for the day were 62,250 bags, and the market closed 8@14 net advance of 9 to 12 points. The local spot market continued nearly nominal; quotations on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.44@8.47	8.32
September	8.53	8.37	8.49@8.50	8.37
October	..	..	8.53@8.54	8.41
November	..	..	8.56@8.57	8.46
December	8.62	8.52	8.59@8.60	8.50
January	..	..	8.66@8.67	8.56
February	..	..	8.73@8.74	8.62
March	8.82	8.77	8.79@8.80	8.69
April	..	..	8.84@8.85	8.74
May	8.90	8.84	8.89@8.90	8.79
June	..	..	8.94@8.95	8.84
July	..	..	8.99@9.00	8.89

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was an irregular market in cottonseed oil, old crop deliveries declining under absence of trade demand, while new crop months were higher owing to the strength in cotton and the light offerings of crude. At the close the market was generally 4 to 9 points higher, with the exception of August, which was 18 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.15@ ..	9.25
August	9.20	9.20	9.19@9.20	9.32
September	9.18	9.07	9.10@9.15	9.10
October	8.70	8.63	8.68@8.71	8.64
November	8.40	8.32	8.36@8.42	8.33
December	8.41	8.35	8.40@8.41	8.35
January	8.42	8.33	8.42@8.43	8.36
February	..	..	8.44@8.50	8.38
March	8.54	8.47	8.55@8.59	8.46

SUGAR.

After opening quiet and fairly steady, 3 to 5 points lower, the market for sugar futures became heavy, and on further liquidation, due to the lower and unsettled refined market and to the deadlocked condition in spot sugar, prices rapidly declined, the close showing net losses of 4 to 10 points, with sales for the day 12,350 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.70@4.74	4.76
September	4.80	4.75	4.77@4.78	4.81
October	4.80	4.69	4.75@4.76	4.81
November	4.64	4.61	4.62@4.64	4.70
December	4.53	4.41	4.43@4.45	4.56
January	4.15	4.15	4.15@4.17	4.34
February	..	..	3.94@4.00	4.10
March	4.00	4.00	3.98@4.01	4.14
April	..	..	3.99@4.06	4.18
May	..	..	4.01@4.07	4.20
June	..	..	4.04@4.11	4.22
July	..	..	4.07@4.14	4.23

The market for raw sugar was quiet and unchanged today, with a sale of 14,000 bags Cubas, from store, operator to a local refiner, at 4¾c. It was said that other store sugar was available at the same price level, with local refiners showing a lack of active interest in offerings. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.75c; molasses, 4.98c, cost and freight, nominal. The market for refined sugar was unsettled and prices showed marked reductions, with list prices ranging all the way from 7.10@7.35c for fine granulated, while the Federal was taking orders for granulated in bags and barrels at 7c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,215 packages. The tone is steady to firm on top grades of creamery, with a fair trading. Secondary qualities steady; general demand only fair, and the exceedingly hot weather affecting the trading to some extent. Creamery extras, (92 score,) per lb., 30c; higher-scoring lots, 30¼@31c; firsts, (33 to 91 score,) 28@29½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 26@27½c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31¼@32c; firsts, 28½@30c; seconds, 26@28c; State, dairy, (tubs,) finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 25@28½c; renovated, extras, 27c; firsts, 25½@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23½c; No. 2, 22¼@23c; lower grades, 20@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 18,817 cases. Offerings largely more or less seriously affected by the heat and bulk of supply freely offered at easy prices. High qualities scarce and firm. Storage eggs firmer. Nearby eggs also of irregular quality and value with a small proportion of high grades. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 32@35c; extra firsts, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 18@23c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; under grades, 14@19c; refrigerator specials, marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 28c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 30@40c; ordinary to good, 30@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@37c; Western and Southern; gathered whites, 26@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery browns, 34@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@33c.

NEW HIGH LEVELS IN COTTON MARKET

Action of Prices as Much a Surprise to the Bulls as to the Bears.

LIVERPOOL IS DISAPPOINTING

Market There Declined on General Selling—Reports of Rains in Texas.

It is only fair to say that the action of the cotton market yesterday was, probably as much of a surprise to the bulls as it was to the bears. Fluctuations indicated much nervousness, but at the same time furnished indubitable proof of technical strength. The best evidence of this is supplied by the fact that the day's news developments were bearish, but the market reached new high levels. In fact, the top quotations of yesterday surpassed any record at this stage of the season for forty years. The new crop months did not touch the high levels reached yesterday even in the famous Scales campaign of 1909-10. Prices, of course, went higher later in that season, but the 14c level was not reached until late in the Autumn.

Liverpool was disappointing yesterday and private cables stated that the market there, which had opened good on Continental buying, declined rapidly later on general selling influenced by reports of rains in Texas. The opening here was at a decline of 4 to 10 points. There was some further recession on reports of good rains all over the heaviest producing sections of Texas, where precipitation in some cases ran as high as two inches. Oklahoma also received good rains, and the fear of drought is practically eliminated.

In spite of these favorable crop developments, the market showed great absorptive powers, and after the first wave of selling had subsided prices advanced rapidly to new high levels and closed at a net gain of 15 to 19 points.

The bulls appeared to be very confident of higher prices. Some of the market leaders admit that Texas does not need any more rain, but in spite of this they are buying heavily in the confident expectation of a further rise.

The British Board of Trade returns on exports of yarns and cloth for July show further gains over last year in yarns, with a falling off in shipments of cloths. The yarns exported amounted to 15,000,000 yards, against 13,052,000 yards last year. Exports of cloth for the month amounted to 471,000,000 yards, against 538,000,000 yards last year.

The market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	..	..	..	14.04 bid	13.88@13.90
Oct	13.95	14.22	13.86	14.19@14.22	14.03@14.04
Dec	14.12	14.43	14.07	14.41@14.43	14.24@14.25
Jan	14.27	14.51	14.15	14.50@14.51	14.33@14.34
Mar	14.40	14.67	14.30	14.65@14.67	14.46@14.48
May	14.58	14.80	14.46	14.78@14.80	14.62@14.63

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 15 points advance; middling at 14.10c. Sales of 1,000 bales were reported, were unchanged to 15 points higher; New Orleans, 13.57c; Galveston, 14.25c; Savannah, 13¾c; Memphis, 13.62c; Augusta, 13.38c; Houston, 14.40c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	13.76	14.03	13.68	14.02@14.03	13.81@13.82
Dec	13.95	14.23	13.88	14.22@14.23	14.01@14.02
Jan	14.05	14.32	13.98	14.32@14.33	14.11@14.12
Mar	14.24	14.49	14.19	14.49@14.50	14.29@14.31
May	14.38	14.38	14.32	14.64@14.66	14.44 bid

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points lower at 8.49d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 43,000, all American. Closed feverish.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct-Nov	8.46	8.48	8.33	8.46	8.43
Jan-Feb	8.41	8.42	8.27	8.35½	8.36
Mar-Apr	8.41½	8.42	8.27½	8.36	8.36½
May-June	8.41	8.

PLATTSBURG ROOKIES PLAN TO ENTER ARMY

One Hundred Men Announce Intention to Take Examinations for Regular Commissions.

CAMP BREAKS UP TODAY

Gen. Wood Says That the New System Will Help Men to Promotions in the Future.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Plattsburg system of military training is beginning to bear fruit. One of the most important results of the present camp, it became known tonight, was to produce about 100 men who are to take the examinations for commissions in the regular army on Aug. 21. These examinations are to fill positions created by the new Army bill, and are distinct from the examinations for commissions in the reserve corps.

To extend the Plattsburg system General Wood announced tonight that a new scheme will be employed at future camps making promotion dependent upon the work done at previous camps. This plan will go into effect with the August camp, which starts Thursday. Men who have held noncommissioned positions at this month's or other previous camps will go into the next camp at the same grade, provided their camp commanders declare their fitness for the positions.

Whatever rank a member of the camp has held in the National Guard or any other military organization, he must start in his first camp as a private. In the second camp he may be a noncommissioned officer and afterward may try for a First or Second Lieutenancy.

General Wood said tonight that the comparatively few positions open for cadet commissions will result probably in officers' classes, so that in the not remote future Plattsburg may become a second West Point. The graduates of the training here will have the further advantage of having served through the ranks. About 300 men will remain over for the next camp, of whom 100 were non-commission officers.

Among the men who have signified their intention of taking the examinations this month for commissions are: L. F. Raine, Jr., of New Brunswick, N. J.; R. F. Blodgett of Williamstown, Mass.; J. F. Merrick of Ithaca, E. W. Barlow of Ossining, I. N. Downer of Orange, J. C. Platt, Jr., of Montclair; R. W. Nix, Jr., of New York; G. Hall Roosevelt, a nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, and William L. Mahoney of Schenectady.

The manoeuvres ended today with one of the hardest battles of the hike, concluding with a bayonet charge over rough fields. The firing lasted two hours, and the rookies had a chance to get rid of much of their ammunition, which had been accumulating all week. Every man had at least 100 rounds, and some had 200 to 300, tucked away in their pockets, haversacks, &c.

Tonight's camp is about two miles outside of the city and about four miles from the base camp on the Plattsburg post.

The companies are having a competition to decide which has the best original song. A watermelon has been offered as a prize. Nearly every company has produced a musician. Company B of the Seventh boasts of the only violinist, who, by a special dispensation, has had his violin carried in the company commander's bedding. He is Maurice Zuckert, a White Plains lawyer. As a result of his accompanying the choruses, Company B has the largest singing delegation in the camp.

Eight special trains will carry the rookies out of here tomorrow. The first will leave at 1 P. M., and the others will follow until 11 P. M.

MAY ORDER "MILK STRIKE."

Dairy Farmers Said to be Preparing Higher Price Demands.

"If the farmers are able to force any considerable increase in the price they get for milk, the public will have to pay the increase," B. S. Halsey, Vice President of the Sheffield Farms Slawson-Decker Company, said yesterday in commenting on a report that the organization of dairy farmers supplying the City of New York had planned to demand higher prices for their product.

Mr. Halsey said his company had received no demands from the farmers, and that he knew of no concerted movement for larger prices, but that the dairymen's association was stronger than it had ever been.

"If so serious a movement as a strike is threatened," he said, "this company will more than likely be willing to treat with the farmers and meet them half way, if their demands are in any degree reasonable."

Asked if he considered the present price gave the farmers a fair profit, Mr. Halsey said the Slawson-Decker Company was now paying an average of 3⅝ cents a quart, varying somewhat with the quality of the milk and the care taken with it.

"I think," he said, "that there is probably truth in the statement that many farmers have been forced out of the business by this price. But if we paid more, the market would be flooded. We pay just what we have to in order to get as much milk as the market needs."

It was reported yesterday that the milk supply of the city was threatened by a State-wide strike, caused by the low prices paid the producers. The Wicks Committee, appointed some time ago by Governor Whitman to investigate milk prices, has been hearing testimony at Delhi, Delaware County, and will make recommendations on minimum rates at the next session of the Legislature.

The price of heavy cream in the city has just been raised from fourteen to fifteen cents a half pint by some of the milk dealers, and Grade A milk from ten to eleven cents a quart. Grade B milk still sells for nine cents.

SAYS HE'S NO TENNIS BALL.

Chauffeur Sues Mrs. T. E. Noyes, Alleging Blows with a Racket.

Mrs. Fannie A. Noyes, who was the widow of Major W. W. Abernathy, U. S. A., when she was married in London to Thomas E. Noyes, now head of the investment securities firm of Noyes, Merriman & Co. at 27 William Street, and who recently bought one of the show places at Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I., was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $5,000 damages for assault by her former chauffeur, Frederick B. Dimmey of 230 West Fortieth Street.

Dimmey alleges that he was employed by Mrs. Noyes for two years until July 15 last, and that on the date mentioned Mrs. Noyes "struck, beat, assaulted, and maimed him in the right arm and elbow with a heavy tennis racket, causing him great pain, and that she pushed and threw him violently against a heavy door." He also asserts that he was incapacitated for a time and has been prevented from securing other employment because of his injuries.

Mrs. Noyes denied last night that she struck Dimmey, or that any incident occurred that could have been made the basis for the alleged charges. She added that she discharged him recently, and supposed he brought the suit on that account.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, AUG. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 32, e s, 200 ft s of Grand St, 25.2x30; Casualty Co. of America to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, all title, quitclaim, Aug. 4; attorney, M. M. Hart, 280 Broadway $1

VERMILYEA AV, n s, 175 ft w of Hawthorne St, 50x150; Lizzie Eder to Edelo Realty Corp'n, 60 Wall St, June 1; attorney, B. S. Eder, 60 Wall St..... $100

AD AV, s w corner 109th St, 25x75; William L. Walker to 1,904 Third Av. Co., 3,785 Broadway, July 7, 1915; address Bayville, L. I. $1

146TH ST, 21, West, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x131.6; 146th, 216 West, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x131; Isaac J. Greenwood, Jr., et al, heirs, &c., of Isaac J. Greenwood, to D. & R. Realty Co., 314 West 14th St, Aug. 2, all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 178 Broadway $100

147TH ST, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.8x100.5; L. A. T. Corp'n to 220 West 48th St, Realty Corp'n, 220 West 48th St, mtg. $280,000, all liens, July 27; attorneys, Anderson, L. & A., 25 Broad St..... $100

35TH ST, 234 and 236 East, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 66x100.5; John H. Keatinge to Caroline D. Washington, 323 West 57th St, mtg. $30,000, July 16; attorney, F. B. Robert, 150 Broadway..... $100

71ST ST, 322 West, n s, 224.6 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.5; George T. Bauchle to James E. Hayes, 171 West 95th St, mtg. $17,500, all liens, July 31; attorney, Thomas J. Canty, 51 Chambers St..... $100

123D ST, n s, 475.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 21.3x100.11; William M. Walker, Bayville, L. I., to 145 West 123d St. Co., 3,385 Broadway, all liens, July 2, 1915; address Bayville, L. I. $1

146TH ST, 262 to 212 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 120x99.11; Hopkins Building Co. to Cooper Realty Co., 28 Exchange Pl, all liens, Aug. 7; attorney, Arnstein, L., 128 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 237 ft n of 168th St, 100x160; Nathan Lamport to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, mtg $68,000, Aug. 4; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $100

HONEYWELL AV, n w s, 166.2 ft s w of 180th St, old lines, 83x150.2; Peter Webb to Marie Kahra, 1,362 Prospect Av, mtg $5,000, Aug. 2; attorney, M. Kahra, 1,362 Prospect Av..... $1

LOTS 6 and 7, Block 28, map of Morris Park; Isaac Polansky to Nathan Bronstein and another, 64 1st St, June 0; attorney, N. Bronstein, 7 Beekman St..... $1

LOT 31, map of 116 lots, Woolf vs. Woolf; George E. Weller, referee, to Carlsbad Realty Corporation, 1 Liberty St, July 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..... $6,792

SOUTH ELIZABETH (or Rochelle) St, 80 to 100 ft e of Main St, old line, 100x100, City Island; Elizabeth E. Darling to Frank P. Van Riper and another, executors, 15 Westchester Square, mtg $3,000, Aug. 4; attorney, A. Fuchman, 50 and 52 West 45th St.

ZEREGA AV, e s, 200 ft n of De Voe Terrace, 50x100x43x100; Peter J. Fanning to Fanyer Building Co., Inc., 1,044 East Tremont Av, mtg $3,250, Aug. 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..... $100

WILLOW LANE, e s, at land now or late heirs of George Ferrias, contains 119 11-100 acres, all title to land under water L. I. Sound; also 1-3 part of the following parcels: Williamsbridge Road, w s, at s e s of Boston Post Road, —x— to White Plains Road, contains 72 616-1,000 acres; Williamsbridge Road, e s, at s e s of Boston Post Road, —x—, to Saw Mill Lane, contains 16 751-1,000 acres; Williamsbridge Road, n s, c of Boston Post Road, —x—, to 207th St, contains 20 575-1,000 acres; also 207th St, n s, at s e s land now or late J. T. Adee, contains 4 4-1,000 acres; also Bronx and Pelham Parkway, n s at its w s land N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.'s 395.6 to Westchester Creek, 129.8x1,488 6x119; Wolcott G. Lane et al., exrs.; William A. Spence to Lorillard Spencer, 960 Park Av, and another, July 1; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 B'way..... $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 217, n e corner of Vesey St, 26.1x24.4 to w s of West Broadway, 2 x25.6x10.3, Aug. 5; Mary E. Manuel to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $6,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 59.6 ft n of 24th St, 19.6x80, Aug. 7; Magdalena Haas to Mary Morrison, 257 Bleecker St, due Aug. 7, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $15,500; attorney, S. N. Tuchman, 320 Broadway..... $3,000

POST AV, n s, 100 ft w of 204th St, 300x150, Aug. 4; Mano Construction Co. to City Mortgage Co., 13 Wall St, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frederic A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $121,000

48TH ST, 220 to 228 West, s s, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5, July —; 220 West 48th Street Realty Corporation to L. A. T. Corporation, 200 West 54th St, due Nov. 1, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $250,000; attorneys, Henry, M. D. & M., 62 William St..$75,000

84TH ST, s s, 177.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2, July 1; Elise E. Bohsung and Charlotte Haist, as joint tenants, to Hugo Martins, 316 East 82d St, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,000; attorney, Herman M. Stoffers, 343 East 83d St..... $1,000

148TH ST, 225 West, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11, July 13; Helen Newmark, 566 West 178th St, and Sol. Rosenbloom, 1,423 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Penn., to Alexander Rosenthal, 277 West 113th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $16,000; address, 51 Chambers St..... $1,850

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 544, e s, 41.4x80; Marie Wolfinger and another to Jas. Zubow, 51 East 97th St, Aug. 4, due Sept. 25, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. W. Saxe, 170 Broadway $10,000

LOTS 38 to 41, Block 33, map Morris Park; L. B. Barrows Co., Inc., to Lena Malsin, 435 Fort Washington Av, July 1, 3 years; attorney, G. I. Bliss, 34 Nassau St. $1,300

WEBB AV, e s, 150 ft n of Parkview Place, 48x100; Fanyer Building Co., Inc., to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Aug. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $36,000

WEBB AV, e s, 198 ft n of Parkview Place, 50 irregular; same to same, Aug. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same..... $36,000

165TH ST, 655 East, n s, 17.8x100.6; Jos. Lally to John T. Lally, 586 Halsey St, Brooklyn, April 20, 1 year; attorney, Jas. Lally, 655 East 165th St..... $500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LAFAYETTE ST, 6, all; Kate Shettle, Colorado Springs, Col., to D. A. Schutte, 68 Park Row, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1916, $1,200

MADISON AV, 2,034, all; Lee W. Groves and another, trustees, to John A. Galvin, 2,086 Madison Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, William J. Robbins, 217 West 125th St..... $864

71ST ST, 414 East, store and part of basement; Anna Kovac to Annie Frid, 327 East 84th St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av..... $840

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

45TH ST, 406 West; Century Fireproof Door Co. against Martin J. Potter et al., Aug. 3, 1916, by deposit..... $341

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x90; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., June 28, 1916..... $192

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

POST AV, n s, 100 ft w of 204th St, 300x150; City Mortgage Co. loans Mano Construction Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments $121,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, e s, 54.10 ft n of 99th St, 27x100; Ambrose K. Jones against Joseph Sanasac et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. de Rham.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 30th St, 96.3x150.4x irregular; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Charles H. Werner et al.; foreclosure of four mortgages; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

MARBLE HILL AV, 2; Mamie M. Cohen against Nibur Realty Co., Inc., et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Tilkin, Gleason & Brouwer.

6TH ST, s w corner of Dyckman St, 66x100; Mayiew Co., Inc., against Mattie C. Gudebrod et al., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

52D ST, 29 West; Belle Hasn Realty Co., Inc., against Margaret Flynn, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. I. Goldberg.

119TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Josephine C. Lee against Caroline Zuene et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Orr.

181ST ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Mayiew Co., Inc., against Charles P. Jackson et al., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

6th Av, w s, 18th to 19th St, to four and six story stores; Department Stores Realty Co., Vincent Astor, President, 30 East 42d St, owner; Buchman & Fox, 30 East 42d St, architects; cost, $125,000.

Lenox Av, 407, to three-story store and dwelling; M. Schaffer, 415 Lenox Av, owner; A. L. Rehce, 1 Beekman St, architect; cost, $5,000.

25th St, 39 West, to a four-story store and shop; J. H. Coggeshall, 30 East 42d St, owner; G. Dress, 1,931 Madison Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Aug. 7.
SS Messaba, at London, Aug. 5.
SS Frederic VIII., at Christiansand, Aug. 6.
SS Sneatad, at Rotterdam, Aug. 4.
SS Lecji, at Falmouth, Aug. 5.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Aug. 7.
SS Iossifoglu, at Piraeus, July 18.

Sailed.

SS Tuscania, from Liverpool, Aug. 5.
SS George Pyman, from Glasgow, Aug. 6.
SS Celtic, from Liverpool, Aug. 5.
SS Oregonian, from Santos, Aug. 5.
SS Tormpenberg, from Las Palmas, Aug. 5.
SS Stockholm, from Gothenberg, Aug. 5.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, Aug. 5.
SS Hurona, from Shields, Aug. 6.

Passed.

SS Giuseppe Verdi, New York to Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Sebastiano, New York for —, passed Gibraltar.
SS Nigretia, New York for Havre, passed Usanat.
SS Ubbergen, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Gargoyle, New York for Alexandria, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS Ioannina.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 9, SS Verona, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Re d'Italia.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Veeder, J.—Naturalization at 9:30 A. M. Room 312 P. O. Bldg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Goldberg ⟨ Dux.
Weldon ⟨ Princess Lwoff-Perlaghy
Re Pick, (Lebawitz.)
Buckmaster ⟨ Schwars.
Fribourg ⟨ Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Erdman ⟨ Murray.
Kaminsky ⟨ Carmana Rty Co.
Philbin ⟨ Isaac.
Re Henrich, (Haag.)
Mut Life Ins Co ⟨ Kobre, (2.)
Kobre Assets Corp ⟨ Mut Life Ins Co, (3)
Fischer ⟨ Goldman.
Shapiro ⟨ Jones.
Opperman ⟨ Board of Education.
Van Pelt ⟨ Kuraman.
Geo Gorton Mach Co ⟨ S. Cottle Co.
Marcotte ⟨ Realty Holding Co.
Re Greenstein Clothing Co.
Springer ⟨ Duveen.
Re Whitkawski, (Clinton Av.)
Cox ⟨ Bigke Co.
Re C. T. Silver Motor Co.
Re Needham Av.
Re Cecelia.)
Re Goldsmith, Lowenthal & Palasky Co
Re Baylis.
Rogers ⟨ V. Garofalo, Inc.
Re Cohen.
Demuth ⟨ Hellman.
Empire City Iron Wks ⟨ Thespian Bldg Corp
Stamatoflulo ⟨ Gerhard & Hey, Inc.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A M.
Re Frank.
PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 3.
PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.
PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate: Leopold Haas.
Eleanor K. O'Connor. Anna M. Taggart.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Goldman ⟨ Horstmann
Marino ⟨ Marino.
Frankel ⟨ Bauman Mod Co.
Lindenberg ⟨ Pkwy Pal Co.
Manges ⟨ Chinitz.
Berger ⟨ Feuer.
Pollino ⟨ T. Horan & Sons, Inc.
Kraus ⟨ Theo Starrett Co.
Miller ⟨ Weil.
Little ⟨ Wade.
Telescope Cot Bed Co ⟨ Steinfeld.
Emsheimer ⟨ Hayes.
Sun ⟨ Horowitz Bros.
Slavin ⟨ J. D. Lohman Co.
Uhrman ⟨ Levine.
McLaughlin ⟨ Fiss Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.

Babb ⟨ Liepzig.
Feldhamer ⟨ Steinbauer.
Eisenberg ⟨ Schrenkeisen.
Hollander ⟨ Grimm
Bait Roofing & Asbes Co ⟨ Rubber Roofing Mfg Co.
Stern ⟨ Biegaler.
Williams ⟨ Int R T. Nutt ⟨ Edwards.
Mann ⟨ N Y Tel Co.
Oginkeni ⟨ N Y Tel Co.
Deputat ⟨ Andrews Bldg Co.
Johnson Export Pub Co ⟨ Huffman.
Be Glad Const Co ⟨ Pollock.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Katzman ⟨ Katzman—Hermann Hoffman.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Abraham Davis ⟨ Clara B Fowler—Frederick Brown.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re CNY, (E 161st St)
Re Radcliff Av.
Re Westchester Av.
Visger ⟨ Visger.
Goldbaum ⟨ Breslin.
Westphal ⟨ Goldstein.
Chasey ⟨ Utility Rty Co
Brown ⟨ Trede.
Innes, Jr ⟨ Veiji.
Weinstein ⟨ Lounsbury.
Hollinger ⟨ Moses.
Fincke ⟨ Swaningson.
Friedrich ⟨ Crockott.
Lachman ⟨ Maisel.
Dodin ⟨ Berney Rty Co
Weaderhorn ⟨ Isseks.
Meighan ⟨ Rohe.
Re Abramowitz.
Burger ⟨ Trainor.
Gregg ⟨ Clarmbrose, (2.)
Sudbrink ⟨ Baukal.

Tell ⟨ Int R T Co.
Glitier ⟨ same.
Schmidt ⟨ same.
Bernstein ⟨ same.
Foschi ⟨ same.
Aubinglouse ⟨ Johnston.
Byrne ⟨ McLean.
Jacobs ⟨ Polak, (2.)
Reibach ⟨ Ganly.
Hecker ⟨ same.
Jonas ⟨ same.
Hirscher ⟨ same.
Herrel ⟨ Polak.
Lippman ⟨ Kommell.
Schuesler ⟨ Ellis.
Lusgarten ⟨ Lusgarten.
Menacker ⟨ Abrams.
Larchmont Water Co ⟨ Fitzgerald.
Cohen ⟨ Cohen.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Levy ⟨ Cohen —Bernard Hahn.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Harris (Gallo.)
Re Cranford et al (McNaughton.)
Kings Co Lgt Co ⟨ CNY
Long Island Manure & Export Co ⟨ O Karp & Son.
Edgar ⟨ Cook.
Friel ⟨ Friel.
Masonvers ⟨ Massover.
Hartmann ⟨ Hartmann.
Thorne ⟨ Thorne.
Seckler ⟨ Greenfield.
Zenke ⟨ Weiner.
Baylis ⟨ Van Nostrand.
Re Traphagen (Hegeman Av.)
Vossnack ⟨ Vossnack.
North Side Bkg Willmore Realty Co.
Welch ⟨ Welch (2.)
Brooks ⟨ Matthews.
Israel ⟨ Mardhoff.
Mackintosh ⟨ Hudson & Man RR.

Bopp ⟨ same.
Martin ⟨ Martin.
Re Bender (McKee.)
Birnhak ⟨ E J Wile & Co.
Strickland ⟨ Mills.
Ernst ⟨ Ernst.
Re 02d St (24th Av.)
Richards ⟨ Richards.
Waldron ⟨ Waldron.
Shults ⟨ Liss.
Tompkins Kiel Marble Co ⟨ J E M Const Cor
Bohm ⟨ Alt.
Price ⟨ Price (2.)
Cape ⟨ Cape (2.)
Johnson ⟨ Hewlett.
same ⟨ Lott.
same ⟨ Camp.
Brown ⟨ Post.
Mackintosh ⟨ Hudson & Man RR.
Bopp ⟨ same.

Cropsey, J.—At 9:30 A. M.
Blackman ⟨ Kaufman.
PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Will of:
Jacob D. Doblin.
Accounting of:
D. M. McLoughlin, Juliet Durand.

Estate of:
Ellen de Caudres.
Guardianship of:
Mary Lascoso.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:58 | Sun sets..7:05 | Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:58	2:41	8:10	9:19
Governors Island	1:55	2:40	8:29	9:52
Hell Gate	3:56	4:46	10:10	11:13

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 7.

SS Orduna, Liverpool, July 29.
SS Brinkburn, Portland, July 21.
SS Minnesota, London, July 23.
SS Carolina, Philadelphia, Aug. 5.
SS Carolyn, Mayagues, July 21.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Aug. 2.
SS Senator, Sama, Aug. 2.
SS Veenbergen, Rotterdam, July 19.
SS Dictator, Baracao, Aug. 2.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, July 31.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 2.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Aug. 1.
SS Buffalo, Hull, July 19.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 6.
SS Munalbro, Matanzas, Aug. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Oscar II	Christiansand	July 29
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 23
Charilaos	Oran	July 17
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Cadis	Las Palmas	July 28
Lydie	Newport	July 24
Dechra	Montevideo	July 5
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	July 24
Belgier	La Pallice	July 23
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 5
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 1
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 5
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 3
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 5
El Mar	Galveston	Aug. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	July 30
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 25
John Blummer	Shields	July 24
Palacine	Havre	July 26
Alliance	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Clare	Porto Rico	Aug. 3
Port Antonio	Jamaica	Aug. 4
Munsomo	Matanzas	Aug. 4
El Sud	Galveston	Aug. 3

DUE THURSDAY.

Zacapa	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Yildum	Kirkwall	July 26
Andijk	Rotterdam	July 28
Montserrat	Havana	Aug. 6
Stephano	St. John's	Aug. 5
Proteus	New Orleans	Aug. 5

DUE FRIDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Buenos Aires	P'to Mexico	Aug. 4
Manchuria	London	Aug. 1
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 9
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 8
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 8

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Lapland	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	July 28
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Sarnia	Plymouth	July 30
Purus	Victoria	July 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Hallfrid	Andressan	July 29
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 10
Remier	Porto Ferrajo	July 25
Luise	Spain	July 23
Neredal	Gibraltar	July 26
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 10
Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 4

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eastern Prince, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Messonier, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London	——	12:00 M.
Fram, Bergen	——	12:00 M.
Lanape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Verona, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frances, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Dakotan, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	1:00 A.M.
Yumuri, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Willem I., Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dayamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Buenos Aires, Cuba	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Krooniand, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 7.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 510 miles east at 8 A. M. Due late 8 or early 9. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 17.

SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 1,060 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 105 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 234 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Munsom, Sagua to New York, was 156 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 77 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 168 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 197 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Santiago to New York, was 240 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 164 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 83 miles S. at noon.
SS Con Cho, Galveston to New York, was 891 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Verona..Aug. 9

Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Noordam..Aug. 10

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

West End Avenue Apartment Site Deal Involving $800,000 Investment—Seventy-seventh Street Home in Trade for Long Island Residence—Sale Pending for Lexington Avenue Corner.

As a site for another elaborate West End Avenue apartment house, J. C. and M. G. Mayer, who have been active west side operators, have purchased from various owners the six five-story dwellings forming the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-second Street, including 648 to 658 West End Avenue. The property has a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue by 82 on the street. The sellers were, respectively, 648 and 650, the Townsend Wandell estate; 652, Fannie Goldsmith; 654, Mary E. Pettit; 656, Eva M. Bickerton, and 658, Dr. Ernest A. and Mrs. Bertha Du Brul.

The buyers are preparing to erect on the site a high-grade fourteen-story apartment structure similar in type to the one they are completing at the northteast corner of West End Avenue and Eightieth Street. The entire investment will represent about $800,000.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction.

West 77th Street House in Trade.

Charles S. Johann has sold his four-story residence at 144 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17 by 100.5, betweeen Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, to the Douglaston Realty Company, J. W. Doolittle, President. In exchange Mr. Johann took from Mr. Doolittle a ten-room cottage on Douglaston Avenue and the Boulevard, Douglaston Park, L. I. The Great Neck Stores Corporation, Walter J. Vreeland, President, acted as broker in the deal.

West 75th Street Sale.

The four-story residence at 232 West Seventieth Street, 17 by 100.5, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, has been sold by Pease & Elliman for Samuel J. Harriot. The new owner will alter it for occupancy.

Lexington Avenue Deal Pending.

Negotiations are about closed, it is stated, for the sale by Hodgson Bros., decorators, of the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fortieth Street, 39.6 by 85. The sellers acquired the site in 1913 and tore down the two old buildings with the intention of erecting a building for their occupancy, but later leased a floor in the new Rogers Peet Building on Fifth Avenue.

Recent Buyers.

Quincy F. Cushing of Syracuse, N. Y., is the buyer of the six-story Devonshire apartment house, at 325 West Eighty-third Street, sold recently by Mrs. Helen J. Cromwell.

The purchaser of 1,839 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of 120th Street, recently sold by Wertheim & Clear, was the Celestial Realty Company.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg has sold for C. H. Carlin to M. Leblang a two-family cottage at 1,527 Fifty-fifth Street, on a plot 50 by 120 near Fifteenth Avenue.

The single-family house at 2,033 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, on a plot 24 by 100, near the Twentieth Avenue Sea Beach subway station, has been purchased by R. Ginsberg from the Alco Building Co.

Sales Near Queensboro Plaza.

Pell & Tibbits have sold for the Wampage Realty Company the plot at 127 Rade Street, 50 by 100, two blocks north of the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

$123,200 for Deal Beach Lots.

Joseph P. Day sold on Saturday on the premises ninety-six lots at Deal Beach, N. J., near the Deal Beach Casino. They brought a total of $123,000, averaging $1,665 a lot. There was a good attendance and active bidding. Among the buyers were F. J. Arend, President of the Deal Golf Club; Edward J. Scott, Mildred A. Garwood, Leon Lewin, B. Harrison Morris, Andrew J. C. Stokes, Joseph M. Byrne, J. B. Campbell, Joseph A. Durham, J. J. McCabe, E. E. Neugent, Albert Robbin, and H. J. Greenbank.

Staten Island.

A plot of four lots, 100 by 100, on the east side of Davis Avenue, between South and North St. Austin's Place, Livingston, has been purchased by Peter Larsen from the Henderson Estate Company. The buyer will improve the lots with dwellings. Cornelius G. Kolff was the broker.

Leases West Side Apartment House.

The six-story Winthrop Hall apartment house, at 115 West 104th Street, on a plot 88 by 100, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, has been leased by L. F. Hall for Leslie R. Palmer to Louis Schlechter for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of about $60,000.

Lease to Enlarge Department Store.

To enlarge his department store, which occupies a large part of the plot from 605 to 625 West 181st Street, L. Wertheimer has leased from C. T. Marshall the vacant plot at 627 West 181st Street, northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue. It has a frontage of 25 feet on the street by 100 on the avenue, and will be improved with a six-story building.

Leases.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased the former residence at 44 West Forty-sixth Street, for Mrs. John Morgan to Thomas & Blass, bootmakers. It will be altered into stores and apartments from plans by William H. Gompert.

William A. White & Sons have leased the parlor store at 129 West Twenty-third Street to Weisser Brothers, furriers.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Equitable Trust Company to Samuel Milbank the four-story dwelling at 110 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Lofts for Old Altman Building.

Additional evidence of the changed conditions in the old Sixth Avenue shopping centre was shown yesterday when Vincent Astor, owner of the old Altman Building property, on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, had plans filed for altering the building into lofts. The building was recently occupied by Greenhut & Co. Bachman & Fox, the architects, estimate the cost of the changes at $125,000.

New Building Plans.

Plans have been prepared by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for two five-story apartment houses to be erected for the Washington Place Building Company, David Lentin, President, on a plot 100 by 99.11, on the south side of 189th Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue. The cost will be $90,000.

Gaetan Ajello is preparing plans for a thirteen-story apartment house, on a plot 32 by 120, at the southeast corner of Broadway and 105th Street, recently purchased by T. J. McLaughlin & Sons. The cost will be $400,000.

Bullowa & Bullowa are preparing to erect a five-story garage to cost $50,000, on the plot 100 by 120, at the northeast corner of Broome and Thompson Streets. James S. Maher is the architect.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 295 and 297, s s, 43.11 ft w of Eldridge St, 32.10x87.11, seven-story tenement and stores; Samuel Kadin against Bolgus Realty Co. et al., Action 1; J. I. Berman, attorney; due $9,839.81; taxes, &c., $8.07; prior mtg $40,000; to the plaintiff for $44,563.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bank St, n s, 127.8 ft w of 4th St, 25x100.4x irregular, five-story tenement; M. E. Coman et al. against M. S. Jordan et al.; O'Gorman, B. & V., attorneys; due, $20,546.83.

126th St, 121 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11, four-story dwelling; K. S. Galbraith against E. M. De Lyons et al.; J. C. Ten Eyck, attorney; due, $5,930.64; taxes, &c., $310.60.

By Henry Brady.

131st St, 604 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 25x99.11, vacant; Rudolph Wallach against M. M. McDermott et al.; August Weymann, attorney; due, $2,970.51; taxes, &c., $506.80.

By J. H. Mayers.

31st St, 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x34.8x irregular; five-story building; William Goldstone against D. A. Bath et al.; Myers & S., attorneys; due, $6,090.62; taxes, &c., $691.96.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

198th St, s s, 25 ft e of Marion Av, 20x75; three-story dwelling; E. A. Benedict against L. H. Lang et al.; N. A. Donnelly, attorney; due, $7,174.20; taxes, &c., $350.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph & Co.

Maitland Av, s s, 147 ft e of Ericson Place, 25x205.8x irregular; F. W. Koch against Catharine Williams et al.; L. G. Mapes, attorney; due, $1,230.16; taxes, &c., $157.89

REAL ESTATE.

QUICK RETURNS

To real estate owner, buyer, investor, seller, trader, agent.

ARE ASSURED

if their field is the United States, because many readers monthly—the number grows like mustard seed—

ACTUALLY SELL

their properties by the intelligent and profitable use of the authoritative columns of

REALTY In Word & Picture

THE NATIONAL REALTY MAGAZINE WHICH ACTUALLY SELLS PROPERTY.

Address Advertising Manager, 776 Broad St, Newark, N. J., or Telephone Broad 780.

NOTE—Forms for September close Aug. 12; for October, on Sept. 9.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private Homes WOODLAWN HEIGHTS.

Beautiful 9-room house with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 33x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot-water heat, open fireplace; within 3 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.

Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway MARTHA AVE.,

Bet. 240th-241st St.

D. Houlihan, Owner, 2,889 Bainbridge Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FINE HOME

VERY LITTLE CASH AND $35 A MONTH PAYS EVERYTHING. LARGE ROOMS, ENCLOSED PORCH, LAWN AND GARDEN. ONE-FAMILY BRICK. IN HEALTHFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION. 24 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. MANHATTAN. COME TODAY OR WRITE FOR PHOTOGRAPH.

ALCO BUILDING CO.

66th St. and 22d Av., Brooklyn.

Opp. 22d Av. Station Sea Beach Subway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORCED TO SELL.

Modern home of 7 rooms and bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $200 cash needed at once, balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 122 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

Why Suffer Next Year, Too?

This is not the first year that you have found the nights unbearable. New York, a mass of walls and pavements, must be hot.

Execute plans this year—now—which will make next summer and all summers to follow a joy instead of an ordeal. Build at NEPONSIT.

With its glorious beach, its surf, its bay, its tennis and other outdoor sports, and its well appointed Club House, NEPONSIT is a delightful year-round home, only 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn. Children "find themselves" at NEPONSIT; grown-ups revel in its completeness. Lots $550 up. Liberal terms. Ask for particulars at once. Phone Greeley 2741.

Neponsit Realty Company

Suite 509. 1 West 34th St. New York City.



OWNER CANNOT OCCUPY.

Just completed, modern 8-room bungalow, all improvements; beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open fireplace, beautiful combination gas and electric fixtures; large garden plot; abundance of shrubbery and shade; 80 ft. frontage on main avenue; 2 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; only 40 minutes from city; full price $4,950; worth $6,000; will take $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St.

$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME

Six rooms, all latest improvements, elegant bath, large open fireplace, gas, electric lights, steam heat, handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot, laid out in flower garden, shrubs and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

WATERFRONT FARM BARGAIN

Fine 145-acre farm, long frontage Long Island Sound; sandy beach, commanding bluffs, views; fertile soil; orchard; double highway frontage; $150 acre, worth double.

HARVEY B NEWINS,

Woolworth Building, New York.

$39 LOTS AT HUNTINGTON,

NEAR TROLLEY AND STATION. EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; SCHOOLS, STORES, CHURCHES; TITLES GUARANTEED. FREE TICKETS. $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY. B. FERRIS, 105 FLATBUSH AV., B'KLYN.

50 ACRE FARM, $150 ACRE.

Good land, comfortable house; barns, orchard; 60 miles out; easy terms; take nearby Lots as part payment; consider exchange village Home.

OWNER, BOX 234, HUNTINGTON, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS

CORNER LOFT BUILDING, 5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100, 1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c. Will rent in part or entire.

Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.

PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.

2255 Broadway, Cor. 81st St. Tel. 5480 Schuyler.

LOFTS WITH FINE LIGHT

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.

New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave. Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.

247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

To Lease at Reasonable Rent.

Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or your own broker.

STORE AND BASEMENT.

510-512 6TH AVE.

Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Penn. Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Supt. on premises. Owner's own broker.

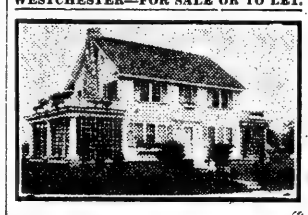
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



The HOUSE—

Now being constructed, modern design, on magnificent plot 75x135 ft.; large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, 2 large pergola porches, roofs of which form bedroom baiconies; 4 master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths with built-in porcelain tubs; 2 maids' rooms with bath; latest hot-water heating system, gas and electric lights throughout; garage to match house.

The LOCATION—

Private Residential Park, on LONG ISLAND SOUND at Mamaroneck, Westchester County; 40 MINUTES FROM THE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL, and 10 MILES by motor on the BOSTON POST ROAD. Beautiful community Club House, bathing beach, boat dock; unlimited land and water sports. Advantages equal those enjoyed by residents' wealthy Private Estates.

The PRICE—

$10,750, including House, Plot, Garage and perpetual privileges in Club House, bathing beach, boat dock, tennis courts, etc.

The TERMS—

Will accept small first payment and arrange balance on easy terms.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,

30 East 42nd St., N. Y.

Phone, Murray Hill 3498.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

OWNER MUST SELL

One of the finest country homes in Westchester. Italian villa, 14 rooms, 3 baths, sunken garden, 3-car garage, about an acre. Near station, facing New Bronx River Parkway. High, healthful elevation. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR RENT

At COLONIAL HEIGHTS, attractive eight-room house, two baths; open fireplace, hot water heat; high elevation, shade; near station and schools. A. REIMER, Room 1,118 Tribune Building. Phone Beekman—4500.

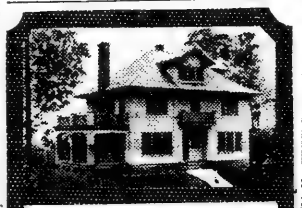
Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY

18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



A Bargain, $7,000

Terms to Suit.

ITALIAN VILLA

OVERLOOKING THE WATER.

Picturesque Grounds, 100x130 ft. 40 Min. on Train. Ex. Service.

Delightfully located on ridge commanding superb water views. House of 9 rooms and 3 baths; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, walls paneled in hard wood; all conveniences. Send for photographs.

R. F. BARNES, Suite 619, 170 B'way, N.Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.



BARGAIN $6,000 EASY TERMS

COZY HOME—7 ROOMS.

49 Min. on Train to N. Y. City. Plot 100 by 274 feet; select neighborhood. Large living room; open fireplace; tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; parquet floors; beamed ceilings; walls panelled. Country club, golf, water sports.

Send for photograph.

E. A. Manchester, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1522 Cort.

★ $175 CASH NOW ★

BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE



6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect, write

BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

THOMAS F. HAYES, Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

6-ROOM STUCCO BUNGALOW AT MIGHTY BARGAIN.

At shore resort on East Jersey Coast, boasting advantages of water, gas, yacht club, boardwalk, sailing, fishing, and bathing; modest amount down; balance convenient payments.

L. Brooks, 45 W. 34th St., Suite 408.

Atlantic Highlands Water Front

PLOTS 50' x 160' AND LARGER, $250 up. 10% secure; 30% gets title. HOME BUILDING MADE EASY. Conveniences available; near boat. Two bargains: New Bungalow and House. Photos: Navesink Park Co., 280 B'way, City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Renault Court

207-211 West 110th St.

High-class elevator apartments. 7 and 8 rooms and bath; moderate rents; Opposite Central Park.

Apply Superintendent on premises, or Chemist Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment. 2-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS. RENTS $750 TO $1,500. Convenient to "L" and Subway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of A. L. MORDECAI & SON

30 East 42nd St.

The HUDSON FULTON

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.

A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.

6 TO 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS One block from Subway.

Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly.

40 West 65th Street

7 rooms and 1 bath. Rental $45 per month.

The Aspinwall Apartments

399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.

Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.

3 Rooms—$26 to $28 per month
4 Rooms—$29 to $34 per month
5 Rooms—$35 to $43 per month
6 Rooms—$46 per month

The HAMPTONS

119th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.

Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.

Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.

Apply on Premises, or to

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

30 EAST 42ND STREET.

4-5 ROOMS $810 to $1200 -6

All Front Apartments 214-220 WEST 110th ST.

Near Broadway

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

Managing Agent

56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

Representative on the Premises.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments

14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING

160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue

Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East. Rivers.

Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.

4-5 and 6 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms

RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.

SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.

S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent. Telephone 9150 Audubon.

Overlooking Central Park

Georgean Court

58 Central Park West

Southwest Corner 60th Street

8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms 2 and 3 Baths

$1,700-$4,000

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,

10 E. 45th St.

Tel. Murray Hill 3100

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTS $1,500 TO $1,800.

Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,

Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263—Bryant.

237 WEST 74TH ST.

Apartments of

7 Rooms with 2 Baths
8 Rooms " 3 Baths

Exclusive Neighborhood

from $1,800 to $2,000

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

Managing Agent

56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

Representative on the premises

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.

High Class Elevator Apartments, Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.

6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Rents Reasonable.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments

With 3 Baths

$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum

495 West End Avenue

(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

GLENLEIGH HALL

530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60

Tel. Morn. 8297. Owner on premises.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings

Now in Course of Completion

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

103d St. and West End Ave.

And

NORTH CORNER OF

108th St. and Riverside Drive

MODERATE RENTALS

5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford

Entire Block Opposite Aptherp

Broadway, 78th to 79th St.

Subway Station at Door.

5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

The Regnor

601 West 115th St.

N. W. Corner Broadway.

One Block from Subway Station.

4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.

Rents $810 to $1,850.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive

Block North of 116th Street.

Two Modern Buildings, Close to Subway Station.

7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

$1,300 to $1,700.

Mentone

895 West End Ave.

S. E. Corner 104th Street.

One Block from Subway Station.

5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

508 to 520 W. 114th

Three 8-Story Buildings.

Two Blocks from Subway Station.

Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.

Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.

Rents $720 to $1,400.

The Sophomore

21 Claremont Av.,

Just Above 116th St.

One Block from Subway Station.

4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.

Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.

Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday

TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.

51ST to 52ND STREET

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE STRAFFORD

777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.

8 and 10 Room Duplex Apartments, $2,200—$2,400

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,

Managing Agent

56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

Representative on the Premises.

THE DORCHESTER

131 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 85th.

6 Rooms $1,500
7 Rooms $1,500
9 Rooms $2,500

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,

Managing Agent

56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

Representative on the Premises.

CARLISLE DWELLINGS

450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d

11 ROOMS

$2,600-$2,700

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,

Managing Agent

56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

RENTS $43 TO $125.

Open for inspection day and evening.

Phone—Audubon 7486.

Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

225 West End Av.

N. W. Corner 70th St.

Choice Elevator Apartment

5 and 6 Rooms & Bath

$780, $840 Yearly

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.

HIGH CLASS HOUSE. Subway Express 96th. All night elevator.

5 Rooms, $50
6 Rooms, $65

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

2469 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway

High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms $900 to $960. JOHN S. HEEP, 115 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

2 and 4 Rooms

The Lavalette, new elevator apartment, No. 1 Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station. Plenty of hot water. Rent $20 and $22. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover 5989.

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Av.—105th St.

New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.

Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

THE Whitehall, 1871 7th Av.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet. $1,000 and $1,200

IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION.

A*—601 WEST 141ST STREET Cor. Broadway—"GARNET HALL"

3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Supt.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 8 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

4-5-6 Rooms. $26-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

MODERN

FLATBUSH APARTMENT

7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO., 685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES. Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR. A delightful home comforts hotel. Easy of access. Moderate rates. 124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Private family offers splendid accommodations in seashore residence with private bathing beach, tennis; home cuisine, commodious rooms; moderate. "Bay View" Villa, foot Bay 10th St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bath Beach 3226.

Lady having charming country place, Orange County, will take a few adult guests; tennis and croquet; excellent table; terms moderate. Telephone 1323 Academy.

New York State.

Ellisswood.—Board, Ulster Co. farm. Arrange White, 360 W. 48th. Tel. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Invalids, chronics, nervous cases; 'ideal, home-like conditions near New York; beautiful surroundings; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

We pay $30 month three room, bath, elevator apartment, upper west side, between 116th and 137th Sts. Y 204 Times Annex.

Gentleman desires room uptown, west; private; state price. J 158 Times.

For furnished apartments; all sizes, write J 118 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

7 Washington Terrace, (186th St., half block west of Amsterdam.)—Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 11 rooms; baths, open plumbing, hardwood floors; newly decorated; $600 yearly. Caretaker No. 15, Ernst, 35 Nassau.

To Let.—In the west eighties, three stories and basement private house in which physician will rent office and living room. B 265 Times Annex.

Five-story tenement; free and clear; rent $2,200; can be bought for $13,000; terms arranged. Cheap, A C 140 Times.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 102 Remsen St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights, vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,650, $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Bldg., to 77th St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

BRONX LOTS at $250 each; any part of 100 lots in Arden Section to quick buyers. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St., N.Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

6-room cottage, near lake; garden, all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 N. Y. Times Downtown.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I WANT lots or small house in exchange for fine brick store property in Flatbush. Builder, 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; 8 minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St.

FOR SALE.—118-acre farm, with best natural basin and stream for lake of 20 to 30 acres, in Westchester; sightly, heavily wooded and rocky sides. Inquire OWNER, Box 122, White Plains, N. Y.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station, restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGEL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—45 minutes out on Long Island; 10 minutes' walk from station; new house, on unusually large lot; seven rooms and bath; combination electric light and gas; steam heat; large cellar and attic; price $4,700; on favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

Handsome, nearly new 6-room house, every improvement, fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. OWNER, Box J 76 Times.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

FREE!—Beautiful illustrated bird's-eye-view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium-priced homes and farms on very easy terms. AUBER, Box 138 Times Downtown.

20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.—ELMHURST ON NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND. FURNISHED COMFORTABLE HOME FOR RENT. KATHERINE, X 370 TIMES ANNEX.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barnes, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds, near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 80x100; water, gas, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $150 cash; balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen, Box 141 Times Downtown.

Small chicken farm with 6-room cottage, poultry house, vegetable patch, near station and town; easy terms. Schmid, Box 127 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES. 30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,900 to $6,100. QUEENS-COUNTY REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

Floral Park—Easy commuting distance; good house, all improvements; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Long Beach, five lots, corner plot, Riverside Boulevard; sacrifice. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 403a.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5900. 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A beautiful eleven-room house and lot at Greenwood Lake; 100 feet on the lake by 200 feet deep; all modern improvements; steam heat and electricity; terms to suit. P 360 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

One of the finest properties in Avon, N. J., corner of 1st and Garfield Avs.; also the property consisting of fine cottage and bungalow, 113-115 Newark Av., Bradley Beach. Will be sold cheaply on terms to suit purchaser to settle an estate. Address any shore agent or Anna J. Seymour, 31 Lawrence St., Newark, N. J.

Farm 12½ acres, 2 miles from Ridgewood, N. J.; good level land in corn, oats, fruit, and berries; large frontage on macadam road running back to the Saddle River; Dutch stone house, 8 rooms and bath; convenient to Paterson and Ridgewood markets; reasonable price and terms. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 1,548 Equitable Bldg., N. Y., Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J., Tel. 555.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Pressure has fallen considerably in the lake region and New England, and there has been a corresponding rise in temperature in those districts. High temperatures now prevail from New England westward to the Mississippi Valley. There has been some local cooling, due to thunder showers, which have been somewhat more prevalent than in the preceding twenty-four hours.

Indications point to showers in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and locally in the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States during the next forty-eight hours.

High temperatures will continue east of the Mississippi except for the local and temporary cooling due to thunder showers.

Pressure is falling in the Rocky Mountain region, and there seems to be a low developing over the northern plateau regions. This will tend to prolong the high temperatures in the East.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to west, and occasional thunder showers; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, and generally fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to south, and generally fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Continued warm Tuesday with scattered showers and thunder storms; Wednesday, probably fair, nor so warm.

Southern New England—Scattered showers and thunder storms Tuesday and probably Wednesday; nor so warm.

Western New York—Scattered showers, not quite so warm Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Northern New England—Thunder showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday; no so warm in interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	62	76	4 P. M.	75	85
6 A. M.	63	75	8 P. M.	78	86
9 A. M.	66	75	9 P. M.	71	83
12 M.	70	84	11 P. M.	70	80

Thos thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 82; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 84. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 75 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.87 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

4:10—28 Av. D; Y. Eidelman	Loss, $200
5:40—50 E. 118 St.; B. Tannenbaum	Slight
8:45—130-132 E. 104 St.; not given	Slight
10:55—460 E. 108 St., (second)	Lenox Auto. Co. Slight

P. M.

1:00—723 E. 149 St.; Frank Tonlts	Slight
3:40—58 E. 3 St.; — Wellmeyer	Slight
3:45—1,443 Boston Road; Wm. Kling	$25
4:35—Pier 37, N. R.; Clyde Line	$1,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Capt. V. E. Clark, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, to Dayton, Ohio, on business pertaining to aeronautics.

Capt. G. L. Converse, U. S. A., retired, relieved duty Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. G. L. Converse, retired, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 24.

2d Lt. C. L. Byrne, 5th Inf., report to Lt. Col. G. L. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of examining board, Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Capt. G. H. Williams, 27th Inf., detailed as Major, Philippine Scouts, vice Capt. R. C. Davis, Inf., relieved, and proceed to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant General for duty.

2d Lt. H. C. Davidson, 27th Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

1st Lt. R. E. Haines, C. A. C., upon completion of course at C. A. C. School, Ft. Monroe, Va., will take transport from San Francisco to Manila, P. I., and report to Commanding General, Coast Defense of Manila and Subig Bay, for duty at Ft. Drum.

A board is appointed to meet at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination of officers for transfer to Cav. arm. Detail: Maj. J. M. Carter, 12th Cav.; Capts. A. G. Lott, 15th Cav.; C. C. Farmer, Jr., 12th Cav.; J. D. Tilford, 12th Cav.; W. R. Taylor, 12th Cav.

1st Lt. W. Goodwin, Jr., 5th Inf., report to Maj. J. M. Carter, 12th Cav., President of examining board, Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to Cav.

2d Lt. R. P. Hyatt, 1st Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

The following named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty: 1st Lts. R. Matas, I. Dyer, E. H. Sller, F. A. Washburn, E. C. Cutler.

The following boards of M. R. C. are appointed to meet Aug. 14 at places named to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the M. R. C.: Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, La., 1st Lts. R. Matas and I. Dyer; University Hospital, 3,400 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Penn., 1st Lt. E. H. Sller; Mass. General Hospital, Boston, 1st Lts. F. A. Washburn and E. C. Cutler.

Resignations accepted: 1st Lt. P. P. Taylor, 1st Inf., Ky. Nat. Guard; Maj. F. T. Ridley, M. C., W. Va. Nat. Guard; 1st Lt. R. H. Deming, 2d Inf., Cal. Nat. Guard, and 2d Lt. R. H. Ledie, 2d Inf., N. Y. Nat. Guard.

2d Lt. K. H. Gorman, 9th Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

2d Lt. B. Y. Read, 11th Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

2d Lt. J. N. Caperton, Inf., report to Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., President of an examining board at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to the Cav. arm.

Capt. F. Goedecke, 17th Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Resignations accepted: 2d Lt. J. A. Heck, 2d Inf., Missouri Nat. Guard; 1st Lt. R. W. Irving, 8th Inf., Penna. Nat. Guard; Capt. H. T. Hames, M. C., South Carolina Nat. Guard, and Chaplain H. Leith, 2d Inf., Ky. Nat. Guard, have been accepted.

Capt. A. F. Brewster, 4th F. A., detailed as member of examining board at Corozal, Canal Zone, vice Capt. W. M. Lambdin, 4th F. A., relieved.

Orders of July 27 relating to Capt. C. H. Patterson, C. A. C., revoked.

The following named officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.: Capt. C. H. Patterson, C. A. C.; W. H. Carpenter, C. A. C.; A. H. Huguet, 5th Inf.

Resignation of Capt. L. N. Rock, 2d Inf., Ky. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

1st Lt. W. S. Weeks, 15th Inf., detailed as Acting Judge Advocate, and will report to Commanding Officer, United States troops in the Republic of China.

Leaves: Capt. J. E. Wilson, C. A. C., 2 months; 2d Lt. L. A. Merillat, Jr., 3d Inf., from Aug. 25 to Dec. 1; 2d Lt. B. F. Hoge, 10th Cav., from Aug. 25 to Dec. 1; 2d Lt. V. E. Prichard, 17th Inf., from Aug. 25 to Dec. 1; Capt. L. C. Garcia, M. C., leave extended 15 days; Col. E. Burr, Corps of Engrs., 2 months; Lt. Col. G. H. MacDonald, retired, 1 month.

Navy.

Lt. Commander D. F. Boyd, the Bushnell, to command Division 5, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lt. W. L. Friedell, Division 1, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet, to command the Bushnell.

Lt. W. L. Culbertson, the Des Moines, to home, wait orders.

Lt. J. Rogers, the Fulton, to command, Division 1, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet, and C-3.

Lt. M. D. Gilmore, G-2, to works Electric Storage Battery Co., Phila., Penn.

Ens. F. C. Beisel, from the Alabama to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., for treatment.

Paym. Reginald Spear, the South Dakota, to temporary duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

P. A. Paym. G. P. Spamer, Navy Yard, Philadelphia to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Asst. Paym. D. T. Chalmers, the Severn, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 1, as asst. to supply officer.

Pay Clerk L. K. Klauer, the Severn, to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Arethusa, at Port Arthur, Texas; Caesar, at Ville Franche; Flusser, at New York Yard; Jacob Jones, at Boston; Jenkins, at Newport; Mayflower, at Washington; McCall, at New York Yard; New Orleans, at Seattle; Promethus, off Cape Romain; Raleigh, San Diego, and Truxtun, at La Paz; Wainwright, at Newport; Worden, at New York Yard.

Sailed: Castine, from Santo Domingo City for Azua, Santo Domingo; Glacier, Mazatlan for Manzanillo; Lebanon, Newport for Fort Mifflin Island and Hingham; Neptune, Charleston Lightship for Cape Haitien; Oklahoma, New York Yard for steaming trials and Newport; Oregon, San Pedro for Port Angeles; Perry, Mare Island for Keyport, Wash.; Pittsburgh, Acapulco for Manzanillo; Sterling, Charleston for Philadelphia, via Norfolk.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Full Pay While on Sick Report: Patrol. J. H. Lent, 69, 10 A. M., July 14, during disability.

Dismissed: Patrol. F. J. Sullivan, 4, absent from post, standing in doorway of premises; M. B. Friedlander, 7, failed to discover a burglary.

Fire Department.

Retired: Lieut. T. J. Brady, No. 1, H. & L. 12., (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $1,050; 8 A. M., Aug. 8; Engr. of Steamer J. A. Elwood, Eng. 289, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $900, 8 A. M., Aug. 5.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report to the Medical Board, 157-159 East 67th St., at 11 A. M., today: C. White, Eng. 16.

For information and guidance of the uniformed force, copies of regulations for interior fire alarm systems, watchman service, time detectors, and telegraphic communication for hotels, lodging houses, public and private hospitals and asylums, which were adopted by the Board of Standards and approved by the Fire Commissioner, under date of April 27, 1916, have been forwarded this date to each company of the department.

Special Leave: Engr. of Steamer F. T. Lynch, Eng. 18, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 9; Fire. 1st gr. T. A. Bowler, H. & L. 40, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Fire. 1st gr. A. Blush, Eng. 159, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Fire. 1st gr. F. M. Plumeau, Eng. 31, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Fire. 2d gr. G. P. Butler, Eng. 91, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 8.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have passed non-competitive examinations:

Public Charities Department—Elevator mechanic, Charles C. Kurz, 93; Marine engineer, Patrick Murphy, 75; Walter J. Lanagan, 70.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—Pharmacist, Marshall A. Tiller, 80; David Weill, 80.

Fire Department—Junior draughtsman, P. P. Mooney, 96; Bruce Sheppard, 95; R. J. T. Buerman, 94; F. W. Frueh, 90; Louis P. Doyle, 86; F. X. Doyle, 74.

Street Cleaning Department—Section foreman, Owen Clooman, 80; John J. Ryan, 80.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 6-7, at the New York Custom House, an examination for architectural and structural steel draftsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $1,500 a year in the office of the Inspector of the Eighteenth Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Cal., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, throughout the United States, at maximum entrance salaries of $1,500 a year. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, pure and applied; topographic and hydrographic surveying, general building and steel construction and drawing, training and experience. Five years' experience in engineering work or drafting is a prerequisite. Graduation from a technical college of recognized standing will be considered equivalent to three years of the five years required. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

It is planned to open classes for city employes. The Committee on Vocational Schools has approved of beginning twelve of these classes in English and other studies.

Secretary A. Emerson Palmer has been spending a few days at his country home at Winterton, N. Y.

The public schools will reopen on Sept. 11. The teachers will report for duty on Sept. 8, and make arrangements for the reception of pupils the following monday.

Associate City Superintendent Edward B. Shallow will have his vacation this month.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

215T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone, reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large, single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool room, private bath; small rooms; board. Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

78D, 260 WEST.—To save money, secure large double cool front room in newly furnished house, with board, kind you long for, not tire of, at a cost less than you pay for rooms alone at hotels; twin brass, box-spring beds, hair mattresses; parlor dining room; separate tables; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD.
Desirable rooms; subway; elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; parlor dining room; Southern trade solicited.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 36 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table boarders; Summer rates.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusual rooms, with meals optional; electricity; Summer concessions; references.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at unusual prices; telephone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private bath; Southern accommodated.

West Side.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; meals, those accustomed, fine home living.

88TH, 816 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a speciality; Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine; references; reasonable rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 5311.

93D ST., (678 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; running water; to couples seeking home; table guests.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding-house rates.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; board optional; reference.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large and small well furnished rooms; running water, electric lights; home table; refined surroundings. Audubon 4678.

RIVERSIDE, 587, (137th subway.)—Neatly furnished room; home cooking. Apt. 4D.

The Woodbury, 865 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds, porches; English country house; fresh vegtables and eggs. Billiards, dancing and music.

WATTS ST., 123.—An owner will rent 2 rooms, with board, to persons appreciative of home; references. Enoor.

WEST END AV., 279, corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room; also single room; thirty or en suite.

WEST END AV., 531.—Handsome room, electricity, lavatory, twin beds; with board, for two, $20; other rooms; table board; references.

Brooklyn.

Pierrepont St., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1139 W.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH ST., 234 EAST.—Large room; luxurious baths; electric lights; telephone; private house; $6.

53D, 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 205.—Large and small room, bath; references; moderate; phone Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11th, 35 West.—To let, two room suite; also small and large rooms, nicely furnished; private bath, telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; beautiful large room with private bath.

71ST, 206 WEST, (subway.)—Medium rooms, lavatories; parlor floor for music, dancing.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large, airy room; private bath; electricity; quiet; refinement.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath. Southern exposure, telephone.

73D, 151 WEST.—Attractive, large and small extremely low, until Sept. 15, near subway, elevator stations, electricity, telephone.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished, cool rooms; running water; bath adjoining; references.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Suite with kitchenette; also large and small rooms; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; small kitchenette; references.

116 WEST 76TH ST.
Large and small; also elegant music studio; good hot water supply.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every conceivable accommodation; tray breakfast.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of an

EXPERIENCED STOCK CLERK

for their Women's Shoe Dep't.

Excellent opportunity to advance for an intelligent young man who is accustomed to the highest class shoe business.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
Fifth Av., at 38th St.,

Require the services of

DELIVERY CHAUFFEURS.
Men of experience and good appearance who can operate electric and gasoline automobile delivery wagons.

Employment Department,
Employes Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
Fifth Av. at 38th Street,

Require the Services of

HELPER IN
AUTO MECHANICS.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BOY in large publishing house, 15-16 years of age; must be public school graduate; Christian firm; good chance for plain-cut, bright, energetic boy. David Williams Co., 239 West 39th St.

BOY.—American preferred, bright, ambitious, in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement. A 197 Times.

BOY, well educated, for tire supply store; with references. 229 West 50th St.

BOY, strong, wanted as assistant shipping clerk. O. K. Knee Pants Co., 32 Greene St.

CLERKS.—Wanted by large downtown New York City bank experienced clerks. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary, P. O. Box 922 New York City.

CLOTHING SALESMAN wanted, to manage an out-of-town branch store; must be a clean-cut young man with good record, A1 references, and possess executive ability; splendid opportunity; no has-beens or old men need apply; high salary to right man. A 180 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men; age, 21-30; salary, $2 per day and expenses; with good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 5 West 29th St.

COMPETENT man to take charge of repair and make-over department of large fur manufacturing firm; must be competent to make estimates. J 149 Times.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, with experience making elevator layouts; state experience and salary expected. G. A. P., G 286 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—An experienced subscription entry clerk for mail list work on daily newspaper; only one having experience in newspaper office and thoroughly familiar with railway mail routes and a thorough working knowledge of subscription mail list need apply. Y 210 Times Annex.

EXPORT.
THE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN AMERICAN SEEKING A FUTURE, POSSESSING PERSONALITY, ENERGY, AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY, THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH EXPORTING DIRECT AND COMMISSION. STATE QUALIFICATIONS IN DETAIL AND COMPENSATION EXPECTED TO START. MERCHANDISE, G 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted to take general charge of power, machine, and repair departments of an out-of-town shirt and collar plant; must have at least one year of practical experience in a manufacturing plant; state fully experience, education, and furnish references. X 371 Times Annex.

MECHANICS.—First-class automobile mechanics wanted. The Britton Company, 121 Allyn St., Hartford, Conn.

MEN to get subscriptions for a Jewish weekly; salary or commission. American Jewish Chronical, 3° West 42d St.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, 18-20, some knowledge bookkeeping, for general office work; opportunity for advancement; salary, $9; reply, giving age, previous experience, references. G 289 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK for children's headwear; must have had previous experience in this line. Apply Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegle, Inc., 121 West 17th.

REPORTER.—Excellent opening on staff of established weekly trade magazine for reporter; preference will be given to young man who is able to secure and correctly report straight news. Apply in person to Mr. Patterson, 713 Longacre Building, 11 to 12 A. M. Tuesday.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; drawing account against commission. H 197 Times.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN wants furnished room; reasonable; state price and particulars. B 296 Times.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

COUPLE employed desire board private family west side; state price. J 182 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—EXPERIENCED, JUNIOR; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. B 5 TIMES.

ASSISTANT to auditor wanted; young man who has a thorough knowledge in theory and practice of accounting and system; must be alert, absolutely accurate, and capable of taking charge of accounting department of a large mercantile corporation operating a number of branch stores; to receive consideration, state fully your past experience and reference; also age and salary expected. J 154 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced; state references and salary required. H 269 Times Annex.

BEVELERS, smoothers, roughers and silverers wanted. Liberty Mirror Works, East New York Av. and Chester St., Brooklyn.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of an

EXPERIENCED STOCK CLERK

for their Women's Shoe Dep't.

Excellent opportunity to advance for an intelligent young man who is accustomed to the highest class shoe business.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
Fifth Av., at 38th St.,

Require the services of

DELIVERY CHAUFFEURS.
Men of experience and good appearance who can operate electric and gasoline automobile delivery wagons.

Employment Department,
Employes Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
Fifth Av. at 38th Street,

Require the Services of

HELPER IN
AUTO MECHANICS.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BOY in large publishing house, 15-16 years of age; must be public school graduate; Christian firm; good chance for plain-cut, bright, energetic boy. David Williams Co., 239 West 39th St.

BOY.—American preferred, bright, ambitious, in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement. A 197 Times.

BOY, well educated, for tire supply store; with references. 229 West 50th St.

BOY, strong, wanted as assistant shipping clerk. O. K. Knee Pants Co., 32 Greene St.

CLERKS.—Wanted by large downtown New York City bank experienced clerks. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary, P. O. Box 922 New York City.

CLOTHING SALESMAN wanted, to manage an out-of-town branch store; must be a clean-cut young man with good record, A1 references, and possess executive ability; splendid opportunity; no has-beens or old men need apply; high salary to right man. A 180 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men; age, 21-30; salary, $2 per day and expenses; with good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 5 West 29th St.

COMPETENT man to take charge of repair and make-over department of large fur manufacturing firm; must be competent to make estimates. J 149 Times.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, with experience making elevator layouts; state experience and salary expected. G. A. P., G 286 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—An experienced subscription entry clerk for mail list work on daily newspaper; only one having experience in newspaper office and thoroughly familiar with railway mail routes and a thorough working knowledge of subscription mail list need apply. Y 210 Times Annex.

EXPORT.
THE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN AMERICAN SEEKING A FUTURE, POSSESSING PERSONALITY, ENERGY, AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY, THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH EXPORTING DIRECT AND COMMISSION. STATE QUALIFICATIONS IN DETAIL AND COMPENSATION EXPECTED TO START. MERCHANDISE, G 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted to take general charge of power, machine, and repair departments of an out-of-town shirt and collar plant; must have at least one year of practical experience in a manufacturing plant; state fully experience, education, and furnish references. X 371 Times Annex.

MECHANICS.—First-class automobile mechanics wanted. The Britton Company, 121 Allyn St., Hartford, Conn.

MEN to get subscriptions for a Jewish weekly; salary or commission. American Jewish Chronical, 3° West 42d St.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, 18-20, some knowledge bookkeeping, for general office work; opportunity for advancement; salary, $9; reply, giving age, previous experience, references. G 289 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK for children's headwear; must have had previous experience in this line. Apply Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegle, Inc., 121 West 17th.

REPORTER.—Excellent opening on staff of established weekly trade magazine for reporter; preference will be given to young man who is able to secure and correctly report straight news. Apply in person to Mr. Patterson, 713 Longacre Building, 11 to 12 A. M. Tuesday.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; drawing account against commission. H 197 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED TO REPRESENT AND TRAVEL THROUGH UNITED STATES FOR WELL-ESTABLISHED FOREIGN FRENCH WINES, SPARKLING AND STILL; SALARY AND EXPENSES; GOOD REFERENCES; UNMARRIED PREFERRED. G 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN FOR NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY
to sell misses' suits on commission basis; will only consider one who has been successful with similar line in this territory. SOLOMON & MARX CO., 11 East 26th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, sell infants' and children's coats in Greater New York; salary and commission; only those with a following need apply. K 238 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line silk dresses for city and office trade, commission basis. Excel Manufacturing Co., 145 West 30th.

SALESMAN.—YOUNG MAN TO SELL THE CUTTING UP TRADE FOR RIBBON HOUSE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. WRITE FULL PARTICULARS, B 4 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign manufacturer; city and out of town; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SALESMAN experienced in selling high-class ladies' suits in the South; commission basis. X 344 Times Annex.

SALESMANAGER and advertising man in publishing house; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 153 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Intelligent, convincing talkers; ladies or gentlemen; earn $5-$10 commission daily. Inquire 50 Suffolk St.

STATISTICAL or production clerk, with automobile experience preferred; employment Bureau, General Vehicle Co., Star and Borden Avs., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, about 20, for general correspondence and filing; work to operate Remington No. 10 machine; applicants having had several years' experience desired. Write, stating age, religion, and experience, Automatic F. S. Co., Post Office, Station V, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and general office assistant, filing, &c.; young man; salary $15; give age, experience, references. K 240 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; 20-year-old Newark industrial; swamped with orders; exceptional dividends; leads; sells itself; commission. Phone 3523 Broad.

STOCK BOY, bright, wanted for wholesale millinery house. A 178 Times.

TIME CLERK.—Young man as time clerk in factory, night shift. State age, education, experience, and salary expected. Y 211 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKER and experimental man for steady employment; well-situated, modern shop. Write or call before Friday, Tabulating Machine Co., 510 6th Av.

TURRET LATHE OPERATORS wanted on Garvin, Warner & Swasey, and Foster machines; good wages and steady employment; apply by letter, giving age, experience, and wages desired. The Ashcroft Mfg. Co., Employment Dept., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED.

MACHINISTS AND MOLDERS.
ENGINE LATHE HANDS.
VERTICAL BORING MILL HANDS.
PLANER HANDS.
TOOL MAKERS.
MACHINE TOOL REPAIR MEN, (all around machinists.)
ENGINE FITTERS AND RADIAL DRILL PRESS HANDS.
SLOTTER AND SHAPER HANDS.
MACHINE BLACKSMITHS AND TOOL DRESSERS.
MOLDERS for both light and heavy work.
Best wages, working conditions; high-grade work and steady employment. For particulars inquire
212 10th Av., N. Y. City.
The Westinghouse Machine Company.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, for office work; a good position open for willing and ambitious party. Write, stating age, religion, and experience, if any, Automatic F. S. Co., Post Office, Station V, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, quick at figures; must understand use slide rule; position with prospects offered. Apply own handwriting, giving references and qualifications, H. M., 250 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted as a salesman with an electric company near New York City; applicant must be a technical graduate; salary. Y 202 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping and shipping, wanted by large cigar house. G 292 Times.

YOUNG MAN, thorough knowledge and experience in office filing. Apply own handwriting, giving references, H. M., 250 Times.

YOUNG MAN, accurate at figures, who can operate typewriter. Call 147 Jewel St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?
"See Hawley"—he has 'em.
Typists, stenographers, billing machine operators, bookkeepers, office assistants; high-grade youths;
$8-$10-$12-$15-$18-$20-$25.
WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Your future is the important item. Young American men wanted at once. Also draftsmen, accountant, senior; competent stenographers, typist. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

BANK CLERKS, high-grade, 20-24 years, American; must understand bookkeeping, adding machine; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Call immediately, Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

15 BANKING STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, adding machine transfer, foreign exchange clerks, $8—$1,500; also Spanish, French stenographers, clerks. Pan American Agency, 24 Stone St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agents Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

Agents.—Subscription agencies; Every Week with War Book as premium; exclusive territory; biggest offer for smallest money; quickest results to your individual agents. Write immediately for territory, Circulation Bureau, 21st floor, Times Building, Times Square, New York.

MANUFACTURERS or importers agency wanted for Philadelphia and vicinity. Y 209 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BUYER
for
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Must be thoroughly experienced and accustomed to high-class trade. Box J 155 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.
Large insurance corporation requires the services of several assistant bookkeepers; moderate salary to start; not under 20 years nor over 25 years of age. Address "H. J.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY APPRENTICES,
Paid while learning.

Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.

Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

require the services of

MILLINERY IMPROVERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of work need apply.

Employment Department,
Employes Entrance,
6 E. 38th St.

BUYER.—Wanted an experienced buyer for our ladies' muslin, also children's departments, an attractive opening for the right person; state full particulars in first letter. Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md.

COOK.—Country until Oct. 1; $30; good references required. Apply Room 3,843, Grand Central Terminal.

DESIGNER, millinery, wanted for exclusive 57th St. shop. B 1 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Garden City, L. I.; permanent position; small family. Rector 3798, Friday, Monday.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF YOUNG GIRLS TO ACT AS PARCEL WRAPPERS; MUST BE OVER SIXTEEN (16) YEARS; MUST BRING BIRTH CERTIFICATES. APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

HOUSEKEEPER — PLAIN COOK. — Good home, only 2 in family; no children; send references. Y 264 Times Annex.

MODEL.—REFINED, STYLISH YOUNG LADY WANTED TO SHOW COATS IN HIGH-CLASS, WHOLESALE HOUSE; 36 BUST AND GOOD HEIGHT. GEO. H. MONTROSE, 159 MADISON AV.

MODELS, STYLISH, SIZE 18; LONG SEASON, GOOD PAY. APPLY EARLY, GOLDMAN COSTUME COMPANY, 16 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies, size 36, for skirt house. Apply Nathan Schupp & Co., 2 West 33d St.

MODEL.—Perfect 36, for ladies' suits. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th.

NURSE for two children; good references. Apply between 10 and 12, Gans, 320 Dickerson Av., Edgemere, L. I. Phone, Far Rockaway 3303.

SALESLADY IN SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE AND STOUT FIGURE

ADVERTISEMENT.

Undisputed Leadership

America leads today in distilling dry gins according to English formulas.

The best-known English dry gins are now manufactured in America.

El-Bart led the way—the others followed.

El-Bart Dry Gin continues its undisputed leadership.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

For Pimply Faces Try Cuticura

Soap and Ointment



Samples Free by Mail

A simple, easy, speedy treatment. Smear the pimples with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Use night and morning.

For pimples, redness, roughness, itching and irritation, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, red, rough hands and baby rashes, itchings and chafings these fragrant, supercreamy emollients are wonderful.

For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Greatest Men's Furnishing Store



Needfuls for Vacation

Khaki & Duck Trousers $1.00 & $1.50

Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98

Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c

Wool Bathing Suits, $2.50, $3.50

Leather Belts, 50c Black, Tan & White.

Silk Neckwear, 25c

Pajamas, 85c Suit

Nainsook Athletic Underwear 25c

Olus Union Suits, 85c & 1.25

White Flannel Trousers $2.98

Slight Imperfections.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

Atlantic City

TO-MORROW

$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

7-20-4

R. O. SULLIVANS

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

LOST AND FOUND.

Communicate without delay with The New York Times when you incur loss of property. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

EXPERTS INDORSE PARALYSIS SERUM

Twelve Persons Who Have Had the Disease Offer Blood to Hospital Doctors.

MORE VOLUNTEERS SOUGHT

Deaths Increase, the Day's Report Shows, but the Number of New Cases in City Is Reduced.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Sunday	Deaths Yester-day	New Cases Sunday	New Cases Yester-day
Brooklyn	9	24	93	79
Manhattan	12	9	45	36
Bronx	3	4	19	5
Queens	7	7	34	19
Richmond	2	..	1	4
Totals	33	44	192	145

Total of cases to date.....5,164
Total of deaths to date.....1,143

Definite indorsement of the use of human blood serum in cases of infantile paralysis based upon results so far obtained was given yesterday by Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health; Drs. C. H. Lavinder and Wade A. Frost of the United States Public Health Service, and other authorities on infantile paralysis.

The medical staff of the Willard Parker Hospital, where use of the serum has given great promise, got promises yesterday from twelve persons who have had infantile paralysis that they would surrender quantities of blood to be used in the preparation of serum.

Two of the volunteers immediately gave eighteen ounces of blood, or enough serum, it was said, for the treatment of about nine patients. The others will give up blood today. There was already a supply of ten ounces of serum at the hospital.

Health Commissioner Emerson has appealed to doctors and laymen to cooperate in causing the collection of as much of the serum as possible, and Dr. Abraham Zingher of the Willard Parker Hospital made a personal canvass for serum among hospitals and communities where poliomyelitis has been prevalent in former years.

Forty Patients Treated.

"We have treated forty patients with the serum from immune subjects," Dr. Emerson said, "and the results have been so satisfactory that we wish to try it further. But the serum is a commodity that can't be bought and can't be made. It has to come from volunteers who have had the disease and who have recovered from it.

"The Department would not have allowed the serum to be used in its hospitals unless it had been convinced that there was sound theoretical and practical evidence that it had been helpful in some instances. People should be warned, however, against the use of any material supposed to be immune serum unless the source of the material is absolutely vouched for by a reliable physician or hospital.

"While we are not yet in a position to say that this serum has proved its curative value, the results of its use have been promising and justify a careful trial under the most careful clinical control."

Drs. C. H. Lavinder and Wade A. Frost issued the following statement jointly:

"Personally we do not feel entitled to an opinion as the curative value of the treatment, but we hope that the appeal for volunteers will bring forward enough to insure a satisfactory trial of the method—that is, a trial which will determine its value as definitely as possible. For a thorough test, the treatment must be applied in a large number of cases under a very careful scientific control. Here in New York City there should certainly be sufficient volunteers to furnish enough serum for a convincing demonstration.

"In its present state, the treatment is certainly not to be recommended for general and indiscriminate use. It is at present in an experimental stage, but there is no reasonable objection to a careful trial of the method under proper conditions, and it might produce results of some value."

Warns Against Fakes.

Dr. Charles F. Boldman, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, said:

"The use of the serum has a sound scientific foundation, but I would warn the public against quacks who are sure to arise with claims that they have specific curative serums. The real serum must be handled with the greatest care by those who are familiar with special serological technique."

F. B. Green of 380 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, was one of those who gave blood yesterday. He was crippled by infantile paralysis twenty-seven years ago.

A man named Witteman, who called at the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday, said one of his children had had infantile paralysis in the epidemic of 1907, and that another, 2½ years old, was now in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from the disease. He wanted blood taken from the recovered child for injection into the one now ill, and he was told to bring the former victim to the hospital today.

A medical student, who had poliomyelitis five years ago and was left with a paralyzed leg, was one of the volunteers who promised to report today.

To Visit Homes for Crippled.

Representatives of the Willard Parker and other hospitals and of the Department of Health will visit homes for crippled children outside of the city in the hope of obtaining blood from some of those who have been maimed by poliomyelitis. The question of the inoculation of animals with the virus of the disease in order to obtain the serum has been discussed, but no animal except the monkey is known to be susceptible to poliomyelitis, and the supply of monkeys is limited.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, Senior Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, who is in charge of the Federal regulation of interstate travel, said yesterday:

"The work of inspecting outgoing travelers is proceding without difficulty and working smoothly, with the exception of the useless complications arising from the travel of children, sometimes unaccompanied, from Hoboken and other nearby places to Coney Island and South Beach. These children often have absolutely no means of identification when they seek to obtain certificates that will permit them to enter trains and ferries which will return them to their homes, and they are frequently held up for hours in stations before identification can be established. If this travel continues without regard for the regulations, it will result in the placing of an embargo upon it. In order to avoid difficulty, such travelers should at least purchase round-trip tickets before leaving their homes, so that they may be identified as excursionists by the return portion of tickets."

Issuance of Certificates.

Dr. Banks said the epidemic had become, in proportion to population, as bad in other places, notably Newark, as in New York.

The surgeons under Dr. Banks yesterday refused certificates to persons destined for places absolutely quarantined against New York, and in this connection the senior surgeon called attention to the inconsistency of such places as New London, Conn., which is closed to New York children, yet issues certificates to children of its own residents permitting them to visit New York.

Dr. Banks said that at the request of the health authorities of Canada he would furnish certificates to properly qualified persons leaving New York for points in the Dominion.

A United States Public Health surgeon will go on duty today at the Battery landing, where steamers for New Jersey coast and Shrewsbury River points load passengers and will issue certificates to adults, but not to children, as the authorities at the points reached by the vessels will not permit children to land under any circumstances.

Dr. C. H. Lavinder announced yesterday that, with the permission and co-operation but not at the request of the State Departments of Health of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, his staff would undertake an exhaustive study of the outbreaks in these States.

Gifts to Aid the Maimed.

It was announced at the Department of Health yesterday that Jacob H. Schiff had contributed $1,000 and Mrs. Hugh L. Thompson of Waterbury, Conn., $500 to the $15,000 fund for the purchase of mechanical appliances for children crippled by infantile paralysis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received the following contributions: Percy Hall Jenning's children, $100; N. F. Goodyear, $25; Ray Reichenberg, Lillian R. Wechsler, and F. Huntington, $5 each, and Gwendolyn B. Corwin, $4.44.

Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University yesterday sent a large box of toys to the Department of Health for children in hospitals, and phonographs were received from Benedict Ersteln of 271 Central Park West and Mrs. Charles Wile of Tarrytown. A man who said that his name did not "make any difference" left a great bag of toys at the department's office.

Representatives of the Committee On Follow-Up Work met yesterday at the department of Health and appointed a Subcommittee of Five to draw up plans for the work and to open a central office where all cases leaving hospitals may be registered and a bureau of information established. The present system of the Babies' Welfare Association will be followed. The subcommittee consists of O. H. Bartine, Superintendent of the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled; Dr. Jacques Rushmore of the Long Island College Hospital, Miss Bessie Amerman of the Henry Street Settlement, Dr. Thomas Riley of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and Dr. Walter Truslow of the Kings County Hospital.

Dr. Edwin F. Hitchcock of the Department of Health yesterday began a series of talks to mothers on the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths were made public yesterday at the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Jacob Shapiro, 133 E. Broadway.
Molly Linden, 52 Cannon St.
J. Peterson, 25 South St.
Sidney Altmints, 73 Essex St.
Catherine Clark, 285 W. 11th St.
Adolph Kahn, 13 Jones St.
Clara Kohn, 36 St. Mark's Place.
Howard Stanton, 158 E. 32d St.
Thomas Argo, 218 5th St.
Elizabeth Kennedy, 439 E. 19th St.
Julia Shin, 78-81 Lewis St.
Mary Yates, 907 Clinton St., Hoboken, N. J. (Died in New York Hospital.)
Henry Thompson, 416 E. 82d St.
Victor Meyer, 311 E. 79th St.
Robert McLoughlin, 926 W. 161st St.
John Brady, 948 W. 132d St.
Harry Glicker, 505 W. 132d St.
Julia Shanahan, 805 9th Av.
Gilman Wilson, 211 W. 60th St.
Robert Jones, 179 W. 97th St.
Catherine Lane, 71 W. 108th St.
Marion Conklin, 717 10th Av.
Jane Walter, 235 W. 98th St.
Harold Marshall, 552 W. 146th St.
John Gorpland, 357 W. 144th St.
Donald Campbell, 963 Columbus Av.
John Andromendos, 1,208 2d Av.
Sidney Lipschitz, 255 E. 118th St.
George Attell, 7 E. 98th St.
Lillie Rubin, 53 E. 118th St.
Angelina Salcatore, 430 E. 122d St.
John Dibdle, 237 E. 121st St.
A. Bass, 1,827 Madison Av.
Anthony Robascelli, 219 E. 173d St.
Vincent Bermini, 428 E. 117th St.
Frances Satz, 645 W. 160th St.
Charles Turenzino, 273 Mott St.
Elizabeth Morinelli, 8 Downing St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Louis Kaplan, 22 Rutgers Place.
Hyman Lipschitz, 23 Rutgers Place.
Jos. Schmitzman, 34 Rutgers St.
Vincenza Permini, 428 East 117th St.
Janette Heinsins, 57 West 130th St.
Celia Karbel, 20 Rutgers Place.
Thos. Curley, 301 East 46th St.
Sarah Brennan, 1,835 Coney Island Av. (Died Willard Parker Hospital.)
Benj. Waldman, 9 2d Av.

NEW CASES—BRON.

Nathan Klinsky, 2,147 Washington Av.
Sreistadt, 1,848 Bathgate Av.
Dudancl, 246 East 148th St.
M. Craid, 738 East 229th St.
Andrew Erke, 460 East 135th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Wm. Herbert, 1,873 Wallace Av.
R. Goss, 3,872 Third Av.
Dorothy Cregan, 261 Alexander Av.
V. Shepherd, 180 Columbus Av.
Josephine Baronzski, 80 North 7th St.
David O'Ker, 416 South 5th St.
Dorothy Mennerofski, 366 South 5th St.
— Fagan, 112 North 5th St.
Pearl Ingber, 154 South 3d St.
Bernard Hasloff, 234 South 1st St.
Joseph Brander, 106 Walton St.
Gella Mannett, 19 Skillman Av.
Richard Rifkin, 615 Metropolitan Av.
Isidore Hebsat, 25 McKibben St.
Edith Freese, 156 Lorimer St.
Joseph Consiglia, 217 Jackson St.
Richard Noralak, 119 Gurnsey St.
Marion and Nathan Goldberg, 81 Gratton St.
Arthur Clark, 241 Devoe St.
Harry Denth, 675 Bedford Av.
Herbert Williams, 1,260 43d St.
Mollie Genender, 1,320 41st St.
Francis Handlung, 1oot West 37th St.
Herbert Kempner, 2,987 West 30th St.
Robert Bull, 1,276 East 26th St.
Harold Adamson, 920 East 10th St.
John Betts, 308 East 8th St.
Harold Banchi, 2,027 West 7th St.
William Randall, 697 Coney Island Av.
T. F. Killmet, 675 Coney Island Av.
Margaret Hagele, 180 Hall St.
Emily Guidetti, 452 Atlantic Av.
Rita Barlow, 12 Clermont Av.
Rose Solomon, 724 Fulton St.
Martin Ebbets, 85 Hall St.
Sammy Zeno, 128 Hudson Av.
Stephen Thornton, 44 Johnson St.
James Purcell, 330 Myrtle Av.
John Rougal, 117 Plymouth St.
Marion Menello, 207 Prospect St.
James Boyle, 247 Sackett St.
Tony Cruevale, 200 York St.
Robert Anderson, 27 East 4th St.
Harry Paulsen, 417 Bayridge Av.
George Oliver, 1,853 Cropsey Av.
Sol. Zitter, 1,948 Crosby Av.
Cornelia Wilson, 365 54th St.
Ralph Hathorn, 1,755 74th St.
Antoinette Fazio, 1,402 76th St.
Francis Adams, 1,040 53d St.
Abe Zarkowitz, 591 Watkins St.
Lillian Blumfeldt, 735 Vermont St.
Vera Schill, 83 Vanderveer St.
Helen Malloy, 2,402 Pitkin Av.
Rose Shapiro, 72 Malta St.
Philip Parson, 108 Herzl St.
James Triest, 488 Elton St.
Catherine Jenis, 25 Clinton Place.
Ida Jenidsky, 295 Christopher Av.
Michele Detamore, 228 Sudam St.
Ethel Hamberger, 429 Stanhope St.
Bertha Fitzgerald, 254 Knickerbocker Av.
Ruth Wiebold, 75 Van Buren St.
Greenberg, 1,719 Union St.
Albano, 181 Troutman St.
John McLoughlin, 162 Saratoga Av.
Charles Pennington, 738 Quincy St.
Abe Zelmorowitz, 1,572 Prospect Place.
Leo Nothin, 1,040 Park Place.
Mollie Zishuk, 668 Park Av.
Ida Kesselman, 621 Park Av.
Irving Karff, 985 Madison St.
Mary Fink, 270 Jefferson St.
Joseph Leyer, care Seibert, 253 Jefferson St.
Sidney Cohen, 311 Hopkinson Av.
Charles Mendell, 508 Hart St.
Peter Handle, 343 Grove St.
Frank Kneuer, 244 Grove St.
Nathan Doner, 125 Floyd St.
Sidney Ballieran, 533 Bushwick Av.
Rose Cedler, 1,693 Bergen St.
Irven Korff, 985 Madison St.
Clara Parness, 227 S. 2d St.
Sadie Orefn, 172 Harrison Av.
Edward Kouf, 275 Driggs Av.
Richard Karolak, 119 Guernsey St.
Joseph Porto, 126 Bay 35th St.
Norman Fraun, 66 Powell St.
Oscar Handler, 878 Sutter Av.
Bertha Fitzgerald, 254 Knickerbocker Av.
Gertrude Schroder, 161 84th St.
Joseph Brandner, 106 Walton St.
Mildred Prince, 117 Bridge St.
Margaret Schmidt, 423 Broadway.
Merwin Hendricks, 183 Ashford St.
Martin Ebbets, 85 Hall St.
Oscar Callahan, 486 Pacific St.
William Weidner, 297 Himrod St.
Filomena D'Ambrosi, 61 Rapelye St.
Esther Limer, 529 Bushwick Av.
Charles Schwartz, 853 S. 5th St.
Henrietta Nugent, 397 S. 6th St.
Antonio Forio, 1,402 75th St.
Sam Gilbert, 262 E. 1st St.
John Friedman, 64 Bay 28th St.

DROPPED AS NO CASES—BROOKLYN.

Leonard Salkin, 330 Linden St.
Royal De Graff, 109 12th St.
Anna Igoz, 848 Fulton St.
L. Irving, 617 Humboldt St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Eliz. Koeppe, 675 Forest Av., Ridgewood.
Harold Crogile, 463 Senator Av., Ridgewood.
Jeane Ashworth, 4 Ripper Av., Middle Village.
Clifford Kenny, 2,354 Central Av., Glendale.
George Smith, 115 Judge St., Elmhurst.
Helen Smith, 115 Judge St., Elmhurst.
Pearl Matrello, 11 South Av., Corona.
John Halt, 099 4th Av., Astoria.
Daniel McGowan, 180 Newton Rd., Astoria.
Henry Kahers, 548 Gulon Av., Richmond Hill.
Henry Sibbenburg, 4 Ferry St., Woodhaven.
Mary Stamm, 270 Washington Av., Jamaica.
Harry Levine, 141 Rockaway Rd., Jamaica.
— Blott, east side Fulton St., between Woodhull and Seminole Avs., Hollis.
Albert Benlirit, Belmont Place, near Ostend Av., Queens.
Anna Steckmiller, 22 Kone Av., Rockaway Beach.
Charles Howard, Broad Channel, Canal 3.
Anthony Pascale, 17 Willow St., Flushing.
Henry Seeder, 170 Franconia Av., Flushing.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Hilda Rosenzweig, Bellview Av., Corona.
John Powers, 5,106 Hillside Av., Jamaica.
Anthony Pascale, 17 Willow St., Flushing.
Bernice Ebe, 11, 11th St., College Pt.
Frances Guth, 3 Ward St., Middle Village, Queens.
Louis Capenas, 10 Reuper Av., Maspeth.
Joseph Hendrickson, 27 Willow St., Jamaica.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Dominick Papino, Vanderbilt Av. and Mill Rd., New Dorp.
A. Giannotto, 452 Liberty Av., Dongan Hills.
Ugo Paltini, Camp Two Tree, South Beach.
Edward Woztkoski, 51 Jersey St., New Brighton.

Nothing significant was to be deduced, Dr. Emerson said, from either the number and location of the new cases.

13 DIE IN NEW YORK STATE.

Sixty More Paralysis Cases Reported to Officials at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Thirteen deaths from infantile paralysis and sixty additional cases of the disease were reported to the State Department of Health from various parts of the State, not including New York City, during the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon. These figures exceeded all previous records, both as to deaths and new cases. There have been 700 cases and seventy-one deaths since the inception of the epidemic.

The deaths reported today were as follows:

New Rochelle, 3; Mount Vernon, 2, and Otisville, Syracuse, Patchogue, New Baltimore, North Castle, Bayport, Saratoga Springs, and Wilton, one each.

New cases reported were:

New Rochelle, 7; Syracuse, 6; Liberty, 5; Poughkeepsie, 4; Otisville, 2; Westbury, 2; Mount Vernon, 2; Patchogue, 2; Mamaroneck, 2; Holbrook, 2; Glen Cove, 2, and Fleischman's, Laurens, Ruby, Mount Pleasant, Manhasset, Roslyn, Little Neck, Yonkers, Brookhaven, Setauket, Floral Park, Farmingdale, Dunkirk, Utica, New Baltimore, Cicero, North Castle, Islip, Bayport, Portchester, Riverhead, Edmeston, Saratoga Springs, and Wilton, one each.

Dr. L. R. Williams, Deputy Health Commissioner, notified the Health Department today that an isolation hospital at Roslyn was virtually assured. Dr. Williams said also that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's campaign for an isolation hospital at Oyster Bay apparently had been successful and it was expected the construction would be begun at once.

The department plans criminal proceedings against persons who have broken quarantine. One of the accused was a dentist of Hoboken, N. J., who was alleged to have broken quarantine at Hope, this State, and who was traced to Hoboken. The statutes are being examined to see if he can be extradited. Others are a Brooklyn man and his wife, who also were said to have left a quarantined house at Hope and returned to Brooklyn, taking their child with them.

VICTIMS AMONG WEALTHY.

Several Adults Near New York Also Stricken with Paralysis.

Infantile paralysis continued to spread yesterday in nearby New York, and New Jersey and quarantine regulations became more strict in many localities, notably New Brunswick, which was closed absolutely to outside children, the only modification announced being that children would be permitted to pass through the place.

Two cases of the disease were announced yesterday in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond P. R. Neilson of Westbury, L. I., who are occupying the estate owned by the late William C. Park, the Pittsburgh steel man, who was Mrs. Neilson's father. The victims are Elizabeth Neilson, 8 years old, and Raymond, 6.

Five new cases were reported yesterday in the town of Hempstead, one being that of Mrs. George Vollsomer, 42 years old. Her two daughters, Freida, 8, and Tessie, 6, are also ill. One case was reported in the town of North Hempstead yesterday, and it was announced by the county authorities that to date, there had been 126 cases and twenty-nine deaths in Nassau County.

Three cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday in the family of W. O. Gay, a wealthy resident of the exclusive Cove Neck section of Long Island, whose large estate adjoins that of Colonel Roosevelt near Sagamore Hill. Until the disease appeared in the Gay family the plague had been confined to the poorer sections of Oyster Bay.

The Gays have four small children, and two boys and a girl are afflicted with the disease. One of the boys was stricken last Friday, another on Sunday, and the little girl yesterday. The estate, which is owned by Frederic Coudert, the lawyer, has been quarantined.

In addition to the three cases in the Gay family, Dr. William L. F. Burns, health officer of Oyster Bay township, reported, as the first adult victim of the disease in the township, William Patrick, 19 years old, of Glen Cove.

As a result of new cases the quarantine put into effect two weeks ago has been tightened. The work of cleaning up which was started by Colonel Roosevelt and a committee of prominent citizens has been proceeding rapidly.

Miss Lillian Sammis, the 19-year-old daughter of Jacob Sammis, a wealthy farmer of Huntington, L. I., was attacked by poliomyelitis yesterday. She had not been in an infected locality.

Adelaide, the 5-year-old-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan of New York, who are at their Summer home in Bayport, died of the disease yesterday.

There were three new cases in Suffolk County yesterday, one each in Babylon, Bellport, and Huntington. There are now seven cases in Babylon, and there have been five deaths there within the last two weeks. There are seventy-eight cases in Suffolk County, according to the reports.

Clarence H. Mackay, Dr. George Draper, Mrs. H. C. Phipps, and other wealthy residents of Roslyn and vicinity have contributed. It was announced yesterday, to a fund to be used in the fight against the disease.

The Westchester County Board of Supervisors met yesterday at White Plains and appropriated $30,000 for the erection of a county isolation hospital for infantile paralysis victims. Work will be started on the building, which is to be located on the Cochran Farm at Eastview, this morning, and temporary quarters are expected to be ready within a week.

There were forty-one new cases of the disease in Newark yesterday and ten deaths. Reports from other New Jersey communities were as follows:

Jersey City, three new cases, two deaths; Orange, three new cases, one death; South Orange Township, one death; West New York, five cases; North Bergen, three cases; East Rutherford, three cases; Town of Union, two cases; Belleville, two cases; East Newark, two cases; Millburn, two cases; Irvington, three cases; and one case each in East Orange, West Orange, Hackensack, Kearny, Reading Township, Red Bank, Long Branch, Woodbridge, Hanover Township, Hillside, Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fort Lee Borough, Chester Township, Camden, Caldwell, Montclair, Nutley and Newton.

The total of cases in the State since July 1, according to a dispatch from Trenton, has been 930.

Phillipsburg, N. J., and Easton, Penn., yesterday announced absolute quarantine of children agaoinst each other. There are cases of poliomyelitis in each place.

King William IV. V·O·P Scotch Whisky

Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

Continuing Our Clearance Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

There will be no further reductions in prices. Selections are better to-day than they will be to-morrow. Reduced prices range from $16.50 to $38.50—but the widest choice now is at

$19.50 $22.50 $26.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street

Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street

SKILLED CHAUFFEURS.

Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Overland

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC

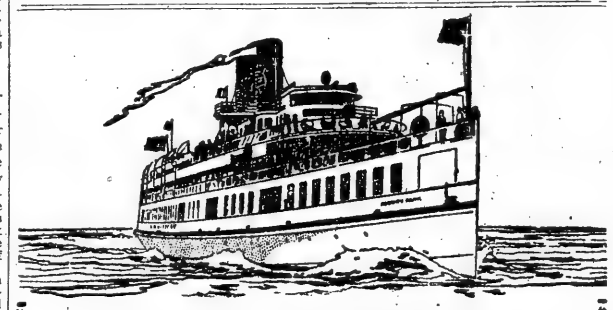
1826-1828 Broadway, New York

338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
35-37 Halsey St., Newark

Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—*150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark*

Willys Knight

Sleeve-Valve Motor



En Route to Atlantic Highlands and

NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS

you will enjoy the maximum of

Speed, Comfort and Select Company

if you travel via the

SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

These famous twin screw fliers now make a landing at foot of West 132d Street as well as West 42d Street and Cedar Street, thus bringing to residents of all parts of New York the convenience and pleasure of using this luxurious line of steamers, and enjoying the ideal sail through New York Harbor.

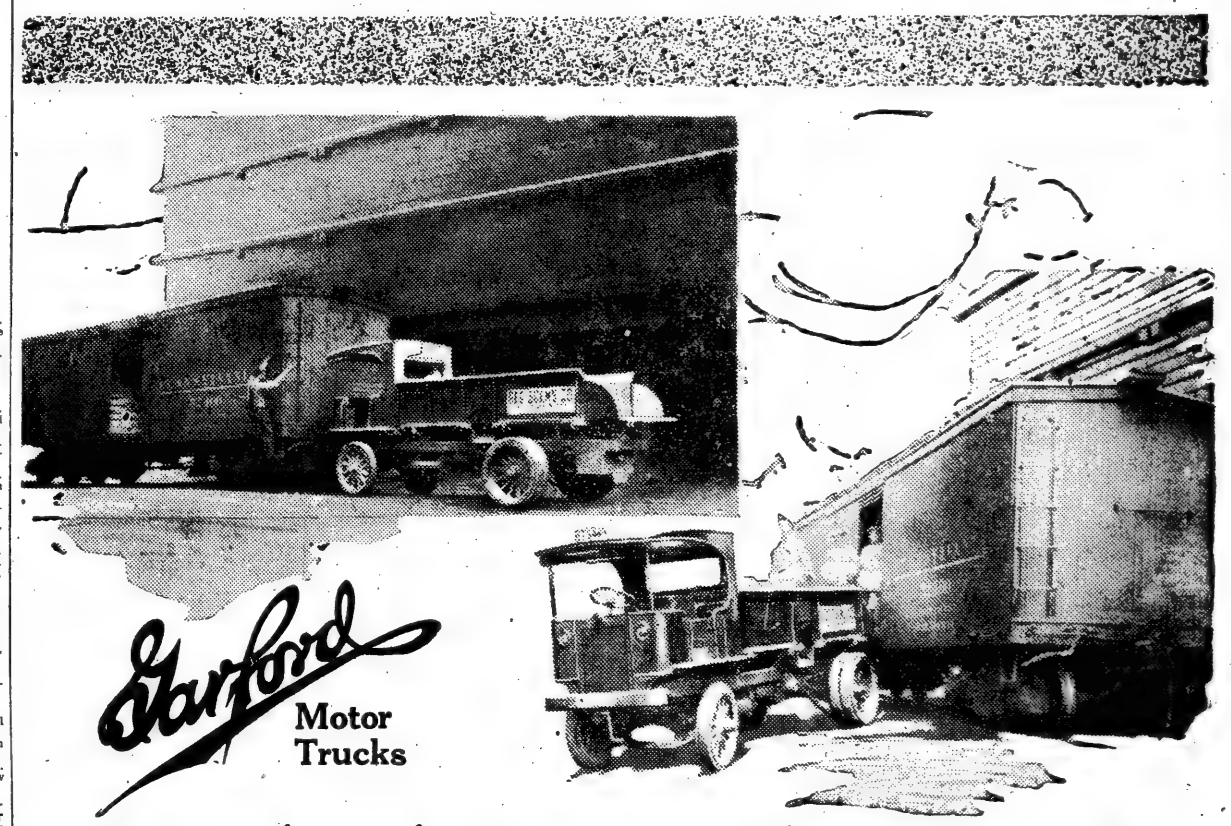
Steamers leave as follows:

Foot of West 132d St., week days, 10.00 A.M., 2.45, 7.30 P.M., Sundays, 8.30, 9.30 A.M., 12.30, 3.50 P.M., (10.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot of West 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.50, 10.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.50, 3.15, †4.15, †5.20, 8.00 P.M., Sundays, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 1.00, 4.20, 7.15 P.M., (10.40 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A.M., 1.00, 2.15, 3.45, †4.45, †5.45, 8.20 P.M., Sunday, 9.30, 10.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.50, 7.35 P.M., (11.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

† Will not run September 4.



Garford Motor Trucks

Upholding Garford Reputation

This "switch engine Garford" saves valuable time for its owners, the George Solms Company, large Brooklyn dealers in coal and building materials.

The following letter explains their particular problem and shows how their Garford Truck saves them much valuable time.

"Perhaps the attached pictures showing how I am using my five-ton Garford may be of interest to you.

"I am a dealer in and handler of coal and building material and a year ago bought a second-hand Garford Motor Truck, five-ton capacity. It had been used then somewhat over a year, I understood, and I liked the way it worked, so bought it.

"It has given me fine service and is most economical in the use of oil and gasoline and in general upkeep. I don't know what I would do without it. As is often the case in big yards like mine in Richmond Hill, it is necessary to move freight cars loaded with cement or coal or some like heavy material from one part of the yard to another.

"We used to 'pinch' the cars along by hand with a pinch bar, a slow and difficult process. One day a Garford salesman from your office happened along and saw what we were doing. 'Why don't you make your Garford do that for you?' he asked. No sooner said than done! So today our splendid Garford servant—almost human it is!—pulls or pushes a car full of material to where we want it, then trundles itself around to the freight-car door and almost loads itself with cement—or whatever it is—and whisks it away to the waiting customer!

Yours truly,
THE GEORGE SOLMS COMPANY"

It is Garford stamina, Garford punch, Garford endurance that makes such service as this possible.

And *you* can get just as satisfactory results with the Garford in *your* business—whether it is big or little.

A phone call or a card will bring a Garford traffic expert who will gladly go over your trucking problems with you.

Send for him today.

R. E. Taylor Corporation

Eastern Distributors, Garford Motor Trucks

NEW YORK CITY, Show Rooms, 427 W. 42d St. NEWARK, N. J., Show Rooms, 330 Central Ave. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Show Rooms, 1364 Bedford Ave.
BOSTON, MASS., Show Rooms, 72 Brookline Ave. LONG ISLAND, Mineola, L. I.

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio

Manufacturers of
Trucks of 1, 1½, 2, 3½, 5 and 6 ton capacity
Tractors of 5, 7, and 10 ton capacity

NEW YORK CITY, Service Station, 427 W. 42d St. NEWARK, N. J., Service Station, 330 Central Ave. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Service Station, 1386 Atlantic Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.—Service Station, 72 Brookline Ave.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Scattered thunderstorms today; Thursday probably fair; slight temperature changes; light north to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,382. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CAR STRIKE SEND; TRANSIT NORMAL; MAHON QUITS CITY

Union Heads Turn to B. R. T. and Interborough, and to Framing Surface Line Demands.

BROOKLYN MEN GET RISE

President Williams Offers to Adjust Grievances Through Benefit Association.

MAYOR OFF TO PLATTSBURG

Trouble on Minor Lines Quickly Settled—Joy in Westchester When Cars Reappear.

The last of the surface car strikes was settled yesterday, and this morning the transit service throughout New York's five boroughs and in Westchester County will be normal.

The New York & Queens County Railroad, the Second Avenue Railroad, and the Richmond Light & Railway Company signed agreements based on the New York Railways terms. Similar action had been taken by the Third Avenue Railway system on Monday night. The officials of these companies, with the exception of President William O. Wood of the Queens road, who was ill, appeared in the office of Mayor Mitchel at City HTall to affix their signatures. Mr. Wood asked that the agreement be sent to his home in Long Island City, and he signed it there.

The employes of the three companies were prompt to do their part, although some turbulance marked the meeting of the Second Avenue strikers, where one man insisted that the strike had won few material concessions and was ejected.

Yesterday's events had only the problems of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for solution. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company issued a statement in the afternoon promising to advance the wages of its employes, but indicating that it was not ready to deal with a union.

William D. Mahon, president of the carmen's organization, said the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were being organized and that demands would be made upon that company as soon as the unions just formed in Manhattan had completed their organizations and had made arrangements to put forward the questions of better wages and working conditions.

Mr. Mahon had a similar statement regarding the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The Interborough employes formulated demands four days ago, but they will not be presented until the men in the subways and on the elevated lines are thoroughly organized and negotiations affecting the surface lines are under way.

Union's Demands in Doubt.

Just what the union will demand from the surface roads in addition to increases in wages was not learned officially last night, but it was said they would include shorter and more agreeable working hours and other changes in the conditions of employment.

Although no official announcement was made, it was understood last night that the $1 a day bonus to all Interborough employes because of increased labor due to the surface car strikes would cease to be paid, now that transit conditions are normal.

Some of the details of what the unions will ask for are to be worked out at two meetings of ew York Railways employes in Lyceum Hall tonight when officers and committees will be selected and a program laid out. The agreements signed by the surface lines and their employes provide that working conditions and increased wages shall be taken up on or before Aug. 20, and it is expected that negotiations will be under way before the end of the week. The organized employes of the Third Avenue Company will select officers and committees tomorrow, and the New York and Queens employes on Friday.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, issued an explanation last night of what he had means when, in the statement issued by him on Monday, he suggested that the Mayor and the Public Service Commission co-operate in assisting the company to "meet such increased expenses as may be due to carrying out the agreement" with the employes.

Mr. Shonts said the New York Railways Company paid between $400,000 and $500,000 a year for paving streets inside and alongside its rails, and that snow removal cost it $100,000 a year more.

"If, therefore, public officials in their capacity as representing the broad interests and conveniences of the public, place upon us additional burdens," said Mr. Shonts in the statement, "we do not think it is asking too much to request the co-operation of these officials in assisting us to meet the increased expense incident to the carrying out of the strike settlement which, in the public interest, they urged us to accept."

Transfer Reductions Opposed.

It was said that John Candler Cobb, a Director of the New York Railwys Company, suggested to the Myor and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, at the meeting at the City Hall on Monday, that a reduction of the transfer points that the company is compelled to maintain in the public interest might also help it to meet its increased expenses, but that

Continued on Page 5.

Strike Cost to Car Lines Estimated at $600,000

A conservative estimate by a prominent railroad official is that the recent strikes of motormen and conductors on the surface lines cost the companies $600,000. This does not include what it cost the strikers through loss of pay, nor does it take into consideration the salaries of union leaders who managed the labor war. Following is an estimate of the losses by the various companies:

Companies—	Cost.
New York Railways, loss of fares, three days	$60,000
New York Railways, wage advance already granted	100,000
New York Railways, feeding employes, &c.	10,000
New York Railways, other expenses	10,000
Third Avenue Railroad System and subsidiaries, loss of fares	150,000
Third Avenue Railroad System, strikebreakers, guards, &c.	100,000
Second Avenue Railroad Company, loss of fares	10,000
New York & Queens County Railroad Company, loss of fares	10,000
Richmond Light & Railway Company	15,000
Strikebreakers, guards, and incidental expenses of Second Avenue, New York & Queens County, and Richmond Light & Railwa Com-y janies	35,000
Increase in wages made by the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, also indirectly due to to strike	$100,000
Total	$600,000

CITY ASKED TO PAY CARMEN'S ADVANCE

Can't Stand Burden, Say Railway Directors—Formal Application Expected Soon.

SEEK TO BE RID OF REPAVING

Reduction of Transfer Points Suggested — Mayor Refers Complainants to Service Board.

The New York Railways Company is expected to make formal application in a few days that New York City bear the financial burden incurred by the settlement with striking motormen and conductors.

The position taken by the corporation is that inasmuch as Mayor Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, were chiefly responsible for the settlement, it is only fair that the city and not the company shall assume the expense. The other traction companies involved have made no similar announcement, but it is known they will demand concessions in proportion to that of the New York Railways Company.

The first intimation that the officials of the New York Railways contemplated this action was contained in a statement issued by its Board of Directors on last Monday night, after the ratification of the terms submitted by Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus. Two paragraphs in this statement, handed out by Theodore P. Shonts, (President of the company, were:

"It should also be understood that the agreeent arrived at may involve increased burdens upon this company. The company is not yet able to pay the full interest on its bonds, although twice in the past year it has increased the wages of its men.

"We have accordingly asked the cooperation of the Mayor and Public Service Commission in assisting us to meet such increased expenses as may be due to carrying out the agreement now arrived at."

Information obtained yesterday morning disclosed that the Directors had made earnest representations in the meeting with the Mayor that the city assume the financial burden of settling the strike, and that one Director, John Candler Cobb of Boston, had suggested the curtailment of transfer privileges as one way to meet the situation.

Neither the Mayor nor Chairman Straus took kindly to this suggestion and nothing came of it. It was thou suggested that the New York Railways Company annually paid something like $500,000 or $600,000 for paving streets between tracks and removing snow, and that a part of this burden be taken over by the city. The company did not ask, assumed by the city, but only so much the advances granted to the strikers under the settlement.

An explanation of the reasons advanced for this concession was withheld for a time from the newspapers, but the reasons finally were set forth last night in the following statement

Mr. Shonts's Statement.

Some questions have been raised as to the meaning of two paragraphs in the statement announcing the settlement of the strike. These paragraphs were:

"It should also be understood that the agreement arrived at may involve increased financial burdens upon this company. The company is not yet able to pay the full interest on its bonds, although twice in the past year it has increased the wages of its men.

"We have accordingly asked the cooperation of the Mayor and Public Service Commission in assisting us to meet such increased expenses as may be due to carrying out the agreement now arrived at."

The Mayor and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission were very insistent upon the point that the interests of the public of New York demanded imediate settlement of the controversy. But we recognized very clearly that settlement upon the terms they proposed would probably involve increased financial burden upon this company.

The New York Railways has outstanding approximately $18,000,000 4 per cent. bonds and approximately $30,000,000 5 per cent. income bonds. Under the terms of the mortgage the company must pay out all of its net earnings after necessary working reserves, in the form of interest on these 5 per cent. income bonds. Yet in no year since the reorganization of the New York Railways has it paid or earned full interest on such bonds. No dividends whatever are paid on the company's stock. The property, as a matter of fact, has never yet yielded a frir interest on its conservative bond ieue.

Somebody Must Pay.

We felt it only fair, therefore, to bring the financial aspects of the situation immediately to the attention of these officers representing the pub-

Continued on Page 4.

HUGHES SAYS HE WON'T PAY PARTY DEBTS WITH JOBS

Promises Business Efficiency, if Elected, Even if It Costs Him His Future.

ARRAIGNS WILSON REGIME

Criticises President's Acts of Patronage and Again Assails His Mexican Policy.

CHICAGO COLISEUM JAMMED

Candidate Shows Emotion as He Speaks in Place Where He Was Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Speaking from the platform of the Coliseum, where he was nominated for President in June by the Republican Party, Charles E. Hughes tonight pledged himself, if eelcted, to give the United States an economic, efficient business administration, even if in doing so he wrecked his personal political fortunes. He promised to put aside the pleas of friends who wanted jobs, to forget partisan expediency and to bury all other considerations except the welfare of his country.

In the throng of 14,00 men and women in the hall, one of teh largest crowds which ever packed itself into the huge building, were many old-line politicians who have played the game of politics for years.

Mr. Hughes combined his promises to the people with a further attack on the Wilson Administration. He stood, he said, not for words, but for deeds, and declared the country needed action which would maintain the American honor and buttress the prosperity of the nation.

Mr. Hughes said that because this was a Government of the people, for the people and by the people, he did not intend that it should be a Government of the foolish, for the foolish and by the foolish.

"American government," he exclaimed, "is not for partisan expediency, not for friends, not for a party cause, but for the people."

Would Stop "This Pork Business."

Nobody, he said, should pay political debts with jobs, and added:

"I propose that we shall stop this pork business. I don't care, if I am elected President, what becomes of my political fortunes. I propose that we shall run the Government in a businesslike way. I am a lawyer. But I have worked with business men. I have respect for facts, and I don't want any hot air in mine."

Every man he put in charge of a department, he continued, would be a man eminently fitted to discharge the duties of the office.

Mr. Hughes spoke also of the tariff, asserting that there was no hope for proper legislation in that direction by the Democratic Administration.

"You couldn't get a protective measure out of a Democratic Congress sectionally organized any more than you could get a revival meeting out of a disorderly house," he said.

There was a demonstration lasting three minutes when Mr. Hughes entered the hall. As he faced the great throng he showed deep emotion. He spoke more than an hour. His voice was very husky when he finished. His physicians, while concerned about his voice, hope that it will hold out for the campaign.

Mrs. Hugheshad a seat on the platform and was cordially applauded. At the conclusion of the meeting an American flag was wrapped about the nominee ,and the crowd gave a last ringing cheer.

Mr. Hughes was introduced by Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman. There were hundreds of Republican and Progressive leaders on the platform and every indication of harmony.

In his speech Mr. Hughes said in part:

100 Per Cent. a Candidate.

"I come to this hall with peculiar emotions. Here, a little less than two months ago, the Republican National Convention nominated me for the office of President of the United States. I had not sought that nomination; I did nuot desire that nomination. I was contented with my work, and looked forward to the fulfilment of the allotted period of life in work that was congenial and of the highest importance to the American people.

"But when that call came it did not admit of an instant's hesitation. It meant but one thing, a summons to an abvious obligation; and, as I was(while on the bench, 100 per cent. a judge, I then became 100 per cent. a candidate. I desired, if the American people so willed, to dedicate myself to the cause of American Government, not for partisan expediency, not for friends, not for political supporters, but for the American people solely. I hold the highest partisan expediency to be an administration of capacity for service to the country.

"If anything in this campaign is real, it is that we are now facing the question whether we want words or whether we want deeds; whether we want that which is written and spoken or whether we want American action in the interests of the American people, worthy of the American name, maintaining the American honor, and buttressing the prosperity of the United States.

Will Appoint Only the Fit.

"One of the very serious charges which must be laid against the present Administration is the charge of putting incompetent men into important postions. That is not for the benefit of democracy. And I now, in this place where I was nominated, without any regard to political future, say this, that if I am elected President of the United States I propose that every man that I put in charge of an important department shall be a man eminently fit to discharge the duties of that department.

"I propose that in Diplomatic Service training shall count for something. I propose that when a man goes from this country to represent the great American people in another nation—and I do not care whether it is a small nation or a big nation, for we want our influence

Continued on Page 4.

British Foil Attempt to Smuggle Rubber In Bags of Coffee on Norwegian Steamer

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The ingenuity with which attempts were apparently made to smuggle rubber and coffee into Germany was revealed today by the Foreign Office. Officials inspecting the Norwegian steamer Lyngenfjord, which sailed from New York April 4 for Christiania, found hidden among its cargo of seventeen tons of coffee about 250 sacks which at first appeared to be perfectly innocent. The officials thought they contained coffee, like the other sacks, until, on opening some of them, they discovered tucked away small chunks of rubber, some four inches square by an inch thick, dotted all over with coffee beans which had been stuck in.

Officials wondered at first if some new-fangled food was working its way to Norway, but a close inspection showed unmistakably the raw rubber and equally raw green coffee beans. The entire cargo was put into the prize court, and every bag was opened, with the result that a large stack of a mixture of rubber and coffee beans was piled up.

The whole cargo is billed by L. T. Nainetty of New York to H. C. A. Milbaye, at Christiania, but Mr. Milbaye will have to wait until the war is over for the coffee-speckled rubber stuff, and probably for the rest of the cargo. The Germans have tried many methods to get contraband cargoes past the blockade, but nothing up to now like the funny-looking blocks of rubber sprinkled with green coffee beans.

The name of L. T. Nainetty does not appear in any of the New York directories.

According to the maritime records at the Custom House, the Lyngenfjord, a Norwegian freighter, belonging to the Norwegian-America Line of Bergen, sailed from New York on March 17 and arrived at Kirkwall on April 3. She was detained there by the British authorities for a number of hours, and arrived at Bergen on April 6. Since then the Lyngenfjord has been to New York twice, and sailed for Bergen on Friday with a general cargo.

Captain P. B. Blanchard, the boss stevedore who loads the vessels of the Norwegian-American Line, said last night that the Lyngenfjord loaded at the Bush stores when she sailed on March 17. He had not heard there had been trouble about her cargo on the other side. She came out again, he added, and he talked with the Captain and officers on their return to New York. If such a shipment as 250 sacks of rubber sprinkled with green coffee beans had been discovered in her hold, Captain Blanchard said he would have heard about it.

CABINET HITS BACK ON HUGHES CHARGES

Telegrams Sent to Him Calling for Retraction of Civil Service Accusations.

FALSE, REDFIELD WIRES

Secretary Says Tillman Resigned from Geodetic Survey—Defends Jones, His Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—That part of one of Charles E. Hughes's speeches in Detroit yesterday in which he accused the Democratic Administration of having violated the civil service law roused President Wilson and his Cabinet today, and resulted in the sending of official telegrams direct to Mr. Hughes in which he was pointedly told that he had made unfounded statements and was asked to correct them.

The anger of Administration officials was directed particularly to the statements of Mr. Hughes regarding the appointment of E. Lester Jones of Virginia, who was referred to by the Republican candidate as "an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon," as Superintendent of the Coast ond Geodetic Survey, and the alleged removal of employes of that branch of the Government according to Mr. Hughes, in opposition to the Civil Service Commission.

One telegram sent to Mr. ughes was signed by Edwin F. Sweet, Acting Secretary of Commerce, whose department has jurisdiction over the Coast and Geodetic Survey. e told Mr. Hughes that Dr. O. H. Tittman had retired voluntarily from the Superintendency of the survey on account of illness, and that Mr. Jones, who was not a veterinary surgeon, had made a record for efficiency as Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, and had been selected to succeed Dr. Tittman for that reason.

Secretary Redfield, who is at Binghamton, N. Y., sent a telegram to Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, branding Mr. Hughes's statements as false and misleading, and also a similar one to Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes had said at Detroit that in the year ending in April about 104 persons in the Coast and Geodetic Survey had been taken from under the protection of the civil service laws and that the places of about 62 were filled in opposition to the advice of the Civil Service Commission. In denying this Acting Sweet told Mr. Hughes only 50 appointmen-s were made to the Survey during the year, and that 38 of these appointments were made with the approval of the Civil Service Commission, and that during the incumbency of Mr. Jones not a single appointment was made in the Survey without the commission's advice.

It was said after the Cabinet meeting that it was the intention to check up on all charges against the Administration made by Mr. Hughes and that misstatement would be corrected.

Mr. Redfield's telegram to Secretary Tumully follows:

Terms Statement False.

"Statement of Hughes respecting appointments census and Coast Survey in Detroit false as to facts and of misleading substance. You may say from me that Durand of Census retired voluntarily, was not removed or retired. I recommended him to present employment. Harris's succession was not political. Made fine record and promoted to Trade Commissioner for merit. Tittman, Coast Survey, retired voluntarily after my refusing one resignation. Jones, his successor, promoted for meritorious work as Deputy Commissioner Fisheries. Has made wonderful record, instilling new life into service."

Mr. Sweet's telegram to Mr. Hughes follows:

"In a speech at Detroit yesterday you are quoted as saying:

We had in the Coast and Geodetic Survey an eminent scientist, a man who had won distinction in connection with his scientific work, a man of very eminent rank. He was displaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon.

"In the Coast and Geodetic Survey we have had a very extraordinary condition with regard to expert places. I mean places that were taken out of the civil service laws. I shall not go into the exact figures: In the year ended about April, 1916, there were taken out 104—that is, appointments by executive action, removed from the operation of the Civil Service Commission. I believe that about twenty-three were made after seeking the advice, and with the approval, of the Civil Service Commission, and I believe that sixty-two were made in opposition to the advice of the Civil Service Commission.

Dr. Tittman's Retirement.

"In the absence of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, (one of the bureaus of which is this Coast and Geodetic Survey,) I deem it my duty to correct some grave errors in the foregoing statement. Dr. Tittman, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the scientist to whom you refer, was not displaced. In February or March, 1915, he came to my office and told me that he had determined to resign on account of ill-health. He said that he had reached the conclusion many months before and had already purchased a place in Leesburg, Va., which he expected to make his home. I com-

Continued on Page 2.

94% OF RAILWAY MEN VOTE FOR A STRIKE

Nearly 400,000 Employes Ready to Go Out if Demands Are Refused.

MANAGERS TO REPLY TODAY

Union Men Say They Are Willing to Consider Any Offer Employers May Make.

The four railway brotherhoods laid their cards on the table before the railroads of the United States yesterday, showing that 94 per cent. of the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen of the country had voted in favor of a national strike if they did not get the eight-hour day, and then asked the railroads what they were going to do about it.

"Now, gentlemen, it's up to you," were the words used by A. B. Garretson, Chairman of the Union Conference Committee, after he and his colleagues had announced the strike vote at the conference in the Engineering Societies' Building, in West Thirty-ninth Street.

Elisha Lee, for the railroads, asked until 10 o'clock this morning to make reply to Mr. Garretson's question if the transportation companies had any proposition to make. The members of the National Conference Committee of the Railways spent yesterday afternoon and last night in conference over what course to take and will hold another meeting early this morning.

The labor chiefs were flat in their declaration that they would have the eight-hour day at all costs, and, though none of the railroad representatives said anything about granting it, the labor men took the attitude of being ready to hear any offer that was to be made.

To Ask Arbitration Again.

It is certain that the railroads will repeat their offer of arbitration and not at all certain that the workers will refuse arbitration if they can make sure beforehand that they will get a reduction in hours. This may mean that they would arbitrate the matter of time-and-a-half pay for overtime, which is coupled as a plenalty upon the railroads with the eight-hour day demand.

In the meanwhile representatives of the Bureau of Mediation of the United States Department of Labor are in New York, waiting to offer their services if a break comes. Mr. Garretson was asked last night whether the workers would accept mediation, and he replied that no sane man would refuse to consider such an offer.

After the transaction of some routine preliminary business at the opening of the conference at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the strike vote was announced, the heads of the brotherhoods reading the tabulated results for their organizations. The vote was as follows:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: Southeastern District, 98.72 per cent. in favor of the strike; Western District, 90.35; Eastern District, 94.54.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen: 98.10 per cent.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen: 97 per cent.

Order of Railway Conductors: Southeastern District, 93.4 per cent.; Western District, 84.3; Eastern District, 84.8; General Offices, 85.

Elisha Lee then asked for the detailed vote by railroads, but the labor chiefs told him that was something the railroads coudn't know.

"I tell you what," offered W. G. Lee of the Trainmen, "you voted your men as to how many would stay if there was a strike called. Now, you give us that vote under oath and we will tell each one of you how your men voted on our ballot."

Elisha Lee replied that this vote had been taken by individual roads and not by the committee, and that therefore he could not furnish it.

Then Mr. Garretson said:

"You know the vote. It's up to you whether you want to do anything."

"How do you mean?" asked Elisha Lee.

Unions Open to a Proposition.

"You know the attitude of the rank and file, whether they are satisfied with the representations made to you on this subject," Mr. Garretson replied. "It is up to you—it is up to you to decide whether in the face of the records there is any desire on your part to proceed toward a settlement, in any way modifying the position you have hitherto maintained. The men want a shorter day and not a higher wage. If there is any disposition on the part of the conference committee to do what has not yet been done to make a proposition, we are ready to consider it.

"If you have no desire to deviate in any way from the attitude you have hitherto assumed, then" — here the speaker paused several seconds while the men on both sides of the big table strained forward to hear—"it is for you to make the decision. We realize the responsibility placed upon you, and you undoubtedly realize the responsibility placed on us."

Mr. Lee replied for the railroads:

"I am not going to reply directly to you now as to whether we have a proposition. We are going to consult with the committee first, and whether we have a proposition will be developed by our own discussion. We desire to discuss the results of the vote you have presented."

Then Mr. Lee said the conference was adjourned until this morning. The only

Continued on Page 5.

ALLIES WIN 4-MILE FRONT ON SOMME; ITALIANS TAKE GORIZIA BRIDGEHEAD; RUSSIANS CLOSE IN ON STANISLAU

Triple Offensive of the Allies Delights London, Which Sees Auspicious Opening of Third Year of War

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Before the echoes have died of the mutual congratulations of the allied sovereigns, statesmen, and Generals on the auspicious opening of the third year of the war comes news of further Russian successes and of a victory for the Italian arms on the Isonzo front.

The surprising success of the Italians, who in two days have captured 10,000 prisoners, suggests that in addition to transferring General Koebess, an able Austrian General, from the Trentino front to Galicia, the Austrians also ventured to transfer troops from the Isonzo to the Russian front, in an endeavor to stem the Russian advance.

General Cadorna's victory has caused great rejoicing in London as one of the most promising successes in the new allied operations and a demonstration of the constantly growing power of the allied offensive on all fronts. Russia's new victories south of the Dniester and southwest of the Stanislau-Kolomea Railway afford equal satisfaction, and the prompt admission in the Berlin official statement of the retirement of the Austro-Germans south of the Dniester is taken here to indicate that the Russian victory in this quarter is weightier than yet announced by the Russian official dispatches. According to an unofficial report, the evacuation of Lemberg, the Galician capital, has already been ordered.

In the meantime, a new combined offensive by the Allies has begun on the western front, which is expected to lead to the severest fighting. Guillemont, around which heavy fighting is now in progress, is one of the strong positions in the German second system. It is expected that it will be defended, as was Pozières, with the utmost stubbornness.

WIDE ADVANCE BY FRENCH

Sweep Forward on Front of Over 3 Miles—British Also Push On.

GERMANS ATTACK POZIERES

Recapture Part of Trench After Fierce Fighting with Liquid Fire.

VERDUN BATTLE CONTINUES

Crown Prince's Troops Retake Thiaumont, but Lose Part of It Again.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—British and French troops in a combined offensive north of the Somme have made substantial gains near Guillemont, west of Combles.

The French at the same time increased their gains north of Hemwood, some distance south of Guillemont, so that their advance in the last two days comprises the capture of the whole of a line of German trenches on a front of nearly four miles, penetrating to a depth of 300 to 500 yards.

According to the official statement this evening from British Headquarters, Genral Haig's troops have advanced 400 yards southwest of the village of Guillemont. The heaviest fighting developed at the railway station, which lies just north of the village. Here the battle continues with little change in the situation.

The French War Office reports an advance east of Hill 139, north of Hardecourt, and just south of the British line of advance.

The Germans made four attacks today on the trenches held by the Australians northwest of Pozières, following a very heavy bombardment. One attack, accompanied by the throwing of liquid fire, enabled them to occupy about fifty yards of a British trench. All other attacks, the official report tonight says, were repulsed. The text of tonight's official British report follows:

Southwest of Guillemont we advanced our line about four hundred yards. Fighting continues near Guillemont station.

Northwest of Pozières the enemy made four attacks on our trenches, again using flammenwerfer. Three attacks failed completely, but in one he managed to occupy about fifty yards of our trench.

The enemy shelled Longueval, High Wood and Pozières heavily and also the vicinity of Mametz.

Elsewhere along the front it was a quiet day except for some artillery activity in the Loos Salient and near Givenchy.

Take Front of Nearly Four Miles.

The night report issued by the French War office, recounting the French success north of Hem Wood, follows:

North of the Somme we increased our gains of yesterday, capturing a small wood and a trench strongly organized by the enemy north of Hem Wood, which we held in its entirety.

In fine, in these two days we have conquered north of the Somme the whole of a line of German trenches on a front of six kilometres (3.75 miles) to a depth of from three hundred to five hundred metres (325 to 542 yards.)

The French afternoon report telling of the repulse of German attacks east of Monacu Farm, follows:

North of the Somme our infantry operating on the right of the British in the course of an attack by our allies on Guillemont, made an advance east of Hill 139, north of Hardecourt, and took forty prisoners.

East of Monacu Farm the Germans made two attempts this morning to recapture trenches which we took yesterday. Both attempts were repulsed by our infantry fire. The enemy was compelled to fall back, leaving a number of dead before our lines. The number of unwounded prisoners taken yesterday in this region is 230, of whom two are officers.

The British afternoon statement follows:

The enemy, after his five fruitless attempts yesterday north and east of Pozières has not made any fresh infantry attacks, but is maintaining a heavy artillery bombardment on this front and on other portions of the battle area.

Last night our troops pushed forward in places east of Trones Wood, and fighting on the outskirts of Guillemont, near the station, is proceeding.

In the eastern portion of the Leipsic salient the enemy attempted a bomb attack on our lines, but was driven back without difficulty.

North of Roclincourt two of our raiding parties successfully entered the German lines and blew up some dugouts.

An enemy squadron of ten aeroplanes endeavored to cross our lines yesterday on a bombing expedition. They were cut off by one of our offensive patrols of four machines. The enemy's machines scattered, returning precipitately, pursued by our patrols. Two of the hostile aeroplanes had to make forced descents behind their own lines.

Berlin Claims Advantage.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (via London.)—The British and French are continuing to make severe attacks along the Somme front. The War Office announcement of today says that these engagements have resulted generally in favor of the Germans. Near Pozières and east of Hem the fighting continues. The account of operations on the western front follows:

From the region south of La Bassee Canal to a point in the vicinity of Leos there is heavy firing. Between Thiepval and the Somme, especially near Pozières and Babentin-le Petit, and south of Maurepas, the enemy contin-

ITALIANS PIERCE ISONZO FRONT

Rush to Victory Flower-Decked and Shouting, "Great Italy Forever!"

10,000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN

Thousands of Others Buried in Caverns Blocked with Debris from Mighty Bombardment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 8 (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle).—The long-awaited hour of Italy's grand assault on the Isonzo has sounded the first day's offensive on a thirty-mile front resulted in a haul of nearly 4,000 prisoners with an immense quantity of guns and war material, in fact, the largest prize taken since Italy went to war.

First particulars from private sources supplementing the official communiqué are now permitted publication by the censorship. This morning's late edition of the Secolo contains the following from its war correspondents, Signori Pino Alessi and Raffaele Garinei.

"At 7 o'clock Sunday morning, under an unclouded Summer sky, the huge orchestra of Italian guns began rending the air with a terrifying chorus all the way from Plava heights right down to Monfalcone, supported thence by a naval demonstration in the higher Adriatic against the enemy's coast between Duino and Miramare.

Great Cascade of Fire.

"The whole territory which had been plowed up by bombardments since July 14 was again subjected to a ceaseless hail of shells of every calibre for the space of nine hours. No such awe-inspiring cascade of fire ever before has been witnessed on the Italian front. So terrific were the incessant earthquake-like phenomena thereby produced that houses in the Gorizia plain were shattered or collapsed by the force of the seismic waves, while the mouths of vast caverns on the Carso, in which thousands of Austrian troops had hurried and crouched for refuge, were dammed and choked by tons of débris so as to become converted into living tombs.

"Only at 4 o'clock in the afternoon was the order given for the infantry to quit the trenches where they had passed so many months in pent-up impatience. The spectacle of these hardy warriors as they bounded forth to the fray recalled the heroes of legendary lore. Thousands of their front ranks wore round their helmets a floral garland specially woven and forwarded for the historic occasion by women of Thiene and Schio of Vorastica and Vicenza.

"To the stirring cry of 'Great Italy forever!' they bounded across the dales at bridgehead of Gorizia and lower down scaled the lines of Carso plateau, everywhere to engage in a hand-to-hand struggle with the foe. Ahead of the main masses went men bearing aloft big white discs mounted on slender gray-green painted poles so as to guide the gunners in lengthening the range as the great advance preceded.

"Special praise is bestowed upon the Bersaglieri cyclist corps hailing from Tuinr, Leghorn, and Ancona, to whom is due the capture of the strongly fortified Hill 85, southeast of Monfalcone, on the road toward Trieste.

A Hundred Volunteer for Death.

"Among the immortal deeds witnessed, the Socialist Minister Rissolati, who went up from Rome to convey the greetings of the Government and Italian people to the troops just before the fight began, relates how a General went up to a squadron of mounted carabineers, saying he needed fifty brave men for an exploit that would mean certain death for every one of them. On the instant 100 Sardinian horsemen coursed forward in deliri-

Continued on Page 3.

RUSSIANS ROLL UP BOTHMER'S RIGHT

Smash Through on Wide Front in Galicia, Taking 2,000 Germans.

LEMBERG TO BE EVACUATED

Civilians Ordered Out of the Capital as Czar's Armies Sweep Toward It.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.—General Letchitsky, who a week ago in spite of flooded rivers and heavy roads began anew his hammering of the right flank of General Count von Bothmer's army, and by a cavalry attack took Ezerzany, has scored a new victory by the capture of Tlumach, ten miles further to the northwest. There has been little news from that section, but it is apparent that General Letchitsky has been following up his success along a front of ten miles south of the Dniester in the face of German reinforcements sent to stiffen von Bothmer's right wing.

The taking of Tlumach cuts the railway between Stanislau, Tysmienitsa and Buczacz, which has been utilized by the Austrians for supplying the southern end of von Bothmer's front, and gives the Russians another direct avenue of attack on Stanislau, which being "pocketed" by the capture of other villages northeast and south probably is being evacuated.

The Austrians tried to offset the force of Letchitsky's assault by fierce counterattacks along the Koropice River northward, but without avail. These were repulsed with severe losses.

Nearing Tarnopol-Lemberg Railroad.

At the same time a Russian offensive is being pushed against von Bothmer's left flank, south of Brody. A group of villages centring about Zalocze, on the headwaters of the Sereth, have been captured, and each day's developments show a further advance westward, the evident intention being to tap the railway between Tarnopol and Lemberg, which offers an easier line of advance, with fewer rivers and natural barriers, to the Galician capital.

An official report of the operations issued by army headquarters this morning said:

On the River Sereth our troops are advancing successfully and fortifying themselves in captured positions. The total number of prisoners taken in these battles from the 5th to the 6th of August amounts to 166 officers and 8,415 men. Four cannon, 19 machine guns, 11 trench mortars, a large number of minethrowers, and much other war material was captured.

On the line of the River Stokhod in the region of the Town of Stobychow, a party of Austrians left their oefenses during the night and came forward with uplifted hands toward the position occupied by one of our regiments. The battalion commander, Colonel Stepanenko, as he approached the Austrians, was treacherously killed by them. Our riflemen killed the whole party of Austrians.

South of the Dniester our troops, taking the offensive on a front of about 25 versts (15 miles) in the direction of Tysmienitsa, broke into the enemy's trenches and engaged the enemy during the pursuit. Owing to the irresistible onslaughts of our brave troops the enemy was driven back along the whole line, and we captured the town of Tlumach, including the region east of the Dniester and a ridge of heights.

2,000 Germans Captured.

Southwest of the Kolomea-Stanislau Railway our attack was preceded by artillery fire, and the discharge of chemical gas shells on the enemy's batteries. The enemy's artillery, ow-

Continued on Page 2.

ued his stubborn attacks. They led to bitter hand-to-hand combats at various points which, generally speaking, were decided in our favor. Only at some points, namely, near Pozières and east of Hem, fighting continues. Several hundred prisoners have been brought in.

South of the Somme attacks by French handgrenade detachments near Estrées and Soyecourt were repulsed.

A British aeroplane fell into our hands southeast of Cambrai.

FRENCH LOSE, THEN REWIN THIAUMONT

Repulse Heavy Attacks Northwest and South of Redoubt—Win Trenches Farther South.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—On the Thiaumont-Fleury front, northeast of Verdun, fighting of great violence continued throughout the day. As the result of a series of violent attacks early this morning the Germans succeeded in again gaining a foothold in the Thiaumont Work, according to the afternoon War Office report. The French, after repulsing all other German assaults, passed to the offensive, and once more pushed their lines into the Thiaumont Work.

Farther to the south the French troops captured a line of trenches on the Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chenois front, and in some places two lines of trenches. One of the trenches, the War Office says, contained about 100 German dead and wounded.

The text of the communiqué issued this evening follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the battle continued violently on the entire Thiaumont-Fleury front. With remarkable tenacity our troops have held back and repulsed the adversary, who sought by counterattacks to drive us from the ground conquered by us these last days northwest and south of the Thiaumont Work; then, passing to the offensive in their turn, they reoccupied all the elements of a trench where the enemy had taken foot in the course of a struggle and penetrated anew the Thiaumont Work.

On the Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chenois front we captured a line of trenches, and at certain points two lines of enemy trenches. One of these contained about a hundred German dead or wounded.

In these different actions we took prisoners about 200 unwounded men, of whom six were officers, and captured six machine guns.

In Champagne yesterday, after a spirited bombardment, strong enemy detachments which attacked with the grenade our positions northwest of Tahure and small posts on Hill 195 were taken under our fire and dispersed.

One of our pilots brought down a German machine, which fell in flames in the enemy lines north of Auberive. Yesterday a German aeroplane dropped four bombs on Nancy. Five of the civilian population were wounded, three of them grievously.

Germans Again in Thiaumont.

The afternoon report, telling of the Germans regaining a foothold in Thiaumont, follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the bombardment was resumed during the night with extreme violence on the Thiaumont-Fleury front. At about 5 o'clock this morning the Germans delivered a series of powerful attacks with heavy forces against our positions from the village of Fleury to a point north of Thiaumont Work, accompanied by a curtain of fire. All the attacks were checked along the Fleury road and in the village by the fire of our machine guns, which caused large losses to the enemy. The Germans succeeded in gaining a footing in Thiaumont Work after a desperate encounter, which is still continuing at this hour.

In the Vosges detachments of the enemy which attempted to approach our trenches near Senones were dispersed easily by our fire.

Attacks Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (via London.)—The repulse of French attacks northwest and southwest of the "former" Thiaumont Work are reported in the official report regarding the Verdun front issued today by the Army Headquarters. The statement follows:

In the Meuse region the artillery on both sides of the river was very lively. Northwest and southwest of the former Thiaumont Work enemy attacks broke down completely under fire. Further south attempted attacks were stifled at the outset. Several hundred prisoners have been brought in.

BRITISH CATCH UP WITH RETREATING TURKS

Mounted Troops Fighting Rearguard Intrenched in Desert—Clearing Romani Battlefield.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—British troops pursuing the Turkish forces defeated last week at Romani have caught up with the Turkish rearguard 6 miles east of Katia, about 30 miles to the east of the Suez Canal, says an official statement regarding the campaign in Egypt, issued today. It follows:

The Commander in Chief in Egypt reports at 10:30 P. M. that his mounted troops are in contact with the Turkish rearguard in a position six miles east of Katia which he intrenched some days ago at the beginning of his advance.

The work of clearing the battlefield is proceeding and a quantity of rifles and other war material has been brought in. Up to the time of this report 200 of the enemy's dead have been buried in the area over which the counterattack passed on Aug. 4.

A bomb attack by aeroplanes over Port Said and Suez inflicted little material damage and caused slight casualties.

The operations with which the Turkish forces began their attack are described in an official statement by Turkish Army Headquarters under date of August 5, received here, as follows:

Egyptian front—On Aug. 3 our advanced troops occupied the line of El Rabih-Katia-Abutelle and pushed forward their reconnoissances to Romani, eight kilometers north of Katia. East of the town of Suez an encounter took place between one of our advanced detachments and an enemy detachment. El Rahib is situated one kilometer north of Katia and Abutelle 5½ kilometers southwest of Katia.

It is stated that the number of prisoners taken at Kut-el-Amara was 12,597, including 61 officers.

The British force at Kut-el-Amara, under General Townshend, surrendered to the Turkish Mesopotamian armies on April 29 last. The Turkish announcement at that time gave the number of prisoners captured as 13,300. The British admitted the surrender of 8,970 men.

WATCHES ALL HYPHENATES.

Home Secretary Says Britain Has Taken Precautions.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Asked by Sir Edwin Andrew Cornwall in the House of Commons today what safeguards this country had against "hyphenated Germans who came to this country as American citizens and with American passports," Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, replied that they were dealt with by the authorities under the Alien Restriction and Defense of the Realm acts.

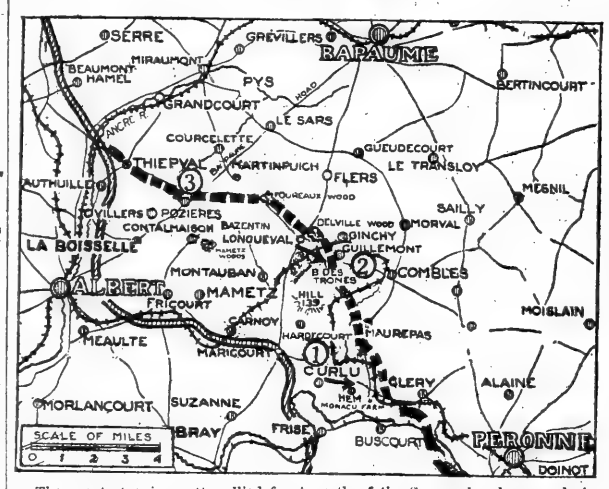
It would be contrary to the public interest, added the Secretary, to give the details of the action which had been taken.

Bomb Fighting Near Het-Sas.

HAVRE, Aug. 8, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

In the region of Dixmude the artillery duel lost its intensity. At Boesinghe and Het-Sas bomb fighting was spirited.

Scene of Allies' Gain North of Somme.



The greatest gain on the allied front north of the Somme has been made by the French, who have captured German trenches north of Hew Wood (1) on a front of nearly four miles. At the northern wing of this front British and French, in a combined attack, gained about 400 yards southwest of Guillemont. (2.) Northwest of Pozières (3) the Germans again made a series of determined counterattacks, the net result being the capture of a small portion of a British

Region of the Isonzo, Scene of Italian Victory



The Isonzo bridgehead at Gorizia where the railroad from Udine crosses the river (1), for which the Italians have been fighting since the beginning of the war, is at last in their possession through the capture of Monte Sabotino (2), to the north of the city, and of Monte San Michele (3), to the south of it. The great offensive started on Sunday near Monfalcone (4), and the occupation of Gorizia, which is a centre for four railroads, will greatly facilitate the invasion of Austria from this front.

ITALIANS PIERCE ISONZO FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

ious joy. Those who were not chosen fell to cursing their misfortune."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The news of the Italian victory at Monfalcone was received thankfully but tranquilly by Italians. Great satisfaction is expressed that the making of so many prisoners wer due to the Bersaglieri, which is peculiarly an Italian corps of small men trained to cover ground with great rapidity and dear to the heart of every Italian.

Shelling Foe Out of Gorizia.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Sabotino and San Michele Mountains, overlooking Gorizia, have been captured by the Italians, who are now shelling the Austrians out of the city.

More than 10,000 prisoners have been captured as a result of operations on the 6th and 7th and large numbers of other enemy troops are surrendering, according to a Central News dispatch from Rome.

The Rome correspondent of the Paris Havas Agency says the conviction is general in the Italian capital that a great offensive has begun, "the results of which are certain, although they may be slow."

ROME, Aug. 8,—The War Office today announced the capture of the Gorizia bridgehead by the Italians in the following official statement:

Intense artillery activity continues in the Lagarina Valley. On the Asiago Plateau a heavy enemy attack in the Monte Zebio area was repulsed. In the upper Cordevole Valley the enemy, after intense bombardment, renewed his efforts against our position on Monte Sief, but each time was repulsed with heavy loss.

On the lower Isonzo, in front of Gorizia, hot fighting continues. Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele, strongholds of the enemy defense, are now completely in our possession. The bridgehead of Gorizia is therefore in our hands. Our artillery is shelling the town to drive out the enemy from among the houses.

During the fighting on the 6th and 7th we captured more than 8,000 prisoners, including more than 200 officers, 20 of whom were senior officers. Prisoners are still coming in. We also captured 11 guns and 100 machine guns and much material.

Last night one of our airships bombarded the railway junction of Opcina, (northeast of Trieste,) dropping a ton of high explosives. Good results were observed. In spite of the fire of numerous anti-aircraft batteries and the attack of two hostile naval aeroplanes, the airship returned safely to our lines.

VIENNA, Aug. 8, (via London.)—The loss of the Gorizia bridgehead to the Italian forces is admitted in the Austrian official statement issued today. A withdrawal to the eastern Isonzo, the statement says, was necessary to avoid severe losses to the defenders of the bridgehead because of the desperate attacks made by the Italians.

Following is the text of the statement:

The fighting in the Gorizia region continues with unabated stubbornness. We repulsed several enemy attacks with superior forces. Since the afternoon of Aug. 6 we have captured 2,993 prisoners, including 72 officers.

In order to avoid severe losses to the brave defenders of the bridgehead, against which repeated desperate attacks have been made by the Italians, they were last night withdrawn to the Eastern Isonzo.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters sends the following report of operations on the Italian front:

The hospitals maintained by monks at Gorizia were destroyed by Italian shell fire and several persons were killed.

South of Val Sugana an Austro-Hungarian detachment made a short advanced and captured 2 Italian officers and 76 men, as well as 5 machine guns.

AUSTRIANS A MOTLEY MOB.

Prisoners Lack Uniforms and Are Badly Equipped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 7, (Despatch to The London Times.)—The Austrian prisoners whom I have seen were made up of stalwart youths and men over 40. There seemed to be none between. They were in th worst possible condition, with nothing resembling a uniform—a veritable beggers' brigade, and they quite bore out the statements of an escaped Russian, with whom I spoke on Sunday morning, about the extremely bad equipment and food of the Austrian troops on the Isonzo.

Very few of these men had more than 100 cartridges in his belt, which goes to show how unprepared the Austrians were for an attack upon them.

GORIZIA A RAILROAD CENTRE.

Four Important Austrian Lines Converge at Beleaguered City.

The Gorizia bridgehead on the Isonzo commanded by Monte Sabotino, San Michele, and San Martino has long been the key that the Italians have been in vain trying to turn to unlock, not only the door to the path to the Austrian stronghold of Klagenfurt, but also to the railways which run south into Istria, to Trieste, Pola, and Fiume.

Gorizia itself, 22 miles northwest of Trieste, has thus gradually assumed the character of a fortress becausct of the defending heights which prevented the Italians from occupying it. It sits among its hills like a Greek theatre facing south—its stage, the fields of the Isonzo across which the Italians could not advance until they had captured at least some of the seats in the gallery, which they have now done.

Gorizia is a town of 31,000 inhabitants, by far the largest place in the district between the Italian frontier and Trieste. Four railways meet there, leading (1) northwest to Udine in the Italian region of Venetia, (2) northeast to Villach and Vienna, (3) south to Monfalcone, captured by the Italians on June 5, 1915, and (4) southeast and then south to Trieste.

The fact that in assaulting the heights around it, various detachments of Italians have passed through the suburbs gave rise from time to time to the announcement that the place had fallen. It is at the northern angle of a quadrilateral formed by highways; the three other angles are Gradisca, Nabresina, and Scherbina, including an area of about 100 square miles. Within have been a series of fortified heights ranging from 100 to 400 feet in altitude—Terstell, Temizza, Brestovizza, Castagnavizza, Rubbia—which the Italians were obliged to occupy. The city has also been defended from a similar group of fortifications in the north and east—Monte Santo, Saicano, Ternora, Cairn, and Belpasso.

GERMAN BIG GUNS BEING WITHDRAWN

Many Damaged by British Howitzers and Others Are Being Retired Out of Their Reach.

KENT'S MEN PROUD OF WORK

Opened Way for Last Attack Near Thiepval and Then Chased the Germans from Trenches.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 7.—All last night there was great hammering of guns and this morning when I went out in the direction of Thiepval the artillery on both sides was hard at work. The Germans were dropping heavy stuff in the neighborhood of Pozières, with occasional shots at long range into the fields round about. The quiet villages behind the lines are gradually being reduced in number.

The German batteries are, I believe, drawing back as far from the reach of the British heavies as possible, because many of them have been badly knocked about by the British guns, and they are concentrating their fire upon positions nearer to their own lines. From all I see and hear it seems certain that the British artillery has the mastery along the line of attack.

It was in the midst of the tumult of guns and below the long resonant journeying of great shells on their way to the German territory that I sat today with some of the officers who had just chased the Germans out of their trenches to the north of Pozières.

They were all men of Kent. The Captain is a merry soul, who laughs heartily over hairbreadth escapes and still more loudly when he describes little exploits which would make most men shudder at the mere remembrance. The Colonel of his battalion, who sat opposite, is of a different type, quiet and thoughtful but with a sense of humor also that lights his eyes.

There were other officers who had fought in this show to the north of Pozières, all proud of the men who had done the job, and all wanting to say how splendid they were.

Late one evening last week a patrol was sent out to examine the situation. On the following day the British artillery began a long and steady bombardment of the German line, and a number of Germans ran out of a portion of a trench and took shelter in the shell holes in No Man's Land. There was retaliation from the German artillery, and they used a number of gas shells, so that the men of Kent had to put on gas masks before the time of their attack. The Germans were sending up distress signals to their guns, and in anticipation of the attack were flinging colored lights over to the British lines, so as to illuminate any British infantry who might be advancing. At the same time the German machine guns played upon any figures so revealed, so that it was almost certain death to be in those glaring lights.

At great risk several men sprang forward into the illumination and kicked out the burning canisters. Then in the momentary darkness the leading companies advanced in waves toward the German trenches, south of Mouquet, or, as the soldiers call it, Moocow farm.

The Colonel of the battalion went with his men, and as he drew near to the German lines he saw two figures silhouetted against the German lights. He called out to them, thinking that they might be his own men, working forward on his right, but he saw they were Germans when one man threw up his hands as a sign of surrender, and the other dropped to one knee to fire a rifle shot. The Colonel sprang forward, covering them with his revolvers, and took both of them prisoners.

Without many casualties, in spite of the machine-gun fire, the British troops reached the German trenches.

Great heroism was shown by a young Lieutenant and a party of bombers, who went first over No Man's Land so quickly behind the British barrage that they risked death by the British shells, and came against the first defense. It was their quick advance which scared the Germans and helped to demoralize them. The men who followed ran along the German parapets, bombing down the trenches, while others leaped in and fought their way down.

Large numbers of Germans were down in the usual dugouts, and sentries were posted at the entrance of each of these underground places. Many refused to surrender or come out. Then a bomb was thrown into the entrance way, and after its explosion there was heard in every case a great scrambling and scurrying.

"It was the funniest thing you ever saw," said a jovial Captain. "Out of the entrances the beggars tumbled up just for all the world like rabbits."

The men of Kent were pleased and excited at taking so many prisoners, about eighty of them, in one batch, and an escort party fixed their bayonets with snap as if on parade and then marched off with pride, leaving the prisoners to follow on.

One of the prisoners, taken later, was a forward observing officer, a Prussian giant, well over six feet high and enormously stout. He was put in charge of a little Kentish man, standing five feet one in his socks. The German giant was frightened at the machine-gun fire of his own men and he went back, crouching in a bearlike way, prodded from behind by the wee man in khaki. This sight, illuminated by the flares, was seen by the men left behind in the British trenches, and they stood up on the parapets, laughing and cheering.

The amount of comedy this British battalion extracts from all this grim business is astounding. One of their number was once a member of Fred Karno's troupe and has not lost his old instincts for a knockabout turn. When he took a prisoner he caught him by the hand and danced a pas de quatre with him.

These things are worth telling because they show how the English character keeps its individuality, its humor, and its extraordinary refusal to surrender to the gloom and tragedy of war, even in hours like this, which are truly frightful, and when death is at the elbow of every man.

These Kentish lads laughed and shouted in the glare of red and green lights, in the midst of machine-gun fire, in the tumult of guns, and when they came back from the frthest trench, sixty men were wearing sixty German helmets and grinning beneath them.

BRITISH WAR FUNDS WILL AID PORTUGAL

Peninsular Republic, It Is Said, Is Preparing to Take Part in Great Conflict.

LISBON, Aug. 7, (via Paris, Aug. 8.)—Dr. Affonzo Costa, the Minister of Finance, upon the reassembling of the Portuguese Congress today, announced that the British Government would lend Portugal such sums as should be mutually agreed upon between the two countries to cover the expense of Portugal's participation in the war. The money, he said, would be lent to Portugal as one of the allies of the British Government, to be repaid within two years after the signing of the treaty of peace.

A not from the British Government acknowledging Portugal's loyalty to her ancient friendship and alliances with Great Britain and inviting her to participate in the war when she considered herself fully prepared was read. The British General Staff is being consulted concerning the preparations.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By the capture of the bridgehead at Gorizia, which was announced by the Italians yesterday, Austria has been repaid with interest the blow struck in June in the Trentino. It is unquestionably the greatest victory the Italians have won since the beginning of the war. Italy's plan of campaign from the beginning, it will be remembered, was to neutralize the Trentino by blocking up all the passes leading into the Italian plain, and to smash through by a heavy attack the Austrian line of the Isonzo. In the first named feature of their operations they have been entirely successful. In the latter, however, they had up to yesterday met with failure. They did succeed in the earlier days of the war in crossing the river far down near its mouth near Monfalcone, and in controlling its eastern bank from Monfalcone to Gradisca. North of Gradisca, however, has been the great block to their progress, the Gorizia bridgehead. Here they have been held up from the beginning.

The importance of Gorizia is evident from an inspection of the railroad situation and of the main topographical features. The Isonzo comes down from the mountains through a narrow gorge. Its current is always swift, the stream deep and unfordable. It is, therefore, almost an impossibility to construct across it the usual military pontoon bridge. Just north of Gorizia the river broadens out and flows through a stretch of comparatively level country in the nature of a small plain or valley. At the beginning of this plain or valley is Gorizia itself. The town is situated in a pocket. The mountains curve in behind it and around it, leaving it fitted snugly in, surrounded on three sides by the mountains and on the fourth by the Isonzo. South of the town is the bridgehead, the point where the railroad from Udine crosses the river. This is the point which the Italians have been fighting for almost from the beginning, this is the point the capture of which they announced last night. The town itself still holds out. While a large number of prisoners were captured in the positions at the bridgehead, the Austrian positions in the hills surrounding the village are yet secure. These positions are being stormed by the Italians who now have easy access across the river.

Just what effect the capture of the bridgehead will have on the situation is too early to say. Several things are, however, apparent. In the first place, the Austrians are weaker not only on this front, but in every other field than they have been at any other time since the beginning of the war. With Russia applying her tremendous power all along the Teuton front in her territory, Austria has to make the comparatively small number of troops she has left go as far as possible. Therefore the number of men holding each mile of the Austrian line is less, and is, moreover, growing less still. The next point is that Italy, no matter how hard she might fight or what superiority she might have in men or equipment, absolutely was held fast and unable to advance until the bridgehead at Gorizia fell into her hands.

Italy is after Trieste and Istria. Both lie beyond the Isonzo, and whatever guarded the Isonzo for the Austrians kept the Italians back from their objective. In order to make any headway toward either one it is absolutely essential that Italy have free and good avenues across the river by which not only men and supplies, but heavy guns can be brought from one bank to the other without delay. Gorizia is the only means by which this is posible. It seems, therefore, that now such a crossing is possible to them, the Italians should make more rapid strides than they have been able to make since the beginning of the war.

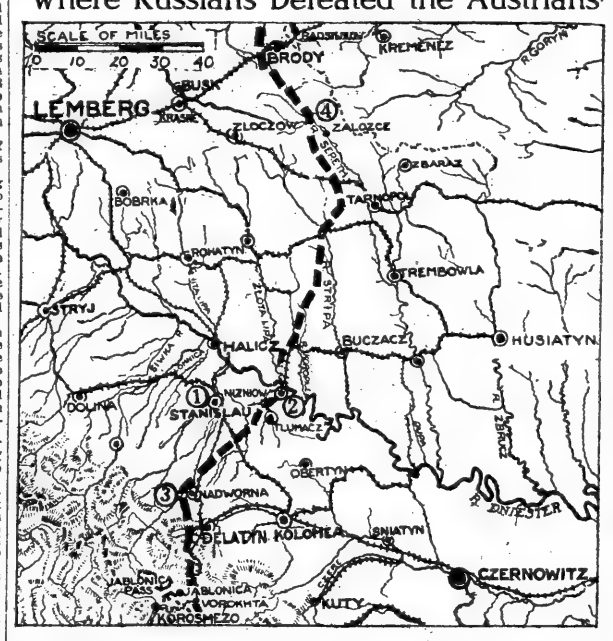
Just what Italy will do now no one can foretell. Lyinb immediately to the east of the bridgehead is a wide triangular-shaped valley, bounded on the north and south by high hills. Through this valley the railroad from Udine runs to Trieste by way of San Daniele. This valley would seem the logical line of advance. If this advance were made successfully the entire Austrian line south of the valley would be turned. There is also another possible line of attack which will undoubtedly have consideration when the Italian staff is preparing for its next move. This is the line from Gorizia toward Unterloitsch by way of Aidussina. The object here would be to cut off Istria from the rest of Austria and thus to isolate the troops which are now in Istria. This would be the more destructive move of the two, as it would, if successful, entirely destroy as far as military value is concerned, a large section of the Austrian Army. Speculation as to what will follow this Italian success is at the present time idle. Italy's next move will prove of the greatest interest, and from it we can tell which course she will follow.

There is one point, however, that I wish to impress in connection with this new Austrian defeat. That is Austria's rapidly dwindling strength. We have no means of knowing with any degree of accuracy how many men of suitable fighting age Austria still has with the colors, on the firing line, and in reserve. But we have seen Austria driven literally from pillar to post, standing only when bolstered up with German contingents. Close to a million men have been put out of action in the last ten weeks, the majority of them permanently, so. Part of her force is disorganized by a succession of defeats as disastrous as the defeats which hurled Russia out of Galicia a year ago.

On the Isonzo, Austria held the strongest defensive lin in all of Europe, with the possible, but by no means certain, exception of the line of the Vistula. This line Austria has been holding with comparative ease. Italy threw the best she had against it and was defeated, not once but many times. She has struggled for an individual position, not for days or weeks, but for considerably over a year, without success. There came a lull; a period in which Austria had time to rest from the succession of attacks and to perfect her preparations for those that were to come. This lull extended over several months. Then Italy struck and in five days broke down the Austrian resistance and took the position. There can be but one reason for this sudden success, and that is the weakening of the Austrian field forces by war's depletion. Germany may persist, but Austria seems done for. Germany may force Austria to remain technically in the war and to furnish such aid as her remaining resources warrant. But Austria as an independent unit, as a fighting military entity, is to all practical purposes a nullity.

Russia again reports another crushing blow dellvered to the Teuton lines in Galicia. The Stokhod front has temporarily lost interest. The Russians are evidently for the time being just sufficiently active to keep the Germans busy while her main blows are being struck against the Lemberg front. The blow this time fell between the Dneister and the Pruth northwest of Kolomea, and is directed primarily at Stanislau. Reports received from this front are not yet complete and we have a none too definite idea of just what has been accomplished. The Russians evidently have been advancing up along the Dneister River and have thrown back the Teutons practically to a straight line joining the mouth of the Zlota Lipa River with the town of Nadworna. If this should prove to be the beginning of the Austrian retreat between these two rivers, the Austrian position in northern Galicia is in the fullest sense of the word desperate. But one thing stands between the Austrian line along the Stripa and utter disaster, the River Dneister. If this river should be forced near Stanislau where the Russians are now fightinig before the Austrians make good a fifteen-mile retreat to the line of the Zlota Lipa, the Russians are practically certain to achieve the greatest success they have yet won since their offensive began on the 4th of June.

Where Russians Defeated the Austrians



The stiffening of the Austrian forces in Galicia by German reinforcements has not availed to check the Russians in their march from the south toward Lemberg. They are closing in on Stanislau (1) on a front marked by the capture yesterday of towns and villages along a line from Nizniow (2) to Nadworna, (3.) Southeast of Brody they have taken several villages in the region of Zalozce (4) in a drive to seize the branch of the Lemberg railroad running from Tarnopol to Krasne.

RUSSIANS ROLL UP BOTHMER'S RIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

ing to our gas, ceased firing and abandoned their arms. Our cavalry pursued the enemy, who fled in disorder. One of our gallant divisions took 2,000 German prisoners during these engagements and captured several heavy calibre guns and many machine guns. Prisoners continue to arrive in large parties. Their total number is not yet known.

In this way the gallant troops of General Letchitsky again attained an important success.

A later bulletin issued this evening is as follows:

The success achieved by our troops south of the Dniester continues to develop. Pursuing the enemy, our brave troops have fought their way into the town of Nizniow, (about fifteen miles northeast of Stanislau,) which was captured, as also were the villages of Bratychuv, Palakhiche, Nadworna, Charnolocze, Krovotula, Nove, and the small town of Ottynia.

During the pursuit, parts of our troops are on the left flank of the occupied region, approaching the River Vorone, on which is situated the town of Tysmienitsa.

Previous to the retreat of the enemy a number of explosions were heard at some points. It is probable that the enemy blew up bridges and stores. The number of prisoners and the quantity of booty captured is not yet known. This will be reported later.

The region captured by us covers an area of 160 square kilometers, (fifty square miles.)

Berlin Announces Retreat.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (via London.)—Strong Russian forces yesterday advanced against the Austro-German positions on the Tlumach-Ottynia line, to the south of the Dniester River, in Galicia, it is announced by the German Army Headquarters Staff today, and the forces of the Central Powers withdrew to previously prepared positions. The text of the official communication follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Artillery activity was more lively yesterday in the Sereth sector and to the south of it. Enemy attacks at some points were repulsed. Near Zarecse, on the Stokhod, repeated efforts by the Russians to gain ground were without success and the enemy suffered heavy losses. West of Lutsk renewed batties have been in progress since early this morning. Northwest of Zalocze enemy attacks failed. South of Zalocze the Russian advance has been stopped by a counterattack by our troops co-operating with those under General Count von Bothmer. During this operation nine officers and more than 700 men were taken prisoner and five machine guns captured.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—South of the Dniester strong Russian forces advanced to the attack against the Tlumach-Ottynia line. The allied (Teutonic) troops withdrew to previously prepared positions further back.

In the Capathians advantages gained on both sides of the Bialy-Cheremoch valley have been extended.

Civilians Ordered from Lemberg.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A proclamation foreshadowing the surrender of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, was issued by the Governor of the city on Aug. 4, says an Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Bucharest.

On the same date, the despatch adds, the evacuation of the city by the civilian population was ordered.

The proclamation declared the Austrians would return shortly to wrest Lemberg from the Russians.

VIENNA, Aug. 8, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

East of Ottynia and Tlumach an enemy attacking column penetrated our first line, but was completely repulsed by a counterattack. We took 1,000 prisoners.

Near Tlumach, in the face of an attack by superior forces, our defense was transferred from the region west of that town.

BERLIN SEES ALLIES IN TRAP ON SOMME

Wedge at Peronne Can Be Attacked on Three Sides, Say Germans.

FIERCE BATTLE CONTINUES

Correspondents Emphasize Ferocity of British Attacks, but Are Confident of Victory.

By DR. MAX OSBORN.

The Vossiche Zeitung Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 8.—The heavy, embittered fighting north of the Somme has hardly lost in intensity in the first August days. This renewed general storm of the Anglo-French masses seems to try to outdo the earlier attacks in ferocity and stubbornness. Between Thiepval and Cléry, principally on the English front, but also slightly beyond the junction point of the English and French armies, the fire rages on ever fresh.

I spent several days since the beginning of the renewed thrust in the battle sone of Picardy and I had the opportunity from many points of the firing line to get a look at the horrors of this attack, which on both sides necessitates in an ever-increasing degree the straining of all forces to the uttermost. One who is privileged thus to be continuously in touch with the fighting troops themselves and at the same time observe the titantic organization of the battle, gains some conception of the unheard-of difficulties and the efforts which the German troops have to overcome, and of the quiet decision with which their bravery faces the raging attack of the Anglo-French forces, of the greatness of the hardships and sufferings they endure, and of the thoughtful claim of their leadership.

"Only with such troops on which one can absolutely rely as on ours, is it possible to hold against the terrific force of these attacks," said the commander of a part of the German Somme army. His chief of staff, who explained to us the situation in detail, and the measures taken in order to call a halt to a further advance of the adversary, concluded:

"Whatever the enemy may still attempt, we are ad omnes eventus parati."

The iron sense of duty and the capacity for making sacrifices of the German soldier on the Somme and the Ancre, and the experienced circumspection of leadership are the pillars on which rest the German confidence in the earnestness of these decisive weeks of battle.

This confidence is further supported by the actual situation that has developed on the far-flung battlefield. By choosing his point of attack where the allied armies join they have brought themselves before a hindrance in the way of a successful break through the German front and which hems them in extremely, namely, the swampy low ground. By reaching this hindrance at only one point while the adjoining forces lag behind, the Anglo-French army has created extremely uncomfortable tactical conditions for itself, namely, that the German troops can grapple with their opponents at these most advanced and most important positions from three sides, while the heavy artillery ravages the allied reserves and the batteries at various points can be taken under fire by the German artillery almost from the rear. All the titantic efforts of the adversary for weeks have been directed toward improving this unfavorable attacking situation. So far he has not succeeded. He still labors under the difficulties of the peculiar fighting position.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—A Budapest correspondent stationed at German Great Headquarters has been told this by a high personage:

"The Central Powers have already overcome the critical point of the gigantic Entente offensive, and that it is now expected that successes can hardly be won by our enemies. We have parried the blow and through numerous counter-attacks have proved that the strength of our soldiers has not been broken. The tactical position of the enemy, who is under fire from three sides, is highly unfavorable. His losses are incomparably higher than ours. Even should parts of the front be taken back here, that has no importance.

"We can afford to wait until one of our enemies has suffered a defeat so grievous that he must realize that his goal of driving the Germans out of Belgium and France is absolutely unattainable."

AUSTRIAN WARSHIP DAMAGED BY TORPEDO

But Italian Flotilla Is Routed in Adriatic Battle and an Aeroplane Is Captured.

BERLIN, Aug. 8. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An engagement between Austrian and Italian warships occurred on Aug. 2, following a raid on the Italian coast by Austrian torpedo boats. An official statement issued at Vienna says that Italian warships were struck, and that the flotilla retreated. The Austrian vessels were unharmed. On the same day the Austrian torpedo gunboat Magnet was struck by a hostile submarine and damaged in the stern. Two men were killed and four wounded, and seven are missing. The announcement follows:

Austro-Hungarian torpedo boats on Aug. 2 shelled military establishments at Wolfetto. They destroyed an aeroplane shed, set a factory on fire, and inflicted other damage.

On their return these vessels, which were joined by the cruiser Asperin, developed an engagement with an Italian flotilla of one cruiser and six destroyers. The Italians were hit and, turning southward, disappeared. The Austro-Hungarian vessels returned unharmed.

On the morning of the same day five hostile aeroplanes bombarded Durazzo without inflicting any damage. They were pursued by Austro-Hungarian naval planes. One hostile aeroplane was brought down some miles south of Durazzo by an Austro-Hungarian plane whose pilot was Naval Ensign von Fritsch and whose observer was Naval Ensign Sewern. The aeroplans was captured, having been damaged only slightly. Both the occupants fled. One was arrested later.

The torpedo gunboat Magnet on Aug. 2 was hit by a torpedo from a hostile submarine and damaged in the stern. Two men were killed and four wounded, and seven are missing. The vessel was brought to port.

Austria Winds Up Enemy Firms.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.—The Zeitung of Vienna publishes an order of the Austrian Government providing for the compulsory winding up of the administration of all firms or branches managed or controlled from enemy countries. The order also applies to firms or branches whose capital is owned by alien enemies.

Report Dutch Ships' Mail Seized.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British authorities removed the mail from the Dutch steamers Oranje, bound from Amsterdam for Batavia; the Nieuw Amsterdam, which has arrived at Rotterdam from New York, and the Zeelandia, from Buenos Aires, which has arrived at Amsterdam, according to an Overseas News Agency announcement today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

25¢ 75¢



Lets you eat what you like

800,000,000 Sold Yearly

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

NO DANISH INDEMNITY WAS PAID TO GERMANY

Foreign Minister Scavenius Denies to The Times Story of $22,500,000 Payment.

Special Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 8.—Story of indemnity paid to Germany is without any foundation whatever.

SCAVENIUS, Foreign Minister.

This message is in answer to an inquiry as to the truth of the report contained in a cable message to this country that Denmark had been forced on threat of a declaration of war to pay to Germany $22,500,000 as compensation for having allowed British submarines to enter the Baltic, and that this expenditure accounted for the apparent desire of the Danes to sell their West Indian islands to this country for $25,000,000.

According to a news agency dispatch, twenty-five British submarines passed from the North Sea into the Baltic in the week of Nov. 17, 1915, and more followed. After passing through the Skagerrak and the Cattegat, these boats could enter the Baltic only through three passages, one of which, the Little Belt, between Schleswig and the Island of Fünen, the Germans had practically closed. This left the Great Belt, between Fünen and Zealand, twenty miles broad, and the Sound, between Zealand and the Swedish mainland, one mile broad.

Germany, on the presumption that they had taken their way through the Great Belt among the Danish Islands, and had received more aid than should be given to belligerent warships at neutral ports, protested to the Copenhagen Government, which denied the charge.

In December last the matter was taken up in the Danish Parliament, and the Government on interpellation revealed a commercial treaty with Great Britain which provided for the piloting of British warships among the Danish Islands, but nothing more.

The story of a payment of indemnity evidently sprang from this controversy.

HENDERSON, UNDER FIRE, GIVES UP PORTFOLIO

Head of British Board of Education Was Assailed for Failure to Inaugurate Reforms.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 9.—Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education in the British Cabinet, has resigned his portfolio. Mr. Henderson had been strongly criticised of late, both in Parliament and by the newspapers, for alleged failure to meet the present demand for a reform in the nation's educational system.

The Press Association, dealing with the resignation of Mr. Henderson, says:

"It is understood that Mr. Henderson finds incompatible with his duties at the Board of Education the amount of work he had to perform for the Government in connection with labor organizations and other matters, and in view of the criticisms in both houses of Parliament has felt it his duty to resign."

According to The Daily News, Mr. Henderson's resignation applies only to his office as Minister of Education, but not to his membership in the Cabinet. The paper adds that he will be retained in the Cabinet as labor adviser, without specific portfolio for the present. The Marquis of Crewe, it is expected, will combine the Presidency of the Board of Education with his present duties as Lord President of the Council.

Arthur Henderson, prior to his appointment as President of the Board of Education, was leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons. He is a Scotchman, and has been identified with labor since his entry into public life. He was Mayor of Newcastle in 1903.

Mr. Henderson was made a member of the present coalition Cabinet in May, 1915. He opposed the Labor Party's opposition to the Government's Compulsion bill early in the year, and when the labor organizations in congress in London expressed hostility to the measure, Mr. Henderson tendered his resignation from the Cabinet. When, however, the Compulsory Service bill was finally passed in Parliament Mr. Henderson withdrew his resignation.

Captain Duveen Has Narrow Escape

Joseph Duveen received a dispatch yesterday from Paris saying that his brother, Captain Ernest Duveen of the British Flying Corps, had a narrow escape from death. He was at an altitude of 8,000

MEXICO CONFERENCE TO TAKE WIDE SCOPE

Announcement by Washington Officials of Plans for Parley Is Expected Today.

MAY NAME THE COMMISSION

Arredondo and Polk Confer and the Envoy Explains the Desires of General Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Formal announcement that a joint international commission will seek a solution for border disputes between the United States and the Mexican de facto Government probably will be made tomorrow. Acting Secretary of State Polk and Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's Ambassador, virtually concluded their preliminary conferences today.

It is regarded as improbable that additional diplomatic correspondence will be necessary. Mr. Arredondo assured Mr. Polk today that his Government was willing that the commission should have a broad scope, but that it wished to see the immediate questions arising from the border situation disposed of first. State Department officials agreed with that view.

President Wilson is expected to announce the American membership of the commission at once. It has been agreed by Mr. Polk and Mr. Arredondo that selection of the place for the meetings will be left to the Commissioners themselves.

Delay in consummating the commission plan was due to conflicting translations of that portion of General Carranza's last note dealing with the suggestion to give a broader scope to the commission. Withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, negotiation of a protocol covering future border operations, and investigation of the interests behind border raids first were outlined by General Carranza for discussion by the Commissioners. Then, when the United States suggested a wider latitude, General Carranza indicated that he desired the three special questions named taken up "preferably."

Whether he meant to close the door on widr inquiries into relations between the two countries and means of restoring economic and financial order in Mexico was not certain.

Mr. Arredondo asured Mr. Polk today that the language meant merely that the commission should first endeavor to formulate recommendations on the three specific points before proceeding to other matters. He said the Mexican Government intended to comply with the suggestions of the Washington Government completey, except that it sought to indicate what subjects it thought should have priority.

Mr. Polk is understood to be anxious that the last doubt regarding this be cleared up before the commission meets, and it is expected Mr. Arredondo will be able to give still more complete explanations tomorrow on new advices from his Government.

The State Department never has disclosed its reasons for seeking to broaden the scope of the commission. It is understood, however, that President Wilson and his advisers are hopeful that a plan may be evolved whereby aid can be given to a constructive effort to solve the economic and financial problems which General Carranza is facing.

OUTLAW BAND NEAR BORDER.

One Report Credits Tames with a Force of 350—Cannon Arrive.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 8.—About 350 outlaws under Mariano Tames, a former Villa Colonel, are encamped tonight on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, about thirteen biles below Ysleta, Texas, which is about twelve miles east of here, according to reports to American military headquarters. The reports were unconfirmed. Government officials in Juarez said, however, that Tames, who left Juarez last week with the announced intention of joining Villa, has less than a dozen men with him.

Ordnance for the Eighth United States Field Artillery, one of the newly organized regiments, consisting of 3.8 guns, was unloaded here today, and it was announced that a number of six-inch howitzers are now in transit for the use of the Fifth Field Artillery here.

STOP FUNDS FOR TURKS.

Britain Learns American Remittances Are Manipulated by Porte.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The British Government has decided to hold up any further remittances from Turkish emigrants in America to American missionaries in Turkey, to whom remittances have been sent hitherto for the purpose of distribution. Until recently these remittances were allowed to be sent through the mails without hindrance, but a letter came into the hands of the French government from a Lebanon bank, explaining that the money was deposited in the Imperial Ottoman Bank in the name of the payee by order of the Turkish government.

The bank thereafter received orders from the Turkish authorities to pay out the money in weekly instalments only after a lapse of one year. Thus, money received in August, 1915, would not be distributed until August, 1916. Even then payment would be made only in paper currency at the rate of eighty piastres for a pound sterling, instead of at the ordinary exchange of 136 piastres.

RENEW CAUCASUS ATTACKS.

Russians Advancing on Wide Front, Turkish Report Says.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Russians have renewed their attacks on the Caucasus front, west of Erzingan. An official Turkish statement received here today, dated Aug. 5, says the Russians gained a footing in the Turkish lines, but were driven out after heavy fighting. The statement follows:

On the Irak front and on the Russian front in Persia the situation is unchanged.

Caucasian Front—No further news has been received from the right wing. In the centre the Russians renewed their attacks on our positions on the line from a point 22 kilometers west of Erzingan to a point 14 kilometers west of Kalkit. There was bitter fighting in several sectors. Our troops recaptured at the point of the bayonet positions in which the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing.

DANISH STEAMER IS SEIZED.

150 Children Returning from Holiday Among Those on Board.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Aug. 9, (via London.)—The Danish steamer Ydun, bound from Frederikshavn, Jutland, for Copenhagen, is reported to have been seized by a German torpedo boat and taken to Swinemuende.

Aboard the Ydun were 150 children returning from a holiday in Jutland.

Turks Push on in Persia.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 9.—A Constantinople dispatch says that the Turks, advancing across Kermanshana, (Persia,) occupied on Monday Hara and other places on the road to Hamadan.

RAPS BRITISH BLACKLIST.

Scheme to Grab Trade, Bennet Intimates—Wants Shippers Aided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—"Through the operation of the British blacklist the commercial flag of Great Britain floats today from the Rio Grande to the North Pole," exclaimed Representative William S. Bennet of New York in a speech in the House today condemning British trade practices. Mr. Bennet said the British blacklist now extended to firms, corporations, individuals, and merchant vessels, and that a supplementary list gave the names of those under "surveillance." In some form, he said, there is a bank blacklist, while British displeasure has been visited upon business firms in South America.

"We have come to the pass," he said, "where nobody can send anything to these South American firms on any steamship leaving the United States. There is an exporter in New York, an American of ancient lineage and Scotch ancestry, who a year ago was furnishing large quantities of varnish in the export trade. He was sending much of it to South America. One day the British Consul eGneral called an said: 'You are shipping large quantities of varnish to South America. You will have to stop it.' And he did stop it. Great Britain's design seems to be to hold all her trade in South America and absorb that which Germany has been forced to vacate."

One difficulty in the way of steamship lines that are offered "blacklist business," Mr. Bennet explained, is the fact that Great Britain owns many coaling stations en route to South American ports, and doubtless would deny the use of such stations to vessels disobeying its blacklist mandates. The entire situation, he said, was a most humiliating one from the standpoint of the commercial interests of the United States. That the United States should quickly afford steamship facilities, spending whatever money might be needed for the emergency was contended by Mr. Bennet.

"Then the Shipping bill ought to be passed," said Representative Adamson, a Georgia Democrat.

"I do not know about that. I do not know that this would meet the emergency," said Mr. Bennet.

TO AID BELGIAN CHILDREN.

Swiss Refuge for 500 in the Fighting Zone.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday that it had received from Warwick Greene, Director of its War Relief Commission, an appeal to the American public for the relief of about 500 Belgian children who were living in the fighting zone. Money from Swiss sources provided for the removal of 700 children who were similarly situated to the Canton of Fribourg, in Switzerland, where provisions have been made for their protection, maintenance, and education.

The first appeal for the 500 still neglected children was made by the Queen of the Belgians and the Rockefeller Foundation took the matter up with the Belgian Relief Fund in New York and with the New England Relief Fund in Boston. The cost of maintenance of the 500 children was estimated at $37,000 for the first year, or 40 cents per capita each day. The cost for the second year would be $51,000, or 28 cents per capita each day.

In order that the removal of the children might not be delayed, the Rockefeller Foundation instructed the Director of the War Relief Commission to authorize the removal of the children to Switzerland. Toward the necessary cost the Belgian Relief Fund of this city appropriated $25,000.

The New England Belgian Committee appropriated $5,000 and undertook to raise $5,000 more, and the Refugees' Relief Fund appropriated $1,000 and agreed to furnish $500 a month until further notice. Contributions for this purpose may be sent to the Belgian Relief Fund, 10 Bridge Street, and marked "Belgian Children Fund."

FILE APPEAL IN APPAM CASE

Germans in Meantime Furnish $2,000,000 Bond Required by Court.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 8.—Counsel for the German Government in the case of the prize ship Appam, which was awarded to her British owners by a recent decision of Judge Waddill in the Federal District Court here, today filed a formal petition for appeal to the Supreme Court, which was allowed.

A supersedeas bond for $2,000,000 required by the court was given, signed by Lieutenant Hans Berg, the prize master, who brought the vessel here, and L. H. von Schilling, the German Consul. It was furnished by five American bonding companies, who divided a premium of $20,000.

GREEK STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Achileus Among New Victims of German Submarine.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Greek steamer Achileus has been sunk.

The British steamer Trident, of 3,129 tons gross, is believed to have been sunk, according to an announcement made today at Lloyds Shipping Agency.

The Trident was 325 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 23 feet deep. She was built at Stockton in 1902. Newcastle was her home port.

RAID MUELHEIM ON RHINE.

British and French Aeroplanes Shell Benzine Stores and Barracks.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—An official statemen issued here tonight reeads:

"On June 30, in conjunction with the French, an attack was made by British naval aeroplanes on benzine stores and the barracks at Mülheim. The machines met with a very heavy anti-aircraft fire, but succeeded in gaining their objective and carried out a successful bombardment.

"Our machines returned safely."

Mülheim is a city on the Rhine, in Rhenish Prussia, nearly opposite Cologne. Its industries comprise the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, and textiles. Its population in 1900 was 45,085.

PENNSYLVANIA UNDER GUARD.

Health Inspectors at Boundary Lines Almost Encircle State.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 8.—Many inspectors wearing the badge of the State Department of Health stationed themselves at the railroad stations, ferries, and boat landings along the Delaware River at midnight to bar all children under 16 years old who attempted to cross into the State without certificates of health. At the same time 1,000 other inspectors went on duty in border counties, almost encircling the State with a ring of guards.

The border quarantine is one of the most stringent health measures ever taken in the State. Virtually all the north, east, and south boundaries are being watched by Health Commissioner Dixon's guards.

The first result of this vigilance was the turning back at the ferries of 200 boys and girls who live in Camden, N. J., across the Delaware River, and work in Philadelphia. All were required to produce health certificates.

Many similar instances were reported from all over the State.

$135,000 to Fight Paralysis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—An act appropriating $85,000 for the use of the public health service in preventing the spread of disease and $50,000 for additional assistant surgeons was signed today by President Wilson. The money is available immediately, and will be used in the campaign to check the infantile paralysis epidemic.

Gifts for Victims of Parlysis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to purchase toys and braces for victims of infantile paralysis: In memory of Louis Ullmann, $5; Margaret Louchheim, $5, and Joseph Louchheim, $5.

PARALYSIS CRIPPLES GLAD TO AID OTHERS

More Men Who Have Had the Disease Give Their Blood for Use in Serum.

183 NEW CASES; 52 DEATHS

Part of the Increase in Reported Figures Attributed to Delay Due to Sunday Holiday.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Monday	Deaths Yesterday	New Cases Monday	New Cases Yesterday
Brooklyn	24	27	79	89
Manhattan	9	15	38	54
Bronx	4	1	5	9
Queens	7	8	19	31
Richmond	..	1	4	..
Totals	44	52	145	183

Total of cases to date.....5,336
Total of deaths to date.....1,194

The new cases of infantile paralysis reported yesterday made one of the highest totals for any twenty-four hours since the beginning of the epidemic, but many cases not reported over Sunday were included in the list.

Dr. Abraham Zingher, who is in charge of the serum treatment in the Willard Parker Hospital, yesterday obtained sixteen ounces of blood from three persons who had recovered from infantile paralysis and received, in addition, a quart of blood taken from crippled, but otherwise recovered, patients in a convalescent hospital up-State, the name of which was not announced. The doctor also made appointments with three men who will give blood today, and he expects that volunteers will continue to come to the hospital as long as the epidemic lasts, and that more blood will be obtained from convalescent hospitals.

The authorities of the hospital and of the Department of Health, however, repeated yesterday the call for volunteers who have had poliomyelitis and were willing to give blood. Such volunteers should go t othe Willard Parker Hospital.

Treatment in the Homes.

With the prospect of obtaining a substantial supply of the serum, the authorities planned yesterday to begin its use on patients before they were brought to the Willard aPrker Hospital. Experiments, it was said, indicated that the serum was more efficacious in preventing paralysis and in stopping it in its early stages than in curing it after full development. The plan, therefore, is to supply ambulance surgeons with the serum, so that they may inject it into children at their homes as soon as poliomyelitis is revealed by diagnosis.

The serum has, however, been used in the cases of children in advanced stages of the disease with encouraging results in some instances.

In two days sixteen persons offering to give their blood have appeared at the hospital. Most of them were men who had suffered from poliomyelitis when children, and every one of them was permanently crippled in some limb.

One of the men from whom blood was taken yesterday had a twisted leg and a limp arm.

"I've had a tough time of it," he told Dr. Zingher, "ever since the disease left me this way as a child. I've had jobs and have had to give them up because I couldn't do the work. Vicious people have made me the butt of their fun and sensitive people have hurt me as much by avoiding me as if I were an unclean thing. All my life I've felt that I had no place in the world, that I was left out of everything worth while —until today. Now I feel that I am of some use. I am happy because you tell me that I may be able to save some other human being from my fate. If I can do that I shall feel that I have not been wasted in this life."

Another volunteer was a youth 22 years old.

"Don't tell my parents, please," he asked Dr. Zingher. "They'd be frightened if they knew. I was giving blood, and I'm for everything to make my life full and happy. But how can they succeed when I'm like this? Of what use are all of their efforts? I'm no good, anyhow, so if all of my blood will save others, take it. You won't take it all, I know, but take as much as you want, and whenever you will let me I'll come back and give more."

Nine children received the serum treatment in the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday, and it was said that thirty others there had received the treatment previously. Ten in the Kingston Avenue and more in other hospitals have received it.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday the offer of Richard T. Crane, Jr., of Chicago to give $25,000 "to the individual who may offer the best cure or solution" of poliomyelitis "within the next year" was a valuable contribution to the work being done on the disease. He added, however, that, in his opinion, no one could claim the reward if the human serum proved to be the "best cure or solution" of the disease offered in the year.

"The use of the serum," Dr. Emerson said, "is the application of a general principle to a particular disease. The principle was discovered in connection wth work on diphtheria and other diseases, and no one man is responsible for its application in the present instance."

Mr. Crane's offer was made in a telegram to Mayor Mitchel.

Criticise Asbury's Mayor.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, joined citizens of Asbury Park yesterday in criticising Clarence E. F. Hetrick, Mayor of Asbury Park, for his action in extending broadcast and without recognition of the epidemic of poliomyelitis an invitation to all to come to the resort over which he presides.

Dr. Banks was especially displeased because Mayor Hetrick's invitation was thought likely to draw large crowds for the Baby Show, which will be held at Asbury Park late this month or early in September, and he threatened to use Federal authority to prevent persons accepting the Mayor's invitation.

Dr. Banks received information yesterday that hundreds of Germans were planning to attend a great volkfest in Schuiten Park, near North Bergen, N. J., this month, and he said he would do all he could to prevent that.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health and of the board of Wilmington, N. C., were in conference yesterday with Dr. Banks concerning quarantine measures. Dr. George King Strode of the Pennsylvania board and the men from Wilmington said that Dr. Banks announced that Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Hurley and Assistant Surgeon J. B. Laughlin were on their way to New York to augment his forces, and that when they arrived he would have thirty men under his direction. Dr. R. A. Karney of his staff was yesterday assigned to Camp Washington, Fort Terry, Plub Island, where 1,200 boys will break camp tomorrow.

Janitors Held Responsible.

Deputy Health Commissioner Billings said yesterday he had been making a special effort to enforce the quarantine of children in families in which there was poliomyelitis, and that several persons responsible for violations of quarantine had already been summoned to court. Janitors of houses in which the diseases occurs will be held responsible for enforcement of the regulations, according to the following notice sent yesterday by Dr. Billings to the Director of the Bureau of Preventible Diseases:

All nurses visiting cases of poliomyelitis are to be immediately instructed to request all other families in house to at once report any breaking of quarantine by patient or other children under 16, removal of placards, &c., to the Department of Health, by telephone, (giving borough office number,) messenger, or letter. The janitor must be given the same instructions and in addition notified that he will be held personally responsible by the department for going quarantined children in the family premises. A copy of the printed leaflet must be given to the janitor and every family.

All borough and district diagnosticians are to be given the same order as regards janitors, whom they must interview in every instance.

Where, after the warning, the family in which the case occurred, continues to break quarantine rules, a summons to court is to be issued at once. A full report of the outcome of these cases is to be submitted through official channels, to the Deputy Commissioner.

Tenement House Commissioner Murphy told Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday he would instruct inspectors of his department to renew warnings to janitors that they must enforce both quarantine and sanitary regulations.

Gifts for Child Victims.

Commissioner Emerson said he had taken up with Police Commissioner Woods, License Commissioner Bell, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston the matter of compelling push cart peddlers and the proprietors of stands to keep their places free from refuse. The four Commissioners agreed, Dr. Emerson said, that offenders in this connection should be warned after a first offense and deprived of their licenses after a second.

Joseph Wittner of 3,221 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island, complained to the Department of Health yesterday that an ambulance surgeon from the Kingston Avenue Hospital had practically "kidnapped" his 2-year-old son, Maurice. He said an official of the Health Department had given him permission to keep the boy at home, and that later the ambulance surgeon had forcibly removed the child to the hospital. Dr. Emerson promised an investigation.

Contributions amounting to $1,882 have been received by the Department of Health in response to Dr. Emerson's appeal for $1,000 for the purchase of mechanical appliances for crippled children. In addition to the $1,000 contributed by Jacob H. Schiff and the $500 sent by Mrs. Hugh L. Thompson, the following gifts were announced yesterday:

Mrs. Richard Irwin, $100; Mrs. Marie B. Clyde, $30; Mrs. George B. Lyde, $30; Mrs. John E. Alexander, Percival R. Moses, Charlotte W. Patterson, Dr. Murry H. Bass, and M. Newborg, $25 each; Mrs. Louis Reichenbach, $20; Anonymous, $15; Elsie M. Schefer, Alfenzy Freirich, and K. Rosenfeld, $10 each; Frank L. Hopkins, $8; David Smarr, Grace H. Guives, Harry C. Lewis, and Henry Jeltrup, $5 each, and Mrs. S. Feinblatt, $4.

Grayson M. P. Murphy, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, yesterday sent his check for $50 to Dr. Emerson for the purchase of toys for children in hospitals, and a prominent lawyer of the city, who asked that his name be withheld, sent a large assortment of toys to the Willard Parker Hospital. Mrs. H. C. Glenn of 452 Fort Washington Avenue also sent a collection of toys to the hospital.

Two pennies sent by the 6-year-old nephew of Miss Annie Carroll Moore, head of the children's department of the Public Library, started a penny drive which grew until Miss Carroll was able yesterday to send 100 erse and picture books to the Nurses Settlement in Henry Street for distribution among children suffering from the disease in tenement houses. Library employes and others who heard of the little girl's beginning of the fund contributed pennies to make up the amount raised.

Death statistics of poliomyelitis were made public yesterday by the Department of Health. The figures were obtained from the tabulation, 848 deaths which occurred between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1 of this year, all but six of the deaths being in the last two months. Of the 848 deaths, 507 were of male persons and 341 of female. They were listed by ages and sexes as follows:

	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year of age	75	55
Between 1 and 2	126	90
Between 2 and 3	98	69
Between 3 and 4	71	48
Between 4 and 5	47	25
Total under 5	410	286
Between 5 and 9 years	76	60
Between 10 and 14	9	8
Between 15 and 19	0	3
Between 20 and 24	1	0
Between 25 and 29	2	2
Between 30 and 34	0	2
35 and over	0	0

Of the 848 deaths only five were of negroes, two male and three female. Of the remainder, 693 were of persons born in the United States, 253; Italy, 177; Russia, 115; Ireland, 40; Austria-Hungary, 29; Germany, 25; mixed native and foreign parentage, 11; foreign parentage unclassified, 100.

No Decision as to Schools.

When asked yesterday whether the public schools would be opened on Sept. 11, as scheduled, Dr. Emerson said he had not decided the question.

The Chinese physicians visited Willard Parker Hospital yesterday to study cases of poliomyelitis.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, yesterday received a telegram from his brother, Nathan Straus, who is at Summit Mountain, N. Y., saying that, so far as he knew, children using exclusively milk pasteurized in the Straus laboratory had escaped poliomyelitis, and expressed the belief that the disease was spread through improperly pasteurized milk.

The Parks and Playgrounds Association, it was announced yesterday, has taken steps to co-operate with the Department of Health in the fight against paralysis. The association has employed nurses for each play centre under its control and all children entering the grounds are inspected before being permitted to mingle with other children. At each playground, also, there is a placard advising children and parents of the hours and purposes of the inspection. No sand boxes are used and the children play in small groups without holding hands.

The employment of nurses, it was said, at first frightened the children away from the playgrounds, for they feared that they might be sent to hospitals, but this condition has passed and the children are coming more and more freely to the centres.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following list of names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Hyman Rathman, 109 Morrel St.
Sam Mankid, 20 Pike St.
Rose Stivack, 456 Cherry St.
Allen Deverskin, 362 Grand St.
Anna Wallinsky, 42 Norfolk St.
Max Jacobowitz, 110 Ludlow St.
Stephen Abramowitz, 99 Orchard St.
Rose Ganno, 10-12 Elizabeth St.
Joe Civinetti, 196 Elizabeth St.
Beatrice Kelly, 128 Shannon St.
Aurelia Nugallo, 78 Christie St.
Frieda Halperin, 151 Rivington St.
Ethel Schurr, 455 E. Houston St.
Julius Feardrinder, 149 Stanton St.
Salvatore Grippa, 73 James St.
Frank Perella, 170 Thompson St.
Mary Rooney, 441 Hudson St.
Joe Russo, 45 Morton St.
Edw. Glynn, 622 Greenwich St.
John Chaiskwasky, 530 E. 16th St.
Kate Sallonay, 428 E. 17th St.
Irving Schoenfeld, 87 Goerck St.
Gussie Klein, 122 Lewis St.
Wm. Dutnich, 265 W. 19th St.
John J. Marx, 350 9th Av.
Ars Wanahins, 440 W. 31st St.
Eugene Wanzanfinz, 142 W. 31st St.
Loretta Murphy, 260 W. 16th St.
Winifred Ryan, 411 W. 19th St.
James McDermott, 903 E. 81st St.
Byril Jefforde, 1,983 3d Av.
Frank Gorin, 563 W. 132d St.
Margaret Gumbs, 214 W. 64th St.
Consetta Margine, 169 West End Av.
Hazel McDonough, 1,470 W. 170th St.
Andrew Walsh, 2,825 8th Av.
Marjory Lind, 361 St. Nicholas Av.
Elenor Lang, 82 West 90th St.
John Grachik, 167 West End Av.
Morris Parker, 519 West 57th St.
Marie Bomberg, 501 W. 187th St.
Perry Boyle, 166 West 122d St.
Lilian Minsette, 142 West 31st St.
Ralph Minnborg, 72 East 99th St.
Joseph Patidos, 230 East 116th St.
Minnie Bracman, 147 Madison St.
Alfred Adler, 87 West 117th St.
Rosie Robinowitz, 216 East 114th St.
Alice Caughey, 26 McComb's Place.
John Elo, 2,762 8th Av.
Sam Cohen, 62 East 102d St.
Catherine Cowley, 1,889 3d Av.
Pearl Bynie, 633 Lenox Av.
Hyman Bindensky, 123 East 108th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Elisabeth Marionello, 8 Downing St.
Josephine Baxter, 153½ Amity St., Flushing, (W. Cornell Hospital.)
Pearl Birn, 633 Lenox Av.
Lottie Movak, 123 Vernon Av., Long Island City, (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Stephen Mundorff, 351 West 149th St.
Sebastian Regalbato, 517 East 13th St.
Gran Hofferman, 116 Temple St., Astoria, (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Meyer Rothman, 247 South 1st St., B'klyn.
Joseph Sanchirico, 470 Midwood St., Brooklyn, (Nose, Throat, and Lung Hospital.)
Ralph Kelly, 815 Crescent Street, Astoria, (Babies' Hospital.)
Anna Wallbski, 359 West 45th St.
Leonard Gilgendorfer, 509 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Marie Conklin, 717 10th Av.
Henrietta Asen, 247 West 144th Street.
E. Ellensky, 2 Lummis Place, Flushing, (Flushing Hospital.)
Joseph Aveori, 114 Madison Street.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Bernard Factor, 863 Kelly St.
Sigmund Nacawski, 747 Melrose St.
Freda Schetzer, 365 St. Ann's Av.
Wilbur Solomon, 946 Faile St.
Milo Meyer, 438 E. 149th St.
Rose Gershan, 510 East 139th St.
Hyman Goldstein, 1,632 Washington Av.
Peter Golardi, 506 East 188th St.
Harold Rosenfeld, 1,640 Anthony Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Anning Rossi, 72 West 161st St.
Joseph Rutter, 509 West 133d St.
Lawrence Androvetta, 308 East 168d St.
Ralph Peterh, 240 West 61st St., Manhattan, (Riverside Hospital.)
William Minen, 54 Monroe Av., Elm Park, S. I., (Riverside Hospital.)
James Lamonti, 144 Sullivan St., (Lincoln Hospital.)
Benjamin Waldman, 9 2d Av., Manhattan, (Riverside Hospital.)
Elizabeth Depaolo, 13 Essex St., Manhattan, (Riverside Hospital.)
James Riley, 537 West 186th St., (Lincoln Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Irene Slawitz, 141 Court St.
Winifred Reilly, 359 Carlton Av.
Amelia and Michael Corcoran, 217 Pearl St.
Emma Callahan, 100 Grand Av.
James Boyle, 347 Sackett St.
Peter Donato, 141 Sands St.
Campbell Field, 270 Pearl St.
Howard Glazer, 220 Windsor Place.
Rita Hare, 34 Windsor Place.
Howard Tate, 511 12th St.
Norman Peters, 604 10th St.
George Dunn, 3674 12th St.
Seth Jones, Jewish Hospital.
Tom Spada, 278 20th St.
Marie De Bold, 3 Aberdeen St.
Merwin Hendrix, 183 Ashford St.
Dotty Asch, 211 Bradford St.
Alice Risner, 845 Bristol St.
Abe Rabinowitz, 219 Chester St.
Edith Zies, 417 Chester St.
Gerson Simonowitz, 44 Christopher Av.
Fanny Lapitus, 1,831 Douglass St.
Harrison Duff, 359 Elton St.
Bertha Carese, 168 Jerome St.
Fannie Stillman, 258 Livonia Av.
Bernard Varea, 325 Miller Av.
Esther and Ida Cohn, 766 Rockaway Av.
Miller Geros, 98th and Lake Sts.
Joseph Smith, 2,732 East 28th St.
Helen Keho, Surf Av. and 17th St., Coney Island.
Grace Zanabany, 74th S.ta nd Avenue W, Bergen Beach.
Emanuel Dodstein, 1,467 48th St.
Irving Freiman, 2,979 West 28th St.
Ruth Hoagland, 87 Lake Av.
Marie Smith, 2,931 West 15th St., Coney Island.
Edward Monahan, 7,011 3d Av.
Helen Christman, 443 39th St.
Muriel Spencer, 1,273 74th St.
Catherine Jasper, 182 80th St.
Dorothy White, 415 121st St.
Sophia Cohen, 190 Moore St.
Hyman Earris, 85 Moore St.
Melvin Romanoff, 97 Manhattan Av.
George Schwartz, 64 Lynch St.
Lillian Brady, 123 Greenpoint Av.
Charles Rizzi, 709 Grand St.
Irene Breman, 408 Grand St.
George Gerschman, 362 Grand St.
Abraham Burg, 564 Graham Av.
Alice Mell, 117 Freeman St.
Joseph De Mauco, 556 Driggs Av.
Edwin Ciattlin, 254 Driggs Av.
Margaret Schmidt, 428 Broadway.
Mary Mirkin, 93 South 10th St.
Jacob Katz, 261 South 9th St.
Gurdock, 68 North 8th St.
Baletaw, 101 North 7th St.
Gertrude Berner, 338 South 5th St.
Lillian Strauss, 111 South 3d St.
Hyman Rosenbloom, 402 South 2d St.
Joseph Kuenitz, 355 South 1st St.
Joseph Kesner, 262 South 1st St.
Herbert Kornbluth, 155 Rosa St.
Blanche Altman, 419 Rodney St.
Nathan Rosenzweig, 409 Rodney St.
John Kuns, 206 Wyckoff Av.
Edward Corsa, 193 Sumpter St.
Fred Dillon, 1,238 Sterling Place.
James Taglin, 588 Quincy St.
Lizzie Tureen, 745 Park Av.
Hannah Kroeofelsky, 1,000 Park Av.
Edwin Walinsky, 476 Monroe St.
Henry Guiner, 154 Moffatt St.
William Grossman, 738 McDonough St.
Alfred Turner, 929 Lafayette Av.
Joseph Beck, 316 Jefferson St.
Sebastian Rella, 750 Hart St.
George McGrath, 1,921 Fulton St.
Charles Muddy, 1,614 Fulton St.
Baby Mignone, 125 Evergreen Av.
William Henry, 1,694 Dean St.
Catherine Gray, 33 Cooper St.
Carroll Urghardt, 112A Chauncey St.
Henry and William uwe, 473 Central Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Norman Gnersko, 270 Penn St.
Carl Kyden, 279 Herkimer St.
Bolesian Chimaj, 101 North 7th St.
Benjamin Pechenik, 281 South 2d St.
William Henry, 1,604 Dean St.
Carmine Candiano, 4 Nostrand Av.
Milton Rosenberg, 2,322 W. 10th St.
Margaret Kelly, 282 Jay St.
Abie Zorkowitz, 591 Withers St.
Joseph Flola, 265 Adams St.
Arthur Clark, 241 Devoe St.
Evelyn Feinblatt, 54 Sumner Av.
Marie Candiano, 4 Nostrand Av.
Marion Mannelotto, 207 Prospect St.
Henrietta Bugen, 307 South 5th St.
Johanna Friedman, 94 Bay 28th St.
Samuel Gelburt, 262 South 1st St.
Nathan Doner, 125 Floyd St.
Fred Dillon, 1,238 Sterling Place.
Margaret O'Connell, 545 Myrtle Av.
Mary Hunchek, 171 Ainslie St.
Rose Meskowitz, 536 Marcy Av.
Elma Russo, 289 North 8th St.
Leonarda Collett, 43 Johnson Av.
John Peters, 664 10th St.
Harriet Brown, 103 Graham St.
John McLaughlin, 182 Saratoga Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Joseph Bishop, 365 11th Av., Astoria.
Conrad Hauperp, 82 14th Av., Astoria.
T. Koesler, 303 9th Av., Astoria.
Charles Wieber, 12 Hillside Av., near Colonial Av., Corona.
Mary L. Hetzel, 553 Morris Av., Ridgewood.
H. Rosburghe, 607 Fairview Av., Ridgewood.
Fred Schwamb, Woodhaven Av., near White Port Road, Elmhurst.
M. Faint, 61 39th St., Corona.
Mildred Trimer, 6 Repper Av., Little Village.
Helen Wunsch, Colonial Av., near Hillside Av., Corona.
Richard Boulin, 19 Coe Place, Elmhurst.
H. Allen, 1,260 Curtis Av., Richmond Hill.
Mera Flomon, 1,849 Hatch Av., Woodhaven.
Mary Noll, 7 Roswell Place, Union Course.
Charles Green, 67 Willow St., Jamaica.
Grace Georgens, 152 Pacific St., Jamaica.
Irene Thoman, 12 Abbott St., Jamaica.
Iti Sciemi, 110 Rockaway Road, Jamaica.
Edw. Petrosky, 26 Humboldt Av., Jamaica.
E. Hubert, Stranski Place, near Kospinsko St., Jamaica.
Charles Hirsch, 1,468 Nebraska Av., Dunton.
Sadie Karp, 14 South Chase Av., Rockaway Beach.
S. Silberman, 4 Wavecrest Av., Arverne.
Irving Grundrod, 7 70th St., Arverne.
— Johnson, 34 Johnson Av., Jamaica.
Clara Brown, Goose Creek Av.
Catherine Mabrock, Clinton Av., Little Neck.
Andrew Yustinick, Higgins Lane, near Rocky Hill Road, Bayside.
Louis Montichis, 60 Bradford Av., Flushing.
Charles Hinman, 59 South 16th St., Flushing.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Leonore Stegfuller, 22 KaneAv., Rockaway Beach.
Theresa Koester, 308 9th Av., Long Island City.
Alfred E. Dorsen, 142 Grand St., Jamaica.
Clifford Kenny, 2,854 Central Av., Glendale.
Louis Montichie, 60 Bradford Av., Flushing.
Charles Hinman, 59 South 16th St., Flushing.
Herbert Aber, 1,250 South Curtis Av., Morris Park.
Harold Bogle, 403 Central Av., Ridgewood.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

William Minen, 54 Monroe Av., Elm Park, Staten Island, (Riverside Hospital.)

Mrs. J. H. Steinhardt of 310 West 103d Street complained to THE TIMES yesterday that the Department of Health had erroneously listed a case of poliomyelitis at her address.

The Department of Health announced that it had made a mistake on Aug 3 in listing a case at 37 Grove Street, Manhattan. The case was at 37 Grove Street, Flushing.

Eleven cases of reported poliomyelitis were dropped by the Department of Health as "no cases," six in Manhattan, one in the Bronx, and two each in Queens and Richmond.

BREAK RESORT QUARANTINE.

State Officials Find Enforcement of Rules Difficult in Catskills.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Revised figures at the State Department of Health showed tonight that since the outbreak of the epidemic of infantile paralysis there had been 73 deaths and 750 cases of the disease in the State, outside of the City of New York. Two deaths and 52 additional cases were reported in the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The fatalities were at Laurens and Highland and the cases were distributed as follows: North Tarrytown, 5; Babylon, 1; Highland, 3; Franklin Square, 3; Liberty, 3; Cairo, 2; Lake View, 2; Sea Cliff, 2; Lynnbrook, 2; Huntington, 2; Riverhead, 2; New Rochelle, 2, and South Fallsburgh, Herricks, Greensberg, Highland Falls, Southold, Elmont, Shrub Oak, White Plains, Hudson, Walden, Fishkill, Bescon, Angelica, Newfane, Java, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Mineola, Yorktown, Locust Valley, and Central Park, 1 each.

The Health Department officials have found it virtually impossible to maintain a strict quarantine in the vicinity of Fallsburgh, Wawarsing and other Summer resorts in the southern part of the Catskills. Thousands of New York City residents who had gone to these resorts for the Summer have become terror-stricken since the epidemic spread to that section of the State, and many of them have broken quarantine and returned to their homes in the city.

An attaché of the Health Department said today that it had been found advisable to withhold announcement of the fatalities in that district and that when a child succumbed to the malady the body would be carried out in the arms of a nurse and taken away in an automobile to some designated spot, where a coffin would be in readiness. Those who saw the child removed from the house, he said, would not think it was dead.

STATE QUARANTINE IN JERSEY.

All Travel by Children Without Health Certificates Is Forbidden.

The New Jersey Department of Health adopted an additional chapter to the State Sanitary Code yesterday, providing that children of less than 16 years of age shall not be permitted to enter the State or pass from one municipality to another within the State unless possessing certificates issuer by health authorities. The new provisions also prohibit common carriers from receiving for transportation in the State of New Jersey any child of less than 16 years of age who has no certificate.

Upon arrival in any municipality in the State, the parent or guardian of a child is required to present the certificate t othe local Board of Health. Should a child of less than 16 years of age enter any municipality of the State without a proper certificate the local Board of Health of the municipality in which the child is found is required to quarantine the child for a period of two weeks, dating from the time of its arrival.

Trenton's quarantine measures became effective at 7 o'clock yesterday morning when police were put on guard at all entrances of the city. One of the first families to be affected by the regulations was that of Joseph P. Tumulty, President Wilson's private secretary. Mr. Tumulty, who was en route from Asbury Park to Washington, was accompanied in an automobile by his wife and two young daughters.

A physician was summoned who examined them and issued certificates with which the family proceeded to the railroad station, Mr. Tumulty having only two min

T. R. IS WITH HUGHES ON VOTE AMENDMENT

Colonel Gives Full Approval to Women's Organization for Work in Suffrage States.

NOT A SEX THREAT, HE SAYS

Compares Women's Fight for the Ballot to Men's Efforts for Other Advanced Legislation.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt came out yesterday for the federal amendment for woman suffrage. The Colonel also put his stamp of approval on the Women's Party, composed of women voters of the enfranchised States, organized to get the vote for all women of the country through the federal amendment.

In a letter to Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman of the New York City Committee of the Hughes Alliance, formerly the Women's Roosevelt League, Colonel Roosevelt said Mr. Hughes had taken the proper stand in backing the federal amendment and declared it the duty of women in the enfranchised States to do their utmost for their sisters in the non-enfranchised States.

Miss Carpenter's letter to Colonel Roosevelt, seeking his opinion, follows:

Dear Mr. Roosevelt—In view of the fact that Mr. Hughes has now indorsed the Federal amendment, I greatly desire to know your opinion upon the formation of a Woman's Party organization in the suffrage States to force the passage of this amendment through Congress. You know, of course, the arguments against the Federal amendment and the Woman's Party, i. e., that the time is not ripe to push such an amendment, and that the Woman's Party means political blackmail and creates sex antagonism. To me these arguments are without weight, and I am sure you agree with me. Will you, therefore, let me know definitely your views in regard to this situation? Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,
ALICE CARPENTER.

Colonel Roosevelt's reply read:

Dear Miss Carpenter—In answer to your question, I take pleasure in saying that I welcome the formation of an organization, especially organized in the suffrage States, to secure the passage of the Federal amendment.

The time is ripe for the passage of the amendment. There is a more widespread demand for it than for the passage of any recent constitutional amendment. Twelve States have already enfranchised women without producing to even the smallest degree any of the evils prophesied. The women in those twelve States should certainly use this ballot on behalf of their sisters in the other States. Such action is precisely like that of the men who use their ballots to force the abolition of child labor, the passage of workmen's compensation laws, the adoption of a protective tariff, for the enactment of legislation to secure the military and naval preparedness, which is vital to the very existence of the nation.

It is absurd to stigmatize one movement as "blackmail," unless the other movements are also stigmatized as blackmail. As for "sex antagonism," that is due only to the men who discriminate against women purely because of sex, and not to the women who seek to do away with such discrimination. The special women's organizations should act in this matter as men (and women) do in the movements for national defense. They should not pardon misconduct or mischievous and wrong-headed attitude in a public man merely because he is right on this question, but they should make his attitude on this question the consideration of primary importance.

Mr. Hughes has unequivocally taken the right position, and, as regards all other politicians, he, and not his opponent, is entitled to the support of both men and women, and therefore the women in the enfranchised States who do not in this election support him forfeit the right to say they have done their utmost for their sisters in the non-enfranchised States.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Thousands of copies of Colonel Roosevelt's endorsement of the federal amendment and of the Women's Party will be sent by Miss Carpenter to all parts of the country.

MRS. HUGHES FOR SUFFRAGE.

And She Says She Indorses All of Her Husband's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, on her arrival here, said she indorsed all the views expressed by her husband in the campaign.

"I have plenty of views on things, but I do not like to talk about them," she remarked.

"Are they different from those of Mr. Hughes?" she was asked.

"No," she said, "not a bit. They are exactly the same. I accept Mr. Hughes's opinion as my own. I am interested in suffrage vitally. So is he, and I agree with him in the matter."

She said she thought that married life was good for men in public life. She said there should be no friction in the home.

"That is what I try most to do," she said; "to avoid friction. My duty lies in my home. Our home life is a very happy one. I am chiefly interested in that, as I have told you. I try to keep it calm and normal, whatever the situation."

BARNES DEPLORES DEFAULT

Assails Primary Law Which Favors Whitman and Calder.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—William Barnes is disturbed because the Republicans will not hold an unofficial State convention. In The Albany Evening Journal tonight Mr. Barnes says that only two weeks remain in which to file petitions for the primary election and that up to the present time there is only one candidate for United States Senator. A column-long editorial says:

"Apparently, unless there is some change in the situation, the voters of this State will be asked through default to re-elect Mr. Whitman as Governor and to place William M. Calder in the United States Senate, simply because no individuals who are eminently fit for these two offices desire to project themselves into a primary contest against the power of the Gubernatorial office and the organization of the party. . . . The statute practically shuts the door on candidates after Aug. 22. The intervening period from today until that date is one of the hottest of the year, a time when every human being who can secure recreation from his labors takes it, and is not apt to be interested in public affairs. But early in September that interest will develop, and voters of the Republican faith, and others, will then discover that the door has been closed to them by statute. They then must accept the self-appointed candidates, or vote against their party.

"No blame can attach to Governor Whitman and Mr. Calder, however, for taking advantage of this situation. Nevertheless, if they do so take advantage of it and prevent a meeting of the Republicans of this State before the twenty-second day of August, where those who do not believe in their nominations may have an opportunity to be heard, they will jeopardize the success of the party which they will represent in case they are nominated."

HUGHES CRITICISED FOR MEXICAN VIEWS

Called Interventionist by House Democrat and Attack on Wilson Termed Unfair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Labeling the acceptance speech of Charles E. Hughes as "a caustic, vitriolic, and unfair criticism of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy," Representative Pat Harrison of Mississippi, a Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, made a speech in the House today defending the Wilson Administration. He said Senator Fall and Henry Lane Wilson, ex-Ambassador to Mexico, evidently had inspired the Republican candidate's utterances.

"Senator Fall, no doubt, advised Mr. Hughes for intervention in Mexico," said Representative Harrison. "It has been his hobby since his entrance into the Senate."

Mr. Harrison referred to Henry Lane Wilson as "a discredited Ambassador" and quoted a magazine article referring to him as incompetent and loyal to special interests in Mexico.

Parenthetically, Representative Harrison denied that the Administration had given special privileges to Cleveland H. Dodge, who was mentioned as a shipper of munitions in a speech in the House recently by Representative Rodenberg of Illinois, a Republican. Mr. Rodenberg drew a connection between the fact that Mr. Dodge visited the State Department last April and the fact that the day after an alleged conference between Mr. Dodge and Secretary Lansing, the shipment of one million rounds of ammunition to Carranza was permitted.

"I am advised by the State Department," said Mr. Harrison, "that Secretary Lansing has never seen Mr. Dodge, and neither does Acting Secretary Polk know of any such conference. The State Department says that the charge is untrue."

Representative Harrison likened the policy of President Wilson with regard to Mexico to that of Lincoln when he was confronted with Mexican troubles. Lincoln's policy, he said, was one of "watchfully and prayerfully waiting," and both Presidents Grant and Taft, he added, were slow to take drastic steps in Mexico.

"Had the Wilson policy been more firm," said Mr. Harrison, "we would have had intervention in Mexico. Mr. Wilson carried us to the brink of war but averted it. When Mr. Hughes says that the Mexican policy of the President has not been firm the only construction that can be placed upon his language is that he believes Mr. Wilson should have intervened. The only way the President could have been more firm would have been a declaration of war. We are to assume that Mr. Hughes, if he had been President, would have asked for a declaration of war. The American people are not for war. They know what war means."

A MOOSE STATE TICKET.

New York County Committee Names Men for All the Offices.

The Progressive County Committee at a meeting at headquarters, 503 Fifth Avenue, last night selected a ticket for State offices, headed by Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor. County Chairman John J. O'Connell presided, and there was no opposition to any of the names mentioned. This is the ticket:

For Governor—SAMUEL SEABURY of New York.

For Lieutenant Governor—CHARLES J. STAPLES of Buffalo.

For Secretary of State—WENDELL P. MURRAY of Gloversville.

For Controller—LUCIUS C. TUCKERMAN of Milton.

For Treasurer—FRANK P. TUCKER of Albany.

For Attorney General—ROBERT H. ELDER of Brooklyn.

For State Engineer—E. PLATT STRATTON of College Point, L. I.

For Chief Judge, Court of Appeals—ALMET F. JENKS of Brooklyn.

For Associate Judge, Court of Appeals—CUTHBERT W. POUND of Lockport.

For United States Senator—BAINBRIDGE COLBY of New York.

This committee of five was appointed to fill vacancies: Dr. L. Bradley Dorr of Buffalo, Dr. W. A. E. Cummings of Ticonderoga, John J. O'Connell of New York, John Robert Taylor of Brooklyn, and George W. Doughty of Beacon.

Chairman O'Connell said work would begin at once on circulating petitions for the primaries, and that later the committee would also put a ticket for county offices in the field.

There was a rumor last night that the Democrats were considering the advisability of indorsing Bainbridge Colby for United States Senator, but this could not be verified.

Tammany has offered the nomination, it is said, to Samuel Untermyer, but Mr. Untermyer has given no indication as to whether he will accept.

HUGHES WON'T GIVE JOBS IN PARTY PAY

Continued from Page 1.

in small and great—I propose that that man shall be a worthy representative to whom the people whom he is credited to will look with respect and esteem, seeing in him the efficiency of the great United States.

"I pointed out last night in my speech in Detroit the lamentable way in which our Diplomatic Service had been denuded of men of experience in order to supply political jobs. I count that a capital offense. It is trading in the good name of the United States; it is trading in the honor of the United States. Nobody has a right to pay political debts with the good name and the honor of the United States.

Bryan's "Deserving Democrats."

"In Santo Domingo we had a special trust. We had taken over the management of the finances of that little people. We were there, the great United States, showing what this republic could do in a plain business proposition. And now let me read some familiar words addressed to the Receiver General by the then Secretary of State. He said this:

"'Now that you have arrived and are acquainting yourself with the situation, can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats? I do not know to what extent the knowledge of the Spanish language is necessary for employes. Let me know what is requisite, together with the salary, and when appointments are likely to be made.'

"Should not every American hang his head in shame that such a thing should occur in our highest department of Government?

"Now, there is another side that I wish to speak of with respect to a businesslike administration. Four years ago the Democratic Party in its platform accused the Republican Party of waste and extravagance. They said that they were going to be economical. When they got in, they were more wasteful and more extravagant than any administration had even been.

"I don't care, if I am elected President, what becomes of my personal political fortunes. I propose that we shall have Government in a businesslike way. We won't have any more, if I can stop it, o tbese 'kiss me and I'll kiss you' appropriations in Congress.

"We have today no conception, no examination in a critical and proper way of the demands upon the Government, such as any corporation would expect. I am glad that the Republican platform put forth a keynote when it demanded a businesslike, responsible budget, and if I am elected President I propose to see, so far as executive authority will permit, that we get rid of this travesty of administration and have a businesslike budget by which we can understand what we ought to pay, what our comparative needs are, what our income is to satisfy them, and by which responsible administration can be secured. I am a lawyer, but I have grown up alongside of business men and I have respect for facts. I do not

"I have no respect for the idea that because democratic government is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, it is a government of the foolish, by the foolish, and for the foolish.

The Tariff Issue.

"You must have regard for the economic independence of this country. We have learned a few things of late. Those that were talking tariff for revenue only are now whispering very softly about a Tariff Commission. A little while ago we heard in the Democratic platform of 1912 that it was entirely the Constitution of the United States to have protective tariff. That was in effect—of course not in words, but the words mean simply this—they say, in effect now, that the European war has changed the Constitution of the United States.

"They have been preaching a doctrine for generations, which, looking at what they call the economic revolution produced by the great conflict abroad, they hardly utter today. But do you think they are converted? Don't you trust them a little minute with protecting American industry. They haven't got it in their bones, and they go up to it like a skittish horse to a brass band. You couldn't get a decent protectionist measure out of a Democratic Congress sectionally organized, any more than you could get a revival sermon out of a disorderly house. You can't do it.

"I desire that there shall be business methods which will meet the needs of the coming day—indeed, of this day. We must learn to have co-operation. We cannot afford to be running along without any regard to business standards. We need examination of costs, comparison of costs, a fair understanding of methods, a testing out f methods, an exchange of information, an endeavor to ascertain what method is a good one, where waste can be avoided, what can be intelligently used in order to promote the business of a given industry. It is in that way that our laboring men will find the greatest opportunities for increase in wages.

"The Republican Party is the great national party. I tell you, my friends, the present Administration is a sectional Administration, and there is a profound truth in that.

The Mexican Question.

"Now, my friends, we want not only American efficiency in business, efficiency in the organization of business, in the protection of the factors of human industry and commerce; we want the American flag unsullied and the American name honored throughout the world.

"Our friends on the other side are very sensitive about Mexico. They say, 'Why, that is all past. Isn't that all past?' The worst of it is that it is all past and that we cannot get at it; but that record is an imperishable record of [illegible] forfeits, or should forfeit, the confidence of the American people.

"The question is not simply as to that act or this act, but it is a record which is so changeful, so full of wrong-headedness, so inconstant, so destitue of correct purpose that we cannot review it save with the conclusion that we cannot safely entrust the welfare of the American people, the honor of the American name, and the protection of American citizens to an Administration which has been guilty of the actions which constitute that record.

"What the Administration could have done is plain. But it had no right to commit this country to a course of conduct which landed Mexico in anarchy, left our citizens a prey to the ravages of revolution, and made our name a word of contempt in a sister republic.

What He Would Have Done.

"Now, the correct way was this: If the Administration had at the outset said to Huerta, 'We will recognize you if you can perform your international obligations, if you have got a real Government that can discharge its duties; we won't recognize you unless we are satisfied that you have. But there is one thing that you and every one else must understand, and that is this: American life and the property of American citizens in Mexico must be protected, and we will see to it.'

"That was the straight and correct policy. That was the one thing that the Administration ought to have done, and the one thing that it did not do.

"When men had been deserted by their Government, when our warships had left San Pedro and allowed British and German warships to rescue our own people—think of it, when we had run away!—when one of the Cabinet officers was asked about it, what do you suppose he said? He replied: 'You went down there to make money, didn't you?'

"The idea of any American, the representative of this Government, daring to hold office in this country and being traitorous to that primary duty of Government, the protection of the lives of its citizens!

"We cannot let the American spirit fall so low that, lapped in the luxury occasioned by a foreign war, we shall see American lives sacrificed without a determination to prevent it and to make the American name honored and respected wherever our flag flies. The trouble with this Administration is this: I don't think it has ever had a policy in Mexico worthy of the name."

Mr. Hughes declared that the administration had not kept the country out o war but that it had fought an ignominious war in Mexico and had withdrawn from that war ignominiously. He charged the administration with having brough the country much nearer to participation in the European war than the country would have been had the administration "stood up for American rights."

As to the administration's foreign policy, Hughes said:

Wilson's Overseas Policy.

"We have allowed our words to be eaten up by hesitation, by delay. We have somehow or other convinced the world that our talk is cheap.

"I propose that we have a new birth of American purpose and courage. We have no occasion to fear war in the assertion of those rights, which all recognize and only respect us for maintaining. But if we are glib in speech, if we indicate that we are not ready to meet the full responsibility that our words imply, we are pushed a little further and a little further, until some fine day events occur which arouse an implacable resentment from one end of the country to the other. That is the danger of war.

"This Administration has come nearer to landing us in war by its weakness than it would ever have come had it stood faithfully for American rights and let it be known that they would be defended.

"I believe that with our peaceful purposes, our just purposes, we have no occasion to be drawn into strife, if we are prepared, if we are dignified, if we show that we mean what we say. And I desire that as we look to the future we shall have American citizenship the proudest title in the world, American administration as efficient as any in the world, and American honor the cherished thought of every American citizen."

During his day in Chicago Mr. Hughes accomplished two things: He mixed with the people in a determined effort to dissipate the impression that he is cold and austere, and he succeeded in ironing out to his satisfaction the minor differences which have served to keep some factions of the Progressives and Republicans at arms' length.

In Role of Harmonizer.

The word went out that Mr. Hughes was insistent upon meeting the Progressives halfway, and also was determined to kill off the petty animosities which have existed between Republican factions. His appearance, therefore, was the signal for a general gathering of political leaders of different shades and beliefs. Progressives and ex-Progressives mingled with all-the-time Republicans at the reception at Republican headquarters in the Conway Building, and later at a luncheon at which the host was John C. Shaffer, newspaper publisher, who was a Progressive and a warm supporter of Roosevelt. Mr. Shaffer was Chairman of the committee appointed to receive Mr. Hughes upon his arrival from Detroit.

By giving Mr. Shaffer this prominence there was a division of honors, as Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of the old-line Republican faction was made Chairman of the meeting which Mr. Hughes addressed in the evening at the Coliseum. These things were done largely at the direction of Mr. Hughes, and, while there is a report that some of the Old Guard leaders are not working as enthusiastically as they might, there seemed today a fair prospect of a reunited party before the campaign was much older.

Republican leaders here tell you that there is no serious break between Progressives and Republicans in Illinois and that the minor rows which crop up here and there are but the necessary disturbances attendant upon a gradual ironing out of all feeling. They expect all to be working together by the end of the month and to give Mr. Hughes a big majority in the State.

Harold L. Ickes, Progressive, who was [illegible] million on the Campaign Committee composed of Republicans and Progressives, was not present at any of the conferences or other meetings today. When this was pointed out as significant, the leaders shook their heads. Stories that Mr. Ickes might be eliminated as an important factor in the campaign were cast aside as unworthy of notice. Ickes, it was said, was truly away on a vacation and not a bit put out by anything which had happened. Ickes had not denied this version of his disappearance from Chicago, so it is pretty generally accepted.

Hughes as a "Good Fellow."

The Highes party arrived at the Illinois Central Railroad station at 8 o'clock this morning and went to the Blackstone Hotel. There Mr. and Mrs. Hughes posed on the sidewalk for the moving-picture operators and other camera men. The big crowd which collected about the hotel saw in Mr. Hughes a man whose face was wreathed in smiles, who posed as he was told to pose, who laughed and joked with the photographers and who waved his hat and called back a word of thanks when he was applauded.

The talk that was heard in the crowd was interesting. Almost everybody said he expected Mr. Hughes to "shoot right into the hotel" and tell the moving picture men to "go away." All seemed surprised and gratified in the way the nominee acted. The leaders here are working hard to get the people feeling that way about the nominee. Their efforts have taken the form of cartoons in the newspapers to prove Mr. Hughes "a good fellow." Their slogan is: "Get Hughes out among the people. Let him smile at them and laugh with them and crack jokes. He can't be beaten if you do that."

Mr. Hughes at 11 o'clock went to Republican headquarters, where he shook hands at a public reception with at least 3,000 voters. There were 2,000 more in the line, which stretched for blocks along West Washington Street. The nominee had to ask the police to notify the crowd that he had to fill another important engagement. As he left the building he said so to as many in the crowd as he could and was heartily cheered. The crowd saw a man who waved his hat as enthusiastically as ever Roosevelt did and who wore a never-fading smile.

Conferences were held with practically all of the State leaders, National Chairman Will Cox, A. T. Herts, the newly appointed director of the Chicago headquarters, and several members of the Campaign Committee, including James A. Hemenway of Indiana, James E. Garfield of Ohio, and R. B. Howell of Nebraska.

Will Do Anything Reasonable.

Assistant National Treasurer F. W. Upham traded Mr. Hughes a new panama campaign hat for his old one and added the latter to a collection of hats worn by notables which Mrs. Upham is keeping. Mr. Hughes bought a new mohair suit and other clothing preparatory to his further invasion of the West.

The moving-picture men induced Mr. Hughes to pose with Mrs. Hughes on the roof of the Blackstone. In addition he spoke a part of his address of acceptance into a phonograph. He didn't put anybody aside who asked anything reasonable. Some in the crowd that watched him got to calling out, "Oh, Charlie, we'll elect you President."

Mr. Hughes smiled at the familiarity. John Tyree, who for years was one of the Roosevelt bodyguard, joined Captain Briereton today to help protect Mr. Hughes during the remainder of his trip. A report from New York had it that the extra guard was put on because of an incident in Detroit. Those in charge of the Hughes party said that they knew of no attempt to harm Mr. Hughes, that Tyree was engaged long ago, but because of other engagements did not join the candidate at the start of the campaign. A Detroit newspaper published a story that a tall, thin man had followed the nominee around, saying he had an important message to deliver. No importance was attached to the incident.

Mr. Hughes left at 10:45 tonight for St. Paul and Minneapolis, where he will speak tomorrow.

IRISHMEN HONOR MacNEILL.

Sinn Feiner, Serving Life Sentence, Made Head of Gaelic League.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Professor John MacNeill, President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, who is serving a life sentence for his participation in the recent uprising in Dublin, was today elected President of the Gaelic League, says an Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Dublin.

Professor MacNeill succeeds Dr. Douglas Hyde, who has been President of the league since its formation in 1893.

BLAST IN GERMANY KILLS 50

Ammunition Explodes at Koenigsberg, Fire and Deaths Follow.

KOENIGSBERG, East Prussia, Monday, Aug. 7., (via Berlin and London, Aug. 8.)—An explosion of ammunition which was about to be shipped from the depot here today caused the death of thirty men and twenty women. Fourteen other persons were injured severely and fifty-eight suffered minor injuries.

The explosion caused a fire which was soon brought under control.

CITY ASKED TO PAY CARMEN'S ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

lic. If wages are to be increased somebody must pay the bill and that fact ought to be candidaly considered when the obligation is being incurred.

This was the policy followed in settling the English strike in 1911 when the British Government agreed that whatever burdens upon the railroad companies should be due to increased wages growing out of that settlement should be considered a justification for increased rates.

No matter what increases in wages or other expenses the street railroad must meet, the public must be carried any distance for five cents. The five-cent fare is about as deeply imbedded in the habits of the American people as is the Constitution of the United States.

Though the company is absolutely limited to charging a five-cent fare, the purchasing power of that nickel is constantly decreasing. The price of nearly everything we buy is going up. Nor does the street railroad company actually receive a five-cent fare for every passenger carried. The New York Railways, for instance, in 1915 carried 251,000,000 passengers who paid full fare and 105,000,000 passengers who traveled on free transfers. The result was that our actual receipts per passenger instead of being 5 cents per trip were actually a little under 3½ cents per trip.

It being impossible to increase the five-cent fare, one possible other way by which the company can meet increased financial burdens is through relaxation by the city of some of the burdens it imposes upon the railroad company.

Income the City Gets.

We have to pay out, for instance, every year, approximately $400,000 to $500,000 for paving the streets inside and alongside our tracks. That is required of us by the city.

We are also required to remove the snow on the streets where our tracks run. That expense averages over $100,000 a year, and is required of us by the city.

We also pay the city as license for running our cars approximately $20,000 a year.

Our taxes amount to more than $1,000,000 a year. That is required of us by the public.

If, therefore, public officials, in their capacity as representing the broad interests and convenience of the public, place upon us additional burdens, we do not think it is asking too much to request the co-operation of these officials in assisting us to meet the increased expense incident to carrying out the strike settlement which, in the public interest, they urged us to accept.

Question for Service Board.

It is not known just how the New York Railways Company intends to go about asking the city to assume the burden of settling the strike, but the application, if made, probably will come before the Public Service Commission. In any event that was Mayor Mitchel's suggestion when the subject was broached in the meeting.

"Mr. Cobb, a Director of the New York Railways Company, said he thought the city and the Public Service Commission should co-operate with the company to relieve the financial pressure," the Mayor said yesterday. "We told him the question of expense should be brought up in the regular legal way, through an application to the Public Service Commission, and disposed of on its merits. We told him the question was not a part of the arbitration and mediation proceedings."

Whether the "added expense" refers to the advances made before the strike was settled or only to such as may result from the arbitration proceedings soon to be undertaken could not be learned, but it was supposed to refer only to the latter. The company is now paying its motormen and conductors 26, 29, and 30 cents an hour, according to their length of service, whereas the carmen's union demands that they be paid 30 and 33 cents an hour.

The new financial burdens incurred by the company in meeting this higher scale would fall considerably below the $500,000 or $600,000 paid by the company for paving streets and removing snow, but the cost to the city would go considerably higher than the maximum figure if it were forced to make good the advances made by all the companies.

UPHOLD IRISH CAUSE.

Parliamentary Labor Party Extends Sympathy to the Nationalists.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Parliamentary Labor Party at a meeting today adopted a significant resolution in connection with Irish Home Rule.

"The Labor Party," said the resolution, "deplores the failure to give legislative effect to the temporary settlement of the Home Rule controversy recently arranged by the Secretary for War between the two chief Irish parties, and desires to express its entire sympathy with the Irish Nationalist Party in the repeated postponement of the plan intended to realize their national aims."

CABINET HITS BACK ON HUGHES CHARGES

Continued from Page 1.

municated this information to Secretary Redfield, who expressed surprise and regret. Dr. Tittman's action was entirely voluntary and was not the result of any request or suggestion of the department, direct or indirect.

"You refer to E. Lester Jones, his successor, as a stock breeder and veterinary surgeon. At one time he had a farm in Virginia on which he raised stock. This was sold some time before he entered the Government service. He never was a veterinary surgeon. He is a gentleman of education and refinement. Before his appointment to succeed Dr. Tittman he was Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, (another bureau of this department,) and displayed administrative talent of such high order that he was deemed by both the Secretary and myself worthy of recommendation to fill the vacancy in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. In our judgment this bureau was well equipped from the scientific standpoint, but stood in great need of a man of executive ability to direct and organize its work.

"About two months elapsed between the resignation of Dr. Tittman and the appointment of Mr. Jones. During that interval, and before the recommendation was made, suggestions and advice were freely sought from parties who knew the qualifications of Mr. Jones, and also from parties who knew the needs of the bureau, some of them of the highest standing in the scientific world. Since the appointment of Mr. Jones the wire-drag work on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and the coast survey and all other work of the bureau have been developed and prosecuted with marked vigor and success.

The Civil Service.

"As to your statement regarding the civil service you are equally misinformed. During the year to which you refer the number of appointments made in the Coast and Geodetic Survey has been far short of 104. The actual number is 50, of which 38 appointments were made with the approval of the Civil Service Commission. The remaining 12 were for temporary positions, chiefly of laborers, at salaries of less than $3 per day. None of them is under the civil service law as it stands now and as it stood for years.

"To say, as I believe that sixty-two were made in opposition to the advice of the Civil Service Commission.' The fact is that during the entire incumbency of Mr. Jones not a single appointment has been made in this bureau in opposition to the advice of the Civil Service Commission.

"Will you please give to this statement the same currency that you gave to the statement you made at Detroit?"

The Veterinary Story.

When the charge was first made, months ago, that Superintendent Jones was a veterinary surgeon the explanation furnished was that, having engaged in stock breeding in Virginia, Mr. Jones had taken a course in veterinary surgery to make his management of the farm more efficient, and that he had written prescriptions for and treated stock owned by his neighbors without charging them for the service. The Administration was criticesd on the ground that a man of the highest scientific attainments should have been appointed Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Mr. Hughes voiced this criticism at Detroit last night and brought from the Administration the explanation that what was needed in the survey was a man of executive ability, as Mr. Jones had proved himself to be.

DEFEND FRYATT SENTENCE.

German Press Assert Britain Confuses the Case.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency says: "German newspapers discuss British comment in regard to the execution of Captain Charles Fryatt of the British steamship Brussels, declaring unanimously that British commentators are attempting to confuse the facts by pretending that the Captain was sentenced to death because he defended himself against aggression. As a matter of fact, the sentence was imposed because he undertook a treacherous surprise attack on a German submarine in order to gain the prize promised for the destruction of a submarine.

"The newspapers insist furthermore that Germany never admitted the unlimited right of defense, and that it is irrelevant whether Great Britain agrees with this standpoint, inasmuch as British legal views are dependent on considerations of expediency, and not of justice.

"For example, the British war of starvation against the unarmed population of Germany is absolutely opposed to international law.

"As for the indignation shown by the English press, the German newspapers refer to the murder of men on a German submarine by the British patrol boat Baralong, to the case of the British trawler King Stephen, which refused to save the crew of the wrecked Zeppelin L-19, and the butcheries of the Irish. They also recall the fact that the 'heroine of Loos' recently was made the recipient of a British decoration for 'the cowardly and treacherous murder of five German soldiers.'"

28 KILLED IN RUSSIAN RIOT.

Berlin Reports Food Disturbances in Petrograd on July 30.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Twenty-eight persons were killed and more than 100 wounded in Petrograd during serious disorders which took place there on July 30 because of almost complete exhaustion of the food supply, according to Stockholm reports given out today by the Overseas News Agency.

Many houses and shops were looted during the disturbances, which were finally suppressed by the military, the advices add.

AIR NEUTRALITY VIOLATED.

Swiss Authorities Charge German Aviators with Twenty Offenses.

GENEVA, Aug. 8, (via Paris.)—At an official inquiry into the nationality of three aeroplanes that had flown over the Swiss town of Porentruy it was decided that the machines were German. It was said at the hearing that this was the twentieth time that German aeroplanes had crossed Swiss territory.

PLAIN WORDS

tell the meaning of our Guarantee—our promise to pay your interest punctually and your mortgage in full. You need not study complicated legal documents to verify this; you can hold us to these advertisements.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 Pkwy., Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.



Do you want a clear skin?

If your skin is not fresh, smooth and glowing, or has suffered from an unwise use of cosmetics, let Resinol Soap help to clear it, in a natural healthy way:

Simply use Resinol Soap *regularly* once or twice a day, and see if it does not quickly soothe and cleanse the pores, lessen the tendency to pimples, and leave the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

When the skin is in really bad condition, spread on just a little Resinol Ointment for ten minutes before using Resinol Soap. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples, free, write to Dept. 35-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Resinol Soap

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
A Fresh "Straw" Coats Little
End-of-the-Season Clearances



Sennits & Splits
95c, were $1.49
1.25, were $1.90
Leghorns, $1.90
Panamas,
$2.90 & $3.50
Genuine South Americans, All Styles, Worth $5.00 to $7.00

Outing Hats and Caps, 50c
THE "GREATEST" STOCK EVER
Felt, Silk, Duck, Cloth, &c.

Overland
WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
35-37 Halsey St., Newark
Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—*150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark*
Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

THE BIG POOL, 50c.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.



Learn to Swim for $5
Men's Hours
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 P. M. to 10 A. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 6 P. M. to 10 A. M., Saturday, Saturday night, Sunday, Sunday night.
Bathe and swim in comfort at the Big Pool, clean and safe. Top floor of Fleischman's Turkish Baths, 6th Ave. at 42d St.
Women's Hours
Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Brill Brothers
49TH STREET AND 42ND STREET STORES
Sale of High Grade Summer Suits for Men
Splendid values at their regular mid-season prices—they offer men and young men a remarkable clothes buying opportunity at the reduced prices quoted here.
$16.50 and $18.00 Fancy Mixture Suits, $13.50
$20, $22 and $25 Fancy and Blue Suits, $16.50
$25.00 and $30.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $21.50
$35.00 and $40.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $27.50
White Flannel and White Serge Trousers, special at $3.65, $5.00, $7.00 and $8.50
Shantung Silk Coat and Trousers, $15, $20, $25
Shantung Silk Three-Piece Suits, $35
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42ND STREET

Puget Sound Country
Combines the attractions of mountain and sea
Scenically beautiful—commercially prosperous—an ideal pleasure ground for tourists.
From Seattle and Tacoma many delightful short journeys can be made by boat through the beautiful sheltered waters of the Sound, within constant sight of rugged snow-capped mountains.
Scattered through the Sound are the picturesque San Juan Islands—then, but a short trip away is the mountain wonderland—Rainier National Park.
On the way to the Puget Sound Country is the big attraction—*electrification*—that stupendous achievement that has turned the eyes of electricians and scientists the world over toward America.
You will be absorbed in this, the realization of the dreams of ages, as you smoothly ride behind a powerful electric locomotive over the Rocky Mountains. No trailing smoke to mar the vision—no cinders or gas fumes to annoy.
CHICAGO
Milwaukee & St. Paul
RAILWAY
Send for Puget Sound Country and other travel books—address
G. L. COBB, General Agent, Passenger Department, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

Sale of NEW PIANOS and PLAYER-PIANOS
OF RELIABLE MAKE
Today Only
Compare the tone, action, design and finish of these pianos with other high-grade instruments and your verdict will be that they are sensational values. These instruments are worth fully $525. Special, today only..... $190
$5 Monthly
Better Than Renting
NEW 88-NOTE PLAYER
The several styles and makes of players offered at the special price of $390 for today are worth fully $550. They are the very latest style, with every improvement, and are especially recommended for their excellent tone and perfect player mechanism..... $390
Convenient Terms of Payment
12 ROLLS OF MUSIC FREE AND FINE BENCH WITH PLAYER
All Are Fully Guaranteed
Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange.
KNABE Warerooms 5th Ave. at 59th St.
VICTROLAS & RECORDS RYTHMODIK MUSIC ROLLS

HOKE SMITH URGES COTTON STALK PAPER

Spurs Government Scientists to Inquiries as to Commercial Possibilities of Manufacture.

SEES CHANCE FOR SOUTH

Dr. Brand, Washington Investigator, Foresaw Paper Shortage and Predicted Use of Crop Waste.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Believing that the rise in the cost of news print and other paper is rapidly bringing this country to the point where the question of producing paper from crop waste and plants must be considered, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia announced today that he intended to have a series of conferences with Government scientists with a view to ascertaining whether the time was ripe for the manufacture of paper out of cotton stalks. Senator Smith intends to confer with officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, and with the Bureau of Standards regarding the situation.

That paper may be made from cotton stalks has been demonstrated by Dr. Charles J. Brand of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Brand is now in charge of the office of markets, but was formerly in charge of the experiments which resulted in the manufacture of paper from stalks of corn, broomcorn, rice, and cotton. In 1911, when he was physiologist in charge of paper plant investigations conducted by the Division of Agricultural Technology of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Brand issued a bulletin giving the results of the work of his laboratory in making paper out of crop plants. This bulletin was unique in the fact that it was printed on five different kinds of paper. One folio of the bulletin was printed on paper made from cornstalks and cottonstalks, another folio on paper made from broomcorn stalks, another on paper made from rice straw and spruce wood, and another on paper made from cornstalks alone.

In these experiments the practicability of making paper from cornstalks and cottonstalks was demonstrated, but at the time the experiments were successfully completed paper made from mechanically ground wood pulp was the cheapest in the world, and it was considered uneconomical to attempt to manufacture paper from corn and cotton stalks for commercial purposes. The threatened famine in paper, the high cost of news print paper, which has forced some newspapers to raise their price and compelled other publications to decrease the size of their issues, however, has developed a situation which scientists here believe will force the country eventually to deal more seriously with the question of finding new sources of supply for pulp for paper manufacture.

Senator Smith is anxious to ascertain whether a method cannot be developed by which paper can be made from cotton stalks at a price to make it commercially profitable. Not only would such a plan, if successful, aid the paper situation, but, Senator Smith thinks it would also aid the South by providing it with a new source of revenue from a waste crop. If the cotton stalk paper can be made at a cost to enable it to become a commercial possibility it would also result in the establishment of a number of paper mills in the South, for the cost of freight for hauling cotton stalks would be too high, compared with the value of the stalks, to warrant their being hauled any great distance to the mills. Similarly if cornstalks are utilized for making paper it would result in the establishment of many paper mills in the corn-growing States of the Middle West.

Keen interest in the utilization of cotton stalks for making paper has been aroused by the announcement from Berlin, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, that the Royal Material Testing Institute at Grosslichterfelde, Germany, had announced "the discovery" that paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks. In Congressional circles interest in the problem was heightened when it was learned, as THE TIMES said this morning, that our own Department of Agriculture had been experimentally making paper from cotton stalks since 1908. From Dr. Brand was obtained today a copy of his bulletin issued on Aug. 31, 1911, on crop plants for paper making. At that time Dr. Brand sounded a note of warning that it was only a matter of a short time before this country, which is now beginning to reap the whirlwind caused by economic waste, would have to utilize new crop materials for the making of paper. The price of wood for many years was so low that cotton and corn stalks and other crop materials going to waste could not enter into competition with wood pulp.

"This condition," Dr. Brand pointed out in his bulletin, "appears to be changing, and a point may soon be reached where crop by-products can be made into pulp and paper at a profit to both farmer and manufacturer. There does not seem to be any reasonable hope at the present time (1911) of producing paper stock from crop wastes that will be cheap enough to use for printing newspapers.

"This is chiefly due to two causes—the low cost at which such paper can be produced from ground wood and the striking adaptability of ground wood pulp to the newspaper printing industry. There is some skepticism as to the failure of the pulp wood supplies, but this is certainly poorly grounded. During 1909 the quantity of spruce wood used was less by 40,000 cords than in 1907, but the cost was $2,000,000 greater. Present efforts in connection with the reforestation of spruce and poplar are not extensive enough to produce any noteworthy effect upon the available supply within a generation.

"At the present rate of increase in consumption it will require between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 cords of wood to satisfy the demand for pulp and paper fibre in 1950. It will certainly be impossible to furnish this from the forests. If every acre cut over each year were reforested it would be twenty-five or thirty years, or possibly even longer, before the trees could attain sufficient size to warrant cutting. The forests cannot recover from the overdrafts continually being made upon them; hence it is only a question of years until paper fibre must be grown as a crop, as are practically all other plant materials entering into the economy of man.

"While conservation of only a few of the by-products of the farms yielding paper fibre can be accomplished profitably in the near future and only a few plants promise to be moneymakers immediately if grown solely for paper production, it seems very probable that raw products, now scarcely considered, may in a few years play an important part in the paper and pulp industry."

In his bulletin Mr. Brand made this statement regarding the laboratory manufacture of paper from cotton stalks:

"Cotton stalks tested in connection with the forest service were among the first crop waste reduced to pulp. The aggregate quantity of these stalks produced in the United States is large. Those who have given attention to the matter estimate it at 10,000,000 tons. The yield per acre of stalks is much lower than that of any of the raw plant materials thus far discussed, and probably does not exceed 1,000 pounds. Corn stalks will average more than twice this quantity; rice straw four ties as much; and broom corn six times this total. Numerous inventors have been attracted to cotton stalks by the large quantity grown, and much has been claimed for paper said to have been made from them. At the present time no paper mill is using the material.

"In the experiments thus far conducted by this department cotton stalks have been found to require harsh chemical treatment, using about 30 per cent. of caustic soda, which is 5 per cent. more than popular wood requires. They required from six to nine hours, with steam pressures of from 90 to 110 pounds for cooking. The yield of fibre ranged from 35 to 43 per cent. in various tests, but the fibre was found to be short and inferior in strength.

"With this yield and the low production of 1,000 pounds per acre it would require fie acres of stalks to make a single ton of pulp. Difficulties were also encountered in connection with bleaching. The dark outer bark proed very refractory, necessitating the use of a large quantity of bleaching powder. All samples of paper made from this material contain so much unbleached material as to render them unsuitable for anything except writing purposes. It is possible that methods may be devised which will produce a pulp sufficiently white and a fiber sufficiently strong to make cotton stalks a promising material, but the results obtained to date are not encouraging."

Cotton Stalk Paper Old.

The information that the Royal Material Testing Office, at Grosslichterfelde, near Berlin, had discovered that paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks occasioned no surprise in local paper circles yesterday. At the offices of the International Paper Company, 30 Broad Street, it was said that the idea was not a new one, and that a very fine quality of paper had been made in this country from the pulp of cotton stalks.

It was added, however, that the increased cost of production was practically prohibitive, paper made from cotton stalks costing from four to five times as much to manufacture as paper made from spruce pulp.

"Whther or not the Germans have found a cheaper way of making paper from cotton stalks is another question," said an official of the International Paper Company, "and we will have to wait for its answer. However, we are convinced that the matter is still one where the increased cost makes it prohibitive."

ASSAIL PAPERMAKERS.

Typographical Union's Leader Says Publishers Are Sandbagged.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Marsden G. Scott, President of the International Typographical Union, was in this city today arranging for the approaching national convention to be held here.

"The newspaper publishers are being sandbagged," he told a reporter. "The print paper manufacturers are inflating their prices to an unreasonable figure, and are making capital out of the European war. There is no reason on earth why paper should not be plentiful. It is a fact that bleach is scarce, but the bleach for newspaper print is being made here inexpensively.

"I have received hundreds of letters from publishers on this subject and have investigated it thoroughly. The manufacturers are willfully and deliberately raising their prices simply because they are avaricious."

RESCUE STARVED CREW.

Schooner F. A. Duggan Brought in by Coast Guard Cutter.

The American four-masted schooner Frederick A. Duggan arrived in port yesterday morning in tow of the United States Coast Guard cutter Gresham, having been 174 days on a voyage, which commenced at Fowey Cornwall on Feb. 15, when she left for Philadelphia with 1,600 tons of china clay. When the schooner was sighted on Saturday afternoon off Nantucket by the United States gunboat Marietta she had been leaking badly for several days, and the crew had been existing for a month on a slim diet of three biscuits a day and water. If the fresh water had not held out the crew would probably have all died, as the vessel had drifted out of the track of ships, and did not get any rain that would have helped them out.

After the vessel was anchored off Stapleton yesterday morning Captain Gilmour went ashore to purchase some provisions, and the mate told the story of what he called the "hoodoo" voyage of the Frederick A. Duggan.

About a month ago the provisions were all eaten, and the men had to live on hard tack and water, on which they managed to keep alive, but always felt hungry, the mate said.

On Saturday afternoon off Nantucket Shoals the United States gunboat Marietta was sighted, and the crew gave a wild cheer when they saw their signal of distress was answer. By that time they were out of tobacco, as well as food, and were reduced to smoking ropeyarns. The commander of the gunboat sent some provisions on board and sent a wireless message for assistance. He stood by until Sunday, when the United States Coast Guard Gresham arrived and took the vessel in tow.

Andrew J. Bailey of 59 Pearl Street, the agent for the Frederick A. Duggan, said the owner, Captain S. J. Thompson, will be here this morning to consult with the Captain about having the vessel towed to Philadelphia.

CAR STRIKES END; TRANSIT NORMAL

Continued from Page 1.

suggestion was frowned upon by Mr. Mitchel nd Mr. Straus.

Those who attended the final conference in the City Hill yesterday were C. W. Hotchkiss, President, and R. L. Rand, Vice President of the Richmond Light & Railway Compny; John Beaver, receiver of the Second Avenue Company; the Mayor, Mr. Straus, Julius Henry Cohen, special counsel to the Public Service Commission, and William D. Mahon, William B. Fitzgerald, and Louis Fridiger of the carmen's union.

"The whole thing is settled now," said the Mayor when the last signature had been written, "and I am glad it is all over. It is a great victory for the people of the city."

The Mayor received many congratulations over his part in the settlements, as did also Mr. Straus, the members of the Public Service Commission paying him a formal compliment at hearing at 120 Broadway. Mr. Mitchel announced that nothing more remained to keep him from the encampment at Plattsburg. Mr. Mahon said he intended to go to Detroit, where matters connected with his labor organization awaited attention. He intends to sail for England on Aug. 26 to attend an international gathering of labor leaders.

The New York Railways Company restored full serice on all its lines yesterday afternoon. Some cars were late leaving the barns in the early morning because motormen and conductors had not learned of the settlement, but as the men reported normal schedules were resumed.

A question arose between the management and the labor leaders during the day as to the disposition to be made of certain men discharged before the strike, and it looked as if a new quarrel might spring up, but William B. Fitzgerald, organizer of the carmen's union, settled the matter by announcing that the organization would not interfere. Haing been discharged before the strike was called these men had no claims on the union, he said.

Service Soon Normal Again.

Normal service was restored, also, on the lines of the Second Avenue Company and the New York and Queens County Railroad, but the Richmond Light and Railway Company did not expect to have all its cars running untill this morning.

There was a joyous demonstration by the people of Yonkers when the first car to run out of the barns since July 22 passed through the streets. The Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company are parts of the Third Avenue System and were the first to be tied up by the strike.

Residents of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and way stations, as well as commuters from interior points in Westchester County, were jubilant when the cars began to run.

A report printed in an afternoon newspaper yesterday telling of the alleged measures taken by Mayor Mitchel to coerce the Directors of the New oYrk Railways Company into accepting the terms of settlement was positively denied last night. Mayor Mitchel, according to this report, had agents about the offices of the company at 120 Broadway with instructions to subpoena the Directors to a hearing before the Public Service Commission if they did not agree. Both the Mayor and W. Leon Pepperman, assistant to President Shonts of the New York Railways Company, said there was no basis of truth for the story.

"Such a thing never entered my mind," said Mr. Mitchel.

B. R. T. PROMISES BETTER PAY.

Work to be Made Easier and Means Found for Settling Disputes.

Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, moved yesterday to fortify his company against a strike of its 19,000 employes by voluntarily promising improvement in working conditions and better pay. The promise and a proposal for a means for settling disputes without the intervention of a union were carried in this letter:

To the men of the B. R. T. system:

Referring to my letters of Aug. 3 and 5, I desire to thank the men of all departments, and particularly those of the transportation department, for the evidence which they have given of co-operation and assistance in adjusting conditions, so that the standard of employment may be raised and the contentment of the men increased.

Our Superintendents have made considerable progress in ascertaining the sentiment of the men as to their time tables, and as rapidly as the ideas of the men are gathered new time tables will be announced which, so far as consistent with the requirements of public service, will recognize what now appears to be a general sentiment in favor of shorter "swings."

I wish especially to thank our employes for the demonstration of loyalty which they have given during the events of the last ten days, and to assure them of my very great appreciation of the confidence which they have manifested in the sincerity of the company to abolish any possible causes for dissatisfaction without resort to the interference of outsiders.

In recognition of this attitude the officers will recommend to the Board of Directors of the various companies at their regular meetings to be held on the 24th and 25th of August, respectively, a substantial increase in wages to all transportation employes.

In order that there may be continuous co-operation between the workers of our system, and in order that officers may be kept more closely in touch with the feelings of the men, we will propose a modification of the organization of the Employes' Benefit Association whereby each department in the system will, by secret ballot, elect an additional number of trustees and the representatives of each department thus elected will form a committee to voice any changes in conditions desired by the men of such department. In case of any failure to agree as to the proper method of adjusting differences between such committees and the head of the department, the President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will give a hearing to both sides, and will determine the matter in a fair and impartial manner. I do not expect that resort to his decision will ever be necessary.

Inasmuch as the constitution and by-laws of the benifit association cannot be altered except by a two-thirds vote at a special meeting of the association, the making of the changes herein suggested will, of course, be entirely subject to the approval or disapproval of its members, who now number upward of 10,000 men.

Very truly yours,
T. S. WILLIAMS, President.
Aug. 8, 1916.

William D. Mahon, head of the carmen's union, after he had read Colonel Williams's letter, said: "The work of organizing the men on the B. R. T. is going on conservatively but surely, but no demands can be made there for some time."

Union organizers professed to see a joker in Colonel Williams's proposal to have the men in the several departments elect additional trustees to the benefit association and to have these trustees act for each department somewhat in the fashion a grievance committee would act for a union; also in his plan to act as final arbitrator between the men and heads of departments.

They point out that President F. W. Whitridge tried a similar plan on the Third Avenue system.

STATEN ISLAND RIDES AGAIN.

Ex-Strikers, in a Trolley Car, Announce End of Trouble.

Fifty ex-strikers, joy-riding up and down Jersey Street, New Brighton, in a trolley car, yelling and cheering, announced to Staten Island yesterday afternoon that the trolley strike was oer.

The men and the Richmond Light & Railway Company agreed to the terms which had ended the strikes against the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company. The strikers, some 750 in all, including transportation men and members of the repair and track gangs, received and ratified the news in Emrald Hall, New Brighton.

The men cheered awhile then some fifty of them hurried to the car barns in Brook Street and took out a car to go and tell Staten Island that it might ride again.

No attempt was made to resume regular schedules yesterday, but cars will start on their regular runs at the usual time this morning.

In effecting the settlement President C. H. Hotchkiss and Vice President R. L. Rand appeared for the company, and C. H. Sever, a General Organizer of the carmen's union, for the men. They met with Mayor Mitchel and members of the Public Service Commission.

2D AV. MEN VOTE TO RATIFY.

Organizer Higgins Says Union Is Practically Recognized.

The striking motormen and conductors of the Second Avenue system at a meeting in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon unanimously ratified an agreement similar to that signed in behalf of the employes of the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue Company, and voted to return to work at once.

About 300 men filled the hall while Matthew J. Higgins, one of the union organizers, read the agreement clause by clause, and was frequently applauded. Mr. Higgins told the men that, while the fact was not "down on paper," their organization had in reality been recognized, as the employers had bound themselves to receive any committee of men at any time. The organizer said that the question of increased wages had been postponed until Aug. 20.

Not all of the meetings yesterday were peaceable, however, and the stormiest of them was also in Lyceum Hall. Before the Second Avenue men met about 60 employes of the Third Avenue and New York Railways Companies, with a sprinkling of Second Avenue, Staten Island, and Queens County men, gathered to hear P. J. O'Brien, Fourth International Vice President of the union, acquaint them with the terms of the settlement. Mr. O'Brien had about finished his talk and had told the men to report for work as soon as possible when a man, who said that he was John O'Connor, a motorman of the Third Avenue line, shouted:

"That's all right for you to talk, but you can't fool all of us all of the time."

There was silence for a moment, and then cries of "Throw him out!" and "Let him talk!" were mingled. Those wishing to hear O'Connor prevailed, and the dissatisfied motorman said:

"You leaders must remember that some of us are now two weeks without pay. We left ourselves in your hands, and now you go and put us back to work on terms to suit yourselves. Read over the agreement you are telling us about and see if there is anything in it to assure us that we will not be fired after we've been back at work a few weeks."

"The agreement says, too, that wages will be settled by Aug. 20, by that time you out-of-town fellows will be somewhere else making trouble and we'll be left with this proposition on our hands."

By the time the speaker had reached this point the disorder in the hall was so great that he could not be heard. O'Brien shouted thta agents of the railway companies had sent men into the hall to stir up discontent and so discredit the union, but others shouted that the dissatisfied ones were bona fide employes and knew what they were talking about. After a number of blows had been exchanged, a semblance of order was restored and O'Brien closed the meeting with the instructions to the men to return to work.

UNION MEN THANK STRAUS.

Service Commissioner Settled Dispute with Metal Workers.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission received yesterday the thanks of Woodhaven Local, No. 7, of the Brotherhood of Metal Workers for his services in composing the differences between the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company and its 2,000 employes. The firm had discharged one of its employes, and all of the others said they would strike if the discharged man was not reinstated in his job.

After a lot of talk it was decided to submit the matter to Mr. Straus and to abide by his decision. His decision was that the discharged employe had practically dismissed himself because he had left his work, but that in view of his long service with the company and the fact that the place where he worked was unbearably hot he should be reinstated.

Mr. Straus was requested to act as the arbitrator by Michael J. Regan and John J. Bealin of the State Industrial Commission. The resolutions adopted by the brotherhood thanking Mr. Straus said in part:

Resolved, At our joint meeting to convey our thanks to you, and may the blessings of the One Mightier than we reward your humane treotment toward mankind.

94% OF RAILWAY MEN VOTE FOR A STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

proposition thus far made by the railroads is that the issues be arbitrated by a Federal board.

Not long after the conference started it seemed for a while that it was in danger of being broken off through the reading by Mr. Lee of a letter from the officials of the Southeastern territory declaring that no settlement made at the conference would be considered as applying to negro railroad men.

"Is the elimination of the negro based upon his color?" demanded President W. S. Carter of the trainmen soon after the conference started.

"I don't know," answered Elisha Lee. "I can only answer that which I have read. If the roads want to except them from this proceeding I can't help it. I think the Southern roads don't want the colored men recognized in this proceeding."

"I want to say something right here," interrupted President W. G. Lee of the firemen. "The colored brother was recognized in the Southeastern settlement of 1912. Not for a moment do I represent black or white men; I represent the positions. Any agreement we may make applies to all alike. They might want to exclude somebody because he spoke Swedish. If the negro is good enough for the job he's good enough for the pay."

Mr. Garretson then placed on record the fact that the negroes had been recognized in the 1912 settlement.

The railroad men do not regard the defense of the negro by the labor leaders as sincere. The negro is not a member of the railway unions in the South.

Negotiations on Since March.

The unions participating in the present conference presented their original demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime last March, after which a series of conferences was arranged which took place beginning June 1. The railroads refused to grant the demands of the men, making a contingent proposition called the "yardstick," which provided that no man could be paid twice for the same period of service, and suggested arbitration. The unions rejected the "yardstick." Feeling that the railroad managers were trifling with them they went back to their membership and got the power to call a national strike if the railroads did not make concessions.

The brotherhoods are represented in the conferences by President A. B. Garretson of the Conductors, chairman; W. G. Lee, President of the Trainmen; W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Enginneefs, and W. S. Carter, President of the Enginemen and Firemen.

The 225 railroad systems of the country are represented by Elisha Lee, of the Pennsylvania, chairman; L. W. Baldwin, General Manager of the Central of Georgia Railroad; C. L. Bardo, General Manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; E. H. Coapman, Vice-President of the Southern Railway; S. E. Cotter, General Manager of the Wabash Railroad; P. E. Crowley, Assistant Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad; Lyman Delano, Vice-President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad; G. H. Emerson, General Manager of the Great Northern Railway; C. H. Ewing, General Manager of the Pennsylvania & Reading Railrmoad; E. W. Grice, General Superintendent of Transportation of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad; A. S. Grieg, Assistant to Receiver of the St. Louis & Sante Fe Railroad; C. W. Kouns, General Manager, Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad; N. D. Maher, Vice-President of the Norfolk & Western Railway; P. H. Morrissey, Assistant to Vice-President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; James Russell, General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; A. M. Schover, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Lines West; W. L. Seddon, Vice-President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and A. J. Stone, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad.

Judge Martin G. Knapp, of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation is in New York keeping in close touch with the situation. Other embers of the Board are expected here today. Mr. Garretson said last night that mediation had not yet been offered.

MEDIATION BOARD HERE.

Federal Conciliators Ready to Aid if Their Services Are Desired.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. — With the approval of President Wilson members of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation will assemble at the Hotel Manhattan in New York City tomorrow morning to put themselves into closest possible touch with the situation growing out of the threatened railroad strike. Judge William H. Chambers, Chairman of the board, left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon. G. W. W. Hanger, another member of the board, left later tonight for New York, and these two members will be met by Judge Martin A. Knapp, the third member of the board, who has been on vacation in Connecticut.

No request for mediation or conciliation has yet come to the Federal board from either side, and the board has not yet offered its services. It can be stated that at the psychological moment the board will offer its services if the representatives of the employes and the Conference Committee of Railroads fail to reach an agreement.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor announced tonight that it is the purpose of the federation to stand by the four railway brotherhoods with its support regardless of the outcome, and will support them if a strike becomes necessary. Mr. Gompers today sent the following letter to the railway brotherhoods:

During our recent meeting, which was held the week beginning July 24, the Executive Council directed that fraternal greetings from them should be sent to the officers of the railway brotherhoods and through them to the great rank and file of the railway organizations, and that we express to all hearty commendation and indorsement of your movement for the inauguration of the eight-hour day for all those employed in the railway train service.

It is our most earnest hope that the railway companies may be induced to take a broad-minded and humanitarian view of your demand. When the railway companies understand the full meaning of the eight-hour day and realize the material, moral, and social advantage that will inevitably result from its establishment, they cannot refuse to concede to the workers the boon of the eight-hour day—and concede without imposing upon the workers the necessity of cessation from work in order to establish your demand.

But, regardless of whether your purpose is secured by the voluntary agreement of the railway companies, or whether it is necessary for the railway men to strike to obtain this just and necessary protection, the American Federation of Labor pledges to the brotherhoods its support and sympathy in the effort to accomplish that which is fundamental for the protection and betterment of the railway men.

Federal officials were gratified to learn from Judge Hanger, on his return from New York today, that he had succeeded in obtaining an agreement for the arbitration of the controversy between the Switchmen's Union of North America and the railroads of the East, West, and South involved in that dispute.

Representatives of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company appeared before the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation today and began the presentation of their side of the controversy with the telegraphers and towermen of that system, whose case is now being heard by the commission in mediation proceedings to to which each side agreed after the dispute had almost reached the verge of a strike. Members of the mediation board are very hopeful that they will be able to bring about an adjustment of the controversy, which involves a demand for higher wages.

WALL ST. FOR ARBITRATION.

Financiers Believe That Public Opinion Would Oppose a Tieup.

The general belief in financial circles is that the issues between the railroads and the Brotherhoods will be submitted t oarbitration. A general tie-up of the roads would be so serious to the country at large that the consensus in Wall Street is that if the situation grows acute, public pressure will become irresistible and arbitration will be effected.

The director of one railroad said yesterday that, in his opinion, the scope of the arbitration should include not only the demands of the Four Brotherhoods but the entire railroad wage schedule.

"Such a proposition," he said, "would probably be rejected by the Brotherhoods, but it would command the instant approval of the public as a fair constructive proposition on the part of the railroads."

"The most serious question to consider is of course whether the proposed plan might impose a financial burden upon the railroads greater than would be the case if the less comprehensive arbitration should result from present negotiations. That is, of course, the great chance the railroads would have to take. I should think, however, that the following considerations would apply in the answer to that question:

"The arbitrators who considered 100 per cent. of the wages would be forced to consider the income accounts of the railroads as a whole—something arbitrators, having before them the wages only a group of employes, have not been inclined to do in the past.

10-20 YEAR MORTGAGE-BONDS

Due Jan. 1st, 1932

at 95

Netting about 5½%

These Bonds are the direct obligation of the Company, with a Capital and Surplus of $2,500,000, and are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of first mortgages on improved real estate in American cities equal in amount to the face value of the Bonds.

Listed on New York Stock Exchange.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
55 Liberty Street

FROM ALL VIEWPOINTS.

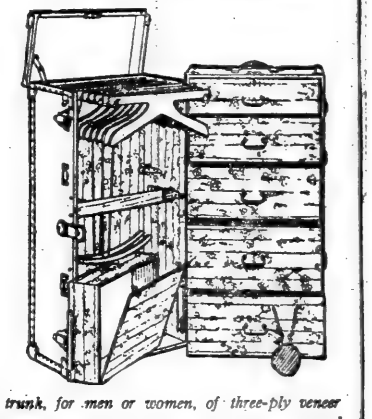
Articles by leading writers of all European matters in Current History, published monthly by The New York Times. 25 cents a copy—$3 a year. Comprehensive story of the European war as it proceeds. Pictures, maps, original documents. Bound vols. I., II., III., $2 each (plus postage.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The mysterious story of "The Baron Starkheim" develops into a most unusual thrill at the finish. Melville Davisson Post's powerful narrative of a weird character on a Pacific Island appears in this week's

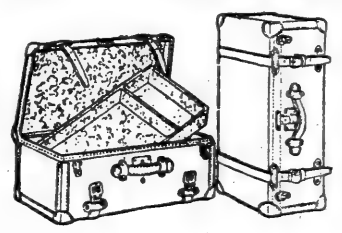
5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Cross Luggage



Cross combination wardrobe trunk, for men or women, of three-ply veneer basswood, green fibre covering and binding, brass mounting, bolts and locks 9 garment hangers, five drawers in all; drawer for men's hats, 2 interchangeable drawers for ladies' hats; shoe box: 40 x 22 x 22½ inches. **$25.00.**

Others at..... **$40—$50—$63.50—$72.50—$85—$95—$110**



"Week-End" case, of tar board construction, black enamel-cloth covering, cretonne lining, steel frame, leather binding, reinforced corners, removable three-inch tray, two outside straps, brass lock and mountings. Size: 26 x 14 x 10 inches..... **$9.50**
Other styles from..... **$6.00**

New Luggage Pamphlets Upon Request

New York
404 Fifth Ave.
(at 37th Street)
253 Broadway

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
(Special Mail Order Service)

Boston
145 Tremont St.
London
89 Regent St.

6,456,109

In seven months of 1916, The New York Times led all other New York newspapers in volume of advertising, deducting help and situation wanted advertisements. Total space, 6,456,109 agate lines, a gain of 1,149,112 lines over the corresponding period last year.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

WILL CLOSE OUT, TODAY—

Suits
WHITE SERGE SUITS Formerly $65 to $125.. $25, $35
FASHIONABLE SILK SUITS Formerly $45 to $95..... $25
LINEN SUITS (a small group) Formerly $45 to $65..... $15

Dresses
A CLOSE-OUT GROUP OF DRESSES Originally priced at $35 and up..... $15
(Morning Frocks, Dance Frocks, etc., slightly soiled from showing.
AFTERNOON GOWNS Formerly $75 to $95.....at $38
GARDEN PARTY & EVENING GOWNS Formerly $95 to $145.....at $55

Summer Afternoon & Evening Wraps Formerly $65 to $95—for "quick close-out".....at $35

Handsome Marabou-trimmed Wraps— Formerly to $145.....at $65

Arnold, Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Continuing Today and Thursday
Our Annual Mid-Summer Clearance Sale of
Men's Summer Furnishings
Showing the Greatest Reductions of the Season and Offering Unexcelled Opportunities for the Vacationist.

All Late Summer Stock | Sleeve Alterations Free of Charge | Unusually Good Size Range

Men's
High Grade Summer Shirts
Comprising all of our regular grades from this season's newest and most popular styles. All regular custom finish.
Formerly Sold from $2.50 to $7.50
Pure Silk Shirts— Reduced to 4.95
Taffeta Flannel Shirts— Reduced to 2.00
Crepe and Madras Shirts— Reduced to 1.55

Men's
Pure Worsted Bathing Suits
Comprising all our most popular styles. Correct weight and all fast colors. Sleeveless or Short Sleeves. Plain or trimmed.
Formerly Sold for $3.50 and $4.00
Professional Swimming Styles— Reduced to 2.65
Regulation Sleeveless Styles— Reduced to 2.65
Quarter Sleeve Models— Reduced to 2.65

Clearance of Men's Pajamas
Fine grade mercerized and Madras Pajamas. Suitable for present or Fall wear.
Values $2.00 and $2.50
To Close at 1.50 Suit

Clearance of Men's Underwear
Athletic Style Underwear made from light and sheer plain nainsook.
Regularly 50c
To Close at 35c Garment

Season's-End Sale of
Vacation, Week-End and Regular Luggage
Formerly Sold at $6.00, $7.50, $12.00 and $18.00
WEEK-END CASES—Black enameled duck. Specially lined. 18, 20, 22, 24 in. Reduced to 4.40
REED AND RATTAN SUIT CASES—Best grades only. Strong but light. 24 in. Reduced to 5.50
SOLE LEATHER SUIT CASES—Russets and Browns. All 22 in. Reduced to 5.50
FINE GRADE TRAVELLING BAGS—Black or tans. For men and women. Reduced to 9.75
FITTED WEEK-END CASES—Black Seal leather. Silk lined. Reduced to 13.50

OUR NAVAL PROGRAM IS CALLED 'MODEST'

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge Believes Conditions Ought to Put Us in Second Place.

TONNAGE PROBLEM SOLVED

Fleet Fire Control Makes Giant Warcraft Unnecessary, He Says, Citing Jutland Fight.

LONDON, July 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The naval program of the United States is a modest one, in the opinion of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, retired, one of England's greatest naval experts and counselors. Admiral Bridge was formerly Commander in Chief of the Australian forces and Director of Naval Intelligence. Since his retirement he has served on numerous commissions inquiring into various branches of naval activity.

"I cannot regard," said Admiral Bridge, "the naval appropriation and the program agreed upon by the United States Senate as more than modest, considered in connection with your resources and requirements, or when we remember that the strength of the police force should be commensurate with the treasures that tempt.

"The actions of your Government seems timely. I have been one of those who consider the Panama Canal as an even greater asset for defensive purposes than for commercial advantage, and I believe that a larger naval program for your country certainly is justified by the inability to place a perfect confidence in the canal's availability on account of slides now and then.

"I refer, of course, to the emergency of transferring quickly from one side of your continent to the other of your ships in case of attack, bearing in mind the freedom of your being able to concentrate on both sides, until the problem of slides has been definitely solved, enough naval strength to meet any attack. It appears that your naval experts have duly considered this point in making provisions for 157 additional ships, including sixteen capital ships, in a program to be completed within the next three years. With your present strength, such an addition will indeed place your power on the sea next to that of Great Britain.

Wise to Plan on Bigger Scale.

"I think it was about 1906 or 1907 that your country attained to second place as a sea power, after proceeding neck and neck with Germany and France, respectively, for a number of years. Then the United States seemed to lose interest and fell behind Germany. It must, therefore, be a wise precaution for you to plan now on such a wholesome scale.

"Notwithstanding some divergence of opinion on the subject, I think it is quite safe to say that the lessons of naval engagements in the war have justified the generally accepted division into heavy and light cruisers, destroyers, and, perhaps, submarines.

"I use the qualifying word with reference to submarines, because in my opinion the submarine has not proved a very important fighting factor during the present war. Perhaps contrary to popular impression the submarine has affected only to a very slight degree the tonnage available for the maritime purposes of the Entente Allies. Indeed, the shortage of tonnage which has been causing so much inconvenience, is due in an overwhelming proportion to the absorption of ships for naval and military purposes. Notwithstanding this fact, the possibility of the development of the submarine must not be left out of account.

"It would accordingly seem wise to consider very carefully whether the huge dimensions of the latest capital ships are compatible with the possible employment in the near future of highly developed submarines.

"I understand it is now possible to control the fire of ships in groups, a fact not considered possible a few years ago. The belief in its impossibility was the reason for the concentration of so many guns of huge calibre in a single ship, thus necessitating mammoth displacements. If the fire of groups of ships can be satisfactorily controlled, that reason consequently no longer exists.

"The size and power of individual guns, therefore, need not be reduced, and if the same calibres are retained somewhat smaller ships might each carry a reduced number of guns. The number of guns of any desired calibre in a fleet might remain the same as the number of ships could be increased.

"The possibility of fire control of ships in groups does away with the supposed necessity of putting very heavy guns in large numbers in particular ships, thus enormously increasing displacements and offering, consequently, an easier target for the torpedo. My point is the well recognized one that what is to be effected in a fight is the concentrated volume of fire, which is said to be possible now without the close concentration of the guns themselves.

Lessons Learned at Jutland.

"Coming to the lesson of the battle of Jutland, the most striking result to my mind was that the guns and not the torpedoes were, generally speaking, the weapons that told. It is also of remarkable interest to note the considerable period during which our ships were in action without being seriously damaged by the German fire, which seems to confirm Admiral Farragut's dictum that the best armor is the return fire.

"Of our ships, the Marlborough was the only one that suffered from torpedo attack, and she kept fighting, and made out so well that she was able to return to her base at twenty-one knots. What the actual German losses were by torpedoes we do not know definitely, though our destroyers were dashing forward to the foe constantly during the engagement, and they must have been effective in several instances. The point is that it was a gun battle.

"In addition to the classes of ships mentioned, I take it that your appropriation will cover the construction of special craft, such as mother seaplane ships, mine layers and hospital ships, and possibly even naval colliers. Considering the large number of shipbuilding yards at your disposal, it would seem plausible that you could, without inconvenience, turn out the sixteen capital ships referred to in your program in the specified three years. And if the sixteen could be finished, as stated, there seems little ground to fear but what in the three years the other vessels called for could be completed. As to the guns, it would appear that they would be the least pressing portion of your problem, though they will have to proceed in taking form even more rapidly."

TROOPS SURE OF LONG STAY.

Bids for Meat Supply Up to Dec. 1 Are Called For.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 8.—What little doubt remained after Major Gen. O'Ryan's expression that the New York troops would be along the border until 1917, was removed today by the arrival of salesmen of packing houses to put in bids for supplying the division with meat for the three months ending Dec. 1. Hitherto bids for supplies had been asked for annually, and all provisions had been bought by the headquarters of the Department of the South at San Antonio, it was said. It is now to be the practice for divisions and other separate units to buy their own meats for quarterly periods.

Evidence that officers expect a stay of several months was found in plans to bring wives and families to Texas. Many have already taken houses and quarters in McAllen, Mission, and Pharr, and now Colonel Johnston of the Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Bates of the Seventy-first, and Captain Roosevelt of the Twelfth are seeking houses to rent for the Winter months, beginning Oct. 1.

Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, chief surgeon of the division, today gave out the results of the investigation following the allegation by members of Squadron A that Trooper Lloyd Allen had been treated in a negligent manner by the hospital corps.

Private Allen's leg was broken by the fall of his horse before the motor ambulance joined the squadron at Mission, about six miles out, and in consequence he was forced to ride into Mission in a wagon, after receiving first aid treatment. There he hired an automobile to ride to the squadron camp. The injured man made no complaint or request either on the journey or in the squadron infirmary. When he was transferred to the field hospital the following morning, he declined a stretcher and insisted upon walking with assistance. When an ambulance from the Third Ambulance Company took him to the station for transportation to the base hospital at San Antonio, Private Allen insisted upon sitting up.

Major William H. Steers of the Medical Corps, who made the investigation, interviewed the six surgeons who treated the injury, and found no evidence of neglect.

Colonel William N. Haskell of the Sixty-ninth, who was appointed to succeed Colonel Louis D. Conley, is expected to join his regiment tomorrow.

More than 600 men of the Sixty-ninth set out early today to build a road for the Mission township. Since the first brigade came to Mission heavy truck traffic and rains have made the roads almost impassable.

Captain P. J. Gilvan, supply officer of the Sixty-ninth, left today for home on leave pending the acceptance of his resignation.

DYE TARIFF POSTPONED.

Senate Democrats Believe War Conditions Protection Enough.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee agreed to an amendment to the Revenue bill today deferring the effective date of the proposed protective tariff on coal tar dyestuffs until the close of the European war. War conditions are acting as a protection against imports now, the committeemen hold, and will serve to encourage manufacture of dyestuffs as effectively as would protective legislation. Coal tar medicinal derivatives were added to the dutiable list and a proposal to admit all coal tar products free of duty until the close of the war was made and is being considered.

Final action on the munitions section of the bill was deferred in order to consider further an amendment to levy the proposed excise tax only upon manufacturers of munitions who have dealt and are dealing with warring European nations, instead of on various manufactured products which are classed as munitions. Whether the committee would agree to the change had not been determined tonight.

FARM BOARD UNDER WAY.

Decides to Begin Its Tour of Inquiry in Maine on Aug. 21.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Tentative plans for the Farm Loan Board for holding hearings throughout the country to obtain information on which to divide the United States into twelve land bank districts and locate in each a Federal land bank, were made today at a two-hour session. They provide for a first hearing in New England, probably at Portland, Maine, on Aug. 21. From New England the board will go West over a northern route and down the Pacific Coast through California. The trip east will be made through the central section of the country.

The board will spend several weeks in Washington after this trip is concluded and may hold hearings here to listent to views of farmers from Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and nearby States. A second trip to cover the South will be undertaken in the fall, and the board will then return to Washington to make its decisions.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in camp or upon the Mexican Border? If so, mail him a package of Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes, and sprinkled into the foot bath. It takes the friction from the shoe and will be of the greatest benefit in that arid, hot climate, where the alkali dust plays havoc with the feet. What remembrance could be so acceptable? Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot=Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you.

SEE VICTORY NEAR FOR BIG NAVY PLAN

Administration Leaders Believe the Fight Is Won—House to Vote Tuesday.

ABSENTEES CALLED BACK

Kitchin Announces Chairman Padgett Will Present Motion for Concurrence in Senate Proposal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Administration leaders believed tonight that they had won their fight for authorization by Congress of the big naval building program, including four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers for 1917, drawn up by the Senate Naval Committee after conferences with President Wilson and Secretary Daniels.

Claude Kitchin, majority leader of the House, in serving notice today that he would call up the bill next Tuesday, announced that Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee, one of those who held out in conference against the Senate increases, would move that the Senate amendments be agreed to. Earlier in the day Mr. Padgett and Senator Swanson, the ranking Democrat of the Senate Committee, had talked over the subject with President Wilson, who is understood to have reiterated his belief that the authorization of the larger program was imperative.

Senator Swanson said tonight that the leaders had made a careful canvass of the situation and were confident that the Senate's personnel increases and continuing building program would be accepted by the House along with the building increases for 1917. A call was sent broadcast to absentee Representatives to be on hand for the vote on Tuesday.

In making his announcement to the House Mr. Kitchin said that separate roll calls would be taken on the Senate amendment increasing the number of capital ships for next year from four to eight; on the proposal for a general construction program providing for increased numbers of submarines, destroyers, and other vessels besides those of the capital class; on the three-year continuing program; on the personnel increases, and on an appropriation of $1,085,000 for a drydock at Charleston, S. C.

That Chairman Padgett would make a motion to concur in these amendments came as a surprise to opponents of a big naval program. They would not concede defeat, and sent out appeals to absent members urging them to return on Tuesday and vote to insist on the House authorizations. Senator Swanson said that no doubt remained that the Senate naval program would be approved.

"The House will vote for the Senate building program," he said. "We have made a thorough canvass of the situation and are confident of victory. I mean that there will be approval not only of the capital ship construction program and the increased personnel, but also the three-year continuing construction program."

With final action on the Naval bill imminent, the Senate today approved without debate the conference report on the $267,000,000 army appropriation bill, which will be called up and acted on in the House tomorrow. A favorable vote is expected before adjournment tomorrow night, after which the measure will go to the President.

If the expectations of Administration leaders are borne out, the Naval bill will follow it to the President's desk within two weeks at most, and national defense legislation undertaken as the salient feature of the Sixty-fourth Congress will be concluded with appropriations to carry it into effect aggregating approximately $635,000,000.

WOULD BUY MONTICELLO.

Representative Linthicum Urges Purchase of Jefferson's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The purchase of Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, by the National Government was advocated before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today by Representative J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland, who has just returned from a two-day inspection of the property. Mr. Linthicum told the House committee that the property had been in the possession of the Levy family for eighty-six years and had been kept in an excellent state of preservation; that aside from the construction of improved roads from a public highway up the mountain side to the mansion very little money would have to be spent by the Federal Government on the propefty.

He said he felt that the home of the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the Democratic Party, during whose term the purchase of the Louisiana territory was handled, should be in the possession of the Government. During the hearing Mr. Linthicum went into a minute description of the property and of the old furniture there. He said that much of this furniture had been scattered during the civil war, but had been recovered by ex-Representative Jefferson M. Levy of New York and installed in the mansion. Among other relics is the bed in which Thomas Jefferson died.

GASOLINE REPORT READY.

Trade Commission, It Is Said, Will Not Advise Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Federal Trade Commission has completed its final report on the causes for the rise in gasoline prices and probably will send it to Congress next week. Members of the commission today declined to discuss it, but it is understood it will be more specific than the preliminary report sent to Congress seeral months ago, in which the commission set forth facts discovered but made no deductions or recommendations for legislation.

The final report, it was said, will go into detail as to an apparent lack of sufficient competition. No recommendations for prosecution of any concerns are expected and none have been made to the Department of Justice. It is understood, however, that Congress will be told that the remedy for present conditions lies in some sort of regulation of gasoline manufacturers to insure real competition, or, as a last resort, in a creation of government machinery authorized to fix prices. Legislation by Congress would be necessary to effect either proposal.

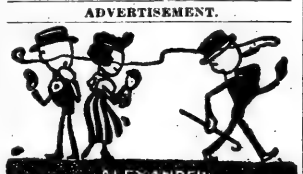
GASOLINE DROPS 1 CENT.

Standard Announces First Price Reduction This Year.

A reduction of 1 cent a gallon in the wholesale price of gasoline has been announced by the Standard Oil Company of New York. The new price is 23 cents. This is the first drop in this market this year.

A similar reduction was made in New Jersey about two weeks ago. The company's retail price was also lowered a cent, it now being 27 cents in wooden barrels and 25 cents in steel barrels.

ADVERTISEMENT.



ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT
THE CIGAR LUXURIOUS
2 FOR 25c 3 FOR 25c 10c STRAIGHT
WATCH FOR THE NEXT!

ARMY IS SEEKING RESERVE ENGINEERS

War Department Takes First Steps Looking to Organization of New Corps.

PLAN IS TO BE NATION-WIDE

Country to be Divided Into Districts and Civilian Engineers Are to be Canvassed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Preliminary steps were taken today by the War Department toward the formation of a Reserve Corps of Engineers for the army, as provided by the National Defense act of June 3 last. By direction of the Chief of Engineers letters were sent today by Lieut. Col. E. Eveleth Winslow, of the Army Engineer Corps, to all of the District Engineer officers of the army throughout the country, paving the way for the creation of these new reserve corps, which will be composed of officers to be commissioned from among the engineers of the country and of an enlisted reserve corps of engineers.

The plan for the formation of the new Reserve Corps is set forth in Lieut. Col. Winslow's letter as follows:

"The importance of engineers in time of war is now universally recognized, and during the past few months steps have been taken to arouse the interest of the engineering profession in the national defense. Congress has now provided a means by which the civil engineers can more fully prepare themselves for that highest duty of citizens—the defense of our country. An engineer section of officers and enlisted reserve corps has been authorized, and in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers there is for the officers of the Corps of Engineers no more important duty than their active assistance in making a success of the new corps. All the engineers in the country should be informed of the existence of this new corps and those possessing the necessary qualifications should be enrolled as its members. A close co-operation between our engineer officers and the civilian engineers is therefore necessary, and fortunately the first steps in such co-operation have been already taken by the action of some of the most important of the engineering societies in indorsing the campaign for preparedness and in urging upon Congress the passage of the Officers' Reserve Corps law.

"The following instructions explain how it is intended to organize the engineer section of this corps:

"Each district officer will be a member of a local board, so that the entire area of the country will be covered. The other members of the board will be one medical officer or medical reserve officer, (who will be ordered to duty with the board by the department commander on request of the Chief of Engineers,) and one officer of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps. If practicable it is desired that the Engineer Reserve officer be a member of the branch of the engineering profession to which the candidates belong, i. e., civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, and railway engineering professions. This will require having five separate boards when the number of applicants justify it.

"When a sufficient number of applications have been received from any district an examining board will be appointed for that district. Until such reserve officers have been commissioned and thus become available to act on the local boards, the latter will consist of two members only, i. e., the district engineer officer and the medical member."

Regarding the selection of the boards Lieut. Col. Winslow writes:

"In appointing the boards, the senior officer of the Corps of Engineers on each board will be designated the President thereof; his office will be the office of record, although the junior member must, nominally, at least, act as recorder.

"After each board has been appointed, it will endeavor to enlist the interest of each engineer in its territory in the Reserve Corps and will give all necessary information and render all possible assistance to persons desiring to join. The various engineering societies and the prominent technical newspapers and journals will be requested by this office to lay before their members and readers the importance of joining the corps. An order prescribing the regulations for the enlisted Reserve Corps is now in course of preparation.

"An Executive Committee will be formed to pass finally upon all applications for membership to the Reserve Corps of Engineers and to recommend the grades in which successful applicants shall be commissioned and enlisted. This Executive Committee will be composed of the heads of divisions in the office of the Chief of Engineers; one member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, one member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, one member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, one member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, one member of the American Society of Consulting Engineers, one railway operating official.

"After a sufficient number of officers and non-commissioned officers have been appointed, companies and battalions will be organized, officers and non-commissioned officers assigned thereto, and the other enlisted personnel thereof obtained. This will be made the subject of a later letter of instructions."

Shipping Bill Comes Up Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The administration shipping bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate tonight and will be called up for general debate tomorrow.



Who's Boss in your office anyway?

All right, then it is strictly up to you if you continue to pay out good money—and waste time—for having your letters written *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter.



You are doing it with your eyes wide open. You can't blame a bit of the waste and inefficiency of shorthand on anyone else. You are boss. You pay the bills. Yet you go along talking about efficiency, and passing up the one biggest factor of convenience-and-time-and-money-saving ever devised for you. When it only needs a nod of your head to find out how to do what thousands of other business men do; have your letters written once, on the typewriter—have them written better and more accurately—and at least a third less in cost.

To say nothing of a personal convenience in dictation greater than you ever dreamed of. It's about time you dictated to The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone and anything else is an imitation.

From a letter from Robert Gair Company:

"At the time we made original installation of your Dictating Machines we had under consideration the addition of more stenographic assistance, which, however, we found was not necessary in view of the relief obtained through the use of these machines. Our stenographic force would have to be considerably increased if your Dictaphones were not a permanent part of our office equipment."

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name.....
Address.....
Address personally Mr......
T1

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

HESS SERVICE

FOR THE TENANT

Means a responsible firm to look after your troubles in all disputes arising under the terms of commercial property leases. Frequently a tenant cannot reach an owner to present his grievance. Hess Service takes your troubles from you and sees that you get a square deal.

M. & L. HESS, Inc.,
907 Broadway, cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy 6052.

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN

Lackawanna Railroad

Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 8 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Lv. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate).
Ar. Cleveland 10:45 P. M.

TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway { Cor. Wall St. / " Park Pl. / " 28th St. / " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 903 Fulton St.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS TO-DAY WITH ST. LOUIS.
2 Games. 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c

High Grade Chalmers Used Cars From $300 to $900

C. T. Silver, Inc., has taken over the distribution of Chalmers cars for the Metropolitan District.

We're closing out our New York factory branch and all Chalmers used cars on hand are being disposed of at a fraction of their factory value.

There are some especially attractive bargains in 5 and 7-passenger touring cars, sedans and limousines, ranging in price from $300 to $900.

Every car is a quality first Chalmers, in first-class condition.

If you are in the market for a good used car this is a rare opportunity to get one at materially reduced price.

OPEN EVENINGS

Chalmers Motor Company of New York, Inc.
Broadway at Fiftieth Street
New York City, N. Y.

WILSON TO KEEP OUT OF SEABURY'S FIGHT

Democrats Hear That the "Federal Crowd" Will Keep Hands Off in New York.

MURPHY OFF TO SARATOGA

Republican Lawyer Starts an Independent Movement in Seabury's Interest.

From "one high in authority" came word yesterday to the perplexed Democratic leaders who are trying to find some way to avert the nomination of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals for Governor in the Democratic primaries, that President Wilson was not at all interested in his candidacy and that the President and the "Federal crowd" in the Democratic Party would not under any circumstances interfere in the local situation in this State.

For many weeks the promoters of Judge Seabury's Gubernatorial boom have sought to scatter broadcast an impression that President Wilson, if not actively backing, approves of Judge Seabury as a candidate for Governor.

"This is an entirely erroneous impression," said the spokesman for the President. "Neither President Wilson nor any of the Democrats identified with him in the Federal Administration will interfere in the local situation in this State. They are concerned in the national campaign and, of course, will give their earnest support to any candidates nominated by the Democratic Party throughout the country, but there will be no meddling in a local fight."

This Democratic leader made it plain that this would hold good not only with reference to the Gubernatorial situation, but also in the matter of the United States senatorships which must be filled in the election this Fall, Senator O'Gorman's term expiring with the end of this session of Congress.

Murphy to See Leaders.

The picking of a Democratic candidate to fight Judge Seabury for the nomination at the primaries has been deferred until Charles F. Murphy of Tammany will be in a position to meet more of the up-State leaders than have sat in at the Delmonico conferences. Mr. Murphy expects to start for Saratoga today, so it is expected that the final conferences will be held there.

Gilbert E. Roe, a Republican lawyer who formerly was a law partner of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, yesterday made public a letter which he had sent broadcast to enrolled voters of both the Republican and Democratic Parties throughout the State. The letter urges the nomination of Judge Seabury and is declared preparatory to the formation of a committee to work for his nomination and election.

There are twenty signatories, of whom nine are Republicans, nine Progressives, and only two Democrats. One of the latter is United States Immigration Commissioner Frederick C. Howe and the other G. H. Brown, Secretary of the Seamen's Union.

Here is the letter:

To the voters of the State of New York:

From all sections of the State is coming the demand that Judge Seabury be the next Governor. This demand is not confined to any party. The independent voters of all parties—and they will be more numerous at the next election than ever before—are for Judge Seabury. No matter what party nominates Judge Seabury, he will draw many thousands of independent votes from the other parties. His demonstrated ability, his independence and freedom from petty partisan politics, and his devotion to the highest ideals of American life, as shown by his record of public service, have rightfully earned for him the confidence of the whole people.

If you desire to co-operate in the independent movement to secure the nomination and election of Judge Seabury, will you sign one of the inclosed blanks and secure the signature of such of your friends as are in sympathy with this plan, and then send the blanks without delay to Gilbert E. Roe, 55 Liberty Street, New York City? From those thus signifying their desire to assist in bringing about the nomination and election of Judge Seabury a committee for that purpose will be formed.

Lawyers' Non-Partisan League.

The Republican signatories, with the exception of Mr. Roe, are not well known. The Progressives include Coroner Timothy J. Healy, former Progressive leader of the Assembly; Michael Schaap, Robert H. Elder of Brooklyn, William Grant Brown, formerly Progressive leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and Lucius Tuckerman of Milton, N. Y.

Justice Finch of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a certificate of incorporation to the Lawyers' Non-Partisan Seabury League. The object of the organization as stated in the incorporation papers is to enroll at least 2,500 lawyers throughout the State for active service in a campaign to bring about the nomination and election of Judge Seabury. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the temporary headquarters of the new organization, 271 Broadway, Morris I. Price was elected Chairman, William Walter Frankel Treasurer, and Morris Quasha Secretary.

The Harlem Board of Trade at a meeting yesterday of the principal property owners of Harlem passed resolutions indorsing Cornelius A. Pugsley of Westchester for Governor on the Democratic ticket. A delegation representing the Board of Trade will go to Saratoga on Friday to attend the Democratic State Convention and work for Mr. Pugsley's nomination.

SENATORS DISPLEASE UNION.

Civic Body Criticises Majority of Those from New York City.

Measuring the performances of State Senators, representing districts in New York City, by their attitude and vote on bills affecting the city, the Citizens Union Committee on Legislation finds the records of a majority far from satisfactory. The report was made public yesterday.

Senator Ogden L. Mills, one of the six Republicans from this city in the Senate, receives unqualified commendation in the report. He is credited with being an "exceptionally forceful and effective legislator who introduced many desirable and constructive measures which became law. Opposed on 'quick' roll calls objectionable legislation. Record of votes good."

Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority, is also warmly commended. Here is what the committee has to say regarding him:

"A legislator of ability and experience. Used his power as minority leader extensively in support of bills in the interest of the city. Introduced much constructive legislation. Made generally good record of votes, opposing on 'quick' roll call three objectionable bills."

Senator James A. Foley, Democrat, representing the district of Tammany Leader Murphy, is catalogued as "able and effective" and as the sponsor of meritorious legislation, but his record of votes on home rule and in general is pronounced unsatisfactory.

Senator Robert R. Lawson, Republican of Brooklyn, who figured in an episode with the New York Telephone Company, which accused him of having demanded a free telephone extension in his Brooklyn home while, as a member of the Thompson Committee, he was investigating the conduct of the Public Service Commission, is commended for his votes, but condemned for the introduction of "much unsound legislation" and for "serious misconception of his position as legislator by attempt to obtain special favor from public service corporations under implied threat of unfavorable legislation."

William M. Bennett, Republican and Progressive, from the Eighteenth District, receives praise for independence and activity in debate, but is criticised for his votes.

John J. Boylan of Manhattan, Daniel J. Carroll of Brooklyn, Henry W. Doll of Manhattan, John J. Dunnigan, and James A. Hamilton of the Bronx, William J. Heffernan of Brooklyn, Irving J. Joseph of Manhattan, Bernard M. Patten of Queens, George W. Simpson, Christopher D. Sullivan, and James J. Walker of Manhattan, all Democrats, are criticised as not measuring up to the standards set by the Citizens Union for service in the State Senate.

Thomas H. Cullen, Democrat of Brooklyn, who is known as the "Nestor of the Senate," receives the following comment in the report: "Able legislator of twenty years' experience. Attentive to duties. Record of votes fair."

George Cromwell, former Borough President of Richmond, who now represents that borough in the Senate, received the approval of the Citizens Union Committee.

Alvah W. Burlingame of Brooklyn is praised for independence and intelligent service, and his voting record generally is pronounced good, except on home rule legislation.

Alfred J. Gilchrist, another Brooklyn Republican, representing the Tenth Senate District, is pronounced an "undesirable member who introduced many objectionable bills, made generally unsatisfactory record and was often unrecorded on important measures."

FEW SPEECHES BY WILSON.

His Record Will Meet Republican Issues, McCormick Says.

President Wilson will make no speeches in Maine and very few throughout the country in the campaign, according to Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who returned yesterday from Washington, where he consulted on political matters with the President. Democrats in Washington, Chairman McCormick said, are not worrying about the Hughes Western trip. No attempt will be made to have Democratic orators follow on the Republican candidate's trail. Mr. McCormick believes that Mr. Hughes has failed to raise a single issue of moment at Detroit.

The present plan is to answer most of the Hughes speeches by hard work at Washington. The President, said Mr. McCormick, believed that the record of the Democratic Congress would be the best answer to issues raised by the Republicans. The President's first scheduled appearance on the platform will be on Sept. 4 at the Lincoln Memorial celebration in Kentucky. No other speaking dates have been arranged for the President.

"President Wilson, being in office, will stand on his record before the entire country," said Chairman McCormick. "I believe the Child Labor bill will go through tomorrow, and I think the Shipping bill will also pass. Those are things which the Democratic Administration stands sponsor for. The President has been deluged with invitations to speak all over the country, but he has made but one appointment so far, that of Sept. 4."

The Chairman said he would positively announce the makeup of the Campaign Committee before the end of the week. He did not deny that he had shown a tentative list to the President, but declined even to hint at its names.

The date on which the President will be notified on his nomination at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, is still indefinite. "About the first of September or the last of August," provided it should become evident that Congress would not adjourn before the middle of next month, was Mr. McCormick's guess. No one in Washington, he said, seemed to know when Congress would get through.

William J. Cochran, Washington correspondent of The St. Louis Republic, has gone West to take charge of publicity at the Western headquarters of the National Committee in Chicago.

MATTHEW HALE OUT AS WILSON WORKER

Progressives' Acting Chairman Points to His Record of Legislation.

HE FINDS HUGHES VAGUE

Says Republican Is Not in Sympathy with Economic Ideals of Moose Party.

Declaring that Progressives were not going to be delivered by any leader or group of leaders to any of the Presidential candidates, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, said yesterday that he would do all he could to help re-elect President Wilson, but would urge the Bull Moose to vote for the Progressive electors in the States where such electors are put in the field. The Democratic managers did not disguise their satisfaction at obtaining the support of so prominent a Bull Moose and they expect Mr. Hale will bring a large number of Progressives with him into the Democratic fold.

When seen at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday, Mr. Hale blamed Progressive leaders for wrecking the party. He did not mention any names, but said the party had suffered "frightful injury" at their hands during the last four years. He accused them of being more enthusiastic in their opposition to President Wilson than they were in their devotion to Progressive principles. The need of a Progressive party was as great now as it was four years ago, and its possibilities were even greater, said Mr. Hale.

"Those leaders of the Progressive Party who do not 'see red' when the President's name is mentioned," he said, "realize fully that the Progressive Party of the last four years has suffered frightful injury at the hands of its own leaders; but they believe that it can render service in this coming campaign by putting up Progressive electors in a few critical States, and that it can be made the nucleus of a broader and more democratic Progressive Party in the future. For this program they are willing to fight.

Mr. Hale said his reasons for supporting President Wilson were two-fold. He continued:

"He has actually put into effect more progressive legislation than any President we have ever had. I need only recite the Federal income tax, the new currency law, parcels post, the direct election of United States Senators, the Rural Credits act, and the Federal Employment Bureau. His persistent advocacy of the national child labor law shows that he is as eager as ever to continue this legislative record. He has shown great sympathy for the whole progressive movement, and he has shown an ability to secure the co-operation of his party in putting his progressives ideas into actual legislation.

"Mr. Hughes, on the other hand, does not impress one as being in real sympathy with the underlying economic ideals of the Progressive Party. His speeches, when they deal with these questions, sound like ordinary Republican stump speeches, patting the laborers on the back with vague promises and congratulating the employers for their 'welfare work.' They do not sound like the speeches of a man who has really studied these very vital subjects. He is honest, but Progressivism means more than that. He is efficient, but Progressivism means more than that. Moreover, Mr. Hughes has the Republican Party to deal with—a party exactly as reactionary as it was in 1912. He needs the support of Boies Penrose as well as the support of George W. Perkins, and his speeches reflect this need. Therefore, I see no hope whatever of securing any real progressive legislation under the leadership of Mr. Hughes and the Republican Party.

"Not only is President Wilson in greater sympathy with the progressive principles for which we have all been fighting, but in regard to handling our foreign problems he is better fitted by experience than is Mr. Hughes. As between President Wilson and a man of Colonel Roosevelt's unique experience and unrivaled skill in international affairs I advocate Colonel Roosevelt's election unhesitatingly. But Mr. Hughes is not Colonel Roosevelt, either in experience or in temperament. The very characteristics that seemed to us admirable in Mr. Hughes while Governor—his lack of tact in dealing with political bosses, his almost brutal way of saying things at times—are peculiarly bad qualities for successfully handling foreign or Pan American problems.

SUFFRAGIST WANTS WILSON.

Miss Mary Donnelly Doesn't Think Hughes Deserves Support.

Miss Mary Donnelly of the Fourteenth Assembly District said yesterday:

"The suffrage organizations are all on record for Hughes, and so are the leaders of the Progressive Party; but the suffrage leaders can no more hand over to Hughes the united support of the women of the country than Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins can hand over the united support of the Progressives to Mr. Hughes.

"But the real suffragists don't want to force suffrage down the throats of States that don't want it. The real suffragists want to educate the men of every State until they are willing to give the women the vote in the State Legislatures. The Federal amendment is not good democracy.

"If a woman is a Democrat she should be for President Wilson, because he is a Democrat and because his solution of the suffrage problem is the Democratic solution. And I believe the Democratic women are for Wilson. I want to see a referendum vote on it. I wish they would take such a vote down in the Fourteenth and they would see that Hughes has not the support of the great majority of women as the suffrage leaders would have us believe."

UNTERMYER WON'T RUN.

Physician Said to Have Advised Him Not to Enter Senatorial Race.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—In making the statement tonight that Samuel Untermyer would not enter the Democratic primaries as a candidate for United States Senator, Chairman Edwin Harris of the Democratic State Committee could not conceal his disappointment.

"Mr. Untermyer is an aggressive Democrat who has supported his party at all times," said Mr. Harris. "He has won a great many admirers throughout the State, and as a candidate for United States Senator would have had a great many warm supporters. I am informed that Mr. Untermyer has been convinced by his friends and his physician that his health would not permit him to enter a campaign and that he has made it known that he will not be a candidate for United States Senator."

HERRICK WINS IN OHIO.

Defeats Former Chairman Dougherty for Senatorial Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The Republican and Democratic voters today went to the polls in a high temperature and one of very high humidity, made still mor eoppressive by a murky condition. There was at times a downpour of rain. There was little interest in the primaries and the farmers remained away from the polls to about the same extent that the city voters did.

The nomination of Myron T. Herrick for United States Senator on the Republican ticket appeared certain at a late hour tonight. Returns from the larger counties indicated that he had defeated by a vote of two to one former State Chairman Harry M. Dougherty and former United States Senator Charles Dick.

Senator Atlee Pomerene appeared to have won on the Democratic ticket, defeating ex-Congressman John J. Lentz the "hyphenate" candidate, by a vote of two or three to one. Lentz devoted most of his campaign to an attack of the Wilson policies.

The standard bearers for Governor will be the same as those of two years ago, James M. Cox was renominated by the Democrats by a large majority over A. P. Sandles and J. C. Martin, and Governor Willis was selected over R. A. Mack and G. W. Shaw. The protest vote against Willis is likely to be heavier than that against Cox, and this has been particularly gratifying to the Democrats, who believe that the situation will help the national ticket.

Returns on Lieutenant Governor indicated the nomination of E. J. Hopple of Bucyrus on the Democratic ticket, and Abram W. Agler of Canton on the Republican.

Election officials said definite figures on the vote cast for Congressman in the various districts and for minor State officials would not be available before tomorrow. Among Republicans, Charles Q. Hildebrandt of Wilmington had no opposition for the nomination for Secretary of State, and returns indicated the nomination of Thornton R. Snyder of Cincinnati on the Democratic ticket for this office.

HUGHES GETS A BODYGUARD

Roosevelt's Aid Sent West—Republicans Expect to Carry Maine.

Maine will go Republican by at least 12,000 in the September State election, according to F. W. Estabrook, Republican National Committeeman from New Hampshire, who has just returned from Bangor, having made a canvass of his sister State. He said at Republican National Headquarters yesterday:

"The Republican leaders are most sanguine of winning this election. The feeling is that the Republicans will be returned to power with a plurality of 12,000."

Mr. Estabrook said many Progresives had gone over to the Democratic party, but not enough, he thought, to influence the result of the election.

From the National Headquarters Frank H. Tyree was dispatched yesterday to join the Hughes train and assist in giving the candidate protection from the crowds. Mr. Tyree was bodyguard for Colonel Roosevelt in the White House and later was U. S. Marshal in West Virginia. Reports from the Hughes train impressed the managers here with the necessity of affording the candidate more bodily protection in his public appearances.

HANLY SCOUTS TALK OF NATIONAL CRISIS

Prohibition Nominee Says America's Honor Will Be Safe with Either Wilson or Hughes.

RIDICULES PARTY JINGOES

This the Most Propitious Time to Quit the Old Parties and Vote for Prohibition, He Says.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—The first of three national notification ceremonies in Indianapolis was held this afternoon, when J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, and Dr. Ira Landrith of Boston were notified of their respective nominations for President and Vice President on the Prohibition Party ticket. The next notification will be that of Charles W. Fairbanks, the Republican nominee for Vice President, and the last will be for Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, telling him of his renomination on the Democratic ticket.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Hanly repudiated one plank of the national Prohibition platform. He said he did not favor the initiative, referendum, and recall, that he would not uphold it in his campaign speeches, and, if elected, he would oppose its enactment into a law.

Of tariff and reciprocity, he said there was a safe middle ground between the advocates of the two extremes on the question. He said he favored woman suffrage.

After discussing preparedness at length, Mr. Hanly declared the country was facing no crisis.

"The leaders of the Republican Party, headed by the Republican candidate for President," he said, "are in the midst of a frantic effort to convince the electorate that an 'emergency,' a 'crisis,' is confronting the American people in the impending election. They have wrought themselves into a veritable frenzy of alarm lest 'Americanism shall become extinct and the honor of the republic be lost.' But nothing could be further from the truth. It is true that Europe is involved in a war unprecedented in its magnitude, and in its ferocity without modern parallel. It is also true that in such a cataclysm as that there is danger to our present peaceful international relations. But this danger inheres in the condition there, and is in no wise dependent upon the Presidential choice to be made here in November. The same danger will inhere in the conditions there whoever is elected here.

"The election of Mr. Hughes will not eliminate or minimize it. The election of Mr. Wilson will not intensify or hasten its imminency. To contend that it will is mere party fustian, indulged in for the sake of temporary party advantage. In this regard there is no crisis.

"It is but just and common fairness to say that both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes are intensely American. Both are jealous of the nation's honor. Both love peace. But either would sacrifice it to save the nation's honor or in defense of American ideals. From this standpoint it will not make the slightest difference which of the two is elected.

"There never was a better time in the history of the country for a man dissatisfied with the attitude of either the Republican or the Democratic Party or of the candidate of either, upon the question of State and national prohibition, to sever his party affiliations and vote his convictions, registering thereby his protest against his party's unrighteous attitude. He can do this in this election, knowing that nothing will be imperiled by his doing it.

The notification ceremonies were held at Mr. Hanly's residence, and were attended by representative Prohibitionists from all over the country. Robert H. Patton of Springfield, Ill., delivered the address of notification to Mr. Hanly. He said he believed complete eradication rather than treatment to alleviate the evils of the liquor traffic to be the proper solution to the question before the party.

Preceding the notification ceremonies the National Campaign Committee met and selected an Executive Committee to complete the details of the campaign plan. Mr. Hanly's choice for Chairman of the committee was selected. He is Oliver W. Stewart, Mr. Hanly's business partner.

In addition to Mr. Stewart, the Executive Committee is composed of Vice Chairman W. G. Calderwood of Minneapolis, Recording Secretary Daniel Poling of Boston, and Treasurer H. P. Faris of Clinton, Mo.; Virgil G. Hinshaw of Chicago, J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Mich.; Daniel R. Sheen of Springfield, Ill.; Leigh Coldin of Boston, and Sumner W. Haynes of Portland, Ind.

"THE BIG DRIVE"

A Thompson-Starrett operation, backed up by the ammunition of experience and assured of consistent, unbroken deliveries of its supplies, is a concerted action on all fronts, in which every subsidiary branch moves like clockwork to the attack, and contributes to the harmonious, economical, and rapid conduct and completion of the whole.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CELESTINS VICHY
Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

THE NEW GREAT GUN.

The enormous new French gun that is said to be the equal of Germany's famous 17-inch giant will figure in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

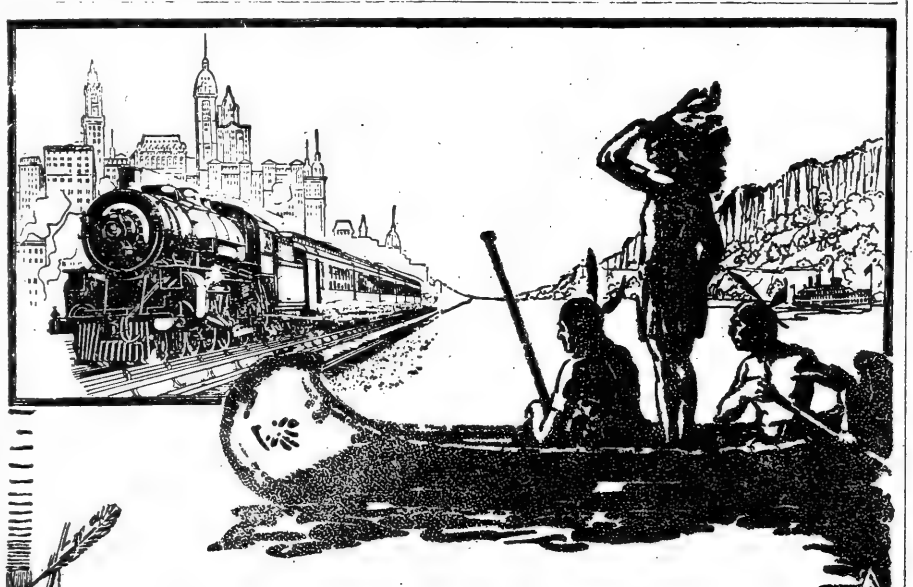
Final Clearance Sale
Of Exclusive Summer
SUITS

An unusual opportunity to secure exceptional value.
Many suits adaptable for Fall wear.

$20 & $22.50 Suits	$14.50
$25 & $27.50 Suits	16.50
$30 to $35.00 Suits	21.50
$9 & $10 Palm Beach Suits	$6.75

A small charge for alterations.

Schaeffer & Strasselle
1446 Broadway, at 41st St.



Once the Red Man's Trail now the White Man's Way from New York to Chicago

"Thirty sleeps away" was the Red Man's measure of the distance from New York to Chicago.

"One sleep" reads the white man's time table for the same journey via the

20th Century Limited
"The most famous train in the world"

The Indian of years ago went via the water route along the Hudson and Mohawk rivers and the Great Lakes because it was the easiest way.

It is the easiest way today because it is still "the water level route."

That is the reason why more people travel over the New York Central Lines to Chicago than over all other routes combined.

New York Central Lines
"America's Greatest Railway System"

20th Century Limited
WESTBOUND
Lv. New York 2:45 p.m.
Ar. Chicago - 9:45 a.m.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

20th Century Limited
EASTBOUND
Lv. Chicago 12:40 p.m.
Ar. New York 9:40 a.m.

For the Public Service

12,000 Now Running
135 Added Daily of the
Hudson Super-Six

Watch Them Perform—
Don't You Want One Like Them?

When the Super-Six came out, all motordom was skeptical. Our claims were taken lightly. It is always so with epoch-making features. A Hudson inventor, we said, in a patented motor, had attained 80 per cent more efficiency. He had secured 76 horsepower from a small, light six. And all through utter smoothness.

He had made the most powerful, efficient motor—size considered—that the world ever had known. And, of course, we had to prove that.

A Thousand Proofs

We secured, in short order, a thousand proofs. Our dealers, when the cars arrived, broke all the local records. In speed, in hill-climbing and in quick pick-up they did feats never possible before.

At the same time we made official tests, under A. A. A. supervision. We quote some of the results below. Within a few weeks we had proved to all the world the Super-Six supremacy. The result was a deluge of orders.

Every-Day Performance

But what men want is every-day performance.

They want to know what this wondrous capacity, this speed and power mean to them.

Now thousands know. And owners everywhere will be glad to tell you.

It means the master car. Whatever other cars may do, the Super-Six does better. It means quick slow-down, quick pick-up. You always can out-distance the other fellow without going any faster.

It means that this motor's half-capacity outdoes another's full capacity. The result is economy.

It means utter smoothness. It means boundless endurance. Our racing tests prove that no other motor ever stood up under strains like this.

No Third-Place Car

You don't want a second- or third-place car when you buy a fine car. You don't want a car which others outrival. That kills all pride of ownership.

Of course, it is hard to get Hudsons now. Everyone wants the supreme car. But we have delivered more Super-Sixes already—in five months—than we ever built of any other model in a year. We are shipping 135 per day.

So we shall take care of men who buy now without unreasonable delay.

The wrong car now means years of regret. The right car means years of super-service. Better to go a few days now without a car than to tie up for years to the wrong one.

Please come and talk with us.

Some Hudson Records

All made under American Automobile Association supervision, by a certified stock car or stock chassis, and excelling all former stock cars in these tests.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour for a 7-passenger touring car with driver and passenger.

75.89 miles in one hour with driver and passenger in a 7-passenger touring car.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 sec.

One mile at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour.

1819 miles in 24 hours at average speed of 75.8 miles per hour.

Phaeton, 7-passenger, $1475
Roadster, 2-passenger, 1475
Cabriolet, 3-passenger, 1775
Touring Sedan $2000
Limousine 2750
(Prices f. o. b. Detroit)
Town Car $2750
Town Car Landaulet . 2850
Limousine Landaulet . 2850

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. *of* N. Y., Inc.
Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York
BRONX, 481 East 149th Street
NEW ROCHELLE, Main Street and Center Avenue
YONKERS, Proctor Building
BROOKLYN, 1184 Bedford Avenue

PLANT'S SCHOONER ELENA AND VANDERBILT'S SLOOP AURORA WIN RACES FOR ASTOR CUPS

ELENA AND AURORA TAKE ASTOR CUPS

Plant Captures Trophy for Schooners and Vanderbilt That for Sloops.

FIERCE STORM AT END

Yachts Tossed About in Raging Waters Off Newport, but Meet with Few Mishaps—Ventura Towed In.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—The races for the Astor Cups, which were sailed off the harbor today, resulted in victories for Morton F. Plant's Elena in the schooner class and for Cornelius Vanderbilt's Aurora in the class for sleeps, both winning on actual time as well as on corrected time after the handicaps were figured. This is the third time that Elena has won the much-prized cup for her owner, she having been victorious in both 1912 and 1913. She was not in commission last year to contest for it.

Elent was sailed today by Capt. Bill Dennis, and this made the tenthm time he has won the cup. He captured it in 1901 and 1902 with the Elmina and in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, and 1910 with the Elmina II. This was also the second time the Aurora has won an Astor cup, her previous victory coming in 1910.

There was a stiff breeze blowing from the southwest when the yachts assembled off Brenton's Reef for the start of the race, only fourteen of the fleet fitting for the contest. All but two of the fleet of twelve forty-footers declined to try themselves out against the larger craft of the racing squadron, ad neither of them finished.

The Committee boat gave the signals for a trip over the course which took the yachts from Brenton's Reef Lightship to the Southwest for thirteen and a half miles, to point off Block Island—which was a windward work and then gave them a broad reach of eighteen miles northeast to a mark off West Island, and a close fetch to the finish, a run of six and a half miles to the westward which brough them back to the entrance to Newport Harbor.

Stiff Wind at Star.

The wind was blowing fully 17 knots when the Vagrant, with Rear Commodore Harold Vanderbilt at the tiller, crossed the line on the starboard tack. He carried club topsails and in addition small main topmost staysails, which was practically the rig of all the schooners which followed her across the line. She took a course to the southeast and held it while the rest of the fleet was crossing. Amorilla, Flying Cloud and Irolita, which were close behind, tacked to port just after crossing and headed for the Narragansett shore to get the best of the tide and enable them to make a series of short tacks down to Point Judith.

Elena was the last of the schooners to get away, three-quarters of a minute after Vagrant. She, too, after standing out to the eastward for a few minutes, came about and headed for the west so as not to have to fight tide as well as wind.

Five minutes later aBrbara led the sloops over the line, with Carolina only a second behind her and to the windward. Then came Kalinga, Doris, Katharine, Samuri, Aurora, Graylin, and, finally, Pampero. With the exception of the Grayling, which was sailed by Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan, nonchalantly smoking his meerschaum pipe, all the sloops quickly came about on the port tack, Mr. Morgan holding the Grayling to the eastward for fully five minutes before he gave up his chase of Vagrant and followed the rest of the fleet over toward the Narragansett shore and easier sailing conditions for windward work.

Elena and Aurora Lead.

All the yachts save the Vagrant made a number of short hitches as they worked down the coast toward Point Judith from which they were able to lay a course to the Block Island mark. Point Judith was first rounded by Elena, which cleverly worked her way through the fleet, so that she passed the point at 12:08, with Irolita twelve minutes behind her. Then came Aurora leading the single stickers and passing the point at 12:22, six minutes in front of the Carolina, the closest of her competitors. Carolina led Grayling by only half a minute, with Barbara only a minute and a half behind. Belater, and both the forty footers out of the contest.

The mistake that Rear Commodore Vanderbilt had made in standing to the eastward, as he did for three-quarters of an hour, was now evident, for Vagrant was twenty minutes behind Elena when she made the Block Island mark. Before Vagrant made her hitch to the port tack she seemed to be about three miles to leeward of the rest of the fleet. Seven tacks brought Elena to the Block Island mark which she rounded at 12:58, Vagrant following her at 1:19, Aurora coming next at 1:25, with Irolita, Flying Cloud Samuri, Barbara, Carolina, and Grayling following in the order named.

Spinnakers were now broken out and the yachts set for the broad reach toward the shore and the West Island mark. They went at a rapid rate over the eighteen-mile run with the wind freshening all the time, as the sky became overcast presaging the squall which came along later in the race. Paul L. Hammond, who sailed with Commodore Vanderbilt on the Vagrant, evidently advised the holding of all sail the schooner could carry, for she seemed to strain under it as she bowled along in her chase after Elena.

Vagrant Out of Race.

It was while on this leg that the foregaff on the schooner snapped and put the Vagrant out of the race. This happened about four miles to the westward of West Island, when the wind freshened so suddenly that it became squall-like, and very severe. The Elena had continued to outsail all craft in the fleet and was first around the West Island mark at 2:38. It was a close fetch for her then to the finish, and she stood up so stiff and footed so fast under it that she was across the finish line at 3:41:25, which was just a minute and one second before Aurora, which now led all the rest of the fleet, passed the second mark.

The Elena was in the harbor at her moorings when the storm which had been threatening broke. For twenty minutes the thunder, lightning, rain, and wind raged, the wind reaching an estimated velocity of seventy-five miles during nearly five minutes while the yachts were on either the second or last leg of the run.

The yachts bent to the storm until everything on the leeside was awash on all of them, and it could be seen from the cruising steamers, which followed the racers, that the Aurora laid over so far that even her hatches were under water as she plowed her way through the raging waters. Carolina carried her club topsail all through the storm in the determination of Mr. Nichols to put a stop to Aurora's string of victories.

Barbara's topsail was ripped, but what happened to most of the racers could not be discerned very well, as the driving rain shut them from view. However it could be seen that most of the sloops were so hard pressed that they simply had to run before the storm and trust to luck to get them to end around the marks safely. However, most of them weathered the storm in good shape and the last of them, the schooner Amorilla, passed Brenton's Reef at 5:27:26.

The sloop Winsome did not take part in the day's racing because, after the finish of the cruise, the crew struck for double pay, and Harry Maxwell, who had acted as sailing master, advised her owner, Peter Rouss, to refuse to pay. So the crew was discharged and the sloop put out of commission.

Ventura Towed In.

Commodore Baker's Ventura was towed into the harborthis evening by a tug from New Bedford, which pulled her off the shore at the northern end of Penikes Island at flood tide this afternoon. Grenville Kane and Dr. Brown, who sailed her, and the Captain and members of the crew were taken off late last night by the crew of Vernon H. Brown's steamer Iris, which, with the Kanawha and a crew from the Cuttyhunk coast guard, stood by all last night and until high water made her rescue possible by afternoon. How badly Ventura was damaged will not be known until she is hauled out at Bristol for necessary repairs, but as she went fast on the shore, it is expected that her hull has sustained such damage as will make further racing with her this season impossible.

The summaries:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corr. Time.
Elena, M. F. Plant	4:00:19	3:31:17
Irolita, E. W. Clark	5:38:41	4:22:54
Flying Cloud, W. L. Baldwin	5:43:19	4:55:38
Amorilla, Demarest Lloyd	6:14:50	5:11:42
Vagrant, Harold Vanderbilt	Disabled.	

SLOOPS.

Aurora, Cornelius Vanderbilt	4:48:04	4:15:11
Carolina, George Nichols	5:22:19	4:22:58
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	5:28:54	4:29:03
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	5:31:40	4:31:00
Kalinga, W. E. Forbes	5:30:18	4:39:28
Doris, C. E. Tillier	5:38:02	4:47:36
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	Time not taken.	
Katherine, A. K. Luke	Did not finish.	
Samuri, W. E. Dodge	Did not finish.	

ALVA WINS CLASS P RACE.

Takes Honors in Regatta of Great South Bay Yacht Association.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 8.—The cruising Corinthians of the Yacht Racing Association of Great South Bay held their first championship race off the Babylon Yacht Club today. The regatta was sailed in a wholesale breeze from the southwest. Toward the end of the third round a squall broke from the northeast, and, although it did no damage, several of the craft withdrew and ran for safety.

In Class P the winner was J. W. Overton's Alva. In Class Q Dixie finished first, but on corrected time Invader was the winner. Yama Yama took first prize in Class R. Among the Moriches cats of Class AA the winner was Sylph. In the Class BB cats the winner was Lorelei. Class BB Bellport Bay one-design class was taken by Lady Nicotine, and the Unqua cat class was won by Edith S. In a special mixed class the winner was Yevoh. The old Babylon one-design yachts also raced, and first prize was won by Portia.

As the wind came, the yachts went three times around a three-mile course made up of a run, a beat, and a broad reach home. The race was managed by a committee from the Babylon Yacht Club, composed of B. B. W. Wood, Chairman; F. E. Demaurias, H. C. Van Wheldeu, and J. R. Curley. The yachts came here on an informal run from the Unqua-Corinthian Yacht Club of Amityville this morning. Tomorrow the yachtsmen leave here for Bay Shore, where they will hold another championship race. The summary:

SLOOPS, CLASS P.

Start, 2:06. Course, Nine Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alva, J. W. Overton	3:40:07	1:34:07
Kid, H. Lawrence	3:44:27	1:38:27
Wanda, F. C. Thurber	Withdrew.	

Corrected Time—Alva, 1:33:26; Kid, 1:35:47.

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.

Start, 2:09. Course, Nine Miles.

Dixie, G. F. Westin	3:44:10	1:35:10
Invader, G. Douglas	3:44:20	1:35:20
Challenger, W. Kreamer	3:48:07	1:39:07
Count, T. Hayward	3:51:28	1:42:28

Corrected Time—Yama Yama, 1:34:51; Dixie, 1:35:10; Challenger, 1:37:26; Count, 1:40:38.

SLOOPS, CLASS R.

Start, 2:12. Course, Nine Miles.

Yama Yama, R. M. Brewster	3:52:37 1:43:37
Ventura, Elward Smith	4:02:01 1:53:01
Thistle, Mrs. L. M. Gibb	Disqualified

Corrected Time—Yama Yama, 1:43:37; Ventura, 1:49:40.

MORICHES CATS.

Start, 2:15. Course, Nine Miles.

Sylph, W. C. Atwater	3:47:13 1:32:13
Mettowee, C. M. Dowd	3:47:53 1:32:53
Mooanay, H. Growtage	Did not finish
Rain Bow, H. Hart	Did not finish

MORICHES CATS, CLASS BB.

Start, 2:18. Course, Nine Miles.

Lorelei, W. Dana	4:01:45	1:43:45
Adelaide III., T. B. Conklin	4:07:45	1:49:45
Pawnee, H. C. Halstead	4:08:20	1:50:20

BELLPORT BAY ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:21. Course, Nine Miles.

Lady Nicotine, F. St. John	4:10:50	1:49:50
Miladi, Miss Baruch	4:13:38	1:52:38
Lady Madge, J. D. Everitt	Did not finish	
Mollusc, Miss Ketcham	Did not finish	

UNQUA CATS, CLASS V.

Start, 2:27. Course, Six Miles.

Edith S., R. S. Haight	3:37:05	1:10:05
Boomerang, L. Smyth	3:38:15	1:11:15
Dolphin, C. W. Powell	3:38:20	1:11:20

Corrected Time—Edith S., 1:05:45; Boomerang, 1:07:09; Dolphin, 1:11:20.

SPECIAL MIXED CLASS.

Start, 2:33. Course, Six Miles.

Yevoh, F. H. Hovey	3:05:32	1:32:32
Lizzie R., G. Walther	Did not finish.	
Twin B., K. B. Brandenberg	Did not finish	

BABYLON ONE DESIGN, CLASS X.

Start, 2:36. Course, Six Miles.

Portia, C. K. Searle	3:42:03	1:06:03
O'Hei, W. Smith	3:46:33	1:20:33

RED SOX NEAR THE TOP.

Within Half a Game of White Sox, Beating Them by 6 to 4.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Boston crept one game nearer to the top today when it defeated Chicago by 6 to 4. Only one-half of a game separates the two leaders now. The world's champions won today's contest by heavy and timely hitting, accumulating fifteen hits, which routed Faber, Williams, and Cicotte from the mounds. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	0	2	3	0	J.Collins,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Barry,2b	4	0	0	0	3	Weaver,ss	2	0	0	1	1
Lewis,lf	5	1	1	1	0	E.Collins,2b	3	0	0	1	0
Hoalitzel,1b	5	1	2	13	0	Jackson,lf	3	0	1	1	1
Walker,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Ness,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	2	1	1	Felsch,cf	4	2	3	2	0
Scott,ss	4	2	2	1	4	Schalk,c	4	0	0	12	3
Cady,c	3	1	2	7	1	M'Mullin,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Mays,p	4	0	2	0	7	Faber,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Cicotte,p	1	1	1	0	0
						aLetbold	0	0	0	0	0
						Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bFournier	1	0	0	0	0
						cMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	15	27	15	Total	32	4	7	27	11

a-Batted for Cicotte in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for McMullin the ninth inning.
c-Batted for Danforth in the ninth inning.
Errors—J. Collins, McMullin.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	—4

Two-base hit—Cady. Three-base hits—Cady, Mays, J. Collins, Felsch. (2.) Stolen base—Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Lady, Gardner. Sacrifice fly—Weaver. Double play—Weaver, Schalk, and Ness. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Faber, 1; off Mays, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 5 hits and 1 run in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Williams, 3 hits and 4 runs in 1 1-3 inning; off Cicotte, 5 hits and 1 run in 1 2-3 innings; off Danforth, no hits and no runs in 2 innings; off Mays, 7 hits and 4 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Faber, 2; by Mays, 5; by Williams, 2; by Cicotte, 1; by Danforth, 4. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	—16	13	1
Richmond	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	3	— 9	9	5

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	4	1	2	2	0			0	—9	14	0
Toronto	0	1	0	1	0	3			0	—5	14	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	—0	3	6
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	—0	5	1

Called, darkness.
Montreal at Newark—Postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	55	43	.561
Providence	53	43	.552
Montreal	49	44	.527
Baltimore	51	47	.520
Toronto	47	46	.505
Richmond	45	48	.484
Newark	40	54	.426
Rochester	38	53	.418

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Baltimore.

LISTLESS YANKEES TOPPLE ONCE MORE

Russell and Love Ineffective, Their Mates Also Lack Pep, the Indians Win, 9 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Russell and Love between them furnished rather ineffective pitching for the Yankees today, and the whole Yankee clan furnished inferior batting, fielding, and base running. The consequence of these diverse delinquencies was not unnaturally, therefore, a defeat, the Indians winning by 9 to 4.

While the Yankees reverted to the listless batting which accounted for their recent slump they did not have pitching of as excellent a quality as has been theirs in every game of the trip up to today. The pitching seemed to melt. Love undertook to check the Indians after Russell had been dethroned, and was saluted with as much ardor as the partner whom he was sent to relieve.

With the pitching retrograded went the entire work of the Donovanites. Making runs was the easiest thing that Cleveland did, excepting getting on first base, and the latter wasn't much easier. The Yankees scattered their hits as widely as it is possible to scatter hits.

Gould, a youthful dispenser of the damp ball, who is built close to the ground, with a constrained, high school sort of a delivery, perplexed the Yankees all the way, no matter how callow his style may have appeared. He was hardly a star as a fielder and executed two hysterical throws in succession on force plays, but despite this he prevented the Yanks from connecting very often. They had him going in one inning, but didn't have the punch to keep going themselves, and also snarled up the opportunity by bad base running.

A touch of unconscious comedy was given the encounter by the apparent suspiciousness on the part of the Indians that there was chicanery on the New York side as applied to the ball. They kept examining the sphere as if they suspected some foreign substance thereon. Judging from results, the worst the Yanks put on the ball was something very agreeable to young Mr. Gould when he pitched and to the Indians when they hit.

Russell's troubles began in the first inning. He passed two men and Speaker touched him for a single on a hit-and-run play. A sacrifice fly brought in a run after Russell had packed the bases. Two wild throws by Gould gave the Yanks a run in the third and they'd have had another if Miller, heading for the plate, had slid around the catcher instead of crashing into him. This steadied Gould just when he threatened to break.

Six men in succession faced Russell in the fourth. Chapman singled through Peck. Speaker doubled. Roth doubled viciously through Peck, Hofman fumbled a hit, Boone muffed a throw, Gandil walked, Wamby was hit, and Turner singled. The Indians worked the hit-and-run to perfection in this inning and hit and ran Russell to the bench.

Walters tallied in the fifth on a pass, a sacrifice and a single by Miller. The Indians spent the fourth inning in looking over Love's assortment and by the fifth seemed to know all there was in it. The only inning in which Slim had any peace and quiet was the seventh. In the fifth, sixth, and eighth he was batted roughly and his support was tremulous.

A fast double play reduced the damage in the sixth. Chapman tried to score from second on Speaker's bunt. Boone did rapid-fire work on the bunt and threw out Speaker, and Walters took Pipp's return and smothered Chapman at the plate.

The Yankees scored twice in the ninth on a pass to Gedeon, two-bagger by Boone, sacrifice fly by Walters, and single by Niuman which Chapman was on the disabled list today. He had to have his leg scraped. Bauman was spiked in St. Louis, but didn't have the gash attended to and yesterday it began to show signs of inflammation. He, Gilhooley, and Mullen sat in a box together with three sound legs among them. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	2	1	1	Miller,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Chapman,3b	4	2	2	0	3	Hofman,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Pipp,ss	4	0	0	6	0
Roth,rf	2	2	2	0	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	2	8	1
Gandil,1b	2	1	0	10	0	Gleeing,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wgans,ss	3	1	1	3	5	Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Turner,2b	4	0	2	2	4	Boone,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Coleman,c	3	1	2	2	2	Walters,c	2	1	1	3	2
Gould,p	3	0	0	0	5	Russell,p	1	1	0	0	2
						Love,p	1	1	0	0	0
Total	30	9	13	27	20	aNunamaker	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	32	4	8	24	11

a-Batted for Love in ninth inning.
Errors—Graney, Gould. (2.) Miller, Gedeon.

Cleveland	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	—9
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—4

Two-base hits—Roth, Chapman, Boone. Three-base hits—Speaker, Graney. Stolen bases—Roth, 2. Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Gould, Love. Sacrifice flies—Gandil, Coleman, Walters. Double plays—Gedeon and Peckinpaugh; Boone, Pipp, and Walters; Chapman, Turner, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Gould, 4; off Russell, 3; off Love, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 5 hits, 4 runs in three innings; off Love, 8 hits, 5 runs in five innings. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, 1. (Wambsganss.) Struck out—By Russell, 2. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dinneen and Nallin.

ATHLETICS TIE DRECORD.

Beaten by Detroit, They Have Now Lost Twenty Straight.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—By losing today's game to Detroit, 9 to 0, the defeat being the twentieth consecutive beating that they have taken, the Athletics tied the American League record, that was established by Boston in 1906. Boland shut out the Mackmen without effort. Nabors was hit hard, and the hits were well bunched. Cobb and Veach did the feature work, getting seven safeties between them. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	2	2	1	2	2	Witt,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Bush,ss	5	1	2	0	3	Walsh,rf	3	0	0	3	1
Cobb,cf	5	2	4	2	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Harper,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Lajoie,2b	4	0	0	0	2
Veach,lf	4	0	3	7	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	2	7	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	9	0	McElwee,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Pick,lf	3	0	1	2	1
Young,2b	4	1	2	3	1	Haley,c	3	0	0	5	3
Baker,c	3	1	1	2	0	Nabors,p	3	0	0	0	4
Boland,p	4	2	2	0	0						
Total	35	9	17	27	6	Total	33	0	6	24	12

Errors—Haley, Nabars.

Detroit	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Strunk, Cobb. Three-base hit—Vitt. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Young. Sacrifice flies—Veach. Stolen bases—Witt, Walsh, McInnis, Vitt. (2.) Bush, Cobb, Young. Double plays—Walsh and Haley. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Nabors, 2; off Boland, 1. Earned runs—Off Nabors, 6. Struck out—By Nabors, 3; by Boland, 4. Tim of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

RAIN HALTS ROBINS' GAME.

Two Scoreless Inning Played with Cubs When Storm Begins.

About 2,300 loyal Brooklyn baseball fans traveled to Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon to witness the opening game of the series between the Superbas and the Cubs, only to be disappointed. After two innings had been contested the skies let forth a deluge which turned the field to mud and dotted the infield with miniature lakes.

In the first inning both sides were retired in one, two, three order, for although Saier, the Cubs' first baseman, did damage to get a single to centre, he resigned on an attempted steal. Chicago went out in the same order in their half of the second frame, and it looked as if Brooklyn would follow suit, for Cutshaw and Stengel, the first two Robins, flied out. Then Mike Mowrey got a base on balls, and advanced to second on Olson's grounder to Wortman, which the Chicago short stop threw badly to Zeider, trying to mack a double play. Chief Meyers then almost knocked Saier over with a hot single, filling the bases, but Pfeffer ender the inning by fanning.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 1.
(Called end of 7th inning; rain.)
St. Louis at New York.
(Postponed; rain.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Called end of 2d inning; rain.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 9; New York, 4.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 4.
Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Washington, 0.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 9; Washington, 1.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	59	35	.628
Boston	55	38	.591
Philadelphia	55	40	.579
New York	49	45	.521
Chicago	46	54	.460
St. Louis	45	58	.437
Pittsburgh	41	53	.436
Cincinnati	39	66	.371

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	61	45	.575
Boston	59	44	.573
Cleveland	58	45	.563
New York	55	48	.534
Detroit	57	50	.533
St. Louis	55	51	.519
Washington	51	52	.495
Philadelphia	19	80	.192

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

BROWNS GARNER A COUPLE.

Sut Out Senators by 2 to 1 in First, Then Win Again by 9 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Plank and Groom were invincible, while Washington's pitchers were hit almost at will, and St. Louis won both games today, the first by 2 to 0, and the second by 9 to 1. A double by Foster in the ninth inning of the second game, after Williams had walked and stolen second, spoiled a no-hit game for Plank and sent over the Senators' only run of the day. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	3	1	0	Milan,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Miller,rf	4	0	0	3	0	Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	12	1	Jamieson,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	2	3	2	Rice,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Morgan,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Shanks,1b	3	0	0	7	2
Severoid,c	4	0	1	4	1	Morgan,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	3	5	Henry,c	3	0	1	4	1
Wallace,3b	3	0	1	0	2	McBride,ss	3	0	1	3	1
Groom,p	2	1	1	0	4	Harper,p	2	0	0	1	3
						aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
						Gallia,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	11	27	15	Total	29	0	4	24	14

a-Batted for Harper in the eighth inning.
Errors—Sisler, Pratt.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—McBride, Sisler. Home run—Sisler. Double play—Harper and Henry. Left on bases—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—Washington. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 4; off Harper, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 11 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Gallia, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Groom, 4 hits and no runs in nine innings. Balk—Harper. Struck out—By Harper, 2; by Groom, 3. Passed ball Henry. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	2	2	1	0	Milan,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Miller,rf	3	0	0	3	0	Crafts,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Sisler,3b	4	1	0	0	2	Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Pratt,2b	3	1	0	2	2	Shanks,lf,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Marsans,cf	3	2	2	3	0	Rice,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Severoid,c	2	2	2	8	0	Gharrity,1b	2	0	0	7	0
Rumler,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Morgan,2b	2	0	0	2	2
Fortun,1b	4	1	3	9	1	Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	4	2
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	2	4	McBride,ss	3	0	0	2	0
Plank,p	4	0	1	1	2	Sawyer,ss	1	0	0	1	0
						Ayres,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Shaw,p	2	0	0	1	1
						aWilliams	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	9	10	27	11	Total	28	1	1	24	8

a-Batted for Shaw in the ninth inning.
Errors—Plank, Crafts, Morgan, McBride.

St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Foster, Shotton. Three-base hit—Marsans. Home run—Horton. Stolen bases—Shotton, Williams. Double plays—Plank and Lavan; Foster, Ainsmith, and Gharrity, Shanks, and Sawyer; Shaw and Foster. Left on bases—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—By Ayers, 2; by Shaw, 3; by Plank, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Ayres, 4 hits and 5 runs in two innings; off Shaw, 5 hits and 1 run in six innings; off Plank, 1 hit and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Ayres, 1; by Shaw, 2; by Plank, 5. Wild pitch—Shaw. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

CHAMPIONS BEAT THE REDS.

Matty's Brigade Loses Short Game by Score of 5 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Rain stopped play in Cincinnati's half of the eighth inning today, leaving Philadelphia the winner, by 5 to 1. The home team won by bunching hits off Knetzer in two innings, while in another errors helped to give Philadelphia two runs. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	2	1	2	0	Groh,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Niehoff,2b	2	0	0	0	2	Roush,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Byrne,3b	3	1	1	1	0	Griffith,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Chase,1b	3	1	2	8	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	2	1	0	Clarke,c	3	0	0	5	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	9	0	Neale,lf	3	0

STORM MARS SEABRIGHT TENNIS SCHEDULE

HEAT DRIVES BEHR FROM TOURNAMENT

He Defaults Match Rather Than Broil and Boil on Court at Seabright.

TILDEN PUTS OUT ROBERTS

Conquers Californian in Close Contest—Mathey, Fresh from Soldiering, Yields to Pfaffman.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 8.—Karl H. Behr, winner of last year's Seabright tennis tournament, but who was defeated in the challenge round by R. Norris Williams, 2d, withdrew from this season's play for the Achelis Cup this afternoon, when he defaulted his second round match to E. P. Larned. Behr appeared for his match, but the heat early in the afternoon was more intense than that of yesterday, and he adhered to his resolution made then that he would default rather than play again under such conditions.

This withdrawal takes from the tournament one of the strongest contestants. It was Behr who vanquished McLoughlin a year ago in the Seabright tournament and much was expected of him this season. His default leaves Robert Lindley Murray, Ichiya Kumagae, Leonard Beekman, and Alrick H. Man, Jr., the strongest contenders in the lower half of the draw.

A heavy thunderstorm interrupted the tournament this afternoon and as a result only five matches were completed, two in singles and three in doubles.

In the singles William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia was victor over Roland Roberts in a closely played contest, the score being 4—6, 6—3, 8—6, and John S. Pfaffman of Harvard vanquished Dean Mathey at 6—3, 6—1.

Favorites Victors at Doubles.

In doubles Watson M. Washburn and R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated James S. O'Neale, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter, 6—2, 6—3; William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin tool the measure of Dr. William Rosenbaum and Hugh Tallant at 6—3, 6—4, and I. Kumagae and H. Mikami defeated C. Boocock and R. R. Coffin, 6—1, 6—2.

Mathey's defeat by Pfaffman was not such a surprise as might be supposed. For the past four weeks the former Princeton player has been learning to be a soldier at Plattsburg, and, as he expressed it, carrying forty-pound packs may harden the muscles, but it cuts down speed on the courts.

Mathey arrived here from the camp only this morning and lack of practice was evidenced in his every stroke. The accustomed steadiness was wanting. Not so, however, in the case of Pfaffman. The Harvard player made comparatively few errors. He played good tennis, but could hardly have beaten Mathey had the latter been at his best.

The Tilden-Roberts match was a sharp encounter. Tilden has a severe service, probably as hard as that of any of the Eastern players, particularly on the first ball, and he has the knack of sending the initial delivery true much of the time. Roberts could not handle it. Tilden, too, was having difficulties of his own with the service of the Californian. In the first set neither player was broken through until the ninth game, and then it was Tilden who faltered. Roberts took a deuce game from his rival and withstood all assaults against his own service in the tenth game.

Tilden took three straight games in the second set, dropped the next two, and then quickly closed it out to his advantage. Roberts taking only one other game, the eighth.

Keen and Close Tennis.

For the first twelve games in the third set each contestant won on service, sharp tennis being the product. Roberts was broken through in the thirteenth game, struggled hard to bring the set back to deuce, but was beaten in a final deuce game.

S. Howard Voshell and Nathaniel W. Niles were having a nip-and-tuck struggle when the rain ended hostilities. The brilliant left-hander, Voshell, played at top speed in the first set against the slower starting Niles, and took the honors at 6—4. With the score 5—3 Niles broke through his opponent, but Voshell was able to capture the following game for the set. The latter lost his cunning in the second set and Niles took full profit of the lapse. He ran off to a 5-to-1 advantage, but just before the rain came relinquished another game to his opponent. The match will be continued from the 5—2 score tomorrow. The summaries:

SINGLES.—First Round—John S. Pfaffman defeated Dean Mathey, 6—3, 6—1; William T. Tilden, Jr., defeated Roland Roberts, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Second Round—E. P. Larned won from Karl H. Behr by default.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Watson M. Washburn and R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated James O'Neale, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter, 6—2, 6—3; William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Hugh Tallant, 6—3, 6—4; Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami defeated C. Boocock and R. R. Coffin, 6—1, 6—2.

WARD DAWSON WINS AT NET.

Defeats Green in Third Round of Western Championship.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 8.—Two out-of-town players remained in the men's singles after today's play here in the twenty-ninth Western lawn tennis championship tournament. The number will be increased to four if Maurice E. McLaughlin and Kenneth Hawkes of Los Angeles appear tomorrow, as expected. Ward Dawson of San Francisco and Clifford Lockhorn of Kansas City went through their third-round matches today in good form. Dawson won the feature match of the day from A. L. Green, Jr., of Chicago, runner-up to Heath Byford, in the Illinois championship, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5. Lockhorn won from M. A. James of Chicago, 6—1, 6—4.

SCOTS CATER TO AMATEURS.

Caledonian Club Gets A. A. U. Sanction for Labor Day Games.

The rule adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union last year permitting promoters of athletic meets to place professional as well as amateur athletic events on their programs has won over the New York Caledonian Club to the support of amateur athletics, and the Scottish organization will feature its sixtieth annual sports on Labor Day with contests for the trophy-seeking athletes. When the opportunity was offered by the A. A. U. legislation to hold amateur events on their professional program the Caledonian authorities grasped the chance to obtain a sanction for their games at Washington Park, Elmhurst, L. I., on Labor Day.

Seven amateur handicap events are on the card and to stimulate interest in the sports the organization has offered a handsome point trophy to the club whose representatives score the greatest number of points. The amateur contests listed are 100-yard dash, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, two-mile run, running high jump, and putting twelvepound shot. Entry blanks are now available for the games and the lists will be closed on Aug. 28.

FAST POLO IN HEAVY RAIN.

Meadow Brook Third Defeats Rugby Four in Junior Title Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 8.—Members of society and sporting onlookers were drenched at the Point Judith Polo Club today, and the limited shelter was at a premium with those who did not have closed cars in the parking spaces. The rain fell in sheets from the throw-in for the second round of the junior championship, and the game continued throughout a violent thunderstorm and amid flashing lightning. There was no letup until the beginning of the sixth period, and showers continued until the end.

The Meadow Brook third team earned the right to meet Point Judith in the final match by defeating the Meadow Brook Ruby Tour today by 14¾ points to 4¾. The two Belmonts, Von Stade and Hitchcock, Jr., rode and hit as well in the wet as if they were playing on sunny turf, but the Rugbys, with the exception of Drage, were cautious on the slippery grass. The score at the beginning of the sixth period was 8¾ to 4, for Meadow Brook Third, the one goal earned by the Rugbys to that point having been nearly wiped out by a foul and a safety. Features of the winners' play were Von Stade's angle goals gleaned by short nearside shots. Hitchcock's hard drives, including a fine backhander, that scored in the fifth period. Raymond Belmont's long shots, both near and offside, and Morgan Belmont's close defense of the posts as back for Meadow Brook Third.

Heckscher displayed a fine backhand stroke at times and Cooley and Reynal had good direction whenever they found the ball, but the impressive plays for the Rugbys were by Drage, whose play was a marvel of energetic and resourceful strokes.

Point Judith and Meadow Brook Third will meet in the final on Thursday. The line-up and summary:

MEADOW BROOK III.	MEADOW BROOK RUGBY.
1—F. S. Von Stade.	1—E. S. Reynal.
2—R. Belmont.	2—J. C. Cooley.
3—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	3—John Drage.
Back—M. Belmont.	Back—G. M. Heckscher.

Meadow Brook III.—Goals earned, 15; less penalties, 1. Total—14. Meadow Brook Rugby—Goals earned, 5; less penalties 1. Total—4. Individual goals—Von Stade, 2; R. Belmont, 4; Hitchcock, 4; M. Belmont, 2; Reynal, 2; Cooley, 2; Drage, 1. Penalties—Foul against Cooley, safeties by Drage and M. Belmont. Referee—Earl W. Hopping.

DUFFY TROUNCES GRUNAN.

Californian Unable to Answer Bell for Tenth Round.

The lightweight championship hopes of Ralph Grunan, the California lightweight, were a bit clouded last night at the Pioneer Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street, where Jimmy Duffy, the aggressive west side lightweight, battered the Westerner so severely about the stomach for nine rounds that Grunan was unable to answer the bell for the tenth and final session. It was one of the most interesting contests between lightweights staged at this club in some time, and attracted a crowd which filled he club to capacity despite the humidity.

From the first round on it seemed to be merely a question of which boxer could assimilate the most punishment, and in this regard Duffy justified the confidence placed in him by his admirers. On numerous occasions before the finish came Grunan got his gloved fists to the jaw of his younger opponent, but Duffy brushed the blows aside without receiving any apparent damage, and continued his aggressive work. He carried the fight to Grunan and forced him about the ring with stiff blows to the stomach.

In the seventh session these blows began to have their effect, for Grunan slowed up noticeably and seemed glad of a chance to hold in the clinches. In the ninth round Duffy rushed his adversary to the ropes at the tap of the bell, and held him there for the entire three minutes, raining blows and various of Grunan's anatomy, but he was unable to land a decisive punch. Then, when the bell rang for the tenth round, Grunan's seconds conceded the honors of the bout to Duffy.

In a six-round semi-final, Eddie Mulroy of the west side jabbed his way to a victory over the aggressive Young Joe Rivers. Mulroy had his opponent missing frequently during the six rounds, and managed to take advantage of every opening left by Rivers to land clean blows to the face and body.

$50,000 FOR WILLARD.

Pollok Says Colorado Club Offers That for Bout with Weinert.

And now comes Harry Pollok, director of the business destinies of Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, and of Charles Weinert, a heavyweight championship hopeful, and declares himself thus:

"The Hundred Million Dollar Athletic Club, which is staging the Welsh-White championship contest at Colorado Springs on Labor Day, is already after another big attraction. Yesterday I received the following wire from Eddie Pitts, matchmaker:

"'We are prepared to offer Willard $50,000 to box Weinert for the heavyweight championship. What are your terms? Answer immediately.'

"This looks as if Weinert's persistent efforts for a crack at the heavyweight title are to be realized. Weinert is recognized as the leading contender for Willard's laurels, and has found it impossible to get such men as Fulton, Moran, Morris, Dillon, or Coffey to meet him.

Pollok thinks the proposition has numerous chracteristics of attractiveness. Meanwhile Willard calmly pursues peaceful pursuits with a circus.

GIRLS TO SWIM FOR TITLE.

National 440-Yard Championships In Chicago on Saturday.

The first of the national woman's swimming championship contests will take place at Chicago on Saturday, when the 440-yard race will be held.

The 880-yard and long distance races are to be held in St. Louis, and the one-mile event at Rye, N. Y. Although some of the girls may find it impossible to make the long trips required to compete in all of these, there is assurance that several of the district champions will compete.

Among those of tested ability who have signified their intention of entering the lists are Miss Olga Dorfner of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, American 100-yard title and record holder, and one of the fastest all-around girl swimmers in the country; Miss Claire Galligan of the National Women's Lifesaving League, the 220 and 500 yard national champion; her teammate, Miss Lucy Freeman, 880-yard and one-mile record holder; Miss Grace Stewart of St. Louis, winner last year of the Mississippi River marathon for women; Miss Mary Janet O'Reilly of the Indianapolis Turn Verein, a fifteen-year-old girl, who defeated all rivals in the recent 220-yard interlake championship race; Miss Helen Rubican of Philadelphia, star distance contestant of the Middle Atlantic A. A. U., and Miss Evelyn Hill, Pittsburgh's most successful marathon swimmer.

New Athletes Organize.

Application for membership in the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has been made by the Red Star Athletic Association, composed of employes of R. H. Macy & Co. There are a number of other mercantile and business houses now represented in A. A. U. affairs through athletic associations composed of their employes. The Red Star Association has secured permission from the Board of Education to use the Brooklyn Athletic Field for competitive purposes. Attempts were made to get the Gravesend Bay race track as the headquarters for the club, but without success.

HAGEN MAKES PACE ON SHAWNEE LINKS

Metropolitan Open Golf Champion Leads the Field in First Rounds, with Barnes Second.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., Aug. 8.—Playing a steady game in the morning round and making a brilliant recovery from a poor start in the afternoon, Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, Metropolitan open golf champion, led today the largest field that ever started in the annual Shawnee invitation tournament, with a score of 75, 75—150. For the thirty-six holes Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, who forced Hagen to a play off for his Metropolitan title at Garden City, was only a stroke behind the leader, followed by Jack Campbell of Old York Road with 152; Jack Dowling of Scarsdale with 153, Emmett French of York Country Club, and Gil Nicholls of Great Neck with 154, and Herbert Strong of Inwood and Bob McDonald of Buffalo with 155 strokes each.

When the fifty-six starters had completed the morning round it was found that Emmett French, who led in the early round of the Metropolitan open at Garden City, had usurped the same position again and was comfortably ensconced in first position with a 73 for his morning's toil. French should have stopped at that point and called it a day's work, but he persisted in playing around again in the afternoon and fell from his high estate to a tie for fifth position with a round of 81 and a total of 154. Of the other leaders in the morning, Hagen held his own with a second round in 75; Dowling lost three strokes in the afternoon, having rounds of 75 and 78, and Loving nearly dropped out of the bottom of the tournament with 75, 85—158. Barnes improved one stroke, with 76, 75—151, and Campbell broke even with a 76 for each journey.

French made a brilliant start by taking a 3 on the 360 yard first hole. He fell from grace quickly, however, and was a stroke over par at the turn, with 38. Trouble and more trouble on the next three holes left him three strokes over par at the twelfth. As it was his intention to play the course in even par-figures, he had six holes in which to make up three strokes. The York Country Club professional proceeded to gain his end by sinking putts from sundry and various portions of the green at distances that ordinarily leave the cup safe from successful bombardment through its low visibility. He directed his fire to such good effect that he clipped a stroke off par on the thirteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth holes, and played the even-numbered holes in par figures for a par round of 73, the lowest of the day.

The usual wail over missed putts was much in evidence after the morning round, but from the scores turned in some of the pros must have missed about eighteen tee shots in addition to a varied assortment of poor shots through the green. When seventeen scores over 90 are turned in by professionals, it is time for the amateurs to take to the tall timbers that crown the mountain tops surrounding the course.

The only amateur golfer to attempt play under these hazardous conditions was Reginald S. Worthington, who turned in rounds of 82 and 86 for a total of 168. It is his home course, however, and he is well enough acquainted with it to know what to avoid, while some of the luckless pros topped into the waters of the Binnie Kill and others looked into the depths of the Delaware.

In addition to the sweltering heat in which the tournament was played, the golfers were sent scurrying to cover by an electric storm that threatened to mar the harmony of the proceedings in the afternoon. It did nothing but threaten, however, and left the players at the mercy of the withering sun through the long afternoon.

As a reward for leading the field in the morning, Emmett French was paired with Walter Hagen in the afternoon, and Dowling and Loving, tied at 75, were sent off to keep each other company. For a golfer who expected or even desired to lead at the end of the day, the former national open champion got away to a most inglorious start. On the same 360-yard first hole where French registered a 3 in the morning, Hagen took a melancholy 7 in the afternoon, obtained in this wise: He hit a long, low tee shot off the shaft of his driver that landed just across a brook in a heap of stones and a clump of trees. Taking a niblick for his second shot and, facing squarely toward the pin, he dug savagely after the ball only to have it strike a rock and bounce back some thirty yards toward the tee and on the wrong side of the brook.

Annoyed by this method of proceeding forward by going backward, Hagen cleared the brook on his third but still remained in the rough. "It never rains but it pours," mused the Rochester professional, and to add emphasis to the dictum he missed his fourth shot badly, sending it at an oblique angle to the general direction in which he wished it to go. To shorten a long sorrowful tale, he was on the green in 5 and down in two putts.

From this point to the home hole Hagen played wonderful golf. He was getting over 400 yards with a drive and a mashie niblick. Missing one short putt after another, he played sixteen holes in three strokes under par. He outdrove French on every hole but the seventeenth, and here he topped his shot, but recovered for a par 5. With only a par 3 on the home hole needed for a 75 round of the metropolitan open champion drove into a bank to the right of the green, chipped out short, and took three perfect putts for a 75.

Finding himself playing so well, Hagen attempted and performed in the afternoon a feat never before recorded on Shawnee. The carry across the Delaware River from the eleventh tee is reputed to be 300 yards. Hagen calmly teed up, gave a few preliminary waggles, and sent a high floater clear across the water into the tops of the trees that border the river. If this accomplishment does nothing else, it will put an end to the stories of golfers who "nearly carried the river."

Elmer Loving and Jack Dowling had rather a hard time of it in the afternoon. The diminutive golfers were continually in the rough, Dowling out of sight in a field of oats, and Loving plowing knee deep through the tangled grass. Loving fell off badly with an 83, but Dowling managed by heroic efforts to keep his score at 78. The scores:

Name and Club.	First Round.	Second Round.	Ttl.
Walter Hagen, Rochester	75	75	150
Jas. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh	76	75	151
Jack Campbell, Old York Rd.	76	76	152
John Dowling, Scarsdale	75	78	153
Emmett French, York C. C.	73	81	154
Gil Nicholls, Great Neck	78	76	154
L. Loeffler, Eaglesmere C. C.	80	75	155
Herbert Strong, Inwood	78	77	155
R. G. McDonald, Buffalo	79	76	155
Charles Hoffner, Philmont	84	74	158
Elmer Loving, Sunker Ridge	75	83	158
Jos Mitchell, Ridgewood	81	77	158
C. W. Hackney, Atl. City	83	76	159
James M. Thompson, Philadelphia C. C.	83	77	160
J. R. Thompson, Phila	83	77	160
Alex. Campbell, Baltimore	80	81	161

Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 78, 86—164; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 82, 83—165; J. F. Sylvester, St. Albans, 81, 84—165; Duncan M. Cuthbert, Riverton, 85, 81—166; Arthur E. Reid, Virginia, 82, 84—166; George T. Sayres, Merion, 85, 82—167; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 82, 86—168; H. E. Williams, Galen Hall, 81, 87—168; Jack Jolly, unattached, 82, 86—168; Edward Loos, Charlotte, 84, 85—169; Tom Jones, Lancaster, 87, 83—170, Herbert Martin, Quogue, 85, 85—170; Carl Anderson, unattached, 87, 84—171; Dave Cuthbert, Huntington Valley, 85, 86—171; W. M. Tellman, Plymouth, 86, 85—171; Albert G. Elphick, Shawnee, 87, 85—172.

G. M. Smith, Norwood, 86, 87—173; W. Entwistle, Pedlerford, 87, 86—173; Joe Higgins, Berkshire, 90, 83—173; J. B. Hackney, Aronimink, 81, 93—174; Hawley Quier, Berkshire, 86, 89—175; John Sawyer, Torresdale, 87, 89—176; John Edmundson, Lansdowne, 86, 90—176; F. Sproull, Bonsilly, 90, 87—177; Alec Coles, Shawnee, 88, 89—177; J. J. Dougherty, Overbrook, 89, 88—177; Leonard Loos, Pocono Manor, 97, 82—179; Andy Brown, Mount Tom, 93, 86—179; C. Cameron, Lehigh, 88, 92—180; Nick Demane, unattached, 91, 89—180; John Inglis, Fairview, 95, 85—180; John Bredemus New York Golf, 89, 92—181; Robert White, North Shore C. C., 92, 90—182; L. M. Schock, Shawnee, 89, 93—182; George Sallin, Hotchkiss School, 91, 92—183; Tom Jones, Shawnee, 97, 91—188.

WOMEN OF ENGLEWOOD WIN

Golf Team Defeats Plainfield—Baltusrol Ties Forest Hills.

Competition in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association tournament was continued yesterday afternon, but of the scheduled matches only two were played, the remainder being forfeited. In the matches played Englewood defeated the Plainfield golfers over the latter course by 9 to 3. In the match between the representatives of Baltusrol and Forest Hills, over the latter club's green, the honors were even, each team having a total of six.

The other scheduled matches which failed to materialize were: Glen Ridge against Hollywood, Montclair against Norwood, Arcola against Cranford, and Hackensack against Westfield. The results follow:

ENGLEWOOD.		PLAINFIELD.	
Mrs. Florian Krug.	0	Miss Loizeaux	3
Mrs. Shoaf	3	Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr.	0
Miss Grace Farrell	3	Mrs. Avery	0
Miss Gertrude Wood	3	Mrs. Fiske	0
Total	9	Total	3

Played at Plainfield.

BALTUSROL.		FOREST HILLS.	
Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser	2	Mrs. T. Hucknall	1
Mrs. V. Miller	3	Mrs. Silsenail	0
Mrs. Harding	1	Mrs. Hoyt	2
Default	0	Mrs. C. H. Blood	3
Total	6	Total	6

Played at Forest Hills.

SUNNINGDALE'S NEW LINKS.

Plans Submitted for 18-Hole Course at Greenburgh 6,000 Yards Long.

The metropolitan district is to have another eighteen-hole golf course added to the already large list within its geographical limits. The Sunningdale Country Club of Mount Vernon has found that its present location is unsuitable for its large and constantly growing membership. Consequently, the present course will be abandoned and a new one constructed at Greenburgh, N. Y., a short distance beyond the Scarsdale links, in the heart of the Westchester hills. The club has already purchased 175 acres of land at Greenburgh, and plans have been drawn up calling for an eighteen-hole course more than 6,000 yards in length, with a large clubhouse, and with all the supports and accessories of a modern golf club. The majority of the Sunningdale members are New York business men.

Richmond, Va., is to have a new course in a short time, if the plans of the Hermitage Country Club officials are carried out. The links is to be constructed on the recently acquired property just outside the northern limits of the city. The Hermitage Country Club is larger than most of the metropolitan golf clubs, with a membership of 650, and in building the clubhouse, locker rooms, showers, tennis courts, and even the golf course, provisions are made for the large roster of members.

Women's Western Golf Title Dates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The program of the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association, which will be held at the Kent Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 21 to 25 inclusive, was made public today. The qualifying round will be played Aug. 21, four flights of sixteen each qualifying for the championship, Kent Association, and Solace trophies. A mixed foursome handicap will conclude the tournament.

L. I. REGATTA ON AUG. 26.

Rowing and Canoe Races for Thirtieth Annual Event.

The thirtieth annual regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association has been scheduled for Saturday afternoon, Aug. 26, and will be held over the course of the Ravenswood Boat Club. The following rowing and canoe events are on the program: junior single sculls, junior four shell, senior four gig, junior double gig, junior four gig, single paddle canoe, and double paddle canoe. The events are open to all amateur rowing clubs with the exception of the junior four shell and the two canoe races, which are closed to Long Island Rowing Association organizations. Entries will close on Aug. 10, with Thomas J. Brennan, Metropolitan A. A. U. delegate to the Metropolitan A. A. U. games, and the Rev. Christopher Keyes, Jr., Secretary of the association.

HUGUENOT REGATTA PLANS.

Series of Races Arranged for Forties and Smaller Craft.

For their twenty-second annual regatta on next Saturday, the Race Committee of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle, George E. Vigouroux, George G. Bell, and James H. Woodward, have provided for a series of races of yachts of forty feet or under, the New York forty-footers being the largest for which a class is made. These and the Class P and Q sloops, the thirty-footers, Sound schooners, and first and second divisions of the handicap classes are to sail twice over a course from Huckleberry Island to the Scotch Caps, thence across the Sound to Prospect Point at the entrance to Hempstead Harbor, and then back to the starting point, making a race of sixteen and one-half nautical miles.

Yachts of the second series, which include sloops of Classes R and S, American raceabouts, Larchmont Inter-Club, Huguenot, New Rochelle, Star, Manhasset Bay, twenty-footers, Jewel, Bird, and the third and fourth division handicap classes will have a twice-around sail over a course of five and one-eighth nautical miles, taking them from the starting point off Huckleberry Island to the outer end of Hen and Chicken Reef off Larchmont Harbor, then over to Prospect Point and back to the starting line, making a run of ten and one-quarter miles.

For the Class T sloops, Stamford, Indian Harbor, and other small one-design classes, the Fish, Butterfly, Bug, and American dory classes, the last-named course will be sailed over once.

With the start for the New York forties at 1:25 P. M., and with any sort of a breeze, there will be no trouble in ending the races long before sundown. As several of the New York thirties and forties will have returned from the club cruise before Saturday there will probably be a fair representation of these big single stickers in the regatta, and there is certainty of a large fleet of the smaller craft.

BUILD TWO FAST CRUISERS.

Boats for J. S. Bache and Ralph Pulitzer Under Way.

An express cruiser is being built at City Island for J. S. Bache, and is now nearing completion. The boat will be called the Get There and will have a speed considerably in excess of 30 miles an hour. She is of sufficiently heavy construction to mount a one-pounder, so that with slight alteration, she could easily become an efficient naval auxiliary of the "submarine chaser" type.

The same concern is also designing a boat of almost the same size for Ralph Pulitzer. This boat will be called the Mystery and is expected to have a speed of 30 miles. She is of the displacement type, while the Get There is V-bottom. The naval officers in charge of the civilian motor boat cruise, to be held from Sept. 5 to 12, have shown considerable interest in both of these launches and it is expected that several members of the committee will inspect the boats upon their completion.

Tigers Get Jones. Third Baseman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Bobby Jones, for two seasons third baseman of the San Francisco Club, had been sold to the Detroit Tigers. The terms were not made public. He has batted .276 in the 115 games in which he has participated this season.

ROI C. MEGRUE WRITES ANOTHER

His "Seven Chances" at the Cohan a Somewhat Mechanical Farce.

CRAVEN ITS BEST EXCUSE

His Performance the Richest Contribution to an Unwontedly Uneven Cast Assembled by Belasco.

SEVEN CHANCES, a three-act farce, by Roi Cooper Megrue. At the George M. Cohan Theatre.

Jimmie Shannon	Frank Craven
Billy Meekin	Otto Krueger
Earl Goddard	Hayward Ginn
Ralph Denby	Charles Brokate
Joe Spence	Rowland Lee
Henry Garrison	Harry Leighton
George	Allen Thomas
Anne Windsor	Carroll McComas
Mrs. Garrison	Marion Abbott
Lilly Trevor	Anne Meredith
Peggy Wood	Emily Callaway
Irene Trevor	Beverly West
Georgiana Garrison	Helen MacKeller
Florence Jones	Florence Deshon
Betty Brown	Alice Carroll
Marie Middleton	Lillian Spencer

Written by Roi Cooper Megrue, produced by David Belasco, and quite unabashed by the heat, a new play called "Seven Chances" was brought to town last evening and presented here for the first time at the George M. Cohan Theatre. It is a severe disappointment.

There are so few in the American theatre who can write for it as skillfully as Mr. Megrue, and so precious few who can produce a play nearly as well as Mr. Belasco, that it is a disappointment to have to come away from their first joint endeavor, with no enthusiasm save for the capital performance by Frank Craven in the central rôle. "Seven Chances" has more sources for innocent, if intermittent, merriment than many a farce trustfully exposed to the local public in the course of a season, but we all have a right to feel aggrieved when one of the authors of "It Pays to Advertise" gives us a farce that is often stale and always visibly mechanical. We have a right to a fit of sulks when Mr. Belasco gives us a performance wherein at least half the parts are indifferently played. So it is with the new piece at the Cohan.

"The author," the scrupulous program observes, "is indebted for a suggestion in a short story by Gouverneur Morris." Not, you guess, very deeply indebted. The play, which, at various times in its career has been called "Shannon's Millions," "A Lucky Fellow," and "Seven Chances," deals with an impecunious, unromantic, and confirmed young bachelor who, by his orthodox grandfather's death, suddenly finds himself heir presumptive to an estate of twelve millions. The only stipulation is that he shall be married by the time he is thirty. He will be thirty on the morrow, and there isn't a girl in his heart. There is not even one in sight. How he proposes patiently next evening to all the girls at the country club, how one or two of them add excitement to the program by proposing to him and how, at last, the genial author contrives that Jimmie Shannon shall have both his romance and his millions before midnight—that is the story which makes the framework of "Seven Chances."

This framework is somewhat laboriously reared in full sight of the audience before the first of the three acts is half spent. Thereafter, the joy of the evening depends on the overlay of the authors wit and humor, the richness of the actors' contributions. The framework remains bald nearly all the time. You never lose sight of it. The overlay is insufficient and, what is more, you can see Mr. Megrue putting it on.

The greatest pleasure in "Seven Chances" lies in Frank Craven's performance. This droll, unpretentious comedian, for all his obvious limitations, has done much for every play in which he has appeared in the last four or five seasons. He does much for this one. He plays easily always, he touches each scene with a homely naturalness that appeals directly to the faculty of recognition, and he begets in any audience an immense friendliness. Craven does not invite your guffaws. He invites your chuckles. You relish his terrible perturbation and like him better in the process. He is the best reason for going to see the new play at the Cohan.

The ablest assistance is given by Otto Kruger, who plays skillfully throughout and yet leaves you with a suspicion that farce is not his happiest vein. The fresh loveliness of Carroll McComas is also an important contribution, and Helen McKeller makes a pleasant impression, but Anne Meredith, Emily Callaway, Beverly West, Lillian Spencer, and Florence Deshon (if she plays the one who yearns for a cave man) bring rather heavy hands to their tasks, and the rest of the performance is undistinguished.

All told, the production of "Seven Chances" is no occasion for any one's pride, except Frank Craven's. However, a rumor has it that Mr. Megrue wrote the piece at least five years ago, so that it represents no backward step on his part, and the chances are its text did not inspire Mr. Belasco to his characteristic efforts.

MRS. LIST LOSES LEGACY.

Court Rules Against Her Because She Witnessed Will.

Persons witnessing wills in which they are legatees do so at the penalty of losing the legacy, according to a report filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Egerton L. Winthrop as referee in the estate of Mrs. Louise Polhemus. The refefee holds that the decedent's daughter, Mrs. Maude L. List, wife of Alexander List of New Rochelle, and executrix under her mother's will, is not entitled to several thousand dollars worth of jewelry and other property bequeathed to her because she acted as one of the attesting witnesses of the will.

Mrs. List filed an accounting recently showing that the debts of her mother's estate exceeded the assets. She brought suit against her father, John A. Polhemus, on promissory notes given to his wife aggregating $21,500, but collected nothing because he went into bankruptcy and scheduled the notes among his debts. Among the articles other than jewelry which Mrs. List will be compelled to return to the estate if the referee's finding is upheld are fourteen oil paintings, a mahogany poker table, vases, and incense burners.

Tourists from Havana.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana on the Ward liner Saratoga were:

Miss Frances Agnew, William W. Anderson, Benjamin Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Atkins, Miss Helen Atkins, Miss Florenda Bonsilly, Roland Binet, Thomas Bracy, Douglas Coburn, Manuel Duran, Mrs. Agnes Evans, Herbert Holden, William Haines, Miss Mary P. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Middleton, Erskine Martin, Edward T. O'Brien, Miss Luisa Robert, Manuel Robles, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Spillsbury, William H. Stevens, Miss Caroline Stevens, Mrs. Gertrude Vesper, George Walker.

KEEP THE BABIES NAKED.

Bureau of Child Hygiene Gives Hot Weather Advice.

Dr. S. Josephine Baker of the Bureau of Child Hygiene received a letter yesterday complaining that a mother of the east side was permitting her children, aged 1 and 3 years, respectively, to run nude around the house and out into the halls. The informant threatened to take the case to the Children's Society.

Dr. Baker's comment was:

"There is a sensible mother for you. If every mother of young children in the crowded districts of the city would do the same thing we should have a far lower death rate of children under 5 years of age.

"I want to go on record as saying that in this hot weather the little tots should be permitted to run around stark naked. It is a perfectly natural way for them to live and they will keep much cooler.

"In addition to that, the children should be given a sponge bath twice a day at least, and sufficient cool water to drink. With no solid food but plenty of milk. Last year 3,000 children died from diarrheal diseases. Last week there were 188 death of children under 5 years old from the same cause, and six died of sunstroke. This is practically as many as died from infantile paralysis. Yet people apparently think nothing of it.

"By stripping the children and letting them run around they will stand the hot wave much better and will not be so liable to attacks."

ROCKEFELLER GIFTS IN 1916.

Foundation Reports Appropriations Totaling $3,369,667.

Between Jan. 7 and Aug. 7 the Rockefeller Foundation appropriated $3,369,667, according to a report made public yesterday. Between June 28 and July 31 the appropriations were $506,289, the largest being $189,985.47, to the China Medical Board.

On June 28 the Foundation appropriated $80,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for its current expenses and $80,000 for laboratory and the hospital alterations.

On July 11 $15,000 was given to the Red Cross for work in Serbia and $50,000 to the International Young Men's Christian Association for recreation centres for soldiers on the Mexican border.

On July 14 the Foundation gave $50,000 to the New York Health Department for the infantile paralysis fight, besides $7,000 for the expenses of the American Social Hygiene Association. It also gave $25,000 to aid Belgian children in Switzerland.

Since the first of the year the gifts from that part of the Foundation's fund devoted to objects selected by John D. Rockefeller personally have amounted to $515,775.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A. Hyde & Behman Theatres. MATINEE TODAY at 2:15 ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43d Street. Evs. 8:20. First Mat. Sat. DAVID BELASCO Presents SEVEN CHANCES A Comedy by Roi Cooper Megrue.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:20. First Mat. Saturday 2:20. BEGINNING TONIGHT 8:20. CHEATING CHEATERS By MAX MARCIN.

CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15. THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle. CIVILIZATION

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TOMORROW & SAT. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20. FAIR and WARMER with MADGE KENNEDY.

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 3880—Circle. Matinee TO-MORROW, 50c. to $1.50. "Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times. THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916 "Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton, Evg. World.

39TH ST. Thea. Bag's Tomorrow Eve. Seats Now. YVETTE A Musical Comedy in 2 Acts, with Notable Cast

ASTOR 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:15. Last Time Tonight. LEW FIELDS THIS WAY

CASINO 39th and Broadway Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. Popular Matinee Today $1 and $1.50. VERY GOOD EDDIE A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30. COAT-TALES Farce Comedy Success. with TOM WISE and LOUISE DRESSER.

50c. ADMISSION 20,000 Seats Next Arena at 50c. THE STAMPEDE PRICES—50c. to $1.50. SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY Every day this week at 2 P. M.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF. 10, 15, 25c. Cont's 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. HARRY CAREY in "LOVE'S LARIAT." S. S. VATERLAND ORCHESTRA.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15. Charlie Chaplin in "ONE" A. M." All Seats 'Dream Pirates,' Hilton & Mallon, os. 25, 35, 50c

LONGACRE West 48th St. Tel. Bryant 28. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. 2:20. OPENS TOMORROW NIGHT. SEATS NOW. THE SILENT WITNESS By OTTO HAUERBACH.

B. F. KEITH'

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....42 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..517 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....90 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark.
Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.
Postage free, exceptions noted. 1 Yr. 1 Mo.

DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections	2.50	.25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.		
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.		
Canada, Sunday only	5.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $3; Canada, $3; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1916.

MR. HUGHES AT DETROIT.

Mr. HUGHES's notification speech saddened the faithful. It contained an imposing number of words. It invited somnolency. Its gentle vagueness soothed. If its essential flaccidity surprised in view of the fact that the orator filed notice, so to speak, of his intention to copyright "firm" and "firmness," we were assured that when he began to ride the Western circuit the red pepper would be sprinkled with a firm and ruthless hand. The preliminary and pardonable vagueness would give place to concrete and burning detail. So the speeches at Detroit Monday were to be horrendous with "punch." Well, it is hard for the patient reader to detect any dynamic energy in these remarks to the Wolverines. They are mainly a continuation or repetition of the Carnegie Hall address. Apparently that is to be a serial. First, there is the katydidism, the undisputed thing said in such a solemn way:

> I want to see men in office who believe in success, who believe in prosperity.

Can Mr. HUGHES give the address of the American who believes in failure and adversity? Isn't it a trifle inhumane in these August heats to bestow upon an audience such oracular wisdom as that "the men through whose activity production is possible * * * are human beings"? The man who works "is entitled to be safe in his work, to "have every precaution taken against "every sort of accident that can be "prevented." Mr. HUGHES has no issue against Mr. WILSON or most of the rest of us here. Mr. WILSON happens to have urged constructive legislation in the matter. "We are not materialists in this country. We are all idealists," and so on. The commonplace, touched here and there with the easy American millennial optimism, is still commonplace:

> The one thing that appeals to the workingman is the idea that he is equal to some job in a first-class way. That is what makes him proud, that is what makes him satisfied—the spirit of human brotherhood, fellowship, and cooperation, so that managers and workingmen will feel that they are engaged in a common cause. And we will get through with this old strife between labor and capital.

Let us hope so. Mr. HUGHES is generous, and vague. Of the deep devotion of all candidates to workingmen there is never any doubt. And capital, not so accessible to campaign contributions as in less enlightened days, must be "reconciled" with "labor." But in these madnesses of the thermometer the pretty formulas of candidating are not inspiring.

Of Mr. WILSON's civil service iniquities and diplomatic appointments Mr. HUGHES again unfolds a tale. If Mr. WILSON has yielded, and he has yielded, to the Democratic spoilsmen, it has been to secure policies that he regarded as of more instant national moment. It is just to remember that neither Democratic nor Republican politicians are yet penetrated with the spirit of civil service reform. If Republicans enlarge the classes protected by the civil service rules, it is for the benefit of Republican office holders. Each side regards the other as using and changing those rules for partisan purposes. Only time and growing enlightenment can remove from the political, and even the general, mind the surviving traces of the old practice. Mr. WILSON is a veteran civil service reformer. So far as in actual experience of administration he has fallen short of the lofty theory he is not to be defended; but he has committed and omitted no more than was to be expected of a statesman who has to deal with facts and men as he finds them. We are not aware that the public service has deteriorated; nor does Mr. HUGHES furnish any proofs of such deterioration. "Ignoble party expediency" is always the expediency of the other party. There is always the suspicion of a lack of sincerity in these complaints; and public, as distinguished from partisan, interest in them is unfortunately meagre.

Again Mr. HUGHES bombinates vainly about the appointment of "utterly inexperienced" men to the diplomatic service. Mr. HERRICK, a martyr in the Carnegie Hall speech, was utterly inexperienced in diplomacy when he was made Ambassador to France. His distinguished ability and success in that post at a difficult time are a refutation, so far as they go, of Mr. HUGHES's theory. Mr. HENRY MORGENTHAU and Mr. BRAND WHITLOCK are striking partial refutations of it in this Administration. The elder CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, whose wisdom and shrewdness as Minister at the Court of St. James's are a golden page of American diplomacy, was utterly without diplomatic experience when appointed. We do not underrate the importance of a trained diplomatic and consular service, or the labors of Mr. HAY and Mr. ROOT toward that end, nor do we extenuate Mr. BRYAN's premiums to "deserving Democrats," but at its best and at its worst the American diplomatic service under Mr. WILSON is what it was under his immediate predecessors. The mingling of the trained and the untrained, of the personal and political, elements in appointments is nothing new. Why was Mr. HENRY WHITE, an experienced and accomplished diplomat, displaced as Ambassador to France? Was it not because he was in personal disfavor with Mr. TAFT? Did Mr. CHOATE grow incompetent and inexperienced as Ambassador to Great Britain, or was his place wanted for Mr. WHITELAW REID? Mr. HUGHES admits the sins of "past Administrations." He could collect a considerable catalogue of sins from American diplomatists in the days of his patron at Oyster Bay. But this is a mere ghost issue, such as Mr. HUGHES is skilled to evoke.

Mr. HUGHES is for "America first," and all that, but he is careful in his remarks about American unity and aliens not to say a word about the hyphen. "Firm" pussyfootedness. And all his circumspection doesn't keep him from falling into this puddle:

> There is no one who could successfully present to an American community the platform that an American's rights stopped with the coast line, and that the moment he left his shores he was a prey to any person that saw fit to murder or destroy him.

That is exactly the platform presented and sustained by 102 Republicans in the House and 12 Republicans in the Senate.

As for the paramount and perennial Mexican issue, after the usual historical excursus, Mr. HUGHES tells what the Republicans are going to do, but we can't make out what it is. The meaning and application of his Mexican program are respectfully referred to a Board of Arbitration composed of the Sphinx, Nostradamus, Mother Shipton, Jack Bunsby, and Mme. Thèbes. A ghost issue, and it gibbers.

One more chip from this entire and perfect chrysolite:

> It is the business of the Government to have policies, so that we shall have permanent prosperity.

Permanent prosperity! Mr. HUGHES lost his golf cap the other day. Evidently he has replaced it with the cap of Fortunatus.

We are more than ever convinced that Mr. HUGHES has a great deal in him. He has let none of it out so far.

LOCAL STRIKES SETTLED.

While the garment makers were marching back to their work with bands playing the traction strike was in the final stages of adjustment along similar lines. The garment makers lost $4,500,000 in wages and the manufacturers lost the profits on many millions of trade in a dispute which lasted almost four months. Both sides showed efficiency and determination adapted to inspire wholesome respect for each other, and thereby to discourage future trials of strength. The traction strike was settled with unexpected promptness, but along similar lines.

In both cases there is to be no exclusion from employment for reasons of membership or non-membership in unions, and in both cases the employers are left supreme in control of their industries. These are the prime points of interest to the public. The matters of wages and other conditions of employment are of individual rather than public interest. The proprietors' profits are not suitable for regulation, being proportioned to their enterprise, efficiency, and other business qualities. There is a stronger disposition to regard the sufficiency of wages as a matter of public concern, particularly by those not responsible for finding the funds for payment. If the censors of the payments were the paymasters, there might be more reserve in their judgments, but, after all, rates of wages are not primarily a public concern, except in cases of gross underpayment or conditions of employment so dangerous or insanitary as to require public restraint of the freedom of private management. It is different with the efficiency of administration of a public utility. It must be maintained at a high standard for the accommodation of the public even more than for the profits of the proprietor. In both these cases the adjustment recognizes the right of the proprietor to manage the plant and to discipline the workers, subject to the right of review of real grievances. It would be intolerable that the tractions should be run under a protocol such as in the garment trade caused 600 disputes and drove the employers to such desperation that they joined with the union in revoking it.

In both of these industries the responsibility of the managements for results is recognized, and even more fully in the case of the tractions than of the garment workers. It is specifically stated that the "direction and "control of the employés * * * is "not to be the subject of conference "or arbitration." Arbitration is provided whenever any hypothetical disputes fall within the above reservation, and also respecting wages and working conditions in the event that an adjustment is not reached by agreement, which it is provided shall be attempted. If there is an agreement, there remains nothing to be said, and arbitration is in reserve as an excellent second string to the bow. In Mr. SHONTS's words, "We recognize no union." The engagement is with a "committee of employés." That must be so, since the employés are to be both unionists and non-unionists. Still there will be unionists upon the committee of employés, and the engagement will be signed with both classes of workers. That is the exact arrangement reached in the anthracite industry after fourteen years' wrangling over the point. There is no recognition in the union sense unless the shop is closed. There is no recognition in the employers' sense so long as "alien" organizations do not intervene. It is not suitable that the affairs of New York railways should be at the mercy of a strike in another city. It is proper that the employés should be represented as they wish, even though the representative is a unionist. The point is settled in a manner which safeguards both sides, and is as much and as little recognition as is proper. The settlement takes out of the way one bad point in the labor situation just as another enters upon the critical stage.

NO HURRY.

If it is merely a matter of suiting the President's convenience, it may be well enough to change the program so that he can start his campaign earlier than he had intended. But if it is a matter of political strategy, there does not seem to be any reason for it. Nothing has occurred since the second week in June to make an active Democratic campaign any more urgent than it was before. No damage has been inflicted on his candidacy, and, to judge by Mr. HUGHES's opening volleys, none is likely to be. The President can quite safely consult his own convenience—take a vacation if he likes, as soon as Congress adjourns, and get around to his campaigning whenever he feels like it.

The object of campaigning is to stir the boys up; its disadvantage is that it also stirs the other fellows up. A good campaigner reckons on stirring up so many of the boys, and stirring them up so thoroughly, that it makes no difference whether he stirs the other fellows up or not. Mr. HUGHES has begun his campaign, and since the table of contents comes at the beginning, since a campaigner must thunder in the index if he is to keep on thundering at all, it is possible to estimate the quality of his future efforts from those he has made already. He hasn't stirred the boys up at all, and it is becoming fairly evident that he can't. Therefore the President is under no necessity of stirring the boys up until he gets ready. The campaign, so far, has been conducting itself. Some campaigns have done that, impolitely ignoring the efforts of Chairmen of National Committees to conduct them.

The issue as made thus far is that Mr. HUGHES finds a number of things he doesn't like in the record of the Administration. The unspoken answer which the public has made up to date is, "Yes, yes, go on; and then—?" The campaign was supposed to begin with the conventions, but all life died out of it the moment they adjourned. Nothing has occurred since to put any life in it—least of all Mr. HUGHES's speeches. Naturally Chairman MCCORMICK wants to start the campaign; it is what he is there for. But the campaign has been started, and the manner of its start is all to Mr. WILSON's advantage. If the Republican half of it continues to amble and waddle and wheeze along in this fashion, he can go fishing if he likes. Mr. HUGHES can't stir the Republican boys up, but a few speeches by Mr. WILSON might.

BULGARIA.

The anonymous information given to an English correspondent in Athens, that the Bulgarians are weary of the war and astonished at its turn, may have weight and may not. It may represent merely the view and wish of anti-Teutons in Bulgaria. It needs no cable message or information from traveling merchants or high officials to tell us, however, that if the Bulgarians are intelligent they should be weary and astonished. They would not have gone into the war if they had not thought Russia was out of it. They, like the Germans and Austrians, were completely fooled by the Russian retreat of 1915. The war was nearly over, all they had to do was to jump in on the winning side and take as much territory as the Central Allies would allot to them. Rumania looked before she leaped, and consequently did not leap at all; but Bulgaria rushed in where Rumania was too cautious to tread.

Now the Bulgarians find themselves faced with a British, French, and Serbian army. They cannot make a move in any direction, and if they should move to help the Central Allies the blow would fall. If, as a dispatch from London reports, the Western Allies are tempting Bulgaria to break away from her partnership with the Teutons and join them, they have a good many face cards in their hand. There will be no sympathy with Bulgaria if she is struck down, and if she saves herself by deserting her own allies there will be no material increase in the disfavor in which she is held. For she went into the war for no reason except the brazenly announced desire for plunder; she sold her Slavic birthright for a mess of Teutonic pottage and did not get the pottage. She holds a position of forlorn isolation in public opinion, and nothing that she may do now will change it much, one way or the other.

MR. LIMANTOUR'S DENIAL.

Mr. JOSE YVES LIMANTOUR, formerly Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of President PORFIRIO DIAZ, cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES in protest against certain comments made July 19 in editorial consideration of the involved Mexican question. These comments related to the recurrence of Mr. LIMANTOUR's name among those of other prominent Mexican expatriates who proposed to oust CARRANZA and form a Government of their own. Mr. LIMANTOUR's protest seems to indicate that he favors no such plan and that his name was used without authority in the dispatches setting forth the plan mentioned. We have frequently directed the attention of our readers to the untrustworthiness of many reports from Mexico and of Mexican political matters. If Mr. LIMANTOUR is not associated with a company of men who, a month ago, were reported to have formed plans to take possession of the Mexican Republic, he is entitled to have the report corrected.

In the era of Mexico's prosperity Mr. LIMANTOUR's sagacity and prudence were familiarly known. Neither sagacity nor prudence could be associated with the plan to create a new dictatorship. We are glad to learn that he repudiates the scheme. We would be equally glad to learn that Mr. LIMANTOUR's ripe experience and executive skill were to be employed to further the establishment in Mexico of a true and popular Government, and to put that Government on a sound financial basis.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE VOTE.

There is no surprise in the announcement of the vote empowering the representatives of 400,000 railway trainmen to call a strike on 225 railways. The lowest percentage of the vote in favor of a strike is 84.3, by the conductors of the Western district. In all other districts, and for engineers, firemen, and trainmen alike, the percentages are higher, ranging up almost to unanimity. The railway representatives were not ready to reply to the declaration of the trainmen that the responsibility is now transferred to them. An adjournment was taken without action.

If the railways today should renew their proposal of arbitration the dilemma would then seem to be the unions' rather than the railways'. It is possible to criticise methods of arbitration, and the results reached in that manner, but it remains the alternative preferable to a strike. Neither side in many strikes has yet been able to resist the pressure for arbitration. The presumption of public disfavor for the side standing out for a breach of relations is strong. That is a serious handicap for the trainmen to carry, should they persist in their declared intention not to arbitrate their demands, but to require their acceptance in principle in entirety. In addition it may be said that the principle of their demands has been thoroughly considered in previous arbitrations and decided against them. On this something further should be said when the controversy is joined by the reply of the railways today.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Candidate to Unite All Parties.

Nominees for the office, new in Westchester County, of County Commissioner of Charities and Correction are to be selected by the several parties at primaries to be held next month. The Republican County Committee has already chosen as its party's candidate V. EVERIT MACY, who is now Superintendent of the Poor for Westchester County, a position to which he was elected by the united votes of the Democrats and Progressives.

His administration has been that of a man thoroughly conversant with modern and scientific methods of dealing with indigence, and the affairs of the county's poor have been managed with an elimination of politics as nearly complete as could be expected—more nearly complete, indeed, than was expected by anybody when Mr. MACY took the office. He had, however, accepted it from very different motives, and with very different intentions, from those of the ordinary office seeker. Its salary was no object of desire to him, and he has used it in hiring assistants not provided by law in order that he might have a staff of the kind and quality needed for doing the work of caring for the poor as he thought it should be done.

As County Commissioner of Charities and Correction, Mr. MACY would have jurisdiction over the County Almshouse, the County Hospital, and the County Penitentiary, to all of which extensive and expensive additions are soon to be made. He is exactly the man needed to plan these activities, to supervise the erection of the buildings, and afterward to oversee their use in accordance, with the enlightened ideas of which, in one of their various phases, THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE has been an exponent in Sing Sing Prison.

So general throughout Westchester County has been the recognition of Mr. MACY's disinterestedness and ability that it is confidently expected there that the Democrats, as well as the minor parties, will join the Republicans in nominating him for the new office, in which qualities such as his will be of so much value. To do it will pain the political leaders of the older school, for he is of no use to them whatever, but public sentiment in Westchester, just as it demanded and compelled the return of Mr. OSBORNE to Sing Sing as Warden, is now demanding, and probably will compel, the united nomination of Mr. MACY for a position which he is peculiarly competent to fill.

These Are Dark Days for Parents.

Infantile paralysis in its present epidemic form is inflicting anxieties and hardships far beyond the circle of its actual victims and far beyond the localities in which its ravages have been sufficiently extensive to make it a recognized and positive danger. Against almost every other disease precautions of known efficiency can be taken, but the mystery surrounding this one is so great that, no matter what parents may do or where they may be, they are in constant fear for the lives of their little children.

The most careful isolation that money, intelligence, and tireless care could provide has in some cases proved an ineffectual barrier against the scourge. On the other hand, the present complete ignorance as to how and by whom or what the dread infection is conveyed from one victim to another so complicates the problem of quarantine that children in perfect health are viewed with deep suspicion whenever attempts are made to move them from one locality to another. And many such movements will soon be necessary, or would be considered necessary in other circumstances, for innumerable Summer residences must be abandoned within a few weeks, and there are great numbers of little children whose removal from the places where they were taken before the epidemic began will be attended with cruel difficulties for the parents.

There is natural dread of bringing them back to their city homes, and efforts to send them to remoter towns or villages immediately encounter rigid restrictions and even peremptory refusals of admission. In the circumstances the only consolation, or rather the only basis for resignation, lies in the fact that one place seemingly is about as safe as another. New York, in proportion to population, has had no more cases than many of the rural districts in which urban parents are eager to sequestrate their imperiled offspring, and certainly the facilities for treating the affected babies, both during and after the acute stages of the disease, are better here than in the country.

It can hardly be that the problem of prevention, however it may be with that of cure, will have its solution much longer delayed. Many and competent biologists and pathologists are working on it night and day, and at any moment one of them may find what is presumably the very simple key to this dreadful enigma. Till then, the only thing to do is to do everything suggested by the treatment of analogous diseases—that and to be as calm and hopeful as temperament permits.

Casement's Case and Fryatt's.

Though the first audible expression of compunction or regret for the shooting of Captain CHARLES FRYATT is yet to come from Germany, it must be that many persons there, in and out of military and official circles, have already realized at least the inexpedience of an act that has been condemned by the whole non-German world as nothing less or better than murder.

The attempts to couple Captain FRYATT's death with that of Sir ROGER CASEMENT are unworthy of serious or patient consideration. Technically the British case against CASEMENT was perfect, and his friends could only plead for undeserved mercy. All that was, or rather all that would have been, asked for Captain FRYATT, had there been opportunity, was ordinary, common justice and the observance of international law. The charge on which he was convicted could be sustained only by ignoring all the essential facts of his effort to sink a German submarine, and particularly by ignoring the fact that when he made that effort the Germans had emphatically declared all armed British merchantmen to be warships and the purpose to treat them as such. To demand also that when approached in a manner that threatened instant destruction the merchantman should not use all its slight means of self-defense was and is utterly unreasonable and inconsistent.

CASEMENT died as the traitor he unquestionably was: FRYATT was shot because he interfered with the carrying out of a war policy by the Germans which, whether right or wrong, they have since abandoned as productive of consequences they did not care to face.

It is not the names of FRYATT and CASEMENT that history will pair, but those of FRYATT and CAVELL, and concerning both there can be only one judgment when the record is made up.

Closing the Doors to Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the residents of town in suburban New Jersey and other places near at hand who have declared a quarantine against all New York City children in the right? Many of these communities have refused to admit children regardless of the fact that the latter have, first, a physician's certificate showing that they are free from all disease; second, the Federal Board of Health's certification that they have been examined and passed, and, third, the New York City Health Department's certificate showing that the premises they have occupied have not been exposed to contagion. This autocratic ruling has been the means of tying up many children in the city and unnecessarily exposing them to the ravages of the present epidemic.

Brooklyn, Aug. 6, 1916. WILLIAM J. RENIRT.

BATHING SUITS, REDUCED.

Those fans all whirring above me have
got on my nerves, I guess,
For I've made two blunders already—
sent goods to the wrong address!
Well, I had no breakfast this morning—
it was far too hot to eat;
And all last night I was tossing, unable
to sleep for the heat;
But I don't think that would get me—
I've been through such nights before;
And I always plucked up spirit when I
got down here to the store;
But the kid! My little sister! She was
taken away last night;
An ambulance called and took her, and
carried her off from our sight!
The terrible Thing that we dreaded has
found Little Sister at last;
Though I don't see now how it happened—we had kept her penned up
fast;
She never went out on the pavement,
and the roof was too dangerous, too;
So she stayed right at home in the basement flat—there seemed nothing else
we could do!
And she wanted so much to be able to
go to the sandy beach
And have the big waves come pounding
in, while she ran to get out of their
reach;
She'd gone there once, on a picnic; and
she'd never forgotten, it seems;
And since the hot weather came on us
she'd gone there often—in dreams!
Today "Bathing Suits, Reduced,"—that
happens to be my job;
And every time I make a sale my heart
gives a painful throb;
Poor kid! The chances are even she'll
ever come back alive—
Bathing suits, Madam? Here they
are—reduced to three-ninety-five!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

WILSON AND CHILD LABOR.

A Change in the President's Views Before He Took Office.

Providence, Aug. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Federal Child Labor bill passed the House and was put on the calendar of the Senate upon demand of President Wilson. The bill encountered such determined opposition from Southern Senators that its postponement until the next session of Congress had been decreed by the Democratic caucus. At this point President Wilson went to the Capitol and urged with success that the caucus action be reconsidered and the bill passed at this session. Whereupon Republican Senator Borah injected the bill into Senate debate on the Naval bill for the purpose of showing that Woodrow Wilson has changed front on the subject of child labor regulation by Congress since, years ago, he wrote his book on "Constitutional Government in the United States." Senator Borah read from this book the following words:

> The proposed Federal legislation with regard to the regulation of child labor affords a striking example. If the power to regulate commerce between the States can be stretched to include the regulation of labor in mills and factories, it can be made to embrace every particular of the industrial organization of the country. The only limitations Congress would observe should the Supreme Court assent to such obviously absurd extravagances of interpretation would be the limitation of opinion and circumstances.

Certainly it is clear that Woodrow Wilson, as President and political leader, has changed his constitutional opinions from ultra conservative to progressive. This change, however, occurred before he was nominated for President. In 1911, Woodrow Wilson made it bluntly plain to the country that he was through with so-called "conservative" politics and was fairly to be classed as a Progressive. Yet he was at that time wholly without any organized support from the Progressives. Indeed, Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri seemed to be well in the lead as the favorite of the Progressives. Clark continued to hold that lead until the closing hours of the Baltimore convention of 1912. Whether Governor Wilson had learned his lesson of what invisible government really is in his experience at the State House at Trenton, we may only guess. Certain it is that from the hour when he publicly cut loose from Colonel Harvey and Colonel Watterson, Woodrow Wilson has never wavered or faltered in his fidelity to Progressive ideas. His every act as President from the 4th of March, 1913, has been consistent with the principles which, seeming a forlorn hope, he embraced in 1911. When he named Louis D. Brandeis and John H. Clarke for the Supreme Court he named men of the type likely to sustain the constitutionality of a Child Labor bill.

Woodrow Wilson has deceived no one. When his opinions had undergone a change, he notified his old friends, a year before convention time, that they must back some other candidate in the "conservative" interest. He made his bed with the Progressives. This was high and manly courage, in any case. If he really had the foresight to see that, desperate as the chance was, it was his only chance for the Presidency, Wilson must be credited with having in 1911 a keen and astute mind. Frankly, I am inclined to think he was astute enough to see that the old-fashioned State rights ideas and the false conservatism which had once looked good to him were in reality a body of death. Certain it is that he cut loose in 1911 from the ideas which would lead him to oppose a Federal Child Labor bill.

Wilson has grown and moved, and his party has grown and moved with him.

EDWIN C. PIERCE.

Principles and Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson is standing doggedly by the platform of the party of the people who elected him, and by the wisdom of the party leaders in a time that tries men's souls.

Governor Hughes has turned squarely against the platform of his party, and is standing on a dubious political issue.

President Wilson has joined issues with a popular majority.

Governor Hughes has allowed himself to be swayed by an insistent minority—a minority swinging from one candidate to another without even a pretense of party principles.

President Wilson stands by State rights and the verdict of the people as expressed at the polls.

Governor Hughes calmly proposes to disregard State rights and disfranchise the voters who, time after time, have shown themselves to be the overwhelming majority.

President Wilson has been frank, consistent, and firm on the suffrage question, in the face of pestering, heckling, bribing, browbeating. He voted for suffrage in his own State. Beyond State rights he has not gone. He has had the courage of his conviction.

Governor Hughes, supposedly a man of principle which no common politics could make a dent in, was shaken from his pedestal at the first onslaught of "a distinctly feminist movement perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues."

And the season for principles and politics is only just begun! FRANCES BENSON.

New Rochelle, Aug. 8, 1916.

Condemns Casement Execution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Newspaper dispatches inform us that Roger Casement was put to death last Thursday. Until the last minute the eyes of the world were fixed on King George with the hope that he would accomplish an act of generosity and commute the sentence. The British ruler, however, did not avail himself of his prerogative. Not only was no pardon given, but the death sentence was carried out in an unnecessarily cruel and humiliating way. It is difficult to understand why the "honor" granted to other Irish revolutionists—that of being shot—was denied Casement. He was hanged. The cables also inform us that there was a crowd of many thousands at the prison gate, and that when the execution was completed the crowd greeted it with mocking and jeering. All this makes a fine, noble picture and a particularly striking one, coming as it does from a country which all through the war has been preaching "humanity." It is they who call the Germans "Huns"!

OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH.

Seal Harbor, Me., Aug. 6, 1916.

Vacations for Girls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the long and continued heat a large number of girls working in the shops and factories have broken down and have applied to the Working Girls' Vacation Society for a two weeks' rest and change to enable them to continue their work. The society's funds are exhausted, and unless its friends will help these girls will be unable to have a much needed vacation.

Who will help? Forty dollars will pay traveling expenses and board for a month at Santa Clara, N. Y., for a girl with a tubercular tendency. Ten dollars will pay for a vacation of two weeks, including traveling expenses.

Contributions, large and small, may be sent to the Treasurer, Miss Edith Bryce, at the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

WORKING GIRLS' VACATION SOCIETY.
MRS. WILLIAM HERBERT, President.
MRS. RICHARD IRVIN, Vice President.
New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE.

Objections to John Cotton Dana's Plan and a Substitute.

New York, Aug. 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one who has contact with letters must respect John Cotton Dana. His work as head of the Newark Library is of the highest value. As an associate of Charles Loomis Dana he gave many of us cause for thankfulness in the edition of Horace that appeared in 1908. Appreciating these things fully, I nevertheless feel, as a son of New England, that Mr. Dana's elaborate plan, as outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES, for establishing an institute to perpetuate what may be termed "New Englandism" is not well judged.

He wishes "countless minor copies" to be "set up in villages, towns, and cities of the West," and so on. To me it seems most unwise to attempt, in any such material way, to influence "towns and cities of the West"—or elsewhere. The people who live in those localities—like most of the rest of mankind—would resent the attempt to direct them in any such way. They feel competent to arrange their own conditions of life; and if New Englanders who live in those communities wish to stimulate civic betterment, the one effective way to do that is by silent example and not by avowed instruction.

A satirist once said: "Boston isn't a city, it's a state of mind." As is so often the case, a substantial truth lies beneath the quip. Whatever of value has come from New England, or may yet come from there, is to be found not in things material but in things spiritual.

A great merchant of Philadelphia, with whom I was talking a few years ago, asked me where I "came from." I replied, casually enough, "from Boston." Whereupon he remarked, with an earnestness of tone that astonished me, "I consider that an asset, Sir." When he said that, in that way, he was not thinking of cotton mills or of banking houses. He was thinking of what New England may justly be said to "stand for" in respect to those movements that on the whole have tended to continue that work for human betterment that is not, indeed, original with her, but dates back to that Athens of which Macaulay wrote:

> Wherever a few great minds have made a stand against violence and fraud, in the cause of liberty and reason, there has been her spirit in the midst of them, inspiring, encouraging, consoling. * * * Who shall say how many thousands have been made wiser, happier, and better by those pursuits in which she has taught mankind to engage; to how many the studies which took their rise from her have been wealth in poverty, liberty in bondage, health in sickness, society in solitude?

Once there was a father who put his arm around his young son and said to him: "My boy, I'm not going to give you a long list of directions. All I say is this: There are some things that we don't do. You know what they are. I ask you not to do any of those things." And the loyal lad replied: "I'll try not to, Sir."

So, when 1920 comes; let New England gather her sons and daughters to herself and put her arm about them and say to them—not boastfully but lovingly: "There are some good things that our fathers did. We know what they are. Will you go out into our country, wherever you may live, and continue the work, in your own lives, that they began in their lives?" And the answer will go up: "I'll try to, Sir."

No museum or institute, such as Mr. Dana outlines, is needed. The high resolve to perpetuate whatever of New England thought and purpose is of value will fill every requirement.

Let that be the result not merely of the celebration to come four years hence, but here and now, and continuously henceforth.

ARTHUR ELLIOT SPROUL.

Cheering Words from the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time that some of the real men among the troops at the Mexican border should be heard from? As always, it is the kickers and the cry-babies that are deafening everybody's ears with their complaints. They are arousing unnecessary anxiety among the relatives and friends of all the men and giving the politicians an opportunity, eagerly grasped at, to exploit alleged conditions for partisan benefit. Here is an extract from a letter written by a guardsman stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas, and just received in New York. He is a New York lad who, going to Kansas three years ago, has been ever since a member of the guard of that State. Stationed at Eagle Pass are about 3,000 troops from Kansas, two regiments from Vermont, and three from Maryland—about 10,000 in all. This guardsman writes in reply to inquiries:

> If you hear of any kicks from troops at Eagle Pass, put 'em down for lies. Sure, it's hot and dusty here and rather monotonous, and most of the men would rather go home, but the treatment is of the best, camps are very sanitary, grub is good, and we are decidedly not overworked. We are remarkably well treated, and as long as there is work to do the men want to stay, but, of course, they are hoping the need will soon pass. There's no kicking here!

The Kansas troops traveled from Fort Riley, where they mobilized, to Eagle Pass in tourist cars with two cook cars for each section. They have a shower tent for each company, cots to sleep on, and an incinerator for garbage for each cook tent. When any of their officers failed to pass the military examination they did not make the welkin ring with their outcries or endeavor to make political capital out of weak hearts or bad eyes. They started from Fort Riley with enough rations to provision them properly on the journey and until they should make camp and receive supplies at Eagle Pass, and they did not raid any towns on the way. Their State Adjutant had not waited until the last minute to "get on his job," but had attended to his duties promptly and conscientiously all the time that he had been in the office.

From trustworthy newspaper accounts from all the camps it is perfectly evident that in none of the camps are the men enduring as many hardships or discomforts or inconveniences as are joyously undergone by any camping party on pleasure bent in the mountains, or on the plains or the desert.

F. F. K.

New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

Good American Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I too read with surprise and incredulity the letter stating that "American music as it exists today could not but suffer shamefully by being placed on a program of first-class foreign music." How in the name of reason can your correspondent style himself, as he does in another part of his letter, "a lover of good music" and then absolutely discriminate against the compositions of our country? It is true that by far the larger proportion of music on our programs is foreign, for the reason that the European countries are very old and have been producing musical thought—good, bad, and indifferent in quality—for a very long time; and there is naturally an immensely greater field from which to choose; that is all. It is not because we, a young country, haven't our own proportion of distinguished composers. To give one example from many that could be named, does your correspondent realize that an adequate interpretation of the works of MacDowell requires an artist of no mean attainments? It is high time that that old notion that we can obtain only from abroad the best music, the best artists, and the best musical instruction should be relegated to the waste basket.

MADELEINE PROVOST DYSON.

Great Neck, L. I., July 21, 1916.

WEDDIGEN LEGENDS.

A New Story of How the Famous U-Boat Commander Died.

New York, Aug. 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cable advices record the conjuring by the German papers of a new legend to surround with a halo of glory the demise of the national hero, Captain Otto Weddigen, who at the outset of the war, as commander of the U-9 and operating in his perfectly legitimate sphere, sank within a few minutes the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy, thereby giving the startled world an entirely erroneous idea of the rôle the submarine was destined to play as a weapon of offense.

This legend, which it appears has been adopted with tremendous enthusiasm, has it that Weddigen and his crew in the U-29, to which they had been transferred, went to what they knew was certain death, having decided that by this death alone could they surpass their previous exploits. And so they crept along the Scottish coast to Cromarty Firth, where, behind a complicated system of nets that barred the entrance, a large part of the British fleet was lying. Diving under the nets the U-29 rose amid the warships and, before being shot to pieces by the many guns that immediately were trained on her, succeeded in discharging two torpedoes, one of which struck a dreadnought, though not in a vital place.

It is in its climax that the legend falls down lamentably and unaccountably from the artistic as well as from the German patriotic point of view, but this lapsus doubtless will be made good in the future, and the school histories of the Fatherland will record that each torpedo destroyed a dreadnought of the very latest type.

To the unkultured world of the present time, however, the adoption of the legend with such eagerness will be viewed as another manifestation of the vagaries of the incomprehensible German mind, wholly characteristic. Upon the disappearance from the seas of Weddigen and the U-29 the governmentally inspired German press was made to base a theory, which of course immediately became an accepted certainty, that the U-29 was sunk treacherously by a British merchant vessel flying a neutral flag, which rammed her without warning while parleying with her commander. The alleged act caused a printer's-ink wave of grief and anger to sweep over the Fatherland. It was denounced bitterly as a "gross crime." It "besmirched the English Navy with eternal disgrace." The Hamburger Nachrichten of April 11, 1915, for instance, commented on it in the following strain:

> Weddigen was sent to his doom not in a way that the laws of war regard as honorable but in consequence of the English Admiralty's illegal orders to merchant ships to fly neutral flags whenever desirable and to turn themselves into submarine destroyers whenever necessary. This is not war; it is simply a crime of the sort the English are fond of practicing in land war, the hoisting of a white flag in order to entice German soldiers into a zone of murderous machine-gun fire.

It happened that at this time Germany was casting about for a pretext, some semblance of justification or excuse, to offset the horrified indignation inspired in all unkultured mankind by the atrocities Teuton submarines were committing on a wholesale scale. And the fate of Weddigen by treachery served, and continued to serve, until President Wilson's insistence brought about a modification of the submarine campaign. The story having answered its purpose so far as was possible, it has been calmly discarded and the legend of Cromarty Firth imagined to provide a more romantic end for a great national naval hero than being put out of business by a tramp steamer or a herring boat.

What really happened to the U-29—whether she was shelled or rammed, (which she may have been without her identity being established,) whether she hit a mine or some subsea obstruction or was unable to rise as the result of an internal accident—may never be known. If the British Admiralty knows it will tell about it—after the war. Meanwhile the new legend recounts that the Admiralty suppressed all news of Weddigen's deed of derring do, as it did not wish it to become known that it had been possible for an enemy submarine to appear in the midst of a British fleet.

J. W. H.

Dr. Ager's Appeal Met.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me brief space to clarify the situation relating to Brooklyn appeals for money in the present

NEWPORT TO GREET TWO DEBUTANTES

Miss Katherine A. Morgan and Miss Ethel B. Harriman to Make Their Bows Saturday.

MISS L. Q. JONES A HOSTESS

Entertains at a Luncheon at Bay View — Mrs. Roberts Lectures on Need of Care for Mental Deficients.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Saturday will be the busiest day socially of the Summer. Two débutantes will be presented, the first in the afternoon being Miss Katherine A. Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, and the second of the day being Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who will receive at a dance at the Clambake Club given by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman.

In addition there will be a polo match for the Newport championship and gold mallets, and the Newport Dog Show.

Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth of Washington are guests of Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., entertained with a dinner at the Clambake Club tonight, having among their guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Williams P. Burden, Joseph Harriman, and W. Earl Dodge.

Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham Glasgow, and Mr. and Mrs. George Howard were among those giving dinners tonight.

Owing to presentation of the picture, "Our American Boys in the European War," Aug. 17 at the residence of Mrs. Vincent Astor the baseball match between teams from officers of the Atlantic fleet and from the Reading Room has been postponed.

Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones gave a luncheon at Bayview this afternoon, her guests being Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Lawrence T. Dahl, Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Miss De Barril, Mrs. Cornelius Tangeman, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. Edward M. Padelford, Miss Charlotte Pell, Miss Codman, and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock.

Mrs. Cornelius Doillon's pottery at the Art Association attracted many visitors today.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte gave a dinner tonight for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Filite Purbe of Washington and A. Vouros, Chargé d'Affaires of Greece at Washington.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has returned from New York in connection with her work for the National Guard of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor entertained with an informal dance at Beechwood Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. De Forest Manice of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Luke and Miss Fleck, New York, who are cruising on the yacht Katerine, and Charles McKnight, Pittsburgh, are at Hill Top Inn, where Mrs. John Lee Connable and Mrs. Joseph K. Lancaster of Boston are staying.

Miss Georgia Roberts of New York, formerly lecturer of the League for Political Education in New York, completed today in the ballroom of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan's estate the last of her series of lectures on topics of the day.

Miss Roberts is interested in the problem presented by the growing number of the mentally deficient, and her last lectures were devoted to this subject. She talked first of the nature of the problem in general, and then of the special conditions in New York State. As there is no system of State or city registration of the mentally deficient, their number cannot be stated with absolute accuracy, but there are about 30,000 or 35,000 in the State, with institutional provision made for only about 5,000, she said. Miss Roberts called attention to the important work being done at the Clinic for Mental Deficients in New York, and of which Dr. Mase Schlapp is at the head, and which is operated in connection with the Post-Graduate Hospital and for which the proceeds of this lecture was devoted. This clinic has only been established a short time, but already 9,000 patients have been examined there, sent to the clinic from 150 different agencies interested in the care of the poor.

Miss Roberts pointed out some things that should be done if the feeble-minded are to be cared for in a really efficient manner in New York State.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, who is a flag officer of the New York Yacht Club, was to have entertained a dinner party at Land's End tonight in honor of Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., N. Y. Y. C., but he was suddenly summoned to Washington and Captain Royal Phelps Carroll represented Governor Beeckman as host. An orchestra played during the dinner. The guests were Commodore Baker, Captain Pembroke Jones, Fleet Captain Grenville Kane, August Belmont, Commodore Herbert M. Sears, Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, Commodore Henry Walters, Fleet Surgeon Samuel A. Brown, Commodore W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Commodore Dallas B. Pratt, Commander Rufus Z. Johnston, Commanding Officer of the Naval Training Station; Commander John K. Robison, Commanding Officer of the Naval Torpedo Station; Vincent Astor, Major J. Curtis Gilmore, Jr., of Fort Adams, Prescott Lawrence and K. Gordon Douglas.

Commodore Henry Walters took out on the steam yacht Narada today for the Astor Cup races Spanish Ambassador Riano, Pembroke Jones, J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, H. Casimir De Rham, Henry H. Ward, J. Stewart Barney, F. De Mohrenschildt of the Russian Embassy; James H. Kidder, Stuyvesant le Roy, Prescott Lawrence, R. Horace Gallatin, and H. D. Havemeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Taylor had guests on the steam yacht Wanderer.

Captain and Mrs. Vincent Astor had on the steam yacht Noma Mr. and Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne, Miss Eugenie M. Ladenburg, Hermann Oelrichs, Robert Walton Goelet, Miss Mary Cass Canfield, Miss Margaret Alexander, Miss Margaret Perin, Miss Mary Pyne, Miss Harriet A. Post and C. Suydam Cutting.

RED CROSS FAIR FOR LENOX.

Dances of Nations to be Given at Miss Alexandre's Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 8.—Miss Civilise Alexandre's Red Cross Fair will be held Sept. 15 and 16 in Sedgwick Hall. At a meeting at Lakeside, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, this afternoon, the dates and some of the features were selected. Dances of various countries will be given, for which Marshall R. Kernochan will write the music. Miss Margaret Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Livingston Lee, is going to Lenox from Bar Harbor to give a Greek dance. Miss Civilise Alexandre will give the solo part of the Mexican dance, assisted by William H. Pussell. Miss Grace Bristed will give a "foolish dance." Assisting in the dances will be Miss Helen Flake, Miss Kate Haven, Miss Isabel D. Shotter, Miss Anna R. Alexandre, Misses Josephine and Alma De Gersdorff, Miss Symphorosa Bristed, Miss Anita O. Delafield, Miss Edith Morgan, and Broughton Cobb. Motion pictures and living pictures will also be shown.

The Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill of St. Paul's, Stockbridge, presented in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence B. Stoddart this afternoon a series of representations of biblical characters by the children of the cottagers. It had been planned to give the performance on the lawn, but rain interferred. The young children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence B. Stoddart, Mr. and Mrs. Brown Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. Davis, and Dr. and Mrs. Merrill took part.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sheldon, Mrs. T. Chambers Reid of New York arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mrs. Kate H. G. Bonner, wife of Robert E. Bonner of New York, has bought the Cooper property in Stockbridge for a country estate. The place has seventy-four acres on the middle road between Lenox and Stockbridge. A villa will be built and the property greatly developed. Mr. and Mrs. Bonner are at South Street Inn, Pittsfield.

A meeting of the Berkshire County Grange was held here today at Blythewood Farm, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. John Alden Spoor of Chicago in Pittsfield.

Miss Gertrude Watson gave the third of a series of afternoon recitals of chamber music at her villa in Pittsfield this afternoon.

Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., has gone to Plattsburg training camp. Mrs. Fowler is with Miss Lillian Crane at Stockbridge.

Miss Mary Choate of Pleasantville, N. Y., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate at Naumkeag, Stockbridge.

Mrs. Joseph Widener and party, touring, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sessions of Bristol, Conn., arrived at Curtis Hotel.

George Griswold, George Griswold, Jr., James T. Lovell, C. C. Paterson, and E. Beardsley of Tuxedo arrived at Hotel Aspinwall. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ferris Simmons, Mrs. Albert Young, Mrs. L. I. Waters, and Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Billman are also at the Aspinwall.

Mrs. Peter Doelger was hostess at luncheon this afternoon at Wiaka in Pittsfield, and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Lakeside, in Lenox.

MISS NICKERSON'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Henry Garfield Clark on Oct. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Following the announcement of Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson's engagement to Henry Garfield Clark of Providence recently, the names of the bridal attendants were made public today. Miss Nickerson has chosen Mrs. Ernest W. Pierce of Providence to be matron of honor, and her other attendants include Miss Florence Clark, a sister of her fiancé, as maid of honor, and Mrs. Alan Cornell Blanding, Mrs. Harold Haile Berry, Mrs. Edward M. Chapin of Providence and Mrs. J. Henry Foster of Birmingham, Ala.

The best man will be George P. Clark, a brother of Miss Nickerson's fiancé, and the ushers will be Robert B. Jones, Benjamin L. Cook and Claude R. Branch of Providence and Herbert Keene of New York.

Miss Nickerson's wedding has been set for Oct. 4, and will take place in her Providence home. Miss Nickerson is spending the Summer at View Field, Kentara Green.

Daughter in W. R. Lambert's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rittenhouse Lambert of 15 East Tenth Street are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on last Saturday. The newcomer has been named Barbara Van Dyke Lambert.

SCHOOLS

PREPARE NOW

to reap the benefits of this Commercial Age and to receive your share of the great prosperity coming to new wide-awake country. The demand for well trained office-assistants, accountants, stenographers, and secretaries was never so great as now. Thousands of attractive positions (stepping stones to higher places) are opening every day for those who are qualified to fill them. Safeguard your future by starting to-day

AT THE

school which has nearly sixty years of success behind it, the school which has graduated thousands of young men and women fully equipped and able to make their way in the business world. Commercial, stenography and secretarial courses; higher accounting, cost accounting, and auditing; commercial Spanish; day or evening; send for prospectus. No solicitors.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 5.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Lexington Ave. and 35th St.

Clason Point Military Academy

For Boys. Catholic Boarding & Day School. Directed by the Christian Brothers. Located within the environs of the city, centred in beautiful 110-acre Park, bordering on waters of Long Island Sound. Prepares for College and Business; combines religious training, military discipline. All Athletics. 24th year opens Sept. 13. Catalog on request.

REV. BROTHER ROBERT, Director, Clason Point Military Academy, (Bronx), New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL,
174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
Day School, "Dwight Method"
Evening School, of Instruction.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join at any time. Day or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
305 Washington Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day and Evening Schools. Students may attend either. Three year course. High standards. Experienced teachers. Central location. Catalogue on request.
WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Dean.

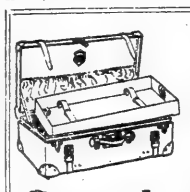
Kelvin School
Summer session for Fall college entrance examinations begins August 1. Highly experienced teachers. Morning session only. Twelfth year. Office hours: 9:30-11:30. 331 W. 70th Street. Telephone, Columbus 3396.

PRATT SCHOOL.—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session

THE School Where Records Are Made. Learn to Concentrate. Clark School for Concentration. 259 West 75th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 744 Col.

Mnemonical teaching of languages by Professor Gourvitch, (Parisian University); French, Russian, Spanish; commercial course in 30 lessons. 101 W. 75th St.

Send for Booklet on Aviation. School now open. Staten Island Aviation School, 119 Lexington Av., New York City.



Extra size cases, light weight, for motoring or visiting.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

Kit Bags Visiting Trunks
Wardrobe Trunks

14 West 40th St.
154 Fifth Ave., at 20th St.
177 Broadway

3 DEAD, 26 STRICKEN ON HOTTEST DAY YET

Lightning Did Much Damage and Caused Panic and Injury on Trolley Car.

THREE TOOK THEIR LINES

Storm in Afternoon Only Relief from Oppressive Heat and Humidity — Cooler Today.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the year. Shortly before 3 o'clock the thermometer registered 91 degrees, having gone up one degree in the preceding forty-five minutes. But the humidity decreased in the same period from 61 to 57; so the result, in point of physical discomfort, was about the same.

It will be cooler today, with showers and brisk southerly winds.

At 3 o'clock yesterday there were abundant indications that the promised showers were coming. The wind came from the southwest at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, and three-quarters of an hour later it was traveling from the northwest at forty-five miles.

In the meantime the clouds had formed what the weather forecasters call a cumulonimbus. They had gathered in a cone-shaped mass with an intensely black cap. Streaks of various shades from silver to black ran through the mass. Then came the roar of thunder and the flash of lightning and the rain poured. While the rain was falling shafts of sunlight appeared, indicating that other showers would come later. The lightning struck at many points.

There were three deaths and many heat prostrations reported by the police.

The Dead.

HAUS, ADOLPH, a bookkeeper, 52 years old. He died at his home, 57 Harman Street, Brooklyn.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 25 years old. He had been bathing at Coney Island and had left the water and was walking along the beach when he dropped dead. His clothing in his booth at Saunton's Bath House contained 85 cents, but nothing that revealed his identity.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, fell dead at the foot of Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn. He was employed at the Tebo Yacht Basin, but nobody knew his name or where he lived.

Prostrations.

ANSON, ARCHIBALD, 35 years old, of 445 East 160th Street; to Lebanon Hospital.

BANNER, LESLIE, a helper, 18 years old, of 322 East Ninety-fifth Street; to Reception Hospital.

BROSNAN, MRS. EVA, 42 years old, of 358 South Third Street, Brooklyn; attended at her home.

COSTIE, ROBERT, 31 years old, a rigger, employed by Wilson & English, on a section of the New York Connecting Railroad in Queens Borough; to St. John's Hospital.

CROOKS, WILLIAM, 28 years old, of 2,546 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn; taken home.

DIXON, JENNIE, a finisher, 31 years old, of 248 Van Horn Street, Jersey City; taken home.

EBLING, ALICE, 27 years old, of 80 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

FULLMAN, WILLIAM, 54 years old, of 115 Crown Street, Brooklyn.

GREAL, JOSEPH, an organ grinder, 79 years old, of 28 Roosevelt Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

HORNBERG, HARVEY, a mechanic employed by the Ford Motor Company; to St. John's Hospital.

HUNT, GEORGE, 45 years old, of 469 Hancock Street, Brooklyn; taken home.

KEECA, CHARLES, 25 years old, of Woodhaven, L. I.; to Reception Hospital.

KETCHUM, HENRY, a clerk, 55 years old, of 1,225 Spruce Street, Morris Park, L. I.; went home.

KENNEDY, MARK, a laborer, 65 years old, of 1,857 Second Avenue; treated and sent home.

LEVINE, NATHAN, 16 years old, of 270 East Third Street; treated and sent home.

MACHNICH, NICHOLAS, 36 years old, of 18 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn.

MEEK, DAVID E., an actor, 26 years old, of 364 West Fifty-seventh Street; to Polyclinic Hospital.

MIDDLEMAN, MAX, a painter, 22 years old, of 22 Rivington Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

McKEON, PETER, a laborer, 30 years old, of 439 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx; to St. Lawrence Hospital.

MINEUS, ANTONIO, 55 years old, of 487 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn; taken home.

PEFFETNAN, ANDREW, a marble cutter, 50 years old, of 780 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City; to St. John's Hospital.

SCHWARZHAS, LEWIS, a laborer, 64 years old, of the Mills Hotel at Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue; treated and sent home.

SNOW, ARTHUR, a truck driver, 44 years old, of 152 Richardson Street, Brooklyn; to St. John's Hospital.

STRICKLAND, RACHAEL, 27 years old, of 131 West 133d Street; to St. Laurence Hospital.

SULLIVAN, ROBERT of 2,131 Eighth Avenue; overcome on Queensboro Bridge; to St. John's Hospital.

WALTZER, NATHAN, a street sweeper, 48 years old, of 33 Cannon Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

Heat Caused Three Suicides.

Three persons took their own lives during the day, and in each case the heat was blamed for the tragedy.

Mrs. Yetta Pearlman, a widow, 55 years old, of 57 Eldridge Street, jumped from the roof of her home. Her neck was broken.

Emanuel Woessner, 75 years old, of 574 East 141st Street, hanged himself from a rafter in the blacksmith shop of William Krauss, at 468 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx.

The third suicide was Joseph Pot, 39 years old, who killed himself with gas in his room, at 412 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Joseph Miller, 47 years old and homeless, tried to kill himself in Battery Park. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

One of those overcome by the heat was Robert Sullivan, a pipe caulker, of 2,051 Eighth Avenue. He was working on the elevated structure of the Queensboro Bridge and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the heat was the greatest, he was seized with convulsions. His fellow-workmen made a stretcher of a blanket and two crowbars, and then by means of ropes lowered him to the roadway. He was taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City.

Battery Flagpoles Struck.

Six lightning bolts struck at the Battery during the afternoon's storm. Three of them struck the water with a sizling sound which scared the bathers in the Battery baths, and one hit the flagpole on the women's bathhouse. A fifth bolt struck the flagpole on the South Ferry building, and the sixth shivered the pole in Battery Park, which was formerly the mast of the yacht Constitution.

Frank Murey, the special policeman on duty at the Immigration Bureau in the Barge Office, said the bolt struck the big glagpole, which is 165 feet high, just under the truck through which the flag halliards were rove. It ripped long slivers of wood from the topmast, which is 75 feet long, and then ran down the steel lower mast to the ground. The lower part of the flagpole was so charged with electricity, the policeman said, that it was red hot for three or four minutes after the bolt had struck it.

Michael Angelo, the banana man, who was sitting under his big umbrella near by, watching his stock, left everything and fled in the rain when he saw the shower of long wooden splinters falling all round him. Although the upper part of the pole was almost cut in two the flag remained flying in the breeze and a carpenter will be sent aloft this morning to see about strengthening it with steel bands.

The flag pole on top of the South Ferry Building, facing Battery Park, was split clean in two by one of the lightning bolts which caused considerable excitement in the offices of the British Consulate which are on the eighth floor. Te flag was not flying at the time and the upper part of the pole fell on to the roof with a crash which was felt throughout the building.

When the storm started there were from three to four thousand persons waiting at the Battery for the steamboats and all ran for shelter to the arcade in front of the Barge Office. After the rain ceased there was a general rush to get ashore from the man-of-war Constitution, which were lying on the ground, as souvenirs.

When the lightning struck the flagpole on the women's bath house it was filled with women and children from the east side. The terrific clap of thunder, which appeared to break right over the pool almost simultaneously with the vivid lightning bolt, drew screams from many and a few Italians went on their knees in the gallery at the side of the bath and prayed.

The rain poured down for a few minutes, cheering the people with the hope that in its wake would come cooler weather. But the sun came out and heated everything up just about the same as before. Later came other storms, fitful and short-lived, and when they were over for the day the thermometer registered 79 degrees and the humidity 75 at 7 o'clock.

Panic on a Trolley Car.

The storm caused a panic on a trolley car in Ridgewood. A lightning bolt struck the trolley pole and tore a gap in the roof of the car. The shock stunned the motorman and he dropped the controller. There were only a few passengers on board, but all were hurt. All lived in Ridgewood. Those injured were Emma Sherman of 1913 Linden Avenue, Julia Bennett, 1,731 Bleecker Street; Emma Iaronmenn, 913 Linden Street; Rose Bellangbein, 790 Seneca Avenue, and Frank Bronworth, 560 Seneca Avenue. Their wounds were dressed by ambulance surgeons.

In Brooklyn the storm did $10,000 damage, it is estimated. Isaac Hamaco, a laborer, employed on the subway, was struck by lightning and thrown across a live wire. He was badly shocked and burned, and was taken to the Kings County Hospital in a serious condition.

The stone steeple on St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church at Clinton and Livingston Streets was struck by the lightning bolt and half of it crumpled up and fell with a crash to the sidewalk. The police guarded the street until Inspectors from the Building Department arrived. What was left of the steeple was reported in a dangerous condition. It will probably have to be taken down.

Many tons of water backed up from the sewers into the new subway at Lefferts Place and Nostrand Avenue. At least ten feet of water ran in and stopped the Nostrand Avenue cars. They were turned into Malbone Street and made a roundabout trip. In the Gowanus Canal and navy yard districts many cellars were flooded.

Reports of damage by the storm and the lightning bolts came from many near-by sections. An old house at Greenville, in Scarsdale township, had been bought to play a part in a moving picture drama called "The Crimson Stain." The house was to be blown up by dynamite, and several actors and actresses had gathered for their parts.

A Bolt Spoiled a Movie.

Then came the storm and before those surrounding the old house could scamper to a safer refuge a bolt of lightning wrecked the building. Several were slightly injured.

Just as the worst of the storm had passed there came a bolt of lightning that struck the handsome residence of William Roweley on Warburton Avenue, at Hastings-on-Hudson. The bolt set the house on fire and sent the family running out into the storm. The firemen came and in fifteen minutes the flames had been extinguished.

The large barn on the farm of Harvey Davis at Chesterfield, near Bordentown, N. J., was struck by lightning, and the barn and several other outbuildings were destroyed by fire.

Reports from the lake regions are to the effect that the weather has grown cooler and that there have been very heavy rains. Similar reports have come from the Mississippi Valley and from the Rocky Mountain States.

The official forecast for today is for showers, a lower temperature, and brisk southerly winds.

HOT SPRINGS IN WAR RELIEF

8,000 Surgical Dressings Made by Visitors at the Homestead.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 8.—There will be a large attendance among visitors at the Homestead at the annual horse show at White Sulphur Springs Friday and Saturday of this week, and a number have horses entered in the two days' event. Bland Terry will exhibit a running horse, Lord Fassifern; E. A. Perry, Jr., has entered his jumper, Freckles, and J. W. Hamilton has entered several saddle and running horses.

John Scullen of St. Louis motored to White Sulphur to spend the week.

There is much riding over the trails among the young people, and a party riding all afternoon and going to Valley View for tea was made up of La Morte Cohn, H. W. Cohn, and Miss Olive Graef, New York; Miss Millie Ford, Morristown; Miss Margaret Treat, Miss Eleanor Bright, Charles Palms, and Mr. Haynes.

Others in the saddle were Miss Martha Watriss, Bland Terry, O. J. Gude, Mrs. Anna Simpson, Kurt Wittgenstein, Miss Walker, Miss Sproul, Dr. James Turner, and Mrs. E. S. Kimball of New York.

More than 8,000 surgical dressings for the European war front hospitals have been made by visitors at the Homestead within the last ten days, and were shipped today to the headquarters of the Surgical Dressings Society. The work is carried on every morning on the veranda of the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner, who spent last month at Warm Springs, have gone to Maine for a few weeks' fishing.

Mrs. Mary Thompson Bryan entertained friends at dinner last night at the Homestead, and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Taylor were hosts at a luncheon at the Homestead today.

Joining the group of New Yorkers at the Homestead today were Eric Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bacon, Mrs. W. V. N. Powellson, A. S. Baldwin, and John Baldwin.

YACHTING PARTIES AT PIER.

Many Arrive and Visit Narragansett Casino—Mrs. Chew a Hostess.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 8.—Several yachts arrived at Narragansett today with yachting parties on board, bound for the Casino and other points of interest. Many of the visitors assembled for luncheon on the Casino Plaza. On board the yacht Miladi were George W. Scott, owner of the craft; George B. Huhne, R. W. St. Hull, F. C. Henderson, and C. B. Halsey. De-Forest Hicks and E. P. Hicks arrived here on the schooner yacht Eleanor.

The yacht Valmour, owned by Henry Pearce, Jr., of Providence, also arrived here today.

Miss Florence Sullivan of New York sailed from Newport today on Arthur Curtiss James's launch to join her mother, Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan, at the Mathewson.

A number of the cottagers are planning to join yachting parties to attend the Astor Cup Races tomorrow in Narragansett Bay. Henry B. Kane of New York and a cottager here is on board the yacht Ventura of the New York Yacht Club Fleet.

Members of a luncheon party at the Casino today included Thomas LeBoutillier, 2d, of Long Island; C. Perry Beadleston, Benjamin K. Gatins, A. D. M. Cooley, William Balding, and John Trago.

Mrs. E. J. Hulbert, Miss Caroline Hulbert, and W. P. Hulbert of the Miami Valley Polo Club, and Raymond Belmont were members of a luncheon group at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, who are here for the polo tournament, visited the Casino today.

Mrs. Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Penn., gave a dinner tonight for Horace Hare of Philadelphia, at her villa, Sea Meadow.

Mrs. John R. Fell, who has been visiting Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Newport, has returned to Narragansett.

Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher left today to join a party in Narragansett Bay.

Mrs. R. Brooks of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Potter of New York are at the Imperial.

The annual lawn fête of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea will take place tomorrow.

WATER POLO IN MOUNTAINS.

Contest in Bretton Woods Swimming Pool Attracts a Big Gallery.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 8.—Tennis still holds the centre of the White Mountain stage and many of the Summer colony motored through Crawford Notch to Jackson today to watch the tennis at the Iron Mountain Courts.

Mrs. Ben Pilson of Washington, with the Misses Olga and Marguerite Pilson and Mrs. Guiler of Washington, motored over the Ideal Tour to the Balsams at Dixville Notch for the season, stopping en route at Bethel Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. James Richard Carter and Phillip Carter motored from the Hummocks at Jefferson Highlands to Bethel Inn for luncheon today with a party of house guests. Mrs. Jefferson Snyder of Reading, Penn., is at Coleman's Camp at Little Diamond Pond, Colebrook, for the Summer. She entertained a party of ten at tea at Polly's Place.

The men's annual golf handicap tournament begins at the Maplewood Country Club tomorrow with a record number of entries. The management of the Maplewood has sent out invitations to the Bethlehem and Maplewood cottage colonies for a ball at the Casino on Thursday evening.

Mrs. E. Fred Aldrich of Brookline won the Women's Golf Handicap at the Maplewood Country Club in her usual fine form.

Dr. E. S. Tipple of the Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., is at the Mountain View at White Field, with Mrs. Tipple, for the Summer. Mrs. Henry Palmer and Mrs. George Gregory of New York entertained at auction party and tea for more than fifty members of the Mount Washington colony at Bretton Woods this afternoon. Among the guests were Mrs. J. Stuart White, Mrs. J. Blake White, Mrs. Robert W. Day, Mrs. James Meals, Mrs. Henry T. Richardson, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss L. Dexter, Miss Royce, Mrs. Cabot J. Morse, Mrs. Edward G. Stoddard, and Mrs. L. L. Coburn.

The swimming pool attracted the younger set during the showers, and a water polo contest between Farley Hopkins, Barclay Warburton, Jr., and Edgerton Warburton, on one side, and J. C. Morse, Jr., Regis Truffin, and Gustave de Bustamente, on the other, attracted a large gallery. Others in were Charles Taylor, 3d, Misses Mary and Charlotte Fahnestock, M. Barnard, and F. S. Schuyler.

E. A. Darling, former proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, who spends most of his time now upon his estate at East Burke, Vt., brought a party of friends to Bretton Woods today for luncheon, motoring over via Littleton.

Justice and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh arrived at the Profile House today to spend the remainder of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Fisk motored from Lee to the Profile today, where they will remain until Sept. 15. Dr. Karl Buenz of New York, with a party of friends, is spending August here.

A. B. Stickley Seriously Ill.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—A. B. Stickney, founder of the Chicago, Great Western Railway and builder of several railroads, is seriously ill at his home here, it became known today. His son, S. C. Stickney, Assistant General Manager of the Erie lines, has been summoned.

Mr. Stickney, who is 76 years old, has been in failing health for years. Illness caused his resignation in 1908 as President of the Great Western.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. MICHAEL JOSEPH GRIFFITH, LL. D., pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., died yesterday in that place, in his eighty-sixth year. He was the oldest active priest in the Albany Diocese, and celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a priest last May.

The Rev. MARGIN D. HANCOX, who, with his wife, the late Mrs. Antoinette Jackson Hancox, founded the Church of the First Born in Jersey City, died on Monday at his home, 525 Bramhall Avenue, in his seventy-fourth year.

SAMUEL HOPPER, 88 years old, former County Freeholder and Tax Collector of Nutley, N. J., died yesterday.

WILLIAM B. M. JORDAN, city credit man for H. B. Claflin & Co., with whom he was connected for forty-five years, died on Monday in St. Luke's Hospital.

Mrs. LILLIAN HOPKINS McVEY, widow of John E. McVey, died on Monday at her home in Sound Beach, Conn., in her fifty-first year.

HENRY J. SPICER, former Assemblyman, and the oldest automobile owner in New York State, died at his home in Watertown on Monday, in his ninety-seventh year.

Miss MARY McGOVERN, a teacher in Public School 1 of Jersey City, died on last Saturday in Stroudsburg, Penn., in her twenty-seventh year, from the effects of the Black Tom Island explosion.

WILLIAM COOMBS, attached to the New York Post Office for many years, died on Monday at his home, 1,665 Second Avenue, in his seventy-first year.

HERBERT BARNES, one of the founders of the packing firm of Strong, Barnes, Hart & Co. of New Haven, Conn., and formerly a member of the firm of Swift & Co. of Chicago, died yesterday at his home in New Haven, in his eighty-third year.

JAMES T. BRENNAN, a contractor, of West Orange, N. J., died on Monday night at his home there, in his forty-seventh year.

HARVEY F. HOWELL, a resident of Washington, N. J., for thirty-seven years, died at his home there on Monday from injuries received in an automobile accident on Memorial Day.

JOHN CLIFTON ROBERTSON, an accountant, died on Monday from heart disease at his home, 98 Hooper Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Robertson was born in New York City fifty-seven years ago and was the son of Martin and Harriet Robertson. He had been a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for fifteen years.

Mrs. MARY NOLAN, widow of John D. Nolan, died on Monday at her home, 489 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Limerick, Ireland, on July 28, 1848, and came to this country when a girl. Her husband was a pioneer milling journalist and at one time editor of The Millers' Journal. Mrs. Nolan is survived by a daughter and two sons.

GEORGE WASHINGTON VREELAND, an engraver, of 239 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, is dead at the residence of his nephew, 603 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J., in his forty-sixth year. He was born in this city and was the son of the late Theodore and Sarah Crisp Vreeland, a prominent New Jersey family. His wife, two brothers and three sisters survive him.

Mrs. IDA MARTIN TOWNSEND, widow of S. Russell Townsend, whose residence for several years was at 862 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, died on Sunday in St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven, L. I. Mrs. Townsend was born in Brooklyn fifty-five years ago and had been a resident of the borough all her lifetime. She is survived by a son.

Mrs. CATHERINE GETZGER, 64 years old, wife of George Getzger, died on Monday from heart disease at her home, 1,001 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Getzger was born in this city and is survived by a son.

WILLIAM GSAUGER YAKEL, a pressman, of 210 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, died on Sunday from apoplexy while visiting friends at Hammels, Rockaway Beach, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a member of the Evangelist Lodge, No. 600, F. and A. M.; Acme Council, No. 594, R. A., and Court Excelsior, No. 8,186, A. O. of E.

ROBERT L. BRIGHT, 47 years old, of 122 Sixteenth Street, College Point, L. I., died on Sunday in the Flushing Hospital. Mr. Bright was born in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY PHOEBE CHARTERS, an inmate of the Church Charity Foundation Home for the Aged, at 646 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, for the last two years, died on Sunday at that institution from a cerebral hemorrhage. Mrs. Charters was born in Killeminster, England, seventy-four years ago and had been an active charity worker in Brooklyn for many years.

GEORGE OSCAR HALL, a retired business man, 75 years old, of 55 Middleton Street, Jamaica, L. I., and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home on Saturday. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

DAVID MORRIS, a member of Brooklyn Council, D. of L.; Court Dahlgren, F. of A.; Washington Camp, P. S. of A., and the Danish Benevolent Society, died on Monday at his home, 336 South Second Street, Brooklyn, from a complication of diseases. He was born in New York City forty-eight years ago and is survived by a sister.

Mrs. BABETTE GOMPERTZ, 68 years old, widow of Jacques Gomperts, a resident of Brooklyn for forty-two years, died on Monday. Mrs. Gomperts was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was a member of the Morning Star Lodge, K. & L. of H., and the Consumptive Aid Society.

Mrs. HANNAH NATHAN, 57 years old, wife of Martin Nathan of 823 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, died on Monday from heart disease at her home. Mrs. Nathan was born in New York City.

Mrs. ELLEN LYON DAVIS, widow of William Davis, died on Monday from paralysis at her home, 255 Court Street, Brooklyn. She was born in the County Clare, Ireland, 72 years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years. She is survived by two sons.

Mrs. CATHERINE ALSFELD SCHAREN, 54 years old, wife of Simon Scharen of 57 Ashford Street, Brooklyn, is dead at her home. Mrs. Scharen was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years.

CAPT. HOGINS DIES ON YACHT

Broker and ex-Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club Was 71.

Captain Henry H. Hogins, 71 years old, a broker, and one of the first Commodores of the Atlantic Yacht Club, died yesterday aboard his yacht Llewellyn, off Roslyn, L. I., from a complication of diseases after a long illness. Captain Hogins was a member of the brokerage house of Hogins & Lee, with offices at 26 Beaver Street, and during the Summer he lived aboard his yacht.

Captain Hogins was a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment, and was the fifth Captain of Company K and was President of the Veterans' Association of that company for several terms. Captain Hogins's commission in the Twenty-third Regiment started on Jan. 12, 1869. He was a prominent yachtsman and years ago was well known through his handling of sailing yachts. Three years ago Captain Hogins began handling steam yachts. He was a member of the Atlantic, New York, Larchmont, and Manhattan Beach Yacht Clubs.

WAISTS

FALL 1916

DRESSES

We are now showing our complete lines of

WAISTS
SILK COTTON

DRESSES
TAFFETA CHARMEUSE
SATIN SERGE and
SERGE COMBINATIONS

Our lines in both Dresses and Waists comprise all that is new in style and material; and it would be well to inspect our models before placing your orders.

Buy early to facilitate Prompt Deliveries.

SHOW ROOM

JOS. ROSENBERG & CO.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE

Big Opportunity for Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers to Buy Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Cotton Piece Goods and Woolens

FAR BELOW MARKET PRICES

SALE NOW GOING ON ON 4TH FLOOR.

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
134 Spring St.

BLANKET ROBES



$13.50 per dozen

High grade blanket cloths, with bordered front and cuffs. Sizes from 36 to 46.

Same style in children's robes from 6 to 14.

$8.50 per Dozen.

S. L. & H. Hoffman Co.,
138-144 West 25th St.

10,000 SOLD

$3.75 French Serge Dress beautifully tailored—the talk of the town.

Our values in Satin and Serge Dresses, at $3.75 to $10.75, cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG,
129-133 W. 27th St. Phone Farragut 3496.

SILK DRESSES

25 STYLES AT $7.00.

Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.

WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.

The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is the same as before the advance on the price of silks.

Immediate Delivery.

TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $8.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES. GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. **$9.00**

YARN DYED SATIN.

SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

SKIRTS Prepared for Action! Come, look and be convinced! Great variety of snappy styles. Good values. Serges, Poplins, Silks & Novelties. $2.25 to $10.00 per garment. "Cleverly Tailored." Prompt Deliveries.

Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Ave., Cor. 24th St.

WONDER COATS $6.50

Wool mixtures with fur collars.

Coats from $6.50 to $25.

Immediate Delivery.

N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

See— **COOPER & GRAPES**

145 West 28th St.

For Real Values in SUITS.

Right now, a special gabardine, Peau de Cygne lined, at $10.75.

We're Working Full Force

Our old samples have been discarded. New ones ready Aug. 15.

Suits $7.50 up. Coats $3.75 up.

TRIANGLE COAT CO.,
13-15 West 20th St.

WONDERFUL VALUES
LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS
Prompt Deliveries Guaranteed.

Feldman & Dorter, 150 W. 22d St.

SILK From $2.75 **DRESSES** WASH From $9.00 Doz.
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. to $4.50
to **IPP & KWINT,** to
$4.50 118 WEST 23D STREET. $2.75 Ea.

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., fl. Y. City.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 29th St.

Rapid Construction



FIREPROOF buildings are quickly erected of concrete. All materials are readily available in convenient form. No delays; no waiting for structural members.

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE.

Write for Further Information

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
101 Park Ave., New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Beads and Spangles Are Not Always "Trimmings," Appraisers Say.

The Board of General Appraisers has taken favorable action on a protest by the S. J. Stern Company, New York, dealing with the classification of spangled or beaded trimmings. The Collector returned the goods at 60 per cent. under the specific provision for "trimmings," but the importers showed at the trial that the goods were composed of a net silk foundation, the chief value being in the beads or spangles. The board accordingly sustained the claim for entry at 50 per cent. as beaded wearing apparel.

The Charles F. Welek Importing Company, St. Louis, entered goods invoiced as galloons or flouncings. The Collector classified them as trimmings or silk nettings, and took duty at 60 per cent. The importers claimed that entry should be given as articles in chief value of beads or spangles. Judge Howell, however, said that as no proof of the component of chief value was offered, the Collector would have to be affirmed.

Adverse action was taken on a protest by D. F. Young, Jr., New York. The protest covered tissue paper that is used in letter copying, it being returned for duty at 30 per cent. under the specific provision for "tissue paper." The importer had claimed a rate of 25 per cent. as "paper not specially provided for."

The Collector classified silk mourning crepes brought in by Stern & Stern, New York, and other importers, at 60 per cent. as silk veilings, whereas the protestants asked entry at 45 per cent. as woven silk fabrics. An investigation disclosed that the goods were of the same character as those passed upon by the Customs Court in the so-called Auffmordt case. In view of the fact that that case was controlling, the board sustained the claim for the lower duty.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Philadelphia, protested that bottle caps imported by that firm were not decorated, and should be given entry at 30 per cent. The Collector held that the goods were ornamented in such a way as to make a decoration within the meaning of the tariff law. The board agreed, and affirmed the assessment at 40 per cent.

PLAN EXHIBIT IN NORWAY.

American Goods May Be Shown in Christiania to Help Trade.

The Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce, 17 State Street, has taken up with the officials of the Foreign Office in Christiania a proposal that an exhibit of American merchandise be held in the Norwegian capital. It was said yesterday that if the Norwegian Government gave its approval to the plan, with an offer to co-operate, the exhibition would be assured.

The members of the chamber believe that such an exhibition would be a step in the right direction. This belief is based on the fact that the United States is today supplying Norway with merchandise which, before the war, was usually imported from the belligerent nations. Trade factors here do not think it safe to let American goods take chances in the rivalry that may follow the war's close. Their attitude is that a comprehensive exhibit of American products would help materially in building up a future permanent business.

May Make Business Easier.

Great business activity is expected in Germany after the war, according to Consul T. J. Albert, Brunswick, and the question is being discussed as to the advantages of having special compartments in the cars of express trains for business men. It is suggested that these compartments be fitted up with a table covered with green cloth, suitable chairs, writing materials, and other appropriate articles, this special service being analogous to sleeping and dining car service. It is believed that there will be a demand for such cars, and that business men will gladly pay an extra fare for the convenience furnished. The Chambers of Commerce of two cities have already sent the Minister of Public Works petitions for the introduction of this improvement, the railroads being under national control.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Thirty-one corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $1,094,000. They include:

Hipwood International Pneumatic Clutch Co., Inc., trade marks, patents, inventions, $250,000; C. Egan, J. W. Barrett, G. Hipwood, Hotel McAlpin.

The Home Products Co., Inc., merchandise, patent rights, $250,000; G. H. Overhiser, G. Witschief, C. L. Togstad, Newburg.

Nollman & Co., Inc., butter, cheese, dairy products, $100,000; J. Gallinger, B. L. Lesser, H. A. Kaplan, 261 Broadway.

H. F. Sawyer & Co., Inc., hats, $100,000; S. C. Vannote, W. C. Morris, H. F. Sawyer, 43 Bleecker St.

Kirchner & Co., Inc., realty, building, $50,000; W. Derault, A. and G. Kirchner, 532 2d Av., Lang Island City.

Cedarood Co., Inc., Rochester, cedarwood, cedar oil products, $20,000; J. C. Schleier, H. L. and P. J. Nagle, 121 Rugby Av., Rochester.

Duzets & Son, Inc., electric machinery appliances, $50,000; L. J. Davidson, F. A. and J. Duzets, 1,019 Flatbush Av.

Cooper Marshall, Inc., cottonoil seeds, cocoanuts, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, other produce, yarn, $5,000,000; C. W. Walter, L. Swan, R. Cooper Marshall, New York.

B. Spindler, Inc., Eddyville, realty contracting, heating, plumbing, engineering, $70,000; I. Spindler, E. Braun, S. Lybolt, 604 72d St., Brooklyn.

The Superlustre Products Co., Inc., polishes, stain, scratch removers, paints, $10,000; W. Uter, L. Auerbach, J. Gary, 702 7th Av.

The Hampton Suffolk Corp., realty, merchandise, property, $20,000; C. Tencoarn, B. Maier, S. J. Johnson, 256 Broadway.

The Industrial Electric Co., Inc., Rochester, electric controlling, construction, $15,000; T. T. Benz, E. F. and H. W. Davison, Rochester.

American Standard Watch Co., Inc., watches, jewelry, office furnishings, $20,000; S. H. Jones, L. H. Lightner, G. B. Wright, 143 Liberty St.

Geaneas Estates, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $12,500; K. E. and P. Geaneas, Sparta Hotel, Coney Island.

W. L. Realty Corporation, realty agency, brokerage, $5,000; B. Cohen, B. M. Levoy, P. Wolfe, 57 West 42d St.

People's Moving Picture Corporation, amusement resorts, moving picture place, $10,000; F. Fitzgibbons, A. Leling, W. K. Hefwig, 364 West 160th St.

Developing and Financing Association of America, Inc., stocks, bonds, promote, assist financially, merchandise, personal property, $10,000; A. E. Muller, A. Evans, E. I. Rudd, Glenbrook, Conn.

New York Auto Equipment Co., Inc., auto tops, accessories, rubber fabric, metal articles, $5,000; C. M. O'Farrell, D. J. Wager, P. M. Pelletreau, 1,125 Boston Road.

K. E. L. Realty Corporation, property holdings, construction agent, $5,000; M. Etzlinger, I. Levy, C. Kramer, 261 Broadway.

Louis Martin & Son, Inc., foundry, factory supplies, sails, tents, canvas textiles, $5,000; E. G. Martin, L. M. and L. Martin, 189 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Marinucci & Chiampoli, Inc., Bronx, building business, $5,000; G. Chiampoli, A. & D. Marinucci, 2,384 Hughes Av.

The Punktuni Optical Co., Inc., optical lenses, materials, $5,000; A. F. Friedman, M. & M. Rolls, 1,000 West 124th St.

Hammelreich Furnishing Co., Inc., men's furnishings, $5,000; E. J. Bergensen, S. W. Majewski, J. Josephson, 5 Beekman St.

Reico, Inc., electric, incandescent lamps, $10,000; J. C. Jackson, J. and P. J. Rooney, 14th St. and Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Filament Supply Co., Inc., carbon filament, $10,000; same Directors.

Voluntary dissolutions: William J. Hauser Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Charters filed: Security Trades Corporation, Atlantic City, deal in real estate, $25,000; Harvey Keaton, George H. Barrett, Herbert R. Voorhees, Elias Rosenbaum, Sidney Rosenbaum, Atlantic City.

Riegel Bag and Paper Co., Jersey City, manufacture paper bags, $100,000; Harry M. Durning, New York; David J. Ely, Hauppauge, L. I., N. Y.; Benjamin Treacy, Jersey City.

Realty Benefit Co., Newark, deal in real estate, $10,000; Grace E. Cook, Nicholas La Vecchia, Newark; Lawrence R. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 8.—Charters filed:

Pearson Engine & Machine Co., to manufacture, sell, and deal in windmills, windmill towers, pumps, and air compressors, $300,000; G. V. Reilly, L. H. Gunther, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Associates Company, to act as agent in soliciting and receiving applications for fire, casualty, &c., $10,000; G. V. Reilly, L. H. Gunther, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHINCHILLA.—Navy and brown; also good quality satine lining in all colors. New, gass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

COATS.—Fall coats, dresses, waists, skirts; better grade; jobs; cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St., Franklin 4343.

COATS.—Jobber will place large stock orders, all prices. 9th floor, 51 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on coats. H. W., 130 West 28th St., top floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS on girls coats wanted; large orders. J 126 Times.

CORDUROY.—Will buy any quantity, narrow wale, whites and colors; must be cheap. The M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

COTTON DRESSES.—Will buy 300 cotton dresses at a price. B 11 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking and placing orders on ladies' and misses' serge and silk dresses. 225 5th Av., Room 1112-A.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for poplin dresses, in large quantity; $4.75 to $6. 130 West 29th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Satin, open for quantity at popular prices, bring samples. 129 W. 27th St., 3d floor.

LADIES' SKIRTS.—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; Chicago, Ill., New York office, 334 Fourth Av., M. Grossbaum, want ladies' skirts.

SATINS.—Will buy quantity of cotton back satin, any width, any color. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17 West 3rd.

SERGE.—Can use 100 pieces navy Juillard serge; wet cash; also willing to exchange browns and greens Botany serge for navy. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at skirts afternoons after 2 o'clock. 7th floor, 120 West 36th St.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted; will furnish our material and styles. 18 East 30th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at junior suits all week. Top floor, 132 West 22d.

SUITS.—Buyers—Open for suits; looking all week, 5th floor, 22 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS wanted. Call with samples all day, 11th floor, 146 West 30th.

WAISTS.—Will take work for 50 machines and all the other specials; factory now in good running condition; can also cut and deliver the finished garments. F. Z., 104 East 14th.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 486 Broadway. Spring 358.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BRONZE.—Real bronze book ends, vases, lamps, etc. Griffoul, 225 Fifth Av. (804.)

BUTTONS.—Save 50 per cent. on your button bills; Jai-Pearl buttons can hardly be told from genuine Japanese pearl. Western Button Co., 17 E. 22d St.

COATS.—Knitted Angora Sport Coats, plain and striped effects. Wonderful sellers, $8 and $10 each. Patchogue Knitting Mills, 1265 Broadway, New York.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk jersey sport coats, all colors and sizes, very cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—400 all wool velour checked coats to close out at $3. Louis Noschkes, 37 W. 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready! smart styles; popular prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush coats on hand; $10.50 up. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

CREPE DE CHINE and satin stripe waists at $18 per dozen; also jobs in silk and cotton to close out from $4.50 up. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

DRESSES, serge, at $8.75. Call between 8:30 and 9 o'clock. Younker Bros., 308 5th Av.

DRESSES, cottop; 100 to be sold as jobs. Cohn & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, on card and bulk; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 3338.

FUR TRIMMINGS and edgings, for cloak, dress and millinery trade. Herman J. Goldman's "Little Fur Shop", 8 West 20th St.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

PLUSHES.—4040; also peerless. Gramercy 5997.

POPLINS, American, 0,107, all colors, at mill prices. Chelsea 6865.

SATINS.—Susquehanna plain and broadcloth, high colors; also quilted satin black and colors; cheap; five pieces Wallace Brown astrachan. 'Phone Vanderbilt 2094.

SATIN.—Piece dye satins in all colors for sale at 47½ cents. I. Arbus & Sons, 158 West 27th.

SERGES.—French, 7,122, wine, brown, nuns veiling, tan, Copenhagen, half wool, all shades. Telephone Spring 3083. Solomon, 136 Spring St.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Woven black and white, 27-inch shepherd checks, for sale cheap. Golinko, Marks & Oppenheim, 5 East 16th St.

SILKS.—100 pieces of Jap silk, 10 mumy, natural, to close out at a price. Phone Chelsea—8718.

SKIRTS.—1,000 serges, mixtures, black and white checks, also plaid; sold samples at $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 13-15 W. 20th St.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Apply Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SPORT COATS, silk jersey, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

SUITS.—Fall and Winter suits, coats, and dresses for women, misses, and children; also silk and cotton waists, dresses, and petticoats; complete stock to close out. Samples at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

SUITS.—Have to close out 1,000 Fall suits, serges, poplins, and broadcloths; also 500 Winter coats, pile fabrics, chinchillas, and broadcloths; 250 mackinaws. Maurice H. Bob, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—See our all-wool poplin and gabardine suits, satin lined, $8.75. Meyer Loeb Co., 13 East 30th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th. Madison Square 9136.

SUITS.—Specializing from $6.75 to $13.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅛@4 per. cent for the best names.
Monday.....3½@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Foreign Countries Use Our Sweets.

Candy is another line of American goods that has received an impetus in foreign markets by the shutting off of European products during the war. More and more domestic manufacturers are applying for drawback privileges, which in many instances are granted by the Treasury Department. In most classes of candy, the principal ingredient on which a drawback is claimed is refined sugar. In the eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30 exports of American candy and general confectionery reached $1,737,928, a gain of about $700,000 over the same period last year.

The Question of Silk Values.

While there is some talk, mostly on the part of buyers, that silk prices may see a drop, the opinion of representative manufacturers in this market in no way inclines to the idea. Much will depend upon the course of raw silk values, and no one in the trade can say with certainty how they will act. On the other hand, the full effect of increased production costs, so the manufacturers say, has not yet been felt. Much of the early Fall merchandise was figured on the basis of former labor and dyeing costs, but the newer goods will have to be sold at better prices in order to cover these increases. If there is any marked change in the cost of silks, so well-informed buyers say, it will not be apparent until after the first of the year.

Wool Velvets Quite Successful.

One of the latest novelties brought out in the pile fabric trade has attained quite a large sale in the short time it has been offered. It is called a wool velvet, and is produced in plain colors and mixtures. In construction this cloth is a kind of cross between a velour and a chinchilla. The darker shades of the material have so far been favored by the garment manufacturers.

Will Show Pile Fabric Garments.

Models designed by over 125 manufacturers will be shown on Aug. 23 and 24 at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, starting at 3 P. M. each day. The garments to be exhibited in all classes of the competition for prizes, except one, will be made of pile fabrics produced by the Shelton looms. There will be eight classes in the competition for prizes. Besides the garments entered in the contest, there will be showings of other models by the most fashionable dress and costume makers. The judges will be representative garment buyers and others who have been approved by those in charge of the exhibition. Last year a similar show was attended by a large number of buyers and others who were interested in the display.

Good Weather for Men's Collars.

The warm weather has had its usual effect on the demand for men's collars, as more frequent laundering means, according to the retailers, more frequent replenishing of stocks. The sale of these goods has in no way been affected by raising the price to 15 cents each. A representative of one of the largest manufacturers said yesterday that the complaints received of the increase in prices do not average one a day. Just at present, owing to a demand that is much greater than the manufacturers expected, production is below requirements. One retailer claimed that collars were being shipped to South America, thereby producing a shortage here, but he was told that the company's export business in that part of the world did not amount to 1 per cent. of the total sales.

A New Treasury Department Rule.

With a view to correcting misapprehensions on the part of some customs officials that have resulted in friction with exporters, the Treasury Department has sent out an order to the effect that merchandise may be entered for immediate exportation or transportation when satisfactory evidence is presented to the Collector that it is destined for a foreign country. Goods that are subject to a specific rate of duty may be withdrawn from warehouse for immediate transportation and exportation at the entered quantities. When entered for this purpose the quantities should be ascertained at the original port.

Gray Goods Buying Still Active.

There was further active buying of gray goods, especially printcloths, in this market yesterday. Prices continued very firm, and in some cases the asking prices of Monday became sale prices yesterday. The deliveries of the goods sold ranged all the way from spot to Jan. 1. Among the sales were 39-inch 80 squares at 7¾ cents, 39-inch 68-72s at 6¾ cents, 38½-inch 60-62s at 5½ cents, and 38½-inch 64-68s at 5 cents. There was some question as to whether 38½-inch 64-68s had sold at 5 cents or more, as buyers were said to be a bit unwilling to do business at that figure. The figure for sheetings, particularly in the bag weights, was good, and resulted in business on such constructions at 31-inch 5 yards and 40-inch 4.25s at recent prices. Closing printcloth prices were:

38-inch, 80-88s	7¾c.	38½-inch, 64-80s	*6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¾c.	38½-inch, 64-68s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c.	38½-inch, 60-62s	5½c
39-inch, 56-64s	*4¾c.	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
38½-inch, 64-68s	6¾c.	27-inch, 64-80c	4c

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Among other firms, the L. Hart & Son Co., San Jose, Cal., and Lester Schnitzer, Lima, Ohio, are now making their local office with the Munzer-Lyon-Kahn Company, resident buyers, 1,132 Broadway.

An error appeared yesterday in a report of the burlap market that was printed on this page. A sentence reading "Eight-ounce, forty-inch burlaps moved yesterday at 8 cents, which is the best price they have brought in several weeks," should have said "Ten-ounce, forty-inch burlaps," &c.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin-Angell Co.; Miss A. L. Fife, ready-to-wear, linens, women's furnishing goods, fancy goods; 41 Union Square.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; L. Gias, wash dresses; 72 Madison Av.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman Co.; L. G. Federman, dry goods, men's and women's clothing; 1,134 Broadway.

ALTON, Ill.—Sternberg Bros.; J. H. Sternberg, ladies' wear, notions; 39 W. 32d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; E. Davison, mdse. mgr.; L. F. Hardy, notions, drugs; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; W. H. Britton, men's furn. goods, mdse. manager; 353 4th Av.; Gregorian.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Bros.; L. Goff, millinery; 15-E. 26th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Saul & Co.; J. Saul, clothing, men's furnishings; Hermitage.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Du Bose Co.; Mrs. B. B. Cullunane, muslin underwear, corsets; cloaks; Collingwood.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; B. Davison, merchandise manager; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; W. H. Britton, President, mdse. mgr.; 353 4th Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—E. Ferris & Co.; F. E. Ferris, men's furn. goods, clothing; Park Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. H. Schofield, lace embroidery; 18 W. 18th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Cohn & Co.; Miss D. Crew, dry goods; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss T. Parto, dry goods; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Mrs. M. Street, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Fellner-Rathelm Dry Goods Co.; P. Fellner, dry goods, notions, men's furnishings, women's garments; Herald Square.

BILLINGS, Mon.—Hart-Albin Co.; B. R. Albin, mdse. mgr., 116 W. 32d.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Hawkins; Mrs. E. A. Dodge, millinery; 320 5th Av.; Collingwood.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; L. Joseph, shoes; 220 5th Av.

BOONVILLE, Mo.—H. T. Zuzak & Co.; H. T. Zuzak, rugs, china, toys, house furnishings; Woodstock.

BOSTON.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Vincent, P. Phillips, women's coats, bathing suits; Miss M. Peck, misses' muslin underwear, kimonos, petticoats; H. Rafeld, children's, juniors' coats, dresses, basement; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Haughy, misses' suits; Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Hotan, Miss Nelson, negligees; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; Miss Mooers, leather goods, jewelry; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits, basement; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—E. P. Slattery; Miss Thompson, Miss Kane, ladies' suits, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; E. S. Adelson, silk waists; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON.—Gilchrist Co.; F. J. Smith, jewelry, silverware, clocks, leather goods; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, coats, skirts; Miss Burns, dresses; J. F. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Mr. Lawson, perfumery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; J. D. Katzer, men's hats; 470 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. V. Swanz, draperies; L. Feldman, house furn. goods china; 18 W. 20th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Tooley, Tooley, Inc.; J. M. Tooley, coats, suits, waists, furs; Martinique.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wiesman & Elss Co.; C. H. Wiesaeman, dry goods; Herald Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson; E. Sycamore, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, women's and infants' wear, knit goods, corsets; R. W. Forrester, rugs, draperies, upholstery, furniture; 220 5th Av.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Gillian Co.; Miss A. Gott, art needlework; 215 5th Av.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The People's Store; J. Schwab, ready-to-wear, millinery; 334 4th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Sands Bros. Dry Goods Co.; W. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Walker Dry Goods Co.; R. L. Walker, domestics, flannels, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 1,230 B'way.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va.—People's Store; Miss B. Cantley, millinery; J. Schwab, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; J. C. Henderson, men's clothing, furnishing goods; 1,150 Broadway.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; C. G. Wallins, misses' women's ready-to-wear, basement m'dse.; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. E. Hayes, muslin underwear, petticoats, negligees, infants' wear; Miss N. Kaufman, misses' and children's cloaks, suits, dresses; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss A. Goodman, corsets; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Blum Bros.; J. E. Blum, sweaters, underwear, bathing suits; Gerard.

CHICAGO, Ill.—L. Klein; L. Imrekus, domestics, linens, white goods, flannels; Michelson, silks, velvets, dress goods; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hillman's; E. W. Wolff, toys, sporting goods, art goods; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO—S. T. Corydon Co.; Miss K. Wilworte, ready-to-wear; S. T. Corydon, genl. mdse., 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Consolidated Millinery Co.; Miss Lerman, millinery; 421 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. H. Powell, muslin underwear, fancy knit goods; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; W. Willard, coats; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, men's clothing; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. P. Tracy, cloaks, waists; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. J. Dawson, furn. goods; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. Fergus, house-furnishing goods, hardware; P. Rinkin, crockery, glass, lamps; E. Kolacek, notions; Mr. Schlamm, books, stationery; Mr. Jacobson, hats, caps; W. J. McEdwards, silks, velvets; T. Natcher, M. Meinel, mdse. mgrs.; 44 E. 23d.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Rollman & Sons Co.; Miss E. Fitzgerald, corsets, Imperial.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Bischof, Sterne & Stein; H. Sterne, cloaks, suits, skirts; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mr. Sontag, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—L. M. Golding & Co.; Miss H. Ellis, gowns, suits; Collingwood.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; Miss E. Gilsey, notions, ribbons; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; D. N. Young, linens; 28 E. 28th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Lindner & Doepke Co.; Miss C. Kavanaugh, infants' wear; 350 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss V. Sutler, muslin underwear, (basement;) W. Meisenberg, merchandise manager; Miss E. Wischmeyer, rep.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hurdley-Pierce Co.; A. Hurdley, millinery; Imperial.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; L. R. Fay, trunks, bags, upholstery; Miss M. H. Lee, jewelry; Mrs. S. Delahanty, infants' wear; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Miss V. W. Hart, women's suits; Miss F. La Vally, waists; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Lindner Co.; Mr. Canning, petticoats, women's neckwear; 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; D. G. Pomeroy, millinery; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Lindner Co.; Miss Krout, ladies' neckwear 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND, O.—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; H. E. Crouch, ready-to-wear, basement; P. J. Donelan, men's furnishing goods, basement; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Miss Mosovics, suits; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—W. Taylor & Son Co.; Miss D. C. Fisher, laces, embroidery; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mr. Lanfield, millinery; 621 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; M. Harmon, coats, suits, waists, furs, muslin underwear, dresses; McAlpin.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. E. Morris, dry goods, millinery, general merchandise; Latham.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, piece dry goods, cloaks; 43 Lispenard.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; Miss E. M. Armstrong, corsets, muslin underwear; 854 4th Av.

CONNELLSVILLE, Ind.—Strauss Mercantile Co.; N. Strauss, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

CORSICANA, Texas—Goldman & Valentine; Miss Kate Vaughn, millinery; 1,182 B'way.

COSHOCTON, O.—D. Davidorff; ready-to-wear; 38 West 21st.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss M. Butler, millinery; E. J. Garrison, hosiery, underwear, women's apparel; 854 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss Goldstein, muslin underwear; Miss Romley, coats, skirts; 19 E. 24th.

DANVILLE, Va.—E. Mandles, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; 38 W. 33d.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—The Hub; S. Morits, men's, women's, children's clothing; Collingwood.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; Mr. Kirkwood, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.

DECATUR, Ill.—W. G. Gushard Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Hill, notions, fancy goods; 334 4th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; Miss C. Rossi, millinery; 30 E. 20th.

DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; Miss D. Elston, art needlework; 30 East 20th; Great Northern.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; G. T. Everett, dress goods, silks, wash goods, linens, draperies, ready-to-wear, basement; 303 5th Av.; Brestell.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; Miss M. Hickey, women's suits; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; J. F. Nichols, jewelry, leather goods; 353 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Sommer & Reno; A. J. Reno, silks, hats, flowers, feathers; Albert.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; C. A. Bland, laces, infants' wear, (basement;) 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. B. Nager, silk, cotton waists, silk dresses; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss A. Donovan, infants', children's, and girls' wear; L. Healy, representing; 334 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Dry Goods Co.; A. W. Kreaning, millinery; 354 4th Av.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—D. & F. Callaher; S. Shutz, general mgrs., jobs; 252 W. 103d.

DUMONT, Texas—White House; M. Graham, Jr., gen. mdse.; 334 4th Av.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Hirsch Bros.; A. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal-Caplin Co.; Mr. Rosenthal, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Kepler Co.; Mr. Field, Miss Cross, coats, suits; Seville.

ELKHART, Ind.—H. B. Sykes Co.; Mrs. M. Desmond, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, women's underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 236 B'way.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo.—Flanders Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. C. E. Flanders, ready-to-wear; 854 4th Av.

FERGUE FALLS, Minn.—The Leader Dept. Store; Mr. Burnham, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th, Room 901.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer;

ASK COURT TO SPEED SHRAPNEL TO RUSSIA

$13,000,000 Contract Calls for Shipment of 750,000 Shells Each Day.

ATTACKS JERSEY EMBARGO

Canadian Car and Foundry, Limited, Sues for Injunction Against City Commissioners.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Jersey City's embargo on shipment and storage of high explosives was attacked in the Federal Court today by the agency of the Canadian Car and Foundry, Limited, in a suit to restrain the Jersey City Commission from interfering with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company's accepting munitions at its piers.

Federal Judge Rellstab will hear arguments on the application for a preliminary injunction at Belmar next Thursday.

The action of the Jersey City authorities in compelling the railroad to unload a car of explosives shipped by the Canadian company from Kingsland, N. J., is the basis for the court action today. The proceedings are directed against the five city Commissioners of Jersey City.

Under a contract with the Russian Government the munition factory is obliged to deliver daily 750,000 partly loaded shrapnel and high explosive shells at Gravesend Bay during August. The contract is for $13,000,000, and provides a penalty of 1 per cent. for every week's delay in delivery. More than $7,000,000 of the contract has been completed. The company has been held up in shipments by the Jersey City officials as the outcome of the recent explosion at Black Tom.

Specimens of unfinished shrapnel and high explosive shells will be exhibited to the court on Thursday to demonstrate the impossibility of a premature explosion. The munition company says it has been shipping for months a daily average of not less than ten carloads of munitions without the slightest sign of accident or injury to life or property.

The complaint charges that there is no New Jersey statute to prohibit the shipments and that the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission legalize such shipments. Investments of the company are in Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Vermont, Illinois, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Kentucky, and unless relief is granted the company will sustain losses, it is asserted.

The suit will act as a test case for the other railroads. Munitions under Jersey City's ban, which the company ships, are steel shells, cartridge cases, black powder, trinitrotoluol, unfinished shrapnel, high explosive shells and ammunition for cannon.

EMBARGO TO BE KEPT UP.

Commission Wants Government Explosives in Bay Moved Now.

An unsuccessful effort to procure a modification of Jersey City's embargo on explosives was made yesterday afternoon by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

General Superintendent John W. Merédith and Division Superintendent C. H. Stein of the New York and the Lehigh & Susquehanna divisions of the road, and Jackson Reynolds, General Counsel, appeared at a meeting of the Jersey City Commission in City Clerk Michael I. Fagen's office at the City Hall. They urged that small arms ammunition and certain low power explosives be exempted from the embargo, but Director of Public Safety Frank Hague said he would enforce the resolution the commission adopted last week excluding all explosives. Then Mr. Hague moved that the commission sustain its former resolution, and his motion was adopted.

A communication from Colonel A. L. Minch of the Quartermaster's Department at Washington inquired if the embargo would include shipments over the Jersey Central from the Government arsenals at Frankford, near Philadelphia, and at Picatinny, near Dover, N. J. The Colonel said the Government's shipments were in small amounts, usually from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The Commissioners informally agreed that the Government's shipments should be passed through.

Inspector of Combustibles James M. Connolly told the Commissioners that large quantities of dynamite and other high explosives were stored in four or five barges on the Government anchorage in New York Bay about a mile and a half from Jersey City. Mr. Connolly said if one of these barges were struck by lightning or exploded in some other accidental way the consequences would probably be worse than from the explosions at Black Tom Island.

Corporation Counsel John Milton was directed to protest to the War Department at Washington and urge that safer anchorage grounds be chosen.

QUIT CONVENTION FOR PICNIC

Hotel Stewards Unable to Endure Heat of the City.

The heat yesterday proved too great for 300 delegates to the convention of the International Stewards' Association, which is being held at the Waldorf-Astoria, and, after a short morning session, they dismissed all business and went picnicking. The steamship Orient took the party down the Hudson and up East River to Witzel's Grove, where a clambake was served. A military band furnished music for dancing.

Eugene Girard, National President of the association, formally opened the convention at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He urged the members to take a greater interest in the association and to enlist new members, for, judging from the number of hotels on this continent, the membership list should be increased at least tenfold, he said.

"The servant problem is being rapidly solved," said he, "and in no other manner can the difficulty of securing satisfactory personal attention be overcome. The matter of training the servants of the country should be kept in our hands, where it is naturally gravitating, but we must keep advancing with the general situation or lose our opportunity."

Oscar Tschirky of the Waldorf-Astoria then gave a short speech of welcome and introduced Commissioner Hartigan of the Department of Weights and Measures, who acted as the representative of Mayor Mitchel, who was unable to attend, in welcoming the delegates to the city.

The most important business of the convention probably will be a discussion of the revival of the hotel help training school plan and the expediency of appointing State Regents to assist the President in organization work. The delegates will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, when they will take up this discussion and others which are to be introduced.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Wm Budd.
Paul B Pugh.
Joseph Holzman.
Marks Chain.
Chas A Nanz.
Elkan Dieches.
Chauncey Eldridge.
Mary A Haley.
Benj Fleischer.
John P Kratt.
Slavin Bros.
Lillian L Piper.
Schwartz & Topper.
Cafeteria Buffet Lumber Co.
Under objections:
John J Cannon.
Julius Sokal.
Abraham Stadtmore.
Martin Sassien.
Adjourned cases:
Gus Neiman.
Jacob W Samuels.
Elias W Samuels.
Jacob Furman.
Nathan & Dittenhofer.
Peltz, Sumeshein & F K E Garment Co.
S Desaans Sons.
Motions:
Augustus A Stanhope.
James A Watt.
Framingham Hat Co.
S Shulder & Co.
Atkin & Guild (2.)
Sidney Jarvis.
Lloyd G McCrum.
Margaret Mulhall.
M & B Jaffe.
Slavin Bros.
Mendel Auzlender.
Waverger Const Co;
Henry Kraus.
Arthur J Cole.
John A Auger.
Joseph Weintraub.
Wm H Kettler.
Shapiro & Edelman.
Louis J Arons.
John J Cunningham.
Annex Homes.
D'Amico & Terangioli.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Fred Vyenke.
Wm E O'Neill.
Gustav Harr.
Morris Rahinsky.
Flora Herrick.
Samuel Teichman.
Motions:
Castle<Steamtug Daniel McAllister.
Lohrmann<same.
Re T W Wellington (limit.)
B & G Schmidt.
Wahle-Phillips Co.
Ignatz Weberger.
Harry Gilman.
Walter Langerman.
Herman<Phila & Rdg C & I Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Mack<Mack (2.)
West 40th & 41st Sts Realty Co<NY Edison.
MacFarlan<MacFarlan.
NY Cent RR<Stand Lumber Co.
Lint, Butcher & Ross, Inc<Kraft (2.)
Brooks Sand & Gravel Co, Inc<Shadbolt Mfg Co.
Howard<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Sirkus<NY Cons RR.
Cohen<Nas Elec RR.
Havarnese<B H RR.
Rosenfeld<C I & B RR
Blitman<NY Cons RR
Schwartz<Nas El RR.
Hyman<B H RR.
Montgeberger<Knight Re Goidel (O'Connor.)
Re Pletman (Zwerling.)
Re Rensenberg (Rosen.)
Re Acme Brass Novelty Co (Matfus.)
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Grammas<Mirros.
Dumbliskis<Balt & Ohio RR.
Griffin<Wilson.
Amberg<Beebe.
Connolly<Conroy (3.)
Cooper<Greenblut.
CNY<Hazen.
Manzi<D'Alessandro.
Zerpoli<same.
Re NY Mtg & Sec Co.
Barnes<Barnes.
Mirek<Mirek.
Re CNY (Rosedale Av)
Belcare<I R T.
Muller<same (2.)
Corey<same.
Connelly<same.
Whiting<same.
Sullivan<same.
Kelly<same.
Sachs<same.
Pedersen<same.
Scheinkman<same.
Murphy<Lietz.
Gallin<Allemania Fire Ins Co.
Welin Marine Equip Co<Mitsui & Co, Ltd
Herman<Herman.
Wyman<Haight.
Re Apter (Kleiner.)
Kesner<Munzer.
Unger<Grimm.
NY Life Ins Co<Porter Murphy<Backes.
Re Rathborne.
Franklin<Levitt Bros.
Bunnell<Chapman.
Aparicio<N E Casualty
Bowles<Bowles.
US Trust Co<Burke.
French Evangelical Church<McQuala.
Wet Wash Laundrymen's Prot Assn<Koronetzky.
Acclarita<Ottman.
Pressure Light Co<Landers.
Schelch<Deutsch.
Molter<Hoellerer.
Wexrinsky<Heaf.
Ostendorf<Rockville Centre Imp Co.
Levy<Levy.
Cohen CNY (2.)
Lazarus<Lazarus.
Traylor<Levensen
Wrecking Co.
Webb<Webb Co.
Squillante<Squillante.
Re Gutman (Elsner.)
Quall<Chavkin.
Trager<Trager.
Piller<Segal.
Beller<Fischer.
Bd of Educa<J J Foley Plumb & Heat Co.
Re Pick (Lebowitz.)
Mutual Life Ins Co<Kobre (2.)
Kobre Assets Corp<Mutual Life Ins (2.)
Cox<C G Blake Co.
Re Pulis.
Artaud<Artaud.
Re Webb.
McCook<CNY.
Marcus<Rashall Piano
Telenofsky<Frishman.
Markiewicz<Relch.
Grossman<Grossman.
Re Giaffone.
Re Blue Ribbon Dairy Co<Aarons.)
Dattolico<Darranno.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Re Frank.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate: Annie M. Mills.
Emma Morgenstern. Gottfried Kappus.
Isaac S. Long.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Geo Holding Co<Petti.
Cameron<Silinsky.
Schuman<Sugarman.
Delmonices<Hamilton.
The Industrial Press<Lenz Photo Engraving Co.
Same<same.
Siegel<Bandler.
Left<Lyon.
Schuninger<Int R T.
Adler<same.
Umbach<same.
Giacolonl<same.
Di Giacomo<same.
Greenhut<same.
Kalish<same.
Becker<same.
Samuels<same.
Seid<same.
Gruber<same.
Tosh<same.
Epstein<Rapid Transit Subway Const Co.
Bernstein<Int R T.
Wisner Mfg Co<Int R T.
Mix<same.
Kaplan<same.
Nagle<same.
Siegel<same (2.)
Mins<same.
Merbaum<same.
Berkowitz<same.
Schroder<same.
Matheson<same.
Kind<same, (2.)
Zakt<same.
Stern<Blagaler.
Cardille & Soraci<Scapellitl.
Novisk<Roumagnae.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Muelenbergh<Coe—Abraham B. Brenner.
SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Clausen<Price—John J. Dwyer. Re Morrison Harry Lesser.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers).—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 15.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business. Wills for probate:
Marie Peterman, W. Fitzpatrick,
Mathias Haffen, Edwin D. Miner.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—Finkelstein<Mute hick.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Koscherak<Koscherak—Charles B. Bretsfeider. Friedrich<Crockett—Abraham M. Schwartz. Re French—Samuel W. Levine. Re Scheps—Bernard J. Isecke.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—George Innes, Jr.<Johanna C. Velji—Isador Silver.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Wallach<Marx.
Brunhaber<Levine.
Drescher<B, Q Co & S R R Co.
Young, (Board of Aldermen.)
Blessing<Blessing.
Alexander<Alexander.
Von Glahn<Von Glahn
Lee<Foley.
Gee<Maillie.
De Angelis<Kankuchen.
C. Gayman<N Y Cons R R Co.
M. Gayman<same.
Baroni<Gregory.
Stuerwald<Terry & Tench.
E. Duggan<Schwartz.
M. Duggan<same.
E. Romeo<Kings Co Lighting Co.
F. Romeo<same.
Harrison<Higgins.
Lummis<J. W. Crosby Co.
Lima Bello Terre Rty Co<Bello Terre Estates.
Re Troy Av.
Barnes<Midland R Terminal Co.
Central Trust Co<Roslyn Estates.
G. Ingenito<Concord Photo Plate Co.
T. Ingenito<same.
Flynn<Ward.
Dowdney<Barstow.
Weiss<Gutstein.
Chasnoff<Futernick.
H T M Realty Co<Seib.
N. Utility Co<Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co.
Coffey<Coffey.
Watson<Watson.
Stearns<Baird.
Re D'Ippolito.
Re Zeplin, (Spiegelgass.)
Cooper<Benoff.
Beebe<Beebe.
Bruns<Bruns.
Henry, (Kingsbury.)
Re Perry Av, (Reynis.)
Re Hull Av, (Dow.)
Re Collins & Co, (Palmer.)
Chase<McBrearty, (2.)
Bodkin<Di Micelli.
Hartmann<Hartmann.
Re Rosen, (Realty Supply Co.)
Wise<Jarmolowsky.
F. Crocchillo<Isaacs.
F. Crocchillo<same.
Herrmann<Rosenfeld.
Welch<Welch, (2.)

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Dozier.
Goldman.
Green.
Cooperman.
Contreras.
Heyer.
Palladino.
Hanna.
Dickman.
Palazzolo.
Formal.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
John Gauch.
Harriet A. Connor.
Sarah Kranz.
Katharine Zorn.
Louisa Wehrich.
Accounting of:
H. Mitscherling.
Anna Hurley.
W. A. Zell. (2.)
Annie E. Maguire.
Johannette Wolff.
Carrie Schroeder.
Charles J. Buchner.
Wolf Scher.
August Kraemer.
Joanna E. Bishop.
Morris Orlick.
Meta Henjes.
E. Mitzschke.
George F. Maher.
Henry Schwarz.
Charles W. Davis.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

IS ASSASSINATION MURDER?

Jury Asked to Decide Question in Damage Suit of Ukrainian.

The jury that will hear a $100,000 suit filed yesterday in the Supreme Court will be called on to determine if an assassin is a murderer. The plaintiff is Miroslav Sichinsky, a Ukrainian lecturer and editor, who, on April 12, 1908, shot and killed Count Andreas Potocki, Governor of Galicia, in Lemberg. Sichinsky is suing George Raffalovich of the same nationality, who is a writer under the name of "Bedwin Sands."

Sichinsky admits in the complaint against Raffalovich that he killed Count Potocki, but he contends that to call him a murderer merely on that account is to impute moral turpitude, whereas the Department of Commerce and Labor decided last December, when he was admitted at Ellis Island after protracted hearings in his case, that the assassination of the Galician Governor was a political act which did not affect his right to enter this country or unfit him to become a citizen if he chose.

Sichinsky's chief complaint against the defendant is that Raffalovich, in a circular letter addressed to Ukrainians in this country, called him a "murderer" and "gunman," and he denies very stoutly that he is either.

Sichinsky's counsel, Simon O. Pollock, said that the question as to whether a political assassination is murder under the American laws will be decided for the first time by a jury in this suit.

LINEMAN KILLED BY SHOCK.

Public Service Employe Hits Wire While Working in Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 8.—Gilbert Lewis, 23 years old, a lineman employed by the Public Service Corporation, was killed by electricity here tonight when his foot came in contact with a live wire while working in a tree. The Plainfield Fire Department was called out to bring Lewis's body to the ground and a pulmotor was used for one hour without success.

Lewis had been employed by the Public Service for three years and was popular in Plainfield. He leaves a father and mother. In 1910 he was a leader in the State Y. M. C. A. camp at Lake Wawayand.

Daniel Guinee, a veteran employe of the same corporation, was severely shocked while working in a tree next to Lewis, but will recover.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lafayette, at Bordeaux, Aug. 5.
SS Hellenic, at Copenhagen, July 29.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Christiania, July 31.
SS Elizabeth Maersk, at Pauillac, July 31.
SS Eggesfjord, at Bordeaux, Aug. 3.
SS Rosegg, at Bordeaux, Aug. 3.
SS Sonneciadyk, at Kirkwall, Aug. 6.
SS Columbia, at Colombo, Aug. 7.
SS Camino, at London, Aug. 7.
SS Dania, at Kirkwall, Aug. 5.
SS Lady of Gaspe, at Fayal, Aug. 8.

Sailed.

SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, Aug. 5.
SS King Bleddyn, from Havre, Aug. 5.
SS Montserrat, from Cadiz, Aug. 30.
SS Cuyahoga, from London, Aug. 8.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Santos, Aug. 8.
SS Italia, from Leghorn, Aug. 2.
SS Caserta, from Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
SS Erlesburg, from Gibraltar, Aug. 6.
SS Ashorg, from Rotterdam, Aug. 6.
SS Laux, from Newport, Aug. 7.
SS Veendyk, from Padang, Aug. 7.
SS Bannington Court, from Havre, Aug. 5.
SS Lord Erne, from Havre, Aug. 5.

Passed.

SS Escaut, New York for Havre, passed Dungeness.
SS Chalkydon, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Verona.....Aug. 9

Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Noordam.Aug. 10

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Cedric.....Aug. 10

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Ioannina.....Aug. 10

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Re d'Italia.....Aug. 12

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Buenos Aires.....Aug. 12

France, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago.....Aug. 12

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Ordona.....Aug. 12

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and (specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....Aug. 10

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Hawaii Maru.....Aug. 13

Hongkong and Dutch East Indies, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Korimoan.....Aug. 16

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Aug. 18

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS Ioannina.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 23, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 9, SS Verona, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Re d'Italia.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 15; Kobe, July 22, and Yokohama, July 23—which arrived per steamer Ixion, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 6, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 11.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23478.—In Bankruptcy.—SAUL FEIT and FRED FEIT, individually and as copartners trading as FEIT BROS., Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that on August 4, 1916, the above proceeding was referred to me to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, August 22, 1916, at 11 A. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged brankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 8, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—20,197.

Notice is given that MARGARET M. FRITZ, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 15, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 22726.

Notice is given that ARCHER LESLIE HOOD, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 15, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 23338.

Notice is given that SAMUEL GOLDBERG, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 13, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:59|Sun sets..7:03|Moon sets..12:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:12	3:50	9:25	10:27
Governors Island	3:10	3:58	9:49	11:00
Hell Gate	5:16	6:04	11:30	12:00

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 8.

SS Drammensfjord, Lerwick, July 28.
SS Lydie, Newport, July 24.
SS Venezia, Bordeaux, July 26.
SS John Blummer, Shields, July 24.
SS Taunton, Jamaica, Aug. 4.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 5.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 6.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 5.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Aug. 5.
SS Bertha, Matanzas, July 16.
SS Lennox, Bordeaux, July 26.
SS Yaque, Brunswick, Aug. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Dante Alighieri	Fayal	Aug. 1
*Chicago	Bordeaux	July 30
†Oscar II	Christiansand	July 29
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Charilaos	Oran	July 17
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	July 24
Belgier	La Pallice	July 23
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 1
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 7
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 28
Palacine	Havre	July 20
Alliance	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Clare	Porto Rico	Aug. 3
Porc Antonio	Jamaica	Aug. 4
Munsomo	Matanzas	Aug. 4
El Sud	Galveston	Aug. 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Zacapa	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 25
Yildum	Kirkcaldy	July 26
Montserrat	Havana	Aug. 6
Stephano	St. John's	Aug. 5
Proteus	New Orleans	Aug. 5

DUE FRIDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Buenos Aires	Pto Mexico	Aug. 4
Manchuria	London	Aug. 1
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 8
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 8
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 8

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Lapland	Liverpool	Aug. 3
*Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	July 28
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Andijk	Rotterdam	July 28
Sarnia	Plymouth	July 30
Turus	Victoria	July 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Halifrid	Androssan	July 29
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 10
Romler	Porto Ferrajo	July 25
Lutco	Spain	July 23
Nereedal	Gibraltar	July 26
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Tuscania	Liverpool	Aug. 5
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 4
Collingham	St. Nazaire	July 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 12
Calamares	Havana	Aug. 11
Troutpool	Gibraltar	July 29
Africanic	Cape Town	July 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 11

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Anrifante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frances, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Dakotan, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Yumuri, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Noordam, Rotterdam	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem I, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cosmo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Andijk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Munsomo, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 8.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 980 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 11th, afternoon. American Line.
SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6:30 A. M.; due 9th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 10 miles N. of Carysfort at 7 P. M. 7th.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 41 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Munsomo, Matanzas to New York, was 230 miles E. at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, was 147 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 62 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 430 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 191 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 275 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.

To Boston

and New England Points

Fall River Line

Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:27 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.

Providence Line

Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:42 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:15 A. M.

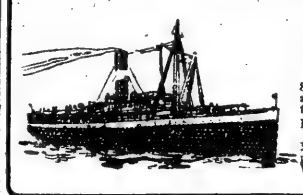
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

The New England Steamship Company

COOL VACATIONS

VIA OLD DOMINION LINE

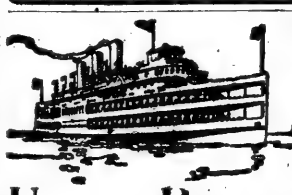


New York to
OLD POINT COMFORT,
NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va.

Special 4-Day, All-Water Tour.
Every weekday at 3 P. M. from Pier 25, N. R., New York. Send for illustrated pamphlet No. 18. Phone 3900 Franklin.
W. L. Woodrow, V. P. & T. M. J. J. Brown, General Passenger Agent.

588 miles of all-water travel — $19.00 — Historic James River Route

Including all expenses afloat and ashore.



Up the Hudson By Daylight

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.

Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P.M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P

City of Bridgeport, Conn.

4¼% BONDS

Free of Federal Income Tax

Price and particulars on application

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Keep the Record of Your Investments

in a most convenient way by using one of our Investment Records on which you can enter the prices paid for your securities, the yields, the taxes and the interest periods. We shall be glad to send a complimentary copy on request.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London — Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. — Bonbright & Co.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

Exempt in many cases from Personal Property Taxes

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds

Acceptable to the United States Government as Security for Postal Savings Deposits

Probably safer than any other type of investment

Ask for Circular T-86

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

Municipal Bonds

Serial Maturities

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

To Yield About
4¾% to 5.05%

Circular on Request

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

State of Maryland 4s

Acceptable at par for Postal Savings Deposits.

Price on Application.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange }
24 Broad St. — New York

We Execute Orders in Listed Securities
on
Conservative Margin Instalment Payments For Cash

Send for Booklet

BARUCH BROTHERS
Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee } Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Railway Equipment Bonds
MATURING 1917-1928
To Yield 4.10%-5.25%
FREEMAN & COMPANY
CAR TRUST SECURITIES.
34 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity in a Few Stocks—British Loan Expected Shortly—The Crop Report.

In yesterday's Stock Exchange dealings there were islands of activity in what as a whole was a very calm sea. In most stocks there was scarcely more than enough trading to gain representation in the list. In those stagnation was about as great as on Monday or Saturday, but the day's record was relieved by the activity in Mercantile Marine, which contributed about a quarter of the total, and by the lesser activity in a small number of other stocks.

It is not in the stock market, however, that the really important and interesting financial operations of the present time are being carried on. Unless unforeseen delay occurs, there is likely to be news shortly of a great British loan here. This will be characteristic of the sort of thing which our bankers are being called upon to do. It will mean a further step in the establishment of New York City's standing as a great international money market and will carry with it the assurance of further great expenditures in this market by Europe which is looking to the United States for supplies of all sorts. The details of the operation have not become generally known in the financial district, but if they confirm present expectations we will be called upon to lend on English-owned American securities which is an easier process than buying them, though there are advantages which attach to the latter which are not to be overlooked in any broad-gauge consideration of the question of financing Europe's purchases in the American market.

If the stock market were more influenced by the news than it actually has been of late one would have expected it to be controlled yesterday by the Government crop report and by the conference between the railroad managers and the heads of brotherhoods who formally announced to the roads yesterday the result of the strike vote taken throughout the country. As a matter of fact, the list as a whole was influenced very little by anything except by the position in which traders found themselves, and as it happened this favored a rise merely on scattered covering of previous short sales. The strength in Marine, in Consolidated Gas, and the movements wider than the average in certain other issues were not due to any such general factors as these. The forward movement in Marine was attributed to buying prompted by the continuance of the very big earnings and by the prospect of an early formal announcement of the plan for the financial readjustment of the company. The strength in Consolidated Gas appears to have been due to general considerations and to the activities of a group of market operators rather than to any development in the company's affairs. It is understood that the electric light earnings are very good and the gas earnings less favorable.

The crop report was the most important domestic news of the day, but it hardly exerted very much effect upon prices. Instead of being any better than expectation the Government Spring wheat indications were about 25,000,000 bushels under the trade's forecast, falling below 200,000,000 bushels, which would make the crop the second smallest in sixteen years and the smallest since 1911. That will also be true of the wheat crop as a whole if yesterday's report is borne out by the harvest figures. Corn also suffered substantially, showing a drop of 90,000,000 bushels compared with the July forecast; but at 2,777,000,000 bushels the corn crop would be larger than that of 1914 or that of 1913, though smaller than 1915 or 1912. It has long been plain that we would not have bumper grain crops this year, but present conditions are disappointing earlier expectations. There is consolation, however, in the fact that favorable offsets to the unfavorable crop news are more numerous this year than usual. At a time when the manufacturers of the country are offered more business than they can handle the reduction in crops is less embarrassing than it would be at other times, and so far as the producers of grain are concerned they will find a very important offset in the higher prices which their product commands.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	100	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	108	107⅜	107⅝
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅝	107⅞	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	May, 1957	107⅜	107⅝	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	..	..	..	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅞	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅛	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛
4½s	Mar., '60, op. 30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100½	100⅜	100⅛	100½
4s	Nov., 1958	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100½
4s	May, 1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100½
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	90½	91¼	90½	91¼
3½s	May, 1954	90⅛	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1925	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	37.62½	37.87½	36.67½	37.87½
Lead	....	6.00	....	6.00
Antimony	....	11.00	....	11.00
Quicksilver	$75.00	....	$77.00	....
Aluminium	*57.00	59.00	*57.00	59.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26½@27c, third quarter delivery; 25@26c, fourth quarter delivery. Cash sales were reported at 26½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Coper, spot	107	0	0	106	10	0
Copper, futures	105	0	0	108	10	0
Tin, spot	167	0	0	167	10	0
Tin, futures	168	0	0	168	5	0
Spelter	44	0	0	44	0	0
Lead	28	15	0	28	15	0

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'26	4	@4¼	4.48	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.45	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.65	4.35
Can. Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.65	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½		4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.35	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.30	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.65	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.90	4.50
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		4.38	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.65	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.62	4.38
Illinois Central	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.40	4.20
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.40	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.88	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.88	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.40	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.75	4.45
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.38	4.12
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.30	4.65
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'26	5		4.75	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½		4.40	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.65	4.40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 8, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	248,516
Same day last year	1,077,325
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	95,860,507
Same period last year	82,329,178
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	15½	300	Advance Rumely	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17	17½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
7¾	7⅞	100	Alaska Juneau	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
74	74½	200	Allis-Ch. pf. vt. cfs.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
87¼	87½	5,300	Am. Beet Sugar	86¼	87⅝	86¼	87¼	+1
55	55⅜	3,000	American Can	53	55⅝	55	55⅜	+ ⅞
58⅛	58¼	900	Am. Car & F'dry	58½	59	58	58⅜	+ ⅛
142	143	100	Am. Coal Products	143	143	143	143	+1
..	..	100	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	+1⅜
10⅝	11	650	Am. Hide & Leath	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
56	56½	3,600	Am. Hide & L. pf	54⅜	56½	54⅜	56	+1½
27½	27¾	300	Am. Ice Securities	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
69¼	69⅝	6,500	Am. Locomotive	68⅞	69⅞	68⅜	69¼	+ ¾
102	102½	300	Am. Loco. pf.	101⅝	102	101⅝	102	+ ⅝
40¼	41	200	Am. Malt pf.	40⅛	40¼	40⅛	40¼	+ ⅛
92¾	93½	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	92⅛	93⅜	92½	93½	+ ½
51⅞	51⅞	500	Am. Steel F'dries	51	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
100½	100⅝	200	Am. Sugar Ref.	100½	100⅝	100	100	....
129⅝	129¾	100	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	+ ⅛
222	224	200	Am. Tobacco	222	222	222	222	+1½
108	109	100	Am. Tob. pf. New	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	+1¼
27	28	600	Am. Writing P. pf.	28	*28¾	28	28¼	+1½
32	32½	200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
80⅝	80½	6,300	Anaconda Copper	79¼	80½	79⅝	80½	+ ¾
1	4	200	Assets Realization	4	4	4	4	—1
101⅞	102	4,700	At., Top. & S. F.	102	102⅜	102	102	....
98⅞	99	300	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	99	99	99	99	....
64	64½	200	A., G. & W. I. tem. ctf.	64	64½	64	64½	+ ½
71½	72	2,000	Baldwin Loco.	71¾	72¼	70¾	71⅝	— ⅛
84¾	84⅞	1,300	Balt. & Ohio	84¾	84⅞	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
73	73⅜	100	Balt. & Ohio pf.	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅜
..	..	7	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	....
128	133	100	B'klyn Union Gas	130	130	130	130	+1
64⅜	64¾	2,400	Butte & Superior	64	64⅞	64	64¾	+ ⅝
28½	29	50	Butterick Co.	29	29	29	29	....
45	45¼	400	Cal. Petroleum pf.	46	46	45	45	— ½
175¼	175¾	2,600	Canadian Pacific	175¼	176⅜	175¼	175½	— ¼
54⅜	54⅞	600	Cent. Leath. Co.	54⅞	55	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
102½	103	100	Chandler Motors	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1
60	61	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
94¾	95¼	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94⅜	95¼	94⅜	94⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	18⅞	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18½	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ¼
19⅞	20	300	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20	....
48	48¼	300	Chino Copper	48¼	48¼	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
43¾	44	300	Colo. Fuel & Iron	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
140⅜	141	7,850	Consolidated Gas	139½	141⅞	139½	140½	+1¼
93½	95	100	Continental Can	94	94	94	94	....
13¼	13⅜	600	Corn Prod. Ref.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
68	68⅜	1,800	Crucible Steel	68¼	68⅝	68	68	+ ⅛
115½	116¾	400	Crucible Steel pf.	116	116	115¾	116	....
56½	56⅝	7,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	55½	56¼	55½	56⅛	+ ⅝
94	94½	500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	94	94½	94	94¼	....
230	237	100	Del., Lack. & West.	230	230	230	230	+3
34¼	34½	400	Denver & Rio G. pf.	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	+1
43¼	44⅜	900	Distillers Securities	44	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜	+ ⅞
25¼	25⅝	200	Dome Mines	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
66½	67¼	300	Elec. Stor. Battery	67⅜	67	66¾	67¼	+ ⅜
53⅛	53⅜	1,400	Erie	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
52	52⅞	500	Erie 1st pf.	52½	53	52½	53	+ ½
169	169¾	700	Gen. Electric	169½	169¾	169	169¾	+1
114	115	300	Gen. Motors pf.	114½	115	114½	114½	....
71	71¼	1,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	71	71¼	71	71	+ ⅛
116⅞	117	2,000	Gt. Northern pf.	117	117	116⅝	116⅞	— ⅛
34¾	35	300	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
46¾	46⅞	200	Greene-Cananea	46¾	47	46¾	47	....
73½	78	100	Gulf States Steel	73½	73½	73½	73½	+1¼
73	78	80	Do., odd lot	73	73	73	73	....
102	102½	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	+1⅜
48¾	48¾	2,300	Inspiration Copper	49	49	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
16	16¼	300	Interboro Cons.	16	15½	16	16¼	+ ¼
27¾	27¾	19,200	Int. Mer. M. tr. r.	26⅜	27¾	26⅜	27¾	+1⅜
88⅜	94	45,600	Int. M. M. pf. t. r.	88⅜	95⅞	88½	93¾	+5⅜
44¼	44⅝	700	Int. Nickel	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
106	106	200	Int. Nickel pf.	106	106	106	106	....
15⅝	16¼	6,100	Int. Paper	15⅝	16¼	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
68½	72½	2,730	Int. Paper pf.	68½	72½	68½	71	+3
70	70	200	Kelly Spring Tire	70	70	70	70	....
46⅞	47⅛	5,200	Kennecott Copper	46⅞	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅛
70⅜	71⅛	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	70⅜	71⅛	70⅜	71	+1
105⅝	105⅝	200	Laclede Gas	105⅝	105⅝	105	105	....
20¾	21¼	400	Lake Erie & West.	20¾	21¼	20¾	21	+1
43	43⅛	200	Lake Erie & W. pf.	43	43⅛	43	43¼	+ ⅛
77½	77½	500	Lehigh Valley	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
268⅞	270	200	Liggett & Myers	268⅞	269¾	268⅞	269¾	+4
34½	36	100	Long Island	35½	35½	35½	35½	+2
126½	129½	200	Louis. & Nash.	126⅝	127⅞	126⅝	127⅞	+1⅜
81½	83½	200	Mackay Cos.	81½	81½	81½	81½	....
66	67	100	Manhattan Shirt	66	66	66	66	....
79	79¾	6,800	Maxwell Motors	77½	79¾	77	79¾	+2½
85½	87	100	Max. Motor 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	+ ¼
60	60⅛	200	May Dept. Stores	60	60	60	60	....
96¾	97	3,500	Mexican Petroleum	96⅝	97⅝	96⅝	97	+ ⅝
33½	34	1,200	Miami Copper	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	4⅜	500	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3⅞	4	400	Do., trust rcts.	4½	4½	4	4	— ¼
22½	23	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	23	23	23	23	+1
83¾	84	100	Nat. Lead Co.	83¾	83⅞	83½	83¾	+ ¼
103½	103½	600	N. Y. Central	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
32½	36	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	32½	33½	33½	33½	....
115	123	9	N. Y., Lack. & W.	115	115	115	115	....
58¾	59⅜	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58¾	58⅜	58½	58½	....
26¼	27	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
128¾	129	200	Norfolk & Western	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	....
100	..	100	Nor. Ohio T. & L.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
110¾	111	1,400	Northern Pacific	110¾	111⅛	110¾	111	+ ¼
6⅞	7	200	Ontario Mining	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	21½	100	Pacific Mail	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+1¼
55⅞	56	1,300	Penn. R. R.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	....
102	103	100	People's Gas, Chi.	102	102	102	102	....
99½	100	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅞
48	49	500	Pressed Steel Car	48	48½	48	48½	+ ⅝
160	161	100	Pullman Co.	161	161	161	161	+ ½
43⅝	44	100	Railway Steel Sp. pf.	43⅝	44	43⅝	44	+ ½
97	99	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97½	....
23	23½	800	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
94½	94⅝	5,600	Reading	94¼	95	94¼	94⅝	+ ⅝
44	45	100	Reading 2d pf.	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	— ⅛
46⅝	46¾	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ¼
16	16⅜	100	St. L. & S. F. w. i.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	....
43	44	200	Sloss. S. S. & C. Co.	42¾	43	42¾	43	....
97⅜	97½	700	Southern Pacific	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	+ ⅝
23¼	23½	800	Southern Railway	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
66⅜	67½	200	Southern Ry. pf.	67¼	67¼	67	67	....
125½	126	5,900	Studebaker Co.	125	126¼	125	125½	+ ⅛
25	25½	400	Tennessee Copper	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
191½	192½	900	Texas Co.	192	192¾	191¾	192¼	— ⅛
64	65	600	Third Avenue	64¼	64¾	64¼	64½	+1½
7⅝	7¾	1,650	Union B. & P. Co.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	....
43	45	800	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	45	45½	45	45½	— ⅛
138⅜	138¾	6,100	Union Pacific	138⅜	139¼	138½	138½	....
43	48	300	United Cigar Mfrs.	50	50	48	48	—4
101½	102	3,925	United Cigar Stores	100¾	102	100¾	101⅞	+1½
161¼	161½	1,600	United Fruit Co.	160½	161½	160½	161½	+ ⅜
9⅜	10½	100	United Rys. Invest.	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	—1
20	22	300	United Rys. pf.	22	22	20	20	—2
106½	107¼	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	107	107¼	106¾	106⅞	+ ⅝
53	54	300	U. S. Rubber	53½	54	53½	54	....
67⅜	68	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅜
86⅞	87	17,000	U. S. Steel	86⅝	87	86⅝	86⅞	+ ¼
118	118⅜	300	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118⅜	118	118⅜	+ ⅛
78	78¼	1,600	Utah Copper	78	78¼	78	78	....
39	39½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	39½	39½	39½	39½	....
45	48	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	44	44	44	44	+2
50	50⅜	500	Wabash pf. A	50	50⅜	50	50¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	26⅞	900	Wabash pf. B	26⅜	27	26⅜	27	+ ⅛
93	93⅜	150	Western Union Tel.	93½	93½	93½	93¼	— ¼
139	141	100	Westingh. Air B.	139½	139½	139½	139½	+ ½
57⅜	57½	2,400	Westingh. E. & M.	57	57⅝	57	57⅜	+ ⅜
52¾	53	9,500	Willys-Overland	52¼	53⅛	51⅞	53	+1
137	137½	800	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	136½	138	136½	137⅛	+1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days—10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	....	4	4	4
Atlanta	....	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	....	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	....	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3	3½	3½	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2% Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2%@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2	2

TIME.

60 days	2%@3	5 months	3%@4
90 days	3¼	6 months	3%@4
4 months	3%		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½@3%
4 to 6 months	3%@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	4.75⅝	4.75¾	4.75¾	—.00¼
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs— Demand	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91¼	..
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	..
Marks— Demand	71.81¼	71.81¼	71.81¼	..
Cables	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.91¼	5.90⅝
95.26 Berlin	71.81¼	71.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29½	5.28⅛
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.47⅛	6.47⅜
20.26 Austria	12.30	12.35
20.73 Scandinavia	28.60	28.70
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.31¼	41.37½
China— Hongkong	51.30	51.40
China— Shanghai	72.00	71.00
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan— 49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands— 50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America— 42.44 Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
32.44 Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.70⅜	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $404,981,239; balance, $32,676,659; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,075,617.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31⅝d, up 3-16d; in New York, 66¼c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Partial Payment Bulletins

If you have purchased or contemplate the purchase of securities on the Partial Payment Plan, you will be interested in a series of bulletins which we are issuing on the uses of this form of investing while you save.

Capable of adaptation to the widest field of service, and fitted to the individual requirements of all savers, the Partial Payment Plan, legitimately used, offers the means of attaining the particular financial goal which is within your reach.

There are abuses as well as uses attached to the Partial Payment Plan when put forward by careless or irresponsible brokers.

If you are interested in the Partial Payment idea, you should read these bulletins as issued.

Send for Bulletin No. 1.

John Muir & Co
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York

42d St. & Broadway | 125th St. & Lenox Av.
59th St. & Mad. Av. | 26 Court St., Bklyn.
105 West 82d Street | 810 Broad St., Newark

Members New York Stock Exchange

A First Mortgage Railroad Bond
Yielding 5.30%

1. This bond is an absolute first mortgage on the entire property.
2. The Company controls valuable terminals in the heart of every city on its line.
3. District served by Company is populous and surrounding country fertile.
4. Bonds mature serially, thus increasing the equity and tending to enhance their market value.

Write for complete description contained in our circular A-21.

F. M. Dyer & Co.
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

Amer. Type Founders Com.
Celluloid Co. of Amer.
R. J. Reynolds Tob.
Royal Baking Powder
Scovill Manufacturing
Singer Manufacturing
Weyman-Bruton Com.
Winchester Rep. Arms

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
15 BROAD ST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

The earning power of
Reading
and its valuable equities

have been analyzed by our service department. The results secured are contained in Circular C-16, which will be sent upon request.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange
20 Broad Street
BRANCHES:
8 East 43d Street, 25 West 42d Street
Amsterdam

Established 1865
Hambleton & Co.
Investment Bonds
10 So. Calvert St. Baltimore, 43 Exchange Pl. New York

Chase National Bank
Stock—Rights
HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Union Bank Bldg. PITTSBURGH, One Wall St. NEW YORK

WE WILL BUY
United N. J. R. R. & Canal 4s, 1944
J. C., Hob. & Pat. St. Ry 4s
WE WILL SELL
N. J. & Hud. Riv. Ry. & Fy. 4s
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
Safe First Mortgage 5½% Serial Bonds
150 Broadway · Phone Cortland 8064

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Chase Nat'l Bank
Equitable Trust
Telephone 5969 Broad

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
$400,000
State of Mississippi
4¼% BONDS
Due serially July 1, 1927 to 1936 Incl.
Eligible to secure postal savings deposits at par
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN NEW YORK STATE.
Prices to yield 4.05%
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

NATION'S FARM CROPS BADLY DAMAGED

Adverse Weather Conditions, Plant Disease, and Insects Cause Loss in Yield.

SLIGHT DROP IN PRICES

Despite Low Figures, There Will Be Several Million Bushels of Corn and Wheat for Export.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Adverse conditions, due to weather, plant disease, and insects, damaged the country's principal farm crops during July and resulted in a loss of 105,000,000 bushels in prospective wheat production, 89,000,000 in corn, and 43,000,000 in oats as compared with the yields predicted by the Department of Agriculture at the beginning of July.

A wheat crop of 654,000,000 bushels, predicted for this year's production, would amply meet the country's requirements for home consumption, which Department of Agriculture experts estimate will be about 620,000,000 bushels. That would leave 34,000,000 bushels available for export without taking into consideration this year's unusually large carry-over of old wheat, which totaled some 75,000,000 bushels more than the average.

The corn crop, estimated at 2,777,000,000 bushels, while 89,000,000 bushels less than predicted last month, is 45,000,000 bushels more than the average of the preceding five years. Corn has been damaged by drought in a large portion of the belt, particularly Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri, and the crop was more or less critical in many sections.

Commenting on the report, the Bureau of Crops Estimates issued this statement:

"Only a mediocre crop of about 654,000,000 bushels of wheat is forecast from conditions Aug. 1, a decline of 105,000,000 in prospect from July 1; this amount compares with slightly over 1,000,000,000 bushels produced last year, and 728,000,000, the average of the preceding five years. A crop so forecast has been exceeded in the last fifteen years eleven times. About 70 per cent. of this year's crop so forecast is Winter variety and 30 per cent. Spring.

"During the past month Spring wheat prospects declined 71,000,000 bushels, and the preliminary estimate of Winter wheat production is 34,000,000 bushels less than the July 1 forecast. The normal wheat requirement of the United States is calculated at 5.3 bushels per capita, plus about 75,000,000 for seed. In years when wheat is scarce the consumption falls to as low as 5.0 bushels per capita and when plentiful increases to 5.5 per capita. On the basis of 5.3 bushels the total requirement of the United States in the coming season would be about 620,000,000, which, with a production of 654,000,000 bushels, would allow only 34,000,000 for export; the carry-over of old wheat was unusually large, however, some 75,000,000 bushels larger than the average carry-over of the preceding five years. The exports in the period were about 250,000,000 bushels, the year before that 333,000,000 bushels, but the average of the preceding five years only about 125,000,000. Last year the world wheat crop was unusually large; this year's crop promises to be much smaller.

"The Aug. 1 forecast of the oat crop is 1,274,000,000 bushels, which is a falling off of 43,000,000 from the July 1 forecast and is 266,000,000 less than the record production of last year. Prices average for the United States about 40.1 cents a bushel, which is 5.3 cents lower than a year ago. An unusually large quantity of oats is carried over from last year's crop, the amount on farms Aug. 1 being about 113,000,000 bushels. Occasionally we import more than we export. In 1914, however, the first year of the war, we exported 100,000,000 or 9 per cent. of the crop.

"The Aug. 1 forecast of the corn crop of the United States is 2,777,000,000 bushels, which is 89,000,000 less than forecast a month ago, 278,000,000 less than produced last year, but 46,000,000 more than the average of the preceding five years. The price of corn to producers of the United States advanced 4 cents a bushel during the month, largely in consequence of the reduction in condition, and on Aug. 1 averaged slightly more than a year ago. Although corn is the most important single crop grown in the United States, the quantity exported is relatively small, usually less than 2 per cent. Last year's exports were only about 40,000,000 bushels, or less than 2 per cent. of the crop, indicating the small direct influence of the war on this product.

"Of the minor crops, potatoes made little change during the last month and forecast about an average crop. Barley prospects declined about 10,000,000 bushels, forecasting 165,000,000—42,000,000 less than last year's big crop, but probably more than the five years' average crop.

"Tobacco prospects improved slightly and forecast 1,197,000,000 pounds, which is more than ever produced in one year. Apples and peaches both declined in prospect during the month; apples forecast a fairly good crop, considering the aggregate of the United States, but peaches will be a rather short crop."

Forecasts of production follow, (stated in millions of bushels, i. e., 000,000 omitted):

Crop.	August Forecast.	July Forecast.	1915 Crop.	1910-14 Average.
Winter wheat	482	553	655	495
Spring wheat	199	270	337	233
All wheat	654	758	1,012	728
Corn	2,777	2,866	3,033	2,732
Oats	1,274	1,317	1,540	1,153
Barley	165	206	237	186
Rye	41.9	44.0	49.2	37.6
Buckwheat	15.1	...	15.8	17.0
White potatoes	364	359	359	361
Sweet potatoes	71.0	73.9	74.3	67.1
Tobacco (lbs.)	1,197	1,101	1,001	802
Flax	14.1	14.5	18.8	18.7
Rice	34.2	34.2	28.9	24.4
Hay (tons)	84.8	...	85.2	66.2
Cotton (bales)	12.9	14.3	11.2	14.8
Sugar beets (tons)	7.67	7.28	6.51	5.59
Apples (bbls.)	71.6	72.5	76.7	66.0
Peaches	40.3	42.1	63.5	43.8

Production figures for Winter wheat and rye are preliminary estimates.

Other details of the report follow:

WINTER WHEAT—Preliminary estimate of yield, 13.8 bushels per acre, compared with 16.2 last year, and 16.1 the 1910-14 average.

SPRING WHEAT—Condition, 64.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 89.0 last month, 93.4 last year, and 79.3 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 11.2 bushels, compared with 18.3 last year, and 12.5 the 1910-14 average.

ALL WHEAT—Indicated yield, 12.9 bushels an acre, compared with 16.9 last year, and 14.8 the 1910-14 average.

CORN.—Condition, 75.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with: 82.0 last month, 79.5 last year, and 78.5 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 25.6 bushels per acre, compared with 28.2 last year, and 25.9 the 1910-14 average.

OATS—Condition, 81.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 86.3 last month, 91.6 last year, and 80.3 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 31.4 bushels an acre, compared with 37.8 last year, and 30.5 the 1910-14 average.

OATS REMAINING ON FARMS—Aug. 1, estimated at about 113,398,000 bushels, compared with 53,607,000 last year, and 66,646,000 the average Aug. 1 stocks 1910-14.

BARLEY—Condition, 80.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.9 last month, 93.8 last year, and 82.3 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 23.1 bushels an acre, compared with 32.0 last year, and 24.6 the 1910-14 average.

RYE.—Preliminary estimate of yield, 15.8 bushels an acre, compared with 17.2 last year, and 16.3 the 1910-14 average.

BUCKWHEAT—Area planted, 819,000 acres, compared with 806,000 acres last year. Condition, 87.8 per cent. of a normal compared with 92.6 last year, and 88.7 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 20.9 bushels an acre, compared with 19.6 last year, and 20.6 the 1910-14 average.

WHITE POTATOES—Condition, 80.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.8 last month, 92.6 last year, and 82.1 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 100.3 bushels an acre, compared with 95.5 last year, and 97.8 the 1910-14 average.

SWEET POTATOES—Condition, 85.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 90.4 last month, 85.5 last year, and 84.8 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 96.5 bushels an acre, compared with 103.3 last year, and 93.4 the 1910-14 average.

TOBACCO—Condition, 84.4 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.6 last month, 79.7 last year, and 79.3 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 855.8 pounds an acre, compared with 775.1 last year, and 823.4 the 1910-14 average.

FLAX—Condition 84.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 90.8 last month, 91.2 last year, and 82.4 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 8.0 bushels an acre, compared with 10.1 last year, and 7.6 the 1910-14 average.

RICE—Condition, 92.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 92.7 last month, 90.0 last year, and 87.9 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 37.6 bushels an acre, compared with 36.1 last year, and 33.3 the 1910-14 average.

HAY, (Tame)—Estimated area, 52,504,000 acres, compared with 50,872,000 last year. Condition, 95.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.4 last month, 89.0 last year, and 84.9 the eight-year average. Indicated yield, 1.61 tons, compared with 1.68 last year, and 1.34 the 1910-14 average.

COTTON—Condition, 72.8 per cent. of a normal on July 25, compared with 81.1 last month, 73.4 last year, and 78.5 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 173.4 pounds an acre, compared with 170.3 last year, and 102.1 the 1910-14 average.

SUGAR BEETS.—Condition, 88.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.7 last month, 98.4 last year, and 90.1 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 10.7 tons an acre, compared with 10.7 last year, and 10.9 the 1910-14 average.

ACREAGES of the above crops, excluding apples and peaches total 308,930,000 acres, compared with 311,717,000 last year, and 301,258,000 in 1914.

The next general crop report will be issued Friday, Sept. 8.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	343	355	345	355
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	91	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	360	360	380
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	318	323	318	323
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena Signal Oil	158	162	157	161
Illinois Pipe Line	157	160	156	159
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	96	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	9¾	10
National Transit	15	15	15	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	291	2[illegible]		
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.				
Pierce Oil	10½	11		
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	363	368	363	368
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	218	222
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	198	202	198	202
South Penn. Oil	310	320	310	315
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	260	265		
Standard Oil of Ind.	585	590	585	590
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	370	390	380	390
Standard Oil of N. Y.	506	510	506	510
Standard Oil of N. Y.	201	203	201	201
Standard Oil of Ohio	480	550	500	550
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	265	270	265	270
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

BONDS.

$4,000 Am. T. & T. 4s	91¾	91½	91¾	91¾
8,000 A., G. & W.I. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,000 Dom. Coal 6s	94	94	94	94
5,000 New River 5s	75	75	75	75
1,000 N. E. Tel. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4,000 Swift 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
10,000 West. Tel. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Homa. Oil	.95	1
Amer Oil	.18	.22	Humboldt	1½	2
Bay S Gas	.12	.15	Iron Blos.	1⅞	1⅞
Begola	.75	.90	Iron Cap.	¾	¾
Bingham	.10	10⅛	Iron C pf.	6	6½
Bohemia	1¼	1½	Jerome V.	1⅛	1⅞
Bost Ariz.	2¼	2½	La Rose	.65	.66
Bost Corb.	.70	.75	Majestic	.55	.60
Boston Ely	.97	.99	Mex Met	.20	.22
Bost Mont.	.78	.80	Mojave T.	3⅝	3¼
Butte & L.	.60	.65	Nat L & Z	1¼	1⅜
Cal Corbin	2	3	New Baltic	1½	1⅝
Calaveras	5	5½	New Doug.	1	1⅛
Champion	.00	.10	N Cornelia	14½	15
Chief Con.	1¾	1⅞	N Utah B.	1	2
Con Ariz.	1¼	1½	Nixon	.82	.84
Con Cop.	1⅞	2	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Crown Res	.45	.50	Oneco	.75	.90
Davis-Daly	1⅜	1¾	Onondaga	1	1¼
Cortez	.35	.40	Pilot Butte	.09	.12
Earle	.25	.32	Rilla	.17	.18
Eagle & B	1¾	2	S W Miami	1¼	1⅜
Fortuna	.16	.18	Truro	2¾	3
Gold Lake	.18	.20	U Verde D	32	32½
Houghton	1¼	1⅝	Yukon G	2	2¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

After the Government crop report's appearance in the late afternoon, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reacted somewhat, but the undertone continued remarkably good in the face of the grain deterioration shown by the report. International Mercantile Marine preferred and common, which had been early features of strength, resumed their advance and closed at their best figures for the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold	17	17	17	17
320	Am. Best Sug.	86½	87⅛	86½	87⅜
40	Am. Can	55⅞	55½	55⅜	55½
10	Am. Car & F'y.	59¼	59½	59¼	59½
50	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
80	Am. Hide & L.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
190	Am. H. & L. pf.	54⅞	55⅛	54⅝	55⅛
80	Am. Linseed	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
540	Am. Locomotive	69¼	70⅛	68¾	70⅛
100	Am. Smelting	98⅜	98⅝	98¼	98¼
30	Am. Woolen	45	45	43	43
810	Anaconda	79⅞	80¼	79⅞	80¼
140	Baldwin Loco.	71⅝	72⅛	71⅝	72⅛
20	Batopilas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
140	Butte & Sup.	64	64⅞	63⅝	64⅞
50	Can. Pacific	176½	176½	176¼	176½
240	Cent. Leather	55	55⅝	55	55⅛
10	Ches. & Ohio	60½	60¾	60¼	60¾
110	C., M. & St. P.	95¼	95¼	95⅛	95¼
30	Chi., R. I. & P.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
10	Chino Copper	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
40	Col. Fuel & I.	44	44	44	44
220	Consol. Gas	140	141⅝	139¾	140¼
60	Corn Products	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
270	Crucible Steel	68⅝	69	68⅜	68¾
40	Cuba Sugar	55⅞	56⅜	55⅞	56⅜
60	Dist. Securities	44	44	44	44
120	Erie	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35¼
70	Erie 1st pf.	53	53	53	53
60	Goodrich Co.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
20	Gt. North. Ore.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
10	Gt. North. pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
100	Inspiration Cop.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅞	48⅞
60	Interboro Con.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
290	Int. Mer. Mar.	26⅜	27¼	26⅜	27¼
6,790	Int. Mer. M. pf.	88⅜	88⅞	88⅛	88⅝
50	Int. Paper	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛
140	Int. Paper pf.	70⅜	72¾	70⅜	71⅞
40	Kan. City So.	24½	24¾	24½	24¾
120	Kennecott Cop.	46⅛	46⅝	45¾	46⅛
520	Mexican Pet.	97	97⅜	96⅝	97
70	Miami Copper	33½	33½	33½	33½
470	Maxwell Motors	77½	79	77¼	79
20	N. Y. Central	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10	Northern Pac.	110⅞	111¼	110⅞	110⅞
10	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7
40	Ray Copper	23½	23½	23	23
1,080	Reading	94½	95⅝	94½	94⅝
10	Rep. Iron & S.	46½	46¾	46¾	46¾
40	Remely	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
50	Southern Pac.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
20	Southern Ry.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
440	Studebaker	125½	126⅜	125½	125⅜
80	Tenn. Copper	25½	25½	25½	25½
10	Union Bag	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
90	Union Bag pf.	45	45	44½	44½
780	Union Pacific	138⅞	139¼	138¾	138⅝
60	United Fruit	160⅜	161¼	160⅜	161¼
600	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	106¾	107⅜	106¼	106⅜
100	U. S. Rubber	54	55⅜	54	55⅜
2,270	U. S. Steel	86⅞	87	86⅝	87
60	Utah Copper	77⅛	78	77⅞	78
20	Wabash pf. B	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
150	Westing. Elec.	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛
290	Willys Overland	52⅜	53	52	52⅝

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
200	Goldfield Con.	.85	.85	.85	.85
400	Jumbo Ext.	.73	.73	.72	.72
300	Mexican	.18	.18	.18	.18
600	Sand. Kendall	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
300	Sierra Nevada	.80	.80	.80	.80
1,000	Un. Gold Mines	.09	.09	.09	.09
300	West End	.83	.83	.83	.83

Last Step in Mop. Reorganization.

Applications for participation in the syndicate being formed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., for the purpose of underwriting the $46,000,000 cash requirements of the Missouri Pacific reorganization plan are said to total approximately $76,000,000, making it necessary to reduce allotments to about 60 per cent. of the sums asked for. The modified plan, under the terms of which holders of the bonds are given an option of exchange for new bonds maturing in six years, was announced on July 25, and with the syndicate applications at hand the last step in the reorganization is in sight.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24	Ahmeek	94⅝	95	94½	95
105	Alaska	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
200	Algonnah	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
10	Allouez	60	60	60	60
10	Am. Zinc	82	82	82	82
425	Anaconda	79⅜	80⅜	79⅜	80½
175	Arizona Com.	8⅛	8⅛	8	8
400	Butte & Bal.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
80	Butte & Sup.	64	64⅝	64	64⅝
448	Cal. & Ariz.	69	69¼	68⅝	68⅝
650	Copper Range	58	58¼	57⅝	58
245	East Butte	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅝
15	Granby	81	81	81	81
30	Isle Royale	27½	28	27½	28
425	Mass. Con.	11	11	11	11
25	Mayflower	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110	Mohawk	83½	84½	83½	84½
135	North Butte	21	21	21	21
825	North Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Old Colony	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5	Old Dominion	64	64	64	64
85	Osceola	80	81	80	81
50	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
85	Quincy	81	82	81	82
600	South Utah	25c	25c	22c	22c
200	St., Mary's	70	70½	70	70½
90	Superior	13½	14	13½	14
475	Tamarack	35	37	35	37
70	Trinity	5	5	5	5
1,600	Tuolumne	33c	33c	33c	33c
75	U. S. Smelters.	67½	69	67½	68
114	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50¼
100	Utah Apex	3⅞	4	3¾	4
10	Utah Con.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼
65	Utah Copper	78	78¼	78	78¼
150	Utah Metal	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
90	Wolverine	47	47	47	47

RAILROADS.

5	Atchison	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Bos. & Albany	180	180	180
4	Boston Elev.	74	74	74
415	Bos. & Maine.	42⅜	44	42½
5	Con. River	150	150	150
15	Mass. Electric	8¼	8¼	8¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Mass. Elec. pf.	40¼	40¾	40¾
30	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼
55	Am. Sugar	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117½
108	Am. Tel. & T.	129½	129½	129¾
5	Am. Woolen	43	43	43
115	Am. Woolen pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼
100	Ventura Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Arun. S. & G.	37	37	37	37
105	Balt. Tube	126	126½	126	126
90	Balt. Tube pf.	97	97½	97	97½
54	Con. Power	113½	113½	113	113
3,973	Coden Ref.	14½	14½	13½	13⅝
2,015	Cos. Oil & Gas	11	11	10½	10½
1,875	C. O. & G. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,128	Davidson Ch.	39	39	38½	38⅝
18	First Nat. Bk.	146	146	145	145
38	Ger. Fire Ins.	20	20	20	20
210	Houston Oil	15¾	15¾	15¼	15⅜
5	Industrial B.	85½	85½	85½	85½
5	Maryland Cas.	80	80	80	80
10	Northern Cent.	86	86	86	86
10	Penn. W. & P.	76½	76½	76¼	76½

BONDS.

$1,000	Canton Co. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	100½
1,000	Chat. Elec. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	C. of Chat. 5s	101	101	101	101
5,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¾
14,000	C. O. & G. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾
1,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97½	97¾	97¼	97¾
2,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s	91	91	91	91
4,000	Un. Ry. & E. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
967	Am. Ship	45½	48¾	45¼	48¼
2	Booth Fish	38½	38½	38½	38½
165	Booth Fish pf.	80	80	80	80
11	Chi. El. Ry.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
14	Chi. El. Ry. pf.	30	30	30	30
50	Chi. T. & T.	245	245	245	245
120	Com. Edison	142	142	142	142
90	Diam. Match.	114¾	115	114¾	114¾
4	Ill. Brick	83	83	83	83
237	Lindsay Light	24	25	24	24
26	Mont. Wd. pf.	114¾	115	114¾	115
130	Pac. Gas	58¾	58¾	57¾	58¼
17	People's Gas	101¾	101¾	101¼	101½
50	Pub. Serv. pf.	101½	102	101½	102
94	Quaker Oats	345	345	345	345
245	Sears-Roeb.	200	200	199¾	199¾
90	Stewart-War.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
74	Swift	138½	140	138½	140
90	Carbide	185	188¾	183	183½
400	Paper Board	17½	17½	17½	17½
130	Paper Bd. pf.	66	68	66	68

BONDS.

$5,000	Armour 4½s	93½	93½	93½
2,000	City Ry. 5s	99	99	99	99
3,000	Com. Ed. 5s	102	102	101¾	101¾
4,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	66	66	66	66
3,000	Swift 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Buffalo & Sus.	50	50	50	50
54	Buff. & Sus. pf.	56	58½	56	58½
94	Cambria Iron	43¾	43¾	43¼	43½
923	Elec. Storage	66	67½	66	67
50	Gen. Asph. pf.	70	70¾	70	70¾
58	Ins. Co., N. A.	25½	25½	25½	25½
64	Lake S. Corp.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
212	Pennsylvania	56	56¾	56	56⅜
10	Phila. Co. pf.	40	40	39½	39½
51	Phila. Elec.	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28⅝
810	Phila. R. T. t. c.	19	19½	19	19¼
6	Phila. Trac.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
15	Reading	95¼	95¼	95	95
15	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Union Trac.	43½	43½	43½	43½
33	Un. Gas Imp.	87⅜	87⅜	87½	87½
5	W. J. & S. S.	49½	49½	49½	49½
2	Wm. Cramp	74	74	74	74

BONDS.

$1,500	Am. G. & E. 5s	94	94	94	94
15,000	Elec. & P. 4s	80	80	80	80
500	Elec. & P. Tr. 4s	82	82	82	82
11,500	Ed. Elec. 5s	108	108	108	108
200	Lake S. Inc. 6s	33	33	33	33
4,000	L. V. con. 4½s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
2,000	Penn. gen. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
13,800	Phila. Elec.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Farmers Loan & Trust
100 Great Northern Paper
25 German American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
300 Ward Baking Com.
100 Ward Baking Pfd.
50 Williamsburg City Insurance
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aluminum Co. of America
25 American Telegraph & Cable
100 Central Trust
50 Continental Insurance
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
100 Great Northern Paper
10 German American Insurance
100 International Salt
500 Ward Baking Com.
150 Ward Baking Pfd.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK STOCK

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Amer. Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Sugar Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

American Brass
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Hercules Powder
National Surety
Standard Screw
Splitdorf Elec. Com. & Pfd.
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Finance and Trading Corporation
Formerly G.M.P. Murphy & Co., Inc.
43 Exchange Place Phone Hanover 5635

SLATTERY & CO.
40 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4361 Broad
Stocks & Bonds
Bought and sold for cash or carried on conservative margin.
Inquiries Invited.

Indian Refining
Bucyrus Co.
Hoit&McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Investment Securities
Orders Executed on Commission
Herbert M. Solomon & Bro.
68 Broad St., New York City
Telephone Broad 2935 to 2939

Canton-Akron Con. Railway 1st 5s, 1922
Canton-Akron Con. Railway Cons. 5s, 1933
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9980.
Private 'Phones to Phila. and Boston.

United Lt. & Railways Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Bank Note Com. & Pfd.
Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn
Home Insurance Co.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

WANTED
Am. Water Works & El.
Stocks, All Issues
K. P. EMMONS
Tel. Rector 8887. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADA
Province of Saskatchewan Issues
" " Manitoba "
W. Sturgis Macomber
The Canadian Specialist
Tel. 1370 Hanover 35 Wall St.

Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Tel. Hanover 5980
Investment Securities
Public Utility Specialties
Direct Wire to Columbus Market.

ERIE is the introductory response to inquiries in the August issue of QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Copies mailed *free* while they last.
J. FRANK HOWELL
52 Broadway, New York.

To net **6 7/8%**
A guaranteed
Public Utility Bond.
Special Letter Sent on Request.
JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
Est. 36 Years.
10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Insignificant in a Quiet Market — Bonds More Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 273,060 shares of stocks and $278,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 20,840; oils, 49,930, and mining, 103,250. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	‡Aetna Explos.	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½
100	‡Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
100	Can. N. G.Cor.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Char. Iron Co. of Am.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,450	Chevrolet Mot.	195	200	191	190
100	Cor. of R. & H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Driggs-Seab'y.	99	98	95	95
1,300	‡Emer. Motor.	4	*4⅜	4	4⅛
260	Emer. Phono.	*10⅛	10⅛	9½	9½
100	‡Essex Motors.	75	75	75	75
2,000	‡Flem.-L.Phon.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
1,000	Grant M. Car.	8⅜	8⅝	7⅞	8
275	Haskell & Bar. Car Co.	35	35	34½	34½
1,500	††Joplin O. S. (new stock)	45	45	45	45
100	Kath. Br. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
800	‡Lake T. Boat	8½	8⅝	8½	8½
300	‡Lynn Phono.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,100	Man. Transit.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
600	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	‡Maxim Mun.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
600	‡Metro. Mot.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	‡Midv. Steel	61	61¼	61	61
300	‡Mo. Pac. w. i.	22	22	22	22
850	Peer. T. & M.	22	22	*20⅝	22
630	‡Pulim. Vent.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
400	‡Pull. Vent. pf.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
100	Saxon Mot.	69	69	69	69
700	‡St. Jo. Lead.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
1,000	‡Strom. Carb.	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	42
850	Stutz Motor.	64	64½	64	64
800	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	33	33½	33	33½
1,075	‡U. S. L. & H.	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
400	U. S. Sh'ship.	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
6,040	‡United Motors	64	66¼	*63¼	65⅝
200	United Zinc.	6	6	6	6
400	White Motors.	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
175	Ohio Oil	223	220	223	+ 5
15	Prairie O. & G.	362	362	362	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	††Alberta Pet., (prospect)	57	57	57	57
1,400	‡Barnett Oil & Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,400	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
4,700	‡Cosden O. & G.	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
2,400	‡Federal Oil	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
10	Houston Oil	16	16	16	16
2,000	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
1,200	†Keystone Oil of N. Y.	76	78	76	78
130	Met. Petroleum	11	11	11	11
5,000	††Midwest Oil	42	43	42	43
500	††Midw't Oil pf	83	85	83	85
4,500	‡Musk. Ref.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,100	‡N.Y.-Okla. Oil	1¼	1⅜	1	1⅛
4,000	†Okla. Oil	9	10	9	10
3,500	Okla. P. & R.	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝
8,300	†Omar O. & G.	73	75	73	75
1,300	‡Sap. O. & R.	⅞	9⅜	8¾	9⅛
300	Penn Gasoline.	½	⅝	½	⅝
100	‡Sinclair Oil	36⅞	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛
5,400	††Tex. Met. Pet	84	85	84	84
2,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1¼	1⅜	1	1⅛
1,400	‡Victoria Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1	1⅛
200	Wayl. O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

300	†A.-Br. C. M. (a pros.)	57	58	57	58
2,000	††Atlanta	10	10	10	10
5,700	††Atl. Cop.	1¼	1½	1⅜	1½
3,200	Big L. C. Co.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
1,000	††Booth	13	13	13	13
5,000	Bost. & Mon	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	4½	4½	4½	4½
800	†Cala. Copper.	5	5¼	5	5¼
5,600	Caledonia	60	66	64	65
100	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	‡Greenm. Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,200	Con. A. S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	‡Con.-Home'd.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	⅝
1,000	Crystal C. M.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
520	D.-A. C. (a prospect	*1½	1⅝	1½	1½
4,200	‡Emma Cop.	52	54	52	54
100	xFirst N. Cop.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,100	††Flor. Silver.	75	76	74	75
800	†Gold Hill.	15	15	15	15
1,250	†Gold. Cons.	83	83	83	83
2,500	Green Mon.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
750	Hecla Mining.	5	5	4⅛	4⅛
6,700	†Inspir.Needles Cop. (a pros.)	75	75	70	73
250	††Int. Mines	12	12	12	12
800	‡Iron Blossom.	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,100	Jemme Verde (a prospect)	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
400	Jerome Victor Ext. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	††Jim Butler	90	90	89	89
8,500	††Jumbo Ext.	75	75	70	71
1,000	††Kewanas	11	11	11	11
2,200	††March Min.	10	10	10	10
650	†McK.-Dar.	58	60	58	60
38,300	††Mich.Gold M. & Mill.	51	54	50	54
710	‡Mojave Tung.	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
400	††Mon.Gold M.	99	$1	99	$1
500	Monitor Silver.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25,000	†Mother Lode.	30½	31	30	30½
6,000	††Newray M.	47	47	47	47
225	N. Y. & Hoh. Rosario Min.	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
125	Nip. Mines.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
900	†Peterson Lake	32	32	32	32
700	Oat. Big Jim.	82	86	82	86
800	†Oat.Lexington (a prospect).	62	62	62	62
11,000	††Rex Con. M.	20	20¼	19½	20
1,700	†Rochester M.	60	60	58	58
2,500	†San Toy	14	15	14	14
2,500	††Silver Piek.	11½	11½	11	11
3,100	Short Creek.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
500	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Stewart	½	½	½	½
17,500	††Success	43	43	39	40
1,000	††Temiskam'g.	58	58	58	58
250	Tonopah Ext.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
100	Tonopah Min.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	United Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	††U. S. Cont.	7	7	7	7
5,000	‡U. Verde Ext. (32¾-⅝)	32¾	*31⅛	32	32
1,700	†W. End Con.	83	83	83	83
1,250	†West Dome.	39	39	39	39
900	Unity Gold.	3¾	3⅝	3¼	3¼
600	†White Oaks.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	†Yuscaran Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$6,000	Cosden 6s	102½	102½	102	102
250,000	‡Int. Mer. M. 6s. w. i.	95⅝	96½	95¾	96⅛
3,000	‡Midv. Steel 6s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
3,000	Mo.Pac.4s.w.i.	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜
16,000	‡Sinclair O. 6s	97¼	97⅜	97½	97⅜

Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. x Ex dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12½	13¼	12½	13½
British-Am. Tobacco.	18½	19	18	18⅛
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b'r	18½	19	..	..
Car Light & Power..	3¼	2⅜	..	..
Easton, W. & W.	39½	40½	39½	40½
Holly Sugar	44	46	44	46
Hupp Motor Car.	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞
Holly Sugar pf.	94½	96	94½	96
Int.-Cent. Rubber	12	13	12	13
Int. Arms & Fuse.	15	18	15	18
Int. Power	11	14	11	14
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8½	9½	8¼	9¼
Mo. Pac. pf., w. i.	48½	50½	48½	51
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Poole Eng. & Mach.	90	98	90	98
Princess Motors	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Standard Motors	5½	6	5⅝	6½
Saxon Motor Car.	67	72	68	73
Scripps-Booth	46	51	46	51
Standard Motors	5½	6	5½	6
St. Joseph Lead.	15	15½	14⅝	15⅝
United Profit Sharing	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf.	49½	50½	49½	50½
United Drug 2d pf.	89	91	89	91
World Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Zinc Con.	3¼	4	3⅞	4

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Pan-Am. Petrol. pf.	87	89	87	88
Pierce Oil	10½	11	10½	11
Savoy	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska-British	55	58	55	58
Alaska-Westover	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Booth	13	14	13	14
Bingham M.	8⅜	10¼	9⅜	10¼
Cashboy	4	5	4	5
Cerro de Pasco	34	35	..	..
Con. Copper Mines.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
Goldfield M.	7⅜	8	7	8
Hemple	¾	1	¾	1
Louisiana Con.	16	20	16	20
Mines of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Oatman Arizona Cent.	15	20	15	20

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	55	65	55	65
American Brass	275	280	275	280
Atlas Powder	180	190	180	190
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox.	123	125	124	126
Bliss (E. W.)	545	565	545	565
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	320	400	320	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	830	810	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	275	290	275	290
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	310	320	310	320
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
International Arms.	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond.	155	165	155	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	550	565	550	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

SCRIPPS-BOOTH REORGANIZE

New Corporation Includes a Consolidation with the Sterling.

The Scripps-Booth Corporation has been organized with 70,000 shares of stock without par value, of which 25,000 shares are being offered for sale at $50. The corporation is a consolidation of the Scripps-Booth Company of Detroit and the Sterling Motor Company. Plant extensions to provide for a production of 12,000 cars in the coming year have been decided upon.

Another motor consolidation is represented by the Fisher Body Corporation. The capitalization consists of $7,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 200,000 shares of common, no par value. Hallgarten & Co. and Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co. have contracted to purchase all of the preferred and part of the common stock. The Fisher companies entering the consolidation produce bodies for Ford, Cadillac, Buick, Maxwell, Chalmers, Hudson, and others and did a gross business last year of approximately $10,000,000.

STRIKE ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Porters Quit After Demanding Increase—Places Quickly Filled.

The Stock Exchange was the centre of a strike yesterday. Twelve of the sixteen porters employed in the building walked out after demanding that their pay be raised $5 a month. The porters, who keep the big board room and offices clean, informed Supt. Barney Smith early in the morning that they would quit if assurances were not fotrhcoming immediately that they would get $60 instead of $55 a month. Smith told them that the Governors of the Exchange would have to consider the matter before any action could be taken. Hearing this the men quit work, stating that they would return at 1 o'clock for a final answer.

News of the strike spread through the skyscrapers, and before noon Smith had received applications from thirty-four men forthe porters' jobs. Twelve of them were told to start work this morning, and the strikers received something of a shock when they returned to the Exchange. Under the Exchange's wage schedule porters receive $55 a month for the first five years, and then are advanced to $60. The $5 increase occure every five years until $70 is paid.

HOADLEY HELD IN CONTEMPT

Court Also Grants Receivership in Suit Over Judgment.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney granted yesterday the application to punish Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the International Power Company, for contempt of court for failure to appear in supplementary proceedings on a judgment obtained by Richardson, Hill & Co., in 1914, in a suit on a promissory note on which $13,557 remains due. The note was given in connection with the collapse of the International Power pool engineered in 1902 by Hoadley, Joseph Leiter, and Cyrus Field Judson.

Justice Tierney also granted the application to appoint a receiver of Hoadley's property to prevent him from secreting it.

FRICK OUT OF CITY BANK.

Resigns as Director—Percy A. Rockefeller Takes His Place.

Henry C. Frick, for many years a Director of the National City Bank, has resigned, it became known yesterday through the announcement of election to the board of Percy A. Rockefeller. The new member's father, William Rockefeller, is also a Director of the bank.

It was said that Mr. Frick's resignation had been prompted by his desire to be relieved of some of his responsibilities. He has been less active in financial matters in late years, and is expected to relinquish some of his railroad Directorships as opportunity offers.

Theodore H. Banks was elected a Vice President of the American Exchange National Bank yesterday. Mr. Banks has been in the financial district for thirty-three years, for twenty-one years with Harvey Fisk & Sons. He retired from that firm last Fall.

REORGANIZE CASUALTY CO.

Bonding Co. of America to Broaden Scope of Old Concern's Business.

Directors of the Casualty Company of America accepted at a special meeting yesterday the report of a committee which had worked out a plan for turning the business of the concern over to a new company. The new organization, to be known as the Bonding Company of America, will be incorporated in a few days. It will have a capital of $800,000 and a paid-up surplus of $1,200,000. The entire issue of stock will be underwritten at 250 per cent. of par.

The purpose of the transfer is to enlarge the scope of the business now done by the Casualty Company. The latter's stockholders will be permitted to subscribe to stock of the new concern, and when the transfer is completed the Casualty Company will be liquidated.

GUARD THE THORNE ESTATE

Mrs. Thorne Receives Threats of Further Incendiary Attempts.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Receiving information that in addition to the two large barns on the estate at Millbrook which were burned Saturday and Sunday night, other fires were to be started, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, wife of the New York banker, today engaged a force of detectives to guard the place. Tonight detectives are posted about all of the buildings at Thornedale.

Mr. Thorne, who is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis, is at his Millbrook home. It was said tonight that his condition is not serious.

Today Mr. Thorne sent to the Millbrook Fire Department, which put out the fire at his place, a check for $1,000, and to the three men who rescued his hunting horses he gave $100 and a new suit of clothes to each.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company
NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, for Securities of the following Issues, and to Holders of Undeposited Securities of such Issues:

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905,
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds,
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917,
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920,
Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S Notes dated June 1, 1914, endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948.

THE LEROY AND CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

THE KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK JUNCTION RAILWAY'S First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, dated July 1, 1915, the undersigned, as Readjustment Managers thereunder, have modified said Plan and Agreement, and have filed with each of the Depositaries thereunder a statement of such modification, dated July 25, 1916, and that the Committees representing under said Plan and Agreement the Stock, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds and Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905 of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company have duly adopted and approved such modification and the Plan and Agreement as so modified. Copies of the Plan and Agreement as so modified may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries.

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock or bonds of any issue heretofore deposited under said Plan and Agreement may withdraw such stock or bonds **on or before September 1, 1916**, upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof if registered, and upon paying to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary issuing the same (a) at the rate of $1 for each $100 par value of stock and of $10 for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds so withdrawn (the undersigned Readjustment Managers and the Committees having respectively determined that payments at such rates are the fair contribution in respect of any securities so withdrawn toward the expenses and compensation of the Readjustment Managers and Committees under the Plan), and also (b), in the case of any First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in respect of which the amount of the December 1, 1915, instalment of interest thereon was advanced under said Plan and Agreement, interest on such advances at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum to May 29, 1916 (the amount of such advances having been reimbursed out of interest moneys paid on such bonds by the Receiver on that date), and (c), in the case of any other bonds in respect of which the amount of any instalment or instalments of interest has been advanced under said Plan and Agreement, the amount of such advances with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum. Every Depositor not so withdrawing **on or before September 1, 1916**, shall be deemed to have assented to such modification and to the Plan and Agreement as so modified.

Further deposits of securities under the modified Plan may be made without penalty **on or before September 1, 1916, after which date deposits will not be accepted except upon such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe.**

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Readjustment Managers

DEPOSITARIES:

For Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York

For Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York

For All Other Securities:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Sub-Depositaries reference is made to the modified Plan

NOTICE OF OPTIONAL OFFERS

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920, and
Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, and to Holders of Undeposited Bonds of Such Issues:

The Committee of which Moreau Delano, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, to represent the Bonds of 1917 and 1920 above described, and the Committee consisting of Messrs. Gordon Dexter, Edwin F. Atkins and Gilmer Clapp, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, to represent the Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issues may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositaries of said Committees respectively, at the option of the holder.

The attention of Depositors of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 or of Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than January 1, 1923, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such bonds of either issue with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, and **every Depositor of Little Rock Junction Bonds with American Trust Company**, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

Holders of **First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than August 1, 1926, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1919 and
The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1948, and to Holders of Undeposited Bonds of such Issues:

The Committee of which Charles A. Peabody, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, to represent the Central Branch Bonds of 1919 above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issue may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositary of said Committee, at the option of the holder. Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification,

The attention of Depositors of both issues of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Central Branch Railway Bonds of 1919 or of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Bonds of 1948** may, at their option, receive either 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds as provided in the original Plan, or par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds. Interest will be adjusted as provided in Article VI of the modified Plan.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919, or such Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take par for par in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919 with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916**, he presents his certificates of deposit to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in order that a memorandum of his election to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
##

COTTON AGAIN SOARS; MAY TOUCHES 15 CTS.

The Maximum Advance Not Maintained, but Net Gain Is 16 to 17 Points.

RICH HARVEST FOR PLANTERS

Total Return of $100 a Bale Probable — Secretary Hester's Report on Consumption Published.

Cotton yesterday continued to show marked strength, chiefly as a result of bullish aggressiveness, with a moderate amount of buying by outsiders who had been attracted by the activity and advancing tendency of the market. New high levels were established, with the May option touching 15c, while the July sold slightly above that level. The maximum advance was not maintained up to the close, but the recession was trifling and the undertone was strong at the close. The net gain for the day was a matter of 16 to 17 points.

The disposition to place a bullish construction on every development is widespread. The record consumption of 14,813,000 bales last season, as reported by Secretary Hester, has encouraged predictions that the absorption for the new season will be even larger if the cotton can be obtained. Southern bulls contend that the damage in the Eastern belt has not been exaggerated and much capital is being made of every complaint of drought that comes from the Southwest. The weekly weather report, which will be published at noon today, is expected to furnish fresh ammunition for the campaign for higher prices.

When the rewards that are promised the Southern planter, provided present prices can be obtained, are considered there would appear to be little incentive for holding cotton for a further advance. A Texas wire received yesterday stated that contracts were being placed for cotton seed for the new season at $50 a ton. This means $25 a bale. If 15c should be realized, or the equivalent of $75 a bale, this would mean that the planter would get a total return of $100 a bale. On a crop of 13,000,000 bales, therefore, the South would receive an unprecedented reward.

First bales have been received from various points in the Eastern belt. The first bale at Montgomery, Ala., arrived on Aug. 4, or about nine days later than last year. On the other hand, Greenville, Miss., received its first bale five days ahead of last year.

Secretary Hester makes Southern mill stocks at the close of last season 721,600 bales, against 651,000 last year, and the counted and uncounted towns and plantations 870,000, against 1,888,000 last year. He places the total amount of cotton carried over in the South at the close of the year at 1,591,000 bales, against 2,539,000 last year. Hester's commercial crop by States is: Alabama, 1,255,000; Arkansas, 847,000; Florida, 60,000; Georgia, 2,220,000; Louisiana, 403,000; Oklahoma, 806,000; Mississippi, 1,100,000; North Carolina, &c., 803,000; South Carolina, 1,370,000; Tennessee, 510,000; Texas, 3,374,000. Total, 12,938,000 bales.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Aug	....	14.21	@14.23	14.04	Bid	
Oct	14.22	14.48	14.09	14.36@14.38	14.19@14.22	8.15
Dec	14.42	14.67	14.30	14.58@14.59	14.41@14.43	8.39
Jan	14.51	14.77	14.38	14.66@14.68	14.50@14.51	8.41
Mar	14.58	14.84	14.45	14.72@14.73	14.56@14.57	8.44
May	14.75	15.00	14.67	14.94@14.95	14.78@14.80	

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 30 points advance; middling at 14.40c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were strong at 25@37½ points higher; New Orleans, 15.25c; Galveston, 14.50c; Savannah, 14c; Memphis, 13.85c; Augusta, 13.88c; Houston, 14.05c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Year.
Oct	14.02	14.23	13.89	14.20	14.04	14.02@14.03
Dec	14.20	14.52	14.09	14.42	14.24	14.22@14.23
Jan	14.28	14.62	14.20	14.52	14.33	14.32@14.33
Mar	14.46	14.81	14.36	14.70	14.49	14.47@14.48
May	14.50	14.98	14.50	14.89	14.57	14.54@14.56

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 20 points higher at 8.69d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 12,000, all American. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct-Nov	8.50	8.56	8.46½	8.47½	8.49	
Jan-Feb	8.44	8.50	8.42½	8.43½	8.35½	
Mar-Apr	8.45	8.49½	8.42	8.43	8.36	
May-June	8.44	8.48	8.43½	8.43	8.35	

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.02c; October, 14.17c; January, 14.44c; March, 14.58c; May, 14.72c. The market there was due to open today 9½ to 11½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,970	261	67,056	113,832
New Orleans	5,728	612	....	130,778
Mobile	1,222	....	14,175	12,230
Savannah	1,068	19	50,778	50,527
Charleston	1	....	20,717	47,031
Wilmington	63	....	45,815	47,465
Norfolk	708	....	33,082	45,567

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	248	79	47,852	66,593
Memphis	61	32	53,052	73,818
St. Louis	103	150	7,547	13,211
Houston	980	2,550	33,845	46,318

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 3,000	1,634	1,873
New Orleans	1,700 to 2,100	1,845	274

Exports yesterday were 3,094 bales. Total thus far for this season, 66,788 bales. Total last season, 36,452 bales.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50.4 ft n of 182d St., 50 x100; Sam Slobodin against McEvoy & Koester Bldg. Co., Inc., et al.; June 17, 1916. ..... $107

WEBSTER AV, 2,242; Milllkin Wall Paper Co., Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Const. Co., et al.; June 27, 1916. ..... $100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

WEBB AV, e s 198 ft n of Parkview Place, 94.6x100; 185 Broadway Holding Corporation loans Fanyer Building Co., Inc., to erect one-story apartment..... $36,000

WEBB AV, e s, 150 ft n of Parkview Place, 48x100; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation loans Fanyer Building Co., Inc., to erect one-story apartment... $36,000

Wanted

by prominent Investment Banking firm a high grade Securities Salesman.

Splendid opportunity for man with clientele. Give full particulars of past business connections. All communications strictly confidential. Address G 311 Times Downtown.

Republic of Panama

Five Per Cent. Secured Sinking Fund Thirty-Year Gold Bonds Due November 1, 1944.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the terms of the Indenture hereinafter mentioned, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and William Nelson Cromwell, as Trustees under Trust Indenture made by the Republic of Panama, dated November 2, 1914, will receive written proposals or offers to sell to them as such Trustees, bonds secured by said Indenture to the extent that the Sinking Fund moneys in the hands of said Trustees applicable to that purpose will purchase the same. Under the terms of said Indenture, said Trustee cannot, without the approval of the Republic of Panama, accept any proposal at a price exceeding par and interest.

Proposals in writing should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 31st day of August, 1916, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Republic of Panama Gold Bonds, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.
Dated, New York, August 1, 1916.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was irregular, selling off 2 cents a bushel in the early trade under reports of cooler weather in the Northwest, and easy cables, followed by recoveries on rumors of large export sales, with final prices about at top and ¾ to ⅞c over the previous night. The cash market here was firm on the increased demand, with No. 1 durum quoted at $1.44; No. 2 hard, $1.46½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.54½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.53¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.33¾	1.31¼	1.33¼	1.33	1.07⅞
December	1.37	1.34¾	1.37	1.36⅝	1.08⅝
May	1.41⅜	1.39¼	1.41⅝	1.41⅛	1.12⅝

CORN.

Reports of rains and cooler weather over the central corn belt occasioned early selling, which depressed the market about ¾c per bushel, but good buying appeared on the decline, and later there was a sharp upturn, particularly in September, which closed ⅝c net higher, while later positions closed ⅛@¼c net lower, although materially above the bottom for the day. The cash market here was easy, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 96½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Export business was estimated at 100,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	83⅞	81⅝	83¼	82½	74⅞
December	70⅛	69⅝	70⅜	70⅝	64
May	74½	73⅜	74¼	74⅜	60¾

OATS.

Receipts were large and induced further hedge selling, under which prices declined a cent a bushel in the early trade, followed by partial recoveries, the close being ¼@⅜c net lower. Cash oats were steady, with No. 3 white quoted at 49¼@49½c; No. 4 white, 48@48½c; fancy clipped white, 50½@51½c; ordinary clipped white, 48½@50½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	43¾	43¼	43¾	44	39½
December	46¾	46¼	46⅝	47	39⅞
May	49⅜	48¾	49⅛	49⅞	42⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was generally firmer yesterday, with packers fair buyers. In the afternoon commission houses bought ribs and the grain strength helped the entire market, which clored near the top. Receipts at Chicago were 15,000, with 28,000 estimated for Wednesday. Kansas City had 1,600 and Omaha 7,200 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	13.12	12.85	13.12	12.90	8.15
October	13.15	12.90	13.12	12.95	8.20
Ribs—					
September	13.97	13.75	13.97	13.70	9.20
October	13.72	13.50	13.72	13.37	9.15
Pork—					
September	25.85	25.60	25.82	25.45	13.87
October	25.20	25.00	25.05	....	13.97

COTTONSEED OIL.

Pronounced activity and strength were features in the cottonseed oil market yesterday, the close being 22 to 23 points net higher for active positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	9.30@	9.15
August	9.30	9.20	9.28@9.35	9.19
September	9.36	9.11	9.32@9.34	9.10
October	8.99	8.72	8.97@8.98	8.68
November	8.75	8.45	8.71@8.73	8.39
December	8.77	8.45	8.72@8.74	8.40
January	8.79	8.47	8.74@8.75	8.42
February	....	....	8.76@8.84	8.44
March	8.90	8.67	8.88@8.92	8.55

COFFEE.

There was a further advance in the coffee market yesterday. September contracts led the advance selling up to 8.46c, or 15 points above Monday's closing figures, while May sold at 9c, or just about even with the best prices reached on the bull movement of last month. Closing prices showed slight reactions on the later months, but the tone was steady at a net advance of 6 to 16 points. Sales, including exchanges, amounted to 61,500 bags. The local spot market was steady at 9½c for Rio 7s, while Santos grades were a shade higher at 10½c for 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	8.60@8.62	8.44
September	8.64	8.50	8.44@8.45	8.49
October	....	....	8.47@8.48	8.53
November	....	....	8.70@8.71	8.50
December	8.72	8.65	8.72@8.73	8.50
January	....	....	8.75@8.79	8.66
February	....	....	8.82@8.84	8.73
March	8.90	8.82	8.88@8.89	8.79
April	....	....	8.92@8.93	8.84
May	9.00	8.95	8.95@8.97	8.89
June	....	....	9.00@9.02	8.94
July	....	....	9.05@9.07	8.99

SUGAR.

After opening steady, 2 to 8 points higher, the market for sugar futures showed rapid advances, due to a firmer tone in actual sugar, and to support from Cuban sources. The close showed net gains of 9 to 19 points, with sales for the day 12,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	4.88@4.92	4.70
September	4.96	4.86	4.92@4.93	4.77
October	4.94	4.81	4.90@4.91	4.75
November	4.83	4.73	4.81@4.82	4.72
December	4.85	4.75	4.81@4.82	4.73
January	....	....	4.76@4.80	4.15
February	4.02	4.02	4.02@4.05	3.93
March	....	....	4.05@4.08	3.96
April	....	....	4.08@4.10	3.99
May	....	....	4.11@4.13	4.02
June	....	....	4.14@4.16	4.04
July	....	....	4.17@4.19	4.07

The local market for refined sugar was a little steadier today, with some of the leading refiners advancing their prices, the quotations now ranging from 7.15 to 7.35c for fine granulated.

There was an improved tone in raw sugar, with local refiners coming into the market for 100,000 bags Cubas, in port, afloat, and prompt, at 4¼c cost and freight basis. Another local refiner took 7,500 bags Cubas, prompt clearance, at 4⅛c cost and freight, advancing the spot price to 5.85c for Cuban centrafugals. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.85c; molasses, 5.18c; cost and freight, 4⅛c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,623 packages. Moderate trading and a steady to firm feeling, without material change in prices. Creamery extras (92 score) per pound, 30c; higher scoring lots, 30¼@31c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 28½@29½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 26@28½c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 28½@30c; seconds, 26@28c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 25@26¾c; renovated, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25½@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23½@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22½c; No. 2, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 18,012 cases. Practically all receipts more or less seriously damaged by heat. New laid qualities, free from hot weather defects, continue very scarce, and are establishing a rain to good proportion of such are promptly saleable at relatively firm prices, varying widely according to the number obtainable fit for best trade. Average and lower qualities are prorated for sale at weak and irregular prices. Storage eggs rather less buoyant, but high qualities generally held with confidence.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MORTON ST, 38; Jacob Rosenfeld, committee, against Julia Mendelson et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Fixman.

16TH ST, s s, 101.8 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x100.8; the New York Savings Bank against William Boyd Spencer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Dutton.

19TH ST, 144 and 146 West; Abraham H. Levy against Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Kohn.

21ST ST, 505 West; 10th Av, 185 to 193; 22d St, 505 West; 10th Av, 203 to 207, 213 to 219; 23d St, 506, 507, 508, 509, and 519 West; 10th Av, 227; 22d St, 489 and 493 West; 23d St, 384, 400 to 406, 468, and 470 West; 8th Av, 238 and 240; 8th Av, 214 and 216; 23d St, 267 and 271 West; 7th Av, 234, and 8th Av, 282 and 288; Albert J. Appell against Anna M. Appell et al., amended partition; attorneys, Appell & Taylor.

31ST ST, s s, 146.4 ft w of Madison Av, 21x75; Union Trust Co. of New York against Hamilton V. McCroskery et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

92D ST, s s, 417.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100.8; Carrie Kauffmann against Lavinia J. Cohen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Jacobus.

188D ST, s s, 503.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; New York Dispensary against Laura Lehman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. de P. Foster.

126TH ST, 321 West; Richard Arnold et al., trustees, against Caroline A. Wilbur et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Goldmark.

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, e s, 136.1 ft n of 181st St, 16.7x85.9; Jessie Gifford against Mike Creamer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Hall.

3d Av, w s, 115.3 ft n of Wendover Av, 90x200; Home Life Insurance Co., against Zarland Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swaln.

152D ST, n s, 260 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x143.6; Wells P. Eagleton against John J. Tully Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Old Twelfth Street Church to Give Way for Apartments—Sale on the Bowery—City Block Leasehold Sold Under Manhattan Bridge—Good Long Island Market.

One of the old churches in the upper Greenwich section west of Sixth Avenue is about to give way to a large apartment house improvement. Arrangements have practically been closed, it was ascertained yesterday, by the Trustees of the Second United Presbyterian Church to sell their old edifice at 119 to 125 West Twelfth Street to a building syndicate. Application will soon be made to the court for approval. The property has a frontage of 74.5 on the north side of the street, near Sixth Avenue, by 103.9 deep. The consideration will be about $65,000.

While services have been held in the building the greater part of the work of the organization has been done at the new upper west side building completed a short time ago at Audubon Avenue and 172d Street, known as the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. James P. Lytle is pastor, and he is also in charge of the work at Twelfth Street.

The church, a few years ago consolidated with the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, which occupied the Twelfth Street building and the old home of the former organization on Seventh Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, was sold to the Wells Fargo Express Company for about $75,000. Most of the money was used to erect the Fort Washington edifice.

It is said the new owners of the Twelfth Street property will erect a nine-story apartment with studios and small suites for which there is a growing demand in the neighborhood.

Physicians Buy and Sell Dwellings.

Dr. J. F. Gillette sold to J. F. Barnes 222 East Seventeenth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 19 by 80.

Dr. George D. Stewart is the buyer of the Pembroke Jones house at 18 East Fifty-first Street.

Deal on the Bowery.

Mary Wilson purchased from the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company for investment 266 Bowery, a four-story loft building with a store on a lot 16.6 by 98.9. The sellers acquired the property in foreclosure preceedings last March.

Buys Leasehold of City Block.

Friedman Brothers have purchased from the Lewis Holding Company, controlled by S. Hirschman, the leasehold of the vacant block under the approach to the Manhattan Bridge, fronting 120 feet on Division Street, and 120 feet on East Broadway, and Forsyth Streets, for improvement with seven two-story stores on Division Street and a moving picture theatre at East Broadway and Market Street.

The property is owned by the city, and last March the Lewis Holding Company purchased a ten-year lease from the city at $16,000 a year, with a ten-year renewal at $17,500. The sale of this lease is said to have been made at a substantial advance. The proposed buildings will cost about $100,000. Hiram Rinaldo was the broker in the transaction.

City Leases Old School.

The Garden Improvement Company, represented by Lind & Pfeifer, attorneys, bid $4,528 a year for a ten-year lease of the old school building at 29 to 34 Allen Street, 98 by 73.3, near Hester Street. The lease was sold in Municipal Building by the City of New York, the upset price being $3,500. Harris & Mandelbaum, realty operators, bid $4,510. The lease carries a ten-year renewal privilege. The school building was erected by the city in 1850 and for the last ten years has been used for storage purposes. It will be altered into stores and lofts.

Tenement Deals.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Louis H. Harris the six-story new law tenement, 241-43 West Thirteenth Street, on a lot 41.8 by 103.3, to the Greenwich Realty Company.

The Swift Realty Company sold to the Belmont Realty Company the five-story apartment house, on plot 37.6 by 100, at 367 West 173d Street.

Harris Wilson sold to Annie Glick, 68 East 102d Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 30 by 100.11, adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue.

A Recent Buyer.

J. E. Carpenter is the buyer of the three five-story flats on the southwest corner of Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Louis Arnold sold 661 Atlantic Avenue, a two-story brick store property, 12.6 by 70, for L. S. Leone to John G. Norgall, who occupies the premises for commercial uses; 695 Atlantic Avenue, a three-story brick shop building, 20 by 88, for Robert R. Danzilo to Max Beigelman for investment, and 699 Atlantic Avenue, a four-story brownstone store dwelling, 20 by 110, for Robert R. Danzilo to an investor.

Long Island.

Pell & Tibbits have sold for the Wampage Realty Company, a plot 75 by 100, on East Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, Long Island City, adjoining the corner of Twelfth Street, to Nicholas Nehrbecker, Jr.

Annie Laurie Fisher has purchased from Edwin N. Rouley of Northport his property at Eaton's Neck, fronting on Long Island Sound. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

The Fyfe estate, which has large realty holdings at College Point, L. I., has sold through the agency of Thomas J. Smith 143 lots to the Jay Bee Ess Realty Company of Long Island City. The lots are situated on Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Streets, College Point, and are a short distance north of High Street. The purchasing company plans to build at once forty-four houses of both one and two family design.

The Long Island City Investors Corporation has sold to Orry Waterbury, Jr., of Iona City, on a lot 25 by 100, in Long Island City, on the west side of Thirteenth Avenue, 450 north of Broadway, for $2,250. Burton Thompson & Co. were the brokers.

The Astoria Holding Corporation has taken title from B. Krieger to a plot, 134 by 150, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Vandeventer Avenue; a plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Grand and Sixth Avenues; a plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Grand and Fifth Avenues; a plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Vandeventer and Sixth Avenues, and a plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Vandeventer and Fifth Avenues, Astoria.

New Jersey.

Colonel I. N. Lewis, the inventor of the rapid-fire gun, has purchased the Elisabethan residence of Seth Sprague Terry, situated on Russell Terrace and Hawthorne Place, Montclair. The property has been held at $70,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the transaction.

Milan C. Bump has purchased the Dutch Colonial residence being erected by Peter Carlson at the corner of Waterbury and Beverley Roads, Montclair. The property was held at $16,000. The sale, which was for cash, was negotiated by Simpson Merritt Company.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y., a plot on Marlborough Road, adjoining the property of the Nepperhan Heights Country Club, to J. O. Rogers of Pelham and New York; to Max Mayer of New York an additional plot on Linden Avenue, adjoining his present holdings; and a plot on Myrtle Avenue, (one of the newly opened streets at Nepperhan Heights,) to R. H. Walker of Yonkers.

Connecticut Hilltop Sold.

John Crawford has sold for Frank T. Palmer to a New York steel manufacturer a hilltop estate near Westport, Conn. The property consists of over 100 acres on an elevation of nearly 400 feet and commands exceptional views of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. There is an old-fashioned house and a complete set of outbuildings. In the neighborhood are the country places of William E. Davidge, Dunlevy Milbank, Allan Dawson, and Horace H. Harlburtt.

Mail Closes Lease for Lupton Building

The Evening Mail, through the Mail and Express Company, owner and publisher, closed its deal with the city yesterday by acquiring at public sale the lease of the Lupton Building for its new home at $18,000 a year. It is at 23 to 27 City Hall Place, fronting 59 feet by 99 deep, near the Municipal Building. The lease is for five years. The Evening Mail will move from its present home, 203 Broadway, as soon as necessary alterations are completed and new machinery installed.

Commercial Leases.

Barnett & Co. have leased the store, 22 East 125th Street, to the Cut Rate Phonograph Shop.

The Duross Company has leased the store 783 Washington Street to Spellman & Co. Also, the store, 217 West Fourteenth Street, to Styles & Cash.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Horn & Hardart Company to Edward Week & Son, in the mercantile building at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, the store, 56 East Twenty-third Street, which will be opened as a branch establishment of the Week Company.

Nelson Lee & Green have leased for a term of nine years and eight months for the Belmore Lunch Company, an easterly portion of their space at 3 West Thirty-first Street as an addition to the store at 300 Fifth Avenue. The lessee is George H. Holden, who, through the same brokers, recently leased the adjoining Fifth Avenue corner store for a period of ten years at a rental of $12,000 per annum for the retail sale of birds and animals.

White-Goodman have leased the store at 48 West Fifteenth Street to Rosensweig & Gruber.

Arthur E. Wood has leased the store at 2,003 Seventh Avenue for Dr. H. D. Burnham to Charles Beckerman, ladies' tailoring.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street to the Ignition Specialties Company.

Burton Thompson & Co. have leased a small store in the Standard Arcade, on the New Street level, to Morris Appel, for a news and book shop. The same brokers have also leased one of the stores on the Boardway level to K. H. Dalkranian & Sons, rugs and jewelry.

Hearing Today on Long I sland Railroad Track Lease.

The Public Service Commission will hold a hearing at 2:30 this afternoon upon the question of the fare to be charged in case the commission takes a lease of the Long Island Railroad tracks to Whitestone and Little Neck, and attaches them for operation to the rapid transit system of the city.

These tracks, if leased, would be operated as an extension of the new "L" line to Corona. This line is leased to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for operation, and trackage rights have been granted to the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, so that trains of both the Interborough and the Brooklyn companies will operate over it. The line, as far as Corona, is a part of the dual system of rapid transit and must be operated at a five-cent fare. The companies objected, however, to extending the operation of trains beyond the Corona terminus at the same rate of fare.

A suggestion was then made by property owners interested that an additional five-cent fare could be charged beyond the terminus of the city-owned line. At the hearing the commission will hear those opposed as well as those in favor of the proposed additional fare.

Protective Association of Builders.

An organization known as the Investing Builders' Association has been formed for protection and co-operative purposes in all general matters regarding building, contracting and labor questions. The officers are: J. E. R. Carpenter, President; Alexander M. Bing, Vice President; Edgar A. Levy, Second Vice President, and David Tischman, Secretary.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Bank St, n s, 127.8 ft w of 4th St, 25x109.4x irregular; 4-story tenement; M. E. Coman et al. against M. S. Jordan et al.; O'Gorman, B. & V., attorneys; due, $26,546.83; to John Jordan, a party in interest, for $26,000.

138th St, 161 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x96.5x irregular; four-story dwelling; K. E. Galbraith against E. M. De Lyons et al.; J. C. Ten Eyck, attorney; due, $5,980.64; taxes, &c., $310.60; to the praintiff for $3,560.

By Henry Brady.

131st St, 604 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 25x99.11, vacant; adjourned to Oct. 10.

By J. H. Mayers.

31st St, 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x34.8x irregular; five-story building; William Goldstone against D. A. Bath et al.; Myers & S., attorneys; due, $6,090.62; taxes, &c., $691.96; to the plaintiff for $20,137.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

198th St, s s, 25 ft e of Marion Av, 20x75; three-story dwelling; E. A. Benedict against L. H. Lang et al.; P. A. Donnelly, attorney; due, $7,426.20; taxes &c., $856; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph & Co.

Maitland Av, e s, 147 ft e of Ericson Place, 25x205.6x irregular; to Koch against Catharine Williams et al.; L. G. Mapes, attorney; due, $1,230.16; taxes, &c., $157.86; to Peter F. Connor for $1,575.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

By Henry Brady.

143d St, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, three-story building; M. E. Coman against M. T. Smith et al.; O'Gorman, B. & V., attorneys; due, $10,467.73.

By Samuel Marx.

East End Av, 87, e s, 76.8 ft n of 88d St, 25.6x98, four-story flat; Alfred Epstein et al., executors, against E. B. R. Dittrich, executors, et al.; Yankauer & D., attorneys; due, $2,554.41; taxes, &c., $153; prior mtg, $11,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Stebbins Av, 1,106, s s, 25 ft w of 167th St, 25x85x irregular, three-story frame house; J. S. Williams against William Brunner et al.; J. M. Williams, attorney; due, $986.99; taxes, &c., $956.61.

By James J. Donovan.

Townsend Av, 1,200.2 ft n of Belmont St, 27.2x15.9x22.1, gore; G. T. Hauser, as executor, against Merwin Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $478.30; taxes, &c., $20.

By George Price.

134th St, 340 East, s s, 89.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100, four-story flat; S. S. Marx against H. M. Weill Co. et al.; Berliner & W., attorneys; due, $7,074.32; taxes, &c., $284.64.

134th St, 342 East, s s, 110.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100, four-story flat; same against same, Action 2; same attorneys; due, $7,074.32; taxes, &c., $284.64.

Quimby Av, n e corner of Havemeyer Av, 86.9x103; Thorn against Michael Brady et al.; H. B. Chambers, attorney; due, $2,048.09; taxes, &c., $1,624.40.

By James L. Wells Company.

Jackson Av, 445, w s, 426.9 ft s of Dater St, 50x143.3x irregular, two-story frame dwelling; Dollar Savings Bank against Catherine Ruf et al.; Mackellar & G., attorneys; due, $4,368.52; taxes, &c., $542.50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 853, to an eight-story office and factory building, estate of Jacob Korn, 353 5th Av, owner; Oscar Levison, 5 West 31st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

55th St, 234 West, to a five-story residence for stores and offices; William Wiese, 224 West 55th St, owner; Gustave E. Steinback, 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $11,000.

188TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Belmont Av, to a one-story brick store, 50x83; Traf Building Co., John W. Dertinger, 4,029 Lowarre Place, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 113-113½, e s, 34.1x103.7x33.10x108.7; Meyer A. Goldstein to Congold Realty Co., 113 Bowery, all liens, July 10; attorney, Abr. I. Spiro, 135 Broadway.....$100

BROOME ST, 205 and 207, s s, 43.11 ft w of Eldridge St, 32.10x87.11, foreclosure July 27; Abel C. Thomas, referee, to Margaret Jaeger, 207 East 13th St, mtg $40,000, April 7; attorney, Max Periman, 55 Liberty St.....

Over and above mtg $4,000

BROOME ST, 299, s s, 75.10 ft w of Eldridge St, 32.10x87.9, foreclosure, July 27, Alfred Hayes, referee, to Samuel Kardin, 1,800 9th Av, mtg $40,000; Aug. 7; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$4,000

CARMINE ST, 30-32, s s, 58.9 ft e of Varick St, 40x90; Meyer A. Goldstein to Congold Realty Co., 113 Bowery, ½ part, all liens, July 10; attorney, A. I. Spiro, 135 Broadway.....$100

WATER ST, 663, s s, 375 ft w of Jackson St., 25x70, American Mortgage Company to Fred. I. Middlebrook, 2,830 Broadway, trustee, July 19; attorney, Bowers Co., 45 Cedar Street.....$100

SAME property, Fredric J. Middlebrook, trustee, to Josephine M., Wm. J. and Ruth M. Ryan, 202 Riverside Drive, and Agnes R. Schickel, Stamford, Conn.....$1

WHITE ST, 81, 25x100; Margaret D. Hopkins to Karl S. Dietz, 477 Park Place, Brooklyn, mtg $40,100, all liens, June 17; attorneys, Davies, D., T. & D., 1 Liberty St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Karl S. Dietz to Louis D. Hopkins and Margaret D., his wife, tenants by entirety, mtg $40,100; attorneys, same.....$1

2D AV, e s, 20 south, 65th St., 48x25xirregular; Bela D. Eisler to Osmond Realty Corporation, 30 Pine St.; interest, $7,500, c. a. g., July 22; address B. D. Eisler, 30 Pine Street.....$1.00

9TH ST, s s, 150 e 2d Av, 25x87.10, Meyer A. Goldstein, et al. to Congold Realty Co., 113 Bowery, July 10; all liens; attorney, A. I. Spiro, 135 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, n s, 300 e of 2d Av., 25x94.10 Meyer A. Goldstein et al., to Congold Realty Co., 113 Bowery, July 10; attorney A. I. Spiro, 135 Broadway.....$100

11TH ST, n s, 139.10 ft w of Waverley Place, 12x20x irregular; Gertrude E. Cooper to Mary G. and Frances D. Cooper, Asbury Park, N. J., mtg $3,500, June 3; attorney, Frank Benjamin, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.....$1

83D ST, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 98.9x25x irregular; John I. Downey to John I. Downey, Inc., 410 West 34th St, b. and s., Aug. 3; attorneys, Montgomery & P., 2 Wall St.....$1

36TH ST, n s, 274 ft w of 8th Av, 49x98.9; John I. Downey to Jatison Construction Co., 18 East 41st St, b. and s., all liens, Aug. 7; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.$1

38TH ST, n s, 222.6 ft e of 3d Av, 22.6x98.9; Edw. T. Armstrong, Rockville Centre, L. I., to James A. Armstrong, 808 8th Av, Brooklyn, 2-32 part, right, title, and interest, Aug. 7; attorney, George V. Brower, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

46TH ST, s s, 100

Apartments of the Highest Type
Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,500 to $3,000.
Representative on premises.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.
Representative on Premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,350.
Representative on Premises.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,350.
Representative on Premises.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.
Representative on premises.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway & 140th Street.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

46 West 73rd Street.
Private House Block.
One Apartment to a Floor.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. Every modern improvement.
Rent $3,000.
Representative on premises.

Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
Modern high-class fireproof apartment. Southern exposure and abundance of light.
1 Apartment, 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000.
1 Apartment, 5 Rooms & Bath, $900.

Upon request we will mail you a booklet containing full description of our houses.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons
IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 8700 SCHUYLER

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, MANAGED BY OWNER

THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS BATH, $1200-$1300
Extra Maid's Room if Desired.
7 Rooms Foyer, 2-3 Baths $1700 to $2000 8 Rooms Foyer, 3 Baths, $1800.
Abundant Closet Room.

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Living Room.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$660 | 4 ROOMS, $720-$800
5 ROOMS, $840-$900 | 6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200
Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

WEST END HALL,
840 West End Ave.
CORNER 101ST STREET
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1400-$1700

THE WILMINGTON
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

THE WINTHROP,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
THE MELVILLE,
Attractive Apartments
5 ROOMS $630-$660 | 6 ROOMS $720-$780 | 7 ROOMS $810-$900

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE PARAMOUNT
315 West 99th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS, FIREPROOF.
4 to 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
This building offers the maximum of service and comfort in apartment houses.
Rents $840 to $1,250.
Superintendent on premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 BROADWAY (140th St.)

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,100-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

Cambride Hall
544 West 157th St.
Handsome fireproof elevator Apartment, near subway and Riverside Drive; select location; 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rentals $600 to $900.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3551 Broadway (146th St.)

Burrell
638 West 160th Street.
Recently completed.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
$600 to $900 per Annum.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

1655 BROADWAY,
West Side, bet. 51st and 52d Sts.
STORE FOR RENT.
Size 25x70.
Attractive lease.
WM. B. MAY & CO.
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY
at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 Church St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS
In Choice Locations, Where Unexcelled Service Is Assured.

THE MADRID
Modern Elevator House.
552 Riverside Drive,
Adjacent to 127th St.
4-6 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY MODERATE. FINE VIEW OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OPPOSITE THE CLAREMONT AND CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND "L."

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. Cor. 180th St.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS.
Exceptionally Well Arranged
CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

DUNNCRAGGAN
New Elevator Building.
867 W. 181st St.,
At Riverside Drive.
3-4-5 Elegant Rooms
WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND COMFORT OF TENANTS. ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.

The Trossachs
New Elevator House.
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
Just North of 181st St.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants.
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

A few of these Apartments are available with Summer concessions. Our Fall list of Apartments, from 2 to 10 rooms, now ready. Agent on premises, or
KEMPE & CO., 87th St. B'way. Schuyler 5610.

FOR Small Families
Six rooms and bath; with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.
THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
A street of private houses.
Rents $480 to $660.
Superintendent on premises.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway (146th St.)

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 399f.

-CARVEL COURT-
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
5-6 Large Rooms,
ALL IMPROVEMENTS,
RENT $50-$55.
GROUND FLOOR
For Doctor or Dentist.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Tel. 7240 Columbus — 162 W. 72d STREET — Tel. 7240 Columbus

A Selected List of Apartments

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,300 to $1,900.

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue,
Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

590 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 89th Street.
8, 9, 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Rent $2,500 to $4,200.

"San Domingo"
No. 949 West End Avenue,
Between 106th & 107th Streets.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,200.

304 West 92d Street
Near West End Avenue.
6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 to $1,700.

Devonshire
325 West 83d Street,
Near West End Avenue.
6 & 7 Rooms.
$720 to $1,000.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200 to $1,400.

St. Valier
90 Morningside Drive.
Block Front 119th to 120th.
7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$1,300.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

La Grange
1 West 81st St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,000 to $1,300.

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 & $1,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,700 to $2,200.

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 and $1,500.

The Wesley
158 West 81st St.,
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
4, 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $840 to $1,000.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600 to $900.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street,
Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street,
Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

Strathallan
350 West 88th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,400 & $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,400.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av.,
Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,400 and $1,700.

Barleford
49 Claremont Ave.,
Southwest Corner 119th St.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$720 to $1,200.

Fair View Court
175 Claremont Av.,
4 Rooms & Bath.
5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $360 to $600.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

162 West 72d St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS** 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths. $1,500
9 Rooms, 3 Baths. TO
Cor. Apt. of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths. $3,000
Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 West 79th. Tel. 9837—Schuyler.

TURRETS
116 Riverside Drive, Cor. 84th St.
Magnificent Apartments.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
All Modern Appointments.
$1,800 to $3,200 Per Annum.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 51ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 52D STREET.
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

9 Room Apartments
With 2 or 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central-Park-West
North Corner 86th Street.

65 Central Park W.
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.,
Very desirable 8-room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park. Unusually large, airy rooms; elevator; high-class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to Supt.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

640 Riverside Drive,
N. E. Cor. 141st St.
13-STORY FIREPROOF
High class apartment,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms,
1 to 3 Baths.
Convenient location, beautiful surroundings. South and west exposure.
Rentals $600 to $1,500.
Resident manager on premises or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway
(146th St.)

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., Near Broadway.
7 Rooms
$1,100 and $1,200
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent,
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 15x22
Dining Rooms 15x18
Bedrooms 14x16

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator; all-night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

14 to 20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Rooms Extra Large, Light Rooms. $35 to $65
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE.
ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens. $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 8397. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

743-5th Ave.
(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of
2 & 3 ROOMS,
with all modern and up to date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2756 Mur. Hill.

CORNER APARTMENTS ON PARK AVENUE
The Niagara, 71 East 87th St.
5 Rooms and Bath . . . $480
6 Rooms and Bath . . . $720
8 Rooms and Bath . . . $1000
Elevator Service, etc.
Apply on premises or
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av. 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1,337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apartment suitable for doctor, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $1,000 to $1,500. Modern, fireproof. Supt on premises. Commission to brokers.

The Cleveland
Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

THE PALACIO,
59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave.; 8 rooms, 2 baths; choice residential section; all large rooms; $1,800. Superintendent.

A—640 Madison Av. "HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 Rooms and Bath, $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400-$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Supt.
BROOKLYN.
MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
635 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Real estate, collection, management, repair of property; position; firm, estate. G 307 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights, vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,650. $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Bldg., to 77th St.

A beautiful new Colonial house, eight rooms and bath; finest section of Flatbush; for rent, $75 month. H. S. Denton, 25 East 14th St., New York.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

BRONX LOTS at $250 each; any part of 100 lots in Arden Section to quick buyers. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St., N.Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Old-fashioned country home, improvements, 7 rooms; large outbuilding, flowers, garden, trees, fruit; 30 minutes out; price, $2,500; some cash and $20 monthly buys it. R Ex., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Herald Sq.
Ready for occupancy from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

6-room cottage, near lake; garden, all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125, N. Y. Times Downtown.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

78th, bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., 3 story and basement, with extension; two baths; fine block; rent $1,400.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I WANT
lots or small house in exchange for fine brick store property in Flatbush. Builder, 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Country villa of late Max Levison, 415 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., will be sold at executor's sale without reservation Saturday, Aug. 12, 1916, 3 P. M., on premises, by William W. Ford, auctioneer; hollow tile and stucco, modern dwelling; 13 rooms, 4 baths; spacious garage, with chauffeur's quarters; large plot; fine views; terms 10% cash, 60% mortgage; three years, 5½%. Further particulars Mortimer H. Hess, Attorney, 160 Broadway, New York, or William W. Ford, White Plains.

FOR SALE AT GREENACRES.
New home, 11 rooms, 3 baths, sun room, fine sleeping porch, hot water heat; 2 car garage; attractive grounds; high situation; handy station, golf and tennis clubs. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Yonkers.—145 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on August sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

SCARSDALE—8 rooms and two baths; quarter acre; shade, garden; near church, school, and trolley; sale, $10,000; rent, $65. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HARTSDALE, on the hilltop; twelve-room shingle and stone house, three baths, sun room, sleeping porch; garage. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station, restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—45 minutes out on Long Island; 10 minutes' walk from station; new house, on unusually large lot; seven rooms and bath; combination electric light and gas; steam heat; large cellar and attic; price $4,700; on favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds, near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small chicken farm with 6-room cottage, poultry house, vegetable patch, near station and town; easy terms. Schmidt, Box 127 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES.
30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,900 to $6,100.
QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

Long Beach, five lots, corner plot, Riverside Boulevard; sacrifice. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Poultry farm; bargain. Address Reasonable, 175 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm 12½ acres, 2 miles from Ridgewood, N. J.; good level land in corn, oats, fruit, and berries; large frontage on macadam road running back to the Saddle River; Dutch stone house, 8 rooms and bath; convenient to Paterson and Ridgewood markets; reasonable price and terms. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y., Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J., Tel. 355.

Worth Inquiring Into.—Modern home, seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, electric lights, gas, coal range, hardwood trim, parquet floors, fireplace; sacrifice, because foreclosed; restricted N. J. suburb; 50x125. P 332 Times Downtown.

SOUTH ORANGE & MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
A few modern houses; choice neighborhoods. For rent or for sale on easy terms.
Write of phone J. Charles O'Brien Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y., or South Orange, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J.) AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 18 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

For Sale—Old homestead with all modern improvements; about 18 acres under cultivation; fruit, berries, shade trees, barns, chicken houses; hour from N. Y.; mile from station; sacrifice price. Box 82, Dunellen, N. J.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J.
Houses, $6,000 to $12,000; easy terms.
6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath. Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$3,500.
BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

Fruit and poultry farm, 25 acres; 900 bearing fruit trees; plant for 500 fowls; 1,800-incubator, 4 brooder houses; 7-room house; 2 barns; fine location; owner leaving for Alaska, will sell for $4,500. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 423 Maplewood.

$25 per month buys a new house near Mountain Station, N. J., 5 rooms, bath, every improvement; lot 31x125; 40 minutes from N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Ideal location; attractive Colonial house; acre plot; new; great bargain; 7,500, terms to suit; near station. Smith-Singer Company.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home; fine location; high, healthful; near trolley and train for up and downtown; 30 minutes out; large plot; garage, fine sleeping chambers, large veranda and living room; exceptional value; rent $50 per month. L. G. Coorer, Leonia, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A GEM AND A BARGAIN.
Attractive country place in Western Connecticut; 15 minutes' walk to railroad station; lawns, shade, garden, fruit, flowers, icehouse, steam heat, electric light, laundry, with set tubs; bath, &c. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

For Sale.—The old Lordship Park Farm House, near salt water, good bathing; four minutes' walk to trolley line. Write or call Joseph Rundecker, Bridgeport, Conn. Phone 3288-3.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—For sale, up-to-date, fully equipped and stocked village dairy farm in Southern New Hampshire; price $7,200. Lock Box 62, Henniker, N. H.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED.—Country home in mountains; exchange for good paying property in N. Y. City. Box 421, 852 Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up. Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 54 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

22D, 144 EAST.—18-foot living room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath for rent until Oct. 1.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
P 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special Rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.
THE BEVERWYCK, 39 West 27th St.

Washington Square section; beautiful 4-room apartment; completely furnished; unfurnished rental; $85 month; year; immediate possession. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 8974

68TH, 37 WEST.—Apartments, private bath, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; first floor; exclusive.

Central Park South.—Three-room apartment facing park; rent furnished at unfurnished rental; year, $1,000. Tel. Vanderbilt 1452.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; business people preferred.

Outside small elevator apartment; $100 for two months. Baxter, 58 West 57th.

Unfurnished—East Side.

ATTENTION.—NEAR LEXINGTON AV. SUBWAY—AT 165 TO 169 E. 95TH ST. TO RENT—APARMENTS,
8 and 9 large rooms, all improvements. One apartment, first floor, suitable for doctor. See Janitor on premises.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH.
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,250-$1,500.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club.
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

901 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 67th.—8 and 9 rooms and 3 baths, $1,800 up.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 17 WEST.
Apartment, 8 rooms, all improvements, open fireplace; private house. Bogert.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

84th, 128-132 West, adjoining Broadway. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35-$55. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 85th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington Av., Southeast Corner 181st.—The most elegant elevator apartments on Washington Heights; 3 rooms, $33; 4 rooms, $40-$47.50; 5 rooms, $45-$65; 6 rooms, $70-$75; 7 rooms, $70-$111; 9 rooms, $81.75-$125.

Five rooms and bath,
Eight rooms, three baths.
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

Swampscott, 860 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $43 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

A.—STUDIO APARTMENT—A.
128 West 34th, adjoining Broadway.—2 rooms and bath, kitchenette, electricity, gas; $55; skylights. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

1,945 7TH AV. (117TH).
Select apartment, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hallboy; rent $50-$65.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Two and three rooms and kitchenette; four rooms and bath, all modern improvements; hall and telephone service; reasonable.

121st St., 419 West.—Choice 5-6 room apartments; rents $33-$43; university neighborhood; subway, elevated. See Superintendent.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Four-room west furnished apartment, west side, below 90th St.; must be first class in every respect; state all and lowest price for one year in letter; southern exposure preferred. J 166 Times.

Wanted—Early in September, furnished housekeeping apartment, two bedrooms; must be reasonable, clean, and comfortable. Write C., 19 East 52d.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished.

Will pay $80 month three room, bath, elevator apartment, upper west side, between 116th and 137th Sts. Y 204 Times Annex.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STERN'S STAR BEEF CO., INC, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:00 A. M., assets of the above bankrupt, as follows: butcher's supplies and fixtures, including safes, desks, chairs, cash registers, blocks, ice boxes, electric chopping machines, &c., located at
3,195 Broadway,
1,451 Amsterdam Ave., and
2,251 Third Ave., Borough of Manhattan.
The above stores are now in operation and may be inspected on any day between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Horses and wagons will also be sold at 2,251 Third Ave.
Butcher's supplies and fixtures at 1,800 Second Ave.; inspection Aug. 14th from 10 A. M. till 12 M.
Butcher's supplies and fixtures at 59th St. and 1st Ave.; inspection Aug. 14th from 1 P. M till 3 P. M.
Show cases and blocks at 262 West 145th St.; inspection Aug. 14th from 3:30 P. M. till 5:30 P. M.
The sale will commence at 3,195 Broadway on August 15th at 10:00 A. M., continuing immediately thereafter at the various addresses.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GRABER and CHARLES A. WECHSLER, individually and as copartners trading as GRABER & WECHSLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, August 9, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 164 West 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' suits, linens, silks, pongees, piece goods, ribbons, trimmings, machines, power tables, motors, cutting tables, fixtures, safe, &c., also the Assignee's right, title, and interest in and to the good will and trade name of the bankrupt.
LOUIS MAXWELL COHEN, Assignee.
MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, New York.

To Let for Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIRST AVENUE AND 96TH STREET, Northeast Corner.
Plot 100 by 168 feet

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—An area of low pressure that developed over New England in the last twenty-four hours has caused an energetic in-draught of southerly winds over that section and portions of the Middle Atlantic States. Thus greatly intensifying the heat conditions over those districts. Happily, local thunderstorms during Tuesday lowered the temperature somewhat even if but temporarily. Thundershowers also occurred over a narrow strip stretching from Missouri eastward to the Atlantic, also moderating the temperature in that region.

Pressure distribution points to the eastward movement of a well-defined low that Tuesday night occupied North Dakota. The movement of this low will tend to continue for several days, high temperatures in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Plains States.

Districts farther east will come under the influence of this low toward the middle and end of the week.

The weather east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio Wednesday and Thursday will be unsettled and showery and fair to the northward. The weather will also be showery in the Middle Atlantic States Wednesday with fairly high temperature. Fair and somewhat warmer weather is probable toward the end of the week.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate west to northwest, with occasional thundershowers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh southwest to west with fair weather.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	69	77	4 P. M.	77	79
6 A. M.	69	76	8 P. M.	70	79
9 A. M.	75	80	9 P. M.	71	79
12 M.	83	86	11 P. M.	71	76

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 82; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 91 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 73 degrees at 3:45 P. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.7s inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.67 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
3:30—122-124 W. 49 St.; Schwartz & Buehler	Slight
5:00—32 E. 23 St.; Wm. Whitney	None
6:10—2,288 Beaumont Av.; W. Gallagher	None
7:06—2,244 Amsterdam Av.; not given	slight
7:50—153-157 5th Av., L. Block Co.	Slight
9:10—314 B'way; Alexander & Stern	Slight
10:55—721 B'way; Subway Construction Company	Not given
10:55—124-126 W. 136 St.; C. Martin	None
P.M.	
2:00—521 E. 135 St.; L. Zarslaiff	Slight
2:40—212 Eldridge St.; not given	Slight
3:20—464 W. 44th St.; not given	Slight
5:30—193 E. 3 St.; Annie Dalesky	Slight
7:00—39 E. 20 St.; D. Weinstein Co.	$500
8:30—85 Pitt St.; Frank Lemel	Slight
8:55—42 3 d St.; Isadore Barnet	Not given
9:38—536 W. 30 St.; not given	Slight
10:45—153 W. 44 St.; E. Lowenthal	Slight
10:48—2 W. 33 St.; Lengass & Co.	$500

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The resignation of 2d Lt. S. J. Cockrell, 2d Inf., Ky. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Transfers: 2d Lt. F. G. Dillman, from Inf. arm to C. A. C.; 2d Lts. J. Heidner, from C. A. C. to Inf. arm. Lt. Dillman will report to Commanding Officer, Provisional Regiment at Del Rio, Texas, for duty, and Lt. Heidner will report to the Commanding Officer at 3d Battalion, 21st Inf., Calexico, Cal., for duty.

Capt. C. B. Gatewood, Ord. Dept., detailed as Major in the Ord. Dept.

Capt. F. E. Williford and 1st Lt. W. L. Clark, C. A. C., to Boston to take course of instruction for one year at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, beg. nning Sept 18.

Capt. S. McFarland, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed one visit to Springfield Armory, Mass., on business pertaining to the manufacture of automatic machine rifles and guns.

Capt. J. C. Minus, U. S. A., retired, to Washington for consultation with Chief Signal Officer, then to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as Supply Officer, Southern Dept., Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

2d Lt. F. Gerdmal, Inf., to report to Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., President of an examining board, Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer.

The resignation of 2d Lt. J. T. Cushing, 1st Inf., Vermont Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Capt. E. T. Winston, retired, to Ft. McPherson, Ga., and report to commanding officer for duty as Q. M. and assume charge of construction work, relieving Major L. P. Garrard, Jr., Q. M. C., who will proceed to Ft. Thomas, Ky., for duty as Q. M., and report by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept., relieving Capt. G. R. Armstrong, retired.

Capt. G. R. Armstrong, retired, to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. R. E. Beebe, Inf., detailed as Major Philippine Scouts, vice Capt. E. H. Humphrey, cav., retired.

Capt. R. E. Frith, 27th Inf., proceed on transport to San Francisco and report to commanding officer, Letterman General Hospital, for observation and treatment.

2d Lt. A. L. P. Johnson, 2d Cav., detailed member of examining board at Ft. Myer, Va., during temporary absence of Capt. A. Miller, 2d Cav., for examination of officers junior to Lt. Johnson.

Major J. G. Harbord, 1st Cav., relieved from assignment to that regiment, but remain on duty until time to join next class at Army War College.

The following named officers will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., for duty as instructors at School of Musketry: Capts. S. O. Fuqua, 12th Inf.; W. A. Kent, 4th Inf.; H. L. Cooper, 28th Inf.; 1st Lts. C. E. Desplane, 11th Inf.; J. T. Chapman, 10th Inf.; T. W. Brown, 17th Inf.; C. R. Lewis, 23d Inf.; F. Keller, 6th Cav.

1st Lt. R. B. Shackleford, M. R. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, Southern Dept.

1st Lt. D. H. Bower, Signal Corps, relieved from present duties, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and assume command of Co. B, Signal Corps.

2d Lt. H. G. Stanton, C. A. C., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders of July 19 relating to the following-named officers of the M. R. C. revoked: 1st Lts. R. W. Wilcox, C. G. Mixter, H. Fox, E. Altman.

Assignment to active duty by Commanding Officer, Camp for Regular Troops, Plattsburg, N. Y., of the following officers of the M. R. C. is ordered: 1st Lts. R. W. Wilcox, C. G. Mixter, H. Fox, E. Altman.

2d Lt. F. Hedin, 14th Cav., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

1st Lt. W. W. Merrill, 4th F. A., will report to Col. S. E. Allen, 2d F. A., President of an examining board at Laredo, Texas, for examination for transfer to C. A. C.

Capt. B. S. A. Dougherty, Corps of Engrs., to Erie, Penn., thence to South Bend, Ind., on business pertaining to inspection of military equipment.

Capt. E. R. Wilson, 27th Inf., will report to Lt. Col. W. Lassiter, 2d F. A., President of an examining board at Camp Stotzenburg, P. I., for examination for transfer.

2d Lt. C. F. McKinney, 28th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Resignation of Capt. W. E. Chapman, M. C., Mich. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Capt. N. B. Rehkopf, 5th F. A., from Tobyhanna, Penn., to Boston, to prepare reports of gunnery qualifications of batteries of National Guard in the First Field Inspection Dist.

Maj. J. G. Harbord, to Washington via Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty at latter place.

Resignation of 1st Lt. F. M. Barker, M. R. C., has been accepted.

Resignation of 2d Lt. M. R. Chapin, 1st Inf., New Mex. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Capts. C. G. Mettler, J. H. Pelot, and M. L. Brett, Ord. Dept., are detailed as Majors in the Ord. Dept.

2d Lt. H. C. Martin, Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an Examining Board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

1st Lt. L. P. Daniel, Ord. Dept., detailed as Capt. in the Ord. Dept.

Capt. N. B. Rehkopf, 5th F. A. Inspector-Instructor, from Tobyhanna, Penn., to Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna, Penn., and from there to Pittston, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna, to inspect newly organized batteries of the National Guard, with view to their recognition by the Federal Government.

Maj. J. S. Hammond, 10th Militia, F. A., from Tobyhanna, Penn., to Scranton, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna; from there to Honesdale, Penn. and return to Tobyhanna, thence to Bloomsburg, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna, to inspect newly organized batteries of F. A. of the National Guard, with a view to their recognition by the Federal Govt.

Maj. W. C. Potter, 10th Militia, F. A., from Tobyhanna, Penn., to Hazleton, Penn., and return; thence from Tobyhanna to Hazleton, Penn., and return; thence from Tobyhanna to Nanticoke and Plymouth, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna, to inspect newly organized batteries of F. A. of the National Guard with a view to their recognition by the Federal Government.

Lt. Col. S. Miles, 10th Militia, F. A., from Tobyhanna, Penn., to Stroudsburg, Penn., and return; thence to Moscow, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna to inspect newly organized battery of F. A. of the National Guard with a view to its recognition by the Federal Government.

2d Lt. A. V. Rinearson, Jr., Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Resignation of 1st Lt. C. E. Elmore, 3d Inf., N. C. N. G., has been accepted.

Capt. M. L. Ireland, C. A. C., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Lt. Col. A. Campbell, C. A. C., to Ft. Screven, Ga., and assume command of the coast defenses of Savannah.

1st Lt. A. C. Wimberly, C. A. C., to Ft. Stevens, Ore., and report to Commanding Officer, coast defenses of the Columbia, for duty.

Leaves: 2d Lt. H. J. Cordwell, 1st Inf., N. H. N. G., 1 month; Capt. J. H. Hughes, 3d Inf., 20 days; Capt. D. Elliot, 5th Cav., 2 months; Lt. Col. H. Jervey, Corps of Engrs., 21 days; Maj. H. Wadhams, M. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. J. S. Evans, from navy yard, New York, to works of General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Ens. C. N. Ingraham, from the Conyngham, to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surg. W. J. Rogers, detached Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cummings, at New York Yard; Glacier, at Acapulco; Jason, at Balboa; Lebanon, at Fort Mifiin; Maryland, at Acapulco; Missouri, at Provincetown; Oklahoma, at Newport; Sterling, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Ahtisus, Port Arthur for Newport; Dolphin, Norfolk for Washington; Essex, Detroit for Sheboygan, Mich.; Illinois, Philadelphia, for Hampton Roads; Isla de Luzon, Chicago for two weeks' cruise; Jupiter, Norfolk for Sewalls Point; McCall, New York Yard for Newport; San Diego, La Paz for Salina Cruz; Arkansas, Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Benham, Birmingham, Cassin, Cushing, Cyclops, Drayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Ericsson, Fanning, Florida, Jarvis, Jenkins, Kansas, Macdonough, Mc-Dougal, Melville, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, O'Brien, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent, Paulding, Pennsylvania, Porter, South Carolina, Sonoma, Tucker, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Vestal, Wyoming, Wadsworth, Wainwright, Winslow, Yankton, Newport to sea.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer and assignment, 4 P. M. Aug. 9: Bicycle Sergt. T. F. Farley, 277, to 79.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. F. Gotleman, P. Langan, and P. Suss, operators of motor patrol wagons, 172, to 99, 30 days, 12 P. M. Aug. 10

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. D. H. C. Ferry, 18, 4 days, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 9; John F. Kerr, 18, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 9.

Fire Department.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report at School of Instruction, 157-159 East 67th St., Thurs., Aug. 10, at time specified, for a period of 30 days, for test as prescribed by rules: At 9 A. M.—M. G. Hennessy, Engs. 1; P. Kane, Eng. 2; J. F. Flanagan, Eng. 3; C. F. Bornschauer, Eng. 9; P. J. Rogers, Eng. 11; R. Walker, Eng. 13; J. A. Melville, Eng. 10; J. B. Merchesi, Eng. 18; J. Kennelly, Eng. 19; C. J. Johnson, Eng. 33; P. McGill, Eng. 45; J. Sullivan, Eng. 58; T. G. Walsh, Eng. 74; H. M. Waldron, Eng. 203; W. A. Lees, Eng. 207; E. Moller, Eng. 217; L. V. Fagan, Eng. 218; F. E. Witt, Eng. 220; B. E. Schumann, Eng. 221; W. O. Lindsley, Eng. 231; L. Genovese, Eng. 233; J. F. Plesel, Jr., Eng. 301; H. Oltmann, H. & L. 5; N. C. Zielinski, H. & L. 18; C. F. Marquardt, H. & L. 23; A. J. F. Cain, H. & L. 38; J. Kupp, H. & L. 101; R. F. Frisby, H. & L. 109; C. H. Johnson, H. & L. 111; W. H. & F. Will, H. & L. 119. At 1 P. M.—F. McGinnis, Jr., Eng. 17; C. Reilly, Eng. 18; T. Greene, Eng. 20; R. J. Wagler, Eng. 28; J. Marshall, Eng. 29; P. J. Henry, Eng. 33; J. J. Rafferty, Eng. 34; J. L. McCarthy, Eng. 39; L. V. Vogel, Eng. 65; T. B. O'Connor, Eng. 71; E. B. Manley, Eng. 76; A. P. Clark, Eng. 91; W. F. Aldinger, Eng. 204; W. Weber, Eng. 209; D. Morrison, Eng. 211; W. A. De Lancey, Eng. 214; W. J. Fitzgerald, Eng. 234; G. H. von der Heid, Eng. 262; C. O. Hibbe, Eng. 269; F. Roxbury, Eng. 277; H. M. Lawler, Eng. 279; M. H. Hanley, H. & L. 6; M. Kurszis, H. & L. 21; E. J. Chapman, H. & L. 28; C. W. Miller, H. & L. 45; W. J. Carr, H. & L. 48; H. C. Feuerbach, H. & L. 103; F. X. O'Neill, H. & L. 106; G. W. Carlen, H. & L. 122.

Revocation of temporary detail while on sick report, 8 A. M., Aug. 9: Capt. W. H. Holmes, Eng. 224, as Theatre Inspector.

Temporary detail, 8 A. M., Aug. 9: Lieut. J. Niederreiter, Eng. 268, as Theatre Inspector.

Revocation of detail, 8 A. M., Aug. 9: Engr. of Br. W. Hall, Eng. 39, to old Headquarters Building as engineer.

The following will be directed to report to Fire. 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Thurs., Aug. 10: J. R. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornhols, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widner, Jr., Eng. 62; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; N. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 271; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; E. A. Woolley, (2d Sec.,) Eng. 287; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 46; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 49; J. R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 50; H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Relieved 8 A. M. Aug. 9: Fire. 1st Gr. W. Gudenrach, Eng. 87, (physically disqualified.)

Transferred to position of $600.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for welder (Labor Class, Part II) will be received beginning today. The duties are to repair machinery, to straighten machine parts and to perform such other welding, cutting and repair work as may be required of welders employing the oxy-acetylen process. Candidates must be not less than 21 years of age at the time of filing applications. Physical and practical tests will be given. The salary is from $1,080 to $1,200 a year.

United States.

An examination for supervising marine engineer will be held on Aug. 29. The salary is $3,500 a year. The duties are to serve as an expert adviser to the Quartermaster General and his staff upon all marine and technical matters pertaining to the construction, repair, supply, maintenance and operation of vessels, and to handle correspondence of the Quartermaster General's office of every nature relating to these vessels. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Buildings has approved plans for fire protection work in P. S. 89, Brooklyn.

The Board of Estimate has approved the selection of property on Third Avenue, between 169th and 170th Streets, adjoining P. S. 2, and property on East 188th Street and East 189th Street, Bathgate Avenue, and Lorillard Place, as sites for schools proposed.

The Committee on Finance has approved the appointment of Miss Clara de Lissa Herg for three months for the purpose of an investigation and report upon the quantity and quality of educational film material available for use in public schools.

The Board of Education today will take up the report of the Committee on Vocational Schools recommending that continuation classes of high school grade be organized in the Municipal Building for city employes.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CHALMERS MASTER SIX.

Forty-eight horse power roadster, with folding rumble seat; in perfect mechanical condition; new Kelly-Springfield tires; electric lights and starter; car was specially built throughout, and is as good as the day it was bought, having had the most possible care; opportunity for party wanting a powerful, easy riding, fine appearing runabout; any demonstration. J. McGrath, Freehold, N. J.

CADILLAC — MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $375. Cowle's Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.

High-class, aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped, lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER.

Fast, stylish Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; 14-15 Series V model; cost $3,150; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

MICHIGAN ROADSTER, PRACTICALLY NEW.—Electric starting, lighting system; luxuriously equipped; sacrifice, $450. Immediately. Egan Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Overland, BARGAIN, electric starter; completely overhauled; 10-mile demonstration; best offer; inspectable. Maus Co., 411 West 85th, Columbus 4573, or phone owner, Richmond Hill 2850-W.

Mercer 1915 touring, 22-70; run less than 5,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Hupmobile 20, overhauled within past month; four tires run less than 100 miles; shock absorbers; perfect running condition; price $188. Dr. Voorhees, 775 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

National roadster, run 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, slip covers, extra seat; $600. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Pierce-Arrow 1912 touring; full equipment; excellent condition; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

OVERLAND LIGHT FIVE-PASSENGER.

Only used 3 months; electric starting and lighting system; many extras; $450. 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Stutz 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; price, $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Cadillac (1916) runabout, like new.
Flat (1915) limousine 20, town car.
All makes of touring cars.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Oldsmobile, 1914, seven passenger; perfect condition; bargain. Telephone Harraden, 5315 Barclay.

Mitchell, 7-passenger touring; late model; splendid condition; great bargain; $450; see that car. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Studebaker.—Owner going abroad, will sell his brand-new roadster; perfect condition; demonstration any time. J 178 Times.

Chalmers 1916 6-40 7-passenger, detachable window tops; cost $2,000; will sell cheap. 364 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Mercer, 1916 toy tonneau; 1915 toy; 1914 touring; bargains. Cook Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER RUNABOUT. 1918.—Repainted; fully equipped; elegant condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 TOUR.—4-passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1896 Broadway.

Mercer, late 1914 model, in perfect condition; run 9,000 miles. Riordan, 583 Park Av.

MERCER AND OTHERS—EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.

Mercer 1916; 4-pass.; show car; color gunmetal; exceptionally fast car; 7 Silvertown tires; 2 spare wire wheels; Kissel 1916; 4-32 all-year sedan; brand-new; Winter and Summer top complete; regular price $1,520; ours $1,100.

MERCER & KISSEL AUTO AGENCY,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Bedford 7810.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.

One 1913 and one 1914, both foredoor standard Cadillac bodies; most luxurious in appointments; mechanically exceptional; splendid shoes, all extras; inspection invited; prices absolutely right; any demonstration, day or evening; on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

SECOND HAND BARGAINS.

We must move all second-hand cars to make room for new models. These include Pierce-Arrow, National, Chalmers, Paige, Reo, Thomas, Overland and other makes of cars. No reasonable offers will be refused. CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 B'way.

PEERLESS — EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Private owner must sell Peerless 6-48 seven-passenger automobile regardless of cost; mechanically perfect; fully equipped, including Gray-Davis starter, light, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, Phone Astoria 2385.

National (Highway Model) for sale, 1916, five passenger; electric starting, lighting, &c.; in A1 condition; also two extra tires, complete set of tools. For demonstration call or write Charles H. Carruthers, 15 Broad St., New York City. 'Phone 1320 Hanover.

Cadillac 1915, 8-cylinder touring; like new. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

Automobile for sale; town car; suitable for taxicab. 229 West 50th St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK.—Brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, wee, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

Packard cars, excellent condition, hour, week, or month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th. Columbus 7539.

Packard cars, excellent condition, by hour, week, or month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th St. Col. 7539.

Packard new "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

Packard—Beautiful 1915 7-passenger for hire by month. Riverside 3611. Johnson.

Flat for hire; beautiful 7-passenger, late model, modern Flat. Schuyler 2792.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 886 Madison.

Automobiles Wanted.

A.—Will pay $400 cash for best light touring car; must be 1915 or 1916. 156 East 120th St. Phone 4285 Harlem.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.

Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large, single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342. (39th.)—Teacher's residence pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

117TH, 112-114 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

116TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; parlor dining room; Southern trade solicited.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table boarders; Summer rates.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusual rooms, with meals optional; electricity; Summer concessions; references.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusual rooms, with meals optional; electricity; Summer concessions; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Draycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine; references; reasonable rates.

90TH, 812 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3311.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; running water; to couples seeking home; table guests.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; board optional; reference.

Brooklyn.

Pierrepont St., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159 W.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Nurses having large home, would like the care of chronic invalids; nervous, epileptic, drug, or mild mental patients; excellent physician and nursery. Address Y 215 Times Annex.

New York State.

Ellswood.—Board, Ulster Co. farm. Arrange White, 300 W. 46th. Tel. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
43 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Dawn Rest, Pompton Plains, N. J.—Two large connecting rooms, with board; excellent table; fine location; two minutes' walk from depot; terms reasonable. Mrs. Annie Dawn.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse owning large, beautiful country place, thoroughly modern, would like elderly people or semi-invalids to board and care for. Address Nurse, X 224 Times Annex.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, L. I.
106 Beach 66th St., Easton Av. Station.
On ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $12 to $20 each, adults. Phone 415 Hammels.

Manhattan Beach—Will take few adult guests; delightful, convenient location. Coney Island 2659.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, all conveniences, $5; another, $4; telephone.

53D, 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small room, bath; references; moderate; phone Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; beautiful large room with private bath.

71ST, 206 WEST, (subway.)—Medium rooms, lavatories; parlor floor for music, dancing.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath. Southern exposure, telephone, phone.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished, cool rooms; running water; bath adjoining; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Airy, clean single room; bath; phone; convenient location; $4.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Suite with kitchenette; also large and small rooms; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small homelike rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Business woman; attractive room, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every conceivable accommodation; tray breakfast.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; electricity; board optional; private house.

86TH, 206 WEST.—High-class room, suitable gentleman; reasonable. Apt. 3 E.

90TH, 58 WEST.—In beautifully furnished house, room with private bath; also single; gentlemen preferred; reference. Barry.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; bath.

142D, 509 WEST.—Clean, airy, well-furnished rooms in private home at reasonable rate; elevator, electric lights, telephone. Williams.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, 8'; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.

The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4-$6 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 weekly each.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, 116th Subway.—Large room, twin beds, bath; single, desirable. Apartment 3-A.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.

Large insurance corporation requires the services of several assistant bookkeepers; moderate salary to start; not under 20 years nor over 25 years of age. Address "H. J.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

BILL CLERK, Underwood machine; must be thoroughly experienced and quick at figures. Address by mail, Westhelmer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced on Underwood billing machine. Apply Park & Tilford, 449 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Double entry; controlling accounts; experience necessary; permanent position; $15. F. Schmickl & Co., Inc., 878 Broadway.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.

Employment Department,
Employers' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY IMPROVERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of work need apply.

Employment Department,
Employers' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY APPRENTICES,
Paid while learning.

Employment Department,
Employers' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BUYER.—Wanted an experienced buyer for our ladies' muslin, also children's departments, an attractive opening for the right person; state full particulars in first letter. Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md.

COOK.—Country until Oct. 1; $30; good references required. Apply Room 3,843, Grand Central Terminal.

MILLINERY.—First-class; copyist, repairers, makers; steady position; good salary. Mme. Lichtenstein, 784 5th Av.

MODELS, STYLISH, SIZE 18; LONG SEASON, GOOD PAY. APPLY EARLY, GOLDMAN COSTUME COMPANY, 16 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS.—STYLISH YOUNG WOMEN, SI

CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES IN SENATE

Vote Is 52 to 12, Ten Southern Democrats and the Two Pennsylvania Senators Opposing

TILLMAN LASHES MILL MEN

South Carolinian Also Says Congress Trembles at the Frown of Union Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Senate this evening passed the Child Labor bill by a vote of 52 to 12. Opposition to the measure among Southern Senators was considerably reduced when it came to the final ballot, although they constituted ten of the round dozen who were in the negative column. The other two negative votes were cast by the Republican Senators from Pennsylvania, Penrose and Oliver.

The vote was as follows:

In Favor of the Bill—Democrats: Ashurst of Arizona, Beckham of Kentucky, Chamberlain of Oregon, Chilton of West Virginia, Culberson of Texas, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Hughes of New Jersey, Husting of Wisconsin, James of Kentucky, Johnson of South Dakota, Kern of Indiana, Lane of Oregon, Lee of Maryland, Lewis of Illinois, Martin of Virginia, Myers of Montana, Phelan of California, Pittman of Nevada, Ransdell of Louisiana, Reed of Missouri, Robinson of Arkansas, Shafroth of Colorado, Sheppard of Texas, Shields of Tennessee, Smith of Arizona, Stone of Missouri, Swanson of Virginia, Taggart of Indiana, Thompson of Kansas, Underwood of Alabama, Vardaman of Mississippi. Total Democrats, 31.

Republicans: Borah of Idaho, Clapp of Minnesota, Clark of Wyoming, Colt of Rhode Island, Cummins of Iowa, Curtis of Kansas, Fall of New Mexico, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Gronna of North Dakota, Jones of Washington, Kenyon of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin, Lippitt of Rhode Island, Nelson of Minnesota, Norris of Nebraska, Smoot of Utah, Sterling of South Dakota, Townsend of Michigan, Warren of Wyoming, Weeks of Massachusetts, and Works of California.—Total, Republicans, 21.

Against the bill: Democrats—Bankhead of Alabama, Bryan of Florida, Fletcher of Florida, Hardwick of Georgia, Overman of North Carolina, Simmons of North Carolina, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Tillman of South Carolina, and Williams of Mississippi—Democrats, 10.

Republicans: Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania—Republicans, 2.

Tillman Assails Mill Owners.

Opposition to the measure had come chiefly from Southern cotton mill owners, and the group of Southern Democrats who voted against it had fought it in caucus and maintained their opposition during the Senate debate on the ground that the regulation proposed was unconstitutional and would interfere with the rights of the States.

Senator Tillman denounced Southern cotton mill owners opposing the bill, and said that while he believed it unconstitutional, he was tempted to support it because of the selfishness of the interests fighting it. He also declared Congress was too much influenced by the attitude of labor interests.

"I have been shocked," said the South Carolina Senator, "to see men in South Carolina—rich, intelligent, well-educated men—who were willing to swell their dividends at the expense of little children. The veil of sophistry in their letters could not hide their heartlessness. Their plea, stripped of verbiage, is, 'Let the children toil that we may live in luxury,' and yet we wonder at the spread of Socialism and the increasing hostility of labor toward capital."

Servility of present day vote seekers to organize labor, he added, presented as great a problem today as did the attitude of politicians twenty years ago to concentrated wealth.

"The Congress of the United States trembles every time the labor unions frown," he continued. "Capital, with its brutal, cynical disregard ofr humanity started the conflict and labor in self-defense organized for the struggle. We have ceased to legislate in the way we know to be right and have become panderers to public opinion or rather we are making a cowardly surrender to those who vote and demand these things. I predict that in time a law will be passed making it unlawful for anything to enter into interstate commerce that is not desired by vote of labor unions.

"The recent day uplifters of humanity are the counterparts of the old Abolitionists. Those fanatics, honest and well-meaning as they were, declared the Constitution was a league with death and a covenant witH hell and their twentieth century successors indorse the statement in acts if not in words."

President Won His Fight.

After the bill had passed the House, the Democratic caucus of the Senate decided to postpone its consideration for the rest of the current legislative session. When President Wilson learned this he paid a personal visit to the Capitol, and as a result of his urging the caucus program was revised and the bill brought up for action. The prediction had been made that the debate would last two weeks. It lasted only five legislative days.

The bill as it passed the Senate is similar in most respects to the House measure, although the language was materially changed by the Senate. The differences between the two houses will be threshed out in a conference committee, the Senate members of which were appointed this evening, are Senators Newlands, Robinson, and Clapp. The Senate bill provides:

"That no producer, manufacturer, or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the product of any mine or quarry situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of fourteen years have been employed, or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7 o'clock Post Meridian, or before the hour of 6 o'clock Ante Meridian."

Punishment by fine and imprisonment are provided for violations of the act.

Before the final vote an attempt was made to prevent the bill from becoming effective until two years after its passage. As the measure passed the House it provided that it should take effect one year after its enactment and the Senate Committee retained this provision. Senator Overman offered the proposal to postpone the operation of the law for two years. It was defeated overwhelmingly.

INSPECTED COFFIN 40 DAYS.

Mrs. Thompson's Will Provided $200 Fee for That Service.

Fear of being buried alive caused Mrs. Johanna Mitchell Thompson of East Orange to make provision in her will that an old friend should visit the vault in which her body would lie and lift the lid of the coffin each day for forty days after her death.

Mrs. Thompson, who was the wife of Amos H. Thompson, died on April 12. Her will, which was offered for probate at the office of Surrogate Sickle here today, directed that Stephen Baldwin of Greenfield, an old family friend, should make the visits to the cemetery. For this service he was to receive $200 from the estate.

The health laws forbid raising the lid of a coffin, but on legal advice, Baldwin visited the cemetery daily for forty days and saw the casket. He will get the $200.

GET 5TH AV. GEM THIEVES.

Police Capture Two Who Rob Tecla & Co. of Rings Worth $5,000.

Two men, who described themselves as James Nolan, 26 years old, and John S. King, 30 years old, were arrested yesterday afternoon after a short chase on Fifth Avenue and in West Thirty-sixth Street, after an attempt had been made to rob M. Tecla & Co., jewelers, 398 Fifth Avenue, of diamond rings valued at $5,000. Six rings were seized from an open show case inside the store. Five of these were found in Nolan's pockets, according to the police, and the sixth was picked up by a citizen and handed to Traffic Patrolman Harfst.

The attempted robbery occurred at 3 o'clock, just when the tide of shoppers afoot and in automobiles and carriages filled Fifth Avenue from curb to curb. Three men entered the jewelry store, and after one of them had engaged a salesman in conversation, the two others made a sudden grab for the rings on display in a near-by showcase. Of the six rings which they seized three were valued at $4,000 in all, and the other three at $1,000.

The three men made their way to the avenue and then to Thirty-sixth Street, where one turned west and disappeared. The other two turned east, followed by Arsene J. Van Exen, the manager of the store, and some of the clerks. The cry of "Stop thief!" quickly caused a crowd of many thousand persons to gather in the vicinity. Patrolman Harfst said later that his attention was attracted to Nolan and King when he saw the former fumble in his pocket and then drop something to the pavement. He seized the two and with the aid of some citizens placed them under arrest.

SUGGEST TERMINAL SITE.

Engineers Recommend Lands for Bush Enterprise at Bayonne.

Before the Bayonne City Commissioners yesterday afternoon, B. F. Cresson, Jr., chief engineer and Secretary of the New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation, and supervising engineer of the New York Bay Terminal and Industrial City Project, and F. Van Z. Lane, engineer and Secretary of the Bayonne Chamber of Commerce, presented tentative plans for the proposed Bush terminal on New York Bay, off Bayonne. They exhibited a map showing the lands selected for the site.

The proposed site consists of approximately 420 acres, of which a little more than nineteen acres is upland, the remainder being under water. Of the nearly 400 acres under water practically all is owned by the State of New Jersey, and of the total of 1,902.2 feet along the bulkhead line within the limits of the site, the State owns 1,881.81 feet. The nineteen remaining acres are owned by different persons and interests.

The Commissioners are working on a plan for the city to join in partnership with the Bush Terminal Company in the carrying out of the plan, but before any definite action is taken the citizens will express their opinion at a referendum election.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—About 200 of the several hundred employes of the Hartford Suspension Company went on strike yesterday for shorter hours and more pay. They are said to receive from $1 to $12 per week, and to work nine and a half hours. They want an increase of 3 cents an hour and an eight-hour day.

NEWARK.—Max Kattler, 19 years old, of 208 Prince Street, drowned himself on Monday night and his body was recovered yesterday from the Weequahic Park Lake. He was a buttonmaker, and was despondent because of a strike in the factory where he worked.

NEWARK.—Joseph Vitto, 10 years old, of 60 Monroe Street, was drowned last night in the Morris Canal, at the foot of Ferguson Street.

PERTH AMBOY.—Capt. William Post, an oysterman of this place, was held in $500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Evans at Stapleton, Staten Island, for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, on a charge of obstructing Fresh Kills Creek by placing oyster stakes in the water. He said the State Fishery Department had given him permission to do so.

MONTCLAIR.—All stores will be closed here today as part of the annual observance of "Montclair Day." Business men and their employes will make an excursion to the seashore.

FLEMINGTON.—B. Ramsey Hayes of Philadelphia, died yesterday from injuries received in an automobile accident on Monday on the Flemington-Frenchtown macadam road. Harry F. Coddington, also of Philadelphia, who was with him had his shoulder fractured, but will recover.

COLONEL MEDIATOR IN COWBOY QUARREL

Settles Dispute Between Northern and Southern Factions at the Stampede.

ROOSEVELT DAY AT SHOW

With Members of His Family, He Visits Sheepshead Bay and Praises Exhibition.

It is generally considered an unhealthy pastime for an outsider to mix into a cattlemen's quarrel, but Colonel Roosevelt did yesterday afternoon at the end of a lively day he put in at "The Stampede" at Sheepshead Bay, and it was evident the cowboys considered he was the one man in the United States who could have offered mediation successfully.

After the performance, when he was having his picture taken with all the cowboys and cowgirls, they brought Ed Lindsey and Charles Irwin, who had had a fist fight on the field the day before, to him, and he made them shake hands and agree that all their hostility was over for good. Then he shot his chin, clicked his teeth, and allowed that if he ever heard of their having trouble again they'd hear from him. Whereupon every one laughed and it was voted that the differences between the Northern and the Southern factions were over for a while.

It was Roosevelt Field Day yesterday at the show. The Colonel came early and stayed late. He brought his sons, Theodore, Jr., and Kermit, with the latter's wife, and Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, his son-in-law and daughter. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Mrs. Woods were also present and were with the Roosevelt party in the official stand.

Colonel Roosevelt enjoyed the cowboy sports immensely. He bubbled over with enthusiasm and told stories of his ranching days. He knew many of the contestants and officials, and it was very evident that those who got a word from him thought it a red-letter day. The cowboys invented all sorts of excuses to get into the stand to talk with him.

The heavy shower put an end to the show for a few minutes, and left the field full of pools of water for the steer bulldogging, which made that dangerous sport even more dangerous.

"I don't want the boys to take too many chances," said the Colonel, "but I would like to see that bulldogging."

So he saw it. The cowboys played up to him and dove at their steers and threw them in the mud with even more than ordinary recklessness.

By this time Colonel Roosevelt was pretty well worked up. He and the members of his party kept dashing from side to side of the stand, with every one else there, when some of the wild steers or horses broke from the field and came dashing through "behind stage," as they often did. On one of these occasions the Roosevelt party saw a horse in the pony express race get unduly excited, and instead of taking the curve of the track, jump the eight-foot wire fence that incloses the track as clean as a whistle and take his rider off behind the grand stand.

The rider stuck and the crowd cheered him, and when he came back surprised every one by proving to be a New York jockey, Sidney Kahn.

After one of the exciting moments, the Colonel called the reporters to him and said:

"This is the greatest exhibition I have ever seen in New York. It's the real thing. These men are great riders and there are so many of them! The people ought to understand this exhibition. It will make people better Americans to see it. The men who do these stunts are not the kind who are too proud to fight."

Howard Lemonds of Frederick, Okla., who was run over on the grounds two days before the exhibition opened by an automobile, had his left leg cut to the bone in two places, and has been limping ever since, felt rather bad yesterday because in the bulldogging one of his steers ran under the fence and the other also got off the field away from him with Roosevelt watching.

He came up to the stand to explain this to the Colonel. He told all about his accident and about his steers and how he couldn't be expected to do much when he only had one leg and his steers got off the track. Mr. Roosevelt heard his story and complimented him upon his pluck in riding with his injuries, shook him warmly by the hand, and sent him away happy when he said: "Well, I see tere are still some real Americans left!"

After the crowd had departed, Colonel Roosevelt went onto the field and had his picture taken with the cowboys and cowgirls around him.

"There's one thing I want to say," he said, when they had gathered, "and that is that I don't like to see the girls on these bucking horses. A man is entitled to take any chance he wants to, but I don't think it's right for the girls to ride those horses. It makes me feel uncomfortable."

A lively exchange of reminiscences followed the taking of the pictures and then the party broke up. All the members of the Colonel's party said they were coming again, and as he started for his car he said he certainly would if he could.

WHITE SULPHUR COTILLION.

Ex-Gov. John M. Slayton of Georgia One of the Floor Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 8.—Every devotee of swimming was in the pool this morning, and the tennis courts were full of energetis players.

Miss Helen Steens, daughter of George W. Stevens of Richmond, Va., is in the Stevens cottage, and has as her guests Lady Williams Taylor and her daughter, Miss Bretida Williams Taylor of England. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Grant and John Grant, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William D. Grant and the Misses Anne and Margaret Grant of Atlanta, Ga., have arrived and taken a cottage in Virginia Row. Mrs. Norvin Trent Harris of New Orleans is here, and Edgar H. Ferguson of Richmond arrived today. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fisher of Baltimore came today.

The opening cotillion led by Thomas B. Paine of Atlanta, Ga., this evening was a brilliant affair. Among the members of the Floor Committee were ex-Governor John M. Slaton of Atlanta, Ga.; Thomas B. Yuille, Dr. John Herndon French, James A. Blair, Jr.; Willoughby Sharp, John E. C. Kohlsaat, and George W. Stevens.

Among those present were Miss Josephine McClure, Frederick M. Gould, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. William Brawley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Louis Secard, Mrs. S. Winne F. Foulkes, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rulon Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Bainbridge Haines Harris Powers, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Harrison, Mrs. George Bright and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Harde.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Russell Colt in private life, arrived this morning at the Greenbrier. She has come down to rest and to take the cure.

Baron Sends Auto Over Precipice.

GENEVA, Aug. 8.—While driving his own automobile along a road in the mountains above Grindelwald today Baron Bizutti, an Italian, plunged over a precipice.

THIEF GETS $1,000 IN GEMS.

Maid Finds Burglar at Work in Haas Home at Mount Kisco.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—While the family of Kaalman Haas, a New York broker, living on Armount Road, was at dinner last night, a thief entered the second story of their home by climbing the porch and got away with jewelry valued at $1,000.

A maid saw the thief ransacking a dresser in Mrs. Haas's room. He thrust a flash-light close to her face and told her to keep quiet, then he backed out of the room and descended to the ground by way of the porch. The maid notified the family and a searching party was organized. George Haas, who has an estate adjoining that of his father, with chauffeurs searched the vicinity and the woods until midnight, but no trace of the thief could be obtained. Several deputies of Sheriff Weisendanger's staff also made a search.

The maid said the burglar was tall, thin, and about 30 years of age. He wore a gray cap pulled down over his eyes, and had on a dark coat.

BLAST IN FORT KILLED 17.

Population of La Guayra Ordered from the City After Explosion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Aug. 8.—Details of the explosion that wrecked the interior fort guarding the harbor at La Guayra, Venezuela, were brought here today by the Leyland liner Orubian. The accident occurred on July 26, and was due to the careless handling of ammunition.

Seventeen persons were killed and fifty injured, and much property damage resulted. Great excitement prevailed, the townspeople thinking a revolution had started. The authorities ordered the populace out of the city until quiet was restored.

Humphreys-Garnett Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Miss Caroline B. Garnett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Garnett, was married this morning to Captain Thomas O. Humphreys, Coast Artillery Corps, attached to Fort Adams. The ceremony was held at Bessel's Studio, with only relatives attending. The Rev. Marvin S. Stocking officiated, and Lieutenant John L. Homer, C. A. C., acted as best man. Miss Margaret Jennings was bridesmaid. A wedding breakfast at Hilltop Inn followed. The couple, after their honeymoon, will reside at Fort Adams.

CALLS IT WOMAN'S QUARREL

Mrs. Hemmeter's Counsel Scoffs at $100,000 Action.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 8.—Many letters bearing endearing terms, it is said, will be read at the trial of the suit filed yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Mary W. Soho, wife of Professor Aristo M. Soho of the City College faculty, against Mrs. Helene Hilgenberg Hemmeter, the wife of Dr. John C. Hemmeter, a leading physician and scientist, for $100,000 damages for alienation of her husband's affections.

Although Attorney Harry B. Wolf, who filed the action for Mrs. Soho, refused to discuss the case, it was learned that there is a suitcase packed with what are described as love letters. There are letters apparently written in a woman's hand, in which the Professor is said to be addressed in a Greek term of affection, while the writer signs herself "Your Goddess."

Harry N. Baetjer of the law firm of Venable, Baetjer & Howard, which has charge of the interests of Mrs. Hammeter, said that he was not prepared to discuss the case, as the bill of particulars had not been filed. He characterized it as a "woman's quarrel."

Dr. J. J. Noll Left $286,246.

The estate of Dr. Joseph J. Uoll, for many years visiting surgeon at St. Elizabeth's and the French Hospital, who died suddenly on Oct. 17, 1915, while attending a patient, was appraised yesterday at $286,246 net. His widow, Mrs. Mary A. Noll, received $267,189, and $6,352 each went to three cousins. The largest asset of the estate was securities valued at $233,169, of which the chief holding was Northern Pacific bonds with $72,581. He owned 16 West 121st Street, appraised at $12,500, and 121 West 122d Street, valued at $11,500.

Suit Over Dr. Lynde's Estate.

A compulsory accounting in the estate of Dr. George S. Lynde, for many years connected with the Department of Health, who died Nov. 5, 1914, and left bequests aggregating twice the amount of his estate, was demanded in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by the decedent's niece, Lillian Lynde Adrian, who was to receive $1,500 a year. The proceeding is directed against Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham, friend of the decedent, who was named as executor and received the largest personal bequest.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1857
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET
GIFT SUGGESTIONS OF CHINA AND CRYSTAL
Closed Saturdays during August.



Worn with or without a pin
15c ea. 6 for 90c $1.75 the doz.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

USED CARS.
Slightly used cars by well-known makers are offered daily in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Dixie Weave Suits
Reduced

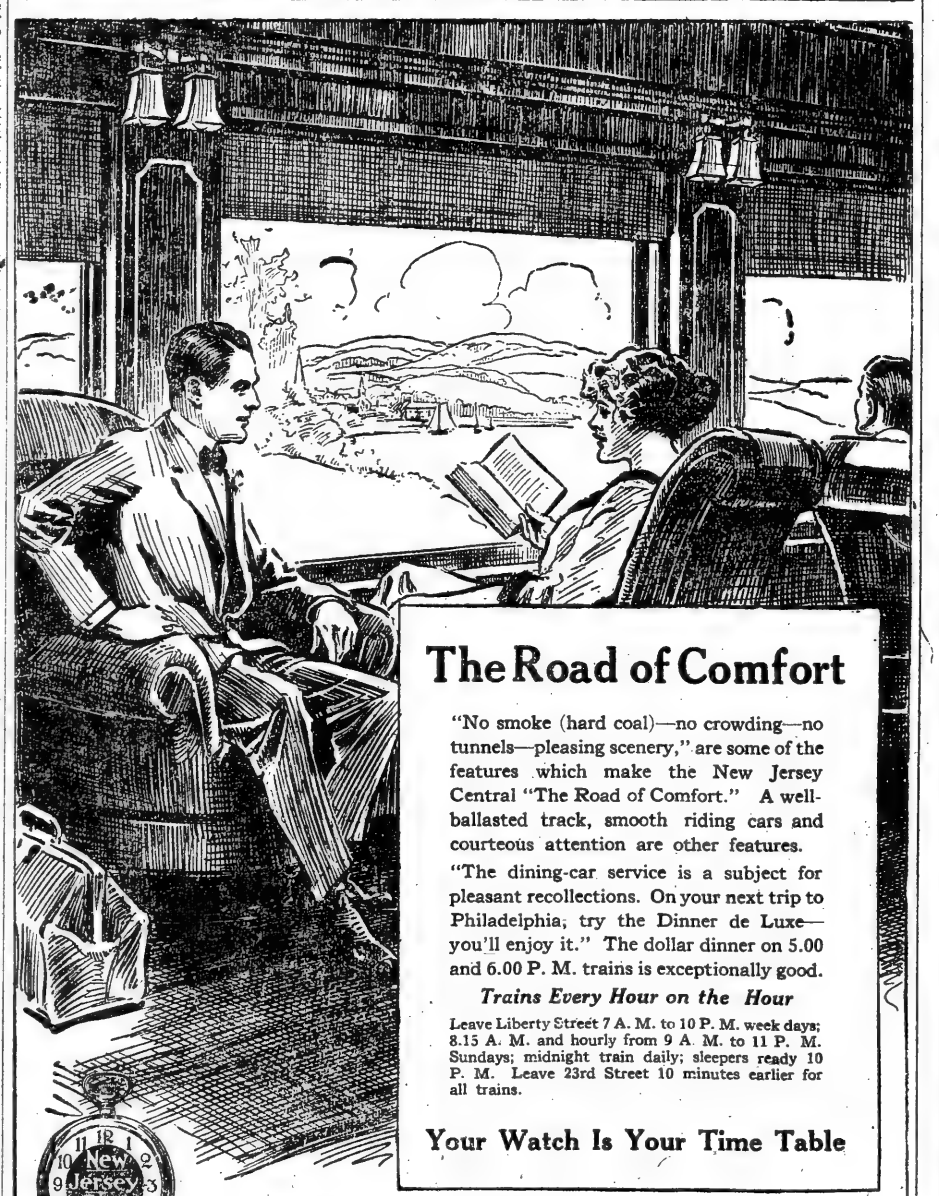
Hart Schaffner & Marx introduced the Dixie Weave this season—a new all-wool, Tropical Fabric that keeps its shape and needs no laundering. We have them in beautiful blues, greens, grays, browns and tans.

Any Dixie Weave Coat and Trousers formerly $12.50, $13.50 or $15, now..... $11.50

Any Dixie Weave Coat and Trousers formerly $16.50, $18 or $20, now..... $15.00

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street



The Road of Comfort

"No smoke (hard coal)—no crowding—no tunnels—pleasing scenery," are some of the features which make the New Jersey Central "The Road of Comfort." A well-ballasted track, smooth riding cars and courteous attention are other features.

"The dining-car service is a subject for pleasant recollections. On your next trip to Philadelphia, try the Dinner de Luxe—you'll enjoy it." The dollar dinner on 5.00 and 6.00 P. M. trains is exceptionally good.

Trains Every Hour on the Hour

Leave Liberty Street 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days; 8.15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays; midnight train daily; sleepers ready 10 P. M. Leave 23rd Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

New Jersey Central

Hard Coal — No Smoke — Open Windows

ADVERTISEMENT.

To
John Purroy Mitchel
Mayor of New York

Dear Mr. Mayor:

In your capacity as executive head of a great city, don't you feel that the *material welfare* of the people is, in a measure, under your control? You use every possible precaution to protect lives, health, liberty and happiness—your record is definite evidence of the fact.

Now, Mr. Mayor, many individual things make up what we know as "material welfare" and not the least of these is the cigarette. Are you aware that millions are annually consumed in your city and hundreds of thousands of dollars invested by the people in this form of pleasure? Isn't it true, because of these facts, that the cigarette has *ceased to be a luxury* and may now be classed as *a necessity?*

All this being true, together with the fact that *seven-tenths of the male population smokes cigarettes,* wouldn't you be interested in knowing that a cigarette has been created which insures *quantity, quality* and *economy?*

It will interest you to know, Mr. Mayor, that the Lord Salisbury cigarette is the first cigarette to be made of 100% pure Turkish-tobacco of fine grades (see guarantee on package) and to sell at so low a price as 15c for 20. It's the first cigarette to afford maximum satisfaction at minimum cost.



In thus reducing the cost and increasing the quantity of a formerluxury which has now become a necessity, don't you think The American Tobacco Company has solved a problem in economics and contributed to the "material welfare" of the people?

Mr. Mayor, you recognize clearly the rights and liberties of your people. And while I wouldn't pretend to ask you to endorse this, or any other product, I am bold enough to ask you if it is not your rule to approve any movement that reduces the cost of living and adds to the material content of the people at large?

I'd like to have you try the Lord Salisbury cigarette, Mr. Mayor, just to see whether it is worthy and whether it is really the solution we have all been looking for. And, Mr. Mayor, look out for imitators.

Cordially yours,

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S. After all the proof's in the smoking. Buy a package today. Judge for yourself.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Friday; warmer Friday; moderate northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,383. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES, ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MEDIATION BOARD MOVES TO AVERT RAILROAD STRIKE

Should Conciliation Fail, President Wilson Is Expected to Take Personal Action.

STOCKS RISE ON PROSPECT

Workers Assent After Railway Managers Ask for Federal Intervention.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IS REFUSED

Direct Conference of Employers and Brotherhoods Breaks Up Without Definite Action.

The railroads of the United States refused yesterday to grant the demands of the four big railway brotherhoods and called upon the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to prevent a strike of the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen. The brotherhoods refused to join the request for mediation, but agreed to accept it to the extent of giving consideration to any proposal the Federal board might make.

President Wilson, it is said, has decided to call the leaders of both sides to a personal conference at the White House if mediation fails.

Wall Street thought the day's developments lessened the danger of a national strike, and railroad securities responded promptly. Practically all the rail stocks showed a strong upward trend, after having been sluggish since the negotiations began.

The members of the Board of Mediation were all in New York at noon when the request from the railroads was made. A letter was sent immediately by messenger to the heads of the brotherhoods and, after the labor leaders had agreed to accept mediation, the mediators went into conference with the railroad managers. They will confer with the labor men today, and it was said by members of the board that the result of its negotiations would probably be known within forty-eight hours from noon yesterday.

Railways Reject Demands.

The mediation may have one of three results: First, consent of both sides to arbitration; second, settlement by the mediators; and third, failure, which would leave the situation unchanged, with the railroads defying the unions.

The National Conference Committee for the railways had told the brotherhoods on Tuesday, following the announcement of a 94 per cent. strike vote, that they would be ready to make a proposal in reply yesterday. A few minutes after the conference was resumed at 10 o'clock Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania lines, Chairman for the railroads, read to the heads of the unions and the 800 delegates in the auditorium the formal refusal of the railroads to grant the men's demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. The railroads' declaration, which had been formulated after almost twenty-four hours of debate and conference, follows:

> The National Conference Committee of Railways has again given most careful consideration to the matters in controversy between us and to all that has been said in our various conferences which began on June 1. We have also considered the serious situation presented by the result of the strike vote of employes and the grave responsibilities which rest on both parties to the conference to exhaust every honorable means to avoid the public injury which must inevitably result should you decide to exercise the power which the strike vote has placed in your hands.
>
> After such consideration it is our judgment that the proposals which the men have supported by their vote involve such extraordinary changes in operating methods and such radical revisions in established bases of compensation as to make it apparent that there is little probability of our being able to harmonize our differences of opinion unless this result can be brought about through the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, which was created to assist the parties in just such circumstances as now confront us.
>
> The National Conference Committee of the railways is as sincerely anxious as your committee can be to reach some amicable adjustment of the matters involved in the present controversy, but we are convinced that in the end we shall have to invoke the friendly offices of the Federal Board of Mediation. The unbroken experience of the last ten years sustains us in this view. During that period in practically no large concerted movement has a conference committee of managers and a committee of your representatives ever been able to reach a final and complete adjustment of the matters in controversy between them until after they had invoked the provisions of the Federal mediation law. It seems to us that all the considerations that have existed in former controversies to prevent a settlement being reached by direct negotiations are present in an accentuated form in the present case.
>
> It is not open to question that whatever we can do by direct negotiations we can also do just as quickly and as effectively through mediation, and experience has demonstrated that a common ground could be reached through the mediators in cases where the parties have been wholly unable to reach such common ground through direct negotiations.
>
> Accordingly, we propose that you join with us in an application to the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation and invoke its services for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy.

Unions Refuse to Join in Appeal.

Speaking for the unions, A. B. Garretson, Chairman of the Workers' Conference Committee, made the following reply to the railroads' proposal:

> I do not believe that a better purpose could be served by doing business through an intermediary that can be done by the parties directly interested when in touch with each other. I have personally arrived at a settlement of as large a concerted movement as has prior to this time occurred without the intervention of an intermediary and without invoking those powers, al-

Continued on Page 3.

Berlin Food Kitchens Get Fewer Patrons

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—A good index to the improving food condtiions in German cities is afforded by the practical working out of experimental municipal mass feeding in Greater Berlin during the first month's existence of the municipal kitchens.

The initial registration was disappointing to the authorities, who had made lavish arrangements and had equipped plants for feeding hundreds of thousands of persons if necessary. The number of registrations increased slightly during the first two weeks, but today has shrunk to one-half the original number, which, in view of the fact that the municipal food is offered at and below cost, indicates that at present there is neither widespread need nor demand for municipal food, and that Berliners are able and prefer to cover their own food requirements and cook at home.

This has been a revelation to those who had judged Germany's food problem too conservatively.

WEST VIRGINIA FLOOD DROWNS OVER 100

Several Villages Swept Away and 5,000 Made Homeless in Two Mountain Districts.

TWO TRAINS ARE MAROONED

One Said to Have 300 Persons on Board—Property Loss $1,000,000 —Militia Are Ordered Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 9.—A cloudburst in the Coal River Valley, north of this city, shortly before noon today converted that stream and its small tributaries into veritable torrents which swept away houses and bridges, causing a loss of life, which, it is believed, will be over a hundred, and property damage in excess of $1,000,000. Communication by rail is cut off, and prostrate, it was several hours before the magnitude of the disaster was realized here.

Governor Hatfield left early in the day for Huntington to attend a Republican State convention, and did not learn of the gravity of the situation until this evening. He immediately got into communication with Adjt. Gen. Bond at Camp Kanawha, where the State militia is encamped, and instructed him to obtain food, tents, and clothing and to arrange for a special train into the devastated district. Two companies of the Second Regiment were also ordered to the scene.

The region swept by the flood is the mining district of Cabin Creek and part of Paint Creek, which was the scene of disorders necessitating the presence of State troops for several months, a few years ago.

One message which came through tonight placed the loss of life at upward of 100, and stated that more than 5,000 persons were homeless and without food. The streams rose so rapidly that the rude dwellings of the miners were carried off their foundations before the occupants, in many instances, had a chance to escape. Others reached the hills in time to see all their possessions swept down the creeks.

Most of the bridges on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad have been swept away. Two passenger trains, one carrying a Sunday School excursion party, with about 300 persons on board, are marooned above St. Albans. Coal and oil properties have been greatly damaged. Along Cabin Creek many of the mines are flooded, and some of the tipples swept away.

A bridge of the Charleston Interurban Railway was lifted off its piers and carried down the stream. The plant and lines of the Virginia Power Company, operating from Cabin Creek Junction, were out of commission. The property of the Cabin Creek Consolidated, the Wyatt, Dry Beach, and Dickson Coal Companies have sustained heavy damage.

Tonight fourteen bodies had been recovered. They included an unidentified woman and child, Mrs. John Lykens and daughter Rose, and a Mill Pauley. All were in homes which were swept off their foundations. Coal River, into which the swollen streams empty, overflowed its banks, and tonight the Kanawha is swollen and many houses have been carried past Charleston on its crest.

As the flood-swept districts are inaccessible tonight, it will be impossible to send succor until after daylight, but a special train will be ready to leave in the morning, and motors may be sent by detours with relief supplies.

Governor Hatfield wired tonight that he will probably return in the morning to take personal charge of the relief work.

GERMANY WILL SEIZE RED CROSS SUPPLIES

Navy to Retaliate Against Move by British—American Units to Alleviate the Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9, (via London.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin publishes a memorandum issued by the German Government which says that, owing to British treatment of Red Cross supplies, Germany will no longer allow free passage for such supplies. German naval forces will receive orders to take such articles for their own use when they come within their reach.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The memorandum of the German Government in regard to the treatment of surgical and medical appliances says:

> "Great Britain, although she had originally assented to safe passage of such articles, having declined to accept the proposals of the American and Spanish Governments, having even refused to allow the American Red Cross organization to dispatch them to the German Red Cross Society, and having further declined to listen to a protest from former President Taft on the subject, Germany is no longer in a position to grant free passage of surgical and medical requisites coming within the power of her naval forces, as she has done up to now. The German Navy will receive orders to exercise in the future the right pertaining to it to requisition the medical and surgical requisites mentioned in the Spanish Government's list for the use of German military forces."

A WHOLESOME SUMMER DRINK.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A healthful, invigorating and delicious tonic —more cooling and refreshing than lemonade. —Advt.

HUGHES REPLIES, BACKED BY DURAND

Produces Letter from Former Census Director Declaring Redfield Forced Him Out.

REPEATS UNFITNESS CHARGE

Can't Prove Tillman Was Ousted, but Is Certain His Successor Was Not Qualified.

SPEAKS IN TWIN CITIES

Big Outdoor Meeting at Minneapolis—Wilson's Preparedness Assailed at St. Paul.

Redfield Again Denies Durand Was Forced Out

Secretary Redfield was reached by THE TIMES late last night by long distance telephone at the O-te-se-ga Inn, Cooperstown, N. Y., and informed of the contents of the letter from Mr. Durand read by Mr. Hughes.

"I wish to repeat once more," Mr. Redfield said, "my statement that Mr. Durand's resignation was not forced. I do not know to what he refers in his letter, and I deny the imputations contained in it. I will say, however, that if he had not resigned when he did, his resignation certainly would have been forced later, when I discovered the true condition of affairs."

"Does that mean that you did not consider Mr. Durand's administration efficient?" Mr. Redfield was asked.

"It certainly does," he replied. "Both that change and Mr. Jones's promotion were made most decidedly in the public interest. Mr. Jones was promoted for no other reason than merit of the highest quality.

"I have no papers with me tonight, but I intend to take up the whole matter publicly at the earliest possible moment, and give it to the nation as a whole. The whole trouble is that Mr. Hughes has been misinformed throughout."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 9.—Accused by the Administration of making false statements in regard to the retirement of E. Dana Durand as Director of the Census and Dr. O. H. Tittman as Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, today produced documentary evidence to back up his charge in regard to the retirement of Mr. Durand.

Mr. Hughes addressed a large audience at Minneapolis in the afternoon and a big meeting at St. Paul in the evening. At the latter meeting he attacked the President's preparedness and Mexican policies. At the Minneapolis meeting Mr. Hughes, replying to Secretary Redfield's telegram denying that Mr. Durand was forced out of office as Director of the Census, read to the audience a letter from Mr. Durand, who is now connected with the Minnesota School of Agriculture, in which Mr. Durand said that he had told Secretary Redfield he would resign, but wanted to remain, and that Mr. Redfield replied that the Administration had decided on a change.

"In my speech in Detroit," said Mr. Hughes, "I took occasion to refer to the fact that in a very important bureau, the Bureau of the Census, an eminent statistician, a man of conspicuous expertness and fitness for the place, had been retired and a man had been appointed to his place without qualifications for that important technical work.

"Now, my statement that E. Dana Durand was retired, as I said in effect, and his place given to a politician, has been challenged by Secretary Redfield. Secretary Redfield telegraphs me that I was greatly misinformed. He says: 'Durand was not removed or retired, but resigned voluntarily, unasked. I was glad to indorse him for his present employment.'

"Mr. Dana Durand happens to be a professor in the University of Minnesota, and I am going to read the letter which he has written me today in respect to this matter. He says:

Professor Durand's Statement.

Dear Sir:

Inasmuch as the truth of your statement with regard to the change in the Directorship of the Census has been challenged, I think it is only fair to you that I should make this statement.

My resignation as Director was distinctly a forced resignation. At the first conversation I had with Secretary Redfield on the subject I told him that I would, of course, resign whenever he desired, but that I hoped I might be permitted to remain, as I was much interested in the work and considered myself reasonably qualified, especially by reason of the experience already gained in the position.

He at once told me that the Administration had decided that it wanted to make a change—I believe "to create a vacancy there" were the words used. The next I heard about the mater was the announcement in the press that the name of my successor had been sent to the Senate. I thereupon wrote out my resignation. I prefer not to be quoted, but if you consider it necessary, you are at liberty to do so. Very truly yours,

E. DANA DURAND.

"In that same speech," Mr. Hughes went on, "I referred to a technical bureau known as the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and to the fact that in the place of an eminent scientist there had been appointed a man whom I regarded as without proper qualifications. Ex-

Continued on Page 4.

U. S. Likely to Accept Lusitania Terms In View of Germany's Having Kept Pledge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The United States has asked for and received permission from Germany to publish as a formal document the last note in the Lusitania case, which was submitted by Count von Bernstorff nearly six months ago. The State Department's intention to publish the communication is believed to indcate its acceptance.

Acting Secretary Polk declined to discuss the plans of the United States in regard to the Lusitania case, or to say when the document would be given out.

The communication, dated Feb. 16, deals only with the principles involved. It does not mention the amount of indemnity Germany is to pay or how or when the amount will be agreed upon. It simply "recognizes liability," promises to make reparation by the payment of indemnity, gives assurances for the future, and declares that reprisals, such as ruthless submarine operations, must not be directed against other than enemy subjects.

Until now there has been absolutely no discussion between Count von Bernstorff and the State Department or between mbassador Gerard and the Berlin Foreign Office in regard to the question of indemnity. The German Government is represented as feeling it, having signified its willingness to make reparation, the United States must make the next move toward obtaining it.

The communication when submitted by Count von Bernstorff was regarded as being tentative, and the United States refrained from accepting it because of the declaration by the Central Powers of their intention to treat as warships armed merchant ships of the Entente Allies. During the discussion of this declaration, and the negotiations over the attacks upon the channel steamer Sussex and other vessels carrying American citizens, the communication, which stands as Germany's formal reply to the last American Lusitania note, has been lying in the State Department.

Having obtained further assurances regarding the conduct of submarine warfare at the time of the negotiations over the Sussex disaster, the State Department decided to await developments, principally with the idea of determining how Germany's assurances would be observed.

It has been indicated by officials of the department recently that, since it apparently was evident that Germany was living up to her promises, the Lusitania note, the wording of which occupied much of the time of Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff over a period of many wees, should be published. The Berlin Foreign Office offered no objections.

Hundreds of claims for lives and property lost on the Lusitania are on file in the State Department. Heirs of victims have filed claims ranging from $5,000 to $1,000,000 each. A belief prevails in official and diplomatic quarters that the amount of the indemnity eventually will be determined by a commission.

The note ending the negotiations over the principles, signed by Count von Bernstorff, opens by referring to the formal assurances given by Germany last September that submarines would not sink unresisting liners without proper warning and regard for the safety of lives. It refers to the long standing friendly relations between the United States and Germany, and asserts that the instructions to submarine commanders were so definite as to permit of no misunderstanding. It then says that the warfare around the British Isles was in reprisal for what is termed the "inhumane" and "illegal" blockade measures of Great Britain to starve the Central Powers into submission.

Germany, "recognizing liability," promises to pay indemnity for the American lives lost, and expresses "profound regret" for their death. The note says that reprisals should not be directed at other than enemy subjects, and that the killing of American citizens was unintentional. In the last portion of the document Germany expresses readiness to co-operate with the United States in any effort looking toward the freedom of the seas.

Diplomats friendly to the Central Powers regard news dispatches from Germany intimating that a ruthless submarine warfare was about to be resumed as without foundation. Confidential advices from Berlin are understood to have made it clear that the probability of the von Tirpitz element returning to power was remote.

HELD AS PLOTTERS IN BLACK TOM FIRE

Two Men Arrested in Jersey City Had Drawings of a Fast Submarine.

NOTE TOLD OF EXPLOSION

"Expect There Will Be More," Iverson Wrote—Federal Agents Seek Other Aliens.

The Jersey City police arrested Erling Iverson and Axel Larsen, Norwegians, at their boarding house, 241 Grove Street, Jersey City, yesterday on charges of being suspicious persons. They are held on suspicion of complicity in the $15,000,000 Black Tom Island fire and explosions on the morning of July 30, according to Police Inspector Battersby.

Both of the men gave their address as 319 Gardner Street, Union Hill. They had been living at the Grove Street address for the past five weeks. Neighbors reported to the police that the men had been acting in a suspicious manner, especially on the night of the explosion and the day following.

When Detectives Rooney, Casey, and Zelinsky went to the boarding house at noon yesterday they found the two men ready to leave the place. The detectives searched their room and found in a violin case a mass of papers. There were drawings of a submarine, with the note that it could make seventy-three miles an hour, and had been planned for the United States Navy. The plans were marked in the corner, "Accepted by Captain J. Howard, Chief U. S. Submarine Dept., June 26, 1916." On another corner was written, "To be built by Iverson & Co., London."

The Navy Register contains the name of no Captain J. Howard nor any record of the office of "Chief of the Submarine Department."

The detectives also found a book in which there were shorthand notes. Iverson, its owner, said he could not write shorthand. The police said they found letters from relatives in Norway showing that the men had pro-German leanings. There was also an uncompleted letter from Iverson to his mother in London telling of the explosion and saying: "I expect there will be more, for there are still sixty-eight cars of ammunition in the Black Tom yard."

Larsen said he was employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad tugboat Radner and worked the night of the explosion. Iverson said he had not been working recently.

Frank Underhill of the Federal Department of Justice, was in Jersey City yesterday investigating the case of the two men.

See an Alien Plot.

The police of New York and Jersey City, as well as agents of the Government, have been at work trying to verify information that comes from highly reliable sources that the explosion which destroyed the Lehigh Valley Railroad's Black Tom terminal in Jersey City a week ago last Sunday and resulted in the loss of seven lives and of property valued at more than $15,000,000 was the work of alien plotters, acting in this country in the interest of a foreign Government.

A man who is in touch with the investigations now under way said yesterday that there was every reason to believe that the explosion of benzola, a benzine compound, in the Lehigh Valley yards last Sunday night and the big explosion on the previous Sunday were both developments in the carrying out of a plot to hinder the exportation of war materials from the United States to Europe.

On the occasion of the explosion of last Sunday night two men were seen hurriedly to leave the Lehigh Valley yards a few minutes before the explosion occurred. These men were well dressed, and one of them wore white spats. Fairly good descriptions of both of these men are said to be in the possession of the authorities.

A letter read with much interest by persons identified with the investigation

Continued on Page 8.

SCHOOLS TO BE SHUT TILL EPIDEMIC ENDS

Health Authorities and Board of Education to Postpone Opening Indefinitely.

WARNS AGAINST CATSKILLS

Dr. Emerson Says Conditions Are Bad in Mountains—57 Die in a Day in This City.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Tues- day	Deaths Yester- day	New Cases Tues- day	New Cases Yester- day
Brooklyn	27	21	89	89
Manhattan	15	14	54	47
Bronx	1	7	9	15
Queens	8	15	31	31
Richmond	1	..	..	1
Totals	52	57	183	188

Total of cases to date.....5,652
Total of deaths to date.....1,260

Health Commissioner Haven Emerson announced yesterday afternoon that the opening of the public schools of New York City had been postponed because of the epidemic of infantile paralysis. The schools were to have opened on Sept. 11, and, though the date when they will open has not been determined, those who conferred with Commissioner Emerson on the subject agreed, according to report, that Oct. 2 was the earliest possible date on which the school session might safely begin.

At any rate, the schools will not open until the health authorities have positive evidence that the epidemic is dying, and some of them admitted yesterday that prevalence of poliomyelitis might continue in the city as late of Nov. 1.

All of the 800,00 or more public school students of the city will be kept from their classrooms by the Department of Health's decision, as both high and elementary schools are affected. It is practically certain that the opening of the parochial schools and private schools in the city will also be postponed, either by order of the Department of Health or by the voluntary action of their managers, but this matter has not yet been decided.

Conference with Dr. Emerson.

The decision to postpone the opening of the public schols was reached yesterday afternoon at a conference in Commissioner Emerson's office, attended by William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education; the members of the Department of Health's Advisory Committee on Poliomyelitis; Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings, Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the department's Bureau of Public Health Education, and several other bureau chiefs. Among the members of the Advisory Committee present were Drs. Louis C. Ager, Philip Van Ingen, William A. Dalton, John M. Dexter, and J. T. Simonson.

All the doctors agreed that if the public schools were opened on Sept. 11 infantile paralysis might be spread to a much greater extent than was now threatened, and President Willcox accepted the medical opinion. The doctors thought the mingling of children in the schools would not only cause many children in the city to catch the disease who might otherwise escape but also that the premature opening of the schools would bring back to the city and expose to danger many other children now safely out of town.

It is probable that a tentative date for the opening of the schools will be announced soon, but Commissioner Emerson and his advisors will reserve the right to change the date whenever the conditions of the epidemic make such action advisable.

Action by Board of Education.

Following the conference, President Willcox went to the Board of Education's building at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street to preside over the last meeting of the board before Sept. 11. He advised the members of the board of the action taken by the Department of Health and the board passed a resolution giving Mr. Willcox authority to act upon any recommendation the Hleath Department might make. Thus, as soon as Dr. Emerson and his associates recommend a date for the opening of the schools, Mr. Willcox will have

Continued on Page 5.

BOTHMER IN PERIL BY RUSSIAN DRIVE

Letchitsky's Galician Forces Capture Town, 8 Miles from Stanislau, and Push On.

ALSO CROSS THE KOROPIEC

Are Advancing Rapidly Upon Halicz Along Both Banks of the Dniester.

PRISONERS NUMBER 8,000

Sakharoff's Army in Volhynia Attacks on Road to Vladimir-Volynski and Takes 600 Men.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.—General Letchitsky's forces in East Galicia have captured Tysmienitza and are pushing on to Stanislau, eight miles to the west of it. North of the Dniester they have also crossed to the right bank of the Koropiec River, which they hold right down to where it joins the Dniester. This seems to make certain the early fall of Stanislau and also of Halicz, and to bring nearer the recapture of Lemberg.

General Count von Bothmer, who for a long time has stood firmly intrenched along the upper Stripa before Tarnopol, will hardly be able longer to withstand the squeezing process to which he is being subjected by General Letchitsky on the south and by General Letchitsky on the north of his position, in the view of military observers, who regard as inevitable a falling back along the whole of the Tarnopol front.

The New Russian Line.

The fresh victory in Galicia gives the Russians an exceedingly advantageous front line, with headquarters on the Pruth, and west of Kolomea, through Delatyn to the west, and northward to the Dniester, with all necessary railway facilities to the rear through Kolomea.

General Count von Bothmer still has two railways over which he can make good his retreat, but one of these is seriously threatened by General Sakharoff's push southwest from Zloczow, which lies to the south of Brody and forty-five miles east of Lemberg. General Letchitsky's advance appears to have been as unexpected as it is impetuous and irresistible. The capture of over 7,000 prisoners, of whom nearly half are Germans, is pointed out by the military observers as an indication of the disorganization of the Austro-Germans.

The first official communication today, issued in the morning, gave the following account of the operations:

> In the region east of Svinluchy our troops launched an attack and captured a portion of the enemy's trenches, taking thirteen officers and 600 men prisoners.
>
> On the River Koropieco the enemy was driven out of his fortified position and our troops captured the left bank of the river up to the point of its juncture with the Dniester.
>
> South of the Dniester the troops of General Letchitsky continued to pursue the enemy and drove them out of a series of villages and heights, which they had occupied, and reached the River Tlumach, a tributary of the Dniester. At 6 o'clock in the evening of the 8th our troops occupied the town of Tysmienitsa and a ridge of heights northeast as far as the right bank of the Dniester and the right bank of the River Vorone to south of Tysmienica as far as Stokovobela.
>
> In these battles the troops of General Letchitsky took up to the 7th of August, 88 officers and 7,400 men prisoners. Among the prisoners were 3,500 Germans, 2,000 of whom were mentioned in the communication of Aug. 8. They also captured five guns, including three of heavy calibre, 63 machine guns, a number of limbers, and some bomb mortars.

The supplementary evening bulletin reads as follows:

> Having crossed to the right bank of the Koropice River, we repulsed the enemy and seized a series of heights in the region west of Velesnioup and southward as far as the bridge over the Dniester on the Nizniow-Monasterzyska Railroad.
>
> In retiring, the enemy damaged the bridge. Here the enemy launched two counterattacks, which we repulsed. Then we assumed the offensive and took prisoners five officers and 414 men, and captured one gun and a number of machine guns.
>
> In the region of Tysmienica our advanced guards progressed westward in the direction of Stanislau.

Germans Report Local Successes.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London.)—South of the Dniester River the forces of the Central Powers have been withdrawn behind the Nizniow-Tysmienita-Ottynia line. This retirement by the Austro-Germans was announced officially today by the German Army Headquarters Staff, in the following bulletin:

> Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the northern corner of Courland we inflicted severe damage early this morning by our fire upon a large number of enemy torpedo boats, steamers and small sailing craft, thereby driving them away.
>
> Russian attempts to cross the river (Dvina) east of Friedrichstadt were frustrated.
>
> Strong patrols were repelled between Lakes Wisniew and Narocz.
>
> On the Sereth and Schtschara fronts artillery fighting has become more active. Enemy attacks in the vicinity of Skiobova failed.
>
> Strong Russian attacks on the Stokhod, carried out in frequently recurrent waves, broke down under our artillery, infantry, and machine-gun fire south of the Stobychva bend in the Stokhod, east of Kovel, and north of Kisselin. In heavy hand-to-hand fighting with a far superior enemy our troops were victorious near Kuchary and Porskaja-Volka. Engagements west of Lutsk weer decided in our favor.
>
> In a counterattack the portions of a position lost east of Szelvov were completely reconquered by hardy Austro-Hungarian troops. Three hundred and fifty prisoners and several machine guns were brought in.
>
> Front of Archduke Charles Francis—The number of prisoners taken

Continued on Page 3.

RUMANIAN WAR PARTY IS ACTIVE AGAIN

Berlin Hears Incidents on Bulgarian Border Caused Special Meeting of Cabinet.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Bucharest reports indicate that the activities of the war party have been resumed with increasing intensity, though with no improved prospects of success at this time.

The Rumanian capital is at present a hotbed of alarmist rumors, against which the semi-official Viorul has issued a sharp statement declaring them sensational and colored. The principal basis for the renewed Rumanian rumors appears to be alleged incidents at the Rumanian-Bulgarian border, causing a hurried return of Premier Bratiano to Bucharest, where yesterday an important Cabinet council dealing with foreign political questions was held.

Simultaneously, however, the Rumanian friends of the Central Powers are rallying. Considerable importance is attached here to a meeting of leaders of the Rumanian Conservative Party, including former Premier Peter Carp, former Minister of Justice Marghiloman, former President of the Kultur League Arion Virgil, and others. The Conservative Party is expected shortly to issue a statement outlining its attitude on the war question.

SAYS GERMANY HAS PLENTY OF RESERVES

Over a Million Men Constantly in Training — 1917 Class Not Yet Called.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—While the exact figures cannot be published, I am in a position to indicate more clearly than heretofore possible the immense human reserves with which Germany is entering the third year of the war. More than one million new troops are constantly in training in the barracks throughout Germany.

The youngsters of the 1917 class, which, according to advance mustering, is expected to yield close to 500,000 high standard troops, have not yet been called to the colors, and there is no possibility of their being mustered in before 1917 as normally in peace times. Of the 1916 class, only 60 per cent. so far have been called to the colors. These are now receiving the same careful, thorough training as in peace times, forming an elite army equal in quality to the first line that took the field at the outbreak of the war. In addition, more than 1,000,000 able-bodied men between the ages of 19 and 45 can still be thrown in the field. They have been mustered and found physically fit, but have not yet been called to the colors. The age limit for active service is now raised from 45 to 50, for which at present there is absolutely neither necessity nor probability. Over 4,000,000 men between 18 and 50 would be available.

These general figures are held in military circles to justify the War Minister's statement that Germany's requirements in men are fully covered for a war of indeterminate length.

BRITISH STILL CHASING THE TURKS NEAR SUEZ

Rearguard of Porte's Troops Pressed Back 15 Miles From Katia—Retreating Force Suffers Much.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Pressing the advantage won by the defeat of the Turks who attacked the forces near the Suez Canal, the British have driven back the Turks to a line fifteen miles east of Katia. The following official statement with regard to these operations was issued here today:

> Telegraphing at 8:45 o'clock last evening, the Commander in Chief in Egypt reports that our pursuit of the enemy in the Katia district continues. North and west the Turkish rearguard have been pressed back, while south the Imperial Camel Corps, by a dashing attack, drove them from their intrenchments. We captured more prisoners, and the enemy rearguard has now retired to about a line running north and south through Birelabd, fifteen miles east of Katia.
>
> The Turkish army which was routed at Romani suffered terrible hardships in its march across the desert, according to a Reuter's Cairo dispatch quoting stories of Turkish prisoners. The dispatch says that batches of prisoners continue to arrive in Cairo.
>
> Lack of water was one of the principal causes of the suffering of the Turkish troops. In some cases they suffered so frightfully from thirst that they killed their camels and drank the blood.
>
> The prisoners say the Turkish losses were exceedingly heavy, as they attacked in mass formation, in ignorance of the strong defenses of the British. The devastating machine-gun fire with which the assault was met was the first indication the privates had of the task that confronted them. According to one of the prisoners, a Turkish detachment which surrendered first killed their German officers.

FRENCH DESTROYER BLOWS UP U-BOAT

Austrian Submarine and Its Crew Are Believed to Have Been Lost Off Island of Corfu.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A French torpedo boat destroyer torpedoed an Austrian submarine Tuesday north of the Island of Corfu, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens.

"It is considered certain," the correspondent adds, "that the submarine sank with its crew."

WAR CROSS FOR AMERICAN.

Douglas MacMonagle of California Rewarded for Bravery.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Douglas MacMonagle of San Francisco, a graduate of the University of California and a member of the American Ambulance field service, has been decorated with the War Cross.

The General commanding the Sixteenth Division in his citation of MacMonagle's services writes:

"Although a bomb burst in the midst of his ambulance section, Mr. MacMonagle remained calmly at work and succeeded in carrying away three seriously wounded men while a terrific bombardment continued."

ITALIAN FLAG OVER GORIZIA; VICTORS PUSH ON

Chief Positions on the Isonzo and Carso Fronts Reported Abandoned by Austrians.

CAVALRY IN HOT PURSUIT

Infantry, Which Stormed Defense Lines, Reinforced Through Tunnel Dug in Secret.

GET 10,000 MORE PRISONERS

Trenches and Entanglements Destroyed by Huge Bombs Hurled by a New Device.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—King Victor Emmanuel's troops entered Gorizia this morning and the Italian flag now flies over the city after three days of fierce fighting. The Austrians, pursued by cavalry, have abandoned nearly all their principal positions on the Isonzo and Carso fronts, following the taking of the Gorizia bridgehead by the Italians, according to a wireless dispatch from Rome. So far an additional 10,000 prisoners have been captured.

Following is the official report sent out by the Italian Ministry of War today:

> This morning our troops entered the town of Gorizia.
>
> Yesterday morning in the Gorizia area, after intense artillery preparation, our infantry completed occupation of the heights west of the town, driving out the last remaining hostile detachments. Trenches and dugouts were found full of the bodies of Austrian soldiers. The enemy, completely routed, had left large quantities of arms, ammunition and material.
>
> At nightfall detachments of the Casale and Pavia brigades crossed the Isonzo and consolidated themselves on the left bank. A column of cavalry and Bersaglieri cyclists promptly launched a pursuit of the enemy beyond the river. In the meantime our engineers were throwing new bridges across the river and repairing those damaged by the enemy.
>
> On Carso Plateau our troops repulsed several counterattacks on the summit of Monte San Michele and captured more trenches in the neighborhood of the village of San Martino.
>
> Up to the present time we have taken about 10,000 prisoners. More are coming in. The exact quantity of material taken by us has not yet been ascertained, but it is very considerable.

The success of the Italians, says the Rome correspondent of the Paris Havas Agency, has created an immense impression throughout the country. Rome, Florence, Bologna, and Milan are decked with flags, and demonstrations are being held by great throngs.

The offensive against Gorizia had been planned for the Spring, but was delayed by the Austrian attack in the Trentino region. Its prosecution now is part of the steady pressure which the Entente Allies are exerting on various fronts, and the taking of the defenses of Gorizia is regarded in Rome as merely preliminary to an extensive movement against the Austrian eastern wing, which some observers believe may eventually prove a serious menace to Vienna.

The correspondent says the Italian artillery dislodged the Austrians, after which Italian infantry rushed two successive Austrian lines of defense. Italian reinforcements were poured in steadily from an underground passage, which had been dug to within sixty feet of the Austrian first line.

The Italian infantry advanced so rapidly that the Austrian artillery continued to shell positions from which the Italians had advanced some time before.

One of the surprises of the attack was the use made by the Italians of a new instrument by which large bombs were hurled with fearful effect. Some of these bombs tore wire entanglements and pulverized trenches, opening breaches through which infantry and cavalry were able to pass freely.

VIENNA, Aug. 9, (via London.)—An official communication issued from General Headquarters today reads:

> Italian theatre: A few detachments of the enemy have reached the town of Gorizia.

REPORT HOSPITAL SHELLED.

Berlin News Agency Says Priests Were Slain Under Red Cross Flag.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Several priests were killed and the Prior and other priests seriously wounded when the hospital at Gorizia was destroyed by Italian artillery, according to information received by the Overseas News Agency and given out today. The destruction of the hospital was effected, declares the news agency, in spite of the fact that it displayed the Red Cross flag.

CUT A WAY FOR HIS MEN.

Italian Officer Killed as He Chopped Through Wire Entanglements.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The dramatic death of the commander of the Italian troops that stormed the Austrian second line trenches on Monte San Michele is described in a dispatch to The Petit Parisien from its correspondent on the Italian front. The dispatch says:

"The enemy offered their most intense resistance at the second line trenches on Monte San Michele. Our

men dashed forward at a run to find one trench still protected by wire entanglements. The commander of the attacking battalion said: 'Boys, we've got to pass.' Taking a hatchet h ecut a passage through the wire calmly and deliberately. Just as he completed his task he fell into the arms of the soldiers shot through the heart. But the breach had been made and the Italians swarmed through into the Austrian lines."

BRITAIN PROTESTS AT KILLING OF FRYATT

Viscount Grey Asks Gerard to Get Full Particulars—Peers Discuss Trade Reprisals.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Foreign Office today made public a letter of Viscount Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Irwin B. Laughlin, Chargé of the American Embassy, requesting that Ambassador Gerard in Berlin convey to the German Government the British Government's desire to enter a most formal protest against the execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels by the German authorities in Belgium.

This execution, says Viscount Grey's letter, the British Government "can only describe as the judicial murder of a British subject held a prisoner of war by the German Government, under conditions in direct violation of the law of nations and the usages of war."

Viscount Grey continues that from information in possession of the Government it cannot be doubted that the trial of Captain Fryatt was conducted under circumstances calculated to cast "the gravest obloquy" on the authorities concerned.

Citing the circumstances of the trial and the refusal of facilities to Ambassador Gerard, Viscount Grey says:

"The unseemly haste of the trial and execution is sufficient proof that the German authorities were fully conscious of the unwarrantable nature of their action and were anxious to forestall the legitimate outburst of British indignation, while the fact that the intimation of the execution was conveyed only verbally to Ambassador Gerard can only be interpreted as showing the reluctance of the German Government to bring their proceedings to Ambassador Gerard's knowledge in official form."

Viscount Grey concludes by asking Ambassador Gerard to request the German Foreign Office to provide the full particulars of the whole proceedings.

Replying in the House of Lords today to the suggestion of Baron Beresford that the Government, in reprisal for the execution by the Germans of Captain Charles Fryatt of the British steamship Brussels, should confiscate all German property in this country and intern all Germans, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without portfolio, said that the Baron's suggestion was very different from some which had been heard "that we should imitate the cruelty and persecution to which the Germans have resorted, which would be unworthy of this country and would be easily outdistanced by our enemies."

But even such a policy as that suggested by Baron Beresford must be resorted to, the Minister continued, with the utmost care and circumspection. There were many difficult commercial questions involved, he said, and it was necessary to make certain that more harm than good was not done. The Government, he said, was conferring with the highest commercial and banking authorities, but he was unable to say at the present time what course would be taken.

BOTHMER IN PERIL BY RUSSIAN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

south of Zalocze has reached 12 officers and 966 men.

South of the Dniester the allied (Teutonic) troops have been driven back behind the Nizniow-Tysmienitza-Ottynia line.

VIENNA, Aug. 9, (via London.)—Concerning the situation on the Russian front Army Headquarters today gave out the subjoined information:

Army of Archduke Charles Francis—In the region of Capuli, in Bukowina, the enemy was driven back northward. On the upper Pruth we captured the heights east of Warochta. Our forces near Ottynia have been withdrawn to a prepared position westward.

Army of Field Marshal von Hindenberg—In Volhynia the Russians have been driven back at certain points. Near Kaslova the enemy was driven back everywhere.

Owing to the enemy's suicidal fighting methods the ground in front of our positions forms one great field of corpses.

RUSSIANS GIVE UP BITLIS AND MUSH

Forced to Retire from Armenian Towns After Severe Fighting With the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9, (via London.)—Turkish troops yesterday captured from the Russians the Armenian towns of Bitlis and Mush, it was officially announced today by the Turkish War Department.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.—The War Office announced today that the Armenian towns of Mush and Bitlis have been given up by the Russians, owing to the pressure of the Turks. Obstinate fighting continues in the regions of Mush, Bitlis, Vanskou, Rmijsk, Senesk, Khermanghan, and Khanazan.

The text of the Russian official statement reporting military operations in the Caucasus says:

West of Glumuchkhane we drove the Turks out of a commanding height, taking five officers, including a battalion commander, and thirty-eight Askaris. We also captured some arms.

An attempt made by the Turks to advance in the region of Kegi was brought to a standstill, and our troops having taken the offensive, drove out the enemy from his position and captured the village of Khogos, to the south of Kegi.

In the regions of Mush, Bitlis, Vanskou, Emijsk, Senesk, Khermanghan, and Khanazan obstinate fighting is continuing. In the region of Mush-Bitlis, owing to heavy pressure from the enemy, our troops retired to the north.

PLIGHT OF LITHUANIANS.

Natives Left Fear Germans Will Take Crops, Father Bartuska Says.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Dante Alighieri from Genoa was Father Vincent Bartuska, who went over in March to study the conditions of the people in Lithuania. He said there were about 300,000 people left in Lithuania, and the Germans had practically stripped them of all they possessed.

"For example," he continued, "if a farmer owned ten horses the Germans took away eight and left him two, which was not sufficient to do his plowing with. There are just enough crops this harvest in Lithuania to keep the inhabitants through the coming Winter if the Germans do not take them away. If they do then the people will starve. When I left there were no assurances that the Germans would not seize the crops and the people were very uneasy about it."

The Dante Alighieri brought over 25 first, 200 second, and 1,500 third class passengers. She had two three-inch guns mounted at her stern similar to those on her sister ship, the Giuseppe Verdi.

NEW BRITISH GAIN BEYOND POZIERES

Australians Advance 200 Yards on a 600-Yard Front Northwest of the Village.

FRENCH ALSO SWEEPING ON

Repulse German Attacks North of Hem Wood and Then Push Forward.

GUILLEMONT HEMMED IN

Allied Troops Surround Village on Three Sides, but Teutons Hold Out.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Australians continue to advance northwest of Poziéres, on the Somme front, capturing today German trenches on a front of 600 yards and penetrating to a depth of 200 yards, according to the official British statement issued tonight.

The situation at Guillemont, where the British and French, operating together, have surrounded the village on three sides, is unchanged, but fighting there continues:

The French today advanced their lines north of Hem Wood, where they pushed forward on a front of nearly four miles yesterday. Violent counterattacks on the new positions were delivered by the Germans last night. They succeeded in getting a foothold in a trench, but according to the French War Office communique this evening, they were completely driven out during the fighting today.

The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

Northwest of Poziéres the Australians advanced our lines 200 yards on a frontage of 600 yards, otherwise the situation is unchanged.

As a result of aeroplane co-operation with our artillery, several enemy guns were destroyed and some magazines exploded. A train was set afire by bombs dropped from our aeroplanes.

Hostile aircraft have been most active, but obviously have been trying to avoid combats. Several enemy machines, however, have been damaged by our aeroplanes and infantry fire.

The afternoon statement said:

In the vicinity of Guillemont there has been no change since yesterday. North of Poziéres we made a further advance by bombing along the enemy's trenches, capturing twenty-five prisoners.

In the Ypres salient, between Bellewarde Lake and the Yser Canal, the enemy bombarded our trenches heavily last night from 10 P. M. to 12 midnight, and discharged gas on a broad front. The gas had little effect. Some partial attacks were made by the enemy, who was not able to enter our lines.

French Advance at Hem Wood.

The night communique of the French War Office, telling of the progress made north of Hem Wood, follows:

North of the Somme we completely reoccupied a trench north of the Hem Wood, where the enemy had taken foot. We took about fifty prisoners in the course of this action.

Our progress continues in the region north of the Hem Wood, where a spirited engagement occurred, the advantage being on our side.

The afternoon communique said that in the region of Chaulnes the Germans penetrated the French lines between Lihons and the Chaulnes railroad, but were expelled at the point of the bayonet. It follows:

North of the Somme last night was marked by violent counterattacks on the part of the enemy against the positions conquered by us yesterday and the day before yesterday north of the Hem Wood. These endeavors were broken by our fire. They cost the Germans heavy losses, and they were repulsed, except at one point, where the enemy succeeded in reoccupying one of our trenches. A French attack shortly afterward resulted in the recapture of the larger part of the lost ground. Our advance in the trenches still occupied by the enemy is being actively continued with hand grenades.

Between the Hem Wood and the river the Germans have bombarded with heavy calibre shells the new French positions which we were organizing.

In the region of Chaulnes the artillery fighting has continued on the Avre with intensity, particularly between Lihons and the Chaulnes railroad. Here the Germans attacked our lines, and at one point they penetrated into our advanced positions. An immediate counterattack with the bayonet drove them out.

384 English Taken, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London.)—Attacks by the British and the French north of the River Somme have been checked with heavy losses to the assaulting forces, the War Office announced today. Nearly 400 British were taken prisoner and six of their machine guns captured. The official statement says:

The attacks by the British and French reported yesterday as taking place north of the Somme have now been broken. The British left ten officers and 374 unwounded men as prisoners in our hands. They also lost six machine guns. Severe, sanguinary loss was inflicted upon the enemy.

A strong British attack last night from the Ovillers-Bazentin-le-Petit line failed.

GUILLEMONT NEARLY CUT OFF.

Allies Advanced on Six-Mile Front North of Somme.

Paris, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to La Liberté, dated North of France, says:

"The intense bombardment going on on the Somme front has been diminished slightly north of the river in order to permit the Franco-British troops to carry out a joint action, which, although not yet finished, already has given very satisfactory results. On the other hand, south of the Somme, batteries of all calibre continue unceasingly their methodical destruction of the enemy works and at the same time French long-range guns are hindering greatly German revictualing and are bombarding their rear communications. Aeroplanes, meanwhile, are successfully raiding the principal railroad stations and causing heavy destruction.

"The latest combined offensive took place on a front of ten kilometres (6¼ miles), during which the —— Corps cleared the northeastern part of Hem Wood of the last German contingents which had succeeded in holding their ground there, and extended its progress further to the east in the direction of the Combles-Peronne railroad. At the same time they captured a line of German trenches. The British troops made a vigorous attack in this offensive against the village of Guillemont, which was defended by the Fifth Brandenburg Regiment. The British were supported by French batteries, and had the aid of a French regiment.

"The combat was furious, particularly northeast of the village near the road to Ginchy, where the attackers encountered fierce resistance. Nevertheless, after six hours of hand-to-hand combats the Allies succeeded in gaining the advantage. They made appreciable progress, reaching in the evening the first houses of the village, at the entrance to which, according to latest news, severe fighting is going on.

"The French operating northeast of Hardecourt greatly aided the British by exercising a strong pressure on German contingents southeast of Guillemont. Despite a desperate defense, the French succeeded in capturing the entire adversary system of organization up to the road from Guillemont to Maurepas. Thus, at night Guillemont was menaced from the west, northwest, and south, and the situation there, with the Germans under an intense bombardment, was most critical."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Italian victory in the Gorizia region has been made complete. Pressing the Austrians closely after their capture of the bridgehead, the Italians made hsort shrift of the defenses of the city itself and have cleared all the Austrian positions on the hills which surround it. The speed with which these defenses fell is sufficient illustration of the importance of the possession of Gorizia to the Austrian forces. No sooner had the bridgehead been taken than the entire series of positions in the immediate vicinity became almost at once untenable.

The effect on the general situation in eastern and southern Europe of the Italian success will prove extremely interesting. Austria pinned her hope of defense against the Italians on the strength of the Gorizia position. It was held as all of the Austrian positions are held, with a minimum number of troops. Now the Austrians have no such defensive screen in the Italian theatre behind which they can retire. Consequently, in order to keep the Italians from overflowing into all of Istria, taking Trieste and pasing well into Austrian territory beyond, it will be necessary to select a new line which will be naturally weaker than the old one, and holding it with more men than they had on the Isonzo front.

The interesting question is, where are these additional men to come from? Austria is under terrific pressure at all points. The Italians in Trentino are constantly on the aggressive endeavoring to push their lines further toward the valley of the Adige. Any withdrawal here will open the way to serious advances against Rovereto and Trent itself. Confronted with existing conditions in Trentino such a withdrawal would seem most inexpedient. On the Russian front the pressure is even more constant, more severe. In fact, it is not a pressure at all, but a constant hammering with the heaviest sort of sledges. In the face of this, with the Austrian lines already in the most desperate situation, any weakening of the linss on the Russian front would be suicidal.

The question which is therefore presented to the Austrians more forcibly than ever before is one of numbers. They simply have not enough men to take care of the situation in which they now find themselves placed. The answer to the question is apt to prove very simple, but not at all to Austria's liking. Germany is in the saddle, both with respect to her own forces and the Austrian as well. She is not at war with Italy. Germany does not care particularly whether the Italians overrun Istria and capture Trent. The Italian campaign is utterly without interest in Berlin.

Germany does not care very much whether the Austrian lines in Galicia hold their own against the Russian attacks or fall back. Another invasion of Galicia, which has the same measure of success as that of two years ago, means a German retreat to the line of the Vistula. Therefore, Germany will prevent any Austrian troops from being sent to Italy from the eastern front and force Austria to let their present forces take such care of themselves as they are able.

To return to the Italian success, it is possible that for several days, perhaps longer, we will receive no news from this theatre, which will indicate an attempt to follow up their advantage. The Austrians in their retreat have naturally destroyed or damaged the bridges over the river, and before the possession of Gorizia is of any advantage to the Italians these must be either repaired or reconstructed, as the case may be. The fundamental requirement to a continued Italian success is free and easy access to both banks of the river. When this has been taken care of, we should see a succession of Italian victories.

Yesterday's news from the Russian front is most interesting and makes clear exactly what the Russians accomplished the day before and what they are really endeavoring to accomplish. The scene of the principal fighting was in the territory lying between Buczacz and Nadworna. The Russian object is, of course, Lemberg. Immediately, however, they have less important preparatory manoeuvres to consider. Stanislau is first before them. Yesterday morning, advancing against this city, the Russians drove the Austrians across the Varone River, the last of the larger streams between the Russian line and Stanislau. They captured the town of Tysmienitza, on the Varone, and at several points have crossed the river. This has brought them within about seven miles of the city.

It is not that Stanislau is of itself of any importance, but it blocks the entrance to two important places which may justly be considered the southern gateways to Lemberg. The more important of these places is Halicz, on the Dneister, some twelve miles northwest of Stanislau, the second one being Jesupol, a small village covering the crossing of the Dneister by the railroad from Stanislau to Lemberg. With these two points in Russia's hands, not even the Zlota Lipa is available as a defensive position to which the Austrian line now on the Stripa can fall back.

Tysmienitza is on the railroad from Monasterzyska to Stanislau, at which latter place the road forks, one branch running north to Lemberg, the other running south through the Carpathians by way of Jabionitza. This railroad has been used to a considerable extent by the Australns, who, from tSanislau as a base, have been sending supplies to their forces north of the Dniester River. With this town and a long stretch of the railroad in Russian hands, the Austrians have no railroad reaching their lines for a distance of over twenty-two miles.

The situation south of the Dniester, between that river and the Pruth, is rapidly clearig up. The Russians are getting things absolutely in their own hands, and for the last ten days have advanced at an average rate of over a mile a day. North of the Dniester things have been quiet for some time, but yesterday the Russians struck a hard blow there that brings this part of their line in a most advantageous position with respect to the forces on the other bank. The Koropiec River, a comparatively small stream about midway between the Stripa and the Zlota Lipa, was the line of Austrian defense from Bucsacz to the Dniester. This line had given the Russian considerable trouble, and although severe fighting has taken place there, they were not able to force the crossing. The attacks were temporarily abandoned about ten days ago, and although desultory fighting has occurred since that time no determined effort was made to force the crossing until yesterday.

The successes of the day before made it necessary that this defense should be eliminated. Consequently the Russians made a new effort and took possession of the entire right bank of the river, passing beyond it to the railroad from Monasterzyska south to Nadworna. At this point, therefore, the Russians control the crossings of the railroad on both banks, so that while they are astride the river they have ready access to both banks.

The time is growing short before the Austrians must abandon the Stripa line. In fact, it is not at all certain that they have not already held on to it too long. The Russians are well to the west of the mouth of the Zlota Lipa, and if they can effect the capture of either Halicz or of Jesupol, even the Zlota Lipa will not be available for the Austrian defense. The break will come soon. On just how soon will depend Austria's successful retreat or Austria's greatest disaster.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF HILL AT POZIERES

Berlin Writer Says It's No Man's Land—Teuton Line Now North of Plateau.

PERONNE FIRED BY SHELLS

Allies Destroyed Museum and Damaged Other Buildings, It Is Asserted.

By KARL ROSNER.
The Lokal-Anzeiger Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE WEST FRONT, Aug. 9.—Fighting on the Albert-Bapaume Road has lost nothing in intensity. The whole line running east and west from Thiepval to the northern part of Delville Wood, held by the Germans, is subject to the continuous pressure of the English attacking forces, and in stubborn counterpressure bars the extension northward of the English forces crowded into the wedge. The southern German barrier position between Soyecourt and Barleux is no less stubbornly holding.

The burning point of the English storms is the plateau just northeast of Pozières, which is crossed by the road to Bapaume, and, with its height of 160 meters, is the most important rise of ground in this sector. For many days this windmill height has been fiercely fought for and has repeatedly changed hands, but since it is exposed to the heavy artillery fire on both sides, it could not be permanently held by either the English or the Germans. It lies as a No Man's Land between the two positions. The German line at present runs just north of this plateau and clings to the cover of its flank, all English attacks being beaten off.

The fighting, which has also extended to the German positions north of Bazentin-Le-Petit, is still in progress. All yesterday the heavy enemy artillery fire lay chiefly on the sector between Thiepval and Foureaux Wood. Further north by Hébuterne the English tried a gas attack, which failed.

The Anglo-French forces have achieved a certain success on the Somme itself, however. To be sure, they haven't gained ground, but they have shot Peronne into flames. Since yesterday the old city, built on the foundations of a Roman camp, has been burning. Some days ago the very valuable museum, with its contents, was destroyed by shells. The handsome early sixteenth century Church of Saint Jean and the old town hall were badly damaged.

Why Allies Won on the Somme.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Correspondents on the western front describe the battle of the Somme as the most gigantic struggle which ever has taken place," says the Overseas News Agency. "The initial successes won by the Entente Allies were due to the fact that they attacked with forces ten times as great as the number of troops defending the positions. But after German reserves and heavy artillery were brought up, the advance of the enemy was checked. Since July 20 he has continued his efforts in vain, throwing fresh troops into the fight. The correspondents agree that this is a mad and useless sacrifice.

"Tactical differences between the attacks at Verdun and on the Somme front are evident. Every German success won at Verdun shortens the line, in addition to extending the amount of conquered territory around the fortress. The French were thus compelled to make violent counterattacks, which caused them huge losses. On the Somme the small advances of the enemy have lengthened the attacking front. The advanced hostile detachments are shelled by the Germans from two and sometimes from three sides.

"The correspondents are of the opinion that the Somme region was chosen for the attack because the railroad centre of Amiens is behind the Franco-British front and also because the French and British lines join there."

BATTLE STILL RAGES AROUND THIAUMONT

Germans Gain Another Foothold, But French Guns Are Concentrated on Position.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—On the Verdun front heavy fighting continued during the night for possession of Thiaumont work, the War Office announced this afternoon. The Germans gained a further footing. The French hold the outskirts of the work. In the village of Fleury the French made some progress. The text of the statement follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse there was fighting part of last night around the Thiaumont work. Here the enemy gained a further footing, after numerous attacks, which were repulsed by us. We are in possession of the immediate outskirts of this work, which our artillery is now bombarding with energy.

In the village of Fleury we have made some progress with hand grenades.

An attack of the enemy upon the trenches in the Vaux-Chapitre Wood has been repulsed after spirited fighting.

The night report follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse there was great artillery activity in the sectors of Thiaumont, Fleury, Vaux-Chapitre, and Le Chenois. No infantry action took place.

The day was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

French Attacks Fail, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London.)—Repeated French attacks in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector, north of Verdun, failed with heavy losses, says today's report, issued at Army Headquarters. The report follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse important French forces carried out repeated attacks in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and in the Chapitre and mountain woods. Under the most severe losses from our fire and our bayonet attacks at various places the enemy was compelled to give way. The number of prisoners who have fallen into our hands has increased to about 350 men.

ALLIES LOST 81 MACHINES.

Germans Say Only 19 Teuton Aeroplanes Were Destroyed in July.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London.)—The official army headquarters statement of today contains the following regarding aviation operations:

"Results of aerial fighting during July: German losses in aerial fights were 17 machines; shot down from the ground, 1; missing, 1; total, 19 machines. French and British losses in aerial fights were 59 machines; shot down from the ground, 15; by involuntary landings within our lines, 6; at landings for setting down spies, 1; total, 81. Of the above, 48 are in our possession."

$2.50 Round Trip Atlantic City

SUNDAYS, August 13, 27; September 10 and 24.
WEDNESDAYS, August 16 and 30.
SPECIAL TRAIN
Lv. Pennsylvania Station.....7:30 A. M.
" Hudson Terminal .....7:30 A. M.
RETURNING, lv. Atlantic City...7:00 P. M.
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.
PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

GERMANS IN A GRIP OF IRON, SAYS DERBY

Lord Derby Declares That the Allies' Coils Are Tightening Slowly.

SEES A DECISIVE VICTORY

"Let Them Counterattack," He Says, "as the Killing of Men Will Win the War."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"The Allies are drawing the ring tighter about the enemy every day. The war cannot but end in victory, for us. The Germans will be pounded down until they break under the strain."

Thus spoke Lord Derby today in talking of the progress of the Allies since the push of July 1.

Lord Derby was enthusiastic over the news of the capture of Gorizia by the Italians, characterizing it as evidence of the way all the Allies are forging ahead.

"It's great news and shows the strength of the Italians," said Lord Derby.

"Exactly in the same way are the British, the French, and the Russians going ahead. Gradually we are tightening the iron ring about the enemy, and the Allies will not falter until they have brought Germany to a decisive defeat. The Allies now have the Germans where they cannot swing men from one front to another. It is not as it was a year ago, when they were able to move troops quickly to the place where pressure was the heaviest. With the British, French, Russians, and Italians all pushing gradually ahead, the Germans at last have encountered what they never dreamed of a year ago—the necessity to try to keep their line intact on the defensive. They have no men to spare anywhere.

"What ground the Allies have gained they will not lose. Further than that, they will keep ahead, tiring the Germans and Austrians out, killing their men until the Central forces are bound to give up. It's got to be the killing of men that will win the war, and the Allies have shown that on their part they are not afraid to make the sacrifice. The British supplies to the men fighting in the field continue in an endless stream, and rather than diminish in the near future the quantity will increase as the offensive keeps up. It is to be hoped that the Germans will counterattack whenever they feel like it, for every time they do their loss of life is tremendous. We hope they will try counterattacks every day. This struggle is a fight of tigers, and we are top tiger.

"I may say the work of our air corps at the front is marvelous, and far ahead of that of the Germans. The aeroplane has taken the place of cavalry as the eye of the army, and the British have mastered the art. Both in number of machines and in the skill of the men handling them we are far superior to the Germans. A characteristic of the German in battle is that he needs to be led or driven. He hasn't the initiative. Left to himself in the air, he is unable to manage his machine against the skill of the British.

"All along the fighting front everywhere the reports teem with the wonderful bravery, courage, grit, and the superb fighting quality of the British and allied armies. It means that at a day not long distant Germany must crumble. Her armies cannot survive the pressure."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"The Allies have been having a jolly good time since I saw you last," said the Earl of Derby, Under Secretary of War, in meeting the American correspondents today.

"It is not a bit of use comparing the casualties on our front with the ground gained," continued Lord Derby. "As a whole, the problem must be considered from the standpoint of the effect on other fronts, in the first place, and in the number of Germans we are able to kill. We have prevented the sending of vast German forces to the eastern front, where the Russians are making such impressive progress, while it is indisputable that the latest offensive on the western front has relieved the pressure upon Verdun."

HARTMANN EXPLAINS EVICTION OF FRENCH

German Cardinal Assures the Pope They Are Well Looked After and Will Return Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 9.—The Pope, having been appealed to by the Archbishop of Rheims on behalf of France's population deported from their homes, communicated on the subject with Cardinal von Hartmann and received the following letter in reply:

"In these last months great deportations of French citizens by Germany have not taken place. In populous industrial cities like Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing feeding the population encountered grave difficulties, notwithstanding American and Spanish help, so orders were given that the population able to work should be spread over the plains to lessen the population in the cities and also to give the people a chance to earn their living in agricultural or other country work. Toward the end of April 20,000 persons were thus transported.

"If errors were committed in the choice of persons, that in the very nature of things was unavoidable and such errors were immediately repaired. When the harvest is over all will be sent home. Every measure was taken so that this population should not suffer either morally or physically.

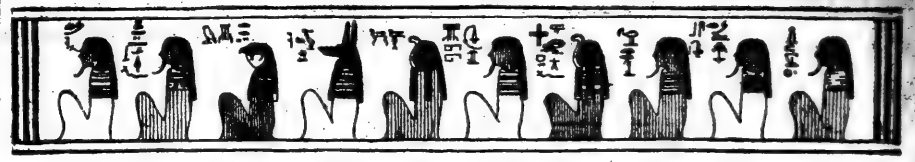
"From numerous letters received it is shown that these people were well received in the country and are not discontented, as they exchange regularly brief communications with those left behind."

ROME, Aug. 8, (via Paris, Aug. 9.)—As the result of representations made by Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, regarding the deportation of inhabitants of the invaded districts of northern France, the Vatican, through Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, has placed the allegations in the case before the German Government. The Vatican communication virtually repeated Cardinal Lucon's protest, without comment.

Your teeth can be only as good as you keep them—start a good habit today by asking your druggist for

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Prepared by a Doctor of Dental Surgery

Send 2c stamp for a generous sample of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder or Dental Cream.
I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 516 W. 27th St., New York City



SCHINASI BROS.
NATURAL
The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

Make anything supremely good and people will buy it.

Also imitators will come along trying to share in your success.

Naturals were the first good Turkish-tobacco cigarette manufactured in America.

They were made so supremely good that their success is the cause of the existence of all the other Turkish cigarettes in this country that you've ever heard about.

For Naturals are recognized as the foremost 15c Cigarettes.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

ZEPPELINS KILL SIX IN RAID ON BRITAIN

Seventeen Others Injured by Bombs Dropped on East Coast of England and Scotland.

LITTLE PROPERTY DAMAGE

German Airships Are Soon Forced to Withdraw Under the Fire of Anti-Aircraft Guns.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—After an absence of six days German Zeppelins visited the east coast of England again early this morning and, after dropping about 160 bombs which caused twenty-three casualties, withdrew under heavy firing from the land batteries. The number of raiders in this latest venture is said to have been between seven and ten, and one of them which departed from the rest flew over the southeast coast of Scotland, dropping bombs on a sparsely populated section. A statement issued by the War Office this afternoon concerning the raid says:

The eastern coast of the United Kingdom was raided by hostile airships this morning, between 12:30 and 2:30 o'clock. The east and northeast coast districts were visited by raiders at widely distant points more or less simultaneously. The attack was carried out by the enemy by single ships or by pairs of ships. Independent observers of the raiders estimate their numbers variously at between seven and ten.

None of the airships ventured more than a few miles inland, except in the extreme north. The attack seems to have been solely directed against towns situated on the coast. Indiscriminate destruction of property seems to have been the main object of the raid. Anti-aircraft guns came into action at four places, and seem to have been successful in nearly every case, driving off the raiders. One raider was pursued several miles to sea by one of our naval aeroplanes.

In view of the action of the guns and the apparent uncertainty of the movement of the airships, it is not surprising that the enemy failed to attain his end. The bombs mostly fell wide of the centre of population. Exception must be made in the case of one northeastern town, where the following casualties have now been reported:

One man died of shock, two women and three children were killed, and four men, five women, and three children were injured. In another northeastern town one man, one woman, and three boys were injured. The total damage amounts to four houses partly burned, numerous windows broken in several different towns and villages, fifty feet of railway torn up, one horse killed, and some lesser insignificant damage. None of the damage was of the slightest military importance.

About 100 high explosive bombs and over sixty incendiary bombs have been traced. The enemy probably disposed of more bombs, as several were heard exploding on impact in the sea, and others fell on waste land. None of these is included in the above figures.

Correspondents in the districts visited by the Zeppelins telegraph that the airships flew at a great height. They were subjected to a very heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns, which compelled them to make a hasty retreat.

One airship dropped twenty and another fifteen incendiary bombs, some of which fell into the sea. As on all recent raids, many of the bombs fell on open ground or into the water as the airships were making off.

The commanders of the Zeppelins seemed in doubt as to their whereabouts as they frequently shut off the engines and hovered in the air for minutes at a time.

The raider which visited Scotland flew over a sparsely populated district, and its bombs were dropped in fields and on hillsides.

Another raider dropped twenty-six bombs in the open ground between two villages.

SHELLS GERMAN TOWN IN LONG NIGHT RAID

Frenchman Flies 217 Miles Across Vosges and Black Forest to Rottweil.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The report issued by the War Office this afternoon describes the feat of a French aviator in bombarding the German powder factory at Rottweil-on-the-Neckar, (Württemberg,) 217 miles from the French base. The aviator flew over the Vosges Mountains and the Black Forest and back at night in a little over three hours. The aviator threw down 330 pounds of explosives, the report says, and fires and explosions were observed. The text of the report says:

One of our aviators has thrown down projectiles on the powder factory at Rottweil-on-the-Neckar. One hundred and fifty kilograms (330 pounds) of explosives were thrown down on the factory buildings, and as a result two very extensive fires and several explosions were observed.

This machine left at 8:30 P. M. and was back from its trip at 11:55 P. M., having accomplished at night a raid over a distance of 350 kilometers, (217 miles,) which was rendered particularly difficult by the necessity of going over the Vosges Mountains and the Black Forest.

The night report has this to add regarding the aviator's exploit:

The French aeroplane which bombarded the powder mill at Rottweil-on-the-Neckar was manned by Adjutants Baron and Emmenuell.

The afternoon report mentioned further aerial activity as follows:

On the Somme front French aviators have delivered numerous aerial attacks. Six German machines, seriously damaged, descended precipitately within their lines. A captive balloon of the enemy was destroyed on the night of Aug. 8-9.

Furthermore, on the night of Aug. 8-9 other French aeroplanes threw down forty-four shells upon the railroad stations at Audun-le-Roman, Longuyon, and Montmedy and eighty-eight shells upon the railroad line at Tergnier and the station at La Fère.

A German aeroplane over Luneville has been forced to come to earth in front of our lines. French artillery destroyed the machine on the ground.

BATTLE PLANE SHOT DOWN.

Austrian Aviator Worsts Italian Foe 9,000 Feet in Air.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The destruction of an Italian battle aeroplane by an Austrian naval aviator, Lieutenant Benfield, in an aerial engagement nearly 9,000 feet over the Gulf of Triest, is reported in an Austro-Hungarian Admiralty statement today, which says:

"Naval Lieutenant Benfield, on Aug. 6, shot down a large Italian battle aeroplane after a protracted aerial engagement 2,700 metres above the Gulf of Triest. The aeroplane fell near Sistiana and was burned. Of the occupants, one Lieutenant was killed, a non-commissioned officer was badly wounded and another slightly wounded.

"This is the fourth aeroplane destroyed by Lieutenant Benfield."

MAKE AIR RAID ON BELGIUM.

British Fliers Drop Bombs on a German Aviation Shed.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—British naval aeroplanes reached the vicinity of Brussels in an air raid, the War Office announced today. Eight bombs were dropped on an airship shed near the city. The announcement says:

"At daybreak this morning under a heavy fire an attack was carried out by naval aeroplanes upon an enemy airship shed at Evere, near Brussels. The objective was successfully bombarded from a height of 2,000 feet, and eight bombs were observed to hit the shed. Heavy columns of smoke were seen to issue. Our machines returned safely."

Fire Destroys German Supplies.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9, (via London.)—The Telegraaf publishes a dispatch from the frontier to the effect that great supplies of war material have been burned in a fire in German magazines at Aerschot, Belgium.

VATERLAND SALE PROPOSED

Letter Reveals Plan to Auction Liner for German Relief.

The auctioning of the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, the proceeds to be applied to the relief of war sufferers in Germany, was seriously contemplated recently by prominent Germans and German-Americans in this city, according to a letter written to two prominent citizens of Berlin by a German subject now temporarily resident in this country.

After a reference to a proposal which he said was being considered to give a great open air performance of one of Wagner's operas in the City College Stadium, the writer mentions a suggestion made to put the Vaterland up at auction.

"I should not be surprised," he said in his letter, "if they should sell the Vaterland at auction for the benefit of our funds as a next move."

Further on in his letter the writer said he was on his way to Detroit, "to see Mr. Henry Ford, the great peace promoter," and he added that "if I get what I set out to get from him I will send —— a wireless."

He also mentioned the gift by a prominent New York banker of $5,000 to be used "for our publicity propaganda to further the cause throughout the United States."

THE AUTOCAR
COMMERCIAL DELIVERY VEHICLE
CHASSIS $1650
AUTOCAR SALES CO., 553-557 W. 23d ST., NEW YORK.
FACTORY THE AUTOCAR CO., ARDMORE, PA.

NEW LOCALS FORMED BY CAR MEN'S UNION

Organizers Are Busy Preparing to Weld the Workers Into a Common Body.

NORMAL TRAFFIC RESTORED

Officials Are Silent on Plan of Shonts to Put Expense on City —Present Law Forbids.

While the public was enjoying the restoration of normal transit conditions in all four boroughs affected by the recent trolleymen's strike yesterday officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America began the systematic organization into local unions of the employes of the companies which were involved.

At the same time they pressed the work of bringing about an organiaztion of the Interborough's subway and elevated trainmen, who will formulate demands upon their employers as soon as their union is established. Within a few weeks, the union leaders made known, efforts at unionization will be extended to employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

It is admitted that the formation of the series of locals, with the membership in each confined to operatives of a single company, is only a preliminary step to the welding of the entire city-wide body of transit employes into one organization with common aims and interests.

Leaders in the work of organizing believe that demands by the men of the Interborough will not lead to another strike, since the leading spirits in the company, including August Belmont and Theodore P. Shonts, are identical with the heads of the New York Railways Company, whose agreement to arbitrate and to treat with committees of employes ended the strike on the surface lines.

Truce While Mayor Is Away.

No date has been set for presentation of demands of the Interborough's trainmen to the company, but it was rumored yesterday that a promise had been made to Mayor Mitchel that no transit troubles would be initiated until he returns from Plattsburg.

Nothing further was heard officially yesterday of the suggestion of President Shonts and some Directors of the New York Railways Company that the city meet the cost of the strike and the added expense of operation if increased wages are granted to the men when their differences with the company are arbitrated.

Chairman Straus and members of the Public Service Commission declined to discuss the tentative plan of the company for recouping its losses and added expense by being relieved of part of the cost of paving and cleaning the streets between its rails, or by abridging its transfer privileges. The Commissioners took the position that since no specific request of the sort was before them they could not hazard an opinion. Those familiar with the body's operations, however, pointed out that its prime duty is to obtain the most favorable and economical transit facilities possible for the city's population, and that it could hardly be expected to look favorably upon any curtailment of privileges now enjoyed by those who use the surface cars.

Controller Prendergast refused to talk about the matter from the standpoint of the city and the Board of Estimate, he, too, pointing out that no direct request for relief had been made by the company.

Would Have to Repeal Law.

President Shonts's suggestion that the New York Railways Company be relieved of part of the expense of from $400,000 to $500,000 for paving the streets between its rails and $100,000 for keeping them free of snow and ice could not be granted without existing legislation being repealed at Albany. Section 178 of the railroad law says:

Section 178.—Repair of Streets; Rate of Speed; Removal of Ice and Snow.—Every street surface railroad corporation, so long as it shall continue to use or maintain any of its tracks in any street, avenue, or public place in any city or village, shall have and keep in permanent repair that portion of such street, avenue, or public place between its tracks, the rails of its tracks, and two feet in width outside of its tracks, under the supervision of the proper ocal authorities, and whenever required by them to do so, and in such manner as they may prescribe. In case of the neglect of any corporation to make pavements or repairs after the expiration of twenty days' notice to do so, the local authorities may make the same at the expense of such corporation, and such authorities may make such reasonable regulations and ordinances as to the rate of speed, mode and use of tracks, and removal of ice and snow as the interest or convenience of the public may require. A corporation whose agents or servants willfully or negligently violate such an ordinance or regulation shall be liable to such city or vilage for a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be specified in such ordinance or regulation.

In addition, every street railway franchise which has been granted by the Board of Estimate since the consolidation, franchise experts asserted, embraces a provision practically identical with the State law.

The New York Railways Company took no action in the matter yesterday, and at its offices it was said nothing had developed in connection with the strike settlement which the officials wished to make public.

Before leaving for Detroit to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the transitmen's national organization, President W. D. Mahon denied that he anticipated a strike on subway and elevated lines.

Organized to Stay Six Months.

General Organizer William B. Fitzgerald of the union remained here to aid the various newly-formed local unions in treating with their employers and to extend the work of organizing which he believed might take several years to perfect.

Fitzgerald received unofficial reports yesterday that fifty per cent. of Interborough employes already have been organized quietly. He agreed with President Mahon that the situation did not point to tht probability of a strike.

"I shall stay here in charge of the work for six months," Fitzgerald said. "I will be assisted by Organizers P. J. O'Brien, J. H. Reardon, Peter J. Rooney, John T. McGrath, and M. J. Higgins. We will have the benefit of the co-operation of Hugh Frayne and William Collins of the merican Federation of Labor.

Fitzgerald expressed the belief that the employes of the four companies involved in the strike would be ready to treat with their employers by Aug. 20. He declared the work of resolving their desires into definite form was being rushed as much as possible.

There was slight delay during the early morning hours yesterday in restoring complete service on all the lines involved in the strike, but by the time most persons started to work a normal number of cars was running in all four boroughs. Residents of Staten Island and of outlying sections of the Bronx and Westchester, where the tieup had been particularly severe, were pleased at finding full facilities restored to them. Service in Queens was normal by 5 A. M.

New Union Names Officers.

An enthusiastic meeting of 2,000 motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company was held in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last night. Officers to serve the union of the men for six months were elected and committees were appointed to settle any grievances the men might still have against the company.

General Organizer Fitzgerald presided and P. J. Grimes, who called the first meeting of the New York Railways men, was Secretary.

Organizer Fitzgerald exhorted the men to do better work than ever as motormen and conductors, to demonstrate to the company and to the public their sincerity in joining the union.

Matthew J. Higgins of Boston and William L. Collins, First Deputy State Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, also spoke.

The following officers were elected:

President, William Conway, 29 East Eightieth Street; First Vice President, Edward J. McCann, 158 East Ninetieth Street; Business Agent, John O'Meara, 257 West Fifty-eighth Street; Treasurer and Financial Secretary, John J. Burns, 200 First Avenue; Sergeant at Arms, Owen Flood, 101 East Ninetieth Street; Executive Committee—Patrick Lee, Joseph Mitchell, Thomas Sheahan, Thomas Doherty, John Long, Frank O'Meara, Michael Moran, George Ballou, Michael Stafford, John Maloney, and William Curtin.

QUOTES WHITRIDGE TO REFUTE CHARGES

Third Avenue Co.'s Lawyer Cites Telegram Dissenting from Blanket Arbitration.

MEMORY OF FACTS AN ISSUE

Head of Up-State Service Board Who Aided in Settling 1913 Strike Foresaw No Clash.

President Frederick W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue Railway Company, dissented from that part of the 1913 strike settlement with the company's Yonkers and Westchester employes, which bound the company to submit to arbitration, the question as to whether any given matter was arbitrable. Evidence of this was discovered yesterday in the form of a telegram from Mr. Whitridge to Chairman F. W. Stevens of the up-State Public Service Commission, sent by the head of the road on the day Stevens made public the terms of settlement as they were understood by the Commission and the striking employes.

Mr. Stevens replied to Mr. Whitridge's telegram with a letter in which he asserted that the lack of perfect agreement in recollection would in all probability occasion no trouble or embarrassment in the future, because of a spirit of forbearance and concession on both sides which the Public Service Chairman felt sure would endure.

Alfred A. Cook, attorney for the railway company, made public the letter and telegram yesterday in the hope of refuting the charge of Chairman Oscar Straus of the Metropolitan District Public Service Commission tnhat Mr. Whitridge precipitated the recent strike troubles by violating or forgetting the agreement. Whitridge himself, in Scotland, has denied that he entered into such an agreement.

No evidence could be obtained yesterday that Whitridge advised the employes of the lines that he did not concurt in the agreement as drawn up from the record of the settlement hearing and presented to them by Chairman Stevens.

It was learned that Whitridge left the meeting in question before its conclusion and just after peace terms seemed to have been agreed upon. Representatives of the strikers then demanded some dritten evidence of the agreemnt to take back to their fellows and Shairman Stevens had the statement of terms drawn upon from the stenographer's record of the discussion.

How Mr. Whitridge Dissented.

Whitridge's telegram, dated Jan. 16, 1913, and addressed to Chairman Stevens at Albany, read:

"THE TIMES and other papers this morning contain what purports to be a document signed by you and given to the men but of which I have not received a copy, giving the gist of your conference yesterday. The last seven lines of that statement beginning with the words 'and after some further colloquy' are erreneous and contains a further expansion of what I said, to which I do not assent."

Mr. Stevens said in his reply the following day:

"I received yesterday your telegram with reference to the statement signed by me appearing in THE TIMES, and note that you do not assent to the last seven lines of such statement, beginning with the words 'and after some further colloquoy.'

"The statement in question was prepared by me a short time after you left, and was submitted to the other Commissioners, and we all agreed that it contained a correct statement as we understood the facts. It is very much to be regretted that there is not a perfect agreement in recollection as to the conclusions reached. I apprehend, however, that it will occasion no trouble or embarrassment to any one in the future, since there seems to be little, if any, possibility that it will ever become a practical question whether the statement is correct or not."

Peace Memorandum in Full.

The statement of peace terms, to the last seven lines of which Mr. Whitridge objected, follows:

"At a meeting of the Public Service Commission of the Second District of the State of New York, held at its office in the Metropolitan Building, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1913, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure an immediate resumption of service upon the Yonkers Street Railway, the commission made several propositions which it asked both the employes of the road, now on strike, and Mr. Whitridge, the President of the company, to assent to. Such propositions and the response of all parties thereto were taken down verbatim by the official stenographer of the commission, and are a public record, accessible to every one, and a copy of which will, as soon as the minutes are transcribed, be furnished to the person designated by the employes to receive the same.

"Such minutes show clearly what Mr. Whitridge agreed to on behalf of the company.

"The following is a correct statement of the propositions of the commission:

"1. The operation of the road shall be restored immediately under the employment conditions prevailing on Dec. 31, 1912, with all men then employed restored to duty without prejudice to them.

"2. That the company and the men shall consider all matters in difference, and that any matters upon which they shal be unable to agree shall be submitted to arbitration by arbitrators selected in the usual manner.

"3. If any matters are claimed by either party not to be arbitrable, the question whether such matters are properly subject of arbitration shall be arbitrated.

Deay Resignation Rumors.

"Mr. Whitridge clearly assented to the first and second propositions, but as to the third made the statement that some questions are not arbitrable. He finally said that he would abide by the decision of the Chairman of the commission as to what questions are arbitrable, and, after some further colloquy, stated that the position of the Chairman that the question of what questions are arbitrable should be submitted to arbitration was correct. The commission understands, therefore, that Mr. Whitridge assents to the third proposition, which was read in his presence."

Directors of the Third Avenue Company and Mr. Cook declared there was no foundation for rumors that Mr. Whitridge might resign the Presidency of the road. The record of the hearing at which the 1913 strike of the employes of the company's Bronx and Westchester lines was settled shows that Mr. Whitridge declared then that a personality may sometimes be the cause of conflict, and suggested, that if it was thought desirable he should be replaced. He added that the only man who knew Yonkers well enough had refused to take the job.

WHITRIDGE SURPRISED.

At a Loss to Understand Report of Arbitration Promise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In response to an inquiry from THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning the declaration of members of the Public Service Commission that he had agreed to submit to arbitration any difference that might arise between the Third Avenue Railway system and its men, Frederick W. Whitridge today said:

"I am itterly at a loss to know what records the Public Service Commission can produce to show that I made an agreement to arbitrate labor disputtes. I would refer all inquirers concerning that matter to my office in New York."

STEAMER NEWBURN IS SUNK

A 3,554-Ton British Vessel Is Destroyed by a Submarine.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British steamer Newburn of 3,554 tons has been sunk by a submarine, Lloyd's shipping agency announced today.

The crew was landed.

HELD AS PLOTTERS IN BLACK TOM FIRE

Continued from Page 1.

of the Jersey City explosions yesterday is one recently found in German-bound mail by agents of one of the allied powers. This letter refers to the explosion and wrecking of vessels laden with explosives in Seattle, in the late Spring of 1915, and the writer stated that if he could get another chance to destroy similarly laden vessels he would not hesitate to take the risk involved. The writer of the letter is known and copies, it was said yesterday, have been placed in the hands of the proper Federal authorities.

German Writer in Seattle Plot.

The letter reads as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., April 18, 1916.

My dear Parents and Brothers and Sisters:

* * * Three-quarters of the population here are German. * * * Just opposite to where I work there is a drug factory, under Italian and French management, which is manufacturing drugs for your enemies, and there are actually Germans who work for these scoundrels—but I must frankly admit that there is a great deal of poverty among the workers. * * * However, you will never suppose that I would work on war material for your enemies. I would rather become a thief.

On the contrary, if you will study my letters of a year ago you will perhaps discover why I disappeared so suddenly from Seattle and Portland, Ore. At that time I helped our Erich and our Eastern Army a but, as what was destined for Vladivostok and the Russians was sent to the bottom of the harbor of ——, and I only wish I could get another chance like that. I would not hesitate to risk it. * * * The Germans here are very fond of their old home, and it was at St. Louis that the Wilhelmina was fitted out, which the British seized in February, 1915. The Wilhelmina was known to have a cargo of foodstuffs. * * * I wish Japan would come over to Mexico and give Uncle Sam a nut to crack, so that these scoundrels cannot send munitions to Europe any more.

Many people here have put their savings into the German-Austrian-Hungarian war loans. Your OTTO.

In the original letter, as in the copy, the name of the harbor in which the munition vessels were sunk is left blank. The harbor referred to, however, is believed to be that of Seattle, where in May, 1915, several barges laden with explosives consigned to the Russian Government were blown up.

Test Jersey City Embargo Today.

The legality of the new regulations passed last week by the Board of City Commissioners of Jersey City, which forbids the transportation into or shipment of high explosives from Jersey City, will be tested at Belmar, N. J., today before United States Judge John Relistab. The occasion will be the argument on the application made by the agency of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, to restrain the City Commission of Jersey City and the D., L. & W. Railroad from enforcing the embargo placed on the shipment of war munitions within the municipality.

The application sets forth that the munitions shipped are incomplete in that they do not include ignition caps, which prevents them from being dangerous in themselves. The present attitude of the Jersey City Commissioners is asserted to be illegal and the suit will furnish a test case.

Commissioner of Public Safety Hague of Jersey City yesterday morning instructed Corporation Counsel Milton to make the most vigorous fight possible against the issuance of this proposed injunction.

HALT A CAR OF DUMDUMS.

Jersey City Police Also See 10,000 Shells Taken from Barge.

A carload of dumdum bullets on the Lackawanna Railroad was found by the Jersey City police yesterday morning, but after inspection was permitted to proceed from Secaucus, the inspection station, into Hoboken to be loaded on barges. The car came from some Western point and was reshipped from East Buffalo. The contents were consigned to a Broadway firm for exportation, the Jersey City police stated.

The car contained 300 cases of the bullets. Each case contained a gross of boxes with a dozen bullets in each. The bullets, according to the police, were about three inches long and flattened at the nose. They counted 518,400 in the car.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company raised yesterday the hulk of the barge Isabel, owned by the Johnson Lighterage Company and destroyed as a result of the Black Tom explosion on the night of July 29. The hulk was raised at Pier 17 of the Jersey Central Railroad in Jersey City, where the barge was towed after taking fire.

In the hulk was found about 10,000 shells. Nearly 200 of them were of the twelve-inch type and about three feet long. Many shells had shot the bottom out of the barge.

The police of Jersey City will permit the shells which can be utilized to be returned to the Bethlehem Steel Company, which will refill them. The shells are in a damaged condition and not regarded as dangerous by the police.

NAVY TUGMEN COMMENDED.

Secretary Daniels Praises Pentucket's Work at Black Tom.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—John J. Phillips, master of the navy tug Pentucket, and the nine men of his crew, were commended by Secretary Daniels today for their "excellent work and unhesitating exposure to danger following the great explosion at New York" on July 30.

"It appears," Secretary Daniels said, "that the men on the Pentucket in charge of Tugmaster Phillips proceeded to Ellis Island, and, with hose from the pilot house and the main deck, fought the fire on one of the exploding ammunition barges. Some of the exploding shells imbedded themselves in the tug. Seaman S. Wandle, while handling the nozzle on top of the pilot house, was severely injured by being struck in the stomach by an exploding shell. They succeeded in placing at least one ammunition lighter where it could do no further damage."

The men of the crew are F. L. Knight and T. A. Heatton, machinists' mates; J. Hoffman, C. De More, and T. M. Hutchinson, firemen; J. L. Wheeler, S. Wandle, and R. W. Wardel, seamen, and C. S. Noble, ordinary seaman.

NO CLUES IN SEATTLE PLOT.

Barge Blown Up with Dynamite for Vladivostock.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 9.—A barge, laden with fifteen tons of dynamite, exploded in the harbor at 2 A. M. on May 30, 1915, breaking hundreds of windows in the downtown district. The dynamite was to have been loaded on the steamer Hazel Dollar for Vladivostok, but the barge was not alongside the steamer.

Evience pointed to a plot of German sympathizers, but no clues were discovered. The explosion occurred at the time great quantities of high explosives, supplies, and other freight for the Allies were being shipped from Seattle to Vladivostok.

ITALY ADOPTS SHIP SUBSIDY

Will Reward Builders and Admit Materials Free of Duty.

ROME, Aug. 8, (via Paris, Aug. 9.) — The Ministry today adopted the following measures designed to effect the building up of the national merchant marine and relieve shippers from the burdens of high freight rates:

Ships bought abroad by Italian citizens or companies within the next two years will be exempt from taxation for a period of three years; ships built in Italy during the same period will be exempt from taxation for four years, the materials for such ships will be permitted to enter free of duty and subsidies will be paid of $16 a ton on the hull and $20 on machinery.

Ships built under the provisions of the act will be liable, however, to requisition by the Government for one year, and such ships must also remain under Italian registration for five years.

LIFTING OF CENSORSHIP POPULAR IN ENGLAND

British Public Grateful for Detailed News Allowed to Come From the Front.

LONDON, July 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—By lifting the veil of secrecy to an extent hitherto unheard of in the war and allowing the British public to get a clearer view of what is going on at the front, the War Office has made a popular move. This revolution in departmental metnods started with the Anglo-French offensive. Its effect on the people has been magical.

The British are being fed generously on what they were deprived of for nearly two years, namely, personal doings of the soldiers. And they like it. It is about the most revolutionary occurrence since the war began.

The people realize that there is still much that must be hidden, but they are very grateful for the concessions made. They realize that this war must be largely conducted in secret and that it is inadvisable to describe, except after a long interval, the deeds of particular regiments or divisions. But in other respects the veil has been lifted and the British public has been permitted to read many moving stories which present the war to those who stay at home in a truer light than ever before.

First and foremost there are the dispatches from the British Commander in Chief, General Sir Douglas Haig, who, as a rule, sends from France two bulletins each days summarizing in military language the gains, or losses, which the armies under his command have experienced during the day and night. These are occasionally supplemented by messages which, coming from the accredited war correspondents at headquarters, may be regarded as semi-official.

The Daily Chronicle compliments the War Office and says of the newspaper correspondents: "There are now five representatives of British newspapers attached to the General Headquarters, and Frederick Palmer of The American Associated Press is privileged to join this select band. They are housed in a chateau somewhere behind the firing line—at their own expense, let it be said—and from this newspaper nerve centre they are free to come and go almost as they like.

"Consonant with military exigencies they are practically allowed a free hand. As it is obviously the duty of a newspaper correspondent to preserve a whole skin, this freedom is tempered by discretion, but they must take many risks, and in these days of long range artillery they are bound to spend most of their days as well as their nights under fire."

The expansion with regard to the pictorial side of the war is not less remarkable than the development of the literary side. One supplements the other. Some remarkable photographs have come from France since the recent offensive began. Many of them have perhaps done as much as the written description of events to stir the imagination.

BUILDING PIER FOR BREMEN.

New London Expects the German Submarine at Any Time.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 9.—The German submarine Bremen is expected to arrive at this port at any time, it was reported here today.

The Eastern Forwarding Company, which is the American corporation for handling the traffic of the German submarine merchant line, it is learned, has leased for a year space on the new State pier for a large warehouse, and this city will be the principal terminal of that company.

It is believed the Bremen will appear in New England waters at any moment and will come to this port within the three-mile limit without attempting to make speed.

The contract for the new building on the pier, given to the T. A. Scott Company, calls for its erection in twelve days.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The report published widely in the United States yesterday that the German submarine Bremen had been sunk while on her way to an American port, did not appear in the Berliner Tageblaas, as the dispatch in question stated, but in the Berne, Switzerland, Tageblatt. This newspaper merely stated it was "probable" the Bremen had been sunk, owing to an accident to her machinery. Nothing is known of this report in London, Amsterdam, or The Hague.

APPLETON, Wis., Aug. 9.—The submarine Bremen will carry a number of German soldiers now on this country back to Germany, according to a letter received here by Fred. Certz from the German Consul at New York. Certz, William Hemling, and Jacob Jess were ordered by the German Consul to report at once to New York, where they will be picked up by the Bremen and taken to Germany, Certz said. They left for New York last night. All three men have been here for three years, and come from families of German nobility.

GERARD WILL SEE KAISER.

Ambassador to Present Wilson's Letter Regarding Feeding of Poland.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"Berlin telegrams state that the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, asked for an audience with Emperor William in order to hand him an autograph letter from President Wilson, in which the President outlined his wishes concerning the feeding of the population of Poland," the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company wired today.

"The letter is believed to be of high political importance, although no mention is made of an offer of peace mediation. Ambassador Gerard probably will join the Emperor at the western headquarters."

TO DISCUSS POLAND AGAIN.

Germany and Austria Will Seek to Reach an Agreement.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Important developments are expected shortly in the Polish question, which has been increasingly occupying political circles here. The recently interrupted negotiations between Germany and Austria regarding Poland, it is expected, will be resumed soon, and this time there appear to be good prospects that an agreement regarding the future of Poland will be reached consonant with the vital interests of both Central Powers.

MEDIATION BOARD IN RAILROAD CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

though they were then in existence. Possibly as the outgrowth of that experience, it has seemed to me that if they are impelled by an actual desire to arrive at a solution, the real parties to the negotiations can arrive at a better understanding, at the close of which there is no need to go to a third party for understandings of the conclusions that have been arrived at.

Therefore my attitude toward your proposal is this: Just as precisely in a former instance of this character when the President of one of the properties here represented mad exactly the same proposition, I said to you that the appeal for mediation does not need our concurrence. Under the law as it stands either party can make the request therefor. When that follows, the mediators themselves will bring the matter to the opposing side and the opposing side will make their answer to the mediators.

We decline to join you in the request for mediation.

Mr. Lee said that in asking for mediation he was following the lead of President W. S. Carter of the Firemen and Enginemen, who in 1913 called in the Board of Mediation.

Mr. Lee said that the reply of the railroads was not intended as a final refusal of the men's demands, but that the purpose of the railroads was only to bring about mediation and not to end all negotiations at that time. Then he declared the conferenced adourned sine die.

Following the adournment, the labor leaders held an executive conference with the delegates, after which they went to the Hotel Woodstock. Shortly after noon G. W. W. Hangar of the Board of Mediation went to the hotel and conferred with the heads of the four unions, after which Mr. Garretson made this statement:

"The Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation has notified us that it has received the request of the Managers' Conference Committee to exercise its friendly offices in an effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the questions that exist between the Conference Committee of the managers and ourselves. Our answer was to the effect that we would accept the mediators' proffer of their friendly offices provided it was properly exercised."

Realizing that a crisis was at hand, the board members were at the Hotel Manhattan, awaiting the call for their services. William L. Chambers, Chairman of the board, had come from Middletown, Conn., and Martin A. Knapp and Mr. Hangar had come from Washington. Two hours after the brotherhoods had agreed to accept mediation the railroad managers went into conference with the mediators. Besides the nineteen members of the Conference Committee, J. W. Higgins, Executive Secretary of the Western Territory; J. G. Walber, Secretary of the Bureau of Information of the Eastern Territory, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, manager of the Bureau of Information of the Southeastern Territory, were in conference with the mediators.

At the end of the conference between the mediators and the railroad managers Mr. Chambers said:

"We were in conference from 3:30 o'clock until 6:30 o'clock. The railroad representatives told us how far they were prepared to go, and made their side of the argument plain. Of course, you know, our deliberations are confidential. When we confer with either side to a controversy all reserve is thrown off for they know that nothing that passes will be divulged.

"We will meet the other side tomorrow, and then we shall have a much better idea of the trouble."

The President's Last Resort.

That President Wilson will act personally if the mediators fail was announced last night by a man who is in closest touch with the situation and has the railroads' viewpoint. This man said that if the mediators were unable, after a week, to find a basis for agreement, they would report to President Wilson. The President would then send to both sides a request to meet him in Washington, when he would ask them to accept arbitration. This man declared that arbitration would be the only suggestion the President would make. The railroads have already signified willingness to submit the issues to arbitration.

It can be said authoritatively that the labor leaders hope that the mediators will succeed. They say they will only strike as a last resort. They pointed out that while they would hesitate a long time before submitting to arbitration, that the Federal mediators had in many instances succeeded in bringing about a setlement without calling in arbitrators.

The labor leaders will hold an executive session with the 800 brotherhood delegates at 10 o'clock this morning.

WILSON PREPARED TO ACT.

Will Summon Railway Heads and Employes to White House if Need Be.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—News that the Federal Bediation Board had taken up the threatened railroad strike was received with undisguised relief by administration officials here.

The members of the Board with Secretary Wilson, went to New York with directions from President Wilson to do everything possible to avert a strike. They were instructed to keep the White House fully informed of every development. Realizing the serious situation which would confront the country should a strike occur, it is understood that the President is ready to exercise all the authority he has to bring about an agreement.

The success of previous efforts of the Mediation Board in averting strikes on railroads has led Mr. Wilson to expect confidently that there would be no walkout in the present instance. He has been prepared, however, to send a personal message to the managers and workers, or to summon representatives of the two sides to the White House.

CALLS ARBITRATION CHANCE.

Head of the Firemen Would as Lief Pull Straws for an Eight-Hour Day.

W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Enginemen and Firemen, was asked yesterday why the brotherhoods were so opposed to arbitration.

"Arbitration is a gambling game, even when the dice are not loaded," he said. "Railway employes have lost faith in the justice of arbitration boards. They believe arbitration is as fickle as chance. Long before gambling with dice was prohibited by law it was not considered profitable to go against loaded dice. Polite people would have nothing to do with such methods.

"Now, coming down to the issue today: Can you call to mind a single instance in which the workers at any trade have secured the eight-hour day through arbitration? The mine workers were forced to inconvenience the public for many months by a great strike before they won the eight-hour day. The printers, bricklayers, carpenters and all the rest of them got the eight-hour day through long and repeated strikes, but they do not now regret the inconvenience.

"If the railroads may judge of the future by experiences of the past, they perhaps feel safe in wanting to submit the present eight-hour question to an arbitration board. The railroads already have the co-operation of all the Chambers of Commerce and other employers' associations in their proposal that railway employes be forced to submit their eight-hour proposal to arbitration.

"I do not want to prejudice what the mediators are now doing. They have my best wishes, but I am telling you how the workers feel about it.

"Railroad employes once thought that an arbitration decision depended almost entirely on the evidence they were able to present. In an engineers' arbitration they found the neutral arbitrator to be a retired railroad attorney—afflicted with old age, bad digestion and acute prejudice to such an extent that he did not attempt to conceal his antipathy to the engineers. The railroads' representative in this arbitration was so much fairer than the neutral arbitrator that he conceded more than the so-called neutral arbitrator wanted to give. In the last arbitration of Western engineers, firemen and hostlers, the board was dominated by a man who was directly concerned in the result of the award. Aside from many millions of railroad holdings, much of which would be effected by the award, he was a Director of a trust company that owned one block of $12,500,000 first mortgage bonds of one party to the arbitration.

"But let us presume that there is an arbitration of this present eight-hour demand and that every effort is made to appoint neutrals entirely free of prejudices. In such an event it is but tossing pennies to decide the question. If the President of the American Federation of Labor is selected as a neutral arbitrator he will, with perfect sincerity, award the eight-hour day. If a President, Director or attorney of some great employing corporation is appointed he will deny the eight-hour day. If some one is appointed who presumably has no mental bias, it will merely be betting on the red against the black.

"Why has none suggested that the matter be settled by 'pulling straws,' and relieve everybody of the bother?"

NEWS PLEASES WALL STREET.

Appearance of Mediation Board Causes Quick Upturn of Stocks.

Wall Street learned just before the start of the last hour's business in the stock market that the United States Board of Mediation had been called upon to straighten out the differences between railroads and their employes. Enthusiastic buying of railroad and leading industrial shares sprang up immediately in the Stock Exchange. The Curb, too, shared in the general betterment of feeling among traders.

Reading stood forth as the leader; in fact, expectations that the danger of a strike would soon be past had caused considerable buying of Reading, sufficient to cause a 2½ point rise, before definite news of the appeal to the Federal authorities had been received in the Street. This advantage was expanded into a net advance of 6⅞ points for the session, while these gains were scored in other parts of the list:

American Locomotive, 2¼ points; Baltimore & Ohio, 1⅜; C., C., C. & St. Louis, 3⅝; Crucible Steel, 3; Erie, 1⅝; Lehigh Valley, 1⅝; Louisville & Nashville, 1⅝; Maxwell Motors, 3; N. Y. Air Brake, 3; New York Central, 2¼; Studebaker, 3⅝; Union Pacific, 2½; United Cigar Stores, 2⅝ and Steel, 1⅜.

While the upturn of the railroad group attracted most attention, as reflective of the direct result of the railroad conferences, traders were impressed with the way Steel and other industrials moved forward after many weeks of dullness. At 88⅝, Steel stood within a fraction of its best quotation this year. The rush of buyers indicated that considerable short-covering was put through, the closing out of short contracts entered into some days ago when the bears were especially active in forcing the motor issues down. The progress of Studebaker forwards was thought in commission houses to represent largely the buying back of stock sold in last week's break. Brokers who specialize in investment accounts said, however, that a great deal of buying for investment took place after the news from the railroad camps.

HISTORY OF MEDIATION.

Has Averted 47 Strikes Since Board Was Created in 1913.

The United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, which has been called upon by the railroads to prevent a national strike, was created on July 15, 1913, by act of Congress. Its members were appointed by President Wilson three days later, and they acted in the railroad strike situation of 1913 and a strike was averted.

According to the act under which it was created, the purposes of the board are: "To settle by mediation, conciliation, and arbitration all controversies concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment that may arise between any common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property (in interstate commerce) and their employes."

The services of the board may be sought by either or both sides. Both sides must consent before it may act. It has no peremptory powers. In the forty-seven cases in which the board has been successful, thirty-nine were settled by mediation and eight by arbitration.

Its members are William L. Chambers, Chairman; Martin A. Knapp, and G. W. W. Hangar.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY
MANUFACTURER

Cigarettes

FATIMA
VAFIADIS
RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT
CHESTERFIELD
PIEDMONT

111

Do you plan to extend your business abroad?

TO intrust your foreign exchange business to a concern without ample capital and reliable experience, would invite the hazard of sending a boy to market.

While the Columbia Trust Company's capital, surplus and undivided profits of $9,800,000 meet every requirement of dependability, the organization of its Foreign Department provides mature judgment and experienced advice.

If you are ready to make a banking connection for the transaction of foreign business, the Manager of our Foreign Department, at our 60 Broadway office, will be glad to assist you personally.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
In Financial District: 60 Broadway
In Shopping Center: Fifth Avenue and 34th Street
In Harlem: 125th Street and Lenox Avenue
In Bronx: 148th Street and Third Avenue

Smith Form-a-Truck
$350 and a Ford make a guaranteed 1-ton truck.
World's Lowest Hauling Cost
Smith Form-a-Truck Sales Co., Inc.
245 W. 55th St., New York City, N. Y.
Telephone Circle 880.

Chicago
Additional Through Service
Pennsylvania Railroad
Beginning August 10
Lv. New York 5:30 P. M.
Ar. Chicago next day 4:45 P. M.
Phone Madison Square 7900

Final Clearance
$17.50 For A Stein-Bloch That Was $35, $30, $25
The original price-ticket is on each of these *Fancy Summer Suits*. Sizes for every figure. Alterations free, if needed.
$10 for smart heather mixtures in *Knitted Sport Coats*.
$3.75 and $5 for all-wool, hefty-weight *White Flannel Trousers*.
JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 52nd Street

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.
TO-MORROW
Our Half-Yearly Sale
SHIRTS
MANHATTAN — ARROW — E. & W.
$1.15 up
NECKWEAR
25c up
STRAW HATS $1.95
SUMMER SUITS $16.50 up
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE



SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Don't argue with the Umpire! You're safe if you use Davids' Ink."

You are not safe if you keep your records with an ink which time effaces. Neither are you safe if you sign checks or important documents with an inferior ink.

Demand Thaddeus Davids' Inks and be safe.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THADDEUS DAVIDS INK CO., Inc.
Established 1780

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS
APPLYING A PRINCIPLE
Manufacturers who impress their customers with the fact that the best goods always are the cheapest can apply the same principle at Degnon Terminal. Only at Degnon Terminal the lower cost of factories is actual and not relative. In other words, when we say that our rent, power, labor, insurance, and trucking charges are absolutely the lowest we mean just that and nothing else.
For Illustrated Booklet
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7505.
DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

GLYNN AND HARRIS GROOM DARK HORSE

May Have Found Man Tammany Wants to Beat Seabury for Governor.

MURPHY GOES TO SARATOGA

William Church Osborn, with an Eye to Senator Nomination, Also on Train for Convention Town.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, and Murphy's boyhood friend, "Phil" Donohue, entrained for Saratoga and the unofficial Democratic State Convention yesterday afternoon. When Murphy left, according to all reports, he had not been able to pick a man to pit against Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Democratic direct primaries.

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the State Committee, was summoned to meet Murphy at Saratoga. They were to confer there last night on the vexed question of how to beat Judge Seabury, whom Tammany does not want. Chairman Harris has made mysterious trips through the State of late and it was more than intimated that he and ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn between them were grooming a dark horse who would be trotted out at the psychological moment in the convention as a candidate acceptable to the "organization" and with plenty of up-State backing.

A prominent Democrat, closely in touch with President Wilson and the Democratic "Federal crowd," said yesterday that in his opinion Judge Seabury would be the nominee. Tammany does not want Seabury, but is willing to take almost any other man proposed. The prospect now is that there will be a lively fight at the convention between the advocates of Judge Seabury's nomination and Tammany and the leaders up-State affiliated with Tammany.

Ex-State Chairman William Church Osborn, who, it is understood, is an aspirant for the nomination for United States Senator to succeed James O'Gorman, and Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, who is close to President Wilson, left for Saratoga on the same train with Mr. Murphy. A friend of the Tammany chieftain took pains to inform inquiring newspapermen that while they were on the same train they were not in Mr. Murphy's party.

FREE FOR ALL AT PRIMARY.

Democrats at Saratoga Conference Will Recommend No Candidates.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Candidates for Governor and other State offices will not be recommended by the unofficial Democratic State Convention at Saratoga Springs on Friday, according to present plans of the party leaders. The gathering of the delegates will be devoted to the adoption of a platform.

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the committee, said today he believed that discussion of the availability of the different candidates would be continued up to the primaries. It was learned also that the party leaders har decided not to recommend any candidate for United States Senator. This course had been agreed upon, it was said, to avoid any basis for charging the organization with attempting to dictate nominations in advance of the primaries, thereby violating the spirit of the direct primaries law.

SUFFRAGISTS GO TO SARATOGA.

Will Ask Convention to Indorse 1917 State Referendum.

That suffragists are not pinning all their hopes on Mr. Hughes's indorsement of the Federal amendment was shown in the departure last night for Saratoga of a number of suffrage leaders, who will try to get from the Democratic unofficial convention an indorsement of the suffrage referendum which will probably be submitted to the voters of the State next year. They will hold an all-day rally at the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga today.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Miss Emily Hooper, Miss Hill, and Miss Frances Brewer were among the suffragists who went to Saratoga last night. Among the other well-known suffragists who will go from up-State are Mrs. C. J. Nordstrom, a sister of Assemblyman Henry E. H. Brereton of Warren, introducer of the suffrage resolution in the 1916 Legislature; Mrs. William Garner, also of Warren; Mrs. John R. Hazel and Mrs. Frank A. Abbott of Erie; Mrs. W. G. Mitchell of Washington; Mrs. Gordon Norris of Dutchess; Mrs. O. O. Seabring of Tioga, and Mrs. Henry White Cannon of Delaware.

M'CORMICK TO KEEP KEEN EYE ON HUGHES

Directs Democratic Managers Here Closely to Check Up Candidate's Utterances.

CUE FROM WASHINGTON

Campaign Committee May Be Named Today — Tammany Likely to be Represented.

Democratic campaign managers in New York have decided to pay more attention to the Western campaign trip of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, it was learned yesterday at the National Committee headquarters. The Democratic managers here also have decided to select a Campaign Committee and to get their campaign in full sying as soon as possible. The hitch in the selection of a committee has been due to the New York State situation. Some of the managers are opposed to putting a representative of the Tammany organization on the committee, while others have contended that to ignore Tammany altogether would bep laying very bad politics. The National Administration, it is said, is willing to have Tammany represented, but several influential leaders have been opposing it.

Vance C. McCormick National Chairman, said yesterday that the situation had been smoothed out. He will go to Maine today to confer with William R. Pattangill, manager of the Campaign Committee of that State, and he said he might give out the lost of members before he started. Several Progressives will be on the list, and they probably will include Bainbridge Colby of New York, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, and Francis J. Heney of California. The other members will be Mr. McCormick, representing Pennsylvania; Carter Glass of Virginia, Daniel C. Roper of North Carolina, Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, Henry Morgenthau of New York, Robert Woolley of Virginia, Frederick B. Lynch of Minnesota, Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, Robert S. Hudspeth of New Jersey, Dr. Coughlan of Massachusetts; and Wilbur Marsh of Iowa, Treasurer of the Campaign Committee. If a Democratic organization man in New York is selected, Norman E. Mack probably will be the man.

McCormick Hits at Hughes.

Chairman McCormick made this criticism of Mr. Hughes's speeches:

"What a pitiable spectacle it is in a campaign for the exalted office of President to see such things as Mr. Hughes is putting before the voters as issues. I have carefully analyzed all of his speeches to date and I fail to find a single, strong, constructive policy. Mr. Hughes apparently is touring the country telling the people small, petty things which amount to nothing. On the other hand, our candidate, the President, is busy at Washington putting through the promises he made to the people. None can deny that he is, in the vernacular, delivering the goods he promised."

Representative George F. O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island told Chairman McCormick yesterday that President Wilson's achievements had made a deep impression upon the Rhode Island electorate.

"Eight thousand more men have registered in Rhode Island than in 1912," said Mr. O'Shaunessy. "On all sides business is booming. Labor is scarce. Well-employed men will turn a deaf ear to Republican orators this year. With pockets full of money and contented with their lot, they will vote for Woodrow Wilson's re-election."

Victory, Says Heflin.

Representative "Tom" Heflin of Alabama was another caller at Democratic headquarters yesterday. He has been invited to speak in twenty different States, and has promised to speak in Maine the latter part of this month. He predicted President Wilson's re-election by an overwhelming majority.

President Wilson's Alaskan policy may carry the State of Washington into the Democratic column in November, according to R. P. Oldham, President of the Woodrow Wilson League of the State of Washington. The suffrage question, he said, would not be brought into the foreground in Washington. Regarding the building of the Government railroad in Alaska he wrote:

"You can safely say that the Wilson policy in Alaska and the building of the railroad have been a great help to this community. There is nothing in that regard that could be attacked by the Republicans. It was one of the most important things that ever happened for the prosperity of Seattle, and must be so admitted by all people."

Hapgood Calls It Slander.

Norman Hapgood, Vice Chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, commented yesterday on Mr. Hughes's attack on the President.

"What Mr. Hughes says about the record of the present Administration regarding appointments is so inaccurate that it goes beyond the bounds of legitimate argument," said Mr. Hapgood. "The records will show that the changes in the State Department, when this Administration came in, although it followed a Republican Administration, were not greater than those that have taken place when one Republican Administration followed another.

"If Mr. Hughes cannot find anything better to do in his campaign than to indulge in what is to him a new experience, that of repeating ordinary partisanship slander, his reputation is not likely to improve. What he needs is a constructive program and a real issue."

LINDSEY SUPPORTS WILSON.

Child Labor Bill Wins Denver Judge to President's Standard.

Judge Ben B. Lindsay of Denver has declared his intention of supporting President Wilson for re-election, it was announced at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday. In a telegram to President Wilson Judge Lindsay said:

"For many years a member of the National Child Labor Committee favoring a Federal child labor bill abolishing child slavery and as a recent member of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, I wish heartily to congratulate you on the passage of the Keating Child Labor bill. Your splendid attitude on this question and willingness to change from your former position with the States' rights Democrats or Federal or national control, when it becomes clearly apparent that it is the best method to put an end to certain evils or advance certain rights, should be sufficient proof to wavering Progressives that the Democratic Party is as willing as the Republican Party in proper cases to put the national welfare above State considerations. As an ardent advocate of a national woman's suffrage amendment, I am convinced that the majority of the Democratic Congressmen will eventually favor such a measure, as they now have passed a national child labor law.

"The fine, constructive legislation of your Administration strongly appeals to me as a Progressive, and while I am a non-partisan candidate for Juvenile Judge here, when it comes to national issues in this campaign I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure as a Progressive to assure you of my cordial support."

Judge Lindsay formerly was a Republican, but followed Colonel Roosevelt in 1912.

LABOR MEN BACK SEABURY.

Ask All Parties to Nominate Judge for Governor.

Edward I. Hannah, State Chairman of a committee of labor organizations formed to aid the candidacy of Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor, made public last night a letter that had been sent to the Chairmen of the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive State Committees, the Independence League, and the Socialist State Committee.

The letter states that ten central bodies and twenty-three local unions have passed resolutions urging the State conventions of the various parties to nominate Judge Seabury. Delegates of the labor men will present the resolution to the Democratic Convention at Saratoga tomorrow.

WOMAN'S PARTY MEETS TODAY

Iowa Suffragist Resents Effort to Deliver the Support of Women.

With the Woman's Party opening its national conference in Colorado Springs, Col., today, Democratic campaign managers are making plans to see that Hughes doesn't get the 4,000,000 women's votes. Democratic spellbinders will tour the twelve States in which the women can vote for President.

It was said yesterday that President Wilson has decided upon Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, as the star wooer of the Western women vote. No sooner had the women at Republican headquarters heard this than it was announced that if Mr. Malone went West looking for votes for Wilson, he would be trailed by Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, who would tell the 4,000,000 women voters they must see that Mr. Wilson was not returned to the White House.

The Democrats' hopes for women votes were boosted yesterday by a letter received at National Headquarters from Mrs. Helen Talboy, a lawyer of Onawa, Iowa, and a suffrage leader of her State. She wrote that she resented an effort on the part of a few suffrage leaders to deliver the support of women to Mr. Hughes. She referred to the situation as "the attempt on a few Congressional Union women to play politics, and petty politics at that, with the cause."

At the headquarters of the Women's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance it was announced that when Mr. Hughes reached Los Angeles on Aug. 21 he would be greeted by a large and strong Hughes Alliance.

STRAW VOTE FOR WILSON.

President in Lead Among Columbia Summer Students.

President Wilson was slightly in the lead yesterday in a straw ballot which is being taken by The Columbia Spectator among the 8,200 students at the Summer school and the 500 members of the Faculty. The returns yesterday also showed the voters in favor of woman suffrage, national prohibition, and universal military training in the public schools. Less than 200 had voted up to last night, but a much larger vote is expected before the balloting closes Saturday night.

The results yesterday were: President—Woodrow Wilson, 78; C. E. Hughes, 74; others, 7.

Woman Suffrage—For, 106; against, 51.

National Prohibition—For, 101; against, 53.

Military Training in Schools—For, 104; against 50.

The majority of those registered at the Summer school are teachers, who come from all parts of the country.

MOOSE LEADER FOR WILSON.

Duffy Believes Progressive Shift Will Make Connecticut Debatable.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9.—Frederick E. Duffy of West Hartford, granger and agriculturist who ran for Congress four years ago on the Bull Moose ticket, today announced that he was for Wilson. Moreover, Mr. Duffy, who recently has been managing the Progressive State Committee, says he believes he will carry to Wilson at least half of the 34,000 Connecticut votes cast for Roosevelt in 1912. On that basis Connecticut becomes debatable.

Other prominent Progressives, having been officially advised of the results of the recent Indianapolis conference, have come out for Wilson, giving as their reason the "Roosevelt betrayal."

STAPLES NOT A CANDIDATE.

Says He Cannot Accept Moose Nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Charles J. Staples announced today that he would decline the Progressive nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Staples's name was included in a list of candidates announced last night by the New York County Committee of the Progressive Party with Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor, to be presented to the voters at the primaries.

Mr. Staples said that business reasons made it impossible for him to accept.

Indorse Justice Vernon M. Davis.

Resolutions presenting Justice Vernon M. Davis of the Appellate Division for renomination to the Supreme Court bench were passed last night by the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Democracy. The resolutions, offered by County Clerk William F. Schneider, declared that during his fourteen years' service Justice Davis had performed his duties with "mercy, justice and ability," and that his renomination by all parties and independent organizations was desirable.

LEAGUE CRITICISES U. S. CIVIL SERVICE

National Reform Body Charges That Federal Commission Kept Acts Secret.

ACCUSATION NON-PARTISAN

Asserts Reason Given for Withholding Records Was to Protect the Wilson Administration.

The charge by Charles E. Hughes that civil service principles had been violated by the Wilson Administration to increase Democratic patronage was followed yesterday by a long statement made public by the National Civil Service Reform League, a non-partisan body, of which Woodrow Wilson was formerly Vice President and an active member. Many prominent Democrats are on the present list of officers and Directors.

The league published yesterday the correspondence it had carried on with President Wilson and the United States Civil Service Commission in an effort to find out whether there was any foundation for the repeated charges that the civil service machinery had been manipulated to put Democrats in the position of fourth-class Postmasters and in the rural free delivery service, which had been deprived of civil service protection by an Executive order on May 7, 1913.

The league yesterday charged that the commission had repeatedly refused to allow its records to be examined and had given several conflicting reasons for this refusal. The statement of the league continued:

The League's Statement.

So far the President has sustained the commission's ruling. The league declares that this is the first time in its existence that information as to the public administrative work of the Federal Commission has been denied to it, except during a short period in the year 1899. The league charges that, in refusing its request, the present commission has inaugurated a policy of secrecy full of foreboding for the proper administration of the civil service law.

The league quoted the language of Commissioner John R. Proctor, "one of the most distinguished of Civil Service Commissioners," who said in an official opinion in 1899: "Nothing so much fosters the spoils system as secrecy in the administration of patronage."

When the league, at a conference on March 31, 1916, sought permission to investigate charges that the civil service regulations regarding fourth-class postmasterships had been manipulated so as to displace many of the incumbents and to appoint Democrats the refusal was made by John L. McIlhenny, President of the commission, who was alleged to have told Richard H. Dana, President of the league, that "if access were given to these records it might lead to such criticism of the Administration as would seriously embarrass it."

The league then appealed to President Wilson, who refused to accept the explanation that secrecy was due to fear of embarrassing his Administration, and suggested that the civil service methods and results in the matter of naming fourth-class Postmasters should be made public by the commission in its annual report.

In a reply on Aug. 1 to the President, Mr. Dana commented as follows on this suggestion:

> It would be a most incompetent body which would not draw up a report furnishing a plausible explanation for even the gravest abuses, and we feel sure that neither the league nor the public will remain satisfied with a plan which allows any department or branch of the service to be the only interpreter of its own conduct and denies to all the world all access to the evidence by which the truth of its interpretation can be established or refuted.

Dana Writes to President.

The league received on July 22 of this year a letter from the commissioner, dated May 27, and marked "delayed." This was in reply to a letter from the league, it was asserted, which had gone for three months unanswered, and gave several reasons for the refusal of the commission to permit access to its records. One of these was as follows:

> An investigation by an outside body may be ex parte, partisan, mischievous, imperfect, and calculated grossly to mislead the public, and attack and embarrass an Administration, as experience has shown.

After reviewing the history for the last two years of the unsuccessful efforts of the league to find out the practical result of taking civil service protection away from the fourth-class Postmasters, Mr. Dana in his letter to President Wilson on Aug. 1, said:

> The reasons given by the commission for this concealment are contradictory and inconsistent. In its letter to the league of April 24, 1914, it says: "This action is necessary in the interests of public business, owing to the congestion of the work in the office." Yet, after we had waited nearly two years, when it might properly be assumed that this congestion had been overcome, we were told by Mr. McIlhenny, the President of the commission, at our Washington conference on March 31, 1916, that, if access were given to these records, it might lead to such a criticism of the Administration as would seriously embarrass it. Finally, in its letter received July 22, the commission amplifies this ground for its action by stating that an investigation by an outside body may "mislead the public and attack and embarrass an Administration." This, therefore, appears as the vital reason for the refusal.
>
> We think that you must have overlooked this, for we cannot assume that the President of the United States could permit such a reason to be urged for the concealment of official records concerning official acts, or that he would willingly appear to adopt the argument that such concealment is necessary to preserve his Administration from attack.

Among the officials and Directors of the league are Charles W. Eliot, Moorfield Storey, Cardinal Gibbons, Joseph H. Choate, George McAneny, Samuel H. Ordway, Seth Low, Everett Colby, Ellery C. Stowell, William Dudley Foulke, William B. Hale, George T. Keyes, A. S. Frissell, Harry W. Marsh, Everett P. Wheeler, and Charles J. Bonaparte.

Wayne Democrats for Seabury.

Special to The New York Times.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Democratic County Committee, at a meeting held today at Newark, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the nomination of Judge Seabury for Governor and requesting the representatives from Wayne County at the Democratic State conference to urge his indorsement.

HUGHES REPLIES, BACKED BY DURAND

Continued from Page 1.

ception also has been taken by the distinguished Secretary to my statement with regard to that man.

Reiterates Jones was Unfit.

"I am not in a position to state of my own knowledge the circumstances of the retirement of the eminent scientist who occupied that important technical place in the Bureau of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, but, if I assume that he retired voluntarily, my point is not so much the retirement of the man who went but the lack of special fitness in the man by whom he was succeeded.

"I am now told that Mr. Jones, who succeeded him, was promoted from being Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. But this gentleman—a stock breeder, I believe—was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, likewise an important technical place, involving special qualifications, by this Administration. He went, I believe, from his stock farm to take charge of the Bureau of Fisheries, and after he had been there a couple of years he was put in charge of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Now the Administration says that he is a wonderfully competent man."

Mr. Hughes then went into details as to the charge he made in Detroit that the Administration had made "a raid upon the civil service."

"The National Civil Service Reform League," he said, "states in a summuary that in the first three years of this Administration—March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1916—the executive issued a total of 239 special exceptions. It is then added that, up to and including June 24, 1916, there have been issued a total of 279. It is then said that out of the 279 the Civil Service Commission has concurred in seventy-one, that the commission has not concurred in 143, and that the commission's attitude is not recorded in a total of sixty-five cases.

"We must have higher standards than those of this Administration," he concluded. "This Administration, with loud professions of devotion to civil service reform, has not been true to the standards of the Administration which I believe the American people desire to see enforced."

The Hughes party arrived in St. Paul from Chicago at 11 o'clock this morning. The nominee found a big crowd at the railway station to welcome him, and the streets on the way to the St. Paul Hotel were lined with people.

Mr. Hughes held a reception at the hotel at noon and met many of the State leaders. All talked harmony and said he would get Minnesota by a big majority.

The candidate motored to Minneapolis in the afternoon. The meeting there was held on the Parade, a large tract of park land on the outskirts of the city. The police estimated the crowd at 10,000. There were fully 1,000 automobiles parked about the platform from which the nominee spoke. Because of its huskiness, Mr. Hughes had trouble to make his voice reach the outskirts of the crowd, but he tried his best, even at the risk of straining it.

There was a parade through the streets of Minneapolis preceding the address, and Mr. Hughes was on view before 25,000 of the city's inhabitants. He rode in a car with the Mayor and other dignitaries.

Addresses 12,000 at Night.

At the night meeting in the Auditorium in St. Paul Mr. Hughes stirred a crowd of 12,000 to great applause by telling, in a voice shaking with emotion, his attitude if elected.

"I have no secret relations," he exclaimed; "no private obligations; no political debts to pay. I left the bench because, if the people desire it, I shall be their servant."

The candidate said he wanted a united party, and knew no reason why all Progressives and Republicans could not support him with a good conscience.

Mr. Hughes accused President Wilson of abandoning his Continental Army plan for purposes of party expediency.

"We heard much of personal leadership over Congress," he said. Why did this leadership fail in this time of national emergency?"

The necessity of sending the militia to the border, he said, showed inefficiency of the first magnitude, chargeable directly to the Administration.

There was renewed applause when Mr. Hughes said it was possible to obtain a Government which would accomplish things quickly when an emergency was feced.

Mr. Hughes assailed the Administration for its preparedness policy, which he declared inadequate. He asserted that he regarded "reasonable preparedness as a primary duty," and that he purposed, if elected, "to see to it that it is discharged to the credit of the American people."

"We are a spirited people," Mr. Hughes declared. "We are a people that can protect ourselves. We are not too proud to fight."

Repeats Mexican Views.

Much of the nominee's address was devoted to the Mexican situation and the calling of the National Guard to service on the border. There had been warnings for two years that America should be prepared, Mr. Hughes said, yet when the time came to put an army on the border to do police service "there was presented a spectacle showing inefficiency of the first magnitude." The Administration's embargo on arms to Mexico was criticised as "fast and loose—no policy."

"I don't think it a rash statement," the nominee stated. "I think it is warranted by the facts to say that any American soldier killed in Mexico is killed by American bullets that we have let go over the border."

Mr. Hughes referred to a recent address to the Senate bySenator Lewis of Illinois.

"He didn't like some statements of mine," the nominee said. "They distressed him. I am glad of it. That was the intention, but there wasn't a word in what I said that he or anybody else could answer."

The punitive expedition to Mexico, Mr. Hughes said, was only called punitive.

"The only punishment inflicted was punishment inflicted on ourselves," he said. "We punished nobody else."

A large portion of the nominee's address was devoted to reiteration of his views on the need for industrial cooperation and preparation for commercial competition by Europe after the war.

In his St. Paul speech Mr. Hughes said in part:

Naturalized Americans.

"I am a strong party man. I believe in party organization as an essential agency of republican government. But I believe in party organization as the servant of a democratic people, and I stand as the representative of a party in order that through that essential instrumentality I may serve all the men and women of the United States.

"I believe that there is no reasonable man in the Progressive party and no revolt and strong organization man in the Republican party who holds to the great ideals of the honor and prosperity and efficiency of this nation who cannot with a good conscience support my candidacy.

"We have come from many lands. Here in the Northwest we know that Americanism is a thing of the spirit and not of the flesh. Wherever a man is born, if he is a naturalized American citizen of the United States, he is here heartily as an American citizen, with American ideals, with American hopes, ready to give, live, and die for the United States.

"I desire to see a reinforcement of the American sentiment in that consciousness of unity which displaces all possibility of division. We must have that inner feeling of intense loyalty. What is there to divide us? We are a united people ,and only through that dominant sense of unity and of loyalty can we get the force and motive power which will make us an efficient nation ready to cope with the problems of the twentieth century.

Wilson's Change on Preparedness.

"There was no excuse for permitting our regular army to remain at so low a point that it could not perform military duty without summoning men unprepared for such from the length and breadth of the land. That is not a spectacle of a prepared nation. That is a condition for which I hold the Administration responsible.

"Consider for a moment the facts. It was only about a year and a half ago that certain patriotic citizens were directing attention to the need of preparedness, to the need of the enlargement of our regular army, and the President of the United States formally expressed his opinion that such persons were nervous, excited, that there was no real occasion for alarm, that there were no conditions which made it a matter to be considered as a real exigency.

"Then there came the torch of another leader. What a change in sentiment was wrought overnight in the councils of the Administration! There was a feeling that an exigency did exist and that something should be done, that it was no longer nervousness, but prudence, caution and foresight which required immediate action.

"There was an able Secretary of War, and he devoted himself with astuteness to the problem, and he worked out a plan. He thought he had pinned the Administration so that it would stay put. I don't believe you could pin the Administration to any policy that would stay put. Well, the matter got so bad that the Executive presented it to Congress.

"Only a few months ago it was stated that our present demand called for this forthwith: raising the regular army from its total on paper—although it was in fact somewhat less—of about 105,000 to 141,000 and a citizen reserve of 400,000, trained by Federal authority in annual installments of 133,000 each.

Party Expediency.

"That was to be regarded as essential. Now, how long did that stay put? Why, within a short time the plan was abandoned. The Secretary of War resigned, and in his correspondence with the President he practically pointed out that the reason for the inexcusable abandonment—I don't use his exact words—but this was the substance of it—of a program deemed to be necessary.

"Now, why was it abandoned? We have had a great deal of talk about Executive leadership, not conspicuous then, when American preparedness was in issue. Was it necessary to go through the land dealing with the subject when Congress had its mind open to know the Executive's will?

"Oon the contrary, there was what I regard as a backdown, a change of front. It always has seemed to me most regrettable that it was a change of front under a conception of partisan expediency. We had, as a result, something which is fraught with much mystery.

"In the first place, under the Army Reorganization bill, we have a paper army of 178,000, but an actual army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, of about 110,000, and about 15,000 more in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. We have then to rely upon the National Guard.

Mr. Hughes came from Chicago by special train. Although he had said that he would not make rear platform speeches, he hurried out at each stop. Mrs. Hughes held him in check. After he had attempted to make an address at Winona, the first stop, at 7:40 A. M., and had found his voice in grave trouble she succeeded in convincing him that he had better just shake hands and not try to talk any more.

Other stops were made at Wabasha, Lake City, Red Wing and Hastings, all in Minnesota. The crowds were cordial.

"God bless you, Charley," one man cried, "we need you in the White House."

Another, finding his hand in a firm grasp, exclaimed: "I like that. Every handshake will make a vote."

BARRY DEFENDS CHARGES.

Publicity Agent Says Hughes Accusations Are Well Founded.

David S. Barry, Publicity Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, commented yesterday on the course of Washington officials regarding charges made by Charles E. Hughes in his speeches.

"Those familiar with conditions at Washington," said he, "expressed amusement at the apparent indignation of high Democratic Government officials over the smashing blows by Mr. Hughes against political appointments to important economic and scientific places in the Government service. One of the specific instances given by Mr. Hughes was that of the appointment of Dr. E. Lester Jones to be Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, a purely technical and scientific position, but during the year or more that he has held the place he has been a persistent lobbyist for more appropriations for his bureau.

"In fact, much of Dr. Jones's time has been spent, not in his office, but in the Capitol Building, where he has by personal solicitation and circular letters urged members of Congress to vote more money for his office. He also resorted to the now almost obsolete method of dinner-giving to get more funds. The other scientific instance cited by Mr. Hughes is a more flagrant prostitution of the business of the Government to politics. This was the appointment of William J. Harris, the political boss of Georgia, to be Director of the Census, a position requiring a high degree of technical ability and extended experience, neither qualification being possessed by Mr. Harris.

"So apparent were his disabilities that the American Academy of Sciences, in session at Washington when the appointment was announced, protested to the President, emphasizing Mr. Harris's unfitness for so important a position. The President returned a sharp answer, virtually telling the academy to mind its own business. Later Harris was made a member of the Federal Trade Commission ,and while holding that place he violated all proprieties by attending and manipulating the Georgia State Convention, taking its control out of the hands of Senator Thomas W. Hardwick.

"The political activities of Mr. Harris attracted such attention at this time that his conduct was commented upon adversely in the Senate, and but a perfunctory defense was put up for him by Democratic Senators. If President Wilson or Secretary Redfield wish full confirmation of Mr. Hughes's estimate of the political activities of Mr. Harris they can get it by applying to Senator Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia, who doubtless will gladly indorse Mr. Hughes's statements."

DURAND WANTED TO STAY.

Says In Interview Talk of Voluntary Resignation Is Ridiculous.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 9.—In an interview today E. Dana Durand said:

"My retirement as Director of the Census was a forced retirement. I resigned, but did so out of the customary courtesy to the new Democratic Administration, although I very much desired to retain the position.

"There is a sort of custom in the federal service that when a change of administration at Washington comes all appointees advise the administration that his or her resignation will be forthcoming when desired, or some even forward their resignations to the President.

"In common with many others I did so. In common with many others I did this when Mr. Wilson became President. My resignation was in his hands a considerable time before I was out of office, as the Senate held up the confirmation of my successor. It was a forced retirement, however, as I wanted to keep the place."

Mr. Durand went on to say that his retirement could not have been because of political activity any more than his appointment was due to that reason. Mr. Durand said that he had not been active in politics before or after his appointment by Roosevelt.

"It would be ridiculous to say that I voluntarily resigned from the position of Director of the Census," Mr. Durand added, "as I had the work well organized, had come to like it very well, and felt secure in a permanent work that was pleasant. Not only my friends, but others connected with the Administration knew that I wanted to stay where I was. I always have considered that I was forced out of the place."

FACTS NOT KNOWN TO SWEET.

Acting Secretary in the Dark About Durand's Retirement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secreary of Commerce, who is in charge of the department in the absence of Secretary Redfield, when told of the letter from A. Dana Durand read by Charles E. Hughes at Minneapolis today said he knew nothing of the circumstances of Mr. Durand's retirement from the Directorship of the census.

"I had nothing to do with that matter," he said, "and have no personal knowledge of it."

HUGHES'S LABOR DECISIONS.

Gompers Cites Danbury Hatters and Arizona Alien Rulings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Democratic Party managers here today gave out a letter from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to Thomas H. Nichols of Alliance, Ohio, reviewing the attitude of Charles E. Hughes in the Supreme Court cases involving the interests of labor.

Mr. Gompers's letter reviews the Danbury Hatters' case, which resulted in a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, in which Mr. Hughes concurred, holding that the hatters must individually pay D. E. Loewe & Co. some $300,000 damages under the Sherman law for the boycott. It also referred to the court's decision holding unconstitutional the Arizona Anti-alien Labor law. Mr. Hughes wrote the opinion.

"In that decision," said Mr. Gompers, "Justice Hughes took the position that the injunctive process applies to personal relations. Justice Hughes made more definite his indorsement of the theory that injunctions apply to personal relations. Mr. Hughes has taken an unequivocable position. He indorses the abuse of the writ of injunction against which wage-earners have vigorously protested, and which they have tried to correct by remedial legislation in order that they might enjoy the rights and opportunities of free citizens."

HOUSE ACCEPTS ARMY BILL.

Nine Votes Against Conference Report on Rising Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, which received the approval of the Senate yesterday, was adopted in the House today and the bill should reach the President for signature tomorrow.

The measure appropriates $267,596,580.10, the largest budget ever approved for the maintenance of the land forces of the United States. When the conference report was adopted on a rising vote, nine members voted against it—Johnson of Kentucky, Tavenner and Buchanan of Illinois, Tillman of Arkansas, Huddleston of Alabama, Bailey of Pennsylvania, and Dies of Texas, Democrats; London of New York, Socialist, and Martin of Louisiana, Progressive.

The Republican leader, Mr. Mann, reminded the House that it were better to spend several hundred millions now for preparedness than after war was declared. He went on:

"I would vote for the bill with even more pleasure if it carried more money. I have not yet changed my opinion as to the possible dangers of the future.

"I cannot see how either side to the controversy in Europe can voluntarily yield. I think the war will be prolonged and the longer it goes on the more determined each side is that it will not be overcome, the more each side will resort to various devices involving neutral nations. And when the time comes that one side or the other thinks it can foresee defeat that side will exert every power at its command to drag other nations into the war."

TIME WAS
when the average man turned to Wall Street as the only avenue for investment. Our sales of over $420,000,000 demonstrate the modern change of idea.
4½%
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn



Resinol restores skin-health
Some day you will try Resinol Ointment for your sick skin. Then you will understand why so many doctors prescribe it regularly to stop itching and to heal skin troubles like eczema, ringworm, heat-rash, and poison-ivy (or poison-oak).
Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 14-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Are You a Summer Sneezer?
If you are, you will be particularly interested in this book, just published
HAY-FEVER
Its Prevention and Relief
By W. C. HOLLOPETER, M. D.
Well-Known Specialist in Children's Diseases; Pediatrician to the Philadelphia General Hospital; Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics, Medico-Chirurgical College, etc., etc.
This book comes to you with the backing of authority behind it. It represents the results of years of study and the treatment of thousands of cases by the country's foremost experts. If you are a sufferer from hay-fever, or if you have a family, children being especially liable to this distressing malady, you should get this book at once and learn how to relieve the unpleasant symptoms and to prevent their recurrence. You need no longer dread vacation time and can go to the mountains or into the country with impunity. Every doctor and nurse should own a copy.
8vo, Cloth, 344 pages, $1.25; by mail, $1.37.
Funk & Wagnalls Company,
354 Fourth Ave., N. Y.


Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"
Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.
Liquid Silmerine
is applied at night with a clean tooth brush. Is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing for the hair. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

MARK CROSS
FROM HAND TO LONDON ROYAL MARKET
For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75
For Men—
Silk gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50
MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
404 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—89 Regent Street

ADVERTISEMENT.
GIANTS today with ST. LOUIS.
2 games, 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

"DUBONNET"
The World's Greatest Tonic and Appetizer
Superior to the best cocktail
AMPLE SUPPLY
In Every Hotel, Cafe, Restaurant, Bar, Wine Dealer & Grocer
ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES
The Genuine Dubonnet Has a CAT on the Label as Its "Trade Mark."
Refuse others with contempt as spurious imitations.

Overland
WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
35-37 Halsey St., Newark
Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark
Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

Talking directly into the telephone improves the quality of service.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Brill Brothers
Semi-Annual Shirt Sale
Commences this morning at the 49th Street and 42nd Street Stores only—Included is almost the entire Shirt stocks of these two Stores.
$1.50 and $2.00 Madras and Cheviot Shirts at $1.35
$2.50 Woven Madras and Crepe Shirts Now $1.85
$3.00 and $3.50 Imported Scotch and French Madras and Silk-and-Cotton Shirts at $2.85
And our entire stock of Silk Shirts at substantial price reductions.
BROADWAY AT 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42nd STREET

SCHOOLS TO BE SHUT TILL EPIDEMIC ENDS

Continued from Page 1.

authority to fix that day for the official beginning of the school session.

The President told the board that he expected to receive recommendation as to the date soon, and added that the medical experts believed that the epidemic would abate sometime in September.

Before President Willcox spoke, Morton Stein introduced a resolution providing for the postponement of the opening of the schools, and that teachers need not report for duty until four days prior to the deferred opening, except in such cases as the Board of Superintendents might direct. Mr. Stein said thousands of the children were out of the city in Summer camps, in which public school teachers were employed, and as it was generally intended to keep these camps running until the opening of school, it would be an injustice to compel the teachers to leave the camps and come to the city before they were needed.

Willcox Empowered to Act.

Isadore Montefiore Levy said the teachers' vacations would end in September, and that they might, on their return, be put in charge of school playgrounds. Mr. Stein replied that the playgrounds would not be open because of the epidemic, and Joseph Barondess said that if the teachers did not return to their duties when scheduled, the time of their services lost might be made up by shortening the vacations in December and January.

After this discussion itwas decided to leave the entire matter in the hands of President Willcox, who said after the meeting that he had reached no decision as to whether vacations of teachers and pupil would be shortened because of the postponement of the opening, but he was sure, he said, that the teachers would lose no pay in any event. The President will probably confer with the Board of Superintendents before making any announcement.

Concerning his opinion on the postponement, Mr. Willcox said:

"From the school standpoint, I want the schools to open on time, but, of course, from the standpoint of the children, I don't want them to open until all danger has passed."

At the request of the State Department of Health, Dr. Emerson yesterday issued and emphasized a warning to the public against going to the Catskill Mountains.

Conditions in the Mountains.

"I have been advised," said Commissioner Emerson, "that conditions in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, especially in Fallsburg, Liberty, Hurleyville, and Ellenville, are so serious that the State Department of Health considers it a serious danger for more people to go into those regions. The Federal Health officers will be requested to warn against going into the regions those persons who would do so by the West Shore and New York, Ontario & Western Railroads, which run through New Jersey.

"The local supervisors of Ulster County have been requested by the State Department to provide a temporary isolation hospital for those cases already in the county, so that the spread of the disease among the crowds filling the hotels and boarding houses may be checked.

"My information is that conditions in many places in the Catskills are deplorable. When the epidemic began in New York thousands of frightened persons rushed to the mountain resorts with their children and they soon filled to overflowing all of the available accommodations. Of course, many of them took poliomyelitis with them and the disease soon broke out among the children. Conditions were splendid for its spread, and now the danger there is great. Certainly on one else should increase this danger to himself and others by going into the affected regions.

"And I wish to warn the New York people in the Catskills that they must not send their sick children to the city. In some cases children have been shipped to the city in a dying condition, and not only have their deaths been hastened by this transportation, but the danger to the traveling public and to the community has been increased. These sick children have been brought in by the common carriers, and the managers of the transportation lines will be warned not to accept as passengers children suffering from suspicious ailments."

More Serum Volunteers.

Surgeons of the Willard Parker Hospital continued yesterday to draw blood from volunteers who had had poliomyelitis, and to inject the serum made from this blood into patients of the present epidemic. Forty-four ounces of blood were obtained from seven volunteers during the day, and Dr. Abraham Zingher, who has charge of the serum treatment, made appointments with several others from whom blood will be taken today.

Ten patients received the serum treatment yesterday, and two, a boy of 5 years and a girl of 6, who were in an advanced stage of paralysis, showed striking signs of improvement. The other eight were not so badly paralyzed and the serum was used to stop the progress of the disease. Whether it was successful in this cannot be determined for several days.

Evidence of the possible value of the serum was given in the records of seven cases under the treatment of one surgeon, the facts of which were learned yesterday. All the cases were in such condition that paralysis appeared imminent. The surgeon was able to obtain sufficient serum for only four of the patients, and not one of these developed paralysis, while the other three in whom the serum was not used did develop paralysis, as expected, and two soon died.

Concerning the serum treatment, Dr. B. P. Farrell, Acting Chief Surgeon of the New York Orthopaedic Hospital, yesterday said:

"The serum ought to be mobilized in the hands of trained laboratory men who will distribute it only to experienced and careful observers, either in hospitals or in rural district. There is no certainty about this treatment, but it has the most scientific premisis of anything that has yet been tried. The results that have been reported to date are very suggestive and certainly warrant a complete investigation."

Ignorant Mothers Hide Cases.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that the serum made at the Willard Parker Hospital was used in Brooklyn and the other boroughs, as well as in Manhattan, and that any one giving blood for the manufacture of the serum might designate that his contribution was for Brooklyn or any other borough.

The Health Commissioner also said physicians practicing in the lower east side had reported that ignorant mothers were hiding cases of poliomyelitis because they feared that, if their children were sent to hospitals, blood would be taken from them. Dr. Emerson emphasized that no blood was taken from any victim of the present epidemic, that blood was taken only from volunteers who had had poliomyelitis months and years ago.

Concerning the treatment with the serum and also with injections of spinal fluid, Dr. Emerson yesterday issued this official statement:

Among the various methods advocated for the specific treatment of poliomyelitis several deserve mention as being based on sound scientific principles. One of these consists of using the fluid withdrawn by spinal puncture for reinjections subcutaneously or intramuscularly into the same patient. This method is based on the assumption that the spinal fluid withdrawn from the patient contains the virus of the disease, and that the virus injected subcutaneously or intramuscularly will stimulate the production of anti-bodies, which will aid in overcoming the infection. In other words, the method is one of active immunization.

Another method consists in treating the patients by means of spinal injections of blood serum derived from persons who have recovered from poliomyelitis. This is based on the assumption that the blood serum of convalescents contains anti-bodies, which will aid in overcoming the infection.

Since it is known that the withdrawal of spinal fluid is in itself frequently followed by a marked improvement of those ill with poliomyelitis, a series of patients has been treated merely by spinal puncture (withdrawing spinal fluid) without any injections. In a number of instances this has been followed by a striking improvement, possibly through the relief of excessive intraspinal pressure.

The physicians in charge of hospital patients are unable to say what value, if any, the foregoing treatments actually possess. It will only be after very careful comparisons between the different series of patients now being treated that any just estimate can be made. Not all of the patients are being injected. Careful records are being kept so that the results obtained in the injected cases can be compared with those in the non-injected cases.

Doctor Champions Adrenalin.

Dr. E. J. Bermingham, chief surgeon of the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, the champion of the adrenalin treatment recommended by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, yesterday challenged the Department of Health to permit his surgeons to treat from 500 to 1,000 cases in the department's hospitals with adrenalin and to compare the results obtained with the results from the use of the serum.

Dr. Bermingham, who has expressed skepticism about the value of the serum, added that the Health Department had not given adrenalin a fair trial. He said the use of adrenalin in his hospital continued to give much promise; that 71 patients had been received at the hospital, 21 of them in a moribund condition; that 13 of the 21 had died; that 7 of the total had been discharged as "no cases"; that about 25 had recovered from paralysis, and that only 1 or 2 would need braces when they left the hospital.

When told of Dr. Bermingham's challenge and charge that he had not given adrenalin a fair trial Dr. Emerson said:

"The Department of Health does not treat patients in its hospitals. It appoints visiting surgeons and physicians who are permitted to administer their own treatments. Dr. Bermingham is not on the visiting staff of any of the department's hospitals and so we could not invite him to treat patients in them. I happen to know that Dr. Ager used adrenalin in the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn at the request and under the direction of Dr. Meltzer himself. You must learn what the results were from Dr. Ager, but I can say that adrenalin had a fair trial."

Dr. Ager said, some time ago, when Dr. Bermingham first reported on his use of adrenalin, that his results with it in the Kingston Avenue Hospital had not been encouraging.

Ne wJersey Citizens Complain.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, Senior Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service in charge of the inforcement of quarantine regulations in New York, yesterday received in his office in the Federal Building a committee of citizens from Keansburg, N. J., who complained that the authorities of their own and other Atlantic coast towns had been unable to prevent the crowding of New York children, who arrived by steamers, on their beaches and in their hotels, with the result, they believed, that poliomyelitis had been spread in their communities.

The committee asked Dr. Banks's assistance in the matter, and the senior surgeon at once notified the companies operating steamboat sbetween New York and Keansburg, Atlantic Highlands and other neighboring resorts that they must not permit any children to land in New Jersey who did not possess Federal health certificates.

Dr. Banks said further that the Federal authority invested in him in the matter of quarantine had not yet been exerted to its fullest, but that if persons continued to disregard his advice about self-quarantine, he would bring into service all of the power of compulsion at his command.

The first case of polioyelitis to be discharged from a hospital as recovered since the beginning of the epidemic left the Kingston Avenue Hospital yesterday. The patient was Joseph Noble, 2 years old, of 353 Warren Street, Brooklyn, in whom the disease began eight weeks ago, that period being the length of time in which each patient is kept in isolation.

Joseph was discharged from the hospital with his left ankle in a plaster cast, paralyis having remained there. He was put under the care of Dr. J. Rushmore's clinic at the Long Island College Hospital and will receive complete after-treatment. It is not known yet whether he will have to wear a brace for life.

One Thousand Cribs Needed.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that the hospital service was suffering from a serious shortage of cribs.

"We have bought all of the enameled iron cribs we can find on the market," said the Commissioner, "and still we have not nearly enough. We've been getting thirty or forty a day when we have needed 500. I therefore appeal to the public either to suggest some means whereby we can purchase cribs or to donate cribs not needed in homes. We want 1,000 cribs today."

The New York Hospital announced yesterday that the work undertaken by it in ejuipping the old Orthopaedic Hospital building at 126 ast Fifty-ninth Street for poliomyelitis patients was progressing rapidly and that the hospital would soon be ready to accommodate 100 patients.

It will cost about $6,000 a month to maintain the hospital, and the New York Hospital will bear this expense. Dr. Thomas Howell, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, will be the Superintendent in charge of the poliomyelitis branch, and Miss Irene Sutcliffe will be in charge of the nursing and housekeeping. Among its ven doctors assigned by the New York Hospital to the work in the branch are J. C. Roper, William Williams, and William J. Elser. The latter will be in charge of the bacteriological work.

Commissioner of Public Charities Kingsbury announced yesterday that he had detailed an employe to each of the hospitals under his jurisdiction where poliomyelitis cases were received to give information concerning children to parents.

Borough President Marks announced yesterday that the Welfare Committee of his office had made an arrangement with a fresh air fund committee by which children of employes of the borough would be given a vacation of the last two weeks in August in camps safe from poliomyelitis infection. Boys between the ages of seven and twelve and girls between the ages of seven and sixteen will receive the preference. The idea was suggested by Archibald Ferguson, Mr. Marks's secretary, who is Chairman of the Welfare Committee.

A Record Death Total.

The number of deaths announced yesterday, 57, was the highest in any twenty-four hours since the beginning of the epidemic, and the 183 new cases equaled the unusually large number announced on Tuesday. Dr. Emerson, in commenting upon the day's figures, said that they were "not encouraging."

The quarantine regulations of Williamstown, Mass., were erroneously announced last Sunday by the New Haven Railroad, according to a telegram received by THE TIMES from Dr. W. A. Nelson, Chairman of the Board of Health of Williamstown. The regulations announced by the railroad and printed in the New York newspapers were that no adults or children "from any point in the affected area" were allowed to enter Williamstown; but, according to Dr. Nelson's telegram, only children of less than sixteen years "from any infected area, such as New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey, and lower Connecticut, or any place known to have infantile paralysis," are absolute forbidden entrance to Williamstown. Concerning adults, Dr. Nelson wired:

"No restrictions on adults. Families harboring visitors from any districts are requested to report their names and addresses to the Board of Health, which, upon receiving such notice, shall place such restrictions as are necessary."

The New Haven Railroad, it was said at its offices, had received its information concerning the quarantine from the New England Passenger Association.

NEW CASES AN DDEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Emil Lither, 307 East 85th St.
Iznat Karitchoro, St. Vincent's Hospital.
Mike Zanisti, 103 Washington St.
Harry Dun, 129 Monroe St.
Fini Fauuagucog, 51 West 8th St.
Margaret Lappin, 3 Newton St.
Quinta Ghererend, 303 East 58th St.
Perl Sullivan, 510 East 81st St.
Fanny Bellaire, 438 East 80th St.
Simone Goblis, 212 West 80th St.
Josephine Fulizo, 304 West 69th St.
Anna Mandal, 854 10th Av.
Catharine Murphy, 2,102 Amsterdam Av.
Francis Murphy, 2,102 Amsterdam Av.
Frank McDermott, 672 10th Av.
Zita Ancona, 101 West 108th St.
Julia Kipchak, 601 W. 132d St.
Carmen Citrally, 554 W. 132d St.
Vincent Satelman, 535 W. 48th St.
Julia Arinoes, 123 W. 101st St.
Merwin Fagan, 356 W. 118th St.
Julius Balzonski, 1,488 Amsterdam Av.
Raymond Johnson, 964 Columbus Av.
Lillian Spincetta, 142 W. 31st St.
Mary Rohrer, 191 W. 225th St.
Fannie Jablowsky, 285a Division St.
Ed Karschak, 19 City Hall Place.
Samuel Falman, 56 Scannel St.
Ray Schoryta, 206 Broome St.
Rose Zellickson, 22 Cherry St.
Sam Zunstein, 25 Cannon St.
John Pizzazo, 248 Mott St.
Clarence Simon, 444 Grand St.
Abe Schiliman, 137 Brome St.
Estetta Hilstein, 235 East 102d St.
Bormee McGuire, 109 East 103d St.
Morris Mirmen, 118 East 104th St.
Dorothy Aszira, 208 West 148th St.
Amelia Elfant, 171 East 108th St.
Ruth Bezokler, 110 Avenue C.
Joe Moronio, 320 East 22d St.
Sol Yass, 753 5th St.
Geugemine Lestonitz, 271 East 10th St.
William Brickley, 334 East 35th St.
Charles Kurland, 223 East 11th St.
Frank Goldstein, 204 East 21st St.
Catherine alGlovay, 428 East 17th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Marie Rubin, 55 E. 118th St.
Frank Cavallo, 234 W. 28th St.
Frank Scalise, 367 W. 27th St.
Henry Zemzelo, 345 W. 44th St.
Elenor Long, 82 W. 90th St.
Rose Zellckson, 22 Cherry St.
John Cheossky, 330 E. 10th St.
Salvatore Gripsi, 73 James St.
Anna Mandol, 854 10th Av.
Catherine Galloway, 428 E. 17th St.
Dorothy Crozier, 208 W. 148th St.
Scemi Panagacos, 51 W. 8th St.
Leo Merk, 451 E. 86th St.
Alfred Punoco, 306 W. 69th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Dorothy Kate, 1,462 Wilkins Av.
M. Skoner, 1,394 Franklin Av.
Harold Blumenthal, 1,485 Vyse Av.
Lena Zinzitueria, 2,469 Crotona Av.
G. Geld, 595 East 140th St.
Joe. Elkint, 1,501 Southern Boulevard.
Anna Brown, 1,828 Howland Av.
Violet Craid, 738 East 228th St.
James Foster, 492 East 134th St.
Teasie Jacobs, 544 East 136th St.
Harry Mahoney, 635 St. Ann's Av.
Herbert Baron, 712 East 176th St.
Lolie Katz, 485 Clermont Parkway.
Baby Palmieri, 3,132 Webster Av.
Ethel Hellenbock, 1,918 Intervale Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Elizabeth Saetano, 2,996 Park Av.
Micole Kapas, 445 Clermont Parkway.
B. Fattor, 883 Kelly St.
Robert James, 179 W. 97th St. (Riverside Hospital.
Alice Borgson, Weehawken, N. J. (Lincoln Hospital.)
Sidney Lifshitz, 15 E. 118th St. (Riverside Hospital.)
Joseph Aziori, 114 Madison St. (Lincoln Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Albert Johnson, 43 58th St.
Leo Hoffner, 1,971 79th St.
Sylvia Fine, 456 83d St.
Marion Wyatt, 453 48th St.
Angelo Radonotti, 97 Bay 28th St.
Alice Westley, 4,713 5th Av.
Sarah Raverna, 384 Osborne St.
Gerald Lussi, 516 Ralph Av.
Peter Feltz, 461 Liberty Av.
Ida Goldstein, 488 Jerome St.
Agnes Foley, 504 Grant Av.
Louisa Logiso, 1,601 East New York Av.
Florence Parnas, 230 Braeden St.
Julius Holzman, 1,886 Douglass St.
Sam Prant, 917 Blake Av.
Daniel Novok, 46 Blake Av.
Alvina Phillips, 915 Belmont Av.
Milton Applebaum, 181 Barrett St.
Julius Fleischman, 2,763 West 3d St.
Norman Merksamer, 4,105 12th Av.
Willie Castagnetti, 2,762 West 16th St., C. I.
Florence Carey, 385 Lefferts Av.
Gero Fortiano, 2,516 Mermaid Av.
John Morgan, 1,635 New York Av.
Arnold Smith, 1,630 47th St.
Walter Mike, 1,845 58th St.
Beatrice Feid, 374 South 5th St.
Robert Elsner, 201 Varet St.
Sophie Weisman, 144 Varet St.
Frank Donahue, 110 Stagg St.
Harold Muldore, 254 Scholes St.
Helen Arnold, 253 Scholes St.
Edward Cornell, 27 Olive St.
Lilly Paris, 209 Middleton St.
Raymond Richards, 61 Middleton St.
Frances & Aldona Streimitz, 62 Maujer St.
Donatilta Willeta, 369 Mannattan Av.
Germain Krouch, 538 Lorimer St.
Johnson Polumbo, 19 Jackson St.
Sylvia Schwartz, 180 Huron St.
Doneen Macaroni, 43 Havemeyer St.
Leon Bernstein, 300 Grand St.
Joseph Goldrich, 142 Engert Av.
Mitchell Katzman, 182 Cook St.
Berina Leterman, 159 Cook St.
Sadie Robertson, 320 Bushwick Av.
Henry Gelb, 316 Bushwick Av.
Nathan Rosenberg, 343 Bedford Av.
Alexander Kavinsky, 43 Bartlett St.
George Quinn, 175 Wyckoff Av.
Harriet O'Brien, 107 Suydam St.
William Brady, 1,028 Pacific St.
Joan Setoewitz, 1,921 Park Place.
Joseph Koerner, 257 Melrose St.
Gladice Subton, 1,388 Madison St.
Milton Sussman, 560 Kosciusko St.
Dorothy Cull, 13 Hull St.
Lionel Lane, 207 Hamburg Av.
Joseph Sulatta, 120 Hamburg Av.
Elizabeth Witkowski, 22 oGrge St,
Martin Maranda, 502 aGtes Av.
Isadore Lieberman, 536 Flushing Av.
Henry Scarcelli, 26 Flodt St.
William Benadi, 1,963 E. Parkway.
Marie Koenig, 86 Cooper St.
Albert Erdman, 178 Central Av.
Bernard Smith, 378 Baltic St.
Norman rGimmer, 325 Bergen St.
Margaret Kearney, 126 Bridge St.
Philip Cassacco, 422 Clinton St.
Mary Campbell, 6 Cornell Alley.
Kittie Strifert, 744 Franklin Av.
Domenico Righi, 237 High St.
Rose Hamburger, 82 Hoyt St.
Louis Mase, 206 Hudson Av.
Katherine Lyngarkos, 459 Hudson Av.
Robert Billups, 118 Lawrence St.
William Sweeney, 332 Myrtle Av.
Florence Hadley, 71 N. Oxford St.
W. Colston, 17 Prospect Place.
Elizabeth Holden, 266 Prospect Place.
Sylvia Rubin, 253 Smith St.
Fred Hagenah, 413 19th St.
Frances Petrofsky, 131 20th St.
Emma Langell, 609 20th St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Jos. Ankosky, 26 Grove St.
Jos. Koerner, 257 Melrose St.
Anna Weltman, 2,908 West 28th St.
Dorothy Loeschner, 535 Crescent St.
Albert Erdmah, 178 Central Av.
Angiolina Maltese, 117 Evergreen Av.
Ellen Christmas, 443 59th St.
Knut Strepet, 744 Franklin Av.
Chas. Russell, 706 Grand St.
Ed. Connell, 27 Olive St.
Warington Rields, 881 Dean St.
Anna Mattrone, 242 West 9th St.
Jake Kerner, 262 South 1st St.
Mary Prato, 76 Pacific St.
Robt. Langwill, 609 20th St.
Emma Langwill, 609 20th St.
Geo. McGrath, 1,021 Fulton St.
Robt. Elsner, 201 Varet St.
John Smith, 2,732 East 28th St.
Geo. Quinn, 175 Wyckoff Av.
Elizabeth Holden, 266 Prospect Place.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

William Schloohm, 445 13th Av., Astoria.
Arthur Longlar, 309 13th Av., Long Island City.
Conston Harrington, 52 Madison Av., Flushing.
A. J. Genovese, 116 42d St., Corona.
Mary Smith, 28 Way Av., Corona.
Anna Smith, 28 Way Av., Corona.
Edward Geiger, 601 Seneca Av., Ridgewood.
L. Kanby, 315 Cooper St., Ridgewood.
Ellen Harrison, 32 Lake St., Corona.
John Amon, 361 Grand View Av., Ridgewood.
J. B. Guslavino, 12 Ambler St., Jamaica.
Simon Papricsian, Little Neck Road, Floral Park.
Charles Arsmann, 59 Walnut St., Woodhaven.
Charles Wittman, 1,536 Seattle Av., Ozone Park.
Helen Behrens, 955 Harold Av., Ozone Park.
Frank Peterson, Frost Av., South Ozone Park.
Margaret Nelson, 5,032 Beversort St., Dunton.
John Taro, 32 Freedom St., Richmond Hill.
Joseph Ebel, Bergen Landing Road, Richmond Hill Circle.
Samuel Miller, 23 Franklin St., Jamaica.
Joseph Mach, 33 Washington St., Jamaica.
Isabella Lloyd, 218 Washington St., Jamaica.
Mera Joseph, 79 Gilbert 1St., Jamaica.
George Parman, 150 Railroad Av., Jamaica.
Fred Schack, Hogan St. Square, Jamaica.
Warren Ridder, Berkeley Av., Springfield.
Norman Mallen, Sendhurst Place, Brooklyn Hill.
Kate Pime, 35 South Park Av., Hammels.
Benjamin Schendel, 33 North Chase Av., Hammels.
Charlotte Seby, 33 South Hammel Av., Hammels.
Hal Scheller, 715 Sea Girt Av., Far Rockaway.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Sadie Karp, 14 S. Chase Av., Rockaway Beach.
Albert C. Dermitt, 2,948 West St. C. I. (Queensboro Hospital.)
George Perlman, 150 Railroad Av., Jamaica.
Mary T. Faint, 61 30th St., Corona.
Andrew Yuseszoh, — Rockaway Road, Bayside.
Richard Banlin, 19 Coe Place, Corona.
Harriet Rotborghe, 607 Fairview Av., Ridgewood.
Sol Als, 322 11th Av., L. I. City.
Anna Bradley, 8,405 Fulton St., Woodhavers.
Stanley Silverman, Wavecrest Av., Arverne.
Harriet Johnson, 34 Johnston Av., Jamaica.
Mary Louise Stamm, 270 Washington St., Jamaica.
Ethel Hamburger, 429 Stanhope St., Ridgewood.
Warren Ridder, Berkeley and Ardmore Sts., Springfield.
Norman Mellen, 66 Senhorst Place, Brooklyn Hills.

NEW CASES, RICHMOND.

Ruth Leahy, 44 Kissel Av., West New Brighton.

Eight patients in Brooklyn were yesterday discharged from hospitals as "no cases."

RICH MEN GIVE PLAGUE FUND.

Seven, with Long Island Summer Homes, Donate Total of $40,000.

Seven wealthy Summer residents of Roslyn, L. I., and vicinity yesterday made themselves the underwriters for a sum of $40,000 to be raised for the purpose of fighting the epidemic of infantile paralysis in the vicinity of Roslyn, Westbury, Glen Cove, and Oyster Bay. An attempt will be made to make the sum $100,000, and if this is successful the quarantine, preventive, and curative measures to be practiced will be extended to include the whole of Nassau County.

The underwriters were among a score or more of persons, most of them from the Wheatley Hills section, who assembled for luncheon yesterday at the summer home of Henry D. Walbridge of 14 Wall Street, who is President of the Roslyn Neighborhood Association Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was among thosep resent, and, though he was not one of the underwriters, nep ledged his assistance in raising the fund and in doing all possible to check the spread of poliomyelitis in Nassau County. Mr. Walbridge would not make public the names of the underwriters.

Dr. L. R. Williams, Deputy State Commissioner of Health, was at the meeting and said the State would pay part of the expenses. Dr. George Draper of 116 East Sixty-third Street was put in command of a staff of four physicians which, it was said, would soon be increased.

Among Dr. Draper's duties will be the management of a model laboratory to be equipped in Roslyn. Dr. B. W. Caldwell, a sanitary engineer of New York City, was put in charge of the clean-up campaign.

A second case of infantile paralysis in the family of Alfred P. Hanan, the shoe manufacturer, was reported yesterday from Mr. Hanan's Summer home at Great Neck, L. I. The victim was William, Mr. Hanan's 19-months-old son. One week ago Alfred, 3½ years old, became ill with the disease.

Eleven other cases were reported in Nassau County yesterday, six in Oyster Bay, three in Hempstead, one in Glen Cove, and one in North Hempstead.

Seven new cases were reported in Suffolk County, four in Medford, two in Babylon, and one in Huntington. The public hospital at Babylon was opened last night for the reception of cases of poliomyelitis. The Babylon Board of Health announced that no child of less than 16 years of age would be permitted to enter or leave its reservation. This is the first time such a quarantine measure has been adopted for a district within the city limits, except at posts of the Federa Government, but it is considered legal inasmuch as the property of the association is all privately owned.

CALL NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Federal Physicians Ask State Authorities to Discuss Paralysis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Federal Public Health Service today asked State health authorities throughout the country to send representatives to a conference here Aug. 17 to discuss means for preventing a further spread of infantile paralysis.

It was said the meeting had not been called because there was any fear of a countrywide epidemic, but authorities from all the States had been invited because that was customary in the frequent conferences called by the service to discuss such subjects.

The service has collected a mass of information on the prevalence of paralysis, much of it coming from its own physicians already assigned to work with State authorities in Eastern States, and service officials have watched the situation closely. They emphasized tonight that everything possible was being done with the means at hand. It is known, however, that some puzzling features of the present outbreak have been discovered, and the service is anxious to get the benefit of a wid range of scientific skill and to draw on the experiences of health authorities in all sections for guidance in treatment.

In view of the coming conference, Assistant Surgeon General Rucker has abandoned his intention of going to New York this week to oversee the work being done by Federal authorities there. Senior Surgeon Charles E. Banks and Surgeon C. L. Lavinder will come here from New York to confer with Dr. Rucker Friday.

STATE EXPERTS AT ROSLYN.

Health Department Opens Branch Paralysis Office for Long Island.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Forty-six cases of infantile paralysis in various districts of the State, not including the City of New York, were reported to the State Department of Health during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock this afternoon. One death occurred at New Rochelle. These additions to the lists made a total of 74 deaths and 796 cases since the outbreak of the plague.

Today's new cases were distributed as follows: Mount Vernon, 4; Medford, 4; New Rochelle, 3; Croton Lake, 3; North Tarrytown, 3; Babylon, 2; Walden, 2; Beacon, 2; Yonkers, 2; Mamaroneck, 2; White Plains, 2; Westbury, 2, and Ellenville, Caton, Port Jervis, Highland, East Branch, Huntington, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Athens, Great Neck, Hyde Park, Cairo, Lake Mohegan, Thompson, and Goshen, 1 each.

Health Department officials were notified today that the construction of a hospital to cost $30,000 was begun in Westchester County yesterday. The hospital, it is expected, will be completed and ready for the reception of infantile paralysis cases by next Monday.

A branch office of the State Department of Health will be opened at Roslyn, L. I., tomorrow by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health, and will be maintained until the epidemic is under control. A furnished house has been placed at the disposal of the department, and a staff of scientific experts will report for duty there tomorrow.

Several prominent citizens of Roslyn are aiding the Health Department in providing funds with which to maintain the office. Free advice and consultation to all Long Island on the subject of infantile paralysis will be provided, as well as laboratory facilities to enable physicians to have examinations made quickly in order to assist in the diagnosis of suspected cases.

CALLS JERSEY OFFICIALS LAX.

Pennsylvania Health Commissioner Criticises Certificate System.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Efforts of the Pennsylvania health authorities to enforce a rigid interstate quarantine against possible cases of infantile paralysis, it was said, were being nullified by the lax methods of officials in adjoining States, some of whom were said to be issuing health certificates to all who applied without making an investigation.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Health Commissioner, declared that "if the Camden (N. J.) authorities continue the promiscuous issuance of the certificates" he probably would be forced to order the Pennsylvania Inspectors not to honor any certificates issued by the Camden Department of Health.

Three deaths from the disease and thirteen new cases were reported here during the last twenty-four-hour period, making a total of twenty-six deaths since July 1 and 105 cases. Eight new cases were reported in the State outside of Philadelphia, increasing the total to ninety-four.

JEWISH UNION DISCUSSED.

Subcommittee's Report Fails to Evoke Unanimous Approval.

The Executive Committee on the Organization of an American Jewish Congress met last night in the Green Room at the Hotel McAlpine to act on the report of a sub-committee appointed to consider the possibility of co-operation with the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations and other societies in the holding of a general Jewish congress. At a late hour last night the discussion of the sub-committee report still was in progress and while no statement was issued, it was understood that the seventy members present were not by any means agreed upon the proposed union.

Sub-committees from the Congress and Conferenos organizations met on July 18 and agreed upon a program to be submitted to their respective executive committees and if necessary to a referendum of all the members of the two bodies. The sub-committee is the first to report. The Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise, President of the Executive Committee of the Congress Organization, was in the chair when the meeting was called to order. He was replaced at intervals by Judge Hugo Pam of Chicago.

It had been expected that Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis would be present, but he considered it necessary to resign from the committee some days ago. Several other prominent members also were unable to attend. Among those attending were Dr. Bernard G. Richards, Secretary of the Executive Committee; Jacob De Haas, Judge Aaron J. Levy, Professor Fineman, Professor Harry Friedenwald of Johns Hopkins University, and Bernard A. Rosenblatt.

THEY USED TO SAY

"THE best lessons a man can learn are from his own mistakes."

We do better nowadays—we take the burden of mistakes off your shoulders.

There is a further advantage from insuring against title mistakes—it costs no more than does plain title examination.

Consult us when you buy property or lend money on it.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today, Friday and Saturday Forenoon

An Extraordinary Sale of

Men's Straw Hats at $1

EVERY straw hat in our department with the exception of Panamas is included in this important event.

Made of the finest straws in the very choicest and newest styles, by foremost foreign and domestic manufacturers.

When you consider that there is fully six weeks of straw hat weather ahead, and the remarkably low figure at which these hats are offered today, you will agree with us when we state *that this is an opportunity which no man can afford to miss.* All sizes from 6⅝ to 7⅝.

Also—Special Sale of

Men's Panama Hats
at $2.95, $3.95 and $4.95
Former stock prices $5 to $12.

None C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

On Sale Today—The New

Saks "Town and Country" Sport Shirts for Men, at $1

Whatever your game, indoors or outdoors, you'll want one of these new sport shirts, designed to be equally appropriate for office or sports wear.

The new collar, cut to just the correct height, affords maximum comfort under all conditions.

Made of light weight Oxford cloth, in tan and white; fine quality mercerized cloths in tan and white.

Clearance Sale of Men's Shirts at $1.45 and $1.85

Made of the newest materials in cluster and pencil stripe effects, satin stripes, figured and jacquard designs. Negligees with soft cuffs, and pleated models with stiff cuffs.

All sizes from 13½ to 18½, including sleeve lengths up to 36. Beautiful shirts that are far ahead of any ever offered at the figures quoted.

Men's High-Grade Silk Shirts
at $2.95, $3.65, $4.95 and $5.95

An extensive assortment of fine silk shirts in a variety of beautiful designs and colors. Very reasonably priced. Obtainable in the following weaves:—

Crepe Je Chine, Crepe, Francais, Silk Faille, Tussah Cloth, Broadcloth, Radium Silk, Silk Fibre and Novelty weaves.

To be had in plain colors and in heavy satin stripe and cluster stripe designs.

Men's Silk Neckwear at 55c

Mainly $1 scarfs of a special purchase, combined with a very choice lot of silk scarfs from our regular stock.

Nothing newer in scarfs than these, and there is more real beauty of design, and a far wider choice for your selection than can be found in any neckwear in town today at 55c.

The materials include: Crepe failles, imported foulards and genuine Pussy Willow silks.

Men's Linen Dusters, $2.95
Reduced from $3.95

Double-breasted models, with Raglan or plain shoulder and belted back. *6th Floor.*

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

For Prompt Disposal—to-day

Small Groups of Summer Apparel—*Irrespective of Cost*

$65 to $125	WHITE SERGE SUITS	at $25 & $35
$45 to $95	FASHIONABLE SILK SUITS	at $25
$45 to $65	LINEN SUITS	at $15
$25 to $45	SUMMER FROCKS	at $15
$75 to $95	AFTERNOON GOWNS	at $38
$125 to $165	EVENING GOWNS	at $55
$65 to $95	AFTERNOON & EVENING WRAPS	at $35
$95 to $145	MARABOU-TRIMMED WRAPS	at $65
$75 to $85	STREET AND MOTOR COATS	at $35
$12 to $15	SMART OUTING SKIRTS	at $5
$25 to $35	BEAUTIFUL MID-SUMMER HATS	at $10
$10 to $15	SUMMER BLOUSES	at $4

NOTE: Owing to limited selections early choosing is advised.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Belber-Fitall Bags and Suit Cases

Fitted with the patented FITALL adjustable holder for toilet articles



Belber Suit Case fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.



Belber Bag fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

¶ We are now showing Belber-Fitall bags in 20 different styles, and Belber-Fitall suit cases in 6 designs, made of hand-boarded cowhide, box calf, long grain seal, and mat seal.

¶ You can make the loops of the FITALL Adjustable Holder any width you wish, and it will accommodate any toilet articles you want to carry—those off your bureau or specially selected fittings, as preferred.

¶ Because the FITALL is readily adjustable, it will hold one article as securely as it will hold many.

PRICES:

Belber-FITALL Bags.....$8.50 to $22.50
Belber-FITALL Suit Cases...$8.50 to $22.50

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Men's Suits Reduced!

To Effect an Immediate CLEARANCE

High-Grade Finely Made

Suits for Men & Young Men

Are Now $15.75

Were Sold Earlier in the Season at $29.75, $27.50, $24.75 and $22.50.

The suits offered at this sale were taken from our regular high-grade stock, and are strictly hand tailored. They embody all of the points of correct fashion. Among the many models are smartly made soft-roll sack suits and more conservative models, carefully tailored in the Macy way.

They Fit—They Wear—They're Inexpensive

The suits are full, half or quarter lined, some with silk. Sizes are incomplete, but there are many sizes and many patterns. You will find your suit in the assortment. *Blue and black not included.*

Men Will Save at This Value Giving Event

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

THE ELENA SAILS TO VICTORY IN CONTEST FOR KING'S CUP AS N. Y. Y. C. RACES ARE ENDED

KING'S CUP TAKEN BY SPEEDY ELENA

Plant's Fine Schooner Wins Decisive Victory in Race for Highly Prized Trophy.

SPEED DUEL WITH AURORA

Squaw Heads the Forties and Captures Baker Prize Thereby—N. Y. Y. C. Cruise Comes to an End.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—Elena's series of victories in the cruising and racing week of the New York Yacht Club culminated this afternoon, when Morton F. Plant's speedy yacht won the King George V. Cup, the most highly prized trophy of a series of races which has been rich in trophies. This race is unusual as yacht races go nowadays, in that both sloops and schooners of stipulated measurements may compete on equal terms, the handicap allowances giving the single stickers a fair chance, as is shown by the fact that in the series of races, covering several seasons, for the King George V. Cup and for the King Edward Cup, which preceded the present trophy, seven sloops, as against three schooners, have won. The three schooners are Enchantress, Queen, and Elena, and the victorious sloops are Effort, Avenger, Aurora, Istalina, (now converted into the schooner Irolita,) Winsome, Spartan, Ventura, the latter the winner last year. The cup was not sailed for in 1914.

Today's race was over the same course on which the race for the Astor Cups was sailed yesterday, namely, from Brenton's Reef Lightship to a mark off Block Island, then across Block Island Sound to West Island, off Sakonnet Point, and then back to the westward to the starting point at the mouth of this harbor. With the wind from the northeast and blowing at the rate of from ten to twenty-three miles an hour, the yachts had a run to the southward, a beat to the northeast, and a close reach to the finish.

Elena Equal to Formidable Task.

Three schooners and five sloops were contestants, but interest centred into the question as to whether, with her allowance, Aurora, which had won the cup in 1910, would be able to defeat Elena, which has never been faster than she seems to be this year. Elena's task was to give Aurora 32 minutes and 53 seconds time allowance and a beating. She did it. The corrected time shows that Elena won by 13 minutes and 40 seconds, crossing the line at 2:32:15 this afternoon and Aurora finishing at 3:36:40 after a race between them that was marked by no accident or untoward event, so that Elena's was a cleancut victory.

The start was made at 11:10 this morning, the following fleet being much smaller than usual in spite of the fact that there was an added bit of sport, a race among the forty-footers, which were not eligible for the King's Cup, for a special trophy offered by Commodore Baker. The forties covered the course from Brenton's Reef to Block Island and return, a run of 27 miles, with ten of the twelve sloops of this design competing. This course gave them a run to the southward and a beat back home.

Thirty-five seconds after the starting signal sounded Aurora, with her boom swung to port, started away on the starboard tack, broke out her spinnaker and went away on her journey. Doris followed, and then Elena, under a cloud of canvas, just one minute after Aurora had got away. The two other schooners, Vagrant and Irolita, followed immediately, the former two seconds in the lead. A little over a minute later the fifties got away, with Carolina in the lead, Grayling a couple of seconds behind her, and Barbara bringing up the rear of the lot racing for the Kings Cup.

Black Duck Leads Forties Across.

The forties were sent across the line ten minutes later, with Arthur K. Bourne's Black Duck in the lead, closely followed by Wilson Marshall's Jessica, Dr. Bishop's Pampero, and O. G. Jennings's Pauline. The rest were in a bunch astern, all with booms to port and spinnakers to starboard.

The fleet made both an impressive and a speedy run down the wind, Elena quickly working her way to the lead of the fleet, so that in passing Point Judith she was fifty-two seconds ahead of Aurora. Elena's time in passing the whistling buoy at the Point was 12:31, Aurora following at 12:36:40, and Vagrant eight minutes later. Jibing around the mark, which had been reached in a run of approximately an hour and twenty minutes, the sheets were trimmed for the thrash to windward of eighteen miles.

By this time the wind had canted to the north and freshened so that though there was no particular sea on, the yachts found it rather wet going with their lee rails buried in the water and the spray flying from the bows of the craft. It took Elena three tacks to get to the windward so that she could head for the mark off West Island on the port tack. She rounded the mark at 2:33, Aurora made the mark just twenty-two minutes later, going like a race horse, and six minutes ahead of Vagrant, with the fifties, led by Grayling, with Barbara and Carolina in close company and all about a half mile astern.

The last leg was a reach, close at first, but broadening as the yachts neared the finish, which gave them all a chance to fairly scud through the water on this, their fastest point of sailing. Elena proved herself too fleet for even the flying Aurora and so sailed across the line off Brenton's before some of the contestants had even made the West Island mark. Elena's actual time for the run was 3:40:40, Aurora finishing 38 minutes astern and Vagrant less than a minute away, she having gained on the last leg of the course, and beaten Irolita about two minutes. Carolina was the first of the fifties to finish the run, beating Barbara by four minutes and Grayling another minute over the course.

Rowdy was the first of the forties to complete the run to the Block Island mark, the unofficial time at which they rounded that point being for Rowdy 12:59:45; Squaw, 1:00:20; Jessica, 1:00:42; Black Duck, 1:01:30; Shawara, 1:01:40; Zilph, 1:03:20; Pampero, 1:03:30, and Maisie, 1:04:50.

Three Craft Meet with Disaster.

Coming down the wind they had carried staysails, baby jib topsails and spinnakers, and when they hauled on the wind for the thrash home several took in their topsails and seemed to make better headway on the course. It was on this leg that Black Duck lost her good position in the race by getting her steering gear jammed. Mistral broke her starboard spreader and Zilph had some sort of trouble which put all three practically out of the race.

Save for these the one-designers had a pretty close race of it, for Squaw, which forged to the front just after the mark was rounded, and which made the best of the windward work, was less than ten minutes in front of Pauline, the last to finish the race, for Black Duck was out of it after the accident to her steering gear. Squaw was actually over the line four minutes and thirty-one seconds ahead of Pampero, which defeated Jessica but twenty-three seconds.

After the racers had returned to the harbor a special meeting was held aboard the flagship Viking and the cruise was formally disbanded. The summaries:

KING'S CUP RACE.
Course, Thirty-eight Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Elena, Morton F. Plant	3:40:40	4:31:38
Aurora, Cornelius Vanderbilt	4:18:11	3:45:18
Doris, C. E. Hiller	4:37:11	3:40:46
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	4:10:39	3:48:49
Carolina, George Nichols	4:46:26	3:49:35
Barbara, H. F. Whitney	4:51:32	3:51:41
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:52:22	3:52:41
Irolita, E. W. Clark	4:39:28	3:55:41

SPECIAL RACE, N. Y. Y. C. FORTIES.
Course, Twenty-seven Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	3:37:19	4:17:19
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	3:41:50	4:21:50
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	3:42:22	4:22:22
Maisie, H. E. Plant	3:43:10	4:23:10
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	3:44:05	4:24:05
Shawara, Harold Wasson	3:44:20	4:24:20
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	3:47:10	4:27:10
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	4:00:30	4:40:30
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	Did not finish	
Mistral, G. M. Fynchon	Did not finish	

ALVA WINS ONCE MORE.

Heads Class P in Great South Bay Regatta—Wind Is Fickle.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 9.—Light and fickle winds made it impossible for the cruising Corinthians of the Yacht Racing Association of Great South Bay to sail full course in the second championship regatta off Bay Shore today. The breeze, which at the start came from the North, kept swinging around the compass and there was more than one occasion when yachts making for different marks were all running before the wind. Under the circumstances there was a good deal of luck in the regatta and the winning yachts were the ones that managed to find the best breezes.

In the P class the winner again was Alva, which beat Kid by 24 seconds, corrected time. The Q class was taken by Count from Dixie by 3 minutes and 7 seconds, corrected time. On corrected time Edith S. won among the Class V catboats, and in a special mixed class the winner was Victor, the property of Charles Oxtmann. The last-named yacht was protested upon the grounds that Captain Oxtmann is not a member of the association.

The first of the Morichas catboats to finish was Sylph, which beat Moonray by 10 minutes and 20 seconds. Yama Yama won in Class R on both actual and corrected time. Pawnee took the other division for Moriches cats and Miss Baruch sailed Miladi to victory in the Bellport Bay one-design class.

Tomorrow the fleet proceeds to Sayville and races under the auspices of the South Side Yacht Club. The feature will be the race for the Queen of the Bay Club, the most coveted trophy on Great South Bay.

The summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS P.
Start, 2:06. Course, 8 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Alva, J. W. Overton	4:14:54	2:08:54
Kid, J. W. Lawrence	4:17:50	2:11:50

Corrected time—Alva, 2:08:54; Kid, 2:09:18.

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.
Start, 2:09. Course, 8 Miles.

Count, W. T. Hayward	4:16:40	2:07:40
Dixie, C. F. Westin	4:18:27	2:09:27
Invader, G. Douglas	Did not finish	

Corrected time—Count, 2:00:20; Dixie, 2:09:27.

CATS—CLASS V.
Start, 2:27. Course, 4 Miles.

Dolphin, C. W. Powell	4:02:22	1:35:22
Edith S., R. S. Hatfield	4:04:40	1:37:40
Boomerang, L. Smyth	4:10:36	1:43:36

Corrected time—Edith S., 1:34:46; Dolphin, 1:35:22; Boomerang, 1:40:32.

SPECIAL MIXED CLASS.
Start, 2:30. Course, 4 Miles.

Victor, Charles Oxtmann	4:14:41	1:41:41
Tevoh, F. H. Hovey	4:13:14	1:48:14
Twin B., K. B. Brandenburg	4:20:41	1:50:41
Carmen, R. O. Bianchi	4:28:01	1:58:01

Corrected time—Victor, 1:41:00; Tevoh, 1:48:14; Twin B., 1:49:51; Carmen, 1:37:45.

MERICHES CATS, CLASS A, A.
Start, 2:15. Course, 8 Miles.

Sylph, W. C. Atwater	4:42:27	2:27:27
Moonray, H. Gewtage	4:42:47	2:37:47
Rain Bow, H. Hart	4:53:27	2:38:27
Mettowee, C. N. Dowd	Did not finish	

SLOOPS—CLASS P.
Start, 2:12. Course, 2 Miles.

Yama Yama, R. M. Brewster	4:39:57	2:17:57
Venture, E. Smith	4:30:17	2:38:17
Mischief, L. L. Smith, not timed.		
Thistle, Mrs. L. M. Gibb, not timed.		

Corrected time—Yama Yama, 2:17:57; Ventura, 2:35:38.

MORICHAS CATS, CLASS B. B.
Start, 2:18 Course, 8 Miles.

Pawnee, H. C. Halstead	4:44:10	2:26:10
Lorelei, W. Dana	4:38:03	2:30:03
Adelaide III., T. B. Conklin	5:01:24	2:43:24

BELLPORT BAY, ONE DESIGN.
Start, 2:21 Course, 8 Miles.

Miladi, Miss Baruch	5:14:46	2:53:46
Lady Nicotine, F. St. John	5:22:40	3:01:40
Lady Madge, J. D. Everett, not timed.		
Lady Killer, Miss Rich, not timed.		

RED BIRDS WIN AT POLO.

Beat Cooperstown in First Game for Atlantic Cups at Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 9.—Playing in a chill gale as the latest development of the season's freakish weather the first game for the Atlantic cups at the Point Judith Club today for teams rated at not less than seventeen goals, brought out a one-sided but spasmodically brilliant game between the Aiken Red Birds and Cooperstown. The Red Birds, rearranged to meet the conditions of the match, won by 12 to 4½ goals, two points of which were conceded by handicap.

Douglas Burden, with five tallies to his credit, was the heaviest scorer for the Red Birds and Hopping was next with four. Fleischmann had a brace of tallies and Hitchcock, Jr., although he made only one goal by a clever near side cut, was one of the strongest factors in the success of the Red Birds, for his supporting plays were excellent. In the sixth period he made an offside drive that equaled the record shot by Dexereux Milburn in the senior championship here and only left to Burden the shortest of hits to send the ball through the posts.

Cooperstown had a hard game throughout and a trio of safeties were made under compulsion by Schwartz, Le Boutillier and Gatins respectively. They had the hard luck, too, that seems to follow teams that are fighting an uphill finish. Among them Le Boutillier, in the seventh, missed a fine try by the closest of margins and in the same period Hulbert's three-fi ne ride ended with another close miss. W. A. Hazard, donor of the Atlantic cups, who reached Newport with the New York Yacht Club, was an onlooker. Tomorrow the final of the junior championship will be between the Point Judith and Meadowbrook third teams. The annual gymkhana kept the onlookers on the field until nightfall. The score:

AIKEN RED BIRDS.	Hdcp.		COOPERSTOWN.	Hdcp.
1—Douglas Burden	4	1	1—W. P. Hulbert	2
2—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	4	2	2—T. Le Boutellier	3
3—E. W. Hopping	6	3	3—A. C. Schwartz	2
Back—M. C. Fleischmann	2		Back—B. K. Gatins	4
Total	13		Total	11

Aiken Red Birds—Goals earned, 12; total, 12.
Cooperstown—Goals earned, 3; by handicap, 2; less penalties, ½; total, 4½.

Individual goals—Burden, (5,) Hopping, (4,) Fleischmann, (2,) Hitchcock, (1,) Hulbert, (1,) Schwartz, (1,) Gatins, (1.)

Penalties — Safeties by Le Boutillier, Schwartz, and Gatins.

Referee—Philip Stevenson.

Awaits Late Entries for Polo.

Entries for the intercircuit polo tournament to be held at Philadelphia, Sept. 16 to 23, will be tabulated tomorrow when it is expected the list will be completed. Most of the circuits in the jurisdiction of the Polo Association have been heard from, but as late as yesterday Chairman H. L. Herbert had not received word as to whether or not entries were on the way from California. Even in case the Far West is not represented, sufficient teams will be on hand to make the tournament one of the most important held in the East this season.

GIANTS GIVE ONE TO THEIR GUESTS

Present First Game to Cards Despite Benton's Fine Twirling, but Win Second.

If the Giants had done the just and proper thing by Rube Benton they would have won two games from the Cardinals at the Polo Grounds yesterday. As it was, they only won one. The first was taken by the Cards, in spite of Benton's great pitching, by a score of 3 to 0. Men have been sent to the workhouse for non-support who did not behave half so shabbily toward their kin as the Giants did to Rube. They spruced up, however, and won the second game easily by a score of 8 to 4.

One thing which made the second tilt notable was the working of the old hidden ball trick on Fred Merkle. Merkle was on second base at the time and Betzel hid the ball under his arm and when Merkle stepped off the bag he tagged him out. Everybody laughed but Merkle. He looked, acted and felt foolish. It does seem queer that whenever they have to find a goat in a baseball game they pick out Merkle.

Miller Huggins, the half-portion manager of the Cardinals, tried to match his conversation with Lord Byron, the umpire, and Huggins finished a poor second. Byron was in grand form yesterday. He wore a new blue alpaca suit, with the trousers cut sailor fashion. The legs of the garment flapped in the breeze like a flag around a pole. The players—all of them—and every one of the 12,000 souls in the grand stand, differed with Byron at various times, but he doesn't mind a little thing like that. Men of standing in the community, whose veracity is unquestioned, were willing to aver under oath that some of Byron's decisions were away off, but Byron doesn't mind a little thing like that, either.

Benton gave the Cardinals three hits in the first game. The three runs which the enemy got came in a flock in the first inning and they came so easily that the Cards actually seemed ashamed to take them. Smith, the first Cardinal to face Benton, got a pass. Then Roy Corhan was safe on Herzog's error. Bob Bescher beat out a tap to the infield or at least Umpire Ernie Quigley was sure he did and the bases were loaded.

While Hornsby was being tossed out at first by Doyle, Smith scored. Then came a peculiar play. Wilson rolled one to first base and it was fielded by Merkle. Benton covered first, making a running catch of Merkle's toss as he raced across the bag. Before Benton could slow up, turn around and throw the ball, Corhan scored and Bob Bescher tore home all the way from second. Getting two runs on an infield out is coining tallies shamelessly.

The ninth inning of the first game saw the professional debut of Georgie Smith, as a Giant pitcher. He is the lad who used to pitch for Nicholas Murray Butler's uptown school for boys and girls. His début was a howling success. He pitched one inning and farned two batsmen and made the third one pop out. He had a world of speed and a curve as round as a barrel hoop. Smithe will do.

Pol Perritt pitched the second game for the Giants and proved a far better performer than Bob Steele, the St. Louis flinger. The Cards didn't do much with Pol until the Giants were so many runs ahead that they couldn't lose. In the last three innings Perritt let up a bit and the Cards got their four runs, one being a home run drive by Chief Wilson in the ninth.

The Giants have won eleven of their last fifteen games at home and Captain Larry Doyle happens to be playing about the best ball of his career. In the last nine games Doyle has accepted fifty-seven chances without a single error.

Singles by Robertson, Kauff and Merkle gave the New Yorkers their first run in the second inning of the second game. Rariden walked in the third and was safe at second when Steele made a high throw to second for a force-out play after getting Perritt's sacrifice. Burns's single scored Rariden.

Herzog's walk, Robertson's single, a double steal by the same parties, and Kauff's lucky single to first when Hornsby held the ball, gave the Giants another in the sixth. Fletcher doubled in the seventh, and Rariden was safe on Steele's bad throw. Perritt singled, scoring Fletcher, and Doyle's triple against the right field wall scored Rariden and Perritt.

St Louis got its first run in the seventh on singles by Hornsby, Beck and Snyder. In the eighth, singles by Corhan, Bescher and Hornsby gave them two more, while the fourth run was Wilson's drive into the right field stand in the ninth. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
J. Smith, cf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Corhan, ss	3	1	1	4	4	0
Bescher, lf	4	1	1	1	1	0
Hornsby, 3b	4	0	0	3	1	0
Wilson, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	0	14	0	1
Gonzales, c	3	0	1	7	0	0
Beck, 2b	3	0	0	0	5	1
Doak, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	31	3	3	27	15	2

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	2	6	0
Herzog, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	0
Robinson, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	14	1	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	2	1	2	1
Rariden, c	3	0	1	3	1	0
Kocher, c	0	0	0	3	0	0
Benton, p	2	0	1	0	1	0
aLobert	1	0	0	0	0	0
G. Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	7	27	16	1

a-Batted for Benton in eighth inning.

Errors—Hornsby, Herzog, Fletcher.									
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Doyle. Double plays—Betzel, Corhan, and Miller; Corhan and Miller. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 1; off Doak, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 3 hits, 1 run in eight innings; off G. Smith, no hits, no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Corhan.) Struck out—By Benton, 3; by Smith 2; by Doak, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns, lf	4	0	1	2	0	
Doyle, 2b	3	1	1	1	9	
Herzog, 3b	3	1	1	0	2	
Robinson, rf	3	1	0	0	2	
Kauff, cf	4	0	2	3	0	
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	14	1	
Fletcher, ss	4	1	2	2	2	
Rariden, c	1	2	0	4	0	
Kocher, c	1	0	0	1	0	
Perritt, p	3	2	1	0	3	
Total	29	8	10	27	18	

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Smith, cf	4	0	0	3	0	
Corhan, ss	4	1	1	0	1	
Bescher, lf	4	1	1	1	0	
Hornsby, 3b	4	1	1	0	2	
Wilson, rf	4	1	1	2	0	
Miller, 1b	0	0	0	2	0	
Beck, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	
Snyder, c	4	0	1	8	2	
Retzel, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	
Steele, p	3	0	0	0	4	
aLong	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	4	9	24	9	

a-Batted for Steele in ninth inning.
Error—Steele.

New York	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	..8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1—4

Two-base hit—Fletcher. Three-base hit—Doyle. Home run—Wilson. Stolen bases—Herzog, Robertson. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Rariden. Sacrifice fly—Herzog. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Steele, 3. Earned runs—Off Perritt, 4; off Steele, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, 1, (Miller.) Struck out—By Perritt, 5; by Steele, 4. Passed ball—Kocher. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Harrisburg, 2,
(first game.)
Scranton, 3; Harrisburg, 0.
(second game.)
Utica, 2; Elmira, 1.
(first game.)
Utica, 6; Elmira, 1.
(second game.)
Albany, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
Binghamton, 2; Syracuse, 1,
(first game.)
Syracuse, 3; Binghamton, 2,
(second game.)

American Association.

Columbus, 3; Milwaukee, 1.
Louisville, 5; Minneapolis, 3,
(first game.)
Louisville, 13; Minneapolis, 8,
(second game.)
Indianapolis, 7; St. Paul, 4,
(first game.)
Indianapolis, 5; St. Paul, 4,
(second game.)
Kansas City, 9; Toledo, 7.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 0.
(First Game.)
New York, 8; St. Louis, 4.
(Second Game.)
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 11; Cincinnati, 0.
(First Game.)
Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 7.
(Second Game.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Two games postponed; wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 5; New York, 3.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.
(Twelve innings.)
Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	60	35	.632
Boston	55	38	.591
Philadelphia	56	41	.577
New York	50	46	.521
Chicago	46	55	.455
St. Louis	46	59	.438
Pittsburgh	41	53	.436
Cincinnati	40	67	.374

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	60	44	.577
Chicago	61	46	.570
Cleveland	59	45	.567
New York	55	49	.529
Detroit	57	51	.528
St. Louis	56	51	.523
Washington	51	53	.490
Philadelphia	30	80	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

ROBINS PITILESS TO CUBS.

Peck Out Six Runs and Allow None to Chicagoans.

The two days' rest that Wilbert Robinson's players have enjoyed during the present week has evidently had its effect, for they came out of their trenches yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn and, falling on the offerings of three of Joe Tinker's choice slabmen with renewed vigor, pounded out a victory over the once ferocious Chicago Cubs by the score of 6 to 0. Jim Vaughn, who worked for two innings in Tuesday's postponed game, was chosen to do the twirling for the Chicagoans again yesterday, but was ejected from the scene before the first inning had been completed, but not before the Superbas had walloped his shoots for four safeties, one of which scored two Brooklyn runners.

Mike Mowrey delivered this particular blow and thereby put the game on ice for Manager Robinson. It came about in this manner: Jimmy Johnston started with a single to deep short field and advanced to second on McCarty's single to centre. Johnston was forced at third base, Vaughn to Zimmerman, on Wheat's attempted sacrifice, and both runners remained stationary while Cutshaw flied to Mann. Hy Myers managed to beat out a tantalizingly slow infield hit and filled the bases, and then Mowrey came through with his one-ply smash to centre, which netted Brooklyn two runs. Manager Tinker thought plenty was sufficient and invited Vaughn to the bench. Mike Prendergast went in as relief artist. He managed to prevent any further scoring in that inning, but Brooklyn hits, coupled with timely Chicago errors, gave the Robins two more tallies during his eight-inning reign. Manager Tinker sent McConnell to the mound in the ninth inning, but before he found his bearings he had distributed a pass and allowed two hits, all of which netted the Robins their closing two runs.

Larry Cheney, the Robins' right-hander, allowed only two hits during the entire game and they were well separated. He issued four passes, but these came when no danger threatened.

Elliott, a new addition to the Tinker payroll, replaced Arthur Wilson behind the bat in the seventh frame, after batting for the former Giant. Kelly, the Cubs' centre fielder, made a wonderful catch of Cutshaw's fly in the fifth inning, which appeared to be ticketed for a home run. This was the fielding gem of the afternoon, although Mike Mowrey and Heinie Zimmerman also worked in spectacular fashion at third base. The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Johnston, rf	4	0	2	1	0	
McCarty, 1b	3	1	2	10	0	
Wheat, lf	4	2	2	2	0	
Cutshaw, 2b	4	0	0	1	7	
Myers, cf	3	1	1	3	0	
Mowrey, 3b	4	1	2	0	2	
Olson, ss	4	1	1	4	2	
Miller, c	4	0	0	6	0	
Cheney, p	3	0	1	0	0	
Total	33	6	11	27	11	

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Zeider, 2b	3	0	0	1	3	
Mann, rf	4	0	0	1	0	
Saier, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	
Zimmerman, 3b	2	0	0	2	2	
Twombly, lf	2	0	0	2	0	
Wilson, c	3	0	0	3	2	
Elliott, c	1	0	0	0	0	
Kelly, cf	3	0	1	2	0	
Wortman, ss	3	0	0	0	0	
Vaughn, p	0	0	0	0	1	
Prendergast, p	2	0	0	0	1	
aArcher	1	0	0	0	0	
McConnell, p	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	30	0	2	24	10	

a-Batted for Prendergast in eighth inning.

Errors—Olson, Saier, Wilson, Prendergast.									
Brooklyn	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	..6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Stolen bases—Johnston, Mowrey. Sacrifice hit—Cheney. Double play—Wilson and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Prendergast, 1; off McConnell 1; off Cheney, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 4 hits and 2 runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Prendergast, 5 hits and no runs in six and a third innings; off McConnell, 2 hits and 2 runs in one inning. Struck out—By Prendergast, 3; by Cheney, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.
First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	5	0	2
Newark	0	0	0

Montreal	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1—8	13	3
Newark	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3	5	1

Second Game.

Montreal	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0—7	13	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	7	3

AT PROVIDENCE.
First Game.

Providence	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	..3	4	1
Rochester	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2	8	1

Second Game.

Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2	8	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	8	1

AT RICHMOND.
First Game.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2	7	0
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	0

Second Game.

Richmond	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	..5	10	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2	4	1

AT BALTIMORE.
First Game.

Toronto	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	—6	10	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4	8	3

Second Game.

Baltimore	1	2	0	3	0	4	2	0	..12	12	1
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	—5	9	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Buffalo	56	44	.560
Providence	54	44	.551
Montreal	61	44	.537
Baltimore	52	49	.515
Toronto	48	47	.505
Richmond	46	49	.484
Rochester	39	54	.419
Newark	40	54	.417

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Montreal at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Baltimore.

SMITH'S HOME RUN FATAL TO YANKEES

Registers Turner Also, Changing Tie Score to 5 to 3 in Favor of Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—In two innings today Bob Shawkey lost his grip. While he was in that condition the Indians connected with his pitching in a way that netted them more runs than the Yankees could obtain from Coveleskie's service. The Indians made better use of their hits in a game characterized by ringing raps and snappy fielding. The score was 5 to 3.

The Yankees developed into a team of vigorous batsmen and outbatted the Indians, but a vital difference in the batting, a difference which brought victory to the home team and defeat to their guests, was that whereas Pipp made a home run for the Yankees with nobody on base, Smith made one for the Indians with a fellow Redskin loitering along the highway.

Pipp's homer brought in only one run; Smith's landed two at the goal. Both were over the right field screen, which is forty feet or so high. Pipp's wallop had the melancholy satisfaction of being higher and longer than Smith's. His drive was almost a classic in distance and velocity. It struck on the roof of a house across the street and, coming in the sixth inning, put the Yankees one run ahead.

Smith, who was pinch hitting for Coveleskie in the seventh inning, also landed with unbridled might, but didn't have as much behind the bat as Pipp imparted and the ball drifted over the lofty barrier as distinguished from soaring

WALTER HAGEN VICTOR ON SHAWNEE COURSE

HAGEN KEEPS LEAD TO TOURNEY'S END

Metropolitan Open Golf Champion Achieves Well-Earned Victory at Shawnee.

HIS 72-HOLE TOTAL IS 298

McDonald, with 302 Strokes, Is the Runner-Up, with Barnes, Nicholls, and French Following.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., Aug. 9.—Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, metropolitan open champion, added to his laurels and his bank account today by winning the annual Shawnee invitation open tournament with a total score of 298 for the seventy-two holes of play. By a brilliant inward journey on the last lap, Bob McDonald of Buffalo stole into second place with 302 strokes. Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley was third with 304 strokes, and Gil Nicholls of Great Neck and Emmet French of York tied for fourth and fifth money at 306.

The metropolitan open champion started his day's work with a lead of one stroke over Barnes, but though he drove the Whitemarsh pro to cover in the morning by leading him two strokes with a 75, he found that Gil Nicholls had appeared upon the scene with a perfectly good 71, which gave him a tie for first place and a record for the revised course. Hagen was playing remarkably steady golf, with three rounds of 75 to his credit, and, as he had led every partner that he played with, Nicholls was foredoomed to defeat when the Tournament Committee paired him off with the metropolitan open champion.

The final round played by Nicholls and Hagen was dramatic. Up to the twelfth hole the Great Neck pro was very much in the fight and doing most of the fighting, but from this point to the home green he was more successful in locating traps than in finding the cup. Hagen played par golf all the way, finishing with a 73, while Nicholls was 39 to the turn and 42 back, for an 81.

Hagen Drops Two Strokes at Start.

At the very start of the round Hagen met his ancient enemy, the brook, on the first hole, and, after playing a carom shot off the railing of the bridge, he was lucky to get a 6 to a 4 for Nicholls. Hagen worked hard to lose those two strokes, but making them up was a comparatively easy matter, as both players shared the burden. Nicholls by taking three putts on the second green and Hagen by taking just one.

The Great Neck pro lost another stroke on the fourth hole, although he holed out a mashie niblick shot from six feet off the green. He put his second shot into the cool depths of a brook, dropped back with a penalty stroke, and then ran over the green. Having previously determined that five strokes was a liberal allowance for this hole he proceeded to get it via the mashie niblick route, but as Hagen had taken a four Nicholls was trailing by a stroke. Having taken no putts at all on the fourth green he made up for it on the fifth by taking three and dropping another stroke behind.

Nicholls curved a twenty-five-foot downhill putt into the cup on the seventh green for his three, whereupon Hagen missed his putt and evened up the score once more. About this time Nicholls lost control of his putter, and before he was through with his round he began to doubt whether there was any club in his bag over which he had authority. A missed putt on the eighth green and a yawning trap on the right side of the ninth cost him two strokes, and he was 39 to the turn to 37 for Hagen.

Nicholls Hunts Up Trouble.

On the inward journey Hagen played par golf all the way, while the play of Nicholls varied from the sublime to the ridiculous. On the 164-yard twelfth, for instance, he put his tee shot within two feet of the pin and got his two. With traps to the right and traps to left he visited both sides from then on without any show of favor, and if by chance he avoided the pitfalls he made up for it by taking as many putts as he pleased.

Hagen had the advantage off the tee twelve times during the round, and his all around work in the tournament far outclassed the play of the trailing field in accuracy and steadiness. His cards today were as follows:

MORNING.

Out	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	4	—39
In	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	—38—75

AFTERNOON.

Out	6	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	—37
In	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	5	—38—73—148

Nicholl's record-breaking morning card was as follows:

Out	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	—38
In	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	5	—34—72

As for Bob McDonald—the big brawladdie who haggles the bagpipes more or less melodiously after the conclusion of every round—he was 39 to the turn in the afternoon, and with three missed putts he came home in 38 for a 77 and second money.

Campbell Forced Out by Illness.

Jack Campbell of Old York Road, who was in third place yesterday, was forced to withdraw from the tournament, handing in a physician's certificate showing that he was 18 down to ptomaine poisoning. The weather was cooler than yesterday, but the traps were just as wide and the binnie kill as deep as ever.

Joe Mitchell sent three successive shots into the brook short of the fourth green before he could persuade a ball to take the overland route to safety. Golfers hate water for a variety of reasons, and the many performances of this kind recorded during the tournament have not increased the popularity of aqua pura as it is found in the binnie kill or in small quantities elsewhere.

The prize money was distributed as follows: Hagen, $250; McDonald, $150; Barnes, $75; Nicholls, $40; French, $40; Dowling, $20; Strong, $12.50, and Loeffler, $12.50.

The summaries, with yesterday's scores, today's two rounds, and the seventy-two-hole totals, are as follows:

Walter Hagen, Rochester	150	75	73	298
R. McDonald, Buffalo	155	75	72	302
J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh	151	77	76	304
Emmet French, York	154	75	77	306
Gil Nicholls, Great Neck	154	71	81	306
John Dowling, Scarsdale	153	83	77	313
L. Loeffler, Eaglemere	155	79	80	314
Herbert Strong, Inwood	157	80	80	317
Charles Hoffner, Philmont	158	77	80	315
Wilfred E. Reid, Wilmington	165	83	77	315
R. W. Loving, Quaker Ridge	158	80	80	318
C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City	160	79	81	319
Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood	151	78	84	320
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	164	79	79	322
A. Campbell, Baltimore C. C.	161	81	83	325
George T. Sayers, Merion	167	80	87	334
Edward Loos, Charlotte	169	80	87	336
J. R. Thompson, Phila. C. C.	159	85	82	327
J. E. Reid, Virginia A. C.	168	80	82	328
F. W. Sylvester, St. Albans	165	84	87	336
H. E. Williams, Galen Hall	168	87	82	327
Gordon Smith, Norwood G. C.	173	82	84	339
D. Cuthbert, Huntingdon Val.	171	85	83	344
Jack Jolly, Newark	168	88	87	339
J. J. Dougherty, Overbrook	177	82	81	340
Tom Jones, Lancaster	170	86	85	341
Duncan Cuthbert, Riverton	168	92	84	342
Jack Inglis, Fairview G. C.	180	81	82	343
F. T. Sprogell, Bonair	177	85	87	349
R. S. Worthington, Shawnee	168	87	84	349
Andy Brown, Mount Tom	179	84	86	349
Herbert Martin, Quogue F. C.	170	88	91	349
John Brademus, New York	181	90	84	354
Alex Cohen, Shawnee	177	91	89	357

STAKE TO MISS HARRIS M.

Paces to Victory in the William—"Pop" Geers Takes Trot.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—Miss Harris M. won the William $2,000 purse, the feature event of the Grand Circuit race meeting which opened here today after rain had prevented a start on the two preceding days. She took the rac in straight heats, Harvest Gale and The Savoy giving her little opposition.

"Pop" Geers brought Bonington home a winner in the 2:08 trot, Mirthful, driven by Murphy, won the first heat, with Bonington in fourth place. In the next heat, Mirthful again took the lead and retained it until the final stretch, when Geers shoved Bonington into first place and won by a head, the veteran driven also took the third heat in commanding fashion, which gave him the race.

Rose Magee won the Matron Stake for foals of 1913, in one heat. Peter Look, the favorite, and Miss Jeannie Castle being distanced. Harvest Dale easily took the Northrip Sweetstakes for two-year-old trotters from Kelley De Forest. Despite the heavy rains, the track was in fair condition.

The summaries:

2:08 CLASS TROTTING.

Purse, $1,000

Bonington, ch. h., by Bellini, (Geers)	4	1	1
Mirthful, b. m., by Starr of Patchen, (Murphy)	1	2	2
Miss Perfection, b. m., by General Watts, (McMahon)	2	3	3
The Exposer, b. h., (Donahue)	3	4	4
Hazel Laing, ch. m., (McDonough)	5	dis.	

Time—2:06¾; 2:09¼; 2:07.

THE WILLIAM STAKE, 2:07 CLASS PACING.

Purse, $2,000.

Miss Harris M., b. m., by Peter the Great, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Billy Dale, b. g., by Dale Patchen, (Cox)	2	2	2
The Savoy, blk. g., by Charley Hayt, (Floyd)	3	3	3
Altawood, gr. m., by Allanwood, (Murphy)	4	dis.	

Time—2:06; 2:04¾; 2:06.

THE MATRON STAKES, FOALS OF 1913.

Two in three. Value $1,070.

Rose Magee, b. f., by The Abbe, (Murphy)	1		
*Peter Look, b. c., Traynor	dis		
Miss Jeannie Castle, br. f., (Nichols)	dis		

Time—2:22.

*Peter Look fell.

THE NORTHRUP, TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTERS.

$500 added.

Harvest Gale, br. f., by The Harvester, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Kelley De Forest, b. c., by The De Forest, (Chandler)	2	2	2

Time—2:18¾; 2:15¼.

ENGLISH TURF LEADERS.

E. Hulton at Top of Winning Owners' List, with Lord Derby Second.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—With the conclusion of the first half of the English racing season some interesting figures have been compiled of the amounts won by owners, horses, and sires, and showing the standing of the jockeys. E. Hulton easily heads the list of winning owners with $43,147 to his credit. Lord Derby comes next with $28,830, followed by Lord Falmouth, $27,000; the American, John Sanford, $18,630; Sir W. J. Tatem, $17,345; Major R. L. Kidson, $10,490; L. Neuman, $10,080; Lord D'Abernon, $1,020.

The leading horses are Clarissimus, with $27,000; Canton, $21,500; Fifinella, $20,000; Nassovian, $18,020; Grand Fleet, $13,580; Figaro, $9,200; Diadem, $8,950; King's Prize, $7,410; Mount William, $7,350.

The winning sires are Radium, with $30,110; Polymelus, $28,135; Chaucer, $27,865; William the Third, $21,375; Fugleman, $10,255; Bachelor's Double, $14,080; Sundridge, $13,155; Orby, $11,620.

Steve Donoghue continues his successes of 1914 and 1915, and leads the jockeys with twenty-five winners, J. Childs being second with twenty, and V. Smith third with sixteen.

LONG RACE FOR YACHTS.

Craft Will Sail Around Long Island on August 26.

A joint race for sailing yachts around Long Island has been arranged by the Gravesend Bay Racing Association and the New Rochelle Yacht Club for Saturday, Aug. 26, which will be the final day of the Atlantic Yacht Club's race week. It has been several years since such a race has been sailed, and the project has already met with an enthusiastic reception from the sailors of both the Gravesend Bay and the Long Island Sound associations. Any yacht owned by a member of either association, and suitable to sail in such a long-distance race, will be eligible. Owners of several sloops, schooners, and yawls have already agreed to enter the race, for which suitable trophies will be offered to the winners.

The start will be made off Sea Gate and will take the craft around Norton's Point along the south shore of Long Island to and around Montauk Point and then down the Sound to the finish off the New Rochelle Yacht Club's anchorage in Echo Bay.

Hendon Chubb has agreed to start his schooner Queen Mab in case a competitor can be found, and the association's committee is now trying to arrange for Harold S. Vanderbilt to start his schooner Vagrant against Mr. Chubb's yacht. Uncas is another schooner that will probably start. The yawls Solita, Surprise, La Cubana are conditional starters in their class. Several of the handicap sloops of both the Sound and Bay divisions will take part in the race, so that a squadron of considerable proportions is practically assured.

SUMMER BALL AT COLUMBIA.

Many College Stars Are Playing in Mid-Summer League.

The success of the Columbia University Baseball team during the last season has been an incentive for the students at the Summer School, now in session, to continue the game with four teams composing a Summer league. Games are played daily after the close of the afternoon recitations, and from the start the "Giants," playing under the leadership of Lester B. Lane, Captain-elect of the Columbia Varsity nine for next season, have maintained a good-sized lead over the other teams in the league standing. Clubs with the appropriate names of "Pirates," "Cubs," and "Athletics" are the other member teams.

Included among the 8,011 students at this year's session are many athletes from other universities. Several undergraduates now on college nines are taking the opportunity to keep in practice for another season, and many graduates have turned out to play the game again. Among the college stars, in addition to Captain Lane and Pitcher Buddy Culloton of Columbia, are the following: Ashley, outfielder, and Seamans, pitcher, of Amherst; Cleveland, catcher, and Wight, pitcher, of Brown; Carroll and Proctor of Tufts; Sullivan of St. Lawrence, and Schaarz, first baseman, of the Hotchkiss School.

Surf Anglers in Title Contest.

The clubs comprising the Association of Surf Angling Clubs will contest for the national championship on the beach at Ocean City, N. J., on Saturday. The winning club team, consisting of five men, who will be allowed five casts each, will receive the custody of the Ocean City Cup, given by that city to the Ocean City Fishing Club. Surf casting experts, such as Dr. Carleton Simon, Charles T. Maginnis, John Clayton, Howard Rich, and about twenty others will represent the various fishing clubs of the United States.

The five men composing the winning club team will each receive a medal. Casting equipment will consist of linen lines, four-ounce leads, rods limited to nine feet, and reels without special winding or thumbing apparatus. The team making the greatest total casts will be declared the winner.

Jamaica Bay Yacht Club Races.

On Sunday, Aug. 27, the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, will hold its open races, under the rules of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association. Over $300, for extra prives is to be given and there are already over fifty entries. This is the first race in which the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association will have special classes of its own, sailing in Jamaica Bay.

FAVORITES ADVANCE AT SEABRIGHT NETS

Church, Davis and Kumagae Go to Semi-Finals—Johnston Defaults in Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 9.—In the tennis play for the Achelis Cup on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club today George M. Church, Willis E. Davis, and Ichiya Kumagae attained semi-final round brackets. The other semi-final round bracket lies between Robert Lindley Murray and William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, each of whom had won a set when darkness ended the contest. Murray took the first set at 6—3, and Tilden the second at 14—12.

William M. Johnston, the national singles champion, defaulted his second-round match to John S. Pfaffman of Harvard. He gave as his reason the fact that he wished to devote his entire attention to the doubles.

It was a full day of tennis for the contestants and one of keen interest for the large gathering of spectators. In view of the delay caused by the rain yesterday most of the players were called upon to play two matches. This was true of the three who advanced to the semi-final round of the singles.

Church defeated E. H. Whitney in the second round, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2, and in the third round had a hard struggle to win in straight sets over S. Howard Voshell at 6—2, 10—8. Davis won a semi-final bracket when he defeated Hachishiro Mikami in the second round, 3—6, 6—2, 6—0, and Pfaffman of Harvard in the third round, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2. Kumagae disposed of Leonard Beekman in the second round at 6—3, 6—3, and then E. P. Larned in a three-set match, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1. Through the default of Johnston, Tilden was in prime condition to give Murray a hard match, while the latter had drawn upon his strength in a match with Alrick H. Man, Jr., which the Californian won at 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

The first upset of the tournament came in the early afternoon when Nathaniel W. Niles and S. Howard Voshell resumed their postponed match. When rain called a halt yesterday Voshell had won one set, but in the second the Bostonian was leading at 5—2. Voshell could not prevent his opponent from running out the second set today, but in the third he gained the decision at 6—4, thus causing a reversal of the last meeting between the two at the Nassau Country Club tournament when Niles was the victor.

Voshell next faced Church. Few saw the contest, which was tucked away to one side so that the championship court might be taken over by the national doubles champions, Johnston and Griffin, in their second-round match against Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Charles M. Bull, Jr. Voshell was easy prey for Church in the first set, the former Princetonian being alert in his net attack to seek out openings for winning strokes. When Church took the first set at 6—2, the match seemed as if it would be easy for him.

In the second set, however, Voshell became aggressive in his play at the net and Church found him a more formidable opponent than in the first set. It developed into a net battle and Voshell proved himself a strong contestant. He broke through the severe service of Church in the third game so that the score was 2—1 in his favor. Church retaliated in kind and from then on each player won on service until Church broke through Voshell's service in the eighteenth game for the match.

Davis, the national play-court champion, persisted in spreading alarm with the thought that he might be defeated by losing the opening sets in each of his matches. Hachishiro Mikami defeated the Californian 6—3 in the first set. The San Francisco player might perhaps have met with defeat at the hands of the son of Japan had not an accident placed Mikami at a disadvantage. In the first set, when the score was 5—3 in his favor, Mikami tried a passing shot off his backhand, and somehow twisted his ankle so severely that the match had to be halted for ten minutes. When play was resumed Mikami was limping, but he succeeded in taking the first two games. Continued effort, however, was more than he could stand and Davis ran off twelve straight games for the match. In the third round match against Pfaffman Davis lost the first set at 6—3, but in the remaining two sets he easily disposed of the Harvard player.

In point of competition the match between Murray and Tilden was full of thrills. Murray has not entirely recovered his strength following an attack of ptomaine poisoning. There is a marked difference in his play now and what it was when he was forging ahead to win the Nassau tournament. However, he gained a victory over Tilden in the first set at 6—3.

In the second set Tilden had more pace to his service than Murray did. On his own service the latter was able to reach the net, and once there he held the upper hand until toward the closing games. Tilden, too, was aggressive in his rush to the net on his service, so that the match resolved itself into each player winning on service until the contest reached 11 all.

Murray was broken through at this point, but by a strong effort he snapped the effectiveness of his opponent's service in the next game and it was 12 all. The Californian was fast weakening and Tilden easily won the set on his own service.

The Japanese, Kumagae, did not have much difficulty in overcoming his rivals. It had been expected that Beekman would be able to press the visitor to a hard struggle, but Beekman was defeated in straight sets. Then the Japanese met Edwin P. Larned, whom he also defeated, but not until the latter had won the first set.

The national doubles champions, Johnston and Griffin, won their third round bracket by defeating Man and Bull, 6—4, 6—3. Griffin's sharp drives down the lines, with an occasional cross-courting stroke, completely baffled the opposing pair, while Johnston was adept in seeking out openings for a placement stroke that defied return. Fortune favored Johnston and Griffin somewhat in that they made net cord strokes, and usually these came at critical moments.

Fred Alexander and Karl Behr won their first round match against Dean Mathey and Lyle E. Mahan easily. The Californian team of Eugene Warren and Edwin R. McCormack also pulled out a victory in the first round, the defeated pair being Bernon S. Prentice and Holcomb Ward. Warren and McCormack won at 7—5, 8—6. The summaries:

SINGLES.—Second Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; George M. Church defeated Ell H. Whitney, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2; John S. Pfaffman won from William M. Johnston by default; Willis E. Davis defeated Hachishiro Mikami, 3—6, 6—2, 6—0; R. Lindley Murray defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6—4, 4—6, 6—1; William T. Tilden, Jr., won from Hugh Tallant by default; Ichiya Kumagae defeated Leonard Beekman, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round.—George M. Church defeated S. Howard Voshell, 6—2, 10—8; Willis E. Davis defeated John S. Pfaffman, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2; R. Lindley Murray vs. William T. Tilden, Jr., 6—3, 12—14, unfinished; Ichiya Kumagae defeated Edwin P. Larned, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

DOUBLES, First Round—Karl H. Behr and Fred Alexander defeated Dean Mathey and Lyle E. Mahan, 6—4, 8—0; Harold A. Throckmorton and Roland Roberts defeated Edwin P. Larned and Fred C. Inman, 6—4, 6—4; Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Leonard Beekman and Ell H. Whitney, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Eugene A. Warren and Edwin R. McCormack defeated Bernon S. Prentice and Holcombe Ward, 7—5, 8—6.

Second Round—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Charles M. Bull, Jr., 6—4, 6—3.

Aitken Wins Two Auto Races.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—Johnny Aitken, Indianapolis automobile race driver, won the the 25-mile and 5-mile races and the tire change contest held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway today as an entertainment feature for members of the Union Printers' National Baseball League, which is conducting its ninth annual tournament in this city. The time in the 25-mile contest was 16 minutes and 40 seconds; in the 5-mile race, 3 minutes 18 4-5 seconds.

CALIFORNIANS ARE BEATEN.

Dawson and Hawkes Put Out of Western Tennis Tourney.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 9.—California's hopes for the twenty-ninth annual Western lawn tennis championship went glimmering today when Ward Dawson of Los Angeles was beaten in the fourth round by the Illinois and Northwestern champion, Heath Byford of Chicago, at 7—5, 6—0, and Kenneth Hawkes of Los Angeles was eliminated in a belated first-round match by a Chicago youngster, W. A. Futterer, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Only one out-of-town player remained in the men's singles at the conclusion of today's playing. This was Clifford J. Lockhorn of Kansas City, who won from J. J. Forstall of Chicago by default after the Kansan had won the first set, 6—2. Forstall preferred to play doubles.

The first set in the Byford-Dawson match was brilliant, with wonderful rallies and placements, Dawson falling off, however, in the last two games of the set, which Byford won without giving his opponent a point. Dawson slumped completely then, and the second set went to Byford at love, Dawson banging shot after shot into the net.

MISS WAGNER DEFEATED.

Miss Handy Beats Her in Montclair A. C. Tennis Tourney.

The annual invitation women's singles tennis tournament of the Montclair A. C. was started yesterday on the courts at Montclair, N. J. Play was rapid and the semi-finals were reached before dark.

The big gallery got a surprise when Miss Marie Wagner, for five years the national indoor champion, was eliminated in the second round by Miss Edith B. Handy, whose steadiness, combined with Miss Wagner's inability to stand the heat, gave her a victory at 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Hazel Sawyer, recent winner of the Montclair A. C. club championship in singles, arrived in the semi-final brackets with Miss Handy, Miss Ethel Tyndall, and Miss Ina Kissel, the Middle States champion. The semi-finals will be played today, and the finals on Saturday. The summary:

First Round—Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Mrs. L. Murray, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Mabel Spear, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Miss Susette Henry, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Edith Sheldon, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Hazel Sawyer won from Mrs. George Wagner by default; Mrs. Robert A. Pope won from Miss Alice Marshall by default.

Second Round—Miss Hazel Sawyer defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. Robert A. Pope, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0; Miss Ethel Tyndall won from Miss Mary Harper by default; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

TITLE TOURNAMENT PLANS.

West Side Tennis Club Devoting Energies to National Contest.

Now that the West versus East intersectional tennis series is over, the committee for the West Side Tennis Club, which handled the series successfully, is bending all its efforts toward making the national championship tournament, which is to begin at Forest Hills Monday, Aug. 28, as great a success as last years' event. Requests for tickets for the tourney, which will bring together the tennis talent of the country, began to come into Harry Parker's office at 5-7 East Forty-second Street yesterday. All of the season tickets will be distributed from tha toffice, the distribution to start on or about Aug. 15.

The season tickets this year will be sold for $5. Last year this was the price of the season tickets to members of clubs in the national association, while the price to the general public was $7. The committee, however, on looking into the matter decided to make the ticket price uniform. The season tickets will be on sale at Mr. Parker's office until Aug. 26. None of these tickets may be had at the gate, but single admissions will be on sale daily throughout the tourney at the grounds. First come first served will be the order followed in the distribution of the season tickets.

PARK PLAYERS SEEK TITLE.

National Golf and Tennis Honors for Public Grounds Stars.

Tennis and golf players who enjoy those sports in the parks have the opportunity this year for the first time to compete for a national championship. The National Municipal Recreation Federation, of which Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, is President, was formed last Spring to foster intercity competition for this title in tennis and golf. It is planned eventually to have similar matches in other branches of athletics.

To decrease traveling expenses an elimination process has been devised, which calls for preliminary tournaments in each city to select its team representatives. New York's team has not been chosen, as the park tournaments are unfinished because of bad weather. W. H. Brown, Jr., President of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association, says, however, that the winners will be determined in plenty of time to enter the sectional tournament.

Geographical sections have been established so that the competing cities may meet at a convenient place to determine this sectional champion. This city then becomes eligible to play for the national title, competition for which will be conducted at St. Louis in September.

The United States National Lawn Tennis Association has presented a fine trophy emblematic of the tennis championship, and Walter D. Thompson, an enthusiastic supporter of municipal golf in St. Louis has provided the golf trophy.

For this year the sectional division, according to the foregoing scheme, has been made as follows:

Eastern Section: New York, Baltimore, Hartford, Conn., Worcester, Mass.

Central Section: Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Racine, Wis.

Western Section: Springfield, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Minneapolis, Des Moines.

The sectional representatives are:

Tennis—Eastern, Paul B. Williams, Field Secretary, U. S. N. L. T. A.; Central, Harry Seymour, Pittsburgh Athletic Association; Western, Ward C. Burton, Minneapolis; St. Louis, Rodowe H. Aboken, Superintendent of Recreation.

Golf — Eastern, Harry Worcester Smith, Worcester, Mass.; Central, Charles Evans, editor Golfers' Magazine, Chicago; Western, A. G. Nelson, Des Moines; St. Louis, F. H. Behring, Chairman Municipal Golf Association.

Arrangements for the sectional matches are in the hands of a committee of management which has chosen Baltimore as the place for determining the Eastern sectional championship and Aug. 19 as the date. Therefore, both Hartford and New York will send tennis teams to Baltimore to compete for the honor of playing at St. Louis.

The constitution of the federation prescribes that the matches must be played on public courts, and that the competitors shall be regular users of the public recreation grounds, this being intended to bar those who enjoy the advantages of tennis or country club membership.

Downes to Defend Diving Title.

Al E. Downes, of the New York A. C., the national high diving champion, will defend his laurels at the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, on Saturday. His entry was wired to the Chicago authorities yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. Downes won the championship last year at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, with a score that, if repeated, will be likely to keep him at the head of his specialty again this season.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Harry Pierce vs. Mickey Donnelly, ten rounds.

Arverne S. C., Arverne, Long Island—Johnny Lore vs. Marty Cross; Irish Patsy Cline vs. Young Rector; both ten-round bouts.

CHEATING CHEATERS MOST ENTERTAINING

Happiest Attempt at Mixing Farce and Melodrama Since "Seven Keys."

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD CAST

Including Marjorie Rambeau, Who, Richly Gifted, Leads All the Rest at the Eltinge.

CHEATING CHEATERS, a play in four acts, by Max Marcin. At the Eltinge Theatre.

Steve Wilson	Robert McWade
Antonio Verdi	Edouard Durand
George Brockton	William Morris
Nell Brockton	Anne Sutherland
Nan Carey, alias Ruth Brockton	Marjorie Rambeau
Ira Lazarre	Frank Monroe
Mrs. Palmer	Winifred Harris
Grace Palmer	Gypsy O'Brien
Tom Palmer	Cyril Keightley
Edward Palmer	Arthur Barry
Phil Preston	William J. Phinney
Myron T. Hanley	Fletcher Harvey
Holmes	William Riley Hatch

"Cheating Cheaters" is the uninviting, indiscreet and altogether abominable title of a highly entertaining new play which was presented here for the first time last evening at the Eltinge Theatre. It is a melodramatic farce in four acts and comes from the pen of Max Marcin, previously known to most of us as the author of "The House of Glass" and—it must be admitted—of "See My Lawyer." In the former play he demonstrated a certain aptitude for unvarnished melodrama; in the latter he left us all with a dark suspicion that he never had been, and never would be, able to write farce. Yet he has taken these two forms and mixed them more adroitly than they have been mixed in any of the many attempts to do so since George M. Cohan set the fashion with "Seven Keys to Baldpate." The result is an interesting play that is entertaining all the way through. So let us applaud the author and trust he is properly grateful to Manager Woods for a generous cast wherein the name of the lovely and gifted Marjorie Rambeau quite naturally leads all the rest.

"Cheating Cheaters" is one of those plays in which things, with a vengeance, are not as they seem. It is one of those plays in which the audience is fooled not once, but twice, or rather would be if each playgoer did not go to the theatre these days in an extraordinarily suspicious frame of mind.

Here we have a set of thieves masquerading as the wealthy Brockton family for the purpose of getting sufficiently close to the Palmer jewels; the play is well under way before you discover that the Palmers are just another set of thieves masquerading in an attempt to lay their hands on the Brockton jewels. There ar eseveral secrets in "Cheating Cheaters" and it is rather a pity that one of them should be given away at the start by the telltale title.

But there are, after all, several secrets, and you soon become engrossed in the question—"Who is Ferris?" Ferris is the great detective, whose shadow falls across all these otherwise serene little essays in larceny, and the early suspicion that this very Ferris is disguised as a member of one of the gangs starts a pleasant and absorbing speculation as to which member it might be.

If the identification at the end comes as a complete surprise, that is doubtless a pleasant experience, and this particular playgoer can testify that guessing right early in the evening also puts one in a state of high good humor. That is the special advantage of the much-abused play with a secret. The playwright wins in either event.

7 NEW SHIPS TO THIS PORT.

Holland-America Line, Adding to Its Fleet, Seeks Vessels Here.

Adrian Gips, Managing Director of the Holland-America Line, who is in New York, said yesterday that seven steamships of from 8,000 to 12,000 tons each are being built by his company for the service between New York and Rotterdam. Two of the new steamships of 12,000 tons will be built for passenger and freight service and the other five for freight only. These vessels will be delivered to the company within six months, Mr. Gips said.

Part of Mr. Gips's mission here is to arrange, if possible, for more steamships to be built in this country. At present the Holland-America fleet consists of twenty-four steamships, of which all except two are in service. The Rotterdam is laid up, Mr. Gips explained until the war ends, and the new 32,500 ton lined Statendam was requisitioned by the British Government while she was in Harlan & Wolff's shipyard in Belfast.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of "The Guilty Man" at the Astor Theatre has been put forward from Aug. 21 to Friday evening, Aug. 18. It is a play in four acts by Ruth Helen Davis and Charles Klein, and Irene Fenwick will be seen in the principal role.

With the matinee performance at the Belasco Theatre this afternoon "The Boomerang" finishes one year of continuous performance at the playhouse. The original cast, including Arthur Byron, Wallace Eddinger, Martha Hedman, and Ruth Shepley, is still to be seen in the piece.

The ice ballet in a new form is to be retained as a feature of the Hippodrome's coming production. Charlotte, who has been Summering at the Delaware Water Gap, and the other principal skaters in the feature have returned, and rehearsals are now under way.

"What's Your Husband Doing?" has been selected as the title for the new play by George V. Hobart, which Thomas W. Ross and Maclyn Arbuckle will be starred this season under the direction of Joseph Brooks.

Forrest Robinson has been engaged by J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr., for one of the leading roles in "Pals First," a new play by Lee Wilson Dodd, which Mr. Zimmerman will produce shortly.

CLERMONT

AN IDEAL SUMMER SHAPE

MADE ON A VERY LOW BAND

YOUR TIE SLIDES EASILY

15¢ EACH — 6 FOR 90¢

Lion Collars

SOLD AT LEADING CLOTHIERS EVERYWHERE

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Six Actors Hurt in Movie Scene.

During the taking of a moving picture yesterday afternoon at the Peerless Company's studio in Fort Lee an accident which occurred resulted in six of the actors being hurt. George Leroy was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital in New York with a broken knee cap. The cause of the accident has not been learned. It occurred while the taking of a crowd scene was in progress. Leroy was crossing a fence when he was hurt. Another actor was thrown among the crowd and trampled on in the excitement. He received a broken arm.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LYCEUM 45 St. & B'way. NEXT MONDAY ANN MURDOCK and Notable Cast, incl. CHARLES CHERRY and FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK in the London Comedy Hit. PLEASE HELP EMILY. SEATS NOW.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evenings 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:20. "A WELCOME JOYMAKER" —EVE. MAIL. ROARS OF LAUGHTER—ANOTHER 'BOOMERANG'" —N. Y. SUN. DAVID BELASCO presents Seven Chances

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:20. First Mat. Saturday 2:20. CHEATING CHEATERS By MAX MARCIN.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15. THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle. CIVILIZATION

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & SAT. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Beginning Thurs., Aug. 17 TURN TO THE RIGHT! by Winchell Smith & John E. Hazzard. SEAT SALE TODAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees SAT. & WED. 2:20. FAIR and WARMER with MADGE KENNEDY.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1916

39TH ST. Theatre. TONIGHT at 8:15 YVETTE A Musical Comedy in 2 Acts, with Notable Cast

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Mon., Aug. 14 The Musical Success. REOPENING KATINKA Seats Now

CASINO 39th and Broadway Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:20. Popular Matinee Today $1 and $1.50. VERY GOOD EDDIE

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30. COAT-TALES Farce Comedy Success. with TOM WISE and LOUISE DRESSER.

50c. ADMISSION. 20,000 Seats Next Arena at 50c. THE STAMPEDE. PRICES—50c. to $1.50. SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY. Every day this week at 2 P. M. & Sat. Night.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. &

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 805, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....50 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted. *1 Yr. 1 Mo.*

DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday.....6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections.....2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only.....2.50 .45
Other countries, prepaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.80
Sunday only.....8.40 .70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly.) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays.) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.

MEDIATION OF THE RAILWAY LABOR QUESTION.

The reply of the 225 railways to the demand of four classes of trainmen for betterment of their working conditions was a renewal of the railways' proposal for reference of the question to detached opinion. The trainmen repeated their rejection of this reasonable proposal. Thereupon the railways made an independent request for Federal mediation. Upon this being tendered officially the trainmen's unions prudently accepted, upon conditions, and with a reassertion of their right to strike. They are good enough to waive the exercise of the power which they claim, "as a matter of common decency." They are entitled to the thanks they deserve for the withdrawal of a threat to the common good which it was a breach of common decency for them to make, and a new offense for them to repeat. They are under the same delusions regarding their rights and their powers against others as some capitalists who recently were rudely awakened and retreated in confusion from an untenable position.

The same result may be anticipated in the case of these unions. They represent the best paid of the railway workmen, and the classes which hitherto have been respected for the moderation of their procedure, the enginemen in particular. Since arbitrators have compromised so many of their demands, instead of making decisions upon the merits, these unions have thrived so in their own esteem that they imagine they are masters of the railways, and so of the common welfare. They deceive themselves. Their procedure is a flagrant example of an unreasonable conspiracy in restraint of trade, with all the implications of that situation before the law. Let the unions think what happened to capitalist conspiracies which in their boldest moments never ventured to do as these unions have done in many cases. Comparison with the traction strike procedure, and with earlier arbitrations in railway disputes, will enable the unions to appreciate their present position before the public.

In the traction strike the managers made the mistake of refusing to treat with a reasonable combination of their employés for the betterment of their conditions, and which was supported with an unusually small amount of duress, although with some, and therefore too much, disorder. That situation was so inhumane and unlawful that it was necessary to abandon it incontinently, and arbitration was arranged upon the managers' surrender. The railway managers went to the other extreme. They raised no objection to negotiating with an unreasonable combination in restraint of trade which even now claims the right to enforce its demands with action contrary to the public interest, and not consistent even with humanity. Any proposition to arbitrate such a situation is a proposal to arbitrate not the conditions of the workers' employment, but the conditions of life for the community. If it be conceded that ordinary citizens have rights which unions are bound to respect, the right to undisturbed railway service is such a right. The threat of withdrawal of those rights is not a fair method of bargaining. No man, or combination of men, has a legal or moral right to bring other men to his way of thinking by unlawful procedure, the Clayton law to the contrary notwithstanding. The right of wage earners to combine to better their conditions of livelihood is not a right to oppress others in their conditions of living. One of the earliest decisions against unreasonable conspiracies in restraint of trade settled that unions may be such conspiracies. The Clayton law itself provides that nothing in it shall alter the law on that point. The reasonable requests of reasonable unions should be arbitrated in the manner of the traction strike. The demands of the four trainmen's unions fall into another class, not according to the litigations against "bad" unions alone, but according to previous arbitrations which have gone over the points of principle now raised.

Fast as the traction managers made a mistake in assuming that nothing was settled regarding the recognition of unions, and the subject should be considered afresh from the beginning, so the trainmen's unions now ignore what has been settled in principle regarding their present demands and are trying to start anew as though their demands were made for the first time, and had not been already rejected. When a single class of employés made wage demands upon one-fifth as many railways the dimensions of the demands and the manner of their presentment were made a reason for refusal in part, although with a concession in part, in the manner usual in arbitrations. That puts the trainmen in the wrong in this case, irrespective of their demands. The demands themselves are suitable for arbitration, since they involve no principle. It is a principle that wages should be reasonable, but there is no principle in the question what wages are reasonable. To arbitrate whether wages should be reasonable would be to concede that they might be unreasonable. The unions might demand too much or the managers pay too little. A principle which is submitted to arbitration is surrendered in advance. The situation regarding wages is like that regarding rates. No one ought to be heard on the proposition that they should be unreasonably high or low. But, regarding both wages and rates, nobody has ever succeeded in providing a formula for deciding whether they are reasonable. That is a question of fact, depending upon conditions, and, therefore, peculiarly suitable for arbitration. The unions are as wrong as the traction managers in thinking that they can force a decision to their liking.

The demand for an eight-hour day for all classes of trainmen on all classes of railways has already been decided to be unreasonable in the decision against the standardization of the pay of one class of labor in one district of the United States. The award was based on the principle that "it is impracticable to make the same "rules of compensation for all the "roads, and for all parts of the same "road, when there are differences in "these respects between the different "roads." The board even declined to adjust the pay according to the differences of conditions for each class of service on individual roads, for it was beyond the board's ability within any reasonable time. These reasons are stronger in proportion that the present demands are enlarged, say a thousandfold, or from impracticability to impossibility.

It is impossible to review here all the points which previous arbitrations have rejected and which are included in the present demands. The occasion suggests the question whether whatever unions ask must be considered afresh through endless years, in the manner of recognition of unions. Are there not some things which arbitrations can settle permanently, so that neither side would venture to advance them? Ought there not to be what might be called a common law of arbitrations, in which the results of the awards of disinterested interveners at the invitation of the disputants might be co-ordinated, to the end that there should be a restriction upon disputations, although there can be no end? Ought the railways to submit to arbitration public interests resting upon statutes, and litigated in many courts, so that they may be said to be indisputable? Ought the trainmen to be allowed to raise anew questions which have been arbitrated again and again, and found against them? If everything must be arbitrated, ought not the first arbitration to be about what shall be arbitrated, so that the decision might be upon the merits of arbitrable questions, and not through compromise by surrender of unarbitrable points in deference to threats of unlawful action contrary to public interests?

OHIO SPEAKS AT LAST.

It may be that the Middle West has been misjudged. It may be that its spokesmen have not spoken for it. There always did seem to be something queer about the idea that that section was lacking in Americanism. In times past it has been referred to as the backbone of the nation, in contrast to the effete East. The East, if not acknowledging its effeteness, has been a little apologetic. For two years, however, the spokesmen of the Middle West have given the country to understand that the shoe was on the other foot; that the Middle West was populated by individuals who were afflicted with what a distinguished public man calls "the cowardice of prosperity."

That the spokesmen of the Middle West are so afflicted there is no doubt. They have been willing to surrender every American right that any foreigner might not approve of, to haul down the flag whenever the sight of it was obnoxious to anybody. There have not been many opportunities to learn what the silent vote of the Middle West thought of its spokesmen, but there have been a few. LA FOLLETTE found that truckling to Germany did not get him any votes in Wisconsin, and BRYAN found that the German vote could not save him from defeat in Nebraska. But not until yesterday did we get such complete and satisfactory evidence that the Middle West is all right as was furnished in the results of the Ohio primaries, Republican and Democratic.

On the Democratic side ex-Congressman JOHN J. LENTZ, a Bryan chieftain of former days, ran for the Senate as the hyphen candidate. His issue was that of forbidding the sale of munitions, warning Americans off armed liners, and generally of obeying whatever suggestion might be made in Berlin. On the Republican side HARRY M. DAUGHERTY, one of the best known politicians in the State, ran for the Senate and appealed, like LENTZ, to the German vote. He descended to such tactics as assailing MYRON T. HERRICK, his opponent, for accepting a decoration given by the French Government in acknowledgment of his great work as Ambassador.

The German vote is very strong in Ohio. If DAUGHERTY and LENTZ got all of it, however, it was not enough to pull them through. We prefer to adopt another hypothesis, and believe that the Germans themselves voted as Americans and not as Germans. Whatever the reason, the appeal to the cowardice of prosperity, the issue of taking orders from Berlin, did not win in Ohio. The dispatches say that HERRICK defeated DAUGHERTY by a majority "so decisive as to leave no doubt," and that Senator POMERENE defeated LENTZ "by a vote of two or three to one." If the Middle West has been scandalously misrepresented and it is still sturdily American, the rest of the country will rejoice; and its leaders, who so woefully mistook its spirit, will have reason to tremble for their future.

THE COLONEL RATIFIES.

Mr. ROOSEVELT graciously ratifies his protégé's private and strictly personal constitutional amendment. Pondering, no doubt, the triumphant march of woman suffrage in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Iowa, the Colonel finds the time "ripe for the passage of the amendment." And he paramounts it. When he was making in the Middle West his strong and brilliant speeches, so unlike his present candidate's, on Americanism and preparedness, they were the primary issues. Since then Mexico has been made, or the Republicans have sought to make it, the pre-primary issue. Now the Colonel exhibits the absolute primordial, the arch and overshadowing master issue of 1916:

> The special women's organizations should act in this matter as men (and women) do in the movements for national defense. * * * They should make his [a public man's] attitude on this question the consideration of primary importance.

So in the suffrage States, at least, a deviation from, a direct contradiction of, the Republican national platform, an obiter dictum of Former Justice HUGHES, promoted, to be sure, into an everlasting verity by the Colonel's ratification, a volunteer proposal which the Republicans at Washington regard only as a springe for woodcocks, is to be held the cardinal policy of the campaign.

Nobody can sell gold bricks to the Colonel; he has an overbounding sense of humor and an ancient deep knowledge of the tricks of the political trade. He is enjoying himself, a little cruelly, perhaps. It is not his funeral.

THE MEANING OF GORIZIA.

Not until the war is over, probably, shall we learn certainly who was the master strategist who designed the campaigns of 1916. As long as each of the Entente Allies was going ahead on its own hook, they were all at the mercy of the Central Allies, who were directed from a single point. This disadvantage resulted in the unification of the Entente's disorganized efforts. There is every reason to believe that the supreme directing head now is General JOFFRE; but whoever it may be, the Entente Allies now, like the Central Allies from the beginning of the war, are acting as one.

Their present aim appears to be the destruction of Austria as an opponent. General HAIG has said that "the decision will come in the west," but it seems that the directing mind of the Entente has determined to crush Austria first. BRUSILOFF's campaign is not simply a brilliant dash or a sledge-hammer blow. He dashes and he hammers, but alternately, at different points—wherever, evidently, he can inflict the most damage on Austria. He threatens Lemberg from two points and then descends on it from a third. Italy pushes ahead in the Trentino, and then suddenly delivers her most destructive blow on the Isonzo. With each of these distressing and damaging attacks, Austria loses more of her resisting power. She has not men enough to save any one point from the slugging blow which is delivered here today and there tomorrow. Germany, apparently, cannot reinforce her any further.

Germany sees, of course, that the plan of the Entente chief is the destruction of Austria, but she does not attempt to foil that plan, as she would have done in the early part of the war, because she must hold on desperately to her western lines. Austria must save herself—which she cannot do. When she is gone, Germany knows as well as does HAIG, "the decision will come in the west." She must hold on to the west now, at any cost to Austria. So Gorizia falls today, and Lemberg tomorrow, and Russia and Italy bring the Allies toward the moment of final triumph.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The authoritative announcement of the appointment of Secretary LANE and Justice BRANDEIS to be members of the Mexican Commission dispels the forebodings aroused by widely circulated rumors touching the composition of that body. Perhaps there was never any real danger that a number of small and vociferous persons were in the way to be chosen by the President to take part in the delicate and trying deliberations of that commission, but with the appointment of Mr. LANE and Justice BRANDEIS assured the character and qualifications of the third member, whose name has not yet been announced, will be of less relative importance. The two men who have been named have abundant judgment and discretion. They possess all the knowledge that will be required for a satisfactory performance of their duties. Mr. LANE, although he has not publicly expressed opinions of the Mexican situation, is known to view our relations with our troubled neighbor sensibly and calmly.

As to the outcome of the sessions of this commission no prediction would be safe. It is another experiment and its value will be learned in time. The matters which CARRANZA seems to regard as the most pressing for consideration seem to most Americans unsuited for treatment in this leisurely and indefinite way. Our troops will be withdrawn from Mexican soil when it is safe to withdraw them, that is to say, when CARRANZA has so placed his forces in Northern Mexico as to protect our border from marauding bands. The commission cannot help him to accomplish that. It can give intelligent consideration, however, to other important matters touching international relations; it can make the disinterested attitude of the Administration clear to the Mexicans; it can advise the de facto Government; it can even go so far as to form plans for the financial relief of Mexico. So far as the United States is concerned, this new stage in the protracted adjustment of international relations is entered upon with a sincere desire to accomplish a good work. The sincerity of the Mexicans need not be doubted until a cause for doubt is developed.

THE END OF A LEGEND.

In each new canto of the Caroliad Mr. HUGHES tears down his own legend. He is "100 per cent. a candidate," as he says; and in Candidate HUGHES who can recognize the HUGHES dignified, judicious, wise, straightforward, that had become a figure in the belief or mythology of so many of us? "I did not desire that nomination": let us pass over that statement in silence as respectful as we can make it and without a grin. But the martyr to duty and to Mr. CRANE, Mr. HITCHCOCK, and the other rude hands that dragged him from the cloister desires election with a passion that leads him into ludicrous promises. If he is elected, each person whom he appoints to the diplomatic service will be "a "worthy representative to whom the "people whom he is accredited to will "look with respect and esteem, seeing "in him the efficiency of the United "States." The "boys" shiver. The Senate disappears. Politicians wear wings. Music by the Utopian choir. And there is to be no "pork." Congress will feed on ambrosia. Mr. HUGHES has dedicated himself "to the "cause of American government, not "for partisan expediency, not for "friends, not for supporters, but for the "American people solely." In short, Mr. PENROSE and Mr. SMOOT and all the men Mr. HUGHES has to deal with, the party without whose support he will be powerless, are to be changed into "the higher order of seraphim illuminati," so to speak, aureoles of nonpartisan zeal for the general good lighting each lofty brow.

Fine words that can hardly be treated as the gasconade of an innocent recently escaped from claustral seclusion. In view of Mr. HUGHES's inability as Governor of New York to manage or control the politicians and leaders of his party, an ability which a public man in high office must possess or fail of much of his purpose, this proposed excursion into Perfection Land must make the judicious pause. Appointments blocked, recommendations futile, the rosy program of "efficiency" and "co-operation" withered, a party split, are the almost inevitable corollary of Mr. HUGHES's theory. He proposes to supplant party, by personal, government. The road to ruin, no matter how admirable the traveler's intentions.

But what shall be thought of the perfectionist and evangel of a Government from which partisan expediency has been expunged, when these same speeches in which he professes the nonpartisan doctrine are stuffed with the most hunkerish partisanship? Prosperity is Republican, albeit she is temporarily false to her old love. Firmness, courage, wisdom, American purpose and businesslike administration, economy and political economy, are Republican. What shall be thought of the nonpartisanship of the man who said in the city of JAMES R. MANN and LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, Republicans who voted in Congress to surrender the rights and permit the murder of Americans on the sea:

> **We cannot let the American spirit fall so low that, lapped in the luxury occasioned by a foreign war, we shall see American lives sacrificed without a determination to prevent it and to make the American name honored and respected wherever our flag flies.**

"I have respect for facts, and I don't want any hot air in mine," said Mr. HUGHES in one of his classic sentences at Chicago. The patriots who stuffed his trunks with documents when he set out on this Western journey, every day of which brings from his own lips the unconscious, pitiless proof of his decline and fall since he became a candidate, dote on "hot air" and have no use for facts. Secretary REDFIELD has given Mr. HUGHES an opportunity to display his respect for facts and his regret for having mistaken fictions for them. We hope he will not neglect the opportunity, but already it is hopeless to concord his daily output of words with the facts or him with himself or the dreary and painful impression which his speeches are making with the aureate hopes of his promoters. The Republicans were looking for a volcano. They are getting the most gigantic, prolonged cold shower that ever fell.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our Victory, but Won by the Mayor.

Equal tact and modesty characterized the statement in which Mayor MITCHEL summed up the ending of the street car strike. "It is a great victory," he said; "for the people of the city." As nobody is pained by—as everybody can even rejoice over—a victory of "the people," that was a much more judicious way of describing the outcome of the struggle than it would have been to credit either the men or the companies with having won a triumph or encountered a defeat.

And, of course, the settlement of an enormously inconvenient strike, especially a settlement achieved by agreement more or less voluntary between the contestants, with only a minimum of violence, can properly be called a victory of the people. Most of "the people" realize, however, that the victory was gained by a representative of the people rather than by the people themselves, and most of us, too, very cordially confess that we were more than fortunate to be represented at this crisis by a Mayor with the courage to confront not only what for any man would have been enormous difficulties, but also to ignore what most men who are "in politics" would have considered almost appalling personal risks.

Those risks Mayor MITCHEL took without hesitation, as he has taken like risks before, and with firmness and persistence he exerted a continuous pressure upon both the corporation and the labor officials until he had convinced them all of the necessity to abandon the haughty and unyielding positions and attitudes adopted by them in the beginning. For once, thanks to Mayor MITCHEL, the "third party" to every industrial conflict found itself neither helpless nor inarticulate. Through him it could act and speak, and did.

In saying, as he does, that "the whole thing is settled now," the Mayor is perhaps a bit over-optimistic. The cars are running again, and that's the great immediate desideratum. There are, however, many and large problems still to be solved. But certainly it is no exaggeration to declare that the solution of those problems has been facilitated by what has already been accomplished. Both the companies and their employés have learned that they are not occupying a little world of their own, and that they cannot fight each other as hard and as long as they please, regardless of what happens to the "innocent bystander" and his property.

It Names Only a Symptom.

What common folk are usually content—or discontent, rather—to call "infantile paralysis," the doctors have chosen to give, for use among themselves and in their own publications, the name of "acute anterior poliomyelitis." That is a long and stately designation, and it is certainly better and more distinctive than the popular one, for this particular malady is only one of several infantile paralyses, and though young children form the greater part of its victims, adults are often attacked and it is doubtful if complete immunity is one of the few and poor advantages—all negative, by the way—that old age confers upon its reluctant beneficiaries.

But though "acute anterior poliomyelitis" is a better name than "infantile paralysis," it is far from being ideal. In the first place, and chief ground for criticism, it merely describes and places a symptom, and it doesn't do the placing very definitely, even with the aid of the "anterior." Only by agreement does "poliomyelitis" mean anything except "inflammation of gray marrow," and, for the spinal cord, "marrow" is far from being a perfect appellation. It does well enough, however, and the word "anterior," by implied contrast with "posterior," tells that the scene of injury is in the front, not the back, processes of that great trunk line of the telegraph system constituted by the nerves.

When the doctors get to know more about the malady now causing such grief and anxiety in this part of the country they will find a better name for it than either of those now in use—a name that will deal, not with a symptom, but with causes. It will probably end with "osis" instead of "itis," and that is always something gained—always marks a step in advance.

Innocence Gained Expensively.

Evidently the Senate was not much impressed by the statistics presented to it in support of the contention that children who work in mills are less likely than those who do not to commit the various violations of law making up what is known as juvenile delinquency Yet that strange argument was presented in seeming seriousness by Senator OVERMAN of North Carolina, a man who not infrequently has deserved commendation for achieving the worthy purpose of being a statesman rather than a politician.

Why he could not, or at any rate did not, realize that the claim he made in behalf of mill work for children would have been equally tenable for any other restriction of their natural activities—shutting them up, for instance, in damp cellars with barred windows for an equal number of hours every day—is a mystery which his colleagues evidently did not try to solve. They preferred to let it go, and to pass, by a vote of 52 to 12, the bill which he opposed.

When that bill becomes law, as presumably it soon will, and should it escape the perils foreseen for it in the Supreme Court when its constitutionality is attacked, the evils of child labor will not by any means all vanish. Those evils will still be largely under State control, to be perpetuated or abolished as the States please. But at least there will be ended a discrimination that works an unquestionable hardship against manufacturers in States with advanced child labor laws. They justly complain at having to sell their goods in national and international markets in competition with manufacturers subjected to no such restraints in the choice of workers.

The situation as it is puts a premium on the exploitation of children that would not exist if there were no child labor laws anywhere, and that is well nigh intolerable. To profit by failure to join in general progress toward civilization may be a "State Right," but it is one the exercise of which is deeply disgraceful.

MR. HUGHES TO THE ALIENS.

Detroit Speech as Praise for Wilson Administration.

Office of Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, Aug. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his Detroit speech of Aug. 7 Mr. Hughes played up the activities of Detroit in the Americanization of the alien. He pointed to Detroit as the one place in the country where a quickening interest had been shown in the development of "training and Americanizing of the aliens who have come to this land." This is rather dangerous ground. It comes too close to praise of President Wilson's administration, which is not in line with Mr. Hughes's carping criticism.

The humanizing of the immigration service and the development of a constructive immigration policy is an achievement of the present Administration, not a promise of the future. Not only Detroit, but over a hundred cities have worked out more or less constructive movements looking to the Americanization of the alien during the last two years. The Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson, in his first annual report struck a new note in which he directed all immigration officials that immigrant stations were not to be treated as prisons, or the administration to be conducted along prison lines. For two years the Bureau of Naturalization has been carrying on an active propaganda work all over the country, urging cities and boards of education to adjust their educational programs to the needs of the adult alien and his training in citizenship. Over 500 cities have responded to this suggestion and have opened special classes, organized local committees, and dignified the whole procedure of citizenship making by ceremonies in some public place or courtroom where the newly enfranchised aliens were greeted by officials and addressed upon the meaning of democracy and citizenship.

The Bureau of Education under the present Administration has carried on the same work, looking to a recasting of educational methods for the purpose of meeting the needs of both children and adults, and for working out the illiteracy in our large urban centres. The President himself addressed the first large citizenship meeting in Philadelphia, and spoke inspiringly at that time not only to aliens, but to Americans as well. In this field, which touches 13,000,000 foreign born and 18,000,000 more immediately descended from those of foreign birth, the Wilson Administration has brought about a new spirit and a new concern for humanity. It has been progressive in the best sense. It has thought of immigrants as human beings rather than as something to be exploited.

For the first time, too, a big visioned program of distribution has been worked out. It sprang from the Bureau of Immigration. It looks to the distribution of alien and native-born workers to the land; to finding them employment upon farms, and otherwise relieving the congestion of the cities. This big labor work has been going on for two years, and last year over 60,000 positions were filled through the activities of the representatives of the Department of Labor. This Summer tens of thousands of men have been found temporary employment upon the farms, and a big beginning made toward the creation of a great national clearing house through which the demands of employer and employe can be met with a minimum waste of time and expense. Stations have been opened all over the country for this purpose. And gradually the employer, the farmer, and the worker are coming to look to the Government as an agency for the intelligent vocational guidance of men and women in search of employment.

The alien's attachment to his native country will only be wiped out by a greater attachment to the adopted country. And that is a matter largely of Governmental activity of a democratic and human sort. Just as soon as the alien feels that he is protected by this country of ours, and he sadly needs protection from a great variety of agencies that prey upon him; just as soon as he comes in touch with educational and other agencies that are helpful, constructive, and kindly his thoughts will increasingly turn from the country of his birth to the country of his adoption. And when it is considered that nearly one-third of our population is only a few years separated from Europe, the magnitude of this undertaking and the necessity for its expansion become apparent.

The City of Detroit has made a substantial contribution to the subject, but it is only one of hundreds of cities and communities that have been inspired along these lines by the present Administration at Washington.

FREDERIC C. HOWE,
Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York.

Gaynor Memorial Fountains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the article in THE TIMES concerning the delayed Gaynor Memorial, pending an appropriate suggestion, the writer would like to submit the idea that instead of erecting one magnificent structure, several drinking fountains for horses be scattered throughout Manhattan and Brooklyn, to be called the Gaynor Fountains, with probably a suitable motto thereon. A very attractive and unique fountain for this purpose stands midway between Yonkers and Hastings, on Warburton Avenue. S. M. S.

New York, Aug. 8, 1916.

THE WHITE ROAD HOME.

The white road winds through endless twisted pines—
Low woods that stretch away on either side
Into the shifting sands, and clutch
At rocks with gnarled roots to anchor them.
Deep shade and peace it has, lulled by the low-voiced surf
And gentle rustling of the wet sea-breeze
That slowly bends the tree-tops to and fro—
Over my dear road home.

It leads through straggling fields with boulders strewn,
And here and there a little cypress tree,
Past low gray cottages, and flowers
Jealously hedged against the wild north winds.
It links a countryside of kindly souls—
Women with steady eyes and work-worn hands,
Men with an old-time faith that still holds firm,
Where my white road winds home.

* * * *

Long in the stifling room I lay awake
Racked by the maddening noise, above, around.
I rose to watch the night crowd drifting by
Under the flaming sky-signs, and I heard,
From some roof-garden, snatches of a song
That winged toward me on the torrid air,
So bitter sweet, through tears I watched the stars
That light my white road home.

ETHEL WOLFF.

MR. WHITRIDGE'S POSITION

As to the Agreement Said to Have Been Broken by Him.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Against Frederick W. Whitridge there has been brought the serious charge that he has broken an agreement made in 1913, namely, that thereafter all differences between the employes of the Yonkers Railway Company and him, as President of the controlling company, the Third Avenue Company, should be arbitrated. Public Service Commissioner Straus first made the charge and it seems to have been adopted generally by the press. I submit that no matter yet published in support of Mr. Straus and his associates shows any such agreement. The following extract from the minutes of the Public Service Commission give the conditions on which the strike of 1913 was brought to an end:

The following is a correct statement of the propositions of the commission:

1. The operation of the road shall be restored immediately under the employment conditions prevailing on Dec. 31, 1912, with all men then employed restored to duty without prejudice to them.

2. That the company and the men shall consider all matters in difference, and that any matters upon which they shall be unable to agree shall be submitted to arbitration by arbitrators selected in the usual manner.

3. If any matters are claimed by either party not to be arbitrable, the question whether such matters are properly the subject of arbitration shall be arbitrated.

"Upon this record and agreement the men returned to work," say the minutes.

Nothing of the preceding quotation shows an arbitration agreement applicable to the future.

Going back to Page 20 of the minutes, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission appears to have recommended:

> Immediately upon the resumption of work, that these matters and how the relations between the men and the company are to be carried on in the future, be at once the subject of discussion. You want here a statement that all matters in the future shall be arbitrated. My statement is that you shall take up all these matters and agree upon them yourselves, if possible, because that is the better way, and then if it cannot be accomplished, that the way it shall be handled shall be arbitrated.

If there exists or has existed any standing agreement or arbitration, the terms of it can be found in the report of the "discussion" which we are left to suppose followed the men's "return to work." Until that report and that agreement are produced, and until it is shown that the Yonkers railroad men demanded arbitration, the accusation that Mr. Whitridge is dishonest or forgetful must be looked upon as unfounded, and must retain the aspect of outrage. PAUL DANA.

Ireland to the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of Mr. Woodlock asking why England cannot rise to the altruistic height of giving Ireland full nationality, permit me to say that there is only one insuperable objection, namely, her geographical position. If Ireland were 300 miles away from our shores instead of 30, we would be only too glad to give her full nationality and wash our hands of the "distressful country" for good and aye, so long as we found some method of compensating the loyal Ulsterites.

The present war proves the menace she would have been to us if she had been a weak little tenth-rate nation which could have been won over by Germany either by force or guile, the latter more probably, for Germany would have fanned the smoldering fires of hatred against us by any kind of specious promises. Remember that your revolution took place nearly 150 years ago and yet there is hardly one of you who really likes us yet; you still have that old feeling deep down in your hearts. How much more would that be the case with the Irish?

A good many years ago, in my salad days, when I had just left Oxford, I wrote an article in, I think, either the Nineteenth Century or the National Review, advocating the offer of Ireland to the United States and expressing the opinion that, though the United States probably did not want her any more than we did, the political influence of the Irish here might be strong enough to force the issue. I was severely castigated by all the newspapers, from THE TIMES down, but I still, after all these years, hold to the same opinion.

J. ACTON LOMAX.

New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

The Nitrogen Plants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your recent remarks about "nitrate plants," probably few of our people know, (as they all should,) that the whole proposition of a Government nitrate plant does not deserve to be taken seriously. The reason is fully and plainly given in an article published in your Magazine Supplement by Dr. Charles F. McKenna. In this article Dr. McKenna, a chemist of acknowledged authority, points out that only very cheap water power can be economically used to drag the nitrogen of the air into nitrates; that such water powers in this country as may now be available will ultimately, perhaps soon, be more needed for power purposes; that it is worse than foolish to agitate this subject while, as is the fact, nitrogen products far in advance of the country's utmost needs are being constantly wasted because the by-products of the distillation of coal are not saved; that a vast untouched reserve of nitrogen compounds, as well as of fuel, exists in our extensive peat beds.

The agitation and apparent acceptance of the nitrates-from-the-air idea is a curious example of the American—or the human—tendency to reach out for the distant, the spectacular, the partly known, to the neglect of the thing near at hand. And the persistent pouring into the air or the sewer of these valuable products is certainly American in its waste of nature's bounties, though we are slowly learning better.

WILLIAM HALE HERRICK.

New York, Aug. 8, 1916.

Looking After Their Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter entitled, "Rule of the 1 Per Cent.," I am indeed surprised that Thomas Cahill should so little realize that the offenders in the proposed railroad tie-up are the controllers thereof. The labor leaders are not conspiring against the Government. They are, and it is high time for it, assisting in looking after the interests of their men, and Mr. Cahill will admit that one must needs look after his interests, or he will be overlooked. REA WELT.

New York, August 8, 1916.

Democracy's Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication from Robert Donald on the accomplishments of the British Government in meeting war emergencies is intensely interesting. We have heard a great deal about British "muddling along," and one frequently is told that a democracy is by nature inefficient for joint effort on a large scale. But here is another illustration of how the individual initiative and faculty to learn that a democracy breeds, makes, after all, for efficiency of the highest type.

E. J. SHRIVER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

Clubs Used Freely.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Saturday afternoon a small and orderly crowd had gathered at 102d Street and Columbus Avenue waiting to see a car pass. Suddenly two policemen arrived and struck right and left, using their clubs rather freely on innocent bystanders, including children. One unfortunate young man, who did not move quick enough for the officer, was clubbed severely. A lady protested and the officer threatened to strike her. It was, indeed, a deliberate and unnecessary clubbing. A. W. E.

New York, Aug. 8, 1916.

NEW ENGLAND REALISM.

The Maupassant Influence Seen in Mrs. Freeman's Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since reading Mrs. Katherine Fullerton Gerould's letter in today's TIMES I have reread the interview in THE TIMES Magazine Section for July 23, and find that, while Mrs. Gerould does not say that Mr. Jonathan Sturges told her that his translation of Maupassant's stories started Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman on her career of short story writing, her interviewer allowed the impression to be given that he did.

It is unfortunate that her qualifying words "slipped out of sight in the record of the interview," as their omission makes all the difference between realism and impressionism. Certainly, other readers than myself so understood, among them Mrs. Freeman herself.

I still adhere to my belief that the influence of Maupassant is seen in Mrs. Freeman's later rather than her earlier work. That the critics are right in thus discerning it is proved by the fact that Mrs. Freeman did not read any of his writings until after she had put forth her early stories. If one compares "A Humble Romance" or "Old Lady Pingree" with the great French writer, one cannot possibly discern the similarity, or even the resemblance, that can be seen when her later work is compared with it. Mrs. Freeman herself has felt that it is a great tribute to the quality of her "Old Woman Magoun" and "The Gold" that they have been likened to Maupassant. My information about Mrs. Freeman's work—other than the fact that before making her acquaintance some eleven years ago I had read nearly every word she ever wrote—is obtained from talks with her during that period.

Having thus explained my right to speak "categorically" about the subject under discussion, I would be pleased to know by what right Mrs. Gerould speaks categorically for Mr. Sturges.

ANNIE WILLIS McCULLOUGH.

Metuchen, N. J., Aug. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have the space to say in answer to Mrs. Gerould in your column that she has possibly not accurately quoted my brother, the late Jonathan Sturges, as she has not accurately given his name? The name being Sturges, not Sturgis.

Jonathan Sturges, author of "The Moonlighter of County Clare," and translator of Maupassant, had a very brief career as a writer, owing to ill-health. Though born in Paris, he was a New Englander, and his precocious boyhood was passed as much in the New England of Mary E. Wilkins as was his manhood in the France of Maupassant.

An heir to the colonial land of Judge Jonathan Sturges of the Continental Congress, he was well fitted by inheritance and experience to be a critic of New England character studies. He took the keenest interest in the fact that Mary E. Wilkins in portraying New England life had directed her talent toward the school of Maupassant. A school which he thought merited the attention of American writers. "The Odd Number" was an effort in this direction. Surely this is different from imputing to Mrs. Freeman's "a close study of the technique of Maupassant in 'The Odd Number.'" My brother was not conscious of his genius for translation, and would hardly have been likely to suggest that so talented an author as Mrs. Freeman would study the technique of a French author in an English translation. No one who had ever heard his brilliant and penetrating analysis of contemporary literature could quite quote him as Mrs. Gerould has done. Of course he did not live to pass judgment on any of Mrs. Freeman's later works.

MARY STURGES CHALMERS WILSON.

Manchester, Vt., August 4, 1916.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

Many European Inventors Who Preceded Robert Fulton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "E. G. R.'s" reference to Fletcher's "Steamships and Their Story," and his assertion that John Fitch "did claim to be the first in this country who thought of using steam for transportation, he was the first man to apply this idea in America," leads me to point out that the steamboat is no more the invention of one man than is the invention of the telegraph or telephone, and, therefore, there is no reason for glorifying John Fitch at the expense of his predecessors.

The first American to launch a boat propelled by steam was James Rumsey of Shepherdstown, Va., whose principle was the same as is found nowadays in toy steamboats—the expulsion of steam through a horizontal trunk that opened in the stern. This boat was tried publicly on the Potomac in the presence of George Washington in September, 1784; a private test took place in 1782. John Fitch of Philadelphia navigated the Delaware four years later (1788) with a steamboat worked by twelve vertical paddles, six on each side. In June, 1790, it began to ply as a passenger boat between Philadelphia and Trenton. Its speed was between seven and eight miles an hour.

The next records of steamboat building send us to Great Britain, where Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, Scotland, built a pleasure boat fitted with paddle wheels, (1787,) to which William Symington applied a steam engine in 1788. Eight years later (1796) John Fitch came to New York and launched a steamboat eighteen feet long on Collect Pond, which is believed to have been located near the old Tombs Prison.

According to such data as I have before me, the credit for building the first steamboat is due, if to any one, to Blasco de Garay, a Spanish seaman, who experimented with a steamboat of 200 tons burden of his own invention in the harbor of Barcelona, Spain, in 1543. This boat attained a speed of three miles an hour. (Standard Dictionary.) Next came Denis Papin, a Protestant refugee, who, to escape persecution for his religious beliefs, left France in 1685 to settle in Germany. Papin built a model steamboat, which was successfully tried on the Fulda River in 1707. This boat was destroyed by a number of riotous watermen, who saw in it a dangerous competitor.

The next person who gave his attention to steam navigation was Jonathan Hulls of London, to whom a patent was granted in 1736. He was followed by one of the Bernoullis, probably Daniel, who applied artificial fins to his creation, and who was succ

ENGINEER CONDEMNS RIVERSIDE CHANGES

In Report to Woman's League He Fears More Encroachment by the New York Central.

WATERFRONT WOULD SUFFER

Suggestion Is Made That Tracks Be Lowered Instead of Covered Up.

A report made to the Woman's League for the protection of Riverside Park, on the changes proposed there, has just been made by S. J. Harwi, a consulting engineer. The report was the result of the proposed contract between the city and the New York Central Railroad to use some of the park land to increase its facilities. Concerning the model now on view at the Grand Central Station, showing the changes contemplated, the report says:

"It (the model) is pleasing to look at, especially so when by a stretch of the imagination we conceive many of the hollows east of the tunnel filled up as shown. It shows large areas between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-ninth Streets, and also between Seventy-eighth and Eighty-second Streets, from which it will not be possible to see the river or to enjoy its breezes."

The report says that ever since this park has existed, commercial interests have been ready and willing to despoil it.

"This is evidenced," runs the report, "by the coal pockets and garbage plants within its borders. No wonder New Yorkers have become apprehensive of any and all changes which in any way whatsoever will affect it!

"The New York Central Railroad, whose tracks run through it, along the shore front, for its entire length, now wishes to enter into an agreement with the city whereby it will get permission to encroach with its tracks on considerable park property. The changes called for in the plans are extensive, and it is the purpose of the writer, whose views you have sought in the matter, to point out some of them in so far as they will change the appearance of the park."

Fears Further Encroachments.

Then Mr. Harwi describes the plan to increase the facilities of the railroad by putting in additional tracks and by enlarging its freight yard. He says the roof to cover these changes would extend about three miles and would "hide from view these larger railroad activities, but would form no barrier to further encroachments." The proposed plans would indicate, in the opinion of Mr. Harwi, that they were prepared with additional encroachments in view.

Concerning the cost of restoring the park the report says:

"In the matter of restoring the park, should it be decided to go ahead with this work the total cost based on the cost of performing city work would be approximately $300,000 and for the payment of which only $300,000 is available. This cost could be definitely determined by getting up the necessary plans and specifications and having reputable contractors bid on the work. The least expensive way of doing this work would be for the railroad to perform it under a bond sufficiently large to insure its proper performance."

In the opinion of Mr. Harwi the improvement, when finished, would leave the city with a disfigured park that would resemble a fortification, and with a waterfront bounded by an embankment that would make it practically inaccessible.

"When it becomes apparent," said the report, "that the city is indifferent as to the future of the park, property values in its neighborhood will begin to depreciate."

Cost of Lowering Tracks.

A conservative estimate is given concerning the cost of lowering the track system through the park. The figure is $6,500,000. Then the report says:

"Compared with the assessed valuation of the park, this is a small amount, and, moreover, it would effectually and permanently settle this long-standing park problem. No additional right of way in the park should be granted to the railroad company, for it would only lead to further and larger controversies at some future date. If it is commercially advantageous to the city for the railroad to have more tracks within its borders, it can be accomplished, without ruining any of its parks, by means of tunnels.

"The whole matter should be referred to a board of engineers not connected with the city's political or railroad interests for a careful study and a complete report before it is finally disposed of."

Accompanying this report is another by Isaac Hicks & Son covering the damage the proposed changes would do to the trees, shrubs, and landscape.

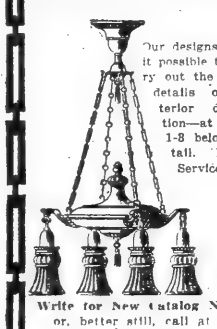
Miss Fleischmann Weds Today.

The marriage of Miss Louise Fleischmann, daughter of Julius Fleischmann, formerly Mayor of Cincinnati, and the President and head of the Fleischmann Company, and Henry Yeiser, Jr., son of the President of the Globe-Wernicke Company, will take place today at the city home of Mr. and Mrs. Fleischmann, 515 Park Avenue. It will be a quiet ceremony and the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, of the First Unitarian Church will officiate. The Fleischmanns have just arrived in their yacht Whirlwind from New London, and after a honeymoon spent in motoring, Mr. and Mrs. Yeiser will go to Cincinnati to live.

Miss Hay to Wed J. N .M. Peters.

James R. Hay, of Nutley, N. J., announces the engagement of his daughter Miss Sarah Moyer Hay to John Navarre Malcom Peters. Miss Hay is a great grand-daughter of Col. Samuel Hay, a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a grand-daughter of the late Rev. Philip Cortlandt Hay of Newark, N. J. Mr. Peters is the son of Thomas Watling Peters, formerly Consul General at Munich, Bavaria. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Dale Fixtures Have Character



Our designs make it possible to carry out the finest details of interior decoration—at a cost 1-8 below retail. Expert Service Free.

Write for New Catalog No. 20, or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

109 West 18th Street, New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

BOLT HITS VENTFORT HALL.

Two Servants Shocked at Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt's Country Place.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 9.—During an electric storm yesterday a bolt of lightning hit Ventfort Hall, the country place of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and shocked two servants. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her sons are in the Adirondacks.

Cortlandt F. Bishop was successful today in his fight for a reduction of electric light rates, the new owners of the plant agreeing to a reduction and rebuilding of the plant. Mr. Bishop, representing the cottagers, has had the case before the Public Service Commissioners for a year.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques, who have returned to Lenox from Milton, occupied their new residence in Yokum Street today. Lindsay Fairfax, who has been in Virginia for several months, has joined Mrs. Fairfax at Wayside. Miss Kate Buckingham has issued cards for dinner at Bald Head Farm tomorrow evening.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre will open her villa, Spring Lawn, tomorrow from 10 to 6 o'clock, for a sale for a benefit of the men and women in the devastated districts in France. A collection of wares, sent to this country by Marquise de Fanay, will be sold.

Mrs. T. Tileston Wells and Miss Georgiana Wells are at Purington Inn, Stockbridge.

Harry Douglas has leased his cottage, Doric House, in Great Barrington, to M. A. Howard of Yonkers.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shoemaker Shepard, Jr., and Miss Jeannette Shepard and F. L. Gregory of New York, arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

George N. Hamlin of New York, touring with Mrs. Waldo Newcomb of Baltimore, and Miss Phillips of Washington arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Albert H. Young, Miss J. B. Arents of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. McKenney of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Pollock, the Rev. and Mrs. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the Misses Brady, Mrs. S. Rawitser, Miss Teresa Rawitser of New York arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. James Denney entertained Mr. and Mrs. C. Denny Kimball of New York at the Maplewood Inn, Pittsfield.

Miss Alice M. Longfellow, who has been in Lenox several weeks, has gone to Manchester, Vt. Before leaving the Berkshires Miss Longfellow visited the "House of the Old Clock on the Stairs" in Pittsfield, where her father wrote the celebrated poem.

Among those who played over the Lenox links this afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Gavin of London, Paul Rainey, Miss Ruth King, Miss Jeanne King, Charles Ludlow Barlow, Miss Teresa Rawitser, Miss M. V. Davidson.

WHITMAN AUTO SMASHED.

Governor's Wife In a Collision In Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—While Mrs. Whitman, wife of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, was motoring back to her home after a game of tennis at the Casino this morning, driving carefully in a runabout automobile along Bellevue Avenue, a much larger car came from a side street, striking the front of Mrs. Whitman's automobile, disabling both front wheels and other parts of the car, rendering it useless. Before Mrs Whitman could obtain the number of the automobile which ran into her car it quickly speeded out of sight.

Mrs. Whitman had as luncheon guests today Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. Alexander Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Herbert L. Pell, Jr., Mrs. John Russell Abney, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, and Mrs. James Brown Potter.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman give a dinner Saturday night for Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, who will be presented later the same evening at a dance which Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman will give at the Clambake Club.

Captain Henry A. C. Taylor, with Mrs. Taylor, had out for the King's Cup race today on the steam yacht Wanderer, James Stillman, Frank K. Sturgis, Frederick Allen, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, George R. De Forest, James J. Van Allen, and Moses Taylor.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the tennis player, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull and Miss Adele Bull.

Former Congressman Peter G. Gerry entertained a stag party on board he steam yacht Owers for the King's Cup races today. Former Commodore Fairbridge T. Gerry assisted his son in welcoming the guests, including Justice Darius Barker, Judge Hugh D. Baker, Perry Belmont, William Grosvenor, John Russell Abney, William H. Thornley, Providence; Judge A. L. Brown of the United States Court at Providence, United States Attorney Harvey Baker of Providence, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of New York are at Bateman's.

William A. Hazard, Secretary of the Polo Association, who has been a guest of Captain Henry Whiton on the schooner yacht Invader, is at the La Forge cottage.

Preston Gibson was a luncheon host at Bluebird cottage today.

Miss Winifred Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse, who has been living in England some time, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse at Rock Edge.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. Burke-Roche, at Elm Court.

Mrs. Henry Clews was a luncheon hostess at the Rocks today.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice have returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon at Pride's Crossing.

Mrs. Clarence Pell and Miss Charlotte L. Pell entertained with a dinner at Beech Lodge.

John N. Willys of New York and Toledo is at Hill Top Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin of New Rochelle have arrived to remain until October.

Tourists for West Indies.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for West Indies and Panama on the Almirante are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Powers, Chandos St. John Breton, R. L. Constantine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barrett, M. E. Smith, Miss F. Calder, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Barber, the Rev. J. Young, the Rev. J. F. Ford, and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Palmer.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

OSCAR II. (Copenhagen)—Norman Buch, George Beck, Mrs. Harriet Hoskins, Miss Clara Hoskins, Miss Jeannette Hoskins, Miss K. Jenson, Mrs. Carolyn Buch, Alfred Bourget, W. K. Bryde, Grant Hammond, Mrs. O. Holm, Axel Holm, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Graham, Ralph Graham, Dr. John R. Mott, John L. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pearlman, Dr. Paul Sauer, Herbert Willet, William L. Walker, Baroness Clara Zwiedinek, Archibald Harte.

DANTE ALIGHIERI (Genoa)—Major Arthur Lacey-Baker, Mrs. Lacey-Baker, Miss Florence Lacey-Baker, Miss Emma C. Lacey-Baker, Miss Artemesia Bowen, Dr. Frederick W. Black, Dr. Warren Palmer, Raymond Harriman, the Rev. Andrew Novak, Vincent Bartuska.

Some of those booked to sail today for Rotterdam via Falmouth on the Noordam are:

Colonel and Mrs. C. Archer, Miss P. Armour, A. T. Armstrong, W. G. Bartholomew, W. F. Bathgate, Miss H. Bauer, Mrs. C. A. Boone, R. S. Bosworth, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cliff, J. F. Comins, Mrs. H. Corbett, Wilson, W. M. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. R. Douglas, A. Douglas, Mrs. L. C. Follis, Miss S. Hamilton, W. H. Hearst, Irwin Hinds, John F. Huddleston, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N.; A. R. Jennings, William Kennen, Miss F. D. Kerr, Miss F. Kerr, W. Lamp, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Lind, E. W. Lycett, Sir William and Lady McMillan, H. G. Mackenzie, L. D. Mapes, Miss L. M. Miles, Miss M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morling, Mrs. E. F. Osler, Miss Florence Petersen, George P. Putnam, Dr. R. A. Pyne, Mrs. W. G. Reburn, J. Y. Simpson, Mrs. R. E. Swing, Lieutenant and Mrs. L. W. Tale, Mrs. J. Thompson, T. C. Thomsen, Mrs. Mary Walker, Major F. Waity, Frederick A. Williams.

A. B. STICKNEY DIES; RAILWAY FOUNDER

Pioneer of the Chicago Great Western Succumbs at His Home in St. Paul.

BEGAN CAREER AS LAWYER

Constructor of Several Northwestern Lines Also Built Stock Yards and Packing Houses.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 9.—A. B. Stickney, founder of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, died at his home here this morning after an illness of four weeks. He had been in declining health for several years.

Alpheus Beede Stickney was born at Wilton, Me., on June 27, 1840. He lived on a farm in Vermont with his parents, attending a village school until he was 18 years old, and then took up the study of law in the office of Josiah Crosby in Dexter, Me. He was compelled to give up for lack of money and became a country school teacher until he had saved enough money to return to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1862. He moved to Minnesota, practicing law there until 1869, when he took up his residence in St. Paul.

This was at a time when railroad building was in its early beginnings in the Northwest, and Mr. Stickney's law practice turned in the direction of railroad matters. He soon gave up his practice and engaged in organizing, first, construction companies, and later railroads. His first great undertaking was the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor Fall Railway, which he served for several years as Vice President, General Manager, and Chief Counsel. He later superintended the construction of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad. From 1890 to 1881 he was General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

In 1882 he became Vice President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. In 1884 he began the construction of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad, which has since developed into the Great Western. He was President of this road until its consolidation with the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, and then became President of the latter road. He held that office until 1892 when he became Chairman of the Board of Directors. In that capacity he reorganized the company as the Chicago Great Western Railway and continued to serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors until 1900. His next connection with that road was in 1908 and 1909, when he became its receiver.

During his railroading career, Mr. Stickney acquired extensive outside interests, one of the chief of which was the St. Paul Union Stockyards and packing houses, which he built in 1882.

In 1909 Mr. Stickney charged that the practice of rebating had been resumed by many railroads under such subterfuges as that of allowing large claims for overcharges and damages presented by favorite shippers. His charges resulted in an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, before which Mr. Stickney laid a plan for revising the rate laws to make such practices impossible. Since 1909, Mr. Stickney had been in retirement.

MARRIES MRS. HICHBORN.

Horace Wylie, Just Divorced, Weds Woman with Whom He Eloped.

Announcement has been nmade of the marriage of Mrs. Elinor Hoyt Hichborn and Horace Wylie in Boston on Monday, just two weeks after Mrs. Catherine V. H. Wylie, former wife of the clubman, obtained a divorce in Washington.

The elopement of Mr. Wylie, the son of the late Andrew Wylie, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Hichborn, wife of Philip Hichborn, Jr., in 1910, caused a sensation in Washington society, in which both were prominent. Mr. Wylie returned a year later and became reconciled to his wife, but within a short time they separated again, and he has since lived abroad. They have four children, which were given to the custody of their mother.

Mrs. Wylie is the daughter of the late Henry M. Hoyt of Pennsylvania, a classmate of William H. Taft and a counselor of the State Department in the Taft Administration. She was married in 1905 to Philip Hichborn, the son of Rear Admiral Hichborn, shortly after his graduation from Harvard, and both became favorites in Washington society. Following his wife's elopement, Mr. Hichborn ceased to frequent his clubs and lived very quietly with his daughter at his home in Washington. Friends endeavored to reconcile the couple, but in January, 1912, Mr. Hichborn committed suicide after filing suit for divorce.

FIND HEIRS AFTER 49 YEARS.

Bank Ends Long Search for Kin of Cullen, Drowned in 1867.

A tragedy of the sea of half a century ago was resurrected in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, when letters of administration were applied for on the estate of James Cullen, who went down with the ship Monarch when she sank in mid-ocean in 1867 with all on board. Cullen lived in New York before he went abroad on the ill-fated trip, and while here made a deposit in the Seamen's Bank for Savings, which now amounts to $481.

The officials of the bank have been searching for Cullen's relatives for years and only recently found them. The application for letters was made by Michael Cullen, a nephew, of 122 Sixth Street, South Boston. The facts presented in the petition showed that Cullen came here from County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1852, at the age of 20. He returned in 1866 for a visit and remained until the following March, when he sailed for New York on the Monarch. The only surviving relatives are two nephews in New England and a nephew and niece in Ireland.

EX-SENATOR THURSTON.

Nebraska Representative from 1895 to 1901 Dies of Heat Prostration.

John M. Thurston, United States Senator from Nebraska from 1895 to 1901, died at his home in Omaha yesterday at the age of 69 years. He had been ill four weeks since suffering an attack of heat prostration.

He was born at Montpelier, Vt., in 1847, and studied for awhile at Wayland University and was admitted to the bar in his twenty-second year and went to Omaha, where he started to practice. In 1874 he was elected City Attorney of Omaha, and in 1875 was elected to the Legislature. In 1877 Mr. Thurston joined the legal staff of the Union Pacific Railroad, and later became its general counsel. In 1884 he was delegate to the Republican National Convention and became the temporary presiding officer of the convention. He was Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention which nominated William McKinley in 1896.

In 1872 Mr. Thurston was married to Miss Martha Poland, daughter of Colonel Luther Poland of Omaha. She died in 1898, and the next year he was married to Lola, daughter of William J. Furman, former Congressman from Florida, who survives him.

EX-JUSTICE DALY'S FUNERAL

Bar, Church, and Stage Represented in St. Vincent Ferrer Church.

The funeral of ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer in East Sixty-seventh Street yesterday at 11 A. M. was attended by a large number of prominent representatives of the bar, of the Catholic Church, and of organizations to which the late Justice had belonged. Cardinal Farley, attended by his secretary, Mgr. Thomas G. Carroll, and Vicar General M. J. Lavelle, pronounced the final absolution. The Rev. J. R. Heffernan, Prior of the Dominican Order of Preachers, celebrated a solemn high requiem mass.

The pallbearers were Stephen Farrelly, Edward J. McGuire, Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, John Drew, Richard Dorney, Stephen H. Olin, Algeron S. Norton, and James O. Wright. The Players was represented by State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, F. F. Mackay, Howard Kyle, George K. Denny, William Graham, John Blair, Edward Quinn, E. J. Wendell, and Guy Nichols. The Catholic Club was represented by Percy J. King, John D. Crimmins, Stephen Lalor, John F. Cross, Judge Michael J. Mulqueen, Charles Winters, and Michael Connors. J. I. C. Clarke represented the American-Irish Historical Society.

Others in attendance were Mrs. Anna T. Kelly, widow of John Kelly, the Tammany leader; Supreme Court Justices Leonard F. Giegerich and Eugene A. Philbin, and ex-Justice E. E. McCall.

The interment was in the Daly mausoleum at Calvary Cemetery.

Captain Simpson Hamburger.

Captain Simpson Hamburger, a civil war veteran and Calendar Clerk in the City Court for thirty years, died on Tuesday at his residence, 214 Audubon Avenue. He was born in Bavaria seventy-four years ago and came to this city at the age of 4 years. He served throughout the civil war as Captain of the Ninety-first New York Regiment. After the war he became a Deputy Sheriff in this city, serving under the late Daniel Sickles when he was Sheriff. Captain Hamburger was a close friend of General Franz Sigel, and he made the presentation speech at the unveiling of the Sigel monument on Riverside Drive. He was Grand Marsha of the parade of the G. A. R. in this city in 1907. Captain Hamburger left three children, Mrs. Alexander Guest, Mrs. Minnie Poucher, and Louis Hamburger.

Obituary Notes.

Captain EDWARD SHERMAN, 74 years old, the oldest lighthouse keeper on Narragansett Bay, died suddenly on Monday at his home at Bristol, R. I. He was a native of New Bedford, Mass., and had been in charge of the Bristol Ferry light for thirty-one years.

C. CRESSON WISTAR, Sr., a retired business man and a member of one of the oldest Philadelphia families, died on Tuesday at his home there. He was connected by marriage with most of the pioneer families of Germantown. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, and dated their residence in Philadelphia to the days of Penn. C. Cresson Wistar, Jr., who was in training at the Plattsburg camp, received news of his father's illness too late to reach home before he died.

LOUIS F. SCHUETTE, publisher of The New York Staats Zeitung Journal and owner of alleys at Tremont Avenue and Boston Road, is dead at his home, 2,384 Morris Avenue, the Bronx. He was born in Germany in 1864, and came to this city when 14 years old.

GEORGE OSCAR BALLARD WEAVER, sexton of the Hanson Place Baptist Church for seventy-five years, died on Tuesday at his residence, 375 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 58 years. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Founders and Patriots of America.

Mrs. MARGARET BEEGAN BOSSON, wife of Frank Bosson of 154 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, a playing card maker, died on Monday from blood poisoning in the Eastern District Hospital. Mrs. Bosson was born in New York City thirty years ago.

JOHN J. DRISCOLL, a yacht inspector, who superintended the building of the St. John Floating Hospital and navy yachts and other vessels, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,574 Eaost Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Driscoll was born in Ireland seventy years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years. He is survived by his wife, and a sister, who is a Sister of Charity in this city.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MARIE ENGELHARDT, wife of P. E. Englehardt, who is in the concrete foundation business, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,508 Woodhaven Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I. Mrs. Engelhardt was born in Brooklyn forty-six years ago.

THOMAS A. COLES of Great Neck, L. I., died on Monday in the Nassau Hospital, Mineola. He was born in Glen Cove and is survived by his mother, Mrs. William H. Coles of Lakewood, a brother, and three sisters.

Mrs. MARY LLOYD FILER, wife of Henry Chase Filer, died on Tuesday at her home in Newtown Lane, Easthampton, L. I., in her sixty-third year.

ARCHIBALD D. WHITE, an employe of the Municipal Ferry and formerly an employe of the Broadway and Grand Street Ferry for many years, died on Tuesday at his home, 280 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn. Mr. White was born in this city fifty-nine years ago, and was a member of Court Onward, Foresters of America.

JOHN ALBERTSON, a pioneer shipbuilder, died at his home in Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday. He was born in Riverhead in 1834 and moved to Greenpoint at the age of 17. He was for many years foreman of Smith & Terry's ship yard, and established the Albertson Construction Company. Mr. Albertson retired from active business at the age of 70.

JAMES TULLY, inspector of boats for the Street Cleaning Department, and one of the oldest members of the Democratic organization in Brooklyn, died at his home, 28 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Tully was born in Brooklyn seventy-six years ago, and during the time of Warden Green's reign as Warden of Kings County Penitentiary he was a keeper in that prison. In the days of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen Mr. Tully was a member of the old Continental Engine Company 9.

Mrs. MARY KERR KIMBERLEY, widow of Eli Kimberley, a lumber merchant, died on Monday at her home, 124 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Kimberley was born in this city seventy years ago, and in recent years had been a resident of Deep River, Conn.

Mrs. WILHELMINA HEENE, 83 years old, widow of Ferdinand Heene, who was for many years head of one of the departments of the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery, died on Tuesday at her home, 587 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Heene was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. She is survived by a son and daughter.

Mrs. CATHARINA FRIEDRICH SKELL, wife of Charles A. Skell, died on Monday at her home, 1,163 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, in her fifty-third year. She was born in this city, and was the daughter of the late Henry Merrick.

Mrs. SARAH E. SINNIGAR died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. S. Allen, 13,62 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. She was 61 years old and had lived in Brooklyn during the greater part of her life. Two daughters survive her.

PETER S. SWEEKER, 81 years old, Borough Assessor at Roseland, N. J., for the last five years, died on Tuesday at his home in Roseland. He was a member of the old Meeker family which settled in Elizabeth in 1640 and a great-grandson of Timothy Meeker of Meeker's Grays, who fought, with his eleven sons, under Washington at the battle of Springfield.

The Rev. PATRICK J. QUINN, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Hackettstown, N. J., died there yesterday. He was 42 years old and had been rector of the church a little more than a year. For eight years he was in charge of a parish at Phillipsburg, N. J.

ALBERT HARVEY FARRINGTON, a retired tea and coffee merchant of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at Millburn, N. J.

MAHLON SMITH, 57 eyars old, an engineer, who ran the train from Nolan's Point to High Bridge on May 16, 1881, died yesterday at his home at Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

The Rev. MARTIN D. HANCOX, formerly connected with the Church of the First Born, in Jersey City, died on Monday at his home in Jersey City. In the obituary notice the name of his wife was stated to be Mrs. Antoinette Jackson Hancox. The Rev. Mr. Hancox was the husband of the late Mrs. Catherine Wall Hancox. The Rev. Robert Jackson, founder and pastor of the Church of the First Born, died on April 27 of this year, leaving a widow, Mrs. Antoinette Jackson.

GEORGE WAUGH ARNOLD, a newspaper man, died yesterday at the age of 52 years, at his residence, 282 West 138th Street. His first newspaper employment was on THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1887. He was later employed on The World, Herald, and other newspapers.

Mrs. CAROLINE MANICE GRANT, widow of Dr. Gabriel Grant, a noted surgeon of this city, died yesterday at her residence, the Edgemere Club, Far Rockaway, L. I.

JOHN J. BOUGLER, Jr., a wholesale liquor merchant of New York, died on Tuesday of ptomaine poisoning at his home in New Brunswick, N. J.

WILLIAM E. JOHNSTON, Jr., a traveling auditor for the Public Service Corporation, died on Tuesday at the residence of his father-in-law, Charles W. Leveridge, at Plainfield, N. J.

ISABEL VELEZ, widow of General Calixto Garvia, is dead in Havana at the age of 72 years. She was the mother of Carlos Garcia Velez, the Cuban Minister at London.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

RAPPAFORT.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Rappaport, (nee Pauline Levy,) a daughter, Aug. 9.

WUERTH.—Mr. and Mrs. Gustav C. Wuerth announce the birth of a son Aug. 7, 1916, Montclair, N. J.

Married.

ROBERTSON—WEILER.—At Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, Miss Rose Weiler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Weiler, to Mr. Louis Carl Robertson, son of Mrs. Mark Shwartz of New York.

WYLIE—HICHBORN.—Elinor Hoyt Hichborn and Horace Wylie, in Boston, Aug. 7, 1916.

Died.

ARNOLD.—George Waugh, son of George W. and the late Mary A. McIntosh Arnold and beloved husband of Carrie Graham Arnold, on Aug. 9, 1916. Funeral services from his late residence, 282 West 137th St., Thursday, Aug. 10, 8 P. M.

BELL.—On Aug. 8, 1916, Albert, son of the late George and Mary Bell. Funeral services at his late residence, 449 West 162d St., Thursday, Aug. 10, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn, private.

CARROLL.—On Aug. 8, 1916, at her residence, 500 West 175th St., Helen T., beloved daughter of Patrick and Margaret Carroll. Funeral from Incarnation Church, West 175th St., Friday, Aug. 11. Solemn requiem mass 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CLARK.—On Monday, Aug. 7, Donald Clark of York, Yorkshire, England, in his 26th year, at the residence of Richard Greenham, Harrison Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Funeral on Thursday to Woodland at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. England papers please copy.

COHEN.—Jacob, aged 54, husband and father, Aug. 9, 1916, at 1 P. M. Funeral will take place Friday, 9 A. M., sharp, at the deceased's home, 214 Audubon Av. Omit flowers. Burial grounds, Mount Zion Cemetery.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at his residence, 227 West 135th St., Charles Elliot Collins, son of the late Dennis D. Collins. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROSBY.—Captain R. S. Crosby, suddenly, at his home, 1,112 Jackson Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, beloved husband of Jennie Crosby, nee Dolan, and foster father of Rev. Joseph Crosby Ryan. Solemn high requiem mass Friday morning 10 o'clock, Church St. Augustine, 167th St. Franklin Av. Interment St. Raymond's.

DRISCOLL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1916, John J., beloved husband of Elizabeth Driscoll. Funeral from his late residence, 1,574 East 12th St., Brooklyn, on Friday, 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Brendan at 10 o'clock.

EICHE.—At Atlantic Highlands, N. J., on Aug. 9, 1916, Max Martin Eiche, dearly beloved son of Martin and Augusta Eiche, in the twenty-second year of his age.

FARRAND.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 9, 1916, Jane B., widow of Joseph Steevens Farrand, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral services at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, Aug. 11, at 3:30 P. M.

GRANT.—Suddenly, on Aug. 9, at Edgemere Club, CAROLINE MANICE, widow of the late Dr. Gabriel Grant and daughter of the late William de Forest Manice. Notice of funeral service hereafter.

GRAU.—Robert, at 53 Elm Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 55. Funeral at residence, 10 A. M., Friday, Aug. 11.

HAMBURGER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, Captain Simpson Hamburger, beloved father of Mrs. Alexander Guest, Mrs. Minnie Poucher, and Louis Hamburger, in his 74th year. Funeral Friday, Aug. 11, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 214 Audubon Av.

HANNAH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, John Garrick, beloved husband of Lizzie S. Hannah. Funeral at his late residence, 183 West 76th St., New York City, on Friday, Aug. 11, at 5 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Boston Transcript please copy.

HARRIS.—On Aug. 8 at Roosevelt Hospital, in his 76th year, Arthur Harris, husband of Veronica Strickland and father of Mrs. Ernest E. Johnson of Pelham Manor and Mrs. G. A. Harrison of Edinburgh. Funeral on Thursday at 1 P. M. at the Church of the Ascension. Interment private.

HEINRICH.—Max on Aug. 9, at Hotel Berkeley, after a lingering illness; beloved father of Julia, Carl, Edith, Frances, Netta, Florence, Emil. Funeral Friday, 11 A. M., Church of the Messiah, 34th St. and Park Av.

HENRY.—Eugene Wallace, son of the late J. Wesley Henry and Ada E. Henry, nee Hamblin, Aug. 8, 1916. Interment Greenwood.

HOGINS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, Henry Herbert Hogins, in his 72d year. Funeral services from his late residence, Roslyn, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting to meet trains leaving Pennsylvania and Flatbush Av. stations at 12:32, reaching Roslyn at 1:38. Interment at convenience of the family.

HUNT.—S. Lilly, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, youngest daughter of the late Ell T. and Hannah M. Hunt, in her 48th year. Funeral services from her late residence, Sheridan Av. and 161st St., Friday, 2 P. M. Interment St. Saturday morning.

KINGHAN.—P. Charles, suddenly, Aug. 8, 1916.—The brethren of Garfield Lodge, No. 889, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother on Friday, Aug. 11, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 787 Prospect Av., Bronx.

GERSON MORDA, Master.

HARRY WERNER, Secretary.

KREAMER.—William, Aug. 8, aged 61. Funeral services at his home, Bellport, L. I., Friday, Aug. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

MARCELLUS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, at Mount Vernon Hospital, John Lawrence Marcellus. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PEDRICK.—Loretto M., beloved wife of William J. Pedrick, Jr., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Drummond. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 12, from the residence of her parents, 423 West 120th St., thence to the Church of Corpus Christi, Broadway and 121st St., where solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

PETSCHEK.—On Aug. 9, Isidor Petschek, aged 57 years, beloved husband of Rosa Petschek. Funeral private.

PORTER.—At Liberty, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1916, Howard L., beloved son of Sherman C. Porter and Zenara L. Clark, in the 20th year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, 135 33d St., Woodcliff, N. J., Wednesday, 8 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Thursday A. M.

PRESTON.—On Aug. 7, at Roosevelt Hospital, Alice H. Preston. Funeral services Hillside Farm, West Willington, Conn., Thursday afternoon, 4 o'clock.

PULVER.—Catherine Regina, widow of the late Cornelius Pulver, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, in her 89th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAYNOR.—Died Aug. 9, 1916, Hiram Martling Raynor of New York and Brooklyn, aged 85 years 6 months. Services at Mattituck, L. I.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1916, Lillian Clemence Roberts of 580 St. Nicholas Av., beloved daughter of James S. and the late Louise S. Roberts, in her 35th year. Funeral services at Fairchild's Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 11, at 8 P. M. (Fulton St. elevated to Grand Av. station.)

SCHIFF.—Matilda, wife of the late Dr. H. J. Schiff, beloved mother of Esther and Jacob H., in her 49th year. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery, at the convenience of the family.

SCRANTON.—At Beacon, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1916, Mrs. Celestine W. Scranton, aged 83 years, formerly of Orange, N. J. Funeral services will be held on Friday, Aug. 11, at 3:30 P. M., from the chapel of Greenwood Cemetery.

WEAVER.—Suddenly, Aug. 8, 1916, at his late residence, 375 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, George Oscar Ballard Weaver, beloved husband of Irma Lee Weaver. Funeral services will be held at Hanson Place Baptist Church, Friday, Aug. 11, at 2 P. M. Members of Royal Arcanum Council No. 208 and Court Concord, I. O. For. No. 4,738, are invited to attend. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Manchester, N. H., and Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

WEST.—Aug. 9, 1916, Margaret Lewis, beloved wife of William E. West, at New Brighton, S. I. Notice of funeral later.

WHITE.—Died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1916, Richard Ratalje, son of Dr. Howell and Elizabeth Cotheal White, aged 26 years. Funeral services will be held Friday, Aug. 11, 1916, at 2:30, from the home of his parents, Flatbush, N. Y. Autos will meet the 1:07 train at Beacon.

WILSON.—Aug. 8, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Colwell, in Flatbush, William Wilson, aged 73. Funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. J. Gaston, 112 7th St., West New York, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock. Newburg papers please copy.

BLUMRATH.—Emma A., 610 East 84th St., Aug. 7, aged 70. Funeral today, 10 A

LANE WILL HEAD BOARD FOR MEXICO

Brandeis to be Associated with Him—President Awaits Third Appointee's Acceptance.

TO MEET ON JERSEY SHORE

The Carranza Government Announces Surrender of Former Zapatistas in Morelos.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. — While formal announcement of the names of the three American members of the proposed Mexican-American Joint International Commission will be withheld until the third member has accepted the appointment, it was learned today that two of the members of the commission, representing the United States, will be Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who will be the head and Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The name of the third member will be made public as soon as the President hears that the appointments has been accepted.

The semi-official announcement today that Secretary Lane and Justice Brandeis would be members of the commission bears out the information published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Saturday. At that time it was stated that Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, of New York, would be the third member of the commission, but it is now intimated that some one else will serve.

As soon as formal announcement is made of the names of the American members of the commission the Carranza Government will be notified and arrangements will be made without delay for the time of the meeting of the International Commission. The commission is to meet at one of the New Jersey coast resorts.

A complete agreement has been reached between the two Governments regarding the scope of the deliberations of the commission. Señor Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate, has given assurances that the de facto Government has accepted the suggestion of President Wilson that the scope of the work of the commission be enlarged so as to embrace matters other than the question of the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition and a plan for preventing future border raids.

The members of the commission will not have power to take any action without the approval of their respective Governments. As was the case in the Niagara Falls mediation conference, the Commissioners will be in communication with their Governments during the sessions, and all decisions will be referred back to the Governments for approval.

Ambassador Designate Arredondo today received a telegram from the de facto Government authorities at Mexico City announcing "the surrender of the so-called General Melesio Albarran with his band of 150 malcontents, recently affiliated with the Zapatista movement."

PLAN A 70-MILE HIKE FOR NEW YORK TROOPS

Three Regiments of the Guard Will Make a Circuit Under Heavy Marching Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 9.—What is expected will be the largest practice movement of New York forces on the border will begin on Tuesday, when three regiments, one from each brigade, will begin a seventy-mile circuit of the country. The march will take about ten days. The units which will make the hike are the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn, commanded by Colonel John H. Foote, from the First Brigade at Mission; the Seventy-first of New York, commanded by Colonel William G. Bates, from the Second Brigade at McAllen, and the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo, commanded by Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston, from the Third Brigade at Pharr. Brig. Gen. William Wilson, in command at Pharr, will make the hike with the Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Although it had been planned to employ more troops in the movement, the idea had to be abandoned because of scarcity of water in the desert country. General O'Ryan, who went around the circuit with Squadron A a few days ago, found that water holes were few and the water was brackish in places. Consequently the regiments on bike will try to make nightly camps at the headquarters houses of the great ranches in Hidalgo County. There, it is hoped, better water will be found.

Not more than seven miles will be covered in the first day's march, for the men will be marching under heavy field equipment, including ammunition. It is expected that longer distances will be made on other days, while on the last jaunt into camp it is expected that the men will be able to make about sixteen miles, considered a good day's march in this country, even for seasoned troops.

Since the soldiers have no spending money it had been decided that the time of the hike must not interfere with the paydays, either of Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury or of regular army paymasters. An effort will be made to have the three regiments paid before they leave camp.

Although the Seventy-first had been forced to resume the operation of mess tents by companies because the arrival of 400 recruits made the burden for the battalion mess wagons too great, the huge goulash cannon will be dragged along on the "hike," so that hot food always will be ready for the soldiers.

In discussing the water supply today, General Wilson said that he had ordered the troops of his brigade, the Third, the Twenty-third, and the Seventy-fourth, to boil all drinking water that was not filtered. Although it is required that all the men shall be immunized against typhoid, General Wilson thought it would be better to guard against other diseases that might be transmitted by drinking water.

Several resignations and appointments were announced by General Wilson today. Major William E. Welsh of the Thirtieth Infantry, U. S. A., has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, succeeding Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Wells, who resigned. Major Edmund D. McCarthy of Buffalo, Adjutant of the Third Brigade, has resigned because of poor health. General Wilson has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant Lawrence Gardner, who has been an aid on the Third Brigade staff. Major Frederick N. Whitley of the First Battalion, Twenty-second Engineers, forced to decide between military duty and the welfare of his business, has also sent his resignation to General O'Ryan. Three other resignations have been sent in by officers of the Fourteenth Infantry—Captain Howard L. Campion, Company I, has already left for New York, and First Lieut. Arthur B. Chase of Company L, and Second Lieut. James F. Curtis, Jr., of Company K, left today, making a total of about seven resignations of officers within a week.

WARN AGAINST FRAUD IN GUARD RELIEF

Organization, Headed by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Says Impostors Are Active.

The Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard, of which Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the head, issued a notice yesterday warning persons interested in the welfare of guardsmen to beware of impostors who say they represent the auxiliary which was organized to aid in caring for the dependents of militiamen now on the border. Several women, the notice says, are going about the city telling of suffering which they say is due to the calling out of the National Guard. Many of these stories, it is asserted, are untrue. One woman, who looks the part of a mother, who has "given two boys to the army," it is said, has sought assistance from half a dozen societies.

It was intended that the auxiliary should maintain an official clearing office for such of the New York State guardsmen's dependents as might need assistance. It was hoped that by complete co-operation with local committees the guardsmen's families could be cared for without the necessity of their appealing to any charity. To a large extent this co-operation, it is said, has been effected.

Impostors using the-dependent-wife-of-a-guardsman story, the auxiliary's notice says, have found it difficult to get money, because most of the societies and committees to which they apply refer them back to the State office of the auxiliary in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The woman mentioned, however, it is asserted, succeeded in getting several sums from charity organizations and individuals. Among clergymen, she is the wife of a minister. With business men she has been left stranded by her sons' employer, although the promise had been made that the boys' wages would be continued. As a matter of fact, it is said, the investigations of the auxiliary have shown that one of her sons is an officer drawing officer's pay, and that the corporation for which he worked is paying his mother the entire amount of his wages, or about $20 weekly.

Another applicant the auxiliary's notice says, when immediate financial help was refused, said: "I am going to get some money somehow; if you don't give it to me some one else will. The Government has my boy, and I am going to be paid for it." It developed, the auxiliary's warning asserts, that the boy, a lad of seventeen, who enlisted with the Twelfth Regiment, had contributed nothing to his mother's support for almost a year; nor, it is asserted, did she need any part of his earnings, since she had earned enough for her own support, and incidentally had another son of twenty-two, and three working daughters.

"'Of course, the number who intentionally misrepresent the facts and go from place to place seeking assistance far beyond their actual needs is comparatively very small,'" said one of the executives at the auxiliary offices yesterday. "A number of cases have been noted where the earnings of a son or daughter have been concealed in the hope of getting financial aid, but the facts are invariably brought out by the system used by the executive staff of the auxiliary. It has come to light, however, that others do not utilize facilities or expedients necessary for preventing payment of money for relief when it is not needed. Such payments are frequently a contribution to a savings account, which is continually being augmented by appeals based on every new situation where real need and suffering exist."

A woman appeared at the offices yesterday, the auxiliary's warning says, and told a story of lack of money and privation. Her husband had gone with the field artillery. Her boy was eighteen months old, keeping her at home, and she requested money for food and rent. It is asserted that an investigation showed that since the husband went to the border she had been living at the home of her father. The father it is asserted, said that none of his children ever had worked, and that his daughter would lack nothing while her husband was away.

"That real suffering has existed in many homes of guardsmen is beyond question," the notice of the auxiliary says. "The suddenness of the troops' departure, leaving no time for readjustment of household conditions or preparation for meeting daily needs, left many wives with babies, in some cases with a number of little children, in an absolutely helpless state. The work of the auxiliary, which has been well organized and systematized, will be a valuable foundation for the necessary preparation which the Government, unfortunately had not previously made to meet just such an emergency."

The records and investigations of the auxiliary have been placed at the disposal of all organizations and individuals who may be approached by those who say they are dependent upon guardsmen now in active service.

ACCUSE CUNARD CO. IN LUSITANIA SUITS

Sixteen Actions Filed Demand $1,099,000 in Damages—17 Others Planned.

CALL CAPTAIN NEGLIGENT

Largest Individual Sum Sought Is $300,000 Asked by Solomon Friedman for Loss of Son.

Sixteen suits against the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., for damages aggregating $1,099,000, growing out of the loss of the Lusitania, were filed in the Federal District Court yesterday by Hunt, Hill & Betts, representing the plaintiffs. Seventeen more suits are to be filed in a few days. The complaint in each case filed was precisely the same.

Among the plaintiffs in the actions begun yesterday were Solomon Friedman, who sued for $300,000 for the loss of his son, Solomon; Maud R. Thompson of Seymour, Ind., $102,000, for the death of her husband, B. B. Thompson; Peter R. Callan of Chicago, as administrator of the estate of Patrick Callan, $101,000; John H. Hammond and two other executors, $100,000, for the estate of Mary Hammond, and Gertrude Adams, $250,000, for the death of her husband, Henry.

The other plaintiffs, who sued for various amounts from $5,000 to $70,000, were Florence M. Stevens of Cambridge, Mass., for the loss of her husband, Charles; Mary Ann Baker of Duluth, Minn., for the loss of her daughter, Millie A. Baker; Genevieve Cox Bancroft, for the loss of her son, William Blanchard Bancroft; William Crichton of Washington, D. C., for the loss of his wife, Mabel; Virginia Schwabacher of Brooklyn, for the loss of her son, Leo; William Hoes, Public Administrator, for $10,000 each for the deaths of Myles McParthlin, John Vance, and John and Margaret Ferrick.

Isaac Lehman and Dorothy O'Connor sued for $24,000 and $5,000, respectively, for loss of property and personal injuries.

The complaints recited that the Lusitania sailed from this port on May 1, 1915, and that prior to its departure numerous notices appeared in the newspapers that threats had been made that the vessel would be destroyed by German warships. It was also alleged that the presence of submarines in the course of the Lusitania was well known, but that the Cunard commander failed to take proper and necessary precautions to safeguard his vessel and those on board.

It was also alleged that the commander of the ship knew the danger of an attack by a submarine to be real, that such danger could be minimized by at least running at full speed, and that it would be safer to travel at night than during the day. But none of these precautions were taken, the complaints said, and the defendant and the commander of the ship were accused of carelessness and negligence.

When the ship approached the coast of Ireland, the complaints read, she took the "course through the waters known to be infested by submarines, and proceeded along the southern coast at a speed of about seventeen knots per hour, although her full speed was upward of twenty-five knots."

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of May 7, 1915, the vessels was torpedoed by a German submarine within fifteen miles of the coast. The defendant was accused in the suits of having failed promptly and efficiently to launch the lifeboats and of failure properly to organize the crew.

REVISED NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Batch of Bills Offered in House to Increase President's Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Representative Hal D. Flood, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced in the House today a batch of bills to strengthen the neutrality laws. Similar measures were offered in the Senate several days ago by Senator Culberson and are understood to have the support of the Administration, and particularly the Department of Justice.

Among the Flood bills were these:

Authorizing the seizure, detention, and condemnation of arms and munitions of war in course of exportation when there is cause to believe they are intended to fit out military expeditions or enterprises.

To authorize the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce compliance with neutrality obligations.

To prevent and punish conspiracies to injure or destroy property situated within and belonging to a foreign Government with which the United States is at peace.

To restrict aliens, other than diplomatic or consular agents or attachés, from acting in the United States as the agent of a foreign Government unless the prior consent of this Government shall have been obtained.

To prohibit the impersonation of officials of foreign Governments duly accredited to the United States.

To regulate and safeguard the issuance of passports and punish the fraudulent use, transfer, alteration, or forgery thereof.

Providing for additional sworn statements by masters of all vessels leaving the United States, and by all owners and shippers of cargoes, during the pendency of a war in which the United States is neutral. These statements are to be in addition to the manifests and clearances now required and must give complete details regarding the nature and destination of shipments.

To authorize the Collector of Customs during a war between foreign nations to inspect private vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States to ascertain if there is any use, or attempted use, of such vessels for unneutral purposes.

Granting to the President full power to forbid the departure of any vessel from the United States whenever there is reason to believe such vessel is about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, dispatches, or information to any waiting tender or supply ship of a foreign belligerent nation. It is also made unlawful to send out any armed or equipped vessel to be delivered to a belligerent for war purposes.

DANES MAY RETAIN ISLANDS.

Agitation Against Sale of West Indies Increasing in Force.

COPENHAGEN, VIA LONDON, Aug. 9.—Agitation against the sale of the Danish West Indies is increasing in force, especially in the ranks of the Conservative and Left parties. It is urged that the sale should be postponed until after the elections or a plebiscite.

The National Tidende and other papers print communications from prominent persons inviting the King to refuse to sign the ratification of the sale if it is passed by the Rigsdag, but that the King would so so is unlikely, as according to the parliamentary system, the King is never supposed to refuse his signature to a measure which the Rigsdag adopts.

TWELVE KILLED IN A MINE.

Lightning Hits Surface Wires and Causes Explosion in Colliery.

MICHEL, B. C., Aug. 9.—Twelve men are known to be dead today and several are missing as a result of an explosion last night in a mine. Lightning, which struck surface wires conducting power into the mine, is supposed to have caused the explosion.

The explosion was of such force that the buildings were all destroyed as well as the large maintenance cribbings. The condition of the underground workings is such that rapid progress is impossible and but one body has been recovered. All mines here probably will be idle until next Monday.

WILLING TO ADJOURN CONGRESS BY SEPT. 7

Leaders of Both Sides in Senate Start Arranging Details on That Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The abandonment for the present session of Congress of the Corrupt Practices bill, of a bill for the benefit of pensioners of the Spanish war, and of a bill granting a pension of $20 a month each to women more than 72 years of age who are widows of civil war soldiers is contemplated in an agreement now in course of negotiation between the Democratic and Republican members of the Senate.

Listless Senators showed something like enthusiasm today when Senator Harding of Ohio for the Republican side suggested to some of the Democratic leaders that it would be agreeable to the Republicans if the Democrats should cut short the session. His tentative proposal was that adjournment be fixed for Aug. 26, two weeks from next Saturday. A meeting of the Democratic Steering Committee was held this afternoon and as a result the Republicans were informed that the Democrats were willing to adjourn the session not later than Sept. 1, details as to the legislation to be acted on within the intervening period to be worked out later.

Informal conferences between leaders of both parties in the Senate resulted in an understanding that the only business that should be transacted should comprise action on the Government Ship Purchase bill, which was taken up for consideration this morning; the Employers' Liability bill, the General Revenue bill, the annual appropriation bills, and conference reports. The Ship Purchase bill, the Employers' Liability bill, the two pension bills mentioned, and the General Revenue bill have been passed by the House. All the annual appropriation bills have been passed by both houses, except the General Deficiency measure, which has not yet been reported to the House. The annual Naval Appropriation bill, the annual District of Columbia Appropriation bill, the Child Labor bill and the bill providing a greater measure of self-government for the Philippine Islands are in the hands of conference committees.

Under the arrangement proposed today the leaders of both parties in the Senate will work out a plan whereby a fixed time will be devoted to the measures that remain on the legislative program. It is probable that five days, including today, will be given for consideration of the Ship Purchase bill. One suggestion under discussion is that the Revenue bill be debated for seven days and that night sessions be held.

Some Senators expressed the opinion today that President Wilson would not agree to the program proposed unless the Corrupt Practices measure should be included in the legislation to be enacted. This bill fixes the amounts that may be spent for campaign purposes by candidates for President and Vice President, and forbids the use of money raised in one State for campaign purposes in another State. The bill was popular in the House, where one argument advanced in its favor was that under its provisions heavy campaign contributions from Wall Street could not be sent out of New York for use in other States.

Senators and Representatives of both parties are anxious to get away from Washington as soon as possible. Some of them are uneasy about the state of their political fences, while others who have no worries of that sort want to do what they can to help the national ticket of the party to which they belong.

TAKES UP SHIPPING BILL.

Senate Republicans Show No Fight and Adoption Is Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A listless, apparently indifferent Senate—if the collective term may be applied to a few hot, elderly gentlemen in Palm Beach suits and other semi-tropical garb—paid little attention when Senator Simmons of North Carolina arose today and began a discussion of the bill for Government ownership of merchant vessels, known commonly as the Shipping bill. The attendance was so small that the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out to drum up a quorum, and while this process was in progress Senator Penrose moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Penrose was induced to withdraw his motion, and Mr. Simmons continued his explanation of the terms of the Administration measure. The North Carolina Senator explained that what he had to say would be largely a repetition of what had been said when the bill was before the Senate last session, and that his feelings would not be hurt if Senators left the chamber. Most of those present took Mr. Simmons at his word, and there was an exodus to cloakrooms.

All of which went to show the state of mind that has become the portion of the upper house of the United States Congress. When the Shipping bill was originally before the Senate it was discussed with spirit, and it was apparent that Senators realized that it embodied an important depature in the Governmental policy. Since then its provisions have been considerably modified, and nobody doubts now that it will be enacted. The Republicans, who are as anxious as the Democrats to get away from Washington and get into the campaign, have agreed to make only a perfunctory opposition to it. They will not attempt to filibuster or delay its passage in any way. No time limit for debate on the measure has been fixed, but it is expected that tomorrow the Democrats and Republicans will agree that a vote be taken after five days of consideration.

King William IV. V·O·P Scotch Whisky

Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

SKILLED CHAUFFEURS.
Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	$325.00
Runabout	345.00
Touring Car	360.00
Coupelet	505.00
Town Car	595.00
Sedan	645.00

f. o. b. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

OUR BRANCH IN NEW YORK: 1723 Broadway.
LONG ISLAND CITY: 564 Jackson Av.
THE BRONX: 607 Bergen Av.
YONKERS: 219 South Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 1527 Bedford Av.



It doesn't make much difference whether your foot is man's-size or lady's. The step-like heel-rests below the Hupmobile accelerator-pedal, give you perfect driving comfort all day long—and night too! And how the Hupmobile does respond to a gentle pressure on that accelerator!

Chas. E. Riess

The mark of superior motor car service

Motor performance in the Hupmobile is really *weird*! The motor keeps right on pulling in high—through mud and over hills that *some* machines can't seem to make at all.

It only goes to show that a four-cylinder motor—when it is built right—is the only safe and sane motor.

PHONE CIRCLE 1616

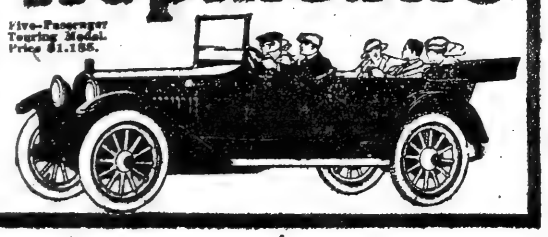
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.
1690 Broadway, at 53d Street

Five-passenger Touring Car, $1,185. Two-passenger Roadster, $1,185. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1,340. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

DE COZEN & RIESS
20 Branford Place, Newark, N. J.

Hupmobile

Five-Passenger Touring Model. Price $1,185.





The common sense of temperance
This RHEINAROON now teaches;
He's drinking here mild Rheingold Beer
To practice what he preaches.

Rheingold Beer

Remember that beer, as such, has been the drink of favored nations; that the truest temperance is not abstinence, but moderation; that moderation means beer, and that Rheingold is a delicious beer. Remember also to order a case today.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

BUY YOUR GASOLINE BY NAME

WHEN you go to a garage, do not ask for "ten gallons of gas"—say "ten gallons of SOCONY" (pronounced So-CO-ny).

Come out good and strong on that second syllable, so that there can be no mistake—so that the dealer cannot, through any trick of his imagination, give you anything but the Standard Oil Company of New York's clean, reliable, powerful motor fuel.

Wherever you see the Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign, you are sure of getting SOCONY Motor Gasoline. It is the sign of a reliable dealer and the world's best gasoline. That is why motorists who know are buying gasoline by name—So-CO-ny.

STANDARD OIL CO. *of* NEW YORK

Partnership Dissolution and Liquidation Sale

The partnership of Jos. Rosenberg & Co., consisting of Joseph Rosenberg, Bernard Solomon and William Solomon has been dissolved, and the Messrs. Solomon have withdrawn from the firm. The firm's assets being liquidated, the entire stock of merchandise must be sold. Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, Woolen Serges, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, etc. Wonderful opportunity for manufacturers, jobbers and retailers. Prices far below market value.

SALE NOW GOING ON
CALL IMMEDIATELY

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
4th Floor
134 Spring St.



YOU cannot get away from the fact that women are wearing Separate Skirts more than ever before, for dress, street and sports. We've recognized this condition in our Fall display of

STAR SKIRTS

by producing a greater line than ever before, showing more diversity of style and wider variety of materials. See this display at our showrooms.

Star Skirt Co.
15-19 East 26th St., New York

Blanket Robes



$13.50 per dozen

High grade blanket cloths, with bordered front and cuffs. Sizes from 36 to 46, cut full.

Same style in children's robes from 6 to 14, **$8.50 per Dozen.**

S. L. & H. Hoffman Co.,
138-144 West 25th St.

Ladies, When You Buy
SNAP FASTENERS
Be Sure to Ask for the Famous
Storm Queen Superior Spring Snap Fasteners



THE LEADER OF THEM ALL

Guaranteed not to rust.
All sizes in white and black. Can be had at all department stores and shops.
Best in Quality. Lowest in Price.
L. GROSSMANN, INC., Distributors.
320 5th Ave., New York City.
Chicago Office—Security Building.
St. Louis Office—Silk Exchange Bldg.
San Francisco Office—742 Market St.

10,000 SOLD
$3.75 French Serge Dress beautifully tailored—the talk of the town.

Our values in Satin and Serge Dresses, at $3.75 to $10.75, cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG,
129-133 W. 27th St. Phone Farragut 3496.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT $7.00.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House OF
BIG VALUES
$5.75 to $15.00
All Wool Poplin Suits, $7.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.
GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. **$9.00**
YARN DYED SATIN.
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

WONDER COATS $6.50
Wool mixtures with fur collars.
Coats from $6.50 to $25.
Immediate Delivery.
N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

SKIRTS Prepared for Action! Come, look and be convinced! Great variety of snappy styles. Good values. Serges, Poplins, Silks & Novelties. $2.25 to $10.00 per garment. Prompt Deliveries.
"Cleverly Tailored."
Inkwitz Bros., 245 7th Ave., Cor. 24th St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CHARMEUSE, Satin, &c.—Jobs wanted; will pay spot cash. Call 9 to 11 A. M., 6th floor, 30 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted, who have snappy styles in charmeuse and serge dresses; stock orders placed at once. Call 1178 B'way, corner 28th, fifth floor.

DRESSES.—Ladies, W. A. Welboldt & Co., Chicago, Ill. New York office 334 4th Av.; Mr. Grossbaum. Ladies' cheap dresses.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on good line of street wear dresses. Majestic Costume and Dress Co., 109 West 27th.

DRESSES—Jobber open for poplin dresses, in large quantity; $4.75 to $6. 130 West 29th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES, serge, at $3.75. Call between 8:30 and 9 o'clock. Younker Bros., 803 5th Av.

FALL COATS, Dresses, Waists, Skirts.—Better grades; jobs; cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

JAP SILKS.—Large quantities, 6 to 8 numme, cash. Schlang Co., 26th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Our business is to clean out surplus stocks of merchandise for manufacturers and dealers; prefer large quantities; we need cotton cloths, woolen cloths, worsted cloths, silk cloths, dress goods, sweaters, knit underwear, manufactured merchandise, suitable for men, women, and children; can turn your surplus stocks into cash on short notice; our commission charges are very reasonable; some lots we may buy; send samples of your offerings; keep track of our advertisements. Chas. Ney, Broker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1538. Also Amsterdam, New York.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy kerseys, coatings, and suitings from manufacturers; pay cash. Martimer Co., 200 5th Av., Room 1,171.

POPLINS.—Cotton warp poplins, in black only; open for quantity. Tel. Stuy. 3410.

SERGE.—Amoskeag; want quantity 6301, 7301, shades 783, 793. 'Phone 1858 Spring.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; all prices. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS AND COATS wanted. Call with samples all day, 11th floor, 145 West 30th.

THREAD wanted; all numbers, any quantity. G 329 Times Downtown.

WALLPAPER.—Any quantity, from 50 to 100,000 rolls. Victor Goldman, 303 Broome St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH.—American, 45813 black wool plush; American 12033, all shades. M 19 Times.

BRONZE.—Real bronze book ends, vases, lamps, etc. Griffcul, 225 Fifth Av. (304.)

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's, and boys' light and heavyweight clothing in lots to suit purchasers, below market prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 894 Broadway, New York City.

COATS.—Knitted Angora Sport Coats, plain and striped effects. Wonderful sellers, $8 and $10 each. Patchogue Knitting Mills, 1265 Broadway; New York.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—400 all wool velour checked coats to close out at $3. Louis Noschkes, 37 W. 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats on hand; $10.50 up. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

COATS, cloth and plush, on hand, $2.25 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, $10.50 up. S. Neumans, 11 W. 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready! smart styles; popular prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINE and satin stripe waists at $18 per dozen; also jobs in silk and cotton to close out from $4.50 up. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

DRESSES. — Have 300 high-class cotton dresses to close at a price. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.

DRESSES.—300 wash, 100 crepe, to close. E. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, on card and bulk; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 3358.

FASTENERS.—For sale, imported dress fasteners, German make; 150 great gross No. 0, 50 great gross No. 1 for immediate delivery. Telephone Beekman 2258.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERY GOODS, various patterns, just imported, 40c. to $1.50 per yard. Italian Bedspread Co., 12 Astor Pl.

FUR TRIMMINGS and edgings, for cloak, dress and millinery trade. Herman J. Goldman's "Little Fur Shop", 5 West 29th St.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.—Bargains. Gold, 703 Broadway.

MOHAIR.—Navy and gray mohair cloth for sale; also a job of raincoats to close out very reasonably. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton; latest designs at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th.

PLUSH COATS.—At our uptown showroom, 45 West 34th St., Room 701A, we are showing a plush coat, fur-trimmed collar, cuffs, and bottom, for $10.50. Ackerman Cloak Co. Factory, 10, 12, and 14 East 12th.

POPLIN.—Heavy silk and wool poplin, all colors, for sale, cheap. Tenth floor, 6 West 32d St.

SATIN.—Piece dye satins in all colors for sale at 47½ cents. I. Arbus & Sons, 158 West 27th.

SERGES.—For sale, the following: Juilliard, 54270; Gera Mill, 787; Am. Woolen, 90808; W. S. 285; also all grades of poplins and gabardine, all colors. J 177 Times.

SERGES.—French, 7,122, wine, brown, nuns veiling, tan, Copenhagen, half wool, all shades. Telephone Spring 8083. Solomon, 136 Spring St.

SERGES.—Poplins, amoskeags, juilliards, cheap for cash. Madison Square 6777.

SILKS.—100 pieces of Jap silk, 10 mumy, natural, to close out at a price. Phone Chelsea—8718.

SKIRTS, 500; serges, mixtures, checks, also discarded samples, at $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 13-15 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Rubber Bathing Caps, Toothbrushes; spot delivery. Burnstine & Nachman, 442 Broadway.

SPORT COATS, silk jersey, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

SUITS.—Fall and Winter suits, coats, and dresses for women, misses, and children; also silk and cotton waists, dresses, and petticoats; complete stock to close out. Samples at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

SUITS.—See our all-wool poplin and gabardine suits, satin lined, $8.75. Meyer Loeb Co., 18 East 30th St.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50 to $13.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th. Madison Square 9136.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BUYER.—Concern running chain of stores on the Coast desires to hire experienced dress and waist buyer to take charge of the N. Y. office. Apply Room 600, 45 West 34th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3⅝@4 per. cent for the best names.
Tuesday....3⅝@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Crude Rubber Prices Firmer.

Under the influence of a firmer tone at London prices in the local crude rubber market are somewhat firmer. Trading is far from active. Theremanufacturers are showing very little interest in the market, and the business that is being done is almost entirely between dealers. London quoted 27½d. on pale crepe yesterday, while in this market the spot price was 58½ cents. The local figure on spot smoked sheets was 57½ cents, while the cables said that 27d. was being asked for it in the English market. Up-river fine was held here at 65 cents a pound, spot, with up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball both quoted at 39 cents. There is some question here as to just how long these prices can be sustained in the face of the present lack of buying interest.

Spring Shoes to Cost More.

Large manufacturers who are now figuring on samples for next Spring find that the actual rise in the leather used in men's popular-priced shoes is 75 cents a pair for black and $1 a pair for tans. According to a trade authority, there is no chance for any great decrease in prices for a long time, if ever, for statistics show a greater shortage of leather in Europe than in this country. Should the war stop soon, it is said, Europe would draw on this market for finished leather, and perhaps send in return hides that take a long time to tan. As long as the war continues, however, there will be real shortages of colt, calf and kid skins. For this reason, shoes made of any of these leathers will cost more at wholesale for Spring, though footwear made of domestic hides may remain at present prices.

Drug Prices Are Steadier.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that a slow buying movement and an absence of speculative operations brought few developments of special interest in the drug and chemical markets during the last week. Price fluctuations, on the whole, have narrowed, helped by prospects of a renewal of business in the near future. A further decline was reported in glycerin, particularly chemically pure, owing to more sales pressure. Most makers have virtually withdrawn prices on dynamite glycerin because of the small demand and increased competition. Carbolic, sulphuric, citric, and muriatic acids also showed losses in price. Menthol advanced rapidly under an improved demand and bullish reports from Japan. Opium fell off 10 cents a pound, while mercury declined $3 per flask of 75 pounds.

Hard Coal Market Improves.

Weak spots in the anthracite market are gradually disappearing, as the demand becomes more evenly distributed among the various sizes. The line trade is now calling for more chestnut and pea coal, while shippers who were behind on their orders for egg are beginning to get caught up. The two first-named sizes have been weak at tidewater all Summer, but with a better outlet in other directions there is less necessity for forcing the local market. Discounts of from 10 to 20 cents are all that can be obtained in the way of bargains in chestnut coal at the piers, while the better grades of pea coal are being held within about 10 cents of circular prices by individual shippers. The Coal Trade Journal says a feature of the bituminous trade that demands special mention is the growing car shortage. Unless there is a change for the better soon, this condition will mean higher prices.

A New System of Reward.

What is said to be the largest sweater mill in Greater New York has just announced to its employes a system of rewards for continued sericve that differs somewhat from those given by other concerns in the business world. It is a combination of the life insurance and pension ideas, and it affects all of the mill's 250 employes. After being employed for one year, they receive life insurance for $500. At the completion of five years they receive $1,000 worth of insurance, and $500 more for every additional five years of service. At the age of 60 employes will get a fully paid-up insurance policy for the amount due under the arrangement outlined above, or its face value in cash. Employes who have been five years with the mill but who leave before the age of 60 will receive a corresponding reward at the time of leaving. In the case of girls who leave to get married, the five-year employment rule is waived, and they receive the full benefit of the plan at the time they stop work.

How Yankee Thrift Works Out.

A special agent of the Treasury Department was directed to visit a Vermont munitions factory in response to a letter from the firm running it which said that it wanted to get a drawback allowance. He left this city with visions of the kinds of products likely to figure in the application. He had in his mind such things as rifles, cannon, shells, powder, and an endless variety of death-dealing missiles. He walked into the factory office, introduced himself, and asked what lines were to figure in the drawback allowance. The reply was that the only concession asked for was an allowance on ammunition boxes. It appeared that the boxes in question had partitions made of imported hardwood lumber, on which duty had been paid. "If that wasn't a real case of Yankee thrift, I never heard of one," commented the agent yesterday when he got back to the Custom House.

Getting some 'Unearned Increment.'

The recent rise in the price of printcloths and other gray cottons has not only helped to increase the profits of the mills, but it has aided the brokers in their fight with the increasing cost of living. It is a kind of "unearned increment" for them, but an increase in earnings that is highly satisfying. An example of how it works out was cited yesterday, and it ran about like this: For 38½-inch 60-48s 5 cents is now being paid. On this basis a sale of 10,000 pieces, approximately 600,000 yards, would bring the mill about $30,000. The broker's commission on such a sale, at the Eastern mills' rate of 1 per cent., would be about $300. At this time a year ago the same goods were selling at 3¼ cents a yard, which means that on a 10,000-piece sale the mill would have got but $19,500, and the broker at the same commission rate would have got $195. Thus, through more favorable circumstances, the broker would get in a case like this one $105 more for his efforts this year than he would have got for an approximately similar expenditure of energy early in August, 1915.

Gray Goods Trading Lighter.

Trading was not as active in the local gray goods market yesterday as it was on Tuesday, for which the high prices reached and the unwillingness of some mills to trade very far ahead in the face of the rise in cotton were held jointly responsible. The day's feature in the printcloth end was the selling of 39-inch 80 squares at 7⅞ cents for delivery in September, October, and November. Only the day before these goods were moving at an eighth less. Other printcloth business included sales of Eastern 39-inch 64-44s for nearby shipment, at 4⅝ cents, and sales of 38½-inch 60-48s at 5 cents for September-December delivery. While there were inquiries in the market for large quantities of bag sheetings, it was said that little business resulted. From all appearances these inquiries were only "feelers," and were not backed up very much by actual bids for goods. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-88s	7⅞c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¾c
39-inch, 64-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	4c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ELLA M. READ of 615 West 151st Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $46,507, and assets of $5 cash in bank. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of Brooklyn, $10,000; National City Bank of Brooklyn, $7,950; Manufacturers-Citizens' Trust Company, $7,857; American Surety Company, $12,000, and Gustavus A. Cooper, Flushing, $6,000. The banks were secured by stock of the Joralemon St. and Holding Company.

R. & G. LIGHTING FIXTURE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been sfiled against Joseph Ribak and Hyman Goldberg, doing business as the R. & G. Lighting Fixture Company at 168 Centre Street, by these creditors: Bristol Brass Company of Bristol, Conn., $800; New York Brass Turning Company, $500, and Herman Greenblatt, $200. Judge Mayer appointed Alex A. Trunsky receiver under a bond of $2,500. Liabilities are stated to be over $20,000, and assets less than $5,000. They began business in April, 1911.

EDWIN L. KAHNER of 1,229 Park Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,191, and no assets. He has only two creditors, Ethel Price Arnold, Philadelphia, $4,191, deficiency judgment, and Isaac Markel, Plattsburg, N. Y., $5,000, on a mortgage bond which was wiped out by foreclosure.

IRA L. SCHULMAN, grocer at 826 Ritter Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $487 and assets of $420.

GUSTAV A. LANZKE.—Judge Mayer has appointed Emanuel Fichandler receiver for Gustav A. Lanzke of 26 West Forty-sixth Street, who was engaged in exhibiting motion pictures of the European war, under a bond of $500. It was stated that he had several thousand feet of films, which were worth $700 to $800 if sold.

G. COHN COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Harry Messard receiver for Gustav Cohn, trading as G. Cohn Company, manufacturer of women's hats, at 37 West Fourth Street, under bond of $500. Mr. Messard was the assignee.

BROWN & ELPERIN.—Judge Mayer has appointed Francis J. Gilbert receiver for Brown & Elperin, installment dealers in cloaks, clothing, &c., at 88 East Broadway, under a bond of $2,500.

CAFETERIA BUFFETT LUNCH COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Company of 884 and 886 Sixth Avenue, with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $56,880.

ELKAN DEICHES.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Elkan Deiches, manufacturer of cloaks and dresses, at 43 West Twenty-fourth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $26,017.

CHARLES A. NANZ.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Charles A. Nanz, who did business as the Watchman's Lock and Supply Company, at 9 Church Street, with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $25,427. The bankruptcy was caused by the war in Europe.

JAMES P. McATEE of 8 Tyndall Avenue has filed schedules showing liabilities of $28,510 and assets of $1,615, consisting of cash in bank, $5; an outlawed account, $1,500, and one share of stock of the Riverdale Contracting Company of Albany, $100. The largest creditor is the New York State National Bank, $25,768.

JOHN H. DUNN, formerly restaurateur at 483 Columbus Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,606 and assets of $14 cash in bank, and an interest in a farm of 108 acres at Granville, N. Y., no value. He made an assignment on June 28, 1915, and the assets realized $2,760.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court granted discharges yesterday to these bankrupts:

PAUL B. PUGH, 2,834 Broadway, formerly builder; liabilities, $27,593.

JAMES A. WATT, theatrical manager, 256 West Forty-fifth Street; liabilities, $4,784.

SYDNEY JARVIS, theatrical performer, 609 West 114th Street; liabilities, $8,166.

MARY A. HALEY, dry goods, Pleasantville.

JOHN P. KRAFT, heating contractor, New Rochelle.

LILIAS S. PIPER, apartment house keeper, 27 East Forty-fifth Street.

SCHWARTZ & TEPPER, paints, 234 Canal Street.

MARKS CHAIN, painter, 1,259 Third Avenue.

JULIUS SOKOL, 215 West 120th Street.

JOE HOLTZMAN, 3,647 Broadway.

AUGUSTUS A. STANHOPE, clerk, 230 West Ninety-seventh Street.

MARGARET MULHALL, dressmaker, 24 East Forty-ninth Street; liabilities, $31,366.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Hyman J. Sloan and Benjamin Levy filed involuntary petitions in bankruptcy for United Clothes and Hat Shop today. Petitioners are Ethel Levy, Sam Weider, and Isadore Feudore of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Merle N. Fogg, tailor, Schenectady, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $13,167 and assets of $4,600.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Baxendale, John E.—City of New York	$136.95
Cross-Magill Motor Truck Co.—Same	389.61
Conley & Co.—Same	184.23
Colonial Theatre Co.—Same	101.24
Twombly, W. Irving—Same	493.05
Thomas, Turner G.—Same	374.03
Thomson, Herbert C.—Same	186.75
Standard Directory Co.—Same	255.65
S. D. Crosby Co.—Same	207.93
Steinhacker, William—Same	252.54
Zandor Institute—Same	136.95
Abdelnour, Caesar D.—N. Tadross	676.98
Black, Madeline—W. A. Clark	1,385.89
Bocker, Ernst—J. Silberman et al	924.78
Badeau, William E., and Charles R. Hadden—A. E. Blauvelt	142.36
Burnofsky, Philip—H. Erman	132.65
Curtin, James C.—Same	3,869.91
Duncan, Henry M.—E. C. Turner	123.91
F. W. Child & Co., Inc.—P. P. Terhune et al	238.89
Fitzpatrick, Joseph H.—A. Wolff	123.72
George W. Rogers & Co., Inc.—P. J. Reynolds	1,340.74
Gardner, Lester N.—S. De Martino	157.33
Gersmann, Rudolph—Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp.	155.48
Goldman, Marks—B. Rinaldo	144.89
Goodwin, Emma K.—James McCreery & Co.	894.65
Glaser, Abraham—L. Greenberg	100.99
Goldwater, Morris—New York Times Co.	101.74
Hutt, Henry—E. V. Harman	288.09
Hausman, Louis, and Isadore Schrader—Eastman Machine Co.	165.13
Lehman, Edgar, Charles Heineman, and Henry Lehman—Lincoln Trust Co. et al.	3,568.98
Madden, John J., and Edward R. Wood—A. G. Spalding & Bros.	632.91
Moore, Garrett and Minnie A.—C. E. Russell	112.90
Norris, Benjamin F.—M. H. Norris	2,359.00
Neustadt, Phillips, and Phillip Goodman—W. Potash	165.40
Neuberger, Robert W.—Minzer & Kneisler, Inc.	515.41
Same—Same	460.24
Perlo, Joseph—Depositors' Assets Corp.	244.81
Rosenblum, Samuel—Depositors' Assets Corp.	161.41
Spiro, David or Dawid—I. M. Naischtert	522.15
Samuels, Davids—Cocheu & Klayer, Inc.	100.00
Shanahan, John B.—O. E. Perine	261.85
Silverstein, Elias T., and Louis Shaber—S. Jones	115.91
Wolfson, Abraham—S. Finkel	269.31

In Bronx County.

Bronfein, Max, Isaac Salsberg, and Salsberg & Bronfein—P Sheinfeld	41.72
Dalmus, Emma—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	54.67
Ginzo, Rudolph—J. Persky	116.72
Kelly, John A.—M. H. Kelly	1,415.00
Mallinger, Charles—Francis H. Leggett & Co.	128.00
Ripkin, Pauline—J. Peskin	60.38
Watson, Thomas—A. Thern	133.81

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

McMahon, Roderick—Sheverling, Daly & Gales, Aug. 14, 1906 $301.41
De Rosa, Frank—M. Primstein, Nov. 12, 1914 894.12
Sullivan, Michael, and Henry Feldman—I. Berg, March 16, 1914 120.89
Stutz, William and Charles—Sperry & Hutchinson Co., March 9, 1914 123.26
Grimm, Wilhelmina V.—Edward Hollander, Jan. 6, 1910, canceled 1,541.12
Burgess, James K.—City of New York, Feb. 17, 1916, vacated 712.19

In Bronx County.

Devine, George A.—Charwyn Realty Co., May 19, 1916 $43.91
Public Bank of New York City—J. Warner et al., July 24, 1916, vacated 13.16
Smyth, Catherine A. and Hugh D.—J. Zeller, July 21, 1916 107.22

FINE ALL-LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS (Round designs)
Special lot secured before present advances. 2x2 yds., $3; 2x2½ yds., $3.75; 2x3 yds. $4.50.
ALFRED ALDERDICE CO., 350 B'way

WONDERFUL VALUES
LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS
Prompt Deliveries Guaranteed.
Feldman & Dorter, 150 W. 22d St.

SPECIAL JOBS IN
MEN'S HATS
Cornelius Stack, 64-70 W. 23d St.

Novelty Sweater Coats
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.,
140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 146 W. 25th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; J. I. Garvin, notions, hosiery; 37 W. 26th.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Mayer & Sons; S. Mayer, clothing, dry goods; Wallick.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; L. Schwartz, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 16 E. 32d, sixth floor.
ATLANTA.—Chamberlain - Johnson - Dubose Co.; Miss M. McDonald, millinery; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; B. Davison, merchandise manager; 1,140 B'way; Woodward.
ATLANTA, Ga.—The Fair; S. Saul, cloaks, suits, millinery; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss F. Adler, representing; Miss J. M. Armstrong, gowns, dresses; Miss S. Refelman, representing; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery, flowers, feathers; 18 W. 35th.
BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Bon Ton Millinery Co.; F. F. Berger, women's coats, suits, dresses; 110 West 34th.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
BLOOMFIELD, Iowa—Davies Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Sprowls, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Jury, inexpensive dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Smith-Blair Co.; Mrs. M. F. Withers, waists, corsets, neckwear, veilings; Miss S. Marshall, corsets, brassieres; Prince George.
BOSTON, Mass. — Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Kaleski, neckwear; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; Miss Cotter, gift shop specialties; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss D. Killeen, low-priced dresses; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists, furs; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss F. E. Thompson, ladies' suits; Miss K. E. Kane, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 25 West 33d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Magrane-Houston Co.; C. E. Restall, domestics, linens, linings, white goods; Miss B. A. Vorbeau, cloaks, suits, skirts; Great Northern.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; F. W. Phillips, china; S. Hirsch, mdse. manager; Miss S. Kraus, wash dresses; 1,138 B'way.
BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; C. A. Magrane, representing; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; C. J. Brady, floor coverings; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. W. Little, floor coverings; J. A. Belyet, women's neckwear; 432 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; Miss P. Simon, misses', infants' wear; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO—I. Golden, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—M. J. Donovan, housefurnishing goods; Great Northern.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—"Hamlins"; S. Strum, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Heugerer Co.; O. J. Dietsche, toys; Miss S. Gray, Corsets; L. J. Stegmaier, notions, leather goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adams Co.; W. A. Brost, Miss A. De Temple, notions, leather, toilet goods; Miss E. Magny, waists; 18 West 35th.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Abney-Barnes Co.; J. S. Dana, mdse. mgr.; 75 Leonard.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; G. H. McDonald, dry goods, notions, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The Model Store; M. Feld, dry goods, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—I. Bezark; L. Cohen, Fall suits; 803 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; W. L. Pearson, J. J. Rogers, clothing; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—De Rose Shop; Mr. and Mrs. De Rose, millinery; Savoy.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. H. Grant, upholstery goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Bettcher, silks, velvets; Miss M. Halberg, women's costumes; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; A. Immekus, linens, wash goods; H. Michaelson, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Greene's; B. Greene, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; Miss C. Connelly, infants' wear; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. G. Rundquist, children's dresses, ladies' house dresses; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss Bee, skirts, waists; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, men's clothing, furs; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. E. Gill, gloves; 115 Worth.
CHILE, S. A.—A. Dehond, jewelry, vanity cases; 31 Union Square, Room 73.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Dogue Co.; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; Miss Laura Warner, millinery; Miss E. Gilsey, notions, ribbons; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Fair Store Co.; Miss K. Krager, wrappers, aprons, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Bililio Co.; E. T. Hoppe, leather goods, toys; Miss A. B. Campbell, infants' wear, misses' wear, underwear, waists, kimonos; B. Norris, men's furnishing goods, underwear, neckwear, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; H. R. Biggins, furn. goods; Miss M. C. Stalb, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss K. Loveman, stationery; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Ralley Co.; Miss Vincent, cotton waists; 72 Madison Av.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. E. Morris, dry goods, notions, millinery; general merchandise; New Strand.
COLUMBIA, Tenn.—Maury D. G. Co.; J. T. Wooten, general mdse.; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. Lazarus Co.; Miss A. K. Smith, waists, dresses; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. L. Conn, corsets, accessories; 10 E. 24th.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; Herman Schmitt, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
DAVENPORT, Ia.—Bon Ton Millinery Co.; S. Langheim, Mrs. S. Langheim, millinery; Prince George.
DECATUR, Ill.—W. Gushard D. G. Co.; H. C. Hill, notions, fancy, toilet, leather goods, jewelry, laces, hdkfs.; 334 4th Av.
DENISON, Iowa—G. Menagh & Co.; J. Menagh, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—Joslyn D. G. Co.; S. Todd, jewelry, leather goods; 23 East 26th.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; R. J. Shadford, domestics, linens, wash goods, blankets; 23 E. 26th; Woodward.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; Miss E. M. Payton, leather goods; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Millinery Fashion Co.; M. O. Kahn, millinery; Prince George.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley Bros.; J. C. Long, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roshek Bros. Co.; Miss M. McHugh, millinery; 1,133 B'way.
EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal & Caplan Co.; R. Rosenthal, genl. mdse.; 334 4th Av.
ELBERTON, Ga.—T. C. Tabor & Son; J. E. Tabor, dry goods, notions, general merchandise; I. H. Tabor, dry goods, notions, general merchandise; Imperial.
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo.—Flanders D. G. Co.; Mrs. Flanders, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—The Leader Department Store; Mr. Donohau, ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Tepper Bros. Mercantile Co.; J. Tepper, dry goods, millinery, ready-to-wear, general merchandise; Latham.
FORT WORTH, Texas—H. Segal, women's ready-to-wear, underwear, hosiery, millinery; 39 W. 32d; Albert.
GLACE BAY, N. S.—Mr. Sidersky, Fall suits; 1,270 B'way, Room 416.
HELENA, Ark.—Conditt-Hart Co.; C. A. Conditt, dry go

A Strong Short Time Investment

Yielding about 5.35%

We offer at 99 and interest a very limited amount of three-year 5% Gold Notes of the Union Railway, Gas & Electric Co.

Send for circular No. A-84, which describes fully this desirable investment.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

First Mortgage R. R. Bonds

Yielding 5.30%

Absolute First Mortgage.

Company owns or controls valuable terminals in practically every city and town served.

Owns 99% of right-of-way.

Net earnings largely exceed double interest charges.

Serial maturities assure increasing equity.

Send for descriptive circular AG-25

N.W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

City of Albany, New York,
Registered 4½s

City of Rochester, New York,
Registered 4¼s—4½s

City of San Francisco, California,
4½s

City of Houston, Texas,
5s

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

Second Edition
THE INVESTORS
A. B. C.
on
BONDS
And Their Terms
Investors may obtain a copy upon request
Liggett, Hichborn & Co
Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

United States Bonds
and other choice
Investment Securities
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar St. 15 East 45th St.
New York

August Bond Circular

A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

United States Rubber Co.
6% Coll. Trust Bonds
Due December, 1918
To Yield 5%
Curtis & Sanger
Members
New York, Boston, and Chicago
Stock Exchanges.
49 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Vigorously on Mediation in Railway Dispute—the Talked-of British Credit.

What the stock market did yesterday proved pretty conclusively that there were a great many traders who had not believed those who from the beginning of the railroad labor controversy had insisted that when it came to the issue representatives of the brotherhoods would not refuse mediation and arbitration as an alternative to a countrywide strike. Yesterday the representatives of the engineers and trainmen formally accepted the proffered interposition of the Federal Mediation Board which had been appealed to by the railroad managers, and the result was a vigorous advance in the stock market.

Even before that, however, the market had been more active and stronger. While the grain market by its violent advance was showing that the Government's crop report, supplemented by the unfavorable news in the weekly weather report, had taken the grain trade by surprise, the stock market was showing improvement. The news that the railway men had accepted mediation proved enough to turn this improvement into a very active and rather excitedly strong market.

The impulse came from professional traders who had been bearishly inclined and many of whom had sold stocks short. The buying did not seem to be confined to that quarter exclusively, but short covering probably played the larger share in lifting the market to its new level. And it was among traders rather than with the public at large that disbelief had existed in a friendly settlement of the railroad controversy. It was very easy to believe in the avoidance of a strike and disbelieving in it required a good deal of imagination of a pessimistic sort, but in the stock market of late there has been more imagination of that sort than of the other. Those who were short of stocks paid the penalty for that yesterday.

Had the trading position been neutral instead of showing a probably considerable balance on the short side the good news of the acceptance of mediation in the railroad dispute might have been offset by the bad news of the crop report, but as the market stood yesterday the good news was the news which exerted influence upon trading. Many speculators had been of the belief that a market which had refused to go up on good news might yet be made to go down on bad news, and they sold in anticipation of some news that did come and of other news which did not. Yesterday the market, thanks very largely to the unwilling support extended by the short interest, resisted the bad news and responded vigorously to the good news.

There is another consideration which has to do probably more with the market of the future than with the market of the present, but which may have had some effect in increasing the force of the factors which were uplifting prices. This is the probability of a great British credit based on the pledge of American collateral which might easily be construed by the market as relieving it of the probability of further sales of American securities for some time to come. Inasmuch as foreign selling has been an important if not the main factor offsetting the natural effect of the many favorable factors bearing on prices, the suspension of this selling might well be a most important market development.

It would not be necessary that formal announcement be made of the suspension of this foreign selling. It would probably suffice that the credit be arranged on terms which would use the British-owned securities as collateral instead of holding them for sale from day to day. The eventual supply of securities might not thereby be decreased, but the present supply could be greatly diminished. No loan has yet been agreed upon and it does not necessarily follow from the willingness of our bankers to arrange such a credit that the British Government is ready to enter into an arrangement of this sort at this time. It is one of the market possibilities, however, which must needs be borne in mind. If the credit is arranged on the basis which is now being talked of in banking circles the loan will tap larger supplies of funds than were available for any of the foreign loans which have so far been placed in this market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4¼	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	...
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	...
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			...
St. Louis	5	4	4½	4
Minneapolis	5	5½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas		3½	3½	5
San Francisco	5½	4	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4¼ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2⅝@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2

TIME.

60 days.....2⅝@3 | 5 months.....3⅛@4
90 days.....3 | 6 months.....3⅜@4
4 months.....3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3½@3¾
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	...
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	—.00⅛
France—				
Demand	5.91½	5.91⅝	5.91½	—.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.00	71.93⅝	71.93⅝	+.12½
Cables	72.06¼	72.00	72.00	+.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅜	4.76⅜
5.1826	Paris	5.91½	5.90⅞
95.28	Berlin	71.93⅝	72.00
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29½	5.28⅝
19.295	Greece	19.87	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826	Italy	6.48	6.47½
20.26	Austria	12.80	12.85
26.73	Scandinavia	26.70	26.75
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.37½	41.37½
	China—		
	Hongkong	51.75	51.85
	Shanghai	72.00	71.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.87	41.43
82.44	Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $376,890,402; balance, $31,177,007; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $904,250.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premiuc; Montreal, $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31½d, up ⅛d; in New York, 66⅛c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 51½@55½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	579,030
Same day last year	945,733
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	96,439,537
Same period last year	83,274,911
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
63	65	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	+1⅛
17⅝	18	400	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	22¾	900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	21½	22⅞	21½	22⅝	+ ⅞
74½	75⅛	1,100	Allis-Chalm. pf.	74½	75	74½	74½	+ ⅛
73¾	74	1,600	Am. Agri. Chem.	73½	74¾	72½	73½	+2
80⅝	80½	7,000	Am. Beet Sugar	87½	80¼	87	80¼	+2
100	106½	100	Am. Br. Shoe & F.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	+2¾
100	106½	80	Do., odd lot	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	...
165	195	100	Do., odd lot pf. t. r	195	195	195	195	—1
56¼	56½	3,000	American Can	55⅞	56⅝	55¼	56⅝	+1
110	111	200	American Can pf.	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	+ ⅛
58⅝	59	1,500	Am. Car & F'dry.	58¼	59	58½	59	+ ⅞
113	115¼	200	Am. Car & F. pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅜
143	144	400	Am. Coal Products	143	143¼	143	143¼	+ ¼
10¼	10½	400	Am. Hide & Leath.	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
57	57½	1,200	Am. Hide & L. pf.	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	+1¼
27¼	28	300	Am. Ice Securities	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅝
19	19¼	50	Am. Linseed	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	...
71¼	71½	13,400	Am. Locomotive	69¾	71½	69⅝	71½	+2¼
102	102¼	100	Am. Locotive pf.	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
7⅞	8¼	400	American Malt	8	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
94⅝	95	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	93⅞	95	93⅞	95	+1½
51¾	52	200	Am. Steel F'dries.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅜
109¾	110½	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	109½	110	109½	109⅞	+ ⅛
118½	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119	119	119	119	+1
128⅞	130⅛	510	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	129⅜	130	129⅜	130	+ ⅜
43	44	400	Am. Woolen	43½	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+1¼
27⅜	28	2,100	Am. Writing P. pf.	28½	28½	27½	28	— ¼
33¼	34½	400	Am. Zinc L. & S.	32½	35	32½	33	+1
63½	64½	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	64	64	64	64	— ⅞
81½	81⅝	10,700	Anaconda Copper	80½	81½	80¼	81½	+1
102⅜	103	12,200	At., Top. & S. F.	102	103	101⅞	103	+1
98⅞	99	300	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	99	99	99	99	...
65⅝	66¼	4,700	At., Gulf & W. I.	64⅝	66¾	64¼	66	+1½
62½	64¼	700	At., G. & W. I. pf.	64	64¼	63⅝	64	...
72¾	73¼	5,100	Baldwin Loco.	72	73	71½	72¾	+1⅜
86⅞	86¾	11,000	Balt. & Ohio	84½	86	84⅝	86½	+1½
73	74	800	Balt. & Ohio pf.	73⅞	73⅝	73	73½	— ⅛
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	171	171	171	171	...
84⅛	85	100	B'klyn Rap. Trans.	85	85	85	85	+1
...	...	10	Burns Brothers	68	68	68	68	...
68½	69⅜	1,000	Butte & Superior	64¾	66¼	64⅝	66¼	+1½
28½	29⅜	200	Butterick Co.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
45	46	100	Cal. Petroleum pf.	45¼	45½	45¼	45⅝	+ ½
176½	177	1,700	Canadian Pacific	176¼	177	175½	177	+1½
55⅛	55⅞	2,700	Cent. Leather Co.	55	55⅞	55	55½	+ ⅝
111	112	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	111¼	111⅛	111¼	111½	...
111	112	50	Do., odd lot	111¾	111⅝	111¾	111¾	...
104	105	50	Chandler Motor	104	104	104	104	...
62	62¼	2,100	Chesa. & Ohio	60¾	62	60¾	62	+1⅜
12⅜	12⅝	200	Chi. Great West.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ¼
36½	37	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36½	+1½
96⅛	96⅞	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95	96⅝	94½	96½	+2½
127	129	100	Chi. & N'western	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	+ ¼
19½	19⅝	2,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18¾	19⅞	18¾	19⅜	+1
20	20⅛	600	Chile Copper	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
48½	48¾	900	Chino Copper	48	48⅝	48	48⅜	+ ½
50	53½	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	53½	53½	53½	53½	+5⅜
79½	...	60	Clev., & Pitts.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	...
44¾	45	3,900	Colo. Fuel & Iron	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	+1
56	58½	100	Colo. So. 1st pf.	56	56	56	56	...
138¼	139	600	Consol. Gas. ex. d.	139¼	139½	138⅝	138⅝	— ⅛
95	96	100	Continental Can	96	96	96	96	+2
14	14⅛	2,400	Corn Prod. Ref.	13½	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
87	90¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
33	34	300	Cripple C. Cent.	32	32	32	32	—1
71	71¼	9,200	Crucible Steel	68½	71	68½	71	+3
116	116½	200	Crucible Steel pf.	115½	116	115½	116	...
57	57¼	5,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	56¼	57¼	56	57¼	+1¼
93⅞	94¼	600	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	94¼	94¼	94	94	— ¼
90½	92	100	Deere & Co.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅞
151	153	100	Del. & Hudson	151⅞	151½	151½	151½	— ⅜
34⅝	34⅞	1,400	Denver & Rio G. pf.	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅝
118½	120	400	Detroit United Ry.	119¾	119⅞	118	118½	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	1,700	Distillers Securities	43¾	45⅞	43⅝	45⅜	+ ⅝
25¾	26	500	Dome Mines	25¼	26	25¼	26	+ ⅝
67⅞	68	700	Elec. Storage Bat.	68	68¼	67⅛	68¼	+1½
36¾	36⅞	10,600	Erie	35¼	36⅞	35¼	36⅞	+1⅛
53½	54	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	53	54	52⅝	54	+1
160⅝	160¾	600	General Electric	160	160½	160	160½	— ¼
115	115¼	300	Gen. Motors pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ¼
72⅜	72½	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.)	71⅛	72¼	71⅝	72¼	+1¼
117	118	1,600	Gt. Northern pf	117	117⅝	116⅞	117⅛	+ ¼
36	36¼	2,000	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	35¼	36	35	36	+1⅛
46⅞	47	400	Greene-Cananea	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
93	96	100	Gulf S. Steel 1st pf.	93½	93¼	93½	93½	+2½
81	83	200	Gulf S. Steel 2d pf.	80⅞	81	80¼	81	+1
102	103	800	Illinois Central	102¾	102¼	102	102½	+ ¼
48⅞	49	5,100	Inspiration Copper	49	49¼	48¾	49⅜	+ ½
16⅜	16⅞	2,200	Interboro Consol.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	73½	300	Interboro Cons. pf.	74	74	74	74	+ ¼
27⅞	27⅝	18,300	Int. Mer. M. tr r.	27⅞	28⅛	27½	27½	— ¼
94¼	94⅝	49,700	Int. Mer. M. pf. t. r.	94	95½	93½	94½	+ ⅜
44⅝	44¾	1,400	Int. Nickel	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	16½	6,020	Int. Paper	16	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
74	74½	2,400	Int. Paper pf.	72½	73	72⅜	74	+3
82	85	25	Jewel Tea	83	83	83	83	...
23⅜	23½	400	Kan. City South.	24⅝	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅝
70¾	71½	200	Kelly Spring Tire	70¾	71	70⅜	71	+1
47⅜	47⅞	6,900	Kennecott Copper	47	47⅞	46¾	47⅞	+1½
127	127⅝	300	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	127	127	127	127	+ ⅛
127	127½	25	Do., odd lot	127¼	127½	127¼	127¼	...
71⅜	72	1,100	Lacka. Steel	71	72¼	70½	72¼	+1½
20	21	400	Lake Erie & West.	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21½	+⅞
44¼	44½	700	Lee Rubber & Tire	42⅝	44⅝	42⅝	44⅝	+1⅝
70¼	70½	1,500	Lehigh Valley	77½	79¼	77½	79½	+1⅝
128	130	100	Louisv. & Nashv.	129½	129½	129½	129½	+1⅝
66	67	100	Manhattan Shirt	67	67	67	67	+1
82¾	83¼	16,300	Maxwell Motors	79⅝	82¾	79⅝	82½	+3
55¾	55⅞	200	Do., 1st pf.	53	55⅝	53½	55⅝	+1½
98¾	98⅞	4,000	Mexican Petroleum	97⅜	99	97	98½	+1½
89	90½	100	Mexican Petrol. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
34	34¼	900	Miami Copper ($5)	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	— ⅛
123⅜	124¼	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122½	123⅞	122½	123⅞	+1⅝
4⅜	4⅝	1,800	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
4¼	4⅝	1,900	Do., tr. rcts.	4	4½	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
90⅝	91½	100	Montana Power	91¼	91½	91⅛	91½	...
23⅜	24	900	Nat. Enam. & Stpg.	23⅛	24	23¼	24	+1
17¼	17⅜	600	Nev. Consol. Cop.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
17¼	17⅜	25	Do., odd lot	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	...
129	130	800	N. Y. Air Brake	127½	130	127½	130	+4
105¾	106⅝	7,100	N. Y. Central	103½	105⅞	103¼	105⅝	+2¼
59⅝	60	2,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58¼	60	58¼	66	+1½
...	...	40	Do., odd lot	58	58	58	58	...
27	27½	500	N. Y. Ont. & W.	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅝
130½	130⅞	2,000	Norfolk & Western	129¼	130⅝	129¼	130⅝	+2
91⅜	...	100	Nor. Ohio Tr. & Lt.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
111¼	111½	2,600	Northern Pacific	111¼	111½	110⅞	111½	+ ⅜
7¼	7⅝	1,200	Ontario Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
20½	21	200	Pacific Mail	20⅜	21	20⅜	21	+ ⅜
55⅝	56⅛	2,300	Penna. R. R.	56	56¼	55⅞	56¼	+ ⅜
...	...	100	People's Gas, Chi.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅝
39¾	40½	500	Phila. Co.	39½	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
78	82	300	Pitts. C., C. & St. L.	81	82	81	82	+2
49¼	50	1,300	Pressed Steel Car	49	49½	48¾	49¼	+ ¾
160½	162	100	Pullman Co.	161	161	161	161	...
160½	162	100	Do., odd lots	160½	161	160½	161	...
44	44½	900	Railway Stl. Spring	44	44½	44	44½	+ ½
23⅜	23½	1,900	Ray Cons. Copper	23⅛	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
101⅝	101¼	67,000	Reading	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101½	—.67½
45½	47	300	Do., 2d pf.	44⅝	46	44⅝	46	+1⅞
47⅝	47⅝	2,000	Republic Ir. & Stl.	46⅜	47⅞	46⅜	47⅜	+1½
110½	111	100	Do., pf.	110¼	110⅜	110¼	110½	+ ½
16	16¼	400	St. L. & S. F., w. i.	16	16	16	16	— ¼
16½	16⅝	700	Seaboard Air Line.	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼	+1
199¾	201	1,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	199½	200	199½	199⅝	+ ⅝
27	27½	300	Shattuck-Arizona	26½	27	26¾	27	+1
44	45	100	Sloss-Shef. Stl. & Ir.	44½	44½	44½	44½	+1½
98¼	98⅝	8,600	Southern Pacific	97⅛	98½	97⅛	98½	+1
24	24⅛	4,600	Southern Railway	23⅝	24	23	24	+ ⅝
67⅝	68	200	Do., pf.	67½	68	67½	68	+1
120¾	120⅝	19,500	Studebaker Co.	125⅝	126⅞	123⅝	126¼	+3⅝
109	110½	100	Do., pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	—1¼
27¾	28	1,100	Tennessee Copper	25½	28⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
192¼	193	800	Texas Co.	192½	193	190⅝	193	+ ⅛
63¼	64¼	200	Third Avenue	64½	64⅝	64½	64⅝	+ ⅜
8	8½	4,400	Union Bag & Paper	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
44	45½	500	Do., pf.	45¼	45¼	45	45	— ½
140⅞	141	26,800	Union Pacific	138¾	141	138¼	141	+2½
82½	82¾	900	Do., pf.	82½	82¾	82½	82¾	— ⅛
47	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
104½	104⅞	6,425	United Cigar Stores	102¾	105⅜	102¾	104½	+2⅝
120	121¼	100	Do., pf.	120	120	120	120	+1
161	161⅝	4,100	United Fruit	161½	162	161	161⅝	— ⅛
8	8⅜	400	United Rys. Inv.	0	0	0	8⅞	— ⅛
18	19	1,100	Do., pf.	20	20	18½	18½	—1½
19	20	2,300	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
111⅜	111⅝	5,900	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	107¼	111½	107¼	111¼	+4¼
54	54⅛	1,400	U. S. Rubber	53⅞	54¼	53⅞	54⅛	+ ⅛
108¼	110	200	Do., 1st pf.	109	109	109	109	+ ⅛
69⅜	70	33,000	U.S. Smelt. R. & M.	68	69⅞	68	69⅞	+2⅛
51	52½	100	Do. pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+2
88½	88⅝	92,300	U. S. Steel	87	88⅞	86⅝	88⅝	+1¾
118½	119	1,000	Do., pf.	118¾	118½	118¼	118½	+ ⅛
78½	78⅞	2,600	Utah Copper	78½	78⅞	78	78½	+ ⅛
17	17	100	Utah Securities	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
40	40⅞	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	40	40⅞	40	40⅞	+1⅝
13⅜	13⅝	100	Wabash	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
50⅝	51	2,400	Do., pf. A	50⅝	50⅞	50	50⅞	+ ⅝
27⅜	27⅞	2,500	Do., pf. B	27	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅝
27⅞	29	1,000	Western Maryland	27⅝	28⅞	27⅝	28⅞	+1⅞
29	29	50	Do., odd lot	29	29	29	29	...
93⅞	94	500	West. Union Tel.	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	+ ⅛
57⅛	58⅝	7,900	West'house E. & M.	57¼	57⅝	57¼	58¾	+ ⅝
54½	54⅞	11,200	Willys-Overland	53¾	54¾	52	54¾	+1⅝
103⅜	104⅜	100	Do., pf.	104	104	104	104	...
50½	52¼	300	Wisconsin Central	51	51½	51	51½	— ⅛
137	137½	100	Woolworth (F. W.)	137	137	137	137	— ⅛

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money Is Easy and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Money was easy and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market had a good tone, but operations were small. Gilt-edged securities were harder and showed signs of recovering from the effects of yesterday's colonial bond issue. Shipping shares were firm and the low-priced issues advanced. Diamond mines and Kaffirs were in request, and meat and certain industrials finished strong, oils firm, and rubbers quiet. American securities were steady.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on its common stock, placing the issue on a 10 per cent. basis. The company has been paying dividends at the annual rate of 6 per cent. Dividend is payable September 20 to stock of record of September 6. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock has also been declared, payable August 15 to stock of record August 9.

The board of directors of the Youngstown Iron & Steel Co. has organized by the election of the following officers: President and General Manager, John O. Pew; First Vice-President, Henry W. Heedy; Second Vice-President and Secretary, C. A. Cochran.

The Shawmut Steamship Company of Boston has declared an initial dividend of 40 per cent. on the common stock, payable not later than October 1, to stock of record August 20. This is in the nature of interim dividend from a portion of the profits during the war.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	79.74	78.49	79.71	+1.35
25 industrials	91.57	90.40	91.47	+1.10
50 stocks	85.65	84.44	85.59	+1.23

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Aug. 9	85.65	84.44	85.59	+1.23
Aug. 8	84.59	84.03	84.36	+ .26
Aug. 7	84.19	83.92	84.10	+ .19
Aug. 5	83.95	83.79	83.91	+ .06
Aug. 4	84.10	83.68	83.86	+ .06
Aug. 3	84.05	83.48	83.78	— .18
Aug. 2	84.82	83.

Illinois Central Railway Co.

1st Mortgage Sterling 4s

Due July 1951

Principal and Interest Payable in New York City

Hartshorne & Battelle

Members New York Stock Exchange

25 Broad Street, New York City

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.

We have just had a report made of this property by a well known Railroad man giving his opinion as to its physical condition, earning power and future prospects.

We will be pleased to give an opinion of the various bonds to the holders of same.

W. C. Langley & Co.

Investments

115 Broadway, New York City

100 Share Lots
Odd Lots
Investing
Trading

We Issue Odd Lot Booklet E-1 on Request

HARTSHORNE AND PICABIA

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

7 Wall St. Tel. 4590 Rector

An exceptional stock—

Dayton Power & Light Preferred

1—Listed on N. Y. Stock Exchange
2—Tax exempt in N. Y. State
3—Dividends earned about 3 times
4—Over $100 tangible property value back of every share

Price to yield 6¼ %

Send for Circular No. 48

Robert C. Mayer & Co.

Investment Securities

Equitable Bldg., New York

Tel. Rector 6770.

Russian Government Internal 5½% Bonds

Due February 14, 1926.

We shall be glad to furnish full particulars on request.

Glidden, Lyon & Co.

5 Nassau St., New York

50 Congress St. Boston. 252 Genesee St. Utica.

Municipals

$50,000 Kansas City, Kan., 5s, 1919-21
100,000 Dayton, Ohio, 4½s, 1936-46
100,000 Cleveland, Ohio, 4½s, 1944

Other high-grade bonds legal for savings banks, etc.

List and price on application.

Cummings, Prudden & Co.

111 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 5452.

Dayton Power & Lt. Co.

Preferred Stock

Presents an Investment Opportunity

Write for Circular T-84

John Nickerson, Jr.

61 Broadway New York 300 N. Broadway Saint Louis

A. E. Fitkin & Co.

141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.

Helena Light & Ry. 1st 5s
Republic Iron & Steel 1st 5s
Atlantic & Yadkin 1st 4s

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York.

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

WANTED

Imperial Oil Co' of Canada

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Chase Nat'l Bank Equitable Trust

Telephone 5962 Broad

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Improvement in Prices on Increased Trading — Bonds Also Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 350,984 shares of stocks and $551,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 70,980; oils, 59,817, and mining, 220,687. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Astna. Expl...	9⅝	10⅛	9⅛	9⅞
100	Br.-A. T. Co., ordinary	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
700	Br.-A. T. Co., ord. bearer..	18⅞	19	18⅞	19
100	‡Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
1,300	‡Canada Steel	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝
700	Can. N. G. C.	1	1¼	1	1¼
3,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
1,200	Char. Iron Co. of Am.	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6
1,000	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf...	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
2,900	Chev. Motor...199	209	195	205	
1,000	Corp. of R.-H. 5	5	5	5	
285	Driggs-Seab... 95	96	92	93	
900	‡Emerson Mot.	4	4¼	4	4¼
1,350	‡Emerson Elev. 10	10¼	9¼	10	
3,000	‡Flem.-L. Ph.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
700	Grant Motor...	8	8¼	8	8¼
1,950	‡Hall Signal..	7	12	7	9½
200	Hartman Corp.	72	72	71½	71½
525	Haskell & Bar. Car Co.....	34½	35	34½	35
25	Holly Sugar C.	44½	44½	44½	44½
1,600	Hupp Motors...	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6½
200	††Jopiin Ore S. (new stock).	40	40	40	40
200	Lake T. B....	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
2,200	Man. Transit..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	‡Maxim Muni.	4½	4½	4½	4½
500	‡Metrop. Mots.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,800	‡Midvale Steel.	61¼	62½	61¼	62½
1,000	‡Mo. Pac. w.i.	22	22½	22	22½
240	‡Pullman V. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
470	‡Pl'm'n V.C.pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
100	‡Saxon M.C.Co.	70	70	70	70
20	Sp'gf'd B.Co.pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½
400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15¼	15¼	*15¼	15¼
4,700	‡Str'mberg Carb	42½	43½	42¾	43½
600	Stutz Motor...	64¼	65¼	64¼	65
600	Submarine Boat, v. t. ctfs....	33	33½	33	33¼
9,000	‡Tob Products.	44½	47¾	44½	47
300	U.S. Steamship Co	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
11,200	‡Un. Motors...	65¼	67⅜	65¼	67⅝
1,500	Un. Pr. Shar...	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
200	U. S. Lt. & H.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
100	‡W.-P.T.Br.,w.i.	18¾	19¾	18¾	18¾
30	‡W.-P.T.w.i.pf	49	49	49	49
1,200	White Mot. Co.	51⅛	52	51⅛	52
500	World Film C., v. t. ctfs....	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	‡Zino Con. Co..	3⅞	4	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
140	Ill. Pipe Line..185	185½	165	165	+ 1
115	Ohio Oil 224	222	224	+ 1	
27	Southern P. L.202	200	200	+ 2	
35	Std. Oil, Cal...261	259	261	— 4	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	††Albta. Pet., Ltd., (pros.).	56	56	56	56
900	‡Barnett O.&G.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
400	‡Cos.&Co.,(ref.)	13¾	14½	13¾	14½
3,100	‡Cos. O. & G.	10⅜	11⅞	10⅜	11⅝
100	‡Cos.O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
7,500	‡Federal Oil..	½	¾	½	¾
2,800	Kenova, (pros.)	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
600	†Keystone,N.Y.	78	78	78	78
7,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	43	44	43	44
2,000	‡‡Midwest pf..	84	85	84	85
1,300	‡Muskogee Ref.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700	‡N. Y.-Okla...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
6,000	††Okla. Oil	9	10	9	10
2,000	Okla. P. & R..	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
10,800	†Omar O. & G.	75	80	75	79
1,000	‡Sapulpa C.&R.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
700	‡Sinclair Oil...	36¾	36¾	36⅝	36⅞
5,250	††Tex.-Mex	85	85	84	85
4,000	‡UnitedWestern	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,400	‡Victoria Oil...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Wayl'd O. & G.	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	‡Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pros.)	57	58	57	58
8,000	††Atlanta.....	10	10	9¾	10
500	‡Adanac Silver	60	60	60	60
11,000	††Alaska-West.	½	⅝	½	⅝
90000	††Ariz. Copfd.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,300	Big. L. Cop..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,000	‡Beaver Cons..	38	38	38	38
2,000	††Big Cottonw.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
2,000	Bos. & Mont..	⅛	⅞	⅛	⅛
700	Buffalo Mines.	1	1	1	1
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Cal. Copper..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
32,500	Caledonia	63	63	55	58
1,100	Can. Copper...	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1⅝
210	‡Hall Sig. pf..	23	26	23	25
3,700	‡Cash Boy....	5	5	4	4
2,200	Con. Ar. Sm..	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1½
1,000	‡Cons.-Home..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Con. Nev.-U..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect).	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1⅛
6,300	††Emma Cop..	54	55	54	55
200	First Nat....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
1,450	††Florence Sil.	*75	*75	73	73
2,700	‡Goldfield Con.	83	83	82	83
4,000	††Gold. Mer..	8	8	8	8
9,800	‡Greenm. Min.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
857	Hecla Mining.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8,600	††Insp. N. Cop. (a pros.)	73	75	70	74
500	‡Iron Blossom.	1½	1½	1½	1½
6,000	‡Jer. (pros.).	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	‡J.Vic. E. (pr.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
450	Howe Sound...	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
2,500	‡‡Jim Butler..	90	90	88	88
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext...	71	71	67	68
4,600	††Kewanaa	11¼	12½	11¼	11¾
300	††Louis. Cons..	18	18	18	18
3,500	††Marsh Min..	11	11	10	11
1,000	††McK.-Dar. ..	59	60	59	60
14,300	††M.C.M. & M.	54	56	54	56
1,700	‡Moj. Tung...	3¾	3¾	3	3⅜
100	††Mont. G. M.	99	100	99	100
400	Monitor Sil. ..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12,000	††Mont. Lode..	31	31	30	30
6,500	††Nevray M..	46	47	46	47
220	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co..	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝
800	Nip. Mines Co.	6¾	7	6¾	7
1,750	Oat. B. Jim..	85	87	85	87
500	†O. Lex. (a pr.)	63	63	63	63
5,000	††Ophir Cons..	19	20	19	20
1,700	††Roch. Mines..	60	60	59	59
100	††Round Mtn..	47	47	47	47
2,000	‡San Toy	14½	14½	14	14
800	‡S. C. Z. & L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	††Silver Pick..	11	11	11	11
500	St. Sil.-Ld.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
17,500	††Success M..	39	40	37	39
1,000	††Temiskaming	63	63	63	63
250	Tono. Min. ...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Tri-Bullion..	¾	¾	¾	¾
50	United East..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5,000	††U. S. C. M.	7	7	7	7
1,900	††Un. V. Ext..	32	32½	31½	32
750	††Un. Cons..	83	83	81	81
500	†Wettlaufer ..	18	18	18	18
100	Unity G.M.Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
600	‡Wh. O. Min..	5½	5½	5½	5½
800	‡Yuscaran C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$500,000	‡I. M. M. 6s, w.	96¾	97	96¾	96¾
5,000	‡Mid. St. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
40,000	M. P. 4s,w.i.	64¾	65	64¾	64¾
3,000	‡Russ. Govt. 6½s, w. i.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Sinc. Oil 6s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	$8. & S.Co.6s	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gaston, W. & W....	39½	40½	39½	40½
Hupp Motor Car.....	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Holly Sugar	94½	96	94½	96
Int.-Cont. Rubber ..	13	14	12	13
Kapo Mfg.	5	5½	5	5½
Kath. Bronze pf....	18½	19½	18½	19½
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
Marconi of America..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Mo. Pac. pf., w.i....	48½	50¾	48½	51
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Peerless Tr. & Motor	21	22	21	22
Poole Eng. & Mach...	90	98	90	98
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Standard Motors	5¼	6	5¼	6¼
Scripps-Booth	49	51	49	51
Standard Motors	5½	6	5½	6
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	49¾	50½	49¾	50½
United Drug 2d pf...	89	91	89	91

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	14	16	14	16
Pan-Am. Petrol. pf..	87	89	87	88
Pierce Oil	10½	11	10½	11
Savoy	9½	10½	9⅝	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	13	14	13	14
Bingham M.	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna. Explosives pf..	55	65	55	65
American Brass	270	280	275	280
Atlas Powder	180	190	180	190
Aetna Explosives	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	123	128	123	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	545	565	545	565
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Exp. & Forg...	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives	320	400	320	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	830	810	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	275	280	275	280
Du Pont Powd, deb..100	104	106	104	104
Hercules Powder	210	220	210	220
Hercules Powder pf...	112	116	112	116
International Arms...	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond...	162	168	155	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..100	105	106	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co	550	565	550	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500	

OPEN MARKET.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square Pub. Co., New York.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20	
Argen. Govt...6	Dec.15,'16	100	100½	4.50	
Argen. Gvt. Disc.	Feb.21,'17	96¾	96⅞	6.50	
Argen Govt..6	Dec.15,'17	100	100¾	5.40	
Argen. Govt...6	May15,'20	99¾	100¼	5.95	
City of Mont.5	May, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.75	
City of Mont.5	Dec. 1917	99¾	100¼	4.85	
City of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	5.90	
Prov.of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.80	
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.05	
Dom. of Can..5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	99½	5.00	
Italian Govt..6	Oct. 15,'16	99¾	100¼	5.40	
Prov. of Man.5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15	
Norweg. Govt.6	Feb., 1923	105½	107	4.73	
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct.15,'16	100¾	101¼	1.50	
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	3.75	
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb., 1920	99	100¼	4.85	
Prov. of N. B.5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.90	
G. of N. F...5	July, 1919	98	99¾	5.10	
Prov. of Sask.5	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00	
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.65	
Swiss Govt..5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99¾	5.15	
Swiss Govt..5	Mar., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.10	

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.45	
Am. Loco.....5	July, 1919	100	101	3.90	
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75	
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.40	
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	97¾	98¼	4.50	
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	3.25	
A. T. & S. F.5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45	
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00	
At. & Pac. T.6	June, 1921	101½	102½	5.45	
Bklyn. R. T..5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.90	
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	98	99	5.90	
Can. North...6	July10,'18	99¼	100	6.00	
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2, '24	101½	101⅜	5.45	
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	102½	103	3.75	
C., B. & Qy.4	July, 1921	97⅝	98	4.35	
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep., 1917	99½	99¾	5.25	
Chicago Elev..5	Jan., 1916	90	..	..	
Cub-Am. Sug.6	Apr., 1918	101¾	102	5.75	
East P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.00	
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101	4.00	
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¼	4.75	
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	99	99⅜	5.30	
Hocking Val.5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.50	
Inter. Harv...5	Feb.15,'18	101¼	101½	3.95	
L. Gas & El..	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75	
Mich. Ry. ...6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.40	
Min. Gen. E..6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00	
Mo. Pacific..6	June, 1916	99	99¼	..	
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	96¾	97¾	9.00	
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	99¾	99⅞	5.05	
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	90¾	100	4.50	
N. Eng. Nav.6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.60	
Otis Elev.....5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.30	
Penn. Co. ...4½	June 5,'21	100½	100⅝	4.25	
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1919	100	100¾	4.75	
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co..5	Feb.18,'19	94½	95¾	6.60	
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100½	4.20	
U. R. G. & E.5	Apr., 1919	98	99	..	
U.S. P. S. Co.5	Apr., 1918	98¼	100¼	5.75	
United Fruit..5	May, 1913	100½	101	4.45	
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.05	
W. P. Trac...6	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	1.00	
Win. R. Arms.5	Mar., 1918	98½	98½	5.90	
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	98½	100¾	5.38	
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00	
Winn. E. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45	

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	108	107⅛	108
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	102¼	103¼	102¼	103¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	102¼	103¼	102¼	103¼
4s	Mar., '90, op. 30	102¾	103¼	102¾	102¾
4s	May, 1959	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4s	Nov., 1958	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4s	May, 1957	100	100⅛	100¾	100¾
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1936	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1926	99¾	100⅛	99¾	100⅛
3½s	Nov., 1955	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	90½	91½	90½	91½
3½s	May, 1954	90½	91½	90½	91½

Prices are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1925	4.05	3.80	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.00	3.95	4.00	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf...	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
Con. Cigar	150	160	150	160
Inter. Cigar	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M...	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F....	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	250	260	245	255
R. J. Reynolds Tob...	505	515	505	515
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf...	121	123	121	123

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Ahmeek	95	95	94¾	95
90	Alaska Gold...	17	17	17	17
290	Allouez	60	61¼	60	61¼
780	Am. Zinc.....	32¾	33¼	32½	33¼
9	Am. Zinc pf...	64½	65	64½	65
42	Anaconda	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
255	Ariz. Com'l....	8⅜	8¼	8⅛	8¼
200	Butte & Bal..	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅜
100	Butte & Sup....	65	65	65	65⅜
350	Cal. & Ariz....	69¾	69¾	69	69⅝
17	Cal. & Hecla..535		535	530	530
511	Copper Range.	58⅝	59⅞	58½	59⅝
765	East Butte....	12	12½	12	12½
75	Franklin	7	7	7	7
110	Granby	81	82¼	81	81⅝
10	Greene-Can....	46¾	47	46¾	47
180	Hancock	11	11½	11	11½
85	Isle Royale....	28	28½	28	28
90	Kewsenaw	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Lake	11½	11½	11½	11½
60	Mason Valley..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
450	Mass. Con....	11	11¼	11	11¼
3	Miami	34	34	34	34
120	Mohawk	84½	86½	84½	86½
50	New Arcadian..	5	5	5	5
205	New Idria.....	12	12	12	12
225	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
270	North Butte....	21	21½	21	21½
160	North Lake....	2	2	2	2
100	Ojibway	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
120	Old Dominion..	64½	65	64½	65
231	Osceola	81	82¾	81	82¾
830	Pond Creek....	14	14¾	14	14¾
57	Quincy	81	84¾	81	84
60	Ray	23	23	23	23
70	Santa Fe.....	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
400	Shannon	8	8	8	8
25	South Lake....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	South Utah....	25c.	25c.	25c.	23c.
120	St. Mary's....	71	71½	71	71½
347	Sup. & Boston.	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
150	Superior.....	14⅞	15	14⅝	15
87	Tamarack.....	38	39½	38	39½
920	U. S. Smelter..	68¼	69¾	68¼	69⅝
45	U. S. Sm. pf...	50¼	50½	50¾	50¾
450	Utah Apex.....	4	4	4	4
100	Utah Con.....	12½	13¼	13	13
790	Utah Metal....	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8
20	Victoria	3	3	3	3
105	Winona	5½	5½	4⅞	4⅞
24	Wolverine	47½	47½	46½	46½
130	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

RAILROADS.

8	Boston Elev..	74	74	74	74
80	Bos. & Lowell.	126	127	126	126½
240	Boston & Me..	44	44	44	44
1	B. & M. pf....	64	64	64	64
25	Bos. & Wor...	4½	4½	4½	4½
8	Cobrord & M. Class 3 ..	97½	97½	97½	97½
4	C. & M.

ADVANCE IN COTTON ON WEATHER REPORT

New High Levels Established, but Reaction Leaves Undertone Barely Steady.

PLUNGING ELEMENT BUYS

The Market Shows Rise of More Than $7 a Bale Since Publication of Government Estimate.

Cotton yesterday went through its accustomed daily performance of establishing new high levels, although a reaction in the last few moments of trading prevented a maintenance of the maximum advance and left the undertone barely steady. The character of the trading also underwent a perceptible change. The buying was chiefly for the account of the plunging element, including the so-called Waldorf crowd and certain Western operators, who have been credited with taking down large profits in wheat. Selling was chiefly by Liverpool during the early trading, and later by important spot interests, together with some profit taking by early buyers at the close. Around the high levels of the day the market had registered an advance of more than $7 per bale since the publication of the Government estimate barely ten days ago.

Liverpool was somewhat disappointing, but the local market ignored this showing, and, after opening at a decline to 7 to 12 points, soon gathered steadiness. The real advance of the day, however, did not come until after the publication of the weekly weather report at noon. Although this was believed to be practically neutral in its conclusions, the bulls laid emphasis on the continued drought in Oklahoma, and the statement that dry weather had retarded the growth of cotton in the Western part of Texas. The report stated that the crop was growing and fruiting well in Tennessee and Mississippi, and improvement was also reported in the Carolinas, with a slight improvement in Alabama.

Bulls did the market up rapidly after the publication of the daily weather report for Oklahoma, showing maximum temperatures of 101 to 100 degrees at all weather stations. New high levels were then established, but a reaction toward the close resulted in leaving prices unchanged to 2 points net higher.

Theodore H. Price, in this week's issue of Commerce and Finance, says: "At 14 cents a pound cotton is not cheap, and while it is quite possible that a further advance may be established during the next thirty days, if the cheerful assassins who practice the 'gentle art of crop killing' shall be unopposed, we prefer to await some more concrete evidence of the decreased supply and increased demand upon which the present buying is predicted."

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	..	..	..	14.22 B	14.21@14.23
Oct	14.28	14.48	14.20	14.37@14.39	14.30@14.38
Dec	14.47	14.72	14.42	14.59@14.61	14.53@14.59
Jan	14.60	14.78	14.50	14.69@14.70	14.66@14.68
Mch	14.74	14.90	14.64	14.82@14.83	14.82@14.83
May	14.89	15.00	14.75	14.94@14.96	14.94@14.95

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 5 points advance; middling at 14.45. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, unchanged to 15 points higher. New Orleans, 13.94c; Galveston, 14.65c; Savannah, 14c; Memphis, 14c; Augusta, 13.94c; Houston, 14.75c. New Orleans market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	14.12	14.33	14.05	14.10@14.21	14.23@14.24
Dec	14.35	14.53	14.25	14.39@14.41	14.42&14.43
Jan	14.47	14.65	14.35	14.49@14.53	14.52@14.53
Mch	14.64	14.79	14.53	14.65@14.66	14.69@14.70
May	14.80	14.92	14.74	14.81@14.85	14.85@14.87

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling 2 points higher at 8.71d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 10,000, including 9,000 American. Closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct-Nov	8.52	8.55	8.51	8.50	8.47½
Jan-Feb	8.49	8.52	8.47	8.46	8.43½
Mar-Apr	8.50	8.52	8.47	8.46½	8.44
May-June	8.50	8.50	8.48	8.45½	8.43

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.18c; October, 14.33c; January, 14.62c; March, 14.75c; May, 14.87c. The market there was due to open today 2 to 3½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,507	1,873	62,513	112,042
New Orleans	1,753	274	118,076	129,510
Mobile	637	2	14,751	2,232
Savannah	1,214	512	60,591	59,846
Charleston	200	44	20,917	43,075
Wilmington	1,000	162	46,914	37,627
Norfolk	1,132	554	30,223	45,181

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	62	81	40,355	68,744
Memphis	53	53	52,803	77,509
St. Louis	150	506	7,015	14,778
Houston	2,853	919	19,133	45,754

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,300 to 1,900	2,813	1,644
New Orleans	500 to 1,000	2,641	130

Exports yesterday were 28,579 bales. Total thus far for this season, 93,787 bales. Total last season 44,691 bales.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The Government report threw foreign buyers and speculative shorts into something of a panic yesterday, and in one of the biggest markets in some years prices scored a sensational advance of practically 12 cents per bushel, closing 11 to 11⅝c net higher. The opening was so excited that first sales on September ranged from $1.38½ to $1.41 and December from $1.42 to $1.45 in different parts of the pit, followed by a further advance during the day to $1.44⅝ and $1.48¾, respectively, while May jumped to $1.53⅛. The cash market here was strong, with futures. No. 1 durum being quoted at $1.54½; No. 2 hard, $1.57; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.65; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.63, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.44⅞	1.36⅜	1.44⅝	1.33⅝	1.00⅝
December	1.45⅜	1.37	1.45⅛	1.37	1.01⅛
May	1.53½	1.46¼	1.53	1.41⅝	1.13½

CORN.

While weather and crop conditions were far from satisfactory, the corn market owed most of its advance of 1¾ to 2½c yesterday to the great strength in wheat. The bullish Government report also accounted for some of the buying, and Liverpool was firm, but the high price restricted bull speculation to some extent. Cash corn was strong here, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	85	84½	85	82¼	75⅝
December	75	71½	72¾	70⅝	64⅝
May	75½	75	76⅜	74¼	66¼

OATS.

There was an advance of 1 to 1½c net in the oats market, following other grains and on an active demand from commission houses and shorts, together with further bull news from the Northwest. Hedge selling was well absorbed, and the close was near best point of the day. Cash oats advanced again locally, No. 3 white being quoted at 50@52½c; No. 4 white, 49@49½c; fancy clipped white, 51@52½c; ordinary clipped white, 49½@51½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	45	44⅜	44⅝	43⅜	47
December	48	47¼	47¾	46⅜	44⅜
May	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	49⅝	45⅜

PROVISIONS.

The big grain advance caused more or less buying of provisions yesterday and, while somewhat irregular, prices were generally higher. Receipts were 26,000 at Chicago, with 22,000 estimated for Thursday. Kansas City had 14,000 and Omaha 2,300 hogs. The hog market was firmer, with cash demand of fair volume.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	13.25	13.15	13.20	13.12	8.02
October	13.27	13.15	13.20	13.12	8.07
Ribs—					
September	14.02	13.90	14.00	13.97	9.15
October	13.90	13.62	13.72	13.72	9.07
Pork—					
September	26.05	25.80	26.00	25.82	13.02
October	25.00	24.70	25.00	25.05	13.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a strong advance in the market for cottonseed oil early in the session, with prices up about 23 points at one time on near positions. Heavy realizing occurred on the advance, however, and the market turned weak late in the day under selling by refiners, and at the close was irregular, with prices 12 points lower to 7 net higher for leading positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.20	9.30
August	9.40	9.35	9.34@9.35	9.28
September	9.55	9.33	9.44@9.45	9.32
October	9.12	8.91	8.98@8.99	8.97
November	8.50	8.60	8.67@8.69	8.71
December	8.70	8.60	8.67@8.70	8.72
January	8.80	8.61	8.67@8.69	8.74
February	..	..	8.56@8.80	8.76
March	..	..	8.75@8.85	8.88

COFFEE.

There was a further advance in the coffee market during yesterday's early trading, but increased offerings were encountered around 8.68c for September contracts and above 9c for May, while the buying seemed to be less urgent, and prices eased off in the late trading. The close was net unchanged to 4 points lower. Sales for the day were 45,250 bags, including exchanges. The local spot market was steady on a fair demand, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10⅜@10½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.56@8.58	8.60
September	8.68	8.60	8.61@8.62	8.64
October	..	..	8.63@8.65	8.67
November	..	..	8.66@8.68	8.70
December	8.75	8.75	8.69@8.71	8.72
January	..	..	8.74@8.76	8.77
February	..	..	8.79@8.81	8.82
March	8.93	8.85	8.85@8.86	8.89
April	..	..	8.90@8.91	8.92
May	9.02	8.95	8.95@8.96	8.96
June	..	..	9.00@9.01	9.00
July	..	..	9.05@9.06	9.05

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market was unsettled, due to lower spot markets and further irregularity in refined sugar. After opening 3 points lower to 4 higher, the market had sharp declines on liquidation by a leading commission house, the decline catching stop orders, and selling became more or less general, only to rally again, but later showing further declines, the close being 7 to 17 points net lower, with sales for the day 21,450 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.75@4.80	4.88
September	4.93	4.76	4.85@4.85	4.92
October	4.90	4.78	4.78@4.80	4.86
November	4.78	4.78	4.04@4.06	4.81
December	4.61	4.43	4.45@4.47	4.61
January	..	..	4.20@4.25	4.27
February	4.05	3.95	3.94@3.97	4.02
March	4.10	4.08	3.98@4.00	4.05
April	..	..	4.01@4.03	4.08
May	..	..	4.08@4.05	4.11
June	..	..	4.06@4.08	4.14
July	..	..	4.10@4.12	4.17

The local market for refined sugar was unsettled again, and one leading refiner reduced prices 10 points on all grades, with all refiners now listing on the basis of 7.25c for fine. There was very little business reported, as buyers were inclined to hold off and await developments, owing to the lower ruling of the market for raw sugar. Raw sugar closed weak and depressed, and during the day sales of 23,600 bags Cubas in port were reported made to a local refiner at 4¾c, cost and freight, equal to 5.77c delivered. There was also a sale of 30,000 bags Porto Rico in port at the same price. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.77c; molasses, 5c, and cost and freight 4¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 18,938 packages. Supplies of high grade table butter are short and prices advanced fully ½c, with a firm feeling at the close. Secondary grades are sharing somewhat in the improvement. Creamery extras, (92 score,) per pound, 30½c; higher scoring lots, 31@31½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 29½@30c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 29@29½c; thirds, 28@28½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 31@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 28½@28½c; State, dairy tubs, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 25@26½c; renovated, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 26@26½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24½c; seconds, 23½c; lower, 22@23c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23½c; No. 2, 22½@22c; lower grades, 20@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,703 cases. Offerings largely of undergrades, more or less seriously affected by heat. Fancy fresh very scarce, and such hold firm, though the stringency is being relieved by an extending use of fine storage eggs, which are far better than average good fresh gathered. Values show the same wide range as lately quoted, with the bulk of supply offering from 28c down to 20c; some very poor lower. High qualities range upward, but there are comparatively few of them. Storage eggs steady; fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 32½@33c; extra firsts, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 24½@25c; thirds and poorer, 16@23c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2, 14@21½c; fresh gathered, checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 28c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 30@40c; ordinary to good, 30@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 29@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 34@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@33c.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Frederik VIII., at Copenhagen, Aug. 10.
SS Moncenisio, at Genoa, July 27.
SS Magellan, at Lisbon, July 29.
SS Jungshoved, at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 8.
SS Deli, at Nagasaki, Aug. 5.
SS Minas Geraes, at Pernambuco, Aug. 7.
SS Lepanto, at Hull, Aug. 9.
SS Elizabeth Maersk, at Bordeaux, Aug. 4.
SS Santa Barbara, at Montevideo, Aug. 8.
SS Franklyn, at Marseilles, Aug. 7.
SS Montaro, at Panama, Aug. 9.
SS Colon, at Colon, Aug. 9.
SS Hokata Maru, at Colon, Aug. 8.

Sailed.

SS Pythia, from Birkenhead, Aug. 9.
SS Atlanta, from Naples, Aug. 4.
SS Muncaster Castle, from Yokohama, Aug. 7.
SS Chimu, from Guayaquil, Aug. 7.
SS Falernian, from Port Natal, Aug. 5.
SS Kansas City, from Swansea, Aug. 9.
SS Principessa Laetitia, from Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
SS Steiba, from Colon, Aug. 9.
SS Panaman, from Buenos Aires, Aug. 8.

Passed.

SS Manin, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 9.

SS Duca d'Aosta, Naples to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 12th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 941 miles S. at 7 P. M. 8th.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 18 miles N. of Porto Bello at 8 P. M. 8th.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 431 miles S. at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, was 97 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Charles E. Harwood, Tampico to New York, was 330 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 218 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 730 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 301 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Matinicock, Buenos Aires to New York, was 144 miles S. at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 138 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Starlight, Montreal to New York, was 51 miles E. of Nantucket at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Noordam.....Aug. 10
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Cedric .....Aug. 10
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Ioannina .....Aug. 10
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Re d'Italia.....Aug. 12
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Buenos Aires.....Aug. 12
France, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post) —Chicago .....Aug. 12
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.) —Orduna .....Aug. 12

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS Ioannina.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 9, SS Verona, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Re d'Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....Aug. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Hawaii Maru.....Aug. 13
Hongkong and Dutch East Indies, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Korimoen .....Aug. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Aug. 18

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises, 5:00 | Sun sets, 7:02 | Moon sets, 1:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:21	4:35	10:32	11:28
Governors Island	4:36	5:11	11:01	12:00
Hell Gate	6:42	7:17	12:41	1:40

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 9.

SS Dante Alighieri, Fayal, Aug. 1.
SS Oscar II., Christiansand, July 28.
SS City of Memphis, Genoa, July 20.
SS Strathalbyn, St. Nazaire, July 25.
SS Port Antonio, Jamaica, Aug. 4.
SS Clare, Ponce, Aug. 4.
SS Kiev, Glasgow, July 20.
SS Jose, Philadelphia, Aug. 8.
SS Atholl, Norfolk, Aug. 8.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Aug. 2.
SS Allianca, Cristobal, Aug. 3.
SS Munsomo, Calbarlen, Aug. 2.
SS Nicholas Michalos, Newport News, Aug. 7.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Aug. 8.
SS El Mar, Galveston, Aug. 2.
SS Nordanes, Oran, July 21.
SS Bogstad, Norfolk, Aug. 8.
SS Lovstakken, Charleston, Aug. 5.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	July 30
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Manchuria	Oran	July 17
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Belgier	La Pallice	July 23
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 28
Palacine	Havre	July 26
Zacapa	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Yildum	Kirkwall	July 28
Montserrat	Havana	Aug. 6
Stephano	St. John's	Aug. 5
Proteus	New Orleans	Aug. 5

DUE TOMORROW.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Buenos Aires	P'to Mexico	Aug. 4
Manchuria	London	Aug. 1
Alamo	Key West	Aug. 5
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 9
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 8
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 8

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Lapland	Liverpool	Aug. 3
*Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	July 28
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Andijk	Rotterdam	July 29
Barnia	Plymouth	July 30
Turus	Victoria	July 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Hallfrid	Androssan	July 29
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 10
Remler	Porto Ferrajo	July 25
Luise	Spain	July 23
Nereedal	Gibraltar	July 26
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Tuscania	Liverpool	Aug. 5
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 9
Collingham	St. Nazaire	July 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 12
Calamares	Havana	Aug. 11
Trontfool	Gibraltar	July 29
Africander	Cape Town	July 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 11

DUE TUESDAY.

Alaunia	London	Aug. 4
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 12
Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Marchioness of Bute	La Pallice	July 31
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 9
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 8
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 12

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Willem I., Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Andijk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Munsomo, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

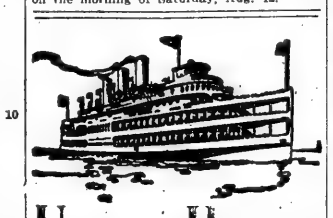
SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allianca, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 15; Kobe, July 22, and Yokohama, July 25—which arrived near steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 6, and are due in New York tomorrow morning.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 7; Manila, July 10; Yokohama, July 20—and July 27, and Honolulu, July 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Persia and Toyooka Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 7. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 12.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return.

Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30 P. M.; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

Hudson River

Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves daily, except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1607 Spring.

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG TO LIVERPOOL

American Steamers 22,000 Tons Displ't 12,241 Tons Reg.

"KROONLAND" Tues. Aug. 15, at 12 noon

"FINLAND" Wed. Aug. 23

From Pier 61, North River, New York

AMERICAN LINE, 9 Broadway, New York

EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong $1

NEXT SUNDAY also every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

Mauch Chunk $1.50

NEXT SUNDAY

Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

HARD COAL — NO SMOKE — COMFORT

VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CUNARD

NEW YORK — LIVERPOOL

ORDUNA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., AUG. 26, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA.....SAT., SEPT. 2, 5 P.M.
*CAMERONIA.....SAT., SEPT. 9, NOON

*To Liverpool and Glasgow.

NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON

ANDANIA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
ALAUNIA.....MON., AUG. 21, NOON
PANNONIA.....SAT., SEPT. 16, 5 P.M.

21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

AUSTRALIA

Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand

THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS

R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,500 tons)

Sail from VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 25. For rates, etc., apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 449 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

TOURS TO THE GREAT WEST ALASKA, Etc. Tours de Luxe All Season.

THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-by-Water

Cooling, Refreshing & Invigorating TO BOSTON

Via Long Island Sound. Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the

CAPE COD CANAL

METROPOLITAN LINE

ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND

Music on Each Steamer

Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Splendid Appointments. Main Deck Dining Rooms. Excellent Service. Upper Deck Cafe. Fare $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans $1.00. Outside $2.00. Oil Fuel. Wireless Telegraph. Every Provision for Safety and Comfort. 13½ hours between Cities.

Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York, Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning.

Tickets and information at pier; also at New York Transfer Co. offices and various Tourist Agencies.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.

Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.

Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $2.95

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90

COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3

Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE

$2.80 BOSTON $2.89

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50

Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75

Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00

Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.

From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman

City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.

To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND

Leave Madison Sq. Day Line Pier, R. W. 494 St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

Express Postal Service

NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS

*S.S. CHICAGO

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 3 P. M.

†LA TOURAINE....Sat., Aug. 19, 3 P.M.
†LAFAYETTE.....Sat., Aug. 26, 3 P.M.
*ROCHAMBEAU...Sat., Sept.

ARGENTINA CHARGES TRADE LAXITY HERE

American Exporters Accused of Breaking Business Agreements and Contracts.

INDUSTRIAL UNION OBJECTS

National City Bank Receives Complaint from the Manager of Its Branch in Buenos Aires.

Serious charges against the business honesty of exporters in this country who have sought business in Latin-America have been lodged with the United States Consul General at Buenos Aires and forwarded to New York by cable. The complaint consisted of a formal communication from the Industrial Union of Argentina, an association including the most prominent manufacturers, and, as received by the National City Bank yesterday from the manager of the branch at Buenos Aires, alleged noncompliance by American manufacturers with the terms of business agreements and contracts.

The protest was all the stronger, according to the bank manager, for its dignified and moderate terms, but it states without qualification that after making all reasonable allowances for abnormal conditions in the United States the practices complained of cannot be considered other than breaches of business confidence and the plain word of contract.

The protest has been published by the Argentine newspapers, and has resulted in the creation of a serious, if not critical, situation in the development of trade between the United States and Argentina. Prominent merchants hitherto kindly disposed toward the United States have expressed a feeling of general criticism because of multiplying incidents of which they complain.

Officers of the National City Bank immediately advised the branch bank management yesterday to assist the Consul General with its good offices in every way consistent with its obligations, and to render to the business organizations of Argentina assurance that the bank was using all of its influence to obtain among American business houses recognition of the importance of stretching every point in the direction of fulfilling even the implied obligations of business negotiations in the international trade.

Bank Issues a Statement.

The bank, through Vice President W. S. Kies, made the following statement on the situation:

"The National City Bank has been called upon, within the past year, to mediate in many complaints and misunderstandings between customers in this country and customers in South America. There have been some instances where it seemed that the South American customer was not warranted in his complaint, either because he was looking for treatment exactly like that to which he had been accustomed, without being justified by definite agreement in thinking that the American exporters could make expensive changes in method, or because it was not plain that specified samples had not been followed in shipments. There have been some evident misunderstandings between both well-meaning sides to business disputes. But we are forced to say in justice to our Argentine customers that there has been enough evidence of inability, or direct neglect of business agreements, as shown in the bank's experience, to warrant giving very respectful attention to the protest of this important organization of Argentine business men.

"It will certainly be an unpalatable development in American business if this country finds as a result of its experience in this exchange for foreign trade that America has deserved the reputation of not fulfilling its obligations scrupulously in dealings with foreign customers.

"The National City Bank went into an expensive system of extension of facilities for American banking in foreign countries, in response to a strong appeal from American business men that the services of American banks were needed to build up the country's trade. It has found reason for justifying its faith that American business interests will find good dependable, paying markets abroad and that foreign merchants will deal honorably with us in trade relationships.

Business Laxity Seen Here.

"In by far the largest part of the trade complaints coming to the bank's notice it has been a case of applying to foreign business laxities of method that are tolerated among business men here on the excuse of reasonableness. We in this country do not think harshly of a man who goes after business so energetically that he gets more than he can handle and then expects customers whom he can't supply to make new arrangements. We do not insist that he shall fulfill every business engagement short of hard and fast contracts, even if at a loss. We are reasonable about cancellations by sellers and buyers both, because our business community has become accustomed to them, and facilities are such as to minimize inconvenience, and we trust them. But foreign trade must be conducted on the plane of scrupulous fulfillment of obligations, with the foreign customer's situation always in mind.

"That some American business houses, if even only a few, have failed to carry out plain obligations on the ground of expedience has been evident. Such practice is of great injury to the United States and its relations of every kind abroad. There is no excuse that can be made for it. We would be well if responsible associations of manufacturers, trade organizations, &c., could inaugurate some combined effort to reach the delinquents, whose practices injure the business interests of this country far out of proportion to their comparative number and importance in our business community."

Exporters in the United States are charged, among other things, with having shipped to South America goods much inferior to samples submitted, with having ignored plain specifications in order to work off unsalable stock, with raising the price of goods in transit and with failure to live up to their promises as to deliveries. The most general evil alleged is careless packing, causing great damage to goods en route.

ADVANCE IN STEEL PRICES.

Increased Cost of Bars, Plates, and Wire May Cut Production.

The advance of bar, plate, and wire prices have attracted more interest in the steel trade this week than any other development. The Iron Age says:

Manufacturing consumers of steel are facing smaller demand for their products, in view of high prices. Implement makers report a 25 per cent. falling off in their sales and possibly more. They contend that bars should be reduced rather than advanced. It is understood that recent contracts for bars for Europe provide that the full tonnage must be taken out of mill in bars, then in plates, shapes, or other products. A non-cancellation proviso has also been inserted in certain contracts with buyers at home. The greater part of the forgings and bars required for the large shell contracts recently placed with five important companies—amounting to nearly $100,000,000—has been bought, but Europe is still asking for steel for this year's delivery, which few mills are able to take on.

The Iron Trade Review says:

It is noteworthy that home users now are offering to pay prices which a few weeks ago were not interesting to them. There are various indications that the market is moving toward another general buying movement for requirements to the mid-year of 1917. Pig iron continues to display a slightly better tone, with a modest enlargement of domestic buying. Foreign demands for iron keep to a large volume.

TO DISTRIBUTE THE DYES.

Germans Reveal Extent of Deutschland's Cargo and Quote Prices.

Some of the secrecy which has surrounded the cargo of dyestuffs brought to this country by the German submarine Deutschland was dissipated yesterday when the Customs officials in this city received samples of the colors. Deputy George W. Wolf said the dyestuffs, which had been lying in what is known as "general order" in the custody of the Baltimore Customs officials, had been withdrawn by Schumacher & Co., the consignees, and formally entered at the Baltimore Custom House.

This action was understood here to mean that a distribution of the Deutschland's cargo among the six leading handlers of German dyes in this city would be made at once. Coincident with the development at Baltimore was the appearance of a circular letter sent out to the trade by the Badische Company, American representatives of the great Badische chemical firm in Germany, giving a summary of the dyes brought over by the undersea boat and the prices at which they would be offered to the trade.

This statement showed that the Deutschland brought 200 tons of highly concentrated colors, and not 750 tons as at first believed. Some of the concentrates, however, run as high as twelve times their normal strength.

Most of the colors listed by the Badische Company in its confidential letter to the trade are rare shades, or the rare colors from anthracene and alizarin, not yet made in this country. Customers will have to pay "war" prices for the colors. The cheapest color quoted is "indigo white, 80 per cent.," at $4.50 a pound, while the top price of $70 a pound is asked for indanthrene violet, listed as "R. R. extra powder, patented (12½ pounds equals 100 paste.)" One of the indanthrene blues has a selling price of $56 a pound.

As nearly as could be learned yesterday, the Deutschland's cargo will be apportioned among the following New York representatives of the German color manufacturers: Cassella Color Company, Gelgyter Meer Company, Farberke-Hoechst Company, Badische Company, Berlin Aniline Works, and Bayer & Co.

PAN AMERICA TRADE GROWS.

City Bank Statement Shows It Totaled $1,150,000,000 in Year.

The extent to which the European war has stimulated trade with Latin America was shown in a statement issued yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York. According to the bank's compilation, the commerce of the United States with Latin America was more than $1,000,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30 last. The term "Latin America" as used in the statement includes the twenty American republics lying south of the United States, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Mexico, the six republics of Central America, and the ten republics of South America.

The bank computed the fiscal year's commerce between the United States and Latin America to have a value of $1,150,000,000, compared with $768,000,000 under normal trade conditions in 1913. The present extraordinary trade was emphasized in the statement that, in 1906, commerce of this kind amounted to $763,000,000, while in 1900 its value was only $278,000,000.

Exports to the twenty republics in the fiscal year approximated $410,000,000, against $324,000,000 in 1913, $209,000,000 in 1906, and $111,000,000 in 1900. From this it appeared that American outward shipments practically had quadrupled since 1900. Imports from these countries were in 1916 about $750,000,000, against $442,000,000 in 1913, $294,000,000 in 1906, and $167,000,000 in 1900.

The trade with Cuba, Argentina, and Brazil showed the most striking gains. From Cuba the imports of bills were approximately $225,000,000, against a fourth about $31,000,000 in 1900, while exports to the island in 1916 ran close to $128,000,000. American shipments to the island in 1900 were but $26,000,000. From Argentina the imports of 1916 were approximately $110,000,000, against $8,000,000 in 1900, while exports to that country in the fiscal year recently ended reached $65,000,000, against $11,000,000 in 1900.

From Brazil the imports of 1916 were $133,000,000, against $58,000,000 in 1900, and exports thereto $41,000,000, compared with $11,000,000 in 1900. Exports to Mexico in the fiscal year amounted to $50,000,000, or $16,000,000 less than those of 1907. Mexican imports here in the fiscal year 1916 were set down at $100,000,000. In 1900 such imports had a value of $28,000,000.

Rock Island Notes Extended.

William A. Read & Co., it was announced yesterday, have arranged another extension of the $7,500,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral notes for six months from Aug. 16, 1916, at 6 per cent. These notes were dated Feb. 16, 1914, and matured two years later. They are secured by the deposit of $9,989,000 Rock Island first and refunding 4s, $1,780,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line first 4½s, and $1,965,000 Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana first 4½s, the security having a present market value in excess of $9,500,000. At maturity they were assumed by the receiver and extended for six months through William A. Read & Co., who now grant a second extension of the same length of time.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Twenty-nine corporations having aggregate capitalization of $2,998,000 were chartered today. They include:

Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., motor vehicles, parts, and accessories, 72,500 shares, 62,500 of which are of no par value, 10,000 of $100 each, carry on business with $1,312,500, (tax paid, $3,625); H. W. Smith, E. C. King, C. C. Bellows, Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills.

Enterprise Brewery, Inc., Esopus, brewing, distilling beers, ales, porters, whiskies, non-alcoholic beverages, $1,270,000; R. Gibson, P. Hinman, H. G. Friedmann, 211 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

The Wisconsin Exploration Corp., mining, quarrying, silver, gold, copper, coal oil, ores, metals, minerals, $150,000; J. J. Janssen, Jr., H. S. Perrigo, S. C. T. Dodd, 204 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Warren Textile Mills, Inc., $125,000; M. Blumberg, C. and H. B. Loewenstein, 44 East 23d St.

The Syracuse Candy Works, Inc., Syracuse, $25,000; W. H., G. J. and J. J. Moses, Syracuse.

Dale Mutual Service, Inc., Lackawanna, storage, marketing farm, orchard, dairy products, $25,000; L. G. Evans, F. A. Tucker, S. W. Scott, Buffalo.

Edward Bahrenburg Co., Inc., merchant, buying, selling fruits, produce, $20,000; C. R. Frazer, A. J. Lemkan, S. E. Hunter, 101 Murray St.

French Metal Label Mfg. Co., Inc., advertising matter, novelties, printing, $10,000; C. Weishaupt, M. J. Jost, W. Gunther, 1,944 President St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica Auto Garage, Inc., Queens, $10,000; L. Lowy, F. Miller, J. Levy, 277 Albany Av., Brooklyn.

Thames Lunch Co., Inc., restaurant, lunch room, dairy, cafe, lunch, $10,000; B. Drachenberg, Jr., Lieberman, M. Schneider, 1,436 46th St., Brooklyn.

Reo Cloak and Suit Company, Inc., ladies' apparel, agency, jobbing, commission, $7,000; T. Press, F. Dorf, S. Simon, 1,485 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

T. J. Mansfield Co., Inc., contracting, $5,000; M. A. Fuller, E. J. Kelly, T. J. Murphy, 616 West 176th St.

Charles W. Mahoney Agency, Inc., Brooklyn, agents, underwriters, brokers, $5,000; H. Honeyer, E. J. Duncan, C. W. Mahoney, 245 75th St., Brooklyn.

Luigi D'Onofrio & Co., Inc., confetti, candy, chocolates, pastry, $5,000; G. Aciemo, L. D'Onofrio, A. Greco, 1,754 60th St.

Martin Goodfriend Co., Inc., machinery, merchandise, personal property, patent rights, inventions, $5,000; C. M. Schroder, O. A. Martin, C. F. Goodfriend, 404 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Colonial Construction Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $5,000; I. Wolliston, B. W. and W. Goldberg, 299 Broadway.

J. H. Pennock & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, personal property, articles of trade and commerce, devices, machinery, $5,000; C. H. Humphreys, P. J. Schlenkar, J. P. Pennock, 182 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Monarch Storage and Warehouse Co., Inc., Buffalo, $5,000; C. A. Shisler, E. J. and G. W. Tucker, Buffalo.

The Netherlands American Trading Co., Inc., agency in connection with importations, exportations, $1,000; H. Kohn, S. Gross, S. De Loenw, 215 West 23d St.

Capital Increases: Evans Addressing Machine Co., Inc., Buffalo, $20,000 to $50,000; D. & C. Distributing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $300,000 to $2,500,000.

Capital reduction: The Adams Mining Machinery Co., Manhattan, $85,000 to $10,000.

WHEAT UP 11 CENTS IN EXCITED MARKET

Crop Report, Indicating Heavy Losses, Causes Almost a Panic in Chicago.

BEARS ARE BADLY PUNISHED

Big Foreign Buying Movement Has Much to Do with the Extreme Prices.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Heavy crop losses in the United States and Canada sent the wheat market today nearly straight skyward. At one time the ascent of prices amounted to 11¾ cents a bushel. Trading closed in a whirl of excitement, showing net gains of 10⅝ to 11⅝, with the September option at $1.44¼ to $1.44⅝ and with December at $1.48 to $1.42⅝.

Something of the strain involved and of the far reaching consequences may be realized from the fact that, according to the United States Government crop report, which was the principal causes of today's excitement, the domestic yield of wheat for 1916 will be 358,000,000 bushels smaller than the production last year. No such shortage had been foreseen by even the gloomiest prophets. Black rust spreading in Canada, and indicating that the crop there would be cut down 130,000,000 bushels from the 1915 total, made the situation still more acute. Canada and the United States have been furnishing six-sevenths of the world's breadstuff supplies to the countries that in the face of war difficulties have been able to import.

The biggest jump in prices today came right at the outset. Strenuous efforts to buy cleared the market at intervals almost completely out of offerings and forced the prices higher and higher until the May delivery had touched $1.53¾, a price just 13½c under the topmost level on record in the violent fluctuations of the first year of the European war.

Foreign buying on a high scale apparently had much to do with the extreme prices in the last hour of today's session. It was estimated that export business today totaled $1,500,000 bushels for immediate shipment, not including big purchases made of options on future deliveries. The late buying also seemed to make clear that many bearish speculators who had attempted to capitalize the chance of a downward immediate swing in prices were badly punished for the tactical error, and had promptly decided to accept heavy losses rather than to risk waiting for possibly better or worse fortune tomorrow.

Gossip of big individual profits gained by the sudden rise in the market were extremely indefinite. The best ground for guesses was the circumstance that since July 31 the principal options of wheat here have risen more than 23 cents a bushel.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 9.—Minneapolis September wheat showed an advance of over 6½ cents today from the previous close, on the Government crop report. The Minneapolis market for December wheat was up 10 cents a bushel.

The unfavorable crop report made public Tuesday afternoon brought about a sensational advance in wheat prices on the New York Produce Exchange. The Government report surprised traders who had discounted part of the damage reported from unofficial sources. There were also sharp advances in the corn quotations early in the session.

It is estimated that even with the carry over of 162,000,000 bushels of wheat from last year the United States will not have enough for domestic and foreign needs unless 100,000,000 bushels this year to meet Europe's demands. Of the last crops 290,000,000 bushels and in 1914 340,000,000 bushels were exported. The problem of supplying the countries at war is much more serious than at any time previous, but the situation as regards Europe's needs was reflected by a big advance in the Liverpool market.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Entered Prices on British Hosiery Held by Appraisers to be Low.

In a reappraisement made yesterday by Judge Howell, sitting as a reviewing officer for the Board of General Appraisers, it was decided that the local customs officials were justified in not accepting values put on hosiery by importers here. The goods were from J. & R. Morley, Nottingham, and included silk and wool socks, silk and wool hose, and misses' and children's hosiery of different kinds. Appraiser Sague held the goods to be below prevailing English market prices at the date of shipment, and raised values. The Collector took duty on the higher basis, the New York representatives of the Nottingham firm appealing for a review. Judge Howell, after hearing the evidence submitted by both sides, decided that the goods were properly dutiable at prices ranging from 1 to 3 shillings per dozen above the entered prices.

Robert J. Caldwell, Buffalo, objected to the action of the Collector in assessing duty on woolen cloth. The cloth was brought into this country by a citizen of the United States returning from a trip to Canada. Mr. Caldwell claimed free entry as personal effects, but the Collector took the regular 35 per cent. duty on woolen cloth. The Collector reported to the board that free entry was not allowed because it was not shown that the protestant did not travel to Canada especially to bring the cloth in, he having been there but one day. The protest was submitted on the official papers and without evidence. Judge Howell said in his decision that there was nothing upon which to base a finding, as facts stated in the protest cannot be taken to be true unless established by competent testimony. The claim was overruled, but without judicial approval of the reasons given by the Collector.

The Mesta Machine Company, New York, imported a large steel crankshaft in a knocked-down condition. It consisted of two comparatively short shafts, which were intended to be coupled together with a centring plate by the use of bolts and nuts. The centring plate, bolts and nuts came with the two shafts, the whole being treated by the Collector as an entirety. He levied duty at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The importers claimed that the bolts and nuts should have been separated from the other parts and held dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. under the specific provision in the tariff law for "bolts and nuts." Judge Fischer overruled the protest.

The American and European Forwarding Company, Inc., New York, protested the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. on curtains composed in chief value of silk and made in part of trimmings. The importers claimed lower rates, but none of the claims in the appraisers' opinions were applicable to the merchandise.

INDICTED IN FRAUD INQUIRY.

Lawyer Named in Five Charges by Jury Investigating Damage Claims.

Five additional indictments, two on a charge of attempted grand larceny and three on champerty, were returned yesterday by the Grand Jury which is investigating alleged accident damage claim swindlers against Benjamin Gunner, a lawyer of 261 Broadway, said to be head of a "ring" which has cost railroads and insurance companies many thousands of dollars.

The swindlers employed women "patients," whose duties, it is charged, were to fall and suffer "injuries" on street cars and in hallways of various apartment houses. Indictments against four other lawyers and several physicians are expected to follow today.

LAUD CHILD LABOR LAW.

Leaders of Movement Here Delighted by Act of Congress.

The news of the passage of the Child Labor act by Congress delighted New York advocates of protection for children, and the law as passed was everywhere commended yesterday as a strong, effective measure. Officials of the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East Twenty-second Street, who have been largely instrumental in keeping the measure before the public, despite the reverses it has met in past sessions of Congress, were deeply gratified with their newly-won success.

Miss Florence I. Taylor, Publication Secretary of the committee, made a statement yesterday in behalf of the organization. "We consider the measure thoroughly satisfactory, both in its scope and in the means for enforcing its provisions," said Miss Taylor.

Now that we have secured the Federal measure, we shall continue to fight for more powerful State legislation. There are certain classes of labor, such as night messenger work, which are under State jurisdiction, and we intend to fight for regulation of these during the coming year.

At present we are particularly interested for more rational between agriculture and school attendance. We have been conducting an investigation of conditions in the Colorado sugar beet fields, and an investigation of conditions on the Kentucky farms is under way. Another subject for inquiry is the habit acquired by certain classes of immigrants of going south to the gulf coast canneries in the Winter, and then gradually working their way north as the weather becomes warmer. They reach the Carolinas in the Spring, and Delaware and New Jersey with the berry and tomato seasons.

"Of course, their children are with them, and we want to find out whether these youngsters get any education at all. There are many such problems which will require regulation under State law. On the wisdom and statesmanship of the Federal law in itself, however, the leaders of the movement in Congress are greatly to be congratulated, and we believe the widespread improvement in the conditions of American children in factory districts will soon fully justify its passage."

Commission Houses Not Disturbed.

The announcement of the passage of the Child Labor bill by the Senate on Tuesday did not cause the comment in the local cotton goods trade yesterday that might have been expected in view of the opposition to the measure on the part of certain Southern interests. While members of firms that sell the products of Southern cotton mills would not go into details regarding the possible effects of the bill becoming a law it was said in one instance that child labor is not now the factor in Southern mills that it was ten or fifteen years ago. Another commission house executive asserted that in a recent trip through the mills represented by his firm the only child workers he saw were boys who worked around the spinning frames as "doffers." Their duties consist of taking bobbins off the frames as they fill up and getting them to the looms for weaving. In certain anti-Democratic quarters the efforts of the President to have the bill passed at this session of Congress was regarded as "an attempt to make political capital."

WOOL MARKET IS QUIET.

Firm Undertone Prevails, with an Upward Tendency.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market has been quiet for the last week, but a firm undertone prevails, with an upward tendency. It is anticipated that buyers will give big orders in the woolen goods market when they have prices where they want them. This will necessitate purchasing much wool on the part of manufacturers.

"The domestic clip will be needed more than ever. There is hardly any likelihood of obtaining wool from Australia for months to come. This puts the American trade very largely dependent on its own clip, and for this reason it is stated that high prices will have to be paid for it. Sales for the week were some 3,000,000 pounds, in the proportion of two to one for domestic and foreign wools respectively.

"The woolen goods market has improved somewhat, but buying is still of a rather conservative character, due to the high prices. There is no great supply of goods among manufacturers nor among buyers. Manufacturers predict that higher prices will prevail in the near future.

"The cotton goods market has shown more activity, and there is every indication that buyers need merchandise, and that the purchasing will continue to increase. The demand is large enough to keep mills sold ahead, and it is quite likely that today's quotation will be considered low inside of a number of months."

RUSH APPORTIONMENT SUIT.

Supreme Court Paves Way for Highest Tribunal to Act Quickly.

The Court of Appeals is expected to sit shortly in special session to pass on the suit brought by William L. Rathbone to set aside the legislative reapportionment of 1907, which he pressed to trial after the highest court had vacated the apportionment of 1916 and accordingly reinstated the districting of the State made in 1907.

This became apparent yesterday when counsel in the proceeding, after arguing the case before Supreme Court Justice Tierney, agreed that an order denying the petition to set aside the apportionment is to be signed at once in order that the case may be rushed to the highest court.

If the Court of Appeals follows the rule laid down in the 1916 proceeding, and sets aside the 1907 act because of the inequality of population in adjoining Senatorial districts in Brooklyn, the apportionment made in 1894 will have to be followed at the coming election unless Governor Whitman calls a special session of the Legislature to draw up a new act.

The argument before Justice Tierney was conducted by Frank K. Johnston for Mr. Rathbone, and Deputy Attorney General Lewis in behalf of the State officials named as defendants. Mr. Johnston said that while the cost of calling a special session of the Legislature would be $60,000, the work could be performed in ample time for the November elections. He pointed out that the act which was passed by a special session called by Governor Hughes to correct inequalities in the apportionment of 1906.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; light winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Scattered showers and thunder storms Thurs. and probably Fri.; light winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy, probably showers.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy and warmer; light winds. Fri.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. Fri. probably showers; moderate s. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. showers; moderate s. e. winds.

U. Mich.—Probably showers Thurs. and Fri.; moderate to fresh s. e. winds.

Okla. and W. Texas—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

La. and E. Texas—Thurs. and Fri., partly cloudy, probably showers near coast.

Ark.—Showers. Fri. partly cloudy.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. showers, followed by cooler.

Mo.—Fair Thurs., slightly warmer in e.; Fri. showers, followed by cooler.

Wis.—Partly cloudy Thurs., with showers in w. and n.; warmer in e.; Fri. showers and cooler.

Minn.—Showers Thurs., followed by cooler; Fri. partly cloudy, cooler in e.

Iowa—Partly cloudy and warm Thurs., followed by showers and cooler in afternoon or night; partly cloudy and warmer, probably showers in e.

N. Dak.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; Fri. fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; Fri. fair and somewhat warmer in n. and w.

Neb.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; Fri. probably fair; cooler in s. and warmer in n.

Kan.—Fair and warm Thurs., followed by unsettled and cooler and probably thunder showers Thur. night or Fri.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Re Cabuta.
Re Haritakis.
H. Ward Leonard, Inc
vs.
Maxwell Motor Sales Co.
Bump<Compagnie Generale Trans.
Rice<Crescent Sand & Gravel Co.
Monarch Aktien Tr Motor Ship Co.
Autoplano Co<Simplex Player Action Co.
Emerson<Hubbard.
Cent R R of N J<Steam tug Auburn.
Inventions Corp<Hobbs.
Autoplano Co<American Player Action Co.
Same<Story & Clark Piano Co. (2.)
Same<Am Player Action Co.
Re McKinnon.
Fed Forwarding Co<Luckenbach S S Co., Inc.
Embaso Sales Co<Lipsius.
Domestic Vacuum Cleaning Co<Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.
Nat Sweeper Co<same.
M. E. Wright<same.
Kemeihor<N Y Rys.
Chadeloid Chem Co<H. B. Chalmers (2.)
H. Ward Leonard, Inc
vs.
Maxwell Motor Sales Co.
Re Aisey.
Vidal<So Am Sec Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Holzrichter<Davis.
Le Perre (McQuaide)
Eckerson<Burch.
Klaw<Strasbourger.
Stein<Mollenhauer Sugar Ref Co.
Elin<Seaman, Jr.
Avery<Baum, (3.)
Nourse<Nourse.
Shiman<Karasinsky.
Bollog<Manney.
Pioneer Barber Towel Co<Bruny.
Hageman<Hageman.
Lippe<Lippe.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Monaud<Landers.
O'Neill<B. F. Keith's N Y Theatres.
Struthers<N Y Hospital.
Youngerman<Gruher.
Adler<Dolroczinski.
Helvitz<Balshofer.
Honercamp<Honercamp.
Vogel<Rosenberg.
Edwards<Cuneo Imp Co., (2.)
Lawton<Mooney.
Maurer<Windmarsh.
Feigl<Dailey.
Re Sinsheimer.
Meyer<H. B. Claflin Corp.
Todaro<Engl, (2.)
Carolina<Neurad.
Diseplo<Savignano.
Watkins<Watkins.
Marks<Mills.
Assoc Leather Purchasers, Inc<Harry S. Haupt, Inc, (2.)
Purcell<Urbach.
Locke<McAvoy.
Bernstein<Mayer.
CNY<L I Time Table Dist Co.
Scouras<Scouras.
Storm King Stone Co<Hans Conet Co, Inc
Schaeffle<Donlon.
Parker<May.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Re Frank.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Julia McGarr.
Mary Kinsella.
Paul Nagel.
Joseph E. Middle.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Falkenbach Mfg Co<Bimberg.
Fein<Weinstein.
Keller<Klug.
Beith & Reilly<Werner.
Smith<Williams.
Fuller<De Marinus.
Phillips<Schultze.
Sedikon<Traege.
Cohen<same.
Title Guar and Trust Co<St. John.
Thain<Duffy.
Reiter<Scher.
Solomon<Lerner.
Weitzel<Reingold.
The Travelers Ins Co<King (2.)
Vossnack<Vossnack.
Richards<Richards.
Re Ready Elev Co (The Monok Co.) (2)
Donohue<Feppard.
Maloon<Oberlander.
Scrancton<Scrancton.
Keim<I R T.
Neary<same.
V M Downing<same.
P G Downing<same.
Lord<same.
MacRea<same.
Cross<same.
Maxwell<same.
Hale<B H RR.
Bernstein<Borgenicht & Sons Co.
Cohn<Cohn (2.)
Mackintoch<Hudson & Man RR (2.)
Bopp<same (2.)
Brunner<Brunner.
Scranton & Leh Coal Co<Conrad Realty.
Barnes<Midland R Term Co.

PART I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 9:30 A. M.
CNY<Woodhaven Gas Light Co.
Slackman<Kaufman.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Edward Rielly.
Mary Bailey.
Valeria Gastiger.
Cornelius R Hood.
Hannah P Layng.
Administration of:
John Noon.
Accounting of:
Selina Cooke.
Sarah E Clark.
Joseph Wetterer.
William Maass.
Juliet Durand.
Lena Settig.
Christina B Suttmeier.
Estates of:
Mary Caulfield.
Nathan Rosenberg.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Jewish Congregation Buys West Eighty-eighth Street Plot for New Home—Private House Sales—Bible Institute Takes Title to Adjoining Plot—Suburban Buyers.

After several weeks of negotiations the Congregation of Bnai Jeshurun, which recently sold its synagogue on Madison Avenue adjoining the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street, has purchased for its new home a large plot on West Eighty-eighth Street. The property acquired includes the five residences at 257 to 265 West Eighty-eighth Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue. The respective sellers were: Sarah A. De Lacy of 257, Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum of 259 and 261, Emma P. Wright of 263 and Kate Payne of 265. They form a plot fronting 80 feet by 100.8.

The property was purchased by Herman Levy, President of the Bnai Jeshurun congregation, which was represented by Stroock & Stroock as attorneys. Maurice Runkle was the broker in the realty transaction. The consideration is said to have been about $180,000. Plans are being made to erect on the site a large synagogue.

The old building of the congregation on Madison Avenue has been vacant since its sale a few months ago. With its distinct Moorish type of architecture it has long been an interesting landmark on that thoroughfare, but it will soon be replaced for business uses.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

John Vesey sold to Henry W. Bull a four-story four-family house at 171 East Sixty-second Street, on a plot 24.6 by 102. The buyer will alter the house into a private dwelling. Harris & Vaughan were the brokers in the transaction.

James T. Nicoll, in connection with H. Weisaltock, sold 128 West 118th Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling. This property was recently acquired through foreclosure proceedings. It is an entire cash transaction.

The three brick dwellings at 9, 11 and 11½ East 129th Street, 50 by 64.10, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, have been sold for the estate of J. F. Aitken to an investor by D. H. Scully & Co.

Bible Institute Takes Title.

The National Bible Institute took title yesterday from Alice L. Thorne to the building at 212 West Thirty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 98.9, just west of Seventh Avenue. The consideration was $17,700. The property was purchased to enlarge the Institute which erected a new building about two years ago at 214 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Tenement Sales.

Moore & Wyckoff, in conjunction with Howard Hayes, sold for Theodore C. Zerega the four-story tenement house, 8 East 133d Street, to M. M. Hart for investment.

Buys City Leasehold on Bridge Street Property.

At the upset rental price of $1,800 a year, William B. Gottlieb purchased at public auction yesterday the city leasehold at 25 Bridge Street offered by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The property consists of a five-story building in a lot 24 by 65, between Whitehall and Broad Streets.

It was purchased by the city from Jefferson M. Levy in 1904 for $35,000. The lease has ten years to run with a renewal privilege for a similar term.

Bronx Sales.

Nicholas Serracino, President of the Morris-Van Buren Realty Company, has purchased the northeast corner of Morris Park Avenue and Van Buren Street, Bronx. The buyer is preparing plans for the erection of a garage on the property.

McLernon Bros. sold for Herbert F. Ingalls to a client the 28 by 95 foot plot on Fordham Road, 30 feet east of Loring Place.

Long Island.

Burton Thompson & Co. have sold a plot of about four lots at the corner of Queens Boulevard and Carolin Street, Long Island City, for Charles L. Wright. It has been held at $35,000. The purchaser will improve it immediately with apartments and stores.

The Red Star Towing Company has purchased through Thomas J. Smith fourteen lots at Powell's Cove, College Point, from W. E. Ormint and W. E. Spencer. The company intends to fill in part of the low land, erect a 500-foot dock out into the East River, and convert the property into a shipyard.

The Windsor Realty Company, Harvey B. Newins, President, has purchased sixty-six acres at the station at Brookhaven, fronting on the Merrick Road.

Westchester County.

Griffin, Prince & Ripley have sold for the estate of Amzi L. Barber three plots on the corner of Seneca and Sarnanac Streets, Ardsley, to L. A. Schnieder. The property adjoins the course of the Ardsley Golf Club.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold to Clarence W. Eisner, of White Plains, N. Y., a plot of ground on Walworth Avenue in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, immediately adjoining the house recently purchased by M. Vermilya. The purchaser will improve the plot with a residence at once.

Suburban Deals.

Nelson, Lee & Green, in conjunction with E. N. Rowley, sold the country estate of C. M. Hart, consisting of about three acres with manor house, garage and outbuilding, at Stamford, N. Y., to Charles Todd, of Westfield, N. J. The property was held at a price of $20,000. The transaction included the sale of a number of furnishings and clear lots at Bogota, N. J., which were given by Mr. Todd in part payment.

Lease Third Avenue Corner for Moving Picture Theatre Site.

As a site for a moving picture theatre the M. R. Holding Company, Max Rosenblatt, President, has leased from the Weed Estate 152 to 159 East Twenty-first Street and 260 and 264 Third Avenue. The property consists of a group of old-fashioned flats having a frontage of 50 feet on the avenue and 75 feet on the street. Leased for a term of twenty-one years.

Commercial Leases.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc., have leased for the New York Life Insurance Company the entire five-story and basement building, 29 Union Square and 22-28 East Sixteenth Street, southwest corner of Union Square, to B. Illfelder & Co., now located at 97-99 Bleecker Street, importers of dolls, toys and fancy goods, for a long term of years.

George R. Read & Co., in conjunction with Albert E. Ashforth, have leased the store at 16 East Twenty-third Street to Isidore Glantz for a restaurant.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Parker Realty Company of Newburg, N. Y., the three and four story buildings, 50 feet wide, at 534-36 West Twenty-eighth Street and 55 feet wide at 553-35 West Twenty-seventh Street, to the New York Studios, Inc. This property was formerly used by Henry W. Savage for theatrical scenery.

Porter & Co. have leased the store and basement at 414 West 125th Street to Kennedy & Klarer, dealers in engineers' supplies.

Manning & Trunk have leased for Rose Hedgrell of London, England, represented by J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., to Louise Colwell for a term of years, the four-story American basement dwelling at 1 West Thirty-ninth Street, which adjoins the Wendell property at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The tenant is at present located in Fortieth Street, in the property that is to be improved with a new sixteen-story building.

Charles B. Van Valen has leased the store at 75 John Street to Goldsmith Brothers, stationers; and additional space at 51-3 Maiden Lane to L. & C. Mayers.

R. H. Davis Place Leased.

George R. Read & Co., in conjunction with the Mount Kisco Estates, have rented the Richard Harding Davis place at Mount Kisco to a Mr. Hampton.

$1,000,000 Annex for Hotel McAlpin.

The Thompson Starrett Company has been awarded a contract for the construction of the annex to the Hotel McAlpin, to be built

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

46th St, 218 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.3; five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

By Joseph P. Day.

53d St, 341 West, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x81; three-story frame dwelling; Herman Feingold against Louis Schees et al.; J. M. Lipschitz, attorney; due, $776.44; taxes, &c., $187.84.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

135th St, 454 East, s s, 270 ft w of Brown Place, 16.6x100; five-story flat, Germania Life Insurance Co. against M. A. Mooney et al.; Dulon & R., attorneys; due, $12,940.39; taxes, &c., $513.47.

By Joseph & Co.

Elm Place, 2,483 w s, 216.4 ft n of 188th St, 86.2x106.7x irregular, five-story flat and vacant; A. A. Bradford, as trustee, against William S. Warren, Inc., et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; due, $34,185.70; taxes, &c., $839.98.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Home St, s s, 110.21 ft e of Union Av, for a one-story brick garage, 113.14x110.93; Ensign Improvement Co., Joseph A. Dansey, 391 East 149th St., President, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $29,832.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 104 ft n of 163d St, 75x187; Harby, Abrons & Mellus, Inc., against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx et als; December 6, 1915; ... $2,825.35

REAL ESTATE.

QUICK RETURNS

To real estate owner, buyer, investor, seller, trader, agent.

ARE ASSURED

if their field is the United States, because many readers monthly—the number grows like mustard seed—

ACTUALLY SELL

their properties by the intelligent and profitable use of the authoritative columns of

REALTY In Word & Picture

THE NATIONAL REALTY MAGAZINE WHICH ACTUALLY SELLS PROPERTY.

Address Advertising Manager, 776 Broad St, Newark, N. J., or Telephone Broad 780.

NOTE—Forms for September close Aug. 12; for October, on Sept. 9.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
FOR EVERY KIND OF MORTGAGE.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES
32 Nassau St. Tel. John 6094.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private Homes
WOODLAWN HEIGHTS.

Beautiful 9-room house with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 38x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot-water heat, open fireplace; within 8 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain. $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.

Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway
MARTHA AVE.,
Bet. 240th-241st St.
D. Houlihan, Owner, 2,880 Bainbridge Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FINE HOME

VERY LITTLE CASH AND $35 A MONTH PAYS EVERYTHING. 7 LARGE ROOMS, ENCLOSED PORCH, LAWN AND GARDEN; ONE-FAMILY BRICK, IN HEALTHFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION; 20 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, MANHATTAN. COME TODAY OR WRITE FOR PHOTOGRAPH.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
66th St. and 22d Av., Brooklyn.
Opp: 22d Av. Station Sea Beach Subway.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



The HOUSE—
Now being constructed, modern design, on magnificent plot 75x135 ft.; large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, 2 large pergola porches, roofs of which form bedroom balconies; 4 master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths with built-in porcelain tubs; 2 maids' rooms with bath; latest hot-water heating system, gas and electric lights throughout; garage to match house.

The LOCATION—
Private Residential Park, on LONG ISLAND SOUND at Mamaroneck, Westchester County; 40 MINUTES FROM THE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL, and 19 MILES by motor on the BOSTON POST ROAD. Beautiful community Club House, bathing beach, boat dock; unlimited land and water sports. Advantages equal those enjoyed by residents' wealthy Private Estates.

The PRICE—
$10,750, including House, Plot, Garage and perpetual privileges in Club House, bathing beach, boat dock, tennis courts, etc.

The TERMS—
Will accept small first payment and arrange balance on easy terms.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42nd St., N. Y.
Phone, Murray Hill 3498.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

OWNER MUST SELL

One of the finest country homes in Westchester. Italian villa, 14 rooms, 3 baths, sunken garden, 3-car garage, about an acre. Near station, facing New Bronx River Parkway. High, healthful elevation. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR RENT

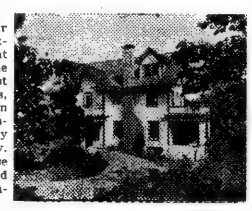
At COLONIAL HEIGHTS, attractive eight-room house, two baths; open fireplace, hot water heat; high elevation, shade; near station and schools. A. REIMER, Room 1,118 Tribune Building. Phone Beekman—4500.

FORFEITURE SALE

Sacrificing at $7,250

A small cash payment buys it. Balance can be arranged to remain on first mortgage if so desired.

Purchaser having forfeited large cash payments because of business reverses, forcing this home back on seller's hands, house must be sold at once, thus being sacrificed at a fraction of its real worth. Title guaranteed.



This fine, all-year country home with extensive grounds right near the shore of one of the largest, finest lakes in the mountains, near express station and convenient commuting distance to any part of New York City.

This unusual house has every facility and convenience for comfortable living; it contains 12 rooms and 2 baths. This house is substantially and honestly built; no such honest materials can be had at such a ridiculously low price. All sports are enjoyed here at their best. This house is convenient to fine country club, golf, etc.

This is an unheard-of bargain; house could not be built to-day for twice the price I am authorized to sell at, and is in first-class condition. The place is easily worth $12,000.

Address ATTORNEY, BOX H 130 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT COST TO QUICK BUYER

An exceptionally well constructed new cottage, 4 bedrooms, large sleeping porch, ample closet and storage room, large parlor and dining room, exceptionally easy to keep clean; all improvements; located in the beautiful village of Queens, healthiest spot in the vicinity of Greater New York. Save broker's commission, and communicate direct with builder, A. ABRAHAMSEN, Queens, L. I. Phone Hollis 6120-M.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

Are You Rested In the Morning?

If you are not, you are not fit to do the very work you are staying in the city to do. Live at NEPONSIT where a real rest under blankets every night in the year fits you to do your best at the office all day, every day. With its glorious beach, its surf, its bay, its tennis and other outdoor sports, and its well appointed Club House, NEPONSIT is a delightful year-round home, only 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn. Children "find themselves" at NEPONSIT; grown-ups revel in its completeness. Lots $550 up. Liberal terms. Ask for particulars at once. Phone Greeley 2741.

Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 509. 1 West 34th St. New York City.



$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME

Six rooms, all latest improvements, elegant bath, large open fireplace, gas, electric lights, steam heat, banisters, decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot, laid out in flower garden, shrubs and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

WATERFRONT FARM BARGAIN

Fine 145-acre farm, long frontage Long Island Sound; sandy beach, commanding bluffs, views; fertile soil; orchard; double highway frontage; $150 acre, worth double.

HARVEY B NEWINS,
Woolworth Building, New York.

$39 LOTS AT HUNTINGTON,

NEAR TROLLEY AND STATION. EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; SCHOOLS, STORES, CHURCHES; TITLES GUARANTEED. FREE TICKETS. $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY. B. FERRIS, 105 FLATBUSH AV., B'KLYN.

Bargain for Quick Sale

Modern 11-room house, splendid condition, fully equipped, four fireplaces, three baths; well kept grounds; fruit trees, etc. Price ridiculously low. Location Great Neck. Phone owner, Flushing 2209.

50 ACRE FARM, $150 ACRE.

Good land, comfortable house; barns, orchard; 60 miles out; easy terms; take nearby Lots as part payment; consider exchange village Home.
OWNER, BOX 234, HUNTINGTON, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



A Bargain, $7,000
Terms to Suit.
ITALIAN VILLA
OVERLOOKING THE WATER.
Picturesque Grounds, 100x130 ft. 49 Min. on Trains. Ex. Service.
Delightfully located on ridge commanding superb water views.
House of 9 rooms and 3 baths; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hard wood; all conveniences. Send for photographs.
R. F. BARNES, Suite 619, 170 B'way, N.Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

★ $175 CASH NOW ★
BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE



9 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect, write
BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

IDEAL HOME.
Price $5,500, Including Garage.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
THOMAS F. HAYES,
Room 316, 47 West 34th St.

Atlantic Highlands Water Front

PLOTS 50' x 100' AND LARGER. $250 up. 10% secure; 30% gets title. HOME BUILDING MADE EASY. Conveniences available; near boat. Two bargains: New Bungalow and House. Photos: Navesink Park Co., 280 B'way, City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

20 East 83d Street.
Rentals Reasonable.
Apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
Real Estate
46 Cedar Street Telephone 5700 John

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,
5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.
Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c. Will rent in part or entire.
Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
383 Madison Ave. Tel. 3513 Murray Hill

LOFTS WITH FINE LIGHT
7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
New Subway, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
Modern, well-kept building. 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
247-253 WEST 19TH ST.
To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 31 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or your own broker.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

50,000 SQ. FT.
418-426 WEST 25TH ST.
Store, Basement and 3 Floors.
Size, 125x98.9.
Modern Fireproof Building.
Complete Sprinkler System. Heavy floor-carrying capacity. Driveway and loading platform for four trucks inside building. Galleries for storage of stock. Perfect Light on Every Floor. Convenient to All Steamship Piers and Railroad Terminals.
Possession January 1st, 1917.
907 Broadway MEL HESS INC Cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy—6052.

STORE AND BASEMENT.
510-512 6TH AVE.
Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Penn. Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Supt. or own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 -5 ROOMS $810 to -6 $1200
All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.

75 Ft. Washington Av., Southwest Cor. 162d St.
Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class, residential section
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85
Open for inspection day and evening.
Telephone Audubon 7960.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
7 Rooms $1,500
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d
11 ROOMS
$2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

Kensington Court
555 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

A*—601 WEST 141ST STREET
Cor. Broadway—"GARNET HALL"
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Supt.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE. 5 Rooms, $50
Subway Express 96th. 6 Rooms, $65
All night elevator.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605-607 WEST 113TH STREET
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,450
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,550
Supt., or Joseph Atz, 30 Church St.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 125th.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $40

FB

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1414 MORNINGSIDE.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.
RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 66th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTS $1,500 TO $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263—Bryant.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room Duplex Apartments,
$2,200—$2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
5 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$780, $840 Yearly

2469 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms
$660 to $960. JOHN S. HEEP, 115 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

636 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 51st Street.
ONE APARTMENT
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(*Southwest corner 84th Street.*)

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

Renault Court
207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
7 and 8 rooms and bath;
moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Chemiot Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Hever Chambers
13 East 65th Street
Few Steps from Fifth Ave.
Most Fashionable Neighborhood in N. Y.
New Building. Ready for Occupancy.
Attractive Appartments of
2 and 3 Large Rooms and Bathroom
Suitable Small Families and Bachelors
Elevator, Day & Night Hall & Phone Service
Meals Served by Caterer on Premises
Apply owner's representative on premises

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms. $26-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

7 Washington Terrace, (186th St., half block west of Amsterdam.)—Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 11 rooms, baths, open plumbing, hardwood floors; newly decorated; $600 yearly. Caretaker No. 15, Ernst, 35 Nassau.

Country and city property, all kinds, for sale and rent; ask for particulars. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 W. 20th St.

162d, 350 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Plot, suitable for garage; 6,500 square feet; near Fort Lee Ferry; owner will subordinate. M. F., 152 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights, vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,850. $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Bldg., to 77th St.

See our ad. Sunday; easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

6-room cottage, near lake; garden, all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 N. Y. Times Downtown.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 3 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

This Mount Vernon place must positively be sold at once; stucco and stone, with red tile roof; 8 rooms and 2 sun parlors, 2 baths; exceptionally fine garage connected with house; beautiful lawn, trees, shrubs, flowers; refined surroundings; convenient to 2 railroads; free and clear; sold on very liberal terms; photo on application to sole selling agents, Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; 8 minutes from station; toward water front; improvements: sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station, restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $8,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—8 rooms and two baths; quarter acre; shade, garden; near church, school, and trolley; sale, $10,000; rent, $65. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HARTSDALE, on the hilltop; twelve-room shingle and stone house, three baths, sun room, sleeping porch; garage. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FREE!—Beautiful illustrated bird's-eye-view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium-priced homes and farms on very easy terms. AUER, Box 138 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 50x100; water, gas, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $150 cash; balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen, Box 141 Times Downtown.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds, near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. S., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small chicken farm with 6-room cottage, poultry house, vegetable patch, near station and town; easy terms. Schmidt, Box 127 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES.
30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,900 to $6,100.
QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

Long Beach, five lots, corner plot, Riverside Boulevard; sacrifice. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—45 minutes out on Long Island; 10 minutes' walk from station; new house, on unusually large lot; seven rooms and bath; combination electric light and gas; steam heat; large cellar and attic; price $4,700; on favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 769.

Handsome, nearly new 6-room house, every improvement, fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. OWNER, Box J 76 Times.

MURRAY HILL, FLUSHING,
219 MADISON AV.
Ten-room house, garage, all improvements; plot 50x128; two blocks from New York car and station. Owner, 116 West 45th St. Phone 3582 Bryant.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm 12½ acres, 2 miles from Ridgewood, N. J.; good level land in corn, oats, fruit, and berries; large frontage on macadam road running back to the Saddle River; Dutch stone house, 8 rooms and bath; convenient to Paterson and Ridgewood markets; reasonable price and terms. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y., Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J., Tel. 555.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 20,000 feet of land, flowers, fruit, vegetables, steam heat; Country Club two blocks away, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or Tel. Dumont 72.

Beautiful home; fine location; high, healthful; near trolley and train for up and downtown; 30 minutes out; large plot; garage, fine sleeping chambers, large veranda, and living room; exceptional value; rent $50 per month. L. G. Coorer, Leonia, N. J.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent, Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty St., New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—The old Lordship Park Farm House, near salt water, good bathing; four minutes' walk to trolley line. Write or call Joseph Rundecker, Bridgeport, Conn. Phone 3298-3.

Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

A client of ours will purchase income properties anywhere; must stand the closest investigation as to rents and expenses; will give in exchange 6 per cent. gold bonds; submit full particulars and arrange for appointment. Panna Realty Corporation, Times Building.

Wanted—House with five acres of garden land, within commuting distance of New York City. G 336 Times Downtown.

Particulars of your property for sale and rent; business and residential property. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 W. 20th St.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIRST AVENUE AND 96TH STREET,
Northeast Corner.
Plot 100 by 188 feet for sale or to lease for a term of years. Convenient to docks. Apply to THE CRIMMINS OPERATING COMPANY, Inc., 624 Madison Avenue, New York.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 43d.) Bryant 5788.

CORNER STORE and Basement.
14TH STREET AND 7TH AV.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
594 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

84TH ST., 140 WEST, Between Broadway and 7th Av., parlor floor front office, or store with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

140 West 84th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., 2d floor front; office with large windows. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

Private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower; light, airy, attractive appearing. Apply Public Stenographer's office, 55 Liberty St., Room 2,410.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 100 Broad St.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Have applicants for office, lofts; all parts city. List your vacancies with us. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 B'way.

Office or sample space for rent, McCutcheon Building, 5th Av. and 34th St. Apply Room 706.

40 stores and lofts, best locations, to rent. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW York County.—JULIUS H. PRESTON, Plaintiff, against ALICE NIGHTINGALE CASE PRESTON and JULIUS H. PRESTON, JR., Defendants.—Summons.—Action to Annul a Marriage.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 4th, 1916.

PAUL E. MEAD,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Post Office and Office Address, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Alice Nightingale Case Preston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable M. Warley Platzek, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of May, 1916, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1916.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1916.

PAUL E. MEAD,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. HAYNIE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at Alhambra Garage Co., 65-67 West 118th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a seven-passenger locomobile touring car, six cylinder, 48 horse power, self starting.

BENJAMIN SWARTZ, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 23,397.—IN THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. E. DEY & SONS CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against E. E. Dey & Sons Co., and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 9th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. D. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,086.

Notice is hereby given ABRAHAM RACHLIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,220.

Notice is hereby given that LOUIS M. REINACH, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The level of the barometer east of the Rocky Mountains is below 30 inches, except in New England and Florida, the greatest depression being over North Dakota, where a well-defined low is centred. The low over Southern New England Wednesday morning has passed off to sea. Showers have occurred in the Dakotas, Arkansas, and locally in the South.

High temperatures continue in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Northern Missouri. Elsewhere they are close to the seasonal average.

Generally fair weather is indicated for Northern districts east of the Mississippi Thursday and Friday except the upper lake region, where showers are probable Friday. Showery weather will also continue in the East Gulf States and Florida.

It will be somewhat warmer Friday in the upper lake region. In Atlantic Coast districts moderate temperatures will continue Thursday, with a slight rise in temperature on Friday.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northeast to north, with showery weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable, becoming north, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to west, fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

Southern New England—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

New Jersey—Generally fair Thursday and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and probably Friday, somewhat warmer Friday.

Eastern Pennsylvania; fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Friday.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.....67	73	4 P. M.....80		83
6 A. M.....66	74	8 P. M.....80		85
9 A. M.....69	79	9 P. M.....76		74
12 M.....76	82	11 P. M.....74		6[illegible]

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.73 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
2:30—150 W. 50 St.; Bradley Auto Supply Co. ..... Slight
11:10—240 Delancey St.; not given..... $25
P. M.
3:55—26 Rutgers St.; Samuel Margrum... Slight
4:10—B'way & 26 St.; D. E. Smith, contracting Co. $3,000
6:35—522 E. 81 St.; Ernest Betelhorst.. Slight
7:30—2,311 3 Av.; Yanes & Marentis.. Slight
7:35—228 Pearl St.; M. S. Arrue..... $2,000
7:50—13 W. 102 St.; —. Ketcelt..... Slight
8:10—86 Bond St.; Jacob Goldman.... Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 8 A. M. Aug. 15: Inspector J. J. Farrell, 9 I. D., police surgeon's certificate, at $1,750 a year; appointed Oct. 23, 1886.

Transfers and Assignments, 1 P. M. Aug. 10: Patrol. W. J. Cummings, 18 to 40; from 26 to prects. indicated; J. R. Ashworth, 143; J. P. Wind, 159; J. F. McGraw, 162; H. H. Jacobson, 172; Bicycle Patrol. T. H. Gillen, 143 to 170; M. Davey, 143 to 171; C. F. Mandt and J. E. Stevens, 153 to 167; J. McNaughton, 171 to 143.

From 167 to prects. indicated: H. W. Goodale, 172; C. M. East, 172; D. H. Anderson, 172; H. A. Lockwood, 172; F. Goehring, 172; E. Harboldt, 172; C. A. Stone, 174; J. F. Winkert, 174; C. W. Sheehan, 174; D. J. Sheehan, 174; C. Nash, 174; J. C. Garnar, 174.

From 170 to prects. indicated: J. G. Pittseau, 143; J. Cross, 172; T. A. A. Reilly, 172; J. Coleman, 172; F. S. Ehrgott, 172; J. Georg, 172. From 172 to prects. indicated: A. C. Rhodes, 153; E. Regelmann, 167; W. J. L. Duffy, 170; J. P. Donohue, 170; F. Johnson, 174; W. R. Leach, Jr., 153; C. J. Cavanagh, 167; F. Muus, 170; W. F. McCormack, 170; W. F. Denice, 174.

From 174 to 167: E. Bohmke, C. J. Dwyer, C. Jones, W. Stieger, T. A. Coughlin, T. Galligan, D. H. Neylon, H. Schmitt.

Probationary Patrol from prects. indicated to 28: M. Wall, 143; P. L. Roewer, 102; F. A. Myers, 159; P. Schwartz, 172.

On their own application, 4 P. M., Aug. 10: C. J. O'Connell, 26 to 149; R. H. Kuntze, 149 to 26; W. F. Keller, 159 to 274, to bicycle duty. Fred J. Radlein, 274 to 159, assign. to bicycle duty discontd.

Temporary assignments: Capt. J. A. Conboy, commanding 16 In. Dist., to command 8 In. Dist., in addition to his own, noon, Aug. 13, to 8 A. M., Aug. 20.

C. C. Wash. Traf. Div., Sub-Div. D, to 2 In. Dist., 60 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 10.

To 6 In. Dist. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 13: J. Gorman, 13; T. Collins, 30; F. J. Oberle, 168; C. Lang, 167; E. Gross, 30; J. J. O'Neill, 68; C. Boldeman, 164; J. J. Duffy, 172.

Leave of absence, (with full pay): Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 8 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 10, to be deducted from vacation.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. S. E. De Witt, 13, 7:10 P. M., July 26, to 12 P. M., Aug. 2; G. W. Ruppert, 16, 12:30 P. M., Aug. 1, during disability; E. Schaefer, 17, 3:15 P. M., July 2, to noon, July 27; W. S. Burden, 13, 9:45 A. M., June 30, to noon, July 24; F. Hardcastle, 28, (deceased,) 7:45 P. M., Feb. 29, to 7:45 P. M., Aug. 1; M. A. Early, 83, 8 P. M., June 25 to 12 P. M., July 18; J. Butler, 87, 7:20 A. M., Aug. 1, during disability; C. Nash, 65, 1 A. M., Aug. 1, during disability; E. F. Doyle, 66, 11:40 A. M., July 25, during disability; W. Shea, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. A, 10:30 A. M., Aug. 1, during disability; M. P. McLaughlin, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. E, 2:35 P. M., Aug. 8, 1916, to noon, Aug. 5.

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire. 1st gr. M. J. McNamara, Jr., H. & L. 101, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Ununiformed Fire. C. White, Eng. 16, having passed his probationary period of three months satisfactorily, has been appointed a fourth-grade fireman, at $1,000 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 11.

W. F. Hourigan has been appointed an ununiformed fireman for a probationary period of three months at the rate of $1,000 a year, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 10, and has been assigned to Eng. 12.

Special leaves: Engr. of Steamer J. M. Bredemeyer, Eng. 53, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; Fire. 1st gr. J. P. Burns, Eng. 33, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Fire. 2d gr. J. J. Boertlein, Jr., Eng. 35, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 13.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for cable-tester will be received until 4 P. M. on Aug. 22. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Technical, 4; experience, 4; practical test, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to locate breaks and test for electrolysis of cables, and to make acceptance tests on and inspection of wires and cables, underground conduits, manhole accessories, fire house and public building wiring for alarm systems and fire house equipment. There are no vacancies at present. Six appointments will probably be made in the near future.

United States.

The commission announces for September 6 an examination for tabulating mechanician, for males only, to fill four vacancies at $1,200 a year, in the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have served an apprenticeship or the equivalent as machinists, and that they have had at least one year's experience in the construction and maintenance of tabulating machines. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—DEPARTMENT of Health.—In the matter of the proposed garbage disposal plant of the City of New York to be erected in the County of Richmond. Notice of public hearing.

The Governor of the State of New York, pursuant to Section 6 of the Public Health Law and upon presentment of the Grand Jury of Richmond County setting forth that the erection of a garbage disposal plant within the county of the State of New York for the disposal of garbage and refuse of the City of New York will constitute a serious menace to the security of life and health in that locality and after consideration of the arguments presented at the hearing held at Albany July 13th, 1916, and the papers before him in the matter, having directed the State Commissioner of Health on July 15th, 1916, to make a complete and thorough examination and a report to him of the entire subject:—

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held in the matter by the State Commissioner of Health on the 17th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Borough Hall, New Brighton, County of Richmond.

HERMANN M. BIGGS,
State Commissioner of Health.
Dated, Albany, N. Y., August 9th, 1916.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—1st Lt. W. A. Pendleton, Jr., Ord. Dept., detailed as Capt. in the Ord. Dept.

1st Lt. R. P. Glassburn, C. A. C., report to Lt. Col. G. L. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of an examining board, Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Capt. L. M. Purcell, Inf., detailed to Q. M. C., Aug. 24, Fort Bliss, Texas, relieving Capt. A. P. Watts, Q. M. C. Capt. Purcell will report by letter to the Commanding General, Southern Dept.

Maj. F. K. Ferguson, C. A. C., relieved assignment Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, Dec. 2; to United States on first transport after that date, and upon arrival at San Francisco report to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Capt. F. L. J. Parker, General Staff, detailed member of an examining board at Ft. Myer, Va., during temporary absence of Capt. A. Miller, 2d Cav., for examination of Captains and 1st Lts. for transfer to the Cav.

2d Lt. A. M. Prentiss, C. A. C., detailed as 1st Lt. in the Ord. Dept.

2d Lt. L. B. Bender, Cav., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Capt. J. C. Rhea, 8th Cav., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A.

Resignations accepted: 1st Lt. N. C. Buckham, 2d Inf., during May, Guard, and 1st Lt. C. A. Baldwin, 3d Inf., Ind. Nat. Guard.

1st Lt. F. E. Jenkins, M. R. C., honorably discharged.

2d Lt. W. H. Jones, Jr., 12th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

The commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, or one of his commissioned assistants, will make not to exceed four visits prior to Oct. 1 to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on business pertaining to operations of the Ord. Dept.

Orders of Aug. 2 relating to Lt. Col. C. C. Ballou, 24th Inf., amended to direct him to proceed to Washington, D. C., via Presidio of San Francisco.

Orders of Aug. 3 amended as follows: 2d Lt. C. Krayenbuhl, Cav., will report to Lt. Col. G. L. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of an examining board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders of Aug. 3 relating to Capt. J. E. Stephens, 3d F. A., revoked.

Orders of July 27 relating to Capt. C. King, 7th Inf., revoked.

Resignation of 1st Lt. A. Von Kleist, 74th Inf., N. Y. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

The following officers are relieved from duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., and will proceed to Columbus, N. M., and report to commanding officer, 1st Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, for duty: 2d Lts. F. G. Heffernan, 5th Cav.; G. H. Brett, 2d Cav.; G. E. A. Rainburg, 8th Cav.; C. McDonnell, 11th Cav.; J. W. Butts, 3d Cav.; S. H. Wheeler, 25th Inf.

2d Lt. W. E. Larned, 5th Inf., will report to Lt. Col. G. L. R. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of an examining board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders of July 15 amended to direct Capt. H. R. Richmond, 8th Cav., to return to Ft. Riley, Kan., after each visit.

2d Lt. L. E. Underhill, 16th Inf., to West Point, N. Y., and report Aug. 24 to the Supt. U. S. Military Academy for duty.

Orders of June 6 amended to direct Capt. G. V. Packer, 3d Inf., to remain on duty in connection with camps of instruction for the organized militia in the Eastern Dept. until Aug. 31.

Orders of Aug. 4 amended to direct the boards therein appointed to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the M. C. of the army instead of the M. R. C.

Capt. E. Dworak, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Q. M. to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and report to commanding Gen., Southern Dept., for duty.

The following named officers will report to Lt. Col. W. Lassiter, 23 F. A., President of an examining board at Camp Stotzenburg, P. I., for examination for transfer to F. A.: Capt. D. C. McDonald, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. J. M. Austin, C. A. C., 2d Lt. L. Preston, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. W. J. McCaughey, 13th Inf.; 1st Lt. G. F. N. Dailey, 13th Inf.; 2d Lt. J. M. McDowell, 8th Inf.

1st Lt. S. J. Sutherland, Inf., relieved further duty New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, Durham, N. H., and will join 26th Inf.

Orders of July 18 relating to 2d Lt. V. V. Taylor, 11th Cav., revoked.

The following named officers are detailed to enter next class at Army Staff College and will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report not later than Sept. 15 to the Commandant, Army Service Schools: Maj. W. T. Hannum, Corps of Engrs.; Capts. D. C. Jones, E. L. Daley, L. H. Watkins, Corps of Engrs.; R. C. Foy, 3d Cav.; J. S. Parker, 4th Cav.; J. R. McAndrews, 6th Cav.; J. M. Morgan, 12th Cav.; C. A. Bach, 14th Cav.; O. Hone, C. A. C.; F. C. Bolles, 21 Inf.; I. C. Welborne, 9th Inf.; E. A. Myer, 11th Inf.; S. A. White, 12th Inf.; P. L. Miles, 14th Inf.; C. M. Bundel, 16th Inf.; R. E. Longan, 25th Inf.; Majs. M. S. Jarvis, 3d Inf.; W. D. Davis, 5th Inf.; W. J. Lutz, 9th Inf.

The following named officers are detailed to enter the next class, Army School of the Line, and will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report not later than Sept. 15 to the Commandant, Army Service Schools, for duty: Capts. H. B. Crosby, 1st Cav.; G. T. Bowman, 6th Cav.; C. H. Boice, 7th Cav.; J. A. Wagner, 8th Cav.; A. E. Kennington, 10th Cav.; F. G. Turner, 13th Cav.; E. C. Wells, 14th Cav.; P. D. Glassford, 1st F. A.; C. M. Bunker, 3d F. A.; W. E. Dunn, F. A.; M. S. Battle, C. A. C.; H. C. Barnes, C. A. C.; J. Randolph, 2d Inf.; L. J. Burleigh, Inf.; L. P. Butler, 4th Inf.; W. T. Wyman, Inf.; P. M. Shaffer, 6th Inf.; L. W. Caffey, 7th Inf.; C. A. Lewis, Inf.; W. J. O'Loughlin, Inf.; A. H. Martin, 14th Inf.; J. W. Wright, 17th Inf.; R. C. Hand, 18th Inf.; L. B. Simonds, 20th Inf.; R. S. Knox, 21st Inf.; S. Bonnaffon, 22d Inf.; W. S. Sinclair, 23d Inf.; G. Sturtevant, 24th Inf.; W. S. McBroom, 28th Inf.; L. C. Grieves, Inf.; O. K. Talley, Inf.; Majs. S. V. Ham, 12th Inf.; E. C. Carey, 16th Inf.

The following-named officers are detailed to enter Mounted Service School, to take second-year course, and will proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., and report Sept. 25 to the Commanding Officer: 1st Lts. Brown, Jr., 1st Cav.; Capt. C. G. Harvey, 2d Cav., 1st Lt. E. V. Sumner, Jr., 2d Cav.; Capt. P. W. Corbuiser, 3d Cav.; Capt. W. J. Scott, 6th Cav.; 1st Lt. J. A. Mars, 6th Cav.; 1st Lt. A. E. Wilbourn, 12th Cav.; 1st Lt. J. R. Brabson, 3d F. A.; 1st Lt. W. Booker, 5th F. A.; 2d Lt. K. C. Greenwald, 5th F. A.

Orders of July 22 relating to Capt. W. A. Covington, C. A. C., revoked.

Assignments of General Officers: Maj. Gen. A. L. Mills, continue present duties as Chief of Militia Bureau; Brig. Gen. C. G. Morton, to command the Seventh Brigade, Douglas, Ariz.; Brig. Gen. G. A. Dodd, to command Second Cavalry Brigade; Brig. Gen. G. Adams, to command the Fifth and Eighth, F. A., Ft. Bliss, Tex., constituting a temporary F. A. brigade; Brig. Gen. E. H. Plummer, to command the Fourth Brigade; Brig. Gen. C. P. Townsley, to command the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, and upon expiration of present leave will join his command; Brig. Gen. Plummer will report to Commanding Gen., Southern Dept., for assignment to station; Brig. Gens. Marton, Dodd, and Adams will join their commands.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. V. Strong, 6th Cav., 2 months; Lt. Col. W. F. Martin, General Staff Corps, 10 days; 2d Lt. R. E. Jones, 18th Inf., 1 month and 15 days upon relief from duty in the Philippine Dept.

Navy.

Capt. W. L. Rodgers, detached from General Board, Navy Dept., to Commander, Atlantic Fleet, Aug. 14.

Commander C. Palmer, detached from Chief of Staff, Second in Command, Atlantic Fleet, to Bureau of Navigation.

Lt. Commander C. W. Cole, detached from Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., to Rhode Island as Executive Officer.

Lt. A. J. James, from the Bushnell, to Navigator of the New Hampshire.

Lt. W. F. Callaway, from the Ozark to the G-4.

Pay Clerk J. F. Flynn, warranted from July 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Illinois at Hampton Roads, Jason at Cristobal, Marietta at Boston, Neptune at Monte Christi, Pittsburgh at Manzanillo, Stewart at La Paz.

Sailed—Duncan from Boston to sea, E-1 from New York for Newport, Jupiter from Sewalls Point for Newport, Missouri from Provincetown for Hampton Roads, Stewart from Salina Cruz for Guaymas, Ohio and Wisconsin from Provincetown for Hampton Roads.

The L-9 was placed in commission at navy yard, Boston, Aug. 4.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Gabriel R. Mason, Wallace L. Cremin, and John J. Loftus were yesterday appointed Principals of elementary schools. Miss Stein said that he had investigated charges made against Mr. Mason, and had found them unfounded.

On motion of Ernest F. Ellert the nomination of Principals of evening elementary schools for 1916-17 was referred back to the Committee on Special Schools. He said that injustice in the nomination had been done to teacheres who had served for years with ability in the evening schools.

A special meeting of the Board of Education will be held at 8 P. M. on Aug. 21 to act upon contracts made by the Committee on Buildings.

Joseph A. McDonough was appointed yesterday for a temporary period as an Inspector of fuel in the supplies department of the Board of Education.

Leave of absence without pay for two months has been granted to Mary W. McWilliam, an attendance officer.

Albert Shiels, Director of Reference and Research, yesterday submitted his resignation, to take affect Sept. 1, when he will become Superintendent of Schools at Los Angeles, Cal. He has been in the city's school service twenty-six years.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large, single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool room, private bath; small rooms; board. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9708.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excel'ent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.- Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

73D, 260 WEST.—To save money, secure large double cool front room in newly furnished house, with board, kind you long for, not tire of, at a cost less than you pay for rooms alone at hotels; twin brass, box-spring beds, hair mattresses; parlor dining room; separate tables; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited; table guests solicited; $5 and $6 weekly.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; parlor dining room; Southern trade solicited.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table boarders; Summer rates.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

84TH, 87 WEST. — First-class accommodations; adults; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine; references; reasonable rates.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 5811.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Superior accommodation; reasonable; couple and one gentleman. Chaurant.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding-house rates.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; board optional; reference.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Double and single room; opposite tennis court; good board.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large and small well furnished rooms; running water, electric lights; home table; refined surroundings. Audubon 4678.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.
78D, 142 WEST.—Finest French cooking in city; those appreciating real good dinner come and try.

WEST END AV., 279, corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room; also single room; singly or en suite.

Brooklyn.

Pierrepont St., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159 W.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

84TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, $6; another $4; electricity; telephone.

53D, 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small room, bath; references; moderate; phone Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11th, 35 West.—To let, two room suite; also small and large rooms, nicely furnished; private bath, telephone.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class; references; bachelors.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; beautiful large room with private bath.

71ST, 206 WEST, (subway.)—Medium rooms, lavatories; parlor floor for music, dancing.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath. Southern exposure, telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; board; near Riverside.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

116 WEST 76TH ST.
Large and small; also elegant music studio; good hot water supply.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms, continuous hot water; also physician's office; reference.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small homelike rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, cool rooms; private house; Summer rates.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms, $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, or suite; also [illegible]

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

84TH, 81 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every conceivable accommodation; tray breakfast.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable; running water, lights; cool; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, bath, electricity; southern exposure. Schuyler 9854.

90TH, 58 WEST.—In beautifully furnished house, room with private bath; also single; gentlemen preferred; reference. Barry.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Large, small desirable rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; gentlemen; references.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

WEST END AV., 986.—Beautiful front room; closet, lavatory, elevator. Mack.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, single or en suite; private bath, electricity; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

RESPECTABLE, refined, business woman wants furnished room, bath, and kitchenette or kitchen privilege, with private, refined family, east above 110th St., Broadway, Grand Central references. J 156 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SECOND HAND BARGAINS.
We must move all second-hand cars to make room for new models. These include Pierce-Arrow, National, Chalmers, Paige, Reo, Thomas, Overland and other makes of cars. No reasonable offers will be refused. CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 B'way.

CHALMERS MASTER 6, $575.
Owner is compelled to sell 7-passenger touring car, cost $2,400, used 10 months; has electric self-starter and electric lights; can be seen and demonstrated at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

Studebaker, 3 passenger roadster, 1917 model; only run 2,300 miles; electric lights, self-starter, demountable rims, extra tire; in perfect condition; sell reasonable. Real Estate, 128 W. Fordham Road, Bronx.

PEERLESS — EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Private owner must sell Peerless 6-48 seven-passenger touring automobile regardless of cost; mechanically perfect; fully equipped, including Gray-Davis starter, light, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, Phone Astoria 2385.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250.
Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Mercer 1915 touring, 22-70; run less than 5,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, Bargain.
Winton 1915, Light 6 Touring.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter, Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

Mack truck, one ton, for sale; in service 3 years and 9 months; panel body; 106 inches long; good condition. Callan's, 3d Av. and 121st St.

OVERLAND LIGHT FIVE-PASSENGER.
Only used 3 months; electric starting and lighting system; many extras; $450. 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

National roadster, run 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, slip covers, extra seat; $800. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

CHEVROLET. — Slightly used (Amesbury) roadster; Houk wire wheels; $550; cost $1,200. Owner, 172 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 7818 Main.

Pierce-Arrow 1912 touring; full equipment; excellent condition; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Stutz 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; price, $1,850. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Overland 1915, five-passenger touring car; first-class condition. White Plains Motor Co., 48 S. Lexington Av., White Plains, N. Y.

CADILLAC, 1915, eight-cylinder touring, like new. Olympic Garage, 127th St., cor. Broadway.

Studebaker.—Owner going abroad, will sell his brand-new roadster; perfect condition; demonstration any time. J 176 Times.

Mitchell, 7-passenger touring; late model; splendid condition; great bargain; $450; see that car. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Cadillac 1913, five-passenger touring car; first-class condition; bargain. L. A. Setzler; phone White Plains 8000.

Chandler Six, 1915, five-passenger touring; excellent condition. R. W. Ennever; phone White Plains 8000.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

Packard, 1916, twin six touring car; also phaeton bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Mercer, late 1914 model, in perfect condition; run 9,000 miles. Riordan, 583 Park Av.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

TRUCK.—Brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month; reasonable; excellent services; owner drives. 8176 Lenox.

Packard—Beautiful 1915 7-passenger for hire by month. Riverside 3611. Johnson.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 886 Madison.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Used touring and closed bodies. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

10,000 tires and tubes; fresh, new goods, best makes; save 20% to 60%. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,761 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

I wish to purchase a high-grade limousine car, 1915 or 1916 model. Please reply by mail, giving make of body and engine number, with lowest price. J 158 Times.

Motor Boats Wanted.

Small, fast motor boat wanted to rent for week trip. Write Hudson-Comedy Theatre, or phone Bryant 4928.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 502 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ART NEEDLEWORK manufacturer wants experienced party to take charge; confidential. Address G 539 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.
Large insurance corporation requires the services of several assistant bookkeepers; moderate salary to start; not under 20 years nor over 25 years of age. Address "H. J.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

BILLING CLERK.—Large electrical corporation requires billing clerk who can operate Remington Monarch machine; state salary required. M 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; must know typewriting; accurate and good at details; good chance for advancement; references and bond required; state experience, salary expected. J 193 Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.

Employment Department,
Employers' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY IMPROVERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of work need apply.

Employment Department,
Employers' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY APPRENTICES,
Paid while learning.

Employment Department,
Employers' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BUYER AND MANAGER CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT; CITY 50,000 POPULATION; SIX HOURS FROM NEW YORK; ONLY THOSE WITH SUCCESSFUL RECORD AND ABILITY TO MAKE GOOD CONSIDERED. APPLY THURSDAY, 2 P. M. J. NEW & CO., 384 4TH AV.

COMPLAINT TRACER. — Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several young women that have had department store experience in tracing and adjusting complaints. Apply to Superintendent.

DICTAPHONE DEPARTMENT HEAD.—One capable of handling 20 operators and typists; an exceptional opportunity with a first-class publishing company for a capable executive; state experience and telephone number. B 21 Times.

GIRL, speaking French; telephone office work. Address, own handwriting, M 25 Times.

HEWLETT ROBIN CO.,
417 5TH AV.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF MILLINERY MAKERS AND IMPROVERS. APPLY.

MODEL WANTED, acquainted with the cloak and suit trade, to sell styles; commission basis and drawing account; wonderful opportunity. Up-to-Date Model Co., 4 West 22d St.

OPERATORS.—EXPERIENCED ON GYMNASIUM SUITS, BLOOMERS, AND MIDDY BLOUSES; GOOD PAY; STEADY WORK. APPLY A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 6TH AV. AND PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A rare opportunity is open with a well-known advertising agency for a private secretary and personal assistant for one of the members of the firm; advertising agency experience preferred, although not essential; give full particulars first letter; will be treated in confidence. Box B 24 Times.

SALESWOMEN
for
Infants' Wear
Wanted at Wanamaker's.
Only those with experience in high grade shops need apply. Apply Employment Office, Fourth Floor, Old Building.

SALESWOMAN. — CAPABLE, ENERGETIC WOMAN WANTED ON SPLENDID PROPOSITION OFFERING OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION WITH ADVANCES. J 59 TIMES.

SKETCH ARTIST.—Good chance for advancement; state references and salary. B 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, FIRST CLASS, WANTED FOR STENOGRAPHIC AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK; MUST BE GOOD AT FIG

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't Forget

Just as you specify the brand of your favorite cigar or cigarette

—be sure of the quality of your next rickey or cocktail.

Specify the gin to be used.

Don't forget to say El-Bart Dry Gin.

Don't forget that it was the first English dry gin distilled in America—and is still the first in quality.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

WON'T CLOSE MILK DEPOTS.

Nathan Straus Yields to Plea of Mothers in Brooklyn Districts.

Nathan Straus has been induced by many mothers in Williamsburg and Brownsville to maintain permanently the emergency milk depots that he opened in those districts a month ago.

The original purpose was to supply free milk for the children of the locked-out garment makers. Mr. Straus undertaking to feed a thousand babies a day from his pasteurized milk depots in Manhattan, besides supplying the strikers' babies in Brownsville and Williamsburg. This necessity has largely passed, and it was announced Monday that the distribution of free milk would cease on Saturday.

Mothers in the two Brooklyn districts flocked to the stations, however, and wrote letters begging that the two emergency stations be made permanent parts of Mr. Straus's work, so today he wired instructions to his Superintendent to continue the depots at 282 Riverdale Avenue, Brownsville, and 469 Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg.

If the demand warrants it, these stations will be made permanent. At these depots pasteurized modified milk will be supplied in nursing bottles at less than cost.

MITCHEL AT PLATTSBURG.

Dowling Is Acting Mayor and Works in Shirt Sleeves.

With the railway strike situation cleared up Mayor Mitchel left for Plattsburg yesterday to spend his vacation at the military training camp. He will not return to the City Hall until after Labor Day, Sept. 4. During his absence Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, will be Acting Mayor. Scarcely had Mr. Mitchel left when President Dowling was on the job in the Mayor's office with his coat off and his shirt sleeves rolled up.

"What has the Mayor to say today?" he was asked.

"If actions mean anything, it looks as if I am very busy," was the response.

The Acting Mayor's first official act was to write a letter to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, acknowledging the receipt of the credentials from H. Spakler, the new Consul General from the Netherlands to New York.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Dixie Weave Suits Reduced

$11.50

for any $12.50, $13.50 or $15 Dixie Weave Coat and Trousers.

$15

for any $16.50, $18 or $20 Dixie Weave Coat and Trousers.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

The Successful Treatment of Constipation by Internal Lubrication was originated in America by

USOLINE

The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil

At Your Druggist's Full Pint 50 Cents

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL

Try It and Be Convinced!

11 OVERCOME; 2 DIE, AS HEAT DECLINES

Highest Temperature of Day 85 Degrees, Registered at 6 in Evening.

A NEW HOT WAVE COMING

Forecaster Predicts That New York City Will Be Sweltering Again by Tomorrow.

It was warm yesterday but so much cooler, in comparison with the two preceding days, as to be a real relief. At 8 o'clock in the morning the temperature was 77 degrees and the humidity, 74. At 10 o'clock last night the temperature was 71 and the humidity 80 degrees. The hottest period of the day was at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the mercury stood at 85 degrees. The weather forecaster predicted no change until tomorrow, when another torrid spell is expected.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock last night, rain began to fall, but it was neither heavy nor violent. The winds ranged between northeast and northwest and traveled at about seventeen miles an hour.

Two died during the day and many were prostrated. A list of heat cases reported by the police follows:

The Dead.

HALNAT, WILLIAM, 25 years old, 315 East 174th Street; overcome in the afternoon on the sidewalk in front of 111 East Twenty-eighth Street. Died in Bellevue Hospital.

PEIL, GEORGE, a driver, 28 years old, 418 East Eighty-ninth Street; overcome at Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. Died in Bellevue Hospital.

Prostrations.

BAUN, ANDREW, driver, 45 years old, 656 Tenth Avenue, overcome at Old Slip; taken home.

BUSCHLINE, HOWARD, salesman, 41 years old, 536 North Vine Street, Hazleton, Penn., overcome at 120 Broadway; to Hudson Street Hospital.

CLARKE, GEORGE, 37 years old, employed on Hart's Island as a clerk, prostrated at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue; taken to Lolyellth Hospital.

FOUGHEY, RAPHAEL, laborer, 41 years old, 578 Teasdale Place, the Bronx, collapsed at 207th Street and Jerome Avenue, treated and taken home.

HELLER, JOHN, 20 years old, 75 Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City, overcome at 79 John Street; to Volunteer Hospital.

HOROWITZ, ROSE, 60 years old, 253 East Broadway; overcome at 2,306 Third Avenue; to the Harlem Hospital.

McGOWAN, IRENE, 32 years old, 19 East Sixty-first Street; overcome at Columbus Circle; to Roosevelt Hospital.

MULHEARN, PETER, watchman, 51 years old, 366 West 127th Street; treated at 137th Street and North River and taken home.

O'ROURKE, MICHAEL, 27 years old, 85 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue; treated and sent home.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, clerk, 24 years old, 854 Hancock Street, Brooklyn; attended at Old Slip Police Station and sent home.

SMITH, HENRY, 46 years old, 73 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn; stricken in railroad yards, New Haven Railroad, at Garrison and Leggett Avenues, the Bronx; to Lincoln Hospital.

While Henry Kohn was tying his boat to a pier at Clark's Landing, Egg Harbor, N. J., he was struck by lightning. The shock threw him to the ground, but he got to his feet, walked two miles to the home of Thomas Weber, and then collapsed. He was unconscious last night, and, it was feared, might not recover.

Orvan Keller of Salem, N. J., was struck by lightning on Tuesday night. The bolt hit an automobile standing in front of George Armstrong's home, entered the house ,and set fire to some matches Mrs. Armstrong held in her hand.

At Applegarth, near New Brunswick, N. J., Joseph Day, 22 years old, was in his brother's barn when a bolt tore a hole in the roof and struck Day and a horse, killing both.

William Fitzfinger, 17 years old, of 150 Sherman Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned yesterday in the Harlem Ship Canal under the 225th Street bridge. He was swimming with three companions when he was caught in an eddy and carried away.

GRAFT WITNESS IS BEATEN.

Assistant District Attorney Says He Will Stop Attacks.

Samuel Rothenberg, of 104 Second Avenue, a witness in the police graft investigation which Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith is conducting, was attacked and beaten Tuesday night near a theatre at Second Avenue and Second Street. His assailant, the police say, was Sam Pearlstein, who is known to them as a gangster.

Rothenberg and his wife, who were instrumental in apprehending Yushe Botwin, believed to be one of the heads of the so-called vice trust, told the police that Pearlstein followed them into the theatre and accused them of being police informers. Mrs. Rothenberg ran for help while Pearlstein dragged his victim into a nearby alley and assaulted him. He was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and was fined $5 by Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Jefferson Market Court.

Assistant District Attorney Smith said he had information which would prove that Pearlstein was in the employ of Botwin and Sam Kirsch, known also as "Sam the Peddler," another alleged white slaver, now in the House of Detention as a material witness.

"We intend to use every means at our command to protect witnesses from attacks such as this," he said. "It is not the first time it has occurred, but it will be the last if I have anything to say in the matter. It is an outrage that witnesses who are aiding us with information should be brutally assaulted."

Frederick Goldsmith, attorney for Joseph Horn, a detective of the Vice Squad now under indictment for alleged grafting in the Tenderloin, applied to Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for permission to examine the Grand Jury minutes. Decision was reserved.

WANT SCHOOLS KEPT OPEN.

People's Institute Issues Statement Urging Public Use of Buildings.

The People's Institute, 70 Fifth Avenue, which is preparing now for Fall work, issued a statement yesterday, which read in part:

"Open the public school buildings to the people all year. They belong to the people and should be given over to the people when not used for the purpose for which they were originally built. These costly structures, representing the investment of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money, should be operated in season and out of season for the benefit of the people.

"Four years ago the People's Institute started experiments in using the public schools as community centres," the statement continued. "The idea has justified itself. It is the best antidote for the saloon and cheap dance hall.

"With the permission of the Board of Education we opened, in 1912, certain classrooms, auditorium, and gymnasium in Public School 63, Manhattan, situated on Fourth Street, east of First Avenue, for the general recreation of the inhabitants of the neighborhood. Since then our Community Centre Bureau has been promoting the widest possible use of the school buildings in and around New York. Co-operating with the Recreation Department of the Board of Education, the People's Institute has expanded the recreational activities of buildings where community centres have been established to include dances, games, meetings of social and literary clubs, a People's Forum, where discussion takes place of matters of intimate importance to the neighborhood, such as differences between employers and employés; celebration of local and national holidays by festivals, pageants, and athletic contests, the organization of singing societies, and various other musical groups and clubs.

"Among the first to advocate the use of schools as polling booths during election time, the People's Institute will not be content until every school is used, thereby saving the city hundreds of thousands of dollars."

OVERDOSE OF DRUG KILLS ROBERT GRAU

Impresario, in Ill Health, Took Morphine to Induce Sleep and Death Came.

MANAGED PATTI'S TOUR

After Activities in World of Music and Drama He Became Author of Books.

Robert Grau, impresario, theatrical manager, and writer of books on music and the drama, who managed Adelina Patti on her farewell concert tour of this country in 1903-1904, when the profits of the season reached the then record figures of $200,000, died yesterday morning in his home, 53 Elm Avenue, Mount Vernon, of an overdose of morphine, taken to induce sleep. He was dying when his wife entered his room to arouse him, and, although physicians were summoned hurriedly, they failed to resuscitate him.

Mr. Grau had been in ill health for several years, and the loss of his pocketbook Tuesday and the excessive heat so upset him he was unable to sleep.

Robert Grau was a brother of the late Maurice Grau, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, and in his early years was associated with him in theatrical work. He was born in this city fifty-eight years ago of Austrian parentage, and his earliest associations were with the theatre. As a boy he sold librettos in the old Academy of Music, and at the age of eighteen he was a producer.

He did press work for a time and acted as advance agent for his brother. Later he turned his attention to the management of operatic stars on concert tours, and among others managed Mme. Aimee. His most famous effort was the conduct of Patti's tour, when he arranged concerts in forty-nine cities in thirty-one States.

In recent years Mr. Grau had devoted himself almost exclusively to writing. His literary work, which had begun in connection wit hthe legitimate drama, spread to the new motion-picture field, and his last book was entitled "The Lure of the Silent Drama." In the last eight years he had produced five books on theatrical subjects, beside innumerable magazine articles on music, the stage, and the cinema.

Among his books were "Forty Years' Observation of Music and Drama" and "The Business Man in the Amusement World."

WIDOW MUST PAY TAX.

Though Remarriage Will Void Legacy, Court Calls It Life Estate.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—The Supreme Court today affirmed the action of State Controller Edward J. Edwards in laying a tax of $6,149.33 on a legacy of Mrs. Annie May Stengel of Newark. Mr. Stengel's will provides that Mrs. Stengel shall have the income of the estate "during her life, if she shall so long remain my widow." Another clause provides for the distribution of the estate "at the death or remarriage" of Mrs. Stengel.

The ground upon which the tax was attacked was that the estate transferred was not for life, but was contingent upon the termination of the widowhood, and hence not taxable.

"To accept the views urged by counsel for Mrs. Stengel," says the court, "would in this instance, as well as in any other of a like character, permit the widow to enjoy a life interest without having paid any transfer tax upon it, and would point out to those who were inclined to evade the Collateral Inheritance Tax act a convenient method by which life estates of a similar character might be made immune to the operation of the act."

START McALPIN ANNEX SOON

Million Dollar Annex Will Give Hotel 1,700 Rooms.

Work on the million dollar annex to the McAlpin Hotel at 46 and 48 West Thirty-fourth Street will begin on Sept. 1. In June the Greeley Square Hotel Company, which operates the McAlpin, bought the site adjoining its present structure from the Floyd estate, and tenants were notified to vacate the buildings this month.

The site cost $585,000, the assessed valuation at the time of the purchase being $650,000. The new structure will conform to the general design of the McAlpin. Much space is to be devoted to women, and an extensive children's playground will be on the roof. Four additional elevators, a large ballroom, an extensive lounge opening on the mezzanine gallery and restaurant, and 200 guest rooms with baths are provided for in the plans. This will give the McAlpin, already one of the largest hotels in the world, more than 1,700 rooms.

Many times in the last year the McAlpin, as well as all other big New York hotels, has been crowded.

STATE HAS A SURPLUS.

Excess of $5,411,265 Shown in the Balance Sheet.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—The State's balance sheet of July 1 under the new law, now the beginning of the fiscal year, shows a surplus of $5,411,265, as against a deficiency of $2,710,176 on Sept. 30, 1915, the conclusion of the preceding fiscal year. For the nine months ended June 30 last, the receipts were: From direct tax, $19,986,090; from indirect sources, $38,650,816.

This was an increase of $10,528,481 in indirect taxes over the corresponding nine months last year and within $2,456,357 of the total amount received from indirect taxes for the fiscal year of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1915.

The indirect taxes, which in the nine months this year exceeded the entire receipts of the last full fiscal year, were: From excise, $8,507,553; from the organization of corporations, $503,673; from stock transfer stamps, $1,306,339; from motor vehicles, $267,767.

E. H. HATCH'S MOTHER DIES.

Son's Orange Bank Troubles Believed to Have Hastened Her End.

Mrs. Betty Owsley Hatch, mother of Edwin H. Hatch, Vice President and principal stockholder of the ruined Mutual Trust Company of Orange, died yesterday. Her son's financial troubles are believed to have been partly responsible for her death, which was caused primarily by heart disase.

It was learned yesterday that Essex County had used the bank as a depository, and had $16,000 in the institution at the time the crash came. The county had had as much as $100,000 deposited there at various times in the past.

Little has been learned by the depositors so far about the overcertification of the accounts of the Vice President by Thomas S. Byrne, and some impatience has developed over the delay. The Committee of Investigation has been enlarged to advance the investigation.

AUTO PRIVILEGES REVOKED.

New Yorkers Found Guilty of Causing Fatal Jersey Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Motor Vehicle Commissioner Dill today revoked the auto reciprocity privileges of J. M. Schlesinger, James M. Deaton, and Joseph E. Howard, all of New York, who figured in the New Gretna auto tragedy last Saturday evening, which resulted in the death of Miss Edithe Cramer of New York and Mrs. Frank Browning of Columbus, Ohio. All three were found guilty of speeding and causing the smashup which caused the two deaths.

Howard, who is a vaudeville actor, has been appearing at Keith Theatre, Atlantic City. He was injured in the collision and is in a hospital at that city.

PRINCIPALS ARE DEFENDED.

Commissioner Eilert Objects to Shifts of Night School Heads.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday Commissioner Eilert took occasion to express his disagreement with District Superintendent Jenkins in the matter of evening schools when the question of confirming the Board of Examiners' recommendations for Principals of elementary evening schools came up. Last year seventy-five such Principals were appointed. This year only twenty-six have been recommended.

Commissioner Eilert said: "Many men and women who have served the city well for years by building up large attendances in different schools have been taken away from these schools and given smaller schools where the pay is less. I do not complain of the loss of compensation, but I do believe it unwise and unfair to take these Principals away from the schools where they have been so long."

The matter of confirming the Board of Examiners' selections went over until September.

GET SHARK AFTER A FIGHT.

Fishermen Exhausted After Landing Big One at Little Neck Bay.

A shark measuring eight and a half feet in length was caught in Little Neck Bay by James Powers, a hotel proprietor in the Bayside section, and Roderick Watson yesterday. It weighed 150 pounds and will be put on exhibition for a few days. A large hook attached to a strong rope and baited with bacon was used in the catch. The shark took the bait soon after it had reached the water. When the fishermen started to pull the big fish ashore it made a desperate fight and exhausted its captors. It was dead when the fishermen landed it.

Colonel Haan, commander of Fort Totten at Willet's Point, when he heard that the shark had been caught notified all residents of the fort reservation to refrain from bathing in the bay or entering it for any similar purpose. For several days past bathers have reported seeing sharks between the Bayside Yacht Club and the Fort in Little Neck Bay. Yesterday morning fishermen noticed some of the sharks sporting off shore and they decided to set a trap for them.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Miss Nettie Hellerman, 45 Madison Avenue, reported to the police yesterday that since Monday her house had been robbed of jewelry worth about $2,000. Miss Hellerman was away at the time. The booty included a necklace, several diamond rings, three gold watches, and half a dozen stick pins.

MONTCLAIR.—The Board of Town Commissioners voted unanimously last night to abolish the Shade Tree Commission, placing the work in the hands of one man, John C. Barclay. John A. Anderson will be retained as forester under the new management.

NUTLEY.—Francis Brown, 17 years old; Fred Mastrolco, 17, and Patsy Palangio, 22, all of Newark, were fined by Recorder James M. Post yesterday for kissing a girl, whose name was withheld. Brown pleaded guilty and was fined $7.50. It cost the other two who pleaded not guilty $12.50 each. The complainant charged that the three prevented her from getting off a jitney bus Brown was driving.

HACKENSACK.—Miss Sevcar Carlston, 19 years old, was killed by a West Shore express at Bogots yesterday morning. A freight train on a siding prevented her from seeing the approaching express when she started to cross the tracks on her way to work.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The body of James E. Farry was found in the Delaware and Raritan Canal yesterday. It is thought that he fell from the barge Holley Monday night while on his way from Philadelphia to New York on a vacation trip.

KENVIL.—Two workmen were injured early yesterday morning when a mixer in one of the buildings of the Hercules Powder Company exploded, causing slight damage to the buildings. The men were taken to Dover Memorial Hospital.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

PLAIN tablets of Aspirin would look like any other plain white tablets. But the Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin—containing only genuine Aspirin—have "The Bayer Cross" on every package and on every tablet.

Pocket Boxes of 12
Bottles of 24 and
Bottles of 100

"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"



The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer-manufacture

New Remnants $17.50 Coat & Trousers

We are adding daily to our semi-annual remnant sale short ends—just enough for a two-piece suit.

Summer and Fall weight cloths that sold from $25 to $50 before this sale began. Just what you need now.

To measure only—fit, finish and satisfaction strictly guaranteed.

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Fall and Winter Styles Now on Display, $20 to $50

WANTED

Technical Graduate, Mechanical, with about two years' practical experience. Work—Sales Correspondent with opportunity to graduate into Sales Engineer.

Big and growing manufacturer. Vicinity of New York.

Address replies c/o E. F. DELAHUNTY, P. O. Box 476, Newark, N. J.



Look at These Prices -Then Note Mileage Records of Firestone Tire Users

You cannot realize how much the low prices on Firestone Tires mean to you until you know what mileage they give.

Ask those who use—

Firestone TIRES

The more carefully you check mileage against cost, the more surely you become a Firestone user. And that means Firestone Tires on all four wheels and for your spares.

Nothing can equal the combination of quality of materials and Firestone workmanship. The low price is due to Firestone efficiency and the law of volume.

Extra quality brought extra demand. Great demand brought vast volume. Volume brought down price. You get the benefit.

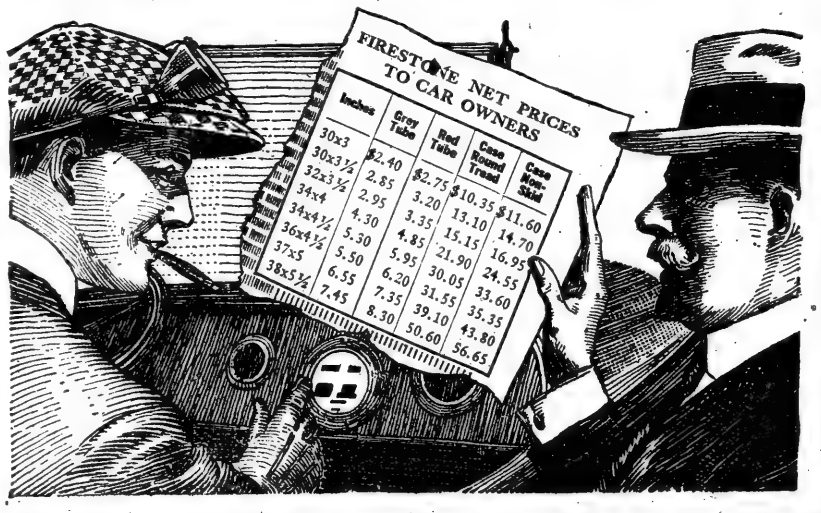
Your Dealer Will Supply You

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Bedford Ave. & Sterling Place, Brooklyn — 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. — 84 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.

Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Makers of First Truck Tires — Leaders Then and Leaders Now, in Quality and Volume



Welch's

The National Drink



WHEN you are hot and tired and feel it would take a gallon of anything to quench your thirst, drink Welch's.

But mind you, unlike most drinks, just a little Welch's, either "straight" or diluted with plain or carbonated water, satisfies.

The fine, fruity flavor will suggest a second glass, but, because it is not a concoction and is not too sweet, Welch's is a real thirst-quencher.

Welch's is absolutely pure—it's the standard in grape juice. Your dealer can supply you. In bottles, 10c and up. Keep a supply in the house.

Write for free booklet, "Welch's Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly warmer today; tomorrow probably fair and warmer; light southeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL LXV...NO. 21,384. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SEABURY HOLDS LEAD IN FIGHT OF DEMOCRATS

Hint That Tammany May Surrender, as Forces Gather at Saratoga.

WOULD RUN AS A RADICAL

Will Enter Primaries, and Foes Make No Progress in Picking an Opponent.

MURPHY KEEPS SILENCE

Leaders Decide Not to Recommend Candidates—Three-Sided for the Senatorship.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—The unofficial Democratic State Convention will be called to order in Convention Hall at noon tomorrow. Most of the delegates already are on the ground. The leaders plan to put through a resolution indorsing President Wilson and his administration. The Democratic State organization in convention or conference assembled has, however, already done that four times in as many months.

It is proposed to adopt a platform, but if Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals is the candidate, as there is every indication tonight that he will be, there is no assurance that he will stand upon it.

If Judge Seabury goes into the primaries and makes a fight, according to his friends, he will run as a radical rather than as a regular.

Tammanay leaders admitted tonight that despite the statements emanating from recent conferences at Delmonico's the organization leaders may be compelled to accept Judge Seabury. There is nothing on the surface to indicate that any progress whatever has been made toward picking a candidate to defeat him in the primaries.

Seabury Headquarters Opened.

While it was said here tonight that Judge Seabury would have no one to speak for him at the convention, a number of his friends, headed by Melvin G. Palliser, who formerly was associated with Judge Seabury in the Henry George movement, the Hearst movement, and the "liberal Democratic Party," appeared on the scene tonight and opened Seabury headquarters directly above Convention Hall in a room formerly used by the Court of Appeals for its Summer sessions.

Shortly after the Seabury headquarters was opened announcement was made that petitions giving Judge eSabury a place on the Democratic primary ballot would be filed with the Secretary of State on Tuesday.

Supporters of Judge Seabury were making plans this afternoon for a caucus of delegates and others who are on the ground in his interest. With the arrival of Mr. Palliser tonight this plan was abandoned.

"There is no occasion for anything of that sort," said one of the Seabury leaders in explanation. "The convention has no power to do anything in the matter of nominations. It can merely go through the motions. The primaries will decide who shall be the nominee, and Judge Seabury will enter the primaries and, if necessary, fight for the nomination.

Seabury Men Confident.

"We do not think, though, that he will have to fight. The organization will be compelled to take him. He is the strongest candidate the Democrats could name, and, besides, they have nobody to beat him with."

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, as usual at a time of crisis is keeping his own counsel. No one of his political intimates is in a position to say just how fixed his determination to "stop Seabury" is, or what plans he is revolving in his mind. If he really has made up his mind that Judge Seabury shall not be the nominee, nobody doubts that he will have his way; but Murphy has been known to change his mind when confronted with the alternative of yielding or assuming responsibility for the consequences of an action not approved by leaders of lesser calibre.

Until very late tonight the Tammany leader has given none of his time to picking candidates. He spent the afternoon at the race track and was fortunate enough to pick some winners there.

The plans for the convention are about complete. Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn has been selected as temporary Chairman of the convention, and the temporary organization will be made permanent unless there is a change in the plans.

The first session will be given over solely to the delivery of the keynote speech and the naming of standing committees. There will be another meeting tomorrow night at which the platform will be submitted.

This done, there will not under ordinary circumstances be anything left for an unofficial convention to do. But tonight there is some talk of winding up the convention with something akin to a "revival." Every one will be permitted to talk.

Tonight it is hoped by many opposed to the nomination of Judge Seabury that this experience meeting may bring out the name of some candidate whose name has sufficient magic to make him available as an opponent to Judge Seabury in the primaries, but as yet no one is in sight.

It has been decided that the convention shall not recommend candidates to the voters in the primaries. Tammany only a week or so ago favored such recommendation. Chairman Edwin S. Harris of the Democratic State Committee has opposed recommendations all along and evidently has had his way.

The United States Senatorship gossip continues to centre on former Chairman William F. McCombs of the Democratic National Committee, ex-Democratic State Chairman William Charles Osborne, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway.

Mrs. Noman deR. Whitehouse appeared before the tentative platform committee tonight and pleaded for a suffrage plank. No one representing the "antis" appeared. Mrs. Whitehouse late tonight said she felt very hopeful thta her plea would carry weight with the committee.

Germans to Destroy All Contraband Ships

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11.—The German Minister at Stockholm has issued in behalf of his Government a revised list of contraband, says a dispatch to The Morning Post. At the same time, it is announced that the commanders of German warships have been instructed to sink all ships bound for enemy ports carrying cargoes which consist wholly or in part of contraband, either absolute or relative.

The loss to Swedish commercial interests from Germany's stoppage of timber exports to England and France, the dispatch adds, is estimated at £6,000,000.

REDFIELD INSISTS HUGHES IS MISTAKEN

Says Durand Resigned "Unasked," and He Was Glad to Have Him Go.

WANTED SERVICE IMPROVED

Declares Hughes Is "Grotesquely" Wrong About Coast Survey—Asks Republicans to Tell the Truth.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, dictated to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight a statement on the Durand and Tittman resignations from the Government service. The statement follows:

"Mr. Durand, in his statement on Page 4 of today's NEW YORK TIMES, does not claimeither that his resignation was asked or that he was removed. He admits he resigned, 'but did so out of the customary courtesy,' &c. I confess ignorance of this 'customary courtesy.' There were seven other bureau chiefs in the department. I do not recall that any other of them was thus impelled to tender his resignation.

"Durand, in the letter which Mr. Hughes read, does not claim either to have been removed or that his resignation was demanded. He says he told me he would resign when requested. He does not so much as hint that I asked him to make this tender. What Durand did, either in resigning or saying he would resign, he did voluntarily and unasked, and he gives the reason himself.

"We may accept Durand's own statements as justifying fully the statement made by me in wiring Mr. Hughes that 'Durand was not removed or retired, but resigned, voluntarily, unasked.' He himself is witness to this by his own statements.

"The trouble appears to have been that the resignation was accepted. Here,and only here, was where anything that was 'forced' came in. Durand's resignation resignation was accepted because I was satisfied a marked improvement in the administration of the census was necessary and possible. Conceding, for the sake of argument, Durand's scientific value, it does not and it did no tfollow that he was competent as an administrator. I thought he was not so. I have since become fully convinced of it. I am quite willing in this, as in any other similar case, to have my action judged by the standard saying, 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' Administration fruits do not of necessity grow on scientific trees. A man may be scientifically profound and administratively weak.

"I purpose in due time, when data are available, to show what some of the fruits of this change have been. As I look back over the work for three years I am thankful in the public interest and for the sake of good administration that Mr. Durand resigned as he did and that Mr. Harris took charge in his place.

Case of Dr. Tittman.

"Mr. Hughes does not repeat the Detroit assertion about the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, concerning which matter he is in all respects grotesquely mistaken. Dr. Tittman, former Superintendent, remained in office two years or more after the present Administration took charge. He was so much my friend that I strove to secure for him a scientific degree from one of our leading colleges, an honor which justly came to him elsewhere. In the Spring of 1915 he bought a home at Leesburg, Va., and insisted upon retiring wholly from active work.

"I am second to none in commending his high character and great scientific worth. Heretofore, however, the highest scientific values did not necessarily mean equal administrative power. The operating details of the Coast Survey had been in the hands of a subordinate who did not handle them wisely. Of this and of the corrlition into which the service had in its equipment and operations fallen my reports speak frankly and fully.

"There has been no concealment of the great change in methods of management. The scientific state of the Coast Survey, like the statistical staff of the Census, was strong and competent. I determined to put at the head of the Coast Survey a man who was keenly sympathetic with scientific work, but whose chief personal task should be that of an administrator.

"Under the Republican Administration the service had been horribly neglected. The conditions under which many of its officers had to work were disgraceful. It had been financially starved. Many of its vessels were in hopeless disrepair.

Praises Jones's Work.

"This has all been changed. Dr. Jones has don wonderful work, for which the country is indebted to him. In due time I purpose to speak of it fully. Meanwhile it is little less than slander of an efficient and honorable officer, working hard and unselfishly for the public good, to make such statements as Mr. Hughes repeats and such as appear by the mouth of one David S. Barry in THE TIMES of today.

"It ought now to be said that in the very earliest days of the Administration I said to President Wilson that it was my strong belief that the heads of the scientific services of this Government should not be subject to change for political reasons. The President cordially approved, and this policy has been adhered to strictly in the Department of Commerce. Again, in due time and place, I purpose to make plain, without reserve, the policy of the department respecting appointments and the results which have flowed from it. If our Republican critics will simply tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but

Continued on Page 4.

Out To-day—New York Evening Post Apartment House Guide—with paper 1c. —all newsstands.—*Advt.*

HUGHES REPEATS WILSON ATTACKS

Dwells in North Dakota Speeches Upon "Profligate Waste" by Administration.

HIS VISION OF REFORM

It Was That, He Says, That Impelled Him to Accept the Presidential Nomination.

WANTS TO ELIMINATE 'PORK'

Will Attack River-Harbor Bill Methods — Candidate Visits Grand Forks and Fargo.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 10.—Charles E. Hughes summed up his case against the Wilson Administration tonight in an address before a crowd of 3,000 at the Auditorium here. With scornful words he charged that the President and his advisers had bartered important posts to pay private debts and had been "absolutely profligate" in the expenditure of moneys.

"I think I may say without rashness," he exclaimed, "that today the Government of the United States is recklessly wasteful, shamefully incompetent, and extravagant, a reproach to the intelligence of a free people because of its inefficiency."

As the applause subsided he shouted: "I'd like to have the authority to investigate this Administration for about six months."

Mr. Hughes went into more detail concerning his charges that in any previous address and he was careful in the selection of words that bit. He endeavored to hold Mr. Wilson and his Cabinet up to scorn of the people, and said that it was incompetency which he saw before him which moved him to accept the nomination in an effort to serve his country.

"I am here because I had a vision," he said, and he went on to picture the policies which he thought were needed to win again for the United States the respect of other nations. The office of President, he said with seeming emotion, was not one that he coveted, for he recognized fully the terribl eload and crushing responsibilities which it imposed upon the man chosen.

Asserts His Independence.

Mr. Hughes again asserted his independence of any political intrigue in words which must have provided food for thought for the old line leaders.

"I have no apologies for Republican extravagances," he said. "I am just as quick to condemn that which is wrong in my own party as I am anywhere else. I don't stand for what I don't believe to be right, simply because it is under the banner of a particular party.

"I stand for a businesslike administration of the United States. Not for politics, not to reward friends, not to build up a personal machine, not to put myself in any particular position of favor, but to honestly administer the affairs of the United States."

The Wilson Administration, Mr. Hughes charged, had replaced many important diplomatic officers with men who were unfitted for the posts, and who held the nation up to ridicule. It was an unenviable position, which the United States alone held, he added.

Referring agai nto the alleged waste of money by the Administration, Mr. Hughes said that the United States stood alone among the great Governments of the world in the incompetency of its administration.

"I desire to see throughout the administration of the Government," he said, "the tonic of a fine ambition to conserve. We do not want to maintain a political almshouse; we do not want to maintain a place of refuge. Almshouses are all right; asylums are all right. They need public support, but not supported by putting incompetency in places of public trust."

Continuing his attack upon the Administration's alleged extravagance, he said:

Attacks the "Pork Bill."

"We must conserve these instrumentalities by proper means to secure economy. Take, for example, our annual appropriation under the name of the River and Harbor bill, a bill known to the good people of this country as the Pork bill. We do not have, as we should, an examination—an expert examination—of the needs of river and harbor improvements, so that we can have in view the whole demands and make a sensible, well-ordered disposition of such moneys as we are ready to expend to meet them. On the contrary, it very largely depends on who are the influential men representing particular districts, and appropriations are obtatined in this district or that district by this man or that man, and if, in the language of the street, they are able to 'put them over,' the people of the United States pay the bill.

"It is a matterof logrolling; it is a matter which, as I say, brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every American who understands the actual practice. It ought not to be stopped. If I am elected President, to the extent of my ability I propose to stop it.

"I desire that through the length and breadth of the land every one shall feel that another working in a different sort of activity is a brother workman. We are not simply fellow-citizens, but we are fellow-workmen. An idle American must feel rather uncomfortable. We are a nation of workers. We are prosperous because we are a nation of workers.

"We are to insist in this country upon a greater degree of efficiency in our work. We have a splendid system of government on paper, but we want that splendid system of government vitalized by impartial, efficient administration, so that government shall not be simply on paper for the people, but shall be in fact for the people in both State and nation.

Mr. Hughes spoke of the efficiency which would prevail in Europe after the war and what America must do. He said:

Industry After the War.

"America has got to be organized. When this war is over these men will return to work—and bear in mind that

Continued on Page 8.

Not Yet Time for Peace, Says Zimmermann; Denies Germany Ever Negotiated for It

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The Berlin representative of the Budapest newspaper Az Est sends to his paper an interesting interview with Under Secretary Dr. Alfre Zimmermann of the Foreign Office, in the course of which the latter said that Premier Asquith's latest speech could not possibly be called a political statement, but was merely an accumulation of the usual English stand, and an affront which had been properly dealt with by the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

The Hungarian correspondent then put the following questions: "Will your Excellency say when that phase of the war will be reached when peace negotiations will become possible? Is there any truth in the rumors current among the people that while war is still raging on the various fronts peace possibilities continue to be discussed in competent circles?"

To these questions Dr. Zimmermann replied:

"The time for such discussions has not yet come. There is no reason why these questions should be discussed. You know yourself how the other side has misused every word spoken in that direction for its own purposes to whip up the peoples of the Entente allies who have grown discouraged. I will say this much: that at no stage during the war have we talked about peace negotiations with any foreign statesman.

"Conscious of our strength and in view of our successes, we have repeatedly declared our willingness to enter into peace negotiations, which fact is generally known. It is also well known that the Entente allies, under English pressure, displayed no such inclination. Assuming this attitude, the Entente burdened itself with all the responsibility for further bloodshed.

"The Entente Allies are under illu illusion that their chances will improve by the present offensive, but we are convinced that the iron German wall in the west cannot be broken, and that a new success awaits us in the east. Until the futility of the latest efforts has convinced the enemy that they cannot change the military situation to their own advantage it is no use to talk about peace.

"We must wait until the Entente's illusion has evaporated, and happily we are prepared for this in every way. The magnitude of our harvest will convince even the English that the 'hunger blockade' is of no avail."

"Is it not terrible from a merely human point of view that such fearful bloodshed should be continued, merely for the sake of prestige?" remarked the interrogator. The answer was:

"From that point of view you are right, but our armies have from the start disregarded this viewpoint. The Central Powers have proved by their victories that they are dominating the war situation. It is our enemies' business not to extend the war unnecessarily by a starvation blockade."

The interrogator finally asked if Dr. Zimmermann believed that England was bringing all her powers and resources into this last offensive, to which the following reply was made:

"Certainly. I believe that of course England speaks of still more millions of men, but we know by experience how to value such talk. England has always led her allies to the slaughter house, and it remains doubtful if the English people will look on indifferently when now their own sons are slaughtered with some of those of the allied nations, because the English losses on the Somme are heavy beyond all measure."

ART MUSEUM GETS REGNAULT'S SALOME

George F. Baker Presents the Masterpiece to the Metropolitan.

COST MORE THAN $125,000

Trustees Give Roland Knoedler Part Credit for the Acquisition of the Famous Painting.

Regnault's famous painting, "Salome," has been presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by George F. Baker. The gift was announced yesterday by the Trustees, when the canvas was formally hung in the museum. The price paid for the masterpiece by Mr. Baker is said to have been in excess of $125,000. He is one of the Trustees of the museum.

"Salome" was the sensation of the French Salon of 1870. It was bought in Paris in 1912 by Roland Knoedler, the New York art dealer, for $105,000 at the sale of the collection of the Marquise Landolfo-Carcano. There was spirited bidding at the time, in which representatives of the Museum of the Louvre were in rivalry with Mr. Knoedler. Mr. Knoedler later offered to sell it to the Louvre for what he paid for it. A public subscription was started in France, but a sufficient amount was not raised, and early in 1913 the painting was brought to America, much to the disgust of French art lovers, who resented what they called the capture by American dollars of another European masterpiece. It was especially loved by the French people because of the history of the artist, who lost his life in the siege of Paris in 1871.

The painting was exhibited by the French Government at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, after which it was taken back to France and became the property of the Marquise Landolfo-Carcano. It was recently exhibited at the allied bazaar in Grand Central Palace.

The Trustees give part credit for the acquisition of the renowned painting to Mr. Knoedler. A statement in the museum's Bulletin issued yesterday says:

Mr. Knoedler, who has always been a warm friend of the Museum and is one of its Fellows for life, very much wished to see this picture in the museum collection, and while the price paid by Mr. Baker is not known and is understood to be confidential, the museum undoubtedly owes its present opportunity in part to Mr. Knoedler's interest.

History of Canvas Dramatic.

Appropriate to its subject, the history of "Salome" has been precularly dramatic. The picture was started in 1868, when Alexandre Georges Henri Regnault was at the Villa Medici in Rome, where he had gone two years before as the winner of the Prix de Rome. It was finished at Rome in 1870, a few months before the artist met death in a skirmish before Buzenval at the Siege of Paris, Jan. 17, 1871. He was only 27 years old.

In Regnault's "Correspondence," edited by Arthur Duparc, it is told that the artist's first idea was to make a mere study of the model, to be called the "Study of an African Woman." Then he decided to add accessories and to paint a picture of "The Favorite Slave." Afterward he conceived the idea of "Salome." He wrote of draperies and shawls and the like that he had used, but he achieved his memorable final effect. After its first exhibition, Regnault was amused by some of the critics, who credited him with philosophical and profound intentions, and he wrote to a friend:

"I have wished, however, to express certain things, and I am glad you have understood them. Yes, a caressing ferociousness is the foundation of her nature, as she is, as you have perceived, a sort of tame black panther, but always savage and cruel."

The picture shows the dancer at the end of her performance before Herod, seated, holding on her lap the platter to receive the head of John the Baptist, which her mother has told her to ask as the price of her dance. Resting on, the platter, her hand playing with the bilt, is a sheathed scimitar. It is said that the artist considered placing on the platter the head of John the Baptist, but he did not, and the picture was sent to the Salon of 1870, where its success was instantaneous. On the frame of the picture as it was hung yesterday in massive black wood was this inscription:

Salome.
Henri Regnault.
French School. 1843-1871.
Gift of George F. Baker. 1916.

Gives Impression of Georgeousness.

The first impression as one sees the portrait is that of georgeousness—a background of vivid yellow, the black-haired Salome, her scant gown dropping

Continued on Page 8.

SOLDIER LOST JOB; EMPLOYER IS HELD

Salesman Accuses Merchant of Discharging Him Because He Went to State Camp.

FIRST CASE OF ITS KIND

Sergeant Silverman Says His Place Was Gone When He Returned from Militia Service.

Magistrate Groehl, in the Morrisania Court yesterday, denied a motion to dismiss the case against J. H. Hagelund, general manager of the Blue Valley Butter Company, who is charged with having deprived Sergeant Benjamin Silverman of the Thirty-first Company, Eighth Coast Artillery, National Guard, of employment because of his absence at the State encampment at Camp H. G. Wright last July. The Magistrate stated that he had given the case much thought in view of the fact that he believed it to be the first of its kind. He then held Hagelund for Special Sessions.

An effort was made by the defense at the hearing yesterday to bring into the evidence proofs of alleged incompetency on the part of Silverman, who had been a salesman of the Blue Valley Butter Company. Hagelund, the defendant, and Alexander J. Mullen of 335 West 134th Street, assistant manager of the butter company, were placed on the stand to that end. Failure of the company to dispense with the services of Silverman at the time of the commission of the acts of alleged incompetency was brought out in the cross-examination by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Moffit, together with the fact that such warnings as had been given to Silverman were given generally to all the company employes.

Testimony during the hearings brought out the fact that Silverman and Hagelund had been agreed on militia affairs and that before enlisting for a second term Silverman, through his Captain, had obtained a statement from Hagelund to the effect that he did not object to having his men in the militia. It further was shown that Silverman when he received his orders to report for the encampment thought that he might possibly see service outside of the State, and for that reason produced John J. Noolan of 373 East 135th Street as a substitute. There was no definite understanding between employer and employe regarding Silverman's status on his return from his turn of duty, whether short or long. Evidence was produced to show that Silverman thought that both he and Noolan might remain in the employ of the company.

On his return from Camp Wright on July 17, according to the testimony, Silverman reported for duty, but was told that there was no place for him then. He called twice again and then communicated with his Captain, who took the matter up with Hagelund, asking the reasons for Silverman's discharge. After the receipt of this letter Hagelund sent for Silverman and gave him various reasons why the company could no longer employ him. A summons then was issued by Magistrate Groehl, who held the preliminary hearing in the Harlem Court on Aug. 2 and again yesterday in the Morrisania Court.

Much interest is being taken in the case by militiamen and by lawyers. In summing up the defense H. B. Lewis of 330 Broadway held that there might be some question as to the constitutionality of section 1,480 of the Penal Code, under which action was had. Magistrate Groehl stated that he was not willing to consider the question of the constitutionality of the statute. It was indicated, however, that this might enter into the defense in the higher court.

Hagelund was paroled in custody of his counsel pending the fixing of a nominal bond for his appearance before the Court of Special Sessions.

TWENTY-ONE AIRCRAFT DROP BOMBS ON VENICE

Three and a Half Tons of Explosives Caused Many Fires, Vienna Reports.

VIENNA, Aug. 10, (via London.)—General Headquarters tonight made public the following:

Twenty-one of our aeroplanes visited Venice on the night of Aug. 9, dropping three and a half tons of bombs, causing a dozen fires, one in cotton mills, which was of such dimensions that it could be seen for twenty-five miles. The machines returned unharmed.

ROME, Aug. 10.—An official bulletin today says that hostile aircraft have dropped bombs on Venice, killing two persons and causing some damage.

LUSITANIA STORY STARTED BY ERROR

State Department Explains That Reports of Pending Settlement Are Untrue.

MISTAKE MADE BY CLERK

Request to Publish Note Merely a Routine Communication for the "White Book."

STRESSED BY GERMANS

Erroneous Impression Given Out as Result of a Misinterpreted Letter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—State Department officials today explained that the recent request to the German Embassy for permission to publish one of Count von Bernstorff's notes on the settlement of the Lusitania case was an inadvertence. At first it was denied that any such request had been made, but an investigation of the department's files disclosed that a letter prepared by a subordinate official had been signed either by Secretary Lansing or Acting Secretary Polk and had been transmitted to the German Embassy.

State Department officials declared that too much importance had been attached to the request in German official quarters and that it was not, as interpreted, an indication that Germany's proposals were to be accepted as satisfactory.

When Acting Secretary Polk was told on Wednesday of the impressions gained in German official quarters of the meaning of the request he said he could not talk about the Lusitania.

Today both Secretary Lansing and Mr. Polk declared the request was in no wise an indication that the United States was about to accept Germany's long pending representations as satisfactory; that the status of the entire negotiations still was informal, and that none of the correspondence was of a nature for publication at this time The case is regarded as still unsettled because of developments in submarine warfare and the attitude of the European belligerents on the subject of armed merchantmen which arose last February at the moment the Lusitania negotiations appeared to be on the point of a satisfactory conclusion.

Meant for White Book.

State Department officials today broke their silence on the subject and asserted that what really happened was this:

A subordinate official who assembles the diplomatic correspondence periodically compiled and published as a white book, wrote the German Embassy a letter, which Mr. Polk admitted was signed either by himself or by Secretary Lansing, for permission to publish one of the Lusitania notes submitted by the German Ambassador on Dec. 4. The Embassy replied, giving its assent, with the suggestion that the last note, dated Feb. 16, be published at the same time. This suggestion was not answered.

On the other hand, the suggestion that also the correspondence be published was dropped at once on the decision of higher officials that the circumstances which intervened to prevent a conclusion of the negotiations had not been altered, and that the situation still was in a condition which did not warrant publication of any of the correspondence. The Embassy was not informed of the changed plan. Word was sent to Berlin that the note would be made public here.

When information was received here of the request to the Embassy and its reply German Embassy officials were questioned and they left inquirers to believe they considered the proceeding as indication of the impending acceptance of the latest German proposals. In fact, it was stated that the diplomatic relations between the United Staes and Germany never had been so satisfactory, from their point of view, since first imperilled by submarine warfare.

This was supplemented further by characterizing as absolutely unwarranted recent intimations from Berlin that underseas warfare was about to be resumed on its former scale. There was the added impression that the United States had been convinced, by the abandonment of the submarine campaign since the sinking of the Channel liner Sussex, of the sincerity of Germany's declaration of acceptance of the principles laid down. Upon that showing they believed the State Department was about to publish the Lusitania correspondence with an implication, at least, of its acceptability.

This view of the situation was laid before Acting Secretary Polk on Wednesday as having been gained in German official circles. Mr. Polk's reply was a refusal even to discuss the Lusitania case.

Today, however, as a sequel to the publication of a statement of the situation as it had been gained from German sources and laid before the State Department for comment, the explanation was made as stated in the foregoing.

The United States Government, it therefore appears, does not consider the matter settled in any sense any more than it was last February, when the declaration of a new policy toward merchant ships came up to halt the negotiations after officials had admitted informally that Count von Bernstorff's note met the demands of the American Government and offered a satisfactory basis for negotiating a settlement of the Lusitania claims.

POPE SEEKS IRISH PEACE.

High Vatican Dignitaries Express Desire to Hierarchy.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Irish situation is being followed by the Pope with the keenest interest, according to The Liverpool Post, which says that the Pontiff is most anxious for the "pacification of Ireland." In an article in today's issue the paper says:

"The Pope and the statesmen of the Vatican are most anxious for what is described as 'the pacification of Ireland.' This anxiety has been made known to the Irish Catholic hierarchy through the most direct sources, and, of course, it has not escaped attention.

"The Rector of the Irish College in Rome has been in close association of late with the diplomats and statesmen of the Vatican, and has conferred with divines who enjoy the Pope's confidence, including Cardinal Gasquet, who has recently been in England."

British Railway Unions Decide to Ask for More Pay

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11.—The British railway unions have decided to ask the companies for an increase of 10s. weekly in the wages of all employes.

The increase, it is stated, is necessary to meet the higher cost of living.

The decision of the railway men to demand an increase caused some surprise, in view of the agreement entered into last October, when a small wage increase was granted to the men on condition that they would make no further demands during the war.

The announcement of the unions gets around this difficulty by asserting that the duration of the war has extended beyond the period contemplated in the October agreement; that the Government has taken no effective steps to control the prices of necessaries, and that the cost of commodities has risen to such a figure that earnings in many cases are insufficient to maintain a decent existence.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE NEARING HALICZ

Ford the Zlota Lipa River in Galicia in Drive Toward the "Key to Lemberg."

REACH STANISLAU'S GATES

Kryplin Station, Just South of City, Occupied — 150,000 Turks Said to be in Lemberg.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 10.—General Letchitsky's forces in Galicia are at the very gates of Stanislau today, having captured Kryplin, just south of it, on the railroad from Nadworna. His troops operating just north of the Dniester have crossed the Zlota Lipa River, the last formidable obstacle on the way to Halicz and only thirty miles from that town, which is regarded as the key to Lemberg.

The German General von Bothmer now finds himself with General Lechitsky in the rear of his advanced position along the Stripa and in close touch. The Austrians are vainly striving to stem this new advance by desperate counterattacks, in which troops engage in hand-to-hand encounters, but apparently with the net result always favoring the Russians.

General Letchitsky during the ten days' operations has taken upward of 15,000 prisoners, and it is estimated that 10,000 more men were put out of commission. This would bring the grand total of prisoners to General Brusiloff's credit since early in June to 402,000.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says the Austrians in and around Lemberg have been reinforced by 150,000 Turks, who include nearly all the Ottoman troops recently concentrated in Macedonia. The correspondent adds that Field Marshal von Hindenburg visited Lemberg Aug. 1 and inspected the Turkish troops.

The first official bulletin from Petrograd announcing the occupation of Kryplin, issued this morning, read:

Our troops, who have occupied the right bank of the River Koroplec, in developing their success have reached the Monasterzyska-Niznlow railway and advanced to the south of the Zlota Lipa River.

In the region of Tysmienitza, our brave troops, following hard upon the heels of the retreating enemy, continue their movement to the north and to the west, having occupied in a westerly direction the right bank of the river near Stricy-Nadvornakoi. On the Nadworna-Stanislau line we captured the joint railway station of Kryplin. All the briges over the river have been blown up by the enemy.

In the region of Vorpchi and the Rivers Bialy, Cheremosh and Suchavt our troops made an advance of several verstes.

The supplementary statement issued this evening follows:

On the River Serch, between the villages of Peterince and Nosovce, fierce fighting is going on, the Austrians and Germans making a series of counterattacks against the woods we occupy in the foreground of these villages. Up to now we have captured 20 officers and 1,300 men.

On the Monasterzyska-Niznlow railway line our troops have made some progress in a westerly direction and have forded the River Zlota Lipa at some points, as the bridges over the stream have all been destroyed.

Russians Repulsed on Kovel Front.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Heavy attacks have been made by the Russians at various points along the Stokhod line, in Volhynia east of Kovel, the War Office announced today. All the Russian advances were repulsed with heavy losses, it is declared. In Galicia, southeast of Brody, new engagements were developing this morning, adds the statement, which says:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: South of Smorgon there has been only fitful and patrol activity. Repeated Russian attacks were sanguinarily repulsed on the Strumen near Dubozore and on the Stokhod near Lubieszow, Berezycze, Smolary-Searoze, and Witoniez. Near Zareoze we made two officers and 348 men prisoner as a result of counter-attacks. Operations by small enemy detachments and an attempted surprise attack on the Stokhod salient east of Kovel were unsuccessful.

South of Zalocze new battles developed early this morning.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Near and southwest of Welesniow strong Russian attacks were again repulsed by a fresh counterattack. Both here and south of the Dniester the new positions ordered to be taken have been captured according to our program.

KUROPATKIN TO TURKESTAN.

Russian Commander Is Transferred from the Riga Front.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—General Alexei Kuropatkin has been appointed Governor General of Turkestan, according to a Central News dispatch from Petrograd.

General Kuropatkin, who was in chief command of the Russian forces in Manchuria at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, was appointed Commander in Chief of the Russian armies on the northern front on Feb. 26 last, suc-

Continued on Page 2.

ITALIANS PUSH ON, CAPTURE VILLAGE EAST OF GORIZIA

Pierce Strong Austrian Entrenchments to the Northeast of Monte San Michele.

GORIZIA NOT DESTROYED

King Victor Entered the City with Duke of Aosta, Whose Army Won It.

AIRSHIPS DIRECTED ATTACK

Caverns So Choked with Wounded That Foe's Gunners in Them Could Not Work Cannon.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Pushing on after occupying Gorizia the Italians on the Isonzo front have pierced the strong Austrian entrenchments northeast of Monte San Michele and near the Village of San Martino, the War Office announced today. They have occupied Bosclini, which is about six miles east of Gorizia.

More than 12,000 Austrians have been captured thus far in the offensive, according to the official account.

Gorizia has not been so badly damaged as first accounts indicated, the burning reported having been attempts by the Austrians to destroy the large quantities of stores in their depots which the sudden irruption of the Italians prevented them from attempting to remove.

King Victor is reported to have ridden beside the Duke of Aosta when, after troops of the latter's army had forced the bridge by terrific fighting, he entered the city at the head of the cavalry and cyclist division.

The official bulletin reads:

In the Gorizia area our troops continued to cross the Isonzo on the newly repaired bridge. Our cavalry and cyclists pressed forward to the east of the town at several points under heavy fire. The presence of hostile forces is reported on the heights northeast of the town, on the hills of Rosentha, and at several points along the Vertoiba line. Our cavalry charged the enemy with standards flying, inflicting heavy losses and taking several hundred prisoners.

On the Carso, after very hot fighting, our troops succeeded in piercing the strong intrenchments northeast of Monte San Michele and near the village of San Martino, and occupied Boschini.

Prisoners continue to arrive. We have counted up till now 268 officers and 12,072 men.

Yesterday the enemy attempted to relieve the pressure on the Lower Isonzo by violent attacks and heavy bombardment on various other portions of the front. Actions of this kind took place on the Tonale, in the Giudicarie and Lagarina Valleys, on the Pasubio, on Monte Cimone, in the Val Travignolo, and on the Melzil. Everywhere we maintained our positions.

A squadron of eighteen Caproni aeroplanes, escorted by Nieuport machins, raided the supply stations at Pravacina and Dorberg. More than three tons of high explosives were dropped on the railway stations and on military depots. Fires and results were observed. Notwithstanding the intense fire of anti-aircraft batteries and attacks by hostile aeroplanes, one of which was brought down, the squadron returned safely.

Operations Preceding City's Capture.

The operations which led up to the capture of Gorizia are described in the following official narative:

The attack began on Aug. 4 in the Monfalcone section, against Hills 85 and 121, east of Bocca. We stormed a very powerful enemy works there, taking 143 prisoners; but the adversary had placed in abandoned trenches quantities of bombs which exploded, giving off clouds of poisonous gases, just as our troops entered the captured lines. Heavy masses of the enemy then made counterattacks and our troops, stupefied or asphyxiated by the gas, were forced to fall back to their own trenches.

On Aug. 5 the artillery sounded the enemy's whole front with the object of distracting his attention and fixing the ranges accurately. On the morning of Aug. 6 our batteries opened fire simultaneously on the rocky barrier which from Sabotino to Cavardo defends the Isonzo and Gorizia to the west, and against Monte San Michele, which forms the northern edge of the Gorizian Carso. The artillery action of the day, long and carefully worked out, represented a perfect example of concentrated fire against fortified lines.

Thanks to our aviators and to the observations of battery officers, the positions of the enemy had all been marked off clearly on target maps, and ranges for the extension and lengthening of fire had been calculated with the greatest nicety. Thus at the appointed time a veritable tempest of shells fell in a wholly unexpected manner on the positions of the enemy, demolishing everything systematically.

Infantry columns then advanced with customary dash, well supported by a curtain of fire of our artillery, and carried the entire formidable Sabotino rampart, the point which forms the base of the Gorizia bridgehead. On the heights which cover the city to the west they stormed the defenses of Oslavia and of the summit of Hill 200, which command Graffenburg. On the plain they drove in a defensive line between the southern border of Podgora and the Isonzo. They also attacked on the right bank of the river as far as Sant Andrea. On the southern border of the Carso Italian troops captured the very strong lines on the summit of San Michele and the intrenchments running into the San Martino zone.

Finally, in the Monfalcone section a battalion of Bersaglieri cyclists from the Third, Fourth, and Eleventh Regiments after a desperate struggle stormed all the defenses on Hill 85 and held out there against violent concentrated artillery fire, repulsing furious counterattacks by Austrian infantry.

Heights West of City Stormed.

Possession of the lateral pivots of the Gorizia bridgehead being assured by the conquest of Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele, it remained to take the imposing barrier formed by the heights immediately to the west of the city. The battle raged and flowed incessantly for three days. The ground was fortified strongly and supported by a great number of lines of defense thrown up by the adversary close to Gorizia, an important centre, which rendered it easy to offer stubborn resistance and

enabled the Austrians to make violent counterattacks. Inch by inch, and at the cost of generous sacrifices, our infantry, with the admirable co-operation of our artillery, conquered first the crest and then the southeastern slopes of the heights and stormed innumerable trenches, gradually driving the defenders before them, notwithstanding repeated counterattacks.

As a result of all these continuous efforts all the heights on the right bank of the Isonzo, forming the bridgehead of Gorizia, and Monte San Michele on the left bank, were captured and are securely held by the Italians. The line of the Isonzo below Tolmino was assured to them and their guns, dominating Gorizia, drove out the enemy lurking among the ruins. This uninterrupted three-day fight covers with glory the troops of the Third Army, commanded by the Duke of Aosta.

Other accounts say that notwithstanding the desperate fighting around Gorizia the city itself was not burned by the Austrians or destroyed by the Italian artillery fire; nor were the inhabitants injured, these to the number of 20,000 having previously evacuated the city. It was the desire of the Italian commander, General Cadornia, to save Gorizia from destruction by the retreating Austrians, and to that end he employed strategy. After taking the mountain tops of San Michele and Sabotino, he attacked Gorizia not only from the front across the Isonzo, but also from the sides and rear.

When the Duke of Aosta, commander of the Third Army, who was present during the three days of fighting, entered the city after forcing the bridge across the river at the head of cavalry and cycle corps, Gorizia was found to be deserted save by great numbers of wounded and dying Austrians on the outskirts. The Duke was accompanied by his cousin, the King. The only damage done by the Austrians was that occasioned by their attempts to destroy military buildings filled with large quantities of supplies.

Austrians Drowned in Bridge Fight.

The fighting at the bridge across the Isonzo at Podgora, leading into Gorizia, was among the most sanguinary episodes of the war. Before this encounter the bridge had been named Death Pass. After the Italian guns had obtained command of Gorizia from the heights of Sabotino, San Michele, Monte Fortin, Monte Santo, and Basso Fortin, Italian infantry advanced toward the bridge. After the wildest fighting, in which one hundred Austrians were drowned, the bridge was taken. Entrance to the city then was comparatively easy.

The taking of Gorizia is considered of importance more for the moral, effect at home and abroad than for any military value. The city occupies a point of bottom land, of which Sabotino and San Michele are giant sentinels. It is one of the more important of the cities which the Italians have long claimed as part of their heritage.

The struggle for possession of San Michele, Sabotino and other important points was attended by the unusual hardships peculiar to warfare on this front. The disputed region contains many caverns in which the Austrians concealed themselves and their cannon. The advancing Italians found evidences of heroic resistance, these places being filled with wounded Austrians. In some instances the number of the wounded in these caverns was so great that it was impossible for the Austrian artillerymen to continue the operation of their guns.

San Michele has been taken and lost by the Italians no fewer than twenty-five times. For seven months they have held half of the summit. Final possession was gained only after the capture of Sabotino, from which the Austrians commanded the crest.

Italian artillery was able to silence guns on both these positions, with the aid of twenty-four dirigible balloons, each of which carries four tons of explosives. By day and night these balloons were operated in the most daring manner. They were attacked frequently by Austrian aeroplanes, which were driven off by fire from the aeroplanes or by the guns mounted on the dirigibles. The Italians also used their dirigibles to harass the Austrians defending Gorizia, in which connection they did most effective work.

All Italy Rejoicing at Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The capture of Gorizia has caused great rejoicing throughout the peninsula. This joy is understandable when it is considered that Italy has been hammering for months at this closed door. She could have had the town at any time, but it would have been impossible to hold it permanently with the surrounding mountains in the hands of the Austrians. Another reason for not taking the city itself was that the Italians desired to keep it intact as much as possible, for the Austrians always set villages and towns on fire when they are obliged to retire from them.

The whole press declares this initiative on the Isonzo is carrying out the plan of the Allies to act together. Russia and Italy are attacking the weakest link in the Teuton chain, namely Austria, while England and France hold Germany. Thus the great drive forward proceeds.

Now Italy is prepared to continue a vigorous offensive until final victory. Her plans were delayed before by the Austrian attack in the Trentino, which is now quite checked, while Austria is obliged to keep large numbers of soldiers there.

Austrians Capture 4,100 Italians.

VIENNA, Aug. 10, (via London.)—The official statement issued from general headquarters today reads:

Owing to the situation brought about by our evacuation of the Gorizia bridgehead, the town has been given up after a sanguinary repulse of fresh Italian attacks on the Doberdo Plateau. The necessary straightening of our line was carried out unhindered by the enemy.

We have captured 4,100 Italian prisoners in the last few days.

USED SPIKED BLUDGEONS.

New Weapon in This War Found by Italians at Gorizia.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Among the Austrian weapons found in the Gorizia battlefield, says the Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency, were many bludgeons sixty centimeters, (almost two feet,) long, ringed with iron bands from which jutted enormous spikes, and at the extremity a still larger but thinner spike. In some cases twisted in the struggle. When the bludgeons were shown to Austrians they asserted they were simply alpenstocks.

"This reply," says the statement, "is proof in Italian hands that they were used by combatants, and dozens of them bear the names of their owners."

SMOKED FOE FROM CAVES.

800 Men and 20 Large Guns Captured in One Cavern by Italians.

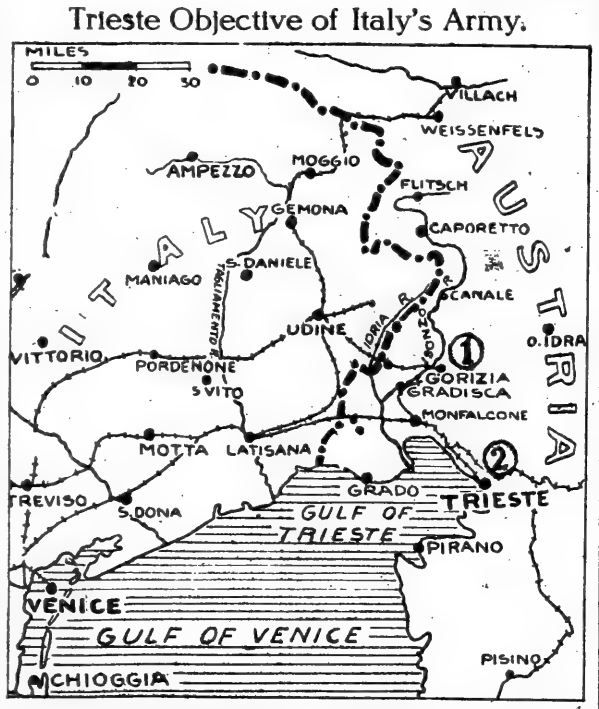
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—"The army that succeeds in battering down the defenses of the Isonzo will be justly able to boast itself the first army in the world." This judgment, attributed to the late Lord Kitchener during his visit to the Italian front is cited with proud satisfaction in the Italian press today.

Accounts of the battle still filtering through are necessarily of a fragmentary character, but suffice to reveal what a glowing chapter will be contributed to the history of the great war when the story of the fall of Gorizia can be fully told. Its outstanding feature on the Austrian side would seem to be a stubborn struggle, kept up till the very last, from hundreds of caverns, wherein vast subterranean halls had been excavated, serving at once as huge munitions depots and as lodgment for thousands of men.

From one of these great tortuous grottoes on Podzora Heights, 800 Hungarians with hand bombs and machine guns maintained a stiff, untiring fight throughout a whole day and night and until noon on the next day. Even then they resisted passively for several hours more until they were at the point of suffocation from big straw and petroleum fires which were lighteed at the entrances of the cave. Twenty large guns, all in excellent condition, were secured at this spot, besides many tons of ammunition.

Trieste Objective of Italy's Army.



With Gorizia as well as Monfalcone, (2,) which they have long held, in their possession, the advance of the Italians to Trieste is expected to make relatively rapid progress. They have already taken a village six miles to the east of Gorizia.

FRENCH PUSH AHEAD ON SOMME FRONT

Gain North of the Hem Wood in a Day of Comparatively Little Activity.

MAKE MANY AIR ATTACKS

Berlin Asserts That Both British and French Forces Have Suffered a Check.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Further progress for the French troops north of Hem Wood in the Somme sector is announced in an official statement issued by the French War Office today. Rain and mist have impeded the operations.

South of the river a German reconnaissance, using liquid fire, was dispersed by the French infantry fire, west of Vermandovillers.

Only intermittent cannonading in the neighborhood of Fleury, Vaux and Chapitre is reported from the Verdun sector.

Fifteen battles in the air took place yesterday on the Somme front. One German aeroplane is reported to have been destroyed and two forced to descend inside the French lines. French machines dropped 413 bombs on various railroad stations.

Only minor operations have taken place on the British front.

The day bulletin of the French War Office reads:

North of the River Somme French troops last night made progress in the country to the north of Hem Wood, increasing as at the same time to 100 the number of prisoners made yesterday in this region. Furthermore, we captured six machine guns. The operations were hindered by the rain and fog.

South of the River Somme a German reconnoitring party, which was endeavoring to reach our lines by means of flaming liquids, was dispersed by our fire at a point to the west of Vermandovillers.

On the right bank of the River Meuse there has been intermittent bombardments in the region of Fleury, Vaux, and Chapitre.

In the Vosges a surprise attack on the part of the enemy, preceded by a bombardment, upon a salient of our lines to the northwest of Altkirch was without success and resulted in losses to the assailants.

On the Somme front French aviators yesterday delivered fifteen attacks. A German machine was brought down between Hrly and Bethonvillers. Two others were compelled to descend, after engagements with French machines, in the region of Combles. During the day of Aug. 9 and the night of Aug. 9-10, French aerial squadrons took part in the following bombing operations.

Ninety bombs thrown down on railroad stations on the front between Lassigny and Combres; 138 shells on the station at Dugny; 40 at Appilly; 3 8shells thrown down upon a battery in action in the region of Noyon; 15 upon the railroad station at Bazancourt; 92 upon the stations of Spincourt and Damvillers and on surrounding bivouacs, a total of 413 projectiles.

The day report of the British War Office says:

Last night was generally quiet along our front, except for heavy shelling of our lines southeast of Trones Wood.

Northwest of Pozieres we made further progress, gaining all our local objectives, which are now being consolidated. Seventy-two prisoners were taken.

South of Arras we raided a sap of the enemy and inflicted several casualties. A similar attempt by the enemy against our trenches northwest of Hulluch met with no success.

The enemy exploded a mine south of Loos with no effect.

The night communication says:

The position is unchanged along the whole of the British front. Some parties of the enemy advancing against our lines southward of Martinpuich were effectively dealt with by our trench mortars and machine guns, and no hostile attack developed.

Our aeroplanes continued bombing operations against enemy billets and other points of military importance.

In the course of many aerial combats yesterday several enemy machines were driven down in hostile territory. Three of our machines have not returned.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Attacks by the British and the French on the German lines in the Somme region yesterday and last night were repulsed, according to today's Army Headquarters statement, which reads:

Artillery fighting between the Ancre and the Somme is continuing with great intensity. British attempts at attacks near Bazentin-le-Petit were suppressed by our fire.

The number of unwounded British prisoners that have fallen into our hands since Aug. 8 has increased to 13 officers and 500 men.

Between Maurepas and the Somme eight stubborn French attacks during the afternoon and night failed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) no infantry activity is reported, apart from minor handgrenade engagements.

In an aerial fight and through anti-aircraft gunfire two enemy aeroplanes were shot down south of Baraume and one south of Lille, one near Lens, and one near Saarburg, in Lorraine.

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Our soldiers on the border will be glad to have The New York Times sent to them regularly. Daily and Sunday, per month 75 cents, postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

VICTORY ABOVE PEACE, HUNGARIANS DEMAND

Leaders Pledge War to the Last Man Before Aims of Rumanians Are Considered.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10, (via London.)—A telegram from Budapest says that Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the new Independence Party, speaking in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, asserted it would be in the interests of peace if the Government would make a declaration in regard to the war aims of the monarchy and the conditions demanded for terminating the struggle. Although he desired a speedy peace, he wished it to be a lasting one.

Referring to Rumania and the aspirations supposed to be cherished there for possession of Transylvania, the Count said: "So long as a Hungarian breathes we shall fight uswervingly for the integrity of Hungary and the defense of Transylvania."

Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Opposition, who has accepted the program of Count Karolyi, said he saw the best guarantee of lasting peace in the strengthening of the monarchy's alliance.

Premier Tisza said in reply he desired only to state, as was known, that a very noisy section of the Rumanian press had done everything possible since the outbreak of the war to involve Rumania in war with Austria-Hungary. The Premier added that the ridiculous calumny that Count Karolyi desired peace at any price and a separate peace with Russia had made a certain impression on Rumanian public opinion and on the Entente Powers. He declared emphatically his agreement with Count Karolyi's view that so long as a Hungarian was left alive the Hungarian nation would resist to the utmost any attack upon its integrity.

"I do not speak here of Rumania, where today we confront the hostile tendency of irresponsible elements," he continued. "I speak of our enemies and of the fact that we must wage war further if we wish to defend our integrity, for this war is directed against our integrity. It is openly avowed that the partition of the monarchy, and especially of the Hungarian State, is the object aimed at. So long as we face such a situation we shall not speak in this House of peace, but of victory.

"Everybody knows we did not begin this war. The whole world knows that even in the days before the declaration of war and since then, during the course of the war, we have always been ready for honorable peace. The task for the present moment is to make every exertion for victory."

It is possible that the intelligence conveyed in the foregoing dispatch was severely censored before it reached Amsterdam, for, as it stands, it shows a complete change in the formerly proclaimed attitude of Count Michael Karolyi. Still, the threatening attitude of Rumania or, more likely, pressure from Vienna, inspired by Berlin, may have somewhat modified the aims and ambitions of the Independence and '48 Party brought into existence a month ago by Karolyi.

On that occasion the Count accused Premier Tisza of having delivered the old United Independence Party "bound and gagged to Austria," and added that the new Independence Party would demand two things:

"An independent Hungarian Army and the immediate conclusion of peace without territorial aggrandizement. These will be the two crucial points to be fought for, the separation of the army from that of Austria and Germany and the conclusion of peace in the interests of Hungary, thus saving the country from invasion and further sacrifice. Hungarian war aims have been already achieved, for they had only one object, and that was to warn Serbia that she could not lay claim to any Hungarian territory and that her agitation must therefore cease."

It was then the intention of the leader of the new party to draw up his program during the remainder of the recess which ended Aug. 7 and to appoint speakers to launch the propaganda in the Chamber.

A month ago Count Michael Karolyi frankly told an acquaintance that, whatever the result of the war, Austria would be no bound to Germany that the latter would find it necessary to establish a political directorship in order to secure its debt and that Hungary had no intention of sacrificing her autonomy for the benefit of Austria.

In summing up the aims of the new party this acquaintance of the Count wrote as follows in the Corriere della Sera of Milan:

"Nobody in this country has such immense influence over the people and the Hungarian section of the army as Karolyi has. If the Government will not listen to the advice of the party, the whole nation will rise as one man, and the Government will have to go or do as they are told to do. The nation will stand behind Karolyi, the Socialists are with him, and so are the peasants, as the Government and Austria know very well. The war must be over before next Winter, for the nation is sick and tired of it."

The use of "'48" in the name of the new party was considered a clever stroke on the part of Karolyi, both in Budapest and Rome, for most of the troops opposing Italy on the Isonzo front are Hungarians, and '48 symbolizes the revolt of Hungary, as well as that of Piedmont against Austrian domination in 1848.

MORE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

Fifth Contingent of Troops Is Landed at Brest.

BREST, Aug. 10.—Another contingent of Russian troops has been landed here. The soldiers received an enthusiastic welcome.

The first Russian troops to land in France arrived at Marseilles April 20, having sailed half way around the world from Vladivostok. They were followed by three other contingents, and, after a short rest, were sent into the trenches in the Champagne district.

Nothing has been made public officially as to the numbers of this Russian expeditionary force, but unofficial estimates have placed the strength of the first contingent at not less than 20,000 men. The earlier arrivals had no arms and were equipped by the French.

GERMANS RECKLESS ONLY IN ATTACKING

At Other Times, Says English Writer, Kaiser's Commanders Are Careful of Their Men.

OFFICERS NOT IN TRENCHES

But Soldiers Are Told Where to Find Them When They Require Inspiring Courage.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 9.—There is no doubt at all that, as a fighting man, the German knows his business thoroughly and performs it with great skill, courage, and discipline. He had the advantage over the British in an enormous reserve and highly trained officers and, although this advantage is rapidly disappearing, he still has, I imagine, more than enough for his needs now and to the end of the war, for he has been careful to keep his best brains out of danger.

He can call upon a great store of professional and scientific knowledge to direct the machinery of this business of destruction and to organize the lines of his war machine. In minute detail of organization and in the driving machinery behind it the German high command is masterly, and there is not a soldier in the Kaiser's armies who is not well equipped and well fed, unless the British guns do not permit supplies to come up. Enormous attention is paid to the morale of the men by organizing concerts, religious services and beer parties behind the lines, so that they shall be kept cheerful, and the news of the world is especially edited for them. With that point of view in mind, the German high command is careful of the lives of its men until the day comes when they have to be flung ruthlessly forward in wave after wave against the guns of the Allies.

Again and again I have described the spaciousness and depth and comfort of the German dugouts. That is a part of the system of life-saving, and the divisional commanders set their men to work and keep them at work in a way which the British would call slave driving. At Ovilliers some of them had six or eight rooms communicating with each other, and two separate stories. The rooms were as large as fifteen by thirty feet, furnished with spring beds, carpets, washing arrangements with water laid on, electric lights, tapestries to keep out the draughts, and other luxuries.

One of the dugouts at Ovilliers had nine entrances, with beds for 110 men, thirty feet below the surface and with a cookhouse containing three big boilers.

German Subteranean.

But it is not only in the trenches and in places like Ovilliers that the Germans dig so industriously. Far behind their lines, wherever the British long range guns can reach them, they have these elaborate subterranean shelters, deeper and stronger than most of the British, and much greater accommodation. It means incessant work, but it is work that saves life and the Germans do not begrudge it and have no special pride in taking risks. That is good generalship and good soldiering, but it does not save them. A continuous artillery fire such as the British are employing at present is frightfully destructive of human life and no amount of digging will safeguard it.

During all the month that the British artillery has been increasing its weight of metal, the Germans have been suffering great losses and the strain upon the nerves and morale of the men has been severe. This is certain, not only from the statements of German prisoners, but from the new instructions issued as late as July 16, which refer to the treatment of the great numbers of wounded and the terrible conditions of the present fighting.

The German mind is busy with the problem of its dead. It goes to great risk and trouble to remove its dead from the fields, because the living men who follow are disheartened and terrified by the sight of so many corpses on their way. Search parties are sent out under shell fire to collect them, even though many searchers may join the dead, and their bodies are put into mortuary chambers like the one found by the British a few days ago at Pozières. It was filled with dead bodies, waiting to be taken away on a light railway which runs up to the place, but the German artillery fired upon this mortuary and set it on fire.

I have said that they keep their best brains out of danger. This is true even when the brains are second best. It is very seldom that any officer over the rank of Captain is found in the front line trenches, and the officers of higher rank remain well in the background.

Lately, during a British attack, orders had been given that the officers and non-commissioned of commanding companies and platoons should visit their trenches at night "so that the men may see or hear their commanders." It is all very naive and reveals that curious lack of humor which characterizes the German war lord.

"The men," say these instructions, "should be instructed as to the whereabouts of their commanding officer and know where to go if they feel that they require inspiring with courage. To stimulate courage and foster a feeling of confidence and spirit of resistance, these should be the first duties of the officers in the front line. At all events, in the present circumstances, courage rather than tactical theory is the essence of a true leader."

To give their men courage in the hours when these German soldiers, who are brave men, might well give way to terror, the German chemists manufactured tabloids with which they drug them. There is no doubt of this, because many of these drugs have been found by a friend of mine, a medical officer of the Kentish men, who helped to take some trenches north of Pozières a few days ago. They contained ether and opium in sufficient quantity to intoxicate the strongest man. In the Germans, it is good stuff before a counterattack.

The German organization is remarkably good. It does not neglect the spiritual or physical side of their soldiers. It provides them with songbooks and prayerbooks as well as with food and drink. It has never revealed a shortage of shells. Its gunners are wonderfully quick to get onto the targets, when the infantry calls for help, by sending up signals of distress.

In all the machines of war, and in the fine art of keeping up the pride of their men, the German war lords and high officers show a real genius, but they cannot bring the dead men back to life nor hide the agonies of all their wounded. They blink at the fact that the British troops have broken their second line and hammered them with terrific blows and reached out far with the their long-range guns to destroy them behind their lines.

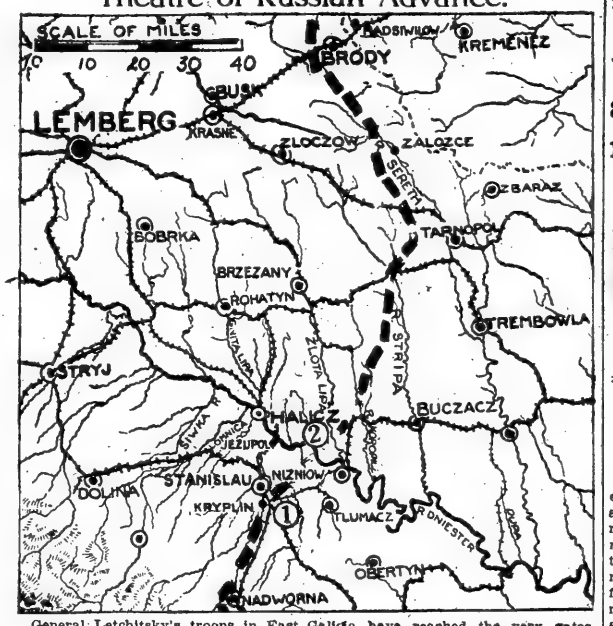
Germans Ready for Retreat.

I know that on the eve of the British attack all instructions were prepared for a general retreat, with every detail ready, in case the British troops should break through on a wide front. That is a confession of deep apprehension. It shows that they were expecting defeat and preparing for it. It is a state of mind not expressed, in an order of the day, issued by the German Emperor a few days ago and found on one of his own officers captured to the north of Pozières:

"To the leaders of the troops of the First Army," says the Kaiser, "I express from the bottom of my heart my deep appreciation and my imperial gratitude for the splendid achievement in the warding off of the Anglo-French mass attacks on July 30. They have accomplished with German faithfulness what I and their country expected from them. God help them further."

Since then ground to the north of Pozières has been captured, and today there has been fierce fighting and furprogress made by the British troops toward Guillemont.

Theatre of Russian Advance.



General Letchitsky's troops in East Galicia have reached the very gates of Stanislau, having seized the station at Kryplin (1), three miles south of the city, on the railroad from Nadworna. North of the Dniester they have crossed the Zlota Lipa River above its junction with the larger stream (2) and are approaching Halicz. The Zlota Lipa was their most formidable natural obstacle on the way to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The heavy dotted line shows the approximate position of the battle front from Brody down.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE NEARING HALICZ

Continued from Page 1.

ceeding General Nicholas Ruzsky. The front under his command included the Riga-Dvinsk line, where severe fighting had been going on since the beginning of the Russian offensive under General Brusiloff in the south, but no sustained offensive movement on either the German or Russian side developed.

Before taking command on the northern front General Kuropatkin was acting as Chief of the Russian Grenadier Corps.

AIR FIGHT OVER BALTIC.

Two Russian Seaplanes Attack Three Germans, Force One Down.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—The War Office today gave out the following:

On the Baltic Sea on Aug. 9 an aerial fight took place between two of our seaplanes and three enemy seaplanes. Our Lieutenant Garkovenko, drawing near an enemy machine, fired at it with his machine gun and forced the German to land on the shore. We suffered no losses or damage.

READY TO QUIT LEMBERG.

City's Evacuation Foreshadowed by Bothmer's Chief of Staff.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11.—A Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post says that, in order to calm the population in alicia, General Bardoloff, who is General Count von Bothmer's Chief of Staff, has issued a statement through the newspaper correspondents attached to the Austro-German headquarters that Lember "is not immediately menaced" by the Russians, and that whenever Lember is menaced the army authorities will take the proper steps to care for the civilians.

The General conveyed the impression to the correspondents, according to this dispatch, that the evacuation of Lemberg was not very distant.

PRESIDENT FOR WAR, APPELMANN WROTE

Vermont Professor's Reply to Famous Rohrbach Letter Indicated "Catastrophe" Near.

EXPECTED SUSSEX BREAK

Writing to Berlin in April, He Predicted Clash with Germany, and Japan Ready to Act.

THE TIMES published on April 5 a letter written by Dr. Paul Rohrbach of Berlin to Dr. A. H. Appelmann, Professor of German in the University of Vermont, in the course of which Professor Rohrbach, who is an authority on Far Eastern affairs and has been described as a semi-official mouthpiece of the German Government, discussed future American-Japanese relations from the German standpoint. He said that in the event of war between the two countries Germany's attitude would be one of "very benevoient neutrality" on the side of Japan, so as to make it easier for Japan to beat America." He also discussed the preparedness agitation in this country and said he doubted very much if American preparation for possible war was to be considered as a move favorable to German interests.

Yesterday THE TIMES received from British sources in London Dr. Appelmann's reply to Dr. Rohrbach's letter. The reply was written at Burlington, Vt., on April 14 and was addressed to "Mr. H. Appelmann, Herzlecke, Kr. Meppen, Hannover." The letter inclosed was to Dr. Rohrbach. The original Rohrbach communication was subsequently made the basis of a vigorous attack on hyphenated Americanism by Colonel Roosevelt.

The answer of Dr. Appelmann to Dr. Rohrbach, as translated in London, is as follows:

"Accept my thanks for your 'Weltpolitisches Wanderbuch,' which I have read with the greatest interest. It is strange that we were in Quebec at almost the same time and made almost the same trips. (St. Anne de Beaupre, &c.,) even though you were traveling from east to west, while I was following a reversed route of travel.

"I have translated your 'Zum Weltvolk hindurch' into English, but as yet I have not succeeded in placing the work, something which is not at all surprising considering the political opinion of most of the publishers.

"I have received your letters (original and one copy) regarding the position to be taken by German-Americans toward America's preparedness policy and have obeyed the instructions in this matter. A (second) copy must have fallen into the hands of the English, for on the 5th of April there appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES a translation of the letter that soon made the rounds of all the newspapers and magazines. As may easily be imagined, the passage on 'Japan and America' was received with mixed feelings and brought me all kinds of 'expressions of amiability.' That naturally left me calm, but I protested against the shamelessness of THE TIMES in publishing a private letter. This protest, which also was supported by German newspapers, as I expected, had no success at all.

Did Not Fear Criticism.

"Demands were made that I be at once dismissed from my position and expelled from the country; and I received the craziest kinds of messages. The President of our university was asked in letters to take the necessary steps for my dismissal. He has not done so, and will not be apt to do it, as he is a really neutral American, an independent thinker, and an honest judge who valiantly defends the freedom of academic teaching and study often emphasized and so rarely guaranteed here. It is true that the excitement has not entirely died down as yet, but I have no fear of anything. You were naturally made still more famous through this 'incident' (really fameux in this case, isn't it: celebre; it will soon be wiped out, however,) than you were already. As a matter of course, the troublemaking press has made great capital out of this affair in connection with the present political situation, about which I wish to give you at least some hints in closing; this may be the last letter that I shall be able to send you for a long time.

"I am afraid we are at present standing directly before the catastrophe, if the more prudent elements in the Senate and the House do not succeed at the last moment in staying the arm of the President and his pro-British advisers. The press (about nine-tenths) interprets the German note on the Sussex as an admission by Germany that the ships in question, also the Sussex, with Americans on board, have been torpedoed without warning, and deduce a casus belli therefrom. The masses do not want war, but the industrial and money trusts that are interested out of financial reasons certainly do. The history of the United States teaches that war always was the surest way for the nation's chief again to swing himself into the Presidential saddle. Thus far I have held Wilson's character far too pure to allow him ever to undertake such a step. If, however, he really should not shrink from this terrible method, then, as always, the calculated up to now, he would only use it in the Summer of 1916, and, indeed, after the Senate and the House are adjourned. From all appearance, however, the situation is developing more rapidly than, (possibly,) it was plotted to do. The latest development is in Mexico that make Carranza appear almost openly as America's opponent will surely be a good warning to the United States of America not to be in too much haste, and will allow Germany to gain time.

"Also, the people in Washington will not overlook the fact that Japan is following the Mexico-American affair with more than curious eyes, and awaits with constantly increasing interest a possible conflict between America and Germany and is busy in this sense through its exceedingly active press. I believe, furthermore, that such a conflict between Germany and America—with everything taken into consideration—would be of greater injury to the United States than to Germany, provided that it furnished the help that the Allies would demand. This is often enough discussed in the somewhat calmer organs, that, however, are always shouted down by the loud-voiced ones in the strife, and I think that these considerations will be of capital importance in arriving at the final decision, for the [this] world is ruled by profit alone.

Taft Spoke of Hughes.

"So far as the Presidential election is concerned, I conclude from a two-hour private conversation that I had with ex-President Taft yesterday (Sunday) that Wilson and Roosevelt will both strive equally hard for the throne, but still ex-President Taft is fully convinced that neither of the two will be elected and that the Republican Party, with Hughes, New York, or Fairbanks, Indiana, as its candidate, will win the victory. Taft himself will not be a candidate. He considers a peaceful solution of the submarine boat controversy between America and Germany as quite possible in case slight concessions be made on both sides, and some signs point to that they are given to Mr. Wilson. Wilson certainly wavers from one side to the other all the time, and finds it a hard task to extricate himself from complications.

"That's the way things look here at present. As far as the war situation and the war sentiment is concerned, the pro-bello shouters are in the ascendency, qualitatively, not numerically—quantitatively. Nevertheless, I am still placing great hopes in the 'last parleys,' quae deus bene vertat."

In a letter to his family, dated Burlington, April 18, Professor Appelmann remarked that he seemed to be an object of special attention on the part of the British censor and that it almost seemed as if the British had some one working for them on this side of the ocean and making a second inspection of his mail, as letters coming to him from Europe arrived a day or two later than those addressed to two seamen staying with him and which evidently came over in the same steamer. He also refers to the first Rohrbach letter as having been printed "in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the greatest newspaper in this country." The professor lays emphasis on his love for America, but points out that as he is not an American citizen he cannot be expected not to put Germany first and the United States second.

Writing to a woman friend in Germany under date of March 11, 1916, Professor Appelmann also complains about the English "sea robbers," and prays to God that the day may come when the Germans will be able to take vengeance on the English, especially as those in the United States hate them more bitterly than the Germans at home, because of having been subjected to so much abuse at the hands of the English. He refers to his efforts to aid the cause of the Central Powers through writing articles for publication in this country, and in general leaves the impression of having been sent especially to the United States to make propaganda for the Fatherland.

SAYS HE SIGHTED U-BOAT.

Deutschland Was Off Grand Banks, Norwegian Captain Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The German submarine Deutschland, which sailed from Baltimore for Bremen, it is reported, was sighted on Sunday night last off the Grand Banks by the Norwegian steamship Meteor, which arrived here today.

Captain Johnson of the Meteor on his last trip out from Baltimore, bound for England, encountered the Deutschland going into Baltimore. What he saw of the vessel at that time makes him positive of his identification of the submarine which he sighted off the Grand Banks.

The Meteor was in the regular steamship lanes, making for Philadelphia, when she sighted the U-boat.

It was getting dark at the time the submersible was encountered. The submarine circled around the Norwegian steamship and then resumed her eastward course.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

It Can't Harm You

and it can't break you—and it will relieve your indigestion.

At all Drug Stores 25c.

BELL-ANS

FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The success, or better, perhaps, the extent of the success of Italy, grows as the reports of the operations which resulted in the fall of Gorizia become more full. Here the Italians have dealt the Austrians a staggering blow. The number of Austrian prisoners who have fallen into their hands has already reached a division, and as the Italians advance this number is constantly growing.

There is no positive indication as yet as to just what the Italian plan of campaign will be. That the Gorizia success will be pushed as rapidly and as strongly as the Italians are able is certain. Away from the mountains, and in a country which, while hilly, is generally level, the going, after the mountains in which practically all of the Italian fighting has taken place, will be comparatively easy. The only move the Italians seem to have made since Gorizia fell has been toward the south.

The Isonzo River makes a big bend or salient south of Gorizia, the apex of which is near Gradisca, from which point the sides fall back to the northeast an dsoutheast. This salient is cut off by a good road from Gorizia to Monfalcone, both of which points are in Italian hands. Within this salient is found a part of the Carso Plateau and the Plateau of Doberdo. Inasmuch as the first move of the Italians has been south, it seems from present indications that it is their intention to advance along the Gorizia-Monfalcone highway and cut the neck of the salient. This will either cut off the force of Austrians who have been defending the Doberdo Plateau or force them out of the salient by the squeezing process. The Italian line of battle will then be straightened out and will run almost due south from Gorizia. The conquest of Istria will then be begun with the advance to Trieste well under way.

Such a move was, of course, impossible while the Austrians still held the Gorizia bridgehead. Forces who are fighting straddling a river must have quick and reary access to both banks, being able to cross and recross at will without interference in order that they may battle successfully. The distances in Istria are short compared to those in other theatres, and, as the Italians are thoroughly awake to their opportunity, we may soon see the Austrians hurtling back from the Isonzo as we have seen them going back in Galicia before the Russians.

While the main move of the Italians will naturally be toward the south on account of Trieste, there will probably be another move toward the north with the idea of clearing out the Isonzo from Tolmino southward. This operation should not be difficult, nor should it take a very long time to accomplish. The Austrians defending the river north of Gorizia are now taken in flank and can be turned out of position. This owuld straighten out the line all the way from Tolmino to the sea and open the way to more ready communications between the two wings of the Italian Army. Italy's next move will be anxiously awaited, for not until they have committed themselves along one line or the other will the plan of campaign commence to unfold.

The Russian campaign against Lemberg continues in full swing. The rate of the Russian advance in the last two days is remarkable and shows the demoralized condition of the forces by which they are opposed. The Germans, of course, are giving a good account of themselves and resisting further advances in the territory they are guarding with the same determination which has marked all of their fighting. It is being demonstrated, however, that even with strong German contingents interspersed among them, the Austrians are not able to meet the Russians on even terms. I said the other day that in military organizations one rotten apple will spoil a barrel. No better proof of this could be asked than that the Austrians in the vicinity of the Dniester River, though numbering in their midst a considerable proportion of Germans, are failing miserably to check the Russian advance.

Wednesday morning the Russians were within fifteen miles of Stanislau. During that day they advanced against an active enemy fully seven miles over a wide front. Yesterday they again advanced five miles, so that when last night closed they were but three miles from the city. The advance of Wednesday to Tysmienitza and the taking of the railroad from this point to Nizniow opened the way wide for the advance that was reported yesterday. The only thing that stood in their way was the small river Varone, on which Tysmienitza is situated. This was far from proving an obstacle. The Russians never hesitated, but forced the crossing of the river at once and, using the railroad where possible, pushed on to Kryplin.

This town is the most important from a railroad standpoint of any in that district. It is the junction of the road from Stanislau to Kolomea with the Monasterzyska-Nisniow road. By this one stroke, therefore, the Russians have paralyzed the entire system of Austrian railroads in the whole district south of the Dniester River. It is not certain as yet whether the Russian force which reached Kryplin is the main Russian force or whether it is merely a strong detachment of Cossacks. More probably it is the latter as it does not seem that the main Russian body has had the time to move forward such a distance. It appears that this is simply a wedge driven forward against Stanislau for the sole purpose of cutting the railroad lines to the south.

North of the Dniester there has also been a marked advance, an advance too that will prove most embarrassing to the Austrians somewhat later. In the forenoon the Russians who had been operating against the Koropiec line, forced their way across the Monasterzyska-Nisniow road to the mouth of the Zlota Lipa River. In the late afternoon, they forded the river and took possession of part of the western bank. This river is the strongest position remaining to the Austrians between the Stripa, where they are now, and Lemberg. Because of its high banks with almost perpendicular sides it is an easy position to defend with every advantage against the offense. The Russian success destroys this position before it is taken up as now it can be outflanked, and turned as soon as it is reached. The Russians are now well on their way to Jezupol and Halicz with nothing between them and the latter town but two small unimportant and easily forded streams. As I said yesterday these two cities are the southern gates to Lemberg. With them in Russian hands the fall of the Galician capital is practically assured.

It is noticeable that with the exception of what might be termed holding actions north of the Galician border Russia and Italy are exerting all of their strength against Austria. Whether this has any particular meaning or not no one can tell, it seems, however, that the Allies are trying to turn the tables on the Teutons; that is, ust aa Germany tried to eliminate from the war first France and then Russia, so the Allies are trying to eliminate Austria. This may be pure coincidence, the fighting taking place against Austria because the Austrians ar easier to beat than the Germans. But whether by accident or design, the result seems about to be achieved.

Austria is taking most of the blows and yielding something with each blow. To just what extent she can be made to yield will be known more definitely by the end of the month, when the Russians will have done their worst to the Stripa line and Italy will have shown to what extent she is able to profit by her success on the Isonzo.

GREEKS ASK AMERICA TO HELP THEIR CAUSE

Conservative Leaders Issue an Appeal Denouncing the Action of the Allies.

ATHENS, July 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Agamemnon Schliemann, member of the Greek Chamber of Deputies and former Greek Minister to Washington, after a conference with the leaders of the late Government has issued a statement embodying the point of view of the Greek Conservative Party regarding the recent intervention of the Powers in Greek affairs. In the statement, which was issued in English, Schliemann says that the chief demands of the three Powers were the dissolution of the Greek Parliament and the proclamation of new elections. He denounces the idea that Deputies chosen during a foreign naval and military occupation of over half of Greece "can honestly represent the will of the nation expressed unhampered by the influence of foreign bayonets."

"Since the beginning of the war," Schleman Says, "Greece has been benevolently neutral toward the Allied Powers—not just simply neutral. One might say without fear of exaggeration that Greece has done everything but fight on the side of the Allies! But it is not enough that the Allied Powers have established naval and military bases on every foot

TREATY NEWS LEAK TO BE INVESTIGATED

Senator Stone Denounces Publication of Terms of Danish Islands Purchase.

DANES TALK OF COERCION

Hints in Folkething Debate That United States Might Take Islands by Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, denounced today in the Senate those responsible for the publication of the summary of the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indian Islands for $25,000,000.

Mr. Stone pointed out that President Wilson, in transmitting the treaty to the Senate, had stated that the Danish Government had requested that the terms of the treaty be kept secret until the two Governments agreed to promulgate them.

The Missouri Senator called for an investigation into the manner in which the treaty became public, and said he would make a formal demand for an inquiry when the Senate had its next executive session. It was hard for him to believe, he said, that any Senator of the United States would give the treaty to the public in the face of the Danish Government's stipulation, backed by the President.

"A Senator who would so utterly disregard the rules of the Senate and defy the request of the President of the United States deserves the scorn of the Senate," added Mr. Stone. He held that secrecy as to the terms of the treaty was particularly important because "we know that a similar treaty was negotiated with Denmark some years ago and it has been currently reported as an open secret that a foreign Government used its influence to prevent its ratification in Denmark."

He did not know, he said, that this was the reason the special request for secrecy was made in this case, but when two sovereignties made a request of that character, "the Senate ought to adhere strictly to the rule of confidence."

Borah to Fight It.

The publication of the summary of the treaty brought to light that the treaty's ratification would be opposed in the Senate mainly on account of the price, which is several times greater than the price for which Denmark agreed to sell the islands to this Government fourteen years ago. Senator Borah of Idaho, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, probably will lead the opposition. He made no secret of his intention to try to defeat the agreement when it came up for action.

Mr. Borah characterized the treaty as a real estate deal. He contended that the publication of it illustrated how inadvisable it was to consider treaties in secret. Executive sessions of the Senate, where treaties and nominations were considered, had become a relic of antiquity, he said, and should be dispensed with. It would have been a credit to dignity, even honor, said Senator Borah, in a passing reference to the Nicaraguan treaty, if its details had been known before it was ratified. If the American people had known all the circumstances of its making it would never have been made, he declared.

In view of the fact that the details of the treaty have become known, an effort will be made to obtain ratification without delay, Senator Borah indicated that it might be brought up for consideration by the Senate next week, and certainly it would be ratified before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

$184 an Acre for Islands.

"I want to know what is the great demand for the buying of these islands now," said Senator Borah, when he was asked what his course toward the treaty would be. "Under the terms of the treaty we are to allow certain concessions and pay $25,000,000 for the islands. In other words, we are to pay $184.160 per square mile, or $184 per acre for all the lands, including Government and private.

"The most valuable land purchased by the United States in recent years was that of the Panama Canal. We acquired 23,000 square miles for which we paid $36 per acre. In other words, this Government, at this time, with its debts piling up, is asked to pay five times as much for these islands, which are of no commercial value.

"I ask the question and no one has answered it. We are going to pay more than three times the highest price Denmark ever asked for the islands and five times as much as they wished to sell them for in 1902.

"It looks to me as if Denmark needed this particular sum of money and that the price is not founded upon the value of the islands but the necessity of the Danish Government for this particular sum of money."

The statement has been made that Germany has demanded that Denmark pay $22,400,000 as an indemnity for permitting British warships to pass through Danish waters.

The abstract of the treaty published this morning is believed to have been made from one of the twenty-five numbered copies sent to the Senate on Tuesday by the State Department, with a letter transmitting a request of the Danish Government that the terms of the convention be withheld until the two Governments agreed to promulgate them. The department's communication reached the Senate in executive session on Tuesday and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

DANISH LEGISLATORS IN DEBATE ON TREATY

Hints of Dissolving Rigsdag if Sale Is Not Ratified—Women Shout, "We Will Not Sell."

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10.—The first reading of the bill providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was taken up in the Folkething, the lower house of the Rigsdag, today, and will be continued tomorrow. It is believed that the Folkething will adopt the measure, owing to the fact that the Radical and Socialistic Parties, which have a majority, favor the sale.

On the other hand, the Landsthing, or upper house, it is thought, is opposed to the measure, the Left Party having lined up the Conservatives, who desire to postpone consideration of the matter.

During the discussion today there was much excitement in the house, and some women among the spectators shouted, "We will not sell!"

Several of the Ministers took part in the debate, and the statement was made in behalf of the Government that neither domestic nor economic considerations, but the international situation had brought the question to a head, and that if the sale was rejected the Government would dissolve the Rigsdag and appeal to the country.

The Finance Minister, Edward Brandes, intimated that the Government had no alternative but to accede to the desire of the United States.

The Foreign Minister, Erik de Scavenius, in opening the debate, recommended ratification of the sale. He denied that the Government was forced to sell, and added that the Government had not favored the sale of the islands because of the favorable purchase price, but because retention of the islands might possibly involve Denmark in international complications. It was for the Rigsdag now to make a final decision.

J. C. Christensen, ex-Premier and leader of the Left Party, was unable to believe, he said, as rumored, that Denmark was forced to sell or that there was any international danger, as such belief would b ean insult to the United States. The proposal to sell the islands, he declared, was not only a surprise, but had come as a coup de main, and in the opinion of his party nothing should be decided during the war or until after the elections.

The leaders of the Radical and Socialist parties said their parties favored the sale, but the Socialist leader advocated the taking of a plebiscite of the people of the islands, if that were possible.

The Conservative leader strongly opposed the sale, declaring that a majority of his party was against it.

The Minister of Finance emphasized the international considerations which had precipitated the matter and declared that dissolution of the Rigsdag would follow rejection of the measure. Neither consideration of a domestic nature in the islands, nor economic gain had been the deciding factor, he said, in 1902, the Government received an offer for the purchase of the islands, but declined to sell as it had no desire to lower the Danish colors anywhere without cogent reasons, he declared.

Those who opposed the sale, he continued, had an easy task because the Government was unable to unveil its chief arguments in favor of the sale. What should dbe done, for instance, if the United States took possession of the islands, he asked. Should Denmark declare war against the United States or appeal to Europe?

The Government felt bound to submit to the desire of a great State, he said. He also said the Government regretted that the colors had to be lowered, but when a hurricane was blowing, one had to run before it. He concluded by warning the House that responsibility for forcing elections and the consequences a postponement might involve would fall upon the Rigsdag.

It would be a serious matter, Foreign Minister de Scavenius declared, if the sale were postponed and he emphasized that with regard to foreign affairs the Rigsdag as at present constituted was fully competent to make a decision.

G. O. P. WINS BALL GAME.

Deocratic Congressmen Defeated by Score of 18 to 13.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The annual House baseball game went Republican today by a score of 18 to 13. It was the first Democratic defeat in four years.

The Republican representatives boasted after the game that their well-balanced team was responsible for the victory, but the Democrats laid it at the door of a country Chautauqua meeting. They said the star pitcher, Representative Yates Webb of North Carolina, who for years had held the Republicans at his mercy, fell over a bench while reaching out to shake hands with an admirer after a speech in Virginia yesterday and badly sprained his left arm.

The Republicans appeared to be in better condition than their opponents. They used only nine men, though they frequently changed positions. Representative Sydney Mudd, their Maryland pitcher, starred. He made two runs, three hits, six put-outs, and seven assists, and struck out six men. Only once, in the sixth inning, was he batted hard. Democrats then scored seven runs. After that Johnson of South Dakota and Miller, of Delaware, relieved Mudd for a short time, but he came back strong later.

The Democrats used fourteen players, Nichols of South Carolina, Rouse of Kentucky, and Harrison of Mississippi starred for them, each obtaining three hits. Harrison also scored three runs, made several sensational stops at short, and held the Republicans runless while pitching the last two innings.

Speaker Clark and Republican Leader Mann were honorary umpires, but they never left the grand stand.

TO HEAD RESERVE BOARD.

President Designates Harding as Successor to Charles S. Hamlin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—W. P. G. Harding was designated today by President Wilson as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board to succeed Charles S. Hamlin, and Paul Warburg was named Vice-Governor to succeed Frederick Delano. The designations are for one year.

Mr. Hamlin had been Governor, and Mr. Delano Vice-Governor, since the organization of the board. Their terms expired today. It was officially explained that the changes were made to give different members an opportunity to serve, and not because of dissatisfaction over the past administration.

HERRICK PLEDGED TO 'DRYS'

Anti-Saloon League League Says He Agrees to Back Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10.—It was announced here tonight that the Anti-Saloon League would give its active support to Myron T. Herrick, the Republican candidate for United States Senator. This is said to be the result of direct personal assurance that Herrick will favor the national prohibition amendment if elected. The league will vigorously oppose Senator Atlee Pomerene.

The announcement tonight came as a distinct surprise, since Herrick had been most generously supported in all the big "wet" centres like Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, and Dayton. The Republican organizations in these cities, admittedly wet, indorsed Herrick on the theory that he was not in favor of prohibition. The league, however, says that it has a "direct, personal pledge" from Herrick. He has made no statement on the subject.

In 1905 Herrick was beaten badly for re-election as Governor because he opposed local option legislation. At that time he kept a pledge given by the Republican leaders not to enact legislation. The alleged pledge puts national prohibition strongly into the Ohio situation. The State is "wet" by 50,000.

ANTIS WILL HELP WILSON.

National Association to Aid Candidates "Blacklisted by Suffragists."

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage announced yesterday through its President, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, that it was out to obtain the election of all candidates "blacklisted by the suffragists." President Wilson is the only Presidential candidate who has been blacklisted by the suffragists.

In an appeal to anti-suffragists and the public Mrs. Dodge says the Republicans cannot elect Mr. Hughes unless they have the electoral votes of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and New Jersey. She says that the voters in these five States last year cast 2,000,000 ballots against woman suffrage and that Mr. Hughes's stand for the Federal amendment is not going to get him anything in the States she names.

Mrs. Dodge announced that her association would soon have a million members and that its work would bear fruit on Nov. 7.

COLUMBIA FAVORS WILSON.

President Leads in Balloting of the Summer School.

The end of the second day's balloting for President at the Columbia University Summer School showed Wilson in the lead, with 246 votes. Hughes was second with 184, while Benson received 13, Hanly, 4, and Reiner, 2.

Woman suffrage received 336 votes, with 110 against it; national prohibition received 324, with 117 against, and military training in the public school received 231, with 133 against. The voting will go on for two days more. The final count will be announced by the Columbia Spectator, under whose auspices the balloting is being conducted.

MOOSE, ASSOCIATES IN WILSON CAMPAIGN

Chairman McCormick Announces Two Committees Without a Tammany Man.

MORGENTHAU IS A MEMBER

Twenty Democrats in Main Body with Colby, Hale, and Heney Among Progressives.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Dmocratic National Committee, announced yesterday that he had selected two committees to assist him in the conduct of the campaign to re-elect President Wilson. One committee is composed entirely of Democrats, the other of Progressives. There are twnty Democrats on the main committee and seven Progressives on the associated committee which is expected to co-operate with the main committee. It is an entirely new procedure, so far as the conduct of a National Democratic campaign is concerned.

This is the Democratic Campaign Committee:

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman.
Homer S. Cummings, Vice Chairman, Connecticut.
Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer, Iowa.
Carter Iass, Secretary, Virginia.G
Henry Morgenthau, Chairman Finance Committee, New York.
R. S. Hudspeth, New Jersey.
Hugh C. Wallace, Washington.
Fred B. Lynch, Minnesota.
Thomas J. Walsh, Montana.
Albert Sahm, Indiana.
Simeon M. Johnson, Ohio.
William F. Benson, Kansas.
W. L. Saunders, New Jersey.
rancisF S. Peabody, Illinois,
Frank E. Doremus, Michigan.
James E. Smith, Miseouri.
M. A. Coolidge, Massachusetts.
avin McNGab, California.
D. C. Roper, Chairman Organization Bureau.
Robert S. Woolley, Director of Publicity.

Progressives As Associates.

These are the seven Progressives who will assist the Democrats in running their campaign, to be known as The Associated Campaign Committee of Progressives:

Bainbridge Colby, New York.
Matthew Hale, Massachusetts.
Albert D. Nortoni, Missouri.
Francis J. Heney, California.
J. A. H. Hopkins, New Jersey.
Ole Hansen, Washington.
Henry M. Wallace, Michigan.

In organizing their campaign committee the Republicans were able to put on only five Progressive members. After several weeks of consideration the Democrats went the Republicans two better by creating the associate committee with seven Progressive members.

In making up the Democratic committee the national managers ignored entirely the New York State organization. The only ember from the Empire State on the committee is Henry Morgenthau, who has never been considered a Tammany Democrat. The Tammany leaders had expected that they would get some recognition. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, National Committeeman, had been put forward as Tammany's representative, and the fact that he and all other members of the State organization have been ignored is expected to be taken as a direct slap at Tammany.

Just why Chairman McCormick considered it advisable to create separate Democratic and Progressive committees is not known. The usual campaign committee is composed of fifteen members. The only comment Chairman McCormick had to make last night before leaving for Maine was this:

"We have no intention to attempt to absorb the Progressive Party. We recognize it as an effective group of independent men and women who are fighting for the same progressive principles for which we stand. Our desire is to secure their spontaneous and hearty cooperation. We think that the record of the Democratic Party under President Wilson abundantly deserves that cooperation, and we rely upon the party's action in the future to continually justify their support."

All to See Wilson Next Week.

Mr. Mcormick further stated that meetings had been arranged to be held in Washington next week to confer with President Wilson. Chairman McCormick and members of the Democratic Campaign Committee will meet the President on Tuesday, Aug. 15, and the President will hold a special conference with the Progressives on Thursday, Aug. 17.

Mr. McCormick also gave out last night the following letter from Bainbridge Colby, who placed Col. Roosevelt in nomination in the Progressive convention in Chicago. Mr. Colby, in the letter, tells why he and other prominent members of the Bull Moose Party will support President Wilson for re-election. Here is the letter:

Your suggestion that there is ample foundation for effective and agreeable cooperation between the Progressives and the Democratic Party, in the re-election of the President, is true beyond all question, and I accept your invitation looking to such co-operation, unhesitatingly and with pleasure.

The achievements of the Democratic Party, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, in the field of progressive legislation, constitute much more than an appeal for support. The record of the President is a veritable claim for such support, upon all sincere Progressives, which the latter cannot consistently ignore or deny.

Particularly is this true, as the opposition to the President's re-election proceeds from an unrepentant Republicanism, that has weathered the danger of reform, reabsorbed its most vociferous critic, and abandoned itself again to rancid reaction.

There they all are—the Old. See for yourself. Count them if you wish. Cannon and Penrose, Smoot and Gallinger, Jim Watson, Joe Keating, Estabrook, Rodenberg, McKinley of Illinois, Hert, McGraw, Hemenway, Crane,—not to speak of the others, too numerous to mention.—"all friends of the tariff" and among "those fit to govern."

Colby Calls Hughes a Decoy.

What business a Progressive has in such company as this I cannot for the life of me see. They are the pickets and monitors of privilege. Hughes is only their decoy and retriever. If he were elected, they would rope him and tie him, as they did when he was Governor in Albany, reducing him to plaintive futility.

There are, of course, reactionary elements in the Democratic Party. Until lately we had them even in the Progressive Party. But these elements in the Democratic Party are at the worst only a retardation and drag upon the steady, forward push which the President has maintained. In the Republican Party the reactionaries are in the ascendent. They dominate the party, giving to it their character and features. It is the party of reaction, and the Progressives who have allied themselves with it are the most unfortunate of dupes.

I am rejoiced to know, and to be able to assure you, that the President will receive an immense support from the members of my party. They recognize the simple courage, the rugged fortitude, and the quiet strength which have enabled him to guide his countrymen in peace and honor through the dangers of the last two years. They admire him. They are grateful to him. And, as Americans, they are impatient to manifest their loyalty to him.

The letter is Mr. Colby's forst formal announcement that he is for Woodrow Wilson for re-election.

DUTCH SHIPMENTS HELD UP.

American Export Chamber of Commerce Plans Protest to British.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10, (via London.)—At a meeting of the American Export Chamber of Commerce today the increased difficulties of trade between Amerqica and Holland were discussed and it was decided to formulate a statement to the British Government pointing out that since October, 1915, American goods sent to Holland under Netherlands Oversea Trust conditions were frequently not permitted to reach the consignees here.

The Chamber suggested that a British official or board be appointed at American ports of shipment to examine and certify the neutral destinations of consignments, with a view to insuring delivery upon arrival here.

HUGHES REPEATS WILSON ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

a very large percentage of the wounded recover, and the waste of life is much less than you think it to be. The military waste is very great, but the economic waste is much less than you may think it to be. There is a tremendous discipline which will survive this struggle, there are lessons of co-operation which will never be forgotten, and the result will be that with all their social reaction and their difficult burdens incident to the war there will be a strength and a capacity for the enterprises of peace in every one of those nations the like of which the world has never seen.

"Do not imagine that the United States, undisciplined, somewhat benumbed by the prosperity incident to the war itself, lacking in training and in proper organization, can address itself to the paroblems of the twentieth century with the wastefulness and disregard of business methods that have characterized the Government in the past. We have got to go forward and be strong, keen, willing to face the facts, and bring our best constructive powers to these new national exigencies.

"I confess it is that which appeals to me. When this summons came to me, it had no appeal in it from the mere standard of personal honor, great as was that honor, because I know that for the man himself there is nothing in it but responsibility. There is not a waking hour but what is full of the sense of obligation. There is not a moment but what is crowded with demands that cannot be met. For the man himself, the honor, great as it is, is an empty thing. The burden of responsibility is a real, a crushing, a terrible thing.

"Nothing would have induced me to step from the life I enjoyed into this sort of activity merely to through the political motions. Not a bit of it. I a mhere because I have a vision of what America needs. I do not profess to carry with me any panacea. I do not profess to be aole to foretell in every detail the future. But I do profess to have some ability in analyzing facts and in understanding situations, and to the best of that ability I want to serve the United States."

Mr. Hughes discussed the Mexican situation briefly, making up in the severity of his words their lack in number. He had not intended to refer to this subject in tonight's address, but he told the audience that it was difficult for him to restrain himself, so deep was his feeling of resentment and shame over the position in which, he said, the United States had been placed. There were cries of "Go on" and applause, and he talked about Mexico for a few moments.

Campaigns Among the Farmers.

Mr. Hughes campaigned today among the farmers of North Dakota and left behind him the reputation of being a "pretty good fellow." He preached the doctrines of Government efficiency, American preparedness, and tariff protection for the farmer, and won applause.

The farmers cheered for preparedness thhe loudest when Mr. Hughes told them that it meant not militarism, but ability to uphold national honor. They cheered for Mr. Hughes, one broad-shouldered old farmer said, because "there's something about him that makes you believe he's telling the truth."

In his speechmaking this paragraph in particular, which smacked of peace, won enthusiasm from an audience of 3,000 at Grand Forks:

"If we allow ourselves to state our rights in a firm and determined manner, it should carry conviction to everyone who recognizes the rights that we enjoy. There should be no vacillation in connection with that assertion. Weakness breeds insult, insult breeds war. Honest, firm, consistent, determined defense of known rights establishes peace and respect throughout the world."

A situation new to him was faved by Mr. Hughes today. He left behind the big cities of the Middle West and plunged into an agricultural community, a country of hearty, cordial, unassuming people, people who, when they shook hands, shook with a grip of iron and expected the same in return. Mr. Hughes won a lot of friends by his manner of handshaking; even the sturdiest farmers complimented him on that score.

The Hughes party, which left St. Paul late last night sweltering from the extreme heat, arrived shivering at 7:35 o'clock this morning at Grand Forks, N. D., a town of 15,000 people. The change in the temperature caused those in the party to get out their overcoats and wraps.

Thme Candidate Overslept.

The day started under rather unfortunate circumstances, for the nominee overslept, while all of Grand Forks and a goodly part of the surrounding population were up and ready to greet him. The town band formed an important part of the demonstration, and the leader, enjoying perhaps the happiest moment of his life, stood with raised baton as the special train approached the station. Down came the baton with a mighty sweep as the engine poked its nose past the platform and the band started in on "America." Those on the special woke up and rushed to the observation platform and waved frantically for quiet.

"The Governor is asleep," he roared. The arm of the leader dropped slack at his side and the band stopped. The people looked dazed. They were told to come back at 9 o'clock, and they dispersed, only to stage the scene all over again at that hour. They cheered Mr. Hughes vociferously.

The delay gave Louis W. Hill, head of the Great Northern Railroad and son of the late J. J. Hill, an opportunity to complete the decoration of Grand Forks. Mr. Hill had attached his private car to the Hughes special at St. Paul, appointing himself a sort of personal conductor of the trip. He stocked the cars with Hughes banners, posters, red, white, and blue caps, confetti, and red, white, and blue streamers. Men hung these banners and posters all over the little railroad station and distributed the caps and streamers. Mr. Hill, who is popular in Granad Forks—he knows everybody by his first name—soon had the town on the jump.

Parade, Reception, and Speech.

The band never stopped playing after Mr. Hughes stepped down from the train until the procession reached the hotel. The leader, with his gaze fixed upon the nominee—he seemed hypnotized—kept waving has baton uninterruptedly. Mr. Hughes waved his hat and shook hands over the side of his automobile. He laughed heartily when he noticed that one of the bandsmen was getting so badly winded that he scarcely could get another blow out of his system.

A reception at the hotel followed the parade. Mr. Hughes stood under a great painting of himself—supplied by Mr. Hill, and later moved to the Auditorium and then back to the special train. The nominee's hand was a bit sore from the handshaking when the reception was over, but he was in high spirits. He seemed to like the way the farmers looked him up and down when they met him face to face, and he said as much.

Mr. Hughes and his party left the hotel at 11 o'clock for the Auditorium. Automobiles—almost everyone seems to own one in this farming region—through the rough country roads, and some were even driven across the fields in the dash for the hall. They surrounded the Hughes machine on every side.

In the Auditorium the men and women sat back in judgment to hear what Mr. Hughes had to say. They were generous with applause when the thought Mr. Hughes right and reserved when doubtful. While the preparedness talk didn't stir them particularly, there was hearty applause when the nominee announced that "I stand for America; ready to meet whatever emergency she is called upon to meet."

Mr. Hughes told the farmers that he believed in a tariff that would protect them as well as the men in the factories.

"I believe in a protective tariff," he said. "I believe in protection without abuse. I think that is possible. Our opponents, who for generations have held it was contrary to the Constitution of the United States to have duties except for the purpose of revenue, are now telling us that there is an economic revolution, and that perhaps we can have a duty on dyestuffs and a nonpartisan Tariff Commission. But I believe in trusting its enforcement to those who really accept the doctrine of protection."

The speech was largely a reptition of what Mr. Hughes had said before. The greatest demonstration came at its close.

Mr. Hughes was introduced by Lynn J. Frazier, the Republican nominee for Governor, who has the indorsement of the Farmers' Non-partisan League an organization of great power in North Dakota. Republican politicians in this region believe that North Dakota will be found again in the Republican column despite the fact that President Wilson by his Rural Credits act and other legislation has won popularity in the State.

Campaigns Along the Line.

The trip from Grand Forks to Fargo proved a strenuous bit of campaigning. The engineer, acting under orders, stopped at every station of any size, and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes got out and mixed with the people. Mr. Hill saw to it that the streamers were flying and the posters displayed.

Hillsboro, where the town band played itself blue in the face, was one of the places at which Mr. and Mrs. Hughes stepped out of the train and mingled with the crowd. The farmers' wives curtisied, and the farmers shook hands with the nominee. Meanwhile the train pulled out, leaving Mr. Hughes and his wife in the middle of a crowd. Mrs. Hughes started to run for the train. Mr. Hughes didn't move.

Mr. Hill, on the rear platform, had the train backed up, and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes got aboard. The crowd laughed and cheered.

"TOO PROUD TO FIGHT" EXPLAINED BY LEWIS

Senator Says President Merely Adapted an Ancient Quotation Signifying Magnanimity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The statement by Charles E. Hughes at St. Paul yesterday that "we are not too proud to fight," an allusion to a remark made by President Wilson in a speech in Philadelphia on May 10, 1915, four days after the Lusitania was sunk, roused the ire of Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois when he read it in his newspaper this morning and led him to make some remarks in debate later in the Senate on the meaning of the original sentiment. Mr. Lewis went into the derivation of the expression, "too proud to fight," and gave President Wilson praise for using it.

"We who admire the independent intelligence of Judge Hughes," said Senator Lewis, "deplore that he has surrendered to the yelp and bark of Blanche, Sweetheart, and Tray in the refrain of 'Too proud to fight' in their attack upon President Wilson, charging the use of the expression as a confession of weakness or cowardice on the part of the President, speaking for himself and his country. I had hoped that Judge Hughes might be saved from the exhibition of ignorance displayed by so many lesser but anxious assailants of that which they did not understand.

"The expression 'too proud to fight,' used in Philadelphia by the President to an audience of courageous, Christian people, was the adaptation of an old quotation from the classics—ancient as the Scripture. Its meaning is known to be that a brave people, filled with the consciousness of their right and their superior strength, were too proud to fight when a concession of what was right would bring justice to all—too proud to use brute strength to overcome a weak people when, through an understanding, on the basis of humanity, the rights of all would be preserved and the friendship of all maintained. The President presumed on the intelligence of his audience to understand.

"'The expression is an adaptation of the line from the Latin, 'non dimicare est vincare,' meaning 'not to fight is to conquer.' Lord Chatham used it on Jan. 20, 1775, in Parliament, in his speech on the removal of the English troops from Boston. There he applied the 'too proud to fight' adage to the condition of America in her weakness compared with Great Britain, as our strength is compared with Mexico's. Said Chatham: 'Allay the ferment prevailing in America by removing the obnoxious, hostile cause—obnoxious and unserviceable—for their merit can only be in action. "Non dimicare est vincare."'

"Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate, in the Trent affair, sustaining, on Jan. 7, 1862, President Lincoln, who had declined to permit a controversy over a principle contended for by an opponent, fixed in international law, but which our nation had in haste violated, and which, had we gone to war, would have involved us in a conflict to establish that which we knew was not the principle of right but the principle of force, said: 'In this surrender—if such it may be called—the national Government does not even "stoop to conquer." It simply lifts itself to the height of its original principle. The early efforts of its best negotiators, the patriot trial of its soldiers * * * may at length prevail.'

"Concerning this speech of Mr. Sumner, in his adaptation and construction of the phrase, 'too proud to fight,' one of his American historians, Mr. Morse, has this to say: 'The speech was generally approved by men of all parties on this side of the ocean. It smoothed the ruffled sensibilities and turned apparent humiliation into triumph.'

"I often regret that President Wilson cannot find it compatible with his sense of the dignity of his position to sometimes enter into explanations—not that he should descend to make defense where accusation is made from sources absurd and ridiculous, but that he should demonstrate to the great mass of his fellow-mankind how, prompted by malevolence in some instances and by ignorance in others, the sources of the assaults upon him do not wish a just discussion of real issues.

"As the present campaign progresses, let us all hope that, out of respect to the dignity of the contest, there may be an end to the display of frenzy or foolishness, indefensible malice, and further unnecessary ignorance."

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.
Manhattan Shirt Sale
Manhattan
and other
SUMMER SHIRTS
Priced $1.15 to $5.45
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

BREMEN SAID TO BE IN AMERICAN WATERS

Baltimore Expects Her in the Chespeake This Morning—New London Arranging Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Aug. 10.—The German undersea trader Norfolk will arrive in Chesepeake Bay early tomorrow morning or within the next twenty-four hours at the latest, according to reports circulated here tonight. These rumors, which originated in German circles, were also received from Baltimore. It was further declared that the Bremen had been heard from, and that she is within sight of the American shores, and awaiting a favorable opportunity to slip past the allied cruisers patrolling the coast.

The belief that she will enter the bay waters tonight was strengthened by the favorable weather conditions, it being cloudy, with every indication of rain.

The Bremen, it is declared, sighted land several days ago off the New England Coast and proceeded south almost within the three-mile limit. The source of the information as to the movements of the Bremen is not known. The allied cruisers are still closely guarding the capes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 10.—The German submarine Bremen is coming direct to New London and is now expected any hour, according to a statement given out by officials, who do not care to be quoted at the present time. Early this morning the Scott Wrecking Company started work on the warehouse on the northern end of the State pier. A large force of carpenters were hustling to get the foundation into shape and the building will be ready to house the submarine's cargo by Thursday of next week. The coming of the Bremen to this port has created enthusiasm here, and already there is talk of a grand celebration in honor of the event.

At the meeting places of the German singing societies, in Brooklyn last night, much interest was taken in a report that the Kaiser Prize, competed for at the last national song festival in Brooklyn, may be on board the commercial submarine Bremen, supposed to be on her way to this country. The trophy, a large silver plaque, was given by the Kaiser to the Northeastern Federation of German Singers as a prize to be contested for at its triennial festival, held a year ago. It was won by the Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn. Because of the war the prize was kept in Germany, to be delivered to the winner when it could be sent over without danger of capture.

BERLIN, Aug. 70, (via London)—Great mystery surrounds the submarine Bremen. Even official circles here profess ignorance as to whether the vessell has put to sea, or(if she has, on what date she sailed.

FAILS TO CHECK RUSSIANS.

Both Flanks of General von Bothmer's Army Now Overlapped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—General Letchitsky has scored another notable victory. His impetuous attack on a front of sixteen miles between the Kolomea-Stanislau railway and the Dniester has been everywhere crowned with complete success.

It is now evident that the Austrians, fearing some such move, did all in their power to prevent it. Their attacks in the Carpathians southwest of Kuty and south of Delatyn were aimed at diverting the attention of Letchitsky by threatening his flanks. Only yesterday we heard of bloody but fruitless attempts by the Austrians to advance on the river Koropiec at a point only seven miles as the crow flies from Niznow, on the Dniester, occupied by the Russians, but the commander was not to be distracted from his purpose.

The energy with which the recent success is being developed will be far-reaching in its effects, especially when considered in relation to the Russian success south of Brody. Both flanks of General von Bothmer's army are now overlapped by the Russians.

ORDERS FINANCIAL DRAIN.

German Commander's Reported Instructions to Troops in France.

The British, according to information which has been received here, found on a German officer captured in France a few weeks ago a copy of an order issued by General von Stein of the German Army in which the financial drainage of the occupied parts of France is insisted upon. The instructions, which are in the form of a corps order, have been transmitted here and read as follows:

1. Large quantities of German money (silver, nickel, and copper) have got into the hands of the inhabitants of the occupied portion of France. This has produced a noticeable shortage of small change in Germany and necessitated the minting of iron money.

"2. In my orders of June, 1915, it was laid down that every one in my corps was to use local paper money only, when making payments to the inhabitants. It is to be regretted that there are people who, through laziness or forgetfullness, still neglect to change their cash for paper.

"3. As a result of my orders of March, 1915, concerning the financial utilization (Finanzielle Ausnutzung) of the corps area, the State has been saved near four million francs, besides which the war fund (Feldkriegskasse) has benefited to the extent of nearly one-third of a million marks from the profits of the exchange offices, (Wechselstuben.) If every one had used these exchange offices to the same extent as was done in the area of one supply unit (Staffel) the turnover would have been three or four times as great.

4. The troops are to be informed of the importance of financially draining occupied territory (Stärkster Finanzieller Inanspruchname.) Officers must set the men a good example in this patriotic duty.

"5. These orders are to be made known whenever pay is issued.

"6. Town majors (Ortskommandanturen) are responsible for making these orders known to new formations and to units passing through the area.

VON STEIN,
G. O. C., XIV. Res. Corps."
"June 1, 1916."

Final Clearance, 25c For Neckwear That Was 50c, 55c, 65c
45c For Neckwear That Was $1 and $1.50
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

JEWS VOICE PRIDE IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Ambassador Elkus Lauded by Straus and Morgenthau, His Predecessors.

AT FREUNDSCHAFT DINNER

Speakers Say Official Recognition Should Be an Encouragement to Co-religionists.

Satisfaction and pride in the service rendered to the nation by Jews was expressed by speakers last night at the dinner of the Freundschaft Society of 105 West Fifty-seventh Street to Abram I. Elkus, the newly appointed Ambassador to Turkey. Sitting at the speaker's table on either side of Ambassador Elkus were two Jews who preceded him as Envoy to Turkey—Oscar S. Straus and Henry Morgenthau.

While joining in the congratulation on the service rendered by Jews in high positions in this country, Mr. Straus condemned unsparingly any effort to exploit the Jew for political purposes.

"We should set our face," he said, "against any purpose to try and influence in any way, especially in politics, the Jews as a group, or to appeal to us as a group, or to ask us to sustain any side in our public life, or to vote for either side, on the ground that perhaps one side or the other has been a little more generous in bestowing offices on men of our race. My Americanism and yours would rebel against anything of that kind. We want no favors; we want justice only, and for that we will stand."

Mr. Straus said that, when he ran for Governor of New York, he asked that no one should vote in his favor on account of his religion and that no one should vote against him n that account. No other position, he said, was consonant with the American spirit.

Mr. Straus gave high praise to Mr. Morgenthau for his administration as United States Ambassador to Turkey, and said:

"It is unnecessary that I should speak of his successor, Mr. Elkus. His work on behalf of humanity in bettering the industrial laws and the tenement house laws of this State sheds a lustre on the appointment of President Wilson.

"The fact that my colleagues have been able to attain to such a post will be a lesson and an encouragement to our young sons, especially to the sons of our rich coreligionists, to stand nobly by the flag, which flag has not prevented Henry Morgenthau and Abram Elkus from obtaining the highest honors from our Government."

Mr. Straus assailed Jews who sought to forget their ancestors and their Jewish inheritance and said that, if the present fashion in Jewish families of giving their children names as remote as possible from those of Jewish sound continued, within a hort ly Americans of Puritan ancestry would have the names of Abraham and Jacob, Ruth and Esther.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise spoke, and Henry Morgenthau said that the Jews of this country had a right to be proud of the public service which they had done and of the recognition which they had received.

"We have a right to be satisfied," he said, "that Paul M. Warburg was selected to serve on the Federal Reserve Board because he was recognized as unquestionably one of the ablest financiers of the country; that Justice Brandeis was selected to serve on the Mexican Commission because President recognized that he porssessed one of the ablst minds in the country, and that Mr. Straus has received the credit which he deserved for his great labors toward putting an end to the car strike within the past week."

He urged the 150 guests at the dinner to make said at least three years of their lives for public service.

Irving L. Ernst presided at the dinner. United States Judge Julius Mayer and Max D. Brill were among those at the speakers' table. Among the officers of the club at the dinner were Max Neuburger, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Eugene W. Kahn, H. Seymour Elsman, Albert Floersheimer, Arthur Franenstein, William S. Gordon, Max Kops, Benjamin S. Klein, Charles Kafka, Samuel H. Levy, Benjamin W. Mayer, and Z. A. Oppenheimer.

THREE MORE VESSELS SUNK

Norwegian Steamer Destroyed by a Mine—Spanish Ship Is Torpedoed.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British steamer Sphere was sunk by a German submarine on Aug. 3, according to an announcement made this evening by Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The vessel, of 411 gross tons, was owned in Sydney, N. S. W.

TOULOUSE, France, Aug. 10.—The Spanish steamship Ganekogorta Mendi, of 3,061 tons gross, on a voyage from Bilbao, Spain, her home port, was sunk yesterday by an Austrian submarine. Her crew of twenty-four was saved.



James McCann, Yonkers, N. Y.
H. Lansing Quick, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"
48 contracts in 1915—nearly one a week.
41 in the first 7 months of 1916—more than one a week; all progressing on schedule time—or better.
TURNER Construction Co

SAY GERMAN NEWS IS ALTERED IN TRANSIT

Lansing Sends to London a Protest of American Correspondents in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The State Department has forwarded to the American Embassy at London, without comment, a protest by several American newspaper correspondents stationed in Germany against censorship of their dispatches by the British officials.

The correspondents complained that much of their correspondence sent by way of England had been entirely suppressed, and that in many dispatches which had been permitted to go through passages and words had been deleted so as to convey an erroneous meaning, frequently exactly the reverse of what was intended.

State Department officials pointed out that the department had not committed itself in transmitting the protest and was bound to proceed cautiously in dealing with the subject. It has been informed that the German Government is freely exercising the same right of censorship over news emanating in America and dispatched to Germany. At present the disposition is to refrain



Pull your factory—
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
out of the gloom into the daylight!

Place it in the sunlight community of over 3,000 plants made brighter and more productive by the use of RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE. (Barreled Sunlight.)

A permanent, white, glossy, tile-like interior finish. Strictly sanitary, will increase daylight 15% to 35%. May be applied over old, cold water paint. Made also as a flat wall paint for office and hotel use.

Send for booklet "More Light!"

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY
Providence and New York



Good Lively Hair Without Trouble

And little expense if you will only use Cuticura Soap for everyday toilet uses assisted by little touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed. Besides they are so pure, so fragrant, so delicate and creamy that you can't help using them after you once begin. They meet every want of the toilet and care for the skin, scalp, hair and hands when in trouble so that no others are needed. You can get them at your druggist's, but if you would like a sample each first with some very interesting reading on the skin, address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Furnishing Store



3,000 Soft Summer Shirts, 65c each

$1.00 Quality Madras & Crepe, Checks, Stripes & Plain Colors. All have Soft Cuffs.

Needfuls for Vacation
Khaki & Duck Trousers $1.00 & $1.50
Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98
Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c
Leather Belts, Black, Tan, White, 50c

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75
For Men—
Silk gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
664 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—89 Regent Street

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

LAKE HOPATCONG
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK
NEXT SUNDAY
$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway { Cor. Wall St / " Park Pl. / " 28th St. / " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.
Lackawanna Railroad

COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION ORGANIZATION SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE
Service for the Country Home Buyer.
Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. Elevator on Suburban Ramp
E. E. Farley, President

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

MINE LAYER CAPTURED.
Captured German submarine mine-layer now being exhibited in London, shown in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—*Advt.*

SENATORS IN CLASH OVER DURAND CASE

Republicans Accuse Redfield of Misrepresenting the Facts in His Reply to Hughes.

TOWNSEND GIVES DETAILS

Insists Census Chief Was Forced Out — Penrose and Hoke Smith in Sharp Tilt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A hot political debate of the old-fashioned kind and a good deal of bitterness took place in the Senate today over the campaign charges of Charles E. Hughes that President Wilson had removed competent men from high official posts and put incompetent Democrats in their places.

William C. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, was accused of having been "absolutely untruthful as to facts" with reference to the retirement of E. Dana Durand from the Directorship of the Census, and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Democrat, warned Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Republican, to be careful of his words. Mr. Penrose had said that Mr. Smith was ignorant of the facts concerning the removal of Republicans from office or had made a deliberate statement that was not borne out by the facts.

The sparks began to fly when Senator Townsend of Michigan, Republican, expressed interest in the case of Mr. Durand, whom he had kept in office for several months by preventing the confirmation of the nomination of his successor, W. J. Harris of Georgia, now a member of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Townsend spoke of the letter from Mr. Durand to Mr. Hughes which the candidate read at Minneapolis yesterday, in which Mr. Durand said he had been virtually forced out of the Census Bureau. Senator Penrose made a prepared attack on the course of the Administration in removing Republican postmasters and soon both sides unlimbered their quickfiring artillery and were popping away.

Senator Townsend insisted that Mr. Durand was obliged to quit the Census Directorship. The issue, he said, rested upon the truth of Secretary Redfield's telegram denying that Durand was dismissed.

That telegram is absolutely untruthful as to facts," declared Mr. Townsend. "Harris was appointed Director of the Census after Durand had been forced out."

Senator Townsend was ridiculed by Democratic Senators.

"When the Cleveland Administrations ended were any of the Democratic Census Directors retained?" asked Senator Hardwick of Georgia.

"That is not the issue," replied Senator Townsend.

"No, but at last the Republicans have found an issue," said Senator Hoke Smith. "It is whether Redfield discharged Durand. That is an issue worthy of Mr. Hughes and his associates. Let me congratulate you. At last you have found an issue—a great, broad issue worthy of the Republican Party and its candidate."

Senator Smith added that Durand was a skilled statistician, but an extravagant and unsuccessful director.

Ousted Cleveland Democrats.

"Oh, I don't care for your taking the jobs," retorted Senator Townsend. "Of course, the Republicans did the same thing after the Cleveland Administration. I'd have more respect for you if you had said outright: 'Durand is a Republican and we want that job.'"

Senator Overman of North Carolina declared that another great issue of the Republican Party was whether Dr. Jones, Chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was a veterinary surgeon.

Senator Hoke Smith and Senator Penrose later debated the relative consideration given the civil service law by Democratic and Republican administrations. After Senator Penrose declared that efficient Republican clerks and officials had been turned out or reduced and Democratic politicians put in their places, the Georgia Senator offered a denial. He mentioned several instances where Republicans had received promotions in preference to Democrats.

"The Senator either is ignorant of the facts or he makes a deliberate statement that is not borne out by the facts," said Mr. Penrose.

"The Senator must be a little careful in his statements; he cannot say that I made a deliberate misstatement," said Mr. Smith.

Senator Smith referred to the appointment of Henry P. Fletcher as Ambassador to Mexico. He said Mr. Fletcher was a Republican.

Senator Wadsworth of New York interposed for the Republicans that Mr. Fletcher had not been sent anywhere. Senator Hoke Smith declared that his commission had been issued after his confirmation by the Senate.

"Yes, but the trouble is that the Administration cannot send him anywhere because it does not know where the capital of Mexico is," said the New York Senator.

When Senator Smith began to cite other instances of Republicans who still are holding office, Senator Penrose said:

Smith and Penrose Clash.

"Yes, but I suppose it is necessary to retain a few Republicans in order to run the offices."

Senator Smith contended that most of these Republicans were appointees of Roosevelt and that he recalled a time when the Pennsylvania Senator was not so fond of them.

"But we are a united brotherhood now," replied Senator Penrose.

"The Senator will be the whole thing if he gets a chance," was Senator Smith's retort.

Senator Penrose added that the Civil Service League, a nonpartisan organization, had criticised the Wilson Administration severely.

"That same board criticises every Administration, Democratic and Republican," Senator Smith declared. "In closing this debate I want to add that what Senator Penrose has presented here today in his prepared speech I have considered as being the Republican Party speaking. He is a man of power and force of character, and stands at the very head of his party. Having listened to him present the failings of the Democrats in removing Republicans through trumped-up charges as "hypocritical and cowardly."

In his prepared speech Senator Penrose characterized the attitude of the Democrats in removing through trumped-up charges Republicans as "hypocritical and cowardly."

"By infamous and cowardly attacks, which every honorable man would condemn, they have removed men from office in my State and put in their places others who weren't physically or mentally competent to sweep the streets," said Mr. Penrose. "I am not a fanatical believer in civil service, and I do not object to Democrats having the spoils of office. We shouldn't expect anything else; but what I object to is the infernal hypocrisy of this Administration. Every one knows that the Post Office Department has been completely demoralized.

"It is well known and it can not be denied that the invasion of all these new and untried, inexperienced men as Postmasters all over the country resulted in an utter demoralization of the service. In the City of Philadelphia we have never had a worse administration of postal matters than under the present Democratic Postmaster, who was put in there after the enforced resignation of the Republican Postmaster with mean insinuations and charges and complaints.

Questions Redfield's Word.

"It means that the issue involved in this controversy is overlooked. Mr. Durand is not the issue in the present contest, but the Secretary of Commerce deliberately and publicly stated that he was not removed but that his resignation was voluntarily tendered. Now it turns out as a well established fact that Mr. Durand was removed against his desire and his will and the Secretary of Commerce is detected, to put it mildly, in a deliberate misrepresentation to the American people.

"President Wilson in his campaign goes before the people upon a lofty standard of the moral uplift and with many pretentious declarations in favor of the civil service, and then after he is inaugurated we see a greater raid upon the merit system than has been witnessed in the history of the country since the time of Andrew Jackson. It was given forth that the Postmasters were to be permitted to serve their four years tenure of office. This has always been a custom recognised by the Republican Party. Following Cleveland's last Administration I do not recall a case where the Senators or the Representatives from Pennsylvania requested the removal of a Democratic Postmaster until his term had expired.

"On the other hand, when the present Administration came in we witnessed the deliberate hold-up through a threatened filibuster of all the long list of nominees for Postmasters and other appointments sent in by President Taft during the short session of the last Congress of his Administration. Then when the present Administration assumed office Postmasters all over the country were ruthlessly beheaded."

Some Democratic Senators interrupted to say that no Postmaster in their respective States had been dismissed before the expiration of his term. Senator Shafroth of Colorado was emphatic upon this point.

"Well, the thirst for office, perhaps," said Senator Penrose, "had not been acquired in Colorado until recently."

In discussing the retirement of Director Durand and the appointment of Mr. Harris, Senator Townsend said:

"I was a member of the Committee on Census when Mr. Harris's name was sent to the Senate. I was present in the committee when his name was taken up. In the presence of the committee I called up Director Durand and learned from him that Mr. Redfield had told Durand that the former wanted his position and practically suggested the latter's resignation. Mr. Durand explained that the report of the census was within only two months of completion and that he ought to have the credit, if any credit was attached, for the report, as he had through years of service compiled them, and if any defects were found in it they could be charged to him. The Director had reason to believe that Mr. Redfield would not insist upon his successor's name being sent to the Senate but the next day Mr. Harris's name was reported for confirmation, whereupon Mr. Durand resigned.

"A Democratic member of the committee agreed with me that this was an outrageous procedure and thought the President could not have understood the situation and he volunteered to call upon the President and lay the matter before him. The Senator obtained the impression that the name would either be recalled or that the President would ask that it be held up until after the first of July. Nothing, however, was heard from the President on the matter and the committee finally reported Harris's name out. I, with other Republican Senators, opposed the confirmation and finally forced an agreement upon the majority to the effect that Harris should not be confirmed before June 25.

"I like this statement, feeling that it is well for the country to know the facts in this case. Mr. Durand was removed for political reasons in order to give a good job to a political worker."

When Senator Stone of Missouri asked if "this Durand business" was to be one of the rarer issues of the campaign, Senator Townsend replied that he had become weary of misrepresentations and misstatements by representatives of the Administration. The matter, he said, impeached the truth of the Cabinet officer.

LANSDOWNE MAY RESIGN.

Ill-Health Sole Reason for His Possible Retirement.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"There is reason to believe that the Marquis of Lansdowne is about to resign. His resignation has no political significance, being due solely to failing health."

The Marquis of Lansdowne is a member of the Cabinet without portfolio.

REDFIELD INSISTS HUGHES IS MISTAKEN

Continued from Page 1.

the truth, there will be nothing stated about the matters now discussed to bring regret to any citizen."

TITTMAN DISPUTES HUGHES.

Says He Resigned Voluntarily—Sweet Defends Dr. Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Dr. O. H. Tittmann, ex-Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this afternoon over the telephone from Leesburg, Va., where he now resides, that he resigned because he wanted to, and that Edwin F. Sweet, Acting Secretary of Commerce, was correct in saying that Dr. Tittmann came to him voluntarily and said he desired to retire on account of ill-health. While Dr. Tittmann declined to make any detailed statement, his answers to questions furnished a contradiction of the charge made by Chares E. Hughes in a speech at Detroit on Tuesday night, that Dr. Tittmann "was dispaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon."

"I don't wish to make any statement," said Dr. Tittmann. I resigned because I wanted to. The who matter was covered in correspondence published at the time, early in March, 1915."

Acting Secretary Sweet gave out a statement dealing largely with Mr. Hughes's reference to E. Lester Jones, Dr. Tittmann's successor, as "an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon." The statement was devoted to defending Dr. Jones from the imputation that Dr. Jones was not competent to manage the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Acting Secretary Sweet said he was not satisfied with Mr. Hughes's explanation of his remarks at Detroit.

Calls Attacks on Jones Unjust.

"He persists in his attacks upon Dr. Jones," said Mr. Sweet. "He evidently seeks to make the public believe that, because Dr. Jones had been the owner of a stock farm, he was presumptively unfit for the position of Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. He says: 'He went, I believe, from his stock farm to take charge of the Bureau of Fisheries.' In my telegram to Mr. Hughes I told him distinctly that Dr. Jones sold his stock farm some time before he entered the Government service. He should not need to be told that as Deputy Commissioner Dr. Jones did not 'take charge of the Bureau of Fisheries.' The fact is, he served under Dr. Hugh M. Smith, a fisheries Scientist and expert of the highest character, who was appointed by the present Administration in the place of a Republican politician appointed by a Republican Administration, and who is now a member of Congress.

"Mr. Hughes's attitude toward Dr. Jones seems to me both illogical and unjust. The insinuation that a breeder of stock is an inferior sort of man, that he is uneducated, unrefined, unscientific, and not qualified to properly perform his duties under a most competent chief is not a fair one. Fish propagation constitutes a large part of the work of the Bureau of Fisheries. To insinuate that because a man is an excellent cattle breeder he is unlikely to become a fish breeder is illogical.

"Every one knows that Mr. Hughes's mind does not usually work in that way. If he were reasoning and not scolding he would apply a different test. He would first investigate the facts and he would find that fish culture and an intimate study of the habits, conditions, and diseases of fish had engrossed the attention of Dr. Jones for many years before he became Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. He would find that he took up mathematics, scientific work, and special courses of study at Princeton and studied zoology and other related subjects at the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

"But the most important fact he would want to know is, what kind of a man is Dr. Jones, can he do the work? Actual fitness—not former occupation, nor even university studies—is the supreme test. Mr. Hughes knows this as well as anybody, and the fact that he does not use what he knows to be the right test in Dr. Jones's case has led him to indulge in disparagement of a capable official which he would quickly resent if he were the victim."

The Resignation Correspondence.

The Department of Commerce gave out the following letters, the first being from Dr. Tittman to Secretary Redfield:

Department of Commerce.
United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Washington, March 6, 1915.

Hon. William C. Redfield,
Secretary of Commerce.

My dear Mr. Secretary: When, after my illness of a year ago, I suggested to you my retirement as Superintendent, you encouraged me to persist. Since then, through your discerning appreciation of the great and useful function of the Survey, it has received recognition from the President, from Congress, and from many people who, through your powerful influence, have allowed their interest in it to become known.

Therefore, I now feel at liberty, for cogent reasons personal to myself, to ask you to shift the burden of my responsibilities to other shoulders by requesting the President to accept my resignation from the Survey, to date from the close of business on March 15. At the same time please accept my thanks and those of every one connected with the Survey for your counsel and untiring support, and believe me to be, with great esteem and warm personal regard,

Respectfully yours,
O. H. TITTMANN, Superintendent.

Secretary Redfield wrote in reply:

March 13, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Tittmann: Let me transmit herewith the acceptance by the President of your resignation of the post of Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, to take effect, including one month's leave of absence with pay, on April 15, 1915. In sending you this it is due you that I should add a few words for myself.

It is true, as you have suggested in your letter to me, that over a year ago you offered to withdraw from the post which you have so ably filled and that I then declined to consider it. I am aware also that some months ago you purchased land in Virginia with the purpose of removing there when your official cares were over. Nevertheless, though your wishes were thus foreshadowed, it is not easy for me to say the words which mean parting from an official relation that has been both pleasant and profitable. You have set such standards of useful and effective scientific service and, above all, of personal loyalty and unselfish character as to make it hard in these respects for a successor. Yet at the same time these very standards will be an inspiration not only to him, but to those whom you have so well trained in service.

I am glad to know that the delightful friendship between us is not involved in this withdrawal, and I hope and believe it will expand. It is based not only upon your high personal character and attainments, but upon knowledge of the devoted and unselfish service you have ably rendered through many years to your country. I am glad to know that you are not to be so far distant that one cannot confer with you from time to time and thus in a measure continue to profit by your ripe experience and wide knowledge.

Yours ever truly,
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary.

Mr. O. H. Tittmann, The Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

THE BIG POOL, 50c.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.



Bathe and swim in comfort at the Big Pool, clean and safe. Top floor of Fleischmann's Turkish Baths, 6th Ave. at 42d St.

Men's Hours
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 P. M. to 10 A. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 6 P. M. to 10 A. M., Saturday, Saturday night, Sunday, Sunday night.

Women's Hours
Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Brill Brothers
49TH STREET AND 42ND STREET STORES

Sale of High Grade Summer Suits for Men

Splendid values at their regular mid-season prices—they offer men and young men a remarkable clothes buying opportunity at the reduced prices quoted here.

$16.50 and $18.00 Fancy Mixture Suits, $13.50
$20, $22 and $25 Fancy and Blue Suits, $16.50
$25.00 and $30.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $21.50
$35.00 and $40.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $27.50

White Flannel and White Serge Trousers, special at $3.65, $5.00, $7.00 and $8.50

Shantung Silk Coat and Trousers, $15, $20, $25
Shantung Silk Three-Piece Suits, $35

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42ND STREET

MILITARY TEACHING IN SCHOOLS

The second of the series of articles on Preparedness in secondary schools will appear in The New York Times next Sunday, August 13. The contributors will be:

Major CHAS. N. HULVEY, Commandant of the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn.

JOSEPH H. SAWYER, Principal of the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.

CLAUDE N. WYANT, Bishopthorpe Manor, South Bethlehem, Pa.

O. P. PITTS, Superintendent the Interlaken School, Rolling Prairie, La Porte County, Ind.

CLARA COLBURNE, Principal the Rayson School, New York City.

TO PROTECT GERMAN LABOR

Workmen Start Movement Against the Immigration of Foreigners.

In a recent issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung it is pointed out that there is a movement among the organized workingmen of Germany to protect the native workers from the competition formerly forced upon them by the wholesale immigration of large bodies of laborers from Russia, Poland, Austria, and Italy. Discussion of this question has been begun in the trade union organs, and it is expected that after the war definite steps will be taken to force restrictive legislation along the line of the American immigration laws. Writing to the Grundstein, the organ of the masons, a correspondent declares the theories of the "Super-Internationalists" must not be allowed to prevent the German workingmen from looking after their own interests and sums up his argument as follows:

"The German trade unions must change their position regarding the question of the foreigners. They must even make their influence with the Government felt in such a way as to bring about legislative measures that will so regulate the importation of foreign labor power that it will not be an injury to the native workers. Then the wage agreements must be brought into line to help solve the problem, and they must contain definite recognition of the natural right of the German working class to priority in the apportioning of jobs. And, finally, the German trade unions must resolve to face the foreigner question, or, rather, plague, without the usual sentimentalism. In the future we will receive every worker who comes to us with the card of his home organization with open arms, as we have done before. But we will look upon the unorganized masses of the foreigners as what they in reality are, opponents, against whom we must proceed without consideration everywhere and upon all occasions. In so doing we shall only do that which the trade unions in other countries, England, France, and the United States, have been doing for a long time."

In reprinting this letter, the Korrespondenzblatt, the organ of the General Commission of German Trade Unions, remarks: "Like the editor of the Grundstein, we cannot say that we agree with every word of the writer, but the basic principle of his declarations is in every case worthy of consideration."

APACHE SCOUTS HATE PEACE.

Arguments Over Prowess as Killers Disturb Camp.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Mexico, Aug. 6, (by Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., Aug. 10.)—Indian scouts here are becoming restless in their inactivity. The score of Apaches have been placed in a camp by themselves. There war dances and disputes over the number of notches each is entitled to cut in his pistol stock disturb the peace of the entire base camp. The old scouts who hounded Chief Geronimo thirty years ago have united against the younger element. One of the chief troublemakers, Jesus Valesquez, who laid claim to nine "kills," has gone. Rumor says his departure was due to official invitation.

It also requires close watching to keep beverages with more than 3 per cent. alcohol out of the Apache camp. On one occasion Lieutenant Shannon who is responsible for the good conduct of the Indians, had to call upon his boxing ability to subdue two scouts on a celebration.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET

GIFT SUGGESTIONS OF CHINA AND CRYSTAL

Closed Saturdays during August.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Giants today with St. Louis—2 Games, 1 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

KITCHENER MEMORIAL.
Memorial Float of Lord Kitchener in the Women's War Procession in London, in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—*Advt.*

WANTED

Technical Graduate, Mechanical, with about two years' practical experience. Work—Sales Correspondent with opportunity to graduate into Sales Engineer.

Big and growing manufacturer. Vicinity of New York.

Address replies c/o E. F. DELAHUNTY, P. O. Box 476, Newark, N. J.

Liggett's-Riker-Hegeman Stores

FREE



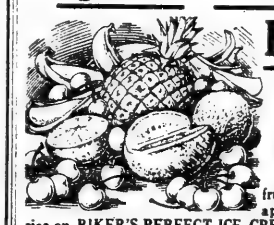
This VIOLET DULCE 25c WEEK-END PACKAGE

WITH EVERY PURCHASE OF 75c OR OVER AT TOILET GOODS COUNTERS

This Handy Package Contains
Guest Room Size
Tooth Paste, Cold Cream, Soap and Talcum
(Four different items)
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY

"IMPORTANT NOTICE"
We are glad to announce that the price of 25c per pound on Jumbo Salted Peanuts is to be made a regular feature in our stores.
The special Jumbo Peanut offer mentioned in our last week's advertisement will therefore be extended for an indefinite period.
ONE POUND OF JUMBO SALTED PEANUTS FOR 25c
—ONE POUND NET—
FULL 16 OUNCES
WE DO NOT "WEIGH IN" THE CONTAINER

Special Soda Feature
Fresh Fruit Ice Cream Shortcake



A novel assortment of ripe fresh fruit consisting of bananas, pineapples, oranges and maraschino cherries on RIKER'S PERFECT ICE CREAM with cake. Served cleanly and in a proper manner at our hygienic fountains.... 10c

FREE One 15c Can of
RIKER'S MOSQUITO TALCUM
When dusted on the skin it keeps mosquitoes away.
ONE FREE
with every two cans purchased at 15c each
JOSS STICKS
Our Reduced Price
7 Packages, 25c

We Serve Clean, Dry, Polished Soda Glasses
This shows the process by which each glass is sterilized before being served to a customer



Rexall SUNBURN LOTION
A cooling and comfortable application for relief of the redness and smarting of sunburn, windburn, etc. Useful also in cases of ordinary burns, chafing, tan and freckles.
Price 25 Cents

Harmony Cocoa Butter Cold Cream
HEALS—SOOTHES—COOLS



An antiseptic Cold Cream particularly appropriate for smoothing roughness of the skin. The Cocoa Butter content makes it especially useful in healing skin that has been exposed to wind or sun. Its cleansing qualities will clear your complexion of blackheads. Leaves a cool, soothing sensation; pleasingly perfumed. In an attractive jar. Price.. 50c

Rexall QUALITY SOAP
four kinds—Witch Hazel, Buttermilk, Oatmeal and Tar.
Suitable for Toilet, Kitchen or Bath.
5c Per Cake

Rexall SHAVING LOTION



Freshens, cools and comforts your irritated skin—indispensable if your skin smarts and burns after shaving—softens, soothes.
4 oz. 25c 8 oz. 45c

MANHATTAN
BRONX AND BROOKLYN
Liggett's RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

A NECESSARY PRECAUTION
RIKER'S ANTISEPTIS
An antiseptic solution, the use of which will assist in checking the terrible plague of Infantile Paralysis. We recommend it as a preventive only.
25c, 50c, 90c

The Rexall Stores

CASES OF PARALYSIS BROUGHT INTO CITY

Health Authorities May Require Certificates for Children Coming to New York.

DECREASE IN DEATH LIST

More Persons Who Have Had the Disease Give Their Blood to Manufacture Serum.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Wednes- day.	Deaths Yester- day.	New Cases Wednes- day.	New Cases Yester- day.
Brooklyn ..	21	20	89	8 4
Manhattan.	14	8	47	44
Bronx	7	3	15	14
Queens	15	8	31	30
Richmond...	..	..	1	1
Total....	57	38	183	175

Total of cases to date..... 5,822
Total of deaths to date..... 1,298

The efforts of the Department of Health and of the United States Public Health Service, which for weeks have been concentrated on preventing the spread of infantile paralysis by travel from New York City, have now been extended to include measures designed to prevent the spread of the disease by travel to the city. No local quarantine against any community has been declared, but from statements made yesterday by Health Commissioner Emerson and Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior Surgeon of the Public Health Service, it became evident that certificates similar to those now required of children leaving the city will be required also of children coming to the city if New York people now out of town continue to return with children suffering from poliomyelitis, and thereby spread infection both in the city and en route.

Hundreds of parents who became unreasonably alarmed when the epidemic began here and hurried out of the city with their children to escape the disease, and so carried the infection into other places, are now as unreasonably hurrying back with sick children, unmindful of the fact that travel may be the worst thing possible for the little victims, and heedless of the safety of others. These persons who, the authorities believe, have done great damage hereand out of town, yesterday received only the censureof the authorities, who made it plain that, if necessary, all of the power of the United States Government and of the City and State of New York would be employed to restrain their dangerous movements.

Warning Two Railroads.

As a first step to prevent the return of infected children to the city, Dr. Banks yesterday reminded the West Shore and New York, Ontario & Western Railroads of the sections in the United States Public Health Regulations requiring common carriers to refuse transportation to persons ill with contagious diseases, and he made it clear that he would hold responsible any common carrier detected in transporting a case of poliomyelitis from one place to another.

Dr. Banks, seeking to enlist the cooperation of the public, also issued general notice that no child suffering from infantile paralysis should be moved without the direction of a qualified Health authority. He recognized, he said, that the parents of many children who had recovered from the acute disease were anxious to get the children to New York for orthopaedic treatment, and he, therefore, granted general permission to parents to bring such children to New York, provided that the children were not moved before one month after the onset of the disease, and, even then, not in a common carrier.

The health authorities believe that a child can spread the disease anytime within eight weeks after the onset, and for this reason will not permit the travel of a victim in a common carrier until after this period has elapsed, but, because orthopaedic treatment is needed in many cases in less than eight weeks after onset they will permit parents to use automobiles and other private conveyances for bringing children to the city after the disease is a month old. In every such case, however, the parents of the affected child will be required to report to the authorities their return to the city and to keep

Hotel Turns Out Sick Child.

the child in proper quarantine.

Dr. Emerson was indignant yesterday because of several incidents of the return of children to New York which had come to his knowledge.

"I have just learned," he said, "of one of the most brutal cases I ever heard of. My information is that Florence Goldstein, of 163 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, developed poliomyelitis in a hotel in Fallsburgh, N. Y. The manager of the hotel learned of the fact and turned the child and her parents out of his place at 4 o'clock in the morning. The parents had no other place to go so brought the child to New York in a railroad train, and carried her to the Willard Parker Hospital, where she died within less than two hours after arrival. The man who turned that child out into the street and forced her parents to make a hard railroad journey with re, not only endangered the lives of other children, but, in mybelief, actually caused the death of the victim herself."

About 1,000,000 children will be kept out of school for a period of three weeks or more by the postponement of the openings—800,000 usuall yattendant at the public schools, 150,000 of the parochial schools, and 50,000 in the private schools.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that the day for the opening of the schools had not been selected. Colleges in the city, said the Commissioner, would be permitted to open as originally planned, as persons more than 16 eyars old were not considered dangerous in groups.

More Give Their Blood.

Thirty-two ounces of blood were obtained yesterday at the Willard Parker Hospital from six persons who had had poliomyelitis and volunteered to give their blood for the manufacture of serum to be used in victims of the present epidemic. Among these were Miss Grace M. Lytle of 607 Fifth Avenue, who gave eight ounces, and Miss Amy Oldorp of 50 West 112th Street, the daughter of the Vice President of the People's Hospital.

Miss Lytle lives in Cleveland, Ohio, and is visiting her sister, Miss Eleanor Lytle, who lives at the Fifth Avenue address, which is a boarding house. Miss Eleanor Lytle was formerly a practicing trained nurse. Recently she remarked to her sister that, as she had had the disease, she might give some of her blood. Miss Grace Lytle responded to the suggestion and went to Willard Parker Hospital yesterdty, but without saying anything to her sister, who was surprised when she heard of the operation last night.

Another volunteer who gave blood was a man well known in business and society, it was said, whose name was withheld, but who expressed great interest in the serum treatment and told the hospital authorities that he intended to start a movement to raise money for the extension of the treahment.

Fourteen children received the treatment yesterday, and the condition of those formerly treated continued to be promising. The surgeons also injected the serum into several children who had com einto contact with cases in their family, and who seemed on the point of contracting the disease.

Fair Trial for Adrenalin.

Dr. Emerson yesterday said a good word for adrenalin, and insisted that the treatment was receiving a fair trial in Department of Health hospitals, and that no one in the department had any feeling of antagonism toward adrenalin or Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, whose recommendation of the use of the medicine seemed likely to start a sharp medical controversy. Dr. Emerson said that adrenalin had been used in the cases of thirty patients at Riverside Hospital, twelve at the Queensborough Hospital, and six at Kingston Avenue.

"Some of the apparent results from the treatment," commented the Commissioner, "have bene as promising as results with the serum, but we can form no conclusion until we have had much wider experience."

Dr. Emerson yesterday complimented Mayor Mitchel on resisting "tremendous pressure" brought by real estate dealers and apartment house owners who wanted the seriousness of the epidemic minimized. Some of the proprietors of high-class apartment houses, said the Commissioner, had sought in vain to keep the infantile paralysis placards from their infected premises.

Dr. Emerson yesterday conferred with several leading entomologists on the subject of studying the problem of insect transmission of poliomyelitis simultaneously with the epidemiological study of the spread of the disease. Among those present at the conference were Dr. E. P. Selt, New York State Entomologist; Dr. N. E. Britton, Connecticut State Entomologist; Dr. Thomas Headlee, New Jersey State Entomologist; Dr. Charles T. Brues, Assistant Professor of Entomology at Harvard University but temporarily in the employment of the Department of Health here, and Drs. Wade A. Frost, C. H. Lavinder, and Dr. Mitzmain of the United States Public Health Service.

Gifts to Paralysis Fund.

The following contributions were received yesterday by Dr. Emerson to the $15,000 fund to be raised for the purchase of braces for crippled children: ?

Cleveland H. Dodge, $1,000; H. F. Benjamin, $200; Mortimer L. Schiff, $200; Herbert L. Satterlee, $100; Henry L. Ickelheimer, $100; Samuel L. Fleischman, $100; F. B. Shipler, $100; T. M. Schickling, $100; Mrs. H. A. Gunzburg, $50; Dr. S. A. Kropf, $50; Albert Robertson, $50; L. N. Kramer, $50; Mrs. Waldron P. Brown, $25; E. Langenbach, $25; Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss, $25; W. G. Gallon, $25; Mrs. Nellie Brill, $10, and $5 or less from Louis Sachs, F. I. B., Effie Duncan, and Israel P. Carty.

The branch of the New York Hospital in the building formerly occupied by the New York Orthopaedic Hospital will open today with accommodations for 100 patients. It was said at the Department of Health that fifty patients would be sent to the hospital at once and fifty more tomorrow or next day.

Dr. George A. Kohut, who conducts a camp for boys at Poland, Me., has advised parents, relatives, and friends of the 100 boys in the camp that he placed the camp under strict quarantine three weeks ago, permitting no visitors from the outside, and that there had been no ill health of any kind among the boys. The camp will be kept open until late Fall, when the boys may safely return to their homes.

The camp of 1,150 boys at Fort Terry will break up tomorrow. The boys were inspected by Dr. Charles A. Kearny of the United States Public Health Service, and found to be in good physical conditions.

Dr. Banks and Dr. Lavinder of the Public Health Service went to Washington last night in response to a summons from Surgeon eneral Rupert Blue to confer on the matter of the service's extended work in the epidemic. Before leaving Dr. Banks said he had received notice that Atlantic Highlands, N. J., had established a quarantine against children under 16 years of age.

Dr. Emerson was gratified yesterday with the decrease in deaths, and said that reports of new cases coming in during the day indicated fewer new cases than usual ipday.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Morris Lichtenstein, 150 Broome St.
Isador Golding, 171 Essex St.
Lurinda Pascal, 85 Mulberry St.
Elia Myers, 18 Reverneut St.
Charlotte Britton, 15 City Hall Place.
Michael Hendrigon, 655 Greenwich St.
Baby Backer, 226 Macdougal St.
Charles Long, 267 W. Houston St.
Ida Vitta, 15 Cornelia St.
Vincent Roenrapp, 7 6th Av.
William Sgetanto, 5 Carmine St.
Bessie Assondi, 28 Minetta Lane.
William Schenck, 522 2d Av.
Saul Fumik, 396 E. 8th St.
Frances Morino, 36 E. 4th St.
Milton Solomon, 619 5th St.
Mike Rappa, 539 E. 12th St.
Pat. Doherty, 435 East 17th St.
Francis Mommito, 311 Avenue A.
John Koskind, 319 East 13th St.
Yetta Moran, 539 East 15th St.
Morris Wismard, 306 East 8th St.
Morris Fritzig, 78 Lewis St.
Anna Wixler, 102 Cannon St.
William Dayton, 516 West 21st St.
John Sziriono, 408 West 37th St.
Anthony Pratt, 178 7th Av.
Mary Vincent, 426 East 58th St.
Gertrude Gillon, N. Y. Foundling Hospital.
William Muldorn, 503 West 59th St.
Arthur Glockner, 505 West 132d St.
Emanuel Levy, 510 West 148th St.
William Weinre, 533 Wert 151st St.
Peter Blake, 256 Wadsworth Av.
Mary Cummins, 1,630 Amsterdam Av.
Charles Rubin, 300 West 70th St.
Francis Withuhe, 220 West 67th St.
Pat. Rooney, 314 West 146th St.
Thomas Cummings, 142 West 98th St.
Sarah Becker, 1,656 Madison Av.
Jack Goldfield, 11 East 117th St.
Sidney Mazer, 121 East 115th St.
Frank Bibble, 237 East 121st St.
Jack Lehrer, 138 West 143d St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Michael F. Garvon, 553 West 132d St., (Riverside Hospital.)
Abe Levine, 282 Madison St., (Lincoln Hospital.)
John Grachek, 167 West End Av.
Harold Stanton, 158 East 32d St.
Raymond Johnson, 984 Columbus Av.
Vincenzo Mariello, 234 Thompson St.
Mary Yates, 907 Chirton St., Hoboken, (W. P. Hospital.)
Nora Gregory, 111 West 100th St.
Gertrude Frazer, New York Foundling Hospital.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Lewis Mussman, 1,767 Fulton Av.
Felice Gondia, 2,423 Belmont Av.
Hyman Weintrach, 598 Prospect Av.
Durdeus Konreuessy, 706 Courtlandt Av.
Jos. Sheridan, 905 Avenue St. John.
Matthew Hogan, 2,220 Haughton Av.
Minorca Weinberg, 1,074 Longfellow Av.
Dorothy Schlistman, 1,325 Franklin Av.
Marion Brown, 2,250 Bassford Av.
Frank Cohen, 756 Fox St.
Harold Green, 903 Tinton Av.
Anthony Muien, 2,405 Crotona Av.
Leonard Goldberg, 1,490 Longfellow Av.
Max Muller, 960 Tiffany St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Clara Kirschner, 866 Beck St., (Lincoln Hospital.)
Jos. Contello, 652 Morris Av., (Lincoln Hospital.)
Louis Epstein, 1,238 Simpson St., (Lincoln Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Eleanor Schiadieck, 936 70th St.
William Cogan, 1,841 78th St.
Elizabeth Miller, 343 Christopher St.
Benny Cohen, 947 Glenmore Av.
Sylvia Baldwin, 33 Alabama Av.
Carlton Dwyer, 364 Lincoln Av.
Elsie Feldman, 807 Snediker Av.
Mary Borden, 294 Livonia Av.
Louis Barat, 325 Livonia Av.
Ronie Buckin, 1,643 East 92d St.
Ambros Hoernig, 29 Davids Av.
Florence Erhardt, 55 Pennsylvania Av.
Marion Myer, 39 Hill St.
Mary Polca, 353 Melrose St.
Ruth Levine, 916 Myrtle Av.
Concetto Graffero, 327 Melrose St.
Lewis Lincoln, 35 Marion St.
George Weiester, 25 Locust St.
Gottfried Sandstrom, 1,418 Atlantic Av.
Walter Brannan, 22 Rapide Pl.
Ruth Becker, 316 Suydam St.
Winifred Smith, 120 Utica Av.
Esther Rosensky, 37 Park St.
John Meehan, 328 Palmetto St.
William Frolich, 302 Hamburg Av.
Abrahum Blind, 533 Marcy Av.
Joseph Centz, 349 Melrose St.
Peter Schadler, 315 Jefferson St.
Nathan Klapper, 225 Hopkins St.
Catherine de Vita, 189 Hamburg Av.
Joseph Agati, 977 Flushing Av.
Virginia and Vincent Brooks, 311 Lexington Av.
Vail H. Hugnagel, 98 George St.
Gertrude Wheatfield, 3,809 10th Av.
Eugene McCabe, 143 Berkeley Pl.
Kenneth McCabe, 143 Berkeley Pl.
Daniel Feldman, 260 Columbia St.
Ogden Fields, 851 Dean St.
Elbera Gastel, 159 Prospect Place.
Madeleine Kelley, 180 Sands St.
Arthur Reccomini, 604 Sterling Place.
Robert Cornell, 31 Vanderbilt Av.
William O'Rourke, 115 14th St.
Mary Benter, 120 Lawrence St.
Florence Goldstein, 1,035 8th Av.
Robert Langill, 600 20th St.
Rose Fenara, 120 Sackett St.
William Kaufman, 1,119 43d St.
Sarah Brown, 1,335 Coney Island Av.
Pearl Sherlock, West 53d St. and Surf Av.
Loretta Lopez, 268 Linden Av.
Selma Jaccarineo, 45 Snyder Av.
Theodore Schuster, 68 Turner Place.
Fred Wiege, East 17th St., near Avenue Y.
Francis Serizas, 2,949 West 24th St.
Joseph Reck, 174 Ten Eyck St.
Gertrude Ocko, 416 So. 5th St.
H. Stampel, 66 No. 8th St.
Sylvia Miller, 382 Rodney St.
Viola Fuykuia, 215 Bedford Av.
Salvator Congrelfo, 300 Broadway.
Eva Congrelfo, 360 Broadway.
Lillian Hochberg, 670 Broadway.
Thomas James, 95 Driggs Av.
Wm. Wentz, 142 Engert Av.
Carolina Rignataro, 7 Nostrand Av.
Jos. Conboy, 480 Rodney St.
Geo. Schilttler, 53 Franklin St.
Frieda Nachsman, 151 Grand St.
Bessie Ziphio, 160 Grand St.
Henry Wisnoskie, 241 Greenpoint Av.
Barbara Jamnien, 54 Harrison Place.
Paul Freice, 604 Manhattan Av.
Jos. Downey, 502 Morgan Av.
Leonard Collete, 45 Johnson Av.
Fred Decirco, 104 Kingsland Av.
Teddy Gardowsky, 204 Huron St.
Mary Hutchek, 171 Jackson St.
Jenny Killinan, 63 Middleton St.
Maggie Collino, 13 Withers St.
Freida Hinger, 86 S. 10th St.
Edw. Farb, 263 S. 2d St.
August Thafner, 102 Withers St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Eleanor Schradieck, 936 70th St.
William Brandt, 1,063 E. Parkway.
William Grassman, 733 McDonough St.
Herbert Rosenbloom, 402 S. 2d St.
Stanislaw Stanpie, 66 N. 8th St.
Marion Wolff, 453 48th St.
Valentine Hufnagel, 96 George St.
Fannie Lapidas, 1,831 Douglas St.
Bernard Kasloff, 234 South 1st St.
Dorothy Cull, 13 Hull St.
Jacob Schneider, 1,876 Douglas St.
Carolino Pignataro, 7 Nostrand Av.
Walter Costello, Elmhurst, L. I., (St. Catherine's Hospital.)
Michael Ilario, 208 Van Sicklen St.
Joseph Saitta, 120 Hamburg Av.
John M. Morgan, 1,635 New York Avenue.
John Woronechy, 287 Front St.
Marie Koenig, 86 Cooper St.
Florence Goldstein, 1,635 8th Av.
Harry Seennon, 704 Rockaway Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Fred Ratzliss, 110 8th Av., Astoria.
M. Janosky, 76 Greenpoint Av., L. I. City.
James Norony, 241 St. Nicholas Av., Ridgewood.
James Hamburger, 429 Van Hope St., Ridgewood.
Carl Swenson, 767 Prospect Av., Ridgewood.
Alfred Broglie, 463 Seneca Av., Ridgewood.
Helen Herling, 432 Himrod St., Ridgewood.
Henry Hohl, 653 Woodward Av., Ridgewood.
Walter Yarth, 2,390 Hughes St., Ridgewood.
Peter Yarth, 2,390 Hughes St., Ridgewood.
Emil Schutte, 1,865 De Kalb Av., Ridgewood.
Baby Hull, 1,681 Palmetto St., Ridgewood.
Vincent Britk, 1,872 Ralph St., Ridgewood.
Wm. Roehr, 421 Van Hope St., Ridgewood.
Francis Reid, 383 Charlotte Place, Glendale.
M. Kreisher, 31 Folsom Av., Glendale.
A. Rothouse, 36 Remsen Pl., Maspeth.
Raymond, —— 96 Fiske Av.
Charles Kenne, 18 Tante St., Elmhurst.
Alice Kelley, Maurice Av., near Higgins Lane, Bayside.
Barnard Bolinsky, South and Allen Sts., Jamaica.
Frank Covendetker, 45 Cherry St., Richmond Hill.
Amelia Ferrill, 2,013 Clinton Pl., Woodhaven.
Anna Bradley, 8,405 Fulton St.
Pauline Schillsman, 1,133 Canal St.
Irving Rich, 4 So. Beach, 71st St., Arverne.
Florence Jacobs, 98 Gaston Av., Arverne.
Louise Mohen, Lincoln Av. and Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.
Florence Pulsky, 39 North Park Av., Hamels.
Elizabeth Johnson, Cherry Av., near Springfield Road, Springfield.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Henry Kehenbeck, 21 Leggett St., Union Course.
Margaret Mayer, 80 8th St., L. I. City.
Jack H. Amon, 361 Grand View Av., Ridgewood.
Albert Broglie, 463 Seneca Av., Germania Heights.
Francis Georgens, 152 Pacific St., Jamaica.
Francis Reid, 383 Charollete Place, Glendale.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Albert G. Vanmane, Cedar Grove Av., New Dorp.
Grace Stuttes, 273 Van Donzer St., Tompkinsville.
Charles Houghton, 417 Columbia St., West New Brighton.

Five Brooklyn patients reported as suffering from infantile paralysis were discharged yesterday as "no cases."

TO UNITE IN QUARANTINE.

Three Westchester Towns May Combine in Excluding Visiting Children.

The authorities of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and White Plains, according to report, are about to unite in a cooperative quarantine that will be drastic to the point of excluding all children from other cities. There were five new cases of poliomyelitis in New Rochelle yesterday and three in Mount Vernon.

A committee of citizens living near the proposed site of the White Plains Isolation Hospital for cases of poliomyelitis yesterday obtained a temporary injunction, returnable next Friday, restraining the Common Council from erecting the hospital as planned.

There was one death from infantile paralysis in Mineola yesterday and one new cases each in East Rockaway, Garden City, Locust Valley, and North Roslyn.

The New Jersey State Department of Health yesterday promulgated a new chapter of the sanitary code to become effective on next Tuesday. The regulations require children under 16 to have health certificates for travel from place to place within the State, and railroad and trolley companies will demand the certificates for transportation.

Miss Clara Petrie of Brooklyn, 25 years old, was stricken with infantile paralysis yesterday in Plainfield, and Howard G. Gangware, 23 years old, died of the disease in Phillipsburg.

Mayor Bacharach of Atlantic City announced yesterday that he had appointed twenty-five Inspectors to examine the children of visitors to the resort and, when proper, to issue certificates to those wishing to leave.

Postmaster Joseph A. Brady of Caldwell, in whose family there is a case of poliomyelitis, went to Montclair yesterday to take up temporary residence there, and was not interfered with, although the authorities said on the day before that he would be arrested if he came.

Newark reported 34 new cases yesterday and 10 deaths; Jersey City, 1 new case; Orange, 1 death; Irvington, 4 new cases, and South Orange Township, 2 new cases.

A dispatch from Trenton put the total cases in New Jersey at 1,300, and reported the following new cases:

West New York, 5; Camden, 3; Kearny, 2; Trenton, 2; Acquackanonck Township, 2, and 1 each in Bogto, Bayonne, Guttenberg, Hoboken, West Hoboken, Dunellen, Perth Amboy, Asbury Park, Raritan Township, Wall, Hanover, Newton, Linden, and Union Township.

CLEAN UP IN NASSAU COUNTY.

$40,000 Given by Wealthy Residents to Fight Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A thorough clean up of Nassau County, similar to that inaugurated in Oyster Bay by Colonel Roosevelt, was started today by Deputy State Health Commissioner Leslie R. Williams, Dr. George Draper of the Rockefeller Institute, and a staff of six physicians, whose services were obtained through the subscription of $40,000 by the wealthy residents of the county.

"From what we have been able to learn so far," said Mr. Williams, "there was urgent need of the opening of a branch office of the State Health Department in this county. Already 175 cases of infantile paralysis have been reported in the county, and unless the most stringent measures are immediately adopted, and unless the people cooperate fully with this office and the local health officers, there is no telling how serious the situation may become."

Two new isolation hospitals were opened today, one at Hicksville, in the Jones Institute, and another at Roslyn. Twenty cases of the disease from Oyster Bay village and Glen Cove were taken to Hicksville Hospital and a dozen were taken to Roslyn. It was also decided at a meeting of the Town Board of Hempstead to turn the Poor Farm at Hempstead into an isolation hospital. The inmates of the farm will be transferred elsewhere. The invasion of the disease among the estates of the wealthy residents of Long Island's Summer colonies has had the effect of driving many families with children to the mountains.

CHECK THE DISEASE UPSTATE.

Epidemic on Long Island Due to Delay in Reporting Cases.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Failure to summon physicians quickly to attend cases of infantile paralysis is believed to be the cause of the increase of the disease on Long Island, Dr. F. M. Meader, Director of the Division of Communicable Disease of the State Health Department, said tonight. He asserted that in the up-State sections health officers were holding their own in the fight and successfully preventing the disease from spreading.

Dr. Meader said that Commissioner of Health Emerson of New York City in warning New York people to remain away from the Catskill Mountains had misunderstood a request of the Health Department. The Department, he said, wished to warn persons from visiting Sullivan and Ulster Counties, but that Greene County in the Catskills was safe, as there were only two cases of infantile paralysis within its boundaries. Most of the cases in Ulster and Sullivan, he said, had come from New York and had been returned there by the health authorities.

Health Department officials said tonight that no representative had been selected to attend the health conference to be held in Washington to devise means of checking the epidemic. It was said that officials of the New York Health Department did not believe that the conference could suggest any means of combating the disease that was not already being used in this State.

A total of sixty cases was reported to the Department of Health from State points outside New York late today. This was the largest number yet reported in a single day. The total number of cases in the State outside of New York was 856.

SEE BOOM FOR AERONAUTICS

Aero Clubmen Encouraged by Big Army Appropriation.

The appropriation of $13,281,686 for aeronautics in the army, National Guard, and Aerial Reserve Corps is regarded in aviation circles as the one step that will place this country in the forefront of flying, and restore its position as the country where the first successful aeroplane was developed.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, said that it was a long step forward in combining military and voluntary resources to form an adequate plan for aerial defense.

"The authorization by the President of the Aerial Reserve Corps," he said, "provides for adding 296 officers and 2,000 enlisted men to the air service. As a result there may be expected valuable contributions by American genius and skill which will advance the science and art of aeronautics."

Henry Woodhouse, a governor of the Aero Club, said that the air service promised to be a most popular branch and that hundreds of men were anxious to join it.

"The Aero Club is literally flooded with applications from volunteers," he said, "many of which are men of exceptional attainments and experience. The Adjutant Generals of the various States find that whereas it is often difficult to obtain men for the other branches of the service, there is an abundance of volunteers for the air service."

Czar Presents Sword to Brusiloff.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Russian Emperor has presented to General A. A. Brusiloff a sword of honor of the Order of St. George, ornamented with diamonds, for his victories over the Austrians and Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

THINK PAPER FAMINE MAY BE TEMPORARY

So Agricultural Department Experts Think, Secretary Houston Tells the President.

MUCH WOOD IN THE WEST

Economic Conditions, However, Do Not Yet Favor Development, the Secretary Says — Substitutes for Spruce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Present conditions in the print paper situation, are believed by officials of the Department of Agriculture, probably to be temporary, according to information submitted to President Wilson by David F. Houston, the Secretary of Agriculture, in a letter made public at the White House this afternoon.

Secretary Houston points out that the Federal Trade Commission has already undertaken an exhaustive inquiry into the situation, that the matter is receiving the attention of the Department of Commerce, and that the scientists of the Department of Agriculture are now pushing their study of the sulphite pulp situation as rapidly as available resources will permit. Secretary Houston says in his letter that tests made by scientists of the department show that twenty-two different kinds of wood, of which large quantities are available in the United States, may be used as substitute for spruce in the manufacture of print paper. Secretary Houston's letter follows:

Washington, Aug. 3, 1916.

My Dear Mr. President:

I have your note of July 31 enclosing a letter to you from Mr. F. A. Watkins of Hastings, Neb., regarding the print paper situation.

I have taken the matter up with the experts of the Forest Service and you may be interested in the following statement of what has been done by the department to relieve the situation.

A news print paper is made up of approximately 75 per cent. ground wood pulp and 25 per cent. sulphite pulp. The Forest Service for several years has been making intensive investigations of both processes of pulp making. A very large percentage of ground wood pulp is now manufactured from spruce, the supply of which is becoming somewhat limited. In order to make possible a continuous supply of low-priced news print two main lines of investigation of the ground wood process were undertaken. The first included intensive studies of processes to obtain exact information concernin gthe many variables in manufacture. The second was to ascertain which of the numerous American species other than spruce are suitable for ground wood pulp.

Tests made on twenty-two species, of which large quantities are available in the United States, have demonstrated that practically all have immediate promise as substitutes for spruce in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of papers, such as news, manilas, boxboard, &c. The news print manufactured from the ground wood pulp obtained experimentally from many of these woods was successfully used by the St. Louis Republic and The New York Herald in the printing of a limited number of their current edition.

The results of these investigations have been incorporated in two bulletins issued by the department, entitled "Experiments with Jack Pine and Hemlock for Mechanical Pulp," published in 1912, and "Ground Wood Pulp," published in 1916. The latter covers the grinding of cooked and uncooked spruce and also the results of the investigations to determine suitable substitutes for spruce in ground wood pulp.

One of the mos timportant results of these investigations has been an increased amount of hemlock used for mechanical pulp in the East.

A detailed study of sulphite pulp manufactring processes is now well advanced, and investigations similar to those described, to determine what species other than those now user are suitable for sulphite pulp, have been taken up. These studies are being pushed as rapidly as the resources available permit.

Furthermore, the Forest Service has offered for sale at various times large amounts of timber on the national forests in logging chances favorable for pulp operations. These areas are located mainly in the Pacific Northwest and in Alaska, and offer combinations of suitable and cheap timber with large quantities of easily developed water power.

Up to the present time it has not been possible to make such sales. The chief difficulty has been that the Western markets have been fully supplied and, in fact, mill capacity probably has been in excess of market demands. Western mills with the advantage of cheap power and cheap timber seemed to be unable to enter Eastern and Middle Western markets, and the only opportunity for successful enterprise seemed to be the more or less uncertain possibility or being able to develop foreign and chiefly Oriental markets. These areas undoubtedly will be placed under contract as soon as economic conditions permit their development. They are offered terms designed to encourage the development of the pulp and paper industry.

Our experts are inclined to believe that the present conditions may be temporary. I am informed that before the war Eastern markets, which are the principal paper markets of the country, were fully supplied by American mills and the imports from several foreign countries. Prices as a result was so low as to offer little inducement to new mills in the West where our great timber reserves are located. It is probable that conditions after the war may be very similar to those which existed before. These factors have a direct bearing upon the suggestion regarding the construction and operation of Government plants.

As you perhaps know, the Federal Trade Commission has undertaken an exhaustive inquiry into the news print situation, and I understand that the matter also has received some attention in the Department of Commerce.

Sincerely yours,
D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

The crisis in the news print paper situation will not be reached until late in October, when contracts come up for renewal, according to reports received from many sources by the Federal Trade Commission. The Presidential election, together with the European war, is expected to increase an already unparalleled demand for news print, which manufacturers tell the Trade Commission they will hardly be able to meet. This year, for the first time, they have not been abe to lay up a large reserve during the Summer.

The Trade Commission's report on its investigation of news print prices, it was announced today, would be published not later than Oct. 1, regardless of whether Congress still is in session. Probably a brief extract will be given out two weeks beforehand summarizing the findings.

The great question in deciding whether there has been collusion among the manufacturers to boost prices unduly is said to be whether the increased demand for paper has been entirely disproportionate to the increased production. Manufacturers claim that publishers are using 20 per cent. more paper than ever before.

Consumption figures presented to the commission, however, vary widely. G. F. Steele, Secretary of the News Print Manufacturers' Association, has estimated actual figures for June show "the largest daily production of news print ever recorded." Shipments, he declared, represented 99 per cent. of this production.

SUPPLY OF PAPER SOON.

P. T. Dodge Predicts Relief in a Few Months.

P. T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company, said yesterday that the current shortage in print paper would probably be relieved within a few months by increased production. His company, he asserted, was putting improved machinery into the plants, while new plants and additions to old ones were being built in Canada.

Commenting on the great demand for print paper which has sprung up recently, Mr. Dodge said:

"A year ago our plants were working at no more than 85 per cent. of capacity, and the market supplied no incentive to increase production. In a few months the demand expanded until existing plants were overtaxed and reserve supplies had to be drawn upon. No one foresaw the change. Print paper makers for years had suffered largely from overproduction. There has been no one year since this company was organized in which consumption was greater than possible production until this year.

"The International normally carries a stock of finished paper in its storehouses amounting to 40,000 tons. This has been cut down by the unusual demand to 17,000 tons and there is no prospect that the reserve can be built up this Summer. The company could sell its reserve at a big profit if it did not desire to use it in covering contracts with publishers, and could make more money by selling its output of 'sulphite' than from the manufacture of paper. Such a plan is not being contemplated, however, as the International is permanently in the paper business, although the existing tariff is not conducive to an expansion of plant facilities in this country."

Sulphite, Mr. Dodge explained, is the product obtained by treating chips of spruce with sulphuric acid, the supply of which is far below the requirements of makers of fine grades of paper.

Continuing today and concluding tomorrow noon

Saks Suits for Men and Young Men

Reduced from

$23, $20 and $17.50—to

$14

Don't forget that this sale will not wait for you. It is the opportunity *of* a lifetime but not *for* a lifetime. The selling this past week has been phenomenal, but this last day and a half will clean out the assortments, lock, stock and barrel. Meanwhile you still have an opportunity to get for $14 a suit which no store in New York can match for $23, $20, or $17.50, as the case may be. Unusually good choosing in sizes 42 and above. *(A small charge for alterations)*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Special August Clearance, To-day,
Men's and Youths'
Fancy Sack Suits

$15.00 Value $25.00

$18.50 Value $30.00

These Suits offer a wide choice of the two and three button sack model; some with pinch-back, others semi-form-fitting; made of checks, stripes, plaids and plain flannels or serges; sizes 33 to 46 chest measure.

When a Soldier Is Wounded

How few have stood upon a battlefield and witnessed the human sacrifices! Just how does the army treat its enemy wounded? Does the frenzied hate of battle continue after a foe falls? The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of August 10th answers these questions; not with words, but with startlingly thrilling pictures, which visualize the scenes of battle as no spectator can ever behold. Pages of how the wounded fare with friend and foe.

The above is only ONE feature of the twenty-four (24) page MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of August 10th, to be had on all news stands today. Many others of equal interest. Sixty-four (64) rotogravure pictures in the single issue!

The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of August 10th contains an illuminating article, copiously illustrated, on the Danish West Indies, which the U. S. proposes to buy.

This week's MID-WEEK PICTORIAL has an illustrated article describing and portraying the diversified, rainbow-hued Colonials who are fighting with the French armies.

AMONG THE OTHER CONSPICUOUS ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS ISSUE ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Photographs showing how armies operate in recaptured fields and villages.

New intimate study of General Joffre.

Details of a German Mine Layer captured by the English.

How the hand grenade and mortars are employed.

Wonderful scenes of military camps in Cape Colony.

How the legless and armless are skillfully refitted.

Interesting view of the much-fought-for Lemberg.

THE MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUGUST 10TH ISSUE
ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY.

AUGUST 10TH ISSUE
ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY.

10 CENTS A COPY.....$5 A YEAR
TIMES SQUARE.....NEW YORK CITY

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Offer—for immediate "Close-Out"

Small groups of miscellaneous styles—at absurdly low prices—prompt selection is advised.

Coats—that were $35 to $55.....at $15
Dresses—that were $35 to $65....at $10 & $18
Skirts—that were $12 to $22.....at $3 & $5
Suits—that were $45 to $95.....at $25
Blouses—that were $8 to $12.....at $3
Mid-Season Hats—that were $25 to $35. at $10

B. Altman & Co.

The Annual August Sale
of
CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS
is now in progress.

Details of this interesting event will be fully announced in the newspapers on Sunday, August 13th.

Fifth Avenue, New York

MURRAY AND CHURCH SURVIVE ON SEABRIGHT COURTS AND WILL MEET TODAY

MURRAY TO MEET CHURCH IN FINAL

Californian Beats Kumagae in Semi-Final Round of Seabright Tennis Tourney.

DAVIS YIELDS TO CHURCH

Johnston and Griffin, National Doubles Champions, Reach the Final Round Bracket.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 10.—East will once more be pitted against West when the final round of the Seabright invitation tennis tournament is played tomorrow. The two who came through the semi-final-round contests today were Robert Lindley Murray, the Palo Alto star, and George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J. The winner of this match will face R. Norris Williams 2d in the challenge round for the Achelis Cup on Saturday.

Church advanced today by defeating one of the strongest of the California group now invading the East, Willis E. Davis, the match going to the former Princetonian in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4. As for Murray, his triumph was scored at the expense of the plucky little Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae. It required three sets for the Californian to encompass the defeat of his rival in a match that held many moments of keen excitement, and in which the credit accorded to the vanquished was little short of that gained by the victor.

The national doubles champions, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, reached the final round of this event by a victory over a pair of brother Californians, Eugene Warren and Edwin R. McCormack. The title holders won the first set with ease at 6—1, but there was a merry battle for the points in the second encounter, and Johnston and Griffin were pressed to 7—5 before they stopped the attack of their opponents. Warren and McCormack made their way to a semi-final-round place through the default of the Japanese players, Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami. The latter sprained his ankle yesterday in the match with Davis and was unable to play in the doubles today.

Victory of Alexander and Behr.

The upper half final round bracket in doubles lies between Frederick B. Alexander and Karl Behr and the East-West team of Harold A. Throckmorton and Roland Roberts. Alexander and Behr advanced to the semi-final round today when they defeated R. Norris Williams 2d and Watson M. Washburn, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1, a surprisingly easy victory for the former at the end, even though three sets were necessary. The victory of Throckmorton and Roberts was scored over the strong doubles team of John S. Pfaffman and William T. Tilden 2d at 9—7, 3—6, 6—4.

Wherever the Japanese players, Kumagae and Mikami, have appeared this season they have been the centre of attention, particularly when they have advanced well toward the final round of a tournament. This afternoon was no exception, for the Kumagae-Murray match drew a big gallery, while the Church-Davis encounter, in reality a more important contest, was more or less barren of spectators, at any rate until after the Japanese had been defeated by Murray.

Before he withdrew from the scene of hostilities Kumagae gave Murray a real scare. The Californian had no false ideas as to the ability of his opponent from Japan, as ever since he witnessed the defeat of Griffin by Kumagae he has had the utmost respect for the skill of the Oriental. His praise of Kumagae was justified by the sharp battle to which he was himself forced to pull out a victory this afternoon.

The Japanese played with remarkable steadiness, his deep driving and sure placing giving the Californian a heavy burdn of court covering. It has been frequently said that a strong net game would defeat the Oriental. Murray tried this, but it did not work as well as had been predicted.

Murray Moves to Rear of Court.

At the outset of the first set Murray came to the net, only to find that Kumagae was possessed of passing strokes that penetrated his defense at the barrier. Repeatedly Murray was baffled by swift shots that slipped down the lines for aces. He then went to the back court and tried conclusions with the Japanese from this position, but found that he was unequal to standing off his opponent. Kumagae actually outplaced the Californian in the first set, and his errors were fewer. When Kumagae won the set at 8—6 he overturned the predictions of even Mikami. The latter said before the match, "Three sets, Kumagae win; two sets Mr. Murray win in straight sets."

Murray led in the first set at 3—1 after having broken through Kumagae's service on the fourth game, but three games later Kumagae took the measure of the Californian's service, and thereafter each contestant won on service until the thirteenth game, when Murray was again broken through. It was comparatively easy for Kumagae to win the set on his own service.

In the last three games of this set Kumagae was the victor because of sheer merit of play. His placements escaped the agile Murray, and the latter could get only four points all told.

The second set was another stubborn contest. Murray was not gaining easy supremacy on service. He was forced to two deuce contests in the first two games that he served, while Kumagae was winning his service games easily. This seemed to indicate the downfall of Murray, but the Californian had the reserve to keep from being broken through. For nine games each player won on service and then, with the score 5-4 in his favor, Murray took the next game against Kumagae's service. The Oriental had a brief period of wildness, three outs and a double fault giving his opponent the points which were needed for the set.

Murray's Slashing Net Attack.

Murray gave all his strength to his play in the third set. He discarded caution in an effort to run out the contest quickly and his brilliant net attack was the undoing of the Japanese. Murray led at 4-2 and his opponent could take but one other game before Murray closed out the match to his credit.

The contest between Davis and Church was particularly interesting in that it was the third and rubber meeting of the two players this season, Davis having been the victor over Church in the Sleepy Hollow Country Club tournament in a five-set match, while at the Rockaway Hunt Club tournament Church vanquished Davis in straight sets. This afternoon the honors were all with Church. Davis is known as an erratic player, and he lived up to the reputation today. In the last set, particularly, in which he was defeated at 6—4, outs and nets piled up against him and did much to throw the match to Church. The Californian made nineteen errors in the second set as against nine for Church.

The latter played sterling tennis. He crowded the net at all times and sent slashing strokes to points of vantage. Overhead the Jersey player was almost faultless. Nothing seemed too difficult for his hard smashing and Davis was much of the time on the defensive. A strange feature of the match was that Davis was broken through in the first game of each set and was never able thereafter to retrieve.

Church was sending his service over with bullet speed in the first set and five times scored aces against his opponent. The Californian could not do so well; in fact Church had little difficulty in handling his service. In the second set Davis was stronger on service, but his unsteadiness nullified the recovery. The summaries:

SINGLES.—Third Round—Robert Lindley Murray defeated William T. Tilden, 2d, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—George M. Church defeated Willis E. Davis, 6—4, 6—4; Robert Lindley Murray defeated Ichiya Kumagae, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Frederick B. Alexander and Karl S. Behr defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1; Roland Roberts and Harold A. Throckmorton defeated John S. Pfaffman and William T. Tilden, 2d, 9—7, 3—6, 6—4; Eugene Warren and Edwin R. McCormack won from Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami by default.

Semi-final Round.—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Eugene Warren and Edwin R. McCormack, 6—1, 7—5.

MISS HANDY WINS AT NET.

Is Victor in Doubles at Montclair and Reaches Singles Final.

After winning her way into the final round of the Montclair A. C. tennis singles at Montclair, N. J., yesterday, Miss Edith B. Handy, with Mrs. William H. Pouch, won in the doubles tournament later. In the final round of the doubles, Miss Handy and Mrs. Pouch disposed of Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. David C. Mills, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Handy will meet Miss Ina Kissel, Middle States champion, in the deciding match of the singles, which will be contested tomorrow. In her semi-final match Miss Handy won from Miss Ethel Tyndall, 6—3, 8—6. Miss Kissel defeated Miss Hazel Sawyer, the 17-year-old girl who recently won the Montclair A. C. championship, 6—4, 7—5. The summary:

SINGLES.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Hazel Sawyer, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Miss Ethel Tyndall, 6—3, 8—6.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Miss Elsie Matthews and Mrs. Lane defeated Miss Sugett Henry and Miss C. Riker, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; Mrs. David C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Florence Sheldon and Mrs. L. Murroy, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Ethel Tyndall won from Miss Hazel Sawyer and Miss Carrol Sawyer by default; Miss Edith B. Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch won from Miss E. Sheldon and partner by default.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Edith B. Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch defeated Miss Elsie Matthews and Mrs. Lane, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. David C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Ethel Tyndall, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Edith B. Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch defeated Mrs. David C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

RAIN HALTS WESTERN PLAY.

Challenge Round in Tennis Singles May Be Delayed Until Monday.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 10.—Clifford J. Lockhorn of Kansas City won the only fifth round match in men's singles in the twenty-ninth annual Western lawn tennis championship here today before a cloudburst forced a general postponement of play until tomorrow. He defeated James Weber of Chicago 6—3, 6—4.

It is considered doubtful whether the challenge round in men's singles, the winner of this meet to play George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., can be contested before Monday. The preliminary contests in national doubles are to start Tuesday and will be finished Thursday.

ALTER TITLE GOLF PLANS.

Amateur Championship Play Shortened by Use of Two Merion Courses.

The official program of the national amateur golf championship, as sent out by Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, shows that a change has been made in the original plan of starting on Saturday, Sept. 2. By making use of the two courses available at Merion the whole field can qualify on Monday, Sept. 4, and play out the match rounds of thirty-six holes throughout the week. This will be the first time in the history of the event that the qualifying round will be played over two courses, and the shortening of the tournament from eight to six days will be appreciated by many golfers who found the national title event fast becoming an endurance contest instead of a test of golf.

The official program of the women's national championship, to be played at the Belmont Springs Country Club at Waverly, Mass., has also been given out by Secretary Whitney. It will begin Monday, Oct. 2, with an eighteen-hole medal play qualifying round, thirty-two to qualify, and the match play rounds will be concluded on Saturday, Oct. 7, all rounds being of eighteen holes.

Hubbard Leads Trade Golfers.

The members of the Eastern Trade Golf Association held their mid-Summer tournament over the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday. W. W. Hubbard led the field in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap with a card of 87, 17—70. A. S. Armagnac turned in the next best card with 84, 12—72, and W. L. Fleischer was third with 92, 18—74. F. J. Oliver won the contest against par, finishing 1 down. In the best ball foursome competition, C. Oliver and E. J. Hughes composed the winning combination with 90, 20—70.

REDS ARE WHITEWASHED.

Two Successive Errors Give Phillies the Run That Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Philadelphia shut out Cincinnati in the only National League game played today, 1 to 0. Toney and Mayer had a twirling duel in which neither team made more than one hit in an inning. Errors caused Cincinnati's defeat. Paskert, who went to first on a pass in the first inning, stole second and continued to the plate on wild throws by Roush and Wingo. The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	0	6
Byrne,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Cravath,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	15	1
Bancroft,ss	3	0	2	4	6
Killifer,c	3	0	0	3	0
Mayer,p	2	0	0	1	4
Total	26	1	3	27	17

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Roush,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Chase,1b	4	0	2	12	0
Wingo,c	3	0	0	3	0
Neale,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Louden,2b	3	0	0	2	6
Emmer,ss	1	0	0	1	3
Fisher,ss	2	0	1	1	1
Toney,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	29	0	5	24	12

Errors—Roush, Wingo.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Byrne. Stolen bases—Paskert (2.) Sacrifice hit—Roush. Double plays—Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus; Mayer, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 3; Mayer, 1. Struck out—By Toney, 3; by Mayer, 5. Wild pitch—Mayer. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

CLEVELAND PRINTERS WIN.

Will Play Either New York or Chicago for Baseball Title.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—As a result of winning today's game with St. Paul, 4 to 3, Cleveland is scheduled to play in the final championship contest of the Union Printers' National Baseball League tournament here with the winner of the Chicago-New York game. As Cleveland never has won a championship, a rule of the league enabled that club to go into the championship contest after winning today.

New York defeated St. Louis, 7 to 2, in the other game played today. Bailey, pitching for New York, allowed the St. Louis team only three hits, but received erratic support.

John J. McGowan of Chicago was reelected President and Joseph J. Dallas of Boston Secretary-Treasurer, and St. Paul chosen as the 1917 tournament city at a business session of the league today.

The scores of today's games follow:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0—1	6	1	0
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	3	3	8

Batteries—Bailey and Wiegand; Heinmann, Nieman, and Evers, Meyer.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3	4	7	
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0—4	10	5	

Batteries—Ewald and Beisendahl; Hawkins, Cleary, and Bonath.

PIPP'S ERROR GIVES YANKS A BAD FALL

Blunder in Ninth Lets Indians Win and Sends New Yorkers to Sixth Place.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The all-starred Yankees closed a disastrous Western tour here this afternoon under the same conditions which have marked so many of their previous battles on alien soil. They made one misplay, and that came with two out in the ninth just as the umpires were about to call the game so that the Yanks might catch their train for New York and the Indians start for St. Louis. That one misplay sent over a run for Cleveland, and instead of a tie the Yanks suffered another defeat. The score was 3 to 2.

Walter Pipp was the offender in the play which plunged the Donovan clan to defeat. With one out in the ninth inning and Turner on first base by virtue of a single, Steve O'Neil hit a grounder to Peckinpaugh. Peck made a pretty stop and throw to first, retiring the batter. Turner rounded second, and as he dashed along to third Pipp shot the ball over for what should have been an easy double play. The ball bounded in front of Boone and rolled to the grand stand, Turner scurrying home with the deciding run.

The Yankees opened with a flourish, and it might be added that they also made their finish there, as far as attack went. They got a pair of runs off Otis Lambeth, a recruit from the Topeka club of the Western League, who made his first real start in the major class today. He had finished some games since coming to the Indians, but not until today did Manager Fohl intrust the start of a game to him. After the first inning, when two hits and a pass netted two runs, Lambeth held the New Yorkers to three hits.

The game today marked the reappearance in the New York lineup of Fritz Maisel, who sustained a broken collar bone in a game against Cleveland at the Polo Grounds on May 15. With Hofman out of the running because of trouble with his legs, Donovan had to call on Maisel, who still finds it difficult to throw. Fortunately for Maisel and the Yankees alike, he did not have to do any throwing. Not a ball was batted to centre field, on the ground, or in the air which Maisel had to handle.

Another change in the New York lineup was made at second base, where Angel Aragon, who reported to Donovan here this morning, supplanted Lute Boone. Aragon was not in the game three minutes before he fell under the spell of the injury afflictions which have been pursuing the club. While at bat in the opening inning the little Italian was hit on the left wrist by a pitched ball and he had to leave the game in the next round. Boone finished the game at third base. Aragon will be out of the game several days.

Allen Russell kept the Cleveland hits well scattered, the fourth being the only inning which produced more than one safety. Two hits accounted for a run in this inning, and a wild pitch was an important factor in the scoring of the run which tied the game in the sixth inning. From this point the deadlock continued until Pipp made his wild hurl with two out in the ninth.

The Yankees opened on Lambeth as if the recruit was to be easy, but they spent all their force in the opening. After Miller had skied to Wambsgans, Aragon walked, the fourth ball hitting him on the left arm. Aragon stole second and Peckinpaugh, who usually hits hard in his home town, pounded a triple along the left field foul line, and the Cuban romped home. Pipp's smash to centre chased Peck home with the Yankees' last run. The inning ended when Oldring hit into a double play performance, which Rube repeated in the ninth, when the Yanks seemed to be getting a rally under headway.

The Indians picked up their first run in the fourth inning. After the dangerous Speaker had been retired, Roth singled past Gedeon and moved along to second on Gandil's infield out. Wambsgans's single to left sent Roth home. Cleveland's tying run came in the sixth inning.

Chapman was out of the way when Speaker doubled against the fence in right field. A wild pitch put him on third, and he counted while Peck was throwing Gandil out, there being no chance of a play at the plate.

Only fifteen minutes of playing time remained when the ninth inning opened, as an agreement had been made that play be called at 5:30 o'clock. Boone opened the New York half with a single to centre and Pipp was intentionally passed, and then Oldring hit to Turner, who tagged second and threw Rube out at first.

In Cleveland's half, the first batsman, Wamby, had been retired as in the other run-producing innings. Turner's drive bounded over Boone's head for a single. Peck threw out O'Neil and Pipp threw past Boone in an attempt to double Turner. The game closed the Western trip of the Yankees. Eighteen games were played and the Yanks won four, two in Chicago, one in Detroit, and one in Cleveland. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Chapman,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Speaker,c	4	1	2	1	1
Roth,rf	2	1	1	1	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	8	2
Wambsgans,e	4	0	1	3	0
Turner,2b	4	1	1	4	2
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	5	1
Lambeth,p	3	0	1	1	0
Total	31	3	8	27	12

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Aragon,3b	0	1	0	0	1
Boone,3b	2	0	1	0	1
P'paugh,ss	3	1	1	2	5
Pipp,1b	3	0	1	15	0
Oldring,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Maisel,cf	3	0	0	0	0
N'maker,c	3	0	1	4	4
Russell,p	3	0	0	0	3
aWalters	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	2	5	*28	18

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Aragon in third inning.

Error—Pipp.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1—3	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	

Two-base hits—O'Neill, Speaker, Oldring. Three-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Roth, Aragon. Sacrifice hit—Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Wambsgans, Turner, and Gandil; Turner and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 3. First base on balls—Off Lambeth, 4; off Russell, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Lambeth, 5 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Russell, 8 hits, 2 runs in eight and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Lambeth, 5; by Russell, 3. Wild pitch—Russell. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

MACKS ARE BEATEN AGAIN.

Get Early Lead, but Tigers Frolic Away with Game by 10 to 4.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—Philadelphia wound up its Western trip here today with a 10 to 4 defeat, after getting a two-run lead. Detroit discovered Williams's weakness early, and batted him nearly at will. Mitchell started for Detroit, but was forced to withdraw at the end of the sixth because of illness. The score:

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	2	3	3	1
Bush,ss	4	2	2	3	5
Cobb,cf	4	2	1	1	0
Veach,lf	5	1	3	2	0
Crawford,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Heilman,1b	3	0	2	10	0
Young,2b	4	1	2	3	5
McKee,c	4	1	1	4	2
Mitchell,p	2	0	1	0	1
James,p	1	0	0	0	0
aHarper	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	10	16	27	14

PHILADELPHIA (A)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Walsh,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Lajoie,2b	4	1	2	2	5
McInnis,1b	4	1	2	8	2
McElwee,3b	3	0	2	1	1
Picinich,c	2	0	0	5	0
Williams,p	3	0	1	1	1
bRowe	1	0	0	0	0
cMyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	11	24	10

a-Batted for Mitchell in the sixth inning.
b-Batted for Picinich in the ninth inning.
c-Batted for Williams in the ninth inning.

Error—Veach.

Detroit	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	3	x—10	
Philadelphia	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0—	4	

Two-base hits—Walsh. Home run—Cobb. Sacrifice hit—McElwee. Sacrifice fly—Heilman. Stolen bases—Vitt (2,) Bush (2,) Crawford, Young (3. Double play—Bush, Young and Heilman. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 7. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 16 hits and 10 runs in eight innings; off Mitchell, 9 hits and 8 runs in six innings; off James, 2 hits and no runs in three innings. First base on balls—Off Williams, 3; off Mitchell, 1; off James, 1. Struck out—By Williams, 3; by Mitchell, 3; by James, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 0.
(Other games postponed.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 3; New York, 2.
Boston, 11; Chicago, 5.
Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	60	35	.632
Boston	55	38	.591
Philadelphia	57	41	.582
New York	50	46	.521
Chicago	46	55	.455
St. Louis	46	59	.438
Pittsburgh	41	53	.436
Cincinnati	40	58	.370

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	61	44	.581
Cleveland	60	45	.571
Chicago	61	47	.565
Detroit	58	51	.532
St. Louis	57	51	.528
New York	55	50	.524
Washington	51	54	.486
Philadelphia	20	81	.198

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first at 1 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

SENATORS FEEL THE BRUSH

Browns Win by 4 to 0, Making Fifth Straight Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—St. Louis scored the fifth straight victory over Washington by shutting them out today, 4 to 0. Koob allowed five hits. He filled the bases in the eighth by walking Foster and Morgan after Milan had singled with one out. Sensational catches by Maranns and Miller, however, prevented a score. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Miller,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Pratt,2b	3	1	0	4	3
Maranns,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Severeid,c	4	1	1	1	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Wallace,3b	3	0	2	0	4
Koob,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	4	8	27	12

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Foster,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Morgan,2b	3	0	1	2	5
Rice,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Shanks,1b	4	0	0	14	1
Moeller,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Henric	3	0	0	1	0
McBride,ss	3	0	1	1	6
Boehling,p	2	0	0	1	2
aWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
Gallia,p	0	0	0	0	0
bJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	5	24	17

a-Batted for Boehling in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Gallia in ninth inning.

Errors—Lavan, Morgan, Shanks.

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—4	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hit—Sisler. Three-base hit—Lavan. Double plays—Wallace, Pratt, and Sisler; McBride, Morgan, and Shanks. Left on bases—Washington, 9; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 2; off Koob, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 5 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Gallia, 1 hit and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Boehling, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

WHITE SOX TUMBLE A PEG.

Lose to Red Sox by 11 to 5 and Yield Second Place to Indians.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Boston strengthened its hold on first place today and sent Chicago down to third place by winning the final game of the series by 11 to 5, while Cleveland won from New York and went into second place. The world's champions bunched hits, and aided by the loose playing of the White Sox won easily. Foster weakened toward the end of the game and finally was replaced by Leonard when the White Sox threatened in the eighth. The game was delayed for twenty-five minutes on account of rain and darkness. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Barry,2b	2	2	1	1	5
Lewis,lf	3	2	2	2	0
Gainer,1b	5	2	3	8	1
Walker,rf	5	2	2	2	0
Gardner,3b	5	1	3	2	2
Scott,ss	2	1	0	0	3
Cady,c	5	0	1	10	0
Foster,p	4	0	0	2	0
Leonard,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	11	13	27	9

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins,rf	5	1	0	3	1
Weaver,ss	4	0	1	1	4
E.Collins,2b	5	1	1	4	1
Jackson,lf	5	1	4	1	0
Ness,1b	5	0	1	6	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Schalk,c	4	0	1	8	0
McMullin,3b	2	0	1	1	3
aLynn	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr,3b	1	0	0	1	0
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	2
Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	2
bFournier	1	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	39	5	10	27	14

a-Ran for McMullin in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Danforth in the eighth inning.

Errors—Gardner, Scott, E. Collins, Ness, Shalk, (2,) Danforth.

Boston	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	4—11	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1—5	

Two-base hits—Barry, Cady, Walker. Three-base hits—Walker, Jackson. Stolen bases—Jackson, Barry, Lewis, Hooper. Double plays—McMullen, Weaver, and E. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Danforth, 2; off Foster, 2; off Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 7 hits, 4 runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Danforth, 4 hits, 7 run in three and one-third innings; off Williams, 2 hits, no runs in one inning; off Foster, 9 hits, 3 runs in seven and two-thirds innings; off Leonard, 1 hit, no runs in one and one-third innings. Struck out—By Russell, 3; by Foster, 5; by Williams, 2; by Leonard, 2. Pashed ball—Cady. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires.—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4	12	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3	3	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	—7	12	2	
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	6	4	

Second game called; rain.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5	9	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Buffalo	57	44	.564
Providence	55	44	.556
Montreal	51	45	.531
Baltimore	52	48	.520
Toronto	48	47	.505
Richmond	46	50	.479
Newark	41	56	.423
Rochester	39	55	.415

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Richmond.
(Two games.)

New York State League.

Harrisburg, 7; Binghamton, 6.
(First Game.)
Harrisburg, 6; Binghamton, 1.
(Second Game.)
Albany, 3; Elmira, 2.
Scranton, 11; Utica, 3.
Wilkes-Barre 4; Syracuse, 3.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 8; Louisville, 2.
Indianapolis, 4; St. Paul, 3.
Toledo, 10; Kansas City, 3.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 8; Hartford, 0.
Lynn, 4; New Haven, 3.
New London, 3; Springfield, 1.
Portland, 1; Lawrence, 0.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 3.
Atlanta, 5; Little Rock, 4.
Mobile, 10; Chattanooga, 1.
Memphis, 7; Birmingham, 4.

MILADI SHOWS HER HEELS TO SLOOP

Miss Baruch Is First Woman Skipper to Capture Queen of the Bay Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 10.—Miss Bell Baruch, daughter of Bernard Baruch, won the Queen of the Bay Cup, the coveted prize on Great South Bay, in her one-design sloop Miladi this afternoon. On corrected time, Miladi defeated Invader, holder of the 1915 trophy, by twenty-two seconds over a twelve-mile course. It is the first time since the trophy was offered, more than twenty years ago, that the prize has been won by a woman. It is also the first time that it has been taken by one of the Bellport Bay one-design yachts.

The race was held under the auspices of the South Side Yacht Club, and was the feature of the third championship regatta of the Yacht Racing Association of Great South Bay. The racing in the regular classes was keen and interesting. Although Alva was first to finish in the P Class, the yacht was disqualified for fouling Kid just before the starting signal was sounded, and Kid was named the winner. In the Q Class Invader was the winner on both actual and corrected time. Class R was taken by Venture. Moonray won the Moriches Cats Class A A, and the Moriches Cats Class B B was won by Pawnee. The special mixed class was

MALACHITE WINS ON SPA COURSE

MALACHITE TAKES SARATOGA FIXTURE

Belmont's Filly Comes from Behind to Win the Alabama by Two Lengths.

A GATHERING OF NOTABLES

Congressmen and Politicians Conspicuous Among the Spectators on Ideal Racing Day.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The clubhouse at the Saratoga course this afternoon resembled a Democratic State Convention. Everywhere one encountered a Democrat, big or little. The biggest one physically was Senator Ollie James of Kentucky and the smallest one was Robert Fitzmaurice of New York. Charles F. Murphy saw the races from the clubhouse porch. Then there were Congressman George W. Loft, National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, and Senator Christie Sullivan. Many politicians, who are holding some sort of a pow-wow here, took the afternoon off to watch the thoroughbreds run.

Conditions were ideal for racing this afternoon. The track was in prime condition, and a cool breeze swept across the course. The crowd seems to increase as the meeting progresses, and the spectators today were far more numerous than at the midweek sessions on the metropolitan tracks.

The association had prepared an attractive card for its patrons, with the Alabama as the chief attraction. This event, which is forty-four years old, was for three-year-old fillies at one mile and one furlong. It was worth $1,920 for the winner, August Belmont's Malachite.

Shooting ahead in the last furlong, the daughter of Rock Sand snatched a brilliant two-length victory from the Brighton Stable's Sprint. Malachite had been in third and fourth positions, behind Kathleen and Jacoba. As the seven turned into the stretch the winner and Sprint started out from behind, and in short order Jacoba was relegated to third place, as the Belmont and Brighton fillies forged toward the finish.

Royalist First Sanford Winner.

The opening event was a claiming race for three-year-olds and upward at six furlongs. Royalist, closing at 11 to 5, was picked to win by the form students, confident after their five out of six triumphs yesterday. Royalist did win, and her victory brought what the up-State racing fans hope is a turn in the luck of the popular Sanford Stable of Amsterdam. The owner of the purple and gold colors has been racing with indifferent luck since the meeting started, and today's victory was the first since the opening day. Royalist led the whole six furlongs, and although Cash on Delivery tried to challenge her in the stretch, she drew away easily and won by three and one-half lengths. Charmouse was third.

The steeplechase was a two-horse affair between Watertown and Stonewood. The former won with two lengths to spare.

A six-furlong event for two-year-olds resulted in a romp home for the Sunset Stable's Defense, an outsider, which raced ahead from back in the throng and took away what looked like an easy victory for Serenest, bearing the Belmont colors. The Trap Rock filly assumed the lead after the first furlong was passed, taking the position from King Baggot, which had set the early pace. Defense shot out after making the turn and was soon neck and neck with Serenest. In the stretch run the winner easily outraced the Belmont filly.

Bingen Leads in Selling Race.

After winning the maiden two-year-old selling race, W. J. Young's Bingen, which was making the second start, was bid up by H. H. Fink to $1,100 and sold. Although pressed to the limit by Mae Murray, the winner, which was favorite, had just enough left to come home in front by a length. Bingen did not come to the fore until Buxton, who had the mount, was ready to make his ride at the head of the stretch. Broom Sweep had been racing in the lead, although the other horses were well bunched for the best part of the distance. Mae Murray shot up in the stretch with a fine burst of speed, but too late to reach Bingen.

Juliet had ten lengths to spare at the finish of the last race, which she won in a walk from a large field of three-year-olds. The winner is owned by John T. Ireland, a former steward of the Kentucky Racing Association.

It was reported at the track today that a short Autumn meeting at Aqueduct, following Belmont Park racing, is contemplated. Philip Dwyer, owner of the Queens County course, is now getting sentiment of the horsemen, and if they are in favor of the event it is likely the dates will be granted by the Jockey Club.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $500, all to the winner; six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

Royalist, J. Sanford's ch. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Clifford-Princess Monmouth, 11 to 5, even, 1 to 2. (L. Mink).....1½½

Cash on Delivery, J. Livingston's blk. g., 3, 112, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, 2 to 1. (L. Lyke)....2½

Charmouse, E. C. Griffith's b. m., 5, 118, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, 2½ to 1. (R. Troxler)....3½

Belgian Trooper, Dr. Gremer, Brizz, Far Away, Mr. Donnie, Edna Kenna, Olala, Pharoah, Pinfloss, Rev Oakwood, and Woodfair also ran. Yankee Notions, Culvert, Peaceful Star, and Sinai scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, and winners of one race only; steeplechase; about two miles. Time —3:24.

Watertown, G. R. Tompkins's br. g., 4 years, 150 pounds, by Orsini-Devotion, 9 to 10, and out. (C. Smoot) 1⁸

Stonewood, L. Woods's b. g., 4, 147, 11 to 10, and out. (E. Walker).....2

Northwood lost rider. Otto Floto ran out.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $2,000 in the aggregate, with $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Defense, Sunset Stable's ch. c., 105 pounds, by Star Shoot-Dike, 18 to 5, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5. (J. McTaggart)....1½½

Serenest, A. Belmont's br. f., 107, 11 to 5, 8 to 5, and out. (L. Lyke).....2⁴

Jock Scot, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 114, 17 to 10, 1 to 2, and out. (J. McCahey).3²

Sam Bagot, Amalgamator, and Imp, Sargon 2d also ran. Gloomy Gus scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Alabama, with $2,500 added, for fillies, three years old; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 3-5.

Malachite, A. Belmont's ch. f., 109 pounds, by Rock Sand-Miss Merry, 9 to 10, 2 to 5, and 1 to 6. (L. Lyke).....1²

Sprint, Brighton Stable's b. f., 109, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5. (S. Hoffman).....2³

Jacoba, W. R. Coe's blk. f., 117, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5. (J. McTaggart).....3⁸

Kathleen, Lady Hillington, Celandria, and Pielone also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling; purse $500; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.

Bingen, W. J. Young's ch. g., 112 pounds, by Dick Finnell-Bread and Butter, 2½ to 1, even, 1 to 2, (M. Buxton).....1⁹

Mae Murray, Brighton Stable's b. f., 100, 3½ to 1, 7 to 5, 7 to 10. (L. Lyke).....2¹

Good Gracious, Mrs. A. C. Blakely's ch. c., 106, 50 to 1, 20 to 1, 10 to 1. (T. Nolan)..3¹

Hudson, Flare, The Minx, 2d, (Imp.,) Ponce De Leon, Rebel, Lady Rowena, Booties Baby, Broom Sweep, and Stony Brook also ran. Precise, Golden Fox, (Imp.,) and Ida Mc. scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won two races since June 1; selling; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

Juliet, J. T. Ireland's ch. f., 4 years, 104 pounds, by Peter Quince-Avon, 2d, (L. Lyke) 1⁹

Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 109, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (J. McTaggart) 2⁵

Bobs Olga, E. R. Bradley's ch. f., 3, 96, 40 to 1, 15 to 1, and 7 to 1, (J. Brown).

Andes, Maifou, Rosewater, Estimable, Lindenthal, Monmouth, Napier, High Chair, Polly Connolly, and Stellarina also ran. Jackfee, Edna Kenna, Dr. Gremer, Ray Oakwood, Gleipner, and Belgian Trooper scratched.

TITLE TEAM COMING EAST.

Olympic Club Will Defend Honors at National Championship.

Nine of the prominent athletes on the Pacific Coast will be entrusted with the task of retaining the national championship in track and field, won last year at San Francisco by the Olympic Club of the Golden Gate city, when the titular sports are held at Newark on Sept. 9. The entries from the Olympic organization, which is also possessor of the junior championship, were received yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee. All of the men will be sent across the Continent regardless of the outcome of the Pacific Coast tryouts two weeks hence.

On the Olympic Club team will be Fred Murray, who is eligible to compete for the Western organization because he has not as yet officially made his home in New York. J. Liversedge, W. Sisson, Oliver Millard, M. Kirksey, Frank Sloman, Fred Maker, J. Stout, and Paul Wilson.

Fred Murray, the big hurdler who this year captained the Leland Stanford squad in the intercollegiates at Cambridge, won both the 120-yard high hurdles and the 220-yard low hurdles, and has been entered for these events in the national championship. Murray remained East after the intercollegiates and allied himself with the New York A. C., but will not change his registration from the Olympic Club until after the Newark games, according to a San Francisco report.

Next to Bob Simpson, the speed marvel of the University of Missouri, Murray is the fastest hurdler in the United States over the distances which he has elected to compete in, and he appears to be the only man capable of giving Simpson a stiff fight for the national titles.

Frank Sloman, who is entered in the quarter mile, has never been seen in action here, but his record has been heralded as second only to that of Ted Meredith. Sloman is now junior national quarter-mile champion, and in winning the title he was credited with equaling the world's record of 47 seconds for the 440-yard straightaway. There was a slight wind blowing on Sloman's back when he made this wonderful performance, and therefore he was denied official credit from the Amateur Athletic Union.

Oliver Millard, who is entered in the five-mile run, is the junior national champion at that distance, and gained added fame in 1915 by clinging to Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish star of the Irish-American A. C., throughout the senior five-mile titular contest. In the shot-put and javelin throw the Olympic Club will have J. Liversedge of Leland Stanford University, American record holder with the spear-shaped missile. In the Western Conference championship this Spring Liversedge won the shot-put, but forfeited the title because he had violated the conference rules by competing for a club in addition to his university.

The Far Western champion, W. Sisson, will be the hope of the Olympic Club in the running broad jump. Sisson usually does 25 feet or better in this event, and should make a dangerous opponent of Harry Worthington of Boston and Platt Adams of New York.

Paul Wilson, nominated for the mile, has a record of 4:19, but to have a chance at the title he will have to repeat this performance, because of the great field of milers who will undoubtedly be opposed to him.

F. Stout, who is the one-mile junior national champion, will make a bid for the senior five-mile title. Fred Maker is entered in the running high jump, and M. Kirksey has been named to start in the furlong dash.

FALL RACING DATES SET.

Jockey Club Approves Applications —Two New Members Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Jockey Club, held at the Clubhouse of the Saratoga Racing Association tonight, Edward P. Whitney, of Oyster Bay, L. I., and George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, Penn., were unanimously elected members of the Jockey Club.

No change was made in the present selling race rules, but the chair was requested to appoint a committee of six members to discuss and draw up more suitable rules for these races, some of which have been much abused.

The Stewards granted dates for the following Autumn meetings: The Hartford Agricultural and Breeders Association, Sept. 12 to 30 inclusive; the Maryland State Fair, of Laurel, Md., Oct. 2 to 31 inclusive; the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico, Md., Nov. 1 to 15 inclusive; the Southern Maryland Fair Association at Bowie, Md., Nov. 14 to 30, inclusive. The appointment of the officials for the above meetings was approved.

The approval of the Stewards was granted to the Piping Rock Racing Association to conduct a meeting at Locust Valley, N. Y., Oct. 7 to 12, and F. K. G. Billings was appointed Steward to represent the Jockey Club at this meeting. F. R. Hitchcock was appointed Steward to represent the Jockey Club at the Autumn meeting of the Westchester Racing Association.

On the report of the Stewards of the Saratoga Association that Jockey Schuttinger had been suspended and reprimanded for a listless and indifferent ride on the horse Campfire on July 31, and that no proof of fraud had been found, it was resolved that the suspension be terminated.

JUMPING RACES ANNOUNCED

United Hunts Autumn Meeting to Have Two Long Steeplechases.

The United Hunts Racing Association, in keeping with the plans it made last Spring to place steeplechase racing on a par with flat racing, announces two attractive steeplechase stakes for its Autumn meeting at Belmont Park Terminal, Queens, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, and Saturday, Sept. 30. The stakes are the Autumn Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds at two and a half miles, with a value of $1,000, and the Queens Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, with a value of $2,000, at three miles.

The association, in its plan of promoting long-distance racing, will give a race to be known as the Stayers Cup, for three-year-olds and upward. This event will have a money value of $1,000, in addition to a cup valued at $500, contributed by the friends of old-time racing who desire to show their approval of the effort to bring back long-distance racing with high weights. Individual offers of the cup for this race were declined with the idea of making the trophy a tribute from those really interested in the revival of racing of this sort. The race will be run at the old cup distance of two miles and a quarter, and in order to interest the amateur, gentlemen riders and officers of the United States Army will receive a liberal weight allowance from the professional.

Of the twelve races carded for the two days of racing none will have a value of less than $500, thus assuring ample support from the owners of steeplechasers and horses who are able to carry weight.

Crotona Loses Bronx Track Title.

For the first time since the inauguration of the meet six years ago, the athletes of the Crotona Field Playground were defeated in the annual Bronx Field Day Championship at Crotona Park yesterday. Boys from Vacation Playground 42 registered 30 points against 23½ for their rivals. The Rodman Wanamaker trophy also passed into the hands of the new visitors.

Browns Sign an Umpire.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—R. J. Wallace, former American League umpire, was signed to play the remainder of this season with the St. Louis Americans. For several years Wallace was star shortstop for the Browns, but two seasons ago he joined the American League staff of umpires. It is thought he will play third base.

FAVORITES BEATEN IN HARNESS RACES

Peter Mount and Lindsay Are Defeated in Trotting Events at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 10.—Defeat of two horses that were regarded as certain winners, Peter Mount, in the three-year-old trot by Cochato Jay, and Lindsay, in the 2:17 trot by Elster Strong, marked the second day of Grand Circuit racing at Brunot's Island this afternoon. Derby Custer, in the 2:17 trot, was the only favorite to make good, although Director Todd, in the 2:10 trot, performer true to form and won his race.

Peter Mount broke when not far from the wire in the opening heat, and finished second. In the two subsequent heats the son of Peter the Great came in third. Cochato Jay won the race in straight heats.

Crystal Border trotted an exhibition mile to beat 2:30¼, and covered the distance in 2:15¼. The weather was idal and the track fast. Directum I. will be driven in an exhibition mile tomorrow. The summaries:

THREE-YEAR-OLDS, TROTTING.

Three heats. Purse $1,000.

Cochata Jay, rn. c., by Cochato, (Connell) 1 1 1

Jack Mooney, b. c., by J. Malcolm Forbes, (McDonald).....3 2 2

Peter Mount, ch. c., by Peter the Great, (Nuckles) 2 3 3

Time—2:15½; 2:13¼; 2:15¾.

2:17 CLASS, TROTTING.

Three heats. Purse $1,000.

Sister Strong, g. m., by Strong Box, (Valentine) 1 2 1

Helen Worthy, b. m., by Barongale, (Murphy) 6 1 2

Lindsay, b. g., by Todd Mac, (McDonald) 2 3 4

Sandy, ch. g., by Waltz, (Donohue)....3 5 6

Coastess Model, b. m., by 8 4 5

Daisy Tood, b. m., (Chandler).....4 7 3

The Lark, b. m., (Durfee).....7 4 7

Royal Hall, blk. h., (Fleming).....8 1 1

Time—2:09¾; 2:08¼; 2:08¾.

2:17 CLASS, PACING.

Three Heats. Purse $1,000.

Derby Custer ch. g., by Ed. Custer, (Murphy) 1 1 1

Contention, B. h. g., by Copa de Oro, (Durfee) 2 2 4

Prestolite, br. m., by Donvarrick, (McDonald) 3 3 3

Young Todd, b. g., by Dictator Todd, (Cox) 4 4 2

John A. Love, ch. g., (Benyon).....dis.

Time—2:07¼; 2:11¼; 2:10.

2:10 CLASS, TROTTING.

Three Heats. Purse, $1,000.

Director Todd, b. h., by Todd, (Cox)...1 1 1

Guy Nella, br. m., by Guy Axworthy, (Snow) 3 2 1

Esperanza, b. m., by Carlokin, (Durfee) 2 3 2

Yanko, b. g., by Unko, (Murphy).....4 4 dr

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¼; 2:08¾.

TO BE RAN 2:30¾ TROTTING.

Crystal Border, b. g., by Bader Knight, (Payne.) Time—2:15¼.

LOOMIS CHOSEN FOR TRIP.

100-Yard Champion Named to Accompany Meredith to Stockholm.

Jo. Loomis of the Chicago A. A., national 100-yard champion and in 1914 holder of three American crowns, was selected yesterday by Secretary-Treasurer Frederick W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union as one of the team of three Americans who will compete in Stockholm in October as the guests of the Stockholm Gymnastic and Sporting Association. Ted Meredith has wired Mr. Rubien accepting the invitation extended to him specifically by the Swedish organization. The third member of the team will not be selected until after the national championships at Newark on Sept. 9, and the trip to Sweden will be a prize to the athlete who records the best performance in the titular sports.

In order that the American team might have sufficient time for the trip after the national championships, the Stockholm authorities have advanced the date of their appearance from Sept. 27 to any time until October 15. Upon receipt of the cablegram changing the date, Mr. Rubien immediately arranged for the team to sail on the Oscar II, which will leave on Sept. 28, and arrive in Sweden on Oct. 9. The men will be away about one month.

Loomis, who is one of the most versatile track and field performers of the country, is desirous of making the trip and his speedy acceptance is expected. He has written Mr. Rubien that he has never been in better condition. Four times during the Spring he was clocked in 9 4-5 seconds for 100 yards. He has cleared 6 feet 4⅞ inches in the running high jump, in the running broad jump his best year's mark was 23 feet 8 inches, and in the 220-yard low hurdles it was 25 3-5 seconds.

N. Y. A. C. MEN IN CONDITION.

Wefers Is Training Track Athletes for Senior Metropolitan Meet.

Bernie Wefers, coach of the New York A. C., is hoping to keep at a safe distance the jinx that seems to visit Travers Island before every championship meet to lay low some of his star performers. Thus far this Summer Wefers has been exceptionally successful. Not one of his men is on the hospital list, and all are rounding into form for the senior Metropolitan championships at the Brooklyn P. S. A. L. field on Aug. 27. This time last year Homer Baker, their international half-mile champion, was put out of the running as the result of a motor cycle accident, and Tommy Lennon, the speedy sprinter of the University of Pennsylvania, had a pulled tendon. Baker is no longer a member of the Mercury Foot organization, but may be before many more days. He has worked out several times this week at Travers Island, but has decided definitely to return to the New York A. C. colors. Lennon is in fine condition, and running better than ever. Coach Wefers has not selected the event in which he will start Lennon, but it will probably be the furlong dash.

Larry Scudder, the young distance runner of the University of Pennsylvania, who gave much promise during the Spring, is streaking around the Travers Island cinder path with the speed of a champion. He will be sent after the half-mile title.

Paul Pilgrim, assistant manager of athletics at the New York A. C., announced yesterday that he has all his available athletes in training at Travers Island. He regards the present team as fully 50 per cent. stronger than that of last year.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; five and a half furlongs. Sunscrit, (Imp.,) 114 pounds; Warsaw, 114; Flash of Steel, 114; Onwa, 114; Hussy, 111; Kimberly, 114; Courtship, (Imp.,) 114; Pulaski, 114; Hesse, 111; Stargazer, 114; Buckboard, 114; Russian Pinion, 114; Keko, 114; Three Cheers, 114; Margaret L., 111; Nebraska, 114; Hemlock, 114; Lord Epon, 114; Lottery, 114; Ballringer, 114; Diversion, 111, and Meteorite, 114.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Stillwater Steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Rhomb, 150 pounds; Repentant, 130; Syosset, 138; Racebrook, 135; Archdale, 132, and Sixty Four, 130.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies, conditions; five and a half furlongs. Sunbonnet, (imp.,) 106 pounds; Believe Me, Boys, 112; Hussy, 106; Hathor, (imp.,) 112; Sunflash, 112; Wingold, 106; Phantom, 106; Precise, 106; Affection, (imp.,) 106; Diversion, 106; Columbine, 117; Whitney Belle, 112, and Pelucca, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Saratoga Amateur Cup, selling; one mile. Ahara, 151 pounds; Napier, 146; Pharaoh, 146; Dervish, 151, and Sasin, 150.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Corinth Handicap; six furlongs. Sir John Johnson, 115 pounds; Raine Maiden, 103; Kylon, (imp.,) 122; Sir William Johnson, 100; Hauberk, 103; Flittergold, 118; Hanson, 116; Startlin, 114; Conning Tower, 111; Prince of Como, 112; Murphy, 103; Crimper, (imp.,) 124; High Noon, 123; Miss Puzzle, 106, and J. Murdock, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, conditions; one mile. Grumpy, 118 pounds; Chiclet, (imp.,) 115; Tetan, 112; Blind Baggage, 112; Sun God, 105; Tipperary, 98; Indian Chant, 105; Sky Pilot, 102; Hendrie, 108; Delancey, 102; Daddy's Choice, 108; Crimped (imp.,) 108; J. J. Murdock, 108, and Cantara, 102.

Weather clear, track fast.

'SILENT WITNESS' AT THE LONGACRE

A Naive and Awkward Melodrama Written by Otto Hauerbach.

DONALD GALLAHER SUPERB

His Electrifying Scene the Best Factor in a Rickety Piece About a Trial for Murder.

THE SILENT WITNESS, a play in a prologue and three acts, by Otto Hauerbach. At the Longacre Theatre.

Sarah Blakely	Mrs. Jacques Martin
Norman Blakely	Edward Langford
Helen Hastings	Emelie Polini
Rigsby	David Higgins
Bud Morgan	Donald Gallaher
Janet Rigsby	Miriam Doyle
John Pelham	Paul Everton
Ruth Pelham	Maud Gilbert
Mr. Weldon	De Witt Jennings
Wilbur Weldon	Will Gregory, Jr.
Richard Morgan	Henry Kolker
Dr. Wiley	Theodore Kehrwald
Kato	S. Hatakenaka
Wiggins	J. W. Ashley
O'Leary	Karl Stone
A Deputy Sheriff	Nathaniel Anderson

A sentimental, wabbly, and sometimes amusingly naïve melodrama is "The Silent Witness," which was put on view in New York for the first time last evening at the Longacre Theatre. It is the work of Otto Hauerbach, who has had his hand in several farces and has on his conscience the book of more than one musical comedy. This new product of his pen has been officially heralded as his first essay in serious work, and there are moments when "The Silent Witness" is all of that. It is partially redeemed by several tried, true, and never failing heart-throbs, and by the really superb performance of that gifted youth, Donald Gallaher, ac a college boy who is saved from a verdict of murder by the intervention of a silent witness.

The silent witness in question is a blood stain, which is discovered even before the corpus delicti is established, but of which the analysis is carefully postponed until the eleventh hour when the case is about to go to the jury. Of course, this would never happen, but then nothing in "The Silent Witness" would ever happen. It is that kind of a melodrama. It is one of those plays wherein a glimmer of intelligence exercised for five minutes by any one of the characters would bring the entire proceedings to an immediate conclusion, and, of course, that would never do. There are a dozen such points in "The Silent Witness" for Mr. Hauerbach not only strains the probabilities, but quite dislocates them.

Thoroughly to enjoy the new piece at the Longacre, then, you must leave your intelligence, whatever it may be, at home. Here you have a story of an honest youth at college who is confronted with the accusation by a classmate that he is the natural son of a thief, and who immediately starts a fight that ends in the accuser stumbling against a log and dying from the impact. How the boy is arrested for murder, how at the last moment the District Attorney discovers he is his son, and how the bloodstains are rushed to the defense is all set forth in a play which was somewhat frivolously called "Blood Will Tell" when it was produced out of town a few weeks ago.

Here, then, are life on the campus and life in the District Attorney's office interwoven, and the product suggests that Mr. Hauerbach derived his inspiration from a course of reading that included plays like "Common Clay" and the works of the lamented Horatio Alger. A considerable proportion of the prospective audiences might only suspect that life at Princeton or even Colgate was nothing like this, but any one could laugh at Mr. Hauerbach's law. Hhis physiology, with much talk of red corpuscles, white corpuscles, pernicious anaemia, and the like may be as orthodox as the neighboring allopath, but he should put his law into his next musical comedy.

WHITE SLAVER CONFESSES.

Yushe Botwin Pleads Guilty and Involves Many Policemen.

The investigation which Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith has been conducting into the activities of the police and the so-called white slave trust in the city brought yesterday a confession from Yushe Botwin, said to be the head of the trust. He pleaded guilty in General Sessions before Judge Rosalsky to one of five indictments against him. He was remanded to the Tombs until Aug. 17, when he will be sentenced. The penalty for his offense is not less than two years and not more than twenty in the State prison.

Botwin sent word to the District Attorney yesterday that he was willing to expose his part in the white slave traffic in New York. When he was brought before Mr. Smith he said:

"My friends have deserted me and I am going to tell all I know. I have led a disgraceful life, and I wish now I was dead."

In his confession Botwin admitted that he had been a white slaver for twenty-five years. A few years ago, when "Mortche" Goldberg was a power in the underworld, Botwin told the District Attorney he (Botwin) held the exclusive privilege of selling clothing to the inmates of disorderly houses. This netted him a profit of 400 per cent. on everything he sold.

Goldberg was indicted two years ago and fled to Buenos Aires. From that time on, Botwin said, he sold most of the white slaves in this city and in towns up the State.

"He directly implicated two men having influence with the police in connection with the flight of 'Mortche' Goldberg to South America," Mr. Smith said. "These two men, one of whom is worth $500,000 and the other nearly as much, furnished Goldberg with $15,000 with which to pay his expenses and jump his bail. I feel reasonably sure that I can indict these men. Other leads which Botwin gave me point to thirty or forty men, whose names are members of the Police Department, and at least one a high official."

Botwin declared that he had frequently seen Goldberg and a policeman, now under indictment for alleged grafting, in a saloon at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, where they would confer. He confirmed the story that tickets to the "Arlington Boat Club Ball," which detectives are alleged to have given so that they might levy tribute on keepers of disorderly houses, had been distributed among shop girls of good character. He was forced to buy a large number of tickets, Botwin said.

Mr. Smith already has the testimony of a nineteen-year-old girl who came from the country to accept a place in a bookbindery. A cashier in a restaurant handed her a ticket to the ball, which was given on April 10, 1915.

Falls at the Supreme Test.

"Luke McLuke says umbrellas will last longer if you oil the joints."

"How does that keep a person from stealing the umbrella?"—Houston Post.

The Uplift.

The old-fashioned traveler who used to work out his fare by prodding the steers on a cattle train now has a son who thinks it is a hardship to have to ride in the chair car.—Galveston News.

"YVETTE" LACKS TUNES.

New Musical Play at 39th St. Theatre Is Also Without Mirth.

The new musical play, "Yvette," which was produced for the first time at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night, is one of those theatrical productions that sometimes slips by when nobody is looking; at least, that is the only explanation for its presence that occurred to one after the final curtain had fallen. It was impossible from almost any angle. The book was indescribably futile, the lyrics and music were dull, and in the acting and other matters of production there was nothing to improve the general situation. The audience laughed a good deal during the evening, but it was not the kind of laughter that makes for the success of a play.

The leading player was a young woman, who, under the name of Chopine, has appeared here before. She has a certain charm and she sings well, except that she has a habit of forcing her voice on a concluding high note with distressing effect as to the pitch. E. Marie Day, in a soubrette part, carried off most of what honors there were for the cast, and Cyril Chadwick gave the impression that if he had good material he could do a "silly ass" rôle better than the average. Roshanara gave some of the East Indian dances in which she has been seen in vaudeville. Crawfurd Kent sang acceptably and a very lively young man with a vaudeville style, Wolf Dewolf, added some life to the proceedings. John W. Ransome was dismal in the comedian's shoes, but it may be said of him, as of every one of the other actors, that the libretti st never gave him a chance.

"Yvette" is not likely to be with us long.

ELECTS HUGHES ON PAPER.

Eversman Bases His Prediction on 1914 Results in 23 States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—John C. Eversman, secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, arrived in Chicago today for a conference with those in charge of Western campaign headquarters. cH said he had statistics which to his mind proved conclusively that Charles Evans Hughes would carry at least twenty-three States at the November election and be elected.

Mr. Eversman brought with him from Washington a card index system which shames that invented and used by Frank H. Hitchcock. Out of the nooks of this system Mr. Eversman produced figures to show that in 1914 in the Senatorial and Congressional elections in twenty-three States the Republicans were victorious. These twenty-three States have 288 Electoral votes, twenty-two more than enough to elect a President. In these States the Progressive Party in the Congressional elections cast between 900,000 and 1,000,000 votes. This year aside from these States the Republicans expect to have a great effort to carry California, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri, Indiana, and Kentucky.

MIDGET STEAMSHIP SAILS.

The Oldambt from Holland Is but Little Longer Than Deutschland.

The little Dutch steamship Oldambt, which is only 470 gross and 262 net tonnage, sailed from New York early yesterday morning with a cargo of tobacco for Rotterdam. She is the smallest steam vessel which has crossed the Atlantic to this port for twenty-five years, having a length of 151 feet 6 inches, a beam of 25 feet 2 inches, and 11 feet 5 inches depth of hold.

The Oldambt is 201 tons less register than the German submarine Deutschland and is only a foot and a half longer. High freights and the scarcity of shipping was the reason given for sending such a small vessel across the Atlantic. In Winter such a venture would be considered risky on account of the big swell in the Atlantic.

VON WALDERSEE ESTATE.

Accounting Shows $54,652 for Heirs Living Abroad.

There was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's court an accounting in the estate of the Countess von Waldersee, widow of Field Marshal Count Alfred von Waldersee, who died in Hannover, Feb. 4, 1904. The accounting shows a balance of $54,652 in the possession of Edward W. Sheldon, President of the United States Trust Company and the ancillary executor. Those who are entitled to the balance remaining in the executor's hands after the payment of administration expenses are Mrs. Abby M. Murray, a sister of the Baroness, in Paris; the Baroness de Waechter; another sister, in Stuttgart; the Baroness von Palm, a niece, and Captain Chamberlain, Count von Waldersee, Colonel Count Franz von Waldersee, and Major Count Gustav von Waldersee, nephews who live in Hanover.

The Countess had property in Germany and property valued at $184,274 in this country. Much of this latter property was in railroad stocks and bonds, which she inherited from her father, David Lee, a financier of this city. There has already been turned over to the executors in Germany $127,000. There was realized $170,000 from the sale of railroad stocks and $4 from the sale of old jewelry that the Baroness had left in this country.

The Countess was Mary Esther Lee. She was active in philanthropic work, and she provided in her will that her home in Hanover be used as a sewing school for girls and that it be known as the Waldersee Institute.

NAMES MISSIONS IN WILL.

Miss Helen Pointer's Estate Goes to Sister for Life.

By the will of Miss Helen Pointer, who died in Newark on July 14, Mrs. Alice P. Stanford, her sister, is to enjoy the income from the entire estate during her lifetime. On her death the Y. M. C. A. of Newark is to receive $2,500, and $5,000 goes to Ella Van Brunt Candy of Lincoln, Neb.

The remainder of the estate, with the exception of jewelry left as gifts to relatives as provided in documents aside from the will, is divided into five equal parts. One of these goes to the South Park Presbyterian Church to be held in trust, the income to be paid yearly to the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, which further receives one-fifth direct also to be held in trust, only the income being available. The remainder is divided equally among second cousins of Miss Pointer—Rutgers, Winslow, and Charles Van Brunt of Beatrice, Neb.

The amount of the estate was not revealed when the will was probated yesterday.

Mrs. S. E. Robinson Left $143,308.

The appraisal of the estate of Mrs Susan E. Robinson of Riverdale-on-Hudson, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court in the Bronx, shows its net value to be $143,308. Mrs. Robinson, who was socially prominent, died on Feb. 22 last. She was the widow of Moses Mason Robinson. Out of her estate are created two trust funds of $52,000 for Mrs. Lucretia D. Evans and Mrs. Ethel M. Strange, her daughters. The balance goes to grandchildren and other relatives. There is also a bequest of $500 to the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society.

ADVERTISEMENT.



ASK RELEASE OF PERSIAN.

Friends Act in Behalf of Trachoma Sufferer at Ellis Island.

Several Persian merchants living in this country and their American friends are intrested in obtaining the release from Ellis Island of Blandaya Moosha, a twenty-three-year-old Persian girl, who has been ordered deported because she is suffering from trachoma, and the United States laws forbid any alien to land with that complaint.

The young woman is said to be the daughter of some well-to-do Khan of Ispahan. After traveling across the desert and over the snow-clad mountains in a palanquin and on donkey back to Russia, Blandaya Moosha finally reached Bergen, Norway, and embarked on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord, which arrived here a wek ago last Monday. On the voyage the young Persian woman developed trachoma and permission to land was denied her. So many letters have been received during the last few days by the immigration officials asking that the girl be permitted to land that her name has become a household word on the island.

She is well treated and said that the damp heat of Tuesday and Wednesday reminded her of Ispahan in Winter. On account of the war the officials say it will be difficult to send the girl back to Persia, so that she is likely to tarry for a while at Ellis Island.

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2330—Circle.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, 50c. to 1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
H. H. FRAZEE'S THEATRE ONGACRE 48 ST. W. of B'WAY PHONE BRYANT 23
GREATEST DRAMATIC TRIUMPH SINCE "MADAME X"
OLIVE TELLEGEN AND HER NEW PLAY
THE SILENT WITNESS
FIRST MAT. TO-MORROW
39TH ST. Theatre, nr B'way. Evgs 8:15 Matinees Tom'w & Wed 2:15
YVETTE A Musical Comedy in 2 Acts, with Notable Cast.
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Mon., Aug. 14 REOPENING
The Musical Success. KATINKA Seats Now.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, beg'g TUES. AUG. 15th
BLANCHE RING in Willard Mack's Comedy with Songs.
BROADWAY & BUTTERMILK. Seats Now.
CASINO 39th and Broadway Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
CORT West 48th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
COAT-TALES Farce Comedy Success. with TOM WISE and LOUISE DRESSER.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE GREAT MIDSUMMER EVENT
New Amsterdam Theatre
ON SUNDAY NIGHT 8:15
The Greatest Collection of Stays Ever Gathered.
FIRST LIST OF NAMES IN SUNDAY PAPERS.
These artists take this Vacation season to join in a monster benefit on behalf of the Actors' Fund and The Lights Theatrical Club. *** Seats Ready at Box Office, 50c. to $2.50.
LYCEUM 45 St. & B'way. NEXT MONDAY
ANN MURDOCK with a Cast, including CHARLES CHERRY and FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK in the London Comedy Hit, PLEASE HELP EMILY SEATS NOW.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. 8:30 Mat. To-m'w, 2:20
"WINS Seven Chances is another Boomerang." Says the N. Y. HERALD.
DAVID BELASCO presents Seven Chances
ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:20. First M

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,060 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 965, 397 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted. 1 Yr. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$6.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday..... 6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections..... 2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only..... 3.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.30
Sunday only.....8.40 .70
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $3; Canada, $3; other countries, $3.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX: Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.

A TIME FOR PHILOSOPHY.

The social dislocations and disturbances caused by the epidemic of infantile paralysis are numerous and severe. The postponement of the opening of the public schools until some date yet to be fixed is a wise and inevitable precaution. The parochial and private schools should follow the example. Summer camps and schools may lengthen their sessions, and private schools may be able to make arrangements for temporary camps or quarters outside; but for the great mass of New Yorkers with children the delay till October or later of the beginning of the school year is a shock and to many a hardship. To thousands it must seem like a disruption of the calendar. To the fairly well-to-do the habit of repatriation in the first days of September must seem as fixed and immovable as New Year's Day. To those of more moderate means but still able to treat their households to a Summer vacation its lengthening means a straining of resources or an impossibility. Most of all to be pitied is the multitude of children who live in squalid or narrow homes, and to whom school is a treat, a playground, their vacation.

The teachers, or many of them, will have to cheesepare their expenses, as half their Summer wage will not be paid until they begin their work in the Fall.

At some of the very spots where city parents have sought, and many still wish to seek, shelter for their children from the disease, things are worse, the danger is greater than in New York. The city Health Department has warned New Yorkers against going to certain districts in the Catskills, and the State Health Department has asked the Federal authorities to warn applicants for health certificates to keep away from a region crammed with New Yorkers who have put themselves in trouble by trying to escape it.

It is an uncomfortable, a distressing, situation for many, especially in hotels and boarding houses and at health resorts in the country or by the sea. They don't know where to stay or where to go. Many brave women who are above panic terrors are simply made nervous by the material perplexities and annoyances to which they are exposed.

It is unpleasant, but it will pass. Now is the time for the American temperament to show itself at its best, patient, equal to the worries of the moment, full of a buoyant, optimistic sort of fatalism that takes things as they come.

TORCH AND CANDLE.

In his message accepting the nomination, Mr. HUGHES said:

> I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

In his speech at St. Paul, Aug. 9, Mr. HUGHES proclaimed the infallibility of naturalization as a producer of Americanism:

> Wherever a man is born, if he is a naturalized American citizen of the United States, he is here heartily as an American citizen, with American ideals, with American hopes, ready to give, live, and die for the United States.

The divided allegiance, if it exists, must be found among the native-born. But it does not exist. "What is there to divide us?" Mr. HUGHES went on to ask; "we are a united people."

The Republican national platform begins with these sentences:

> In 1861 the Republican Party stood for the Union. As it stood for the union of States, it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the Constitution, to the Government, and to the flag of the United States.

What is the merit or the object of standing for a united, loyal people, of undivided allegiance, if "we are a united people"? What was all the talk about the hyphen? Why did Mr. ROOSEVELT set out to preach Americanism? Was everybody that needed conversion converted?

"Then there came the torch of another leader," said Mr. HUGHES at St. Paul, referring to that multilateral and dynamic man who dares to say what he thinks, who jumps with spiked shoes on things and men he detests, who has no love for sleek, timorous, tabby politicians.

"The torch of another leader"! Watching that sputtering, ineffectual candle in the West, how Republicans must regret that they are not guided by the brilliant and powerful light of another leader!

SENATOR BY DEFAULT.

It is an amazing fact that the only candidate for the Republican Senatorial nomination in this State is WILLIAM M. CALDER, an ex-Congressman from Brooklyn, in no way distinguished; and there is every prospect that when the primaries are held the nomination will go to him by default. "There are," says The Troy Record, "half a dozen men in New York whose standing is such that their presence in Washington as Senators would be a boon to the entire Republic. Such men are ELIHU ROOT, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, DAVID JAYNE HILL, JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, and JOSEPH H. CHOATE, in the Republican Party." And yet no one but the unimportant CALDER aspires to the nomination.

The direct election of United States Senators was advocated and fought for during many years as a great reform. It was to lift the character of the Senate, to put an end to Senatorial elections in which mere machine politicians should be the elected misrepresentatives of their States. It was made an amendment to the Constitution, and, whatever else may be said for it, it has proved to be no reform at all. The quality of Senators is in no way improved; instead, it has deteriorated. The class of men elected is the same as it was before—that is, machine politicians—but the average ability of the individuals is much less. The direct primary has put the finishing touch, for men highly qualified for the Senate have no taste for the rowdy scuffle in the primaries, and often have not at their command the money that it is necessary to spend.

NOT YET SETTLED.

The two labor disputes which have engaged so much public attention within the last few days are in the way of settlement, but far from settled. It is a great gain that the points of public interest have been removed from the private contention. The opponents may discuss their interrelations as long as they like, provided that they continue their services. Both sides know now that the public has no favorite on either side. The public is thinking first of itself, having acquired knowledge by painful experience that neither side thinks first of the public. That this is the prudent course for the public to pursue appears from the fact that there is in both camps a disposition to presume upon the manifestations of public sentiment which won alternately concessions for them respectively.

The traction strikers with that assistance won a quick victory over the managers, who showed a disposition not to concede what was the right of the men. But the men now are in danger of not observing the rights of the public, and are drifting toward the same policy which obstructs the progress of the trainmen. The traction men are organizing to apply pressure in the manner of the trainmen, in case their negotiations are not successful. For the present there is no danger of a strike, their spokesmen say, and add that they are starting a campaign of years. It is fair notice that the public also must maintain its vigilance just as long. A strike on the tractions would be contrary to the public interest in proportion that they all stopped together. The more complete the organization of the men, the more jealous of their procedure will the public be, regardless of the merits of the demands themselves. A disposition to favor the reasonable requests of the men would be turned into resolute opposition the moment that those demands were pressed with truculence and disorder. It is only by conduct worthy of good citizens that the traction men can retain the favor so promptly and fully manifested at first.

The spokesmen for the trainmen, almost before mediation has begun, are discussing its failure, and discrediting arbitration even before there is any certainty that it will be necessary to adopt that method of bringing them to reason. While they are in that frame of mind they will make no progress in public favor. The trainmen may as well face the fact that it would not be prudent for them to strike, and that if they did they would only harm themselves. A total strike on 225 railways is impossible, for already there are States which regulate the manner in which railway men may cease their duties. There would be more and severer laws of that kind as a sequel to any general strike, and the teeth in the old laws which have bitten before would take a new hold. If the trainmen think that in a Presidential year they can take liberties, they would only add to their mistakes. If they put the President in such a dilemma, the only course possible for him to take is to act as President CLEVELAND did in the Debs strike. Railway workers gained nothing by that adventure, or by any other of the same sort. On the other hand, they never have lost anything by the arbitrations for which they show so little appreciation, and which labor leaders dislike in proportion that the public interest is safeguarded by the arbitrators. The best settlement of business disputes is by agreement. Mediation is only another sort of negotiation, and tends to agreement, with arbitration in the background as the public's protection. Those most backward in the settlement most need the spur of public disapproval.

OUR "MENACING" IMPORTS.

Those supporters of Mr. HUGHES who are drawing dreadful pictures of impending industrial ruin here, to be caused by a deluge of imports from Europe after the war, also are shocked and filled with alarm because our imports now are large and growing. In his letter of acceptance Mr. HUGHES did not speak of these with disapproval, although he gave warning about the coming "severe competition" of an "energized" (some would say enfeebled) Europe; but these supporters whom we have in mind see in the steady advance of imports from $155,000,000 in November to $245,000,000 in June something that means ruin for our manufacturing industries. They would have us believe that it foreshadows and is leading up to a coming flood of goods from abroad which will stop the machinery in all our factories, and from which we can be saved only by a new protective tariff.

Let us see what this growth of imports really means. Imports in the fiscal year that ended with June, $2,197,984,000, exceeded those of the year immediately preceding by $523,764,000, and those of 1914 by $303,815,000. While $523,000,000 was added to our imports, however, the increase of exports was three times as much, or $1,565,055,000. And this increase of our sales to foreign buyers was, in part, made possible by the growth of our purchases from abroad. We were buying more and more raw material to be used in manufacturing the goods which we were sending across the ocean.

This accounts for more than $360,000,000 of the additional $523,000,000. In twelve months the increase of imported "crude materials for use in manufacturing" was $368,000,000. And $120,000,000 more measures the increase of what may be called semi-raw material, classified as "manufactures for further use in manufacturing." While many of our producers—and the whole country—were benefited by the receipt of this material, we do not hear that any of our manufacturers were harmed by it. Mills in which certain kinds of material included in the list are made have been working at full capacity.

A glance at some of the leading articles imported shows how utterly absurd and without warrant are the complaints and warnings we have mentioned. There was an increase of the receipts of rubber from $87,000,000 to $159,000,000. Have we any domestic producers of rubber who were injured by this "flood"? This raw material was needed for automobile tires, and it should be noted that our exports of automobiles rose to $97,000,000, from $60,000,000 in the preceding year. The rubber was used also, of course, in motor cars manufactured for home consumption. Our output is growing. More than 750,000 cars were made in the six months ended with June, and their value exceeded $450,000,000. Are the American people in danger of a devastating deluge of foreign products on account of the year's gain of $72,000,000 in imports of rubber?

Was industrial ruin indicated by the year's gains of $32,000,000 for raw sugar, $17,000,000 for tin, $22,000,000 worth of raw fibres, an addition of $41,000,000 for raw silk, and $43,000,000 more for hides? Our sugar growers were not harmed by the great imports of the raw product, which was refined here to satisfy an exceptional demand from England, Italy, and France. Hides were needed for the millions of shoes we have sold to the belligerents. Of all the imports 68 per cent., or more than two-thirds, were on our free list. Ought we to annoy and restrain our manufacturers by placing tariff duties on rubber and other raw materials not produced here?

The truth is that this increase of imports has been distinctly beneficial to our country and the American people. It has been due mainly to receipts of raw materials for use in making the finished goods included in the extraordinary exports which are so much to the advantage of the United States. To attack and denounce it is virtually to confess that those who do this are sorely in need of effective political arguments and issues.

SUBWAY COST AND PROFIT.

The Board of Estimate has allotted $7,750,000 for work on the dual subway above the original estimate of $164,000,000, and as an installment of an additional $22,000,000 which the Public Service Commission advises will be necessary this year. Controller PRENDERGAST was apologetic, saying that such excesses above the estimates are the regular experience, and instancing the Barge Canal and the Panama Canal. He might have added that the increases in the case of the subway are for additions, not for exeesses. For example, included in the $22,000,000 is $4,500,000 for an East River tunnel, which is to carry the subway beneath the river instead of over the Queensboro Bridge. It is economy to enlarge the dual subway investment in that manner. It would be waste in cost of operation to raise the tunnel trains over the bridge and drop them on the far side of the river. It would be waste to overload the bridge when it needs relief now, and there is nothing to spare for the growth of traffic which is surpassing the estimates as much as the cost. To save the tunnel's cost, and to cripple the traffic across the river, would be penny wise and pound foolish. It is necessary to calculate the profits as well as the cost in reaching any balance of opinion regarding the cost or economy in expenditure.

Fortunately, there is a means of doing so in the report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the operator of the facilities whose cost is here discussed. According to the report published last week, there is a "satisfactory response to such new facilities as have been placed in operation." That is even more surprising than satisfactory, for those new facilities are not such as have been looked to as money makers, and they are not now in good relation to the unfinished parts of the system. They are feeders with inadequate access to the sources of traffic. The Brooklyn line have no chance to show their worth until they run up Broadway, and the report properly regrets that the delay is greater than had been expected, or than would be necessary with better co-operation between the city and the lessee of its property. The report adds encouragingly:

> Up to the present time this great municipal expenditure has not cost the taxpayers a single dollar, for it has all been capitalized, (including interest thereon,) and most of it has been provided for out of issues of corporate stock.
>
> So far as our contract with the city is concerned, there is every reason to believe that the preferentials of the company will be earned when the entire system is ready for operation, and that within a reasonable number of years thereafter the city will be in receipt of full interest and sinking fund allowance upon its own investment, thereby relieving the taxpayers from burdens and realizing the financial result which both city and company should seek.

Evidence to the same effect is found in the statement of the Interborough regarding the growth of the business upon the newly opened elevated express tracks and its failure to reduce the earnings of the subway. The earnings of the elevated increased 3½ per cent. for the year just ended, but the earnings of the subway also increased 7½ per cent. These two services are highly competitive, yet neither grew at the expense of the other, and the growth of the elevated business was in the latest three months nearly double the cost of the fixed charges of providing it. The more that the passenger business of New York is divided the more there is to divide. In other words, the business grows with the facilities for doing it. That is the second best hope of the city's profits from the dual subway. The first best hope is from the increase of the tax values, due to the betterment of the living conditions of the citizens, and which it was the city's duty to provide without first thought to the profit or loss of the transaction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Immigration Now and Hereafter.

In each of the two fiscal years immediately preceding the great war this country received about 1,200,000 immigrants. But there were only 326,000 in the war's first year, and our net gain of population was reduced to only 120,000 by the departure of immigrants who had intended to be permanent residents. A majority of these crossed the ocean to enter the armies. Now we have an official report for the fiscal year that ended with last June. Again, of course, the number of immigrants was small. At our ports 386,748 were received, but 240,807 who had become residents went to their former homes, and 129,765 of these did not intend to return. Probably many of these have died on the battlefields. Our net gain of population from this source in the year, therefore, was only 160,061. An addition of 1,500,000, and possibly of 2,000,000, in the two years has been prevented by the war.

Many persons whose opinions deserve to be considered have ventured to predict what will be the condition of the world's trade and industries after the war. They have not overlooked the probable course of emigration from the countries of Europe. Mr. HOWE, our Commissioner of Immigration, expects that the number of immigrants arriving here in the first year after the war will be the greatest ever known in any twelve months of our history. Dr. MAX NORDAU foresees an unprecedented exodus from Europe to the United States, Canada, and South America. In nearly all of the belligerent countries there are now embargoes against emigration. These may be continued after the end of the fighting. It is thought that a great many will come to us from Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, and Hungary, and that only by strict prohibition can the departure of a large number from Russia be prevented.

Such a movement from Europe, and mainly to our ports of entry, will have a variety of causes. Owing to the enormous cost of the war, taxes in the countries now belligerent will be very high. Other war burdens must be carried. Soldiers made restless by service may desire to wander or may long to seek parts of the world where their surroundings will not remind them of the great conflict. There will be millions of widows and orphans, many of whom have relatives or friends here. Our country will be the richest in the world. This in itself will attract a considerable number of workmen, whose expectations as to employment and wages may not be fully realized. Such taxes as must be imposed and collected in Europe may also give us some immigrants of the capitalist class.

Sheepskins at the Elections.

Kansas, ever fruitful mother of ideas, and of original statesmen bold to exhibit and expound them, has brought forth a new notion; at least it looks now to the weary and darkened East. The Sunflower town or city of Chapman beseeches Governor ARTHUR CAPPER to found in the University of Kansas a course of study and school of training that will fit its graduates to hold city, county, and State offices, a school of Mayors and Governors. Chapman tells the Governor what is not new but true, that Mayors are needed who know all about the intricate problems of municipal management, who are experts in city government, persons of thought and study who will have a clear, reasoned, scientific policy when they come into office.

It is to be feared that this theory of government by municipal experts will be denounced as "un-American" by the politicians, who are astounding experts themselves in their own line. And it looks too good to be true that Bachelors of Municipal Government would be hailed even by Athenian Kansas as the properest candidates for office, when offices are so comparatively few and aspirants so multitudinous. Besides, doesn't the direct primary, heaven's last, best gift to man, pick out by a sort of inspiration the fittest men and women to rule the people under "the rule of the people"? We venerate sheepskins, yet for the primary dare to plead.

Not Really a Speech, but a Platform.

Criticising Mr. HUGHES for the length of his speech of acceptance, The Mobile Register reprints LINCOLN'S letter of acceptance in 1864. It was less than 200 words long. He acknowledged receipt of the Notification Committee's letter, and added: "The notification is gratefully accepted and the resolutions of the convention, called the platform, are heartily approved." Apparently he would have ended with these two sentences, had it not been that he thought the plank on the Mexican question not sufficiently explicit, and he added a sentence so as to leave his position on that issue in no doubt. With another sentence expressing his gratification that "the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the convention," he concluded with an expression of thanks for the nomination, and that was all.

The modern speech or letter of acceptance is only such in form. In LINCOLN'S time and earlier a mere acknowledgment of the nomination was enough. The convention adopted a platform which informed the country what its nominees would do if elected, and this was usually short. Changes in our politics have made it necessary nowadays that the candidate as well as the party should have a platform. The parties try to cover up this change and pretend that there has been no alteration, but the truth is that the party platform has come to mean little to the people and the candidate's platform everything. The party platform figures little in campaign discussion nowadays, but the candidate's declarations are intensely scrutinized and bitterly debated. The party platform is mainly of use as a general statement, which the candidate amplifies and in some cases—as in CLEVELAND'S amendment of a platform plank in his acceptance in 1892—actually modifies.

The reason for the change may be found in the gradual alteration which has come about since LINCOLN'S time, by which the power of the President has been so greatly increased. He is no longer the mere instrument of his party. The tendency has been for him to be held responsible for its legislation, and that carries with it a necessity that he should take an active part in shaping that for which he is responsible. Some recent Presidents have actually dominated important legislation. In such circumstances it is inevitable that the candidate's platform should supersede in importance the party's platform, and, though the parties will not acknowledge it, that has come to be the fact.

THE FLAG ON TRADE-MARKS.

A Law Which Prevents Copyrights on Such Designs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The headline "May Use Flag as Trademark" in an issue of a New York evening paper yesterday will do incalculable harm. The headline really has no connection with the article, which deals with the use, by the American Express Company, of what the article terms "the emblem of the United States." That company uses a representation of the shield, not flag, and the shield unfortunately is not covered in any state by the law protecting the flag, so far as I know. When my committee takes up complaints sent in against firms and corporations arrogating to themselves the title "American", "United States", "National", "Independent", and using a form of the shield as a sign, we take it up with them as a question of ethics, and quote the President of the American Flag Association: "No citizen of our country should want to advertise his commodities in such a way that his act would be just on the safe side of the line. The contrary sentiment should prevail, that we should be so far from the line which divides the lawful from the unlawful as not only to escape criminality, but to be among the company of patriots."

There is absolutely no verity in the statement, "May use flag as trade-mark." Rule 19 of a book issued by the United States Patent Office entitled, "United States Statutes Concerning the Registration of Trademarks, with the Rules of the Patent Office Relating Thereto", reads in part "no trade-mark will be registered * * * which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof." The emblem used by the American Express Company is therefore not a trade-mark.

I have a letter from the Register of Copyrights, Washington, D. C., which says: "There is no provision of the copyright law under which any individual could secure the exclusive right to use the flag of the United States, and, therefore, it is not presumed that a claim to copyright in the national flag would be filed for registration in this office."

MRS. C. B. NELCAMP,
Ohio State Chairman, D. A. R. Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag.
Brooklyn, Aug. 9, 1916.

GETTING BACK THE COMMA.

"Give us back the dear old comma,"
Pleads a writer in THE TIMES,
"For it made our daily reading
Sound more like the tuneful chimes."
But she blames the poor old typo
For a crime that is not his,
When she lays her weeping stricture
On the portals of his "biz."

No one mourns a passing birthright
More than does the dear old "print,"
Who was wont to use the comma
Without fear, and without stint.
But today it's "Follow copy,"
And the printer doesn't write
Things he prints, and that's the reason
What he prints is such a sight.

If, perchance, a word is missing,
And the printer works his brain,
Ten to one the "reader's" delete
Will remove that word again;
For the "reader's" under orders
Which he dare not disobey;
He, perforce, must "follow copy"
Be that copy as it may.

So if you would have your comma—
And your hyphen—point and dash—
Placed so that your daily reading
Won't resemble so much hash,
You must train the copy-writers
To amend their careless ways;
Or return unto the printer
All his rights of other days.

C. DUNDAS DRAKE.
New York, Aug. 4, 1916.

TEST OF FEDERALIZATION.

National Guard Showing the Faults of Its Own System.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If one may judge fairly from the news items appearing with respect to the sentiment of some National Guardsmen serving on the border there is dissatisfaction among them at being obliged to serve under the new Federalization act, because among other reasons the men are taken away from their business, with consequent loss, from their families, with following domestic inconvenience, and sent to a region for service where the climate is trying, and consequent wastage due to ill-health is probable. Yet federalization of the National Guard is the result of the work of the representatives of the guard.

The well considered advice of our regular trained army officials and the determined effort of the Senate and some men in the House to provide a wise, satisfactory, and modest military establishment were disregarded by the representatives of the National Guard in their eager effort to secure legislation which would make them, when called upon, a part of the regular army. The suggestion that one hears on all sides, that it is poetic justice, under these circumstances, that the National Guardsmen should be allowed to "stew in their own grease" is really hardly fair—certainly not fair to the great bulk of the guardsmen at the border who are doing their duty simply and without complaint. But the outcry rather demonstrates that the practical operation of the law makes clear the unwisdom of calling upon men who have started upon their careers and have assumed business and family obligations to abandon their business to its utter ruin and their families to their injury and suffering. The outcry emphasizes the fact that the system is fundamentally wrong, and the dissatisfaction voiced in the public press from some guardsmen and from other persons should be directed to bringing about the immediate repeal of the act federalizing the National Guard, and to the passage of legislation establishing a sane and efficient military system. To call men whose business is not that of the soldier into active service will at all times be a great hardship, and it will always be attended with unnecessary suffering, illness, and death. The officers of the National Guard, however splendid a body of men, are not trained soldiers. They are business men or professional men, as the case may be, who are members of military organizations and who devote some time to military matters, but they are not accustomed, and cannot in the nature of things be accustomed, to the handling of large bodies of men under service conditions.

This outcry should be directed toward the establishing of universal military service. Such service from young men able to bear arms and who have not yet started upon their productive careers and who have not assumed family ties would cause the least disturbance to economic and family conditions. It would build up and put the direction of the defense of the country in the hands of trained officers who are continually training men to be soldiers. It would put the defense of the country upon trained soldiers who can render military service at a period of their lives with the least inconvenience to themselves, their families, and the country.

HERBERT NOBLE.

Instructions via Submarine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many guesses were made relative to the nature of the Deutschland's cargo, when, a few weeks ago, she slipped into Chesapeake Bay. I'll make one further guess, that, inter alia, she brought instructions to the German professors domiciled within the United States, to commence simultaneously, with the professorial campaign in Germany, to mold public opinion relative to Germany's desires when peace negotiations shall begin.

First, we had in the Magazine Supplement to THE TIMES of July 30 Professor Hugo Muensterberg's "Dream" of an Anglo-American-Teutonic alliance after the war. Then on Aug. 6, also in the Magazine Supplement to THE TIMES, Professor Moritz Julius Bonn's article, telling us Germany, if she happens to win the war, would not attempt to impose her will (Kultur) upon the world. This is contrary to the loud declarations made by the leading journals of the Fatherland for many months after the commencement of hostilities.

As it becomes daily more evident that Germany cannot win, the Germans begin, in their systematic way, to secure the best settlement that sophistry and "wool pulling" can obtain for them. We Americans are supposed to forget Belgium, Serbia, the Lusitania, the Arabic, the Sussex, &c., and only think what good, kind and generous conquerors the Germans would have been had they been permitted to ride rough shod over France and the allied countries. Also what valuable friends the English and Americans would find in them. Germany is not only afraid of the settlement after the war, but of the punishment she will get at the hands of the Russians at some future time. R. N.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

Taking Care of Our Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have recently received a telegram and a postcard. The former is from my brother, who is with the National Guard in Texas, asking for a remittance on account of not being paid by the Government; the latter is from my brother with the British Army in France, and serves to exemplify the difference in treatment of our soldiers and those of Britain. It is a postcard with messages already printed on it. The soldier crosses them all off except the message he wishes to send.

In ordinary times, without any great strain, the machinery for supplying the American troops breaks down. On the other hand, Britain, in the midst of a great battle, looks after such a detail as free postal service for the soldiers to all parts of the empire.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916. W. S. LEAHY.

The First Submarines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the article about the old Holland, our first successful submarine, I am surprised to hear that she is to be sold for scrap. While serving in the Holland we, the crew, were always interested in the old submarine lying in the New York Navy Yard, experimented with during the civil war. Would it not be a splendid idea to have these two vessels mounted in one of our navy yards or parks, to show the people the progress made in submarine construction? I certainly should like to see the old Holland saved from the scrap heap. W. H. READER,

Also a Member of the First Crew.

New York, Aug. 10, 1916.

Condition of University Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can something be done to hasten the asphalting of the east side of University Avenue, between Featherbed Lane and Tremont Avenue? The present condition is a menace to the health of the residents along that thoroughfare on account of the amount of dust that is raised by the traffic. Nearly all of this avenue is properly paved, but through some laxity this locality has been neglected. When the police are not in sight vehicles use the west side for uptown traffic owing to the poor condition of the east side. This makes it very hazardous for pedestrians.

A. M. GREGORY.

New York, Aug. 4, 1916.

THE NEW ENGLAND IDEA.

Work Already Under Way to Better and Extend Its Influence.

Worthington, Mass., Aug. 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Dana's most interesting article on New England in today's paper should be answered, for New England is doing already in part what he suggests in his plan for a New England Institute.

About six months ago a group of men and women under the impetus of the Neighborhood Association started a movement for a Conference for a Better New England. Fashioning the work somewhat along the lines that the Southern Conference for Education and Industry has worked, and taking the community as the basis of their plan, they are systematically working to preserve the spirit of New England and to so reshape and reword it in the language of today that the message and tradition of the early days can be sent forth again and become incorporated anew in the nation-wide movement for American unity. Twenty committees have been organized to represent the different forces upon which community life is based, and these committees are working for four distinct ends—a clearing house of our resources, human and material, for it is only on accurate knowledge that a constructive plan can be built; a research bureau, for the standardization and aid of municipal departments; a civic bureau, for training in citizenship; and an industrial extension service molded along the lines of expert co-operation now given the farmer, for the use of Boards of Trade and individual business men.

A subcommittee under the direction of a Radcliffe graduate is actively engaged in bringing the children into the work by preparing a moving picture film which will show what children have done in the past and what they are doing today to build New England. The children are financing it, and as it will in time be self-supporting a Children's Fund will automatically be established, which will be used for children in years to come. A large city Chamber of Commerce has been asked to show how the city and the rural interests are really one; a little mill town where the death rate of children under four years of age is greater than East Chicago and the steel villages outside of Pittsburgh, through the initiative of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is being used to show how all the forces and organizations in the State can be brought to co-operate with the mill owners (a large New York corporation) and make the place one of the healthiest in New England. A little agricultural town, through the co-operation of the Grange and the Board of Trade, is making a unique study of local conditions to bring that town, which during the last fifty years has been steadily losing population and business, up again. An insurance company is co-operating with the Health Committee to show how the overhead charge to our industry and community life of preventable disease can be done away with and controlled through agencies now existing. All of these things have been done without much of any publicity and without much of any money. One thing we are proud of and that is the plan for the Industrial Extension Service, which as a national work will be one method of carrying the New England tradition through the nation. The director of that service is planning to hold in Chicago or St. Louis next year an exhibit quite original. The centre of the exhibit is a retail store with "Made in America" goods; branching out from it will be shown the community which the retail store serves and the community from which it receives its supplies. Every national organization will be asked to participate in this exhibit to show how each one in its particular work is forwarding the progress of the national ideal. This service and the Research Bureau will make the work self-supporting.

Men and women like President Burton of Smith College, President Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, President Wooley of Mount Holyoke, Dean Arnold of Simmons, George H. Fields, the Mayor of Boston, Mrs. Barret Wendel, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, and Mrs. George C. Rice are a very few among the nearly 200 already serving on committees, while the help and co-operation of hundreds of men and women have been secured. The Rev. R. H. Potter of Hartford is anxious to relate this movement with that to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, and possibly at the meeting of the conference in October in Northampton this can in some way be accomplished.

Not in Casement's heart are we to look for a vision of the future; it is not there. But to the new spirit created by the present war are we to look. For that spirit shows that we have an empire with resources, and opportunities sufficient for all.

ROBERT E. BROWN.

Comforts for the American Legion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you space in your columns to give a word to the American Legion, which is in training in Nova Scotia to go overseas with the Canadian regiments? The Ninety-seventh Battalion is ready and waiting to go from the camp at Aldershot. The 237th Battalion, under the command of a former Universalist minister from Ottawa, who is, however, an American, is in training at Digby. Both battalions are made up of men from the United States. These men may have had Canadian, Scotch, or English ancestors, but they themselves, and their officers, are American. They feel that the fight is theirs, and the feeling is so strong that they are willing to give their lives for it.

They have no home towns to fall back on for little comforts, as do the Canadian regiments, and not enough Americans know of the work to send them sums for tobacco, chocolate, or even for yarn to be knitted into warm things while in the trenches. If any of your readers who care to help out this work will communicate with Colonel Charles Bullock, Digby, N. S., 237th Battalion, I am sure they can find out more to interest them. At present the battalion is striving to raise a sufficient sum to have a band to take overseas with them. If you were to die for a cause would you not wish sweet music as you did the job? I should.

W. T. HAMMETT.

Casco Bay, Me., Aug. 8, 1916.

To Prepare for the Aftermath.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the present alarming epidemic of anterior poliomyelitis is over and the acute cases are dismissed from the hospitals, a new and difficult problem will present itself: the preparation for the prolonged chronic state that will follow, when the child returns to its home and the long and tedious struggle against crippledom commences.

According to all authorities as well as my own experience, the child's entire future depends upon the care and treatment of the first year of convalescence.

I am afraid we are sadly unprepared for the aftermath of this serious epidemic, which, far from diminishing, is still on the increase and will claim many more victims before the cool weather comes to our relief. In view of the present need it is the intention of the Directors of the Day Home and School for Crippled Children to change and enlarge the scope of their work, to keep open all the year the beautiful house at City Island, Pelham Bay Park, recently given them by the city officials, and until now only used for a Summer home; and to take as many of these children as their means will permit, working out scientifically and carefully these problems of prevention and cure. So that every child coming under their care and so cruelly handicapped at the very threshold of life may be passed safely over the bridge which connects it with this crucial period of helplessness and dependence to an independent normal and useful future.

In order to establish such a convalescent home and to give this kind of professional service more money is needed. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. John Hutchinson, 706 Riverside Drive, to Mrs. Morris Manges, President, 72 East 70th Street, and to Mrs. Merle St. Croix Wright, 490 Riverside Drive.

LUCY OSBORNE WIGHT, M. D.,
Physician to the Day Home and School for Crippled Children.

THE NEW ENGLAND IDEA.

Work Already Under Way to Better and Extend Its Influence.

Worthington, Mass., Aug. 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Dana's most interesting article on New England in today's paper should be answered, for New England is doing already in part what he suggests in his plan for a New England Institute.

About six months ago a group of men and women under the impetus of the Neighborhood Association started a movement for a Conference for a Better New England. Fashioning the work somewhat along the lines that the Southern Conference for Education and Industry has worked, and taking the community as the basis of their plan, they are systematically working to preserve the spirit of New England and to so reshape and reword it in the language of today that the message and tradition of the early days can be sent forth again and become incorporated anew in the nation-wide movement for American unity. Twenty committees have been organized to represent the different forces upon which community life is based, and these committees are working for four distinct ends—a clearing house of our resources, human and material, for it is only on accurate knowledge that a constructive plan can be built; a research bureau, for the standardization and aid of municipal departments; a civic bureau, for training in citizenship; and an industrial extension service molded along the lines of expert co-operation now given the farmer, for the use of Boards of Trade and individual business men.

A subcommittee under the direction of a Radcliffe graduate is actively engaged in bringing the children into the work by preparing a moving picture film which will show what children have done in the past and what they are doing today to build New England. The children are financing it, and as it will in time be self-supporting a Children's Fund will automatically be established, which will be used for children in years to come. A large city Chamber of Commerce has been asked to show how the city and the rural interests are really one; a little mill town where the death rate of children under four years of age is greater than East Chicago and the steel villages outside of Pittsburgh, through the initiative of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is being used to show how all the forces and organizations in the State can be brought to co-operate with the mill owners (a large New York corporation) and make the place one of the healthiest in New England. A little agricultural town, through the co-operation of the Grange and the Board of Trade, is making a unique study of local conditions to bring that town, which during the last fifty years has been steadily losing population and business, up again. An insurance company is co-operating with the Health Committee to show how the overhead charge to our industry and community life of preventable disease can be done away with and controlled through agencies now existing. All of these things have been done without much of any publicity and without much of any money. One thing we are proud of and that is the plan for the Industrial Extension Service, which as a national work will be one method of carrying the New England tradition through the nation. The director of that service is planning to hold in Chicago or St. Louis next year an exhibit quite original. The centre of the exhibit is a retail store with "Made in America" goods; branching out from it will be shown the community which the retail store serves and the community from which it receives its supplies. Every national organization will be asked to participate in this exhibit to show how each one in its particular work is forwarding the progress of the national ideal. This service and the Research Bureau will make the work self-supporting.

Men and women like President Burton of Smith College, President Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, President Wooley of Mount Holyoke, Dean Arnold of Simmons, George H. Fields, the Mayor of Boston, Mrs. Barret Wendel, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, and Mrs. George C. Rice are a very few among the nearly 200 already serving on committees, while the help and co-operation of hundreds of men and women have been secured. The Rev. R. H. Potter of Hartford is anxious to relate this movement with that to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, and possibly at the meeting of the conference in October in Northampton this can in some way be accomplished.

Not in Casement's heart are we to look for a vision of the future; it is not there. But to the new spirit created by the present war are we to look. For that spirit shows that we have an empire with resources, and opportunities sufficient for all.

ROBERT E. BROWN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I read Mr. Dana's letter in your newspaper it appealed to me as both forceful and unusual, coming from a custodian of books. It seemed to me to have the earmarks of permanence and usefulness. It almost seemed original. I should think that the New England Society of several hundred members in far away San Diego, to mention but one such society, would welcome Mr. Dana's plan. We shall hear from the West when your paper is placed in the library files!

GEORGE A. HATHAWAY.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

The Midshipman's Needs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago there appeared in THE SUNDAY TIMES a story regarding the efforts of a Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson to found a "Sky Parlor" or a "Little Mothers' Home for Midship

MRS. AUCHINCLOSS, NEWPORT HOSTESS

Entertains Young People at Hammersmith Farm on Her Son's Eighteenth Birthday.

TENNIS TOURNEY AT CASINO

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway Among the Players—A Dance for Miss Lucile Brooke. Debutante.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss entertained a dinner company of forty young people tonight at Hammersmith Farm, followed by a dance. The occasion marked the eighteenth birthday anniversary of Hugh D. Auchincloss. Mrs. Auchincloss was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Esther J. Auchincloss, whose engagement to Edmund W. Nash of Rye, N. Y., was recently announced.

Preston Gibson and John Freeland entertained a dinner company at the Clambake Club tonight, and informal dancing followed. Mr. Gibson, had among his luncheon guests at the Blue Bird this afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Roger Winthrop, and G. Louis Boissevain.

Cold winds blew over the Casino grounds this morning where many Summer residents and their guests attended the tennis tournament of handicap mixed doubles, players including the woman champion, Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, who came in with Miss Adele H. Ball. Miss Bjurstedt was in perfect condition, playing her usual clever game.

In the first round Miss Bjurstedt and Oliver Perrin defeated Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and Craig Biddle 6—4, 8—6.

Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Williams P. Burden defeated Miss Edna Barger and H. C. Johnson 6—4, 8—6.

Miss Ruth V. Twombly and Thomas Ridgeway defeated Mrs. Barger Walach and Charles E. Sands 7—5, 9—11, 8—6.

Among the spectators watching the match were Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Miss Adele Bull, Miss Winifred Tate, Frederick Allen, the Misses Allen, Olivia Cassam, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, James W. D. Cutting, Mrs. Joe R. Morrison, Mrs. Willard E. Cheadle, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Francis Roche, Craig Biddle, Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome D. Bonaparte, Charles Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Coogan, Jay Coogan, Miss Marion Godfrey, A. Bradley Campbell, J. Norman Dell, Whitehouse, Miss Winifred Whitehouse, J. Gordon Douglas, Earl Dodge, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Miss Kate Cary, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Coogan, New York, who, with Jay Coogan, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey; Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, visiting Miss Adele H. Bull; Joseph Gazzam, Jr., Philadelphia; Mrs. Warren Delano, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne; John C. Fittings of Washington, visiting Mrs. Stilson Hutchins; Grenville Kane of Tuxedo at Bateman's; Miss Maud Rives Borland, New York, visiting Mrs. John Borland, and Leland Lewis, Washington, are registered at the Casino.

Francis Roche and Maurice Roche have returned from a month of military training at Plattsburg.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt of New York is giving a private view of his portraits at the Art Association Friday afternoon next.

Mrs. James B. Haggin has abandoned her plans to visit Newport this Summer. She is in the Rocky Mountains.

Miss Margaret Fahnestock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock of Newport and Washington, will be one of next Winter's débutantes in the Capitol.

Mrs. Henry Clews has returned from Bar Harbor.

Richard Stevens, who is taking part in the invitation tennis tournament at the Casino next Monday; Mr. and Mrs. John Waterbury, Tyler Morse, Charles C. Sampson, and Chester Burden of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hood of Manchester are late arrivals at the Muenchinger-King.

Commander and Mrs. John K. Robison of the Torpedo Station started today on a motor trip to the Berkshires.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry give a dinner next Tuesday.

Lawrence Turnure of New York is visiting in the Summer colony.

Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia is giving a dinner and dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Lucile Carter, tomorrow night at the Brooke home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Preston Gibson were dinner hosts tonight.

A seventy-two-foot power cruiser for Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, being completed at South Boston, will be delivered here next week. She is built for use in time of war as a patrol scout, which Commodore Vanderbilt will command, with four of his yachting friends as the crew, and carrying a three-pounder. The vessel will be enrolled in this, the second naval district.

MISS MUNROE ENGAGED.

Publisher's Daughter Is to Wed Samuel Riker, 2d.

Frederick Mitchel Munroe of Huntington, L. I., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bowles Munroe, to Samuel Riker 2d of New York City and Point Pleasant, N. J. Miss Munroe is a granddaughter of the late Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass, who made The Springfield Republican famous.

Mr. Riker, who is a student at Princeton and whose graduation is due next year, is a son of Mrs. Frank D. Harmon of New York by her first husband, the late Richard Riker. His mother before her marriage to Mr. Riker was Miss Julia Lawrence Riker. Miss Ruth Riker is his sister. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Munroe's father is an editor and publisher. Beginning as a reporter, he founded Brooklyn Life in 1890. For three years he was the editor of Town and Country. Miss Munroe's mother was Miss Elizabeth Lee Bowles and she is a sister of Donald Mitchell Bowles and Miss Ruth Schermerhorn Bowles.

Holme Heirs to Get $50,000.

Surrogate Cohalan approved yesterday an accounting filed by Edwin C. Hall of Syracuse, executor of the will off her husband, Leicester Holme. The left an $800,000 estate. Her will cut off her husband, Liecester Holme. The executor is ordered to distribute a balance of more than $500,000 among the heirs. The New York Foundling Hospital, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Five Point House of Industry, and the Los Angeles County Hospital, California, will each receive $10,000.

BRIDE IN $10,000 NECKLACE.

Miss Fleischmann Wears Wedding Gift of Her Father's Employes.

The wedding of Henry C. Yeiser, Jr., eldest son of Henry C. Yeiser, President of the Globe-Wernicke Company, and Miss Louise Fleischmann, eldest child of Julius Fleischmann, the President of the Fleischmann Company, was celebrated at 1:30 o'clock yesterday in the New York home of Mr. and Mrs. Fleischmann, 55 Park Avenue. The decorations were yellow and green, quantities of yellow snapdragons, lilies and spikes of golden canna blooms were used, and the marriage took place under a canopy of feathery ferns from which drooped sprays of snapdragons and yellow orchids. The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of the First Unitarian Church performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate families only.

The bride wore a short gown of fine white net over a foundation skirt having panels embroidered in pearls, the whole veiled with net ruffles. The low corsage was of the net and tulle and the voluminous and long tulle veil formed the only train. It was arranged over her coiffure in cap effect and held with a circlet of orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids and wore a diamond necklace, the gift of the employes of the Fleischmann companies. It was a single string of diamonds, having a pendant of large diamonds that can be used either as a pendant or a brooch. The necklace cost $10,000. She also wore her father's gift, a diamond brooch.

Miss May Miller, daughter of Charles Miller of this city, was the maid of honor and only attendant. She was in a lavender chiffon frock topped by a lavender hat with touches of blue, and carried mauve orchids.

Hert Williams, a classmate at Yale of the bridegroom, was his best man. There were no ushers, as there were only about twenty guests present.

Mr. and Mrs. Yeiser will spend their honeymoon motoring through the White Mountains and in Michigan, and will return to Cincinnati to live about the middle of September.

The guests included, besides the parents of the bride and bridegroom, Mrs. Charles Fleischmann, the grandmother of the bride, her two brothers, Charles and Julius Fleischmann, Jr., Frederick Yeiser and Miss Elizabeth Yeiser, brother and sister of the bridegroom, Dr. C. R. Holmes and Mrs. Holmes, aunt of the bride from Cincinnati, and their three sons.

The bride's father was the Mayor of Cincinnati from 1899 to 1904. For the last two years the Fleischmanns have had a New York home at 515 Park Avenue and have spent their Summers at the Seward Hotel, West Point, Conn., and cruising on their yacht Whirlwind. They came on their yacht from New London for the wedding.

PLAY POLO IN THE RAIN.

Narragansett Colonists See Final Match for Junior Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 10.—Although a drizzling rainstorm from the northeast swept Narragansett this afternoon, the final match in the series for the junior championship in the Point Judith tournament was played between Point Judith and Meadow Brook Third, the trophy being presented by Samuel D. Warren of the Dedham Country Club of Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, 2d, of Oakhill, Mass., who arrived here today for the polo, tarried at the Casino for luncheon.

Among those who motored to the polo tourney were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia, Henry de Coppet of New York, Morgan and Raymond Belmont, Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d, Benjamin K. Gatins, C. Perry Beadleston, Quincy A. Shaw, 2d, J. C. Cooley, S. Parker Freeman, E. McVitty, W. Plunkett Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of Westbury, L. I., and W. P. Hubbert.

Mrs. Mason Pfizenmayer entertained at luncheon at her villa, Maplehurst, today for Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence and the flier, whose engagement to Harry Garfield Clark was announced recently. The guests were Miss Dorothy Manice, Miss Florence Kane, Miss Mary Comstock, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Marguerite Heard, Miss Margaret Moulton, Miss Edith Moulton, Miss Alice S. Foster, Miss Isabel Pratt, and Mrs. Mauran S. Pearce.

A luncheon was given by Mrs. A. Britton of New Orleans today at the Casino, and in her party were Mrs. Marsden J. Perry and Marsden J. Perry, Jr., of Newport, Mrs. E. O. Prince of New York, and Miss Helen Jackson.

Commodore James Elverson, Jr., of Philadelphia, who arrived here yesterday on the yacht Allegro, registered at the Casino, and in his party were E. E. Smith of Philadelphia, W. L. Stow and W. J. Barslow of New York.

A children's costume party was given tonight in The Towers, with a silver prize for the best costume displayed and a trophy in a one-step contest. The patronesses were Miss Edith Tucker, Miss Jan Potter and Miss Clare Samuels.

In a motor party arriving from New London, Conn., today for luncheon at the Casino were Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Lang, Mrs. Charles Lawrence, and Mrs. Santos Ceribelli.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morgan of Alliance, Ohio, are registered at the Casino.

MISS PALMER'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Henry Coster Steers on Sept. 2.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Lilian A. Palmer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Quintard Palmer of this city and Alden Farm, Port Chester, N. Y., and Henry Coster Steers, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers of this city and Overlook Farm, Port Chester, have been completed. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2, in Christ Church at Rye, N. Y.

Miss Palmer, who made her début in 1915, will have her cousin, Miss Edna Holt, as her maid of honor, and another cousin, Miss Isabel Palmeris, to be the flower girl. The Misses Josephine Bedle, Jeannette Blake, Virginia Cross, Elizabeth Christie, Frances Ballard, and Hope Williams are to be the bridesmaids.

Mr. Steers will have his brother, Charles R. C. Steers, as his best man, and the six ushers are to be Phelps Newberry, Harold Wall, John Rolfe, E. C. Tutter, D. Jaffray Woodruff, and Frederick Guthrie Cunningham. The wedding reception will be held at Alden Farm, and there will be dancing on the lawn.

The engagement was announced on Dec. 24 last.

J. J. Goodwin's Esttae $6,246,550.

Appraiser Sweeney filed yesterday a supplemental report on the estate of James J. Goodwin, who was once a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and died on June 23, 1915. The report adds as additional assets dividends which did not appear in the original report, $6,207, making the gross estate $6,507,508, and the net estate $6,246,550. Changes are also made in the distribution. Under the formal appraisal the present value of the share of Mrs. Josephine S. Goodwin, widow of the decedent, was placed at $913,688. By the terms of the will the decedent gave his wife an undivided one-tenth of all of the residuary estate provided she survived the decedent for the period of one year. More than a year has elapsed since Mr. Goodwin's death and his widow is still living, and she is therefore entitled to receive $824,855 in addition to the share allotted under the original appraisal. The widow's share is now valued at $1,511,556. Of this $886,901 represents the present value of her life estate in thirty-six one-hundredths of the estate.

DAMAGE BY FLOOD RUNS INTO MILLIONS

Subsiding Waters Show Desolation for Stretch of 16 Miles in West Virginia Valley.

50 KNOWN TO BE DROWNED

But This Number Will Be Greatly Increased When Count Is Completed—Militia Reaches District.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 10.—Cabin Creek, whose flood waters tore through its little mountain valley yesterday and carried with them more than a hundred lives and millions of dollars' worth of property, today returned to its narrow bed. But for sixteen miles from Ronda, where the creek empties into the Kanawha River, there stretched a scene of absolute desolation, which was duplicated along every branch coming down out of the hills. Fully fifty persons are known to have been lost, and men in charge of the many relief parties, already at work, feel that this number will be considerably increased when the frightened miners and their families have returned to their homes and the count is completed.

Five persons were drowned at Eskdale, five at United, sixteen at Ferndale, eight at Miami, two at Dawes, four at Dry Branch, four at Holly, and five at Giles, while a lineman returning from a thirteen-mile tramp through the devastated districts reported forty dead along his route. All of these losses were not sustained in the Cabin Creek Valley, some of them being on the Coal River Side of the mountain, although the principal losses were sustained there.

The flood came upon the people early Wednesday morning. W. A. Smith, an insurance broker of Cincinnati, who was in the district, declared that water rolled down the narrow valley, foam-crested, and from his point of vantage on an engine at Eskdale, where he and others had taken refuge, he saw the roundhouse fill with ten feet of water in less than half an hour, while the flood stretched from hill to hill across the valley.

Houses were swept from their foundations, and women and children, hurriedly leaving their homes, were in some instances drowned before they could reach the hills.

The flood came in contact with the carbide supply of a moving picture theatre at Eskdale and it exploded, blowing the place to pieces, while loaded coal cars were jammed against one another in indescribable confusion. The Cabin Creek Coal Company lost 125 cars of coal at Cranefork, the cars and coal being washed away, while fifteen feet of coal and sand was deposited in their place. A street carnival company showing at De Sota lost all of its equipment and animals, although the performers escaped.

These and similar incidents by the dozen were reported late today when couriers from rescue parties, penetrating the valley, returned with appeals for help. Fully 5,000 persons were said to be homeless, the majority of them without food and clothing, or the means to obtain them, as every store in the Cabin Creek valley seems to have been washed away and its contents destroyed.

Early in the day the First Battalion of the Second West Virginia Infantry set out from its camp near here for the valley, and by noon Major Ridenour had established headquarters at Ronda, four miles from the Cabin Creek Junction, from which to direct relief measures. The men took with them tents and a large quantity of supplies. More were forwarded to them later in the day. All the mules from the machine gun company were taken as the railroads in the valley will be out of commission for days to come.

Other relief forces were set in motion by oil, mining, and railroad companies whose property has suffered great damage and whose employes made up the sufferers. Dr. S. L. Jepson, Commissioner of Health of West Virginia, sent a force of sanitary engineers into the district with instructions to take such means as they saw fit to prevent disease.

WIN SILVER GOLF TROPHIES.

Gen. Brooke and Mrs. Delmonico the Victors in Clock Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 10.—General John R. Brooke of Washington and Mrs. Charles C. Delmonico of New York, won the silver trophies at the clock-golf tournament at Maplewood in Pittsfield this afternoon. Mrs. Delmonico had low score, making the round of the clock in 26. General Brooke, W. C. Pate, and Mr. Shekel of New York were tied for the men's trophy with scores of 29. In the play off General Brooke's score was 29, Mr. Pate 32, and Mrs. Shekel 31. General Brooke received a silver corkscrew for his excellent performance.

Mrs. Delmonico's prize was a silver purse. Other scores were Miss May Humstone 31, Mrs. Walter Evans 31, Miss Martha Smith 34, Judge Walter Evans 34, Miss Martha Smith 31, Miss Preston 32, William C. Humstone 33, S. G. Nelson 33, Mrs. Humstone 38, Miss Anna Smith 30, Arthur W. Plumb 30, and Miss Buckhout 40.

A most successful charity sale was that for the relief of the men and women in the devastated districts in France, today at Spring Lawn, the country place of Mrs. John E. F. Alexandre, where articles sent to Lenox by Mrs. William Astor Chandler were sold. The receipts were $2,500. Mrs. Alexandre and Miss Anna R. Alexandre assisted Miss Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker received their friends at Brookside this afternoon. Harry Rowe Shelley of New York gave a recital. Mrs. Walker served tea.

Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke gave an afternoon reception at Fernbrooke.

Miss Anna Cottrell has gone to Amagansett, L. I., to visit Mrs. Howard Duffield.

Mrs. Herbert Parsons left Stoneover Farm today for Newport.

William A. Slater, Jr., left today for Plattsburg. Frederick Schenck and Alexander P. Rogers have returned to Valley Head from the military camp. Samuel Frothingham with his son, Donald Frothingham, and eight Lenox school boys returned to Lenox today from Plum Island, where Mr. Frothingham was a military instructor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Walter Martin of New York at Brookside Farm in Williamstown.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Frank Aldrich of Providence, traveling with Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hunter of Pittsburg, and Mrs. W. P. Rapley of Washington, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall. Also there are Mrs. Roger S. Baldwin and Miss Catherine Baldwin of Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. H. A. Bayne, Miss Helen Bayne, Miss Elizabeth Bayne of New York, with Mrs. Weir Sargent of New Haven, are at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, who have been with Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake, returned to New York. Miss Kate Buckingham entertained at dinner at Bald Head Farm tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Robert H. Hatch, Ribert J. Allen, and Miss Sarah Allen of New York, arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $5 from Miss Mary R. Southerland for the benefit of the "Fresh Air Fund."

SPORTS IN MOUNTAINS.

Tennis and Baseball Bring Many to Bethlehem and Bretton Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 10.—A clear, cool day, with a stiff breeze, was perfect golf weather, and the tennis tournaments at Jackson, Maplewoid, and Bethlehem were of interest to many who motored from other resorts to see the play.

Bretton Woods had the largest gallery of fans of the season when this afternoon the Mount Pleasant and Fabyan baseball teams met, the victory going to Fabyan with a score of 7 to 6 after a hard fight. The Mount Washington team played the first of a series of seven with the Bethlehem Country Club at Bethlehem for a silver cup, and many Mount Washington guests motored over to support their home team.

Horace G. Andrews and the Misses Andrews of New York arrived by automobile at the Profile House today to spend the remainder of the month. Dr. and Mrs. Frank Martin arrived from Baltimore.

Mrs. Frank Ellis of Atlanta has joined Mrs. Kelly Evans and Joseph Whitehead at the Mount Pleasant House, where they will spend a few days before motoring on to Dixville Notch and the Rangeleys.

The Brooker cottage, near Peckett's, has been taken by W. E. Bird of New York. Brooks Adams of Boston has the Fisher cottage at Sugar Hill for the Summer and Autumn season.

Bishop T. S. Henderson of Detroit, Mich., formerly of Chattanooga, Tenn., has taken a cottage in the mountains at Sugar Hill.

Canon John McCarroll and Miss McCarroll have arrived at the Sunset Hill House from Detroit, and Canon McCarroll officiated at his Summer parish, Saint Matthew's Church, today.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Irwin of Hempstead and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Irwin of Amityville, L. I., are at the Intervale House on a motor tour.

Arriving at the Intervale by automobile were Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Morton of Newport, R. I. Mrs. A. L. Strout and Miss W. M. Rushton of New York also arrived over the Ideal Tour.

Mrs. Frederick Wendell Jackson motored to the Mount Washington with a party of friends today for luncheon, coming from her Profile cottage. Mrs. Richard Hooker arrived at the Mount Washington from Springfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Revell and Richardson Revell from Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dougherty have been joined at the Mount Washington by their son, Russell Dougherty, a Second Lieutenant, who has returned from camp at Plattsburg, who has a few days' leave.

ART MUSEUM GETS REGNAULT'S SALOME

Continued from Page 1.

from her shoulders in the excitement of the dance she has just ended, one hand on her hip, the other on the formidable kandjar, waiting for her ghastly reward.

Theophile Gautier, a contemporary of Regnault, wrote in 1870, when "Salome" was exhibited, what has been called the best description of the painting.

"Have you never in Summer entered a room with the blinds drawn so that the obscurity would bring freshness?" he wrote. "All is bathed in sleeping shadow, where the forms are lost and the colors blend together. However, a ray of sunlight has slipped in by a crack and throws its sharp light on a picture hung against the wall. At this magical contact the picture takes on a strange intensity of life; it sparkles, it shines, it melts into the light and almost dazzles one. In the gallery in which it is shown that the work of Regnault produced this effect. It is long since work of this value has been shown at the Salon, and when one thinks of M. Regnault as still a student at the Villa Medici, one questions what such a student will be able to do in time, when he becomes a master.

"Happily there is not in M. Regnault what the philosophers and the critics call thought; he has but the ideas of a painter, and not those of a litterateur, a widely different thing. His effects are the effects of painting: contrasts, combinations of color, lights, and shadows, surprises and delights of the eyes. He gives you these sensations, this voluptuousness, these joys which are of the pure domain of sight and which no other art is able to evoke.

"A curtain of yellow satin of the most startling effect fills the background of the canvas. Here is his theme propounded: It is now a question of developing it and varying it without destroying the harmony, and never has colorist chosen a more difficult problem.

Forest of Coal Black Hair.

"Salome has just finished her salacious dance and according to the advice of Herodias, her mother, she claims for reward the head of St. John the Baptist. Salome is alone in the picture. She is seated on one of those inlaid stools on which in the Orient dishes are placed. The artist has given her the physiognomy of a strange character which does not resemble the Hebraic type and still less the Grecian regularity. In Spain they would describe her in one word in saying she is muy gitana, which means endowed with a bizarre and savage grace and a fascination diabolically irresistible, even with a touch of ugliness; for correct beauty is not necessary to these charmers. A forest of coal black hair in rebellious disorder, all crumpled up, frames her visage and falls in heavy locks on her shoulders. This black note, violently thrown into the middle of the canvas, supports and dominates the whole gamut of yellows, and the artist leads up to it daringly by black ebony earrings.

"In this abundant hair there is something wild, barbarous, bestial, that contrasts with the delicate and almost infantile features, colored under their amber pallor with a faint pinkish glow. For many years the Spanish smile, somewhat out of breath, of the dancer after her exertion. The eyes, cruelly and tranquilly voluptuous, look out and seem to await the sign of consent. Salome holds on her knees a great platter of repoussé copper, on which is a kandjar, a crescent shaped knife with ivory handle, and a scabbard of red velvet with bands of silver. This platter, in which the head will fall, is for her like the tambourine of the mountebank after the performance, and the Oriental indifference to human life has never been better painted than in this girl whose hand plays with the handle of the kandjar while the other rests on her hip.

"The costume of Salome does not belong to any epoch, to any country; it is pure fantasy, and such as might be arranged by the caprice of a dancer who wishes to please and turn the head of the public. A tunic of Naples yellow is fastened at the right shoulder by a medallion of silver and ivory, leaving the bosom exposed to the breasts. A bracelet of green enamel, representing a viper with eyes of rubies, encircles the arm, delicate and round, but a little undeveloped still, as is to be expected in a very young woman. On the shoulder is thrown a shawl of tender pink whose tint is almost that of the flesh. A violet sash with large folds is tied about her waist, forming the complementary harmony with the pale yellow of the tunic, as the black of the hair makes with the yellow of the background. A skirt of golden gauze, with luminous spangles and a white mantle bordered with yellow, thrown back completes the mad toilet of a courtesan and dancer."

Other Additions Announced.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art also announced yesterday the following additions:

Arms and Armor—Five spurs, Mexican or South American, seventeenth or eighteenth century, by purchase.

Ceramics—Vase, Chinese, T'ang dynasty, (618-960 A. D.), covered bowl, Korean, Sung period, (960-1280 A. D.), cup and saucer, English, (Bristol,) eighteenth century, both by purchase.

Ivories—Trick-track counter, French, twelfth century, by purchase.

Antiquities, (Egyptian)—Blue faience pectoral, three painted and one pottery ushabti, Empire period, lent by Albert Gallatin.

Sculpture, (Floor 2, Room 1)—Stone statue, Seated Kuan Yin, Chinese, Six Dynasties, (265-618 A. D.,) lent by Philip Lehman.

Textiles, (Floor 2, Room 6)—Five Gobelin tapestries, adventures of Don Quixote, French, later half of eighteenth century, lent by Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon. Floor 1, Room 1—Three tapestries, Scenes from Wolf Hunt of Maximilian, Flemish, seventeenth century, lent by Mrs. Amory Carhart. Wing F, Room 3—Tapestry, Pieta, Flemish; early sixteenth century, lent by Marsden J. Perry. Wing F, Room 6—Tapestry, (Mazarin,) The Kingdom of Heaven, Flemish, about 1510, lent by Joseph E. Widener. Wing F, Room 6—Tapestry, The Crucifixion, by Pierre de Pannemaker, after Bernard van Orley, Flemish, about 1515-1520, lent by Joseph E. Widener. Coat, three waistcoats, gown, and petticoat, American, late eighteenth century, lent by Mrs. Frederic Ashton de Peyster.

The gift of Mr. Gallatin and the loan by Mrs. de Peyster have not yet been placed on exhibition.

LOVERING HILL HONORED.

American Ambulance Aid Again Mentioned in French Orders.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Lovering Hill of New York, who is in charge of one of the sections of the American Field Ambulance Corps, has been cited for the third time in the French army orders. The citation, which is signed by General Nivelle, is for "difficult and dangerous service during the period from June 22 to July 2, in which he showed again the finest qualities of forgetfulness of self and entire devotion to his service and to his men."

Juan N. Amador, Mexico Official.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10.—Juan Neftali Amador, Subsecretary of Foreign Relations, died early today.

Señor Amador was recently taken seriously ill, and several days ago a portion of his left leg was amputated because of gangrene. Yesterday he underwent another operation, the remaining part of the limb being removed.

Señor Amador was first seized with an attack of heart disease ten days ago, while in his office in the Capitol, a blood clot in the leg, from which gangrene developed, making its appearance shortly afterward.

Dies of Apoplexy While Bathing.

LONG BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 10.—James F. Gallely of 491 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, who was chief engineer of the Park Row Building in Manhattan, died from apoplexy while bathing in the ocean last night. His wife and four children went in bathing with him after he reached home last night from Manhattan. Fred J. Knowd, a camper, brought the stricken man ashore.

Obituary Notes.

HIRAM MARTLING RAYNOR of 285 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly on Wednesday while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Wickham, at Mattituck, L. I. Mr. Raynor was 85 years old, and is survived by two daughters and a son.

MISS CATHERINE DUNTON, 22 years old, daughter of Frederick W. Dunton of Palo Alto Lawn, Hollis, L. I., died on Tuesday while visiting at the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ward of Queens in New Hampshire. Miss Dunton was engaged to be married to David Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, and the wedding was to have taken place in the Autumn.

DANIEL COFFIN, who was an employe of the Vanderbilt estate at Great Neck, L. I., died on Tuesday in the Nassau County Hospital, Mineola. Mr. Coffin was 51 years old, and is survived by a brother.

Mrs. MARGARET C. JUDSON, wife of Warren Judson, manager of the Atlanta (Ga.) office of the Woolworth Company, died on Monday following an operation in Atlanta. Mrs. Judson was born in Brooklyn twenty-six years ago, and was a member of the Bushwick Avenue Baptist Church and formerly a teacher in its Sunday School. Mrs. Judson's funeral will be held at the residence of her mother, 1,222 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

MAX ZEIER, 74 years old, of 56 Lott Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., died suddenly on Monday at his home. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and formerly lived for fifty years in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. He is survived by a son and daughter.

THOMAS C. IRWIN, 73 years old, of 4 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at the home of his brother, John F. Irwin, 349 North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. JENNET AUGUSTA VIDETO, widow of Charles A. Videto, died on Wednesday at her home, 203 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Videto was born in Brooklyn eighty-six years ago, and spent her life in the same active church worker, and until her death was a member of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. Mrs. Videto is survived by a daughter and a brother.

Mrs. ANNA MATILDA NERNEY, wife of Chief Engineer Thomas Nerney of Engine Company 214, N. Y. F. D., died on Tuesday from heart disease at her home, 210 Martense Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WEBER, widow of Theodore Weber, furniture manufacturer, died on Monday from paralysis at her home, 749 Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Germany sixty-six years ago, and lived in this city for many years, but moved to Brooklyn nine months ago. She is survived by thirteen sons and two daughters.

Mrs. EMILY MAYGROVE BERRY, wife of John A. Berry, chief engineer of the Union Ferry Company, died on Tuesday from pneumonia at her home, 262 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Berry was born in Brooklyn fifty-five years ago, and had lived there all her life. She was the daughter of the late Isaac and Jennie Maygrove, and was a member of the Young Women's Christian Association and of its Mothers' Club.

Miss MARY A. DOWDELL of 84 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday from a complication of diseases. She was born in Brooklyn forty-one years ago, and was the daughter of the late Richard and Mary Dowdell.

Mrs. ANNA CONOVER, widow of Elias John Conover, of 1,022 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday in St. Mary's Hospital. Mrs. Conover was born in Zurich, Switzerland, and for many years was a resident of this city. She is survived by six sons and fifteen grandchildren.

JOHN GARRICK HANNAH, formerly President of the Staples Coal Company and the Staples Transportation Company, died suddenly on Wednesday from heart disease while on the way to his home, 163 West Seventy-sixth Street, in an automobile. He was in his sixty-fourth year, and became ill at the Biltmore Hotel. Mr. Hannah was born in Poughkeepsie and came here as a young man. He was a member of the Union League Club.

DANIEL J. JAMISON of 60 North Park Street, East Orange, and connected with the Thomas A. Edison enterprises, died on Wednesday in the Orange Memorial Hospital in his sixty-eighth year, leaving his wife, three sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. DAVID F. HULL, active in women's affairs in the Oranges, died on Monday at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her sixty-first year, leaving her husband and four sons.

CHARLES E. COLLINS, an inventor and a graduate of the Stevens Institute of Technology, died on Wednesday at his home, 327 West 135th Street, in his twenty-eighth year. He had received patents on a number of his inventions.

EDMUND U. STEINER, Treasurer of the Dunkirk Glass Company, is dead at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., in his fifty-ninth year. For many years he was foreign buyer for Louis Wolff & Co., of this city.

SOLOMON ZICKEL, a retired bookseller of this city, is dead at his home in Dresden, Germany, in his eighty-seventh year. He was actively interested in the German Hospital Verein and Mount Sinai Hospital, and was a member of the New York Liederkranz.

RAPHAEL BARTHMAN, a business man here, died on Tuesday at his home, 135 West 123d Street, leaving his wife, a son and two daughters.

James J. Casey, sexton of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, is dead at his home, 2,440 Seventh Avenue, in his sixty-first year, leaving four daughters and a brother.

Mrs. Sophie Gehlert, a member of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 2,264 Ellis Avenue, the Bronx, in her eighty-second year, leaving a son.

Mrs. Hester A. Foyt, widow of John W. Hoyt, and formerly a resident of this city, died on Tuesday at her home, 143 Stebbins Avenue, Mount Vernon.

John Regan, formerly a resident of Harlem, died on Tuesday at his home in Far Rockaway, in his sixty-fifth year, leaving his wife, five sons and three daughters.

JOHN L. MARCELLUS DEAD.

President of Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn Dies, in His 88th Year.

John Lawrence Marcellus, President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn and connected with the institution since 1877, died on Wednesday night at the Mount Vernon Hospital, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his eighty-eighth year. He complained of feeling ill at the bank on May 27, and went to his home, 875 Park Avenue, from which he was removed to the hospital and operated on the day after.

Mr Marcellus was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and went to Brooklyn in 1852 as a law student, being admitted to the bar of that city in 1855. He then entered the firm of C. J. & C. Lowrey, in 1872 becoming head of the firm. In 1877, when Charles Lowrey died, Mr. Marcellus succeeded him as counsel and a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank, of which he became President on Dec. 31, 1904. In addition to building up the institution, Mr. Marcellus was mainly responsible for its new building on De Kalk Avenue.

Dr. J. B. Webster.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 10.—Dr. J. B. Webster, widely known in medical and geographical circles throughout the country, died here last night from heat exhaustion.

Dr. Webster took a prominent part in the relief of Lucknow during the India revolution in 1857. He came to America in 1875 from England. He was born in 1836 on board one of the ships of an East India line, of which his father was a Director. He was an intimate friend of David Livingston. Dr. Webster is survived by his wife and two sons, one of whom was recently decorated by the French Government for his courage while serving with the American Ambulance Corps in France.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

FOWLER—TUTTLE.—At Berkeley, Cal., Monday, Aug. 7, by Bishop Borland, Dorothy Graham Tuttle, daughter of Frederic P. Tuttle, Esq., to Franklin Dunning Fowler.

HURLBUTT—RICHARDS.—At the Church of the Ascension, New York, on Aug. 10, Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Richards, to Mr. John Henry Hurlbutt.

DIXON—BARAN.—Aug. 9, Hazel A. Baran to Arthur L. Dixon.

HURLBUTT—RICHARDS.—Aug. 10. Gertrude Richards to John H. Hurlbutt.

Brooklyn.

CASE—McCULLOUGH.—Aug. 9, Mildred B. McCullough to Edward W. Case.

KROLL—NASH.—Aug. 10, Genevieve Nash to Charles A. Kroll.

SCHILLER—MARSH.—Aug. 9, Florence J. Marsh to Leonard Schiller.

Died.

BOYER.—Caroline M., widow of the late James W. Boyer, Sr., at 46 West 58th St. Funeral services and interment at Snow Hill, Md.

BRISSEL.—Passed away Thursday, Aug. 10, 1916, Catharine F. Brissel. Funeral services at her late residence, 204 South 9th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COHEN.—Suddenly, Aug. 10, aged 52 years, Henry, beloved husband of Pauline (nee Weinman) and father of Lucille. Funeral from the Chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., Sunday, Aug. 13, 10 A. M.

GROSSMAN.—Jos. H., dearly beloved son of Max and Sarah Grossman, Aug. 10, in his 35th year. Interment Mount Hebron 11 A. M., Aug. 11.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1916

WON'T ARBITRATE, SAY R.R.UNION HEADS

Concessions by Roads or Plea by Wilson Now Only the Apparent Hope for Peace.

MEN THREATEN REVOLT

Leaders Get Telegrams from Home Locals Urging That Negotiations Be Broken Off.

There seemed last night to be only two grounds upon which to base hope that a strike of the 400,000 members of the four big railway brotherhoods for the eight-hour day might be averted. The first was that the Federal Mediation Board might induce the railroads to grant some of the men's demands. The second was that President Wilson might bring the contenders before him and impress them sufficiently with the public's rights and interests to induce mutual concessions.

In addition there remained the bare possibility that, if mediation failed, the two sides might for the third time meet face to face across the conference table, although the adjournment taken on Wednesday was declared to be sine die.

After a conference on Wednesday with the railroad managers, at which the traffic heads stated their case and told why they asked for abitration, the Mediation Board held a session yesterday morning with the labor chiefs, and another yesterday afternoon with the railroad managers. The negotiations of the mediators are kept carefully secret, but the result could be estimated from the emphatic declarations of the labor leaders last night that under no conditions would they arbitrate.

Will Be No Arbitration.

"There isn't going to be any arbitration of our demands, and you can't make that too strong," said W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen.

"But the mediators effected arbitration in your dispute with the railroads in 1913," Mr. Lee was reminded.

"Yes," he replied quickly, "and that's why there isn't going to be any arbitration now. I am a man of peace, you understand, and I am for settling this affair peaceably if we can, but there isn't going to be any arbitration."

Both sides declared last night that no definite proposal had been made by the mediators thirty hours after they had begun their task of conciliation.

The labor leaders are impatient over the delay. There are more than 500 of them in New York and the leaders said last night that they wanted results. It is known that the heads of the four brotherhoods are under great pressure from their membership against arbitration. A telegram was received last night by the head of one brotherhood from the Kansas City local urging that all conferences be broken off at once. A number of such telegrams were received yesterday by the labor chiefs.

G. W. W. Hanger, one of the mediators, said last night at the Hotel Manhattan that there was nothing to report. He wouldn't say whether the mediators were encouraged or discouraged.

May Ask More Time.

The labor leaders called attention last night to the fact that when the mediators were called in by the railroads on Wednesday and their good offices were accepted by the brotherhoods, it was with the understanding that they exercise their offices immediately. They also mentioned that the mediators had expressed the belief that there would be results in twenty-four or forty-eight hours. One of the mediators said last night that this statement was not meant literally, and that more time might be needed before they were through.

The mediators met the heads of the four brotherhoods and the chairmen at Webster Hall in East Eleventh Street yesterday morning. At the end of the conference none of the participants had anything to report, but it was said that the conference, which consumed fifty minutes, was taken up by A. B. Garretson, Chairman for the workers, with an explanation of their demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. The mediators didn't speak at the conference.

After the conference Mr. Garretson was asked: "Is there any chance that the men will accept arbitration?"

"Of what nationality are you?" he asked.

"Scotch," replied his questioner.

"Would you consent to arbitrate that nationality?" asked Mr. Garretson.

"No," was the reply.

"Well, that is exactly the view of the men on the question of their demand for the eight-hour day," he concluded, and walked away.

The second conference with the railroad managers was held at the Hotel Biltmore. Judge W. L. Chambers, one of the mediators, said before the conference that there would probably be a broad, general discussion of the railroad situation. After the conference had ended three hours later no one had anything to say for publication.

The mediators will probably meet the labor leaders at Webster Hall again today.

Hope for Definite Proposal.

"We have stated our case before the mediators and acquainted them with the facts which they desired," Mr. Garretson said. "We can do nothing more until we are called back for further conference with the mediators, which call we shall, of course, be glad to accept."

The labor leaders hope for a settlement by the mediators through a proposal from the railroads embodying the eight-hour day along with other things. The workers say this would give them a concrete idea of what they were accepting, and would not be akin to arbitration, where they agree beforehand to take what they get from the arbitrators. So strong is the feeling against arbitration in the rank and file of the workers that the leaders would be in danger of facing a revolt if they accepted it, one of the leaders said last night.

If mediation fails the labor heads expect President Wilson to call them to a conference in Washington, as he did in 1913. That conference resulted in the law creating the Board of Mediation and the arbitration of their disputes. It is the general belief of the labor delegates that President Wilson will not insist on their accepting arbitration when they make him acquainted with their dislike for it.

Hint at Eight-Hour Day.

Some of the leaders think they might induce Congress to pass an act giving them the eight-hour day. They point out that Congress has taken notice of child labor, and assert that a law prescribing the eight-hour day for interstate commerce carriers would be in the same line.

Judge Martin A. Knapp of the Board of Mediation said yesterday that the mediators had not been in personal communication with President Wilson since they came to New York on Tuesday night. He did not wish to give any opinion as to how long the mediators' negotiations might continue.

If the mediators fail they probably will make a formal report to the President upon their efforts.

It was generally believed last night that the mediators would be able to tell by Monday whether they would be able to assist in the settlement of the dispute.

THREATEN A BIG STRIKE.

Mass Meeting in Baltimore to Decide the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—A general strike of 40,000 men, which would paralyze industry here, is contemplated by the Baltimore Federation of Labor. The Executive Board met last night and discussed the matter. Every local of the federation will be called to a mass meeting, where the question will be put to vote.

"I shall do all I can to prevent a general sympathetic strike," said John H. Ferguson, President of the federation, tonight.

RE-ENLIST TO SHOW LOYALTY AT BORDER

Soldiers Whose Terms Expire Go On "Second Hitch"—State Pay Eagerly Awaited.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 10.—Officers in the New York Division saw evidences that most of the dissatisfaction with camp life here expressed in letters to relatives and newspapers was only on the surface and that the soldiers were satisfied with conditions, when almost half of the men in the Third Brigade at Pharr, who had reached the end of their terms of active service, re-enlisted today for another period, and when a Lieutenant Colonel, who might have retained his rank by returning to the regiments in New York, preferred to take the rank of a First Lieutenant in order to be able to stay "to see the thing out."

Brig. Gen. William Wilson, in command of the Third Brigade at Pharr, pointed to the re-enlistments in his command as proof of the falsity of the assertion that this concentration meant the end of the National Guard and as further proof that conditions in the camps were not so intolerable that no man would be willing to remain here for any period of training, border patrol, or active service.

Almost twenty men in the brigade reached the end of their periods of enlistment today, and, according to the military regulations and laws, could have passed into the reserve. It is said half of these decided to take advantage of the privileges and advances in pay given to men who re-enlist, and said they would serve another term.

At the same time Lieut. Col. Francis J. McCann of the Quartermaster Corps decided that he would remain with the division as a Lieutenant rather than go to Camp Whitman as Lieutenant Colonel in the Quartermaster Corps of the Second New York Division.

O'Ryan Makes Him an Aid.

When he heard that Colonel McCann wished to remain, even at a sacrifice in rank, Colonel Charles H. Norton of the Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel McCann's old regiment, said he would be glad to give the regimental veteran a First Lieutenantcy in Company H, the only vacancy that could be found.

Colonel McCann said he "was going to stay with the boys and see the game through," even if he was giving up his rank and even if his pay was to be reduced from $12.50 a day, the pay of a Lieutenant Colonel of his years of service, to $5.56 a day, the pay of a First Lieutenant.

General O'Ryan was so pleased with the spirit shown by Colonel McCann that he at once said that the new Lieutenant would be detained as an aid on the headquarters staff until the division moved back to New York, when his rank as a Lieutenant Colonel would be restored immediately.

Colonel McCann has served fourteen years with the guard, five years in the Twenty-third Infantry and part of the remaining time in Squadron C, the old Brooklyn Cavalry unit, and as an aid on the Staff of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy. When he became Lieutenant Colonel in the Quartermaster Corps the office of Major in the Sixty-Ninth Regiment was offered to him.

Since his arrival with the Seventh Regiment Colonel McCann has had some difficult and disagreeable details. One of his tasks was to organize the village post office, handling only a few thousand pieces of mail a day into a huge military office handling more than 1,000,000 pieces. In addition he had a great deal of the work of the division Quartermaster's office before Colonel Sternberger arrived.

The paymasters of the regular army today completed paying off the Sixty-ninth Regiment and began to pay the Second Field Artillery. Some dissatisfaction was expressed because the men expected to receive their money for July. Instead this army pay covers only the period in June, following the day when the men were mustered into Federal service. This amounted only to a few dollars each, hardly enough to carry the soldiers over until Adjutant Gen. Stotesbury arrives on Saturday with the State pay.

Work of paying the soldiers has been going slowly because the paymasters have to communicate with Captain Richard Aloe, Depot Quartermaster at Brownsville, after paying one regiment, in order to ascertain which unit is next in line.

Two Troops "Wiped Out."

Troops C and D, of Squadron A, were theoretically "annihilated" last night when they attempted to storm the Squadron camp, defended by Troops A and B and the machine gun troop.

Late at night the troops left camp with instructions to sweep into the camp from the south. After crawling several yards through the mesquite the attacking force tried to rush the camp. Failure to take the position was so great that several of the defenders "killed" scores and took as many as twenty prisoners each. The noise of the imaginary battle was so loud, the popping of imaginary rifles, and the not so imaginary yells of sentries, that the reserve force of twenty-five men left behind in the camp of the First Cavalry by the squadrons on hike, buckled on seventy-four rounds apiece of rifle and pistol ammunition and started for the south on a run. They expected to encounter Mexicans and were greatly chagrined to find the true state of affairs.

In addition to the Y. M. C. A. house put up for the First Brigade in Mission, the soldiers through the kindness of the Knights of Columbus have a structure designed for the use of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment, but it was said today that this house will be placed at the disposal of the whole brigade.

Fresh squab is no longer a delicacy in Mission. Every day there are officers' hunting expeditions. Yesterday one party bagged sixty white-wing pigeons.

A baseball league was organized at the instance of Brig. Gen. James W. Lester of the First Brigade, and the initial game will be played on Sunday. The Second Regiment will hold its field day Sunday also.

FREE TANK CARS FOR ARMY.

Union Line Turns Over Forty New Ones for Border Water Supply.

The Union Tank Line Company, a former subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has come to the aid of the War Department in solving the problem of getting fresh water to the troops along the border. It was learned yesterday that the company had offered to the military authorities the use of forty new tank cars, each with a capacity of 8,000 gallons. The offer was accepted immediately, and the cars will be on their way to the border in a day or two.

The cars will be run in a solid train from Milton, Penn., where they were built, to San Antonio. The offer entails the use of the cars as long as the Government needs them, and this despite the fact that oil refiners are reporting a shortage of from 2,000 to 3,000 cars in equipment available for the transportation of petroleum products.

STRAUS STANDS FIRM AS WHITRIDGE CRITIC

Tells Third Avenue Attorney He Sees No Reason to Amend Car Strike Statement.

TO HEAR MORE TESTIMONY

Finds No Record That Railway President Ever Denied Giving Arbitration Pledge to Men.

Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission sent a letter yesterday to Alfred A. Cook, counsel of the Third Avenue Railway, in which he said that Mr. Cook might, if he pleased, put into evidence before the commission the telegram sent by Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the company, to Chairman Stevens of the Public Service Commission of the Second District on Jan. 10, 1913, in reference to the Yonkers Railway difficulties.

Mr. Straus also said in his letter that there seemed to be nothing in the statement which he (Mr. Straus) made on behalf of the commission last week concerning Mr. Whitridge's responsibility for the strike that needed "amendment or correction." Mr. Whitridge in his telegram took exception to some parts of a statement of the proceedings given out by the Second District commission. Mr. Straus's letter reads:

State of New York.
Public Service Commission for the First District.
Commissioners—Oscar S. Straus, Chairman; William Hayward, Henry W. Hodge, Travis H. Whitney, Charles S. Hervey.
Counsel—George S. Coleman.
Secretary—James B. Walker.
New York, Aug. 10, 1916.

Mr. A. A. Cook, Counselor at Law, 111 Broadway.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 9th, inclosing copy of a telegram signed by Mr. Whitridge to Mr. Stevens, as Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the Second District, dated Jan. 10, 1913; also copy of Mr. Stevens's letter in reply to Mr. Whitridge's telegram, dated Jan. 11, 1913, and I thank you for the same.

You will note that Mr. Stevens states in that letter:

"The statement in question was prepared by me a short time after you left, and was submitted to the other commissioners, and we all agreed that it contained a correct statement as we understood the facts. I thereupon gave the original to representatives of the motormen, and copies were delivered to the representatives of the press."

He does not state that the "statement in question" was in any way incorrect. I do not see that there is anything in the statement of the commission, which I read in the record at the opening of the afternoon hearing on Aug. 4, that is not in full accord with the facts as presented by the record of the meetings of the commission for the Second District and as confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Maher, Sr., before our commission. Nor do I see that the statements contained in the copies of the letter and telegram you send me are in conflict with the testimony of the witnesses on behalf of the men that they asked for arbitration and their request was denied. This also appears in the minutes of the meeting between Mr. Whitridge and the men, which took place on the 11th day of July last, which were produced by you and read into the record of the hearing before us on Aug. 2.

Maher First Told of Agreement.

You will recall that it was Mr. Maher, Jr., who first testified as to the existence of this agreement and it was Mr. Maher, Sr., who confirmed it subsequently. If you will reread the record of the testimony of both these witnesses before us, you will see that both regarded the agreement as fully binding upon the company, not merely as to matters that were clearly subject to arbitration but also as to matters that might be claimed to be nonarbitrable and that it was not for either side to arbitrarily determine that question. As to matters which might be claimed to be nonarbitrable these also were left to the arbitrators to determine, at least, to the extent of deciding whether they were arbitrable or not. You, of course, realize that in all general agreements to arbitrate, the question of whether or not a point is arbitrable can be raised at any time by the parties to the arbitration and that in the first instance it is for the arbitrator to determine whether or not it is arbitrable.

But quite apart from this consideration this whole matter of Mr. Whitridge's assent to the third of the three propositions dictated by Chairman Stevens is purely academic, for the reason that all that the men asked for on the 11th of July was for arbitration of the question of wages, which your witnesses all agreed was an arbitrable question. It seems to me, therefore, that the testimony in the record of Mr. Fitzgerald, [of the commission,] to the effect that if Mr. Whitridge had been willing to arbitrate this matter of wages there would have been no strike, is beyond dispute.

Way Open for Further Defense.

The commission certainly does not wish to be unfair in any way to Mr. Whitridge or to the company and there does not seem to me anything in the statement of the commission made through me that needs amendment or correction. On the contrary, it seems to me that the record as made fully confirmed and justified that statement. As the hearing is not closed and will be continued, I shall be pleased to give you the opportunity of introducing into the record the letter and telegram above referred to. If there is any other evidence that you care to offer, which in justice to Mr. Whitridge you think should be offered, we shall be only too happy to receive it. In our final conclusions upon this matter we shall be glad to take into account this telegram of Mr. Whitridge and also any further evidence that you care to submit.

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Mr. Whitridge had left the meeting after the peace terms had apparently been concluded, but before it had adjourned. The representative of the striking employes demanded some written evidence of the agreement and so Chairman Stevens had the terms set down on paper. When this statement appeared in the papers the following day, Mr. Whitridge sent the telegram in which he took exceptions to part of the statement.

SWEEPING DEMANDS DRAWN FOR CARMEN

Radical Operating Changes Called for Promise to be More Costly Than Rise in Pay.

UNION HEADS GIVE ADVICE

Wage Increase Put at Three and Four Cents an Hour — Same Terms for All the Lines.

A rough draft of the demands to be made on the New York Railways Company by its organized motormen and conductors, drawn up yesterday, provides for a sweeping revision of operating schedules, shorter and more uniform working hours, and a wage scale of 30 and 33 cents an hour. They now get 26 and 30 cents.

The draft was drawn at the Continental Hotel, at a meeting in which William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the carmen's union, and a committee selected by the motormen and conductors took part. Schedules in force in Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other cities, where working conditions were said to be better than in New York, furnished the basis for the demands.

James H. Vahey of Boston, general counsel for the twenty-two divisions of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America in Massachusetts, assisted the labor representatives. He will also act with the employes of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the Second Avenue Railroad Company, the Union Railways Company, the New York & Queens County Railroad Company, and the Richmond Light & Railway Company.

The organized employes of all of these companies have chosen their committees and officers, and expect to make the same demands as the motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company. The Third Avenue men held their meeting in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last night, the others having perfected their organizations during the day.

Expect Vigorous Protest.

Although neither Mr. Fitzgerald nor any of the other labor officials would comment on the demands, it is not expected that they will be granted by the traction companies without a vigorous protest. The changes in operation proposed would add greatly to the expense of running cars and introduce a feature as costly, if not more so, as the higher wages asked for.

"In Boston motormen and conductors can be kept on duty for eleven hours, but nine hours of this must be platform time," said Mr. Vahey. "That is, the men are on call for eleven hours, but only work nine. If they work longer they receive extra pay, and at a higher rate than on the ordinary schedule. The nine-and-eleven-hour rule is a State law in Massachusetts, and governs the condition of employment of 20,000 men in the State who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

"I have been told that in New York City men are on call fourteen, fifteen and sixteen hours, and receive pay for only ten hours. In Buffalo and Pittsburgh men cannot be held on duty more than twelve hours to earn ten hours' pay. I do not know to what extent the organization here will attempt to revise running schedules, but Mr. Fitzgerald is a very fair man and will take into consideration the intricate nature of the problem.

"New York is a great city, and it is not easy to do everything at once. Conditions are burdensome, but I am sure that the companies will receive time in which to improve them."

Organizer Fitzgerald told reporters that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes had opened general offices at 1,... Broadway. "That will be the headquarters of the executive officers of the union," he said.

Date Not Yet Decided.

Mr. Fitzgerald would not tell when the demands would be presented to the New York Railways Company, but he said they would not be presented today.

"We have not yet completed all the details, and work of that kind takes time," he said. "We have to think not alone of the men who work sixteen hours and get paid for ten, but of the man who works four, five and six hours, and is also held on call all day."

Mr. Fitzgerald refused, as he has frequently refused since the strike was settled, to say what would be done in connection with the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

"We are still enrolling them, and that is all I care to say. We will make demands when the time is right; not before," he declared when told that another labor official had said that the organization on the lines of these two companies had been completed.

FIRE RESCUE AT MARIA'S.

Many Exciting Incidents at Early Morning Restaurant Blaze.

Several boarders had narrow escapes and two firemen weer badly hurt early yesterday morning when fire in Maria's Restaurant, 128 West Twenty-first Street, did $5,000 damage.

Starting in the kitchen, the flames spread rapidly, and when the firemen arrived Miss Beatrice Cudlip, 38 years old, was preparing to jump from a window on the third floor. Calling to her to hold fast, Fireman Edward B. Casson dashed up the fire escape, and, finding it was too short, reached her by clambering over a large awning. He passed her to Charles Gilbride of Engine 14, who was perched on the top rung of a 35-foot ladder.

Firemen Fred O. Wolfert and Henry Haverst of Engine Company 19 were badly cut by glass when a back draft blew out the doors and windows. They were thrown to the sidewalk, both with the arteries in their wrists cut. Residents of the neighborhood were out in force by this time, and Captain Butenschoen tied up the firemen's cuts with strips of a nightdress that was thrown him from a window.

CONE JOHNSON TO RESIGN.

Solicitor of State Department Will Resume Law Praictice in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Cone Johnson, Solicitor of the State Department, today announced his intention to resign before the end of the year. He said he intended to return to his home in Texas and resume the practice of law.

Mr. Johnson said he would not leave office until after election, and that he had no intention of taking an active part in the campaign in Texas.

He was appointed by President Wilson on March 27, 1914. One of his chief duties has been to handle claims filed by American citizens as the result of losses incurred during the war.

SUES 57 FOR INSURANCE.

Directors of U. S. Lloyds Charged Fish with Burning His Yacht.

Fifty-seven suits to recover insurance on his yacht Santa II., which was destroyed by fire in 1910 in Edgartown Harbor near Boston, were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by J. Albert Fish, who was once a private in the United States Army and afterward an officer in the British irregular corps during the Boer war.

The Santa was insured for $15,000 and shortly after she was burned her owner was arrested charged with having set his vessel on fire. He was convicted, but on a new trial was acquitted in November, 1914, after a jury was out twenty-two hours. Before his arrest he sued to recover the insurance in the Eighth District Municipal Court here and lost his suit.

The action begun yesterday by Jesse W. Tobey, his attorney, is against 57 defendants, many of them well known in the financial world, who were directors of the United States Lloyd's, a marine insurance agency affiliated with the British Lloyd's. Each suit is to recover $150. The United States Lloyd's policies are so framed that each of the 100 directors of the company is responsible for 1-100 of the total amount of insurance involved.

In the Fish case the Lloyd's have taken the attitude that Fish either purposely destroyed his yacht or that he failed to make the proper effort to put the fire out.

CONTINUES CAMP LIFE HERE.

Plattsburg Rookie Sleeps Far Above Noise of Times Square.

A hundred feet from the noise of Broadway at Times Square, on a balcony overlooking Westover Court, at 211 West Forty-third Street, a Plattsburg rookie is sleeping every night beneath a tarpaulin and attempting to make the music of the orchestra in Shanley's sound like an army band. The rookie who could not bear to sleep in a prosaic bed after lying for a month on an army mattress in an open tent is Evarts Tracy, member of the firm of Tracy & Swartwout, architects.

An employe of THE TIMES looked down into the court last night and saw the improvised tent, and a reporter made an investigation. "Yes," said Mr. Tracy, "I have been sleeping on the ground in the open air so long I simply could not stand it to stay inside, so I rigged up this arrangement. It does very well as a substitute. It is easy enough to keep up the illusion when I close my eyes and don't see the lights of The Times tower on one side and those of the Hotel Astor on the other."

The outfit consisted of an ordinary mattress with a heavy piece of canvas underneath to keep out the moisture, and the tarpaulin stretched overhead. After the last rain, the recruit said, he dumped at least five gallons of water off his roof, but after Plattsburg that didn't worry him any. When Tracy's family gets back from Maine, where they are spending the Summer, he expects to continue his camping with a similar scheme in his own home.

NO WHEAT SHORTAGE.

Government Experts Show How We Will Be Able to Meet Demand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—This year's wheat crop will be sufficient for home consumption, and there will be enough left to meet normal export requirements, according to Government officials, who said today that the sensational rise in wheat prices and a corresponding increase in the price of flour was the result of the market adjusting itself from a crop of abnormal proportions to one of much smaller size.

Experts of the Department of Agriculture estimate that 620,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required for home consumption this year. A crop of 654,000,000 bushels, as forecast from Aug. 1 conditions, would leave 34,000,000 bushels of this year's crop available for export. In addition there was an unusually large carry over of old wheat from last year's crop, amounting to approximately 160,000,000 bushels, or about 75,000,000 bushels more than the average carry over of the preceding five years.

With the carry over of old wheat and the surplus of this year's estimated crop, officials believe the United States will have at least 150,000,000 bushels available for export purposes. High prices of flour usually tends to greater economy in households, which would result in reducing home consumption and leave a greater quantity of wheat for sending abroad.

In normal years the export of wheat, including flour, averages about 123,000,000 bushels. In the first year of the European war 333,000,000 bushels were exported and last year the total was about 250,000,000 bushels.

JEWISH FEDERATION OF CHARITIES BEGUN

Subscription Campaign to Decide Whether Combined Collection Plan Can Succeed.

RICH MEN JOIN MOVEMENT

It Is Hoped That Expense of Gathering Money May Be Reduced, and Funds for Use Increased.

Plans have been completed for a campaign to make the long discussed Federation of Jewish Charities for Manhattan and the Bronx a reality. At the office of Felix M. Warburg, one of the principal backers of the movement to create a federation, it was announced yesterday that the active canvass for money pledges would begin about Sept. 1. A meeting of the Organization Committee, composed of persons long prominently connected with Jewish charities, was held a short time ago, and Mr. Warburg was elected Chairman. Harry Sachs of 60 Wall Street was made Treasurer.

Although the federation was thus organized, whether or not it is to proceed with its purpose depends on the outcome of the financial campaign to be carried on during the next few months. The federation plans to save a considerable part of the overhead expense of collecting funds for individual Jewish charities by consolidating the work in one office. It is not proposed that the organizations joining the federation shall surrender any other feature of their individuality.

The system, its backers believe, will not only save a large part of the money now spent for collecting, but will be a great convenience to contributors to Jewish charities, enabling them to make annual gifts for all of the charities which they are accustomed to aid, instead of being urged constantly throughout the year to make donations to individual institutions.

Mr. Warburg and the others who have developed the plan have assured every institution that has signified its desire to join the federation that its income under the new scheme will be at least as great next year as it was in 1915, if the new method is put into effect. The idea has been received with such favor that the Organization Committee is convinced that the donations under the plan will exceed the aggregate receipts of the individual institutions and leave a surplus to be divided among the participating organizations.

Before the federation can begin operations it must have pledges sufficient to give to each participating charity at least as much money as it collected by its own efforts in 1915. Canvassing committees for the subscription campaign are being formed, and among the persons selected are several very wealthy men. These men have promised to make personal visits of solicitation to prospective contributors. Each will receive a list of thirty persons who contributed to individual Jewish charities last year, and will try to get from each the pledge of an equal or greater subscription for next year. About 250 persons are to serve on these committees, and more than 7,000 persons who have heretofore given $25 or more a year are to be visited personally.

No subscriptions have been solicited yet, but Alfred M. Heinsheimer, brother of the late Louis Heinsheimer, has given $25,000 in memory of his mother.

Many large institutions have not yet held their annual meetings, so the number that will be in the federation at the outset cannot yet be stated. Twenty-four of the more important ones have held their meetings, however, and all have joined the federation.

GUNNER PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Lawyer Accused of Fraud in Insurance Cases Released on Bail.

Benjamin Gunner, a lawyer of 261 Broadway, pleaded not guilty when arraigned yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions on six indictments charging attempted larceny and champerty. He was released on $5,000 bail.

John McDonald and Michael Ryan, who, it was said, acted as confederates, were each arraigned on three indictments charging them with attempted larceny, and were released on $2,500 bail. The charges against the accused men were the result of an investigation started by Assistant District Attorney Moses Ryttenberg of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds into the activities of a ring of lawyers and doctors who were defrauding insurance companies, property owners, and others, of thousands of dollars in alleged fraudulent accident claims.

The Grand Jury is pressing the investigation under the direction of Mr. Ryttenberg. More indictments are expected to be returned before the investigation is concluded.

Reckless Drivers Go to Jail.

Magistrate House in the Traffic Court, instead of inflicting fines, sent two persons to jail yesterday for reckless automobile driving. Joseph Sternberg of 741 Fifth Street and Joseph Dolan of 273 West Fortieth Street were each sentenced to serve fifteen days. Sternberg ran into an automobile at Broadway and 102d Street owned by Edgar Disney of 101 Park Avenue. Dolan was arrested for reckless driving on Broadway near Sixty-fourth Street.

THE shops, the hotels and the show-points you'll find can be reached without fuss—by making a rule to keep perfectly cool aboard a

Fifth Avenue Bus

Property is often lost because of carelessness. Telephone your loss immediately to 1000 Bryant. A small advertisement in The New York Times may lead to recovery.

Overland

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
35-37 Halsey St., Newark

Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—*150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark*

Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

A STATEMENT
by the
Emerson Phonograph Co., Inc.

IN view of certain mis-statements regarding the affairs of the Emerson Phonograph Co., we deem it advisable to make public the following facts:

The Emerson Phonograph Company is now the fourth largest producer of phonograph records in the United States.

Its present output is 20,000 records per day, and the Company is showing a steady increase in production. Arrangements have been completed whereby this will be **increased to 50,000 records per day** during the Fall season.

With the exception of Victor and Columbia Records, the Emerson is the only record made in this country that will play on Victor and Columbia machines without the use of an attachment. As the great majority of phonographs in the United States are of these two makes, the Emerson Phonograph Company thus reaps an enormous advantage.

Emerson Records are made under U. S. Patents No. 639452, which are owned by the Emerson Phonograph Co. These patents and subsequent patent claims for improvements are carried on the Company's books at a figure far below their actual value, for in the opinion of experts **the right to manufacture a record that will play on the Victor and Columbia machines could not be purchased for many millions of dollars.**

The value of Emerson patents is proven by applications received from other manufacturers desirous of entering this field, and who therefore seek the right to make records under Emerson patents. These applications have been refused, although they would mean a large revenue to us.

The Emerson Company has established in New York City its own recording laboratory, electro-plating plant and complete equipment for the making of the original records in wax to the nickel-plated dies which are sent to the pressing plants and from which the commercial records are pressed. The laboratory and plating plant are equipped to turn out five times the present record capacity.

Owing to the rapid expansion of our Record business, it was for our best interests to concentrate our efforts on the manufacture of records, for which there is an overwhelming demand, and which business is extremely profitable. In the meantime, owing to the great advance in the cost of labor and materials, the manufacture of cheap phonographs, which was one of the Company's original purposes, became unprofitable. As these machines were made for us under contract and involved only a small investment in dies, tools, etc., and none in machinery, we discontinued the manufacture of cheap phonographs.

Emerson Records retail at 10c and 25c. The Emerson 25c Record, music on both sides, is recognized as the greatest value in the phonograph industry, and is without a competitor. Its success is sensational, both from the standpoint of volume of sales and the satisfaction to the purchaser. Emerson Records are sold by retailers everywhere. We are securing new dealers every day, and old customers are constantly reordering in increased quantities.

The growth of the business has made it necessary to establish branches with local managers, each in charge of a sales force, in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. A force of thirty salesmen now on the road will shortly be increased to fifty. From all indications the Company's capacity will be taxed to keep up with the demand during the Fall season. August sales are 125 per cent. ahead of the best previous month. The Company allows no discounts and sells net cash in ten days, thus turning its money over two or three times a month.

EMERSON PHONOGRAPH CO., INC.

New York, August 10th, 1916.

For Your "SALAD DAYS"

Chiris (Pronounced SHE-RIS) OLIVE OIL

There can be no purer. There is none so delicately flavored. The golden fluid of Epicurean Ecstasy and good health.

Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
18-20 Platt Street, New York City



OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

35% Reduction
On all cars formerly in the stock of Carl H. Page Motors Co.
Final Clean-Up
Every used car must be sold this week regardless of price. Splendid opportunity to pick up a real bargain. Regular prices cut below cost.
Mitchell, Buick, Overland, Cadillac, Chalmers, Studebaker, Oldsmobile, National, Hudson included in the lot. Also one 1916 Mitchell Demonstrator. Can be seen at
Times Square Auto Building, 56th St., at Broadway.
8001 Columbus. Third Floor.
MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO., Inc., Col. Circle Facing South

WAISTS DRESSES

Complete Fall Lines
Now on Display

ALL WOOL French Serge Dresses $3.75

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
4th Floor
134 Spring St.

Partnership Dissolution and Liquidation Sale

The partnership of Jos. Rosenberg & Co., consisting of Joseph Rosenberg, Bernard Solomon and William Solomon has been dissolved, and the Messrs. Solomon have withdrawn from the firm. The firm's assets being liquidated, the entire stock of merchandise must be sold. Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, Woolen Serges, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, etc. Wonderful opportunity for manufacturers, jobbers and retailers. Prices far below market value.

SALE NOW GOING ON
CALL IMMEDIATELY

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway.
FACTORIES
134-136 Spring St.
84-86-88 Wooster St.
141-143-145 West 36th St.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

10,000 SOLD

$3.75 French Serge Dress beautifully tailored—the talk of the town.

Our values in Satin and Serge Dresses, at $3.75 to $10.75, cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG,
129-133 W. 27th St. Phone Farragut 3496.

5,000 Pieces of High-Grade Imported Linen

Renaissance Table Covers
CENTRE PIECES
SCARFS and DOYLIES

Strictly Hand Made, of Silk, Linen and Cluny Lace.

Ranging in price up to $25 apiece.

Frank Jacobowitz, by Jos. H. Friend, Auctr., sells today, Friday, at 10:30 A. M., at 10 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2950.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT $7.00.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.

Immediate Delivery.

TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.

GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS.

YARN DYED SATIN. $9.00

SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50 DRESSES WASH From $9.00 Doz. to $2.75 Ea.

Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 22D STREET.



Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

WONDERFUL VALUES
LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS
Prompt Deliveries Guaranteed.
Feldman & Dorter, 150 W. 22d St.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, 1916, the Cornell Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steam tug Saranac for any loss, damages, or injury arising on or about the 28th day of January, 1916, from a collision; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steam tug and pending freight as appraised, viz., $6,032, with lawful interest thereon according to law; all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,406.—In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN GRABER and GUSTAV GRABER, Individually and as copartners, trading as GRABER BROS., Bankrupt.

Herman Graber and Gustav Graber were duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 27th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 21st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 9th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for Construction, Heating and Power Plant, Plumbing and Drainage and Electric Work for Power House at the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., will be received by the Trustees of the New York State College of Forestry in the Chancellor's Office, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., until twelve o'clock noon, Tuesday, August 22, 1916, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope, furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent. (5%) of the amount of proposal. Contractors to whom awards are made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of contract within thirty days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specifications Nos. 2,504, 2,505, 2,506, and 2,507. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the College of Forestry, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1,224 Woolworth Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, Lewis F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated August 7, 1916.

LOCOMOTIVE CO. GETS MILLIONS FROM WAR

Profits for 1916 $10,769,428 as Compared with $6,358,206 in 1906, the Banner Year.

AUTO LOSSES CLEARED UP

War Orders Still on Books Amount to $41,642,905—$19,376,532 in Locomotive Orders on Hand.

War orders brought to the American Locomotive Company in the 1916 fiscal year a net profit of 69 per cent. greater than the best previous year in the history of the corporation. The annual report, to be issued today, shows the profit to have been $10,769,428, compared with $6,358,206 in the previous banner year of 1906, and the equivalent of 86 per cent. on the common stock after preferred stock dividends were accounted for. The extraordinary results are emphasized all the more by the fact that a year ago the company reported a deficit of $1,491,980.

The unfilled orders as of June 30, the end of the fiscal period, held forth a promise to stockholders of good results in the current year. The war orders still on the books, with others taken since the year ended, amount to $41,642,905, while locomotive orders still to be worked up total $19,376,532. The combined orders exceed by nearly $2,000,000 the gross business done last year, which amounted to $58,316,016. The forward orders amount to nearly six times the gross earnings reported in the 1915 year.

The report indicates that the ill-fated venture into the automobile business and its subsequent abandonment three years ago have not been as unprofitable as was feared. During the year all losses incurred to date in the liquidation of the automobile department were charged to the reserve set aside for the purpose, and there remained an unused balance of $433,325. This was restored to the surplus account of the company. The book value of the Rogers Locomotive plant and the Manchester Locomotive Works was written down heavily, as the plants are being dismantled, and an estimated loss of $800,742 was charged against the surplus.

"In arriving at the profit of $10,769,428," says Chairman S. L. Schoonmaker, in his statement, "there has been deducted from earnings $1,761,852 for depreciation on all classes of property. There has also been charged against the profits for the year the entire cost of new equipment of every description purchased for use on munition work, together with the cost of alterations of plants in connection with such work. In addition to the foregoing a sufficient amount has been set aside from this year's earnings to provide for the cost of eventually restoring the two plants now making munitions to the best conditions for locomotive work when it is resumed at such plants."

After paying preferred stock dividends the Directors set aside a reserve fund of $3,000,000 for additions and betterments. The balance of $6,010,428 was carried to the surplus account. The company's working capital at the end of the year amounted to $21,462,076, which, according to Mr. Schoonmaker, is ample to provide for the regular locomotive business.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Two Claims Are Allowed by the Appraisers, While One Is Lost.

Collector Malone was reversed yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in levying 60 per cent. duty on silk mourning crepes imported by E. Jacob & Co., New York. The appraiser had returned the goods as silk vellings or trimmings, and his report was accepted by the Collector. The board decided that the correct classification should be "woven silk fabrics," calling for duty at 40 per cent.

Hirsh & Schofield, New York, won a lower duty on malt extract put up in drums. The board decided that entry accrued at the rate of 23 cents per gallon for fluid malt extract.

Adverse action was taken by the board on a protest by John H. Faunce, Philadelphia, concerning wire composed of platinum and rhodium. The importer insisted that free entry be given as crude platinum, but the board affirmed the Collector in taking 15 per cent. duty as wire not specially provided for.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MARIE C. LOWE, Plaintiff, against MARY W. LEARY and others, Defendants.—County Clerk's Index File No. 31528, Year 1911.

In pursuance of an Interlocutory Judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the office of the county clerk, and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1914, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said Interlocutory Judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, Manhattan, County of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory Judgment to be sold in said County, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL XXV.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, designated on a certain map entitled "Map of certain property in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York belonging to Sarah Lynch," New York, February 21st, 1850, Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, by the lot number five (5) in the block bounded by Eighth Avenue, Thirtieth street, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157th) Streets, which said lot, as shown on said map, is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, as proposed and laid down on said map, which said point is distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth (8th) Avenue with the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and nine hundred and fifteen one-thousandths (915-1,000) of a foot, to the centre line of said block; thence easterly, along said centre line, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and nine hundred and fifteen one-thousandths (915-1,000) of a foot, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, and thence westerly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the premises conveyed to James D. Leary by William Lee Cannon, Jr., Referee, by deed bearing date the 26th day of June, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County on the 7th day of July, 1894, in Section 8, Liber 5 of conveyances, at page 44.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1916.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HAIGHT, SANFORD & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

MACKLIN, BROWN & PURDY, Attorneys for Defendants, Daniel J. Leary and Nellie E. Leary, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

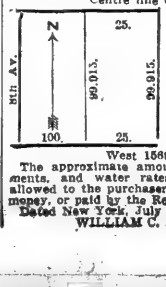
CHARLES O. MAAS, Attorney for Defendants, George Leary and Julia M. Leary, 87 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

THOMAS F. FELLOWS, Attorney for Marie A. Pynchon, guardian ad litem for Defendants, Sylvester J. Leary and Marie J. Leary, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HENRY M. HEWITT, Attorney for Defendant, Henry W. Lowe, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 269 West 156th Street:

Centre line of block.



West 156th St.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,477.15.

Dated New York, July 25, 1916.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BLANKETS wanted, 1,000 pairs, containing 60 per cent. wool, about 40x60, about 6 lbs. per pair; prefer army blankets, gray or blue. Manufacturers or dealers having surplus stocks woolen blankets are requested to submit samples to our New York office. Can probably find a market for them, for prompt cash. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205, phone Franklin 1858; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats in sibelines, mixtures, wool velours, and broadcloths. 35 West 24th St., 3d floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobbers looking at coats and suits all week. 6th floor, 145 W. 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

CORDUROY.—Open for all colors, narrow wale. Spring 6311.

DRESSES, Mr. M. Milder, Style Shop, Nashville, will look at suits, $5.75 to $9; skirts, $2.25; serge dresses, $3.75 to $7.50; silk dresses, $6.75 to $9. On Friday after 1 P. M. at Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on good line of street wear dresses. Majestic Costume and Dress Co., 109 West 27th.

DRESSES—Jobber open for poplin dresses, in large quantity; $4.75 to $6. 130 West 20th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Will pay cash for jobs serge and silk dresses. Gramercy 3257.

GABARDINE wanted; all colored; rainproof preferred. Telephone Madison Square 4057.

MACHINE.—Singer machine, 95-1. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy kerseys, coatings, and suitings from manufacturers; pay cash. Martimer Co., 200 5th Av., Room 1,171.

POPLINS.—Wanted, Juilliard 4058 navy; also Amoskeag 8958 black, or Gera 9095. Phone Madison Square 4860.

POPLINS, silk and cotton; black, navy, quantity for cash. Eisenberg, 1,123 Broadway.

RUGS Wanted. Manufacturers or dealers having large or small quantities are requested to submit samples with full details. Can dispose of large quantities for prompt cash. Let us clean out your surplus stocks. 27x54 in. and larger sizes desired. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard Street, Room 1,205, phone Franklin 1858; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; all prices. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS AND COATS wanted. Call with samples all day, 11th floor, 145 West 30th.

WAISTS.—Contractors wanted by large manufacturer on lace and chiffon waists; $27 a dozen. Address G 367 Times Downtown.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 388.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTHS, Fisher & Kennedy, range 3,400, 3,407, 4,303; also Wilson & Lawrence, range 1,350, 1,352, 1,357, at opening prices. B 28 Times.

COATS.—Knitted Angora Sport Coats, plain and striped effects. Wonderful sellers, $8 and $10 each. Patchogue Knitting Mills, 1265 Broadway, New York.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—200 children's latest models to close. 134 West 25th. Sair Cloak Co.

COATS, suits, snappy, up-to-date, better made; 5th floor, 114 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush coats on hand; $10.50 up. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, $10.50 up. S. Naumans, 11 W. 20th.

COATS.—Job to close out. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready! smart styles; popular prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, suits, closing out. Spring coats, sacrifice; J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th.

COTTON CLOTH.—For sale, jersey rib, in rolls; Lot No. 8314, navy, about 2,200 pounds; Lot No. 8316, maroon, about 1,200 pounds; Lot No. 8316, black, about 500 pounds; suitable for manufacture of sweaters, &c. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205. Phone Franklin 1358; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

CREPE DE CHINE.—2,500 yards, flesh; good quality; 32½ cents. Stuyvesant 3710.

DRESSES.—Variety of party dresses to close out. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES, job 73 taffeta and charmeuse to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES, party and evening, $8.50 to $17.50. Louis Shapiro, 104 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Charmeuse, serges, silks; job to sell. 5th floor, 39 East 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, on card and bulk; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 3358.

FUR TRIMMINGS and edgings, for cloak, dress and millinery trade. Herman J. Goldman's "Little Fur Shop", 8 West 29th St.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

HOUSE DRESSES, Wrappers, &c.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson & Co., 119 West 25th. Prices absolutely below cost.

JAP SILK.—For sale, 3½ mummie, first quality, 28c. yard. Phone Spring 3083. Solomon, 136 Spring St.

PLUSH.—50 pieces 50-50 Artloom, $3.50 net. Telephone Madison Square 4761.

SATIN.—Piece dye satins in all colors for sale at 47½ cents. I. Arbus & Sons, 158 West 27th.

SERGES.—For sale, the following: Juilliard, 54270; Gera Mill, 767; Am. Woolen, 90808; W. S., 235; also all grades of poplins and gabardine, all colors. J 177 Times.

SERGES.—54,268 navy Juilliard, $1.27½ net. Phone Stuyvesant 574.

SILKS.—Jersey piece goods, all colors; sell cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

SKIRTS, 500; serges, mixtures, checks, also discarded samples, at $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 13-15 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SPORT COATS, silk jersey, to close out Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

SUITS.—See our all-wool poplin and gabardine suits, satin lined, $8.75. Meyer Looi Co., 13 East 30th St.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $3.75. T Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50 to $18.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th Madison Square 9136.

TRIMMINGS.—Furrier will sacrifice black and natural skunk trimmings; also black raccoon; 100 dozen each Leipzig Fur Co., 479 8th Av., New York.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LADY FUR BUYER.—Blauner's require the services of a thoroughly competent, live, wide-awake lady fur buyer; splendid opportunity for the right party. Apply by letter to 833 Market St., Philadelphia, stating full particulars, or interview will be arranged at our New York office.

SIDE LINE for department stores, N. Y. State; must be manufacturers. M 24 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names. Wednesday...3¼@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Tailors Have Bought Well.

Owing to the dye scarcity, it was thought that the tailors to the trade would have a rather difficult time filling their piece goods requirements for Fall. Many of them, however, started to make their purchases much earlier than usual, with the result that they have been able to get nice assortments of goods. The trend of fabric styles has helped them over what would have proved a trying situation some years back, as the woolens now taken by these factors do not differ very much from those made for the rest of the industry. As one mill agent described it, "You can't sell the 'wild' patterns now to the tailors that were once much desired. They take about the same sort of goods that we make for the wholesale houses."

Raw Silk Prices Are Steady.

Reports from Yokohama say that the Japanese raw silk market is very firm, with an upward tendency. Both American and European buyers have been active of late, and sales for the week have amounted to 5,600 bales. Stocks are now estimated at 10,000 bales. Communication with Canton continues difficult, but it is reported that sellers have withdrawn from the market as a result of the political situation and the shortage in the fourth crop. Shanghai is firm and unchanged, except for an advance in silver exchange, which has increased lay-down costs. Tussahs have been bought actively there for American use, and the market is now practically bare of these sorts. The Milan market is very firm. The new silk is said to be of very good quality this year, and European buyers are active. Higher prices are predicted. Quotations have been advanced locally, especially on Cantons. All kinds of spot silks are in demand.

The Popular Things in Furs.

Reports from fur manufacturers indicate that Hudson seal is far and away the leader in the more popular-priced coats for women that are offered for the new season. Mole is also good in coats, but largely for the better class of trade. Coats are generally cut full, fairly long, and are finished in many cases with large collars and cuffs, which offer contrast with the fur in the body of the garment. There is a good call reported for moleskin in sets and trimmings, and fox is very good, from all acounts. Cross fox is said in certain quarters to be less active than it was last season, and the so-called fancy colors in fox are also said to be less favored this year. Most of the attention of buyers, as it concerned being given to silver-pointed skins for the better class of trade, and to Sitka, taupe, &c., in the more popular-priced lines.

Many New Buyers Are Here.

Among the large number of buyers who are now in this city many new faces have appeared. Resident buyers say that two things are responsible for the appearance of the newcomers. The first is that quite a few new specialty stores have been opened throughout the country as a result of prosperous conditions. The second reason is that not a few of the smaller buyers now in the market for the first time are here to get information at first hand, largely as a result of the garment strike, whereas formerly they were content to take the word of a salesman regarding conditions. The scarcity of various materials is set down as another reason for the coming here of buyers who have never been in the market before. Manufacturers say that the orders placed by these buyers amount to a tidy sum in the aggregate.

Not Ready to Buy Dress Goods.

Despite all the talk of a rush to secure merchandise upon the ending of the strike in the garment trade, dress goods selling agents have been rather disappointed by the results obtained this week. They expect, however, to see much more activity on and after Monday. The reason advanced for the dullness this week is that the garment manufacturers had all their work taken up in putting their factories in order and settling prices with their employes. In some cases, it is understood, the garment makers will have to replace the sample lines they got ready while the strike was on, because the workmanship is poor, and after the preliminaries are over, business in the dress goods trade, it is said, should become very brisk.

Gave the Salesmen Power to Buy.

A salesman who told his employer, a clothing manufacturer, that he had seen something new in vestings was responsible for an immediate conference of the firm's executives and sales force that resulted in the salesmen's being given power to buy certain goods. They were all instructed that, if in the future they saw some new material which was adaptable to the product of the concern, they were to order it at once in a limited quantity. It was pointed out by the head of the house that no opportunity should be lost to provide something new in order to get ahead of competitors. As a result of these instructions the firm in question has been able to put specialties on the market that have established quite a reputation for it in the trade.

Late School Openings May Hurt.

The probability that the opening of the local schools will be put off until early October, because of the spread of infantile paralysis, will have an injurious effect, it was said yesterday, on the local retail trade. Wholesalers in several lines of business have noticed a tendency to delay purchases, and it is ascribed to the desire of retail buyers to hold up their orders until they can be certain when the demand for school outfits and supplies will begin. The trades most directly affected will be, of course, those making children's clothing of various kinds. Manufacturers who supply these trades with materials and dress accessories will also be affected to some extent.

Wide Range of Ribbons Taken.

The retail ribbon buyers now in the city are making selections that cover a wide range of goods. The tendency is toward the cheaper merchandise, such as retails at 19 and 25 cents. The reason given for lowering quality standards is the increased cost of goods and the necessity of finding ribbons to sell at the customary retail prices. Moirés are most in demand, though a wide assortment of fancies is also being taken.

Bleached Goods Prices to Advance.

This notice was sent to the trade last night by B. B. & R. Knight through William E. Wall, their selling agent:

"We will sell a limited quantity of the 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom," bleached, at today's price, 9½ cents net, and will then advance the price without further notice to 10 cents net. We will guarantee that the price will not be lower than 10 cents during the remainder of this season, ending Nov. 15. This does not mean, however, that we may not advance the price to more than 10 cents if in our opinion market conditions warrant."

Coarse Cottons Sold Freely.

There was not much fault to be found with the movement of coarse gray cottons in this market yesterday. Large sales of 5.50 sheetings were made at 5 cents for deliveries running to Jan. 1, and liberal bids were in the market for 40-inch 4.25s. Buyers were offering 6 cents for them, while they were being held by sellers, it was said, all the way from that price to 6¼ cents. Quite large bids of 5⅜ cents were refused for 31-inch 5-yard sheetings, which the mills seemed unwilling to sell at less than 5¾ cents. Thirty-six-inch 3.50 sheetings were sought by buyers, though it was said that they were not anxious to pay the price asked by most of the mills. For 30-inch 3.25-yard drills some sellers are now asking 7¾ cents.

Printcloth Sales Were Good.

Buying of printcloths was active in the local gray goods market yesterday, at least two constructions having sold in a very large way for the later deliveries. A big business was told of on 39-inch 64-72s at 6¾ cents for shipments running into November, while spot and nearby goods of this construction were said to be hard to get at any price. Large sales of Southern 39-inch 56-44s were reported at 4¾ cents for September-November delivery. Nearby 38½-inch 60-48s were reported sold at 5 cents, with that price declined by several mills for the later positions. Some business was reported on 38½-inch 60-52s at 5¼ cents, but it was not thought that enough of them had been sold to establish that price as the market. Closing figures were:

39-inch, 80-83s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	.6c
39-inch, 72-76s	*7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	.*4¼c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DIAMOND POINT PEN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Diamond Point Pen Company, manufacturer of fountain pens, at 30 West Nineteenth Street, by Alfred M. Simon, attorney for Vulcanized Rubber Company of New York, $7,603; Luzerne Rubber Company, $4,903, and Julius L. Schnell, $1,031. It was alleged that the company has transferred merchandise and accounts, $6,700. Mr. Simon was informed that the unsecured liabilities are $35,000, and secured liabilities $6,500, and assets are probably $10,000.

RELIANCE CHANDELIER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Reliance Chandelier Company, manufacturer of chandeliers, formerly at 308 Broadway, by H. & E. Gothberg Manufacturing Company, $500; Bennett Sanberg, $232, and Herman Greenblatt, $5. Judge Mayer appointed Falck receiver, bond $500. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000.

ABRAHAM ROSENSTEIN, real estate broker, 2,190 University Avenue, Bronx, formerly President of the Mardeco Construction Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $15,573 and no assets. Most of the liabilities are on notes of the Mardeco Construction Company and Kovacs Construction Company, among which were $2,800 to the Columbia Trust Company and $2,500 to the Cosmopolitan Bank.

CHARLES P. RIGGS, theatrical manager, of 300 West Forty-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,603 and no assets. He owes nineteen actors and actresses for salaries on a traveling tour, among them Harry Mullen, $240; Neal Moore, $85; Bernard Riggs, $250; Margaret Wills, $60; Corinne Kimball, $185, and Marie and Ruth Holder, $130. Other creditors are George M. Cohan, $200 royalties; American Show Print Company, Milwaukee, $1,150; Ralph Riggs, $750; Charles A. Mason, $1,050 money loaned, and A. Boston, Pasadena, Cal., $600 loan.

HENRY WOHLSTADTER, bartender, 404 East Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,678 and no assets.

CELIA CAHEN, 222 East Seventy-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,668 and no assets. The Jefferson Bank is a creditor for $1,500 on notes.

MARINE OIL ENGINE COMPANY.—At a meeting of creditors of the Marine Oil Engine Company of 30 Church Street, held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 2 Rector Street, Ben Schwartz, Manhattan, was elected Trustee.

McCORMACK & MARTINS, INC., manufacturer of costumes and dresses at 8 East Fifty-seventh Street, has made an assignment to George Lawyer. It was incorporated on March 7, 1916, with capital stock $50,000.

PIETSCH BROTHERS, composed of Clarence M. and William H. Pietsch, grocers, 886 Columbus Avenue, have made an assignment to Henry M. Levin.

IRA L. SCHULMAN.—Judge Mayer has appointed George R. Hall receiver for Ira L. Schulman, grocer, 883 Freeman Street, Bronx, bond $250.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Wilcox-Johnson Company, Inc., stationery store, Schenectady, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $10,600 and assets of $7,900.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—Archibald J. Levick, general merchant of Mount Vernon, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $18,450; assets, $18,350.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—Andrew Crawford, Treasurer of the Crawford-Plummer Company, Boston, Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven, which was petitioned into bankruptcy on April 20 last, this morning filed schedules of liabilities and assets of the company in the United States District Court. The liabilities aggregate $132,800, of which $180 is for taxes, $61 is for wages, $91 is preferred, $10,156 is secured, and $122,311 is unsecured. The value of the assets was stated as "not yet determined."

There are about 450 unsecured creditors, among those are Andrew Crawford, New York City, $22,000, for merchandise and salary account; Fordcraw Company, New York City, $25,000, for promissory notes; Kurlan & Bernstein, New York City, $1,336, for merchandise; Leberman & Co., New York City, $1,338, for merchandise; estate of Sally A. Dwight, New York City, $2,611, for rent and taxes, and the Sanborn Manufacturing Company, New York City, $1,100, for merchandise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Hanley-Casey Mechanical Equipment Co., 410 West Ohio St.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $349,447; assets, $293,809.

A. B. Herbster and Albert L. Herbster, individually and as copartners trading as A. L. Herbster and Brother, drugs, 4,401 West Lake St.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Partnership liabilities, $7,105; assets, $1,871. A. B. Herbster; individual liabilities, $3,244; assets, $317. A. L. Herbster, individual liabilities, $3,250; assets, $536.

John T. Stitt, a farmer, West Chicago; voluntary petition filed; liabilities, $11,416; assets, $7,916.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Bennett, John—City of New York.....$252.54
Johnson, Alma—Same.....252.54
Jeffrey, George—Same.....252.54
Mitchell, Roderick B.—Same.....252.54
Mitchell, Edmund H.—Same.....252.54
Sanford, William H.—Same.....252.54
Starbuck, L. Mary—Same.....252.54
Smith, Frederick M.—Same.....252.54
Williamsburg Title Co.—Same.....252.54
American Lobster Distributing Co., Inc. —Star Co.....116.42
Adosidis, Nicholaikis C.—A. Mourad.....461.91
Shah, Ibrahim—A. Baldwin.....107.24
Bailey, James H.—American Exchange National Bank.....11,761.93
Briggs, Elizabeth H.—G. B. Finch.....1,640.56
Bierbary, David—C. L. Von Spiegel.....845.70
Cohen, Max—Standard Thread Co.....278.29
Durr, John—L. W. Todd et al.....1,585.78
Four Hundred and Sixty-one Eighth Av. Co., Inc., and Edw. L. Lardin—Mechanical Bank.....1,161.80
Fortidas, Nicholas—People, &c.....200.00
Franklin Brewing Co., Inc.—Edward Ernold Co.....997.75
Gross, Fred. E.—Anglo-Saxon Supply Co., Inc.....155.95
Hassig, Matthias—J. Meurer.....170.45
I. B. Contracting Corp.—Erie Railroad Co.....982.44
Iconic Line—P. J. Martin, Inc.....468.91
Kicklighter, Harmon K.—Army and Navy Club of City of New York.....170.82
Levy, Barnett and Sarah—H. De F. Weekes et al.....4,823.16
Lee Reporting Co.—C. S. Cook.....155.64
Lauber, Joseph E.—J. J. Levinson.....248.55
Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, Siegel Contracting Co., Louis B. Twisby, and Abraham Siegel—Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc.....834.46
Marber, Inc.—Star Co.....153.60
Neptune Lighterage and Transportation Co., Inc.—Independent Supply Co.....846.82
Robyn-Kander Movie Ticket Corp.—Green-Lucas Co.....676.38
Stephens, Marie—J. Dwyer.....230.59
Stockwell, Gertrude M.—F. Degner.....198.24
Shepherd, John A.—Brookfield Construction Co., Inc.....417.80
Stein, Dave—H. Perlmutter.....131.41
Tupka, Thomas—Lithuanian Hotel Corp.231.26
Utica Sanitary Plumbing and Heating Co.—C. L. Von Spiegel.....148.35
Whitney, George F.—Aaron Sellig et al.121.76
Wertheim, Herman—S. J. Well.....178.51
Weiss, Morris L.—Merchant & Evans Co.....180.94
Weeks, Francis M.—U. S. Fidelity and Casualty Co.....414.26
Weisenberg, Samuel—L. Bayer.....182.24

In Bronx County.

Basner, Hyman and Charles—H. Tenenbaum.....173.81
Catlin, Mary B., individually and as executrix, and Curtis R. Hathaway, as executors, Mutual Trust Co. of West Chester County.....12,741.28
Herman, Mollie—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc.....69.09
Hassman, Louis, and Isadore Schrader—Eastman Machine Co.....165.13
Moore, Roy E.—E. C. Christie.....5,738.82
Municipal Asphalt Co. and Dayton Hedges—Bronx Gas and Electric Co..1,045.72
Pulise, Santi J.—G. Kelser.....1,187.04

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Kennedy, Mary G.—Thomas Stokes & Son, Sept. 16, 1912.....$174.77
Grape Ola Co.—H. N. Wessel, July 13, 1916.....114.15
Solinsky, Moe—D. Cameron, May 8, 1916.....113.15
Sullivan, Timothy J.—S. Moses, May 15, 1916.....271.91
Whitridge, Frederick W., receiver—S. Yankansky, March 3, 1916.....2,149.92
Albright, Andrew—H. J. Bollinger, March 17, 1915.....10,272.59
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.—J. D. Ostrander, June 26, 1916.....105.83
Same—Same, Jan. 12, 1916.....5,177.45
Grimm, Louis and Wilhelmina V.—N. J. Unger, June 13, 1910, canceled.....2,116.06
New York Central R. R. Co.—H. Gerner, June 16, 1910.....15,101.34
Harby, Abrens & Mellus, Inc.—C. W. McDonald, June 16, 1916.....118.44
Illinois Surety Co.—C. B. Acheson, June 13, 1916.....6,567.86

TO DEVELOP FRENCH TRADE.

Prominent New Yorkers Incorporate Entente France-America.

A society has been incorporated under the name of Entente France-America by well-known New Yorkers who have assisted from a disinterested point of view in bringing about better relations between France and the United States. The objects of the society are to develop commercial, industrial, economic and scientific relations between the American and French peoples.

The incorporators and Directors for the first year are: Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman of the Committee on Trade of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and President of the Union League Club; R

First Mortgage R. R. Bonds

Yielding 5.30%

Absolute First Mortgage.

Company owns or controls valuable terminals in practically every city and town served.

Owns 99% of right-of-way.

Net earnings largely exceed double interest charges.

Serial maturities assure increasing equity.

Send for descriptive circular AC-25

N.W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

Springfield

(Ohio)

4½ and 5% Bonds

Legal for

New York Mass. Conn.

MATURITIES

$12,776	due	March 1,	1917
14,000	"	"	1918
14,000	"	"	1919
6,000	"	"	1920
3,000	"	"	1921
3,000	"	"	1922
11,000	"	"	1923
10,000	"	"	1924
10,000	"	"	1925
1,000	"	"	1926

Prices to Yield 4.10%

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Keep the Record of Your Investments

in a most convenient way by using one of our Investment Records on which you can enter the prices paid for your securities, the yields, the taxes and the interest periods. We shall be glad to send a complimentary copy on request.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

Exempt in many cases from Personal Property Taxes

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds

Acceptable to the United States Government as Security for Postal Savings Deposits

Probably safer than any other type of investment

Ask for Circular T-88

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago

INVESTMENTS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open security market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c., $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Profit Taking and Bear Pressure Cause Reaction—More Securities Mobilized.

At the higher level at which the stock market stood after the vigorous advance which occurred Wednesday afternoon it had to meet yesterday both liquidation of long stock and short selling by traders who looked upon the advance as too rapid to hold or who sold stocks to put a check on a movement which carried a too great threat against their own short position. The short interest was considerably decreased on Wednesday, but it was probably increased again to some extent yesterday.

Not all stocks lost ground, and even among those that did the reactions for the most part were moderate in view of the rise of the previous day. Such setback as occurred was not due to the news, but to some extent it was due to a reappraisement of some of the news of the day before. The railroad labor controversy is taking a course which it had all along been most probable that it would take, but it has not yet been settled. It is an open question which in all probability will not be settled without some addition to the operating cost of the railways. On the other hand, the railroads, or many of them, are now better off both in gross and net than they have ever been before. This would seem to be a satisfactory offset to a possible increase in wages, particularly inasmuch as there is now much less disposition to harass the railways than there has been at times in the past.

There was no occasion, therefore, for taking a less optimistic view of the railroad outlook than was taken on Wednesday upon receipt of the news that the representatives of the brotherhoods had accepted Federal mediation, but there was perhaps some reason for making greater allowance than had been made on that day for possible delays, and also for possible threatened misunderstandings before the eventual solution of the present labor controversy is reached.

A reminder of the great variety and large amount of the holdings of American securities in England is contained in the latest list of these securities which have been mobilized by the British Government. It is understood that there is now a total of about 1,500 issues contained in this list. The latest record to reach this side by mail brings the number of these securities up to about one thousand. The voluminousness of this list of securities helps to explain the repressive influence which the liquidation of British-held American securities has exerted upon the markets this year, but it also emphasizes the importance which would attach to a credit arrangement which would have the effect of postponing further sales and of confining these securities to use as collateral. This would greatly lessen the pressure of these securities upon our market even if it be assumed that eventually the securities pledged as collateral would be sold to liquidate the loan.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30, Over 60 up to 60.	up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3½
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

TIME.

60 days.....2¾@3 | 5 months.....3⅛@4
90 days.....3 | 6 months.....3⅜@4
4 months.....3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3½@3¾
4 to 6 months.....3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.75¼	—.00⅞
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	..
France—				
Demand	5.91⅞	5.91⅞	5.91⅞	—.00⅜
Cables	5.91⅞	5.91⅝	5.91⅝	—.00⅜
Marks—				
Demand	71.93⅝	71.93⅝	71.93⅝	..
Cables	72.00	72.00	72.00	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅜
5.1826 Paris	5.91⅞	5.91⅝
95.28 Berlin	71.93⅝	72.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29½	5.28⅝
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.47⅛	6.46½
20.26 Austria	12.30	12.35
26.73 Scandinavia	26.60	26.70
19.30 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	*41.31¼	41.37½
China—		
.... Hongkong	51.75	51.85
.... Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
32.44 Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69½	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

*Less ¼.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $374,729,745; balance, $18,080,279; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $71,977.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31¾d, down 5-16d; in New York, 66¾c, down ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	555,756
Same day last year	892,733
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	96,995,293
Same period last year	84,167,644
Same period in 1914	41,969,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51	52	100	Acme Tea	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
17⅝	17⅞	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
7⅞	8	100	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	...
22¼	22½	2,300	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	22½	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅛
74½	75½	200	Allis-Chalm. pf	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	+ ½
73	73⅝	600	Am. Agri. Chem	74½	74½	74	74⅛	— ⅜
88	88½	5,200	Am. Beet Sugar	89¾	90	88	88	—1¼
56¼	56⅞	9,900	American Can	56½	57½	56½	56¾	— ⅛
110½	112	300	American Can pf	110½	111½	110½	111⅛	+ ⅞
58¾	59¼	5,500	Am. Car & Fdry	59	59⅝	58	58½	...
143½	143⅞	800	Am. Coal Products	143¼	145¾	143¼	143¾	+2
10	10¼	400	Am. Hide & Leath	10¼	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
56½	57	1,900	Am. Hide & L. pf	57⅜	57½	56¾	57	— ¼
28¼	28⅜	700	Am. Ice Securities	27⅞	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	19½	200	Am. Linseed	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½	+1
45¼	45⅝	500	Am. Linseed pf	45½	46¾	45½	45½	...
71⅞	72	27,200	Am. Locomotive	72⅜	73¼	71⅝	72	+ ½
102	102½	200	Am. Loco. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
7⅞	8⅛	100	American Malt	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
94½	94⅞	4,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	95⅛	95⅝	94¾	95	...
112	113	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	113	115	113	113	+2
93	93⅝	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	93½	93⅝	93½	93½	+ ½
51¾	52	400	Am. Steel F'dries	52	52	51⅝	51¾	+ ⅛
109½	110	800	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¼	110	110	+ ⅛
60	63	200	Am. Tel. & Cable	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
130	130⅝	525	Am. Tel. & Teleg	130¼	130⅝	130⅛	130⅝	+ ⅛
223	224	100	Am. Tobacco	223⅞	223⅞	223⅞	223⅞	+1⅞
44¼	44½	400	American Woolen	44	44¼	44	44¼	+ ½
95¼	95⅜	373	Am. Woolen pf	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	+ ½
27⅜	28	600	Am. Writing P. pf	28¼	28¼	27⅜	28	...
32⅝	33	600	Am. Zinc L. & S	33¼	33¼	32⅝	33	...
81¼	81½	7,804	Anaconda Copper	81⅜	81½	81⅛	81⅜	— ⅛
66¾	67½	100	Associated Oil	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ⅞
102⅝	102⅞	5,400	At., Top. & S. F	103⅛	103¼	102¾	102⅞	— ¼
98⅞	99	500	At., Top. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
65½	66	1,700	At., Gulf & W. I	66⅝	66⅝	66	66	...
72½	72⅝	11,200	Baldwin Loco	73	74¼	72⅝	72½	— ⅝
86⅛	86⅞	4,800	Balt. & Ohio	86⅝	86⅞	86⅛	86¼	— ⅛
73⅝	74	200	Balt. & Ohio pf	73¾	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ¼
...	...	13	Bank of Commerce	171	171	171	171	...
425	430	200	Bethlehem Steel	430	430	430	430	...
84½	85	500	B'klyn Rap. Transit	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅜
66	66¼	1,700	Butte & Superior	66⅜	66⅞	66⅛	66¼	— ⅛
19	20⅛	500	Cal. Petroleum	18	18⅛	18	18⅞	— ⅛
46½	47⅜	500	Cal. Petroleum pf	46	47	46	47	+1⅛
175⅜	176	2,400	Canadian Pacific	177	177	175¼	175¼	—1½
55¼	55½	500	Cent. Leather Co	55⅜	55⅝	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
104	105	200	Chandler Motors	105	105	105	105	+1½
61	61¼	2,200	Chesa. & Ohio	62⅜	62⅜	61¼	61¼	— ⅞
35½	36⅜	100	Chi. Great West. pf	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ¼
96	96⅜	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97⅛	97¼	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅝
128¾	130	200	Chi., Mil. & S. P. pf	130	130	130	130	+1
19⅝	19⅞	1,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
20	20⅛	2,000	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
48⅜	48⅝	1,700	Chino Copper	48¾	48¾	45½	46½	— ⅛
109	111	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	110	110	110	110	—1½
44⅜	44½	3,000	Colo. Fuel & Iron	45	45½	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
139½	139¾	5,900	Consolidated Gas	139¼	141	135½	139⅞	+1¼
94	97	200	Continental Can	96	97	96	97	+1
13⅞	14	700	Corn Prod. Ref	14	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
69⅝	69⅝	19,500	Crucible Steel	71¼	72⅛	69½	69½	—1½
215	220	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	228	228	223	228	+3
56½	56⅞	5,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	57¼	57½	56¾	56⅞	— ⅜
94½	94⅞	1,655	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	94¾	94⅞	94½	94⅞	+ ⅛
33½	34⅜	1,000	Den. & Rio G. pf	34¾	35	35	35⅜	— ⅛
45¾	46	4,500	Distillers Securities	45½	46¼	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
25⅜	25⅞	200	Dome Mines	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
5	6	200	Dul., S. S. & Atl	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
65	68⅛	100	Elec. Storage Ba	68¾	69⅞	68⅜	68⅝	+ ¼
36⅝	36⅞	10,600	Erie	37	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
52	52⅜	900	Erie 1st pf	54	54	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
168¾	170	1,700	Gen. Electric	169¼	170¼	169¼	170	+ ½
527	530	300	General Motors	527	530	525	530	+25
114⅝	115	30	Gen. Motors pf	114½	114½	114	114	...
72¼	72⅝	4,300	Goodrich (B. F.)	72¼	73¼	72⅜	72⅝	+ ¼
83	88	100	Granby Consol	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
118	118½	1,200	Gt. Northern pf	117⅞	118⅜	117⅞	118⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	36	800	Gt. N. Ore Ctf. O. P.	36¼	36⅞	35¾	35⅝	— ⅛
46¾	47	1,200	Greene-Cananea	47	47	46¾	46⅞	...
81⅜	82	200	Gulf S. Steel 2d pf	81⅜	82	81⅜	82	+1
100½	102	700	Illinois Central	102¼	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅜
49⅛	49⅜	4,300	Inspiration Copper	49⅝	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
16⅞	17	1,300	Interboro Consol	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	...
27⅛	28	17,100	Int. M. M. Co. r	27¼	27¾	27	27⅜	+ ¼
53⅝	53⅞	55,300	Int. M. M. pf. t. r	53¾	54¼	53¾	53⅞	— ⅛
44⅜	45	1,800	Int. Nickel	45	45	44¾	44⅞	...
16	16¼	3,400	Int. Paper	16⅝	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
73⅝	74½	1,800	Int. Paper pf	74⅜	75	74	74	...
83	85	100	Jewel Tea	85	83	83	83	...
108½	109⅜	100	Jewel Tea pf	109	109	100	100	— ⅜
24¼	25½	700	Kan. City Southern	25⅜	25⅞	25	25	— ⅜
58	59½	200	Kan. City South pf	60	60	59½	59¾	+ ⅜
17½	18	700	Kelly Spring Tire	17	17¾	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
47⅜	47⅞	6,950	Kennecott Copper	48¼	48⅜	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
127	127½	5	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	128	128	128	128	...
71	72	2,300	Lackawanna Steel	72¼	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅝
20½	21	200	Lake Erie & West	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ¼
42	44	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
43½	46	1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	45	46¾	46	46¾	+1⅛
78	79	1,600	Lehigh Valley	79¾	79¾	79	79	— ⅜
266	268	100	Liggett & Myers	268	268	268	268	—1½
34	36	100	Long Island	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
81	83	100	Mackay Cos	82	82	82	82	+ ⅜
82⅜	83	7,100	Maxwell Motors	82¾	82⅞	80½	80½	—1⅝
55⅝	56⅜	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	55⅝	56	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
99¼	99⅝	4,400	Mexican Petroleum	99¼	99¼	98	98	— ⅛
89	90	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	90	90	90	90	...
34⅛	34¼	1,100	Miami Copper	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
123	124	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	124	124	124	124	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31¼	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
47⅜	48	400	Missouri Pacific	47⅜	47⅝	47	48	+ ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	800	Do., trust rcts	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47½	+ ⅛
91½	92	400	Montana Power	91½	92½	91½	92½	+1
75	75	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	75	75	+1
23¼	23⅝	400	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
64	64¼	700	Nat. Lead Co	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	700	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅜	17⅝	17	17½	— ⅛
130	131	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	130	131	129¾	129⅞	— ⅛
105	105	4,400	N. Y. Central	105	105	104	104½	— ⅞
60⅜	60⅝	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	60⅜	60⅝	60	60	...
27	27	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	27	27	...
131	132¾	4,800	Norfolk & Western	131	132¾	131	131	+ ¼
66	66	200	North American	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
111¼	111½	800	Northern Pacific	111¼	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	7⅝	600	Ontario Mining	7⅜	7⅝	7	7	— ⅜
20½	20½	300	Pacific Mail	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
34	34	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	34	34	34	34	...
56¾	56⅞	7,200	Penn. R. R.	56¾	56⅞	55⅝	55⅞	— ½
101⅜	101½	100	People's Gas, Chi	101⅜	101½	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅛
100	100⅜	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100⅜	100	100	100	+ ½
50	50	900	Pittsburgh Steel Car	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
160	161	100	Pullman	161	161	161	161	+ ½
44⅜	44⅝	3,500	Railway Steel Sp	44⅜	46¾	44⅜	45	+ ½
23⅜	23⅝	5,200	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	...
101¼	102	98,100	Reading	101¼	102⅞	99¼	100	—1⅛
48	48	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	48	48	47¼	47¼	— ½
111	111	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
40	40	100	St. L. Southw. pf	40	40	40	40	—3½
16⅜	16½	500	Seaboard Air Line	16¾	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
37⅜	38¼	700	Seab. Air Line pf	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38½	+ ⅝
199⅜	200	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	199⅜	199⅜	198¾	198¾	...
121½	126	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126	126	126	126	...
26¼	27¼	200	Shattuck-Arizona	27	27	27	27	...
98½	98⅝	3,400	Southern Pacific	98⅜	98⅞	98½	98½	...
180	185	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	184	184	184	184	+4
23⅜	24	9,100	Southern Railway	24⅛	24⅝	24	24	...
67½	68	700	Southern Ry. pf	68	68⅝	68	68	...
127	127½	10,500	Studebaker Co	128⅜	129	127¼	127¼	—1⅞
109	111	100	Studebaker Co. pf	109	109	100	109	— ¼
24⅞	25½	1,900	Tennessee Copper	26	26	25	25	— ⅝
190	191	800	Texas Co	192½	192½	190½	190½	—2½
11½	12	100	Texas & Pacific	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
101½	104½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	102	102	102	102	...
97½	98½	200	Twin City R. T.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1
116	...	100	Underw. Typew. pf	118	118	118	118	+2
8	8⅛	1,700	Union B. & P. Co	8	8⅛	8	8	...
44	45	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	45¼	45¼	44½	44½	— ½
139⅛	139⅝	19,600	Union Pacific	141	141	139½	139⅝	—1⅜
82⅜	82¾	400	Union Pacific pf	82⅜	82⅜	82½	82½	— ⅛
102⅜	103	3,600	United Cigar Stores	104	104	101½	102⅝	—1⅞
159⅞	160	1,000	United Fruit Co	161½	161⅜	160	160	—1⅜
19⅜	19⅞	700	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
110¼	110½	5,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	113	113	110	110½	— ⅝
55	55⅜	11,600	U. S. Rubber	54¼	56	54	55⅜	+1
103¾	104	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
69¾	69⅞	2,400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	70	70½	69½	69⅝	— ⅜
87⅜	87⅞	44,900	U. S. Steel	88¾	88¾	87⅝	87¾	— ⅞
118¼	118⅝	900	U. S. Steel pf	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅞	+ ⅞
78½	79	3,600	Utah Copper	78⅞	79	78⅝	78⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	40⅛	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
107	111	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109	109	109	109	—1
13⅞	14	600	Wabash pf	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
50¾	50⅝	3,800	Wabash pf. A	51	51	50½	50½	— ⅜
27⅜	27⅝	1,300	Wabash pf. B	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
28½	29¼	1,500	Western Maryland	29	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
42	47	100	West. Maryland pf	45	45	45	45	—2
94	94½	200	Western Union Tel	94¼	94¼	94	94	...
142	144	221	Westingh. Air Brk	141	141⅝	141	141¾	+2¼
58⅝	59	6,100	Westingh. E. & M	59	59	58	58¼	...
52¼	52⅜	10,100	Willys-Overland	52⅜	53⅞	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
50	51	500	Wisconsin Central	52½	52½	49	50¾	+ ⅜
134	136	200	Woolw. Co., x d	136	136	135⅝	135⅝	+ ⅝

CHEERFUL TONE IN LONDON.

American Securities Are Leading Features in the Dealings.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The stock market had a cheerful tone today and home funds hardened under the influence of the war news. American securities were leading features and dealings in them were more frequent than for some time past.

Cape favorites continued in demand, mining, diamond, and meat shares improved, shipping stocks were active, and the Russian groups were in good demand. Americans closed firm.

Money and discount rates were steady.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 75 centimes.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London.)—statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued Aug. 7 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion decreased	1,435,000
Gold increased	170,000
Treasury notes decreased	44,751,000
Notes of other banks increased	3,796,000
Bills discounted decreased	18,035,000
Advances decreased	676,000
Investments increased	25,250,000
Other securities increased	8,935,000
Notes in circulation decreased	43,250,000
Deposits increased	43,776,000
General deposits decreased	60,063,000
Other liabilities decreased	28,840,000
Total gold holdings,	2,467,953,000

marks.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$4,823,186	$20,350,867
Ord. Int. rev. rects.	10,473,491	42,627,822
Income tax	737,250	8,537,000
Miscellaneous	1,774,803	7,853,558
Total receipts	$17,808,731	$79,349,277
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. rects.	5,782,416	12,810,021
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	7,226,179	17,651,819
Expenditures	23,591,147	92,159,218

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£2,177,000
Circulation decreased	511,000
Bullion increased	1,666,373
Other securities increased	4,985,000
Other deposits increased	8,472,000
Public deposits increased	3,615,000
Notes reserve increased	2,176,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 27.05 per cent.; last week it was 26.86 per cent. Rate of discount, 6 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	5,154,000
Silver in hand decreased	601,000
Notes in circulation increased	133,192,000
Treasury deposits increased	1,396,000
General deposits decreased	28,968,000
Bills discounted decreased	38,529,000
Advances decreased	2,905,000

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	80.14	79.42	79.47	— .24
25 industrials	92.20	91.17	91.42	— .06
50 stocks	86.17	85.29	85.44	— .15

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Aug. 10	86.17	85.29	85.44	— .15
Aug. 9	85.65	84.44	85.59	+1.23
Aug. 8	84.59	84.08	84.36	+ .20
Aug. 7	84

Northern Union Gas Co.

First Mortgage 5s, 1927

Consolidated Gas System (New York)

Secured by a first mortgage on one of the most important units in the system.

Net earnings for 1915 reported as about five times fixed charges.

Yield about 4.80%

Circular T-4068.

Redmond & Co.

33 Pine St. - - New York

Amer. Type Founders
Burroughs Add. Mach.
Celluloid Co. of Amer.
Eastman Kodak
E. W. Bliss
Jos. Dixon Crucible
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Royal Baking Powder
Scovill Manufacturing
Singer Manufacturing
Weyman-Bruton

Private wires to HARTFORD MONTREAL TORONTO

JENKS GWYNNE & CO. 16 BROAD ST. TEL. HANOVER 7474 MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Tax Exempt Municipal Bonds

We Offer

		Yield
City of Yonkers, N. Y.	4½s	3.95%
City of Hoboken, N. J.	4½s	4.00%
City of Minneapolis, Minn.	4½s	4.10%
Oyster Bay, N. Y., School	4.40s	4.10%
Village of Union, N. Y.	5s	4.10%
City of Tacoma, Wash.	4½s	4.15%
City of Perth Amboy, N. J.	4½s	4.15%
Cape May County, N. J.	5s	4.20%

Circular describing these and other issues on request

GEO. B. GIBBONS & CO.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

We Wish to Buy Bonds Similar to the Above and Invite Offerings.

5½%

This return can be obtained by the purchase at prevailing prices of a like amount of four high grade securities, comprising one Municipal, one Railroad, one Public Utility and one Industrial issue. These are described in our new circular N-10, copies of which will be mailed on request.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

Members New York Stock Exchange

Equitable Building, New York.

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Chesapeake & Ohio General 4½s to yield 5%

New York

Established 1865

Hambleton & Co.

Investment Bonds

10 So. Calvert St. 43 Exchange Pl.

Baltimore New York

A BOOKLET

¶ Comparing Income Tax payable under proposed law with provisions of present law will be mailed on request.

¶ Send for Copy T-33.

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.

7 Wall St. New York

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Chase Nat'l Bank Equitable Trust

Telephone 5949 Broad

BRITAIN MOBILIZES NEW U. S. SECURITIES

Adds 204 to List of Stocks and Bonds Available for Financing Here.

TO BUY OR BORROW THEM

Wall Street Expects Use Will Be as Collateral to Establish Large British Credit Here.

In anticipation of the further financing which Great Britain will do in the United States to help defray the cost of the war supplies and merchandise of all sorts which England is buying here, the British Treasury has lately greatly enlarged the list of American securities which are being "mobilized" to make them available for financing here. The latest list of these securities to reach this country includes more than 200 stocks and bonds, and further additions to the list are being made.

The English Government has undertaken to buy these American securities from their English owners or to borrow them in cases in which the owners for some reason are not in a position to part with them outright. The purchased securities are available for sale here, or, along with the borrowed securities, may be used as collateral for loans in this market.

Wall Street expects the latter method to be used shortly to establish a big British credit here. So far most of the securities employed to obtain funds here have been sold, but it has been the understanding for months past that eventually a large amount of the British-owned American securities would be pledged as collateral for a loan. The market is now being sounded in respect to a credit of this sort.

All of the American securities listed by the British Government have been made subject to a special income tax amounting to 10 per cent. in addition to the general British income tax. This tax can be avoided only by the holders of these American securities selling or lending them to the British Government. This tax is having the effect of bringing a vast amount of American securities to the British Treasury. It is not known how large the amount is, but it is believed to be very large indeed.

It was recently announced in Parliament that the British Government's outlays had increased from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 a day. It was explained that this increase included the amount being paid out by the British Treasury for American securities purchased under the mobilization scheme. This suggests the possible extent of these purchases. The securities which are merely borrowed by the Government do not of course represent any outlay.

Here is the list of stocks and bonds which have been added to those previously mobilized by the British Government:

Railroad Bonds.

Alabama Great Southern 1st 5s.
Birmingham Term. Co. 1st 4s.
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg equip. 4½s.
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st 4s.
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio gold 5s.
Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, notes.
Chicago Great Western 1st 4s.
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards 5s.
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. conv. 5s.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 1st 4s.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 2d 4½s.
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s.
Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek 1st 5s.
Denver & Rio Grande 1st & ref. 5s.
Eastern Railway of Minn. 1st 4s.
Erie cons. 4s.
Georgia & Alabama 1st 5s.
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s.
Georgia Railroad & Banking Co. ref. 4s.
Harlem River & Portchester 1st 4s.
Hocking Valley equip. notes.
Housatonic cons. 5s.
Houston, East & West Texas 1st 5s.
Illinois Central equip. 4½s.
Ill. Central (Springfield Div.) 1st 3½s.
Joplin Union Depot 1st 4½s.
Kansas City Southern 1st 3s.
Lehigh & Hudson g. m. 5s.
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s.
Long Island (Ferry) 1st 4½s.
Louisville, Clin. & Lex. g. m. 4½s.
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 1st 4s.
Louisville & Nashville equip. 5s.
Louisville & Nashville Term. 1st 4s.
Michigan Air Li. 1st 4s.
Mill., Lake Shore & West. (Ashland Div.) 1st 5s.
Milwaukee & Northern 1st 4½s.
Milwaukee & Northern cons. 4½s.
Minneapolis & Pac. 1st 4s.
Minn., St. P. & Sault S. M. 1st Term. 4s.
Minneapolis Union 1st 6s.
Miss. Central 1st s. f. 5s.
Mobile & Birmingham 1st 4s.
Mobile Ohio (St. Louis Div.) 5s.
Montana Central 1st 5s.
Montana Central 1st 6s.
Mutual Term. of Buffalo 1st 4s.
Saugatuck 1st 4s.
New England R. R. cons. 4s.
New England R. R. cons. 5s.
New Orleans & N. E. prior lien 5s.
N. Y. & Erie 1st ext. 4s.
N. Y. & Erie 2d ext. 5s.
N. Y. & Erie 3d ext. 4½s.
N. Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s.
N. Y. & Erie 5th ext. 4s.
N. Y. & Greenwood L. prior lien 5s.
New York & N. E. (Boston T.) 1st 4s.
New York & Northern 1st 5s.
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s.
Northern of Calif. 1st cons. 5s.
Northern Pacific, gen. lien 3s.
Northern Pac. Term. (Ore.) 1st 6s.
Old Colony 4s, 1924.
Old Colony 4s, 1925.
Old Colony 4s, 1938.
Pennsylvania gen'l freight equip. 4s.
Penn. & Mahoning Val. 1st 5s.
Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 6s.
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6s.
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s.
Phila., Balt. & Wash. 1st 4s.
Philadelphia & Reading 5s.
Pittsburgh Junction 1st 6s.
Pitts. Virginia & Charleston 1st 4s.
Portland Term. 1st 4s.
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s.
Richmond-Washington gtd. 4s.
Rio Grande 1st mtg. 4s.
Rochester Ry. 1st 5s.
St. Louis & Cairo 1st 4s.
St. Louis & Northwestern 1st 5s.
St. Louis Southern 1st 4s.
St. Louis Southwestern 1st mtg. 4s.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 1st 4s.
Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix 1st 5s.
Seaboard Air Line adj. 5s.
Seaboard Air Line ref. 4s.
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s.
Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg 1st 4s.
Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg 2d mtg. 6s.
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf 1st mtg. 4s.
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s.
Utah & Northern 1st mtg. 5s.
Utah & Northern 1st ext. mtg. 4s.
Virginia & Southwestern 1st mtg. 5s.
Virginia & Southwestern 1st con. mtg. 5s.
Wabash 2d mtg. 5s.
Washington Central 1st mtg. 4s.
Wichita Union Term. 1st mtg. 4½s.
Wilkes-Barre & Eastern 1st mtg. 5s.
Worcester & Conn. East. 1st mtg. 4½s.

Public Utility Bonds.

American Cities col. tr. 5s and 6s.
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s.
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 1st 5s.
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 1st con. 5s.
Cal. Gas & El. gen. 5s.
Central Illinois P. S. 1st 5s.
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st mtg. 5s.
Chicago Rys. 5s, Series A.
Chicago Rys. 5s, Series C.
City Electric 1st 5s.
Cons. Water Co. (Utica) 1st 5s.
Consumers Gas 1st mtg. 5s.
Detroit City Gas prior lien 5s.
Federal Light & Traction 1st mtg. 5s.
Gas & Elec. (Bergen Co.) 5s.
Georgia Electric L. 1st mtg. 5s.
Great Falls Power (Mon.) 1st 5s.
Hartford Electric Lt. 1st mtg. 5s.
Havana City 1st 6s.
Havana City 2d 6s.
Hudson & Manhattan 1st lien 5s.
Illinois North. Util. 1st 5s.
Kings Co. El. & P. gen. deb. 6s.
Laclede Gas Light 1st 5s.
Laclede Gas Light ref. 5s.
Los Angeles Ry. Corp. 1st and ref. 5s.
Louisville Gas & El. 1st and ref. 5s.
Minneapolis St. Ry. and St. Paul City Ry. Joint 5s.
Nassau Electric 1st 4s.
New England Tel. & Tel. deb. 5s, 1932.
New York & New Jersey Tel. gen. 5s.
New Orleans City & Lake R. R. 1st 5s.
New Orleans Ry. & Light gen. 4½s.
Northern Electric 1st 5s.
Paterson-Passaic Gas & Elec. 1st 5s.
Penn. Water & Power 1st 5s.
Philadelphia Co. con. & col. tr. 5s.
Puget Sound Power 1st 5s.
Standard Gas Light 1st 5s.
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. & P. 1st 5s.
Syracuse Lighting 1st 5s.
Springfield Ry. & Light 1st 5s.
Twenty-third Street Imp. & ref. 5s.
Utah Light & Power con. 4s.
Utah Securities 6% notes.
Utica Electric Light & Power 1st 5s.
Utica Gas & El. ref. & ext. 5s.
Westchester Light 1st 5s.
West Penn. Traction 6% notes.

Other Bonds.

American Steamship 1st mtg. 5s.
Beech Creek Coal & Coke 1st mtg. 5s.
Internat'l Mercantile Marine 4½s.
International Navig. 1st 5s.
International Paper 1st 6s.
Morris & Co. 1st 4½s.
National En. & Stamp. ref. 1st 5s.
New England Navig. col. coupon 6% notes.
Pacific Coast Co. 1st 5s.
Penn. & Maryland Steel joint 6s.
Railway Steel Spring (Inter-Ocean plant) 1st mtg. 5s.
Railway Steel Spring (Latrobe plant) 1st pur. mtg. 5s.
Roch. & Pitts. Coal & Iron (Helvetia prop.) pur. mtg. 6s.
Standard Milling 1st mtg. 6s.
Western Transit 3½s.

Stocks.

American Light & Traction pf.
American Sugar Refining com.
American Tobacco com.
Boston & Albany guaranteed stock.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L. pf.
Con. Gas, El. & Power (Balt.) com.
Crucible Steel pf.
Detroit & Mackinac pf.
General Chemical pf.
General Motors pf.
International Nickel pf.
Joliet & Chicago guaranteed stock.
Julius Kayser 1st pf.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation com.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales.
Mackay Companies pf.
Mackay Companies com.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. M. leased line stock.
Moline Plow 1st pf.
Montana Power pf.
New York & Harlem guaranteed stock.
Northern Central Railway.
Pacific Coast 1st pf.
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.
Pacific Gas & Elec. 2d pf.
Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.
Pittsburgh Steel pf.
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula pf.
Pullman Co.
Rensselaer & Saratoga guaranteed stock.
Standard Milling pf.
Twin City Rapid Transit com.
United Fruit com.
U. S. Smelt & Ref. pf.
U. S. Smelt & Ref. com.
Utah Copper.
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf.
Weyman-Bruton pf.

Besides the 204 stocks and bonds in this list nearly 800 other American securities had previously been listed by the British Government. This latest batch contains 102 railroad bonds, forty-nine public utility bonds, fifteen other bonds, and thirty-eight stocks.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

The weekly statements issued yesterday showed gains in the gold holdings of both the Bank of England and the Bank of France. The English institution reduced its circulation, but the French bank showed an increase in this item. Their reports follow:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Aug. 10, 1916.	Ch'ge from Prev. W'k. Increase.	Ch'ge from Prev. Yr. Increase.
Circulation	£36,146,000	*£511,000	£3,683,000
Public deposits	54,025,000	5,616,000	*$7,979,000
Private depos.	88,083,000	3,472,000	3,914,000
Gov't securities	42,188,000	.....	3,727,000
Other securities	80,642,000	4,985,000	*$7,402,000
Reserve	38,553,000	2,177,000	*$12,871,000
Prop. res. to liabilities, %	27.05	.19	4.34
Bullion	56,550,000	1,666,000	*$9,188,000
Bank rate	6	.....	1

*Decrease.

The high and low figures for gold holdings and loans of the Bank of England, so far this year, have been as follows:

	High.	Low.
	June 22.	Jan. 6.
Gold holdings	£61,707,000	£31,102,560
	Jan. 6.	June 8.
Loans	124,372,000	63,603,000

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Aug. 10, 1916.	Ch'ge from Prev. W'k. Increase.	Ch'ge from Prev. Yr. Increase.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Gold	4,798,300,000	5,200,000	576,300,000
Silver	938,400,000	*80,000	*29,900,000
Circul'n	6,229,200,000	132,500,000	8,668,900,000
Deposits	2,129,300,000	*29,000,000	*148,700,000
Loans and discnts	3,032,800,000	*48,600,000	24,000,000
Treasury deposits	137,500,000	60,000,000	*81,400,000

*Decrease.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 1, '16	100	100⅛	4.00
Argen. Gvt. Dis.	6	Feb. 21, '17	96½	97	6.05
Argen Govt.	6	Dec. 1, '17	100	100⅜	5.40
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99¾	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100⅝	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100⅛	4.50
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100⅛	4.80
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅝	99⅞	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99¾	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	98½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	4	Feb., 1923	105¼	107¼	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅜	101¼	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101¾	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99	100⅛	4.85
Prov. of Ont.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100⅛	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	99⅝	5.10
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅜	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99¼	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¼	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101	4.10
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	101	3.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100⅜	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100⅛	4.40
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97⅞	98¼	4.80
Amacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	101	3.25
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¼	102¾	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98	99	5.90
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99¼	100	6.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¼	101⅝	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	3.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅝	98	4.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.10
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1919	90	95	..
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101⅝	102	5.75
East P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100	4.50
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	4.10
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101⅛	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99	99¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99⅜	99¾	9.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅜	99¾	5.05
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	99¾	6.60
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.30
Penn. Co.	4½	June 3, '21	100¼	100⅜	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	6	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	94½	95⅛	6.70
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.20
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98	99	..
U.S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98¼	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	101	4.45
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.05
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	98¾	5.90
W. N. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98½	100½	5.38
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	695	705	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	345	355	345	355
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	91	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	360	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	315	323	318	327
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	158	161	158	162
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	163	167	164	167
Indiana Pipe Line	80	93	90	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	9½	10
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	224	226	223	225
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	11	11½	10⅝	11
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	365	370	365	370
Prairie Pipe Line	220	223	220	222
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	198	202	198	202
South Penn. Oil	325	335	320	330
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	265	267	262	264
Standard Oil of Ind.	620	623	605	610
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	370	390	370	390
Standard Oil of N. J.	516	518	516	518
Standard Oil of N. Y.	203	205	203	205
Standard Oil of Ohio.	380	390	395	395
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	81	85	81	84
Vacuum Oil	265	270	265	270
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	125
American Cigar pf.	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	255	265	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	505	515	505	515
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	131	133	131	133

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Profit taking in volume was reflected in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange particularly in the later dealings. It imparted a good deal of irregularity to the price movement, with reactions very general toward the close. Earlier in the day many stocks attained new high levels for the movement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Allis-Chalmers	22⅝	23	22½	22⅝
50	Am. Agr. Chem.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
500	Am. Beet Sug.	89½	89⅞	88⅝	88⅝
1,280	Am. Can	56⅜	57⅛	56	56⅝
210	Am. Car & Fy.	59	59½	59	59
210	Am. H. & L.	57½	57⅞	56½	56½
120	Am. Ice Secur.	28	28¼	28	28
1,590	Am. Locomo.	72	73	71½	72
380	Am. Smelting.	95	95⅝	95	95
90	Am. Zinc	32½	33⅛	32½	32½
820	Anaconda Cop.	81⅜	82	81½	81½
190	A., T. & S. Fe.	103¼	103¾	102¾	102¾
850	Baldwin Loco.	72⅞	74½	72½	72⅝
140	Balt. & Ohio	86⅝	86⅞	86⅜	90⅝
40	B'klyn R. T.	84½	84⅞	84½	84½
160	Butte & Super.	66⅝	66⅞	66½	66½
60	Cal. Petrol	18	18½	17⅞	18⅛
60	Can. Pacific	176⅛	176⅛	175⅞	175⅞
120	Cent. Leather.	55½	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛
30	Ches. & Ohio	62⅛	62½	62	62
180	C., M. & St. P.	97	97	96⅝	96⅝
20	Chino Copper	49	49	49	49
280	Col. Fuel & I.	45¼	45¼	44⅜	44½
340	Consol. Gas	139½	140⅞	139½	140⅞
8,120	Crucible Steel	71	72⅛	69½	69⅝
120	Cuba Sugar	57⅛	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝
20	D. & R. G. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
280	Dist. Secur	43⅝	46⅝	45¼	45¼
1,420	Erie	37	37½	36⅜	36⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
50	Gen. Electric	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼
220	Goodrich Co	71⅛	73½	71¼	72⅝
70	Gt. Nor. Ore	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅝
20	Gt. Nor. pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
60	Interboro. Con.	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17
110	Insp. Cop	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40¼
20	Int. Paper	16⅛	16⅛	10¼	10¼
20	Int. Paper pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
960	Int. Mer. Mar.	27½	28⅜	27⅜	27⅜
4,960	Int. Mer. M. pf.	94½	96¼	93⅜	93⅜
40	Int. Nickel	44½	44½	44½	44½
360	Kennecott Cop.	48⅛	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜
50	Lack. Steel	72⅜	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
100	Lee Rubber	44⅞	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝
50	Lehigh Valley	79⅜	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜
820	Maxwell Mot.	82⅜	82⅜	80⅝	81
530	Mexican Pet.	96⅛	96⅛	97⅛	97⅛
40	Miami Copper	34½	34½	34½	34½
100	N. Y. Air B.	130½	130½	130½	130½
280	N. Y. Central	105⅛	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛
70	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60	60	60	60
50	N. Y. O. & W.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
170	Norf. & West.	131⅛	132⅜	131⅛	132⅜
90	Northern Pac.	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
20	Ontario Mining	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
40	Pacific Mail	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
140	Pennsylvania	56¼	56⅛	56	56
120	Ray Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅛
11,960	Reading	101	102⅞	100	100
40	Rep. I. & S.	48	48	47½	47½
180	Southern Pac.	98⅜	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜
160	Southern Ry.	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
10	South. Ry. pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
960	Studebaker	129	130	127½	127½
180	Tenn. Copper	26	26¼	25	26
3,930	Union Pac.	140⅞	141	139⅝	139⅝
120	United Fruit.	161⅜	161⅜	160½	161
740	U. S. Ind. Al.	112⅜	113⅜	109⅝	109⅝
970	U. S. Rubber.	54⅛	55⅞	54⅛	55⅞
8,690	U. S. Steel	88⅛	89⅝	87⅞	87⅞
110	Utah Copper	79	79	78⅝	78⅝
90	Va.-Car. Chem	40	40⅛	40	40⅛
20	Wabash pf. A	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
20	Wabash pf. B	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
840	Westing. Elec.	58⅛	59	58	58⅜
610	Willys-Over.	54	54	53¾	53⅝

BOND.

$2,000	Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	67⅜	67½	67⅝	67½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
500	Isabella	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
200	Jim Butler	.88	.88	.88	.88
800	Jumbo Ext.	.60	.60	.57	.58
250	Portland	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
400	Sierra Nevada	.35	.35	.35	.35
200	Tonopah Ext.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
300	Union Con.	.73	.73	.73	.73
400	West End	.81	.81	.81	.81

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	Increase.
Fourth week July	$74,398	$5,977
Month of July	246,506	15,602

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

July estimated gross	5,452,653	573,527

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

July estimated gross	1,107,081	206,292

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$4,136,632	3,407,204	3,250,563
Net after tax	1,102,852	528,592	780,088
Sur. aft. chgs.	132,188	*524,078	.....
12 mos. gross	48,403,300	42,974,578	42,458,979
Net after tax	13,432,304	11,008,924	9,989,821
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,481,090	*1,284,672	.....

*Deficit.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

CHINO COPPER CO. for the quarter ended June 30— | June 30, 1916. | March 31, 1916. | Dec. 31, 1915.

Net profit fm. copper	3,136,278	2,667,416	2,407,910
Mis. rents, &c.	85,990	70,570	53,797
Total	3,221,969	2,746,986	2,461,716
Divs. paid	1,937,455	1,087,475	869,980
Surplus	1,264,514	1,659,511	1,591,736

Earnings are based on 27.49 cents per pound for copper, as against 26.566 cents per pound for previous quarter. There was no unsold copper on hand at the end of the quarter.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED for quarter ended June 30—

Earnings	4,853,945	2,781,811	2,789,196
Dividends	1,440,592	992,738	986,728
Balance	3,854,852	1,782,082	1,739,463
Depreciation	185,079	142,300	142,794
Ore ext'ment	109,355	88,498	82,228
Surplus	3,059,917	1,556,225	1,514,515

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER for the quarter ended June 30—

Net op. profit	*3,226,746	2,191,593	1,791,599
Mis. income	15,793	13,855	16,384
Total income	3,242,542	2,205,548	1,807,983
Bond interest	.....	.....	29,415
Net aft. chgs.	3,242,542	2,

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200 Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
80 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Franklin Insurance.
100 Farmers Loan & Trust
25 German American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd. & Com.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
300 Ward Baking Com.
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
200 Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
10 German American Insurance
25 Hanover Insurance
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 National Licorice Pfd.
21 Winchester Repeating Arms
500 Ward Baking Com.
50 Ward Baking Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Bankers Tr. Co.
Metrop'n Bank
Guaranty Tr.Co.
Chase Nat. Bank
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Eastern Steel
Carbon Steel
Empire Iron & Steel
National Park Bank
Amer. Graphophone
Donald Steamship
DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Amer. Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Niles-Bement-Pond
E. W. Bliss
Gilbert Elliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

United Dry Goods
Preferred
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Atlas Powder Pfd.
American Brass
Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bank
Federal Sugar
Milliken Bros. Com.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore
St. Louis Ry. Mt. & Pacific
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

WE OFFER
a limited number of the mortgage bonds of one of the most prominent paper Manufacturing Companies in the country.
TO YIELD 6%
Plant located in Northern New York. Net Earnings exceed five times interest requirements.
Descriptive circular on request.
FINCH & TARBELL
Members New York Stock Exchange.
120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

S.W.STRAUS & Co.
Safe First Mortgage 5½% Serial Bonds
150 Broadway · Phone Cortland 8064

H.W.Johns-Manville
Common & Preferred
Theodore L. Bronson
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925

Gartenlaub & Co.
High Grade Bonds
5 Nassau Street
New York

WE WILL BUY
LimaLocomotive
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 5334 Rector

For Sale
Carolina Pr. & Lt. Co.
Preferred Stock
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9980.
Private 'Phones to Phila. and Boston.

Amer. Public Util. Coll. 5s, 1942
East St. Louis & Sub'n 5s, 1932
Shreveport Gas, El. Lt. & Pr. 5s, 1922
York Haven Water & Pr. 5s, 1951
GEO. REITH & CO.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Only Moderately Active, with Prices Slightly Lower — Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 382,133 shares of stocks and $352,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 55,955; oils, 65,003, and mining, 261,175. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Explos.	9⅞	10	9⅝	9½
100	‡Am. Writ. P.	4	4	4	4
100	‡Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
200	Can. Nat. Gas.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	†Car. Lt. & P.	4	4½	4	4¼
800	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
500	C. I. of Am. pf	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,500	Chev. Mtr. (295-200)	200	202	200	204
500	Corp. of R.&H.	5	5	5	5
300	Driggs-Seab'y.	91¼	95	91	93
100	‡Adanac Silv.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12,500	‡Alaska-West.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,700	‡Aris. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,800	Big L. Cop.	2½	3	2½	2⅞
2,500	††Booth	13	13	13	13
1,900	Bost. & Mont.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,600	Butte & N. Z.	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2
2,000	Butte & C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
600	Calaveras C.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
15,700	Caledonia	55	58	54	55
2,100	Canada Cop.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	‡Cashboy Elec.	4	4	4	4
400	Cer. de P. C.	35½	35⅝	35	35⅝
800	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,400	†Con. Homest'd	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Crown Reserve.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
17,000	Dome Extn.	35	36	35	36
550	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½
13,600	††Emma Cop.	55	58	54	58
1,700	†Goldf. Cons.	82	82	80	80
7,000	††Gold. Merger	8	8	8	8
2,700	‡Gr'monster M.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Hargraves M.	4	4	4	4
28,400	†Hull Copper	20	29	20	26
1,250	†Hecla Min.	4½	*5	4⅞	4½
2,500	†Hon. Nevada C. (a prospect).	70	75	70	73
1,250	Iron Blossom.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
500	††Jim Butler.	89	89	88	88
20,500	†Jumbo Ext.	62	62	55	57
2,500	††Kewanas	11¼	11½	11	11
2,500	††Marsh Min.	11	11	10½	11
1,000	†McKin.-Dar.	60	61	60	61
17,500	††Mich. Gold Min. & Mill.	56	58	56	58
685	†Mojave Tung.	3¾	*3¾	*3¾	*3¾
400	†Mont. Ton.	99	99	99	99
1,320	Monitor Silver.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
300	Mines of Am.	2½	2½	2½	2½
4,500	††Mother Lode.	30	31	30	30½
8,000	††NewrayMines	47	48	47	48
575	N.Y.&Honduras Rosario Min.	15¼	*15⅜	15¼	*15⅜
2,500	Nipissing	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼
1,750	Oatman BigJim	85	87	85	87
500	†Oatman Lex. (a prospect).	63	63	63	63
1,000	†Peterson Lake	23	23	23	23
300	Ray Hercules.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
6,000	††Rex Consol.	20	21	20	20½
2,200	†Rochester	62	63	62	63
800	‡Short Creek Zinc & Lead.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
17,500	††Success Min.	40	40	34	34
1,000	††Temiskaming	62	62	62	62
1,900	Tonopah Ext.	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
1,000	†Tono.Res.Eula	34	34	34	34
4,000	††U. S. Cont.	7	7	7	7
3,800	‡U. Verde Ext.	32⅜	32⅝	31½	31½
300	Unity Gold	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,500	W. End Con.	81	81	80	80
200	Yukon Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	†Wettlaufer	18	18	18	18
700	‡White Oaks.	5½	5½	5½	5½
895	‡Yukon Alaska trust ctfs	42	43	42	42½
300	‡Yuscaran Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$5,000	‡Cos.O.&s.w.i.	102	102	102	102
300,000	††I.M.M.6s,w.i.	96⅞	97	96½	96⅝
2,000	‡Midvale S. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
40,000	Mo.Pac.4s,w.i.	65½	66	65½	66
5,000	‡Sinclair Oil. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
40	Ohio Oil	223	224	225	+ 1
21	Prairie P. L.	222	222	222	+ 2
132	S. O. of Cal.	265	261	263	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Al.P.L. (pr.)	57	57	57	57
2,100	‡Bas. Oil & G.	3⅜	3	3⅜	3⅜
300	‡C. & Co.(O.R.)	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½
3,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11½
700	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5	5	4¾	4¾
6,200	‡Federal Oil.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,000	Ken. O. (pr.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†K. O. of N. Y.	78	78	76	78
140	Metro. Pet.	12	12	10⅞	12
4,000	††Midwest Oil.	42	45	42	44
100	‡Musk. Ref.	3	3	3	3
1,700	‡Nat. Oil.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
5,500	††Okla. Oil	9	10	8	8
1,750	Ok. Pr. & R.	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6
22,300	†Omar O. & G.	78	83	78	83
1,200	†Sap. O.-& R.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½
200	‡Sinclair Oil.	38	38	36¾	38⅝
5,900	††Tex. Met. P.	85	86	84	85
2,200	Un. W. Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,800	‡Victoria Oil.	1	1¼	1	1¼
800	Wayl. O. & G.	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

		Bid.	Asked.
	††Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a proa.)	57	58
5,700	††Atlanta	10	10
100	‡Adanac Silv.	⅝	⅝
12,500	‡Alaska-West.	⅛	⅛
3,700	‡Aris. Cr'dis.	1⅞	1⅞
8,800	Big L. Cop.	2½	3
2,500	††Booth	13	13
1,900	Bost. & Mont.	⅛	⅛
3,600	Butte & N. Z.	1¾	2⅛
2,000	Butte & C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	4½	4⅝
600	Calaveras C.	5	5⅛
15,700	Caledonia	55	58
2,100	Canada Cop.	1½	1⅝
100	‡Cashboy Elec.	4	4
400	Cer. de P. C.	35½	35⅝
800	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞
1,400	†Con. Homest'd	⅞	⅞
200	Crown Reserve.	⅞	⅞
17,000	Dome Extn.	35	36
550	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅞
13,600	††Emma Cop.	55	58
1,700	†Goldf. Cons.	82	82
7,000	††Gold. Merger	8	8
2,700	‡Gr'monster M.	1⅞	1⅝
1,000	Hargraves M.	4	4
28,400	†Hull Copper	20	29
1,250	†Hecla Min.	4½	*5
2,500	†Hon. Nevada C. (a prospect).	70	75
1,250	Iron Blossom.	1½	1⅝
3,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅞
500	††Jim Butler.	89	89
20,500	†Jumbo Ext.	62	62
2,500	††Kewanas	11¼	11½
2,500	††Marsh Min.	11	11
1,000	†McKin.-Dar.	60	61
17,500	††Mich. Gold Min. & Mill.	56	58
685	†Mojave Tung.	3¾	*3¾
400	†Mont. Ton.	99	99
1,320	Monitor Silver.	1½	1⅝
300	Mines of Am.	2½	2½
4,500	††Mother Lode.	30	31
8,000	††NewrayMines	47	48
	N.Y.&Honduras Rosario Min.	15¼	*15⅜
2,500	Nipissing	6⅞	7¼
1,750	Oatman BigJim	85	87
500	†Oatman Lex. (a prospect).	63	63
1,000	†Peterson Lake	23	23
300	Ray Hercules.	3½	3½
6,000	††Rex Consol.	20	21
2,200	†Rochester	62	63
800	‡Short Creek Zinc & Lead.	1⅜	1⅜
17,500	††Success Min.	40	40
1,000	††Temiskaming	62	62
1,900	Tonopah Ext.	5⅜	5⅞
1,000	†Tono.Res.Eula	34	34
4,000	††U. S. Cont.	7	7
3,800	‡U. Verde Ext.	32⅜	32⅝
300	Unity Gold	3⅜	3⅜
1,500	W. End Con.	81	81
200	Yukon Gold	2⅛	2⅛
500	†Wettlaufer	18	18
700	‡White Oaks.	5½	5½
895	‡Yukon Alaska trust ctfs	42	43
300	‡Yuscaran Con.	1½	1½

BONDS.

$5,000	‡Cos.O.&s.w.i.	102	102
300,000	††I.M.M.6s,w.i.	96⅞	97
2,000	‡Midvale S. 5s	94¾	94¾
40,000	Mo.Pac.4s,w.i.	65½	66
5,000	‡Sinclair Oil. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob.	18⅜	19	18⅜	19
B.-Am. T., ord. bear.	18⅜	19	18⅜	19
Canada Steel	54½	55	54½	55
Emerson Motors	4	4¼	4	4¼
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Holly Sugar	44	47	44	47
Lake Tor B. 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
Metropolitan Motors.	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3¼
Mitchell Motors	64½	65½	64½	65½
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Standard Motors	5¼	6	5⅜	6¼
Scripps-Booth	49	51	49	51
Standard Motors	3½	8	5½	6
Wabash Motors	14½	19½	14½	19½
Wabash Pitts. Ter. pf	49	51	49	51
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf.	49½	50½	49½	50½
United Drug 2d pf.	89	91	89	91

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	14	16	14	16
Midwest Oil pf.	83	87	83	87
Pan-Am. Petrol. pf.	87	89	87	88
Pierce Oil	11	11½	10½	11
Savoy	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	13	14	13	14
Bingham M.	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10½
Con. Nev. Utah.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Florence Silver.	70	74	74	75
La Exposicion	48	50	..	..
Louisiana Con.	15	18	16	18
Tonopah Mining	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
United Eastern	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	55	65	55	65
American Brass	270	280	275	290
Atlas Powder	175	190	180	190
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox.	123	126	123	125
Bliss E. W.	590	645	545	565
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives	320	400	320	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	830	810	830
Du Pont Powd., new	275	290	275	290
Du Pont Powd. deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	310	320	310	320
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
International Arms.	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond.	165	175	162	169
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	550	565	550	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
200	Am. W. W. & E.	9	8¼	8⅝	9
380	Cities Service	300⅝	285	300	303
600	Cities Service pf.	86½	85½	85½	86¼
90	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	39¾	39¼	39	40
160	Toledo Trac.	46⅝	45½	45⅝	46½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	90
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	145	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49½	51
American Light & Traction	377	379
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	110¾
American Power & Light	69½	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	45
American Public Utilities pf.	74	75
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	19	21
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	61
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	20	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Colorado Power	24¾	26
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Consumers Power pf.	96	98
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85½	86¼
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	88¾	92
Federal Light & Traction	11	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	96
International Traction	49	32
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	50	60
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Miss. Rivers Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	96½	97
Northern States Power pf.	96	97
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Ohio Cities Gas.	62¾	63½
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Ozark P. & Water.	45	46
Pacific G. & E.	58	59
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88¾	89½
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	59
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	88
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52¾
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25⅜	30
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Light	74¾	77
Securities Corp. General	18½	21½
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	84⅞
†Southern California Edison	92	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	106	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97¼	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	15½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	33½	40¾
Tampa Electric	134	138
Tennessee Railway & Light	10	10¾
Tennessee Railway & Light pf.	10	10⅝
Toledo Traction pf.	82½	84
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	70	71
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	49½	50½
United Light & Railways pf.	74	75
Western Power	19⅜	20½
Western Power pf.	70	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99¼	100½	
American W. W. coll. 5s.	74	75	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	..	
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	95	97	
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.	100	100⅝	
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927.	80	85	
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927.	70	75	
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..	
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942.	95¼	98	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	98¾	..	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	96¾	97¾	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100¼	102	
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918.	99¾	..	
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	92	93	
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	94½	100	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	93	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28.	99	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89¼	91	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97¼	99½	
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	100	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	95	
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98½	99	
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s.	77	77½	
Miss Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.	91¼	91½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	98¾	99	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	96	96½	
North Texas E. col. t. 5s.	90	94	
Omaha & C. B. Tr. 1st 5s, 1928.	95½	98	
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.	85	..	
Seattle El. con. 5s.	94½	97¼	
Tampa El. 1st 5s.	98	101¼	
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¼	93	
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	95½	96¼	

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

An accumulation of overnight buying orders caused another excited opening in the wheat market yesterday. They seemed to centre in the May delivery, which started off 2 cents a bushel higher, at $1.55, establishing a new high record, which was only 12 cents under the high point made after war broke out. Technical conditions broke September 1½ cents on first sales, but December was a shade higher, and later advanced to $1.50, also a new figure for this advance. Final prices were ⅞ to ⅞c net lower. Cash wheat here was irregular, No. 1 durum being quoted at $1.54¼; No. 2 hard, $1.57⅜; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.64¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.65⅛, free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.46½	1.41½	1.44⅝	1.44⅝	1.11
December	1.50	1.45⅝	1.47½	1.48¼	1.00¼
May	1.55	1.50½	1.52¼	1.53	1.13⅝

CORN.

The corn market had an easier opening, due to showers and cooler weather in the West, but rallied with wheat, although falling to regain all of its loss. Throughout the late afternoon the market was fairly steady at the decline, reflecting a number of bullish crop advices which noted damage in various parts of the belt beyond repair. Final prices were 1 to 1¼c net lower. Cash corn locally was easier, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	84¼	82½	84	85	75¼
December	72¼	71⅛	71⅝	72⅝	64¼
May	75¼	74¾	75⅜	76⅝	66⅛

OATS.

There was a selling movement in oats, partly for hedging purposes, which caused moderate declines during the day, with final prices ⅝@⅞c net lower. The cash market here was easy and closed as follows: No. 3 white, 49½@50c; No. 4 white, 48½@49c; fancy clipped white, 51@52c; ordinary clipped white, 49@51c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	45	44	44¼	44⅝	41
December	48	47	47¼	47⅝	40½
May	51	49⅞	50⅝	50⅝	43½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil sold off rather sharply, led by near positions, which were 18 to 24 points net lower at the close, against 3 to 9 points net decline on later months. There was further selling by refiners and on the weakness in cotton, which seemed to offset the strength in lard. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.10@ ..	9.20
August	9.30	9.30	9.10@9.20	9.34
September	9.51	9.30	9.26@9.30	9.44
October	9.07	8.94	8.95@8.97	9.08
November	8.72	8.69	8.58@8.60	8.67
December	8.72	8.61	8.61@8.62	8.67
January	8.73	8.62	8.62@8.63	8.67
February	..	..	8.65@8.70	8.68
March	8.90	8.87	8.72@8.77	8.75

SUGAR.

Trading in futures opened generally 3 points lower on first sales, but later in the day general selling, thought to be for Wall Street short account, caused further declines and what support came from Cuban sources was offset by heavy selling, and the market closed 2 to 8 points net lower, with sales for the day 18,150 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.72@4.76	4.75
September	4.80	4.75	4.75@4.76	4.83
October	4.75	4.74	4.72@4.73	4.78
November	4.60	4.58	4.57@4.59	4.64
December	4.46	4.39	4.43@4.45	4.45
January	..	..	4.15@4.16	4.20
February	..	..	4.02@4.04	4.06
March	3.93	3.90	3.95@3.97	3.98
April	..	..	3.98@4.00	4.01
May	..	..	4.01@4.03	4.03
June	..	..	4.04@4.07	4.06
July	..	..	4.07@4.10	4.10

There was no change in refined sugar prices nor was there any improvement in business, which continues of a hand-to-mouth character, buyers evidently awaiting a further adjustment in prices, owing to the unsettled situation in the raw sugar market. Prices were listed on the basis of 7.25 for fine granulated. Raw sugar was dull and with an easier tendency, local refiners showing an indifference to all offers of Cubas at 4¾c, and with holders soliciting bids. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.77; molasses, 5.00, cost and freight, 4¾c.

PROVISIONS.

Light receipts, with an advance of 10@15c in live hogs, caused another strong market in provisions, and the trade was active, with packers giving good support at times. Reactions followed in the afternoon, but on declines new buying appeared, and lard and pork finished at about the highest of the day. Receipts at Chicago were estimated at 19,000, with the same number expected on Friday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	13.55	13.27	13.55	13.20	8.00
October	13.57	13.27	13.57	13.20	8.07
Ribs—					
September	14.42	14.10	14.22	14.00	8.92
October	14.17	13.89	13.95	13.72	8.95
Pork—					
September	26.50	26.20	26.50	26.00	14.05
October	25.85	25.85	25.85	25.00	14.10

COFFEE.

The coffee market was less active yesterday, but showed renewed steadiness, and prices fully recovered the reactions of Wednesday afternoon, with September contracts selling up to 8.70, or into new high ground for the movement. The general list closed steady at a net advance of 8 to 10 points, and sales were reported of 29,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10¾c to 10¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.35@8.37	8.36
September	8.70	8.65	8

STATE BUREAU URGES DAIRYMEN TO UNITE

Only in That Way Can They Control the Distribution of Their Milk, Dillon Says.

WILL INSURE ECONOMIES

Farmers Who Have Adopted State Plan Get a Cent More a Quart Than Under the Old System.

A plan to organize the dairy farmers of the State so that they can have a voice in the distribution of their milk was made public yesterday by the State Department of Foods and Markets. The milk producers are urged by the department to take action on the plan before October, when the New York City milk companies renew their contracts for next year. The distribution of milk in the city under the direction of the department has already been tried successfully on a small scale.

"The chief handicap of the farmers in obtaining a proper profit on their milk has been not the fault of the large milk distributing companies, but the farmers' lack of effective organization," said George Hildebrand, Secretary of the department, yesterday, in discussing the possibility of a State-wide strike. "The plan which Commissioner Dillon has outlined is designed to make it possible for them to obtain the economies which cooperation and centralization have always given the distributing companies.

"Some months ago we made contracts with a few farmers up-State by which they obtained a cent a quart more for their product than they had been getting from the private companies. We could have handled far more, but most of the farmers were already completely tied up by contracts already made with the milk companies. We believe that we, or an organization effected by the farmers themselves, could take over the entire milk distribution of New York City.

"Until now the department has attempted to distribute milk only where it was called for in bulk, as in hospitals and similar public institutions, but I see no reason why a system could not be arranged for catering to private trade as well, thus doing away with the waste of the present plan, where often five carts are found delivering milk on one block.

"Not only would proper organization enable the farmers to handle their own distribution, but it would also insure many economies in the production and care of the milk before it is put on trains on the way to the city. The farmers now complain that they have no check on the tests made of their milk, which determine the price they get. A centralized dairymen's organization could easily educate them in the methods of using the Babcock tester, and thus give them the opportunity to see for themselves to the accuracy of the test figures. The farmers should own their own factories and grade their own milk."

As outlined in an article by Commissioner Dillon in The Rural New Yorker, a dairy journal, published yesterday, the plan of the department is as follows:

The producers form an organization and make it their agent for the sale of all their milk. The local dairymen's associations appoint the State Department of Foods and Markets, or some other agency, to sell all the milk of the organization. No milk is to be sold by an individual farmer or an individual association. By such a plan the farmer for the first time retains control of his product, which heretofore passed out of his hands into those of the dealer.

From the nature of his business, Commissioner Dillon says, "the farmer cannot market his milk as an individual, and it is simple to form the necessary organization. With a comprehensive plan and a business system, milk can be sold on the basis of supply and demand, and by proper methods the consumption can always be increased to absorb an extra supply. The financing of the plan is easy. The Land Bank has furnished the money for one local association, and it can do the same for others. The important thing is that the producer must refrain from making individual contracts for his milk.

Discussing the present attitude of the dealers, Commissioner Dillon says:

"The department does not believe in disturbing existing business conditions if it can be avoided. Any radical disturbance results in a waste, and waste has no place in an economic system of distribution. Some of the best men in the distribution of milk are beginning to see the producer's side of the milk problem as it has been presented by the department as they never saw it before.

"They admit many of our contentions, and when they get to a point where they are willing to pay a fair price and a reasonable profit for the production of milk the farmer and the farmer's agents will negotiate with them on business principles; but the time will never come again when the dealer will be able to make his own price to the producer and set his own demands on the consumer.

"The needs of both producer and consumer must be consulted in the future. If the dealer takes a reasonable part in these consultations and in the adjustment of prices to the producer and the adjustment of the cost of economic service to the consumer, he will have nothing to fear, but much to gain. In the comprehensive organization of producers. If, on the other hand, he should selfishly attempt to maintain the system that he has so long maintained with disaster to the producer, he would invite a contest that might well prove disastrous to his own organization.

"Statistics show that dairying is on the decline," the Commissioner said: "Not only individuals but whole sections of the State are going out of the business of producing milk, and unless the industry can be put on a paying basis, our supply of milk will not be sufficient for city needs. A slight advance to the producer will increase the production of milk to the normal capacity of the farms, and the danger of further advance to the consumer will be averted."

There were no further indications of an impending milk strike in New York City yesterday, according to the milk distributors. The large milk companies have received no direct intimation from the producers that a strike is intended, but they are watching the situation with much concern.

Officials of the distributing companies agreed that should the reported threats actually develop into a strike the situation would be serious. They are hoping, however, that a peaceful settlement will be reached without difficulty, and they are confident that if the new demands of the farmers are at all reasonable they will be able to meet them half way.

Hungry Man Breaks Gem Window.

Edward A. Smith, who gave his address as 160 East 104th Street, New York City, smashed the front window of the jewelry store of Jean R. Tack at 857 Broad Street, Newark, yesterday afternoon with a stone, and seized several pieces of jewelry valued at about $35. A. S. Van Sant of W. T. Crane & Co. of 165 Mulberry Street seized the man, and while they were struggling Miss Emma Moore, an employe of Tacks, ran out and wrenched the jewelry from Smith's hand. Smith said at Police Headquarters he had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours and had slept several nights in the parks.

Indict 12 for Attack on Newspaper.

The twelve agitators who were arrested on July 29 for creating a disturbance in the office of the Italian publication Il Progresso-Americano were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday on charges of inciting to riot. They were remanded in the Tombs in default of $1,500 bail and will be arraigned in the Court of General Sessions this morning.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:01|Sun sets..7:01|Moon sets 2:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:26	5:51	11:33	12:00
Governors Island	5:50	6:15	12:00	12:05
Hell Gate	7:56	8:21	1:41	1:46

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 10.

SS Frontera, Port Antonio, Aug. 5.
SS Matinicock, Colon, July 30.
SS Memnon, Dakar, July 31.
SS Montserrat, Cadiz, July 30.
SS Moorish Prince, La Pallice, July 23.
SS Princeton, Montreal, July 30.
SS Stephano, St. Johns, Aug. 8.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur, Aug. 8.
SS Herman Frasch, Sabine, Aug. 3.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 5.
SS Belgier, La Pallice, July 23.
SS Asp, Las Palmas, July 8.
SS Standard, Tuxpam, July 25.
SS Lord Dufferin, Philadelphia, Aug. 9.
SS Imperator, Cienfuegos, Aug. 3.
SS Frieda, Sabine, Aug. 8.
SS Manchester Spinner, Manchester, July 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 4
*Chicago	Bordeaux	July 30
Catrahill	Havre	July 21
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 28
Palacine	Havre	July 26
Zacapa	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Yildum	Kirkwall	July 26
Buenos Aires	P'to Mexico	Aug. 4
Manchuria	London	Aug. 1
Alamo	Key West	Aug. 8
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 5
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 9
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 5
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Lapland	Liverpool	Aug. 3
*Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	July 28
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Andijk	Rotterdam	July 29
Sarnia	Plymouth	July 30
Purus	Victoria	July 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Halfrid	Androssan	July 29
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 10
Remier	Porto Ferrajo	July 23
Luiso	Spain	July 23
Neroedal	Gibraltar	July 26
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Tuscania	Liverpool	Aug. 5
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 9
Collingham	St. Nassaire	July 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 12
Calamares	Havana	Aug. 11
Troutpool	Gibraltar	July 29
Africanic	Cape Town	July 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 11

DUE TUESDAY.

Alaunia	London	Aug. 4
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 12
*Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Marchioness of Bute	La Pallice	July 31
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 9
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 9
Lennpe	Jacksonville	Aug. 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Panama	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Canova	Santos	Aug. 3
Idaho	Hull	Aug. 3
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Rio Blanca	Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 2
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Giorgio, Genoa	2:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam	10:00 A.M	12:00 M.
Re d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pacific, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Aue, Brazil	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Amazon, South Brazil	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Atahualfa, Marantani	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Andijk, Rotterdam	———	12:00 M.
Munsomo, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiana'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allianca, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guantanamo, Santiago	———	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Philadelphia, Laguayra to New York, was 20 miles N. of Curacao at 8 P. M. 9th.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 75 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 100 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 106 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 160 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:40 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 148 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 266 miles S. at noon.
SS Maracaibo, Laguayra to New York, was 432 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 380 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 188 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Iroquois, at Thameshaven, Aug. 8.
SS Clan MacDougall, at Havre, Aug. 6.
SS Ares, at Calcutta, Aug. 8.
SS Rochester, at Liverpool, Aug. 10.
SS Tanafjord, at Stavanger, July 31.
SS Florence Luckenbach, at Adelaide, Aug. 10.
SS Kanwata, at Table Bay, Aug. 10.
SS Carrillo, at Colon, Aug. 10.
SS Santa Marta, at Colon, Aug. 10.
SS Beukelsdyk, at Rotterdam, Aug. 9.

Sailed.

SS Finland, from Liverpool, Aug. 9.
SS Lord Cromer, from Liverpool, Aug. 9.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Kirkwall, Aug. 9.
SS Gonedyk, from Kirkwall, Aug. 9.
SS Stockholm, from Kirkwall, Aug. 9.
SS Galileo, from Hull, Aug. 7.
SS Leonita, from Cetti, Aug. 3.
SS Cristobal, from Colon, Aug. 9.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, Aug. 9.

Passed.

SS San Giovanni, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Napoli, New York to Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Re d'Italia....Aug. 12
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Buenos Aires.....Aug. 12
France, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post) —Chicago .....Aug. 12
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.) —Orduna .....Aug. 12

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Re d'Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Hawaii Maru.....Aug. 13
Hongkong and Dutch East Indies, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Karimoon .....Aug. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Aug. 18

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 15; Kobe, July 22, and Yokohama, July 24—which arrived per steamer Ixion, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 6, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 7; Manilla, July 10; Yokohama, July 20 and July 27, and Honolulu, July 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Persia and Toyooka Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 7. These mails are due in New York tomorrow.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Thirty-six corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $1,863,000. They included:

Portsmouth Cattle Corp., cattle, live stock, farm dairy products, $1,270,000; L. B. Hull, C. W. Jester, H. Barnard, 167 East 90th St.

The Kimball Sales Co., Inc., realty construction, $100,000; J. C. P. Humphreys, I. M. Blissberg, 52 W. Kimball, 92 Franklin St.

The Tape-O-Lite Company, Inc., matches safes, igniters, lighting devices, appliances, $100,000; A. C. Jopling, F. E. Beeker, J. E. Neahr, Hartsdale.

Northwestern Charcoal Co., Inc., Olean, charcoal, mills, $300,000; G. M. and D. M. Hancock, L. S. Brown, Springfield, Mass.

Flambean Weavers, Inc., handwoven, handdyed fabrics, gowns, millinery novelties, $20,000; B. Leland, E. Evans, R. Watson, Grantwood, N. J.

Thomas Nelson & Sons Publishing Co., Inc., bookbinding, printing, publishing, $50,000; C. D. McKim, S. F. Areson, W. Thomson, 214 West 92d St.

The Commercial Calculator Co., Inc., adding, calculating, registering machines, $30,000; W. Burk, G. Goldsmith, A. Kipp, 165 Broadway.

Helios Metal Works, metal goods, hardware, $25,000; E. R. Lightbowne, P. Klein, S. Schoepke, 334 5th Av.

The Ansonia Elmhurst Corp., Mineola, realty, construction, building materials, merchandise, $20,000; J. Cook, J. T. Kent, C. G. Skog, 1,500 Union St., Brooklyn.

Bison City Securities Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty agency, brokerage, insurance, $25,000; E. J. Isaac, R. E. and F. G. Hengerer, Williamsville.

Beacon Hat Co., Inc., Peekskill, hats, caps, headgear, $15,000; F. I. Hauptman, W. C. Gardner, J. J. Slattery, 50 Shanley Av., Newark, N. J.

Miller Lumber Co., Inc., Buffalo, planing mill, woodworking, contracting, coal, coke, $10,000; V. A. Nostrant, E. C. and O. L. Miller, 220 Emslie St., Buffalo.

Imex Trading Corp., mercantile, agricultural contracting, foresting, lumbering, agency, capital no par value; carry on business with $1,500; E. B. Wells, A. J. Quilez, H. S. Monsley, 150 Nassau St.

Gilhuly-Cannon Co., Inc., distilling spirits, $10,000; F. A. Powers, F. M. Cannon, M. J. Gilhuly, 3,176 Decatur Av., Bronx.

Fabrikes Furniture Corp., Rochester, furnishing goods, mail-order business, $10,000; M. G. Ellenbogen, J. G. Hawkins, A. Nachman, Jr., 310 Canterbury Road, Rochester.

Flower Products Co., Inc., wire cotton goods, coverings, machinery, electric apparatus, $10,000; J. H. Purdy, Jr., A. M. Vikberg, V. C. Cormier, 2 Rector St.

Equitable Business Corp., personal property, $10,000; L. Shapiro, H. Sutin, H. Epstein, 202 Madison St.

The Dixon Co., Inc., contracting, trucking, stevedore, freight, transfer, forwarding, Custom House broker, $10,000; W. J. Murray, J. V. Dicks, J. Osler, 505 5th Av.

Brooklyn Sundry Co., Inc., fountaindale, drugs, medicines, sundries, $10,000; I. Grossman, S. C. Lavine, H. Meyerson, 1,010 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

McFarlan Motors Brooklyn Corp., Inc., Brooklyn, autos, garage, $10,000; M. Hertz, K. C. Arluck, F. Solinsky, 213 East 72d St.

The New England Art Co., Inc., souvenir postal cards, $10,000; J. Bonomo, N. Sackett, C. Sohland, 2,220 58th St., Brooklyn.

B. & B. Embroidery Works, Inc., embroidery, laces, $10,000; W. Bernstein, S. and S. Borten, 17 Attorney St.

Morris Run Silk Co., Inc., silk, wool, other textiles, $10,000; J. A. Larkin, W. B. Hall, C. S. Collier, 104 West 115th St.

Punxsutawney Throwing Co., Inc., silk, wool, other textiles, $10,000; same Directors.

Holyrood Press, Inc., printing, publishing, $10,000; G. E. Fleming, W. W. Young, L. S. Richardson, 207 Bank St.

F. H. Gerhard Co., Inc., Rochester, optical goods, instruments, supplies, $7,500; C. F. Bown, W. C. Fredericks, F. H. Gerhard, 70 Magee Av., Rochester.

Andrew Gulick & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, $5,000; J. C. Williams, F. W. Kristeller, H. D. Watson, 934 Albemarle Rd., Brooklyn.

Isidor Schifran, Inc., selling agents, $5,000; S. H. Halperin, S. C. and J. H. Sugarman, 35 Nassau St.

Jacob Weber, Inc., Richmond Hill, realty, agent, broker, $5,000; D. M. Wolff, F. A. Woonberger, J. Weber, 3,317 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill.

Donovan's Cafe, Inc., cafe, retail liquor store, $5,000; J. Costello, F. A. and D. C. Donovan, 610 6th Av.

Greenberg-Frechtman Co., Inc., ladies' coats, suits, $5,000; J. G. Cohen, H. C. Frechtman, H. Greenberg, 301 East 120th St.

Authorizations: Bethlehem Steel Bridge Corp., Wilmington, Del., steel, manganese, copper, other metals, alloys, mine coal, ores, stone, other minerals, $100,000. Representative, T. A. MacDonald, 111 Broadway, Manhattan.

Blaisdell Bros., Wilmington, Del., merchandise, real and personal property, $100,000. Representative, Charles O. Blaisdell, 90 West St., New York City.

The H. Balck Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, wearing apparel, $900,000. Representative, S. Fleischman, 244 Fifth Av., Manhattan.

The Columbian Hardware Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, $500,000. Representative, S. Kahn, 16 Warren St., New York.

Capital increases: Guaranty Safe Deposit Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $290,000; United Yeast Co., Inc., Manhattan, $26,000 to $40,000; La France Garage Co., Elmira, $30,000 to $60,000; Highlander Mach. Co., Inc., Rochester, $20,000 to $50,000; Frank E. Bolway & Son, Inc., Syracuse, $100,000 to $125,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—Charters filed:

Smith Rolling Chair Co., Atlantic City, manufacture, lease, and deal in rolling chairs and to conduct real estate business, $25,000; Clement L. Smith, James M. Smith, Daniel M. Smith, Atlantic City.

Kornhoff Brothers, Garfield, conduct a bakery, $10,000; George C. Fornhoff, Edward C. Kornhoff, Garfield, Arnold C. Kornhoff, Passaic.

M. & L. Auto Co., Plainfield, deal in automobiles and accessories, $25,000; Robert C. McIntosh, North Plainfield; Norman D. Loughlin, and Robert N. Crane, Plainfield.

Armstrong Rubber Co., Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in tires, $200,000; George F. Armstrong, Rutherford; Samuel Kahn, John A. MacEwan, Newark.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ebeling<Ebeling.
Craig<Bell.
Re Porter.
Miller<CNY.
Broomfield<Adrian.
Hartley<Gennert.
Manicoff<Elias.
Werfelman<Von Asten
Hanf<Kroof.
J & J Dobson, Inc<Myers & Jolesch Co.
Lindemann<Richter.
Chambers<Seeburger.
Bell<Maier.
Auld<Mudaln.
Dondero<Bklyn Pork & Prov Co (2.)
Lauterbach<Goldston.
Birnberg<Zuckerman (2.)
Apicello<Sharboro.
Katzman<Katzman.
Mandel<Henschel (2.)
Wision-Prevost<Samson.
Mutual Bank<Monaghan (2.)
Pastorelli<Clonin.
Stankard<Glaser.
Friedman<Markowitz.
Skillon<NY Rys.
Goldstein<Bohland.
Norvegrodsky<Fremont Realty Co.
Murphy<May.
Harris<Reilly (2.)
Re Cuneo Bros (Flowerman.)
Pfeffer<Meyer Goldberg & Sons, Inc (2)
Feldman<Feldman.
Re Wenner Realty Co, &c.
D & S Appliance Corp<Dressler-Beard Mfg Co.
Halcyon R E Corp<Butterly.
McCormick<Maher.
Doull-Miller Co<Milne.
Brown<Brown.
Kurtzman<Rosenthal.
Buxbaum<Durham (2)
Wallenstein<Wallenstein.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Nora Murphy. Robert N. Wood.
Margaret Donohue.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Harkavy<Ginsburg.
Stair<Haight.
Pturkin<Greengold.
Roth<Redner.
O'Neill-Adams Co<Colalizzi.
Jacobs<Kronch.
Chelsea Exch Bank<Sickels.
Brown<Queens Land & Title Co.
Bay State Tread Wks<Berkis.
Yohalem & Nimetz<Zinke.
Fifth Av Bldg Co<Carbondale Knitting Mills.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Met Sav Bank<Villa Site Realty Co.
Re Phonola Co, Inc.
Lefkowitz<Lefkowitz.
Re Moore.
Warner<Cavanagh.
Star Finance Co<Culver.
Worthman<Worthman King<King.
Weil<Weill.
Silverman<N S Hoffman Co.
Darin<Prendergast.
Sisto<Sisto.
Thompson<Thompson.
Moore<Garcey.
Connolly<Conroy (3.)
Manzi<D'Alessandro.
Zergoi<same.
Bunnell<Chapman.
Pressure Lighting Co<Landers.
Ostendorf<Rockville Centre Imp Co.
Marcus<Rashall Piano Co.
Grossman<Grossman.
West 40th & 41st Sts Rity Co<NY Edison.
Dattolico<Daranno.
Faust<Faust.
Roth<NY Zeitung Pub & Print Co.
Kinnerd<Kinnerd.
Scouras<Scouras.
Halpern<McAllister Steam Boat Co.
Southern Amuse Co<Enoch Producg Co.
Re Redwood Dress Co, Inc.
Uptown Amuse Co<Bell.
Levy<Levy.
Re Mann Ry Co (Finkelstein.)
Haxen<Hagen.
Beasley<Beasley.
Garden Inv Co<50 West 67th St, Inc.
Stark & Co<Comins.
Cohnfeld<Furiong.
Fritz<Lawrence.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Kane<Odell—Philip J. McCook. B'd of Foreign Missions<Volk—J. Clifford McChristie. Re London—John D. Warner. Von Kappenfels<Turner—Joseph P. Morrisey. Re Boucher—Charles H. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—U. S. Trust Co.<Burke—Joseph D. Kelly. James<Hoadly—Joseph R. Truesdale. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Porter—Charles Eno.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Eugene A. Philbin<Reuben Isaacs—Herbert J. Goodwin. Frank E. James<Joseph H. Hoadley—Thomas J. Higgins.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Gesine Wittpern<Single Realty Co.—Alex A. Tausky. J. Frederick Kernochan<Fannie Osmowitz—Roy M. Robinson. Same<Marcus Rosenthal—Samuel Weinreb. Bank for Savings<Cornelia Cruger—William H. Hatfield, Jr. S. Emlie Woodbury<Meyer Goldberg—Mark Taubert. Union Trust Co.<Hamilton V. McCroskery—Isador Silver.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 15.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.

H D Bahr Trucking Co<Kunkely.
Goldman<Schiffman.
Re Monaghan. People, &c<Amedio.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Lawrence Av (Wood, Harmon, &c.)
Strong Place Bap Ch<White.
Sheerin<Sheerin.
Tiedman<Tiedman.
Re Dias Bldg Co.
CNY<Schiess.
Edwards<Edwards.
Re Cooper St.
Alexander<Alexander.
Moeser<Moeser.
Re Harris (Gallon.)
North Side Bk<Wilmore Realty Co.
Re East River Park.
Re Washington Av (Hughes.)
Re same (Bechinsky.)
F Blaher<Fehmel.
A Blaher<same.
Re Farwell.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Feldhus.
Henry<Henry.
Remsen<Willis.
Beebe<Beebe.
Blake<Blake.
Martha<Martin.
Schauer<Raymond.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Gerber.
Boyer<Boyer.
Turin<Lombardi.
Blatch<Port Jefferson Elec Light Co.
Dayton<Van Zandt.
CNY<Mona Rity Co.
Re McAloon.
Von Glahn<Von Glahn
Re Weirfield St. Hancock St. Cornelia St. & Jefferson Av.
Re Meserau.
Donohue<Peppard.
Wackintosh<Hudson & Man RR (2.)
Bopp<same (2.)
Langridge<Seaman.
S S White Dental Supply Co<Ford.
Bressetti<Bressetti.

CONTESTED FORECLOSURE CALENDAR.

US Guaranty Co<Staverely Realty Co.
Neugass<same.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part IV.—Dike, J.—No day calendar. Prudential Mtg Co<Nicholas et al.

UP THE HUDSON

The Ideal Daylight Route Between New York and Albany

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connection to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

Also Steamer "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, Tel. 4141—Spring. N. Y.

Special Trips Every Saturday

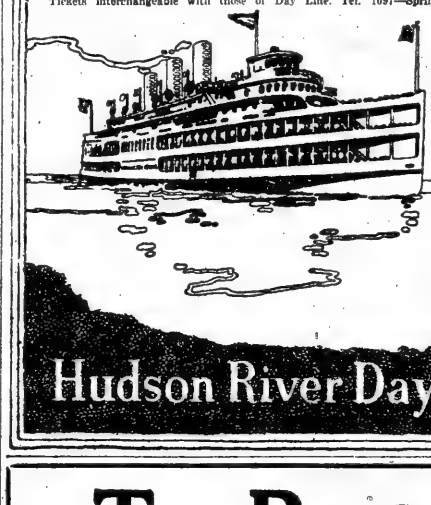
To Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves daily, except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Steamer "Clermont" will make additional trip Saturday, August 12, leaving ft. Christopher St., 7:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 8:00 P. M. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097—Spring.



Hudson River Day Line

To Boston

Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, daily except Sunday, 6 P. M.
Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms Always Cool.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 27, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK. To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days 2:00 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days 2:15 P. M., Sundays

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

The Coolest Way to Spend Sunday



Most Delightful Sail

WESTERN UNION OUT OF PACKAGE SERVICE

Shortage of Messenger Boys Everywhere, the Important Factor in the Change.

WAREHOUSE CO. TAKES IT

Growth of Telegraph Company's Business Has Made Distribution of Packages a Burden.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has notified customers that its National Distribution Service will be turned over to another corporation on Sept. 1, and thereafter its messengers will devote their energies to the collection and delivery of telegrams. It is learned that a shortage of boys to act as messengers has affected the company's business in practically every city of the country, and has necessitated the abandonment of the package delivery system.

The National Distribution Service is in operation in all the principal cities and towns served by the Western Union. It has been of great value to wholesale firms which desired to send under one cover a number of packages for delivery in a particular locality. The box or package is sent to the town in care of the Western Union, opened by the local manager, and the contents distributed by messengers. The gross annual receipts for several years have been between $750,000 and $1,000,000 from this department of the Western Union's business.

The service will be transferred to the American Chain of Warehouses, which has storehouses and delivery systems in all parts of the country. H. S. Latimer, now manager of the department, will go over to the American Warehouses in a similar capacity. Frank Rochambeau, Secretary of the warehouse company, negotiated the transfer of the business.

It is understood that the bulk of package deliveries, now made by the familiar A. D. T. boys, will be handled by motor trucks, operating from a central station in the big cities.

J. C. Welliver, in charge of the Western Union's commercial department, said last night that the growth of the company's telegraph business had made the distribution of packages a burden in view of the general shortage of messengers.

It is not expected that the change will affect the company's arrangement with the American District Telegraph Company, which is in direct control of the messenger service. The service was leased to the Western Union on Jan. 1, 1911, following the signing of a twenty-five years' contract between the companies, for an annual rental, payable in monthly installments.

PORPHYRY COPPER PROFITS.

Quarterly Reports Show Leading Companies Are Highly Prosperous.

Quarterly reports of the leading porphyry copper companies yesterday displayed the exceptional prosperity of the trade. The Utah Copper Company reported for the three months ended June 30 a profit of $9,958,316, compared with $4,412,298 in the same period last year. The quarterly return was at the rate of $25 a year on a share of stock. The Chino Copper Company's net was $3,221,969, at the annual rate of $14.50 per share, with a production of 18,099,182 pounds, against 16,207,450 pounds in the preceding quarter.

The Nevada Consolidated reported net income amounting to $4,853,945, against $2,781,811 in the three months ended March 31. This was at the rate of $9.72 per share if carried through the full year on the same level. The Ray Consolidated Company had a total net revenue of $3,242,542, against $2,205,548 the quarter previous, at the annual rate of $8.24 per share of stock.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.12½	38.37½	37.87½	38.25
Lead	.....	6.00	.....	6.00
Antimony	10.60	10.75	.....	11.00
Quicksilver	$75.00	.....	$75.00	.....
Aluminum	*57.00	59.00	*57.00	59.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26⅛@26⅜c. third quarter delivery; 25⅝@25¾c. fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

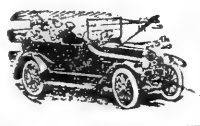
	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	10	0	109	0	0
Copper, futures	108	10	0	108	10	0
Tin, spot	169	10	0	168	0	0
Tin, futures	170	10	0	169	0	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	29	2	6	29	0	0

The Ideal Tour

Is the Ideal Way to the Most Famous Resorts of America

A THOUSAND MILES THROUGH NEW ENGLAND'S SCENIC WONDERLAND

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL AT THE END OF EACH DAY'S RUN.



Illustrated Route Book or large Map in Colors Free at 1180 Broadway or by Mail from

ALMON C. JUDD,

Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

NEW YORK.



Mountain Lake Hotel

COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.

Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet Rates, $9 to $20 week.

"TUMBLE-IN"

A ROADSIDE HOTEL

EUROPEAN PLAN—21 Rooms with bath. Music—Afternoon Tea—Dancing. Table d'hote—A la Carte

Croton-on-Hudson—Albany Post Road 35 miles from New York.

BEECH TREE INN

28 Minutes from Grand Central

Open All Year. Lawrence Park, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Enjoy Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks.

SARANAC INN

Positive Relief from Hay Fever.

OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1ST.

P. O. Upper Saranac, N. Y.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America.

PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.

Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Orange County Inn & Cot'ges

(Formerly Idle Hour Inn)

On Lake Walton, Monroe, N. Y.

NOW OPEN.

MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

OTE-SA-GA

On Otsego Lake, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Open until Oct. 2nd.

Completed State Roads

Albany—Kingston—Binghamton—New York

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Now open for the season.

MT. LODGE INN, Shandaken P. O. and Station. Heart of Catskills. Write Mr. and Mrs. Brickman for booklets.

JACKSON HEALTH RESORT.

Dansville, N. Y. Write for literature.

NEW YORK.—Long Island.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.

Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or send upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hygeia Hotel

OLD ORCHARD, ME.

15 miles at sea. Aver. summer temp. 75°. Bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, etc. Modern hotel equipment. Service and cuisine as perfect as can be produced. Ownership management. Direct lines from N. Y. Represented by A. B. Bennett, Hotel Astor.

MT. DESERT ISLAND.

Famous for its natural beauty, perfect situation and ideal social atmosphere. Write for booklet "Mt. Desert, Isle of Enchantment."

TOUR NEW ENGLAND

Perfect Roads! Magnificent Scenery! Bracing Air! For Road Map address Wm. M. Kimball, Sec'y N. E. Hotel Association, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHURLEIGH INN 1500 Ft. Elevation Delaware Water Gap

Always cool, beautiful views, cuisine the best, hotel, runs with or without baths; Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, golf. Med. rates. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD

Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St. New York.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



THE BREAKERS

Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel. On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.

American and European Plans

EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF

Concerts by superb orchestra.

The and souper dansante.

JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL

COTTAGES AND CASINO.

Coolest Location on the Coast

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

TENNIS—SWIMMING POOL—SURF BATHING—ORCHESTRA—DANCING.

Capacity 600. Stanstein, Propr.

the TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY

has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty

LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD

American Plan. European Plan.

NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES Bldg.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City

Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.

American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel Dennis

Directly on the Ocean Front.

A recognized standard of excellence.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, porches, &c. Special rates, $15 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL ARLINGTON Michigan Ave., near beach. Open all year. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

THE BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach. OCEAN & 2D AV. Capacity 150. A well-equipped and well-run comfortable hotel. Daily $2.50 up; weekly, $11 to $18. Booklet. A. T. Widdemere, Prop.

HOTEL THEDFORD, Asbury Park, N. J. 9th Av., overlooking ocean. Suites with bath; refined patronage. Harry Duffield, Owner and Proprietor.

PLAZA HOTEL and GRILL Directly on Ocean. Special Rates to Families. J. KELSET.

SUMMER CAMPS.

SUMMER CAMP, YANKEE LAKE, N. Y. 1,000 feet elev. Boating, bathing, fishing. Refined surroundings. L. H. PALMER, Mgr.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Franklin Simon & Co. Buy 414 Fifth Avenue, Part of Their Store Site —Upper Fifth Apenue Deal Pending—City in Trade for Inwood Property—Business Leases.

An important deal in the Fifth Avenue retail section was closed yesterday in the purchase by Franklin Simon & Co. of the property at 414 Fifth Avenue, occupied as part of their large store at the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street. An interesting feature about the deal is that this plot formed the original store of the firm, in the new Fifth Avenue shopping centre. The firm was one of the pioneers in the district and leased the plot in 1901 from John Duncan. The residence was formerly the home of Mrs. Orme Wilson.

The plot has a frontage of 32.6 by 145 deep and adjoins the Brick Presbyterian Church on the Thirty-seventh Street corner. The Franklin Simon store now occupies all the balance of the block front, having a total frontage on the avenue of 101 feet by 245 on Thirty-eighth Street, opposite the Lord & Taylor store.

The plot purchased was bought from the Duncan Realty Company. It is assessed at $670,000, of which $625,000 represents land value. In view of the desirability of property in that locality the consideration was evidently considerably higher.

H. J. Sachs & Co. were the brokers in the transaction with Lewis B. Preston, who represented the Duncan Realty Company.

Fifth Avenue Deal Rumored.

It is reported that General Lloyd S. Bryce is negotiating for the sale of his property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100.11 by 90. Plans were recently filed to erect on the plot a twelve-story apartment house to cost $900,000. Shape & Bready were the architects. The holding price is said to be $500,000. The prospective buyers are planning to finance the operation, it is stated, for the purpose of carrying out the apartment project.

William Lustgarten & Co. Buyers of Twelfth Street Church.

William Lustgarten & Co. are the buyers of the Second United Presbyterian Church property at 119 to 125 West Twelfth Street, sold last Monday. It is reported that the buyers, who are now erecting a row of flats at 115 to 137 West Sixteenth Street, will erect a tall structure containing two and three room apartments.

City Trades Manhattan for Bronx Property.

The old Fifteenth Precinct Police Station property at the southwest corner of First Avenue and Fifth Street was transferred yesterday by the City of New York to Mitchel A. C. Levy, a realty operator. The realty comprises a three-story structure on plot 48 by 60, and was taken by Mr. Levy in exchange for a tract of about 100 lots on Bolton Road, in the Inwood section of Manhattan, which the city required for use in connection with a public park at that point.

The properties involved in the trade are valued at about $200,000.

Bronx Sales.

P. James Migliaccio sold to a speculator for Lewis Malillo the five-story apartment house at 617 and 619 Fordham Road. The property was sold subject to a first mortgage of $26,500, the balance being paid in cash.

Brooklyn.

Holy Trinity Baptist Church has purchased for a rectory the three-story and basement brick house, 443 Franklin Avenue, on a lot 20 by 90. Fred M. Smith negotiated the sale for a client.

Louis Stern, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., sold a plot of six lots, 120 by 100, on the south side of Seventy-eighth Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, for J. Thomas and others to an investor.

Long Island.

Owen Moran has purchased a farm of four acres, with buildings on Huntington Avenue, at Huntington from Sarah E. Hall. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold to H. R. Deming a plot 40 by 100 on Park Avenue.

The Cornia Investment Company sold to Jacob Beresheim two plots, one 50 by 100, on the west side of Tenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, College Point, and the other 40 by 90, on the north side of Fourth Avenue, near Tenth Street, College Point.

Baker Crowell, Inc., has sold to Grace E Merritt the Allan Hartley property, with a residence, at Great Neck, near the links of the Great Neck Golf Club.

Commercial Leases.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for W. E. D. Stokes to the Brown School, four-story 25-foot dwelling, 270 West Seventy-second Street, corner of West End Avenue, for a term of years.

Jacob Finkelstein & Son have leased for the Lawrence Holding Company, 2 and 4 Catherine Street, northwest corner of East Broadway, to Stern & Margolies for a long term of years, to be used for the cloak and suit business.

The Berkey & Gay Furniture Company has leased an entire additional floor covering 14,000 square feet in the Philip Lewisohn Building, 113-119 West Fortieth Street, running through to 114-118 West Forty-first Street, for a term of ten years. Frederick Fox & Co. were the brokers.

Wm. A. White & Sons have leased the third floor, containing about 12,500 square feet, in the Finck Building, 318-326 West Thirty-ninth Street, to the Wynne Paper Company, now at 252 Lafayette Street.

Shaw & Company have leased for Peter J. Devine the building at 608 West 21st Street to De La Gardelle and Schlecter.

$150,000 East Side Residence.

Plans have been filed by Delano & Aldrich, architects, for a $150,000 private residence to be erected for William Woodward, Vice President of the Hanover National Bank, at 3 to 9 East Eighty-sixth Street, on a plot fronting 82.8 feet, 150.4 feet east of Fifth Avenue. It will be six stories in height. Morton F. Plant's new home is being erected on the northeast corner of the street and Fifth Avenue.

July's Building Record.

The total value of building permits issued during the month of July, according to figures compiled by Bradstreet's, was next to the largest ever shown in any month, increasing over the like month a year ago by $42,296,000. The percentage of gain was 64, a proportion never before equaled, though closely approximated in December, 1915. On examination, however, the showing is hardly as good as in some other months.

In the first place, comparison in July was with a month a year ago when building was still showing declines; in the next place, $40,960,000 of the total gain of $42,296,000 is contributed by New York City, which saw some immense permits filed to anticipate radical changes in the building laws.

Finally, it might be noted that the number of permits filed in the country as a whole shows a decrease from a year ago, while gains and decreases at individual cities from a year ago even in values closely balance, and the gain in values with New York City excluded is only 2.5 per cent.

While a number of the large structures planned in July may finally be built, prompt construction is hardly expected in all cases, and some of the permitted building may never materialize.

Realty Notes.

James E. R. Carpenter took title yesterday from Leo B. Gutman to the three five-story flats on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 100 by 100, subject to a $110,000 mortgage. An additional mortgage of $154,500 was given back by Mr. Carpenter.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for William Beuhler to Mrs. A. E. Kayes the four-story dwelling at 331 West Eighty-eighth Street.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has loaned to the Farago Construction Company $70,000 on the two apartment houses on the east side of Valentine Avenue, 60.02 feet north of 183d Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

45th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney; adjourned to Aug. 24.

By Joseph P. Day.

53d St, 241 West, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98; three-story frame dwelling; Herman Feingold against Louis Scheef et al.; J. M. Lipschitz, attorney; due, $776.44; taxes, &c., $187.84; to the defendant for $2,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

135th St, 454 East, s s, 270 ft w of Brown Place, 19.6x100, five-story flat; Germania Life Insurance Co. against M. A. Mooney et al.; Dulon & R., attorneys; due, $12,940.39; taxes, &c., $513.47; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Joseph & Co.

Elm Place, 2,485, w s, 216.4 ft n of 188th St, 86.2x106.7x irregular, five-story flat and vacant; A. A. Bradford, as trustee, against William S. Warren, Inc., et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; due, $34,185.70; taxes, &c., $839.98; to the plaintiff for $94,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Water St, 640, n s, 0 ft e of Scammel St, 25 x80, five-story tenement; Citizens' Savings Bank against Abraham Gaus et al., Action 1; J. A. Beall, attorney; due, $10,893.01; taxes, &c., $449.

Water St, 642, n s, 120 ft e of Scammel St, 20.5x80, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $8,765; taxes, &c., $449.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Tremont Av, n s corner of Anthony Av, 119x 100x irregular, two-story frame house and vacant; E. W. Klappert against Clelland Realty Co.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; due, $9,466.23; taxes, &c., $1,075.60; prior mortgage, $20,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Matthews Av, w s, 985 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x95; C. W. Peters against Herman Dominsch et al.; Grange & M., attorneys; due, $3,590.85; taxes, &c., $314.06.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bonner Place, n s, 166.6 ft e of Morris Av, 33.3x75, four-story flat; Matilda Muendel against Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. et al.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; due, $2,260.08; taxes, &c., $629.55.

By James J. Donovan.

Orchard St, 158, s s, 150 ft e of Main St, 75.6x103; Louise E. McLure against Bertha Mullen et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; due, $2,293.87; taxes, &c., $77.76.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

86th St, n s, 130.4 ft e of 5th Av, for a six-story-and-basement dwelling, 82.8x51.10; W. Woodward, 9 East 56th St, owner; Delano & Aldrich, 4 East 39th St, architects; cost, $150,000.

Tinton Av, w s, 124 ft n of 163d St, for a one-story brick garage, 47x134; Julia Webber, Emerson, N. J., owner; George F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fairmount Place, s s, 70.03 ft w of Southern Boulevard, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x105; Benjamin Kingston, 1,405 Edgewater Road, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

9th St, 121 to 133 West, to a three-story garage; William Kraus Garage Corporation, 222 West 79th St, owner; H. A. Reid, 347 5th Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

104th St, 175 and 177, East, to a two and five story police station; Police Department, owner; T. E. O'Brien, 240 Centre St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Amsterdam Av, 1,843 to 1,854, to a four-story-and-basement police station; Police Department, owner; T. E. O'Brien, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LANDS under water, &c., begins at bulkhead line East River and 51.2 ft n e of centre line North 7th St, Brooklyn, runs n w 435 to pier head line x n e 102.4 x s e 435 x s w 102.4 to beginning; also Kent Av, Brooklyn, n w s, at n e s North 7th St, runs n w along North 7th St — produced — to Point 4 s e of bulkhead line x n e 2 x n w — to bulkhead line x s w — to s w s of North 7th St x s e — to avenue x n e — to beginning, with rights to construct subway, &c.; Theodora H. Winslow, (Havemeyer,) to City of New York, 120 Broadway; attorney, Corporation Counsel, City of New York, July 24.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Brooklyn Cooperage Co. to Havemeyer & Elder and Horace Havemeyer et al., to City of New York, June 30; attorney, same $200,000

LENOX AV, 422, e s, 17 ft n of 131st St, 16.7x85, foreclosure June 27; Richard J. D. Keating, referee, to Edgar J. Lauer, 36 Central Park South, Aug. 10; attorney, William Bondy, 140 Broadway.....$7,000

PARK AV, 948 and 950, s w corner of 82d St, (72 East,) 100x100; Leo B. Gutman to James E. R. Carpenter, 681 5th Av, mtg $110,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 348, e s, 75.9 ft s of 128th St, 25.2x101.4x24.11x97.8; Ambrose Realty Co. to Samuel D. Southmayd, 113 North Walnut St, East Orange, N. J., b. and s., Aug. 8, mtg $9,500; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

WEST BROADWAY, 143 and 145, e s, 25 ft s of Thomas St, 33.4x50; Baird-Daniels Co. to Baird-Daniels Co., Inc., 143 West Broadway, mtg $15,000, all liens, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $43,500

1ST AV, s w corner of 5th St, 48x60; City of New York to Mitchell A. C. Levy, 17 East 37th St, exchange, Aug. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

1ST AV, 844, n e corner of 47th St, 20x80; Bernard and Mary Fortgang to Caroline C. Fortgang, 870 1st Av, ½ part, mtg $17,000, all liens, Aug. 17, 1912; attorney, Reuben Cohen, 132 Nassau St.....$100

12TH AV, s w corner of 55th St, 15.10x100 to bulkhead line, with wharfage, riparian rights, &c., Western Union Telegraph Co. to City of New York, quitclaim, July 27; attorney, Corporation Counsel, City of New York $1

13TH ST, 241 and 243 West, n e s, 262.6 ft n e of 8th Av, 41.8x103.3; Louis Harris to Greenwich Village Realty Co., 46 Cedar St, mtg $50,000, all liens, Aug. 5; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

14TH AV, w s—217 h St, s s, 214th St, n s, and Hudson River, e s, contains 3 114-1,000 acres, with land under water, &c., plot, begins at line between lands of Childs & De Rivera and 75 ft w of 14th Av, runs s 259.10x w 389.5 to original highwater mark of Hudson River x n 250.11x e 382.3 to beginning, contains 2 301-1,000 acres, with all title to land under water, &c., except rights of way, wharfage, &c.; also all right, title, and interest to lands in bed of 14th Av, 213th, 214th, and 215th Sts; Lewis A. Mitchell to Mitchell A. C. Levy, 17 East 37th St, mtg $83,375, all liens, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Mitchell A. C. Levy to City of New York, mtg $107,000, all liens, Aug. 8; attorney, same .....Exchange

73D ST, 122 East, s s, 183.9 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x102.2; Eugene O. and Charlotte Beyer to Eugene O. and Charlotte Beyer, 122 East 73d St, tenants by entirety, mtg $30,000, Jan. 27; attorney, Gustav Lange, Jr., 257 Broadway $1

83D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Florence C. Bronson to Joseph McNamara, 106 East 81st St, b. and s., Aug. 9; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100

99TH ST, 58 East, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Meirah Realty Co. to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, agent and executor, Frederick C. Gebhard, mtg $16,000, July 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

115TH ST, 36 West, s s, 433 ft e of Lenox Av, foreclosed Aug. 2; Henry Hofheimer, referee, to Henry De F. and Frederic D. Weekes, Oyster Bay, L. I., trustees, Aug. 8; attorneys, Weekes Bros., 53 William St.$7,000

115TH ST, 513-513½ East, n s, 181.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 66.8x100.11; Meirah Realty Co. to B. Aymar Sands, 58 West 48th St; William H. Sands, 22 East 47th St, and Charles E. Sands, Clemons, N. Y., trustees, will of Samuel S. Sands, all liens, July 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

123D ST, 129 and 131 East, n s, 29 ft s e of Park Av, 41.8x100.11; Fred M. Stein to 129 East 123d St. Co., 233 Broadway, mtg $42,000, all liens, Aug. 7; attorneys, Kendall & H., 233 Broadway.....$100

127TH ST, 126 East, s s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Meirah Realty Co. to Catharine A. Lawrence, 58 West 31st St, mtg $8,000, all liens, July 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $1

133D ST, 42 and 44 East, s s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 40x99.11; Belwood Realty Co. to B. Aymar; William H. and Charles E. Sands, Clemons, N. Y., trustees, all liens, July 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 475.6 ft n of 187th St, 25.6x90x25x93; Eva Alexander to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, mtg $5,000, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CYPRESS AV, n e corner of 137th St, 100x 45; Charles J. Burbidge, 212 Lenox Av, to Isak Roy, 390 East 140th St, mtg $8,000, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,400

EDISON AV, e s, 300 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x100; Antonio Sorge to Paulina Lifrieri, 1,623 Bolton Av, Aug. 4; attorney, A. Sorge, 2,623 1st Av.....$100

HIGHWAY leading from Causeway to Pelham Bridge — s at s e corner land of James Henderson, runs s w 135 x n w — to Westchester Mill Pond x n 135 x s e — to beginning; Charles A. Hickey, referee, to William H. Beam, 164 East 21st St, Paterson, N. J., trustee, June 26; attorneys, Theall & B., 45 Wall St.....$8,000

MATHEWS AV, w s, Lots 104 and 105, map of Hudson Park, 50x100; Luigi Repetti to Katie Repetti, 306 East 105th St, Aug. 7; attorneys, Strouse & S., 37 Liberty St.

RUSKIN ST, s s, 58.7 ft e of Maple Av, 50x 94; James Teishoff to Samuel Teishoff, 542 East 135th St, Aug. 8; attorneys, Schlesinger & S., 10 Wall St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 225 ft n of 195th St, 25x100.7x25x100.7; George A. Briggs et al to North County Development Co., Inc., 68 William St, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WEBSTER AV, 1,472, e s, 18.9x95.7 w s Mill Brook x18.9x94.8; also Webster Av, 1,474, e s, 18.9x88.8; Jacob Seligson to Sophia Samuelson, 945 Aldus St, mtg $8,000, Aug. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,00

3D AV, s w corner of 172d St, 55.2x82.7, Thomas J. Healey to Margaret E. Healey, 453 West 144th St, ½ part; mtg $17,150, Aug. 7; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St.....Gift

5TH ST, w s, 77 ft s of 7th St, 37x105, Wakefield; Brooklyn Mutual Building and Loan Association to Carmelo Delisi, 2,416 Crotona Av, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

141ST ST, n s, 152.6 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 64.11x irregular; also 140th St, n s, 164.3 ft w of land now or formerly of Harlem River & Portchester R. R. Co., 32.2x 98.6; John H. Symmers to Lena Symmers, 804 East 141st St, mtg $5,500, June 15; attorney, I. N. Goodhue, 42 Broadway.....$1

242D ST, 852 East, —x—; Minnie Watsky to Vincenzo Preziosi, 4,709 White Plains Av, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x75, Aug. 8; Crown Realty Co. to Jas. Michael, 319 West 51st St, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St.....$4,000

PARK AV, 948 and 950, s w corner of 82d St, 100x100, Aug. 1; Jas. E. R. Carpenter to Leo B. Gutman, 151 Central Park West, et al., due Aug. 15, 1918, prior mtg $110,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $154,500

WATER ST, 277, 279 s, 28 ft s w of Dover St, 24.5x72.6x23.4x72.3, Aug. 9; William Floyd, Mastic, L. I., to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 West 34th St, 3 years, 4½ p. c., attorneys, Goldwater, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$10,000

1ST AV, s w corner of 5th St, 48x60, Aug. 8; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Vincent L. Leibell, Southampton Av, Bell Harbor, L. I., due and interest on per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $7,500

14TH AV, w s; 215th St, s s; 214th St, n s, and Hudson River, e s; contains 3 114-1000 acres, with land under water, &c.; begins at line between lands of Childs and De Rivera and 75 ft w of 14th Av, runs s 259.10 x w 389.5 to original high-water mark of Hudson River x n 250.11x e 382.3 to beginning; contains 2 301-1000 acres, with all title to land under water except rights of way, wharfage, &c.; also all right, title, and interest to lands in bed of 14th Av, 213th, 214th, and 215th Sts; Lewis A. and Rose Mitchell to L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, due as per bond, prior mtg $83,375; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $23,625

12TH ST, 202 and 204 West, s s, 44 ft w of 7th Av, 56x23.1, Aug. 9; Louise Wenz to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond.....$5,000

45TH ST, 430 West, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4, July 31; Terence H. Forrest to Samuel Hodas, 1,003 Georgia Av, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

83D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2, Aug. 9; Jos. McNamara to Florence C. Bronson, 26 East 38th St, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

Bronx.

MERRIAM AV, w s, 125.9 ft s of 170th, 160x100; Haven Construction Co., Inc., to Abel King, 148 East 65th, and another; prior mtg $108,000, Aug. 10; due Dec. 10, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lese & Co., 295 Nassau $8,000

PROSPECT AV, n w corner Jennings, 43x 90.10; Samuel Teishoff to Jacob J. Lazarve, 369 West 86th St., Aug. 8; due, &c., as per bond; attorney, J. J. Lazarve, 10 Wall St. $5,000

3D AV, s w s corner 172d St, 55.2x82.7, one-half part; Thomas J. Healey to John McCarthy, 2½ West 113th, prior mtg $15,000, Aug. 7; due, &c., as per bond; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St.....$2,150

5TH AV, w s, 77 ft s of 7th St, 37x105, Wakefield; Carmelo Delisi to Brooklyn Mutual Bldg. and Loan Association, 526 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 9, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

242D ST, 852 East, —x—; Vincenzo Preziosi to Minnie Watsky, 735 Cranford Av, Mar. 15; due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,930

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

WATER ST, 352-54, all 5th floor; Gerard Ragone to Antonio Mormando, 1 Franklin St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; address on premises $540

WEST END AV, 212, south half of store; Peter Beecher and another to Sam Appelbaum, 190 West End Av, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1916; address 186 West End Av.....$720

31ST ST, 19-21 West, two stores and basements; Life Publishing Co. to Fass Restaurant Co., Inc., and Harry Fass, on premises, 7 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av. .....$3,500 and $4,500

42D ST, n e corner of Broadway, s on 42d St, adjoining on West 42d St entrance, Long Acre Land Co. to Postal Telegraph and Cable Co., 253 Broadway, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; by C. P. Bruch, Vice President Cable Co.....As per agreement

54TH ST, North River, cable house on outer end of pier, 5x4.8; City of New York to Western Union Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, 10 years from date of possession, with four renewals of 10 years each; attorney, Corporation Counsel City of New York.

Exchange for prop. on 52th Av and 55th St

67TH ST, 206-214 East, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 90x100.5, all; Maybern Realty Co. to Louis Zuckerman, 204 East 99th St, 3 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, M. Monfried. 299 Broadway $9,198

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, 296; Claremont Iron Works, Inc., against Becker Building Corp., owner and contractor $620

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 181st St, 100x25; Amanna & Lyons against Abby S. Marshall, owner; Reid Palmer Co., contractor; Michael F. Breen Co., Inc., subcontractor $266

9TH ST, 481 East; Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc., against Emil Katz, owner; Sam Platnick, contractor; renewal.....$118

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, 2,275; Warren Chemical & Mfg. Co. against Joseph Smolensky, owner; Richard & John Izmirian, contractors..$47

PLIMPTON AV, w s, 250 ft n of 170th St, 50x100; Dimock & Fink Co. against Enwil Holding Co., Inc., owner; Drew Heating Co., Inc., contractor.....$275

169TH ST, 280 East; John Bell Co. against Harry J. & E. J. McArdle, owners; S. W. Hoiste, contractor; renewal.....$162

181ST ST, s e corner of Harrison Av, 62.8x 91.3; The Barrett Co. against 181st Street Building Corp., owner; Richard & John Izmirian, contractors.....$122

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

25TH ST, 168 and 170 West; Izak Taub against Elizabeth Heubner et al; May 10, 1916 .....$120

71ST ST, 267 West; H. Hurwitz Co. against Gertrude A. Evans et al; July 13, 1916 (cancelled).....$2,804

113TH ST, 111 to 115 East; Israel I. Weisbaum against Victor R. Askle et al; Apr. 26, 1916 .....$218.15

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

189TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Av. St. Nicholas, 100x100.1; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Washington Place Building

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Pressure has risen sharply in the Northwest, in New England, and in a less degree over the South; also over the western portion of the Atlantic Ocean. A shallow high that moved over New England on Wednesday has increased considerably in intensity, thereby causing northeast winds and cool weather over that region and portions of the Middle Atlantic States.

In the Northwest an area of high pressure is developing, with a considerable fall in temperature. The low central in the Dakotas Wednesday is rapidly filling up. Some showers have occurred in the middle Mississippi Valley and the Lake region. Elsewhere, except in the South, fair weather has prevailed.

Thunder showers are probable for Friday in the lower Lake region and possibly the Ohio Valley; also in the East Gulf States and Florida. Temperature will fall somewhat over the shower area, and it will be warmer in Atlantic Coast districts Friday and Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northeast, with cloudy weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light northeast, becoming southeast, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, mostly light southwest, fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday, with slightly higher temperature. Saturday, probably fair and warmer.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, slowly rising temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday, slightly warmer in the afternoon. Saturday, partly cloudy and warmer.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday, probably followed by showers by night. Saturday, fair.

Northern New England—Fair Friday and probably Saturday, slowly rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	68	65	4 P. M.	79	67
6 A. M.	66	63	6 P. M.	78	63
9 A. M.	71	65	9 P. M.	74	66
12 M.	74	64	11 P. M.	71	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 4:45 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:43—128-130 W. 21 St.; St. Maria da Prato	Not given
3:15—127 St. & Harlem River; Inram Estate	Slight
4:25—3,210 B'way; Richard Heeriqudz	Slight
6:30—Madison Av. & 27 St.; (taxi,) Blasius Eakes	$100
7:15—540 1 Av.; R. Brober	Slight
7:20—23 E. 11 St.; Home for Young Girls	Not given
11:40—178 Forsyth St.; not given	Slight
11:55—20 Jackson St.; Jake Zankossky	Slight
P. M.	
12:15—209 E. 44 St.; Mary Lynch	$100
1:15—108 E. 97 St.; Mike Fagan	Slight
3:00—9 Attorney St.; David Reich	Slight
9:10—499 W. 125 St.; Goodwin & Goodwin	None
9:35—56 Great Jones St.; K. Bierbaum	Not given
9:50—252 Mulberry St.; S. Ursetti	Slight
10:15—30-32 W. 24 St.; S. Strulositz Skirt Co.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Maj. Gilbert H. Stewart, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed two visits in August, and not to exceed four visits during September, to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of material for the Ord. Dept.

Maj. G. H. McManus, C. A. C., is relieved from duty in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, and will proceed to Del Rio, Texas, for temporary duty with the 5th Provisional Regiment.

1st Lt. Charles C. Herman, Jr., 26th Inf., is relieved from duty at Delaware College, Newark, Del., effective Sept. 10, and will join his regiment.

Capt. W. N. Hughes, Jr., Inf., is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor with National Guard of Tenn., and will repair to this city and report to the Chief, Militia Bureau.

Capt. T. A. Roberts, Cav., Inspector-Instructor, will proceed to Hartford and New Haven, Conn., to assist in the organization of National Guard Cavalry, Conn., and upon completion of this duty return to his proper station.

Navy.

Lt. T. F. Caldwell, detached Aid on staff Commander, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. C. R. Hyatt, commissioned.

Surgeon J. Pryor, detached Naval Hospital, Annapolis; home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner G. A. Messing, from the Utah to naval magazine, Iona Island, N. Y.

Chief Carpenter W. J. Foley, detached from Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., to the Utah.

Chief Machinist W. T. Robinson, from the Hancock to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Carpenter F. G. Lepine, from Navy Yard, New York, to the Hancock.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Conyngham, at Newport; Dolphin, at Washington; Duncan, at Boston; E-1, at New London; Perry, at Keyport, Wash.; Seneca, at New York Yard; Wyoming, at Napeague Bay.

Sailed—Lebannon, Fort Mifflin for Iona Island; Nanshan, Seattle for anchorage, Alaska; Newport, New York to sea; Oklahoma, Newport for shakedown cruise.

Coast Guard.

Surfman John S. Wanser, Coast Guard Station No. 87, retired on request after thirty years' service.

Ordinary Seaman George Frederick Messing, Arcata, retired on account of physical disability.

Keepers Loren Tilton, Coast Guard Station No. 97; Stephen F. McInnis, Station No. 34; Mannos D. Kelly, Station No. 118; William E. Bennett, Station No. 71; Lewis E. Mitchell, Station No. 113, and Elmer W. Suydam, Station No. 72, warranted keepers.

Promotion of enlisted men: Coxswain August Behrsin, Apache, rated Q. M.; Seaman Angaar J. Jorgensen, Apache, rated Coxswain; Q. M. Willy Schaperskupper, Tallapoosa, rated Assistant Master at Arms.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A resolution has been adopted by the Board of Education for the assignment of four persons as substitute supervisors in evening schools.

Contracts have been awarded for the rental of noninflammable or slow-burning picture films for day and evening high and elementary schools.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $1,859.90, realized from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, to the Special Trade School Fund.

It has been decided to organize continuation classes to give instruction to municipal employes in the Municipal Building.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

EXQUISITELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN EXCLUSIVE SANDS POINT SECTION AT TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE FOR REMAINDER SEASON. PRESENT TENANT, paying $2,300 for four months, willing to accept $700 until Oct. 10; can be obtained for longer term. On Long Island Sound shore; yacht landing nearby; five minutes from Sands Point Golf Club and Manhasset Yacht Club, ten minutes from North Hempstead Country Club and railway station, fifty minutes by automobile or railway from New York, trains every few minutes; four master bedrooms; garage and a bungalow accommodating two more beds; fine kitchen garden; grounds kept up by owner. Telephone 342 Port Washington, or write Lock Box 805, Port Washington, L. I.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIRST AVENUE AND 96TH STREET, Northeast Corner.

Plot 100 by 168 feet for sale or to lease for a term of years. Convenient to docks. Apply to THE CRIMMINS OPERATING COMPANY, Inc., 624 Madison Avenue, New York.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Annalist every Monday publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The Annalist, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M. Aug. 12: Motor Cycle Sergts. G. M. Meehan, 278, to B. B. H. Squad; J. F. Coutant, 167, to B. B. H. Squad. Sergt. John J. Noonan, 104, to B. B. H. Squad, to motor cycle duty. Patrol. F. J. Timmons, 174, to B. B. H. Squad, mounted to motor cycle duty. Motor Cycle Patrol, from prects. indicated to B. B. H. Squad: T. H. Beresford, 145; S. A. Pinnell, 143; G. W. Brown, 143; J. M. Finnerty, 144; W. Kaltenback, 144; G. J. Doerr, 146; J. J. St. John, 146; A. Hoffman, 146; J. A. Scheideler, 146; E. S. Wetteroth, 146; J. E. Ashlund, 167; J. F. Dunn, 167; I. R. Reader, 167. W. E. Rininsland, 167; P. F. Bernstein, 168; A. Johnson, 168; C. B. McCartie, 168; J. J. Lawler, 170; G. W. Plate, 170; N. P. Nelson, 171; C. M. Smythe, 171; C. Landmann, 171; W. L. Blair, 172; G. M. Krams, 172; A. C. Lay, 172; A. G. Logan, 172; M. C. Singer, 172; S. J. Smith, Jr., 172; H. L. Withus, Jr., 172; W. C. Culbertson, 173; T. N. Dougherty, 173; W. T. Manley, 173; C. Hiatt, 173; J. F. Killen, 173; W. R. Bereczak, 174; O. Mott, 174.

Temporary assignments: Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, as Acting Chief Inspector, 9 A. M., Aug. 14, to 8 P. M., Sept. 3; Inspectors T. T. Ryan, 6 I. D., to command 4 I. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 12; T. M. Murphy, 15 I. D., as Acting Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his other duties, 9 A. M., Aug. 14, to 8 P. M., Sept. 3; Training School from commands indicated, 30 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 14: Lieuts. W. H. Van Keuren, 21; G. H. Quackenbos, C. O. Sq.; J. Altenbach, 152; Sergts. J. J. Murphy, 7; J. W. Seaton, 28; F. Sprague, 35; R. H. McGill, 40; H. Kahl, 66; J. D. Stephenson, 74; C. J. Kreutzer, 157; T. A. Robinson, 29; A. Newman, 31; M. Bollas, 43; C. P. Vosburgh, 74; T. G. Healy, 277.

Patrol, to Tr. School from commands indicated, 30 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 14: W. R. Black, 4; J. Seymour, 13; C. W. Hughes, 26; J. J. Ward, 29; J. F. Ward, 29; J. W. Ray, 37; M. C. Maroney, 37; W. J. Gaffney, 43; E. Schwartz, 88; R. McKee, 43; E. Thompson, 43; W. T. Northrop, 61; G. Wolf, 62; E. Kepko, 63; W. J. Herrick, 68; R. J. Jewett, 68; J. J. Mahoney, 74; F. X. Madden, 74; P. J. Driscoll, 80; E. P. Halpin, 156; J. F. Murphy, 167; J. A. Lovett, 281; J. E. Hanley, 23 Dist.; C. P. Gaul, 4th Dist.; M. Upham, Traf. A; G. T. Valentine, C. O. Sq.

To Tr. School from commands indicated, 14 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 14: Patrol, O. D. Steinway, 17; J. Driscoll, 17; C. O'Donnell, 18; A. Cohen, 22; R. Cuphart, 36; D. Sullivan, 36; J. Lenahan, 37; M. Nilon, 45; D. E. King, 77; C. J. Kemmer, 160; J. P. Fitzgerald, 153; E. J. O'Rourke, 169; C. Hanneman, 153; A. Clancy, 274; C. Doherty, 274; F. J. Wall, Traf. B; C. Fredericore, Traf. A; J. E. Cunningham, Traf. C; G. Downey, Traf. C; J. J. Seery, Bur. of Tel.; W. J. Gillen, Bur. of Tel.; J. B. Coleman, Bur. of Tel.; T. S. Duffy, Bur. of Tel.; E. Conway, Det. Bur.; J. Gallagher, Det. Bur.

To Tr. School from commands indicated, 8 A. M., Aug. 12: J. M. Geis, 12; H. Storz, 146; J. Brudenbach, 146; F. J. Rauch, 161; M. Koenig, 163; A. Stohl, Traf. A; J. C. Carty, Traf. B; D. D. Bourke, Jr., Haggerty, Traf. B; C. E. Gilroy, Traf. C; J. O'Byrne, Traf. D.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Chief Inspector M. F. Schmittberger, 30 days, 2 A. M., Aug. 16; vacation, Inspector L. Daly, 4 I. D., 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 12, to be deducted from vacation.

Without pay: Patrol, C. Rose, 38, 1 day, 4 D. M., Aug. 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol, F. O. Rice, 40, 9:30 P. M., Aug. 3, during disability; F. Finnegan, 65, 3:30 P. M., Aug. 4, during disability; T. F. Wilkinson, 166, 2 P. M., July 25, during disability; A. Schoonfort, 134, 8 P. M., June 10, to noon, July 8; C. Kavanagh, 158, 4:15 A. M., July 9, to noon, July 21; L. Beck, 158, 5:30 A. M., July 2, during disability; W. O. Sheer, 160, noon, July 8, to 12 P. M., July 19; J. J. Donnelly, 167, 11:20 P. M., July 28, during disability.

Suspended without pay: Patrol, D. P. Hart, 25.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered: Fire, 1st gr. F. G. Kaiser, H. & L., 23, now Eng. 62, (absence without leave,) 3 leaves withheld: Fire, 3d gr. J. J. Smith, Eng. 47, (conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, absence without leave,) sentence suspended; Fire, 1st gr. F. W. Claussen, Eng. 50, (disrespect to superior officer,) sentence suspended; Fire, 2d gr. M. F. Powers, Eng. 11, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed.

Special leaves: Lieut. J. P. Hedderman, H. & L. 147, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; Fire, 1st gr. J. G. Brown, H. & L. 9, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20. Fire, 2d gr. C. to Persico, Eng 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 13.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commissioh has granted the request of the Health Department for an examination for promotion to stationary engineer.

There are twenty-one applicants for chemist, food and drugs; twenty-five for engineering chemist; twenty-three for pharmacist, and seventy for inspector of plastering. The receipt of applications for these positions has been closed.

United States.

The commission announces for September 5 an examination for investigator in co-operative marketing, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $2,250 to $2,750 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to investigate matters relating to the establishment, operation, maintenance, improvement, and development of co-operative associations conducted in the Pacific Coast States for the marketing and distribution of farm products and to study the advertising methods used by associations and individuals in developing markets for such products. The person appointed will be required to assist, as circumstances may require, in the formation, improvement, and development of such co-operative associations and in outlining effective plans for the co-operative advertising of farm products. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and plan of procedure and operation. Not less than four years' responsible experience collectively in marketing farm products, in advertising such products, and in organizing farmers upon a co-operative basis for marketing purposes, no less than one year of the four having been devoted to the work last named, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, hands onely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.

R	SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS	G
O	MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.	A
O	CATHEDRAL PLAZA.	R
M	100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,	D
S	110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.	E

Special Rates to Columbia Students. N

WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated, full hotel service; phone; maid service; $40 per month up; per month, breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L"; subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates.

HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 1 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 213 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

WEST END AV., (Eighties.)—Magnificently furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 10th floor; immediate occupancy. Telephone, Vanderbilt 1452.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974

A beautifully furnished apartment for one month—Aug. 15 to Sept. 15—reasonable. 605 West 113th.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $900 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

Suite, front, facing Riverside; select location; $80 monthly. Morse, 5400 Morningside.

477th, 16 WEST.—Very attractive apartment; kitchenette, bath, closets; $35 to $50.

Unfurnished—East Side.

370 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club,
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

158 MADISON AVE., bet. 32d and 33d Sts., 3, 4, and 5 room housekeeping apartments; rentals $1,200 to $2,100. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

901 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 67th.—8 and 9 rooms and 3 baths, $1,800 up.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

31st, 137 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; $36-$42.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Brockton, 661 West 180th St., Northwest Corner Broadway.—High-class elevator house; extra large sleeping chambers; hardwood floors throughout; 4 rooms, $78 to $30; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $60.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 44th Street,
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street,
Telephone 5700 John.

118th St., 365-7 West, (near Morningside Park.)—8 unusually large rooms, 1 bath, elevator service; immediate possession; decorations to suit; $75-$80.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

ALL SIZE APARTMENTS ON UPPER WEST SIDE OR WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. FOR FLOOR PLANS CALL ON FRED'K ZITTELL & SONS, BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; icemaking, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Two and three rooms and kitchenette; four rooms and bath, all modern improvements; hall and telephone service; reasonable.

128-137 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

10TH ST., 17 WEST. (Washington Sq.) Apartment, 8 rooms, all improvements, open fireplaces; private house. Bogert.

60 West 10th St.—4 rooms, elevator, housekeeping apartment, $50-$55. Superintendent.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

98th, 189 West.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; rent $25.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Want handsomely furnished apartment, 8, 9 rooms, 2, 3 baths, Riverside, vicinity, or Central Park West, year, $250 month; adults; references exchanged. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Apartment, furnished, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 8 months. Telephone 4520 Murray Hill.

Unfurnished.

Small, refined family adults wishes five unfurnished rooms, improvements, about $30, above 90th St., west 30 Av.; private house preferred. G 382 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large, single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9788.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

33D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 269 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; cool; pleasant surroundings; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; parlor dining room; Southern trade solicited.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table boarders; Summer rates.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations; adults; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

88TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine; references; reasonable rates.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern; cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 5511.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Superior accommodation; reasonable; couple and one gentleman. Chaurant.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; table guests; home cooking; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; board optional; reference.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.
73D, 142 WEST.—Finest French cooking in city; those appreciating real good dinner come and try.

Brooklyn.

Pierrepont St., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159 W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN, residing out of town, wants room, board, private family, west side, few nights each week; must be reasonable. K 253 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires room and board with Spanish family. N. W., Times Harlem.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, single or en suite; private bath, electricity; references; bachelors.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, FACING STREET, AND RECEPTION ROOM; $45 MONTH. B 34 TIMES.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

COMFORTABLE ROOM and shower bath wanted between 45th and 60th Sts.

Unfurnished.

Respectable couple desire two rooms, also kitchen; no kitchenette; Broadway, Riverside, 86th to 110th St.; pay well. Phone Riverside 2500, Apartment 3E.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Modern brickmaking plant now in full operation; close to Passaic, Paterson, Newark, and New York markets; on line of Lackawanna Railroad; capacity, 45,000 daily; unlimited clay and good market; owners are professional men and cannot properly attend to running of plant; can be operated nearly all Winter. Patrick J. Dolan, Attorney, 104 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Good opportunity offered few quick, conservative investors in metal manufacturing concern enlarging plant to accommodate increasing business; steady non-seasonable work; profitable, secure; liberal bonus to insure unusual income. President S. & B., Inc., 208 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Experienced business man, with substantial bank credit, will invest $5,000 to $10,000 in small, established jobbing or manufacturing business, including personal services; no brokers; submit in writing only. Address Investor, 1,720 Gotham Hotel, City.

Capital wanted in established real estate office to increase business. C 201 Times Annex.

Partner in well-established accounting firm wishes to withdraw to devote his time to other business interests. His interest in partnership is offered on very reasonable terms. Person applying must be prepared to submit credentials as to character and ability and prove entirely satisfactory to remaining partner. Address G 362 Times Downtown.

Opportunity for a thoroughly competent young man with financial resources to conduct himself with an old-established manufacturing company manufacturing high-class product of international reputation. No applicant will be considered unless full information regarding himself accompanies first communication. Y 227 Times Annex.

Furnished room house, near 72d St. subway; five stories; handsomely furnished; lease; excellent opportunity. Jerome Lewis, 165 Broadway.

Managing partner wanted for growing real estate brokerage enterprise; no investment asked; must devote entire time. B 368 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

EXCEPTIONAL USED CARS.

We have on exhibition for your approval on our showroom floor several practically new cars. These cars have been taken in trade for other models by The Automobile Trade, which we represent. All cars have been through our mechanical department, and are sold exactly as represented.

1916 Kissel Sedan, New	$1,100
1914 National Touring	850
1913 Velie Touring	400
1918 Cole Touring	450
1916 Cadillac Limousine	850
1913 Cadillac Limousine	750
1913 Cadillac Touring	600
1916 Overland Roadster	475
1914 Regal Under Run	425
1913 Rambler Touring	350
1915 Winton Touring	550

All above cars are equipped with self-starters and electric lights, demountable rims; and all cars have tools, &c., complete, with many additional extras. We also have constantly on hand Buick runabouts, Maxwell tourings, Delauney Bellville roadster at a special price of $350.

Inspection invited and demonstrations day or evening. Our instruction department open to all buyers absolutely free.

BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Approved by The Trade,
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., COR. FRANKLIN AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Stutz '16 Special.	Stutz '16 Speedster.
Stutz '15 Bulldog.	Packard '15 Roadster.
Peugeot Racer.	Hudson '16 Sedan.
Hudson '15 Limo.	Hupmobile '15 Tour.
S. G. V. '14 Landau.	Cadillac '16 Tour.
Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.	

CHALMERS MASTER 6, $375.

Owner is compelled to sell 7-passenger touring car, cost $2,400, used 10 months; has electric self-starter and electric lights; can be seen and demonstrated at 265 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250.

Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Cadillac, 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, Bargain.
Winton 1915, Light 6 Touring.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter, Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

MICHIGAN ROADSTER, PRACTICALLY NEW.—Electric starting, lighting system; luxuriously equipped; sacrifice, $450, immediately. Eagan Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Cadillac (1916) Runabout, like new. Fiat (1915) Limousine, 30, Town Car. All makes of touring cars.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

PEERLESS—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Private owner must sell Peerless 7-passenger touring automobile regardless of cost; mechanically perfect; fully equipped, including Gray-Davis starter, light, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, Phone Astoria 2385.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
High-class, aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER.
Fast, stylish; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; 14-15 Series V model; cost $3,150; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

CHEVROLET.—Slightly used (Amesbury) roadster; Houk wire wheels; $650; cost $1,200. Owner, 172 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 7818 Main.

Stutz 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; price, $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Wilnamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

National roadster, run 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, slip covers, extra seat; $900. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

OVERLAND LIGHT FIVE PASSENGER.
Only used 3 months; electric starting and lighting system; many extras; $450. 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Mercer, late 1914 model, in perfect condition; run 9,000 miles. Riordan, 583 Park Av.

CADILLAC — MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco elegtric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $375. Cowle's Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

HUDSON LIGHT 6—40.

Like new; seven-passenger; fully equipped; ready immediate service. Garage, 805 West 179th, near Riverside.

STUTZ 1915 TOUR.—4-passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,898 Broadway.

PACKARD 1915 seven-passenger touring car, 2x88, for sale; price $1,560. Victor Hess, International Garage, 252 West 40th St.

Mitchell, 7-passenger touring; late model; splendid condition; great bargain; $450; see that car. Ford, 114 West 50th.

Studebaker.—Owner going abroad, will sell his brand-new roadster; perfect condition; demonstration any time. J 178 Times.

MERCER RUNABOUT, 1913.—Repainted; fully equipped; elegant condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,898 Broadway.

MERCER 1916 TOURING.
Will sell cheap for quick cash. Fine condition. C R 138 Times.

National 1916 touring car; 1914 National toy tonneau, bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1790 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1914 seven-passenger; sickness compels quick sale. Telephone Harraden, 5315 Barclay.

CADILLAC, 1915, eight-cylinder touring, like new. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; reasonable rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, wee, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

$700 cash for late model roadster or speedster with top; will consider lightweight, inclosed car; immediate answer. B 27 Times.

Cadillac wanted; limousine or town body; not over year old. Walter Martin, Essex & Sussex, Spring Lake, N. J.

Will give $250 cash for good, light five-passenger automobile; describe fully. G 241 Times Downtown.

Fiat for Hire.—Beautiful 7-passenger touring, late model; moderate. 2792 Schuyler.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3946.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 886 Madison.

Late model cars bought for cash. Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

Packard Wanted—6-cylinder limousine or landaulet car; state year, condition, and lowest cash price. Hess Bros., 214 West 43d St.

Motor Boats Wanted.

Small, fast motor boat wanted to rent for week trip. Write Hudson-Comedy Theatre, or phone Bryant 4928.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN	Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 223 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, $6; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

37TH ST., 18 EAST.—One, two rooms; private bathroom; telephone; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small room, bath; references; moderate; phone Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 180, (near 34th.)—Central location; large rooms; furnished, unfurnished; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class; references; bachelors.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms; redecorated; suite $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

70TH, 290 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double rooms; modern apartment; reasonable; worth investigation. Vane.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; beautiful large room with private bath.

71ST, 206 WEST, (subway.)—Medium rooms, lavatories; parlor floor for music, dancing.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath. Southern exposure, telephone, phone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; board; near Riverside.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Business woman; attractive room, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small homelike rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms, continuous hot water; also physician's office; reference.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms, $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; private bath, electricity, telephone; reference.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every conceivable accommodation; t

SINGER TOWER LEAP SEEN BY THOUSANDS

Man Writes to Warn Police, Then Plunges from Fortieth Story Into Broadway.

BODY BOUNDS FROM ROOF

Strikes Sidewalk on Opposite Side of the Roadway, Barely Missing a Man and a Woman.

Albert Goldman, an agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, committed suicide at noon yesterday by leaping from the observation platform at the fortieth story of the Singer Building.

Lower Broadway and the cross streets were thronged at the time, and thousands saw Goldman's body in the last hundred feet or so of its drop and heard it strike the pavement, their attention having been drawn by the shrieks of persons who had happened to be looking at the tower when the man made his leap into space.

The body struck the mansard roof at the thirteenth story, bounded over the eave and almost across Broadway to the sidewalk in front of the windows of McCue Brothers & Drummond, opposite the entrance to the Singer Building.

Goldman's intention to kill himself was known early to the police. A letter signed by him and posted on Wednesday at 10:30 P. M. at the Madison Square Post Office was received at Headquarters in the first delivery yesterday morning. The writer said he had decided to end his life by jumping from some high building down town, and begged the Police Commissioner to forgive any annoyance he might cause by his act. On receipt of the letter orders were issued to post guards at all skyscrapers in the financial district. It was said that Goldman preceded the guard at the Singer Building by a few minutes.

Detectives' Efforts Vain.

Detectives Bulger and Callahan, who were assigned to the case, spent the morning in a vain effort to find the man who had written to the Commissioner. A telephone message from the Greenwich Street Station, received at Headquarters a little after noon, saying that a man had thrown himself from the Singer Building carried the news that the writer's threat had been carried out in spite of the vigilance of the police.

According to Thomas Lamb, house detective at the Singer Building, who was on duty at the observation platform at the top of the tower, 748 feet above the street, a man about 40 years of age, wearing a dark suit, purchased a visitor's ticket just before noon. The man, who was the only visitor to the tower during the morning, walked to the east side of the platform, to a point hidden by the main structure from where Lamb was. A few minutes later, Lamb followed the visitor around the tower, expecting to answer questions about points of interest. But the visitor had vanished, leaving behind his umbrella and hat. Lamb telephoned to the offices of the superintendent, E. G. Bleecker, who, a few minutes before, had been told that a body had been seen falling past the windows of the twenty-fifth story. Subsequent investigation showed that the body had struck the copper roof at the base of the tower, and had broken the tiling.

The body narrowly missed a man and a woman in the street.

Had Made His Will.

On the arrival of Dr. Deall of the Hudson Street Hospital and Coroner Feinberg, the body was removed to the Greenwich Street Station. A diary and a will, in which small sums were left to a sister and a son, were found in the dead man's pockets. A letter from Montefiore Home in Gun Hill Road, the Bronx, addressed to Alfred Goldman, 352 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, was also found, and it was learned later that Goldman had moved from the Brooklyn address a few weeks ago to the home of his sister, Mrs. Natalie Teichman, 1,158 Simpson Street, the Bronx.

Mrs. Teichman said her brother, who had received a leave of absence from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, had been suffering from a stomach disease, which was supposed to be incurable. She said he had spent the last few days in Morristown, N. J., in an effort to escape the heat. Mrs. Teichman received a letter yesterday morning, which was found later to coincide with the one sent to the Police Commissioner, and to have been mailed at the same time. She said she had notified her nephew, Benjamin Goldman, manager of the Pacific Lamp Company at 220 West Forty-second Street, who in turn had notified the police an hour before the body was found in Broadway.

The circumstances of Goldman's suicide so unnerved women employed in nearby offices, who had seen the body falling or had learned the details of the act, that many of them were sent home for the day.

Singer Tower Closed.

On orders of A. J. Bleecker, Superintendent of the Singer Building, the tower will be closed to visitors for several days.

"This is the first occurence of its kind we have had here," said Mr. Bleecker, "and as all such deeds are known to prompt others to similar acts, we have decided not to risk a repetition through morbid suggestion."

At the Woolworth Building and the Metropolitan Life Building it was said that it had been decided to make no change in the regulations governing the admission of visitors.

At the point from which Goldman leaped is a light balcony, built into the four sides of a story rated as the fortieth from the street. The gallery is open to visitors on the payment of fifty cents. A dome, equal in height to two stories of the main building, rises above the gallery. A stone parapet, three feet high, crowned by a railing a foot high, surrounds the visitors' gallery. For a man of Goldman's height it was a simple matter to climb over the railing and gain a foothold on the cornice of the tower before leaping forward.

At the offices of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 32 Nassau Street, where Goldman had been employed for a number of years, it was said that his accounts were always in excellent condition. Six weeks ago, it was said, he received a leave of absence for two months. Before leaving he said that if his health did not improve he would not return.

HAGEMAN FIGHTS ALIMONY.

Metropolitan Conductor Says Wife's Suit Has Hurt His Studio Work.

Such a note of marital discord has been struck in the life of Richard Hageman, one of the musical directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, that, besides his temperament being thrown out of gear, he says his work as a teacher has been impaired by the notoriety of the court proceedings. Hageman, through Franklin Taylor, his attorney, told Justice Tierney all about it yesterday in the Supreme Court, where he opposed a motion for alimony made by Rosina Hageman, who was Rosina Van Dyck, a soprano

Mr. Taylor submitted an affidavit to the effect that the conductor's studio work had been ruined by what he terms false and malicious charges made against him. He said his client had only recently mailed his wife two checks for $100 each and he recited that Supreme Court Justice Hendrick had denied a former motion for alimony. Mme. Hageman, he said, was in no danger of want, for she sang opera rôles during the season and had appeared in concerts.

"As an illustration of her extravagance I recently received a bill for more than $600 for clothing which she purchased, and without authority from me," the husband recites. "Surely she ought to have enough clothes out of that to last a long time. My wife says she is now living as the guest of her brother. She neglects to mention that her brother owes me between $500 and $600. Under the circumstances it is little enough for him to entertain his sister during the Summer if she is so extravagant that the $100 a month I am sending her is not enough."

Mme. Hageman said that she asks a rehearing on the matter of alimony because her husband has received $700 for two weeks' services with the Metropolitan last May. Mr. Hageman replied that his salary with the Metropolitan had been reduced and his studio work had fallen off. As a result, he alleges, he is now in debt.

Justice Tierney reserved decision.

NAVAL ROOKIES ENROLL.

Citizen Sailors Draw Their Equipment for Cruise on the Maine.

On board the U. S. S. Maine at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday 125 of the 321 rookies assigned to the battleship for the naval training cruise for civilians received their billets, drew equipment, and spent several hours with paint pots and brushes stenciling their names on mattress covers, neckerchiefs, watch caps, white undress jumpers, and other equipment. The men will sail at noon next Tuesday on their naval Plattsburg.

The nautical term for what the rookies went through yesterday is "drawing." The following was the procedure:

Reporting to the officer of the deck, the rookies received their billets. These were slips of paper giving the men their numbers in the two divisions on board. The odd numbers were assigned to the starboard watch, the even to the port side. The paymaster was the next man to see. Each rookie paid $30 to him. This pays for equipment and board. The board is reckoned at 40 cents a day. For $13.79 out of the remainder the following articles were distributed to each man: Two mattress covers, one pair of bathing trunks, one neckerchief, one scrub brush, one watch cap, one package of clothes stops, four undershirts, two white hats, four white undress jumpers, four pair white trousers, one pair of leggings, a mattress, and one galvanized iron bucket.

Real able seamen instructed the rookies in the difficult art of mounting, balancing themselves, and finally plunging into hammocks.

EIGHT INVOLVED IN MURDER.

Police Have Clue to Suspected Man Who Is Still at Large.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Through a report filed by District Attorney Weeks in the Westchester County Clerk's office, today, it became known that eight persons were concerned in the murder of Gregorio George at Dobbs Ferry on Jan. 15. Five of the murderers have been convicted or pleaded guilty, two others are in the White Plains Jail awaiting trial, and the eighth man, known only as "Dutch" and who actually killed George, is still at large.

It was reported at the Court House today that the police had got a clue to the whereabouts of "Dutch," and that he may be arrested in a few days.

Attorneys for William McNamara, 19 years old, who took part in the murder, which was instigated by Mrs. Antonetta George, wife of the murdered man, because she wanted to get rid of her husband so she could marry Vito Raimonda, have filed a notice of appeal. A strong plea will be made to the Governor on behalf of the boy, should his sentence of death be upheld. It will be held that as Mrs. George escaped with a life sentence, McNamara should not be executed.

MOTHER FINDS SONS, LOST TWELVE YEARS

Deserted and Fearing Death, She Gave Up Paul and Arthur Haggerty.

BOYS BECOME MUSICIANS

Earned $150 a Week for Mme. Berlino—Restored to Parent Through Ambassador Gerard.

Mrs. Edward B. Dunn of 305 West Twentieth Street, formerly Mrs. J. J. Haggerty, saw her two sons, Paul and Arthur, yesterday for the first time in twelve years. In 1904, when deserted by her first husband and informed by her physician that she was dying of consumption, she gave them up to a social worker who promised to have them adopted by a wealthy woman.

Mrs. Dunn, whose present husband is employed in a brewery, found two fine-looking, educated boys, who talked with marked German accent. They greeted their mother affectionately when she met them at the Children's Society, although they were too young when they left her years ago to have any recollection of her. Paul is now 17 and Arthur 14. In the twelve years they traveled all over the United States and Europe and lived ten years in Germany, earning their own living and that of their foster mother on the stage as musicians.

Mrs. Mary Nolan, a neighbor of Mrs. Dunn, read in the newspapers that Paul and Arthur Haggerty, two musicians and globe-trotters, had arrived in this city on the Noordam on Sunday from Berlin with the help of Ambassador Gerard and Mrs. Gerard and were now looking for their mother, whom they had not seen for twelve years. Mrs. Nolan remembered that Mrs. Dunn, returning from a cemetery a few days ago where she had put flowers on the grave of a daughter, had suddenly become disconsolate about her two long-lost boys.

Mother Sees Her Sons.

She told Mrs. Dunn about the story in the newspapers and the mother hurried to the Children's Society. After her story had been thoroughly investigated to insure against a disappointment both for the boys and the woman, Mrs. Dunn and the children were permitted to meet yesterday. Her claim to the children was completely verified, and was clenched by the strong resemblance of the two boys to an elder daughter of Mrs. Dunn.

The mother was delighted to see handsome boys with clear, pink complexions and yellow hair brushed straight back in Continental style. She was somewhat mystified to find that they had been all over the world, talked several languages and were accomplished musical performers. It took a good deal of explanation to clear all this up.

Instead of going into a wealthy family as the sick and forsaken mother had expected in 1904, the boys said the woman who took charge of them was a vaudeville performer, known as Mme. Berlino, whose real name was Mrs. W. W. Welch. From the very first, at the ages of 2 years and 5, the boys said they were put through a severe training of several hours a day and within a few months were on the vaudeville stage with a third adopted son named David Moyer, the three appearing as the Berlino trio. At first the two boys only recited, but within a few years they mastered musical instruments, and their act was changed into a musical one.

Ten years ago Mme. Berlino took them to Germany, where she managed to obtain music masters for the two boys free of charge. In addition to practising several hours a day, their foster mother and manager saw to it that they received a thorough, all-around education. The rod was not spared on them, as they told the story yesterday. In time they became so proficient that they could appear before a German musical audience. For several years Paul said yesterday, they earned $150 a week for their foster mother. About a year ago, because of the war, Mme. Berlino found it difficult to get engagements for them, and they had some violent quarrels with her owing to her refusal to give them a share of the money they were earning.

Earned Their Living In Berlin.

Paul said that about six months ago Mme. Berlino ordered his younger brother to leave the house where they were living. Paul went, too. He got a job playing the piano in the Moltke Cafe in Berlin, and the two boys lived together in a flat. After they had told their story quite frequently in Berlin Mme. Berlino was investigated. It was found that she had adopted several war orphans and had already begun to educate them. These were taken away from her by child-caring authorities in Berlin, according to the two Haggerty boys, and she returned to this country.

The history of the two boys was brought to the attention of the American Consul and then to Ambassador Gerard. After questioning them as to their parentage, he decided that, as they were talented enough to get along anywhere, they should return to this country and seek their parents. He got their passports, and Mrs. Gerard paid part of their fares. The Ambassador notified the State Department, and it forwarded the message to Mayor Mitchel, who turned it over to the Children's Society. On the arrival of the Noordam last Sunday, the children were taken to the society's building.

Walter L. Hawley, a representative of the society, went to Philadelphia and saw Mme. Berlino. She claimed the two children, and came to this city to induce them to return to her. She said she wanted to send them to Harvard, but both made it clear that, after once escaping from eight hours a day of musical practise, backed up by the rod, they would not voluntarily go back to it.

The two boys are still at the Children's Society, but will go to live with their mother as soon as she has obtained a court order.

GARGLE A 9-FOOT THROAT?

Couldn't Be Done, So Skipper Gave Giraffe a Cold Compress.

The crew of the British freighter Memnon, which arrived yesterday from Dakkar, on the west coast of Africa, said they had much trouble on the voyage with a female giraffe named Minkoli, which had a sore throat.

When the ship was six days out from Dakkar the giraffe was so ill that the skipper decided that the only way to save Minkoli's life was to bandage her throat with a cold compress.

The spotted speeder of the desert was 18 feet tall, and the only way to apply the bandage was to fasten an end of it to her head and then run round and round her, as children wind the streamers on a Maypole, until the deck was parceled like a main rigging.

This job made the sailors so giddy that some of them thought they had St. Vitus's dance, and all were too dizzy to go aloft.

Finally the bo'sun's mate caught the bright idea of training Tippoo, the pet putty-faced monk from Jalla Caffee, to place the bandage round Minkoli's neck. The giraffe seemed quite well when the ship arrived yesterday, and only the crew and the monk seemed the worse for her illness.

NICARAGUA BARS NOMINEE.

Liberal Party Presidential Candidate Not Permitted to Land.

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, Aug. 10.—Dr. Julian Irias, nominee of the Liberal Party of Nicaragua for the Presidency, arrived today at Corinto, Nicaragua, on the steamship Ecuador from Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan authorities would not permit him to land, nor will he be allowed to enter any other Nicaraguan port. Dr. Irias will disembark from the Ecuador at Acautla, Salvador.

Dr. Irias is one of three candidates in the Nicaraguan campaign, which is being contested most bitterly. Charges of illegal use of power by the Government were made by Miguel Alvarez, a Managua editor, in a recent communication which he sent to Washington.

$228,400 Bid for Subway Tracks.

Bids for the installation of tracks on that portion of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue subway system from Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue to connect with the Fourth Avenue line in Brooklyn at Prince Street and the Flatbush avenue station were opened yesterday by the Public Service Commission. The lowest bidder was the T. H. Reynolds Contracting Company of 13 Park Row, whose bid was $288,400. Part of the work includes the installation of tracks connecting Canal Street and Broadway with the Manhattan approach to the Manhattan Bridge. The city agrees to supply the contractor with the greater part of the material necessary for the work.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Joseph Kollner, 48 years old, of South Norwalk, was found yesterday without clothes in a Lehigh Valley box car, at the Jersey Avenue yards, and was sent to the County Jail. Assistant County Physician Arthur P. Hasking said he was insane.

ORANGE.—Vincent Whalen, 17 years old, of Highland Avenue, was seriously injured on Wednesday night when he jumped from a Lackawanna express train and landed on his head. He was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said he might recover.

BELLEVILLE.—Dean Gedney of Beaver Dam, N. Y., was arrested here yesterday for carrying concealed weapons and for sending objectionable letters to Miss Estelle Gedney, a teacher in the Newark public schools.

BELLEVILLE.—Ten days after she was found unconscious from gas in her home at 487 Joralemon Street, Mrs. Effie May Moore disappeared yesterday, and her husband has asked the police to help find her.

BELLEVILLE.—After walking a mile and a half yesterday to the office of Dr. E. O. Cyphers on Washington Avenue here, Mrs. William Marikankas of 149 Main Street found that her seventeen-month-old child had died. It was ill with whooping cough, and choked to death.

GLEN RIDGE.—Charles E. Hughes, Jr., a son of the Republican candidate for President, was elected a member of the Glen Ridge Republican Club yesterday, which at the same time indorsed his father and Charles W. Fairbanks for Vice President.

BELVIDERE.—The weavers of the Basford Brothers silk mill struck yesterday for more fresh air and an increase in wages. They say they cannot work in the intense heat without plenty of fresh air, which is forbidden them because the wind blowing in through the windows affects the fine silk.

MONTCLAIR.—Judge James F. Mylod awarded to David Lipkin of Newark yesterday $500 for the los of a finger. Lipkin sued Harry Israelat of Newark for biting his finger in a fight. Blood poisoning set in and the finger was amputated.

PHILLIPSBURG.—John Vroom of Columbia, 82 years old, was drawn under a Pennsylvania train by the suction yesterday and was killed.

JERSEY CITY'S PORT OPEN TO EXPLOSIVES

Federal Judge Rellstab Lifts Embargo by Enjoining Commissioners.

IN CANADIAN CAR SUIT

Says Interstate Commerce Commission Controls—Police Chief Still Halts Cars

Federal Judge John Rellstab of Trenton, sitting at Belmar, N. J., granted a temporary injunction yesterday restraining the Jersey City authorities from enforcing the regulations passed by the Board of City Commissioners last week, forbidding the shipment of high explosives into or from Jersey City. The embargo, which was passed as a result of the Black Tom pier explosions, was sweeping in character and was framed so as to end for all time the utilization of the port facilities of Jersey City for the handling of high explosives.

The injunction was obtained by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., which on Tuesday obtained an order directing the Jersey City authorities to show cause why they should not be restrained from interfering with the shipment of munitions via that port.

Judge Rellstab held that there cannot be two sources of power to regulate the same thing. He said the control of interstate commerce is vested exclusively in the Federal Government through its proper agent, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that if the municipality of Jersey City had a grievance the proper place to take that grievance was to the Interstate Commission.

Corporation Counsel John Milton of Jersey City opposed the granting of the injunction. Appearing with him was City Commissioner Brensinger, who introduced the resolution forbidding the handling of explosives through Jersey City. Ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise of New York represented the munitions company.

Storage Still Under the Ban.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety James F. Norton of Jersey City, when told of Judge Rellstab's action, said the authorities would obey the injunction and would not interfere with the passage of explosives through the city. He said Jersey City would prevent the storage of explosives in the city and would see to it that any shipments hauled into Jersey City were immediately transferred to ships in the harbor or to points outside the city limits.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Jersey City officials had not been officially informed of the granting of the injunction and the stopping of trains and turning back of munition laden cars continued. Two cars containing smokeless powder and one loaded with projectiles, all over the Lackawanna Railroad, were turned back by the police at the city line. The Lackawanna wanted to bring the munitions into Jersey City to transfer them to the tracks of the Pennsylvania. Permission to make the transfer in Jersey City territory was refused.

When the injunction was served on Chief of Police Monahan of Jersey City last evening, he notified the policemen under him that the order applied only to shipments of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited. He instructed the men to inspect all other cars and to hold up, as they had been doing, all cars except those belonging to the Canadian company.

Congressman J. A. Hamill, who is one of the leaders in the movement to stop the shipment of explosives from Jersey City, is now endeavoring to get the War Department to issue orders forbidding ships to take on cargoes of ammunition in the anchorage allotted for that purpose by the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The present anchorage for these vessels is in New York and not in New Jersey waters.

In a letter to Secretary of War Baker, written on Wednesday, Mr. Hamill referred to the situation in New York as a startling one and he said it was "confidently asserted by the local authorities here that if these barges or any one of them were to be exploded by, for instance, collision with other boats, or by a stroke of lightning or other means, we would have a catastrophe similar, if not, indeed, greater in proportions, to the one which about ten days ago caused widespread ruin in Jersey City and surrounding communities."

Mr. Hamill's protest is now before the War Department and has been submitted, it is understood, to Brig. Gen. William C. Black, Chief of the Corps of Engineers.

Black Tom Suspects Cleared.

Erling Iverson and Axel Larsen, the two Norwegians arrested in Jersey City Wednesday night suspected of knowing something about the explosions on the Black Tom pier, were still in custody yesterday, but will probably be released. Deputy Commissioner of Safety Norton said last night he was convinced of the innocence of both men and that the evidence seemed to show that neither was near the scene of the explosions when they occurred. The information on which the men were arrested, he said, was furnished to the police by a Hoboken reporter.

On Iverson the police found several sheets of paper on which the man had been scribbling. Among the names written on the sheets were those of President Wilson, John D. Rockefeller, and J. P. Morgan. These names, Commissioner Norton said, appeared to have no connection with the rambling statements written in the note papers.

A report printed yesterday that a carload of dumdum bullets had been found by the Jersey City police was denied yesterday. Each bullet, according to the story, was three inches long and flattened at the nose.

The charge that American munition plants are manufacturing dumdum bullets for the Allies has been made many times since the war started, and in every instance the charge has been shown to be unfounded. The only dumdums made in this country, the manufacturers have stated over and over again, are those made for big game hunting.

NO PEACE FOR RICH BOY.

Guardian and Father of Young Lee to Keep Courts Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The troubles of William Crossman Mills Lee, known as the "Poor Little Rich Boy" of White Plains, are not yet over. It is understood that De Witt M. Lyon of Portchester, who was appointed guardian, is going to appeal from the decision of Justice Tompkins awarding the custody of the boy to Frederick T. Lee, the stepfather. It is also said that William Mills, who has been fighting in the courts for two years to get the custody of his son, will apply to the courts for a writ of habeas corpus.

The decision of Justice Tompkins directs that William be turned over to Mr. Lee on Aug. 24, and Mr. Lee has leased a large house on Greenridge Avenue, where he intends to make a fine home for his stepson, who is heir to $1,000,000.

OUTING MAY CLOSE COURT.

Adjournment Date Won't Conflict with Liquor Dealers.

Some of the witnesses in an assault case in the Bayonne police court yesterday did not appear, and James H. Dougherty requested an adjournment. City Attorney Daniel J. Murray, sitting for Recorder William J. Cain, who was out of town, set the hearing for next Tuesday.

"Why, that is the day of the annual outing of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and you know we all want to go along," Court Clerk Matthew Coughlin leaned over and told the court.

"You are quite right, Matthew," said the court. "This case is adjourned to next Monday."

THIEVES GET $55,000 IN HOME OF BREWER

House of John Birkenhauer of Newark Robbed While Family Is Absent.

JEWELRY AND BONDS GONE

Work of Burglars Made Easier Because Safe Was Left Unlocked —Store Window Broken.

Jewelry valued at $20,000 and $35,000 worth of bonds were stolen some time this week from the home of John Birkenhauer, Secretary of the Essex County Brewing Company of Newark. The family is at the Summer home at Lake Hopatcong, and the robbery was only discovered yesterday afternoon when Mr. and Mrs. Birkenhauer visited their city home at 284 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark.

The burglars entered the house by jimmying the front door. They ransacked the bedrooms and also emptied a small safe which had been left unlocked in the sitting room.

While Police Headquarters was still in a flurry over the Birkenhauer robbery a report of an attempt to rob Jean R. Tack's jewelry shop at 857 Broad Street, in the heart of the city, came in over the telephone. A young man who later gave his name as Edward A. Smith, 24 years old, and said he lived in New York City, threw a stone through the show window. Alpheus S. Van Sant, Vice President of the W. T. Crane Carriage Hardware Company of Newark, seized the young man and held him until the arrival of the police.

Sues Church for Loan Fee.

The Third Presbyterian Church of Newark was sued yesterday for $3,000 in the Supreme Court by George W. Levy of this city through Wechsler & Kohn, attorneys. He seeks to recover a commission on a loan which the church refused to accept. Levy alleges that he was engaged by the church officials to obtain a mortgage loan for the church. He succeeded, he said, in getting from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company an agreement to lend $30,000. He alleges the church backed out and he lost the commission.

BOYS' TRAINING CAMP ENDS.

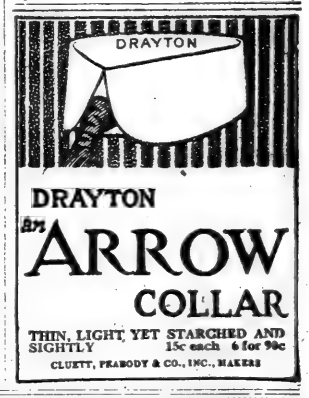
Good Work at Plum Island May Spread Over the Country.

Camp Washington, at Fort Terry, Plum Island, the military training camp for boys, organized by a citizens' committee and open for five weeks under supervision of the United States Army, ended yesterday. About 500 of the 1,200 boys took a special boat to Greenport, L. I., whence they came in a special train to the Pennsylvania Station. There the responsibility of the camp officers ended and the boys disbanded to return to their homes, some traveling as far West as Kansas, and one boy going to Honolulu. The other boys took a boat for New London and dispersed to various New England points.

The success of the camp has led officers connected with it to believe that the military training movement will eventually tend toward boys' camps, such as the one just ended, rather than toward camps for adults, such as the one at Plattsburg. Each company of boys at Camp Washington was in charge of a regular army officer, a West Point cadet, and two men who received training at Plattsburg. The Plattsburg men all agreed that the boys responded to training more readily than the older men of Plattsburg; in fact, that their progress was almost twice as rapid.

The camp health record shows not a single accident. Physicians explained the fine health record by the fact that the boys had good food, kept regular hours, and were not heavily worked.

Preparations are already under way by the citizens' committee responsible for the venture to spread the movement for boys' military camps under Government supervision throughout the country.



DRAYTON
ARROW
COLLAR
THIN, LIGHT YET STARCHED AND SIGHTLY 15c each 6 for 90c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

Manhattan Shirts Reduced

$1.50 Shirts, now...$1.15

$2 Shirts, now....1.55 | $5 and $6 Shirts.....3.85
$2.50 and $3 Shirts..1.95 | $7.50 Shirts, now....5.45
$3.75 and $4 Shirts..2.85 | $10 Shirts, now.....6.45

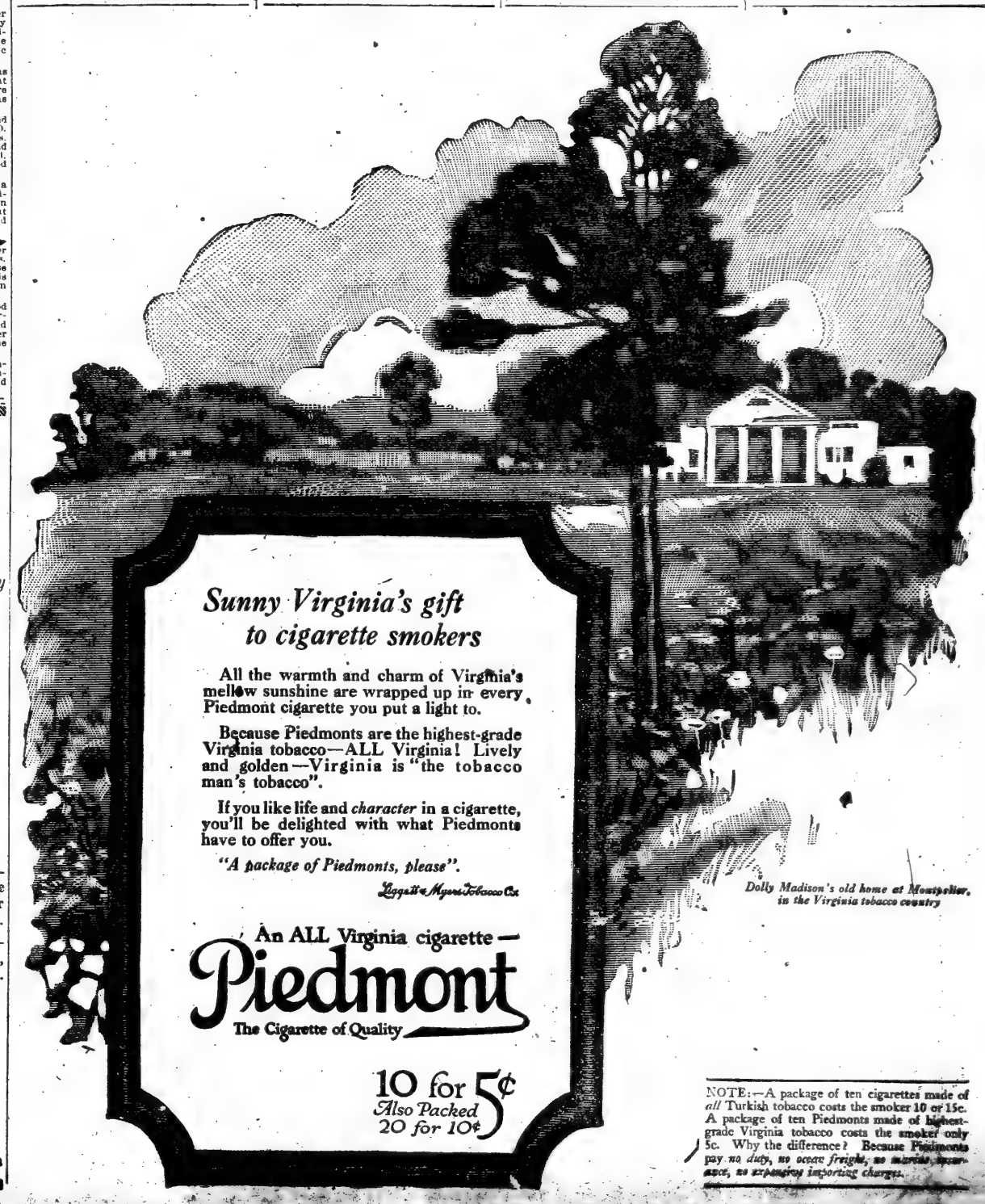
Several Lines of Manhattan Underwear Also Reduced.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.





Resinol
the *tested* skin-treatment

If you want to *experiment* on your skin, there are plenty of treatments to experiment with. But if you want something whose value has been *proven* by years and years of successful use, if you want a treatment that *doctors* prescribe constantly, that you *know* contains nothing harsh or injurious, you will find it in Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap. It usually stops itching *instantly*, and rarely fails to clear away all trace of eczema or similar tormenting skin-eruption.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 27-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

The Measure of Success

You are to most men what you seem to be.

Ninety per cent. of the people you deal with in business don't know you at all—they form their judgment of you from your appearance.

How many of your friends would recognize you if you dressed like Charlie Chaplin?

Your clothes point out the measure of your success. To *look* successful, you must be well dressed. And to *be* successful, you must make every dollar you spend return its utmost in value.

Here is an opportunity for you to get Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes—the kind worn by men who *look* successful and who *are* successful—at less than regular prices. We've announced

Final Reductions on Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

The newest Pinch Backs, Belters, Varsity Fifty Five Styles for young men, also conservative models—at prices that will appeal to men who have the instinct of success in their instant appreciation of value. Especially attractive selections at $19.50, $22.50 and $26.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street

Special—
Bathing Suits

Friday and Saturday Only

$2.35
for Suits regularly $3 and $3.50.

$3.95
for Suits regularly $5 and $5.50.

$4.95
for Suits regularly $6.50 and up.

We simply divided our entire regular stock into three grades and reduced prices for to-day and to-morrow only.

Every one pure worsted—most of them two-piece Suits, some one-piece Skirt Suits.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers then fair today; Sunday fair; slight temperature changes; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,385. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATS PICK SEABURY TO HEAD THE STATE TICKET

Roll Call at Saratoga Conference Shows 49 Counties In His Favor.

TAMMANY SUPPORTS HIM

Through Sheriff Smith Gives Its "Hearty" Indorsement—Wagner Refuses the Honor.

McCOMBS FOR THE SENATE

Platform Indorses State Legislation for Woman Suffrage and Lauds the President.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—At their final session tonight the delegates to the State Conference of Democrats went on record as favoring Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals as the candidate for Governor this Fall. Judge Seabury was the expressed choice of forty-nine counties out of sixty-two.

After adopting a platform severely condemning the Administration of Governor Whitman and embodying praise and pledges of enthusiastic support for President Wilson, the conference adjourned at a late hour this evening.

The conference came to an end without adopting any address recommending formally a set of candidates to the enrolled Democrats who will vote in the primaries. In line with the expressed preference of the delegates as shown on the roll calls, it is understood that a complete slate was determined upon at a conference between Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and some of the up-State Democratic leaders.

This, according to a report from an authoritative source, is a slate agreed upon, subject to ratification at the primaries next month:

United States Senator—WILLIAM F. McCOMBS of New York.

Governor—SAMUEL SEABURY of New York.

Lieutenant Governor—THOMAS KREUTZER of Onondaga.

Secretary of State—FRANK M. STAGE of Erie.

State Controller—JOSEPH W. MASTERS of Kings.

Attorney General—WILLIAM W. FARLEY of Broome.

State Treasurer—MAURICE S. COHEN of Bronx.

State Engineer—HENRY R. BEEBE of Oneida.

Chief Judge, Court of Appeals—ALMET F. JENKS of Kings.

Associate Judge, Court of Appeals—JOHN T. NORTON of Rensselaer.

The one great surprise was the switch to former Chairman William F. McCombs, in the matter of the Senatorship. Early in the day it had been understood that William Church Osborn, who had the support of many up-State Democratic leaders, would be selected. It could not be learned tonight after the slate had become public whether Mr. Osborn would make a contest in the primaries for the nomination. If so, the Senatorship is likely to bring about a three-cornered primary contest.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Thomas A. Conway announced tonight at a caucus of delegates from several of up-State counties where resolutions were adopted indorsing him for the nomination, that he would enter the primaries and make a vigorous contest. The counties indorsing him today were: Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Livingston, St. Lawrence, Steuben, and Warren.

Joseph W. Masters of Kings, who has been tentatively selected as a candidate for State Controller, is a customs broker. His selection was a tribute to the growing importance of Kings County on Election Day. That county is now the largest voting unit in the State and probably the largest in the country with the exception of Cook County, Illinois. Mr. Masters was selected after Michael J. Walsh, the Democratic leader of Westchester, had agreed to withdraw as a candidate for the nomination.

There were two sessions of the conference, but practically all the business was crowded into the night session. Convention Hall was only three-fourths filled at either session. Contrary to precedent, Representative John J. Fitzgerald of Kings, who was Chairman of the convention, did not deliver his keynote speech when he assumed the gavel. He pleaded a sore throat and begged off until the night session. The result was a fifteen minute opening session, which permitted the delegates, convention functionaries and visitors to eat their luncheons and get to the race track in time for the first race.

The first mention of President Wilson's name in Mr. Fitzgerald's speech, which was delivered at the opening of the evening session, brought the delegates and visitors to their feet cheering. The demonstration lasted about two minutes. Then the audience joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by a band in the gallery. When the music finished the applause broke out again. It was of volume, and there could be no doubt regarding the spontaneous warmth of the ovation.

There was a half minute of applause when Mr. Fitzgerald, in discussing President Wilson's foreign policy, called attention to the President's achievement in keeping the country out of war. Mr. Fitzgerald spoke about an hour. When he finished, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was called to the rostrum to read the platform, which was adopted without dissent.

For State Control of Suffrage.

The only feature of the platform which aroused any degree of interest was the woman suffrage plank. In its final form, as adopted by the conference, this plank supported President Wilson's contention that suffrage was a matter to be dealt with by the various States and not a matter for Federal enactment.

The plank recommended the re-submission of the woman suffrage amendment defeated last fall at next year's election. This would pledge Democratic law-makers to support the amendment at next year's session of the Legislature.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, did not remain until the convention adjourned. Before leaving for Boston this evening she said that the suffrage plank was the suffragists. The woman suffrage advocates, however, abandoned their earlier plan to carry their fight into the conference itself.

Delegates Express Preferences.

It was nearly 10 o'clock at night when Secretary George R. Van Namee of the

Continued on Page 4.

German Fleet Out Again; Seen Speeding Toward Baltic

COPENHAGEN, via London, Saturday, Aug. 12.—A large German fleet of dreadnoughts, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines came out of the Kiel Canal Thursday, according to local newspapers.

The fleet was sighted off Tranderup steaming with great speed through the narrow waters of the little belt, which is between the Baltic Sea and the Cattegat.

SENATORS RESTORE OLD TAX EXEMPTION

Democrats of Finance Committee Put It Back to Present Figures, $3,000 and $4,000.

TAX MUNITION PROFITS

Ten Per Cent. on All Net Profits on Arms, Submarines, and the Wares That Go Into Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—After three hours of discussion tonight the Democratic caucus of the Senate succeeded in completing only about one-fifth of the income tax sections of the General Revenue bill contained in a revision of the House bill made by the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance.

The caucus disposed of most points in controversy in the income tax section and adjourned to meet tomorrow afternoon, when an effort will be made to complete the consideration of the bill so that it may be presented to the Republican members of the Finance Committee as a matter of form without delay.

Speeches were made tonight by Senators Pittman of Nevada, Myers of Montana, and Reed of Missouri in favor of an increase in the surtaxes on individual incomes beyond the highest tax of 13 per cent. provided for by the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance.

The bill as it passed the House provides for a surtax of 10 per cent. on incomes of $500,000 and over. Senator Reed was particularly insistent on the increase and wanted the caucus to insert in the bill a provision that individual incomes should be taxed as high as 28 per cent. The caucus, however, decided to stick by the members of the Finance Committee.

After much discussion the caucus decided to retain the provision of the House bill that speculative losses should not be deducted from incomes in excess of profits from speculation that had been made during the taxable year. The caucus also approved a provision of the Senate committee that surplus accrued up to March 1, 1913, the date that the income tax amendment to the measure, should be considered as capital and not as income, and therefore not to be held as liable to the income tax.

The Democratic members of the Committee on Finance had worked hard today in the effort to complete their revision of the House bill so as to be able to present it to the caucus tonight. The chief problems related to the income tax and the tax on munitions. The committeemen had decided to amend the provision of the House bill relating to the income tax so as to reduced the exemption to which an individual would be entitled. The House bill increased the normal income tax from 1 to 2 per cent., but left the exemption as in the Underwood-Simmons law, $3,000 for a single person and $4,000 for a married person. The Finance Committee members had reduced the exemption $1,000 in each case.

This action was displeasing to many of the Democratic Senators and protests dinned about the ears of the framers of the bill. One objection was that the reduction of the exemption would be a bad move politically. Today the Democratic members of the committee rescinded their previous action, leaving the income tax provisions of the measure as they had been passed by the House.

The matter of taxing war munitions and articles entering into the composition gave the committee considerably more concern than the income tax feature. For days they have been trying to find a solution of the problem. The copper tax was particularly objectionable from their viewpoint, because it had been represented that if it remained in the bill Montana would surely go Republican in November. One of the proposals under serious consideration was to place an excise tax on the net or gross profits of all products sold to foreign Goverdnments. Objection was made to this on the ground that it was unconstitutional. The Federal Constitution forbids the imposition of any tax on exports, and it was contended that this plan provided for what was in reality an export tax. This view prevailed, and today the committeemen agreed upon a new paragraph dealing with the taxing of munitions which was offered for the consideration of the caucus tonight.

The munitions tax provision, which is a substitute for the House provision, provides not only for taxing profits derived from the sale of munitions produced in the United States, but a similar tax upon the new profits from sales made of materials entering into the manufacture of munitions. That is to say, the munitions manufacturer pays the tax and the individual, firm, or corporation from which he buys his material pays a tax also on the profits derived from the sales of material.

The munitions tax proposal is also interesting in that it would be applied to electric motor boats, submarines, and submersible craft, and the parts that enter into the manufacture of these vessels.

As adopted by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee and presented to the Democratic caucus tonight, the munitions tax substitute for the House provision reads as follows:

Section 201. That every corporation manufacturing (A) gunpowder and other explosives; (B) cartridges, loaded and unloaded, caps or primers; (C) projectiles, shells, or torpedoes of any kind, including shrapnel, loaded or unloaded, or fuses, or complete rounds of ammunition; (D) firearms of any kind and appendages, including small arms, cannon, machine guns, rifles, and bayonets; (E) electric motor boats, submarines or submersible vessels or boats, and (F) any part of the articles mentioned in B, C, D or E, shall pay for each taxable year an excise tax of 10 per centum upon their entire net profits actually received or accrued for said year from the sale or disposition of such articles manufactured within the United States.

And every corporation selling or manufacturing any material entering into or used as a component part in the manufacture of any of the articles herein enumerated shall pay for each taxable year an excise tax of 10 per cent. upon their net profits actually received or accrued for said year from the sale or disposition of such material so entering into or used as a component part in the manufacture of the articles enumerated as aforesaid.

This section shall cease to be of effect at the end of one year after the termination of the present European war, which shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the President of the United States declaring said war to have ended.

R.R. PEACE HOPES WANE; MEN FRET UNDER MEDIATION

Conciliators Still Unable to Make Any Encouraging Report of Progress.

NEW ARBITRATION RUMOR

Hint That Roads May Grant Some Part of Demands as Basis for Negotiations.

UNIONS FIRM FOR 8 HOURS

Might Leave Other Questions to Judgment of Outsiders — Expect Call from President.

The threat of a national railroad strike loomed large last night. The efforts of the United States Board of Mediation had proved fruitless after sixty hours of discussion, and the negotiations between the railroads and the brotherhoods had reached the breaking point. Neither the railroad managers, the labor leaders, nor the mediators were willing to say they had any hope for peace through mediation.

The managers did not conceal their feeling that the situation was more critical than at any time since last March, when the 400,000 engineers, conductors, firemen, and trainmen presented their demands for an eight-hour work day and time and a half for overtime.

The mediators were to have presented a proposal to the labor leaders at Webster Hall, in Eleventh Street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. After the heads of the brotherhoods and the 600 Chairmen had gathered at the hall, G. W. W. Hanger, one of the mediators, visited the hall and asked the men to wait twenty-four hours for the proposal. The labor leaders decided to wait, but they did not conceal their belief that it was time for the mediators to show results or announce their failure.

"We do not intend to wait much longer on the mediators," said Grand Chief W. S. Stone of the Engineers. "The feeling among the men today was such that they would not have waited a minute if we had not persuaded them to give the mediators a chance. Personally, I do not care to carry the strike vote around in my pocket for any extended period. It is like a stick of dynamite."

May Offer a Concession.

The mediators kept in close touch all day with the railroad managers who were in conference. While what they are doing is a closely guarded secret, the evidence last night was that both the mediators and the railroad managers were convinced that the workers were sincere in their resistance to the railroads' demand for arbitration. There were also reasons for belief that the managers might give the mediators a proposal this morning which would grant a part of the men's demands, and provide for arbitration of the rest. No one now believes that the brotherhoods will recede from their determination so many times expressed not to arbitrate the eight-hour day.

If the brotherhoods refuse the proposal, which will probably be made at 10 o'clock this morning, it is more than likely that the mediators will notify President Wilson that they have no hope for effecting a settlement. The President, in that event, has decided to call the leaders of both sides to Washington. The railroad managers believe he will bring great pressure to bear on the brotherhoods to consent to arbitration; the heads of the brotherhoods are confident that if they make known to the President their determination not to submit to arbitration, he will not insist.

One reason for the hesitancy of the railroad managers to make any proposal is that they still believe arbitration will prevail and that concessions will incline the arbitrators to regard the things conceded as not included with matters to be arbitrated. In all the conferences, every proposal the roads have made has gone upon the record as a "contingent proposition." They have not made an out and out offer either to the mediators or to the railroad workers. The railroads have also succeeded in putting on record a series of counterproposals to the men's demands, and the workers feel that this might prevent an uninfluenced arbitration of what they ask. Although they have never wavered in their refusal to consider arbitration of the eight-hour day, they have not said that they would not have to arbitrate whether they shall be paid time and a half for overtime or a lesser scale.

Chairman Lee Pleads Ignorance.

Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the railways, was asked last night to tell how the situation stood.

"You know as much about it as I do, and if I knew anything I couldn't tell you," he replied. "You know these mediation proceedings are sacredly confidential."

"What are you doing in the all-day meeting?" he was asked.

"That's your question," was his reply.

Judge Martin A. Knapp of the Board of Mediation said at the Hotel Manhattan that the mediators had had a very busy day, keeping in touch by telephone with the railroad managers. He refused to say that he understood that the workers had meant to give the mediators an ultimatum that they must produce results today or give up the job.

"Of course, they are very anxious to get this thing settled," he said, "and so am I."

Judge W. L. Chambers, another of the mediators, said he had not given up all hope that the board might be able to bring the railroads and the brotherhoods together. He said he was not familiar with President Wilson's plans.

The opposition of the brotherhoods to arbitration has been based largely upon fear that it will be impossible to find neutral arbitrators familiar with the

Continued on Page 5.

Allies Won't Change Blacklist Policy, Says Cecil, Despite Neutral Protest

LONDON, Aug. 11.—"Personally, I cannot see any way by which we can forego our undoubted right to prevent our subjects from providing resources of trade to our enemies," said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in discussing today with American newspaper correspondents the latest developments in Great Britain's economic warfare.

"There is not likely to be any change in the policy of the Allies as a result of neutral protests," he continued. "Italy by her action in announcing a blacklist is merely following the policy outlined at the Paris conference."

Lord Robert confirmed reports published in financial circles that outstanding contracts of British insurance companies with firms on the British blacklist will not be interfered with by the Government.

Discussing relations with Sweden, the War Trade Minister called attention to the exchange of notes between Great Britain and Sweden, which correspondence is ready to be laid on the table of the House of Commons. He pointed out that one note dispatched by the Foreign Office to the Swedish Government claimed that both the Swedish Government and the German Government admitted that The Hague Convention of 1907 concerning mail rights was inoperative in the present war because it had not been ratified by all the nations attending the conference.

Lord Robert said there had been no change in the policy of Great Britain regarding the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

"I do not know the facts on which American shippers are basing their complaints," he said, "but I assure you that we have not changed our attitude toward the trust. I can explain, however, a possible detention on the clause of the agreement which specifies that the Government has a right to detain any trust consignment until doubt as to its destination has been satisfactorily explained."

American shippers to Holland are bombarding the British Government with protests because of the detention of cargoes consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust. It is understood here that their protest may be supported by diplomatic action at Washington.

In April of last year, replying to a protest from Washington over the detention of the American steamship Seguranca, the Foreign Office made the following promise: "While his Majesty's Government does not require cargoes to be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, it does accept a consignment in that form as proof that the cargo is intended for bona fide consumption in Holland."

This was widely circulated in the United States, not only in the press, but in the form of circulars issued by British consulates and various Chambers of Commerce.

In the last two months between thirty-five and forty consignments to the Netherlands Overseas Trust have been held up, some in bonded warehouses in Holland, awaiting action, while others have actually been placed in the prize court. American shippers complain that the British Government has not adhered to its pledge, and it is expected they will seek the assistance of the State Department.

MONTANA COWMEN CORDIAL TO HUGHES

They Greet Him with Brass Bands at Every Stop and Many Inquire for the Colonel.

WANTS 'PITILESS PUBLICITY'

Says if Elected He Will See That Nothing Is "Pulled Off" for Private Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

BILLINGS, Mont., Aug. 11.—Charles E. Hughes spoke here tonight after a day of platform speeches, in which he asked the voters of the country to accept his record as Governor of New York as evidence of the fact that he would enter into no political intrigues or permit political expediency or political bosses to hamper him in giving the United States an honest, economic, and efficient government if elected President.

As his special dashed through the cattle country of Western North Dakota and into the bad lands of Montana, en route to the Far West, Mr. Hughes drove home that point to the crowds of hardy Western voters who collected at the ten stops his train made to welcome him with bands and waving flags.

Pledging himself to the principles of sound government, he said:

"That is what I stand for. That was what I endeavored to have when I was in New York."

His protestations of independence seemed to strike a responsive chord with the cattlemen, and they were liberal with their cheers. The day was full of interest for Mr. Hughes, who had not campaigned among the people of North Dakota or Montana before. He acted at first as if he were a bit out of his element, but the restraint soon was overcome. Before the train had made its way far into North Dakota he was striding up and down the platform, shaking hands with every one, drawing in long breaths of the invigorating Western air, and swapping stories with cowboys and cattlemen. His campaigning lacked many of the spectacular features of the Roosevelt methods in the West, and the people also showed a restraint not apparent when Roosevelt was here. They knew Roosevelt; they were "sizing up" Hughes, who has been a man of mystery to them.

Cowboys Salute with Guns.

When cowboys saluted him with smoking, cracking revolvers and dashed through the crowds about his train on their mustangs with reckless abandon it acted like a tonic on the nominee. The promise that a "thousand cowboys were ready to put him over" brought he retort there was nothing in his power that he would not do to serve the American people.

Mrs. Hughes was welcomed by the women at the little towns along the route with a cordiality that warmed her heart. They had heard she was coming, and pretty girls and buxom matrons put on a new ribbon or their freshest gowns in honor of the occasion. Mrs. Hughes stepped from the train at several of the stations and entered into the spirit of the occasion. She received many bouquets of flowers.

At Medora, N. D., where Roosevelt once owned a ranch, Mr. Hughes jumped to the station platform to talk with several of the Colonel's old-time friends. They pointed out to the nominee and his wife the direction in which the ranch lay.

"Where Is Roosevelt?"

J. W. Foley, father of the poet, who has charge of a big ranch, asked Mr. Hughes why he didn't bring the Colonel along.

"I know he would have been glad to come," replied Mr. Hughes. "I wish he could have been here."

"Yes, I know he would," replied Mr. Foley. "I got a letter from him the other day saying you were coming."

"He is in fine fettle," answered Mr. Hughes.

"He always is," said Mr. Foley.

"What do you think of Mr. Hughes?" Mr. Foley was asked.

"He is all right," replied the rancher man. "I reckon with Teddy's backing he will win."

As Mr. Hughes was about to get back on the train a boy in full cowboy attire and riding a mustang cantered up. Mr. Hughes walked back to shake hands with him. The train stopped at Medora for ten minutes. As it pulled out a man shouted: "Don't forget to make Teddy Secretary of War." And Mr. Hughes smiled.

The day's activities started at Bismarck, N. D., at 8:20 o'clock this morning. A crowd of 1,000, aided by the town band, was at the station to greet him. Here he derided the attitude of the Wilson Administration concerning the tariff, and added:

"We are for a straightforward, scientific, careful application of the doctrine of protection in the interest of all American enterprise wherever it is needed, in order that we may meet the competition of the energized, disciplined, strong Europe, a Europe knowing itself better than it ever knew itself before, and prepared when this war is over to

Continued on Page 6.

PRESIDENT TO MAKE PACIFIC COAST TRIP

Plans to Begin a Long Campaign Tour After Congress Adjourns in September.

MAY REVIEW BORDER TROOPS

Invitations from Cities in Many States Are Being Received at the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. — President Wilson has decided to make a long "swing around the circle" in a speech-making tour which will take him to the Pacific Coast. Plans for the tour are being prepared and may be announced within two weeks.

The President is to be officially notified of his renomination soon at Shadow Lawn, his Summer residence in New Jersey, probably on Sept. 2 or Sept. 4, and he will start on his trip around the circle soon after the adjournment of Congress, probably between Sept. 15 and Oct. 1. The expectation is that the President will go West by the Northern route, visiting cities covered by the present tour of Mr. Hughes, and that after visiting San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points he will return East by the Southern route. On the return trip it is likely that the President will stop on the Mexican border to review the regulars and National Guardsmen, now on station there.

The President has not visited the Pacific Coast since his occupancy of the White House. Although he has on various occasions promised Westerners that he would go to the Coast, something has always happened to postpone his trips. He once accepted an invitation to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and an itinerary was prepared, but the gravity of the issue growing out of the outbreak of the European war intervened to cancel the engagement.

The purpose of the President to go West on a speech-making tour answers the question raised since the nominating conventions whether he would make any speeches in the campaign.

Varying views have been held by Democratic leaders. Some have been of the opinion that the President should not make campaign speeches but should remain at Shadow Lawn and receive delegations, making his only speeches there, just as McKinley did after he had been nominated in 1896, when he remained at Canton. But most of the President's advisers have been urging him to go upon the stump and appeal directly to the people for re-election.

Senator Phelan of California was at the White House today suggesting plans for the President's visit to California, and urged him to visit San Diego as well as San Francisco.

Mayor Dahlman of Omaha and Representative Lobeck of Nebraska urged the President today to visit Omaha during the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Nebraska to Statehood, preferably late in September.

Invitations from cities in all parts of the country are before the President, but none will be accepted until they have been gone over carefully by Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and other Democratic leaders.

VIENNA SAYS LETIMBRO FIRED ON SUBMARINE

Also Asserts That the Italian Liner Had a Number of Troops on Board.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Aug. 11.—A semi-official account of the sinking by a submarine recently of the Italian mail steamship Letimbro, received here today from Vienna, says the Italians fired on the submarine with two guns and that there were troops on board.

"After the submarine had fired a warning shot at a distance of 8,000 meters," the statement says, "the vessel opened fire from two guns at the stern and attempted to escape by zigzagging. The submarine pursued the steamship, replying to the fire without hitting the vessel, which had shown no flag.

"Later, boats were lowered from the steamer. After ascertaining that no one remained on board, the steamship was sunk by the submarine.

"Approaching the boats, the submarine ascertained that of thirty persons in one boat twenty were in khaki, which confirmed the suspicion of the submarine commander that he had before him a vessel with troops aboard."

Through Sleeping Car Service—New York and Asheville, via Southern Railway effective today. Leave New York [illegible] Asheville following [illegible] 20Cm, 204 Fifth Ave.

CZAR'S ARMY TAKES STANISLAU; ITALIANS OCCUPY DOBERDO PLATEAU; FRENCH WIN A RIDGE AND A QUARRY

Germany Lost 122,540 Men in Month of July; Total Casualties for the War Are 3,135,577

LONDON, Aug. 11.—German casualties in the war during July, according to a table compiled here from the German casualty lists, totalled 122,540, bringing the grand total since the beginning of the war, taken from the same sources, to 3,135,177. The detailed figures, which do not entirely agree with the totals, are:

LOSSES DURING JULY.		LOSSES SINCE AUGUST, 1914.	
Killed or died of wounds	21,196	Killed or died of wounds	735,866
Died of sickness	2,062	Died of sickness	48,534
Missing	15,334	Missing	199,642
Severely wounded	17,807	Prisoners	157,975
Wounded	5,654	Severely wounded	425,175
Slightly wounded	50,157	Wounded	268,085
Wounded remaining with units	9,614	Slightly wounded	1,152,158
		Wounded remaining with units	147,742
Total	121,824	Total	3,135,177

The figures given do not include naval casualties or losses to the colonial forces.

It will be noted that the figures given for July make no mention of prisoners, but they may be included under the heading "missing."

GERMANS BURIED ALIVE BY SHELLS

French Trench Diggers Find a Sentry Ten Feet Down Standing Erect.

ADVANCE AT HEM WOOD

Foch's Infantrymen Go Forward Arm in Arm, Surging Over Three Positions There.

By GEORGES LE HIR.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Owing to the rain and misty weather there have been no infantry operations on a large scale during the last few days, but north of the Somme around Hem Wood fighting has occurred bitter as any in the whole course of this offensive. By yesterday the Germans had been expelled from the main wood but still retained an obstinate hold on the adjoining covert to the northeast. How they were forced to abandon this stronghold in the early hours this morning I just heard from a young Captain commanding one of the companies of the victorious battalion. He said:

"We were occupying a trench in a semicircle around the southern corner of this little wood, which covers about an acre a few hundred feet distant from Hem Wood proper. When I say a trench I mean that it was really a series of shell holes hurriedly linked together by the corps that had preceded us when the volume of fire from the wood forced them to dig in to avoid annihilation.

"Late in the afternoon began the roar of the artillery concentrated on our objective. You can judge the volume of the cannonade from the fact that smoke from the exploding shells, carried half a mile northward on the breeze, formed a belt fully half a mile deep around the further side of the wood. When night fell the scene was magnificent. The darkness was pierced by bright, multicolored flames, as shells burst in such numbers that it seemed as if nothing could be left alive. But I tell you frankly we looked forward to the assault with some misgiving. To rush swiftly across open ground, be the barrage fire never so heavy, is a thousand times preferable to plunging into a maze of tree trunks where the barbed wire, instead of being cut, is wound by the shells into worse tangles than ever; where a hidden mitrailleuse may sweep you from any corner; where snares, spikes, holes, and mantraps are lurking everywhere, while from any tree may come a sniper's bullet in your back. To make things worse, our scouts had reported the trees unusually big and the undergrowth unusually dense, so that it seemed we were destined to undertake an exceedingly awkward job.

Find Germans Buried.

"Apart from my own feelings I could sense a distinct tension of nerves throughout my company, and with the idea of distracting their minds from the business ahead I set them to utilize the hours of waiting by digging our position into something more like a regular trench. While engaged thereupon we made a remarkable discovery, which was a tribute to the colossal force of the latest French artillery. At a point where our excavation reached a depth of fully ten feet we came upon a number of German corpses evidently freshly buried. Further digging showed that we were on the site of a former German trench literally swallowed by the earth as a result of bombardment with shells of the largest calibre.

"From the attitudes of the dead Germans, it appeared they had been overwhelmed suddenly, perhaps by a series of monster explosions. One man was standing with rifle in hand, buried in an instant on duty like a Roman sentinel at Pompeii. At another point a shell had fallen midway between two mitrailleuse posts set about twenty yards apart as we judged from the others. The explosion had caused the ground on both sides to fold together like a book that one shuts so that the two quickfirers and their crews were tangled together in one appalling heap.

Advance As On Parade.

"We were so busy calculating the effect of the shells, unmoved by the horror of the Germans' fate—in fact, so absorbed that the order to prepare for the assault took everyone by surprise. What followed was the finest thing I have yet seen in war, and I am thrilled with pride to think my men behaved so splendidly. Our commander knew well the difficulty of attacking such a position; how, in a wood, the assaulting waves are liable to struggle and separate

Continued on Page 2.

ITALIANS DRIVE TOWARD TRIESTE

Advancing in a Twelve-Mile Line from Captured City of Gorizia.

FOE FAILS TO DIVERT THEM

Austrians Attack at Other Points of Front in Vain—Recall Troops from Galicia.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The Italians have occupied the entire Doberdo Plateau, the War Office announced today. Also they have captured Rubbia and San Martino del Carso, [twenty miles from Trieste,] and reached the line of the Vallone River. The Austrians have retired to the east of the town of Vallone.

The importance of the successes around Gorizia is becoming more evident hourly. The battle is continuing behind the city over a front about twelve miles long. The Austrians have retreated along the railroad in the direction of Dornberg, eight miles southeast of Gorizia, and over the national highway to Schon Pass, six miles to the east, and are now attempting to reform their front on a line extending from Vipacco to Tarnova. They are attempting to take the offensive at Monte Nero and various other parts of the Italian front, but thus far have been unable to divert the Italians from their operations behind Gorizia.

The number of prisoners taken since the fall of Gorizia now exceeds 15,000, according to the correspondent of the Tribuna on the Isonzo front.

Third Army's Further Gains.

The official statement issued by the War Office today gives the following account of the latest operations:

Yesterday the Third Army continued with increased pressure the attack on the San Michele and San Martino sectors, which had begun on the 9th instant, and succeeded in capturing very strong defenses of the enemy between the Vipacco and Monte Sei Busi. The enemy was routed completely and retired east of Vallone, leaving, however, strong rearguards on Cima Debeli and on Hill 121, east of Monfalcone.

We occupied Rubbia and San Martino del Carso and the whole of the Doberdo Plateau, reaching the line of the Valerie.

East of Gorizia the enemy is holding out in trenches on the line of Monte San Gabriele and Monte San Marco, the western slopes of which and the line of the Vertoibizza already have been reached by our troops.

On the rest of the front the enemy made the usual demonstrations, which everywhere were dealt with successfully. The number of prisoners and the quantity of material taken from the enemy increase continually.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Venice and on the Grado lagoon. Buildings were damaged but no one was hurt. A squadron of Voisin machines yesterday renewed the bombardment of the Prevacira Railway Station, where material from lost positions was being removed. The aviators eluded the fire of anti-aircraft artillery and returned safely after dropping forty bombs on the station, which was completely destroyed.

Popular enthusiasm is at high pitch throughout Italy. Congratulations are pouring in from all parts of the world to King Victor Emmanuel and General Cadorna. The King and the commander in chief have been particularly pleased by messages from Italians in New York and other parts of the United States.

The Third Army, under command of the Duke of Aosta, which is still bearing the brunt of the fighting, has won high praise as well as much sympathy on account of its losses. The Duke, before the battle began, called on his army to fight and win "in the name of your mothers, your wives, your sisters, and your country."

Scenes Witnessed in Gorizia.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—"Entering Gorizia by the Via Leone, the sight that meets the eye is most striking," telegraphs the Petit Parisien's correspondent on the Isonzo front. "It was here that a furious battle was fought for possession of the city. The houses are half destroyed by shells or riddled with bullets. The ground is strewn with bodies, uniforms, helmets and rifles. The artillery duel continued above our heads and Austrian aeroplanes whirled across the sky, shot at by the gunners, while in the distance could be heard the furious clacking of machine guns.

"The spectacle before us was superb. Over an iron bridge the Italian batteries passed at a trot. The Austrian artillery sent toward them whirlwinds of shells, the smoke from which completely blotted out our columns from time to time. When the smoke blew away one could see the batteries still proceeding on their triumphant way. The men of the line regiments yelled, wept,

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS GROWS

General Bothmer's Front in Galicia Broken in Three Places.

RIGHT FLANK IN RETREAT

Makes for Halicz, While Cossacks Drive Along the Dneister to Cut It Off.

LEFT FLANK ALSO RETIRES

Loses Two More Strong Positions South of Brody—German Reserve Regiment Wiped Out.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11. — Stanislau, the important railroad centre southeast of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, has been occupied by the Russians, who have passed on and crossed the Bystritza to the west of the city after the retreating Austrians, who are making for Halicz. Along the Dneister the Russians are nearing Mariampol, which is only eight miles southwest of Halicz, and may succeed in heading them off.

North of the Dniester the Russians have also occupied the town of Monasterzyska and made important successes in the Sereth region, where they compelled the Austro-Germans to retire from the fortified positions of Gliadka and Voroblevsk. The official statement reads:

As a result of our success on the River Sereth in the region of Nesterovce and Yankovce, the enemy was compelled to retire from the fortified position of Gliadka and Voroblevsk. In conjunction with the success achieved by us in the vicinity of the Monasterzyska-Niznioff Railway line, our troops resumed the offensive in the region north of Monasterzyska. After capturing an enemy position by assault, our troops advanced to the Middle Koropiec River, and, after driving the enemy from fortified works, definitely occupied the town of Monasterzyska.

Whole Regiment Annihilated.

One of our mounted machine-gun detachments under Lieutenant Plechkow, after having repaired the destroyed bridge at Monasterzyska, pushed along to the rear of the Third German Reserve Regiment, and the latter, still offering resistance, was annihilated by our armored machine guns. In the vicinity of the confluence of the Zlota Lipa our cavalry detachments, continuing the advance, occupied the village of Ustiezelione at the junction of the River Khorovanka with the Dniester, and also the village of Mindigorie, north of Ustiezelione. Thus the troops of General Letchitsky achieved an important success.

The gallant troops of General Letchitsky, continuing the obstinate fight in the region of Stanislau, captured that town at 7:45 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) evening. Thereafter he pursued the enemy, who retreated in the direction of Halicz. Several explosions were heard previous to the evacuation of the town by the enemy. On account of the pressure brought to bear on the enemy, he evacuated the left bank of the River Bystritza, and our detachments began to cross to the other bank, meanwhile pouring rifle fire and machine gun fire into the retreating enemy.

An earlier official report given in the morning read:

Fierce fighting is continuing on the River Stokhod, in the region of Mikhliabachev, the village of Vulski Lubachevska, the little town of Stobychwa, and the village of Zarecze.

On the River Sereth our troops are advancing as a result of fierce fighting. The enemy is making a desperate resistance, alternating between defensive actions and counterattacks. Notwithstanding the enemy's efforts to stem our advance, our gallant troops under General Sakharoff, by a series of repeated attacks, pushed the enemy out of villages and woods on the right bank of the river, and, having reached the ridge commanding the heights, they are fighting before the village of Troisianecnesgrovce.

Threw Germans Into Disorder.

One of our cavalry regiments attacked the enemy's infantry and by a second attack on the flank of the dense masses of Germans threw them into complete disorder. In this way their advance was stopped. In this region the gallant troops of General Ekk took in battles between Aug. 4 and Aug. 10 a total of 268 officers and 13,000 men. In addition, over 1,000 wounded Austrians and Germans were captured. This number includes two staff officers, 104 Lieutenants and 4,872 men who were taken in one day's battle on Aug. 10. The losses of the enemy in killed or wounded, according to the statement of prisoners, were enormous.

In the region of the Monasterzyska-Nizniow railway the successes of our troops are developing, and they continue to advance. One of our infantry regiments, having driven out of the enemy from the wood to the west of the village of Dubenka, on the River Koropiec, broke into the southern part of the town of Monasterzyska, where fighting is continuing. The enemy forces, consisting mostly of Germans, launched counterattacks, which everywhere were repelled by our troops. We took here 2,500 men, and the commander of an Austrian regiment, with the entire regimental staff and chaplain.

In a westerly direction, our troops reached the left bank of the Zlota Lipa, capturing during the engagement the village of Lazarowka and taking over 1,000 Austro-German prisoners. One of our Orenburg Cossack regiments launched here a cavalry attack, taking more than 200 prisoners and capturing three machine guns.

A German regiment, having crossed

the River Zlota Lipa near the village of Zadaruv, attempted a counterattack on the position we occupied, but was repelled with enormous losses. Our brave cavalry detachments, having forced the mouth of the River Zlota Lipa, attacked the repelled enemy and pursuing him reached the left bank of the Dniester in the bend to the south of the village of Uscieziene (southwest of Monasterzyska.)

The total number of prisoners taken during the battles of Aug. 8 and 9 amounts to 5,000.

In the direction of Stanislau our troops reached with their right flank the River Dniester south of Mariampol, and they also reached the right bank of the Pystritza, where they are constructing bridges. In the region of Vorokhta and Chibeni our troops captured in battle several heights.

Teuton Forces Being Regrouped.

VIENNA, Aug. 11, (via London.)—"We have evacuated Stanislau without fighting," says the official statement issued from General Headquarters today. The statement also admits the withdrawal of Austrian troops to new positions in the Stanislau and Monasterzyska regions owing to the Russian pressure.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via London.)—Austro-German troops in the region of Monasterzyska, at points on the Dniester and in the Bystritza River regions of Galicia, have been compelled to give way because of the superiority of hostile forces at some places, says Tuesday's War Office statement, and a regrouping of the Teutonic forces is now taking place. The statement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—Southwest of Monasterzyska and in the angle formed by the Dniester and Bystritza strong Russian forces attacked us. The superiority of the enemy compelled the brave defenders to give way at some points. Our counterattacks intercepted storming attacks of the enemy and brought the fight to a standstill. A regrouping of the allied (Teutonic) troops, which was ordered so at to take into account the altered positions of the Russians, is now taking place.

In the Carpathians the enemy made futile efforts to wrest from us advantages we had gained south of Zabie.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Between Wizniew Lake and Smorgon and in the region northeast of Krevo numerous weak Russian attacks were repulsed easily.

On the Stokhod front the enemy, after the reverses suffered by him in the last few days, limited his operations generally to spirited artillery actions. Local attacks attempted by the enemy west of Nobel Lake, near Lubieszow and south of Zarocze, resulted unfortunately for him. The fighting initiated south of Zalocze assumed extensive proportions. The Russian attack which temporarily gained some ground between Blaloy-lowy and Hirodyszcze, has been stemmed by German counterattacks. Strong enemy attacks in the Troscianiec region were repulsed with heavy losses to the attacking forces. Attempts by the enemy to gain some advantage on the Sereth southeast of Horodyszcze failed hopelessly.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy fighting with the Russians all along the front in Gallicia and northward in Volhynia is reported in the Austro-Hungarian Headquarters statement of Aug. 10. The repulse of Russian attacks in various sectors, notably along the Stokhod north of the Kovel-Sarny Railway, is announced. The statement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—On the heights south of Zabie (Carpathian region) a Russian attack was repulsed.

The enemy yesterday got into sharper touch with the troops of General von Koevess in fighting in the Delatyn districts, (west of Kolomea.) North of Nizniow (on the Dniester twenty miles east of Stanislau) repeated attacks of the Russians were everywhere repulsed.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—South of Zalocze (in the region south of Brody) engagements have been in progress since this morning.

Near and northwest of Lutsk the enemy has been quieter since his serious failure on Aug. 7.

North of the Sarny-Kovel Railway attacks were again delivered by Russian masses during the day and night across the Stokhod. Their columns broke down immediately before reaching our barricades. The Russian losses were again of the greatest.

RUSSIAN LOSSES 750,000?

Teuton Correspondent's Estimate of Total for the Summer Campaign.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London, Aug. 11.)—The correspondent of the Zeitung am Mittag at Austrian Headquarters in a dispatch describes the enormous losses of the Russians during the Summer offensive. The correspondent says the Russian censorship passed the statement that as many as seventy-five trains loaded with wounded were moved daily on the line to Kiev alone. Basing his estimate partly on the official list kept at Kiev, the correspondent places the Russian killed or wounded in the Summer offensive at 750,000 men.

General Brusiloff's plan of operation, the correspondent adds, reckoned on heavy losses, and three or four reserve battalions from which losses might be replenished immediately, were attached to every regiment.

"The Russians," the correspondent continues, "are fighting much more bravely than in 1915. Then the Russians in their trenches often threw up their arms as a sign of surrender, without making resistance worth mention against the attacking Germans and Austrians. This is now most rare. The new troops are brave and well disciplined, and their officers lead their lines into the thickest of the fight. Hence the mortality among officers is very heavy, including Generals."

SAYS TURKS CAN'T AID ALLIES.

Traveler Declares Troops Are Moving Eastward from Adrianople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Times publishes an article giving the impressions of a traveler who recently journeyed from Berlin to Constantinople on the Balkan Express. The writer says:

"The train was still lying in the railway yards at Berlin a month after the advertised time for its first journey. The delay was due to the ravages to the permanent way wrought by the Serbians before they left their country. Nearly all the bridges were entirely or partly destroyed."

Describing the trip through Bulgaria the writer says:

"One sees line after line of railway carriages, all with their windows whitewashed. The Germans and Bulgarians state openly the reason for this decorative work. When things were hanging the balance for Bulgaria and she was not sure which way she would throw her weight, the windows were all painted over. It was not to prevent the people outside from seeing into the carriages, but to make it impossible for the men in the trains to see which way they were going. Not a Bulgarian soldier knew until some time after he had been dispatched whither he had been sent and where he was suposed to be fighting.

"Along the whole line from Berlin to Constantionple and even down into Syria thewe are thousands of Belgian railway cars. These are easily recognizable for they still have the Belgian marks on them. To these the imperial cipher and eagle have been added.

"At Adrinople there were signs of great activity. Thence all the trops were evidently moving eastward. That is a significant fact.

"There has been a great deal written about the movement of Turkish troops into Austria, and even to Germany and the western front. All this is quite ridiculous. The Turks could not move any troops to the west for the following reasons, among others:

"First and chief, the Turks cannot spare troops from the defense of their own territories; secondly, transport and commissary, to say nothing of medical stores and equipment, are lacking.

"There are Germans everywhere in Constantinople. There are German soldiers and German sailors. The latter are from the Goeben and the Breslau, which now are lying up inside the basin of the Bosphorus.

"It is evident that the latter has finished her career. Her stern is all built up with masonry and concrete and this has shaken loose, for the optimistic Turks took her to sea and the vibration played havoc with the mortar. The repair looks like the stopping of a gigantic tooth, done very badly and then knocked loose again.

"The distress in the city is terrible, widows and children of the men who have been killed are starving. They receive no aid from the Government. These women received a pittance as long as their men were alive, but when the husbands were killed the pension, if it can be called such, ceased. This is the only official notification that wives get of the loss of their husbands."

STURMER SAYS RUSSIA STANDS BY HER ALLIES

Russian Foreign Minister Denies Rumor That Government May Entertain Separate Peace Proposal.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11.—The rumors which were circulated following Premier Sturmer's appointment as Foreign Minister that Russia might entertain proposals for a separate peace, have elicited a definite denial of such a possibility from the new Foreign Minister. In denying the rumors to a correspondent of the Russky Slovoe, Premier Sturmer said:

"I have learned that my appointment is commented upon in some circles as forecasting a separate peace. I desire to strengthen the public belief that the change in the post of Foreign Minister must not be considered in any sense an indication of the variation of Russia from the line of conduct of the last two years toward her allies. The agreement with them will not be changed.

"Russia considers it her duty to support all measures England desires to accomplish with regard to Germany, and I, as a tool in the hands of the Emperor, will do my best to work hand in hand with our allies, and will strive to strengthen the friendship between Russia, England, and France."

IMPORTANCE OF STANISLAU.

Junction of Four Railways and Contains Great Rolling Stock Plant.

Although Stanislau is only seventy-five miles south-southeast of Lemberg its nearness to the capital is not so significant as the fact that it is at the junction of four railways and is the greatest manufacturing town of rolling stock in Galicia. The Russians will now be able to use two of their lines—from Buczacz and Kolomea—while the other two lead to Lemberg and Przemysl, the latter via Stryj and Sambor.

Vast stores, both developed and undeveloped, should come to the Russians with Stanislau, for the place has fallen three times through surprise attacks when its holders had no opportunity to destroy the depots. It first fell to the Russians after the battle of Lemberg, Aug. 28-Sept. 2, 1914, when General von Auffenberg lost 130,000 men and 200 guns. Then almost a year later—Aug. 25, 1915—it was evacuated by the Russians when Lemberg became untenable. And now eGneral Count von Bothmer has suddenly moved his right wing from the city in order to prevent it from being outflanked from the south. When this place fell to the Austrians a year ago many Germans were imported to place the railway works at their maximum output.

RUSSIA OFFERS APOLOGY

And Punishes Officers Who Attacked Vessels in Swedish Waters.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 12.—The commanders of the Russian submarines which torpedoed the German steamer Syria in Swedish waters and attempted to torpedo the German steamer Elbe in the same region have been removed from their posts, according to an announcement made by the Russian Government in reply to Sweden's protests.

The Russian note says the commanders of the submarines were mistaken in thinking the vessels were outside Swedish waters. It expresses regret over the incidents and assures Sweden that Russia is anxious to avoid any act which might violate the neutrality of Sweden.

ASSAIL CENSOR'S WORK.

Protest of American Correspondents in Germany Presented to Cecil.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The protest of American newspaper correspondents in Germany against censorship of their dispatches by British officials, which was forwarded from Washington by the State Department, was presented to the Foreign Office today by Irwin B. Laughlin, Secretary of the American Embassy.

Discussing the question, Lord Robert Cecil, War Trade Minister, said that no decision had been reached. He, however, expressed the opinion that such censorship of messages in transit was more necessary than the local censorship.

"I am no great believer in a censorship here," he continued, "as I believe not only our press but foreign correspondents under our jurisdiction can be prevented from publishing or dispatching harmful information by the Defense of the Realm act. But on news in transit we have no such control, as we cannot reach the authors. News in transit is censored for purely military reasons, from the standard of what harm publication might do to the cause of the Allies."

ITALIANS DRIVE TOWARD TRIESTE

Continued from Page 1.

and clapped their hands in their enthusiasm. Some of the gunners fell wounded, but the bridge was passed, and our guns began to get nearer the Austrians.

"As soon as one passed the first houses and got into the city the aspect of things changed completely. Normal life was resuming its course, and if it had not been for the echoes of the struggle one would not have known that a battle was in progress nearby. In the Gorso, one of the principal streets, a big café was open, filled with officers, soldiers and civilians, the troops and citizens fraternizing freely in their joy over the Italian entry into the city. Italian flags floated from the windows of all the houses.

"The population has almost all returned, for it had not fled. The Austrians forced the inhabitants to leave the city itself, but they remained scattered throughout the environs of the place awaiting the retreat of the enemy to make their way back."

Bringing Troops Back From Galicia.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—It is reported that in their perplexity over the situations on the Italian and Galician fronts, the Austrians again have brought troops from Galicia to the Isonzo front in a desperate effort to save the situation there, Turkish troops having been sent to the Galician front to replace the Austrians.

Austrian War Office Report.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via Sayville.)—The Austrian War Office report of Aug. 10, received here yesterday, makes the following report of the operations on the Italian front:

In consequence of the evacuation of the Gorizia bridgehead the town has also been given up.

Our positions on the Doberdo plateau have been readjusted without molestation by the enemy after renewed Italian attacks had been repulsed. In this district our troops took prisoner during the last few days 4,100 men. Six cannon could not be taken in after the enemy's entrance into the bridgehead.

After twelve hours of artillery fire the Italians attacked four times at Zagora and three times on the Plava Heights. All the attacks were crushed by our resistance.

On the Tyrol front several hostile attacks failed.

A portion of the foregoing official statement relating to fighting on the Italian front was contained in a Vienna dispatch received by cable by way of London Thursday night.

FRENCH ADVANCE NORTH OF SOMME

Take Several Trenches and Establish Line on Ridge South of Maurepas.

BRITISH MAKE PROGRESS

Push Forward Their Lines Northwest of Pozieres and North of Bazentin.

BIG GUNS BUSY AT VERDUN

Infantry at Thiaumont Work and Fleury Village Gets a Respite.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The French troops made a strong attack north of the Somme this afternoon, capturing several German trenches and advancing the French line to the crest of the ridge south of Maurepas and along the road from Maurepas to Hem. The French also captured a quarry and two small woods north of Hem Wood which had been powerfully organized by the Germans. One hundred and fifty unwounded prisoners and ten machine guns have been brought in.

The British also report progress, advancing their lines during the night north of Bazertin-le-Petit, (in the direction of Martinpuich,) and northwest of Pozières.

The French War Office issued the following communication this evening:

To the north of the Somme the afternoon was marked by an infantry attack which was brilliantly carried out and which succeeded completely. Several German trenches were captured by our soldiers, and our troops established a new line on our right to the south of Maurepas and along the road connecting that village and Hem.

To the north of the Hem Wood a powerfully fortified quarry and two small woods fell into our hands.

In the course of this fighting we took prisoner 150 unwounded men and captured ten machine guns.

To the south of the Somme the artillery fighting is intense.

The afternoon French statement reported a heavy bombardment of the German positions north of the Somme. The statement reads:

North of the Somme our artillery directed a destructive fire against the defenses of the enemy. In the course of our operations we took prisoners and captured two machine guns in the small wood northeast of Hardecourt.

British Report Progress.

The announcement from British Headquarters this afternoon, telling of the progress north of Bazentin-le-Petit and northwest of Pozières follows:

Last night the enemy opened heavy machine-gun and rifle fire on High Wood, followed by an artillery barrage on the back area. We replied effectively, and no hostile attack developed.

North of Bazentin-le-Petit we made further progress, taking a short length of trenches and inflicting considerable loss on the enemy. At 5:45 A. M. the enemy made a determined counterattack on the trenches captured by us. This attack was repulsed with further heavy loss to the enemy.

Northwest of Pozières we also advanced our line slightly at certain places.

Near Neuville-St. Vaast we exploded a mine last night and occupied the crater with little opposition. South of Ypres we successfully raided a ruined farm in the enemy's lines. On the remainder of the front there was no event of importance.

There was no change today on the British front, according to the official announcement tonight, which gives prominence to air raids over the German lines in which sixty-eight British aeroplanes took part. Two of them failed to return. Bombs were dropped on Zeppelin sheds at Brussels, railway stations at Mons, Namur, Busigny, and Courtral. The text of the statement follows:

Between the Ancre and the Somme the situation is unchanged. On the rest of the British front there is normal trench warfare.

Besides numerous daily raids some successful long distance raids recently have been carried out by the flying corps against the following objectives: Zeppelin sheds at Brussels, railway sidings at Mons, railway sidings and airship sheds at Namur, Busigny railway station, (twice,) Courtral railway station, (twice.) Of the sixty-eight machines which participated only two failed to return.

Berlin Says Attacks Failed.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via London.)—Both the French and the British are continuing their attacks on the German lines north of the Somme, but neither has been successful in making any impression on the German lines, the War Office announced today. The statement says:

Native and British troops attacked north of the Somme without result:

Frequently repeated storm attacks by French troops slightly to the north of the river met the unyielding resistance of Saxon reserve detachments and failed.

There were no other events of importance.

BRITISH PREPARED LONG AGO FOR DRIVE

Every Detail of Advance and Revictualing of Troops Worked Out Beforehand.

ON THE BRITISH SOUTHERN FRONT, July 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—One of the most striking features of the great British drive north of the Somme was the extraordinarily thorough preparation before the offensive was begun.

Long before the big attack was launched, the British staff was busy building up a vast organization which should be complete to the most minute detail. Military experts declare that the degree of preparedness achieved was unprecedented. Seemingly nothing that could be done was left undone, and when a representative of The Associated Press visited this section of the British front to see the captured territory and watch the assaults proceed the various activities were being conducted with such co-ordination that they appeared to be done by clockwork.

The collection of huge stores of ammunition, the assembling of artillery and the concentration of troops were only one phase of the preparation. Bases for various supplies were prepared where they would be most easily accessible when the advance began. Emergency hospitals were constructed and inclosures were built for the reception of prisoners. Great numbers of extra motor lorries were provided for transport work over roads which were continually being improved by myriads of workmen, and Red Cross motor ambulances were made ready for the speedy handling of large numbers of wounded, both British and German.

But it was not enough merely to lay British occupied territory that plans were laid. Provision must be made for the troops when once they had forced their way into German ground. The Royal Engineers worked out an elaborate scheme whereby water for the use of the men should follow them into the German trenches all along the line. It is not permitted to say how this was accomplished, but it is reported that it has been done successfully.

Gun emplacements back of the German front lines were worked out in advance and routes of least resistance for reaching these points were decided upon. Plans for the consolidation of captured territory were elaborately considered and provision was made for the immediate clearing away of the great quantities of debris of every description that always strews a battleground. In fact, every scheme possible was applied in order that there should be no loss of time or energy when once the offensive had begun.

Now that the attack is under way there is intense but methodical activity for miles behind this part of the front. Motor lorries flow in steady streams along the roads, bringing supplies to the front. The wounded are being moved swiftly, but with great care, to the base hospitals many miles away after treatment in the emergency stations. And all along the line scores of thousands of soldiers are busy handling supplies, making provision for calls from the extreme front and clearing and consolidating the ground taken.

At some points back of the line where the British and French forces join they are carrying out their operations side by side. In various towns one may see great numbers of French and British motor lorries using the same streets, and bodies of the khaki-clad and the blue-uniformed troops pass each other continually as they go about their duties. Each is under control of the respective army commanders, and there is no confusion in the work.

The scene of devastation between the former front line trenches of the British and their present positions is appalling. The correspondent previously had visited Ypres, Vermelles, and various other ruined towns further north, but they were nothing to compare with the destruction wrought here by the big artillery of the British forces.

ONLY ARTILLERY BUSY ON THE VERDUN FRONT

French War Office Credits American with Bringing Down German Flier.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Little activity beyond the usual artillery fighting has occurred on the Verdun front in the last twenty-four hours. The night communication of the War Office gives the credit to an American aviator for having brought down a German aeroplane on Aug. 8. The night statement follows:

On the Verdun front our first and second lines in the regions of Chattancourt and in the Douaumont-Fleury sector have been bombarded.

On the 8th inst. an enemy aeroplane was brought down in flames inside our lines to the south of Douaumont by a pilot of the American squadron.

The War Office statement this afternoon reported that on the left bank of the Meuse the French took some prisoners in a raid on German trenches east of Hill 304. The text of the statement follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse we made a surprise attack on a German trench east of Hill 304 and brought back prisoners.

On the right bank of the river there was the usual artillery fighting, as well as skirmishing with grenades northwest of Thiaumont Work. On the remainder of the front intermittent artillery fighting occurred.

On the night of Aug. 9-10 French aerial squadrons bombarded the railway station and barracks at Vouzieres and the station at Bazancourt.

TURKS STARVING BRITISH?

Prisoners from Kut-el-Amara said to be Living on Bread and Water.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Central News says it learns on "undeniable authority" that British prisoners from Kut-el-Amara have been subjected to considerable hardships by the Turks.

The British have been distributed in small groups in the Angora region and are badly housed. They are also in need of warm clothing, and their food consists solely of bread and water.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The predominating feature of yesterday's reports was the Russian activities in the Dniester region of Galicia. The main attacks are still centralized north and south of the Stripa line. On the north, the Russians are still trying to break through the line on the Sereth River, in an effort to bend back the line there as they have been doing for some time in the south. The object is to reach the railroad from Tarnopol to Krasne. (Krasne is the junction of the road from Lemberg to Brody with the road from Lemberg to Tarnopol.)

The country in this part of Galicia, while not mountainous, is exceedingly hilly. The Teutonic forces occupy the heights west of the Sereth and it is for the possession of these that the fighting is going on. In these heights are the headwaters of the Sereth. The river there is not wide nor is it in itself a serious obstacle to an advance. The obstacle is the heights which dominate the approaches from the east. The Russians have crossed the river unquestionably, although the situation is not as clear as it might be. It seems that they are from twelve to fifteen miles from the railroad and are putting forth every effort to reach it before the Austrians can utilize it for a retreat.

The Austrians, of course, realize the importance of holding the line as it is at present constituted, and, strongly reinforced with Germans, are clinging to their positions with a tenacity not seen in any other section of their front. The Austrians here have given as yet no indications of a retreat from the Stripa position. It is possibly a step which they do not dare take as yet on account of the troops further south. Along the Stripa from Jezierna to Buczacz the Austrians are present in considerable force. If the Tarnopol-Krasne road is severed in their rear their last line of retreat is cut off. It may therefore be that, seeing that a retreat is sooner or later inevitable, due to pressure on both flanks, the Austrians are delaying matters as long as possible in order that the troops between the two points mentioned may send as much material and as many men to the rear as possible before the Sereth line is forced to give way.

There is nothing behind the Sereth line and the hills which guard it to hold the Russians back once these protecting features are left behind. Once they are in Russian hands, the probabilities are that the rate of Russian advance will be as great as it has been in the south against Stanislau. At such a rate it would take but a few days to reach Zloczow, which would place the Russians in control of the railroad well to the rear of the present Austrian line. Retreat would therefore be impossible, and another Russian capture of enormous supplies and prisoners would be recorded.

The battle here in northern Galicia is, in its way, much more important than that in the south. This is because of the railroad situation. In the south there is no opportunity to cut the line of retreat, as the pressure is all being exerted along the line of the railroad. In the north, as has been explained, it is against the railroad. If the Sereth line breaks the entire Austrian line along the Stripa is threatened with envelopment.

In this connection it may be noted that it does not seem to be a part of General Brusiloff's plan to capture territory. The fallacy of this as a strategical conception has been most effectively exploded. Knowing that the only thing that counts is men, his entire plan of campaign has been worked out with reference to the number of men that might be destroyed by this move or that. This is the only explanation of the enormous captures in June and July, and is exactly what he is working toward now. The possibilities are greater now than they have ever been before, and if the present move is successful, and the Austrian Stripa army is enveloped and captured, it will just about put the finishing touches to the elimination of Austria as an active belligerent.

Surely Austria has never been in such a serious plight as the Russ.an successes north and south of the Stripa position are placing her. That these successes will probably mean the recapture of Lemberg is important, but it is the question of men that is paramount, as it is the loss of men and not of territory which will decide the war.

South of the Dniester the Russian successes continue, one staggering blow following another in quick succession. The capture of Stanislau, announced yesterday, is itself a considerable victory, involving as it does the leading railroad centre of this district. There is, in fact, only one other, Halicz, which the Russians are rapidly approaching. The Russian statement that they have reached a point on the south bank of the Dniester opposite Mariampol is worth noting. This village is between fifteen and twenty miles west of the mouth of the Zlota Lipa River. If, therefore, when the Austrian retreat is begun, an attempt is made to take the line of the Zlota Lipa as the next defensive position, the Austrians will still find themselves outflanked and forced to go back still further. In other words, except for the danger of capture to which the greater part of their line is now exposed, their position as a result of the retreat will be but little better than it is at present.

South of Stanislau, the Russian advance has been equally noteworthy and has brought the line to the west bank of the Zlota Bystritza. (Note that the Russian report mentions merely the Bystritza. There are two rivers of this name—the Czarna Bystritza and the Zlota Bystritza. It is evidently the latter that is meant, as it is upon the latter that Stanislau is situated.) As this advance continues, we have a good opportunity to study the question of comparative numbers. The inevitable retreat of the Russian advance is that one flank of the Austrians is being flattened out against the Carpathians, while the other is being pressed backward toward Lemberg. The Austrian line is thus being stretched more and more. The same is true, of course, with the Russians, but numbers with Russia is a small consideration. With Austria in her present condition it is the prime consideration.

Sooner or later if the present move continues, the Austrian line will be attenuated to the breaking point. If this happens the Teuton retreat westward will be as rapid and as disastrous as was the Russian retreat eastward a year ago. It is interesting not necessarily as a probability but rather as one of the possibilities of the Russian situation. Another month of Russian successes equal to those of the past month, and the entire situation will be cleared up so that speculation will not be necessary.

Inasmuch as collateral is to be pledged for the loan, it is assumed that the transaction will not be put through directly by the British Government, but indirectly, as was done in the case of the recent French credit which was arranged through an American corporation, the American Foreign Securities Company, which made the loan to France, and in turn borrowed the money here. This same or a similar medium could be used for the British credit.

A loan of the amount named would equal the English share of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan which was placed in this market last Autumn and, with the exception of that, would be the biggest item of international financing done in this country. Being a secured loan, it falls under a different category from the unsecured loans previously made to foreign Governments. The feeling in banking circles here is that the easiest sort of foreign loan to place in this market is one secured by American collateral.

In the case of the French credit all but a small part of the collateral consisted of the bonds of neutral countries. In the case of the British credit as now proposed about one-third of the collateral will be American securities, which, of course, are much more familiar to bankers and investors here than are most foreign securities. The market has already shown a keen interest in Canadian securities, and these more nearly approach the status of domestic securities than do any other foreign issues.

As in the case of practically all the other loans which we have made abroad, it is expected that the entire proceeds of this credit will be used to pay for goods purchased in the United States. The effect is that we are merely advancing money to a European customer to help pay for the goods we are selling. But not all the payment is being made out of the proceeds of loans. Besides borrowing here, England has been sending a very large amount of gold, and the movement is still under way. Yesterday we received about $9,000,000 gold, making a total of about $14,000,000 received this week and a total of more than $200,000,000 since the beginning of May. Last year our net gold imports were $420,000,000.

THINKS ASQUITH FAVORS WORLD PEACE COMPACT

The London Nation Suggests His Speech Is an Invitation for American Guarantees.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Nation this week calls attention to a clause—hitherto little noticed—in Premier Asquith's speech of Aug. 4, in which he referred to the safeguards against war as resting on the common will of Europe, but "not of Europe alone."

The Nation asks whether this is a reply to President Wilson's speech of May 27 and an invitation to America to pursue a policy of guarantees—and if so, hopes that Foreign Minister Grey will expand it into a reasoned exposition of policy.

The Nation takes the view that America is anxious to mediate because she fears Europe is ruining herself, and against a weakened Europe she dreads the advent of a great Far Eastern power.

In a speech of May 27, at the Washington banquet of the League to Enforce Peace, President Wilson mentioned certain principles, which, he declared the United States wished to see established. These principles were:

That every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live.

That the small States of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great nations expect.

That the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of people and nations. A universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world.

That the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize these objects and make them secure against violations.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS WOULD DISCUSS PEACE

National Committee Appeals to Chancellor to Lift the Embargo on Talk.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The Socialist National Committee today issued an address stating that the committee has renewed its appeal to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, to lift the embargo on the discussion of peace conditions. The committee in its appeal declares that the German people are fighting "in self-defense in a war forced on them by their enemies"; fighting and suffering for the security of their country, political independence, and the economic right to exist.

The committee asks Socialist organizations to prepare to circulate a petition demanding such a peace as will secure the friendship of neighboring nations, Germany's territorial integrity, and the development of economic freedom.

TELL OF FRENCH AIR RAID.

No Military Damage Done at Rottweil, Berlin Asserts.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—An official statement issued here today says: "On the night of Aug. 7 enemy airmen dropped several bombs on Rottweil, Württemberg. A dwelling-house was hit and several persons were wounded. No military damage was done."

The official French statement of Wednesday afternon said that a French aviator, flying 217 miles between 8:30 P. M. and 11:55 P. M., dropped 330 pounds of explosives on the powder factory at Rottweil, causing two extensive fires and several explosions.

$250,000,000 AWAITS BRITAIN'S CALL HERE

American, Canadian, and Neutral Bonds to Back Credit for Goods Bought on This Side.

WILL YIELD ABOUT 5½%

Plans Which English Government Is Expected to Ratify Soon Provide for Two-Year Loan.

The plan for a great British credit in this market to provide further funds for the purchase of supplies in the United States was said in banking circles yesterday to be waiting only for the formal decision of the British Government to go ahead with the transaction. The chances yesterday were thought to be that that decision would be made in the very near future.

Since the proposal for a British credit began to take definite shape several forms of loans have been discussed. The choice has now been made, and unless there is some eleventh-hour change the new credit will take this form:

A loan of $250,000,000 to run two years and to be secured by, approximately, $100,000,000 of Canadian securities, from $70,000,000 to $100,000,000 of American securities, and the remainder by securities of neutral countries owned in England, including probably Argentine and Swiss issues. The loan is to bear interest at 5 per cent., and, according to the proposal made to banking institutions which are expected to participate in the transaction, it will be offered for subscription at 99 and underwritten at 98. That would make the yield on the subscription price a trifle better than 5½ per cent.

This financing would absorb only a small part of the American securities which have been purchased or borrowed from their English holders by the British Government, but it would, nevertheless, have the effect of lessening to a large extent the American securities owned abroad, which, if not borrowed on here, might instead be sold, and thus add to the floating supply of securities in this market.

Inasmuch as collateral is to be pledged for the loan, it is assumed that the transaction will not be put through directly by the British Government, but indirectly, as was done in the case of the recent French credit which was arranged through an American corporation, the American Foreign Securities Company, which made the loan to France, and in turn borrowed the money here. This same or a similar medium could be used for the British credit.

A loan of the amount named would equal the English share of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan which was placed in this market last Autumn and, with the exception of that, would be the biggest item of international financing done in this country. Being a secured loan, it falls under a different category from the unsecured loans previously made to foreign Governments. The feeling in banking circles here is that the easiest sort of foreign loan to place in this market is one secured by American collateral.

In the case of the French credit all but a small part of the collateral consisted of the bonds of neutral countries. In the case of the British credit as now proposed about one-third of the collateral will be American securities, which, of course, are much more familiar to bankers and investors here than are most foreign securities. The market has already shown a keen interest in Canadian securities, and these more nearly approach the status of domestic securities than do any other foreign issues.

As in the case of practically all the other loans which we have made abroad, it is expected that the entire proceeds of this credit will be used to pay for goods purchased in the United States. The effect is that we are merely advancing money to a European customer to help pay for the goods we are selling. But not all the payment is being made out of the proceeds of loans. Besides borrowing here, England has been sending a very large amount of gold, and the movement is still under way. Yesterday we received about $9,000,000 gold, making a total of about $14,000,000 received this week and a total of more than $200,000,000 since the beginning of May. Last year our net gold imports were $420,000,000.

CALLS OUR NAVY PLANS A MENACE TO ENGLAND

Cologne Gazette Thinks Increase of Our Fleets Will Automatically Threaten Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Times says that a semi-official telegram from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette makes use of an article in which The New York Herald is said to have explained that American naval policy is anti-German, in order to proclaim that the American Navy is essentially a menace to England. The writer says:

"American naval armaments are doubtless directed immediately not against England, but rather against England's ally, Japan, but the American Navy, as soon as its number of ships reaces or passes that of the German Navy, must automatically threaten England because England sets herself against the free activity of the nations of the world on the sea and claims for herself as her historical and natural right malicious and arbitrary supremacy at sea.

"Consequently the United States must look on England as an enemy of tomorrow. By its mere existence, her navy will counteract England's arrogant ambitions, and so with or without the desire of the Government draw upon it the malice and hatred and ultimately the hostility of England."

The Cologne Gazette insists upon the common devotion of Germany and the United States to the freedom of the seas and expresses a desire for an increase of the American Navy.

BRITISH UNIONS TO MEET.

Will Discuss Problem of Reconstruction After the War.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—With a view to meeting the problem of reconstruction after the war sweeping resolutions will be submitted to the Trade Union Congress next month, says The Pall Mall Gazette.

The resolutions will call for a compulsory trade union membership, a compulsory forty-eight-hour week for all trades, a minimum wage of thirty shillings for all adult workers, and a State unemployment wage system for every one.

To meet the cost of the war the following proposals are advanced: A heavier graduated taxation on large incomes; a special tax on land values; an increase of duties on the States; a graduated taxation on capital; the nationalization of railways, mines, shipping, banking, and insurance, and the conscription of wealth.

MORE PETROLITE DATA.

State Department Will Make Further Representations to Austria.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The State Department has assembled for transmission to the Austrian Foreign Office additional data regarding the Austrian submarine attack on the American tanker Petrolite, supporting the charge of the Petrolite's Captin that the attack was made in violation of international law.

The United States has already demanded an apology, punishment of the submarine commander, and reparation. The new representations are expected to go forward next week.

UPHOLDS CENSORING OF NEWS FROM BERLIN

Lord Robert Cecil Says That False and Exaggerated Reports Are Being Cut Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Commenting to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES today on the efforts of the Berlin correspondents of American newspapers to stir the American Government into trying to induce the British censorship to be more lenient with dispatches passing through London on the way to America, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said:

"The censorship on dispatches coming to London from Germany is perfectly justifiable. There is no reasonable ground on which complaint can be based regarding the way it is operating. The Berlin correspondents are in the position of being able to send out only what the Germans want printed, and it has to pass through a rigid German censorship. Often things appear in these dispatches that are apt to create a false impression, and we take the liberty, for military reasons, of stopping them going through.

"The fullest latitude is given to the American correspondents here, and they assume the responsibility for the things in their dispatches that may overstep the privilege. We can exercise no such control, of course, over the correspondents in Berlin, and we must use the only means at our disposal—the censorship."

Another official told the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that in many dispatches from Berlin to American newspapers of late there have been references to the allied losses on the Somme and on the eastern frontier that were tremendously exaggerated and that to permit such false statements to go through would only entail endless statements by the British in correcting them—an undertaking they do not care to attempt.

The French say it is unfair to the British to allow such mendacious reports to go out, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed that they have strongly urged the British censors not to permit any such allusions in dispatches to pass out of London on way from Germany to America. The French and British are firmly united, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed by Lord Robert, on the fullest exercise of censorship on German dispatches for America.

U-BOATS AND MINES DESTROY TWELVE SHIPS

Neutrals Among the Sufferers—Several Vessels Torpedoed in British Waters.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Submarines and mines have caused the destruction of a number of vessels of various nationalities today, according to reports to Lloyd's shipping agency emanating from widely separated areas. Among the victims were the British steamer M. Stobart, 801 tons, which struck a mine in the North Sea, with the loss of four of its crew; the British steamer San Bernardo, 3,907 tons, which was torpedoed in the same vicinity; the French steamer Henri Elisa, 822 tons; the French sailing vessel Annette Marie, 117 tons, from Dunkirk, and the Norwegian steamers Credo, 728 tons, and Sora, which were torpedoed off Barfleur, in France, on the English Channel.

In the Mediterranean, the French schooner Neptune was sunk by an Austrian submarine, and Lloyd's says it is believed that two other unknown sailing vessels were sent to the bottom at the same time and place.

The Danish steamer Danevang, bound from Haparanda, Sweden, for Hull, has been sunk by a submarine in the North Sea, according to a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen. The crew was saved.

CHRISTIANSAND, Norway, Aug. 11.—The Norwegian steamship Ragnarok of 1,107 tons, from Gothenburg for Rouen, has been sunk in the North Sea as the result of an explosion. Her crew was saved. The Captain expressed the belief his ship had been destroyed by an infernal machine which had been placed in the hold.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 11.—The French steamer Tibor of 2,727 tons, which left New York on July 2 for Marseilles with a cargo of inflammables, caught fire on Aug. 5 and sank.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 11.—A report from the War Insurance Commission, as given by the Berlingske Tidende, shows that during the war ninety-one Swedish ships have been destroyed or lost. Six of these were torpedoed and twenty-eight sunk by mines. The number of persons who lost their lives is 212, and six were injured. Material losses adjudicated before the British prize courts amounted to 45,000,000 kroner, and those before German prize courts, 1,000,000.

SAYS U-BOAT WAS SUNK.

British Steamer Also Reports Sinking of Italian Ship in Mediterranean.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 11.—The British steamship Normandier, which arrived here today from Genoa, reports having rescued twenty-nine members of the crew of the Italian steamship Angelo, which was sunk in the Mediterranean, and landing them at Algiers.

The Normandier also brought a report of the sinking in the Mediterranean of a German submarine described as having two conning towers. The dates of these occurrences were not supplied.

GERMANS BURIED ALIVE BY SHELLS

Continued from Page 1.

into groups. So he gave the order to advance in a long, single line, with linked arms, at "pas c adencé," all keeping time together, each man singing out, 'One, two, one, two,' to mark the step. As the cannonade 'lifted' a line 200 yards long swept forward toward the wood, all marching as on parade despite the German fire. When a man dropped his comr

SUFFRAGISTS VOTE TO OPPOSE WILSON

Conference of Woman's Party at Colorado Springs Decides to Work Against His Re-election.

COMMENDS HUGHES' STAND

Wilson's Attitude on Federal Amendment Is Vigorously Assailed by Several Leaders.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 11.—The National Woman's Party in executive conference here today pledged itself to use its best efforts in the twelve equal suffrage States to defeat the Democratic candidate for President; congratulated the Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties upon their indorsement of suffrage for women by national action, and commended the position taken by Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican nominee.

The statement of policy was contained in three resolutions, unanimously adopted, setting forth the attitude of the party.

The scope and policy of the National Woman's Party was discussed tonight by Miss Anne Martin, National Chairman, in addressing an open-air meeting, arranged to announce the election policy of the party during the forthcoming election.

"Our single plank," said Miss Martin, "is suffrage first, the political freedom of women before the interests of any national political party. We ask the women voters to know no party until all the women of this country are free."

"The record of the Democratic Party," Miss Marin went on, "is one of continued hostility and obstruction. President Wilson and the Democratic Party must inevitably lose the West through their unjust denials of freedom to half the people of this country."

The leaders of the Woman's Party had hoped that President Wilson would relent at the last hour, but no message was received showing a change of heart on the part of the Wilson Administration. The two hundred delegates to the convention include about as many Democrats as Republicans. There are also Prohibitionists, Progressives, and Socialists, but the delegates proved on a vote to be suffragists above everything.

At the opening of the session this morning several addresses were made, in which attention was called to the Presidents refusal to favor the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. Mrs. Bertha Fowler of Colorado, in calling the conference to order, termed President Wilsons attitude toward the movement for national equal suffrage as one of "cynical contempt" and political expediency. Women who endorsed the plan to obtain suffrage by States, she said, were "political doormats of designing politicians."

The conference increased the membership of the Resolutions Committee to twelve, which was announced as follows:

Mrs. William Kent, California, Chairman; Mrs. Charlotte Ellis of Arizona, Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell of Colorado, Mrs. Jonet Hart of Idaho, Mrs. Bertram Sippy of Illinois, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of Kansas, Miss Hazel Hunkins of Montana, Miss Mabel Vernon of Nevada, Dr. Florence Manlon of Oregon, Mrs. Don Coray of Utah, Mrs. Frances Axtell of Washington, and Dr. Frances Lane of Wyoming.

The committee invited Miss Martin and Miss Alice Paul of New Jersey to meet with it in executive session, and at once began the task of drafting a statement of party policy. They reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, The present Administration under President Wilson and the Democratic Party have persistently opposed the passage of a national suffrage amendment, and

Whereas, Each of the other national parties either by their platform or through their candidates are pledged to the passage of a Federal amendment enfranchising women, therefore be it

RESOLVED, First, that the National Woman's Party so long as the opposition of the Democratic Party continues, pledges itself to use its best efforts in the twelve States where women vote for President, to defeat the Democratic candidate for President, and in the eleven States where women vote for members of Congress, to defeat the candidates of the Democratic Party for Congress.

Resolved, second, That we congratulate the Progressive, Prohibition, and Socialist parties upon the definite stand which they have taken in their indorsement of suffrage for women by national action.

Resolved, third, That we commend the position of the Republican candidate for President, Charles Evans Hughes, for the unequivocal stand which he has taken for human liberty by his indorsement of suffrage for women by national action, and assure him of our appreciation of his statesmanlike position.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hiles of Wilmington, Del., spoke tonight at the conference. Mrs. Hilles, herself a Democrat and the daughter of Thomas Bayard, Secretary of State under Cleveland, asserted that there had been "gross injustice" shown by the present House Judiciary Committee toward the Susan B. Anthony amendment and the efforts of the women to have it given a fair trial. She concluded:

"The hopeless task of State referendums has taught women the futility of such action and the necessity for concentration on the Federal amendment. Undoubtedly enough States are now won to enable the most skeptical observer to see that the political power already in the hands of women themselves is sufficient to win freedom for all women."

Capital Suffragists Praise Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Miss Lucy Burns, Vice Chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, issued this statement tonight:

"The decision of the Woman's Party in the West to devote their best efforts to defeat the Democratic Party will receive the hearty support, both moral and financial, of women throughout the whole country.

"The Democratic Party has for four years treated with open contempt the movement for the enfranchisement of women. They have not only opposed a Federal suffrage amendment, but have refused to allow it to be discussed and voted on by the representatives of the people.

"President Wilson opposed the Federal suffrage amendment without giving it due consideration, in the first place; and now continues his opposition through sheer unwillingness to admit a bad error of judgment and tactics.

"Women will certainly not return to power a party that has denied them justice."

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Press Chairman of the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party, made this statement:

"The decision of the woman's party is perfectly consistent. We have always had one plank in our platform, national enfranchisement for women; and we cannot distinguish between the parties which have indorsed Federal woman suffrage, but we will certainly throw our whole weight against the one party which has opposed it. This policy has also the very practical advantage that we can co-operate with all other polittical parties in helping to drive frompower the Democratic Party, the one which has been unfriendly to us

BARS RELIEF FOR SYRIA.

Turks Tell American Charge That Our Aid Is Not Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Turkey has refused to grant the request of the United States that a neutral committee be permitted to undertake relief work in Syria where thousands of native Christians are reported to be starving.

The American Chargé, Mr. Miller, at Constantinople, cabled the State Department today that the Turkish Government had informed him relief operations in Syria were considered unnecessary because crops there were better than anywhere else in the empire. He added that although he was told the decision was final he had not dropped the subject, but would continue to press for favorable action.

Democrats in Platform Laud the President; Say Woman Suffrage Is a State Affair

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—Here is the full text of the platform adopted by the Democratic conference here this evening:

The Democratic Party of the State of New York, in conference assembled reaffirms its faith in the time-honored principles of Thomas Jefferson and its belief that they are adequate to solve the problems of our time.

National.

PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND PREPAREDNESS.

We approve the Democratic National Administration of Woodrow Wilson. With a firm policy of neutrality he has held our country free from entanglement and alliance with the Old World and preserved a pre-eminent purpose to maintain an honorable peace. Aided by a loyal Democratic Congress, he has inaugurated the policy of preparedness for national defense, so long neglected by the Republican Party and has brought about a great body of legislative and administrative reforms for the benefit of the toiler, the farmer, the consumer, the business man, and the people generally.

As a result of President Wilson's wise diplomacy and the comprehensive constructive legislation of a Democratic Congress there is prosperity throughout the land. We challenge comparison of the Democratic record in keeping faith with the people and redeeming its pledges with that of any other political party. We indorse the Democratic national platform adopted at St. Louis and we pledge the enthusiastic support of the New York State Democracy to the re-election of President Wilson.

State.

INCOMPETENCY OF THE WHITMAN ADMINISTRATION.

In this State the issue is the extravagance and incompetency of the Whitman administration. The State needs an executive more than an executive budget. We indict the Whitman administration for gross waste of the public funds. It covennated with the people to reduce the number of offices and lower the cost of Government. This pledge it has wantonly violated. It has increased the number of place-holders and enlarged the cost of Government. It imposed upon the taxpayers an unnecessary direct tax of $20,500,000. It has added appropriations for its full two years at the rate of $15,000,000 per annum in excess of the Democratic average.

For this vast new burden Governor Whitman can show no offset. Calling into his councils a little junta of discredited bosses, he has fed them with patronage at the expense of the public service. No expenditure has been too great and no reprisal has been too petty to serve his purpose of building up his personal political machine. To court the favor of special interests he emasculated the Workmen's Compensation law; he disorganized the Labor Department and delivered the Conservation Department into the hands of the very men who made conservation laws necessary.

He crippled the Department of Foods and Markets. He destroyed the machinery of honest elections by doing away with bi-partisan supervision throughout the State. For the first six months, a full quarter of the period of his service as Governor, he held up the business of the State and utterly disorganized the State departments while he revelled in a debauchery of ripper legislation for purely partisan purposes. In the interest of a particular company and against the public interest he vetoed the bill prohibiting life insurance companies from favoring brokers in placing fire risks. He approved a partisan reapportionment so unfair and unrepresentative that the Court of Appeals unanimously declared it unconstitutional.

POLITICS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

He conducted the recent mobilization of the National Guard with such favoritism, extravagance, and inefficiency as to cause cruel hardship to our citizen soldiery.

THE REACTIONARY CONSTITUTION.

The Constitutional Convention was called together to write a constitution of progress. The Republican Party made it an instrument of privilege, and submitted a Constitution so reactionary that the people rejected it by half a million votes.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSTRUCTIVE RECORD.

The Whitman administration has to its credit not a single progressive constructive law. Contrast with this the record of the Democratic Party when in power. It passed the workmen's compensation law. It safeguarded women and children of working age in factories. It abolished child labor in the State and led the way to its abolition in the nation. It created the Conservation Commission and vested it with enlarged powers to conserve and develop the State's natural resources.

It restored to the people the water power of the St. Lawrence River which a Republican Legislature and Governor Hughes had presented to the Power Trust. It enacted a model banking code. It created the Department of Foods and Markets, thereby providing improved marketing facilities for farm products for the benefit of producer and consumer alike.

It created the Land Bank of the State of New York. National legislation recently enacted along the same lines further secures to the farmer adequate land mortgage credit. It gave the State the direct primary and the Massachusetts ballot. It ratified the Federal income tax and the direct election of United States Senators.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY—WHITMAN'S WASTEFULNESS.

With greatly extended Governmental activities the Democratic Party carried on the State Government on average annual appropriations of $43,000,000. For the last Democratic year, 1914, the appropriations were $40,222,000, an amount actually less than the last year of Governor Hughes's administration, 1910. For the full two years, with diminished Governmental activities, Governor Whitman's average annual appropriations are $58,000,000.

Under Democratic rule the Empire State became the protagonist of progress. The Whitman administration has made it the refuge of reaction.

Governor Whitman and the Republican Legislature sought public favor by enacting a sham budget system. This act resulted only in extravagance and made log-rolling and pork barrel finance easier.

We favor the enactment of a law providing for an open, specific, and unified budget system, so itemized and published that the public may know its provisions and subject it to a searching analysis. We also favor the establishment of rules of procedure that will make the Legislature a real public forum for a thorough discussion of State finances.

Economy must be restored in this State; the oppressive taxes must be reduced. This the Democratic Party pledges itself to do.

We further promise, if restored to power, to put in effect these additional policies in the public interest:

CONSERVATION.

The conservation of surplus waters of our rivers by the construction of dams and reservoirs to regulate the flow of our water courses for the benefit of commerce, industry, and health, so that the public's interest in these natural resources may be preserved and not appropriated by any power trust.

The construction of the designated State highways through the forest preserve and the establishment of fire trails.

COMPENSATION AND LABOR.

The extension of the compensation law so as to include losses to workmen from occupational diseases, and such amendments as will insure the simpler administration and more liberal interpretation of the statute for its beneficial purposes.

The enactment of legislation that will lift labor out of the category of commodities, so that the wage-earner may have the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare.

PRISONS.

The establishment of wise, humane, and economical management of the State's prisons and the construction of suitable buildings for housing the prisoners, having regard for their health and the remedial as well as penal purposes of their imprisonment.

CHARITIES.

Adequate appropriations to provide for the erection of new, and for the improvement and repair of buildings now used by the State charities and a comprehensive study by proper authorities of the future development and requirements for the State charities and the plants necessary for their administration.

ELECTIONS.

The enactment of laws to protect and promote honest designating petitions and independent nominating certificates and prevent the frauds perpetrated by the Republicans in the past. The restoration in every county of the bipartisan Boards of Election Commissioners, thus insuring honest primaries and elections.

HOME RULE.

An amendment to the Constitution which will confer upon all cities full powers of local self-government to enable them to control their own affairs.

GRADE CROSSINGS.

Liberal appropriations for the State's share of the expense of eliminating grade crossings.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

We hold that the question of conferring the right of suffrage upon men and women has been, is now, and should remain exclusively a question to be determined by the people of the States, apart from and uninfluenced by partisan considerations. We have repeatedly recommended that the opportunity be afforded the people of this State to vote upon the question of women's suffrage, and we again recommend that the question of suffrage to women be submitted in 1917.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

We pledge our serious efforts to the achievement of law reform in this State. The present delay, expense and technicalities constitute an abuse which should be corrected in the interests of justice.

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUMS.

Recognizing that persons afflicted with tuberculosis should, if needy, be cared for by the State, we pledge ourselves to liberal appropriations for the support of the present tuberculosis sanitarium and to the establishment of such additional sanitariums as may be necessary.

HIGHWAYS.

We call attention to the fact that, despite its lavish misuse of the public funds, the Whitman administration has so poorly provided for the maintenance and repair of the State highways that they are in a greatly impaired condition. We pledge an efficient and economical administration of the Highway Department, the construction of continuous highway systems, and their maintenance with a minimum of inconvenience to the traveling public.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We demand the strict enforcement of the civil service provisions of the Constitution and the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to prevent the prostitution of the public offices for party purposes witnessed during the present State administration.

PERSONAL RIGHTS.

We are opposed to unjust and oppressive sumptuary legislation which interferes with the personal rights of the citizen.

Knowing the accuracy of our indictment, secure in the justice of our cause, we ask the people to drive the present State administration from power.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER ILL.

Sent from Egypt to Hospital in Paris—Suffering with Fever.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—It has been learned that the Duke of Westminster has been invalided home from Egypt, and that he is now in a Paris hospital suffering from the fever.

The Duke, who at the opening of the war received an appointment to the French staff, has been mentioned a number of times for brilliant achievements in battle. During September, 1914, he distinguished himself in France by rescuing Captain Grenfell when the latter was wounded. The Duke ran forward under brisk fire and carried him off the field.

Then in April, 1915, came the first mention of the armored motor squadron which he financed and trained and which distinguished itself at Neuve Chappelle. Reports of an exploit of the armored car squadron under his command operating on the western frontier of Egypt reached this country in London dispatches on March 19 last. The action took place at Sollum, and the official statement said:

"The main camp was seen twenty-five miles west of Sollum. As the cars approached one gun and two machine guns came into action. These were smartly handled by the enemy, but the gun teams shot them down. The cars dashed at the camp, the enemy scattered, and the pursuit proceeded. After ten miles a petrol shortage threatened."

AUSTRIA SENDS INQUIRY.

Wants to Know About Re d'Italia Fight with Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Austro-Hungarian Government has addressed an inquiry to the United States Government respecting the action of the Italian steamship Re d'Italia, now at the Port of New York, which is reported to have fired on three submarines in the Mediterranean while en route from Genoa to New York City.

The inquiry is of an informal character and calls attention to the fact that the statement was published in American newspapers on Aug. 7, that Captain Amadeo Pinceti, on the arrival of the Re d'Italia, was credited with having declared that his ship had fired at three submarines on the voyage from Genoa, and believed that one of the submarines was hit by a shell from the merchant vessel's guns.

The Austrian Government has asked the American Government to make an investigation with a view of ascertaining the facts. This Government has been in communication with the Collector of the Port at New York in an effort to ascertain the facts of the case.

TO AID FRENCH INVALIDS.

American Committee Formed to Help 120,000 Consumptive Soldiers.

George E. Liebert, the French Consul General, announced yesterday that an American committee had been formed to work with the Central Committee in Paris to take care of the 120,000 French soldiers who have been discharged from the army recently suffering from tuberculosis. The President of the new committee, the Consul General continued, is the Duchess de Richelieu and other members are Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Frederick R. Coudert, and Adrian Iselin, who is the Honorary Treasurer.

Twenty-three sanitary buildings have been turned over to the committee in Paris, and the Government has donated $400,000 in cash. The Duc de Richelieu, who was at the Consulate yesterday, said that these buildings are inadequate as they can only accommodate 8,000 out of the 120,000 sufferers, and it is hoped that the American committee will be able to collect a large sum of money toward the fund for taking care of these men who have no means of support and will only spread the scourge to their relatives if they are sent back to their native towns.

No Pleasure in It.

Our idea of a bum time is to sit in the church choir and watch your best girl hold hands with a mutual friend in the back seat.—Anthony (Kan.) Republican.

The New Steam Whistle.

A steam whistle has been invented that can be heard for fifty miles. Many of the railroads use them within the city limits for night work.—Minneapolis Journal.

DEMOCRATS PICK SEABURY TO LEAD

Continued from Page 1.

conference began to call the roll of counties to afford spokesmen of the delegations to express a preference for candidates. When Albany County was called ex-Deputy Attorney General William V. Cooke took the floor and said the sentiment in Albany County favored the nomination of Senator Robert F. Wagner for Governor.

The mention of Senator Wagner's name brought the biggest demonstration since the conference had been in progress. It exceeded in volume and intensity that for President Wilson. It dwarfed the demonstration which greeted the name of Judge Seabury a little later in the rollcall.

LAUDS WILSON'S COURSE.

Kept the Country at Peace, Chairman Fitzgerald Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—Representative John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Democratic Conference, in his speech, said that the Democratic Party in three brief years had enacted more progressive, remedial, and beneficial legislation than had previously been perfected in more than a decade.

"Problems were pressing for solution from every quarter in almost endless confusion," Mr. Fitzgerald said, "but the task was done in a systematic manner, and so effectually as to compel our political opponents to support many of the measures which they now vociferously oppose."

Mr. Fitzgerald reviewed the work of the Democratic Administration at Washington, featuring the Underwood tariff act, the Federal Reserve act, the good roads law, and the various labor measures now pending before Congress; President Wilson's foreign policy and his achievement in "keeping this country out of war."

"There are two simple facts of tremendous importance to the country which our Republican opponents desperately seek to minimize," Mr. Fitzgerald said. "All the keenness and ingenuity of a judicially trained mind have enabled Mr. Hughes to do no more than reiterate threadbare and fallacious arguments. Strive as they may, they cannot blind the people to the fact that the country is enjoying a period of heretofore undreamed-of prosperity, and that during many months of temptation and travail, during which he has been nagged and abused and violently and unreasonably denounced, the President of the United States has with a dignity and a patience and courage that has commanded the respect of mankind, so conducted our relations with the warring nations of the world as to keep our own beloved country at peace.

"The present prosperity is not due primarily to abnormal war conditions. Only biased partisans make such a claim. While some industries have undoubtedly benefited because of unusual demands resulting from the war, it must be remembered that a tremendous stimulus was given to business by the Democratic legislation which provided a suitable and elastic currency and substituted scientific and modern banking facilities for the archaic systems in vogue during Republican administrations. The revival of the uncertainty existing prior to the advent of this Administration, because of the inability of business men safely to embark in new enterprises or to extend existing ones, has immeasurably aided the healthy expansion evident in every phase of industry.

"Democratic policies, legislation, and leadership have been the chief factors contributing to our present marvelous prosperity which is universal in our land. Steadily increasing bank deposits and continued widespread increases in all lines of industry are the evidences of a business renaissance—one of the beneficent results of the administration of President Wilson.

Mr. Hughes in his speech of acceptance viciously criticises President Wilson for his attitude toward Mexico and for his foreign policy. What would Mr. Hughes have done had he been President of the United States during the past three years? Would he have thrown into Mexico a great armed host to subjugate a people already prostrate and the victims of unscrupulous bandit chieftains?

"Would he have made imperative demands upon the warring nations in Europe in the asserting of American rights and limit the negotiations to single exchange of notes? He complains that the Wilson Administration has pursued too leisurely a correspondence. Would he have compelled the belligerent nations to suspend hostilities to answer forthwith his peremtory demands? Where, except in his own mind, even if there, does the belief prevail that if Mr. Hughes had been President during the past two years that he could have accomplished more, or even as much, as President Wilson has done? Let Mr. Hughes answer the American people in definite and unqualified terms.

"Would he have involved the country in war with any nation for any of the occurrences of President Wilson's Administration had he been President and obtained no more favorable results from negotiations than have resulted from President Wilson's efforts? That question cannot be evaded. It must be squarely met. The homemakers of our country demand an answer. It means much to them.

"The women of America are vitally interested in this campaign. They know what is happening in Europe. They do not want husbands, sons, fathers, or brothers taken in the heyday of life to gratify someone's lust for power. They are not anxious to satisfy the craving for the spectacular for the price involved. They believe, indeed they know, that national rights may be enforced, national honor may be preserved, and national dignity may be maintained without quick resort to bloody war with all of its harrowing consequences."

In dealing with the Administration of Governor Whitman Mr. Fitzgerald focused his attack on the financial policy of his administration.

"The most conclusive proof of the incapacity and failure of Governor Whitman," Mr. Fitzgerald said, "is his management of the finances of the State. He charged the Democratic Party with extravagance, with waste and with the profligate expenditure of public moneys. His charges were unfounded; but if all he asserted were true, it but the more convincingly demonstrates his own incompetency and failure."

FORCE WHITMAN TO FIGHT.

Indications That the Governor Will Face a Primary Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—Democrats in attendance on their unofficial State convention, or conference, as it is called, to square with the letter of the direct primary law, were greatly cheered by reports which reached them today of coming discord among their Republican rivals.

According to these reports, Governor Whitman will be compelled to fight in the primaries for a renomination that he appears to have imagined would be unopposed. The anti-Whitman element in the Republican organization, which was beaten by a narrow margin at the April meeting of the Republican State Committee, it appears, is again being aligned for a fight on the Governor in the primaries.

Controller Eugene M. Travis, who is a candidate for renomination, also is likely to come in for opposition. The anti-Whitman Republicans are thinking of presenting a candidate also against William M. Calder of Kings, who, it had been assumed up to the present time, would be an unopposed candidate for the nomination as United States Senator to succeed Senator James A. O'Gorman, whose term expires with the end of the present session of Congress.

Ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett of this city has been a very active factor in the preliminary moves now in progress, with a view to consolidating the various elements of the opposition.

"To renominate Whitman," said Senator Brackett this evening, "would be tantamount to making a present of the State to Tammany Hall. Judge Seabury would beat Whitman to a standstill. But I do not care to talk about Whitman. I could not do so and remain a good Methodist."

Senator William M. Bennett of New York City was here today to confer with ex-Senator Brackett. After the conference he announced that he would file his petitions with the Secretary of State on Tuesday.

Senator Brackett and his friends, however, will be better pleased if an up-State Republican can be induced to make the fight on Mr. Whitman in the primaries. Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton, who was Mr. Whitman's rival in the primaries two years ago, is uppermost in their thoughts just now. He is expected here tomorrow to confer with Senator Brackett.

Elon R. Brown of Watertown, President pro tem. of the Senate, in all probability will be enlisted for the fight on ex-Congressman Calder for the nomination for United States Senator if it is decided to make such a fight. James F. Hooker, former Controller, of Schenectady, is having petitions circulated, and will be a candidate in the primaries against Controller Eugene M. Travis.

Mr. Brackett, it was learned today, has written letters to practically all the influential Republican leaders in the State, urging that Governor Whitman be defeated for a renomination on the ground that the party would be beaten with him as its candidate for Governor. One argument advanced by Mr. Brackett to support his plea is the opposition of Colonel Roosevelt to Mr. Whitman two years ago. He believes that the Colonel could not consistently give Mr. Whitman active support were he to be a candidate this year.

Among the leaders with whom ex-Senator Brackett has communicated on the subject are Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee, Herbert Parsons, William Barnes, George W. Aldridge, William L. Ward, and Fred Greiner, leader of the Republican organization in Erie County.

It was more than intimated today that the fight to compel the production of the so-called "booze" vouchers of the cross-country journey of Governor Whitman and his party last year to the Panama-Pacific Exposition is likely to be renewed along new and startling lines early next week. If the present plans are carried out there may be developments within the next ten days which will put an end to Republican harmony for the time being and usher in an exceedingly bitter fight.

Senator Bennett, after his talk with Mr. Brackett, dropped in on the Democratic convention crowd at the Grand Union Hotel. He said that he had obtained 5,400 signatures to his designating petitions, 2,400 more than the law requires.

ALLIES DRIVE BULGARS FROM DOIRAN STATION

Anglo-French Force Also Seizes Neighboring Hill After Vigorous Bombardment.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—An attack by Anglo-French forces on the Bulgarians at Doiran, forty miles northwest of Saloniki, is reported in a Havas dispatch from Saloniki. The Allies occupied the Doiran railway station and a neighboring hill. In front of the captured positions, the dispatch says, the bodies of numerous Bulgarians were found. The attack was preceded by a vigorous bombardment.

At other points along the front artillery fighting continues, with patrol engagements along the Serbian border.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Reuter's correspondent at Saloniki telegraphs that the artillery duel on the Balkan front has been renewed. The height captured by the Anglo-French forces is Hill 227, south of Doiran. The railway station lies five miles east of the town.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Army headquarters today issued the following:

Balkan Front—South of Lake Doiran the enemy made sham attacks with weak detachments, which were repulsed by our fire without serious fighting.

BARS AID FOR POLAND.

Austrian Note Argues That Troops Should Live Off the Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Notes from Great Britain and Austria regarding the proposed American relief operations in famine-stricken districts of Russian Poland, now occupied by the Teutonic Allies, received today at the State Department contain no new proposals opening the way for settlement of the controversy between the belligerents, which has made relief work impossible.

The British note, handed to Ambassador Page last week, reiterates the willingness of the Entente Allies to permit shipment of provisions into Poland on condition that the occupying Teutonic armies will not seize or receive native food supplies.

Austria's communication, forwarded by Ambassador Penfield, is described as being argumentative, supporting the position that troops occupied solely in policing conquered territory should use the products of the country.

Further representations on this subject probably will not be made until replies have been received to the personal letters addressed by President Wilson to rulers of the belligerent countries.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The correspondence between the British Foreign Office and the American Embassy concerning the resumption by the United States of the negotiations for the feeding of the civilian population of the areas occupied by the Teutonic Allies was made public tonight, and confirms the outline given in the Associated Press dispatch of last Monday.

The Foreign Office, in a letter to Irwin B. Laughlin, Charge d'Affaires of the American Embassy, says that owing to the German statement that further negotiations are useless, the British Government feels that it "can only leave it to the United States Government to take such further steps, if any, they shall think right and useful."

8 GERMAN PRINCES KILLED.

Almanach de Gotha Says Allies 'Provisionally' Administer Colonies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.) — The latest edition of the Almanach de Gotha records eight German Princes killed since the beginning of the war, namely:

Two Princes of Saxe-Meiningen, three of Lippe, one of Hesse, one of Reuss, and one of Waldeck. A Prince of the Ducal House of Lichtenstein died at Warsaw from wounds received at the front.

The Almanach notes the morganatic marriage of the Kaiser's fifth son, Oscar, with Countess Bassewitz, who was made Countess Roupine.

The Prince of Wied does not figure in the section devoted to reigning families. He is mentioned as "his Highness Prince of Albania."

The Almanach also says:

"The German overseas colonies are said to be under the provisional administration of the French and British."

40 BURNED ON GREEK SHIP.

Oil Vessel with 1,200 Passengers on Board Catches Fire and Is Beached.

ATHENS, Aug. 11.—The Greek steamer Eletheria, bound from Saloniki to Volo with a cargo of oil, owned by an American company, and 1,200 passengers, principally disbanded troops, caught fire today off the Island of Skiatho. Forty persons were killed and many were injured. The Captain of the Eletheria succeeded finally in beaching his vessel.

The Island of Skiatho is one of the Northern Sporades group in the Aegean Sea. Available shipping records do not mention the Greek steamer Eletheria.

BRITISH DODGE QUERY ON BREMEN "SINKING"

Official Hopes Other Merchant Submarines Will Try to Run Blockade—Wireless Here a Joke.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—No confirmation could be obtained from the British Admiralty today of a report that the Bremen had been sunk by a cruiser off Nantucket. The Admiralty official merely remarked to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that no news of the submarine's destruction had been received, and then added:

"I am unable to talk about it."

While the impression has been gradually gaining here that the Bremen must have met with adverse fate on its trip across the Atlantic, officials here all along declined to discuss it. One Admiralty official, in reply to a query tonight if it was true that the Bremen had been sunk, replied:

"If you'll let me know if the Bremen got her clearance papers from a German port, I'll answer your question."

Asked if that might be taken as an intimation that the Bremen had never left German waters, the official replied:

"I haven't said that. I'm not saying anything."

The same official observed with a wink that he hoped the Germans would try to get many more merchant submarines past the allied warships.

An amateur wireless operator on the Jersey Coast had some fun early yesterday morning with passing ships and wireless stations in sending out messages purporting to come from the expected submarine Bremen. Following several others soon after midnight, this one was sent out to "W N T," the official call for the Telefunken Company:

Passing 35 miles southeast of Ambrose, 4:30 A. M. Smooth sea. Expect to reach destination at 10 A. M. All's well. BREMEN.

At the Navy Yard the officers looked upon the message as a joke because it was not sent in code, and also because the given position was about five miles east of the Fire Island Lightship, where a British cruiser is always on the watch.

Captain J. W. Williams of the British freighter Hostilius, which was on her way into port, said that his operator picked up the message just as they were nearing the Fire Island Lightship, and that if the Bremen had been on the spot indicated he would have seen her.

At the office of the Telefunken Company, at 47 West Street, the employes said it was evident that the sender knew their station was only open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and, therefore, he could call as long as he wished without the risk of being answered. They did not believe it was the Bremen.

The news that a wireless message had been picked up from the Bremen caused a number of moving-picture operators to flock down to the Battery. A report was also started and later denied that the North German Lloyd Company had moved one of its steamships from her pier in Hoboken and was preparing a berth for the German submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

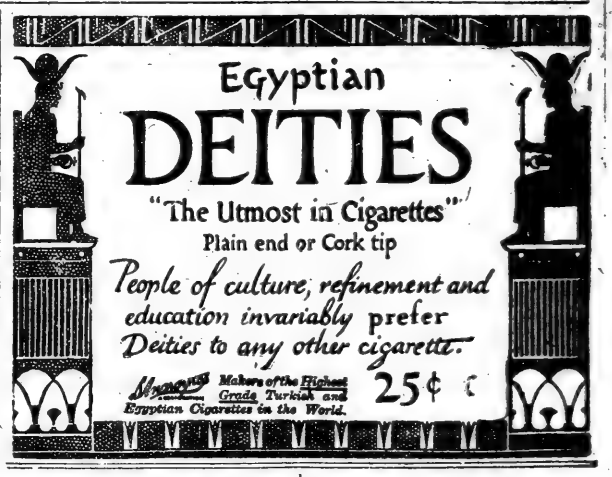
NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 11.—From daylight until dusk workmen are busy building the warehouse which, it is reported, will be used to store the cargoes of the German submarines what are said to be scheduled to make this port their destination in the future. From latest reports, the Bremen may not arrive until Monday, and possibly a few days later.

DR. PEASE BUSY AGAIN.

Arrests Lawyer Who Smoked a Cigarette in a Subway Station.

Dr. Charles G. Pease, President of the Anti-Smokers' Protective League of America, placed Stephen E. Cavanaugh, a lawyer of 332 West Twenty-second Street, under arrest in the 181st Street station of the Broadway subway at 11 o'clock last night for smoking a cigarette.

Dr. Pease said that when he told Cavanaugh to thhrow the cigarette away the lawyer refused with a defiant look. Dr. Pease sent for Policeman Amundsen of the West 177th Street station, who accompanied Dr. Pease and his prisoner to the station, where Cavanaugh was charged with disorderly conduct.



MONTANA COWMEN CORDIAL TO HUGHES

Continued from Page 1.

turn its new-found energies into productive enterprise."

At Dickinson, after promising to conduct the Government without fear or favor and to make the party serve the Government, he said:

"Now, these are not dreams. It is perfectly possible to have popular government efficiently administered. All that is necessary is to put men in charge of administrative departments who will not have any other ambition than to faithfully execute the laws and give a businesslike administration."

Tonight Mr. Hughes spoke from the Chautauqua platform, referring to the "pitiless publicity" which President Wilson talked of four years ago.

"I desire in all that we do in this campaign," he said, "to have what was called a little while ago, four years ago, 'pitiless publicity.' I want pitiless publicity in respect to the 'pork barrel.' I want pitiless publicity in respect to the extravagance and wastefulness of this Administration. I want pitiless publicity with respect to the incompetence of appointees of this Administration. Let us see that we have. As I said the other night, America first in the hearts of every American, of whatever race or creed, and also America equal to her task—America efficient."

Mr. Hughes then spoke of the need for real protective tariff for the benefit of all, and added:

"I desire to see a proper attitude toward business in this country. I have done my share in attempting to correct abuses and what I have just said must be supplemented by the remark that if I am elected, in connection with the tariff legislation there will be nothing 'pulled off' for private benefit at the public expense if I know it and can prevent it.

"I am not in this campaign and I have not left the career of my choice to play politics for anybody. I am here simply because I believe I have been summoned to serve the American people—at least to give them a chance to choose me for such service if they desire. If I am chosen I propose to devote what ability I possess to having things done right in this country for the interest of the people, believing that my party will achieve honor and will win the success it deserves, and the only success it deserves if it is a party of service, and I shall not prostitute the offices of the United States for partisan reward of incompetent persons."

Mr. Hughes said that we must be strong enough also to prevent abuses, unjust discrimination, and monopolistic practices in business. Asserting that the Republican Party was the only one which could be expected to introduce a proper tariff bill, Mr. Hughes spoke with derision of the present attitude of the Democrats in proposing a tariff commission after so long advocating low tariff.

There were other addresses at Mandan, Beach, Glendive, Miles City, and Forsyth and two tank towns. At each stop the whole town turned out, always headed by the inevitable brass band.

At Glendive he said:

"The most difficult test for America is the test of the near future, and we must begin to count the cost and carefully to measure what has been done abroad so we will not hold our own in the competitive struggle that is about to come. I stand for one thing beyond all others, and that is that administrative work of government shall be conducted just as well as the work of any private enterprise."

BRYAN HITS BACK.

Defends His Civil Service Acts and Assails Hughes's Record.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—William J. Bryan replied here today to criticism of his attitude toward civil service made by Charles E. Hughes. Mr. Bryan said he had "enforced the civil service law to the letter," and he challenged the Republican nominee to say whether he had given appointments to "deserving Republicans" while Governor of New York.

The statement was made in answer to recent speeches of Mr. Hughes which quoted a letter Mr. Bryan had written to Receiver of Customs Vick in Santo Domingo inquiring as to what places could be obtained to "reward deserving Democrats." Mr. Bryan admitted the letter as it had been quoted.

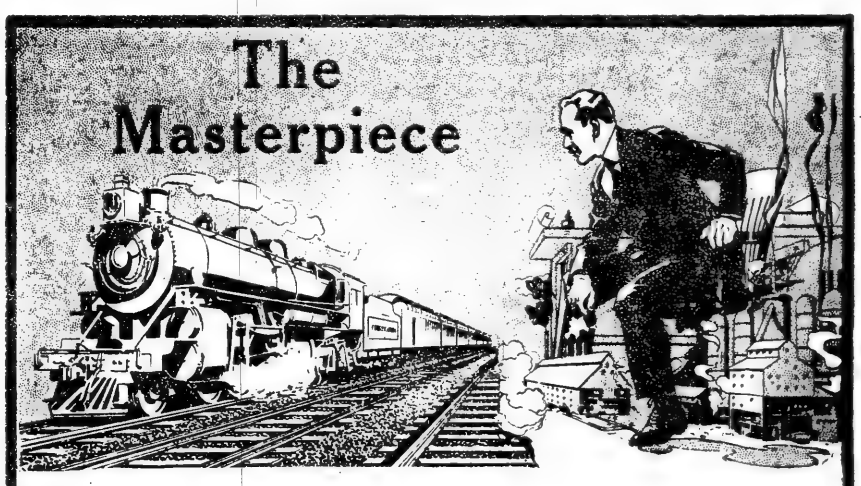
"I am not ashamed of it," the statement read. "The letter was written to an appointive officer whose office was not under the civil service, and the inquiry was made in regard to offices which were not under the civil service."

The statement, after declaring Mr. Hughes to have "shown himself quite prompt in discharging obligations," declares: "As an official I enforced the civil service law to the letter, and upon my resignation received from the employes in the State Department, more than 90 per cent. of whom were under the civil service, a watch which I prize as a priceless treasure. But while I observed the civil service law wherever it was in force, I felt myself free to aid in rewarding deserving Democrats wherever it could be done without detriment to the service.

"The 'deserving Democrat' is not to be despised—he is as much entitled to recognition as a 'deserving Republican.'

"When he was a candidate for Governor Mr. Hughes received the support of the railroads of New York, and he generously repaid the debt by vetoing the two-cent passenger rate bill. He does not describe that as shameful. When a candidate for Governor he received the support of the New York tax dodgers, the owners of 'swollen fortunes,' and he paid his debt by sending a message to the Legislature protesting against the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. He does not describe that as shameful.

"He is now being supported by the railroads of the United States, and he expects to pay them back by aiding them to escape State legislation and find a haven of security in 'exclusive Federal control' over the railroads; he is being supported by the Shipping Trust, and expects to pay them back by helping them to prevent Government competition. He is supported by the trust magnates, and expects to pay them back by shielding them from punishment for the extortion which they desire to practice; he is supported by Wall Street, and expects to pay them back by spending American blood and squandering money raised by taxation in order to guarantee profits on speculative investments. And yet, with the record which he has made in paying his political obligations at the expense of the public and with the pledges his speeches contain to those who are now aiding his ambitions, he has the impudence to hold up for criticism a legitimate effort to reward competent men for the service which they have rendered to the cause of reform."



The Masterpiece

Commerce has its masterpieces no less renowned than art.

Probably the greatest commercial masterpiece of the ages is that all-steel modern Pegasus of the rails, the

Broadway Limited

With pendulum-like regularity and accuracy this famous train makes its daily run between New York and Chicago, faithfully serving the commercial interests of the nation.

Twenty hours is its time between terminals, and its route is the natural short line, avoiding excessive speed and insuring maximum comfort.

Lvs. New York - - 2.45 P. M.
Ars. Chicago - - - 9.45 A. M.

'Phone "Madison Square 7900"

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
The Standard Railroad of the World

By the Author of
"The Second Blooming,"
"The Strangers' Wedding," etc.

THE LITTLE BELOVED

By
W. L. GEORGE

A remarkable novel of character development. Mr. George's gift of irony has never been displayed to better advantage.

At All Booksellers

$1.35 *net.*

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers



Ointment relieves almost instantly itching, smart and sting, whether caused by a serious skin trouble or by some simple rash, prickly-heat, or insect-bite. Resinol Ointment is excellent, too, for ivy (or oak) poisoning, and as a healing dressing for sunburn, cuts, burns, chafings and bruises.

Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment. For sample free, Dept. 40-R, Resinol, Baltimore.

The Ultimate Belief

By A. Clutton-Brock

Warning the English-speaking race that in order to be strong, united, positive and efficient, they must have a sound, reasonable and elevating groundwork of real belief common to every one, and outlines the main spiritual laws along which the teaching of the rising generations must proceed

$1.00 *net.* (*Postage extra.*) *Any Bookstore*

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

EAT AND BE WELL

By Eugene Christian, F. S. D.
America's Foremost Food Expert.
This book tells you—
What to eat to be well,
How to eat to keep well,
What to eat to get well.
140 pages of sound advice for $1.00.
ALFRED A. KNOPF,
220 West 42nd St., New York.
Send for a list of BORZOI BOOKS

The Purple Land
Adventures in South America.
By W. H. Hudson.
"The story takes you on a wandering way with an engaging youth through the Banda Oriental of South America, a way that carries from one adventure to another, one love story to another. It is romance at its happiest, and realism at its most interesting."—*The Bookseller, Newsdealer & Stationer.*
$1.50 net. Postage extra. All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS
Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS or other literary property. Cash down, and prompt removal.
Malkan's
NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 BROADWAY Phone 3900 BROAD

ANOTHER IRISH MARTYR.
John Quinn contributes an article on Sir Roger Casement to the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

NEW YORKERS EAGER FOR FIELD ACTIVITY

Prospects of Taking a 12-Day Hike Planned by Gen. O'Ryan Raises Spirits of the Men.

WILL COVER 100 MILES

Artillery Regiments and Probably the Cavalry Will Be Taken Out After Infantry Units Return.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 11.—Plans for what will perhaps be the greatest movement of the infantry regiments, unless the New York division sees active warfare, have been almost completed by Major General O'Ryan and his staff. They include a twelve-day hike and practice of military methods and science, scout duty, and reconnaissance, covering a circuit of more than 100 miles.

Regiments will be strung out along the route that there will be no suffering among men and animals because of lack of water. It is expected that no two units will camp at the same water hole at the same time, although every source of supply will be in use along the route almost every night.

The three leading infantry regiments, one from each brigade, together with the brigade staffs, will begin the march next Wednesday. On the first day the Fourteenth Regiment will leave the First Brigade headquarters at Mission and march five miles north to Alton. At the same time the Seventy-first Regiment will leave headquarters of the Second Brigade at McAllen and march the five miles to Mission, and the Third Regiment will take the road from Third Brigade headquarters at Pharr and march three miles and a half to McAllen. On the following day the Second Regiment, the Seventh, and the Twenty-third will advance along the road in the same way. They will be followed on Friday by the Sixty-ninth, the Twelfth, and the Seventy-fourth.

In the early part of the march the regiments will do their scouting work on a seven-mile stretch of desert where, it is expected, the men will find conditions similar to that which they would have if they crossed the Rio Grande. Although the regiments are to have one march of fifteen miles, officers think this scout duty, covering only seven miles, will be one of the most difficult duties of the trip.

On reaching Young's ranch, about forty miles north of McAllen, the regiments will double back along the same, or parallel routes until they reach Alton. There they will turn to the east, march to Edinburg, the county seat of Hidalgo County, and spread out for an imaginary wedge drive at the three brigade headquarters to the south. Several of the auxiliary units, such as ambulance companies and perhaps the sanitary train will accompany troops on the march, but General O'Ryan said today these units had not yet been designated.

When the last infantry regiments return the two artillery units will leave their base for a "hike" and several days at target practice. General O'Ryan yesterday went to Fort Ringgold, about forty miles to the northwest, to examine the water supply and the country in that direction in order to determine whether it would be suitable practice grounds for the cavalry.

All the squadrons have been over the routs to be traversed by the infantry, and to break the monotony of following the same trail twice it was thought better to choose another wild section of the country for practive hikes. It is therefore possible that the next series of hikes will lead toward the west. The dateof beginning the march was postponed so that the men might draw their State and Federal pay before leaving.

Prospects of pay day and a break in the monotonyp of camp life by twelve days in the field raised the spirits of the men, and there was more singing and music in the company streets tonight than there has been since the last hope of going into Mexico left the division. Many companies in all the regiments have had short hikes in the last two weeks, and officers say that the efficiency of those units has been doubled by the few days in the filed. It is expected that when the troops return there will be much greater enthusiasm in the work of training. At least today there was not a man in any of the camps who hadn't changed his mind about wishing to go home.

TROOPS IN GOOD HEALTH.

Dr. Darlington Says Conditions in Pershing's Camp Are Admirable.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Aug. 10, (Delayed.)—The extraordinary good health of the troops in Mexico is due in great part to cheerfulness, according to Dr. Thomas Darlington, who is inspecting the camps on behalf of the New York Civic Federation. Dr. Darlington, formerly Health Commissioner of New York City, has just finished inspecting the militia camps along the border, which feature of his work he declined to discuss. Of the camp here he said:

"Under the conditions, no camp could be beter. I have only one criticism—that there are not enough screens.'

He said he did not believe the flies in the camp were dangerous under the "present admirable sanitary conditions."

"But the men need more rest in this climate," he urged, "and a larger supply of cotton netting would permit them to get this additional rest during the day. Strict discipline, which makes it possible for the present sanitary arrangements to show results is, next to the troops' morale, the most important factor in preserving the expedition's health.

"The low percentage of sickness is, to me, astonishing."

Prevalence of slight intestinal disorders was ascribed by Dr. Darlington as due to natural causes induced by heat.

GIVES $65,000 FOR SOLDIERS.

Rockefeller Foundation Makes Gift to Y.M.C.A.—To Establish Labraries

The Rockefeller Foundation has contributed $65,000 to the army branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for work among the troops stationed along the border. The money was made in two gifts, one of $50,000 for the general work of the association, and the second of $15,000 for the purchase of books for the thirty-six camp libraries established by the army branch of the association along the Rio Grande. The plans for the assembling of these libraries have been completed, and the buying of the books is now under way.

The libraries will be the first established in the army. The books will include histories of Mexico, Texas, the West, and Southwest, besides fiction and books of travel. The libraries will have 100 books each, which will be loaned out to the men in accordance with the system in use in the public libraries. The American Red Cross will make an additional gift of books to the association.

Former Commissioner of Accounts Raymond B. Fosdick, who has been on the border inspecting the camps of the troops for the Rockefeller Foundation, has return to New York. George A. Reeder, nternational Secretary of the Army and Navy Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday gave out the following letter received from Mr. Fosdick with reference to the work of the association on the border.

Dr. Mr. Reeder:

I have just returned from a three weeks' tri palong the Mexican border on an errand for the Secretary of War, and I want to take this opportunity to tell you of the high praise which I heard on all sides in regard to the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association. Indeed, I came to the conclusion, after a thorough inspection of the camps, that the Y. M. C. A. is the best organized thing on the whole frontier. The buildings are crowded day and night, in fact, they are the clubhouses of the regiments and are used as such continually. General Funston and his associated commanding officers spoke in the highest terms of the influence of the organization on the army, even bringing up the subject voluntarily, although I was down there on an errand relating to Y. M. C. A. work. The efficiency of the Y. M. C. A. was what particularly appealed to General Funston and his aides. They were impressed with the generalship under which the whole machine was put together in such a short space of time.

Briefly, I came back in a most enthusiastic frame of mind about the work you are doing and its almost infinite possibilities, and I cannot resist telling you what a profound influence it is having on the thousands of men crowded along the border.

If ever I can don anything for you in your work please let me know. At the present time it is one of the biggest things I have run up against.

Very sincerely yours,
RAYMOND B. FOSDICK.

Mr. Fosdick spent three weeks on the border.

BLISS ENDS INSPECTION.

General on Way to Washington to Report Conditions on Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Major Gen. Bliss, who is making an official inspection of conditions surrounding the mobilization of the National Guard on the border, has completed his work and is now en route to Washington to make a report.

During his tour General Bliss visited all of the concentration camps from Brownesville to Douglas, and personally inspected conditions there with regard to sanitation, equipment, clothing, water supply, treatment, and health of the guardsmen.

From time to time General Bliss has reported to Secretary Baker the results of his inspection. Generally speaking his reports have been favorable. General Bliss telegraphed today:

"Inspected two battalions Delaware Infantry at Deming Aug. 7 and found conditions very satisfactory. I inspected militia at Fresido, Texas, in Big Bend district, Aug. 9, Squadron Texas Cavalry, two companies Second Pennsylvania Infantry and portion of Fourth Texas Infantry at this point. Found conditions very satisfactory."

Mrs. French on the Border.

LAREDO, Texas, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Seth Barton French of New York, said to be a representative of Secretary Baker, arrived here today to investigate conditions on the border military acmps. Miss Alice McKay Kelly, Field Secretary of the National Patriotic organization of New York, is also here investigating conditions.

SHIP BILL VOTE MONDAY.

Republican Senators May End Their Remarks on Measure Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Administration shipping bill dragged again today, Senator Gallinger, the minority leader, and Senators Harding and Jones continuing the Republican attack on the measure before an almost deserted Senate.

Senator Gallinger announced that the Republicans expected to conclude their remarks in time to permit a vote on the bill by tomorrow or Monday. He asserted the measure would not be effective in building up a merchant marine. A prediction that the bill would fail to induce American ship owners to enter the transoceanic field was made also by Senator Harding, who asserted that its only effect would be to attract foreign built ships to compete in the American coastwise trade.

BIDDINGER GETS A STAY.

Governor Whitman Again Postpones Extradition Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—Governor Whitman again today postponed extradition proceedings in the case of Guy B. Biddinger, wanted in Chicago to answer indictments. Governor Dunne of Illinois asked six months ago for the extradition of the man. The case is now set for Sept. 9.

Herman Joseph, attorney for Biddinger, asked the Governor to postpone the hearing until Sept. 16, giving as a reason that Attorneys Grossman and Vorhaus, who were familiar with the case, were unavoidably away. The Governor said that his failure to act in the case operated as a stay to a criminal action in Illinois. He felt, however, that no harm would result should he postpone his hearing until Sept. 9.

ELLIS ISLAND VICE DENIED TO CONGRESS

W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Defends Howe's Management of the Station.

BUT FINDS IT OVERCROWDED

Answers All of Bennet's Charges—Inquiry Resolution Probably Will be Tabled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Charges that immorality has existed at Ellis Island Immigration Station under the administration of Commissioner Frederick C. Howe are denied in a communication to the House Committee on Immigration by W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, which was filed in the lower chamber today.

If there have been instances of immorality among detained immigrants, the Department of Labor says, they were occasional and due to accidental causes. Crowded conditions that have existed at the island since the outbreak of the war are cited by Secretary Wilson as among the difficulties that have confronted the officials there.

Inasmuch as the documents supplied by the Department of Labor answer most of the demands made in the Bennet resolution of inquiry, the House Committee recommends the tabling of the resolution.

Taking up the charges, direct and implied, made by Representative Bennet, Secretary Wilson first refers to an alleged immoral act committed by a Portuguese immigrant who entered the women's dormitory. The Secretary says the department has no report from a night watchman, as demanded by Mr. Bennet, but that the Superintendent of the night force did make a report to Superintendent Baker.

"The officials could make no further investigation of the case," says Secretary Wilson's letter, "because the alien man involved had been ordered landed temporarily by the department before the facts referred to came to the attention of the station."

The Secretary says that immigrants at the island are allowed certain privileges in the use of playgrounds and porches, but that matrons are always in attendance. Regarding the request in the Bennet resolution for the copies of orders issued by Commissioner Howe bearing on the segregation of immoral cases, Secretary Wilson says they were issued after conferences with the Assistant Commissioner and other station officials, but "I do not deem it to be for the good of the service to have this confidential communication published."

Immoral Cases Segregated.

Regarding Mr. Bennet's charge that Commissioner Howe had caused the admission of Juliette, an alleged immoral woman, Secretary Wilson says: "She was admitted not to 'his custody,' but to the custody of the St. Raphael Society for Italian Immigrants. This alien was paroled to a physician as a domestic and has been regularly reporting to the station.

"I am informed no general orders were issued bearing on the use of playgrounds and porches by ordinary aliens. Immoral cases are not permitted to mingle with other cases. There are strict rules bearing upon them made by the Commissioner.

"It is impossible to comply with the request for a number of official communications from Ellis Island bearing the commissioner's signature. There are more than 250,000 aliens entering each year and the correspondence is colossal. Only part of it is on file."

Complaining of crowded conditions at Ellis Island and asserting that if cases of immorality existed they were of accidental circumstances, Secretary Wilson said:

"The war upset the administration on Ellis Island. The station was designed as a rapid clearing house for peace conditions, all detained cases being deported within a few days after arrival. All the internal construction of the station was planned to meet such conditions. There are no individual cells at the station, and only a series of large dormitories scattered over a great area and located on different floors and different parts of the buildings. A long corridor contains smaller dormitories which were designed to be used by first and second cabin passengers detained; other rooms were for men and women held under warrants for various offenses.

"Thus we have been compelled to hold in the same corridor first cabin aliens, who may be detained merely because of sickness or some other question involving the admission, as well as offenders of every shade of offense, and those held on suspicion.

No Chance to Deport Them.

"Hundreds of aliens from the central European countries were at the station when the war broke out. They could not be deported. Ships in transit brought others, and still others came from stations which lacked accommodations to detain them.

"Only two courses were open to the department—either to permit the warrant cases to accumulate, and by so doing contaminate innocent persons detained because of sickness, poverty, or some other cause, or to relieve the situation by the admission of such cases as could be thus handled with reasonable propriety and safety to the country. For the only accommodations for immoral cases is in a quarter designed by Congress for offenders as well as perfectly innocent first and second cabin passengers."

The Secretary then explains the policy of selection in admitting cases to relieve the congestion, but says that only nine warrant cases were admitted on the personal indorsement of Commissioner Howe. The handling of immoral women, he says, is a problem of great delicacy, and wholesale charges of immorality cannot be justified.

WANT MORE FACTS ON PAPER SHORTAGE

Trade Commission Again Urges Publishers to Communicate in Strict Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The announcement was made by the Federal Trade Commission today that its investigation into the print paper situation is being delayed by the fact that some newspaper publishers are failing to make prompt response to the commission's questions. According to information given to the commission, this delay has been caused in part by the fear of some publishers that their complaints will reach the manufacturers of paper and their supplies of paper will be cut off.

In the announcement issued today the commission reiterates its previously given assurances that all communications received by the commission will be regarded as confidential. At its regular meeting yesterday the commission devoted several hours to the news print investigation and considered especially the reports received from its field agents, who are obtaining information from the books of the news print manufacturers in the United States and Canada. The statement issued by the commission today follows:

"The commission is conducting a broad and thorough investigation covering all phases of the question. A large force of men is now engaged in collecting information from original sources, such as the records of newa print manufacturers, paper jobbers, and newspaper publishers. The mass of information collected is being worked up in the office and considered by the commission as fast as it is received so that its conclusions may be made public at the earliest possible moment.

"Some delay is being experienced by reason of the fact that newspaper publishers are not sending in their schedules as promptly as desired. Reports have been received to the effect that some publishers are hesitating to answer the commission's inquiries, fearing that their complaints will reach the paper manufacturers and they will have their supplies cut off. The commission has assured all such publishers that their communications will be treated as confidential when requested, and, therefore, they need not have the least hesitation in furnishing the commission with all the information in their possession."

THE SAILOR

A New Novel By J. C. SNAITH

A ROMANCE of the growth and struggles of a boy from squalor and ignorance to education and fame through his association with the sea. A novel of the building of a man's character.

"Mr. Snaith has done more than write what ought to prove the 'best seller' of the season. He has written a novel which it is no extravagance to proclaim is in its way a masterpiece of introspective writing."—Pall Mall Gazette, London.

"The Sailor is a splendid, enduring achievement by one of the foremost craftsmen of the day. We will wait unmurmuring another ten years for such a book."—Liverpool Post.

At all bookstores, $1.40 net.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK
D APPLETON & COMPANY 35 WEST 32ND STREET NEW YORK

The New York Times
BOOK REVIEW
It Treats Books As News.

Edwin Markham
The New York Times Book Review is a superb epitome of the current literary world. It is comprehensive, entertaining, indispensable.
EDWIN MARKHAM.
West New Brighton, N. Y., July 14, 1916.

Will Levington Comfort
The New York Times Review of Books is read and referred to so much and covers its wide field so well.
WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.
Kingsville, Ont., July 9, 1916.

Stephen Leacock
I think The New York Times Book Review quite the best thing of its kind that we have on this side of the water. There was once a magazine in England which gave great offense by announcing that it was written "by gentlemen for gentlemen." I must not say anything so dreadful as that of your publication. But I may at least express the opinion that it is written by educated people for educated people. Let us live, as they say in Mexico.
STEPHEN LEACOCK.
McGill University, Montreal, Can., July 23, 1916.

Margaret Deland
The New York Times Book Review is a publication for which I have subscribed for many years, and which I very much value.
MARGARET DELAND.
Boston, Mass., July 22, 1916.

Ellen Glasgow
Every week I read The New York Times Review of Books with the greatest interest and pleasure.
ELLEN GLASGOW.
Richmond, Va., July 24, 1916.

The subscription price is $1.00 a year, postage prepaid.
In Canada $1.25 and in other countries $1.50 prepaid.

Overland
WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
35-37 Halsey St., Newark
Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—*150th St. and Gerard Ave. Bronx, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark*
Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

DRAFT CHAMP CLARK TO SPEAK IN MAINE

Both Parties to Send Their Most Effective Orators to That State.

MAYOR LUNN FOR WILSON

Gavin McNab Finds Decided Drift Toward the President on the Pacific Coast.

Because of the importance of the Maine campaign next month both parties will bring their biggest oratorical guns to bear on that State. Chairman Homer S. Cummings of the Democratic Speakers' Bureau announced yesterday that Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, had been drafted to make several speeches. Five members of President Wilson's Cabinet will tour the State.

George R. Lunn, who is serving his second term as Mayor of Schenectady, having been elected both times as a Socialist, was a visitor at Democratic national headquarters yesterday and announced that he was for President Wilson's re-election. He declared he had discussed the national situation with Raymond Robins, the Illinois Progressive leader, several weeks ago and that he could not comprehend why Mr. Robins had chosen to support Mr. Hughes.

Another visitor at headquarters yesterday was Gavin McNab, a leading Democrat of San Francisco and member of the Democratic National Campaign Committee. He expressed confidence in the re-election of President Wilson and said that the drift of the President on the Pacific coast was pronounced.

Frederick H. Schomburg, a Brooklyn Progressive, in a letter to Chairman McCormick, said the President was entitled to support because he had kept the country out of the conflict which will leave all Europe prostrate.

WANTS WHITMAN SUED.

Hudson Falls Man Thinks San Francisco Fair Fund Wasted.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—Declaring he believed Governor Whitman and the members of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission wasted a large part of the $700,000 appropriation made by the State for the New York exhibit at San Francisco, George Nay, a Hudson Falls business man, has written to Attorney General Woodbury demanding that suit be brought against the Governor and the members of the commission individually.

He said today he had received an acknowledgement of the letter, and the information that when the Attorney General returned to Albany it would be brought to his attention.

WILSON LEADS IN POLL.

Columbia Summer Students Want Prohibition and Suffrage.

The straw vote taken among the 8,200 students at Summer School at Columbia University counted at 6 o'clock last night was as follows: Wilson, 895; Hughes, 611; Benson, 48; Hanly, 21. The balloting will end at 2 o'clock today.

An analysis of the vote showed yesterday that, even eliminating the vote of Southern students, Wilson held the lead. He was ahead by 53 votes out of a total of about 400 from students from New York State, and was in the lead in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New Jersey, Michigan, and Iowa. Hughes led by a small margin in most of the other Northern States.

The straw vote showed an overwhelming majority in favor of votes for women and for national prohibition and a small majority in favor of military training in the schools. The count on these questions was as follows: For woman suffrage, 1,240; against, 270; for national prohibition, 1,205, against, 305; for military training in the schools, 694, against, 686. One-third of the voters were women.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Incurable, penniless, old, this man and woman need the House of Rest. Once there they will cease to feel "in the way." They will not be transferred to make room for others. None has ever been sent away to die.

The Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives
Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City,

cannot do this work without your help. No State or city aid is received. Voluntary gifts are greatly needed. Send yours to

WM. M. CRUIKSHANK, Treas., 59 East 59th Street.
WOODBURY G. LANGDON, Pres.
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, Vice-Pres.
BENJAMIN WELLES, Sec'y.

TISH
By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
Author of "K"



"Bubbling over with wit, original, yet full of restrained humor. 'Tish' is easily the most amusing of this summer's output. . . . 'Tish' is a joy. She is so natural yet so extraordinary. Mrs. Rinehart has written many good stories, but nothing more entertaining than this latest book of hers."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"A chuckle on every page. . . . A public benefactor, no less, is Mary Roberts Rinehart. Anyone who can cheer war time dog days with such an amusing book as 'Tish' surely deserves the title. . . . It takes some mirth material to set a professional book reviewer laughing, and this feat 'Tish' performed more than once."—Chicago Herald.

Illustrated in color by May Wilson Preston. $1.50 net.

At all bookstores
Houghton Mifflin Company, Publishers

"Submarines, fiddlesticks. Give me a good life preserver, with a bottle of blackberry cordial fastened to it, and the sea has no terrors for me."



Budweiser Famed in Every City

The five big reasons WHY Budweiser sales exceed other beers by millions of bottles are—

BECAUSE Anheuser-Busch rigorously obey every law known to Brew-Science.

BECAUSE they pay premium prices for extra fine northern barley.

BECAUSE they import only the cream of Saazer Hop crops, of which their giant Storage houses contain the world's largest supply.

BECAUSE they brew Budweiser in the finest and largest brewing and ageing plant in the world.

BECAUSE its Quality, Purity, Mildness and exclusive Saazer Hop Flavor are always and ever the same.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres

Budweiser
Means Moderation

On Sale Everywhere. Families supplied by Grocers and Retailers
Anheuser-Busch Agency, Distributors, New York
A. Busch Bottling Co., Distributors, Brooklyn

KING SAYS ANOTHER MURDERED PHELPS

Man Whose Confession May Free Stielow Asserts Convict Who Betrayed Him Is Guilty.

HE ONLY AIDED IN THE CRIME

Farmer and His Housekeeper Were Shot When the Woman Ran to Summon Help, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Irving King, who is alleged to have confessed before a number of reputable witnesses in the jail here that he murdered Charles B. Phelps, a West Shelby farmer, and Miss Margaret Wolcott, Phelps's housekeeper, will be surrendered to the authorities of Orleans County, in which the crimes took place. His confession is expected to free Charles E. Stielow, who has been awaiting execution in Sing Sing Prison, and Nelson Green. Stielow's nephew, who is serving a sentence of from twenty years to life imprisonment in Auburn Prison after pleading guilty to second-degree murder in connection with the double killing.

King was arrested here on a charge of complicity in assaulting and robbing A. H. Brown of Randolph, N. Y., on a clue furnished by an Auburn convict, Clarence O'Connell, already convicted of that crime, but if a charge of murder is lodged against him it will take precedence of the Brown case. The peddler's alleged confession was being prepared in affidavit form today for submission to District Attorney Knickerbocker of Orleans County. It has not been made public.

In a statement made to newspapermen today, King said O'Connell fired the shots which killed Phelps and Miss Wolcott. The peddler asserted that he hit Phelps over the head while aiding O'Connell to rob him. Then Miss Wolcott started to run from the house to call help and O'Connell shot them both, King asserted. Under the law of the State a person who takes part in a felony which results in murder is guilty of first degree murder whether he did the shooting or not. King said he got $100 of the money taken from Phelps, and that he and O'Connell then quarreled and parted.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, the New York lawyer who was instrumental in getting the confession from King, said today that private detectives in her employ had found a suit of gray clothing which she accused King of having worn before the murders and of having discarded soon after them.

King was arraigned before Judge Caswell on the Brown charge today, waived examination, and was held for the Grand Jury. District Attorney Knickerbocker is expected here late tonight. He will examine the prisoner tomorrow.

SURE STIELOW WILL GO FREE.

Friends Here Tell How Mrs. Humiston Got Evidence of King's Guilt.

Mrs. Grace Humiston of 20 Fifth Avenue, the woman lawyer who took the most active part in the efforts to clear Charles F. Stielow of the charge of murdering Phelps and Miss Wolcott in West Shelby was warmly praised by her associates in this city for her success in persuading Irving King, the itinerant peddler, to make the confession which promises to release Stielow from the death house at Ossining, where he has been reprieved four times from execution.

King, while accusing himself, is said to have absolved completely both Stielow and Nelson Green, the condemned man's nephew, who pleaded guilty to complicity in the double crime after his uncle had been convicted, and who is serving a life sentence.

Those who have made the most careful study of the case asserted yesterday that the new evidence was such that no prosecution could make a jury believe the killing of the aged farmer and his housekeeper was the work of three men. This, they held, made it certain that King's confession could never be used to prove him merely an accomplice of the two men already convicted of the crime.

While Stielow in the death house at Sing Sing almost inarticulate under the sudden ending of the three months' strain, under which he has suffered, was giving feeble expression to his joy that vindication seemed his at last, Stuart Kohn of 80 Maiden Lane was maturing plans to utilize the long-sought material that had reached the hands of the defense almost at the last moment. Mr. Kohn, who is attorney for the Mutual Welfare League, became one of the leaders in the movement to save Stielow when Warden Osborne and others became convinced the simple-minded farm hand was guiltless of the crimes.

Mr. Kohn arranged for a conference next Monday morning in his office at which Mrs. Humiston, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, David White of Medina, N. Y., Stielow's attorney of record, and Warden Osborne or some representative of his will complete plans for using the King confession which Mrs. Humiston will bring here today from Little Valley, N. Y., where it was made.

Evidence Justifies Court's Stay.

Justice Guy, in granting Stielow a stay of execution on July 30 as the condemned man was about to be executed, directed District Attorney Knickerbocker to show cause why a new trial should not be granted the condemned man on Aug. 23 before whatever Supreme Court is sitting then on the bench at Rochester, which is in the county adjoining that in which the murder was committed. Intimations that "peddler" who had been seen in the neighborhood just before the crime was committed was the guilty man were contained in the papers which were used in inducing Justice Guy to grant the stay. The King confession will be used at the hearing on the stay and those instrumental in obtaining it admit they had no hope when the papers were drawn up of being able to offer material substantiation of the story of the peddler's connection with the crime.

Mr. Kohn said he was certain yesterday that "even the hardest judge in the world" couldn't now refuse to grant the new trial. He and his associates believe that an acquittal for Stielow will reward their efforts. In the case of Green there is no hope of a court review. Green having pleaded guilty there is no precedent for reopening his case on the ground of newly discovered evidence. His first chance lies in an appeal to Governor Whitman. Should the Governor refuse to pardon him, his lawyers would have their choice between awaiting the election of a new Governor and attempting to obtain legislation at Albany which could be used to free him.

The champions of Stielow and his nephew make no secret of their resentment at Governor Whitman for the reception that appeals for Stielow received in the Executive Mansion, but they say they believe that if King's confession proves as incontrovertible as they expect, the Governor will be glad to make amends for the injustice done him.

Mischa Applebaum, founder and leader of the Humanitarian Cult, which has been active in Stielow's behalf, sent this telegram to the Governor yesterday:

Hasten to inform you that real murderer in Stielow case has confessed, proving Stielow innocent and proving that we are true humanitarians and not sentimentalists as indicated by you when we asked for a reprieve.

How New Evidence Was Obtained.

Mr. Kohn refused to tell yesterday in detail the steps that led King to confess. He said he preferred to wait until it had been determined at the Monday morning conference what could be made public in advance of the hearing in Rochester without injuring Stielow's chances.

He did tell how Mrs. Humiston, unremitting in her efforts to get evidence that would be of material value in the case, went to Auburn Prison to see Green. While there she learned that a prisoner named O'Connell, serving a term for robbery, had been recognized by Green as a junkman who had lived just south of West Shelby, where the double murder occurred, with a man who might have been the peddler against whom suspicion had been directed ever since the question of Stielow's guilt had been in doubt.

O'Connell finally told Mrs. Humiston, Mr. Kohn said he understood, that King was one of his accomplices in the robbery and shooting of A. H. Brown of Randolph, Cattaraugus County, of which O'Connell was convicted. Mrs. Humiston at once engaged a private detective to search for King. As soon as he was found at Little Valley, by means that have not been disclosed, he was locked up there on the Brown charge.

All the material Mrs. Humiston and those who aided her in the examination of King, had to work on, according to Mr. Kohn, was a statement by O'Connell that a few days before the West Shelby murders King was penniless and unable to pay his rent, while a few days afterward he turned up from some place with money in his pockets, a new suit of clothes and a horse and wagon.

Mrs. Humiston, according to Private Detective Val O'Farrell and Mr. Kohn hopes to prove that the Buffalo detective, who Stielow's befrienders assert got a false confession from Stielow by duress, was a person of unreliable character. Kohn said the story of this plot had already been made in part a matter of court record, and that it would be made the basis of proceedings against the detective as soon as Stielow's and Greene's cases were disposed of.

According to the story of the two men, Mrs. Humiston posed as Miss Wintergreen, a wealthy woman from the West, whose niece, Marion Clark of Baltimore, wanted to marry a man named Wallace of that city, who was being blackmailed by one Wells, who said he knew that Wallace had been guilty of misconduct with a married woman in the Southern town. The Buffalo detective was asked by Kohn, posing as Miss Wintergreen's attorney, to trap the blackmailer. He was told, the plotters allege, that otherwise the marriage would be prevented or else the bride would be disinherited by a wealthy maiden aunt. Both "blackmailer" and "victim" were O'Farrel detectives.

The Buffalo detective, so the story goes, was induced, through being asked to establish his qualifications for the job, to boast that he got Stielow to confess by "bulldozing" him, by keeping him in a room without water, and by "choking him a little." That much of the plot and its results in the form of a dictaphone record was used in the efforts to get a stay and a new trial for Stielow.

A few days later, O'Farrel and Kohn charge, the detective, who, had for some days been sending in reports of having followed the blackmailer and of having proved him to be a member of a most vicious gang, was confronted by the group of masqueraders, taunted with the falsity of his reports, reduced to tears, and finally dared to accept pay for his services. A dictaphone record of this meeting in Kohn's office shows that the detective wouldn't take any pay but instead induced Kohn to lend his $75 so that he might go back to Buffalo. The money he subsequently returned.

Attorney Stuart Kohn said last night that he had not heard of King's amplification of his confession, in which he was said to have accused Clarence O'Connell, an Auburn convict, of having fired the shots which killed Phelps and Miss Wolcott. Mr. Kohn said he believed King might have learned that O'Connell had given the clue which led to King's apprehension and might have accused O'Connell in retaliation.

"I can't understand how O'Connell could have opened up the matter himself by telling us about King if he himself was guilty," Mr. Kohn said. "O'Connell had a bullet wound in his knee when he was first interviewed in prison, and he said King had inflicted this while they were committing the Brown robbery in Randolph, for which O'Connell was sentenced and in which he asserted King was an accomplice."

DOMED MEN APPLAUD NEWS.

Convicts in the Death House Congratulate Stielow on His Vindication.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Aug. 11.—A big, loose-limbed, dull-eyed man in the shoddy clothing of a condemned man rose clumsily from his cot in the death house of Sing Sing prison and shambled to the bars of his cell door when Warden Thomas Mott Osborne and Deputy Warden Miller appeared there early this morning.

The man was Charles F. Stielow, long doomed to die for the murder of Charles P. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott in West Shelby, N. Y., who, with all the emphasis his sparse vocabulary has permitted him, has ever insisted that he was innocent of the crimes and that the confession to which he set his mark was wrung from him by the "third degree."

"Irving King has confessed the crimes of which you were convicted," Warden Osborne told him crisply.

The big man swayed and clutched the bars of his cell. His mouth twitched and his eyes grew big and bright.

For a moment he was silent, while the two men outside waited and a confused murmur of congratulations came from the cells of the condemned men about him. Then Stielow, as the news that freedom was in sight penetrated his brain, exclaimed:

"My, that's good news."

Miller explained to the prisoner that it might be a month or more before the necessary technical steps for his liberation could be completed.

"Well, I've been in prison a year now," Stielow mumbled, "and I guess I can stand another month."

The little group of men who are in the condemned cells with Stielow believe to a man that Stielow is innocent. As he with drew to his cot once more they sent forth more expressions of good wishes.

Governor Won't Discuss the Case.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—Governor Whitman declined today to comment on the alleged confession of Earl King at Little Valley that he had murdered Charles Phelps and his housekeeper, a crime for which Charles F. Stielow was sentenced to death. Governor Whitman had refused to interfere with the carrying out of Stielow's death sentence.

KENNEL OUT OF HOSPITAL.

Charge of Attempted Suicide Against Detective Is Dismissed.

Detective John J. Kennel of the wire-tapping squad, who shot himself after his appearance as a witness in the John Doe investigation of the charges of conspiracy against Dr. D. C. Potter, Father W. B. Farrell, and others in connection with the charities inquiry, was discharged from Volunteer Hospital yesterday. Magistrate Murphy dismissed the charge of attempted suicide after an informal hearing at the hospital at which Kennel said that he did not know what he was doing when he pulled the trigger.

Many of the detective's neighbors called upon him at his home at 51 Lott Avenue, Forest Park, L. I., yesterday afternoon and evening and congratulated him upon his recovery. The snubs inflicted by some of his neighbors was the reason given by Detective Kennel for his attempt at suicide. The detective, who will not be completely restored to health for several weeks, was under strict orders from his physician yesterday not to discuss wiretapping.

WILLCOX BACKS UP HUGHES'S SPEECHES

Says Durand's Retirement Is Only One Example of Democratic Inefficiency.

HEARS FROM FOUR STATES

Told That Nebraska, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Missouri Will Surely Go Republican.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, received assurances yesterday from leaders in Nebraska, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Missouri that these States will be found in the Republican column on Election Day. The Chairman went to Oyster Bay and had a conference with Colonel Roosevelt regarding the part the Colonel is to take in the campaign in Maine. Both parties will bend every effort to carry that State because of the effect the Sept. 11 election is likely to have upon the country at large. The best orators in both Republican and Democratic Parties will stump the State. Colonel Roosevelt will be there on Aug. 31 and his speech will be on national issues.

The Republican campaign in Nebraska was opened yesterday, it was announced by Ralph D. Cole, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau, by Representative Joseph Walsh of New Bedford, Mass., who spoke at Seward, Neb. The Republicans believe the importance of the suffrage question in Nebraska and the Bryan influence there will help the Republican ticket considerably. Nebraska has a Senatorial contest between the present Democratic incumbent, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, and ex-Governor Kennedy, Republican. According to the Republican leaders there the Bryan influence, if it does not directly oppose the re-election of Hitchcock, will be negative. The leaders are certain that the State electoral vote will be cast for Hughes.

Mr. Cole has just returned from Ohio with the information that the situation in that State from a Republican viewpoint could scarcely be improved. Governor Frank B. Willis was renominated without opposition, and Mr. Cole believes that he will be re-elected.

Augustus P. Gardner, Massachusetts Congressman and one of the most active of the advocates of preparedness, had a talk with Chairman Willcox at headquarters yesterday. Later he said:

"I have just been home, and I found conditions even more encouraging than I had expected. I believe that Massachusetts will give a bigger majority for Hughes than it has given any candidate, State or national, since 1908. The people regard Mr. Wilson as a vacillator by nature. Giving him credit for all sincerity, they never know what he will think next. There also is a very strong feeling that his Cabinet is particularly incompetent."

"What about preparedness?" Mr. Gardner was asked.

"Almost everybody seems to agree on that subject now," he replied. "I think many people were tickled at the picture of President Wilson marching at the head of the preparedness parade, marching in own words from one end of Pennsylvania Avenue to the other. Massachusetts has a good-sized body of National Guardsmen on the border. That is one thing that has brought home to the people of the State the vacillating nature of the President."

Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, who refused to run for Congress after having continuously represented his district for twenty-two years, also had a conference with Chairman Willcox.

"We have had a spirited contest over the nominations for Governor and United States Senator," he said. "The nomination of Judge Henry Lamm of the State Supreme Court for the Governorship by a substantial majority has had the effect of insuring complete Republican harmony, and we are now satisfied that with proper effort we shall elect Judge Lamm and also our candidate for the Senate, Walter S. Dickey. Don't forget that Missouri today is a Republican State, and has been for the last twelve years, with the exception of 1912."

Chairman Willcox answered yesterday some of the Democratic criticism of Mr. Hughes's speeches.

"It is too bad that the speeches of Mr. Hughes don't suit the Administration and its friends," he said. "Recently they asserted he was merely 'fanning the wind.' Well, the breeze he created at Detroit agitated Secretary Redfield, who was moved to make a defense of the displacement of an experienced, efficient Director of the Census to give a job to a political boss by asserting that Director Durand resigned. This defense was completely shattered and Mr. Hughes's charge fully sustained by the light thrown upon the matter by Mr. Durand, who said that his resignation was forced and that Mr. Redfield had informed him that his place was desired by the Administration. This substitution of a political boss for a trained scientist in the administration of such an important branch of the Government service as the Census Bureau is but one of many instances which has caused the trend toward inefficiency of the present Administration.

"I doubt if Mr. Hughes's interpretation of what should constitute the proper function of a party organization in governmental affairs will suit the Democratic Administration, but I am certain it will appeal to the general run of good citizens who desire to see efficiency prevail in the management of governmental business."

George W. Perkins received a telegram yesterday from Oscar R. Hundley of Alabama stating that the Progressive State Committee of that State had met and adopted a resolution indorsing the Republican National ticket with only two dissenting votes.

MILK FAMINE IN CLEVELAND.

Strike of Drivers Cuts Off Supply —St. Louis May Go Breadless.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—In consequence of a strike of milk wagon drivers of the Telling-Belle Vernon Company, the largest milk dealers in the city, 300,000 residents of Cleveland were without their usual supplies today. Drivers for the Schneider Becker Dairy Company, second largest in the city, which cares for 150,000 persons, are expected to go on strike today.

The milk companies, without opposition from strikers, delivered milk to hospitals and babies' dispensaries today, but the dispensaries were unable to obtain a supply early and not enough to meet demands upon them.

Judge H. G. Powell at noon was to conduct a hearing on an injunction granted last night to restrain strikers from interfering with Telling employes who are under contract.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Striking and locked-out milk wagon drivers today threatened to extend the strike to bakeries and ice plants, warning grocers and bakers that if they continued to retail milk they would be unable by Sunday to get bread or ice.

R. R. STRIKE THREAT GROWS; MEN FRET

Continued from Page 1.

technicalities of the workers' demands. It was reported last night that the railroads would ask the mediators to submit today a suggestion for arbitration by a board of fourteen members, four to be named by the railroads, four by the brotherhoods, and the other six to be chosen by these eight. If the eight should be unable to agree upon the other six members, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court would be asked to name them. It is not believed that the brotherhoods will accept such a plan.

While the mediators do not talk for publication or express opinions upon the probability of success, it can be said on good authority that they are not optimistic. When the mediators started the negotiations on Wednesday, one of them said he expected results in twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

Strike to Affect All Service.

A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, and Chairman of the Brotherhood conference committee, was asked last night how long he would wait on the mediators.

"I am not talking," he said. "I am as calm as a Methodist preacher and that's all I've got to say."

It was reported yesterday from railroad sources that if the brotherhood heads called a strike it would not affect the passenger service. The labor chiefs laughed at the idea, however. They declared that if the strike were called all trains, both passenger and freight, would stop, explaining that when the vote was taken last month to give the heads of the brotherhoods power to call a strike, passenger engineers as well as the freight engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen voted.

The delegates in the city are receiving many complaints daily from members of the brotherhoods in all parts of the United States that the negotiations are being too long drawn out. They say they want the eight-hour day at once or to go ahead with the strike.

Wall Street More Doubtful.

Doubt of the success of mediation was reflected in Wall Street yesterday where railroad securities showed a small decline, as against the strong upward trend on Wednesday when the efforts of the mediators began.

The attitude of the brotherhoods was summed up by one of the presidents, who said last night:

"We know it is right for us to try every peaceable means. We have enough regard for public opinion to know that the public expects that. But we do not expect the public to suppose that we will surrender our demands and let the railroads win a victory, irrespective of the merit of the issue, because the public might be inconvenienced if we struck."

The labor heads believe that if a national strike were called it would not last longer than two or three days, when the country-wide paralysis of business would, they contend, force the railroads to settle.

NONBROTHERHOOD MEN ACT.

Seek to Tell President They Oppose Railroad Strike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—R. T. Frazier of Nashville, Tenn., representing railroad employes in five States in the South who have signed a petition asking Congressional action to prevent a nation-wide strike, called at the White House today to make an engagement to lay the position of the nonbrotherhood employes before the President.

No engagement was made, however, as the President is leaving the entire matter in the hands of the Federal conciliators at this stage.

Frazier, an employe of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, represented nonbrotherhood men of that road, who oppose a strike, on the ground that the brotherhoods represent only 20 per cent. of all railroad employes.

OPPOSED SALE REFERENDUM

U. S. Against Vote in Danish Islands, Says Copenhagen Official.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—The Folkething today continued the debate on the sale of the West Indies Islands to the United States, and a large number of members took part.

Opposition speakers severely criticised the Government's action in issuing repeated denials that negotiations for the sale of the islands were in progress. Some said these denials were made by two Cabinet Ministers to newspapermen almost up to the day when the question of the sale was submitted to the Rigsdag.

The opposition speakers repeatedly suggested that the population of the islands should be allowed a referendum on the proposed sale. In reply the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that during the negotiations he asked the American Government whether it was favorable to such a referendum, and the American Government refused to sanction it. He added that he was willing to bring the matter again to the attention of the United States, although he was not sure that he could obtain its consent to such a proceeding.

The debate will continue tomorrow, and a vote may be reached in the evening.

LIEBKNECHT TAKES APPEAL.

Will Probably Be Heard Before Superior War Tribunal in Berlin.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam credits the Frankfurter Zeitung as saying that the appeal of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, from a sentence of thirty months' penal servitude and dismissal from the army for attempting high treason, gross insubordination, and resistance to the authorities, will probably be heard Aug. 16 before the Superior War Tribunal in Berlin.

INCOME PAID REGULARLY

Punctual payment by this Company of interest, whether paid by the borrower or not, is a service appreciated by investors assuring as it does an income which can be depended upon with absolute certainty.

Last year the interest payments so disbursed by the Company amounted to over $11,000,000.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., Brklyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

LAKE HOPATCONG
$1 TOMORROW—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.; Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK
TOMORROW
$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.; Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Jaunty in Charge

By Mrs. George Wemyss

Boston Daily Advertiser says:—"Jaunty is one of the fictional characters who stand out because of their sharp individuality until we see them as the great motive forces of the book."

The New York World says:—"A whimsical book it is too, full of delicate humors, quaint conceits, joys and sorrows of life, and the love thoughts of two sisters."

Price $1.35 net. All bookstores (postage extra.)

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

A NEW NOVEL of the GREAT OUTDOORS

PUBLISHED TODAY

$1.35 net.

BIG TIMBER

By the author of "North of Fifty-three"

BERTRAND W. SINCLAIR

"Oh, the Saginaw Kid was a cook in a camp, way up on the Ocon-to-o-o.
And the cook in a camp in them old days had a damn hard row to hoe-i-oh!
Had a damn hard row to hoe."

Stella Benton, a college graduate reared in luxury, became the cook in her brother's lumber camp in the Roaring Lake Region through the self-centered ambition of Benton that took no count of others. Here is a dramatic story that has lost nothing from Mr. Sinclair's handling. Stella, Fyfe, Benton, and the "other man" are human, live figures who are influenced—even made or broken—by the big timber around which they build their hopes.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS, LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Books About the Planets and the Stars

How much do you know about the thousands of heavenly bodies that move about our own earth? The study of astronomy is as interesting today as centuries ago. August is the month for star gazing, and Macy's is offering the following books on this fascinating subject—written in a way which will interest you.

A Beginner's Star Book—*Kelvin McKready*	$2.24
Astronomy—a popular handbook—*Harold Jacoby*	$2.24
Curiosities of the Sky—*Garrett P. Serviss*	$1.24
Essence of Astronomy—*Edward W. Price*	89c
In Starland with a Three-Inch Telescope—*William T. Olcott*	89c
Round the Year with the Stars—*Garrett P. Serviss*	89c
Astronomy from a Dipper—*Eliot C. Clarke*	54c
Field Book of the Stars—*William T. Olcott*	89c
Hammett's Planisphere—showing the principal stars visible for every hour in the year	89c
Half Hours with the Stars—*R. A. Proctor*	$1.79

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

WANTED

Technical Graduate, Mechanical, with about two years' practical experience. Work—Sales Correspondent with opportunity to graduate into Sales Engineer.

Big and growing manufacturer. Vicinity of New York.

Address replies c/o E. F. DELAHUNTY, P. O. Box 476, Newark, N. J.

Charles E. Hughes

The Statesman as Shown in the Opinions of the Jurist

By WILLIAM L. RANSOM
Justice of the City Court of New York

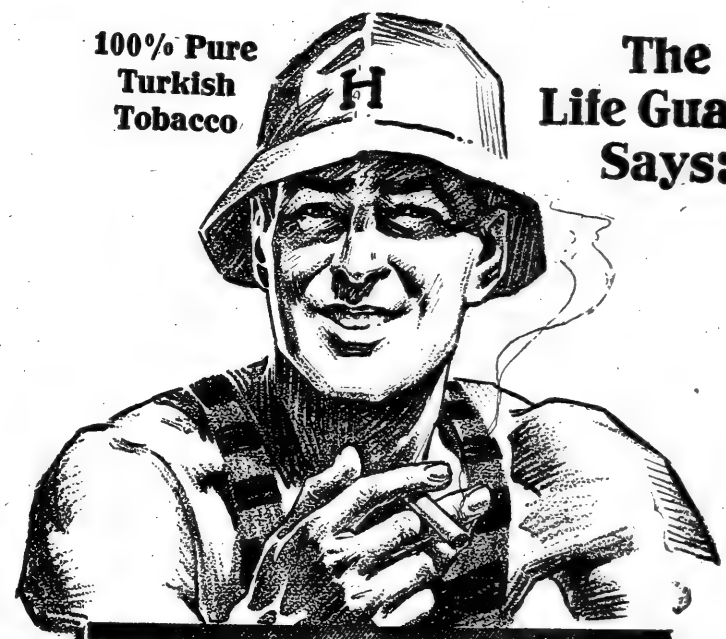
Justice Ransom has written a very readable book about Justice Hughes and the work of the Court. He has made the people behind great constitutional controversies seem very real. The book might fairly be called a "human-interest story," so graphic is its delineation of Mr. Hughes and of the way in which the jurist worked out the human issues brought before the Court. The volume makes no attempt to argue the case for a candidate before the electorate; it discloses only a desire to make available to the public information which it ought to have. Mr. Hughes's own utterances are permitted to tell the story of the Hughes statesmanship and outlook; but the author does this in an illuminating way, through an incidental narrative which brings all the questions close home to the average man and woman.

Price $1.50 net (Postage extra.) Published Aug. 17th.

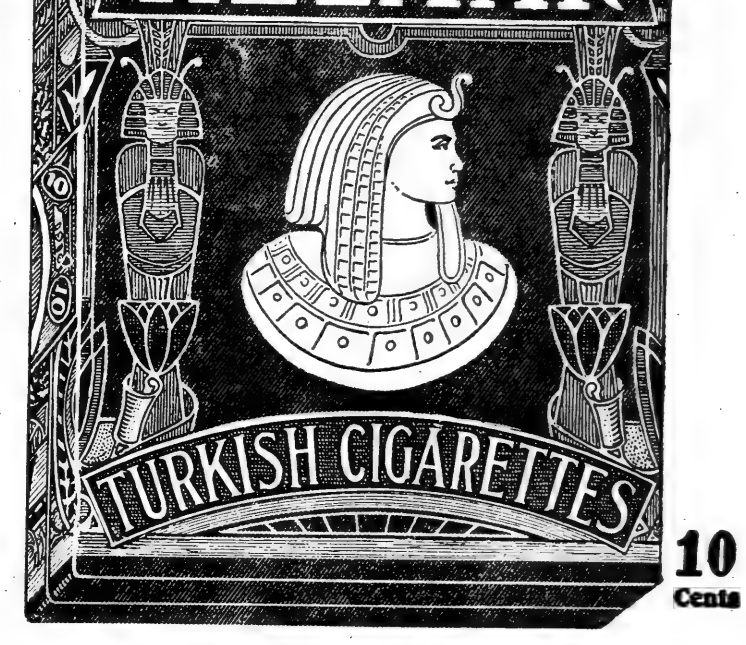
E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

100% Pure Turkish Tobacco

The Life Guard Says:



HELMAR



10 Cents

I am a life guard.

No easy job, I tell you.

A call for help, a quick dash into the surf, often a hard, exhausting struggle—sometimes I'm nearly all in.

But then comes my reward—a glorious sun bath and a "Helmar" Turkish Cigarette.

That's only one of the many times a "Helmar" is a sure-enough life-saver.

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.
The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.
Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

Stamaryros A Corporation — Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Quality Superb

CHURCH BEATS MURRAY IN FINAL MATCH OF SEABRIGHT LAWN TENNIS TOURNEY

ATTACK OF CHURCH LAYS MURRAY LOW

New Jersey Player Shows Dash and Fire in Final of Seabright Tennis Tourney.

SCORES IN STRAIGHT SETS

Victor Will Confront Williams Today in Challenge Match—Behr and Alexander Win.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 11.—In a match which produced tennis thrilling to behold, George M. Church this afternoon vanquished the California star, Robert Lindley Murray, in the final round of the Seabright invitation tournament, and thereby gained the right to play Richard Norris Williams, 2d, in the challenge round for the Achelis Cup tomorrow. Williams has already won two legs on the trophy and a victory this season will give him permanent possession of cup. However, if Church maintains the form that he displayed today the former Harvard player may have difficulty in demonstrating his right to the bowl.

Church won over Murray in straight sets by a score of 6—4, 6—2, 6—4, but the mere repetition of those numerals hardly indicates the character of the battle that was waged. Murray may not be at his best—in fact there is little doubt that his game has slumped since the Nassau tournament—but in the mood which was upon Church today it is decidedly doubtful if the Californian even at his best could have won. The former Princetonian was at his greatest heights and the tennis that the gallery witnessed was worthy of such a setting as the national championships.

Sharp Driving Play at Net.

Church has absorbed more of the California type of game than any of the other Eastern players, so that today it was a battle of two men proficient at the net. Snappy volleying and hard driving were in evidence every moment, and the contest teemed with interest. It cannot be said that the rallies were prolonged—or the games either for that matter. Each player was out to win by the shortest and quickest route and the drives for placement fairly hummed across the court. Though the score reveals that the match was a somewhat one-sided struggle, those who witnessed it will remember it as one of the sharpest battles of the season.

Church was alert to take advantage of every opening and he covered court with remarkable success, returning some strokes of his opponent which seemed certain of scoring. At the net he was strong, particularly on his overhead strokes, which he often sent bounding into the forecourt with such power that the Californian had to stand and see them go over his head, far out of reach.

But Church's strategy was that which most impressed the onlookers. Many times when Murray came bounding into the net Church deftly lifted the ball for a lob that sailed far out of the reach of the Californian's racquet to deep court. Murray, ensconced in the forecourt, could not get back in time to make a recovery.

Murray, too, tried to lob, but instead of gaining points for him the shot provided food for Church's smashing. The Californian could not get the ball to the deep court, and with Church almost perfect overhead the short lobs were of no use.

Cross-Court Slashes of Church.

Murray's service worked moderately well, and Church was a number of times forced into errors in attempting to send the ball back, but there was not sufficient consistency of forceful effort to hold Church. The latter's favorite method of attack was a drive off service that skimmed down the lines. If Murray did make the return his court was left open at one side for the sharp cross-court strokes, which Church was continually sending over once he had attained the net position.

Church was quite effective on service than was the Californian. He sent the first stroke true more often than did his opponent, and even surpassed the Coast player in point of speed. Each delighted in breaking through the other's service. In the first set Murray was forced to relinquish his service games three times, and Church was broken through twice. In the second set Murray was broken through three times as against once for Church. The third set in this respect was a duplicate of the first.

After Church had won the first two sets it was believed that Murray would be an easy victim in the third. He showed signs of weakening in the second but which boded ill for him in the next encounter. As if to bear out the predictions Church ran off a four-game lead in the third set against the best efforts that his opponent could put forth. With defeat in the match almost at hand Murray rallied his strongest game for a display of brilliant tennis.

Murray Makes a Nervy Brace.

Church won the fourth game of the set after it had gone to deuce, one of the few deuce games, by the way, up to this point. The tide now turned, for in two deuce games Murray won the honors. These were nip and tuck contests, the Californian taking the first one at 7—5 on points and the next at 13—11.

In this last game Church was leading at 40—15 on his own service. A double fault and a placement by Murray made it deuce, and then fortune wavered from one to the other. Murray had the vantage point six times and Church three times before the Californian was able to close it out in his favor. Practically every point scored after the game reached deuce was the result of a sharp placement, most of them being crosscourt slashes.

When Murray ran off the following two games also, Church getting only three points in them, keen interest was aroused. Murray, however, could not maintain his vigorous work. He was a victim of passing strokes in the next game, and in the last game helped to end the match in favor of his opponent by sending out his shots for the lines.

Murray started service in the first set, and the fact that he was immediately broken through served to indicate what was to be the drift of the match. Church took four of the first five games. Murray's service again proving inadequate in the fifth game. With the score 4—1 in his favor, Church was broken through, too, but he turned the tables on Murray in the following game. Church's service suffered again in the eighth game, and Murray won on service in the ninth.

In the tenth game Murray had a chance to make the score deuce. He was leading at 30—15 against Church's service, only to throw the game away on errors. Two outs and two nets completed the damage.

Church Wins Second Set Handily.

The players started the second set by breaking through each other's service. Murray, as in the opening set, was the first to succumb. Church then yielded his service game to his opponent, Murray game to a 7—5 deuce encounter. Twice game to a 7-5 deuce encounter. Twice after that Murray was broken through and Church ran the score to 5—1 in his favor before Murray could win his last game of the set. On his own service Church closed it out, Murray's errors again being a determining factor.

Church will play Williams tomorrow and a hard battle is expected. In 1914 Williams won the national championship by defeating McLoughlin, who was playing in superb form. After that victory Church defeated Williams in the final for the intercollegiate championship. It is the opinion of many that Church is more formidable this season than ever before, so that thrilling tennis is predicted for the challenge round.

In the semi-final round of the doubles competition Karl H. Behr and Frederick B. Alexander scored an easy victory over Harold A. Throckmorton and Roland Roberts at 6—2, 6—4. The winners will play William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, the national doubles champions, in the final round tomorrow. The point score of the final match in singles follows:

George M. Church vs. Robert Lindley Murray.

FIRST SET.

Church	4	4	0	4	6	2	4	2	2	6—36
Murray	3	2	4	2	0	4	2	4	4	2—30—4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Church	6	6	17	1	1
Murray	6	5	11	2	1

SECOND SET.

Church	4	5	4	4	4	4	2	4	4—31—6
Murray	2	7	2	2	1	1	4	2	2—21—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Church	6	5	18	2	1
Murray	6	8	5	2	2

THIRD SET.

Church	4	4	4	5	5	11	1	4	4—46—6
Murray	3	2	2	0	7	13	4	4	2	1—43—4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Church	10	7	24	1	4
Murray	7	14	22	0	0

DIXIE WINS IN CLASS Q.

Also Beats Alva of Class P in Great South Bay Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLPORT BAY, L. I., Aug. 11.—C. F. Westin's Class Q racing sloop, Dilex, came into her own in the fourth championship regatta of the Yachting Association of Great South Bay, which was sailed in the waters off here today. The twenty-five footer not only won first prize in her own division on both actual and corrected time, but, boat for boat, beat Alva, the winner of the P class over a ten-mile course. The race was sailed in a southwest breeze that sent the little fellows around a course made up of a beat, a reach on the starboard tack and another reach home, in a fairly fast time.

The performance of the Dixie was the feature of an otherwise somewhat uneventful regatta. Miss Belle Baruch, winned of the Queen of the Bay Cup yesterday, again took first prize among the one-design yachts of the Bellport Bay class. Miss Baruch was not the only fair skipper to steer a boat to victory. In a special class for small boats, Miss Johnston, sailing her craft Polly, defeated two other yachts in a keen race.

The largest fleet that has so far raced during the cruise sailed in the regatta today. In the R class a sailover prize was scored by Venture. Sylph was the winner in the Moriches Cats, Class AA. Adelaide III. was the winner in Class BB Cats. Cat Class V. was taken by Dolphin. Twin B. won in a special mixed class.

The sailing yachts had a race from Sayville to this port this morning. The breeze was light and from the northeast, forcing the yachts a long-and-short leg to reach port here. The summaries:

SLOOPS, CLASS P.

Start, 2:06. Course, 10 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	H. M. S.
Alva, J. W. Overton	4:33:56	2:27:56	
Kid, J. W. Lawrence	4:37:54	2:31:56	

Corrected Time—On Alva, 2:27:11; Kid, 2:28:58.

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.

Start, 2:09. Course, 10 Miles.

Dixie, C. F. Westin	4:29:35	2:20:35	
Count, W. T. Hayward	4:31:42	2:22:42	
Invader, G. Douglas	4:37:32	2:27:28	

Corrected Time—Dixie, 2:20:35; Count, 2:21:02; Invader, 2:37:03.

SLOOPS, CLASS R.

Start, 2:13. Course, 10 Miles.

Venture, E. Smith	4:47:50	2:35:50	

MORICHES CATS, CLASS AA.

Start, 2:15. Course, 10 Miles.

Sylph, W. C. Atwater	4:47:42	2:32:42	
Moonray, H. Growtage	4:50:08	2:35:08	
Mettowee, C. N. Dowd	4:50:29	2:35:29	
Rain Bow, H. Hart	4:57:12	2:42:12	

MORICHES CATS, CLASS BB.

Start, 2:20. Course, 10 Miles.

Adelaide III., T. B. Conklin	4:54:45	2:36:45	
Lorelei, W. Dana	4:55:45	2:37:45	
Pawnee, H. C. Halstead	4:58:58	2:40:58	

CATS—CLASS B.

Start—2:27. Course—6 2-3 Miles.

Dolphin, C. W. Powell	4:18:24	1:51:24	
Edith S., R. S. Haight	4:23:44	1:56:36	
Boomerang, L. Smyth	4:31:80	2:04:30	

Corrected Time—Dolphin, 1:51:24; Edith S., 1:53:32; Boomerang, 2:01:28.

SPECIAL MIXED CLASS.

Start—2:33. Course—6 2-3 Miles.

Twin B., K. B. Brandenberg	4:40:42	2:07:42	
Yevoh, F. H. Hovey	4:45:25	2:12:25	

Corrected Time—Twin B., 2:07:14; Yevoh, 2:12:28.

BELLPORT BAY ONE DESIGN.

Start—2:21. Course—10 Miles.

Miladi, Miss Baruch	5:08:48	2:47:48	
Lady Nicotine, F. St. John	5:11:30	2:50:30	
Lady Killer, Miss Rich	5:19:25	2:58:25	
Lady Madge, J. D. Everett	Did not finish		

SLOOPS—CLASS X.

Star—3:30. Course—6 2-3 Miles.

Mischief, L. L. Smith	4:36:42	2:06:42	
Midge, D. E. Austin	4:46:13	2:16:13	

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start—2:35. Course—6 1-3 Miles.

Polly, Miss Johnston	4:39:27	1:25:27	
Julia, A. Austin	4:07:42	1:34:12	

Race from Port to Port, Sayville to Bellport Bay. Course 10 Miles.

CLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 9:21. Course, 10 Miles.

Invader, G. Douglas	10:57:13	1:36:13	
Dixie, C. F. Westin	11:08:22	1:47:22	
Count, W. T. Hayward	11:11:13	1:50:13	

Corrected Time—Invader, 1:35:57; Dixie, 1:47:22; Count, 1:48:45.

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Start, 9:21. Course, 10 Miles.

Venture, E. Smith	11:15:13	1:54:13	

MORICHES CATS—CLASS A. A.

Start, 9:24. Course, 10 Miles.

Mettowee, C. N. Dowd	11:25:43	2:01:43	

BELLPORT BAY—ONE DESIGN.

Start, 9:24. Course, 10 Miles.

Miladi, Miss Baruch	11:28:20	1:58:20	
Lady Nicotine, F. St. John	11:24:12	2:00:12	
Lady Madge, J. E. Everett	11:37:32	2:13:32	
Lady Killer, Miss Rich	Did not finish.		

CATS—CLASS V.

Start, 9:30. Course, 10 Miles.

Dolphin, C. W. Powell	11:22:57	1:52:57	
Boomerang, L. Smyth	11:26:09	1:56:09	
Edith S., R. S. Haight	11:24:02	1:54:02	

Corrected Time—Boomerang, 1:5203; Dolphin, 1:55:57; Edith S., 1:49:42.

CHRISTIAENS SENDS ENTRY.

Belgian Auto Driver Will Compete at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—The fourth entry for the three events in the Harvest Auto Racing classic at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on Sept. 9 adds an international touch. Josef Christiaens is the first foreign driver to enter the 20, 50 and 100-mile events on the program and he will drive the English Sunbeam, in which he has made a name for himself on the various tracks of America, as well as in foreign countries. The car is the same which raced in New York last Spring, then in the Decoration Day race here last May and then at Chicago in June. Christiaens was in the money in all three events. He finished second to Aitken in the Coney Island cup event at New York, fourth in the local event, and third in the 300-mile race at Chicago. The big Belgian soldier aviator and race driver has proved a consistent money winner. His car is rather heavy, weighing 2,300 pounds, but the weight seems to give it a certain traction on the giant speedway curves which causes it to ride them easily at high speed. With Christiaens will ride Frank Bill, the little Englishman who was with him in the 300-mile race here last May.

The Sunbeam brings the total to four cars entered in the Sept. 9 event. Two Peugeots, with Aitken and Mors at the wheels, and the Ostewig Special with S. Ostewig driving are the other entries received.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. Two games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Admission 50 cents.—Advt.

GIANTS DRIVE FINE SPAN OF VICTORIES

Exit from Polo Grounds on Long Trip Dragging Cardinals at Chariot Wheels.

The Giants surely can play ball on Fridays, especially this week. In a double-header, which began just about luncheon time yesterday, the above-mentioned athletes sliced off two games, the statistics of the first being 5 to 3 and those of the second 2 to 0. The day was quite dark and even more dismal and only about 5,000 folks of both sexes sat in at the farewell performance of the McGrawites.

Aside from the baseball amusement, the crowd was treated to the thrill of seeing a baby-grand Zeppelin soar over the grounds in the first game. Lord Byron, who was umpiring the pastime, put up his best arm on high and stopped the game. Then he looked over to the Giants' bench and attracted the attention of McGraw.

"Mister McGraw," said Lord Byron, "only two bases on any ball which hits the balloon." All of which shows that even an umpire has a sense of humor at times.

Manager McGraw resorted to what they call inside ball yesterday. That is, he had plenty of time to mediate about the game inside the clubhouse. In the first clash, when Doyle was called out on a close play at first in the fifth inning, Colonel McGraw differed in opinion from Umpire Quigley. The Giants' leader had plenty of gab on tap—a lot more than the umpire wished to listen to; so by one dignified gesture of Quigley's right thumb over his right shoulder, McGraw was sent on his way to exile. He looked almost as sad as the other Napoleon, who once had to hurry away from Moscow.

Oh, yes, another thing about Lord Byron. In the first game, he coyly called the attention of the New York players to the new rule recently put over by President John K. Tener that conversation must be confined to players of personal acquaintance. The league will certainly not stand for ball players speaking to players to whom they have not been properly introduced. The way the discussion started was that one of the Giant players happened to ask a stranger on the St. Looey team what time it was. Then Byron stepped in and halted the repartee, before the St. Looey stranger had time to say that it was only seventeen minutes after two.

In the first inning of the first game, with Lee Meadows pitching, the Giants got two runs on little or nothing. Lee is one of the few citizens who essay to pitch behind bay-windows. By wearing glasses, Meadows figures that he can see better than a man with only nude optics. Bird he is not always right. After the pitcher with the skylights had fanned George Burns, Doyle got as far as second, when Smith made a mess of his hoist to that terrace.

Herzog skied to Smith. Then Meadows uncorked a wild pitch and Doyle scored. Meadows then passed from wildness to frenzy and passed Robertson and Kauff. Gonzales, the Spanish-Cuban backstop, then took part in the revelry, and Robertson scored on a passed ball.

In the second inning St. Looey came right back and tied the score. Young Roger Hornsby ambled and scored on a three-base drive to right centre by Chief Wilson. The latter counted on a rap by Gonzales, who partly made up thereby for his passed ball.

The Giants were not at all satisfied with this state of affairs, and in their half of the second they gathered a couple more tallies. With one down, Fletcher singled to centre, and went to third on a drive by Burns to Hartzell. The latter went to third when Sallee was safe on a fielder's choice, and scored on a sacrifice fly by Burns.

In the eighth the local men got another. With one out of the road, Kauff got a ticket, went to second on Merkle's out, and counted on Fletcher's fourth hit of the afternoon. Fine!

The Cardinals added their third run in the ninth when Butler, a pinch hitter, doubled and counted on a single by Betzel.

In the second game Captain Larry Doyle came to grief. He made an error, dropping Rariden's throw when Smith tried to steal in the third inning. It was the first miscue that the lawrence has made in sixty-eight chances, which is considerable traveling for a second baseman. Now Larry can start all over again and chalk up sixty-eight more chances without an error if he cares to.

Georgie Burns of Utica decorated the first inning of the second game with a prodigious home run thump into the left field bleachers. The ball hit the railing and bounced out onto the greensward. That was a mighty good start, inasmuch as these Cardinals had to catch a train and the game was to be called by mutual consent at 5 by the well-known clock.

After Burns got his homer Doyle singled to centre. A man named Watson—not, it is believed, the medical friend of Sherlock Holmes—was pitching for St. Looey, and he wasn't so very good at the outset, as you can see.

Robertson rolled to Watson, and Gonsales, who was catching, yelled: "Quick, Watson, the needle." Watson tossed the ball home and Doyle was exterminated at the plate. Robertson stole second and scored on a triple by Benjamin Michael Kauff. Not so bad, what?

After the first inning the flinging of both Watson and Tesreau was so air-tight that a run had no chance of casting its shadow over the plate.

No dirigible balloon appeared to distract attention from the pastime in this game, and the close duel went merrily along until 5 o'clock, when Umpire Quigley raised his right hand toward the azure and yipped at the St. Louis pitcher, "Quick, Watson, your train," and the Cardinals scampered off, happily defeated. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Smith,cf	1	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	0	5	3	Long,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Herzog,3b	4	0	1	1	1	Corhan,ss	4	0	0	0	0
Robertson,rf	3	1	0	1	0	Beschr,1b	4	0	0	2	0
Kauff,cf	1	1	0	4	0	Hornsby,3b	3	1	0	0	1
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	4	1	Wilson,rf,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	4	2	0	Miller,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Rariden,c	2	1	1	6	1	Gonzales,c	4	0	1	5	3
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0	Betzel,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Sallee,p	4	0	0	1	1	Meadows,p	3	0	0	1	2
						aButler	1	1	1	0	0
						bBeck	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	6	27	7	Total	35	3	8	24	10

a-Batted for Wilson in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Meadows in the ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Fletcher, Smith, Beschor.

New York	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	x	—5
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Rariden, Fletcher, Butler. Three-base hit—Wilson. Stolen bases—Smith, Miller. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double plays—Doyle and Fletcher; Betzel and Miller. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1; off Meadows, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 4 hits and 2 runs in one and one-third innings; off Sallee, 4 hits and 1 run in seven and two-thirds innings; off Meadows, 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Anderson, 1; by Sallee, 3; by Meadows, 5. Wild pitch—Meadows. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Smith,cf	0	0	0	2	1
Doyle,2b	3	0	2	1	0	Corhan,ss	3	0	0	5	2
Herzog,3b	4	0	1	1	1	Hornsby,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Rob'tson,rf	3	1	0	1	0	Wilson,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	0	0	Miller,1b	3	0	1	7	1
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	10	1	Gonzales,c	3	0	0	3	1
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	1	1	Betzel,2b	2	0	0	1	1
Rariden,c	3	0	1	5	1	Watson,p	2	0	0	1	2
Tesreau,p	2	0	1	1	3						
Total	25	2	8	21	12	Total	21	0	2	21	10

Game called by agreement to permit St. Louis to catch train.
Errors—Doyle, Rariden, Gonzales, Watson.

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Bescher. Three-base hit—Kauff. Home run—Burns. Stolen bases—Smith, Robertson, Doyle, Bescher, Kauff. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Tesreau. Double plays—Tesreau, Fletcher, and Merkle; Doyle and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Watson, 1. Earned runs—Off Watson, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, 1, (Smith.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Watson, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 3. (First game.)
New York, 2; St. Louis, 0. (Second game; called end 7th inning.)
Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 1. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 1. (Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 1. (First game.)
Boston, 4; Pittsburgh, 1. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 3; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 4. (First game.)
St. Louis, 8; Cleveland, 1. (Second game; 9 innings; darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	62	35	.639
Boston	56	39	.589
Philadelphia	57	43	.570
New York	54	46	.561
Chicago	48	47	.447
Pittsburgh	43	54	.427
St. Louis	40	61	.400
Cincinnati	41	68	.376

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	60	44	.577
Cleveland	60	47	.561
Chicago	61	48	.560
Detroit	59	51	.536
St. Louis	59	51	.536
New York	55	50	.524
Washington	51	54	.486
Philadelphia	20	81	.198

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn. (Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York. (Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

BRAVES IN EVEN BREAK.

Drop First Game to Pirates by 2 to 1, but Win Second by 4 to 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—After winning the first game today by 2 to 1 Pittsburgh lost to the Braves in the second by 4 to 1. Miller held Boston to one hit up to the ninth inning in the opening contest, when three singles netted a run. The Pirates made the winning run in the ninth when, with Tyler pitching, Fischer, who had reached first on an error, advanced to third on a fielder's choice and an out, and scored on Rico's passed ball. Tyler pitched again in the second game and was in control all the way. He allowed but two hits up to the ninth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	4	0	0	1	1	M'ville,ss	3	1	1	3	1
Carey,cf	3	1	1	4	0	Egan,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Schults,lf	4	0	2	4	0	Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	1	0
H'chman,rf	4	0	2	0	0	Magee,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	2	9	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Farmer,2b	3	0	0	2	3	Smith,c	3	0	1	5	2
McC'thy,ss	4	0	1	0	1	Collins,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Fischer,c	4	1	1	8	1	Bl'burn,c	2	0	0	5	0
Miller,p	4	0	0	0	2	Barnes,p	3	0	0	1	2
						Tyler,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Rico,c	1	0	0	0	0
						aConnolly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	11	27	10	Total	31	1	4	27	15

a-Batted for Blackburn in eighth inning.
Errors—Baird, McCarthy, Egan, Blackburn, Tyler.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Hinchman. Stolen base—Schultz. Sacrifice hits—Farmer, Konetchy, Miller, Fischer. Double play—Barnes, Blackburn, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 4 hits and 1 run in 9 innings; off Barnes, 10 hits and 1 run in 7 1-3 innings; off Tyler, 1 hit and no runs in 1 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Miller, 8; by Barnes, 2. Passed ball—Rico. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klein and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	3	1	0	2	0	Baird,3b	4	0	1	3	1
Egan,2b	3	0	1	0	5	Carey,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Schults,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Magee,lf	2	0	0	5	0	H'chman,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	10	0	Johnson,1b	3	0	1	11	1
Smith,3b	3	0	1	1	0	Farmer,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Snodgrass,cf	3	1	1	4	0	McCarthy,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Blackburn,c	4	1	1	5	0	Schmidt,c	3	0	0	2	1
Tyler,p	3	0	1	0	2	Mamaux,p	3	0	0	0	2
						aSchults	1	0	0	0	0
						bOlson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	5	27	8	Total	32	1	5	24	6

a-Batted for Mamaux in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Johnston in the ninth inning.
Error—Smith.

Boston	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Three-base hit—Blackburn. Stolen base—Maranville. Sacrifice hits—Egan, Snodgrass, Maranville. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Mamaux, 5 hits, 4 runs in eight innings; off Tyler, 5 hits, no runs in nine innings. Balk—Mamaux. Struck out—By Mamaux, 1; by Tyler, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

REDS GET LAST OF SERIES.

Umpire Rigler's Ruling Upsets Rally by Phillies in Ninth.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Cincinnati won the final game of the series here today by 3 to 2, although for a time it looked as though the Phillies would come out on top through a ninth inning rally. With one out at that time, Dugey on second, and Stock on first, Killifer sent a drive to left field past Neale. Dugey and Stock scored and Killifer reached third.

Umpire Rigler declared that a bleacherite had touched the ball as it bounded toward the stand and that Killifer was entitled to only a single. Dugey was sent back to third base and Stock to second. Knetzer then fanned Paskert and caused Rixey to force out Killifer, ending the contest. The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Cooper,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Roush,cf	4	1	3	7	0	Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	1	5
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Byrne,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Chase,1b	4	0	2	8	1	Cravath,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Clarke,c	4	0	0	3	1	Whitted,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Neale,lf	4	2	3	1	0	Luderus,1b	4	0	3	10	0
Louden,2b	3	0	1	4	2	Bancroft,ss	3	0	1	3	3
Fisher,ss	3	0	0	2	4	Killifer,c	4	0	1	8	4
Ermer,ss	0	0	0	0	0	Rixey,p	3	0	0	0	2
Moseley,p	2	0	0	0	2	McQuillan,p	0	0	0	0	0
Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0	bGood	1	0	0	0	0
aWingo	1	0	1	0	0	cDugey	1	0	0	0	0
						dStock	0	0	0	0	0
						eFaskert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	10	27	11	Total	33	2	9	27	16

a-Batted for Moseley in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Rixey in the seventh inning.
c-Ran for Luderus in the ninth inning.
d-Batted for Bancroft in the ninth inning.
e-Batted for McQuillan in the ninth inning.
Errors—Fisher, Nichoff.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Neale, Cravath, Luderus. Three-base hits—Roush. Stolen base—Roush. Sacrifice hit—Niehoff. Double plays—Groh, Louden and Chase; Chase, Fisher and Groh; Killifer and Bancroft. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Moseley, 3; off Knetzer, 1; off Rixey, 1; off McQuillan, 1. Hits and earned runs—off Moseley, 7 hits and 1 run in eight innings; off Knetzer, 2 hits and no runs in one inning; off Rixey, 7 h

KEEN RACING ON SARATOGA TRACK

TUCKER BROTHERS MONOPOLIZE RACE

One Wins Saratoga Amateur Cup on Dervish and Two Others Ride Into the Money.

NOSE FINISH IN HANDICAP

Cochran's Prince of Como Almost Nipped at the Wire by Conning Tower's Burst of Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Over-night events made up the Friday card at the Saratoga course this afternoon and the races resulted in some highly interesting contests. The feature of the program was the Saratoga Amateur Cup, a highweight selling race for gentlemen riders holding certificates from the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association. Besides the purse of $700 the winner received a handsome silver trophy.

There were five starters, but the race narrowed down to a family affair for the three Tucker brothers. J. M. Henry, Jr.'s, Dervish, the winner, was ridden by Harry Tucker; H. H. Fink's Sasin came in second, with John Tucker astride, and Evans Tucker had the mount on C. F. Fleischmann's Ahara, which received the short end of the purse. The other riders were R. P. Smith, Jr., and Victor Mather, the Philadelphia polo player.

Dervish was so much the best of the field that the race lost much of its interest through the ease of the Delhi gelding's victory. Henry Tucker took the winner out in front at the start and was never headed, having four lengths to spare at the finish. John Tucker was just behind him on Sasin and Evans Tucker rushed up in the nick of time to get in the money.

Close Call for Prince of Como.

Seven withdrawals almost cut the field in half for the handicap at six furlongs. After a splendid race, which set the crowd cheering, Mrs. Shilling's game old gelding, Conning Tower, was beaten out a nose by Gifford A. Cochran's Prince of Como, at 7 to 1. The son of Disguise led the field from the start, and it looked as if he was going to have things all his own way, for neither the imported Xylon, nor the favorite, Hanson, gave him any cause for worry.

Then in the stretch up came Conning Tower with a burst of speed. In the last eighth he dissolved the distance between himself and the leader, and they raced home together. The judges gave the verdict to Mrs. Cochran, entry, but the spectators were unable to tell which horse had won until the numbers were placed upon the board.

Ral Parr's $16,500 imported colt Crimper, making his second start of the meeting, was defeated by J. E. Madden's Hendrie in the mile race for three year olds and upward. The winner this afternoon was fourth on the previous occasion when these two met. Crimper and Blind Baggage went out together immediately the barrier was sprung, and the further they raced the greater the distance between themselves and the remainder of the field. At one time these two were running together like a team, fifteen lengths ahead of the other contestants.

At the final sixteenth pole Crimper had practically beaten Blind Baggage, and Murphy, his jockey, had eased him up, thinking the race won. But he had not calculated on Hendrie, which came from nowhere out of the bunch and with a terrific burst of speed just nosed out Crimper at the finish. The crowd was in an uproar at the unexpected termination of the race, as almost every one thought Crimper's victory was a foregone conclusion. Had Murphy ridden his mount out as he should have done the Parr entry would have won easily.

Diversion in the Van Throughout.

Leading every step of the way, Diversion from the Wickliffe Stables registered an easy victory in the five and a half furlongs event for two-year-old fillies. She led A. K. McComer's imported Sunbonnet to the judges' stand by a length. A fine flash of speed by the daughter of Sun Star brought her from six lengths behind the winner up to second place, which she took from Believe Me Boys, which had been racing second throughout.

An unwieldy field of sixteen started in the opening event, which was for maiden two-year-olds. Harry Payne Whitney's Bellringer was made favorite at 4 to 5, and the supporters of this juvenile proved to be entirely correct in their judgment. Bellringer walked away from his fifteen companions to a four-length victory. He forged into the lead in the first furlong, and there was no question from then on that he was about to be graduated from the maiden class. Lord Byron followed him up and raced second for a time, but dropped back, Star Gazer coming up to take the place easily. The hard fight was for the show, Hemlock winning out over Lottery and Courtship by a head.

M. L. Schwartz's Archdale defeated the favorite, Rhomb, in the steeplechase. A. J. Davis's Racebrook, which had fallen in his last four races, stood up this time and came in third.

Among the visitors at the track this afternoon were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont.

The summaries, with straight, place, and shows odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse $500; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:07.

Bellringer, H. P. Whitney's ch. c., 114 pounds, by Burgomaster-Vespers. 4 to 5, 1 to 4, and out. (Notter).....1[4]
Star Gazer, A. K. MacComber's b. c., 114, 13 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 6. (J. Butwell)...2[8]
Hemlock, G. J. Long's b. c., 114. 40 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1. (T. Davies).....3[5]
Lottery, Courtship (imp.) Buckboard, Onva, Kebo, Flash of Steel, Russian Pinion, Three Cheers, Sanscrit, Margaret L., Kimberly, Lord Byron, and Warsaw also ran. Pulaski, Nebraska, Hussey, Hesse, Diversion, and Meteorite scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Stillwater Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and up; handicap; selling; about two miles. Time—4:22.

Archdale, M. L. Schwartz's br. g., 6 years, 132 pounds, by Graziallo-Midget. 8 to 1, 2½ to 1, and 6 to 5. (M. Henderson).....1[1]
Rhomb, L. Garth's ch. g., 6, 150, 11 to 10, 1 to 3, and out. (F. Williams).....2[10]
Racebrook, A. J. Davis's b. g., aged, 135, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5. (J. Williams)..3[2]
Repentant, Syosset, and Sixty-Four also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Fir fillies, 2 years old, which have not won $700, with $500 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 3-5.

Diversion, Wickliffe Stable's br. f., 106 pounds, by Sweep-Dominoes. 3 to 1, even, 1 to 2, (M. Buxton).....1[1]
Sunbonnet, A. K. MacComber's b. f., 106, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, 2 to 5. (J. Butwell).....2[2]
Believe Me Boys, E. R. Bradley's ch. f., 112, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 2 to 1. (T. Davies).....3[3]
Sun Flash, Hussy, Wingold, Phantom, Affection, Whitney Belle, Precise, and Felucca also ran. Columbine and Harbor scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Amateur Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, high weight, selling, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:43 3-5.

Dervish, J. M. Henry, Jr.'s, blk. g., 4 years, 151 pounds, by Delhi-Coppelia, 4 to 5, 1 to 5, out. (Mr. H. Tucker).....1[4]
Sasin, H. H. Fink's b. c., 4, 150, 2 to 1, 3 to 5, out. (Mr. J. Tucker).....2[8]
Ahara, c. f., Mr. Fleischmann's br. c., 4, 151, 6 to 1, 6 to 5, out. (Mr. E. Tucker).3[3]
Pharaoh and Napier also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5.

Prince of Como, G. A. Cochran's b. g., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Disguise-Claudia, 7 to 1, 2½ to 1, 7 to 5. (J. McCahy).....1[b]
Conning Tower, Mrs. J. Shilling's br. g., 4, 111, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, 4 to 5. (H. Shilling).2[2]
High Noon, J. Butler's ch. c., 4, 128, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (J. Loftus).....3[3]
J. J. Murdock, Hanson, Starting, Xylon, Cup, and Rhine Maiden also ran. Miss Puzzle, Crimper, Flittergold, Sir John Johnson, Hauberk, Murphy, and Sir William Johnson scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have never won a race of the value of $800, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:40.

Hendrie, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Star Shoot-Orange and Blue, 9 to 1, 9 to 5, 1 to 2. (R. Hoffman)1[a]
Crimper, Ralph Parr's ch. c., 3, 108, 9 to 20, 1 to 2, and out. (F. Murphy).....2[3]
Blind Baggage, E. R. Bradley's b. c., 3, 112, 3 to 1, 11 to 20, and out. (J. Brown).3[2]
Tetan, Daddy's Choice, Grumpy, Cantara, and Tipperary also ran. Chiclet, J. J. Murdock, Sun God, Indian Chant, Sky Pilot, and Delancey scratched.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs. Bonnie Lassie, 107 pounds; Idolita, 109; Tootsie, 109; Aimee T., 106; King Baggot, 112; Douglass S., 112; Chieftain, 107; Gingen, 109; Spinster, 103; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 101; Storm Nymph, (imp.,) 106; Stalwart Van, 109; Sky, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Green Island Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles. Rupica, 138 pounds; Pebeto, 156; Brentwood, 147; Hibler, 156; Lysander, 139.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, the Saratoga Special; six furlongs. Tom McTaggart, 122 pounds; Campfire, 122; Philippic, (imp.,) 122; Hourless, (imp.,) 122; Tumbler, 122; Hard Cash, 122.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Champlain Handicap; one mile and an eighth. Sharpshooter, 105 pounds; The Finn, 117; Stromboli, 123; Pennat, 130; Short Grass, (imp.,) 128.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling; seven furlongs. Vermont, 106 pounds; Black Coffee, 105; Port Light, (imp.,) 112; Julia L., 109; Sir William Johnson, 110; Rochester, 106; Jesse Jr., 105; Ima Frank, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a quarter. Sam Slick, 112 pounds; Daingerfield, 106; Marathon, 104; Star Gaze, 106; Kilianna, (imp.,) 108; Peacock, 108; Day Day, 108; Juliet, 102.

Weather clear, track fast.

GOLFERS WHO MISS GOAL.

Many Great Players Seem Pursued by an Evil Destiny.

Chick Evans has at last won a national championship and has set at rest the troubled sea of published articles, lengthy discourses, and nineteenth-hole debates on the topic of how one of the admittedly greatest golfers in this country could pursue his way through tournament after tournament without reaching the goal for which he was striving. Although on the surface the case of Evans seems to be a strange one, a glance through the history of golf, or even a study of contemporaneous players, will help to confirm the suspicions that many famous golfers, long from the tee, straight through the fairway, and deadly on the putting green, pursue their melancholy way to wherever good golfers go when they die without seeing inscribed after their names the magic title—national champion.

Harold H. Hilton of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club is, perhaps, as well known an international golfer as any other amateur who ever handled a mashie or missed a short putt. Back in the late 80's a trim little figure appeared on the links of Hoylake, Prestwick, and St. Andrews and began fighting for recognition as a first-rate player. It was Harold Hilton, and although he was runner-up in the amateur championship to J. E. Laidlay at St. Andrews in 1891 and to John Ball at Sandwich in 1892, and even won the British open championship the same year at Muirfield, and again at Hoylake in 1897, his cherished ambition, the amateur championship, seemed always to be just ahead of him. It was when he was almost reconciled to his luckless fate that the turn of the tide came, and he won his first amateur championship in 1900 at Sandwich. Having once broken the spell, the rest came easily, and he has won the same honor three times since his first victory at Sandwich.

Another great British amateur, although little heard of in America, was the late Captain John Graham, killed in action during the present European war. Described as one of the prettiest, gritiest, and soundest players of the old school, Captain Graham played and won almost every kind of golf match under the most difficult circumstances except that particular round of the links which carries with it the title of British amateur champion. Even James Braid, one of the triumvirate that has practically monopolized the title of British open champion, was for years struggling in the wake of Vardon and Taylor before he won the first of his five open championships at Muirfield in 1901.

Among the American amateurs Chick Evans is the outstanding golfer who has never won the national amateur championship, and this is in spite of the fact that he has won the medal in the qualifying round of the national tournament several times. Oswald Kirkby has met with varying success in his play for the metropolitan title, but his search for national honors he has encountered unqualified failure. Freddie Herreshoff has played much brilliant golf, and was runner-up for the national title twice—at Baltusrol in 1904, when H. Chandler Egan won, and in 1911 at Apawamis, where Harold Hilton carried off the honors. Yet Herreshoff is still in search of the goal that seemed so near to him more than a decade ago. John G. Anderson was runner-up twice in the national championship, and he has figured in this secondary capacity such a number of times that he has become known as "The Great Runner-Up," fated to put up a good fight with very little prospect of success.

Among the professionals, Gil Nicholls, Mike Brady, and MacDonald Smith are instances of consistently great players who have failed in the quest for the national championship. MacDonald Smith is still young, and his best play should still be ahead of him, but Brady is now at his prime, and Nicholls has reached that stage in his career where he seeks to hold, rather than to improve, his form on the links. Although "Mac" Smith is comparatively a youngster, it is two years since he set the record of 278 strokes for seventy-two holes of the tournament medal play in winning the metropolitan open championship at Scarsdale in 1914, and the year previous Harry Vardon pronounced him the greatest golfer in America.

Mike Brady tied with George Simpson and Jack McDermott at Wheaton in 1911 with 307 strokes each, but McDermott won the play-off, and, for the first time since the beginning of American golf, set a home-bred player on the open championship throne. The following year at Buffalo, where McDermott successfully defended his title, Brady was several strokes in the lead nearing the end, and it seemed impossible for him to lose. One bad stroke got him into trouble, however, and by the time he was out again his lead had taken wings and McDermott was again the champion.

As for Nicholls, his fame has gone wherever golf has gone in this country. Among the professionals themselves he is recognized as the "money player" in the land, always ready with the driver, iron, mashie, putt, or grit just when it is needed at a pinch. Nicholls is never beaten until the last putt is holed, and he has won famous victories and set remarkable records in his travels on American links. A picturesque figure known to golf fame and fable, twice runner-up for the national title, Gil Nicholls is standing at the golfer's Great Divide, and the national open championship has never yet been his.

PLAINFIELD SHOW SEPT. 23.

Kennel Club's Exhibit Has 700 Entries—Police and Fire Dog Class.

Plans for the fifth annual bench show of the Plainfield Kennel Club have been completed. The event will be held at the Plainfield Horse Show grounds, one of the historic show places in the State, on Sept. 23, and special trains will be run from Jersey City to accommodate fanciers. Secretary John J. O'Donohue has announced that 800 trophies are now available as prizes. The entry list has already passed the 700 mark, and dogs will be on hand from all parts of the United States. Two entries are from Canada. One of the special features will be a police and fire dog class, open to exhibitors employed by either of those departments. A portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the fund being raised in Plainfield to supply necessities for New Jersey troops now stationed at Douglas, Ariz.

DIRECTUM I. FAST IN SEASON'S DEBUT

World's Champion Pacer Covers Mile in 1:59¾ on Brunot's Island Circuit.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—Expressive Lou won in straight heats the Matron Stake, valued at $8,000, which was the feature event of the third day of Grand Circuit racing on the Brunot's Island track here this afternoon. Lightsome Watts, Geers up, finished second in the first heat and third in the second.

The Comstock $3,000 purse was won by Box R., in straight heats. Thomas Earl took the 2:14 pace, worth $1,000, with little difficulty, and Worthy Prince, by finishing first in two heats and second in another, won the 2:12 trot.

The best time of the afternoon was made in the second heat of the 2:05 pace, valued at $1,000, when General Todd covered the mile in 2:04. R. H. Brett, however, finished in the lead in the first and third heats, and won the race.

Directum I., world's champion pacer, made his first appearance of the year on a track, and paced by a running horse, negotiated a mile in 1:59¾. The meeting will close tomorrow. The summaries:

2:14 CLASS. PACING.
Purse, $1,000.

Thomas Earl, b. h., by The Earl. (Marvin)	1	1	1
The Problem, blk. h., by Cochato. (Murphy)	2	2	2
Rayo de Oro, ch. g., by Cape de Oro. (Atkinson)	3	3	3

Time—2:09¾; 2:08¼; 2:11¾.

2:12 CLASS. TROTTING.
Purse, $1,000.

Worthy Prince, br. h., by Prince McKinney. (Cox)	1	1	2
Allie Watts, ch. m., by Gen. Watts. (Edman)	2	2	1
Brescie, b. m., by Bingara. (Real)	3	3	4
Humfast, b. m., by Trampfast. (Murphy)	4	4	3
Echomore, blk. h. (Bogash)	5	5	5
Roy Miller, br. h. (Grady)	dis		

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¼; 2:08¾.

THE COMSTOCK—2:12 CLASS. PACING.
Value, $2,000.

Box, b. g., by Box Elder, Jr.. (Valentine)	1	1	1
Jay Bill Mack, b. h., by E. J. Wilkesdust. (Murphy)	5	2	2
Piemeter, b. g., by Diume. (Lindsay)	3	3	4
Wilbur S., ch. g., by Anderson Wilkes. (Gosnell)	4	4	3
Baymar, b. h., (McDonald)	2	5	dr
Spring Maid, ch. m., (Cox)	dis		
Arkancello, b. h., (Edman)	dis		

Time—2:06¼; 2:05¼; 2:05¾.

2:05 CLASS, PACING.
Purse, $1,000.

R. H. Brett, b. g., by Waponse. (Grady)	1	2	1
General Todd, b. h., by George Leavitt. (Rea)	2	1	4
Camilla, br. m., by Cummer. (Cox)	3	3	2
White Socks, b. m., by Del Coronado. (Durfee)	4	4	3
Jones Gentry, ch. g., (Ostrander)	5	dr	

Time—2:05¾; 2:04; 2:07¼.

THE MATRON STAKE. TROTTING.
Two in Three; Value, $6,000.

Expressive Lou, b. f., by Atlantic Express. (Murphy)	1	1	
Lightsome Watts, b. f., by General Watts. (Geers)	2	3	
Bingen Silk, b. c., by Bingen. (Chandler)	3	2	

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¾.

TO BEAT 1:56¾, PACING.
Directum I., ch. g., by Directum Kelley. Time—1:59¾.

MABEL TRASK A SURPRISE.

Winner of M. and M. Bids Fair to be World Beater.

Although Mabel Trask, a four-year-old trotter, did not smash any world's records at North Randall (Ohio) Grand Circuit meeting when she won the Ohio stake for 2:08 horses, nor at Detroit, when she won the M. and M. Stake, she did something at North Randall which makes horsemen hereabouts believe she is destined to become one of the greatest harness horses in the world.

There is a sort of local interest in the mare for the reason that she was bred by W. C. Brown when he was a resident of New York City and President of the New York Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads. Mr. Brown always insisted in his chats with inquisitive newspaper men and in other hours of relaxation that he was a farmer first and railroad man afterward. He stuck to his farm in Iowa and went to it for rest and recreation whenever he could get a few days away from business.

It was on his farm that Mabel Trask was bred, her dam being his favorite driving mare, Miss Nutonia, by Nutwood, and her sire the great horse Peter the Great, then owned by W. E. D. Stokes, also of this city, and a horsy friend of President Brown's. Mr. Brown always insisted that Mabel Trask was going to be a great trotter because she had it in her on both sides of the family, believing that blood would tell, especially thoroughbred blood. So he had her trained, and as a three-year-old she took a record of 2:13¾ at Galesburg, Ill. One day he decided to sell her, with her stable companion, Jean Norte Speed, the buyer to take both or neither.

Walter Cox, who had seen Mabel Trask perform and suspected that she had a whole lot more speed than she had shown, finally decided to take the pair, even though he did not want Jeanette, at a price that was satisfactory to Mr. Brown, whose interest had suddenly become diverted to breeding thoroughbred hogs. So Mabel Trask was taken to New Hampshire, and from there came on to win the Ohio Stake in sensational fashion. She had only been trained to go in about 2:08, which Cox thought to be fast enough to win the stake. But in the first heat St. Frisco went so fast—2:04¼—to carry everything else off its feet except Mabel Trask, and incidentally to wear himself out.

In the second heat Cox, having worked Mabel Trask into the best of positions next to the pole, with St. Frisco away on the outside, broke St. Frisco's heart with a second quarter trotted in 30 seconds flat, opening up a lead at the half of three lengths, which gave the mare easy work for the rest of the heat. So, too, in the third and deciding heat, Cox pursued the same tactics, and the third quarter, done in 31¾ seconds, settled that heat and the race.

That quarter in thirty seconds—a two-minute gait—opened the eyes of the horsemen who saw the performance, for they knew that with all going well in the future with the mare it showed that here was a possible two-minute horse. She is now in her fourth year, which is always the poorest year of a fast horse's life, for some reason as yet unknown. Cox refused the $25,000 that was offered for the mare immediately after the race, and declared that twice that money would not buy her.

Mr. Brown may have achieved his once expressed belief to C. K. G. Billings, who owns some of the fastest trotters and pacers living, that he would breed a horse on his farm which would go faster than anything Billings had in his stable. This was a rather bold prophecy, as Uhlan has the world's trotting record of 1:58, made against time; the Harvester, a record of 2:01; Lou Dillon, a record of 1:58¾, and Directum I., a pacing record of 1:56¾, and all four now inmates of Mr. Billings's stable.

Scott and Frelinghuysen Win.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 11.—Edgar Scott of Philadelphia and Frederick Frelinghuysen of New York won the Maine doubles tennis championship today by defeating Rudolph H. Kissell, Jr., of Morristown, N. J., and J. R. D. Sears of Boston in four sets. The scores were 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, and 6—4.

Sheetz Wins Title in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Dr. John W. Sheetz, former Johns Hopkins star, today defeated Alfred T. Zuck, Ohio State University player, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3, in the final singles of the central Ohio tennis tournament.

KELLY AND SMITH BACK FROM ENGLAND

Irish Relief Agents Tell of Their Detention at Liverpool by British Authorities.

SEARCHED BY DETECTIVES

Insist Incident Proves Exestence of British Espionage System in United States.

Among the passengers arriving last night from Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Kelly and Joseph Smith, who went to Liverpool on the liner four weeks ago today, taking $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers of the recent revolt in Ireland.

The British authorities refused to allow the party to land, and they spent the entire time from New York back to New York, twenty-eight days, on board ship, including the three days the Philadelphia was on dry dock at Liverpool.

Their detention attracted world-wide attention and inquiries were made by American officials concerning it. Mr. Kelly gave out a statement yesterday in which he described the methods of the British authorities at Liverpool in dealing with them on their arrival there.

In the statement he said:

"Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and Mr. Smith were called after a time by numbers given them (132, 133, 168) and invited to a corner of the dining saloon, where their passports and papers were demanded and given over to E. N. Cooper, Aliens Officer. Messrs. Kelly and Smith were then taken to their cabins by detectives and subjected to personal search of the minutest character; their pockets emptied, pocketbooks opened, all papers, cards, letters, notebooks, &c., scrutinized and read, and their arms, legs, and bodies felt to ascertain if anything was concealed about their persons. It was the sort of examination that arrested criminals are usually subjected to. The detectives then conducted them to the dock, where their baggage was, and they were ordered to open it, and where it was examined in great detail.

"The baggage of Mrs. Kelly was subjected to the same crutiny and minute inspection, her private letters and papers being examined and read, the whole transaction being singularly lacking in decency, propriety, or any consideration for the feelings or rights of the examined. We were then returned to the dining saloon of the ship, where we were subjected to an oral examination and much cross-questioning by Mr. Cooper, Alien Officer, and Captain Gunnis of the King's Liverpool Regiment and Major Money of the same regiment, in a fashion that savored of the police court lawyer and practitioner. There were several other persons there, who appeared to be friends of the examining officials and amused spectators of our humiliating treatment.

Questioned for Two Hours.

"We were asked why four persons were appointed to distribute the Irish Relief Fund when Mr. Cooper was of the opinion that a less number would be sufficient. Why were we interested in the Irish poor when none existed? What particular class of poor did we propose to help and how? Who constituted the American Committee and how were the funds collected? Our letters of identification bearing the names of the committee were before them at the time. Did the Irish Relief Fund originate as a movement with the American hierarchy, or were they drawn into it by others?

"Mr. Smith was asked many questions as to his profession and employment, what he was doing now, what papers he was associated with now and in the past? Was his acceptance of the duty of distributing the Irish Relief Fund merely a method of getting a free vacation, or was he along to watch the other members of the committee, and they him? The tone and method of the examination all through was distinctly nasty, sneering, insulting and humiliating.

"Mr. Kelly was subjected to much the same line of impertinence; and his bills, check books, memoranda and private correspondence were, minutely gone over, and letters of an obviously private character and intimate nature were read with smiles, nods and whispered comments, and passed back and forth by Cooper and Gunniss.

"This sort of thing went on for two hours or more, and then the officials rested from their labor. Some ten minutes later we were handed printed forms filled in pencil, and signed by E. N. Coper, stating that we were refused permission to land under 'instructions from the Secretary of State.' They were handed to us by Cooper.

Call It Premeditated.

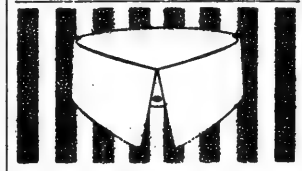
"Inasmuch as these instructions had been isued some four days prior to our arrival in port and were in Cooper's possession two days before we reached Liverpool, the ordeal we were subjected to on the ship—the search of our persons and baggage and the humiliating examination by the officials—was a deliberate, coldly calculated and premeditated insult and humiliation, made all the more intolerable since it took place on board an American ship at whose stern the American Flag was flying.

"The incident proves the existence on American soil of an active system of British espionage, since the questions in many ways showed a knowledge of activities, harmless under any Government, and entirely proper and lawful under ours, that could only have been gathered and sent to London by agents and spies anxious to magnify the importance and distort the significance of the data collected, and to misrepresent and discredit those who are engaged in work anti-pathetic to some policy temporarily popular and official in England.

"Refusal to permit us to land in England and to compel our detention on shipboard was a prearranged matter, and our treatment merely and expressio of British official contempt for our nationality and of antagonism to our mission of mercy.

"Later in the day Mr. Kelly wished to cable Mr. George Gillespie of New York, advising him of our detention, but was refused permission to do so by Mr. Cooper, Allen's Officer, who is also the censor in Liverpool. As the cablegram could in no manner be dangerous to the Safety of the Realm, it was accepted by us as merely another evidence of punitive intentions toward us.

"Mr. Washington, the American Consul, was given permission to talk us to his house under conditions, but we did not care to impose on his hospitality and kindness, and wished to accept no favors from the British Government, it being determined that we could not proceed on the mission for which we came. During our entire stay of eleven days in Liverpool and our return to the United States not a single message or offer of courtesy came from Captain Candy of the Philadelphia, nor did he deign to notice us in any way."



CLERMONT
AN IDEAL SUMMER SHAPE
MADE ON A VERY LOW BAND
YOUR TIE SLIDES EASILY
15¢ EACH — 6 FOR 90¢
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

25,000 VISIT THE STAMPEDE.

Records in "Bulldogging" Contest and Relay Race Broken.

A crowd of 25,000, the largest yet attracted to The Stampede, saw two records broken in the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon. First Mike Hastings in the "bulldogging" contest, threw his steer in twelve seconds flat, the former record having been fifteen and a fraction seconds. Then Helen Maish, a cowgirl, set a mark of 3 minutes 57 4-5 seconds for the two-mile relay race, the best time made before having been 4 minutes and 2 seconds.

Fred M. Clancy, the official announcer, whose efforts have earned him the nickname of "Foghorn" Clancy, nearly lost his voice in his attempt fittingly to make known Miss Maish's feat, but he recovered in time to notify the crowd and the contestants that William B. Walker, a manufacturer, had offered a prize of $500 to be presented to the cowboy or cowgirl who, in the opinion of the judges, had been most successful throughout the week. Mr. Walker was born in Cheyenne, and for old times' sake had not missed a performance, and yesterday said he hoped to be on hand again today.

There was only one accident yesterday. Hugh Strickland was thrown from a bucking broncho and had two ribs broken. He was taken to Coney Island Hospital, where it was said he would soon be all right again. George Rose, the moving picture actor of Coytesville, N. J., who was thrown on Thursday, acquiring many injuries, among them a fractured skull, is in the same hospital. His condition was worse yesterday, and it was said he probably would die.

The "bulldogging" contest caused the untimely end of a steer. Ed Lindsey threw the animal, establishing a new record of 14 2-5 second, which lasted only a moment or two however. Somehow the steer's back was injured. The animal was shot.

HONORS FOR AMERICAN BOY.

George L. Walters Returns with Praise from British Army.

George L. Walters, 26 years old, and residing at 1,110 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., arrived here last night from Liverpool on the Philadelphia after serving nineteen months in the British Army. His uncle, J. E. Proby, who met him at the pier, said he had been trying through the State Department to obtain the discharge of his nephew, who went to England five months after the war commenced and enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery. Walters was detailed to Battery C of the 275th Brigade, and, he said, it was a coincidence that his mate should be a youth from Norfolk, Va., named W. L. Walters. During an attack at Vermelles early this year his mate was killed by a shell.

Walters said that he took part in the fighting near Arras, in which Princess Pat's Canadian Regiment was nearly cut to pieces. He was wounded by pieces of shrapnel, which struck him in the right ankle, instep, and knee, he said. The young American showed his papers to the Immigration Inspector on board. The one from the British War Office stated that he had been discharged from the army because he was an American citizen, and added that he had been mentioned for three medals, including one for distinguished conduct under fire, which he will receive after the war. His commanding officer wrote on the discharge recommending George L. Walters for bravery, sobriety, and general energy and activity in carrying out his duties.

COMMISSION FOR BRIDGMAN.

Will Command New First Brigade of National Guard.

Governor Whitman has commissioned Brevet Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman of the Reserve List a Brigadier General of the line, and has assigned him to command the new First Brigade, Second Division. This division is in command of Brevet Major Daniel Appleton, and takes the place of the division of the New York National Guard now at the border under command of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

General Bridgman is anxious to have depot battalions organized at full strength for all the commands now at the Texas border. He will make his headquarters in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, in the quarters of General George R. Dyer, First Brigade.

Squadron A, the Seventh Infantry, and the Signal Corps, have already had depot units organized and mustered in, but there are a number of others still to be organized.

General Bridgman has appointed Captain Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., as his Adjutant General, with the rank of Major. Major Whitney was formerly Adjutant of Squadron A, when General Bridgman was in command as a Major. He was also Adjutant of the First Cavalry, when General Bridgman was its Colonel. Lieutenant Edward Martin, formerly of the cavalry, will be an aid to General Bridgman.

GERMANS SEIZE COAL SHIP.

Teutons Take Danish Vessel for Copenhagen Into Swinemuende.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11, (via London.)—The Danish steamer Ajax Blyth, bound for Copenhagen with a load of coal for the Danish Navy, has been seized off Elsinore by a German warship and taken to Swinemünde, local newspapers report.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1916

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Mon., Aug. 14 REOPENING
The Musical Success, KATINKA Seats Now.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, beg's TUES. AUG. 15th
BLANCHE RING in Comedy with Songs. BROADWAY & BUTTERMILK. Seats Now.

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That is Different.

M. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE THEATRE 48th ST. JUST WEST OF BWAY. PHONE BRY 23. EVES. 8:30 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30
SMASHING ALL RECORDS FOR SUCCESS
OF TO HALF ISAACS'S NEW PLAY
THE SILENT WITNESS
IS A SENSATIONAL DRAMATIC HIT
FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30.
COAT-TALES Farce Comedy Success.
CLEVER, WHOLESOME AND CLEAN.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF. 10, 15, 25c. Cont's 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof 11 A. M. GEORGE WALSH in "THE BEAST." S. S. VATERLAND ORCHESTRA.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15. BANCROFT & BROSKE, Jones & Johnson, "Never Again," Tracey & Vincent, others. Photo Plays. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 50c, 75c

NEW ROOKIES BEGIN MONTH'S TRAINING

Start First Day's Work at 5:15 in the Morning—Mayor Mitchell Drills Squad of Recruits.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The August Camp of Military Instruction is in full swing here. The members of the camp were called from their cots at 5:15 this morning and half an hour later they marched to the mess tents, where they were served with breakfast. The meal over, the men returned to their company streets, where the forenoon was spent in receiving instruction in the handling of the army rifle and marching in military step.

Mayor Mitchel of New York, who is a private in Company B, Ninth Regiment, was ordered by his company commander, Captain Kelly, to take a squad of raw recruits and drill them. In the afternoon his company was marched to one of the capm parade grounds, where he held his place in the ranks. Private Mitchel has notified the camp commander that it is his intention to specialize in the infantry branch of the service.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood was the principal speaker at tonight's conference. He announced that only second camp men would be eligible for non-commissioned officers, and that to attain the rank of a commissioned officer, the member must have attended at least two previous camps.

It was also announced that rifle practice for the Eighth Regiment would begin Aug. 19 and continue until Aug. 24, and that of the Ninth Regiment would begin Aug. 25 and continue until Aug. 30. The practice match and field manoeuvres will start Aug. 31 and continuing until Sept. 6.

Henry Breckenridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, joined the camp today and was assigned to the Eighth Regiment.

COME TO BUY MORE SUPPLIES

French Commission Will Make Purchases to Last Two Years.

Another French commission to purchase supplies in this country for the French Army for the next two years arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Chicago. Its members are Captain Maurice Nollet, Charles de Kemenguy, and Lieutenant Adrien Lagastebols, who was wounded at Nancy early in the war and a second time at Verdun, where he was struck in the right thigh by a piece of shell and invalided from the army.

Another passenger on the Chicago was Donald Thompson, who has been taking photographs on the Italian and French fronts. He was struck on the back of the head by a piece of shell at Verdun and was in a hospital for three weeks. Thompson was wounded previously while with the Russians in the first Galician campaign. In addition to his pictures, Thompson brought a trunk filled with souvenirs, including a German drum, a lance belonging to the Death's Head Hussars, swords, and a number of helmets.

Marcel Allain, editor of the Petite Journal of Paris, came over on the Chicago for a brief visit to New York to arrange for the publication of a novel he has written on the war.

RELIEF SHIP STARTS.

The Discovery Will Undertake to Rescue Shackleton's Men.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Antarctic relief ship Discovery, which has been placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty for use in the effort to rescue the marooned men of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition on Elephant Island, sailed from Plymouth Sound last night for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Sir Ernest will embark on the Discovery at that port in another effort to reach Elephant Island.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A. Mats. Today & Wed.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

★ ALL-STAR SHOW ★
TOMORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE at 8:15.
• • • Benefit the Actors' Fund and "The Lights." These great names already volunteered:
Fred Stone, of Montgomery and Stone, and his own Co. in a big surprise act; Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Jack Berlin, Bernard Granville, Will Rogers, Victor Moore, William Collier, Fanny Brice, Kitty Gordon, Jack Wilson, Doyle & Dixon, Lew Fonce, Al Jolson, Pilzer, Cecil Cunningham, Don Barclay, Roy Atwell, Harry Ellis, Huss

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....90 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....406 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark, Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.
Postage free, exceptions noted. *1 Yr. 1 Mo.*

DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday..... 6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections..... 2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only..... 5.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....18.60 1.80
Sunday only.....8.40 .70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916.

CAPITALIZING WAGES.

The trainmen have made their demands at a time when the prosperity of the railways creates a presumption in their favor which is contrary to the facts of the case and to arguments upon principle. Four times as many other railway workmen, receiving less than the trainmen, are asking now that they shall receive fair treatment, and without the threat of a strike. Fair men cannot concede that the threateners should be preferred. If all railway wage-earners should receive more pay, the demand conflicts with the interest of the community. The trainmen alone want $100,000,000 more a year, and that is said to be impracticable. To raise the wages of all railway men would deprive the community of the funds which ought to be applied to making good the starvation of railway facilities for the past several years. Yesterday the Interstate Commerce Commission issued a formal warning of the renewal of the embargo which strangled the country's trade last year. The railways should spend literally billions for cars, tracks, terminals, and the other demands for the transportation of the country's commerce. The needs of the country are superior to the trainmen's, and the needs of the more poorly paid classes of railway labor are at least equal.

More fundamental and even more controlling are considerations drawn from the distinction between profits and wages. The railways are entitled to extraordinary profits because that is their only way of establishing an average of profit sufficient to sustain their credit. No consideration can be drawn from railway prosperity unless it is sufficiently maintained to establish an average. The demands of the trainmen were made at a time of railway depression already forgotten, but which it is necessary to recall to form any estimate of the merits of the trainmen's demands. Their wages were increased several times during the period when the railways were not allowed to increase their rates, and when their securities were going into receivership to a total above two billions. It will take several years to make good the losses which the trainmen did not share, and thereby are put in a position where they should show patience with the prosperity of the railways which they threaten. In fact, the trainmen are guilty of trying to do what the railways have been stopped in doing. They are seeking to capitalize their wages just as the railways used to capitalize their earnings and have been prevented by authority which now should be exerted against the trainmen on an equality of reasoning. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission:

> A railroad must be allowed to accumulate a surplus in good years which will offset bad years. * * * We think that a railroad in ordinary years should be permitted to show a substantial surplus over and above the payment of a reasonable dividend. This is necessary to provide for interest upon capital invested in improvements which will not yield an immediate return, to take care of the element of obsolescence, and to tide over years of depression.

The Commission has never settled what is a reasonable dividend or profit to be divided. It would be idle to make such a decision, for there is no way of keeping capital invested in any industry at a rate below that of other industries. In like manner there is no way of compelling labor to work below the wage it deems reasonable. Capital and labor are liquid and flow to the best market. While the wages of railway men were rising to the maximum the dividends of railways were falling to the minimum. In 1915 only 60 per cent. of railway shares paid any dividend. The average dividend paid was below 4 per cent. In 1915-16 total dividends were one-fifth of the payroll. At the present moment the railways are overbid in the capital market worse than in the labor market, and that is an emphatic statement. It also is peculiarly apropos, because the bid for what is wanted is the measure of supply and demand. The roads are suffering from shortage of capital because it is bid away from them, and the railways are not able to raise their bid. The market for railway capital was abolished when the Interstate Commerce Commission was put in command of the rates and the unions took control of the wages. The market for labor has not been abolished, and there is an eager demand. Yet the trainmen are not taking better paid positions, and the railways are not complaining of shortage of labor so much as other industries. A demand for more pay based only on the power to strike is not meritorious.

A demand for improvement of conditions of work at the expense of other classes of fellow workmen has been declared meretricious in arbitrations which nevertheless have yielded in that direction. For example, the award establishing a minimum and higher wage for engineers declared that railways ought not to concede organized workmen "consideration not accorded to classes of labor less well organized." That decided in advance one point now in issue. It is not possible to cite authority respecting the rightful division of earnings between labor and capital, but it is sure that the wages fund ought not to be unreasonably enlarged until such time as there is something earned and paid upon a billion of dollars spent by railways within recent years and about which there can be no question of watered capital or unwarranted use under the accounting system now enforced. The trainmen are asking more wages for less work, while the railways are working harder and more efficiently for less pay. The volume of work done by the railways was never equalled. Rates were never lower nor wages higher. The men are the same men, but the railways are not the same railways. What the railways are now doing for the public would have been impossible if they were the same railways as when their credit was higher. If the public want this to continue to be done for them they are interested in seeing that capital is sufficiently paid before trainmen are overpaid. There is a close likeness between what the railways have been stopped in doing and what the trainmen are trying to do. They are trying to "cut a melon." To allow them to have their wages raised at the pinnacle of prosperity is the same thing as allowing them to capitalize their wages, or to water their work. That has been stopped on the railways and should not be allowed for their wage-earners.

MR. WILSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

In a communication printed on this page of THE TIMES today Professor E. G. CONKLIN of Princeton refutes with an array of indisputable facts the Republican charges that President WILSON has appointed unfit men to scientific departments of the Federal Government. He instances the President's appointments of the Commissioner of Fisheries, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, which were made only after a thorough examination into the fitness of the men to fill those positions and consulting scientific authorities.

Professor CONKLIN compares such appointments made in the present Administration with similar appointments under former Administrations. We have not yet entirely outgrown the ancient political creed "to the victors belong the spoils," but President WILSON certainly deserves credit for many good appointments in which the question of politics was either not considered or made second in importance to fitness.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

Many of Senator BORAH'S compatriots will agree with his view of the price to be paid by the United States for the Danish West Indies. St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix acres at $184 each seem to be unduly expensive, when we paid only $36 for each acre in our Canal Zone. But while there may be general agreement about the price, and the belief that it might be lessened is frequently expressed, the idea is common that we ought to own the islands and that the transfer should be made without delay. There will be no immediate money return on the transaction, but the strategical value of the islands is unquestionable. The Republican newspapers, with a few negligible exceptions, favor the purchase. Of course, the argument is frequently made that various Republican Administrations negotiated for the sale at a much lower price. But the Republican Administrations did not get the islands and Senator STONE assures the Senate and the country that they cannot be purchased now for less than $25,000,000.

The Conservatives in Denmark strongly oppose the sale, but they are in a majority in neither branch of the Rigsdag and it is not likely that if the high price mentioned in the treaty is adhered to the desire of both Governments can be defeated. Denmark can put $25,000,000 to good use, while the islands are worth nothing to her, the possession of them exposes her to the danger of becoming involved in international disputes, and the only real opposition to the sale that is not inspired by political obstructionists is purely sentimental.

MR. HUGHES AND THE FARMERS.

Mr. HUGHES on Thursday was campaigning among the farmers of North Dakota. That fact alone explains rather than excuses his argument about protection for them. Protection for the country is a defensible proposition, from some points of view, but protection for the benefit of any especial class is beneath support from a man of Mr. HUGHES's calibre. It is not possible to support protection, for the country's sake, of commodities so largely exported as agricultural products. It is not sensible to support that proposition for the sake of the farmers so long as they are compelled to sell in cheap markets and buy in dear markets. The farmers of Canada are revolting against the Dominion's protection of them, with the result that they are excluded from the American market, and the conditions are similar on this side the border. Protection which excludes Canadian grains deprives our mills of the grinding, and tends to raise the price of food in some localities. It does not benefit our farmers, for their prices are fixed in the world's markets, where they must meet the price the farmers of any country are willing to take.

Our farmers are hardly suffering for lack of protection. Their prosperity is attested in the price of their products and the enhanced price of their farms. To increase that prosperity at the expense of the consumers of the products would not increase the popularity of the proposer among the general electorate. Mr. HUGHES will scarcely repeat his farmers' tariff arguments in the East. But Thursday the farmers cheered. At the moment and on the spot Mr. HUGHES's speech was justified, but it will cost him more than the cheers were worth. That is not the sort of tariff speech which will carry the country.

WORSE THAN A FAILURE.

In the Democratic "informal conference" we are seeing the beginning of the evolution of an institution in politics. Institutions come because they are needed. The old-fashioned convention came in that way. It was not the invention of crafty bosses to suppress the will of the people. The American spirit finds expression in representative government, and the convention evolved from the caucus as a means of expressing the principle of representation in nominations. Not because there was a real disapproval of it in this State, but because it was the craze of the moment, the convention was struck down and the direct primary substituted. The people do not care to use it, as is shown by the fact that most of them won't go to the primaries, and the thing is a failure.

It has installed machine government, boss government, on a scale never dreamed of in the old days. The Republican situation in New York is unprecedented. That party will hold no "unofficial" convention. It will leave everything to the primaries. That means that the nominations will be made by Governor WHITMAN, HERBERT PARSONS, and the Aldridge-Ward-Hendricks group of politicians working with them. It will be said that in former times bosses made nominations, too. Yes, but under the convention system at its worst there was a check on the bosses; they were not absolute rulers, they were responsible to the under-leaders, who in turn heard from the rank and file. The government of the old boss was not a personal and private government, as it is now. What is dictating the Republican nominations this year under the primary system is not a party machine but a personal machine; the private ambitions of a handful of men crystallized and organized and responsible to no one, with no countercheck.

The welfare of the party had to be considered in a party machine, if the welfare of the State did not; neither needs to be considered now. This that we are seeing is not the Republican machine; it is the irresponsible personal machine of Mr. WHITMAN and those who, for their own purposes, choose to work with him for the moment. It has slated WHITMAN for Governor, CALDER for Senator, TRAVIS for Controller, and PARSONS for National Committeeman (which place it has already given him) and future advancement undisclosed. There is no "informal conference," no convention, official or unofficial, at which the Republican voters—or even the Republican politicians, the Republican bosses and sub-bosses—can administer any check. When the primaries are held WHITMAN and CALDER and the others agreed on by Mr. WHITMAN and his Ward-Aldridge-Hendricks partners will be nominated. The opposition faction may make a brave show, but it cannot really hope to win a victory at the polls.

On the Republican side, therefore, we see the direct primary system in full flower; on the Democratic side we see the first uncertain and uneasy steps toward something to correct its monstrosities, to evolve some sort of balance wheel or countercheck. The short and sensible way would be to repeal the direct primary law; but, failing that, some means will surely grow up for the restoration of the American principle of representation.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

No more encouraging report has lately come from Mexico than that of yesterday to the effect that CARRANZA is willing to restore sequestrated property to its rightful owners if they will return to Mexico. They must, of course, take the oath of allegiance to the de facto Constitutional Government. Details of the plan are lacking. This may be only another characteristic perversion of the truth. But if such large estates as that of the Terrazas family in Chihuahua are to be restored to their lawful owners, providing they are willing to recognize CARRANZA, the way is clearly open to general pacification. The Terrazas family was only one which suffered greatly from the series of revolutions and its sufferings were wholly due to the brutality of VILLA. CARRANZA can afford to undo any work of that kind which VILLA did. But there are cases where he must undo his own work, if he really intends to restore seized property. A reasonable system of land taxation will make the holding of enormous estates difficult. The evil of landed proprietorship will soon be corrected. But sequestration and repudiation would make a bad beginning for a new Government.

Such hope as is placed in the deliberations of the International Commission in this country relates chiefly to the lifting of our own huge Mexican burden. But we cannot get rid of that until Mexico is pacified. Her pacification will be much simpler if CARRANZA will try to make friends of those expatriates who are not of the Huerta or Orosco kind and, whatever their past political affiliations may have been, are patriots who desire nothing more than the rehabilitation of their country.

A PARTY OF LEADERS.

The first national conference of the mysterious Woman's Party is in solemn session at Colorado Springs. "The party will place no ticket in the field," says its Chairman. "The leaders agree," a dispatch from the seat of council tells us, "that the best plan "to get the passage of the [woman "suffrage] amendment is to throw "their support to the party most "favorable." Is the Woman's Party all leaders? Has it any followers? Is it anything more than a delightfully busy and magniloquent coterie? The Carson City Appeal shows this daughter of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in all its mighty youth. A woman from Detroit and a woman from Chicago came to Reno the last week in July and began to form the Woman's Party in Nevada, a suffrage State. They seem to think that a party consists of a State Committee, County Committees, and so on, a machine without voters. The Appeal even doubts if the material of a skeleton organization can be found in Nevada:

> As far as Nevada is concerned, the leaders of the Woman's Party will have a hard time in finding timber to complete a State organization. When two dozen or more representatives of the Congressional Union toured the State some weeks ago they were greeted courteously, but not enthusiastically, and here in the capital city it was impossible to find even one woman to serve on a reception committee to meet them at the station. Ladies with autos were willing to escort them to all points of interest, but when it came to being identified with the Congressional Union, Carson women, one and all, side-stepped.

The Nevada women who worked and fought for woman's suffrage for so many years stand almost as a unit against the "militant wing," and the women who did not ardently desire the right of suffrage, but who, since it has been thrust upon them, intend to exercise the privilege for the best interest of the State and nation, will not be dictated to in their choice of parties and measures.

Is the Woman's Party correspondingly strong in the other suffrage States?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Aeroplanes in Peace and in War.

Every day we hear much about the work of aeroplanes and daring aviators in the war. All this is quite interesting, sometimes thrilling, and we all know that the flying machines have been useful on the battle fronts; but there are many who would prefer to hear about useful aerial achievements of a peaceful character, indicating a growing utilization of the aeroplane in trade and transportation.

Evidence of such utilization in a new way came to light a few days ago in the answers of the President of a company that makes aeroplanes to the questions of a friend who could not see that the field of the flying machine's peaceful work was becoming broader. A banker interested in a mine made almost inaccessible by mountains that surround it has decided that aeroplanes must be used there to solve the transportation problem. With his mind's eye he sees the air wagons carrying workmen, tools, and supplies to the mine and carting away the valuable ore. And he has asked the company to give him price estimates for ten machines, each of them able to carry three tons of freight. It is said that the price for ten will be $600,000. We may add that on the day when this project was disclosed an aviator made a flight from Buffalo to Hammondsport, 110 miles, in sixty-four minutes, and that his biplane was a freight carrier, its load or cargo being a propeller to be placed in a flying machine which a company is building at Hammondsport for the United States Army.

On the other hand, let us look at the same day's war reports. There were stories about engagements, over the Somme battlefields, of flotillas of aeroplanes, a dozen on each side, and we were told that a British "brigade" of machines had dropped 112-pound bombs on a town within the German lines. Much of the fighting in France was done at an elevation of 9,000 feet. And at about the same height, above the Gulf of Trieste and the Adriatic, an Italian aeroplane was wrecked and burned. A "squadron" of German fliers over the French front dropped bombs near the King of Montenegro. In connection with this comparatively respectable and decent warfare the same day's foul work of Zeppelins that killed two women and three children on the British east coast scarcely deserves to be mentioned.

May the day soon come when the energy, skill, and courage exhibited by aviators in the war shall be free to promote and develop useful employment of aeroplanes in the arts and industries of peace!

Good News for Travelers.

At the height of the tourist season Congress is considerate enough to repeal the law which introduced the men in the street—or, rather, the travelers in the cars—to acquaintance with the regulation of interstate commerce. This was the second year in which everybody who checked baggage had to give a signed certificate of value or assume risks of almost all legal penalties except hanging. They were in danger of jail whether they understated or overstated the values of personal property. It was a misdemeanor to do either or neither. If the penalties of the law were dodged, there was in most cases no way of avoiding the petty nuisance personally. But that is the least of the misadventures in the wake of Senator CUMMINS's little bill seeking by indirection to enable the grangers to recover the value of their livestock, about which they sometimes had differences of opinion with the railways when their horses or cattle were lost or injured. That was about the only thing the Senator did not do. What he really did was to disturb business in general more than the vacationist baggage checkers.

Commercial travelers, for example, carry large quantities of valuable samples. There are 800,000 of them, and the casual traveler's troubles were nothing to theirs. That is only a beginning. The innocent amendment was held by the Interstate Commerce Commission to disturb every freight rate which was proportioned to risk. At the height of the excitement it was alleged that the Cummins amendment was a conspiracy of the railways to enable them to increase their charges by $200,000,000. There were hearings and decisions galore, and everybody blamed everybody else for doing what nobody admitted trying to do. Senator CUMMINS denied that the law was his, and charged the Interstate Commerce Commission with bluffing in misinterpreting the law. Baggage checkers thought the railways showed supernatural skill in annoying their patrons, and they were impartial in their distribution of blame for their troubles.

Now there is a new law which goes to the point without indirection, and which may be more easily understood and complied with, although you never can tell. The trouble with what Senator CUMMINS said was not his amendment was that it made the general railway rates an exception to the amendment for the benefit of the grangers. The new law restores the old general rules and makes livestock and baggage the exceptions. It may be hoped that now everybody will be happy, in particular Senator CUMMINS, the grangers, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Careless riders on the rail may know less about railway rate regulation, but little they will care for that.

He Should, and Does, Know Better.

"I am not a fanatical believer in civil service, and I do not object to Democrats having the spoils of office," said Senator PENROSE in his speech on the Hughes-Redfield controversy. What does Senator PENROSE think he means by "civil service"? The civil service is the name given to the employés of the Government, with the exception of those who are in the military service or the naval service. Does he mean that he is not a fanatical believer in Postmasters, internal revenue collectors, bookkeepers, and stenographers?

What he means is that he is not a fanatical believer in the merit system, or in appointments by competitive examination. The slipshod use of the words "civil service" to mean something which they do not mean is jarringly frequent. "He hasn't passed the civil service," "his job is protected by civil service," are common expressions among the ignorant, but a United States Senator, especially one of Mr. PENROSE's education and information, ought to be ashamed of himself for using the meaningless and nonsensical phrase. The mistake arose, in the first place, from the fact that the law establishing the merit system was called the civil service reform law. It was shortened in common speech until people who did not know the meaning of the words "civil service," hearing them used in connection with the competitive examination system, came to employ them to describe that system. Those who don't know the meaning of words can be forgiven when they misuse them, even if they are Senators, but Mr. PENROSE is a Senator who does know and his misuse of them cannot be forgiven.

FACT AND PATRIOTISM.

American Fondness for Superlatives as Applied to Scenery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article on Alaska and Mount McKinley, which recently appeared in your columns, Mr. James Wickersham expresses regret that the Government sticks to the barest facts in telling the world about our natural scenery when the entire vocabulary of superlative adjectives might properly be employed. In the face of the facts the statement is amusing. A complaint of American modesty is about the funniest thing possible. Surely Mr. Wickersham had not seen the pamphlets on our National Parks when he wrote that article. In that series the entire gamut of superlatives may be found on every page. Every item treated is the "greatest or grandest or largest or most magnificent in the world." This is reinforced monthly by the National Geographic Magazine which leaves the impression upon the minds of the untraveled that there is nothing in the way of natural scenery outside of the United States and its possessions. But not only does this vaunting self-laudation apply to natural scenery.

Does Mr. Wickersham not know that there are over thirteen hundred mountains in the Himalayas that are higher than Mount McKinley? Does he not know that Nanga-Parbat, probably the most imposing mountain in the world, rises 26,620 feet from its valley base and that for 23,120 feet it rises sheer and is completely exposed to the gaze of the observer? Has he not heard of Kunchinjunga, whose mass rises sheer before the eyes over four miles to "shoulder out the skies"? Has he not heard of "Simla the Sublime" with its incomparable view? I believe Mr. Wickersham is the first to claim "scenic supremacy" for Mount McKinley, and from now on to the end of time we may look for a weekly repetition of that claim in some publication or other to the advancement of ignorance and the violation of truth. A fact is a fact, and neither patriotism, pride, nor vanity will alter it.

WALTER SURREY.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 7, 1916.

THE LARK AND THE BATTLE.

Came a lull in the din of battle;
The cannon had ceased to roar;
When up from the field of carnage
We saw a skylark soar.

And, as though from a peaceful meadow,
Flower-starred and unstained with blood,
He poured forth his rapturous music
In a sweet, unbroken flood.

As higher he mounted, and higher,
Into the limitless blue,
We found ourselves eagerly watching
The tiny bird as he flew.

For the wondrous notes he was singing,
Each clear and sweet as a bell,
Touched hearts that were blunted with fighting
And turning earth into Hell.

Forgotten our lust for the killing,
Forgotten our hate of men,
As the happy song was repeated,
Over and over again.

But soon from our foe came more shrapnel,
And men all around us fell;
No more could we hear our lark singing—
Alas, we again were in Hell.

VIDA CHANDLER.

DENMARK'S STIFF PRICE.

An American in the Islands Tells of Improvements Since 1902.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From $5,000,000 to $25,000,000 is a pretty stiff advance in price for those saintly triplets, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, which Uncle Sam proposes to add to his rapidly growing family.

To the few Americans here who are familiar with conditions it appears as if the wily Danes, realizing how badly Uncle Sam needs St. Thomas at least as one of the links in his chain of preparedness, were determined to profit by his necessities and virtually hold him up for a top price for a group of islands they would be well rid of without any compensation whatever.

As everybody this way knows, they are now, and have been for years, but an expense to the Copenhagen Government and an expense they can ill afford. They have obtained no revenue from them for twenty years. They are obliged to maintain a large garrison both in St. Thomas and St. Croix, which do police duty, and which the home Government pays. The islands' revenue could not do it, with their other necessary expenses. Also for nearly a year now the Danish cruiser Valkyrie has been stationed in these waters evidently to impress the negro laborers of St. Croix, among whom serious unrest has prevailed for a long time, another added expense of the islands' upkeep.

If any nation would take the islands off their hands it would be a good thing for the Danes and save them much expense and trouble, for so long as they are in their possession they are obliged to keep up an appearance of respectability.

These three islands are without question worth a great deal more to the United States than to Denmark, but what that more really is should be very carefully determined.

Denmark claims as one of the reasons for the tremendous advance in the price of these islands since 1902, when they were offered to the United States for $5,000,000, that she has expended much money here since that offer was made, in improvements and betterments, and in consequence the islands are much more valuable. This claim should be taken with not one, but several, grains of salt.

Let us see just what has been done in permanent improvements since they were offered to the Roosevelt Administration for just one-fifth of the present asking price.

Only one building has been erected at St. Thomas—the barracks, used as a garrison for the Danish troops and for the Harbor Master's office. This building cost in the vicinity of $25,000.

The harbor of St. Thomas has been dredged and the entrance widened and deepened and on the town waterfront a cheaply constructed so-called pier has been built which serves the double purpose of a promenade and landing for small craft. Also King's Wharf has been graded and given a concrete frontage. The entire harbor improvement cost less than $125,000.

What little internal improvements have been made on streets and roads, and they have been very little, have been done by convict labor and are not worth mentioning. The last year a new lighthouse and quarantine station have been erected on Buck Island, a small island some four miles to the west of St. Thomas. These buildings, though sounding expensive when enumerated, are not so, as the tropical climate calls for light and cheap construction. The entire expense could not exceed $60,000.

In the island of St. John nothing has been added except an ordinary dwelling or two for the officer in charge, and at St. Croix conditions are practically the same as in 1902. The waterfront at Frederiksted is but an open roadstead, susceptible of little improvement, while the very small harbor at Christiansted is too small and shallow and difficult of ingress to waste much money upon.

These items constitute the "large expenditure for improvements," a total of less than a quarter of a million, and on account of which the Danes tack on twenty millions to the purchase price. Surely the Danes are shrewd figurers, and it remains to be seen if the United States Senate deems it necessary to accept their calculations in order to obtain these three islands.

That there exists competition for these Danish West Indies, or at least for St. Thomas, is well understood by those who have viewed the drift of matters here for the last few years, and it will be a hard blow to the German shipping interests and doubtless a severe jolt to the ambitions of the German Empire in the Western Hemisphere to have the ownership and control of them pass to the United States.

But, at whatever price, we should secure them at this the third attempt. We need St. Thomas as a most important rock sentinel in our system of preparedness, and the whole group to avoid disagreeable complications in the future with some ambitious foreign power, a possibility, under present conditions, that will ever exist.

FRANK T. NOBLE.

Blasting in the Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with other passengers on a southbound local subway train, between Forty-second and Thirty-third Street stations, at 8:15 this morning, I experienced a severe shock. A report loud enough to cause temporary deafness, followed by clouds of smoke which partially filled the cars, threw the passengers into a condition approaching panic. Two girls became hysterical and left the train at Thirty-third Street, being too frightened to continue their journey, though their destination was further south. I do not know what the exigencies of subway construction are, but it seems to me that the setting off of a blast at such an hour was an evidence of gross indifference to public comfort and safety. The normal hazards and discomforts of subway travel are quite sufficient, without having added to them such risks as we ran this morning. There is no better breeding ground for a panic than a crowded subway train, because there is no place where people feel so dubious as to the best way to save themselves. The possibility of such an occurrence being repeated should be eliminated by the proper authorities.

JOHN J. MURPHY.

New York, Aug. 10, 1916.

Not Speaking for Judge Seabury.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in one or two of the papers statements attributed to various people as speaking with authority from Judge Seabury, and more particularly those issued by Mr. Schneider, County Clerk of New York County, and I have to say that while Mr. Schneider's co-operation and support of Judge Seabury are greatly valued and appreciated, yet he has had no authority to speak for Judge Seabury, nor has he such authority at this time. Any statements in that connection made by Mr. Schneider heretofore, or from now on, are personal affairs, and while I do not believe that Mr. Schneider has represented that he speaks with authority from Judge Seabury, yet the erroneous impression which has gone forth should be corrected.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN,
President Samuel Seabury League.

New York, Aug. 10, 1916.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Leading Scientists Consulted on the Best Men to Fill Important Government Positions.

By DR. EDWIN G. CONKLIN,

Professor of Zoology at Princeton University, Member of the National Academy of Sciences, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, &c.

Princeton, N. J., Aug. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Candidate Hughes has publicly charged President Wilson with having made appointments to scientific departments of the Government without consideration of the scientific fitness of the appointees and to the detriment of the public service. The charge is so unfair and untrue that it deserves to be repudiated by all who know the facts with regard to any of these appointments, as it has been denounced already by Secretary Redfield and Acting Secretary Sweet with respect to the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The fact is that no President within recent years at least has taken so much pains to obtain the advice of scientific societies and of scientific men regarding appointments to scientific positions within the Government; and none has more faithfully followed that advice, as is shown, for example, in his appointment of the present Commissioner of Fisheries, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, the Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, &c.

The contrast between President Wilson's attitude in this respect and that of some of his predecessors is very striking. In 1898 the American Society of Naturalists and the American Society of Zoologists appointed a committee to wait upon President McKinley and urge him to appoint as Commissioner of Fisheries some trained scientific man who should have a practical knowledge of the fish and fisheries of our coasts. President McKinley told the committee that he was not free to consider their recommendation since the place had already been promised to one who, as it turned out, was not scientifically trained and whose only known qualification was that he was a deserving Republican.

In 1913 the same societies passed a similar resolution and sent a similar committee to President-elect Wilson upon the same subject. Mr. Wilson thanked the committee for bringing the matter to his attention and asked for recommendations of persons for the position. The committee considered the matter carefully and after consulting with various members of the societies and with others interested in our fisheries recommended three persons in order of preference and, although it is known that much pressure was brought to bear upon President Wilson to continue the custom of his immediate predecessors of appointing the Commissioner of Fisheries for partisan rather than for public services, he appointed the man who stood first in the committee's recommendations.

Again, in appointing the Chief of the Weather Bureau, President Wilson took unusual means to secure the best available man by requesting the National Academy of Sciences to recommend a suitable person for the position. Although the Academy was established by Act of Congress in 1863 to serve as adviser to the Government in matters of science, and although since that time it has had among its members the most distinguished scientific men in America, this was the first time that a President of the United States ever asked the Academy for advice as to a scientific appointment. Also, in the selection of the Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture and of the Chief of the Bureau of Mines, the President sought and acted upon the best scientific advice which he could get. In no one of these cases did he inquire about the political affiliation of the person recommended.

In many other matters President Wilson has shown an unusual and unprecedented desire to consult the leading scientific bodies of this country on subjects of science and a marked degree of independence in following their advice, sometimes in spite of much political or personal opposition. Through his individual action the question of the best means of abating the slides at Panama was referred to the National Academy of Sciences, and at his request a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon this subject; the names of the committee were a sufficient guarantee that their work would be well done, and their report, which was promptly made, will probably be of inestimable value to the nation. Quite recently the President requested the National Academy of Sciences to take the initiative in bringing into co-operation existing governmental, educational, industrial, and other research organizations with the object of promoting national welfare and of providing for national defense. As a result there has been established through the co-operation of national scientific societies, research institutes, universities, and the scientific departments of the Government a National Research Council, as described by Dr. George E. Hale in a letter to THE TIMES on Aug. 1, which should be of great and lasting value to this nation.

Under these circumstances it does not seem fitting that scientific men should allow to go unchallenged the statement that the scientific work of the Government has been degraded by President Wilson's appointments or the implication that his interest in that work has been that of a partisan.

EDWIN G. CONKLIN.

INDIAN BORDER TROUBLE.

Native Uprisings No Reflection Upon British Rule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Nothing is more misleading than facts—except figures."

The truth which underlies this paradox is curiously exemplified by Lajpat Rai's letter in your issue of Aug. 4 headed "Uprisings in India," the object of which evidently is to impugn the accuracy of statements made on the subject of conditions in India by Lord Hardinge and Austen Chamberlain.

Lajpat Rai implies that they are inaccurate because (1) the Government of India has had to quell seven formidable frontier uprisings since the outbreak of the war, and (2) there were increases in crime and in the jail populations in the Punjab and in Bengal in 1915.

Now, the "frontier uprisings" referred to were incursions on Indian territory by the predatory and fanatical tribes which occupy the mountainous no man's land (known on the frontier as Yaghistan—"the country of revolt") lying beyond the Indian frontier line between India and Afghanistan. Such uprisings have occurred on numberless occasions in the past and must continue to occur until some settled form of government is substituted for the anarchy which has prevailed in those tracts from time immemorial. That the number and seriousness of the incursions during the last two years have been in some degree due to fanatical feeling aroused by the war, and especially by Turkey's participation in it, is very probable. But the whole seven of them taken together have not been nearly so serious, or so costly to India in blood and treasure, as the great conflagration which broke out among these tribes all along the frontier in 1897 without any assignable external reason. And in any case they have no more relevance to the question of the internal condition of India than have Mexican raids into Texas or New Mexico to the internal condition of the United States.

The conditions which led to an increase of crime in the central Punjab and in Bengal in 1915 were clearly explained in Lord Hardinge's and Mr. Chamberlain's statements, and that Lajpat Rai should quote the consequent increase in the numbers admitted into jail in those provinces as tending to discredit those statements seems to show an ill-founded belief in the shortness of his readers' memories.

The "dacoities in the Southwestern Punjab," to which a part of the increase in that province is attributed, were not mentioned by Lord Hardinge, probably because the matter was comparatively unimportant, but it may be worth while to state the facts, which are instructive.

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities exaggerated rumors got about to the effect that all the troops and police had been or were to be withdrawn for the war. The ignorant Mohammedans in the more inaccessible districts of the Punjab, too easily crediting the rumors, thought this an excellent opportunity for paying off old scores against the Hindu grain dealers and money lenders, and a somewhat serious outbreak of robbery and violence was the result. As soon as troops and police reached the districts affected the troubles ceased, but the necessary punitive and preventive measures unavoidably led to an increase in the jail population, which was thus due, not to any disaffection to British rule as such, but to an erroneous idea that there was some weakening in the strong hand which keeps the peace among the jarring races and religions of India. C. A.

New York, Aug. 10, 1916.

Free Mail for Our Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to reports in the daily papers, there are a great many soldiers in the camps on the Mexican border who would like to write to their homes, but as they have no money they cannot buy a stamp. The poorest countries of Europe give their soldiers free use of the mail, and some permit mail sent to soldiers to go free. Why can't our rich and prosperous country do the same?

G. T. F. HEEREN.

New York, Aug. 10, 1916.

A FAIR SUFFRAGE FIGHT.

Those Opposed Only Ask a Decision by Vote of the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank THE TIMES for the many splendid editorials on the subject of woman suffrage published during, and since, the campaigns in the recent elections.

I cannot see the justice in forcing a Federal amendment upon States which have given such overwhelming majorities against any question as has been given against woman suffrage.

Would a successful candidate for office, or those who elected him, consider it just and fair that, in spite of the wishes of the majority who have elected him to office, a minority are to say that his defeated opponent should occupy the position rightfully belonging to him?

Would Mr. Hughes, for instance, if he won the election by a large majority, be satisfied to retire in favor of Mr. Wilson if the latter's supporters made enough noise and disturbance about it? If a cause is right, why not win a fair victory in a fair way. State by State? That is all we ask who oppose it.

This is a question, not of "men against women," but of a different viewpoint among women themselves. The women who are opposed feel they are fighting for the protection of their homes, their sex, and their country. Women oppose this dangerous movement because they know that it is fundamentally wrong—and a thing fundamentally wrong can never be right.

The men voted at the recent elections as their women asked them to vote. The suffragists were given every opportunity to prove their case to the electorate. No obstacles were placed in their path. They asked the legislators not to decide it, but to allow the people to vote on it. The voters have expressed their will in no uncertain terms. Now the suffragists wish to override that will and try to get their way through the source they once scorned to have decide it.

The amusing part is to see the suffragists clinging for power to their present "non-partisanship," the very thing we claim we will lose as women, if we are thrown into politics. The tremendous power that women now hold will be lost forever with all women, either Republicans or Democrats.

The idea of a "woman's vote" would be ludicrous if it were not so pathetic to see how some, who should know better, actually believe in it. What woman would allow another woman, or body of women, to dictate to her? She might allow a man to do so, but not a woman. And, by the way, where are the men?

CLARA VEZIN,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Medical Equipment for Serbia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you know that the Serbian Army lost its entire medical equipment in the retreat last Fall? Except for this one great need the army is now rehabilitated. Whom have they to turn to except a neutral nation? The Franco-Serbian Field Hospital of America, with offices at 17 West Thirtieth Street, is anxious to bring before the public the great need of the Serbian Army for this medical equipment. The following extracts from the appeal will tell something of the need of this heroic army which will soon be called to the front with very inadequate provision for the wounded:

> France has done her best to supply the Serbs with all they need, but * * * her own needs in that respect are almost more than she can cope with. Great Britain is in like case. So urgent is the need that the French Ministry of War has asked for a Field Hospital to be equipped for the Serbian Army on the lines of a very successful one now being conducted in France. A committee has been formed in New York to equip and send out as quickly as possible such a hospital as a gift both to France and Serbia at the direct request of the French authorities. We must raise $30,000 for the complete equipment of a movable hospital of 100 beds, which will be capable of going right up to the firing line if necessary, and will be manned by an American personnel. * * * Remember, you will be helping France as well as Serbia.

The Serbian Army is now at Saloniki waiting to take the field with the Allies, and it is most urgent that the hospital should be sent to them at once. We hope that the American people will respond as generously to this call

MISS LUCILE CARTER A BUD IN NEWPORT

Daughter of Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia Greeted by Society Throng.

HER BOW AT DINNER DANCE

Mrs. Beeckman and Mrs. Perin Fly in Hydroäeroplane with W.E.Dodge —Tennis Tourney Continues.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia and Newport presented her daughter, Miss Lucile P. Carter, at a dinner dance given this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Brooke on Ochre Point, at which three hundred of the Summer residents of Newport and a number from Narragansett Pier attended. Previous to the dance a dinner was served in the inclosed verandas and dining hall, which was decorated with pink roses and the same color in gladiolas, arranged in garden effect with a pretty lighting effect to correspond. On the lawn were several large tents treated similarly in decorations and brilliantly illuminated and arranged for the dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooke and Miss Carter received. Miss Carter wore a costume of white silk with brocade silver and carried a shower of orchids.

Eight tables were used for the dinner for the guests, who included the Misses Lois Cassatt, Flora Vanderbilt Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, presented on Aug. 4; Katherine A. Morgan, who will be presented tomorrow at a lawn party which her mother, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, is giving; Alice Gordon Drexel, Louise B. Sorchan, Margaret Perin, Hannah Randolph, and Julia A. Berwind.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey, Mrs. King Carley, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Also Henry J. Whitehouse, William H. Sands, Charles E. Sands, Williams R. Burden, W. Earl Dodge, Lloyd Wigram, Francis Roche, Maurice Roche, Hermann Oelrichs, W. Hude Nellson, B. Russell, Reginald B. Lanier, P. A. B. Widener, Alfred Gilpin, Samuel Chew, James D'W. Cutting, Monoure Robinson, G. Louis Bossevain, and J. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

Cool weather and brilliant tennis combined to attract many spectators to the second day's playing for the round robin tennis tournament in mixed doubles at the Casino, where three matches were played this morning, with renewal of the sport this afternoon. This morning Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and Craig Biddle defeated Miss Ruth V. Twombly and Thomas Ridgeway, Jr., 6—4, 6—3. Mrs. Barger Wallach and Charles E. Sands defeated Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Williams P. Burden, 8—6, 6—3. Miss Edna Barger and H. C. Johnston defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Oliver Perin, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3.

At the afternoon matches Miss Twombly and Mr. Ridgeway defeated Miss Barger and Mr. Johnston, 7—5, 5—7, 7—5. Mrs. Burden and Mr. Burden defeated Miss Bjurstedt and Mr. Perin, 6—3, 7—5. Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Biddle defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mr. Sands, 6—1, 6—4.

William Earl Dodge of New York is again in the air with his hydroaeroplane, but bad weather caused delays in his flights over Narragansett Bay and Newport this week. Mrs. Beeckman, wife of Governor Beeckman, and Mrs. Oliver Perin were among the women taking trips in the machine over the bay. Mr. Dodge will take his flier south this Winter.

The Newport Dog Show will be held on the grounds of Buckingham House tomorrow morning, and in the afternoon at the Westchester Polo Club a match will be played for the championship of Newport.

James Gordon Bennett has returned from New York and will be present, as will William A. Hazard, Secretary and Treasurer of the Polo Association.

James J. Van Alen has cards out for dinners Aug. 25 and 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin of New Rochelle are occupying the Kirby cottage on Annandale Road until October.

Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano have cards out for a dinner Aug. 23 and a luncheon Aug. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will give dinners Aug. 19 and 30.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson have dinner cards out for Aug. 14. They returned today from a fishing trip for tuna off Block Island.

Hamilton W. Cary and Joseph E. Widener are attending the races at Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer give dinners Aug. 18 and 25. On the latter evening they will take their guests to the White and Black ball at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice.

Mrs. Vincent Astor and Miss Borden Harriman sold many tickets today at the Casino for the entertainment at Beechwood Saturday, Aug. 19, for the benefit of the American Ambulance Corps.

The burial of Mrs. Caroline Chiever Pell, widow of Col. Duncan Archibald Pell of Newport took place today in the Island Cemetery. Mrs. Pell died in Florence, Italy, last February. Accompanying the body from New York were her sons, Duncan C. Pell and H. Archibald Pell. The committal services were read by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes of Trinity Church.

In addition to the large colony of Jamestown, many officers of the Atlantic fleet attended the annual masque ball at the Jamestown Casino tonight.

Charles M. McCloud of Philadelphia was Chairman of the ball committee, with Commander Charles T. Jewell of Washington, Miss Betty Davis, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles T. Davis of Washington, and Mrs. Cook, wife of Lieut. George M. Cook, of the committee.

At the annual election at the Casino today these officers were elected for a year: President, George R. Stearns of Augusta, Ga.; Vice President, Dr. Warren F. Buckler of Baltimore; Treasurer, Dr. Thomas G. Ashton of Philadelphia, and Secretary, Charles M. McCloud of Philadelphia.

MISS BOARDMAN'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to H. Duncan Bulkley on Sept. 2.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Wynanda K. Boardman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Boardman of Troy, N. Y., and H. Duncan Bulkley, a son of Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley and Mrs. Bulkley of 531 Madison Avenue, this city, have been completed. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2, in the Congregational Church at Old Bennington, Vt., and the Rev. Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, the President of Union Theological College, will perform the ceremony, and the reception will be held at the Mount Anthony Club, Old Bennington.

Miss Boardman will have as her bridesmaids the Misses Helen H. Hinde of Chicago, Christina Brown of Springfield, Ill., Helen Louise K. Porter of Montclair, Margaret Richmond of Schenectady, Nancy A. Van Dyke of Milwaukee, and Marguerite Williams of Lapeer, Mich.

Mr. Bulkley's brother, Dr. Kenneth Bulkley, is to be his best man, and the ushers selected are Henry F. Bulkley, his cousin; Derick L. Boardman, a brother of the bride; Robert H. White, I. Wister, Kendall and Milton I. Cornell, all of this city; James B. Wardrop of Pittsburgh, and Joseph T. Ryerson, Jr., of Chicago.

Mr. Bulkley is a member of the firm of Holmes, Boardman & Wardrop, members of the New York Stock Exchange and Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

GIVE A BALL AT BROOKSIDE.

Mr and Mrs. W. H. Walker's Guests Dance on Illuminated Terraces.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—The most brilliant event of the season in the Berkshire Hills was a ball tonight at Brookside, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker. It was the third of a series of balls which Mr. and Mrs. Walker have given this season, and attracted 200 guests from the Great Barrington, Lenox, Stockbridge, and Norfolk, Conn., Summer colonies. An elaborate illumination of the villa, gardens, and grounds was made, 500 Oriental lanterns, electrically lighted, being used in the gardens. The garden walls, palm garden and orangery were lighted with glow worm electric globes.

An orchestra played for dancing which took place both in the library and on the terraces. Temporary floors were laid on the terraces for the dancers and overhead were hung curious dragon lanterns.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church, who are entertaining a large house party at Bonny Bank, gave a dinner for thirty additional guests before the ball. Other dinners were given by Lenox, Stockbridge, and Great Barrington cottagers, who later took their guests to Brookside. Mr. and Mrs. Walker entertained a house party at Brookside for the affair. Their guests were Mrs. Albert B. Carleton of Millington, N. J.; Miss Helen Carleton of Morristown, N. J.; the Misses Helen and Charlotte Green of New York, Miss Helen Pickery of Fitchburg, and Douglas Robbins of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker will give in September a costume ball.

Dan R. Hanna, who is now at his new estate on Lake Malikeenac, bought today the George R. Cooper homestead and farm of fifty acres on the south shore of the lake, adjoining his holdings. This purchase gives Mr. Hanna a total of more than 1,000 acres, and all the south shore of the lake for more than two miles.

"The First of three performances of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" was given this afternoon at Morning Face, the country place of the Rev. and Mrs. William Crane of Richmond. Members of the Richmond villas gave the play, which will be repeated to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Mrs. W. L. Gavin, ex-Metropolitan golf champion and runner up in last year's woman's open championship, was defeated, 1 up, in a match with Paul J. Rainey of New York this afternoon on the Lenox links.

In the semi-finals of the young women's tennis tournament this morning Miss Grace Bristed defeated Miss S. Duer of New York, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Helen Rice of New York defeated Miss Alice Nicoll, 6—2, 6—3. In the finals this afternoon Miss Bristed won the tournament, defeating Miss Rice, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4. In Class B tennis for boys and girls Miss Lee Higinson of Chicago defeated Giraud Foster, Jr., in finals, 6—3, 6—4.

Allen Blanchard Fenno made the best amateur round of the golf course of the season to-day, returning a card of 41 for nine holes.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trevor entertained a dozen of their friends in the Lenox colony at dinner at Cold Brook to-night.

Mrs. John E. Parsons gave a luncheon at Interlaken this afternoon, entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate. Mrs. Parsons has sent a check of $100 to the Building Fund of the Church of the Good Shepherd in South Lee.

PAGEANT FOR BAR HARBOR.

A Vanity Fair Ball to be Given by Summer Cabaret Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 11.—Among the entertainments scheduled for tomorrow night will be a dinner dance at Four Acres, the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, in honor of Miss Theresa Fabbri and Miss Martha McCook. Dinners will also be given by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at Eyrie, Seal Harbor; Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri at their cottage, and Mrs. M. A. Hanna. Tonight Mrs. R. Hall McCormick was dinner host at Miszentop.

Mrs. Ordway Partridge and daughter Margaret are at Douglas Fir, where they will be joined later by Mr. Partridge.

Herbert Lee Satterlee is spending several days in New York.

On Tuesday evening the Vanity Fair Ball, including a fashion pageant, will be given by the Summer Cabaret Club under the direction of John Murray Anderson. Miss Anita Sturgis will represent Mme. Vogue. Others in the pageant will be Misses Mildred Dennis, Susette Sturgis, Laura Wurts, Frances and Lelia Sullivan, Frances Bradley, and K. B. Price Collier and S. R. Price Collier.

Miss Alice Bowler scored a record in the rifle shooting tournament yesterday afternoon at the Country Club, hitting the mark 208 out of 250 shots. The second place was taken by Miss Josephine Gibson. R. G. Fell won the trap-shooting event.

"FOLLIES O FSIASCONSET."

Summer Residents Appear in Kenneth and Roy Webb's Review.

Special to The New York Times.

SIASCONSET, Mass., Aug. 11.—"The Follies of Siasconset," the annual review written by Kenneth Webb, with music by Roy Webb, was produced at the Casino last night. Many of the prominent Summer residents took part and the chorus was composed of pretty girls from the Summer colony, who imitated the antics of the professional stage with skill.

Fred Graham, the English comedian; Frank H. Westerton, Kenneth Wood, Vivian Wessell, Tina Marshall, Agnes P. Finnie, Olive Russell, Margalo Gillmore, Olive Flammer, Rita Elliott, Ruby Craven and Frank Gillmore were among the principal members of the cast.

The scenes of the revue, which was in two acts, varied between "The Home of Imagination," "The Beach at Honolulu" and "A Street in Siasconset." The play was elaborately mounted and costumed and the chorus evolutions were lively and interesting.

"YVETTE" LASTS ONE NIGHT.

"A Little Bit of Fluff" the Next Play at 39th Street Theatre.

Prospective purchasers of tickets for the musical play "Yvette," which made its appearance on Thursday night at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, were told last night that the play had been withdrawn. Groups of the actors, gathered about the doors of the theatre, watched the stray members of the public who appeared at the box office as the time for the evening performance approached.

It was announced by the managers of the play that it had been decided to discontinue the piece because of the uncertainty of its success on Broadway.

The farce "A Little Bit of Fluff" will succeed "Yvette" at the theatre. The English company which it to produce it sailed for America yesterday.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of their passengers are:

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—Miss Emily Bray, Mr. and Mrs. George Cooper, Mrs. H. Downham, Mrs. J. L. Deons, Mrs. M. Edmond, Miss Elizabeth Edmond, Miss M. Fay, Mrs. G. D. Griffiths, Frank Hannan, Mrs E. M. Horrall, William Johnston, Miss Agnes C. Kerr, E. J. Manson, Mrs. D. D. Mathew, Miss Christina Mathew, Rev. and Mrs. C. N. Myime, Mrs. A. Petrie, Mrs. G. Press, Miss Jean Quirk, Mrs. A. A. Richards, A. E. Roberts, Mrs. M. Robertson, Mrs. P. Tugard, Lieutenant Hugh Savick, Jr., Mrs. B. N. Tyler, Mrs. A. Patterson.

ANDANIA, (London, via Falmouth.)—B. M. Allen, Mrs. C. Benson, Miss C. Borg, Miss G. M. Brown, Mrs. T. J. Eldridge, Dr. S. S. Keil, Miss Alice Trivett.

CHICAGO, (Bordeaux.)—Rev. F. Allais, B. T. Bolling, Major E. L. Brant, Fred Brown, F. W. Cauldwell, M. Cameton, C. Draden, E. V. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Egger, Charles H. Fiske, 3d., R. K. Kooch, Mrs. W. Greenough, Mrs. Helena A. Hunt, O. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lanham, C. E. Lindsay, Rev. and Mrs. P. A. McDiarmid, W. H. McCall, Captain G. W. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw, Miss Sophie Treadwell, Mrs. L. S. Wood, M. Wilde, Dr. E. H. Pool, Felix Poesnt.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAPLAND, (Liverpool.)—John Andrews, John Lloyd Balderston, J. C. Barr, R. Barr, Guy Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Donald, P. E. Eyres, Cyril F. Entwistle, C. T. Green, Henry Joy, H. M. Leland, A. H. Le Marchant, E. W. Lucie-Smith, James Moneypenny, Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Nash, H. Parsons, Mrs. E. Porrit, Harold F. Ritchie, Edward Royce, Mrs. W. H. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, Charles Urban, G. P. Watson, Mrs. White.

CHICAGO, (Bordeaux.)—Marcel Allain, H. Ashmore, Charles Boulin, Mrs. C. Boyce Hill, Miss H. Brandt, Miss E. Carr, E. Martin, Theodore Jones, Charles Klein, J. Macdonald, Mrs. W. Moore, James O. Nell, Frederick Peters, Mrs. Peggy Hoyt, Ralph Totten, W. Valentine, Dr. H. Spahn.

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—A. W. Anglin, K. C.; E. C. Barron, F. E. Barrows, Allan Bond, Edward B. Bowen, Mrs. M. Brooks, H. G. Burford, Mrs. E. Butterfield, W. C. Church, John W. Dennis, Mrs. R. R. Dobell, G. A. Duff, H. H. Ellison, Miss H. Evans, Meyer Goodfriend, George Hawkes, James F. Grant, Mrs. A. J. Hartley, F. Howes, Mrs. C. M. Horne, Mrs. C. H. T. Irvine, Howell Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Kelly, Clarence C. Lewis, E. H. Macon, Ewing Miller, Mrs. M. Morton, Mrs. M. Murchison, Walter H. Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Mrs. Page, Joseph Smith, G. S. Tiffany, John W. Waller, E. Watson, Miss Elsie Winch, Miss Mabel Wightman, Mrs. Vaun Williams, Miss P. Skelton, Miss W. Linder.

Tourists for South America.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today on the Pastores for South America via Panama are:

W. J. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burns, Mrs. H. H. Chittenden, N. B. Durfee, John L. Segall, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Skinner, S. L. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hollister, H. Mallinson, E. A. Fisher, T. A. Stewart, S. Hall, Thomas Shaw, H. P. Fell, Mrs. Myron R. Walker, Miss Jeannette Walker, H. H. Ward, H. M. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ferris, Mrs. J. B. Rogers, Miss M. Wilson, E. Haynes, George F. Wood.

SARATOGA (Havana)—Valentin Alvarez, Mr. and Mrs. John Susa, Dr. Raul Guna, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ketchin, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Marsel, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Layne, Miss Mary Tomlinson, Miss Eva Borden, Dr. George F. Morris.

DR. JOHN B. MURPHY, NOTED SURGEON, DIES

Pioneer in Operations for Appendicitis Stricken with Heart Disease at Mackinac.

INVENTED 'MURPHY BUTTON'

Chicagoan Was Knighted by Pope Benedict for His Achievements in Surgery and Medicine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago, one of the world's greatest surgeons, died suddenly this afternoon at Mackinac Island. Heart disease was the cause. Dr. Murphy had been in poor health for six months.

It is evident the doctor himself had not considered his condition a cause for uneasiness, for it is known he had made arrangements to write a book on a branch of surgery during the Fall.

Dr. L. L. MacArthur and Dr. James Keefe and Mrs. Murphy were in the Murphy apartments in the Grand Hotel when the surgeon died. He suffered a sinking spell earlier in the day and he continued to fail until the end. The body is on its way to this city, which will be reached about noon tomorrow.

Dr. Murphy had been associated with Mercy Hospital as member and chief of staff for many years. It was at Mercy that some of Dr. Murphy's greatest work as a surgeon was performed. Surgeons from all parts of the world considered it a privilege to attend his clinics. Many distinguished medical men were found among the students in the amphitheatre every day he was to operate.

Dr. John B. Murphy's Career.

Dr. John Benjamin Murphy, former President of the American Medical Association, and for years internationally known as one of the greatest surgeons, was born in Appleton, Wis., and was in his fifty-ninth year. He had received many honors, both here and in foreign countries, and on June 16, 1916, he received the Collar and Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, at the direction of Pope Benedict XV., from Archbishop George W. Mundelein. This took place at the formal opening of a new addition to Mercy Hospital, Chicago, of which Dr. Murphy was Chief of Staff.

Dr. Murphy was a son of Michael Murphy and Ann Grimes Murphy, and received his early education in the public schools of Appleton. From 1882 to 1884 he did practical work in the universities and hospitals of Vienna, Munich, Berlin, and Heidelberg. Then, in the Spring of 1884, he returned to Chicago and engaged in general practice, with the result that he almost immediately became recognized as a leader, especially in the domain of abdominal surgery.

Before the end of 1884 Dr. Murphy was elected Lecturer on Surgery in Rush Medical College, and in 1890 Professor of Surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School, and two years later Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Honored for His Attainments.

Dr. Murphy received many honors for attainments in his profession. In 1902 the University of Notre Dame conferred on him the Laetare Medal. The University of Sheffield, Scotland, gave him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1908, and in July of the same year he received the appointment of First Lieutenant of the Army Medical Reserve Corps.

Dr. Murphy, as far back as 1899, became known for his work in bonesurgery. Following in the steps of Lane, the pioneer in "bone carpentry," he took up this work, and thousands of successful and unusual operations have marked his specialty at the Mercy Hospital. In 1899 he grafted a section of cartilage into the nose of a woman. This was his first experiment, and two years later he built a nose on a man's face from his finger.

Makes a New Jaw for Girl.

One of his most remarkable operations was the manufacture of a new jaw for a girl in Chicago. She was a sufferer from sarcoma and it was necessary to remove the lower paw, making her a frightful object for life. Dr. Murphy constructed a jaw of heavy silver wire, with metal frame. This was placed in the position of the jaw and sewer there. The flesh was quilted through the wire frame and the mucuous membrane was sutured down on top of the tissue and the skin closed over the whole. The result was that the new jaw worked as well as the old, and the only mark of the operation was a slight scar, which was invisible except on examination.

Dr. Murphy was also noted for his treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. As early as 1898, he advocated the induction of artificial pneumothorax, or compression of affected lungs with nitrogen, which has been acknowledged to be of great value.

When Colonel Roosevelt was shot by John Schrank in October, 1912, it was Dr. Murphy who was called upon to save his life. Later, in telling of this experience, he said that the ex-President was a model patient and that when he asked him if he were not afraid of the result of his wound, the Colonel said, "We hunted long enough Doctor, to know that you can't kill a Bull Moose with a short gun."

Revolutionizes Surgery.

Dr. Murphy reached preminence in every branch of surgery, but he may be called the founder of the present system of intestinal surgery. He was a pioneer in operations for appendicitis. It was the "Murphy button," a metal capsule for uniting severed intestines, that in the early nineties brought its inventor into prominence.

In 1899, in Chicago, Dr. Murphy showed Dr. Franklin H. Martin, an intimate friend, a metal ball about the size of an English walnut.

"There," said Dr. Murphy, "is the thing that is going to revolutionize intestinal surgery. I've tried it on twenty dogs with perfect success."

In 1892, in New York, Dr. Murphy successfully used his button upon a patient suffering with gangrene of the intestines.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

To create a sinking fund for insurance policies issued to members by the National Vaudeville Artists, Inc., the Vaudeville Managers' Protective Association has agreed to set aside one day's receipts each year as a donation, and on Friday night the Palace and Loew's American will inaugurate this custom.

In addition to those already announced, Lew and Fanny Brice have volunteered their services for the Actors' Fund and "The Lights" benefit at the New Amsterdam on Sunday evening.

$70,000 IN PHILIPS ESTATE.

Will of ex-Police Commissioner of Brooklyn Filed for Probate.

The will of William Edward Philips, one time Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, who died on July 22 at the Long Island College Hospital, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of Surrogate Ketcham. Mr. Philips left an estate of $70,000 to his family. He directed that his daughter, Emma L. Philips, should receive $2,000 outright, together with the income from a $10,000 trust fund, and that the rest of the estate be kept in trust for the benefit of the testator's widow, Laura A. Philips, for her lifetime.

After the death of both, the entire estate is to go to the sons and grandchildren of Mr. Philips. In commenting on the share to be given to his two sons, William W. Philips and Frederick W. Philips, the testator said in his will:

"I have so divided my estate as my sons have long since received from me much more than would have been their share in an equitable division of my estate; they have received ten times more than the others."

DAVID KAHN, BANKER, DEAD.

Head of International Firm of Lazard Freres Was an American.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—David Kahn, head of the international banking firm of Lazard Freres, is dead.

David Kahn was an American citizen. He was born in France about seventy years ago, came to this country as a young man and was naturalized. He went first to New Orleans, and later to San Francisco, where in 1884 he established the London, Paris and American Bank, which is now the Anglo & London & Paris National Bank.

Mr. Kahn severed his connection with that institution in the early nineties and returning to Paris, joined the banking firm of Lazard Freres, of which he later became the senior member. His surviving son, now in Paris, is also an American citizen. Mr. Kahn was a member of the French Legion of Honor and active in Paris municipal affairs.

Lazard Freres has a banking house in this city through which it has taken a prominent part here in American and international finance.

Dr. Clinton De Witt Van Dyck.

Dr. Clinton De Witt Van Dyck of 151 West Ninety-third Street, for twenty-six years a medical supervisor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died on Thursday from apoplexy at the Hotel Arlington, Atlantic City. He was born in 1855 at Coxsackie, N. Y. Dr. Van Dyck is survived by his wife, who is a sister of Haley Fiske, Vice President of the Metropolitan, and by a brother, Professor Frank Van Dyck of Rutgers College.

Edmund Dodds Dies at 90.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 11.—Edmund Dodds, a retired business man and resident of New York City, died this morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. B. Tuttle, in this city, in his ninety-first year. He was said to be wealthy. He left also several other children and a granddaughter, Mrs. Carlisle Peet of Chicago.

Obituary Notes.

THEODORE FORMAN, for many years in the grocery business in Flushing, L. I., died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. M. Duncan, 52 State Street, Flushing. He was born in New York City seventy-five years ago, but moved to Flushing when a youth. Mr. Forman had been a member of Concordia Lodge, F. and A. M., of Flushing since 1861. He is survived by a son and daughter.

Mrs. MARY STRINGER, widow of John Stringer, died on Wednesday from paralysis at her home, 126 Lynch Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-ninth year. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

JOHN ELLIOT LEVENS, an undertaker, died at his home, 54 Orange Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in Philadelphia fifty-seven years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years. For many years Mr. Levens was with the firm of F. Harper Company, and when F. Harper died Mr. Levens continued the business in the name of Harper & Levens. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and son.

Capt. JOHN G. BROWN died at his home in Blue Point, L. I., on Tuesday in his sixty-sixth year. He had lived in Blue Point since he was a boy, and at one time was active in politics. Capt. Brown is survived by his wife, a son and three daughters.

EMIL SWANSON, an engineer in the Department of Water Supply, died on Wednesday at his home, 22 Bay Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Swanson was born in Sweden forty-four years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than thirty years.

Mrs. ROSE ABRAHAM, seventy-two years old, of 192 Bay Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, died on Thursday in the Jewish Hospital. Mrs. Abraham was an Austrian by birth and had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years.

JOHN WESLEY GRIFFIN, a retired millwright and a resident of Brooklyn since 1866, died on Wednesday at his home, 405 Union Street. Mr. Griffin was born in Otsego County, N. Y. He is survived by five sons.

Mrs. GERTRUDE WOOD BODKIN, wife of Arthur H. Bodkin, a chemist of Portland, Me., and whose residence was in that city, died on Wednesday following an operation in the Ridgewood Sanitarium. Mrs. Bodkin was born in Brooklyn thirty years ago, and lived for several years in Flushing, L. I., where she was a church worker. Funeral services will be held from the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Wood, 111 A Cooper Street, Brooklyn.

DAVID WILSON MESICK, a mechanical engineer and a graduate of Cornell University, died on Wednesday at his home, 108 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Mesick had been a resident of Brooklyn for twenty years. He is survived by his wife and a son.

Mrs. ALMIRA ROGERS MOWLEM, widow of James Mowlem, who was connected with the American Bank Company, died on Wednesday at her home, 97 Crooke Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Mowlem was born in Brooklyn eighty-three years ago and in her early life was an active member of the old Johnson Street M. E. Church. She is survived by two daughters and a son.

JOHN EHMSEN, forty years old, of 1818 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday from tuberculosis at Palenville, N. Y. Mr. Ehmsen was born in Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife and son.

Mrs. JULIA COLE, wife of Edward Cole, a marine engineer, died on Wednesday at her home, 28 Butler Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Cole was born in Maspeth, L. I., seventy years ago and was the daughter of the late Samuel and Sarah Hardenburgh.

Mrs. Catherine Gillespie, wife of James Gillespie, of 279 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home in her fifty-sixth year. She was born in Leitrim, Ireland, and came to this country at the age of eighteen, and had been a resident of Brooklyn ever since.

HYMAN F. BRODY, a dealer in human hair goods, died on Wednesday at his home, 911 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-sixth year.

NOAH B. MOFFETT, father of Stewart B. Moffett, President of the Common Council of Rahway, N. J., died on Thursday at the home of his son in Ocean Grove, N. J.

JACK ULLMANN, formerly a resident of Flatbush, Brooklyn, was drowned on Wednesday in California, where he made his home, while attempting to save a five-year-old child from drowning.

FRANZ GREGOR, connected with the Manhattan Life and the Germania Life Insurance Companies, died in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Germany and was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War.

JACOB COHEN, a manufacturer's representative, and formerly a manufacturer of women's apparel, died on Thursday at his home, 214 Audubon Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-fifth year.

EDWARD DEY, an automobile salesman for the New Brunswick Motor Company, died yesterday at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., in his thirty-fifth year.

J. MARTIN ROLL, a former Police Justice of South Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Washington, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. LYDIA ANN TITUS, a lifelong resident of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Thursday at the home of her son in Newark, N. J., in her eighty-first year.

EDWIN J. PIERSON, who was active in politics for many years in Washington, N. J., died on Thursday at the home of his daughter there.

Miss KATE HAMPTON, last of the children of Colonel Wade Hampton of the War of 1812, died on Friday at her home in Columbia, S. C., in her ninety-third year.

DAVID MacKAY, a retired confectionery dealer, died on Wednesday at his home, 992 Boston Road, the Bronx, in his seventy-ninth year.

SINCLAIR J. JOHNSON, a civil engineer, who installed the Princeton water works in 1883, died yesterday in the Mountainside Hospital in Montclair, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year.

CROWD AT CIVIC CONCERT.

Mary Galley, the Violinist, the Soloist in an Interesting Program.

There was a large audience last night for the concert of the Civic Orchestral Society at Madison Square Garden. The program comprised Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture, the Allegretto from Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," the dream music from Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" and Strauss's "Emperor" waltz. Mary Galley, violinist, as soloist, played Bruch's Concerto in G minor.

This was as interesting a program as Mr. Rothwell has yet devised, and it had the power to hold the audience from beginning to end, especially since it was well done. Miss Galley is new to New York, as many of the soloists at these concerts have been. Her playing has agreeable attributes, especially as to the quality of tone, but she scarcely succeeded in establishing a strong individuality as an artist.

The condductor has apparently acquired the habit of ending his evening with a Strauss waltz, and last night's showed no exception to the care and spirit with which he presents them.

3,650 STUDENTS KILLED.

German Universities' Ranks Depleted by the War.

Of the 38,160 students enrolled in the German universities who were reported as being in the army last Winter, 3,650 were noted as having met death on the field, according to a report appearing in the Berliner Tageblatt. Fifty university teachers and eighty-three assistants and officials were reported as having been killed.

While some 77 per cent. of the German male students are in the military service, the number of women students in the universities shows a steady increase, there being about 4,600 in attendance, against some 4,100 before the war. The Prussian colleges have made the greatest gain in women students, the number enrolled being 3,162, compared with 2,765 in peace times. There was one woman student from England, against fourteen in 1914, while the United States was represented by fourteen instead of eight.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engagements.

SWEET—DOWSEY.—Helen A. Dowsey to William P. Sweet.

Died.

AMANO.—On Friday, Aug. 11, 1916, Shigetsugu Amano, in his 58th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 623 Westfield Ave., Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 1:30 P. M.

AYRES.—On Aug. 10, Sarah A., wife of George P. Ayres, in her 72d year. Funeral services at St. Michael's P. E. Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., today at 4 P. M.

BRISSEL.—Passed away Thursday, Aug. 10, 1916, Catharine F. Brissel. Funeral services at her late residence, 204 South 9th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROPSEY.—At Wanamassa, N. J., Aug. 10, 1916, Roberta C., widow of John W. Cropsey, in the 66th year of her age. Services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

CUKOR.—Mrs. Victoria Cukor, widow of the late Joseph Cukor, on Thursday, Aug. 10. Funeral services on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 2 P. M., at 93 Greenwood Av., Far Rockaway. Int. at Congregation Hungarian Cemetery, Union Field, Brooklyn.

DODDS.—At Greenwich, Conn., at the home of his son-in-law, F. B. Tuttle, Edmund Dodds, in his 91st year. Funeral private.

DORFMAN.—The members of the Young Women's Hebrew Association are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Dr. Waldemar Dorfman, for many years a member of the Advisory Board, from his late residence, 69 West 113th St., Sunday morning, Aug. 13, at 10:30 o'clock.

DORFMAN.—Dr. Waldemar, on Aug. 10, beloved husband of Sadie Dorfman (nee Silverstein) and father of Ruth and David Dorfman. Funeral from his late residence, 69 West 113th St., Sunday, Aug. 13, at 10:30 A. M. Russian papers please copy.

EICHE.—At Atlantic Highlands, N. J., on Aug. 9, 1916, Max Martin Eiche, dearly beloved son of Martin and Augusta Eiche, in the twenty-second year of his age.

ERNST.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, 1916, Frederick F., son of the late Frederick Ferdinand and Caroline Ernst, in his 60th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Hudson Avenue, Highwood, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 12, on arrival of Erie Railroad train leaving Jersey City, 2:45 P. M.

GARLICHS.—At Lake Minnewaska, on Friday, Aug. 11, 1916, Louise G. Garlichs, widow of the late Charles Garlichs, in her 68th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 7 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Monday, Aug. 14, at 11 A. M.

GRANT.—Suddenly, on Aug. 9, at Edgemere Club, Caroline Manice, widow of Dr. Gabriel Grant and daughter of the late De Forest Manice. Funeral service at her late residence, 54 East 130th St., New York City, Saturday morning, Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock.

HAMBURGER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 10, at 1 P. M., Solomon Hamburger, beloved brother of Benjamin and Jacob Hamburger and Pauline Hirsch. Funeral from his late residence, 66 East 108th St., on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of the Forget Me Not Society are kindly invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday morning, Aug. 11, 1916, Sinclair J. Johnson. Private funeral service will be held at his late home, 28 Montclair Av., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

L'IRAL.—Jersey City, Aug. 11, Catherine R.,

NEW YORK.



Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.
Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes' from Grand Central.
Golf, Tennis, Riding, and all the outdoor sports. Special rates for summer.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from New York. Frequent electric service Penn. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.



The Edgemere
Edgemere, Long Island
Accommodates 200
Directly on the ocean; private bathing beach; all outdoor sports; 35 minutes from Wall St. or Penn. Station.
NOW OPEN
MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.
'Phone Far Rockaway—600

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private bathing beach; no mosquitoes; references required. Under same management as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J. Misses Gillian & Edwards. Telephone 258 Glen Cove.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I. 15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

NEW JERSEY.

HOTEL TAKANASSEE
West End, Long Branch, N. J.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
On the Ocean Front near the NEW SUMMER CAPITOL.
Fireproof, select rooms, modernly equipped with bath, electric light and telephone service.
Absolutely the best cuisine on the Jersey Coast.
ERNEST FRIBOURG,
Tel. Long Branch 1083. Manager.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes, near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern; unobstructed Ocean view; with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS, Prop.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

HOTEL MARTIN HIGHLANDS, N. J.
Phones; gas, running water in all rooms. Rates $3 per day, $10 per week up. Grill. Shore dinners. Garage.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF.
Concerts by superb orchestra
The' and supper dansante
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Sec.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO.
Coolest Location on the Coast.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS—SWIMMING POOL—SURF BATHING—ORCHESTRA—DANCING.
Capacity 600. *Sharples, Prop'r.*

GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium.
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

The TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.
Phone Bryant 8128 Ev'ry Motorist

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of A...
Absolutely Fireproof. Open A...
American and European plans; h... and sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing, garage attached. MACK, LATZ & CO.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence
WALTER J. BUZBY.

THE LORAINE
St. Charles Place and Beach. Private ... and sea water baths; running water ... rooms, elevator, superior table. Con... A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. ...

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach.
COR. OCEAN & 2D AV.
Capacity 150. A well equipped and well-run comfortable hotel. Daily $2.50 up; weekly, $11 to $18. Booklet. A. T. Widdemere, Prop.

MERCANTILE MARINE PLAN IS OUT TODAY

In Sixteen Months of Receivership Company's Earnings Have Been Enormous.

CASH FOR BONDHOLDERS

Will Receive $53.33 and Also $570 in New Issue, Giving Each $1,000 Bond a Value of $1,108.33.

Agreement has at last been reached among the committees representing the holders of bonds and stocks of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and the plan for the financial readjustment of the company is to be distributed today. It provides for the continuance of the existing company, for the refunding of about half of the company's bonded indebtedness, and the paying off of the balance in cash. There are 82 per cent. of back dividends due on the preferred stock. These are left to be dealt with by the new Board of Directors, the personnel of which is provided for in the plan of readjustment.

The holders of International Mercantile Marine 4½ per cent. bonds are to receive 57 per cent., or $570 per $1,000 bond, in new 6 per cent. twenty-five-year bonds and $542.50 in cash, of which $430 will be the balance of the principal of the Mercantile Marine bonds and the remainder accumulated interest. The old 4½ per cent. bonds will thus receive a total in cash and securities of $1,112.50 for each $1,000 bond.

The holders of the 5 per cent. bonds of the International Navigation Company, a subsidiary of the Mercantile Marine, will receive $570 in the new bonds and $538.33 in cash, giving the Navigation bonds a value in cash and securities of $1,108.33 per $1,000 bond.

The holders of the $51,726,300 of preferred stock and of the $49,872,400 of common stock will retain all of that stock.

$50,000,000 of New Bonds.

The new bonds to be issued in part exchange for the old bonds will be authorized to the amount of $50,000,000, but only $40,000,000 of these will be required for refunding purposes and the balance of $10,000,000 will be retained in the treasury of the company for the purchase of new ships or for betterments at not to exceed 85 per cent. of the cost of those acquisitions or betterments. The mortgage under which the bonds are to be issued provides that depreciation on the company's ships shall be charged at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The bonds will mature Oct. 1, 1941, but they may be redeemed in whole or in part at 110 on any interest date upon four wees' notice.

With the approval of the committees representing both classes of stock the company may issue in addition to the new bonds $10,000,000 of serial 6 per cent. notes, maturing annually from Oct. 1, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1921. It has not been decided that the issue of notes will be necessary, but they will be put out if it is found desirable to raise money in this way instead of drawing on the cash in the company's treasury for the full amount needed to carry the plan through.

The company, besides providing the cash for the payment of part of the bonds will also care for the expense of the bondholders's committees, but the compensation of the stockholders' committees will be provided by the payment of $1 a share upon the stock deposited under the plan of readjustment. The committees have issued a call for the deposit of the remaining stock by Sept. 15, the preferred with the Central Trust Company and the common with the United States Mortgage and Trust.

Of the 517,263 shares of preferred stock outstanding more than 450,000 shares have already been deposited with the committee of which Myron C. Wallace is Chairman, and of the 498,724 shares of the common stock more than 350,000 shares have been deposited with the committee of which John W. Patten is Chairman. In addition, the bondholders' committees represent 1,724 shares of preferred and 30,096 shares of the common. The bondholders' committee, headed by Otto T. Bannard, received deposits of $36,715,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds, exclusive of $14,755,000 deposited with the Dutch Committee, and $13,963,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds, apart from the $2,-966,000 held by the Dutch Committee.

The plan has been approved by all these committees and also by the present Board of Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Seventeen In New Board.

Under the plan this board is to be increased from fourteen to seventeen members, and is to be classified so that the term of the Directors elected after this year will run for three years. The new board is to be constituted as follows:

Directors whose terms expire in 1917—Edward Charles Greenfell, J. P. Morgan, Right Hon. Lord Pirrie, Harold A. Sanderson, Charles Steele, and one Director resident in New Jersey.

Directors whose terms expire in 1918—Otto T. Bannard, Donald G. Geddes, John W. Platten, Charles A. Stone, Frank A. Vanderlip.

Directors whose terms expire in 1919—Harry Bronner, George W. Davison, Philip A. S. Franklin, Albert Rathbone, Charles H. Sabin, Frederick W. Scott.

The plan contains thi slist of stocks owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company, the percentage of the total issue owned by the marine company being shown in each case:

Stocks Held by I. M. M. Co.

	Amount.	P.C. of Total.
International Navig. Co.—		
Ordinary shares	£700,000	100
Share lien certificates	25,000,000	100
Oceanic Steam Navig. Co.—		
Ordinary shares	750,000	100
Atlantic Transp. Co., Ltd.—		
Ordinary shares	1,000,000	100
Atlantic Transp. of W. Va.—		
Stocks	$3,000,000	100
Societe Anonyme de Nav. Belge-Amer.—		
Stock (francs)	13,845,000	100
British & No. Atlantic Steam Navigation Co.—		
Ordinary shares	£456,670	99.08
Frederick Leyland & Co.—		
Preferred 5% cum. shares	587,030	41.50
Ordinary shares	1,184,930	98.70
Nederlandsche Amerikaansche Stoomvart Maatschippi—		
Ordinary shares (florins)	3,060,000	25.50
Shaw-Savill & Albion—		
Preferred shares	£500	0.25
Ordinary shares	86,365	44.20
George Thompson & Co.—		
Six p. c. preferred shares	1,200	0.80
Ordinary shares	10,000	20
Management shares	20,500	40

Underlying bonds issued by some of these subsidiary companies of the International Mercantile Marine Company to a total of £2,865,807 will remain undisturbed under the plan of the readjustment.

The formulation of the plan along these lines was made possible by the wonderful prosperity which the company has enjoyed owing to the high ocean freight rates brought about by the war. It went into receivership in April, 1915. Since then it has earned enough to pay off a large part of its bonded indebtedness in cash.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hygeia Hotel
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
15 miles at sea. Aver. summer temp. 75°. Bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, etc. Modern hotel equipment. Service and cuisine as perfect as can be produced. Ownership management. Direct lines from N. Y. Represented by A. B. Bennett, Hotel Astor.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
Greens Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert, sympathetic treatment.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
A mountain country of thrilling beauty transformed into a wonderful summer playground. Write for booklet, The White Mountains of New Hampshire." Vacation Bureau, 171 Broadway, Room 606, N. Y. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HOTEL CONEWAGO On Lake Conewago.
Modern conv. Address SAMUEL H. LEWIS, Mgr., Mt. Gretna, Pa.

MILLS & GIBB TO CONTINUE.

Banks and Merchandise Creditors Will Keep Business Going.

Because of the delay of the Stockholders' Committee in presenting a plan for the reorganization of Mills & Gibb, the white goods concern now in the hands of a receiver, Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court directed yesterday that on Nov. 5 there should be submitted to him a decree of sale. The order was entered with the idea that it would expedite a reorganization of the concern.

Representatives of the banks and merchandise creditors told the court that even if the stockholders could not, within the next three months, get money enough to run the business they would see that the money was obtained. They said that they were convinced that the business was now on a profitable basis. Counsel for the Noteholders' Committee, which has claims aggregating $1,430,000, wanted the sale advanced to Oct. 30, but James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the General Creditors' Committee, said that the merchants and bankers concerned were determined that the business should be continued. If necessary, they would themselves obtain the money necessary for its continuance, they asserted.

The total claims of the noteholders amount to about $2,000,000, and the claims of the general creditors aggregate about $900,000. Judge Mayer directed Joseph P. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, the receivers, to pay off the second mortgage of $35,000 on the twelve-story apartment house at 210 West 110th Street, and so prevent threatened foreclosure proceedings. This property was turned over to the receivers by William T. Evans, President of Mills & Gibb. It is worth about $323,000. The first mortgage is $225,000. The net income from the property is $20,620 a year.

LOOK INTO BREAD RISE.

Federal Trade Commission Will Investigate Bakers' Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The proposed increase in the price of bread made known at the convention of the National Association of Master Bakers, now in session at Salt Lake City, has attracted the attention of the Federal Trade Commission, and an informal inquiry will be made by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the commission, who is in Salt Lake City. He went there to deliver an address before the bakers' convention.

Official cognizance of the declaration that the price of bread would be increased has not been taken by the commission, which will postpone any action until it has received a report from Mr. Hurley.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Thirty-three corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,416,100, were chartered today. They include:

The Home Pattern Co., Inc., patterns for women's and children's garments, wearing apparel, ornaments, embroidery designs, $500,000; J. B. Baar, G. T. Hill, Jr., J. H. Wright, 114 5th Av.

Central Elevator Corporation, Buffalo, realty, operate docks, wharves, grain elevators, $300,000; N. R. MacPherson, E. T. Douglass, N. Trimmer, Marine National Bank Building, Buffalo.

Vandewerghe Bros., Inc., articles made from furs, skins, $100,000; A. L. and M. Vandewerghe, 147 East 87th St.

Stephs Novelty and Candy Co., Inc., Brooklyn, candy, confectionery, $50,000; S. D., G. O., and S. Stephanidis, 680 Riverside Drive.

Shapiro & Ginsberg, Inc., waists, dresses, kimonos for women, children, $20,000; L. Sable, H. Ginsberg, I. Shapiro, 1,242 50th St., Brooklyn.

Swezey & Newins, Inc., Patchogue, department store, $100,000; F. B. Newins, H. and A. M. Swezey, Patchogue.

Michigan By-Products Chemical Co., Inc., potash, products of waste wood, ashes, flue gases, $100,000; R. D. Kehoe, E. F. Callan, J. H. Hoff, 17 Battery Place.

William Fox Improvement Corporation, leases, fire stoves, realty, $50,000; A. Wagner, N. Frankel, E. Larkin, 604 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

Standard Film Motion Corporation, motion-picture films, materials, appliances, furnish amusements, $50,000; Scudi, W. J. Sullivan, C. Paradiso, 60 William St.

Gattle & Hunter, Inc., Pleasantville, jewelry, precious stones, platinum, gold, silver, $15,000; D. G. Griffin, R. S. Hunter, M. Gattle, 1 West 34th St.

The Acid Proof Iron Products Co., Inc., metal founders, acid proof metal casings, $12,000; J. J. Lynch, C. Gaschott, J. D. Horton, Herman and Pennington Sts., Newark, N. J.

International Fur Dyers, Inc., Brooklyn, dyeing, bleaching, tanning fur skins, $10,000; E. G. Schulz, A. and M. Vandewerghe, 127 East 87th St.

Twenty-first Century Press, Inc., syndicate newspapers or magazines, $10,000; J. H. Ebrhardt, M. A. Raftery, S. W. Jones, 115 Broadway.

Commercial Enclosed Fuse Co., Inc., electric fuses, sundries, articles, $10,000; J. C. Jackson, J. Block, F. J. Rooney, 14th St. and Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Kate Moretti, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; S. G. Gilbert, K. Moriarty, M. M. Cane, 1 West 30th St.

Lainfiesta Flavoring Extracts Co., Inc., Brooklyn, perfumes, flavoring extracts for mineral waters, $10,000; E. Lainfiesta, J. H. Fitzpatrick, J. Mundet, 771 West End Av.

Rugleuse Manufacturing Co., Inc., Highland Falls, cleaners for rugs, carpets, woolens, $10,500; J. L. Hicks, G. M. Miller, C. G. Parker, Highland Falls.

Elm Place Realty Corp., Rye, $15,000; R. M. Miles, C. Yawger, H. S. Graves, Rye.

Isemann & Colitto, Inc., Bronx, sporting, athletic goods, printing, stationery, $5,000; H. M. Jackson, M. Colitto, W. Isemann, 1,890 Bathgate Av.

Minerals and Metals Co., Inc., ores, metals, alloys, quarrying, drugs, acids, chemicals, petroleum, capital no par value, begin with $2,000; H. F. Heckendorn, J. E. Roan, H. S. Predmore, 81 Fulton St.

L. & M. Pants Manufacturing Co., Inc., $10,000; S. Schussler, J. S. Mehlinan, J. Langner, 427 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

Otto Cohen, Inc., millinery, $5,000; B. Pencu, O. and B. Cohen, 987 Kelly St.

Brambach Toy Co., Bronx, toys, games, amusement devices, $5,000; J. Clarke, A. and E. Brambach, 169 East 128th St.

Submarine Arms Corp., submarine torpedoes, mines, $5,000; W. B. Hofstadter, A. Harris, M. Zimmerman, 375 Manhattan Av.

Authorization: Basic Products Corp., Wilmington, Del., chemicals, agricultural products, mineral oils, $100,000. Representative, W. A. Jones, 233 Broadway, New York.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Ormont Chemical Co., Manhattan; Woodhaven Associates, Brooklyn; Julius Marqusee, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, DEL., Aug. 11.—Charters filed:

Standard Commercial Tobacco Company, Inc., to plant, grow and cultivate tobacco, to manufacture cigars, &c., $1,500,000; George F. Jebbett, New York; Norman P. Coffin, Clement S. Conger, Wilmington, Del.

Stungo Radium Rubber Company, to manufacture rubber products of all kinds, $1,000,000; Harry T. Farrow, M. V. Haywood, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

MacArthur Hanger Company, to carry on business of contractors and construction of all kinds, $200,000; Randall J. Everet, Charles W. Loos, Albert E. Snyder, all of New York.

Universal Carburetor Company, to manufacture, sell and deal in carburetors, engines and machinery of all kinds, $1,000,000; John S. Shields, Frederick L. Hurt, both of New York; Elva L. Conroe, Newark, N. J.

Butterick Stores Company, to establish and conduct retail stores, shops, &c., $500,000; Paul E. Fritsch, Brooklyn; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Charters filed:

F. A. Broedel Co., Kearny, plumbing, $2,500; Frank A. Broedel, Nelson F. Swanson, Frank A. Broedel, Jr., Arlington.

Kleanwell Film Machine Co., Elizabeth, to take over patent pending for cleaning of moving-picture films, $2,000; Rudolph Rosenfeld, John Ascharwath, A. J. David, Elizabeth; Elizabeth Robertson, New York.

Chemical Pump and Valve Co., Jersey City, to manufacture pumps and valves, $30,000; Frank Z. Warter, Emil Warter, Perth Amboy; Fred Balzell, South Amboy.

No Dust Manufacturing Co., Newark, to manufacture and sell sweeping and cleaning compounds, $10,000; Louis Fischer, Walter Bowker, Elizabeth Bowker, Newark.

Moore-Haines-Harmer Co., Moorestown, to deal in milk and cream, $100,000; Walter J. Moore, C. Wolman Haines, Edward S. Harmer, Moorestown.

Auto Ball Co., Ocean City, automatic plumbing supplies, $125,000; Robert B. Barber, Jane M. Barber, Hazelton, Penn.; William E. Massey, Mine R. Massey, Ocean City.

Cross Roads Farms, Morristown, real estate, $100,000; A. Fillmore Hyde, Morristown; Elmer E. Burns, Madison; James M. Griblin, Ridgewood.

West Jersey Realty Co., Gloucester City, real estate, $25,000; Walter S. Anderson, John D. Anderson, A. M. Matthews, Harry Reeves, Gloucester.

Furlong Co., Newark, building and contracting, $10,000; Bernard Robinowitz, Jennie Robinowitz, G. R. Mutchler, Leo Schneider, Newark.

NEW HAVEN'S GAINS MAKE NEW RECORD

Except on Three Subsidiaries the System's Last Year Marked Its Biggest Increases.

PAID $6,140,000 IN DEBTS

President Elliott Says Earnings Are Put Back Into the Road for Improvements.

The forthcoming annual report of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, copies of which have been sent to Directors, states that every property in which the New Haven is interested, excepting only the New York, Ontario & Western, Hartford & New York Transportation Company, and Rhode Island Company had larger net gains last year than for any previous year. While the New Haven paid no dividends, of course, it discharged $6,-140,000 of its floating debt and spent $4,352,000 for improvements and equipment, the equivalent of approximately 6 per cent. on the outstanding stock.

President Elliott says that all of the earnings are being put back into the property to bring it up to the requirements of New England. He estimates that the company must spend within the next five or ten years between $20,-000,000 and $30,000,000 to equip the road with the necessary facilities, motive power, yards, terminals, station improvements, &c. The floating debt is $45,000,000, including $20,000,000 of three-year collateral notes of the New England Navigation Company, maturing May 1, 1917.

A statement from the New Haven says that the company has suffered serious disadvantage because of the lack of adequate motive power and terminal facilities. The company states:

"It is suffering from these drawbacks today and it will continue to suffer until the necessary funds with which to correct these drawbacks can be obtained. The management, thoroughly alive to the situation and familiar with the necessities of the company, ordered last Fall eighty-three new locomotives of the biggest and most modern type. Some of these locomotives were to have been delivered early in the year, but the American Locomotive Company, like many other manufacturing concerns, has been choked with other domestic orders and overjammed with foreign business. Therefore, there has been delay on the part of the American Locomotive Company in delivering most of these new locomotives to the New Haven, but word was received several days ago that deliveries would begin within a few weeks on the scale of three locomotives a week. With this new motive power in full operation on the main line, the locomotives now on the main line are to be transferred to branch lines, and in this way greater service can be given to the business interests of New England. It is estimated that within the last two years it was necessary to condemn approximately 286 engines, 66 on the New Haven and 200 on the Central New England.

"The great business boom in New England started about a year ago. The New Haven then had many idle engines and many idle freight cars. Even as late as Aug. 1, 1915, the New Haven had 200 engines in apple-pie order, laid up on side tracks, with nothing to do. Then this business, this wonderful business, started. Within a month or two the New Haven was swamped with business. Because of the shortage of motive power President Elliott telegraphed to every railroad executive east of Chicago and Pittsburgh, in an effort to lease additional locomotives. He also telegraphed to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific, and as a result he was able to obtain only twenty-three additional engines.

"At one time there were 55,000 loaded freight cars on the New Haven's lines, and from 10,000 to 13,000 on other lines, waiting to come into New England over the New Haven's tracks. Not only was the New Haven swamped with business, but most New England manufacturers found themselves in the same predicament. Many manufacturers were without adequate storage capacity, and their inability to promptly unload cars, together with the New Haven's lack of adequate motive and terminal facilities, led to the serious congestion on the New Haven's lines. This serious congestion was a severe detriment to the New Haven, for the reason that it led to heavy financial loss through demurrage charges. In other words, in order to accommodate the manufacturers the New Haven was compelled to try to do a gallon of business with a quart of facilities.

"The congested conditions at the present time are somewhat better, not much. The New Haven has on its lines today 45,000 loaded freight cars, its complete capacity, and on other lines waiting to come in are 8,000 additional loaded cars. This state of affairs cannot be very much improved until the New Haven can find the money to increase its terminal facilities."

BUSTANOBY HALED TO COURT

Calls Complaint Against His Restaurant a "German Conspiracy."

Jacques Bustanoby, indignant, stood before Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Court yesterday and heard his restaurant at 1,845 Broadway called an "early-morning madhouse that ought to be put into a deep wood far from human habitation."

"It is an outrage," he said excitedly, and asserted he was the victim of a German conspiracy because his patrons loved to listen to the strains of "The Marseillaise."

Bustanoby was summoned to court by the tenants of the Pasadena apartment house, 10 West Sixty-first Street, just around the corner from the restaurant, who charge him with maintaining a nuisance. He was represented by former Deputy Police Commissioner Henry W. Newburger.

Frederick L. Lavenburg, a manufacturer of colors, described the nuisance as piano playing, yelling, and singing that continued until the early morning. Jacob Deutsch testified that the noise was such that he could no longer sleep. Mrs. Grace Boyle said that some of the language overheard was bad, and James Crosby, the superintendent of the apartment house, testified that many of the tenants had threatened to break their leases if the noise continued.

The hearing was continued until next Tuesday.

Deputy License Commissioner Named

George H. Bell, Commissioner of the Department of Licenses, yesterday appointed Joseph F. Ahearn Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Inspection Division of the department. The salary is $4,000 a year. Mr. Ahearn succeeds Julius Rosenthal, who resigned some months ago. He was editor of The Bronx Home News and prominent in labor organizations, at one time being President of the Telegraphers' Association. The new Deputy Commissioner is well known in Bronx County, where he has been active in opposition to the present regular Democratic organization.

John Doe Inquiry Into Fake Suits.

Assistant District Attorney Moses Rittenberg of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds applied yesterday to Chief Magistrate McAdoo for a John Doe inquiry into the operations of a fake accident damage suit ring, which it is alleged has defrauded transportation companies, apartment house owners and others of thousands of dollars. The inquiry will be conducted by Magistrate Murphy and will follow up the statements of Michael Ryan and John McDonald, alleged members of the band, who are now in the Tombs under indictment.

RESHIP MUNITIONS QUICKLY.

Protected by Court, Canadian Company Brings Trains Into Jersey City.

Safeguarded by the temporary injunction issued Thursday by Federal Judge John Rellstab, at Belmar, which forbids the city authorities of Jersey City to interfere with the munition shipments of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., that company brought eleven cars loaded with ammunition into Jersey City over the Lackawanna tracks yesterday morning. The ammunition was immediately transferred to barges, which were towed to ships awaiting the cargo in upper New York Bay. Nineteen more cars of ammunition were expected over the Lackawanna last night, and another seventeen are due today. All of the ammunition was consigned to agents of the Allies.

Axel Larsen and Erling Larsen, the Norwegians arrested Wednesday night by the Jersey City police on suspicion that they knew something about the origin of the fires that preceded the great explosions on Black Tom Island, will probably be released from custody this morning. Employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad before whom the two men were exhibited yesterday said that they were not the two men they had seen running away from the Lehigh yards at the time of the second fire last Sunday.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Stampalia, at Palermo, July 29.
SS Katerina, at Piraeus, July 28.
SS Monviso, at Para, July 29.
SS Trinidad, at St. Kitt's, Aug. 11.
SS Salina, at Arhuus, Aug. 9.
SS Minas Geraes, at Bahia, Aug. 10.
SS Sebastian, at Havre, Aug. 8.
SS Andree, at Havre, Aug. 8.
SS Rawson, at Havre, Aug. 9.
SS Exeter City, at Bristol, Aug. 11.
SS Lena, at Walton Bay, Aug. 11.
SS Harold, at Nantes, Aug. 7.
SS Monkshaven, at Hull, Aug. 10.
SS Sommelsdyk, at Rotterdam, Aug. 10.

Sailed.

SS Paralos, from Piraeus, July 31.
SS Valozia, from Hartlepool, Aug. 10.
SS Ching Castle, from London, Aug. 9.
SS Robert M. Thompson, from Sharpness, Aug. 10.
SS Astoria, from Dakar, Aug. 10.
SS Santa Marta, from Colon, Aug. 11.

Passed.

SS Merioneth, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.
SS Gothland, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 11.

SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 238 miles N. of Curacao at noon 10th.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 352 miles N. E. of Havana at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 108 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 12 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 122 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 123 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Charles E. Harwood, Tampico to New York, was 150 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 130 miles S. of Tampa Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 317 miles S. E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 26 miles S. W. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 192 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 105 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Re d'Italia, Aug. 12
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Buenos Aires.....Aug. 12
France, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post) —Chicago .....Aug. 12
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.) —Ordina .....Aug. 12

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 14. SS Philadelphia, France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Re d'Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hongkong and Dutch East Indies, specially addressed only (via San Francisco)—Karimoon .....Aug. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Aug. 18

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 7; Manila, July 10; Yokohama, July 20 and July 27, and Honolulu, July 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Persia and Toyooka Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 7. These mails are due in New York today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:02|Sun sets..7:00|Moon sets..3:47

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:19	6:45	12:20	12:32
Governors Island	6:51	7:13	12:55	1:04
Hell Gate	8:57	9:19	2:36	2:45

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 11.

SS Lapland, Liverpool, Aug. 4.
SS Chicago, Bordeaux, July 30.
SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, Aug. 4.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Jamaica, Aug. 5.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, Aug. 5.
SS Zacapa, Cristobal, Aug. 3.
SS Hostilius, Bordeaux, July 30.
SS Lampo, Leghorn, July 24.
SS Platea, Dartmouth, July 25.
SS Buenos Aires, Vera Cruz, Aug. 5.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 8.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Aug. 5.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 8.
SS Imo, Rotterdam, July 26.
SS Olaf Kyrre, Shields, July 25.
SS Cuthbert, Liverpool, July 26.
SS Penhale, Manchester, July 23.
SS Beachey Head, Marseilles, July 10.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Palacina	Havre	July 26
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Yildum	Kirkwall	July 26
Manchuria	London	Aug. 1
†Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	July 28
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Andijk	Rotterdam	July 28
Sarnia	Plymouth	July 30
Purus	Victoria	July 25

DUE TOMORROW.

Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Halifrid	Androssan	July 29
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 10
Remier	Porto Ferrajo	July 25
Luiso	Spain	July 23
Neroedal	Gibraltar	July 26
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

*Tuscania	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 5
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 9
Collingham	St. Nazaire	July 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 12
Calamares	Havana	Aug. 11
Troutpool	Gibraltar	July 29
Africanic	Cape Town	July 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 11

DUE TUESDAY.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Alaunia	London	Aug. 4
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 12
Marchioness of Bute	La Pallice	July 31
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 9
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 5
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Panama	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Canova	Santos	Aug. 3
Maho	Hull	Aug. 3
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Rio Blanca	Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 2
Oriflamme	Plymouth	Aug. 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	San Juan	Aug. 12
Cristobal	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Lysefjord	Jamaica	Aug. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 14
Narragansett	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Carrillo	Kingston	Aug. 12
Stockholm	Kirkwall	Aug. 9

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M

DEFENDS WHITRIDGE FROM STRIKE ATTACK

Alfred A. Cook Calls Public Service Commission Unfair to Third Avenue President.

SENDS LETTER TO STRAUS

Regrets That Statement Was Made Before Evidence Was All in —Quotes Fitzgerald.

Alfred A. Cook, attorney for Frederick W. Whitridge, who is now in Europe, sent a letter to Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, yesterday in reply to Mr. Straus's letter of Thursday regarding the commission's attitude toward Mr. Whitridge's relations with the recent street railway strike. Mr. Cook's letter follows:

New York, Aug. 11, 1916.
Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman Public Service Commission, First District, 120 Broadway, New York City:

Dear Mr. Straus—I have your letter of yesterday acknowledging receipt of mine of the previous day, enclosing to you a copy of the telegram of Mr. Whitridge and the letter of Mr. Stevens therein referred to.

It occurs to me that as your letter was made public I ought not to remain silent lest it be assumed that the railway company has acquiesced in the conclusions expressed.

I note that you say that if there is any evidence that I care to offer, which in justice to Mr. Whitridge I think should be offered, the commission will be happy to receive it. The trouble that I find with the situation is that the commission expressed its views in the matter before the evidence was in, and before the opportunity which is promised me now, and which was promised me at the hearings, had been given. I do not say this in a spirit of animadversion because I am too much impressed with the fidelity of the commission to the service of the public to attempt any criticism.

Calls Commission Unfair.

I do desire, however, to record my view that the commission has not been wholly fair to Mr. Whitridge or the company, in that it expressed its conclusion before hearing any of the evidence which the company would have adduced. Mr. Cohen, the special counsel for the commission, at page 61 of the record said:

It is quite evident to my mind, Mr. Chairman, in order to make the kind of report the commission should make in a situation like this, and to be thoroughly fair to both sides, opportunity will have to be given to both sides to submit the details of this controversy.

and at page 99:

May I suggest to counsel for both sides that it is exceedingly difficult to sum up on either side, while the evidence is coming in in this fragmentary way. It is wiser for all to wait and form our conclusions and make our arguments later."

and at page 112 I was advised in behalf of the commission, as follows:

I should like counsel for the company to understand that he will be given full opportunity to submit any evidence in contradiction of any evidence offered by the men.

The testimony of no witness examined by the commission had been concluded. I had not put in any evidence when the arraignment of Mr. Whitridge took place. I expressed my surprise and regret at the position of the commission at the time, and nothing is gained by referring to that now.

At the time that this commission expressed itself, the record of the proceedings before the Public Service Commission of the Second District was not in evidence. The record, of course, overrides any oral testimony that may have been given by Mr. Maher, Jr., or Mr. Maher, Sr., as to what took place. Mr. Maher, Jr., had no personal knowledge of the facts, but testified to his understanding of the matter, (p. 34.) Mr. Maher, Sr., testified that it was only after Mr. Whitridge had gone to Europe that his attention had been called to the proceedings before the Commission of the Second District, (p. 157.)

Arbitration Not Referred To.

As I mentioned in the argument before you, even the representatives of the men of the Yonkers and Westchester lines made no reference to any agreement to arbitrate prior to Mr. Whitridge's departure, and the record would seem to be just as susceptible of the interpretation that it contemplated arbitration as to the difficulties then involved on the Yonkers line, as that it bound the parties to arbitrate all difficulties for all time to come.

Mr. Whitridge's telegram is important because it is a contemporaneous expression of opinion on his part that he did not make the agreement which Mr. Stevens announced to the newspapers and the men after Mr. Whitridge had left the hearing room. It is quite true, as you suggest, that Mr. Stevens did not say that he was in error as to his recollection of the proceedings, but I think a reader of Mr. Stevens's entire letter will necessarily conclude that some question could very fairly and reasonably be raised as to the accuracy of the statement which he had issued.

I appreciate that Mr. Whitridge has had previous differences with the commission, but I doubt very much whether the commission would care to say that Mr. Whitridge is not a man of his word. The commission may dissent from his views, but cannot find fault with his integrity. Mr. Whitridge took the position at the meetings with the men that the question of an increase in wages on the Yonkers and Westchester lines was not an arbitrable one, because the roads, instead of making money, lost money, and he did not quite see just how wages could be increased on roads that were returning deficits from operation—not surpluses. It must be conceded that Mr. Whitridge's position is at least understandable.

While the testimony of Mr. Fitzgerald is very clearly in my mind, I have been glad to adopt the suggestion of the commission to reread the record, and a careful rereading of it leads me to the conclusion that the commission is not justified in saying that the testimony in the record of Mr. Fitzgerald to the effect "that if Mr. Whitridge had been willing to arbitrate this matter of wages, there would have been no strike," is beyond dispute.

Quotes Fitzgerald's Testimony.

The copy of the record furnished me by the commission does not bear out that conclusion. I gather very clearly from what Mr. Fitzgerald said that even though the strike with reference to the Yonkers and Westchester lines had been settled, there would have been trouble in the Bronx and Manhattan, and lest my advocacy of Mr. Whitridge and the company may mar my ability to correctly interpret the testimony, the answers given by Mr. Fitzgerald to the questions put to him by Mr. Cohen are herewith set forth:

Q.—May I ask whether there would have been any strike if you could have conferred with Mr. Whitridge or could have submitted the matter to arbitration on this matter of wages? A.—If Mr. Whitridge had agreed to arbitrate the question of wages there would have been no trouble or suspension of work in these properties. There would be none now.

Q.—How about the Bronx and Manhattan lines, then? Would there have been any trouble there? A.—If they refused the men the right to organize, and discharged men, we would resist it.

Q.—What I want to get at from you, Mr. Fitzgerald, is precisely what relation the Manhattan and Bronx situation has to the Westchester situation. This commission is more vitally concerned, because of its jurisdiction over the Third Avenue system, as it is now in the Bronx. You say they struck for two things—one out of sympathy and one for the right to organize, which you say was refused them? A.—And better conditions.

Q.—And to improve conditions? A.—Yes.

Q.—Would that strike have occurred at this time if there had been an arbitration of the difficulties in Westchester? A.—I could not assume that at all. If they had arbitrated in Yonkers, we would have tried to organize the Bronx men just the same, and if they refused the right of organization to these men the suspension of work would have taken place.

Q.—Was there any intention on the part of the union to start a strike on the Bronx and Manhattan lines, regardless of the conditions in Westchester, at this time? A.—There was no thought of that at all.

Q.—No thought of that at all. A.—No, sir.

Q.—So that we may accept it as a fact that there would have been no difficulty at the present time on the Third Avenue lines and the Bronx lines if the Westchester difficulty had been adjusted along the lines that had been suggested by the union and Mr. Whitridge? A.—I don't know whether there would or not.

Q.—You mean by that, that if other conditions had arisen that made it in the interest of the union to call a strike at this time that a strike would have been called anyway? A.—I say that even though they settled in Yonkers and Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, that we would come down and organize these men if they wished to be organized; and there was just as liable a strike to occur after the settlement as now. It all depended upon the companies' attitude and actions.

Not Dependent on Westchester.

Q.—I got the impression from what you said, Mr. Fitzgerald, that the efforts at organization of the Manhattan and Bronx men resulted from the circumstances of the disturbance in Westchester County. A.—Oh, no. There have been several disturbances in Westchester County that did not bring the result down to the Bronx; not any more this time than in 1907, 1910 and 1912.

Q.—Have any new steps been taken this year to organize the men in Manhattan and the Bronx, other than were taken in previous years? A.—I have continually, being a citizen of this State and an officer from it, continually worked every opportunity I could get on every man in New York City circulating my cards and the propaganda of this organization.

Q.—Yes; and that policy of organizing the men in Manhattan and the Bronx has continued for a great many years? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any plan to call a strike upon those lines in the month of July or in the month of August of this year? A.—No, sir.

Q.—So that that strike was, in fact, precipitated by the situation in Westchester County? A.—I told you it was not. The strike has been precipitated because the conditions of the men of New York are rotten, and they cannot work under them any longer, and they have revolted against them.

Q.—Then you want us to understand that the strike would have occurred any way? A.—It was just as liable to occur.

It is not my purpose to prolong this controversy. My respect for the commission and what it is seeking to do in the public interest is too great for me to want to appear before the commission as needlessly critical. Hearsay statements have been made before the commission as to the conditions on the properties of the company and as to its rules and regulations concerning the men, and I would respectfully ask the commission in its further proceedings to await the closing of all of the evidence, before expressing a further opinion, to the end that the functions of the commission may be exercised as you yourself requested (P. 114)

to investigate the facts and bring out the truth and afterward lay it before the public entirely impartially, and to apportion the blame wherever it belongs, so that the public will know how to judge this controversy, and where the fault lies.

The Third Avenue Railway system, with this full opportunity given, will abide the result.

Very respectfully yours,
ALFRED A. COOK.

The strike hearing has not been closed, and Mr. Cook may be asked to appear again as Mr. Whitridge's spokesman.

DISCHARGES ANGER CARMEN.

Twenty-five N. Y. Railways Worker⁸ Say Strike Cost Them Their Jobs.

Twenty-five angry ex-employes of the New York Railways Company appeared at the Continental Hotel at Broadway and Forty-first Street yesterday to interview William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the carmen's union. They had been discharged, they declared, for their activities in the recent carmen's strike. For a while after they made their appearance there were rumors about that another street car strike was brewing.

Fitzgerald denied this after the complaints of all the men had been heard. He said each case would be investigated individually, and that no action whatever would be decided upon until the investigation had been completed.

General Superintendent Keegan of the New York Railways Company was asked about the discharge of the men. He said none had been discharged on account of his strike activities, and that the only men who had been discharged were those who had broken the standing rules of the company.

The visits of the disgruntled ex-employes were only incidental to the manifold activities at the general organizer's headquarters yesterday. His rooms were filled with carmen all day. Representatives of the Second and Third Avenue lines and of the New York Railways Company held organizations there, and discussed the demands to be presented to the railway companies for higher pay and shorter and more uniform working hours.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the date for the presentation of these demands had not been decided upon definitely, but that probably they would be presented in about five or six days. The officials of the railways declined to discuss the demands, on the ground that they had not yet been presented to them.

The union men believe the companies will meet the demands for shorter hours and more pay without any vigorous protest.

"We are perfectly satisfied with the progress that is being made among the men of the different lines," Mr. Fitzgerald said last night.

He added that indications were that before the present campaign for unionizing the men of the different lines was over every line in the city would be included. The employes of the subways were responding readily, he said, adding that meetings of those employes, as well as of the employes of the elevated lines, would be called in a short time.

A meeting of the Bronx carmen was held last night in the Courtlandt Casino, at 597 Courtlandt Avenue, and the officers of Local No. 581 were elected. Thousands of buttons of the amalgamated association have been received by the union organizers, and it is expected that in the near future motormen and conductors will be seen wearing little trolley cars with the initials of the association across them in the lapels of their uniforms.

While the work of unionizing the conductors and motormen of the city is going on efforts are being made to unionize the shop workers of all of the lines of Manhattan. A meeting of these workers was held last night in Mozart Hall, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street, at which the first steps toward forming a union were taken. Representatives of the International Association of Machinists, the Blacksmiths' Union, and the Car Workers' Union were in charge of the meeting.

VACATES DOWLING'S JOB.

Court Holds That New President of Aldermen Shall Be Elected.

Justice Tierney of the Supreme Court refused yesterday to restrain the Board of Elections and city officials from certifying that a vacancy exists in the office of President of the Board of Aldermen for the purpose of an election.

Joseph S. Schwab, former Tax Commissioner, a Democrat, applied for the writ urging that the law's provision that members elected during the year to fill vacancies shall fill such vacancies only until after the next general election does not apply to Frank L. Dowling, the board's present head, as he was a de facto member of the board before George McAneny resigned the Presidency. Corporation Counsel Hardy opposed the motion.

City Clerk P. J. Scully has already certified to the Board of Elections that there are four vacancies in the Board of Aldermen, now filled temporarily, to be filled regularly at the next election. The vacancies are those caused by Mr. McAneny's resignation and those caused in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Districts by the resignations of Louis Wendel, Jr., and John Kochendorfer, and in the Forty-first by the death of Thomas W. Barry.

Justice Tierney also refused an order on the application of Walter L. Rathbourn, a taxpayer, to have the apportionment of 1907 set aside so that the apportionment of 1894 might be restored.

SEEK TO FREE ROADS OF STATE CONTROL

Executives Will Urge Four Measures to Put Nation's Traffic on a Unified Basis.

COMMITTEE TO HEAR PLEA

Regional System of Control Like Federal Reserve Banks' Is Part of Program.

Four reconstructive measures of far-reaching importance will be advocated by the railroads before the Newlands Congressional Committee, which is soon to begin an exhaustive inquiry into the whole transportation problem of the United States.

The railroads are not seeking to escape regulation, but rather to perfect the machinery of regulation and put the system of Governmental control upon a scientific basis. They contend that this can be done only by doing away entirely with domination of railroads by State commissions. And they contend further that that can be accomplished constitutionally by mere act of Congress.

The railroad lawyers, chief of whom in the Newlands Committee hearings will be Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Southern Railway, argue that:

The Constitution of the United States puts interstate commerce exclusively under the jurisdiction of Congress.

It is impossible for a State commission to interfere in the affairs of any railroad without having at least an indirect effect on interstate commerce.

Therefore, the functions exercised by State commissions conflict with the functions properly belonging to Congress, and thus are unconstitutional.

A statute, or statutes, correcting this situation is the first of the four relief measures to be advocated. The second has to do with the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission itself.

Tripartite Functions of Body.

As organized at present, that body, to quote leading railroad executives, occupies the anomalous position of "prosecutor, judge, and jury" in many of the cases before it. The commission, in frequent instances, of its own motion, institutes corrective proceedings against railroads accused of violating the law. It then proceeds to hear those cases, acting as "a jury," and, having reached a verdict, it then proceeds, as "judge," to assess a penalty.

The remedy for this state of affairs, to be recommended by the railroads, is that the preparation and prosecution of cases be put in the hands of some distinct agency of the Government—either the Department of Justice or a bureau created for that especial purpose.

The third measure also deals with Interstate Commerce Commission methods and, indeed, with the very form of that body. The commission, as now organized, has a membership of seven. Under the reorganization to be proposed by the railroads that would be increased, say, to twenty-five.

Then, with the enlarged personnel, it would be possible to adopt "a regional system" similar to that of the Federal Reserve system. This would mean that the country would be divided into zones, with, say, three members of the Interstate Commerce Commission sitting continually in each of the zones, to hear and determine cases of purely local nature, and in many instances cases of national bearing originating in a particular zone.

These local cases, many of them trivial, now operate to clog the calendars of the commission and weigh it down with a mass of labor that makes impossible the wise and judicious consideration of the larger problems continually arising in the realm of transportation.

Power Left to Commission.

It is probable, also, that provision for appeals from the zone boards to the main commission would be provided for under "the regional system," but it would be provided also—or at least urged by the railroads—that no appeal to the commission should lie except upon consent granted by the commission, after petition. This would enable the commission to decide for itself whether the zone decision should be final or whether the matter or the questions involved were of sufficient importance to warrant a review of the case.

While the details of this plan are hazy as yet, even in the minds of the railroad leaders who will champion the principle of the plan, a suggestion probably will be made that the zone lines follow the boundaries of what are now known as the five "traffic districts" of the United States.

These traffic districts are: The New England District, the Eastern District, the Southeastern, comprising the railroads south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and east of the Mississippi River; the Western, comprising the railroads running west out of Chicago, and the Southwestern, comprising the railroads running south and west out of St. Louis.

The fourth measure to be recommended by the railroads will be repeal of the law which now gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission the authority to suspend the operation of a new rate for ten months, even after the reasonableness of that rate has been conceded.

The intent of this law is to give the commission a "breathing spell," so that it will have plenty of time to determine finally whether the rate is really as reasonable as it appears. The railroads contend that this rule, which is now almost universally applied, works a great hardship on them, and that the reason for its existence will have been done away with, if the work of the commission should be reduced to the extent and in the manner the roads will urge.

The four relief measures outlined were formulated by the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, which has been representing executives representing nearly 85 per cent. of the railroad interests of the country; that is, the membership of the organization includes 85 per cent. of the country's roads.

Studied Whole Railroad Field.

The committee was organized two years ago. It undertook at once a study of conditions existing in the railroad and business world, and, after having gone over that whole field thoroughly, reached the conclusion that freedom from the State Commission was the only means of saving the transportation business from collapse.

Accordingly the committee, through its Chairman and certain members, went before President Wilson and submitted their conclusions to him. He was impressed by what they told him and in messages to Congress advocated relief. The recommendation embodied in his message of last February resulted in the passage of the Newlands resolution, calling for a full investigation by Congress.

The members of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee are:

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Board of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Chairman; Francis H. Sisson, Assistant Chairman; B. F. Bush, President and Receiver of the Missouri Pacific; A. J. Earling, President of the St. Paul; Howard Elliott, President and Chairman of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; W. J. Harahan, President of the Seaboard Air Line; Hale Holden, President of the Burlington; L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson; R. S. Lovett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific; C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central; Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania; A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central; E. D. Underwood, President of the Erie; Henry Walters, Chairman of the Atlantic Coast Line, and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio.

The offices of the committee are at 61 Broadway in this city.

Senator Newlands of Nevada is Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the upper house of Congress. Congressman Adamson of Georgia, who is Vice Chairman of the Investigating Committee, is Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the House of Representatives.

The newly appointed Investigating Committee met in Washington a few days ago and appointed the Chairman and Vice Chairman as a sub-committee to prepare a program and fix upon a date for the investigation to begin. Railroad men do not look for a definite announcement from the sub-committee until after the brotherhood strike situation has cleared somewhat.

The Newlands resolution under which the investigation is to be conducted provides that a report be made to Congress in January next, but railroad leaders feel that the allotted time is entirely too short to cover the ground properly, and they expect to ask that the life of the committee be extended materially before it is required to submit a report.

Sessions of the committee, it is expected, will be held in Washington, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and perhaps in other cities. Shipping, banking, labor, and other interests will be accorded full hearings.

WOMEN TAKE UP MILK CASE.

Dealers Tell Housewives' League That Price May Be Increased.

A conference on the milk situation in New York City was held yesterday at 25 West Forty-fifth Street between officers of the Housewives' League and representatives of milk distributing companies. The women were warned by the milk dealers of the possibility of a milk strike, and they were told that the farmers' demands might mean an increase of a cent a quart in the price of milk.

Mrs. Egbert V. S. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Milk Committee of the league, presided and the other officers present were Mrs. Julian Heath, President, and Miss Edith Eahler, Vice President. The company representatives were L. L. Campbell of the Clover Farms Company, William J. Curley of the Locust Farms Company, George W. Alger, representing the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, and Samuel Grill of Borden's. Robert Rosenbluth of the Institute for Public Service was present also.

A suggestion that the companies adopt paper bottles in the interest of economy was objected to by Mr. Alger because of the high cost of paper.

An advance of one cent a quart, the dealers' representatives agreed, would mean a gain of $8,000,000 annually to the farmers who supplied 75 per cent. of the milk consumed in New York City. Mrs. Heath said she thought that housewives would not object to the advance if it was necessary for the farmers. She held that there was no reason why milk prices should not fluctuate like those of other food articles.

In commenting on the plan of the State Department of Foods and Markets to regulate the dairy farmers so that they might control the distribution of their milk, George Hildebrand, Secretary of the department, said yesterday:

"The entire benefit of making dairies sanitary goes to the consumer, and the farmers foot the bill. Yet neither the farmer nor the consumer has anything to do with fixing the price, which is dictated by the dealer. In all products which are free the law of demand and supply regulates the price, but with milk, no matter how little the farmer receives, the consumer pays the same price in Winter and Summer. Under these conditions the farmer pays the cost of insuring the pure milk supply of New York City."

DECLARED ENEMY CONCERN.

Horst Company, Claimed as American, to Have Its Affairs Wound Up.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Board of Trade has decided to wind up the affairs of the Horst Company, on the ground that it is an enemy concern. D. J. Partello of Chicago, who was said by officials of the company to be in control of the concern, appeared before the Board and said that the control lay in the hands of American and British stockholders. It is understood that other companies in which Mr. Partello is concerned will meet with a similar fate.

Mr. Partello was represented in the hearings by James M. Beck of New York, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Before the war the Horst Company was under control of Mr. Partello's brother-in-law, Baron Lewis von Horst of Coburg, who was arrested soon after the outbreak of the war as an alien enemy and interned. It is understood that the Baron had heavy interests in other companies which are now claimed by Mr. Partello. The American Consulate has been asked to intervene on the ground that the companies affected are now controlled by American capital.

The Board of Trade began proceedings in June against the Hop Extract Company and the Horst Company, in the organization of which Baron von Horst, who formerly lived in California, was concerned. In addition to Mr. Partello, other Directors of these companies in the United States are Lillian Scott Troy and her father, Patrick Troy, of San Francisco.

BAYLIS DISPUTES HERRICK.

Says ex-Ambassador Didn't Forbid Hospitals Relief to Use His Name.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, Director General of the Allies Hospitals Relief Commission, which collected $7,000, all of which admittedly went for administration purposes, took issue yesterday with Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, who stated in a letter made public on Thursday that the commission had used his name without permission and against his expressed wishes.

The minister said Mr. Herrick's name had been presented for the office of honorary Vice President by Sir Arthur Herbert at a regular meeting of the Directors of the commission. The former Ambassador was unanimously elected. Dr. Baylis continued, so he wrote a letter notifying Mr. Herrick of that fact, and, as the commission had never received a reply, the minister said, he took it for granted that Mr. Herrick had accepted the office.

"I have written a letter to Mr. Herrick today about the matter, and have removed his name from the letterhead of the commission," Dr. Baylis added.

Dr. Baylis visited the District Attorney's office yesterday and requested from Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich the return of the check book of the commission. He said the payroll was due on Saturday and that his office help would have to go without salaries unless he was permitted to take the check book. Mr. Markewich assured Dr. Baylis that it would be returned today.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—Forecast; N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light w. winds.

Fla.—Showers and thunderstorm Sat. and probably Sun.; light s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate w. winds.

Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light n. w. to n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and cooler Sat. and Sun.; fair; light n. w. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

La.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably showers in s. e.

Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., cooler Sat.

Mo.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., possibly unsettled Sat.; cooler Sat. except in extreme n.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun; warmer Sun.

Iowa.—Cloudy Sat., with moderate temperature; Sun. probably fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., with slowly rising temperature.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; possibly unsettled Sat.; warmer Sun. and in w. Sat.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat.; Sun. probably fair and warmer.

Kan.—Cloudy Sat., cooler in n.; Sun. fair and warmer.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on good line of street wear dresses. Majestic Costume and Dress Co., 109 West 27th.

EMBROIDERY.—Contractor on Singer embroidery. Call Moskowitz Bros., 12 East 22d St.

GABARDINE wanted; all colored; rainproof preferred. Telephone Madison Square 4057.

MACHINE 20 Singer, 95-1 wanted. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

MERCHANDISE.—Bought or manufactured too much? Conditions unfavorable? Money tied up in stock? Send us samples; will find quick cash market. Charles W. Becker, 72 Leonard. Phone Franklin 1358.

SERGES, French Waists, 50 pair, styles 54,221 or similar. Monogram Dress Co., 13 East 17th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SERGES.—For sale, the following: Juilliard, 54270; Gera Mill, 787; Am. Woolen, 90808; W. S., 235; also all grades of poplins and gabardine, all colors. J 177 Times.

PLUSHES, Rusch's, 50, 40-40; Dobson's Persians and navy poplin, matalams, cheap. Leventhal & Hurwitz, 15 West 24th St. Farragut 376.

POPLINS, Serges, Broadcloths, well known numbers, to close. Madison Square 6777.

SILK.—Jap. silk, 3½ mummie, first quality, 28c. a yard. Phone Spring 6106. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

VELVETEENS.—27", all colors, best quality, for sale reasonable. Telephone Spring 3818.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LADY FUR BUYER.—Blauner's require the services of a thoroughly competent, live, wide-awake lady fur buyer; splendid opportunity for the right party. Apply by letter to 833 Market St., Philadelphia, stating full particulars, or interview will be arranged at our New York office.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Thursday..3½@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Fall Prices the Highest Ever.

In a number of different lines, notably in textiles, prices this Fall to the consumer will be the highest ever made. Up to the present time, manufacturers say, the full effects of increased cost of labor and materials have not been shown in retail figures. In view of this fact, wholesalers in various branches of trade are advising retailers to get their full profits by charging the public what the goods are really worth and frankly giving the reasons why the advances have been made.

High-Grade Auto Robes Wanted.

Along with the fashion that dictates a new sort of automobile upholstery every now and then has come a demand for smarter lap robes. There are robes now on the market that wholesale as high as $35 each, being made of pile fabrics bound back to back. Imitations of furs are carried out with good effect, and various colors are blended in the goods. The manufacturer carries only 400 or 500 of these robes in stock, but quite a nice business is being done on them.

The Trend in Fall Colors.

In the millinery and fabric lines quite a change has come in color styles for Fall. Navy is no longer in first place. In fact, the retail demand for this shade is said to have taken quite a slump during the last two weeks. Purple seems to be the leader, though variations of plum are also popular. At a representative fashion show, now going on, the predominant color is somewhat on the geranium order. One of the large textile houses reports a growing call for terra cotta. Greens are also pronounced good, as are certain shades of brown. The last-named color promises to be more popular than for some time.

Why They Neglected Customers.

A men's wear retailer noticed yesterday that his salesmen were not very quick in serving customers. Frequently a patron would pass to the back of the store before being approached by a clerk. He asked one of his younger salesmen the reason for this, and received the following frank explanation: "We do not sell a customer, you call us down. If we sell every man that comes into this store we get no praise. The result is that there's not one of us who especially cares to take a customer in hand when he comes in the door. If the men were not blamed for losing a sale and a good word was said to them when they do well, I don't think there would be any trouble."

About the Fall Shoe Situation.

The shoe manufacturers appear to be afraid to stock any of the extreme Fall styles at present, because it is too early to tell which of the many things shown will be "it." One large producer of the better grades of footwear has made up black kid vamp and heel-foxed laced shoes, with white calf tops, but he is by no means sure of selling them at a profit. Anything on the brown order has been bought, and still is being bought, by dealers. The only difference is that some take calf and others take kid. Still others are buying brown vamps with lighter tops. On the whole, brown is most in demand, next to black. In order for dealers to get an early line on the best-selling styles they are advised to display their Fall shoes as soon as they get them.

Ready for the Wall Paper Show.

Arrangements have practically been completed for the annual showing of new lines of wall papers that will open here on Monday. Indications are that both in the number of novelties to be shown and in the attendance of large buyers the exhibition will be a record-breaker. The Robert Graves Company will show its lines at the Park Avenue Hotel, but the out-of-town exhibits will be confined largely to the Hotels Breslin and Imperial. Among the Breslin exhibitors will be the Robb Wall Paper Company, Becker, Smith & Page, Inc., and the Bristol Wall Paper Company. The lines to be shown at the Imperial will include those of the Standard, Gilbert, William Campbell, Imperial, and York Wall Paper Companies, and the York Card and Paper Company. The lines of several New York concerns will be displayed in the local showrooms.

Fine Cottons Are More Active.

The jump in cotton has done a lot to stimulate the demand for the finer grades of cotton cloths in this market, both in the gray and finished states. Jobbers have become apprehensive of paying higher prices for their Spring wash and white goods, and in consequence are ordering more freely of the lines they neglected when they were in this market. The increased call for the finished goods has been reflected in the demand for gray cloths, but even where this is not the case the converters are taking steps to protect themselves against being caught short with the market at top levels. As a result the call for voiles, lawns, organdies, marquisettes, gabardines, &c., has become very active. Prices have reached such a high point in some cases that the mills are said to be thinking seriously of putting wide looms at work on these cloths, a thing that would cause a nasty money loss if it were done when goods were more plentiful than they are now.

Are They Furnishings or Clothing?

The Supreme Court shortly will be called on to decide whether office coats, alpaca coats, dusters, vests, smoking jackets, and raincoats are, in a legal sense, men's furnishings or outer garments, as a result of a suit brought by a corporation operating a clothing store on Broadway against the company that owns the building in which the store is located. The suit grows out of alleged violations of a lease agreement by a haberdashery shop in the same building. The plaintiff asks an injunction against the sale of men's outer garments by the latter, including the merchandise specified above, and to restrain the defendant company from renting any part of the building for the purpose of selling men's outer garments at retail. If the haberdashery shop is permitted to continue selling the articles under protest, which the plaintiff also is said to sell, the latter contends it will mean a loss which is not ascertainable. It is said that the leases of both stores state more or less specifically the kind of merchandise each may sell.

Make Prices for Next Spring.

Lines of piece-dyed coatings and suitings were opened yesterday by Department 4 of the American Woolen Company for Spring, 1917. In spite of the fact that the new prices were made earlier than usual, the opening was well attended. The lines opened include serges at $1.12½ to $1.62½, gabardines at $1.37½ to $1.57½, Poiret twills at $1.57½ to $1.87½, velours at $1.45 to $1.67½, novelty coatings, including diagonals, ripples, gabardines, lightweight plush effects, curls, knitted sports coating effects in stripes, unfinished, at $1.20 to $2.87½, and a novelty piece-dyed coating priced at $2.67½ and $2.76. A line of novelty piece-dyed skirtings at $1.27 to $1.72½ and fancy worsted sports suitings at $1.12½ to $1.20 were also priced. A comprehensive range of colors was shown.

Buyers Are Puzzled Over Prices.

Jobbing buyers and cutters-up are said to be in a quandary, so far as operating on the so-called corporation dress goods for Spring is concerned, as a result of the variance in the prices asked for certain goods of similar construction for the new season by different factors in the primary market. The difference is so great in some cases, it is said, that the buyers are unable to tell whether prices are too high on the one side and must come down, or whether they are too low on the other and must go up. The indications seem to be that the higher prices are the more nearly representative of the general condition of the market, but, coming at a time when goods are so scarce that the biggest factors are reducing the orders they receive in order to have enough merchandise to go around, the buyers are more or less up in the air. There is no indication, however, that the concerns which made the high prices are suffering by the comparison. Sellers "on both sides of the fence" appear to have all the business they can handle.

Gray Goods Prices Rising.

Active trading and higher prices were the features of the local gray goods market yesterday. This was especially true of printcloths. Sales of 39-inch 80-squares were reported at 7⅞ cents for deliveries running to the end of the year, with some mills firm in their demands for 8 cents. Large bids of 6⅝ cents for 39-inch 68-72s were ignored because sellers wanted an eighth more. Business was done at 6 cents on 38½-inch 64-60s, for deliveries running to Jan. 1, and the same was true of 60-48s in that width at 5 cents. The mills are now asking 5 1-16 to 5¼ cents for the 60-48s, with a few small lots reported sold at the latter figure. August-September deliveries of 38½-inch 60-52s were sold at 6⅜ cents late in the day, though it was rumored that they had moved earlier at 5¼ cents for October-November shipment. Bag sheetings were much in demand, one of the features being the large movement of 48-square four-yard goods at 6½ cents for delivery to the end of the year. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-83s	7⅞c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	7c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	4½c

*Asked.

DRY GOODS SALES HEAVY.

Many Merchants in Chicago to Attend the Fashion Show.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"The week has been marked locally by brisk trade, due to Chicago market week and fashion show. Merchants have responded to the invitation to 'Come to Chicago' in unusual numbers, and the trade has been stimulated and greatly benefited. The South and Southwest have been particularly well represented.

"Shipments of goods and road sales are considerably in excess of figures for the same period a year ago. Prices are stronger and collections are very satisfactory."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

COMFORT CLOTHING COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Comfort Clothing Company, Inc., manufacturer and jobber of clothing, 28 East Fourth Street, by creditors: Eva Tedolsky, $200; Louis Robinson, $241, and Max L. Rosenstein, $241. The company was incorporated on March 13, 1911, with capital stock of $10,000. Liabilities are said to be $13,000 and assets $5,000.

LOUIS J. LINDENAUER, 987 Union Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,847 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner with S. & L. Bakery and Lunch Room, 112 West Thirty-eighth Street, and in the firm of Lindenauer, Grebel & Cohn.

JACOB SINGER, salesman, 90 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,867 and no assets.

DIAMOND POINT PEN COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Albert Falck receiver for the Diamond Point Pen Company, manufacturer of fountain pens, 39 to 47 West Nineteenth Street, bond $4,000. Assets were stated to be $10,000. The charter of the company provided that the corporate existence should terminate in twenty-five years, which expired on July 17, and it is alleged that the company was insolvent prior to the termination of its corporate existence. The receiver was authorized to continue business for 60 days.

ISABELLA B. SIMPSON.—Judge Mayer has appointed Salvatore Cerone, Yonkers, receiver for Isabella B. Simpson, baker and caterer, Mount Vernon.

ISIDORE SAUER, maker of furniture, 300 Lewis Street, has made an assignment to Maurice Millstreet.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL COMPANY.—John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, has declared a final dividend to creditors of the New York Commercial Company, crude rubber importer, 290 Broadway, Boston, Para, and London, of 1⅝ per cent., making total dividends of 30⅝ per cent. The company went into bankruptcy on April 13, 1913, with liabilities of nearly $6,000,000, of which about $2,000,000 were unsecured. Joseph W. Harriman, President of the Harriman National Bank; William A. De Long, and John Z. Lowe, Jr., were elected Trustees, and they have since liquidated the business successfully. They made a profit of $50,000 to the estate on one transaction, and made enough money to pay the bankruptcy administration expenses, allowances, &c.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 267 business failures in the United States during the week, against 273 for the previous week, and 293, 278, 272, and 221 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 58, New England 29, Southern 76, Western 80, Northwestern 23, and Far Western 24. Canada had 22, against 32 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—Richtstaig Nussbaum Piano Company; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Brandach Piano Company and others with claims aggregating $8,070.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11.—An involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed against the Racine Underwear Company by the Bender Heimmer Company, the W. C. Egan Company, and the Klau-Vanpietersen-Dunlap Company. It was alleged that the underwear concern made a transfer of its plant on March 23 of this year to Benjamin Schefte's and did not record it until June.

Andrew Jensen, lumber merchant, New London, Wis., admitted liabilities of $59,918 and assets of $48,557.50 in a bankruptcy petition filed in Federal Court.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed y

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.

We have just had a report made of this property by a well known Railroad man giving his opinion as to its physical condition, earning power and future prospects.

We will be pleased to give an opinion of the various bonds to the holders of same.

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

August Bond Circular

A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Winchester Arms
E. W. Bliss
German Amer. Ins.
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Wm.A.Read&Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Carefully Selected Bonds For Investment
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

Amer. Graphophone
Com. & Pfd.
DAWSON, LYON & INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS 42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

A. E. Fitkin & Co.
141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.
Helena Light & Ry. 1st 5s
Republic Iron & Steel 1st 5s
Atlantic & Yadkin 1st 4s

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Chase Nat'l Bank
Equitable Trust
Telephone 5969 Broad

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company
Capital and Surplus $6,000,000
55 Cedar Street New York
Broadway at 73rd. 125th St. at 8th Ave.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Executor Trustee Custodian Agent
Accepts Deposits and Pays Interest on them

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

Foreign Exchange
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York is prepared to buy foreign exchange at current rates and has excellent facilities for financing imports and exports, and for handling collections on all parts of the world.

GRAPHIC RECORDS
A chart showing at a glance the fluctuating average values of 50 stocks, month by month and week by week, will be a new feature of The Annalist, beginning next Monday.

Students of this most prosperous, speculative and interesting time cannot afford to miss the weekly issues of The Annalist.

On News Stands Monday.
10 CENTS A COPY $4 A YEAR
THE ANNALIST
Times Square New York
An Annalist Binder, $1.25, Prepaid.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Lighter—Prices Irregular, but Most Show Gains—The British Loan.

The stock market yesterday was more diversified, but duller. For the most part prices improved, the gains including a spectacular rise in General Motors. There were net losses irregularly distributed, some of the railroads gaining and other losing ground, and the same was true of the industrials. Reading again was notably strong, but the stocks which stood out most prominently, particularly in the early trading, were the war order stocks, which were benefited by the excellent showing made in the annual report of the American Locomotive Company. War orders are not always profitable, but they have been in this as well as in many other cases. There was incentive here for new buying of the stocks of munition-making companies, and the advance in them gave a fillip to the trading in some other parts of the list. The bears, however, have not been fully converted, and a number among them were disposed yesterday to continue or to renew their fight against an advance.

If, as now is expected, the British credit takes the shape of a loan secured in part by foreign and in part by American collateral, the inference seems warranted that a loan to be secured exclusively by American collateral is being retained as a future recourse for the British Government, should it again have occasion to borrow here, as presumably it will should the war last, as many now suppose, for another year. Even on the eve of borrowing the British market gives practical proof of its resources in the shipment of gold to this country. Another consignment of about $9,000,000 arrived yesterday, making a total of $14,000,000 which has arrived this week. By supplying this country with more than enough gold to provide reserve against the credits which have been obtained here, Europe, chiefly Great Britain, has done a great deal to preserve the ease of the American money market, thus increasing the facility with which this market has been able to play the rôle of banker for the world.

A British credit, though secured only in part by American and in part by foreign securities, would yet tie up a very large amount of American collateral, and thus relieve the market of the corresponding amount of selling which would have to be met were the English Government to choose to sell these securities instead of borrowing on them here. And while the proceeds of such a loan were being used the other American securities, which are at the disposal of the British Government might and probably would, be held in reserve so long as the market itself did not offer too great an incentive to sell. The tying up of American securities in a loan would not increase the intrinsic value of those securities, but it would be a helpful market factor because it would lessen the prospective immediate supply of stocks and bonds.

Announcement is being made today of the plan for the rehabilitation of the International Mercantile Marine finances. The terms of the plan have been made possible by the company's extraordinary prosperity since the outbreak of the war. The placing of the finances of such an important company upon a sound basis after they had for so many years been on a precarious basis is an event which carries favorable significance beyond the affairs of this one company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	3 @3¼
4 months	3½@3¾
5 months	3¾
6 months	3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¾@3¾
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75⅛	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.92	5.92½	5.92½	—.00⅝
Cables	5.91⅜	5.91½	5.91½	—.00⅝
Marks—				
Demand	72.00	72.00	72.00	+.06¼
Cables	72.06¼	72.06¼	72.06¼	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange in many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8605 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1926 Paris	5.92½	5.91½
95.28 Berlin	72.00	72.06¼
5.1820 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28¾
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.46 Russia	20.40	20.45
5.1826 Italy	6.44¼	6.46¼
20.26 Austria	12.33	12.33
26.75 Scandinavia	28.75	28.85
19.30 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.37½	*41.43¾
China—		
Hongkong	51.75	51.85
Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	38.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	38.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
32.44 Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
4.71⅞	$4.69⅛	$4.70⅝	$4.69⅛

*Less ⅛.

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House Balances, $448,000,000; 474; balance, $16,406,382; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $834,641.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31½d, unchanged; in New York, 66⅛c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	108	107⅛	108
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	....	100¼	....
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	....	100⅛	....
4½s	April, 1968	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅞	103	102⅞	103
4½s	Mar., 1963	102⅞	103	102⅞	103
4½s	Sept., 1960	102¼	103	102¼	103
4½s	Mar., '60, op. 30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
3½s	Nov., 1955	89¾	....	89¾	....
3½s	May, 1954	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼
3½s	May, 1954	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	....	4.00	....
4½s	1918-1928	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	....	4.00	....
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	....	4.00	....
3s	1918-1926	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1918	4.00	....	4.00	....
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1960-1962	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
4½s	1925-1936	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
4½s	1944-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic C. L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Bal. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Buff. Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.75	4.60
Canadian Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.60	4.42
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.50	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.55
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.85	4.50
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.35	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.55
Illinois Central	1916-'28	4½@5	4.40	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.90	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'23	5	5.90	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½	4.62	4.55
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.25
N. Y. N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Fr't.	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.88	4.12
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'28	5	4.80	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.35

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	36.50	38.87½	35.12½	38.87½
Lead	6.00	6.00	....	6.00
Antimony	10.00	10.50	10.00	11.00
Quicksilver	*75.00	....	*75.00	....
Aluminum	*57.00	58.00	*57.00	59.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	19.75	21.00	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¼@28¾c. third quarter, delivery; 25@25½c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	111	10	0	110	10	0
Copper, futures	109	10	0	108	10	0
Tin, spot	171	0	0	169	10	0
Tin, futures	172	0	0	170	10	0
Spelter	27	5	0	27	5	0
Lead	25	5	0	25	5	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 11, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	331,244
Same day last year	817,465
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	97,326,537
Same period last year	84,985,109
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17	17½	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
7⅞	8	500	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....
22½	23	1,900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	22½	23⅛	22½	23	+ ½
76	76½	600	Allis-Chalm. pf.	75½	76½	75½	76½	+1
73½	76	2,000	Am. Agri. Chem.	73⅜	75⅛	73⅜	75½	+1⅝
100¼	101	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	+ ⅜
88⅞	88¾	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	88⅜	89	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅜
56¾	57	7,100	American Can	56⅜	57⅜	56⅜	56⅞	+ ⅜
111	112	500	American Can. pf.	111½	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ⅛
59⅜	59¾	400	Am. Car & F'dry	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	+ ⅛
116	118	100	Am. Car & F'dry pf.	117	117	117	117	+1
144	145	200	Am. Coal Products	145	145	145	145	— ⅝
51½	53¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	— ½
98⅞	103¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	101	101	101	101	+2½
57⅜	57¾	1,100	Am. Hide & L. pf.	57¼	57⅜	57	57¼	+ ¼
28⅝	28½	300	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
72½	73	18,500	Am. Locomotive	72⅜	73⅜	72	73¼	+ ¾
103	103¼	400	Am. Loco. pf.	103	103⅜	103	103⅜	+ ⅜
39½	40½	100	Am. Malt. pf.	40	40	40	40	— ⅝
94⅜	95	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94⅜	95	94⅜	94⅝	— ⅛
85	87	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B	85	85	85	85	+ ⅝
51½	52	100	Am. Steel F'dries	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅜
109½	110	300	Am. Sugar Ref.	109½	109¾	109½	109½	— ½
118	120	100	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	119	119	119	119	....
130¾	130⅞	350	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	130⅝	130⅝	130¼	130¼	— ⅛
224⅜	225½	400	Am. Tobacco	225	226	225	225	+1½
108	109	100	Am. Tob. pf. New	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
43½	44¼	100	Am. Woolen	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	....
95¼	95⅝	160	Am. Woolen pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	....
32⅜	33⅛	300	Am. Zinc L. & S.	32⅜	33	32	33	....
62⅞	64½	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
81⅝	81⅞	2,800	Anaconda Copper	81⅞	81⅞	81	81⅞	....
103¼	103½	1,800	At., Top. & S. F.	102⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103⅜	+ ⅝
113	115	100	Atl. Coast Line	114	114	114	114	+1½
66⅝	67	1,000	At. Gulf & W. I.	66¼	66¾	66	66¾	+ ⅝
73¼	73½	4,700	Baldwin Loco.	73¼	74½	72⅝	73⅞	+1
86	86½	1,500	Balt. & Ohio	86¼	86½	85¾	86¼	....
73½	74¼	300	Balt. & Ohio pf.	74	74	74	74	+ ½
1⅝	1⅞	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	....
440	444	400	Bethlehem Steel	430	443	430	443	+13
84½	85	300	B'klyn Rap. Transit	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	— ⅛
129	132	200	B'klyn Union Gas	130½	131	130½	131	+1
55	60	200	Brown Shoe	58½	58½	58½	58½	+2½
66¾	66⅝	2,400	Butte & Superior	66¾	66¾	66	66¾	+ ⅛
29	29⅜	100	Butterick Co.	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28¾	— ⅜
19½	20¼	300	Cal. Petroleum	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
47	48	200	Cal. Petroleum pf.	48	48	47	47	....
175¾	176⅜	100	Canadian Pacific	176	176	176	176	+ ¼
55¾	56	3,100	Cent. Leather Co.	55½	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅛
105	106	1,000	Chandler Motors	105	107	105	106½	+1½
61¼	62	300	Chesa. & Ohio	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
37	37¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
96¾	98⅜	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96¼	96¼	96	96¾	+ ⅛
127½	128½	50	Chi. & N'western	128	128	128	128	....
18⅝	19⅛	800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
29	30¼	800	Chile Copper	30⅛	30⅜	29½	30⅛	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	400	Chino Copper	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
44½	44¾	200	Colo. Fuel & Iron	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅛
139	139½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	140⅜	140⅝	139½	139½	— ⅝
98	99⅛	1,100	Continental Can	97⅝	99¾	97⅝	99¼	+2½
13⅞	14⅛	500	Corn Prod. Ref.	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	....
88	90¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
70¼	70½	6,300	Crucible Steel	70¼	71⅛	70	70½	+1
53¼	53⅝	4,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	52¾	53⅝	52¾	53⅝	+1⅝
94⅜	94⅞	900	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	94½	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	+ ⅝
95¼	96½	100	Dayton P. & L. pf.	96⅛	96½	95¼	95¼	....
91	92¼	100	Deere & Co.	92	92	92	92	+ ⅝
34	34½	300	Den. & Rio G. pf.	34	34	34	34	+ ⅝
137½	139¾	20	Detroit Edison Co.	139½	139½	139¼	139¼	....
45⅝	46	1,100	Distillers Securities	46	46	45½	45¾	....
25¾	26¼	100	Dome Mines	26	26	25	25	+ ⅛
60	65	60	Dul. S. S. & Atl.	5	5	5	5	....
36⅝	37	2,000	Erie	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
53	53⅝	200	Erie 1st pf.	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
305	320	100	General Chemical	305	305	305	305	+5
169	170	100	General Electric	169½	169½	169½	169½	— ½
565	588	900	General Motors	550	580	550	580	+50
565	588	50	Do., odd lot	576	582	576	580	....
118⅜	119¼	3,400	Gen. Electric pf.	115¼	119½	115¼	119	+ ¼
71⅝	72	800	Goodrich (B. F.)	72⅛	72½	71⅜	72	— ⅝
113⅜	114	200	Goodrich pf.	114	114	114	114	....
84	88	100	Granby Consol	83¼	83½	83½	83½	+2½
118½	119	900	Gt. Northern pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
35½	35¾	500	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	— ¼
44⅛	45	100	Greene-Cananea x d.	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
101	101½	500	Illinois Centrals pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
49½	49¾	1,500	Inspiration Copper	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	300	Interboro Consol.	16⅜	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
114½	117	100	Int. Harv., N. J.	114	114	114	114	+ ⅝
117	119	100	Int. Harv. N. J. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
27¾	27⅞	12,000	Int. M. M. tr. r.	28	28½	27¼	27⅝	....
94¼	94½	18,200	Int. M. M. pf. t. r.	94	95¾	94	94½	+ ⅜
44	44¼	1,900	Int. Nickel	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ½
161⅛	162½	1,100	Int. Paper	161⅛	163	161⅛	161⅛	....
73	74	800	Int. Paper pf.	74½	74½	74	74	....
83⅜	84	300	Jewel Tea	83⅜	83⅞	83	83⅞	+ ⅞
24½	25	200	Kan. City Southern	24½	24½	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
70¼	71¼	200	Kelly Spring Tire	71⅜	71⅜	71	71	— ⅞
47⅞	48	4,000	Kennecott Copper	47⅞	48	47½	48	+ ⅛
127	128	25	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	128	128	128	128	....
71¾	71½	200	Lacka. Steel	71⅛	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛
20	20½	100	Lake Erie & West.	21	21	21	21	....
44½	45¼	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	44½	44½	44½	44½	—2
78¾	79	900	Lehigh Valley	78⅝	78⅞	78	78⅜	— ¼
67	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	....
63	67	100	Manhattan Shirt	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
81⅝	82	8,300	Maxwell Motors	80¾	82⅝	80½	82	+1½
86	87	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	83½	85½	83½	87½	+ ½
56	57½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	56	56	56	56	+ ½
97½	98	3,600	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	98½	97½	97⅝	+ ⅛
90	91	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
34½	34⅝	100	Miami Copper	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
4½	4⅝	600	Missouri Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
4¼	4⅜	500	Do., trust rcts.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
91	91⅝	100	Montana Power	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ⅛
118	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	118½	119½	118½	119½	— 2½
23	23⅝	300	Nat. En. & St. Co.	23	23	23	23	— ⅝
64⅜	65	800	Nat. Lead Co.	64½	65	64½	65	+1
113	114	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	2,900	Nevada Con. Cop.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
135¼	135⅞	4,300	N. Y. Air Brake	129½	135⅞	129½	135⅞	+6¼
104⅜	104½	600	N. Y. Central	104½	104½	104	104¾	— ⅛
35½	37⅛	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	35	35	35	35	+1½
61	62	100	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	61	61	61	+1½
114½	116	24	N. Y., Lack. & W.	115	115	115	115	....
59	59½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
59	59½	67	Do., odd lot	60	60	60	60	....
26¾	27	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
130	130¼	1,600	Norfolk & Western	130	130¼	129½	130	— ⅛
111¼	111¾	700	Northern Pacific	111¼	111¾	111	111⅛	— ¼
7	8	100	Ontario Mining	7	8	7	8	....
55⅜	56	3,500	Penn. R.	55⅜	55⅞	55⅜	55⅝	....
39¾	40	100	Philadelphia Co.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
25½	25¾	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	100	100	100	100	....
49½	50	100	Pressed Steel Car.	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
99⅞	100	150	Pressed Steel C. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
162	163	2,500	Pullman Co.	162	163½	161⅞	163½	+2½
45	45¼	700	Railway Steel Sp.	45	45¼	45	45¼	....
98	98¾	200	Railway Steel S. pf.	98	98¾	98¾	98¾	+1½
139¾	139¾	7,300	Union Pacific	139½	139¾	139	139⅝	....
103	103⅞	1,200	United Cigar Stores	103	103⅝	102½	103⅝	+ ⅛
160	161	700	United Fruit Co.	160	161	160	160½	+ ½
8	9	100	United Rys. Invest.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
18	19	100	United Rys. inv. pf.	18	18	18	18	— ½
19¾	19¾	100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
109	110	10,100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	110½	110⅝	107½	109½	—3
1	1⅜	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
1	1¼	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	2,300	U. S. Rubber	55⅜	55½	54½	54⅝	— ⅝
109⅞	109⅞	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+1¼
69⅝	70	1,300	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	69¾	70	69¾	70	+ ½
88	89¼	24,850	U. S

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Narrow Price Movements the Rule in a Dull Market—Bonds Slightly Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 289,842 shares of stocks and $268,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 39,346; oils, 64,596, and mining, 185,901. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Explos.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	‡Am. W. Paper	4	4	4	4
200	‡Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
150	‡Car Lt. & P.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Char. Ir., Am.	6	6	6	6
800	Char. Ir., Am. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½
4,200	Chevrolet Mot.	198	220	198	217
400	Corp. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
263	Driggs-S'bury.	94	96	93	96
500	‡Emerson Mot.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
416	Emerson Phon.	10	10	9¾	9¾
2,000	‡Fiem.-Lynn Ph.	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
200	Grant Motor	7¾	7¾	*7¾	7¾
1,300	‡Hall Signal	9¼	10¼	9¼	10¼
400	Hall & B'ker	35	35¼	35	35
30	Holly Sugar pf	95	95	95	95
500	Hupp Motor	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
300	Intercon. Sub.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,000	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5¼	6	5¼	6
700	‡Kelsey W. pf.	100	100	100	100
1,900	‡Midvale Steel	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾
100	‡Mo. Pac., w.i.	22½	22½	22½	22½
10	‡Mitch. M., w.i.	64	64	64	64
700	Peerless Truck & M. Corp.	21½	22¾	21½	22¾
735	‡Pullman Vehicular Corp.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
440	‡Pullman Vehicular Corp. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
130	‡Saxon M. Car.	70	*72	70	72
500	Signal Com.	6¼	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	‡St. Joseph L.	15½	15½	15½	15½
200	‡Stromberg C.	43¾	48½	43¾	43¾
2,700	Stutz Motor	63¼	66	*65	66
100	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
1,250	‡Tob. Products	46¾	47	46½	46½
700	‡U. Lt. & Heat Corp.	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
9,400	‡United Motors	65¼	66⅞	*64⅞	66¾
200	United Zinc	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
900	Un. Profit S.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,300	White Motors	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝
800	World F. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,000	‡Zinc Concent'g	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net C'nge.
15	Ohio Oil	228	228	228	..
10	Pr. Oil & Gas.	366	366	366	..
25	Pr. Pipe L.	223	222	223	+ 1
9	xSouth. P. L.	194	194	194	..
30	South. Penn O.	330	330	330	—22
16	Union T. L.	82	82	82	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Al. Pet., Ltd. (prospect)	57	57	57	57
400	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	14	14⅝	14	14⅛
1,200	‡Cos. O. & G.	11	11⅜	11	11⅜
1,800	‡Federal Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,200	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	†Keystone Oil of N. Y.	78	78	78	78
4,000	††Midwest Oil	42	43	41	42
1,000	Muskogee Ref.	2¼	8½	2¼	3¼
1,900	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	1⅞	1⅞	1	1⅞
11,000	†Okl. O. com.	9	9⅛	8	8½
5,000	Okla. Prod. & Refining	6	6¼	6	6⅜
11,500	†Omar O. & G.	82	84	81	81
700	††Pan-Am. Pet., pfd.	88	88¾	88	88¾
100	Penn. Gasoline	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
800	‡Sinclair Oil	37⅝	37½	37	37⅛
9,700	††Tex. Mex. P.	85	87	84	86
7,000	‡United W. Oil	1⅜	1¼	1⅛	1
200	Victoria Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Way. O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

MINING STOCKS.

200	†A.-Br. Col. M. (a prospect).	58	58	58	58
2,700	††Alas.-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,320	††Ariz. Copfds.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	††Atlanta	10	10	9¾	10
3,200	Big L. Cop. C.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
300	††Booth	13	13	13	13
800	Bost. & Mont.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
200	Butte & N. Y.	2½	2½	2½	2¼
650	†Calav. Cop.	5½	5¾	5¼	5¾
7,800	Caledonia	56	58	53	56
900	Canada Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	†Cashboy	4	4	4	4
200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	‡Cons. Home	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Dome Ext.	37	37	37	37
300	Dundee Ariz.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,800	††Emma Cop.	56	59	56	59
21,750	††Emma Leas.	15	20	15	20
1,000	‡Gold'd Con.	81	82	81	81
2,000	†Goldf'd Mer.	8	8	8	8
19,800	‡Greene Con.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝
1,285	Hecla Mining	4¼	*4¼	4¼	4¼
6,500	†Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect).	74	75	72	73
3,800	†Hull Copper	26	26	24	24
2,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
460	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	††Jim Butler	81	89	81	89
15,700	††Jumbo Extens.	58	58	55	56
5,000	††Marsh Min.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
1,000	†McKinley-Dar	60	60	60	60
1,200	†Mojave Tung.	3½	3½	2⅞	3⅛
400	‡Mont. O. Min	1	1	1	1
300	Monitor Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	††Mother Lode	30	39½	30	30
10,000	††Newray Min	49	49	49	49
850	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. Min.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
600	Nipissing	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	††Oatman Ariz. Central	18	18	18	18
100	OatmanBigJim	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	†Oatman Lex. (a prospect).	63	63	63	63
500	Scratch Gravel	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,800	††Rex Consol.	19	*21	10	19½
1,200	†Rochester Mns	61	62	61	62
200	†San Toy	15	15	15	15
2,000	‡ShortCrk Z&L	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
800	Stand. Sil.-Le.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15,700	††Success Min.	35	35	31	32
1,000	†Tono. Min.	21	21	21	21
856	†Tono. Bel.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
450	Tono. Min.	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
100	Uni. Eastern	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6,000	††U.S.&Cont.M.	7	7	7	7
1,900	‡U. Verde Ex.	31¾	31¾	31	31¼
200	Unity Gold M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,800	†W. End Con.	81	81	80	80
100	‡W. Knob Copper pf	2	2	2	2
1,000	‡W. Oaks M.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
300	‡Yukon Alas. Trust ctfs.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
200	‡Yuscar. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$135,000	‡Inter. Mer. Mar. 6s, w.i.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
6,000	M'vale St'l 5s	94½	95	94½	95
100,000	Mo. Pacific 4s, w.i.	66	66	66	66
10,000	Rus. Gvt. 6½s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
12,000	‡S'clair O. 8s	97	97½	97	97
10,000	‡Sulzberger & Sons 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx dividend.

Note—Thursday 200 White Motors sold at 51⅝.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob.	18¾	19	18¾	19
B.-Am. T., ord. bear.	18¾	19	18¾	19
Canada Steel	54½	55	54½	55
Canadian Nat. Gas.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Gaston, W. & W.	40	42	40	42
Kemex Motors	74	77	74	77
Holly Sugar	44	47	44	47
Lake Tor B. 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
Joplin Ore	36	37	36	37
Katl. Bronze pf.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Lake Tor B. st. pf.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
Lynn Phono.	2⅞	3	2½	2¾
Man. Transit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Marooni of Amer.	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Maxim Munitions	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	5
Met. Motors	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3¼
Missouri Pacific pf.	48½	50½	48¾	50½
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Standard Motors	5½	6	5¾	6¼
Scripps-Booth	40	51	40	51
Standard Motors	5½	6	5½	6
Poole Engine & Mach	90	98	90	98
Springfield Body pf.	114	117	114	117
Wabash Pitts Ter.	15½	19½	15½	19¼
Wabash Pitts. Ter pf	49	51	49	51
United Drug 1st pf.	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf.	50	51	49½	50½
United Drug 2d pf.	89	91	88	91

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf	4¾	5	4¾	5
Houston Oil	14	17	14	16
Midwest Oil pf.	83	87	83	87
Pan-Am. Petrol. pf.	87	89	87	88
Pierce Oil	11	11½	11	11½
Savoy	9½	10⅛	9½	10¼

MINING STOCKS.

Cerro de Pasco	35	35¾	35	35¾
Iron Blossom	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
La Exposicion	48	50	..	..
Louisiana Con.	15	18	16	18
Mich. Gold Min.	56	58	56	58

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	55	65	55	65
American Brass	270	285	275	290
Atlas Powder	180	190	180	190
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox	123	126	123	125
Bliss (E. W.)	560	600	545	565
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	320	400	320	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	825	810	830
Du Pont Powd., new	270	285	275	290
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	312	322	310	320
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
International Arms	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond	168	178	165	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	106	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.	560	575	550	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,500	1,600	1,250	1,500

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55	Alaska Gold	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
54	Alloues	63	63	62½	62⅞
310	Amer. Zinc	32½	33	32½	33
300	Am. Zinc pf.	64	64¼	63½	64¼
735	Arizona Com.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
300	Butte & Bal.	14	14⅛	14	14⅛
95	Butte & Sup.	66½	66¾	66½	66¾
81	Cal. & Ariz.	70	70⅝	69½	70⅛
12	Cal. & Hecla	525	530	525	530
266	Copper Range	60	60½	59¾	59¾
55	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
10	Franklin	8	8	8	8
85	Granby	84	84	84	84
5	Inspiration	50	50	50	50
20	Island Creek	46	46	46	46
10	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
550	Keweenaw	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
10	Lake	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
50	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
125	Mass Con.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝
425	Michigan	3	3⅛	3	3
60	Mohawk	86½	87½	86¾	87⅛
218	Nevada Con.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
15	New Arcadian	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
365	North Butte	22	22⅞	21½	21½
100	Old Colony	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
40	Osceola	81	81	81	81
125	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
2	Quincy	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
245	Shannon	8	8	8	8
50	South Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
25	St. Mary's	71	71	71	71
150	Sup. & Bost.	4	4	4	4
20	Trinity	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
600	Tuolumne	33c	33c	33c	33c
490	U. S. Smelter	69¼	70	69½	70
157	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	50½	50¾	50¾
170	Utah Apex	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
40	Utah Con.	13	13	13	13
5	Utah Copper	79	79	79	79
185	Utah Metal	8	8	8	8
230	Victoria	3	3½	3	3⅛
10	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
20	Wolverine	48½	48½	48½	48¾
800	Wyandot	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

13	Boston Elev.	74½	74½	74	74
10	Boston & Me.	44	44	44	44
51	C.J. & S.Y. pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
105	Mass. Elec. pf.	41½	41½	40¾	40¾
46	New Haven	60¾	60¾	59	60
10	W.E. St. R.R.	56	56	56	56
25	W.E.St.R.R.pf	72	72	72	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

193	Am. Ag. Ch.	74	75	74	75
50	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	63½	63½	63¼	63½
848	Am. Pn. Serv.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
55	Am. Sugar	110	110½	100	110½
17	Am. Sug. pf.	118¾	119	118	119
626	Am. T. & T.	130¼	130¾	130¼	130¾
6	Am. Wool. pf.	95½	95½	95¼	95¼
2,853	A. G. & W. I.	66¼	66¾	66	66¾
25	A.G.& W.I. pf.	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¾
40	Cuban Cement	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
2	Edison Elec.	238	238	238	238
5	McElwain pf.	102	102	102	102
55	Mass. Gas	80½	80½	80½	80½
17	Mass. Gas pf.	81	81	81	81
14	N.E.Cot. Y. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
70	N. E. Tel.	129	129¼	129	129
3,581	N. E. Tel. rts.	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3.90
10	Pullman	162	162	162	162
816	Torrington	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾
126	Torrington pf.	31¾	31¾	31½	31½
61	United Fruit.	160	161	160	160¾
175	Unit. Shoe M.	54¼	54¾	54	54¾
25	Un. Sh. M. pf.	30	30	30	30
380	U. S. Steel	87⅞	88¾	87¾	88¼
300	Ventura Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

BONDS.

$11,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91⅜
7,000	Atchison 4s	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼
5,000	A.G.& W.I. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
2,000	Miss. River 5s	77¼	77½	77¼	77½
7,000	U. S.Smelt. 6s.	111	111	111	111
4,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100	100	100	100

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	$1.00	Homa. Oil	.95	1.00
Am Oil	.18	.21	Humboldt	1	2
Bay S G	.12	.14	Iron Blos.	1½	1⅝
Begole	.75	1.00	Iron Cap.	3⅜	3
Bingham	9½	10	Iron C pf.	6	6½
Bohemia	1	1⅛	J Verde	1⅛	1⅜
Bost Ariz.	2¼	2⅜	La Rose	.50	.65
Bost Cor	.70	.75	Majestic	.60	.63
Bost Ely	1	1⅛	Mex Met.	.26	.28
Bost Mon.	.32	.36	Mojave T.	2⅞	3⅛
Butte & L.	.58	.60	N Lc & Zc	1⅛	1⅜
Cal Corbin	2	3	New Balt.	1½	1⅝
Calaveras	5	5¼	Nev Doug.	1	1⅛
Champion	.09	.10	N Cornelia	14	14½
Chief Con.	1¼	1⅜	N U Bing.	.50	1½
Cons Cop.	1⅝	2	Nixon	.30	.33
Cons Ariz.	1¾	1⅝	Oneco	.75	.90
Crown Res	.85	.45	Onondaga	1	1⅛
Davis-D	1⅝	1⅞	Ohio Cop.	.06	.10
Cortes	.20	.40	Pilot Butte	.08	.11
Earle	.28	.32	Rilla	.17	.18
E & B B.	1⅝	1⅞	S W M.	1¼	1½
Fortuna	.17	.19	Truro	2⅜	3
Gold Lake	.16	.19	U V Ext.	31	31½
Houghton	1¼	1⅜	Yukon G'd	2	2½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Balt. Tube	127½	127½	127½	127½
95	Balt. Tube pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
10	Citiz. Nat. Bk.	43½	43½	43½	43½
2	Con. Coal	97	98	97	98
7	Con. Power	114	114	114	114
100	Con. Power pf.	113¾	113½	113½	113½
576	Cosden Ref.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
210	Cosden O. & G.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
155	Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
775	Davison Chem.	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼
5	First Nat. Bk.	146	146	146	146
10	Houston Oil	15	15	15	15
2	Mt. Vern. Mills	11½	11½	11½	11½
14	Mt.V. Mills pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½
10	Oklahoma Ref.	6	6	6	6
5	U.S. Fid. & G.	220¾	220¾	220¾	220¾
85	United Ry.&E.	27	27	27	27

BONDS.

$3,000	Cos. Oil&G. 6s	102½	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	Elkh'n Corp. 6s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Georgia & Ala. conv 5s	102	102	102	102
2,000	Jamison Coal & Coke 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98¾
3,000	Merch. & M. Trans. 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½
4,000	Mt. Ver. Mill Notes	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	United Ry. & E. Fdg. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
15,000	Un. Ry. & E. Fdg. 1st 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ship	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
5	Booth Fish.	39	39	39	39
10	Booth Fish. pf.	80	80	80	80
30	Pneu. Tool. pf.	67¾	67¾	67½	67½
15	Chi. T. & T.	243	243	243	243
123	Diamond Mat.	114	114¾	114	114
10	Illinois Brick	82	82	82	82
300	Lindsay Light	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
100	Lindsay L. pf.	102	102	102	102
9	Mont. Wd. pf.	115	115	115	115
15	People's Gas.	101½	101½	101½	101¼
10	Pub. Serv. pf.	102	102	102	102
70	Sears Roebuck	199¾	200	199¾	200
720	Stew. Warner.	102	103¼	102	103¼
107	Swift	140	140	140	140
805	Carbide	192	193½	192	197¼
17	Paper Board.	18	18	18	18
100	Deere pf.	92	92	92	92

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Ry. B. 5s	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
10,000	Com. Edis. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	96	96	96	96
12,000	Pu. Svc. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
3,000	Swift 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
810	Allis-Chalmers	22¾	23¼	22⅝	23
20	Am. Smelting.	96	96	95	96
11	Cambria Iron	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
528	Elec. Storage	68	68¼	68	68
10	Gen. Asph. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
957	Lake Sup. Cor.	10⅝	11¼	10¼	10⅝
200	Lehigh Valley.	79	79	78¾	78¾
10	Norf. & West.	130½	130½	130½	130½
263	Pennsylvania	56	56	55¾	55¾
80	Ph. Co. cum. pf	40	40	40	40
20	Phila. Electric	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,010	P. R. T. t. c.	19	19½	19	19¼
35	Phila. Traction	79	79	79	79
28	Reading	100¾	102¾	100¼	102¾
270	Ton. Belmont.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
850	Ton. Mining	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5⅝
13	Union Trac.	44	44	44	44
140	Un. Gas Imp.	87¾	88	87¾	88
8	W. J. & S. B.	50	50	50	50
80	Wm. Cramp.	72¼	72¼	72½	72¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. G. & E.	94	94	94	94
5,000	Ang.-F. L. 5s	95½	96½	95½	95½
1,000	L. V. gen. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	Penn. gn. 4½s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000	Penn. gn. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Ph. Co. 1st 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	Peop. Pas. 4s	83	83	83	83
4,100	Ph. Elec. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
13,000	Ph. Elec. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104⅝
2,000	Un. Ry. inv. 5s	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
1,000	Wels. Co. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am. W.G.Mach.	60	60	60	60
10	Am. Sewer Pipe.	16	16	16	16
150	Consol. Ice	3¼	3¼	3¾	3½
10	Consol. Ice pf.	28	28	28	28
870	Columbia Gas.	21⅝	21⅝	21	21
100	Harb.-Walker	100	100	99¾	99¾
260	Ind. Brewing	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
15	Ind. Brewing pf.	22	22	22	22
125	La Belle Iron&S.	53¾	54	53¾	54
280	Mfrs. L. & H.	53¾	53½	53	53
500	Nat. Firep'fing.	7	7	7	7
210	Nat. Firepfg.pf.	16½	16¾	16½	16½
20	Ohio Fuel	45	45	45	45
280	Pitts. Brewing.	6	6¼	6	6¼
100	Pitts. Brew. pf.	24¼	25	24¼	25
25	Pitts. Coal	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,220	Pure Oil	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
300	San Toy	15	15	15	15
410	U. S. Glass	32¾	33	32¼	33
35	Union Nat. Gas.	155	155	155	155
60	Westingh. Elec.	58¼	58½	58¼	58½

BONDS.

$5,000	Cen. Dis.Tel.	5s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼
8,000	Pitts. Brew.	6s	74	75	74	75

Barge Loaded with Munitions

COTTON IRREGULAR, WITH 14-POINT LOSS

Market Shows Strength in Early Trading, but Prices Ease Off Sharply.

Belief That Injury to Crops Has Been Exaggerated Causes Generally Easier Tone.

Cotton yesterday exhibited more or less nervousness and irregularity. In the early trading the market displayed a fair amount of strength, encouraged by the good showing of Liverpool. In the later trading prices eased off rather sharply under the weight of local and Western offerings and closed barely steady at a net loss of 11 to 14 points on the more active options. The detailed weather reports showed less rain in the Eastern belt, which was considered favorable, but at the same time furnished no evidence of any break in the Western drought aside from scattered showers in Texas. Some comment was created by the press dispatches printed in The Dallas News, which contained numerous reports from correspondents showing good rains for the State since Aug. 1.

The generally easier tone of the market, however, was caused by the growing feeling that damage had been exaggerated and that there had been too much indiscriminate buying by new bulls. Chicago operators have bought very freely, and it is believed that a big Western long interest has been created.

Crop damage reports continued to pour into the market, but they are having less effect than at the beginning of the week, chiefly because it is believed that the advance has stimulated the calamity prophets to activity.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the into sight for the week was 71,000 to 72,000 bales, against 211,-084 last year. The total for the season is 106,565 bales, against 61,582 last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 110,176 bales, against 144,257 last year.

The Liverpool market rallied very sharply shortly before the time of the local opening, and late cables reported that spinners were calling cotton and that Continental operators also were buying. The market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	14.04	14.04	14.04	13.89 bid	14.00@14.02
Oct	14.17	14.26	14.02	14.03@14.04	14.14@14.15
Dec	14.37	14.48	14.22	14.22@14.23	14.36@14.37
Jan	14.48	14.58	14.30	14.32@14.33	14.46@14.48
Mch	14.60	14.69	14.45	14.45@14.47	14.55@14.56
May	14.71	14.79	14.58	14.60@14.61	14.69@14.71

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 15 points decline; middling at 14.10c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady at 5 points lower to 6 points increase. New Orleans, 14.25c; Galveston, 14.65c; Savannah, 14c; Memphis, 14c; Augusta, 13.94c; Houston, 14.50. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	14.05	14.00	13.82	14.86@14.88	13.97@13.98
Dec	14.26	14.29	14.03	14.08@14.09	14.17@14.18
Jan	14.36	14.40	14.16	14.18@14.19	14.25@14.28
Mch	14.50	14.55	14.34	14.36@14.37	14.44@14.46
May	14.59	14.59	14.50	14.51 bid	14.60@14.62

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling 8 points lower, at 8.54d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales, including 7,000 bales American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov	8.33	8.49	8.32½	8.48½	8.43¼
Jan.-Feb	8.29	8.46	8.29	8.43¼	8.39½
Mch.-Apr	8.30	8.46	8.29	8.43¼	8.40
May-June	8.29	8.37	8.29	8.42½	8.39½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.06c; October, 14.20c; January, 14.48c; March, 14.61c; May, 14.75c. The market there was due to open today 7½@8½ points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,686	1,494	66,788	105,787
New Orleans	973	237	115,981	120,850
Mobile	1,634	18	16,875	12,254
Savannah	971	790	68,024	58,271
Charleston	1,554	21	22,205	42,576
Wilmington	1,395	153	28,889	38,003
Norfolk	510	560	26,188	1,964

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	93	59	39,487	65,119
Memphis	49	76	51,656	71,517
St. Louis	146	185	8,746	14,781
Houston	2,528	2,219	18,462	44,586

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,750 to 3,500	2,586	2,641
New Orleans	300 to 500	1,623	1,676

Exports yesterday were 21,189 bales. Total thus far for this season, 120,020 bales. Total last season, 61,019 bales.

COURT CONSIDERS SACRIFICE

Releases Man from Jail Who Used Estate to Ease Two Deathbeds.

After spending nearly two weeks in the Ludlow Street Jail, where he was committed for failing to make an accounting of the estate of his father, Thomas F. Doyle of Long Island City was released yesterday on the order of Surrogate Cohalan.

The Surrogate was moved to act when he learned that Doyle, who is 24 years old, had spent the $1,500 left by Thomas Doyle, who died on April 11, 1914, in caring for a sick brother and sister who subsequently died. He failed, however, to file a report, and was imprisoned under an order obtained by James Cody, a brother-in-law.

Doyle said the order for an accounting which he disregarded was served a few weeks after his brother had died and while he was at the death bed of his sister. Alone in the world and the money gone, he said he had just found employment when he was arrested.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Di Lella<Palmieri—Richard H. Noble. Title Guarantee and Trust Company<Liberty-Nassau Building Company—William S. Bennett. Union Trust Company<Moriarity—John H. Regan.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Apter (Kleiner)—William Rasquin. Schaeffler<Donlan—Lawrence Greenbaum.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Gladys W. Ziegler<Thomas A. Howell—John A. Maher.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Annie Husa<Abraham Gabriel—Julius Kline. Belle Hagan Realty Co.<Margaret Flynn—Samuel Reis. City R. E. Co.<Rose Strauss—Frank A. O'Neil.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Jenkins, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J. — Charles Wynne<Florence Clarke—Henry K. Davis. Israel Greenblatt<August Feldman—Charles E. Rudolph.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—At 10 A. M., Motion, Short Causes.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

All through the session yesterday the wheat market displayed nervousness and an evident lack of bull support, under which there was at one time a net decline of about 2 cents a bushel, followed by slight rallies, the close being ⅝@1¼c net lower. The cash market here was likewise irregular, and No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.55; No. 2 hard, $1.39; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.45½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.66½, free on board, New York. Export business amounted to 800,000 bushels, including 60 loads at the Gulf.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.45	1.42	1.43⅛	1.44⅝	1.07⅝
December	1.48½	1.45⅝	1.46⅝	1.47⅛	1.07⅛
May	1.53⅝	1.50⅝	1.51⅝	1.52¼	1.11⅝

CORN.

Some good rains over the leading corn States, with lower temperatures, weakened the corn market and final prices were ¾ to 1¼c net lower. The cash market was easy with No. 2 yellow quoted 96½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	85⅞	82½	83¼	84	74⅝
Dec.	71⅝	70⅜	70¾	71⅝	63⅜
May	75⅛	73⅝	74	75⅝	65⅝

OATS.

The market for oats was steady early in the day, selling at one time ⅛c higher than the previous night, but developed weakness later with other grains and in response to scattered liquidation. Cash oats were steady and unchanged, with No. 3 white quoted 49½@50c; No. 4 white, 48½@49c; fancy clipped white, 51@52c, and ordinary clipped white, 49@51c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	44¼	39⅛
December	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	47¼	39⅞
May	50¼	49⅛	49⅛	50⅝	42⅝

PROVISIONS.

A strong, active market prevailed in the first half of the session, due to moderate receipts, stronger live hogs, and reports of a good cash demand, but later sharp reactions occurred under selling by country packers, a withdrawal of support, and the reactions in grain. The close was easy. Chicago had 18,000 hogs, and expected 12,000 on Saturday. Arrivals at Kansas City were 4,000 and at Omaha 8,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	13.55	13.42	13.42	13.55	8.10
October	13.60	13.47	13.47	13.57	8.15
Ribs—					
September	14.32	14.20	14.20	14.22	8.90
October	14.00	13.87	13.87	13.95	8.97
Pork—					
September	26.80	26.47	26.47	26.50	14.05
October	26.20	25.85	25.85	25.85	14.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

Liquidation developed in the cottonseed oil market yesterday and final prices were 7 to 14 points net lower. The selling was due principally to late depression in lard and to offerings from Western refiners. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	9.10	9.10
Aug.	9.15	9.15	9.13@9.20	9.10
Sept.	9.30	9.20	9.19@9.21	9.26
Oct.	8.94	8.83	8.83@8.84	8.95
Nov.	8.55	8.46	8.45@8.47	8.58
Dec.	8.55	8.45	8.47@8.48	8.61
Jan.	8.58	8.48	8.48@8.50	8.62
Feb.	...	...	8.53@8.56	8.65
March	8.74	8.64	c.63@8.65	8.72

COFFEE.

Increased activity and higher price movements were features in the coffee market yesterday. The steadiness of Brazil imparted strength around the opening, and also induced a fair volume of trade buying and demand from outside speculative sources, on which prices sold about 5 to 8 points over the previous night. Cost and freight offers were reported more abundant at advancing prices, quotations ranging from 10.80 to 11c for Santos 4s. Changes in cables included an advance of 100 reis in Santos spots and 75 to 125 reis in Santos futures. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	...	...	8.61@8.63	8.85
September	8.78	8.75	8.85@8.86	8.70
October	8.80	8.80	8.68@8.70	8.73
November	...	...	8.72@8.73	8.75
December	8.84	8.75	8.75@8.76	8.78
January	...	...	8.80@8.82	8.83
February	...	...	8.85@8.87	8.88
March	8.98	8.90	8.89@8.92	8.93
April	...	...	8.95@8.97	8.98
May	9.09	9.07	9.00@9.02	9.03
June	...	...	9.05@9.07	9.08
July	...	...	9.10@9.12	9.13

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was moderately active today, but values were lower, due to tired longs liquidating and selling, thought to be for short account. The easier spot market and quiet refined situation had a depressing effect on trading on the Exchange, and just before the close prices declined rapidly, the market closing 11 to 22 points net lower, with sales for the day 9,800 tons. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	...	...	4.50@4.90	4.72
September	4.75	4.55	4.55@4.56	4.75
October	4.65	4.58	4.59@4.65	4.74
November	4.50	4.50	4.40@4.42	4.57
December	4.40	4.23	4.25@4.30	4.43
January	4.10	4.10	3.97@4.02	4.13
February	...	...	3.76@3.80	3.92
March	...	...	3.78@3.82	3.95
April	...	...	3.83@3.87	3.98
May	3.90	3.90	3.90@3.91	4.01
June	...	...	3.93@3.95	4.04
July	...	...	3.95@3.98	4.07

The local market for refined sugar was unchanged, with all refiners listing on the basis of 7.25c for fine granulated. The sugar trade generally is in a more or less demoralized condition, and with a further sagging tendency. Yesterday 5,000 bags to Cuba, out of store, were sold to a local refiner at 5.64c delivered, equal to 4⅝c cost and freight. Quotations: Centrifugal, 5.64c; Molasses, 4.87c; cost and freight, 4⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,136 packages. Pretty fair trading and firm, healthy market. Creamery grades are unchanged, but ladies and packing stock show increased strength. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 30½c; higher-scoring lots, 31@31½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 28½@30c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 26½@28¼c; thirds, 25@26c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 31@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 26½@28¼c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 25¼@26½c; renovated, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25½@26c; lower grades, 23½@24½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25¼@26c; ladies, current make, firsts, 24¼@25c; seconds, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23½@24c; No. 2, 23c; lower grades, 21@22½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,037 cases. While fine qualities of fresh eggs continue scarce, the demand for them is somewhat less urgent because of the increasing use of storage stock and the effect of unusually high prices on consumptive demand. Values on the better grades are sustained, but buyers are more critical, and average prime qualities rule easier. For the bulk of supply the market is somewhat demoralized, and seriously defective goods are pressed for sale at any reasonable offers. Storage stock more freely offered. Nearby eggs generally quiet and values irregular. Fresh-gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 32@33c; extra firsts, 30@31c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 14@23c; fresh-gathered dirties, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@21c; fresh-gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; under grades, 10@19c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 28c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmary whites, fine to fancy, 36@40c; ordinary to good, 30@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 34@36c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 25@33c.

POLICE SHOW BY CITIZENS.

Home Defense League to Display Progress at an Outing.

The first public demonstration of the progress made by the Home Defense League, instituted by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods last February, will be given this afternoon and evening by members of the league in the Sixty-second Precinct at an outing at Schmitz's Park, 2,044 Westchester Avenue.

First Deputy Commissioner Godley, who is in charge of the league's activities, has detailed instructors from the Police Training School to appear in a jiu-jitsu exhibition and a demonstration of the "humane method of handling prisoners" as it is now taught in the department. A drill by the policemen of the Sixty-second Precinct is also scheduled.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Two New Apartment Houses and Block Front Sold in the Bronx—Christopher Street Purchase—Brooklyn and Suburban Buyers—Commercial Leases.

Reality activity had its chief prominence in the Bronx yesterday, where two important deals were closed, one for investment and the other for apartment improvement.

The investment purchase involved the two new five-story apartment structures on the southeast corner of Daly Avenue and 181st Street, 153.10 by 100 feet, which were sold by the builders, the Simonia Realty Corporation, Simon Shapiro, President, to the estate of Pincus Lowenfeld and Lowenfeld & Prager. The holding price was $250,000. The site was purchased last September, and the houses are fully rented.

The second deal was the purchase by a builder of the block front on the west side of Sherman Avenue, between 165th and 166th Streets, 360 feet on the avenue by 100 on each street. It was bought from the Peerless Realty Company, Martin H. Goodkind, President. The new owner is preparing to erect several five-story non-elevator apartment houses on the property.

William S. Sussman, Inc., and Richard Wagner were the brokers in both transactions.

Tenant Buys Christopher Street Building.

Joseph A. Bloch of Bloch, Oliver & Co. has purchased from Edward Monshekian 181 Christopher Street, a three-story building, on a lot 23.6 by 63.9, located 54 feet north of Weehawken Street. The buyer is the present tenant.

Bronx Sales.

Brooks & Momand have sold for the Elkin Holding Company the vacant plot at the southeast corner of 180th Street and Valentine Avenue, 67 by 113. They have arranged a building loan for the purchaser, who will erect on the plot a five-story apartment house.

F. W. Eggert sold to an investing client for Mr. Watzky, 682 East 242d Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

Alfred R. Loweth has purchased from Mary Forbes 2,084 Arthur Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.4, near 180th Street.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross has sold for the Realty Associates to a builder a plot 80 by 100 on the north side of Bay Ridge Avenue, east of Sixth Avenue.

A. J. Waldron sold for the estate of Anna S. Smith a plot about 50 by 115 feet on the south side of Quincy Street, 125 feet west of Classon Avenue to a client who will build a garage.

Long Island.

O. L. Trilsch has sold to C. A. Dierich of Whitestone a plot 45 by 200 on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, Whitestone.

The Douglaston Realty Company sold to C. L. Frisbie six lots at Douglaston Park, Douglaston.

H. B. Everson has purchased from C. F. Gaffney a plot 42 by 67 on the south side of First Street, near Second Avenue, College Point.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley sold for the Amzi L. Barber estate to Della M. Flood seven plots on the easterly side of Washington Avenue, corner of Myrtle Avenue and opposite the Ardsley Golf Club. The property will be developed.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased a store at 42 West Thirty-ninth Street to Marie Lalanne, milliner; and for Milton L'Ecluse the store at 18 East Thirty-fourth Street to Miss Minnie Woodell, for a gown and waist shop.

George R. Read & Co. leased for the United States Realty and Improvement Company the Washington Street corner of the ground floor in the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, to the International Bank, now at 60 Wall Street.

Pepe & Bro. have leased for the Carey estate to Patrick Keane corner building at 388 West Street for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $27,000.

Realty Notes.

The President of the Brown School denied yesterday that the school had leased the dwelling at 270 West Seventy-second Street.

In order to save taxes and other carrying charges, Solomon Schinasi, who recently bought the Dewey Theatre property on East Fourteenth Street from the heirs of Tim Sullivan, has decided to tear the structure down.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Water St, 640, n s, 95 ft e of Scammel St, 25 x80, five-story tenement; Citizens' Savings Bank against Abraham Gaus et al., Action 1; J. A. Beall, attorney; due, $10,893.61; taxes, &c., $449; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

Water St, 642, n s, 120 ft e of Scammel St, 20.5x80, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney, due, $9,000; taxes, &c., $440; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Tremont Av, n e corner of Anthony Av, 119x100x irregular, two-story frame house and vacant; E. W. Klappert against Clelland Realty Co.; Goldman & K., attorneys; due, $9,465.23; taxes, &c., $1,075.60; prior mortgage, $20,000; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Matthews Av, w s, 985 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x95; C. W. Peters against Herman Domnisch et al.; Grange & M., attorneys; due, $3,580.55; taxes, &c., $314.06; to the plaintiff for $1,800.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bonner Place, n s, 166.6 ft e of Morris Av, 33.8x75, four-story flat; Matilda Muendel against Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. et al.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; due, $2,200.08; taxes, &c., $629.55; to the plaintiff for $16,100.

By James J. Donovan.

Orchard St, 158, s s, 150 ft e of Main St, 75.6x103; Louise E. McLure against Bertha Mullen et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; due, $2,294.87; taxes, &c., $77.76; to W. J. Kane for $2,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

42d St, 23 West, to a five-story store and show room; Landay Brothers, Inc., 526 5th Av, owner; S. B. Elsendrath and B. Horwitz, 500 5th Av., architects; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 454, n s, 175.3 ft e of Jackson St, 25.8x87.10; Samuel Kopf to Frederick M. Cornwell, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; mtg $21,000; all liens, Aug. 6; attorney, William P. Allen, 10 Wall St.....$1

CHRISTOPHER ST, 181, n s, 53.11 ft e of Weehawken St, 23.6x63.9; Edward Moushekian to Joseph A. Bolch, 221 Washington St, Hoboken, N. J., mtg $5,500, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, n w s, 60.11 ft s of 120th, 20x84.10; David M. Prowler to William F. McManus, 2,465 7th Av, quitclaim, all liens, Aug. 9, 1916; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, William F. McManus to William Hyman, 515 West 165th St, all liens, Nov. 10, 1915; attorneys, same.....$100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 92d St, 20.8x62.2; Ashbel P. Fitch and another, executors, &c., of Emma L. Smith, to E. Mora Davison, 159 East 92d St, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$27,000

SAME PROPERTY; Josephine H. Fitch et al, heirs of Emma L. Smith, to same, July 31; attorney, same.....$1

STANTON ST, 332, n s, 79.8 ft w of Mangin St, 19.11x70; Ann McDermott to Lena Jacobowitz, on the premises, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Morton St, runs e 188.11 to w s of Greenwich St x s 75x w 92 to Washington St x n 56.3 to beginning; Fortis Realty Co. to Charles Lane, 152 8th Av, Brooklyn, b. and s., c. & e., Aug. 10; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100

7TH AV, 2,506-07, e s, 40 ft n of 145th St, 39.10x100, foreclosure July 31; Joseph Rowan, referee; Tolsmoor Realty Co., 25 Broad St, mtg $45,000, Aug. 9; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & S., 25 Broad St.....$7,000

25x100.5; Cornelia E. Scott to Eugene C. Ludin, 24, 119 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, mtg $7,000, all liens, July 25; attorneys, Deyo & Bauerdorf, 111 Broadway.....$100

518ST ST, 13 West, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.4; Thomas A. Swan, Oyster Bay, L. I., to No. 11 West Fifty-first St. Corporation, 11 Nassau St.; mtg $45,000, b. and s., c. a. r., Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

53D ST, 331 and 338 West, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 84.11x42.4x39.7x47.4, foreclosure Aug. 2, 1916; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee, to George B. Lauer, 2,421 86th St, Brooklyn, as commissioner of John W. Quiney, Aug. 10; attorney, Wilfrid N. O'Neil, 135 Broadway.....$10,000

70TH ST, 252 West, s s, 508 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.5; Samuel J. Harriot to Elay Realty Co., 22 Fulton St, Brooklyn, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

71ST ST, 232 and 234 West, s s, 400 ft e of West End Av, 40x100.5; 71st St, 228 West, s s, 320 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5; Greenacre Realty Co. to Harwood Holding Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $60,000, all liens, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

102D ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Mildred A. Kaufman to Melcour Realty Co., 368 East 149th St, mtg $14,058.10, all liens, quitclaim, July 20; attorney, A. Kaufman, 368 East 149th St.....$100

137TH ST, 106 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; David Prowler to William F. McManus, 2,465 7th Av, quitclaim, all liens, Aug. 9; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$1

207TH ST, 624-626 West, 100 ft n of Broadway, 50x125; Delta Holding Co. to Mary A. O'Hare, at Teaneck, N. J., mtg $46,000, all liens, Aug. 9; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 75.7 ft s of 180th St, 25x100.4x25.5x96; Mary Forbes to Alfred R. Loweth, 614 East 179th St, mtg $4,000, Aug. 10; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$100

BOSTON AV, n s, at a board fence by a small grave on s e corner land conveyed by Chas. Darke to Maria Shrady, runs n e 22x148± s e 95.8 to Heath Av, s w 146 to Boston Av x n w 102 to beginning; also Boston Av lots, 56 and 57, n s, being Map 2, property Chas Darke; Thos. H. Johnston to David F. Frisbie, 463 East 164th St, mtge $5,000, Aug. 10; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row.....$1

CROTONA AV, w s, 100.1 ft s of Samuel St, as on Map East Tremont, 25x irregular; Christine Wilkie to Lizette McCandless, 58 Chauncey Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 10; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

ELM PLACE, or St, w s, lot 40 Amended Map Bronxwood Park, 27.4x100x—x101; John R. Dunn to James O'Keefe and another, 896 Trinity Av, July 31; attorney, J. A. McGovern, 1,879 Plympton Av.....$1

HEATH AV, w s, 112 ft n of Hub Terrace, 25x96.8x25x96.6; Eugene L. Brisach, referee, to Marian C. Smith, 452 Ft. Washington Av, July 14; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row.....$2,500

INTERVALE AV, 1,200, being part lot 14, block 449, map part Fox estate; Newport Holding Co., Inc., to Lawrence Davis, 76 Green St., Newark, N. J., mtg $10,000; June 29; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

LOTS 95 to 97, map of 116 lots of Woolf vs. Woolf; George E. Weller, referee, to George W. Reinhardt, 1,341 Franklin Av, mtg $8,940; July 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$14,900

LOT 14, Map Estate of Daniel Valentine, New Rochelle Trust Co., guardian to North County Development Co., Inc., 68 William St., Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$838.83

LOTS 115 to 122, Map of Undercliff Terrace, Rosa Hecht to David L. Waddell et al., 119 East 19th St., mtg $5,000, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 261 and 262, map Hunts Point Realty Co.; Newport Holding Co., Inc., to Lawrence Davis, 76 Green St., Newark, N. J., mtg $10,000, Aug. 2; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

PARK AV, w s, 180.8 ft n of 187th St, 40.5x100.2x47.2x100, Edw. D. Dowling, Referee, to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, 1,000 Marion Av, July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$18,600

PLOT begins at s e corner of Lot 65, runs n e 50x n w 136x s 50x s e 136 to beginning, being part of Lot 65, map of Morrisania; Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. to Jennie Rudinsky, 1,353 47th St., Brooklyn, mtg $54,250, Aug. 9; attorney, M. C. Levine, 119 Nassau St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 125 ft n of 152d or Kelly St, 100x93; Bronx Pythian Temple Corp. to Goldie Cowen, 891 Irvine St, May 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$7,000

UNION AV, s e corner of Home St, 26.9x99.4x74.5x110.2; Home-Union Building Corporation to Crown Operating Co., Inc., 220 Broadway, Aug. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Morgenstern, 320 Broadway...$8,500

VALENTINE AV, w s, 225 ft n of 198th St, 25x170; Paula Herzog to James J. Fleming, Jr., 20 Morningside Av East, Aug. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. J. Fleming, Jr., 20 Morningside Av East.....$1,000

8TH ST, s s, East, ¾ lot 180, map Unionport, 75x108; Andrew J. White to Thomas J. White Co., 2 Rector St, Aug. 10, 2 years; attorney, A. J. Talley, 165 Broadway..$2,000

138TH ST, 628 East, s s, 25x100; Katie Freyer to A. M. K. Loh, 810 East 165th St, July 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. M. K. Loh, 810 East 165th St.....$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MORNINGSIDE AV, 171, n s floor; Jennie Lederer to Harry Michael, on premises, 1 year from February, 1917.....$396

8TH AV, 2,527, cafe; Robert W. Goelet to James T. Hayes, 305 West 50th St, 4 7-12 years from Sept. 1, 1916, to May 1, 1921; attorneys, Shiland & Hedges, 149 Broadway.....$1,500

54TH ST, 210 West, 25x100, all; Margaret Buckley to Mendel Rosenzweig, 334 5th Av, Brooklyn, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Joseph S. Green, 141 Broadway..$1,800

59TH ST, 146 East, all; The Schaefer Co. to Max Marshon, 146 East 59th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp, 140 Nassau St.....$3,600

88TH ST, 152 East, e s of floor and rear part of west store; Eighty-sixth Street Holding Co. to Emil Proppele, 117 West 97th St, 3 years from July 1, 1916; 2 years rent $2,160, gross for term, $3,450; attorneys, Cohen Bros., 64 Wall St; per month..$148.75

118TH ST, 348 East, all; Fannie Freidman to Vito Storniello, 2,249 1st Av, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1916; address, 348 East 118th St.$300

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,777, north store; George Giakas to John Batsone, 1,757 Southern Boulevard, and another, 4 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, M. Sherman, Bergen Building; total rent.....$4,080

3D AV, 4,048, King Theatre; Zarland Realty Co. to S. & R. Movies, Inc., 4,048 3d Av, 5 years from July 15, 1916; attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row.....$2,100 to $3,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 789; Chas. B. Cosse against Holman-Denley Co., owner and contractor.....$251

HAVEN AV, 296; William Buess, Inc., against Becker Building Corp'n, owner and contractor.....$353

VERMILYEA AV, n e corner of Academy St, 150x150; Jos. Joseph & Bros. Co. against Marie Realty Corp'n, owner; Levy & Greenberg, Inc., contractor.....$183

125TH ST, 322 East; Harry J. Williams against Elizabeth Ashman, owner and contractor.....$34

Bronx.

BANCROFT ST, n w corner of Bryant Av, 100x110; H. B. Smith Co. against Ronele Const. Co., Inc., owners; Drew Heating Co., Inc., contractor.....$693

FOX ST, n w corner of Leggett Av, 105x193; Dimock & Pink Co. against Macy Const. Co., owners; Drew Heating Co., Inc., contractors.....$1,106

WASHINGTON AV, 2,001; David Saposnik against Delia Mead, owner; Frank P. Lore and Delia Mead, contractors.....$35

WASHINGTON AV, 1,999; David Saposnik against Delia Mead, owner; Frank P. Lore and Delia Mead, contractors.....$35

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 181st St; Amanna & Lyons against Thomas Ward et al, Aug. 9, 1916.....$296

WEST END AV, s e corner of 89th St; Jesse Brothers against 590 West End Avenue, Inc., et al, May 25, 1916, by bond.....$214

SAME PROPERTY; Lenox Sand and Gravel Co. against same, June 2, 1916, by bond.$167

SAME PROPERTY; Empire Cement Co. against same, June 1, 1916, by bond..$4,065

SAME PROPERTY; Empire Carting Co. against same, May 31, 1916, by bond...$365

57TH AV, 1,067; Donnelly & Ricci against Ten Sixty Seven Fifth Avenue Co., Inc., et al, Aug. 3, 1916.....$1,350

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,670; Empire Fire Proof Door Co., Inc., against Eliza C. Klim et al, Jan. 4, 1916.....$20

CLINTON AV, 1,576; Jackson Bros. against Marmion Realty Co., Inc., et al, July 11, 1916.....$599

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 57th St, 25x100; Frederick Leschhorn against Marie Kuphal et al., partition; attorneys, J. E. O'Brien.

18TH ST, 318 West; Frederick A. Brahnerd against Mary C. Stewart et al., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. T. Knox.

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Annie Huss against Abraham Gabriel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Sulzberger,

Bronx.

BYRON ST, w s, between 236th and 237th Sts, known as Lot 32, map of Whitehall Realty Co., 24th Ward; Nassau Beekman

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Pressure continues high over the Western and South Atlantic States, but the high over New England has practically disappeared, and the northwestern high is beginning to diminish in intensity.

Light rains have fallen in the Ohio Valley and the Lake region, but in general the rain is smaller than for some days.

Temperature has risen somewhat in New England and the lower Lake region, and continues relatively high in the Ohio Valley, the lower Missouri Valley, Kansas, and the Southwest. There has been a marked fall in temperature in the Dakotas and Nebraska.

Light rains are probable Saturday in the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and showers and thunderstorms are indicated for Florida.

It will be somewhat warmer in New England Saturday, and high temperature will continue in Virginia and to the southward Saturday and Sunday.

In the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States the changes will be small and unimportant.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, south to southwest, with showery weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, southwest, fair weather.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers, followed by fair Saturday. Sunday, fair, not much change in temperature.

Southern New England—Showers Saturday, warmer in interior. Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and probably Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Northern New England—Showers Saturday. Sunday, fair; somewhat warmed Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	69	64	4 P. M.	81	68
6 A. M.	68	62	6 P. M.	77	67
9 A. M.	70	64	9 P. M.	71	66
12 M.	76	67	11 P. M.	70	76

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M., it was 66. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 3:30 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
8:15—420 W. 124 St.: Jennie Feingold.	Slight
9:00—225 Monroe St.: I. Prossen.	Not given
9:45—619 10 Av.: Crystal Towel Supply Co.	Slight
P. M.	
4:40—281 West St.: Powers Warehouse Co.	$500
5:30—13 Av. & 23d St. (auto): Westcott Express Co.	Slight
6:15—320 E. 55 St.: Joseph Ditta.	Slight
7:20—374 E. 4 St.: Morris Spitzer.	Slight
7:20—122 Sheriff St.: Henry Friezner.	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department, City of New York.

Advancements to Grades.—To $1,400 grade, Aug. 23: Patrol. J. O'Rourke, 2; W. S. Gleason, 7; T. A. Malley, 15; C. F. Scheid, 31; T. Jeffrey, 31; T. J. Shea, 39; C. Innes, 42; W. J. Manning, 143; W. S. Whipple, 144; J. Byrnes, 146; J. Renz, 155; P. Fee, 156; T. B. Reeder, 167; W. J. Kenny, 181; J. F. Duggan, 38; J. F. P. Haack, 42; J. V. Corcoran, 42; E. J. Blaney, 143; A. W. Jayne, 145; M. Malley, 153; J. H. Hellriegel, 154; H. E. Young, 170; C. R. Wackerlly, D. B.; D. J. O'Mara, Traf. A; J. F. Murtha, 21; C. Masterson, 28; W. T. Hayes, 28; S. Sullivan, 28; M. Connolly, 42; H. L. Dunwoody, 42; J. J. McGowan, 143; A. H. Gunther, 150; J. G. Breunig, 154; J. B. Yost, 189; W. J. McCafferty, D. B.; F. Finstinsky, 16th Dist.; B. J. Stager, Traf. E.

To $1,250 Grade.—Aug. 28—L. Bonecki, 2; A. J. Imperial, 4; A. G. Gillis, 4; F. Egbert, 5; P. E. Madigan, 14; J. P. Foran, Jr., 28; J. Gill, 28; H. J. Gross, 28; O. A. B. Gruber, 28; M. Hanrahan, 28; F. Heidtmann, 28; J. N. Herzhauser, 28; T. J. Christian, 28; T. J. Cullen, 28; J. J. Kelleghan, 28; J. C. Kennek, 28; G. H. Klinger, 28; N. J. Majewski, 28; W. E. Meier, 28; J. Keogh, 28; W. Kelly, 28; W. H. Morrison, 28; J. R. G. Eichler, 31; P. J. Daub, 32; T. F. Bannon, 32; B. E. L. Petersen, 32; C. Pesconi, 32; B. Sears, 32; T. J. D. Reilly, 32; A. V. Stewart, 32; C. Schneider, 32; P. Sullivan, 32; P. J. Stafford, 32; W. Vachuda, 32; A. Schwartz, 32; J. A. Vogelbach, 32; J. W. Schefcik, 33; C. J. O'Connor, 37; H. S. Fleming, 68; J. J. Campbell, 144; L. Collins, 145; C. J. Cridland, 147; G. L. Kennedy, 151; J. R. Rumph, 152; C. L. Lau, 153; R. Studwell, 153; M. J. Morgan, 156; T. F. Mudrick, 171; C. Nussbaum, 137; F. Snyder, 159; J. Moskowitz, 161; M. Neary, 162; J. Honold, 162; J. J. Samuel, 165; C. Pope, 167; A. A. Walsh, 171; C. J. Cavanagh, 172; L. Hennessy, 172; T. E. Boban, 174; R. Loeschmann, 270; J. E. O'Brien, 277; E. Lutz, 283; H. J. Hoffman, D. B.; T. F. Hughes, D. B.; D. J. F. Collins, D. B.; R. M. McKenna, D. B.; L. L. Barrett, C. O.; J. B. Schaaf, B. B. H.; F. R. Browne, 4th Dist.; B. J. Bajart, 4th Dist.; E. A. Fenlon, 8th Dist.

Temporary Assignments.—Inspector J. Daly, 4 I. D., to command 3 I. D., in addition to his own, 5 days, 8 P. M., Aug. 15. Surgeons C. E. Namnack, 3 S. D., in charge 13 S. D., in addition to his own, 2 days, 8 P. M. Aug. 14; A. H. Brown, 7 S. D., in charge 9 S. D., in addition to his own, 14 days, 12 P. M. Aug. 16; H. G. Webster, 16 S. D., in charge 12 S. D., in addition to his own, 13 days, noon Aug. 17. Capt. J. J. Savage, 43, to command 5 I. D., 3 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 18. Lieuts. J. C. Vissers, 15, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 17; J. Leonard, 17, to C. O. Squad, 17 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 14; W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge, 30 days, 9 A. M. Aug. 18; P. F. Clifford, Bridge, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M. Aug. 18.

Lieute to Tr. School from precincts indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 14: B. McGovern, 10; J. F. Thompson, 32; G. H. Merritt, 35; R. Specht, 43; E. F. Howe, 89; J. A. Howard, 156. For 17 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 12: McAniff, 32; S. Lochner, 43; J. C. Nerney, 36; W. A. J. Koenig, 161; Sergt. J. Colgan, 62, to Tr. School, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14. Patrol. D. Doyle and J. J. Queeley, 13; J. J. Mealy, 31, and W. Schwarz, 283, to 3 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 12; J. F. Barry, 29, to C. O. Squad, duty in corridors City Hall, 15 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 14; C. Comolli and M. Mannion, 39, to Tr. School, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14; A. J. Keane, 43, to C. O. Squad, 17 days, in Bronx; and Sup. as chauffeur, 21 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14; A. Haucke, 283, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 15 days, 6 P. M., Aug. 13.

To Tr. School from precincts indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14: H. C. Linker, 22; C. Schroeder, 23; J. P. Brilla, Jr., 65; G. J. Duggan, 28; A. Barthold, 39.

Probat. Patrol. W. J. Mason, 2, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Insp., 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 13.

Matron Annie Wheeler, 2, to 23, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 13.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay): Inspectors—C. S. Bolan, 3 I. D., 5 days, 8 P. M., Aug. 15, to be deducted from vacation; F. J. Morris, 5 I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16, to be deducted from vacation. Surgeons —C. J. Dillon, 9 S. D., 14 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 16, to be deducted from vacation; T. A. McGoldrick, 12 S. D., 14 days, noon, Aug. 17, to be deducted from vacation; W. B. Brouner, 13 I. D., 2 days, 8 P. M., Aug. 12, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay). Patrol.—C. J. Fetteroll, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 18; T. Dugan, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 13; J. F. J. Harrington, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 13; W. Carroll, 39, 2 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 12; J. J. McKillop, 160, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 12.

Sick leaves: Act. Det. Sergt., Second Gr.—E. M. Shelvy, D. B., 60 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 10. Patrol.—H. J. Svenson, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. A, 60 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 18. (Full pay while on sick reports): Sergt.—R. Mc-Hale, 276, 9:20 A. M., July 24, during disability. Patrol.—J. J. McManus, 22, 5 P. M., June 22, to 12 P. M., July 23; J. T. S. Lovett, 26, 11:35 A. M., Aug. 5, during disability; J. McNamara, 42, 7:45 P. M., Aug. 4, to 12 P. M., Aug. 5; J. C. Lazenby, 276, 2:50 P. M., Aug. 5, during disability; W. F. Garfney, 43, 9:06 P. M., Aug. 4, to noon, Aug. 5; J. F. Flynn, 89, 12:45 P. M., Aug. 3, during disability.

Suspended without pay: Patrol.—L. Sullivan, 145.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, at Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M. Monday, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus:

Engrs. of Steamer No. 4, Kenney, Eng. 33; J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 58; G. Hemsath, Eng. 59; J. I. Kearns, Eng. 65; P. Herlihy, No. 1, Eng. 93; T. L. Steele, Eng. 153; H. Peiser, Eng. 160; J. J. Perry, Eng. 226; C. Colbath, Eng. 233; W. J. Wiesener, 272.

Firemen 1st gr. Z. P. D. Soltan, Eng. 22; W. P. Geyer, Eng. 31; A. F. King, Eng. 38; J. J. Collins, No. 2, Eng. 289; W. C. Widmaier, H. & L. 2; H. Walsh, H. & L. 14; C. Haas, H. & L. 17; R. J. Egan, H. & L. 22; J. J. Ryan, No. 1, H. & L. 23; H. B. Spencer, H. & L. 28; G. J. Yaede, H. & L. 30; C. J. Goetz, H. & L. 43; G. Schuls, H. & L. 77; E. H. Uhlig, H. & L. 125; R. F. A. Lange, H. & L. 131.

Firemen 2d gr. H. F. Carlson, Eng. 44; E. J. Eberly, Jr., Eng. 91; W. E. Papke, Eng. 215. Firemen 3d gr. P. J. Baker, Eng. 27; W. F. Wallace, Eng. 280.

Special leaves: Capt. J. B. Kiernan, Eng. 87, 12 hours, 11 A. M. Aug. 13; Eng. of Steamer F. Reinhardt, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 13; Eng. of Steamer L. J. Easley, Eng. 4, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 12; Fire. 1st gr. W. Yates, Eng. 282, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 13; Fire. 1st gr. O. Schwarz, Eng. 76, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Aug. 13; Fire, 1st gr. T. F. White, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 15. Fire. 2d gr. J. A. Gannon, 2, Eng. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 13.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The High School Teachers' Association will hold a conference on the junior high schools at a meeting in the Washington Irving High School on Oct. 7 at 10:30 A. M.

The following have been appointed for service in the Morris Evening High School: Clerical assistant—William Hagen and Patrick H. Hopkins; bookkeeping—George K. Hinds, Charles E. Rogers, Edward M. Williams, Nathaniel Althols, Harry Cohen, Samuel Cohen, Herman M. Elkan, Meyer Parmet and Ira B. Robbins; chemistry—Charles H. Ellard; commercial law—Edward J. Kelly; drawing (architectural)—Edward J. Brown, William M. Halley and Isidore Reh; drawing (freehand)—Bernard I. Green; drawing (mechanical)—Frederick C. Arnold and Frederick H. Barshell; English—Arthur A. Boylan, Patrick R. Kinney, George E. Vogel, Samuel Schlossberg, William J. McGrath and John D. McGee; French—Alfred G. Panaroni; German—M. Moritz Greditzer and Howard C. Leonard; higher arithmetic—John F. Conden; history and civics—William W. Rogers; laboratory assistant—Benjamin Fuchs; mathematics—Edwin F. Baldwin, Bernard M. Parelhoff, Robert Robinson, Arthur Glugoski, Joseph Hurwitz and Philip J. McEvoy; penmanship—Joseph Gill, Jr.; physics—Willis H. Grant; Spanish—Camille Agramonte, Jr., John M. Pittaro and Joseph Rosenberg; stenography and typewriting—Francis X. Mooney, William Moskowitz, Louis Brand, J. S. Einsohn, M. Gordon, Eugene Sheridan, William Simon, Louis Truckenbrodt, Thomas W. Byron and Andrew J. McElhinney.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list is announced for forester: Jacob Levison, 93.50; Jacob S. Kaplan, 88; Richard Boerker, 82.50; Emil Waldenberger, 76.50; William McCarthy, 74; Bernard Levy, 73.50.

The following physical tests have been held; Pathologist, four passed; marine engineer, thirty-five passed, two rejected; janitor-engineer, 187 passed, sixteen rejected.

The physical examination for vacancy in inspector of light and power, grade 2, was held yesterday.

An examination for machinist, to fill a vacancy in the Water Supply Board has been ordered.

United States.

An examination for architectural and structural steel draughtsman, male, will be held Sept. 6-7, to fill a vacancy in the office of the Inspector of the Eighteenth Lighthouse District, San Francisco. The salary is $1,500 a year. Five years' experience in engineering work or draughting is a prerequisite. Graduation from a technical college of recognized standing will be considered equivalent to three years of the five required. The age is twenty-two years or over on the date of the examination.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—2d Lt. H. Templeton, 28th Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

1st Lt. H. L. Jordan, 20th Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

2d Lt. G. E. Annemann, 28th Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

1st Lt. J. G. T. Lampert, Corps of Engrs., to Orange, N. J., to inspect engineer equipment.

Orders of March 24 amended as follows: Lt. Col. G. Montgomery, Ord. Dept., or one of his commissioned assistants, will visit Greenfield, Mass., and Providence, R. I., on business pertaining to operation of the Ord. Dept.

2d Lt. F. B. Prickett, Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Lt. Col. J. F. McIndoe, Corps of Engrs., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., at such times as may be necessary, not to exceed two trips per month; during Aug., Sept. and Oct., on business pertaining to Engr. Dept.

2d Lt. F. B. Inglis, Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Lt. Col. R. C. Williams, attached to 3d Inf.

2d Lt. A. H. Gilkeson, 11th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Post Commander for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

1st Lt. R. E. M. Goolrick, C. A., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Capt. J. R. Kelly, 10th Inf., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Capt. J. B. Christian, Cav., will join 17th Cav. for duty until further orders.

Capt. C. A. Seoane, Cav., assigned to 6th Cav., and upon relief from treatment at General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M., will join that regiment.

1st Lt. K. B. Edmunds, Cav., will join 6th Cav. for duty until further orders.

1st Lt. O. Place, Cav., will join 7th Cav. for duty until further orders.

1st Lt. H. C. Tatum, Cav., upon expiration of leave will join 8th Cav.

Resignations accepted:

1st Lt. J. L. Miller, M. C., Pa. Nat. Guard; Maj. E. D. McCarthy, Brigade Adjt., 3d Brigade, N. Y. Nat Guard; 1st Lt. B. F. Morris, M. C., Arizona Nat. Guard, and 2d Lt. A. P. Carr, 3d Inf., Missouri Nat. Guard.

Capt. A. P. Lawrence, retired, relieved temporary duty Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.

2d Lt. H. A. Harvey, 1st Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Order of July 26 relating to Capt. A. Gibson, C. A. C., revoked.

2d Lt. E. B. Dennis, C. A. C., detailed for general recruiting service, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Sept. 1, for instruction for 10 days, then to Charlotte, N. C., relieving Capt. C. T. Smart, Inf.

Orders Aug. 4 relating to Capt. A. H. Huguet, 5th Inf., revoked.

Capt. W. F. Herring, 18th Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

2d Lt. S. A. Merrell, Inf., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

2d Lt. F. H. Forbes, 5th Inf., report to Lt. Col. G. L. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of an examining board at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to F. A.

1st Lt. F. L. Whitley, Inf., assigned to 9th Inf.

2d Lt. J. R. Hill, 13th Cav., relieved duty Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas, Sept. 18, and will join his regiment.

The resignation of 1st Lt. F. S. Baird, M. C., Mich. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Capt. L. D. Greene, retired, relieved temporary duty in the Militia Bureau and will resume his duties at Staunton Military Academy, Va.

Resignation of 2d Lt. J. D. Hoyt, 10th F. A., Conn. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Capt. G. V. Henry, Cav., to be commandant of cadets, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Col. T. Cruse, Q. M. C., to St. Louis, Mo., on business pertaining to the Q. M. C.

1st Lt. F. L. Whitley, Inf., relieved duty Pacific Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.

2d Lt. V. G. Clamith, 23d Inf., to Alcatraz, Cal., and report to commandant, Pacific Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty.

Resignation of Capt. N. M. Bilbo, 1st Inf., La. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Resignation of Capt. A. C. Jenvey, 5th Inf., Cal. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Capts. S. F. P. Lahm, Cav., and R. D. Foulois, Inf., aviation officers, Signal Corps, are detailed to aviation section of the Signal Corps and rated as junior military aviators with rank of Major.

Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps, to Chicago for temporary duty pertaining to the manufacture of electric apparatus.

The assignment of Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps, as officer in charge of the Signal Corps General Supply Depot, is announced.

Orders of July 7 relating to 1st Lt. E. F. Fisher, M. R. C., revoked.

Lt. Col. S. Rice, Cav., detailed member of examining board at Ft. Riley, Kan., vice Capt. H. R. Richmond, 8th Cav., relieved.

Orders of Aug. 3 relating to 1st Lt. J. C. Pegram, 10th Cav., revoked.

1st Lt. B. Tucker, U. S. A., retired, relieved duty University of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., and detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Marion Institute, Alabama.

Orders of Aug. 5 relating to assignment of Capt. E. T. Winston, retired, to active duty temporarily, amended to omit word "temporarily."

Retirements Announced: Col. J. G. Galbraith, Cav.; Col. G. H. Sands, Cav., and Col. C. W. Penrose, Inf.

Maj. S. A. Cheney and Capts. L. M. Adams and R. T. Ward, Corps of Engrs., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report to commandant, Army Service Schools, Sept. 15 as Instructors.

Resignation of 1st Lt. T. J. Walthall, M. R. C., has been accepted.

Orders of Aug 2 relating to 1st Lt. W. B. Jones, M. R. C., revoked.

1st Lt. J. F. Denton, M. R. C., ordered to active duty and detailed member of board of medical officers to meet at Ft. McPherson, Ga., for preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the M. R. C.

The resignation of 1st Lt. B. Southworth, 3d Inf., Ky. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Resignation of Capt. W. Tucker, 12th Inf., N. Y. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

1st Lt. J. W. Sayles, 14th Cav., detailed member of examining board, Columbus, N. M., vice 1st Lt. N. B. Briscoe, 12th Cav.

The following named veterinarians will report by letter to Capt. H. D. Thomason, M. C., President of board, to meet at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for appointment in the Veterinary Corps: W. V. Lusk, 2d Cav.; F. Foster, 7th F. A.; C. D. McMurdo, 10th Cav.; A. McDonald, 11th Cav.; D. L. May, 4th F. A.; C. Nockolds, 1st Cav.; S. Gleason, Jr., 7th Cav.; R. J. Stancliff, 8th Cav.; W. R. Grutzman, 8th Cav.; J. H. Url, 6th Cav.; J. R. Jefferis, 13th Cav.; H. F. Steele, 14th Cav.; H. W. Peter, 14th Cav.; W. P. Hill, 6th F. A.; R. V. Agnew, 5th Cav.; C. H. Jewell, 4th Cav.; L. E. Willyoung, 11th Cav.; W. Fraser, 18th Cav.; F. B. Gage, 2d F. A.; J. H. Gould, 2d F. A.; W. A. Sproule, 4th F. A.; B. English, 2d Cav.; W. R. Pick, 4th Cav.; A. E. Donovan, attached to 12th Cav.; G. A. Harvey, Jr., 9th Cav.; J. Foster, 9th Cav.; R. C. Musser, 15th Cav.; W. J. Stokes, 1st F. A.; A. Mitchell, 3d F. A.; H. S. Williams, 5th F. A.; A. L. Mason, attached to 6th F. A.; T. H. Edwards, 15th Cav.; B. A. Seeley, 5th Cav.; W. C. Van Allstyne, 10th Cav.; R. M. Buffington, 11th Cav.; D. B. Leininger, 7th Cav.; G. H. Koon, 12th Cav.; C. R. Haynes, 1st F. A.; R. H. Power, 5th F. A.; H. L. Sommer, 9th Cav.; W. G. Turner, Q. M. C.; E. J. Cramer, Q. M. C.; S. L. Teople, Q. M. C.; I. Hansen, Q. M. C.; L. E. Case, Q. M. C.; W. T. Lawler, Q. M. C.; C. E. Channing, Q. M. C.; A. W. Austin, Q. M. C.; R. H. Saul, Q. M. C.; W. J. Muldown, Q. M. C.; A. E. Cherry, Q. M. C.; G. W. Brower, Q. M. C.

Leaves: Capt. R. S. Thomas, Corps of Engrs., 5 days; Capt. A. P. Upshur, M. C., 5 days; 1st Lt. T. A. Clarke, C. A. C., 1 month; 1st Lt. R. F. Fowler, Corps of Engrs., 2 months; 1st Lt. L. C. Herkness, Corps of Engrs., 2 months; Maj. W. T. Davidson, M. C., 5 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, retired, detached all duty; home.

Lt. F. E. M. Whiting, from the Fulton to Aid on Staff, Commander Train, Atlantic Fleet.

Lt. W. D. Brereton, Jr., from Naval Academy to Asiatic Station via Oct. transport.

Chief Boatswain H. H. Richards, detached the Hancock; home, wait orders.

Chief Boatswain N. A. Johnson, to temporary duty the Severn.

Gunner A. J. Holton, detached Cordova, Alaska; to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Mach. C. C. Holland, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to the Lebanon.

Mach. J. Donaldson, from the Lebanon to the Hancock.

Chief Carp. N. B. Pollock, detached the Hancock; to Navy Yard, New York.

Pay Clerk C. J. Harter, warranted.

Marine Corps.

Capt. J. S. Turrill, detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to Command Marine Barracks, Cavite.

Capt. J. N. Wright, detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to command Marine Barracks, Olongapo.

Capt. C. C. Carpenter, detached Marine Dept., American Legation, Peking; to the United States.

1st Lt. J. C. Wise, Jr., to duty Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

1st Lt. H. P. Sorel, to from Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Barry, Dale, and Decatur, at Port Galera; Duncan, Patapsco, Porter, and Yankton, at Newport; Kearsarge, at President Roads; Lebanon, at Iona Island; Oregon, at Port Angeles; Uncas, at Charleston.

Sailed—Alabama, Philadelphia for Charleston; Conyngham, Newport to sea; Jason, Cristobal for Norfolk; Jouett, Rosebank for Philadelphia; Nanshan, Bremerton for anchorage, Alaska; Patuxent, Newport for Norfolk; Uncas, off Cape Romain for Charleston; Vicksburg, Tacoma for Santa Cruz, Cal.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK, Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea, fine meals; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.—Modern; ideal for vacation; mountains, hills, and river; cool airy; excellent table; incomparable for rest and comfort. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Nurses having large home would like the care of chronic invalids; nervous, epileptic, drug, or mild mental patients; excellent physician and nursing. Address Y 215 Times Annex.

Boarders wanted on high mountain farm; prices moderate. Write for particulars. Gustave Heyne, Adelia, Wayne County, Penn.

Graduate nurse will care for a few maternity patients in ideal country home. Address M 816, Ledger Office, Philadelphia, Penn.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Ellswood.—Board. Ulster Co. farm. Arrange White, 309 W. 46th. Tel. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey, "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Tiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Country home, near seashore; high, cool, restful, first-class accommodations; electric light. Telephone, Long Branch 616; address Mrs. F. Charlotte Weimer, Portaupack-on-Shrewsbury, N. J.

Massachusetts.

Boarders wanted on a farm on Springfield electrics; modern conveniences; $8-$9. Mrs. Alden N. Curtis, Westfield, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

84TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large, single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, table the best.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms; baths; tasty home cooking; reasonable terms; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST, 20 WEST.—Unusually attractive suite, sitting, bed, and bathroom; unsurpassed cuisine.

72D, 269 WEST. — Desirable double, single rooms; cool; pleasant surroundings; Summer rates.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; excellent location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished small room; unexcelled table; Summer rates; table guests.

74D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; also small rooms; board optional.

76TH, 102 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; parlor dining room; Southern trade solicited.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table boarders; Summer rates.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 287-243 WEST.—Large single rooms, private bath; table board; Summer rates.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive and moderate; good home cooking; table guests.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

84TH, 37 WEST. — First-class accommodations; adults; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Superior home, people willing to pay for good service.

86TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 812 WEST.—Gentleman preferred; charming house and location; excellent table; double, single rooms; private bath; electricity. 3311 Riverside.

98D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; excellent table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

118TH, 550 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

118TH, 525 WEST. — Large, small rooms; table guests; home cooking; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; board optional; reference.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.

78D, 142 WEST.—Finest French cooking in city; those appreciating real good dinner come and try.

WEST END AV., 316, (76th.)—Beautiful, cool rooms; private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors; suites; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d St.)—Elegantly furnished, running water, to couples seeking home comforts; table guests.

Brooklyn.

Pierrepont St., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159 W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

FAMILY of two wishes two rooms with bath and meals included, near Central Park; reply mentioning price. Maslennikoff, 155 Madison Av., City.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN, residing out of town, wants room, board, private family, west side, few nights each week; must be reasonable. K 269 Times Downtown.

WOMAN with child wishes position country. Mrs. E. Smith, 406 West 146th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with plane; single room.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Parlor rooms; piano; rooms, private baths; electricity; desirable surroundings.

MADISON AV., 180, (near 34th.)—Central location; large rooms; furnished, unfurnished; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private baths; also medium rooms; references; telephone.

11TH, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and single rooms; refined surroundings; all conveniences; telephone, porch, lawn; near elevated; references.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; telephone; references.

86TH ST. and 6th Av.—Large front rooms, electricity, hot, cold running water $3.50, $4, $5 weekly; with private bath, $5, $6; transients accommodated. Hotel Jefferson.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class; references; bachelors.

52D, 43 WEST.—Doctor's office; also one front office room; private bath; conveniences.

86TH, 80 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; desirable front basement, electricity, water.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; $3 up; brass bed; running water; phone; gentlemen.

60TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms; redecorated; suite $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double rooms; modern apartment; reasonable; worth investigation. Vane.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentleman; moderate terms; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; beautiful large room with private bath.

71ST, 206 WEST, (subway.)—Medium rooms, lavatories; parlor floor for music, dancing.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with bath and kitchenette; also small room.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large and small extremely low, until Sept. 15, near subway, elevated stations; electricity, telephone.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath. Southern exposure, telephone, phone.

73D, 242-255 WEST.—Large and small rooms; special August rates; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; board; near Riverside.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor; running water; other lovely rooms.

West Side.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Room, private bath; also medium room; references. 5675 Schuyler.

76TH, 242 WE

SEE PARALYSIS CURB IN COOLER WEATHER

Authorities Attribute Falling Off in Deaths and Cases to Temperature Drop.

31 DIE IN 24-HOUR PERIOD

New Victims Reported for the Day Total 165, a Decrease of 10 Compared with Thursday.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Thurs-day.	Yester-day.	New Cases Thurs-day.	Yester-day.
Brooklyn	20	10	84	73
Manhattan ..	9	7	44	50
Bronx	3	6	14	10
Queens	6	7	30	28
Richmond		1	3	4
Totals 38		31	175	165

Total of cases to date.....5,978
Totals of deaths to date.....1,329

The breaking of the heat wave on Thursday, in the opinion of the health authorities, was chiefly responsible for the falling off in the number of new cases of infantile paralysis, as well as the decrease in the number of deaths. While the effect of the weather on any day, according to some authorities, is not felt in the development of new cases until the usual period of incubation, lasting two weeks or less, has passed, it is generally admitted that more children die of the disease on hot days than on cooler ones. This, it was said, was supported not only by yesterday's death reports, but also by the fact that in the hot twenty-four hours beginning at 10 o'clock last Tuesday morning the epidemic's record of fifty-seven deaths was established.

Deputy Health Commissioner Billings announced yesterday that thirty-three nurses, provided by several co-operating charitable organizations, would begin on Monday the making of bi-weekly house-to-house canvasses in two districts in the city—the lower east side of Manhattan and the Central Avenue district of Brooklyn. These nurses will visit every home in the districts to determine and correct sanitary conditions, to observe and enforce the application of quarantine regulations in infected homes, to detect and report suspicious cases of illness, and to gather all available information germane to the epidemic.

More Volunteers Give Blood.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the Henry Street Settlement, the United Hebrew Charities, the Nurses' Association, the United Jewish Aid and other organizations contributed money for the employment of the nurses as detailed nurses from their own staffs to the work.

If results appear to justify it the Department of Health will make vigorous effort to extend the field.

At the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday thirty ounces of blood for serum were drawn from five persons who had had poliomyelitis. Twelve patients of the present epidemic were treated with the serum, eight of them for the first time and four for the second. Women continued to be among the volunteers, two yesterday being Miss Edith Guraska of 73 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, who gave eight ounces and promised to return within three weeks to give more, and Mrs. Marion Chambers of 88 Snyder Avenue, the Bronx.

An offer of blood which came from Washington on Thursday was accepted yesterday. The offer made made it was learned, by a prominent Government official in behalf of his son, who had the disease.

In the absence in Washington of Dr. Charles E. Banks, Dr. P. C. Kalloch, senior surgeon of the Public Health Service, was in charge of the enforcement of interstate quarantine regulations. He received word during the day, he said, that Babylon, L. I., had been quarantined against all children of less than 16, and that Lakewood, N. J., had prohibited the entrance of children without health certificates.

Assistant Surgeon James E. Laughlin of the Public Health Service yesterday joined the Government staff here.

Emerson Corrects Error.

Health Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that when he mentioned Liberty, N. Y., as one of the towns in Sullivan County which had become a dangerously infected centre because of crowded conditions and prevalence of poliomyelitis he meant to specify Parksville and Ferndale, two villages in the township of Liberty, and to exclude the village of Liberty from the condemnation.

"I am informed, and I believe correctly," said Dr. Emerson, "that no cases of infantile paralysis have as yet been discovered in the village of Liberty or in the adjacent villages of Stevensville, White Sulphur Springs, Neversink, and White Lake."

Mrs. Hyman Goldstein of 1,635 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday denied that she had been turned out of a hotel in Fallsburg, N. Y., with a daughter dying of infantile paralysis at 4 o'clock in the morning, or that she had brought the child to New York on a railroad train. Mrs. Goldstein said she left the hotel at 4 o'clock in the morning of her own accord, and drove to New York in an automobile in order to take the child to the Willard Parker Hospital, where the little girl died within an hour. Mrs. Goldstein's statement was caused by Dr. Emerson's saying on Thursday that he had been informed that she had been turned out of the hotel, and had come to New York in a railroad train.

Peace Fund More Than $1,200.

Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Treasurer of the Children's Brace Fund for Victims of Infantile Paralysis, which is distinct from the Department of Health's fund for the same purpose, wrote to THE TIMES from Bernardville, N. J., yesterday that the fund had passed $1,200 and that plans for the distribution of braces in New York and New Jersey had been made.

The postponement of the opening of New York schools has cause dthe National School Camp Association, which has about 500 obys in camp at Fort Hamilton, to take steps to keep the camp going until the schools open, or at least through September. The original intention was to close on Sept. 1.

After recommendations by the Department of Health, the vacation schools of the New York Federation of Churches and of the New York City Baptist Mission Society closed yesterday.

Dr. Lee Hang Gee and Dr. Yien Hock Ting, Chinese physicians of the city, yesterday reported to Dr. Emerson that infantile paralysis was prevalent in China and was not considered an "especially dangerous" disease.

The Chinese doctors requested Dr. Emerson to use their treatment on one or two patients, but Dr. Emerson said he would never recommend the use of any medicine not first tried on animals.

Doctor, 30 Years Old, Ill.

Dr. Le Roy Vail, 30 years old, of 177 Union Street, Flushing, was removed from his home yesterday to the Queensborough Hospital for Contagious Diseases suffering from infantile paralysis. Dr. Vail is an associate physician for the Traveler's Insurance Company. He became ill while in Hartford on Wednesday.

Lecture clinics on poliomyelitis for physicians who make advance application to the hospitals specified will be held under the auspices of the Department of Health as follows:

Bellevue Hospital, Ward 32, (Contagious)—Every Monday at 4 P. M.
Lebanon Hospital—Every Tuesday at 3:30 P. M.
Willard Parker Hospital—Every Wednesday at 4 P. M.
Babies' Hospital—Every Thursday at 4 P. M.
Mount Cinai Hospital—Every Friday at 4 P. M.
Kingston Avenue Hospital—Every Friday at 4 P. M.

The Belle Terre Club, near Port Jefferson, L. I., will be closed, it was announced yesterday, because af the death from poliomyelitis near the club house of Margaret Weatherly.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the eDpartment of Health:

NEW CASESMANHATTAN.

Clara Simon, 444 Grand St.
Sarah Marjory, 36 Henry St.
Joseph Adlonsoky, 169 Monroe St.
Tony Marino, 179 Mulberry St.
Pauline Schimmer, 331 East Houston St.
Nellie Gallagher, 344 Madison St.
Margaret Disimona, 29 6th Av.
Grace Hansen, 321 West 11th St.
Augustine Squires, 53 Broad St.
Lawrence Forza, 40 Morton St.
John Curtis, 33 Carmine St.
Margaret Mull, 96 Greenwich Av.
Emma Giesling, 340 East 40th St.
Mary Bikowsky, 233 Avenue A.
Willie Jurkwik, 162 East 4th St.
Yetta Rliding, 456 East 10th St.
Lawrence Loscannro, 313 East 24th St.
Murray Loscannro, 313 East 24th St.
Florence Katz, 2 Avenue D.
Lulu Linnes, 306 East 27th St.
Helen Lispok, 632 East 13th St.
Mary Borrows, 306 East 25th St.
John Krinsky, 635 East 13th St.
Clara Gerschower, 319 West 26th St.
Arthur Ludworth, 443 West 36th St.
Isidore Grigwold, 326 East 81st St.
Myrtle Byrnes, 1,000 Avenue A.
Gastone Lipson, 219 East 66th St.
Inez Smith, 220 West 62d St.
Mary Lee, 150 East 48th St.
Louise Patter, 63 West 96th St.
Madeline Patter, 63 West 96th St.
Anna Oster, 14 Amsterdam Av.
Gladys Niemeyer, 66 West 65th St.
Charlemagne Pietrondi, 220 West 63d St.
Herbert Garrison, 558 West 132d St.
Eleanor Anderson, Salvation Army Building, W. 45th St.
Abram Kelt, 124 W. 73d St.
Joseph Ryan, 28 West End Av.
Kenneth Baxter, 723 11th Av.
Elaine Shapiro, 224 W. 51st St.
Nora Grigora, 311 W. 100th St.
Adele Cimoni, 1430 2d Av.
Irving Weinstein, 69 W. 118th St.
Pasquale Esposito, 2411 1st Av.
Ethel Ling, 103 W. 141st St.
Tony Gallo, 273 W. 146th St.
Irving Foss, 250 W. 112th St.
Beatrice Davidson, 238 E. 124th St.
Norman Lobar, 63 W. 119th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Herbert Garrison, 558 W. 132d St.
Augustine Squire, 53 Barrow St.
Gastone Lipczaci, 219 East 66th St.
Concetta Martini, 169 West End Av.
Pearl Salomon, 510 E. 81st St.
Pasquale Esposito, 2411 1st Av.
Natale Piriconi, 241 E. 113th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Herman Siegel, 1,819 Bathgate Av.
Mary Woltin, 446 E. 172d St.
Z. Tadrich, 984 St. John's Av.
Lowenthal, —, 940 Simpson Av.
Morris Davidson, 755 Forest Av.
Hyman Kantor, 772 Forest Av.
Lillian Reed, 1,941 Southern Boulevard.
Madeline Lelalan, 892 Intervale Av.
Florence Regesa, 1,390 Stebbins Av.
Elizabeth Eisenstock, 1,562 Washington Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Anna Sustakowsky, 1,982 Park Av., Manhattan. (Died Lincoln Hospital.)
Harold Sheetz, 965 Columbus Av. (Died Riverside Hospital.)
Lillian Koppen, 406 E. 121st St., Manhattan. (Died Lincoln Hospital.)
Nathan Klozasky, 2,147 Washington Av. (Died Lincoln Hospital.)
Perry Doyle, 166 W. 122d St. (Died Riverside Hospital.)
Clifford Taylor, 417 W. 52d St., Manhattan. (Died Lincoln Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Sylvia Kroll, 307 Dumont Av.
Clar Gesner, 618 Dumont Av.
Herbert Flatow, 1,296 E. 7th Av.
George Kuck, 51 Georgia Av.
George Abelson, 16 Grafton St.
Max Sobel, 902 Rockaway Av.
Samuel Berman, 180 Sackman St.
Louis Kasson, 615 Watkins St.
Wallace Kennedy, 450 60th St.
Sol Heller, 319 58th St.
Frances Paigi, 514 49th St.
Lillian Hostovsky, 3,509 6th Av.
Janette Rosenberg, 341 Bedford Av.
Evelyn Malgroff, 135 Beadle St.
Ella Comesky, 45 Bartlett St.
Mary Heusen, 94 Bedford Av.
Walter Covaleski, 12 Diamond St.
Lena Giannatta, 117 Greenpoint Av.
Abram Baden, 617 Metropolitan Av.
Yetta Diren, 230 McKibben St.
Pauline Yewtuch, 235 Moore St.
Dave Chamsyk, 209 Siegel St.
Andrew Dare, 142 Thames St.
Beffie Bareiky, 165 S. 1st St.
Fuchs, —, 333 S. 3d St.
David Schnaesky, 363 S. 3d St.
Harriett Harness, 132 S. 8th St.
Cornelius Scanpin, 66 N. 8th St.
Robert Reisel, 412 Avenue U West.
Leonard Pesica, 3,629 Avenue I.
Herbert Sueshottz, 2,543 Church Av.
Robert Thurman, 1,627 Emmons Av.
Wilford Carter, 12 Erasmus St.
Michael Sharko, 208 Van Sicklen St.
Michael Burns, 2,061 W. 10th St.
Louise Wallace, 1,353 E. 15th St.
William Grankwas, 2,809 W. 17th St.
Henry Halpern, 1,004 40th St.
Alaska Allsr, 1,419 47th St.
Joseph McCarren, 346 Baltic St.
John Bishop, 1,204 Bedford Av.
Mary Kleman, 322 Bergen St.
Belasio Sebasco, 221 Plymouth St.
Nicholas Almendola, 316 Bond St.
Michael Magneda, 80 Poplar St.
Thomas Gilfeather, 111 Washington St.
Mary Gilfeather, 111 Washington St.
George Mangerie, 145 17th St.
Ondrary Higgins, 22 William St.
Hugh McGroney, 410 5th Av.
Sarah Strauss, 1,851 St. John's Place.
Matthew Maroney, 241 St. Nicholas Av.
Fred Stample, 24 Sumner Av.
Meyer Osberowitz, 1,654 St. John's Place.
James and Alice Cotter, 98 St. John's Pl.
George Hein, 619 Quincy St.
Abe Chilitsky, 1,753 Park Place.
Daisi Brady, 446 Lewis Av.
Agnes Kahlonbeck, 162 Himrod St.
Anna Insalaca, 135 Hull St.
Jeannette Petchaski, 318 Jefferson St.
Jacob Horn, 251 Hart St.
Arthur Brooks, 465 Halsey St.
Helen Gunther, 236 George St.
Thomas Walters, 1,441 Fulton St.
Thomas Burke, 36 Floyd St.
Angeline Martese, 117 Evergreen Av.
Hilda Hutzelman, 103 Ellery St.
Margaret Shober, 319 Cooper St.
Mary Gibari, 1,104 De Kalb Av.
Dolores Carberry, 315 Cooper St.
Rose Russo, 156 Central Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

George Mangerie, 145 17th St.
Richard O'Rourke, 115 14th St.
Dolores Carberry, 315 Cooper St.
Daniel Brady, 446 Lewis Av.
Abe Blett, 553 Marcy Av.
Anna Insalaco, 135 Hull St.
Nichola Almendola, 316 Bond St.
Joseph Erentson, 1 Delmonico Place.
Louisa Schneider, 1,359 78th St.
Robert Roverni, 412 Avenue C West.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

John Rithoff, 9 Jackson Av., Bayside.
John Richtsen, Dexter Av., Auborndale.
Lawrence Harvey, 528 So. 22d St., Flushing.
Susan Armstrong, 25 No. 6th Av., Whitestone.
Roberta Armstrong, 25 No. 6th Av., Whitestone.
Louise Mourtney, 1,137 Cortland Av., Richmond Hill.
Chas. Kalish, 18 Brown Av., Jamaica.
Martin Neula, 1,019 Canal St., Woodhaven.
Gloria O'Connor, 1,142 Hatch Av., Woodhaven.
Sigmund Halki, 146 Wyckoff St., Jamaica.
Chas. Wiles, 37 Atlantic St., Jamaica.
Harvey Hicks, 121 Washington St., Jamaica.
Dave Danzig, 38 Hidges Place, Jamaica.
Ross Scarpandowa, 124 South St., Jamaica.
Frances Gorgins, 152 Pacific St., Jamaica.
Henry Kellenbeck, 21 Leggetts Av., Union Course.
Julia Dowd, Garden & Ward, Morris Park.
Julius Flegass, 44 Division Av., Hammels.
Charles Barnett, 1,428 Sheridan Av., Far Rockaway.
Herbert Guflak, 578 Semiter Av., Ridgewood.
Dorothy Hebsther, 425 Sandal St., Glendale.
George Griger, 253 Pisla Place, Glendale.
Gerard Schmidt, 25 Summit Pl., Maspeth.
John Dausner, 12 Martin St., Maspeth.
Dorothy Frisby, 225 Farley St., Elmhurst.
Cralice Conpagna, 123 Crown St., Corona.
Elsa Miller, 34 Vince St., Corona.
H. W. Gould, 29 Flushing Av., Astoria.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Herbert W. Gold, 29 Flushing Av., Astoria.
M. Raby, 1,124 Emerald St., Woodhaven.
Gloria O'Connor, 1,142 Hatch Av., Woodhaven.
Matilda Kircher, 31 Folson Av., Glendale.
Margaret Wilson, 5,032 Beaufort St., Woodhaven.
Helen Rose, 281 St. Nicholas Av., Ridgewood.
Mable Surgent, Willets Point Road and 11th Av., Whitestone.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Raymond Ross, Lincoln St., Castle Corners.
Fred Taylor, Nelson and Hillside Avs., Great Kills.
Hattie Melmick, 88 Morningstar Road, Port Richmond.
William Love, 25 Delaware Av., Dongan Hills.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Charles E. Houghton, 417 Columbia St., West New Brighton. (Died Swinburne Island.)

It was said at the Department of Health yesterday that through a clerical error a case of polimyelitis at 401 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, had been announced as at 410 Chauncey Street.

The department also announced that the case of suspected poliomyelitis reported at 619 uincy Street, Brooklyn, had been found to be "no case."

Seven patients in Brooklyn and two in Manhattan who were thought to have infantile paralysis were discharged yesterday as "no cases."

CHILDREN GIVE TO BRACE FUND

Many of the Gifts Accompanied by Letters of Sympathy.

Children who have escaped infantile paralysis, moved by gratitude and by sympathy for less fortunate little ones, continued yesterday to be among the contributors to the Department of Health's fund for)the purchase of braces and other appliances for those left crippled by the disease. Contributions amounting to $90.60 were receoved by The Times yesterday, and one of $3.50 was accompanied by the following letter:

New York Times:
Gentlemen—We are three little children, who gave a bazaar, and we are sending you the money to give to the poor little children who are afflicted with infantile paralysis. We hope soon to send you some more.
Sincerely yours,
YOUR LITTLE FRIENDS.

Another contribution of $5 was received from Irving L. Taub, 10 years old, and Norman L. Rosenfeld, 12 years old.

The following were the contributions received by THE TIMES yesterday:

Samuel Stevens Sands	$35.00
In memory of "H. S."	25.00
"E. W."	5.10
Irving B. Taub and Norman L. Rosenfeld	5.00
Mrs. H. F. Willis	5.00
F. H. S.	5.00
Anonymous	5.00
Three Little Friends	3.50
A. M. Moher	2.00

Of a character with the letters received by THE TIMES, was one received yesterday by the Department of Health from Israel P. Corney, a boy of 187 Warwick Street, Brooklyn, who wrote as follows:

When I was of the age of 7 I had an attack of infantile paralysis. I was sick for quite a while, but I escaped being crippled. I am 14 years of age, and am earning something during the Summer months. I started to go to work this morning. My mother was reading the morning TIMES. She was reading your article and recommended it to me. I am sending 25 per cent. of my savings for the benefit of those crippled children who did not escape it. I expect to send more, as I have had to get some repairs on my bicycle.

Other letters from children were received by the Department of Health.

DISEASE SPREADS IN JERSEY.

Paralysis Breaks Out in Fourteen Communities Unaffected Before.

Infantile paralysis developed in fourteen communities in New Jersey, not hitherto affected, in the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, according to reports made to the State Department of Health at Trenton. The total number of cases in the State, it was announced, was 1,385.

Thirty-two new cases and ten deaths were reported from Newark yesterday; three new cases were reported from Jersey City; two were reported from Orange; three from South Orange, and one from East Orange.

A dispatch from Trenton announced the following new cases in other places in the State:

Four each in Millburn and Paterson; three each in Irvington, Bayonne, and Randolph Township; two each in West New York and Hopatcong Township, and one each in Edgewater, Fort Lee, Lodi, Rutherford, Audubon, Camden, Belleville, Washington Township, Gloucester, Hoboken, Kearny, North Bergen, Secaucus, Weehawken Township, Hampton, Highbridge, Trenton, Jamesburg, Atlantic Highlands, Dover, Morristown, Elmer, and Fanwood Township.

Policeman William Dougherty, 43 years old, of Hoboken, died yesterday morning at St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken. It was rumored that he died of infantile paralysis, but Dr. Joseph Stack, Health Officer of Hoboken, said death was caused by nasal diphtheria. Until his illness, which began last Wednesday, Dougherty was on quarantine duty at the Fourteenth Street Ferry in Hoboken.

Frank L. Tyson of 24 Sixth Place, West Orange, yesterday brought suit in the Court of Chancery at Trenton to restrain the West Orange Board of Health from continuing the quarantine on his home. His two sons have been isolated by the authorities as suffering from infantile paralysis, but Mr. Tyson alleged that the diagonsis of their illness was erroneous.

Seven new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday in Nassau County; two in Roosevelt, and one each in Baldwin, Seaford, Oceanside, Garden City, and Hempstead.

Four new cases were reported in Suffolk County; two in Babylon, one in Bayport, and one in Riverhead.

Because of the protest of persons living near the proposed site of the White Plains Isolation Hospital, the Common Council of the town voted yesterday to abandon the idea of building the hospital, concluding that the number of protests made by citizens against several selected sites indicated that the citizens did not want the hospital at all. White Plains cases of poliomyelitis will be sent to the Westchester County Hospital soon to be opened at Eastview.

TO BAR CHILDREN FROM FAIRS.

State Health Officials Adopt a New Paralysis Epidemic Rule.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Officials of the State Health Department expected tonight that by tomorrow they would have completed a list of fairs and meetings at which attendance by children of less than sixteen years of age will be forbidden because of the pidemic of infantile paralysis. The department, it was said, also would instruct health officers rigidly to inforce its orders of today that children be excluded from such gatherings in districts where the disease was prevalent.

Department officials said that the order would apply to the State Fair to be held at Syracuse.

Plans to hold conferences in the districts where infantile paralysis has broken out were completed by the department today. The first of these conferences will be held at Kingston next Monday night. All health officers in Ulster and Sullivan Counties have been asked to attend. Dr. H. L. K. Shaw, Director of the Division of Child Hygiene of the Health Department, will instruct the health officers on various phases of infantile paralysis.

In Ulster and Sullivan Counties there arre 96 cases of the disease, 53 of them being in Ulster.

The decrease in thenumber of cases in the State outside of New York City was shown in the reports received by the department today. Only 37 cases, with one death, were reported. Thirteen of the cases were reported this afternoon, and were from Piermont, Highland, Piercefield, Tarrytown, 4, Elmford, Ossining, Mamaroneck, 2, and Seacliff, 3. The death was reported from Elmford.

PARALYSIS IN OTHER STATES.

Reports Show Spread of the Disease in the East and South.

Dispatches from other States last night gave the following reports of the spread of paralysis:

The City of Philadelphia, 16 new cases and 4 deaths; the State of Massachusetts, 12 new cases, and the State of Connecticut, 15 new cases.

The South Carolina State Board of Health has adopted a rule forbidding children to travel without health certificates. There have been 35 cases of paralysis, 5 fatal, in that State recently.

ASK FEDERAL AID FOR PARK.

Municipal League Seeks to Block New York Central Plan.

With the hope of heading off the city's plan for altering Riverside Park and relocating the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, the League of Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, through it soficers, Amos Pinchot, Frederic C. Howe, John J. Hopper, and Frederic C. Leubuscher, has sent a letter to President Wilson, Vice President Marshall, and Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives urging a Federal investigation of New York's port problems on the ground that the Port of New York is the port of the United States.

The leagueofficials warn the President and the presiding officers that New York port facilities concern the great trunk lines of the nation, and Congress is asked to appoint a committee to conduct an inquiry or to instruct the committee recently appointed to investigate railroad operations to undertake the investigation. The letter to the Government officials says in part:

We are now confronted with a crisis in the port development due to the effort of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company to secure a monopoly of the west side of Manhattan from about Canal Street north, and of the west side of the Bronx, so that it may prevent other railroads from securing access to the city on the same terms.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company has a long and unenviable record of manipulation and privilege. It now owns an important, if not the controlling, interest in eight common-carrier and forty-two carrier companies. It is capitalized at $400,000,000, and the assessed value of its realty holdings in New York City is approximately $40,000,000, while the assessed value of realty holdings of one of its subsidiary companies in the city is nearly $6,000,000.

Because of its easy grades and few curves the Central can carry freight from the West cheaper than most of the railroads terminating on the Jersey shore, but it enjoys the same freight rates; so that it includes the lighterage charges which railroads terminating in New Jersey have to pay on freight carried to New York.

The letter adds that if this monopoly is granted to the New York Central it will militate not only against the city of New York "but against the commerce of the country and most injuriously affect the proper interest of the farmers, at least through the Middle West," and it urges the officials to take prompt action.

ROB C. H. THIERIOT'S HOME.

Thieves Get Gems Valued at $6,000 at Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Summer home of C. H. Thieriot, a New York broker, in the most fashionable part of Oyster Bay, was robber of between $6,000 and $8,000 worth of jewelry some time this week, it was learned tonight when the case was reported to the Sheriff of Nassau County.

There is considerable mystery surrounding the robbery, owing to the fact that whoever took the gems, according to Mrs. Thieriot, must have had an intimate knowledge of the household. The Thieriots, however, expressed explicit faith in the servants and it has been suggested that a gentleman "Raffles" is at work in the neighborhood. A number of large estates, including that of Mortimer L. Schiff, are near the Thieriot home, and additional precautions have been taken to safeguard them since the news of the robbery became known.

The Thieriots were in New York during the early part of the week and on their return to Oyster Bay discovered the robbery. The loot taken included fourteen valuable stickpins, diamond studs and a collection of jeweled knives belonging to Mr. Thieriot.

John, Not Jim.

One of the staff of our writers last week made us say that Jim Farris was blown up while kindling the morning fire with kerosene. It was the worst bobble this paper ever made. Not that Jim took any exceptions to the item, in fact he rather felt proud of it, but his wife was peeved. She said that in all the years she had lived with Jim that he had not once got up and built a fire, and even if he was her husband she was not going to let him get away with glory that belonged to her. The kerosene explosion incident did not take place in their home at all. It was at the John Ferris home, and John was the one who was singed.—Smith County (Kan.) Pioneer.

No Use for Diamonds.

Congressman Prouty of Iowa never wore a diamond, "by gum," and he can't see what other people want with them. The Congressman must be getting ready to start his campaign for re-election.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

AMERICAN DOCTORS WIN GERMAN HEARTS

At First Regarded with Distrust and Suspicion, but Now with Gratitude.

THEIR HOSPITALS CROWDED

American Unneutrality and Lust for Gold Thus Partly Atoned For, Berlin Correspondent Observes.

How the American doctors working in Germany under the auspices of the American Physicians' Expedition Committee have won the respect and admiration of both the German people and the German officials through their skillful and conscientious service, is brought out in detail in the following report sent to The New York Staats-Zeitung under date of July 1 by that paper's correspondent in Berlin:

"American war hospitals in Germany and Austria! When the first big reserve hospital of the American Physicians' Expedition Committee was opened in Oppeln, in Silesia, almost a year ago, we could now and then hear the remark: 'What! The Americans want to cure our wounded? I thought that the only things that came from over there were munitions for our enemies to wound us and to kill our brave young men.' And an infinitely bitter expression always played around the mouths of the people who said this and who also added that no doubt the American doctors had come there simply to learn something from the Germans.

"Today such words are no longer heard. The people know that the Americans who are prompting the noble work have nothing to do with the supplying of the enemy with munitions, but condemn it and have made every effort to stop it. That the Americans only came here to learn something is no longer believed by any one. What has been made public regarding the services of the American doctors and women nurses—and there is not a reserve hospital about which the people in the Medical Department of the Ministry of War are better informed than about the American—has created unlimited respect for the Samaritans from the other side of the ocean and, what means still more, genuine affection and friendship.

"The physicians and nurses were never allowed to notice that (let us be honest) they were at first met with a certain amount of distrust—the German is too well brought up for that. They have made good without knowing that they had to make good; they have won esteem and love while they simply did their best as a matter of course.

Work Night and Day.

"The following example will show how the American doctors are regarded in official circles, as well as among the people: The American Hospital in Deutsch-Eylau in West Prussia handles all the surgical cases that come from the front to the Deutsch-Eylau reserve hospital, which has 1,800 beds. It also does all the surgical work for the large garrison. Furthermore, it gets all the surgical cases among the civil population of the town, where there are no more surgeons, as all are at the front; all those from the garrison towns of Riesenburg, Rosenberg, and some other places and those among the civil population of a great many neighboring towns.

"You may easily imagine what a huge amount of work the Americans do there and can willingly believe them when they say that when large fresh convoys of wounded are brought in they have to work night and day in order to complete their tasks. When I was in Deutsch-Eylau recently I saw the official records which show how large was the number of cases in which sick civilians had been turned over to the head doctor of the American hospital with a request for treatment. The rush to the 'Herrn American doctor' on the part of the civic population is so great that it is simply impossible to dispose of all the cases.

"The American Physicians' Expedition Committee has at present, as I am officially informed, six of these large war hospitals in operation, four in Germany, (Oppeln, Deutsch-Eylau, Naumburg an der Saale and Coblenz), and two in Austria-Hungary. Two of them are financed by Chicago and one by Milwaukee. I asked the official to tell me plainly if the American doctors really were welcome and if they were needed.

"'The American hospitals are filled to the limit,' was told. 'So you may see for yourself if we need them and how we trust them. Are they welcome here? We honestly wish that people would send us still more of them. The more the better.'

"The equipment of the American hospitals is really ideal. Economy is the order of the day, but considerable sums are spent on instruments and apparatus that are necessary. The orthopedic department of the hospital at Oppeln is the best in the entire province of Silesia, and the things that have been done there already verge on the miraculous. The many wounded men there whose limbs, crippled through injuries to the nerves or sinews, have been restored to use will never in their lives forget what they owe to American willingness to aid. Many a one who otherwise would have remained a cripple all his life will be in a position after the war to earn his living as he did before.

Short of Certain Supplies.

"Like all the other hospitals in Germany and Austria-Hungary, they are short on a few things in the American hospitals; certain articles of rubber for which it is difficult or impossible to find substitutes, sticking plaster, and some medicines. These things could formerly be sent by the committee from the United States, but now the 'humanity' of the Allies has made this impossible. Isn't it really possible for the American Government to force the passage of supplies to the American doctors that surely cannot be used in the manufacture of munitions—sticking plaster and rubber gloves, for example? It protects American citizens from the German submarines, why not from the Allies' baseness?

"The most friendly relations were soon established between the Americans and the local doctors, as well as the officers of the garrison. The Americans are invited to all the social affairs, and are regular guests at the casino and at the family tables of the best people of the city.

"The people of Germany will not forget the work of the American Physicians' Expedition. It has at least done a little toward washing out the sins committed by American lust for gold and American unneutrality."

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Joseph Gentile, 19 years old, went in swimming in the Hudson River at the foot of Morgan Street yesterday, was seized with a cramp, and was drowned. The body was not recovered, but the lost youth was identified by a letter found in his clothes on the pier.

NEWARK.—Fire from an overheated oven in a shop of the H. Smith & Son leather plant, at 215 Central Avenue, caused $10,000 damage yesterday. The house of Michael Zarro, adjoining the shop, was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Marshall L. Barnitt was named Trustee yesterday to conduct the affairs of the Phillipsburg Canister Manufacturing Company, the President of which, C. C. Wood, was killed recently in a railroad accident. The assets are listed at $273,765, and the liabilities at $432,712.

PATERSON.—The funerals of Miss Alberta Ludlum of 628 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Miss Adelaide Lockwood of 166 Fair Street were held yesterday. The young women were drowned on Tuesday at a camp at Lake Hawthorne, Ogdensburg, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—V. Bolodorsky, who said he was a reporter on a New York Russian newspaper, was arrested yesterday at Milltown, N. J., on a charge of trying to start a riot among the strikers of the Michelin Tire Company's plant. He was later sentenced to serve thirty days in jail.

WALTER H. PAGE RETURNS.

Ambassador to Great Britain Here to See Sons—Silent About the War.

Walter H. Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Page arrived last night from Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia to see their children after an absence of three years. After spending a few days at Garden City, L. I., with his two sons, the Ambassador will go to Washington early next week to report to the State Department. He will return to his post at the end of October.

When asked for his opinion on foreign affairs Mr. Page declined to make any comments upon the situation in Europe.

"Do you think that the question of the blacklist has been settled between Washington and London?" he was asked.

"You must ask the State Department about that matter," the diplomat replied.

"Do you think the present offensive movement on the part of the Allies is likely to bring about peace by the end of this year?" was another question referred to Mr. Page, in answer to which he said with a smile:

"You might as well ask me about the millennium as to give an opinion on the length of the war. You get more war news in the New York newspapers than we get in London. I hear frequent comments from English people on the fullness of the reports in the American newspapers. I have to wait a few days before my papers can reach London, but when I receive them I always find they contain news I have not read before."

Third Assistant Secretary of State William Phillips went down to Quarantine on the U. S. coastguard cutter to meet Ambassador Page.

WOMEN HEAR FROM WILSON.

Hughes, Too, May Address Suffrage Convention Next Month.

Both President Wilson and Mr. Hughes may appeal for support to the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to be held at Atlantic City next month. Mr. Hughes has been invited to speak, and the suffragists hope he will accept. Yesterday Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the association, received a letter from President Wilson saying he hoped to be able to make an address to the suffragist delegates. The President's letter to Mrs. Catt follows:

My Dear Mrs. Catt: I very much value and appreciate your kind letter of Aug. 7, inviting me to address the National American Woman Suffrage Association on Sept. 8 next, during its forty-eighth annual convention, and wish to assure you that my desire will be to accept the invitation.

I say "my desire" because I am not sure as yet of my liberty on that date. I am to go to Kentucky early in September to accept for the nation the gift of the Lincoln birthplace farm, and I have made conditional promises in connection with that journey which make it somewhat uncertain when I shall be again within reach of Atlantic City, but I shall try.

I hope it will not inconvenience you to leave the matter in this shape for the moment, as I sincerely wish to come. Cordially yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Although the National Association Headquarters has not yet received a reply to its invitation to Mr. Hughes, it bases its hope for a favorable reply on the ground that he might sandwich in an engagement after he speaks at Portland, Me., on Sept. 7. The suffrage convention will last from Sept. 8 to 11.

REPORTS MRS. HUBER WED.

Pastor Says He Married Showman's Widow and Martin Wright.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Rev. Dr. David Solly, pastor of the First Baptist Church here, said tonight that he had married Mrs. Matilda Huber to Martin Wright on July 29, the witnesses being his wife and the church choir leader. The marriage license, he said, was obtained by the couple on the day of the wedding, Mrs. Huber giving her age as 30 and her address as Glens Falls. Deputy Clerk Bertha Larkin, who issued the marriage license, said that the bride had a good complexion and light hair, and that the groom was tall, slender, and smooth-shaven.

This dispatch from Glens Falls would indicate that Mrs. Matilda Huber, widow of George H. Huber, the showman, who died on June 24 last leaving his wife a fortune estimated at $1,000,000, had married Martin C. Wright, son of William J. Wright, assistant clerk of the Seventh District Municipal Court and former Tammany leader in the Thirty-third District, but Mrs. Huber yesterday at her office in the Wilhelmina apartments, 1,919 Seventh Avenue, said she had not been in Glens Falls for more than a year, and had never "taken Mr. Wright seriously."

FALLING HORSE HALTS TRAIN

Animal Plunges 25 Feet Onto the New Haven Tracks.

A big chestnut horse, plunging to his death over a twenty-five-foot embankment from 181st Street, between Washington and Park Avenues, the Bronx, last evening, delayed for several minutes the progress of the 6 o'clock local of the New Haven Railroad.

The animal, driven by Bernard Atchison of 179 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn, was drawing a wagon for John Connors of 256 Green Street, Brooklyn, heavily loaded with window frames. The straps broke in going down the steep incline in 181st Street and the wagon was thrown against the curb. The horse, freed of the wagon, broke through a six-foot iron fence and toppled over the embankment. The driver jumped to the street in safety as the wagon overturned.

The northbound railroad train halted as the animal sprawled across the tracks, and it was several minutes before Patrolman O'Brien of the Bathgate Avenue Station, with the assistance of several trainmen, was able to drag him to one side to permit the passage of the train.

MARTIN STILL A CANDIDATE.

Four Gubernatorial Aspirants at Governor Fielder's Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 11.—Four Gubernatorial candidates were guests today at Governor J. F. Fielder's final reception to politicians and officeholders. They were Colonel Austen Colgate and George L. Record, Republicans, and Thomas Martin, Secretary of State, and H. Otto Wittpenn, Democrats.

Mr. Martin denied a report that he had withdrawn in favor of Mr. Wittpenn. It was intimated by politicians, however, that Mr. Martin would get out of the race if there were a compromise in the four-cornered fight for the Surrogate's nomination in Hudson County.

Following the custom adopted on the preceding days, the Governor made an appeal for funds for the New Jersey Soldiers' Relief League, and he obtained $207.45.

3 DIE IN DU PONT EXPLOSION.

Press Containing Guncotton Blows Up at Carney's Point, N. J.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday and Monday; continued warm; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,386. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1916.—90 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PRESIDENT'S PLEA ONLY HOPE LEFT FOR R. R. PEACE

Federal Mediators Admit Defeat and Both Sides Await White House Call.

EVEN WILSON MAY FAIL

Workers Expect Chief Executive to Urge Arbitration, Which They Do Not Want.

ONE MORE MEETING TODAY

Conciliators Expect It to be Fruitless, as Neither Side Has Suggested Any Concession.

The task of averting a national railroad strike is now in President Wilson's hands.

The United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation announced just before noon yesterday that it had failed in its efforts at mediation. Late in the afternoon the President sent a message to the mediators that he wanted both the railroad heads and the railway brotherhood leaders to confer with him before either took final action. Both sides are ready to go to Washington for the conference.

Henry Morgenthau, personal friend of the President, will go to Washington tonight to see President Wilson in the morning. Judge W. L. Chambers, one of the mediators, had a talk with Mr. Morgenthou last night, and it was said that Mr. Morgenthau would carry a report to the White House of the imminence of the strike.

The mediators announced one more meeting with the labor leaders at 10 o'clock this morning to get their answer to a request to accept arbitration, but last night, after adjournment of a meeting of the National Conference Committee of the railways, the mediators said they had got no concession from the railroads, and the heads of the brotherhoods reiterated their determination not to submit to general arbitration.

The railroads have decided to make their supreme effort before the President in the belief that the Administration's wish to avert the biggest railroad strike in the country's history in this election year may gain for them the arbitration they see no other way to get.

The railroads have asked for arbitration of the men's demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime, and also of the roads' counter-proposals. This the brotherhoods have refused. The brotherhoods yesterday showed willingness to consider arbitration if only their demands were to be considered. This the railroads would not grant. There is good reason to believe that before the President the roads may consent to waive their counterproposals, just as they did in 1914, and thus put the brotherhoods into the position of defying the President and public opinion by refusing to arbitrate the eight-hour demand.

Roads Hold Tactical Advantage.

The tactical difference between making this concession in a conference with the labor leaders or with the mediators and making it before the President is considered to be vital.

It was upon the matter of counter-proposals of the railroads that mediation failed. When the brotherhoods presented their demands for the eight-hour day and punitive time and a half for overtime last March it was with the intention that those demands should be the whole issue. But the railroads made counter proposals which set forth that men should not be paid more than once for the same time of service, as they sometimes are now, the so-called "yardstick," and when the formal conferences took place in June they succeeded in putting those counter-proposals on record, to the discomfiture of the brotherhoods. The brotherhoods yesterday afternoon signified willingness to consider a proposal of arbitration if only their demands were arbitrated, but would not consider an arbitration which might result in taking some of the privileges they now have. They took the stand that it was the rôle of the mediators to bring them from the railroads some definite proposal of arbitration and its limits. The railroads refused to make such a proposal, and on top of that the mediators said they did not understand it was their rôle to present such a proposal, but that the brotherhoods should first accept the principle of arbitration, upon which the limits might be fixed later. The brotherhoods would not consent to this.

After three days of effort, Judge Martin A. Knapp, Judge W. L. Chambers, and G. W. W. Hanger, the mediators, went to Webster Hall in East Eleventh Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and met the heads of the four brotherhoods and their 600 Chairmen. It was a foregone conclusion that mediation was a forlorn hope.

Conciliators Give Up.

After conferring with the men for an our the mediators came out with solemn faces. Judge Knapp made this statement:

"We came to the men with our belief that after several days' discussion there was no prospect of arriving at a settlement by mediation. We, therefore, put up to the men the proposal to submit the controversies to arbitration. They are now taking the matter under advisement."

As to what went on at the meeting, Judge Knapp and A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, differed widely. Mr. Garretson said he told the mediators to come back today with a definite proposal from the railroads and the men would consider it. He said the next move was up to the railroads.

Judge Knapp said he didn't understand that Mr. Garretson told him to do such a thing, and that the next move was up to the workers.

"They asked us to arbitrate," said Mr. Garretson. "We told them that our attitude toward their proposal was exactly the same as toward mediation, namely, that the Conference Committee of Managers had requested the services of the Commission on Mediation and Conciliation, and that it was therefore up to the railroads to make a definite proposition, a concrete proposition as to the scope of arbitration. They ad-

Continued on Page 3.

German Airships Inspect Rumanian Coast Line

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 13.—A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest says:

"Three German seaplanes, coming from the direction of Varna, Bulgaria, flew over the town and harbor of Kustendje, Rumania, Friday morning and along the coast line. They were obviously making a minute inspection. The population was greatly alarmed."

25,000 MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO BORDER

War Department Will Rush South Remaining Militia Regardless of Strength.

CALLED MATTER OF ROUTINE

Recruiting at Various State Camps Will be Stimulated, Officials Believe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Orders were issued by the War Department today for the immediate movement to the Mexican border of all of the National Guard troops covered by President Wilson's recent mobilization call, and who have not yet been moved South from their State mobilization camps.

It is estimated that 25,000 men will be embraced in the movement, which covers mainly those National Guard units which have been held behind because not recruited up to minimum strength. Under the orders issued today, all National Guard units covered by the President's call are to be sent South as quickly as possible, regardless of whether they have been recruited to the minimum or peace strength.

Major Douglas McArthur, the War Department's censor, through whom the announcement of the proposed troop movement was made, asserted that there was no international significance to be attached to the decision of the Administration. Army officials explained that the movement is to be regarded merely as a matter of administrative routine.

When the guardsmen were first mobilized, the War Department insisted upon two requirements being fulfilled before any organizations were moved to the border. These were that no unit should be moved until it had been mustered to minimum strength, and until it had been properly equipped for service.

The troops already on the border have met these requirements. The troops which were left behind have been properly equipped, but have not been able to move because they have not been recruited up to the minimum strength. In many cases the stay-at-homes have been unable, after strenuous recruiting efforts, to obtain the required minimum strength.

In Ohio there are two brigades of the National Guard, numbering six regiments, which lack about twenty men of the number necessary to bring them to minimum strength. In Kentucky, Vermont and the District of Columbia only a few men are needed to give these units the required strength, but these recruits have seemed almost impossible of being obtained.

Men Restless Under Delay.

The units in camp in these and other States have been restless and discontented because they expected to be utilized for service on the border, and regard it as futile to be held indefinitely in mobilization camps because they lack only a few recruits.

Army officials today said they recognized the justice of this complaint, and pointed out that there was no valid reason why a State organization that was enlisted to 98 per cent. of its minimum strength should be penalized and held back just because 2 per cent. or less of recruits were lacking.

The 25,000 or more National Guardsmen now in mobilization camps will be sent to the border, where they can be utilized, instead of being held back at the mobilization camps, and efforts will be made to recruit them to minimum strength after they have reached the border.

Despite the stated reasons of army officers for the dispatch of the remaining 25,000 or more National Guardsmen, it is believed here that the orders issued today are mainly due to a desire on the part of the Administration to have the border thoroughly protected and to have certain gaps in the line filled up by the absent units.

The telegraphic instructions under which the department commanders of the army, Major Gens. Funston, Wood, Bell, and Barry, have been ordered to rush all remaining units to the border were sent out by the department today as follows:

Commanding General, Eastern Department, has been directed to send Kentucky troops to border as soon after they are equipped as transportation can be obtained, and to see that special attention is given to getting Vermont troops to border as soon as possible. Commanding General, Central Department, has been directed to send troops to border as soon after they are equipped as transportation can be obtained. All department commanders have been directed to send all other National Guard troops in their respective departments to border as soon after they are equipped as transportation can be obtained.

The movement of these "left-behind" guardsmen will relieve a trying situation growing out of the long stay of National Guard organizations in State mobilization camps during recruiting. In view of the fact that these units have now been in training under canvas for some weeks, War Department officials believe that the effect of this movement will be to strengthen weak points, while at the same time enabling army officers to obtain the necessary men to form the National Guard units now on the border into tactical brigades and divisions, besides stimulating recruiting.

Recruiting to be Stimulated.

In view of the uncertainty as to whether these "stay-behind" units would ever be sent to the border it was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain recruits. The new movement, it is believed, will stimulate recruiting in these States, as men are expected to enlist to join their State units on the border who would not enlist so long as the units were held in mobilization camps. Such recruiting, it was pointed out, would bring up to minimum strength those units which were held behind because lacking that strength.

Secretary of War Baker today made public the text of a letter he had written in answer to a communication suggesting that in the absence of a state

Continued on Page 6.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE—New York and Asheville, via Southern Railway, leave New York, P. R. R., Daily 11:08 A. M., arrive at Asheville following morning at 11:35 A. M. Connections at Hendersonville for Lake Toxaway. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

PARALYSIS KILLS THE YOUNG BRIDE OF FRANK PAGE

Daughter-in-Law of the Ambassador to England Ill Only Three Days.

MARRIED ON JUNE 3 LAST

Taken Ill as She Supervises the Furnishing of New Home in Garden City.

NOT EXPOSED TO DISEASE

Death Interrupts Ambassador's Visit to Washington for Conference on British Affairs.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Fri- day.	Deaths. Yester- day.	New Cases. Fri- day.	New Cases. Yester- day.
Brooklyn	10	19	73	61
Manhattan	7	15	50	56
Bronx	6	4	10	17
Queens	7	4	28	30
Richmond	1	..	4	3
Totals	31	42	165	167

Total of cases to date.....6,140
Total of deaths to date.....1,371

Mrs. Frank C. Page, who was Miss Katherine Sefton before she married the youngest son of the American Ambassador to England, Walter Hines Page, on June 3 last, died of poliomyelitis at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in her home at 112 Fourth Street, Garden City, L. I. She was 24 years old, and became ill at noon last Wednesday, though the diagnosis of her case as poliomyelitis was not made certain until Friday morning.

When Mrs. Page began to complain of illness on Wednesday her husband called in Dr. John R. Herrick of Garden City, who did not detect any symptoms of infantile paralysis until Friday morning. He then summoned Dr. George Draper of the Rockefeller Institute and Dr. W. T. St. Lawrence, a diagnostician of the State Department of Health. Dr. Draper made a lumbar puncture in Mrs. Page and extracted spinal fluid, which, when examined, revealed an unmistakable case of poliomyelitis.

The attending surgeons at once obtained a quantity of the human blood serum, the use of which in the Willard Parker Hospital has been so promising, and gave Mrs. Page two injections, one on Friday morning and one the same evening. But she continued to grow worse until her death yesterday afternoon.

Source of Infection Unknown.

How Mrs. Page caught poliomyelitis is unknown. She had been in no infected district and, so far as any one knew, had come into contact with no infected persons. She and her husband went from their wedding trip to the Garden City Hotel, where they lived until two weeks ago, at which time they moved into their new home at 112 Fourth Street. Mrs. Page took up happily the furnishing and decorating of her home and was putting the finishing touches on the various rooms when she became ill. Her husband was at her bedside when she died.

Ambassador Page, who is in this country, went to Garden City when informed of the serious illness of his daughter-in-law, and has since remained at the Garden City Hotel. Another son, Arthur Page of Cold Spring Harbor, with his wife and a daughter, Mrs. C. G. Loring of Boston, with her husband, also hurried to the Garden City Hotel and remained in communication by telephone with Frank C. Page's home until Mrs. Page died. They did not go to the house because of danger from infection.

The funeral will be held privately in Garden City on Tuesday. Ambassador Page last night canceled a proposed trip to Washington in order that he may be present.

Was Presented at Court.

Mrs. Page was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Sefton of Auburn, the father being the heal of the State Asydum for the Insane there. She was presented at the Court of St. James and shortly afterward her engagement to Henry Copeland Page was announced. The wedding was in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in Auburn on June 3.

The failure of the blood serum to save Mrs. Page's life was attributed to the fact that it was not used until the disease had become well advanced and, also, the fact that Mrs. Page, being an adult, was a difficult case, it being medical experience that on the relatively rare occasions when poliomyelitis attacks adults it is much more likely to prove fatal than when it attacks children.

The surgeons at the Willard Parker Hospital are still very much encouraged by results from the serum, and are even hopeful that what they call "normal serum," which is made from the blood of an adult who has never had poliomyelitis, will prove efficacious in combatting the disease. Experiments with normal serum have been attempted on the theory that, as adults, ordinarily are immune to poliomyelitis, the specific for the disease may be obtained from almost any adult, as well as from a person known to have had infantile paralysis.

Most Adults Immune.

The doctors are especially hopeful that results will be obtained with the normal serum are those who believe that the immunity of adults is due to their having had poliomyelitis in some unrecognized form when infants, but even those who do not hold this theory are hopeful concerning the normal serum because, they argue, whatever it is in the blood that make a person immune certainly should help to combat the disease in another, if introduced into the other's system.

If this theory is true, all the authorities admit, it will mean a revolution in the treatment of poliomyelitis, because an ample quantity of the specific for the disease will be almost immediately obtainable. If doctors are dependant for serum upon persons recovered from poliomyelitis, the supply is necessarily limited, both because of

Continued on Page 5.

Save worry, time and taxi hire—New York Evening Post Apartment House Guide—write for free copy.—Advt.

The Deutschland Is Reported Sunk by a British Patrol Ship at Sea

Orderly of Captain of French Cruiser, Arriving at Pensacola, Says News Reached His Ship by Wireless—His Superior Officer Won't Talk—Halifax Has No Confirmation

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 12.—An orderly of Captain Lique, commanding the French armored cruiser Amiral Aubé, declared here today that last Tuesday, Aug. 8, the cruiser received a wireless message from a British patrol boat in the Atlantic saying she had sunk the German merchant submarine that morning. Captain Lique tonight refused to confirm or deny the orderly's story.

According to the orderly, the radio dispatch told how the submarine was sighted while running on the surface at night, and was sent to the bottom just as she attempted to submerge at daybreak.

The Amiral Aubé, an imposing looking four-funneled craft and a sister ship to the French Atlantic coast patrol cruiser Condé, steamed into the harbor today and dropped anchor.

Captain Lique informed the Collector of the Port that he had come solely to get some important documents from the French Consul here, and that he would go to sea again tomorrow morning. Until he landed and went to the Custom House it had been understood that he hda run short of fuel and supplies.

To the Collector's suggestion that he might take on coal and supplies sufficient to make his nearest home port, the Captain replied that his stores were ample, and that he would leave early tomorrow.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 12.—Admiralty officials at this port, which is the headquarters for British naval operations in the eastern Atlantic, tonight said they knew nothing of the sinking of the German merchant submarine Deutschland, reported by an orderly of the French cruiser Amiral Aubé at Pensacola, Fla., today.

Left Coast in Safety.

The pioneer commercial submarine Deutschland passed out the Virginia Capes on her homeward way to Bremen at 8.35 P. M. on August 2, just ten days ago, having weighed anchor at her Baltimore pier the day before. She carried, besides rubber and nickel, $4,000,000 in gold taken from the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which interned at Boston shortly after the outbreak of the war.

When last seen in the thick night the submarine, then about a mile off Cape Henry lighthoue and headed straight for the open sea, was just a dark splotch that was faintly picked out from the surrounding gloom now and then when her captain flashed back with a tiny electric light answers to signals which were being sent to him by Captain Frederick Hinsch aboard the Timmino, and by two fishing smacks which seemed to be in the neighborhood for the purpose of giving information to the outgoing submarine.

It was believed then that she had made a clean getaway, and the general belief among seafaring men and marine experts was that she would escape capture.

It has been widely believed that, the Deutschland having thus been placed by the United States in the same class with the Lusitania, the Allies would with scrupulous care treat her as any other commercial boat, that is, would not sink her unless she tried to escape.

Captain Koenig was asked at Baltimore by THE TIMES correspondent what he would do if he should suddenly see a hostile cruiser bearing down upon him so rapidly he would not have even the minute or more required to submerge.

"Would I surrender?" he replied, "I—I couldn't tell about that. I can't talk about that. The moment would carry its own decision."

PRESIDENT PLEDGES HIS AID TO SUFFRAGE

Tells Denver Women He Will Do All in His Power to Make Platform Plank Effectual.

POINTS TO G. O. P. PLANK

Says Both Great Parties Favor State Action, and Does Not See How Candidates Can Disregard It.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 12.—S. H. Thompson, Assistant Attorney General, was the chief guest at a banquet given this evening by the Jane Jefferson Club, the pioneer organization of Democratic woman voters in the United States. Mr. Thompson is in Colorado in the interest of President Wilsons' campaign for re-election, and in the course of his address he read the following letter which the President had instructed him to deliver personally to the officers of the club.

The White House,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1916.

My Dear Friends: I wish I could meet you face to face and tell you in person how deeply I appreciate the work your organization has done and proposes to do for the cause of democracy and popular government.

I am told that yours was the first woman's Democratic voters' organization in America, and I am sure that as such it must have been the instrument of impressing your convictions very deeply upon the politics of your State.

One of the strongest forces behind the equal suffrage sentiment of the country is the now demonstrated fact that in the suffrage States women interest themselves in public questions, study them thoroughly, form their opinions and divide as men do concerning them. It must in frankness be added that there are two sides to almost every important public question, and even the best informed persons are bound to differ in judgment concerning it. With each difference in judgment, it is not only natural, but right and patriotic that the success of opposing convictions should be sought through political alignment, and the measuring of their strength at the polls through political agencies. Men do this naturally, and so do women though it has required your practical demonstration of it to convince those who doubted this. In proportion as the political development of women continues along this line the cause of equal suffrage iwll be promoted.

Those who believe in equal suffrage are divided into those who believe that each State should determine for itself when and in what direction the suffrage and those who believe that it should be immediately extended by the action of the National Government by means of an amendment to the Federal constitution. Both the great political parties of the nation have in their recent platforms favored the extension of the suffrage to women through State action, and I do not see how their candidates can consistently disregard these official declarations. I shall endeavor to make the declaration of my own party in this matter effectual by every influence that I can properly and legitimately exercise.

Woman's part in the progress of the race, it goes without saying, is quite as important as man's. The old notion, too, that suffrage and service go hand in hand is a sound one, and women may well appeal to it, though it has long been invoked against them. The war in Europe has forever set at rest the notion that nations depend in time of stress wholly upon their men. The women of Europe are bearing their full share of war's awful burden in the daily activities of the struggle, and more than their share as sufferers. Their fathers and husbands and sons are fighting and dying in the trenches, but they have taken up the work on the farms, at the mill, and in the workshop and counting house. They bury the dead, care for the sick and wounded, console the fatherless, and sustain the constant shock of wars appalling sacrifices.

From these hideous calamities we in this favored and beloved land of ours have thus far been shielded. I shall be profoundly thankful, if, consistent-

Continued on Page 4.

Sacrifice of staple business, established slate quarry, details on request. J. Sterling Drake, 29 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

HUGHES CRITICISES FINN APPOINTMENT

Says Expert Appraiser Was Displaced to Make Room for a District Leader.

SEES SECTIONAL INFLUENCE

Points Out That Southerners Hold Important House Chairmanships —Helena and Butte Addresses.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Aug. 12.—The charge that the Wilson administration was a sectional form of government, which from the very nature of it could not best serve the interests of the American people, was made today by Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, in addresses at Helena and Butte, which closed his campaign in Montana.

The nominee asserted that practically all of the important committee chairmanships in the House of Representatives and several in the Senate had been given to Southern Democrats for political purposes in order to prevent a raid upon the solid South by the Republican Party. Such a course, he said, was bound to work to the detriment of other parts of the country, no matter how capable the chairmen appointed might be.

This picture was presented by Mr. Hughes as further evidence of what he called the inefficiency of the administration, on a par with the action he alleged was taken in removing competent men from diplomatic posts and other important offices to pay political debts. In the latter connection he cited another case in an attempt to prove his charge that partisan politics was the dominant note of the Wilson forces.

He picked out Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo this time as his target and charged that that Cabinet officer removed an important Federal officer in New York to make way for Daniel E. Finn, a Tammany district leader and son of the ex-Magistrate known as "Battery Dan Finn." Here is what Mr. Hughes said in that connection:

Says Finn Lacked Fitness.

"I have had another illustration brought to my attention this morning to which I wish briefly to refer. It is an indication of the motive power of this administration—of the tendency of this administration. It puts professions alongside of conduct, and if we can ever get in this campaign conduct alongside of profession, there will be no doubt of the result.

"Now, this is the illustration: Here was a man, Henry N. Clapp, of New York City. He was Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at the port of New York. That is a very important position, requiring expert knowledge. The Secretary of the Treasury, I am informed—and what I am about to say which I believe to be entirely trustworthy—demanded his resignation.

"Now, Mr. Clapp has served twenty-five years in the Treasury Department. He rase by merit from a clerkship in that department at Washington, which he obtained through competitive examination, to the position of Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in New York. He had been special agent of the Treasury; he had been confidential Secretary to John G. Carlisle, that eminent Democrat, while Secretary of the Treasury; he held other important places through promotion by merit. He was the expert in the Appraiser's department in the ort of New York. He had been the right hand man of five different Appraisers, and the acting appraiser in their absence. He was displaced to make room for a dis-

Continued on Page 4.

BRITAIN'S CREDIT UNSHAKEN BY WAR, M'KENNA ASSERTS

British Chancellor Says She Can Maintain It, No Matter How Long Conflict Lasts.

ALL RESOURCES MOBILIZED

Kept Seas Clear, Developed Big Army and Marshalled Industry Without Financial Strain.

DAILY BURDEN $25,000,000

Another Loan, to be Sought Here, Will Raise the Total to be More Than a Billion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Pride and satisfaction have been caused throughout Great Britain by the statement made in the House of Commons this week by the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, regarding the financial condition of the country, and his declaration that no matter how long the war may last, England will be able to maintain her credit to the end.

The importance of such a statement at the end of two years of a gigantic struggle, in which money plays not the least important part, cannot be overestimated, it is felt here, and special value, therefore, attaches to the following interview specially accorded to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who enlarges and completes the survey which he presented to Parliament.

Chancellor McKenna began by recalling the facts of Great Britain's financial mobilization. He said:

"It is by comparison with the past that we can best realize the magnitude of the problem with which Great Britain is faced today, as you know our present expenditure is at the rate of about $25,000,000 a day, or about $9,125,000,000 a year. All that was spent by us during the many years of revolutionary and Napoleonic wars would not suffice for six months of the present struggle.

"Our last war in the South African campaign cost us $1,250,000,000 and lasted two and one-half years. Today this sum would be used up in less than two months.

"Your own great civil war was particularly costly, but the $3,330,000,000 which historians say was spent by the Northern States during those four years is equal to little more than four months of our present expenditure, yet these enormous figures are not out of proportion to our task.

Cites Development of Army.

"We have kept the seas of the world open for ourselves and our allies. We closed them to our enemies. Our army so small as to be thought negligible at the beginning of the war has been expanded in less than two years into a force competing in size and equipment with those vast continental armies which had taken generations to build up.

"We converted industrial England into one great naval and military workshop. It is due to say that without the patriotism and self-sacrifice of those who are fighting and working for us finance alone would have been helpless; but, on the other hand, without the support of our wealth, even this unparalleled outburst of enthusiasm could have accomplished little. Our army is fighting overseas, and as a result its maintenance is far more costly than that of any other. Our industrial organization was less designed for war purposes than that of any other of the great belligerents, and its conversion has been relatively more costly; nor have our financial resources been used for ourselves alone. Our allies have looked to us for help, and we have gladly given it, but this is no light service, for we are making loans to them and to our own dominions at a rate exceeding a million pounds a day.

"When you remember that our national expenditure before the war had just reached a figure of $1,000,000,000 a year, you will realize the enormous revolution that must be taking place in the life of every individual when the nation was asked to meet nearly ten times this sum. It has involved a mobilization of financial resources not only unequaled but hitherto unimagined in history by any country. It has been a British tradition to meet the cost of war as far as possible by taxation, and we maintained that policy even in this unprecedented struggle.

How Public Supports War.

"Out of a total expenditure for the current year of $9,125,000,000 no less than $2,500,000,000 being met by taxation, we have increased certain indirect taxes on tobacco, tea, sugar, &c., and we have introduced new ones on matches, table waters, entertainments, &c., but our heaviest demands have been made through direct taxes, our citizens today paying in an income tax from slightly under 1 per cent. when their incomes are very small, up to over 4½ per cent. when their incomes are very large. Before the war they paid two-fifths of 1 per cent. on very small incomes to 18 per cent. on very large incomes. Finally, we have accomplished that from any increase in profits earned during the war 60 per cent. shall be surrendered to the State.

"Our position is so sound that if we were to end the war at the end of the current financial year, that is to say on March 31, 1917, our present scale of taxation would provide not only for the whole of our peace expenditure and the interest on the whole national debt, but also for a sinking fund calculated to redeem that debt in less than forty years, and there would still remain a surplus sufficient to allow me to abolish the excess profits tax and to reduce other taxes considerably.

"I may perhaps be allowed to explain this more precisely: Our total revenue for the current year is estimated at $2,545,000,000. Our expenditure in the last full year of peace was about $1,000,000,000. To arrive at an estimate of an after the war expenditure on the assumption that it is over by next March, we must add another $500,000,-

Continued on Page 2.

German Seaplanes Make Raid on Dover

LONDON, Aug. 12.—An air road on the British naval port of Dover by two German seaplanes occurred this afternoon. An official statement says four bombs were dropped, one officer and six men being slightly injured, but little material damage was done.

"Two hostile seaplanes," the statement reads, "appeared over Dover this afternoon. Four bombs were dropped, but no material damage was done beyond the breaking of a few windows.

"Anti-aircraft guns came into action and aeroplanes went in pursuit of the raiders, who made off sea wards. The casualties were one officer and six men slightly injured.

RUSSIANS SWEEPING FORWARD IN GALICIA

Have Now Won the Entire Austro-German Line from Tarnopol to Buczacz.

SIX VILLAGES CAPTURED

Czar's Troops in South Pushing on Rapidly in the Direction of Halicz.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12, (via London).—"The whole region of the main enemy winter positions before Tarnopol and Buczacz," has now fallen into the possession of the Russians, according to the official statement issued from general headquarters tonight.

The statement adds that this success "by a fortunate coincidence" happened at the same time as the fête day in celebration of the birthday of the Czarevitch, who is just 12 years old.

The entire line of the Sereth River has thus been abandoned by Gen. von Bothmer. Kosloff, which has been captured, lies about 11 miles west of Tarnopol.

North of the Dniester the Russians have crossed the Koropiec at several places, while south of the river in the region of Stanislau, Gen. Letchitzky's troops are pushing rapidly to the west. Still farther south the Russians report the capture of Nadworna (previously reported occupied) and have advanced about five miles to the west.

Halicz, sixteen miles north of Stanislau, toward which the Austrians are retreating, always has been regarded as the key to Lemberg. Once the Russians are in possession of that town they will have before them no natural obstacles, and will have plenty of good roads to Lemberg.

The capture of Monasterzyska, ten miles north of the Dniester, by General Scherbatchoff, who threw his troops across the Zlota Lipa to co-operate with the forces of General Letchitzky on the right bank of the Dniester, south of Mariampol, broadens the line of attack upon Halicz.

Fierce battles are progressing along the Stokhod, with varying success. The counteroffensive attempted by the Germans north of the Kovel-Sarny Railway appears to have been stopped by the Russians, who in turn have assumed the offensive in the vicinity of Lubashev, forty miles south of Pinsk.

The communication issued tonight reads:

The fête day in celebration of the birthday of the heir to the imperial throne, the Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch, by a fortunate coincidence, happened at the same time as the battering down of the fortified wall which the enemy erected last Winter from the Pripet River to the Rumanian frontier.

Today, yielding to the vigorous and determined efforts during the last seven weeks by the gallant troops under Generals Gerbachev and Sakharoff, under the leadership of General Brusiloff, the villages of Gliadki, Voroblevsk, Cebrof, Czena, and Pokropivna, all strongly fortified, fell into our hands. Further, Kosloff, (west of Tarnopol,) well protected by the Bukanow Forest, and the whole line of the River Stripa, met with the same fate.

Thus, the whole region of the main enemy winter positions before Tarnopol and Buczacz, pressed by us on both flanks, fell into our possession.

The gallant troops under General Letchitzky captured Nadworna, (south of the Stanislau,) and the village of Bitkov, and then crossed the River Bystritza at Solotvina.

An earlier statement announced the crossing of the river Koropiec, (a northern tributary of the Dniester,) as well Chenoff.

Northwest of St. Mihiel and in Lorraine, near Vehe, German patrols were received with rifle fire and dispersed, leaving some dead on the field.

The day bulletin of the British War Office reads:

The enemy renewed his efforts to recapture trenches we lately wrested from him on the high ground north of Pozières by delivering a strong infantry attack yesterday evening, supported by heavy artillery fire. This attack was repulsed with heavy loss, and nowhere did he succeed in piercing our positions.

Elsewhere along the British front there was no change.

The night bulletin of the British War Office says:

Between the Ancre and the Somme there is no change. There has been intermittent shelling on the whole front.

After a heavy bombardment of our trenches southeast of Ypres this morning, the enemy's infantry, of a newly arrived corps, attempted to leave the trenches and attack. The attempt was defeated. Everything is now reported quiet.

Report Allies Were Repulsed.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Attacks by British and French forces at various points north and south of the Somme have been repulsed by German counterattacks and artillery fire, says the official statement given out by the War Office today. A French infantry attack against the Thiaumont work, Verdun region, was thrown back with severe loss to the attackers, the statement adds. The bulletin reads:

Strong British forces attacked between Thiepval and the Foureaux Wood and near Guillemont, North of Ovillers and near Pozières they were repulsed by hand-to-hand fighting and by counterattacks. North of Bazentin-le-Petit and near Guillemont their attacks were rendered futile by our artillery, infantry, and machine-gun fire.

Between Maurepas and the Somme

FRENCH SMASH THE GERMAN LINE ON 4-MILE FRONT

Capture Trenches North of the Somme to a Depth of Over Half a Mile.

GAIN A HOLD ON MAUREPAS

A Thousand Prisoners and 30 Machine Guns Fall Into the Hands of the Victors.

GERMANS IN NIGHT ATTACKS

Assail Both the British and French Fronts, but Are Reported Severely Repulsed.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The French troops on the Somme delivered today another telling blow at the German front.

Advancing on a front extending from Hardecourt southeast to Buscourt, a distance of six and a half kilometers, (over four miles,) the French overran the third German line of defense, taking all the trenches to a depth of 600 to 1,000 meters, (one-third to five-eighths of a mile.) The victors won a foothold in the village of Maurepas and took 1,000 prisoners and thirty machine guns.

A vigorous attack north of the Hem Wood, on the Somme front, was undertaken last night by the Germans, according to the day bulletins of the French War Office, which says the assault was repulsed.

South of the Somme, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked La Maisonette, but the French curtain of fire, it is said, prevented the assaulting waves of infantry from debouching.

On the British front last night a strong infantry attack was delivered by the Germans north of Pozières, according to the British War Office. This attack was repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans.

The official night bulletin of the French War Office tells this story of the day's gains:

North of the Somme, after preparatory fighting yesterday and last night, our troops today attacked the third German position, extending from east of Hardecourt to the Somme, opposite Buscourt. On this front of six and one-half kilometers our infantry with magnificent dash captured all the trenches and strongly fortified works on a depth of 600 to 1,000 meters.

We penetrated the village of Maurepas, of which the southern part and the cemetery are in our possession.

We carried our new lines on the southern slopes of Hill 109, along the road from Maurepas to Clery and on to the saddle the west of Clery.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us and counted up to the present is 1,000, while thirty machine guns were captured.

A German counterattack between Clery and Maurepas failed under our fire.

South of the Somme we carried out numerous destructive bombardments on the enemy organizations in the region of Deniecourt.

On the Verdun front there was an intense artillery duel in the region of Fleury and Vaux-Chapitre.

The day was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front.

The day bulletin of the French War Office reads:

North of the Somme our troops made use of the night to organize their new front. Our reconnoitring parties penetrated the wood east of Hem station, where they found the bodies of numerous Germans.

Toward 9 o'clock in the evening the Germans attempted to make a vigorous counterattack on the quarry north of Hem Wood, which was captured by us yesterday. Their attack withered under our fire and cost them appreciable losses.

South of the Somme, after a violent bombardment, the enemy delivered attacks against La Maisonette. Our curtain of fire caught the waves of men engaged in the assault and forced them back into their trenches.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we advanced during the night in the region south of the Thiaumont work. In the region of Fleury two German attacks, delivered respectively about 6 o'clock at night and 8 o'clock in the morning against our trenches in the village and our positions to the northwest, were entirely repulsed. The artillery struggle continues very active in the sector of Vaux-Chapitre and Chenois.

Northwest of St. Mihiel and in Lorraine, near Vehe, German patrols were received with rifle fire and dispersed, leaving some dead on the field.

The day bulletin of the British War Office reads:

The enemy renewed his efforts to recapture trenches we lately wrested from him on the high ground north of Pozières by delivering a strong infantry attack yesterday evening, supported by heavy artillery fire. This attack was repulsed with heavy loss, and nowhere did he succeed in piercing our positions.

Elsewhere along the British front there was no change.

The night bulletin of the British War Office says:

Between the Ancre and the Somme there is no change. There has been intermittent shelling on the whole front.

After a heavy bombardment of our trenches southeast of Ypres this morning, the enemy's infantry, of a newly arrived corps, attempted to leave the trenches and attack. The attempt was defeated. Everything is now reported quiet.

Report Allies Were Repulsed.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Attacks by British and French forces at various points north and south of the Somme have been repulsed by German counterattacks and artillery fire, says the official statement given out by the War Office today. A French infantry attack against the Thiaumont work, Verdun region, was thrown back with severe loss to the attackers, the statement adds. The bulletin reads:

Strong British forces attacked between Thiepval and the Foureaux Wood and near Guillemont, North of Ovillers and near Pozières they were repulsed by hand-to-hand fighting and by counterattacks. North of Bazentin-le-Petit and near Guillemont their attacks were rendered futile by our artillery, infantry, and machine-gun fire.

Between Maurepas and the Somme

a vigorous French attack broke down, but some of the French troops penetrated into a small wood northeast of Hem. South of the Somme a partial enemy attack near Barleux met with no success.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) during the night of the 10th hand-grenade attacks north and west of the Thiaumont work and also a strong infantry attack against the Thiaumont work itself were repulsed with severe French losses.

South of Leintrey (Lorraine) a German patrol enterprise was successful and some prisoners were taken.

HOLDS DEUTSCHLAND IS OUTSIDE THE LAW

London Service Journal Says Submarine Traders Should Be Sunk on Sight.

That the Governments of the allied nations have decided that submarines of the type of the Deutschland must be regarded as outside the law, and must be destroyed as enemy warships on sight, is the statement of The Naval and Military Record of London, one of the three leading service papers of Great Britain, in its issue of July 20, copies of which reached New York yesterday. The Record is one of the mouthpieces of the British Navy, and its comments on the status of the Deutschland are of peculiar interest at this time, when the submersible is dodging about in the Atlantic trying to make her home port in safety.

"We know a good deal more today about the submarine," says The Record, "than we did two years ago. The undersea boat is no longer a small, frail craft (to be 'mothered' by a big ship) possessing an extremely limited range of action, and carrying a few torpedoes only for offensive purposes. We are familiar now with submarines of large size; some of them are equipped with guns of considerable size, as well as torpedo tubes, and others are designed for the laying of mines. Within a few months of the opening of the war ten underwater craft, which had been built in Canada for this country, crossed the Atlantic under their own power. Even before that date British submarines had been piloted to the Mediterranean and to the Far East.

"There was, therefore, nothing particularly surprising in the appearance off the American coast of a submersible vessel of large size. The event, however, was regarded by Americans as a dramatic and unprecedented incident, and one hyphenated citizen of the Republic immediately declared his intention of distributing a sum equivalent to £2,000 among the officers and men. The details as to their size, speed, and carrying capacity of the submarine are somewhat conflicting. It was at first reported that she had on board a cargo of 1,000 tons. That was a statement advanced by the Germans for advertising purposes.

New Problems in Law of Seas.

"The submarine which visited Spain, delivering to King Alfonso a letter from the Kaiser, first directed attention to a number of problems in international law, but it was not until the Deutschland reached Baltimore that these matters were submitted to careful examination. It became the duty of officials acting for the State Department to decide whether this large vessel was a man-of-war or a merchantman. The decision appears to have been reached by the harbor officials that, though she is capable of submersion, and though she can carry sufficient cargo to render her voyage a paying proposition, she should be looked upon as a merchant vessel. The officials, it is stated, were satisfied that she was not fitted with torpedo tubes, and that she mounted no guns.

"Then arose the further question whether she was a public or private ship —in other words, whether she belonged to the German Government or to a group of private individuals. German agents in the United States immediately announced that she was built to the order of a private company, and was being run for private profit. These statements are open to grave suspicion, because it is apparent that vessels of this size and character cannot carry cargoes sufficiently large and valuable to render them commercial propositions. The local American authorities, on evidence the character of which has not been revealed, however, came to the conclusion that the Deutschland is an unarmed freight carrier which could not be converted for purposes of offense without extensive structural changes.

"On the other hand, the allied Governments have decided that the very form and structure of such ships, which enable them to avoid examination and search, remove them from the mercantile class of ships, and that, since they are obviously constructed in avoidance of the requirements of international law, they must be regarded as outside the law and as enemy vessels subject to destruction at sight. Apparently the French Government holds this view very strongly.

War Peril to Us Is Seen.

"The Germans are singularly clumsy in their methods of procedure. The arrival of the Deutschland at Baltimore was immediately followed by the news that a German submarine had appeared off the small, undefended port of Seaham Harbor and fired thirty rounds of shrapnel from a 3-inch gun, killing one woman and doing some injury to property. This incident has illustrated the illegal use to which submarines can be put, while the voyage of the Deutschland has reminded Americans that in time of war they may suffer in a similar manner.

"There is no physical reason why submarines should not shell American towns. It has been proved that they can cross the Atlantic, and there are many means by which they can be supplied with fuel, stores, and ammunition. There are millions of persons of German and Austrian origin in the United States who would co-operate in any such scheme. There is no town on the American coast which is not open to bombardment."

TURKS ADVERTISED ATTACK.

Also Foretold the Doom of Rome and Flight of Paris Government.

Turkish papers printed in Constantinople in the first week in July not only announced the fact that Italy was doomed, the capture of Verdun by the Germans, and the flight of the French Government to England, but also told of the preparations that had been made to invade Egypt and capture the Suez Canal.

The Tanin also informed its readers of the destruction of the Franco-British fleet in the Mediterranean. The Sabah prepared its readers for the great news as follows:

"The Desperate Plight of Italy: Italy is in a position from which she cannot escape without disaster. The Austrian armies will be in Milan in a few days and Rome will be taken within a month.

"On the other hand, the Turkish army crossing the Suez Canal and occupying Egypt will soon be masters of Northern Africa. Then Italian statesmen, full of repentance at the sight of the ruined Italy, will ask pity of their former allies, but it will be too late."

That there shall be no possible doubt as to this invasion of Northern Africa, details of the vast preparations are offered to the readers of the Sabah:

"Turkey does not intend to submit to the check sustained by her first expedition against Egypt, and preparations have, for the last two months, been openly made for recommencing the enterprise as soon as the season is so far advanced as to prevent the pampered Franks from venturing forth under the desert sun.

"Guns and munitions are arriving in Syria, and troops will not be lacking, for since the Balkan wars Turkish mobilization has been perfectly organized and every man fit to bear arms can be equipped and trained. Soldiers have been collected en masse under 2,000 German officers and armed with new rifles.

"The feeding of the troops is assured by the very fine harvest. The starting point of the next expedition will be the ancient town of Birsaba, an important watering place on the edge of the desert, and all pipes and cement in Syria have been requisitioned for the construction of water supply works. A corps of 700 to 800 Meharis have been collected for mounting work.

"Under the energetic supervision of the well-known German engineer, Meissner Pasha, the railway already reaches Birsaba. Coal, it is true, is lacking, but the Lebanon forests have been cut down in order to provide fuel."

GREAT BRITISH LOAN TO HALT STOCK SALE

Will Take Relatively Small Part of Mobilized Securities Off the Market.

MONEY TO STAY IN COUNTRY

Including New Transaction, Credits to Allies Arranged Here Will Aggregate $1,185,000,000.

Despite the neutrality which the United States has endeavored to maintain, it has played a very important part in the financing operations of the great European war, and the negotiations now pending for a huge British loan indicate that this market will be called upon for money to provide in part the sinews of war as long as the struggle continues. In credits, loans and purchases of investment securities the United States has supplied the Allies a vast sum of money. Moreover, the closing of the Continental markets has brought neutral countries here for loans which would have been arranged abroad in normal times.

To what extent this country has financed Great Britain indirectly, through the re-purchase of American securities, it is impossible to tell, but the total must be enormous. For generations the British have been buying bonds of American corporations, and the early response to the mobilization offers, which brought out a vast amount of securities available for sale in this market, was estimated to have produced less than one-fourth of the total holdings. If the market had been able to absorb these securities at satisfactory prices it would have been possible for Great Britain to have continued for a long time to pay its bills here through the proceeds. The reaction which has been under way for several months, together with contraction in the volume of dealings, checked the liquidation and hastened the decision to utilize part of the securities as collateral under a new short term loan.

The new British loan of $250,000,000, which may be closed this week, will, of course, take only a relatively small proportion of the mobilized securities off the market, but the proceeds of the loan should make it unnecessary to resume the selling of stocks and bonds for some months, and at the end of that time it may be that conditions will be favorable to a repetition of the collateral loan operation. The new loan will bring the total of loans made to the belligerents in the United States up to well over $1,000,000,000. More than half the total has been provided by the two largest loans — the $500,000,000 Anglo-French bond issue and the $250,000,000 British loan now under discussion.

Including the new British transaction, loans and credits to the Allies arranged in the United States aggregate about $1,185,000,000. Substantially every dollar of this sum has been provided to meet payments due here, so that none of the money has left the country. Added to this sum has been the very large total of proceeds of security sales made through J. P. Morgan & Co., running up to hundreds of millions. An indication of the extent of the purchases made here is furnished by the fact that even with this enormous credit the exchange situation has run so strongly against London that shipments of gold have been made with more or less regularity to strengthen the buyers' position. On the present gold movement, which started on May 11, a total of $212,000,000 has been received at New York and Philadelphia.

Besides the two chief loans mentioned, Great Britain had had the use of a bank credit of $50,000,000, provided to stabilize exchange rates, and Canada has borrowed $120,000,000 to lessen the strain on London and to finance her very important part in the war. Besides her half of the $500,000,000 loan, France recently obtained $100,000,000 on a collateral transaction similar to the British arrangement now being made, and $30,000,000 on a commercial transaction. Banking credits approximating $50,000,000 were also arranged here by France.

Considering her vast resources and needs, Russia has so far obtained a relatively small sum in the United States, but further loans are under consideration. A three-year credit of $50,000,000 was recently arranged. Italy obtained $25,000,000 here on one-year notes, and Germany $10,000,000 on short-term notes, which have since been paid off.

MAY HAVE DIRECT BACKING.

Loan Is Merely Awaiting the Formal Decision of Britain.

Authoritative confirmation was given by bankers yesterday to the statement that the $250,000,000 British loan on the terms outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday was merely waiting on the formal decision of the British Government to close the transaction.

Wall Street has assumed that the forthcoming British collateral loan would be made through the medium of an American company, as was done in the case of the recent French loan. It is possible, however, that the loan will be backed directly, instead of indirectly, by the credit of the British nation, that it will in other words take the shape of a British Government obligation under which will be pledged by the American, Canadian, and other foreign securities which are to form the collateral for the loan.

When the first great credit to Great Britain and France, which eventually took the form of the Anglo-French joint unsecured loan, was under discussion the question came up of putting collateral back of the loan. At that time both Governments took the ground that in borrowing on their credit there could be no need for collateral, inasmuch as the undertaking of the Governments themselves would be superior to any collateral which might be offered. The situation has changed since then, however, inasmuch as what the English Government is now seeking to do is to use to the best advantage the enormous amount of foreign, and particularly American securities, which are owned in England and which can be employed for the payment of goods purchased abroad.

The British Government has the choice of selling these securities here or of borrowing on them. In resorting to the latter method there is no reason, bankers here believe, why the English Government should not itself borrow on these securities directly instead of doing the same thing indirectly. In the case of the recent French credit the fact of the matter is that the French Government is obligated for the amount of the loan and has itself supplied the collateral which the American bankers used in borrowing the money here.

This transaction, it is thought, has led naturally up to the possibility, which some of the bankers most intimately concerned in the negotiations regard as a probability, that the British Government will adopt the direct method. It would thereby give the forthcoming loan the advantage of being a direct obligation of the British Government secured by collateral consisting in part of American, in part of Canadian, and in part of other foreign securities.

RUSSIA HAS BIG SURPLUS.

Revenues Show Increase and Gold Reserve Exceeds That of 1915.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12, (via London.) —Russian savings banks deposits thus far in 1916 are considerably greater than for all the previous year.

In the first quarter direct taxation produced more than $50,000,000, exceeding the yield of 1915 by more than $15,000,000. Indirect taxation produced $87,750,000, which is $30,250,000 more than in 1915. Returns from domains and securities owned by the financial administration amounted to $133,000,000, which is $32,500,000 in excess of last year.

Ordinary revenue altogether amounted to $380,722,000, exceeding the revenue in 1915 by $116,397,500. Russian exports in the first five months of 1916 amounted to $75,883,000, a gain of $30,000,000. Imports in the same period reached a total of $320,500,000, an advance of $205,000,000.

On July 14 last the gold reserves of the State Bank were $771,500,000. The gold reserve abroad was $841,500,000. The total of metal reserves was $100,000,000 more than a year ago.

ITALIANS ADVANCE ON CARSO PLATEAU

Capture a Town South of Gorizia and a Mile East of the Vallone Line.

AUSTRIANS STAND IN HILLS

"All Goes Remarkably Well," Declares General Cadorna, the Commander in Chief.

ROME, Aug. 12. — Italian troops are advancing on the Carso Plateau, the War Office announced today. The Austrians are still holding out on the hills east of Gorizia.

The Italians have occupied the town of Oppacchiasella, on the Carso Plateau. Oppacchiasella is about a mile east of the Vallone line, which the Austrians were reported yesterday to have taken up after the capture of Doberdo Plateau by the Italians. This indicates that the Italians have succeeded in pushing back the Austrians a substantial distance further after clearing the Doberdo Plateau. Oppacchiasella is six miles south of Gorizia.

General Cadorna, chief of the Italian General Staff, speaking of the taking by Italian forces of additional places in the Isonzo district, remarked today:

"All goes marvelously well."

Today's official statement follows:

Yesterday, on the Carso, our troops crossed the Vallone and carried the western slopes of Monte Nadlogem, 212 meters, (about 690 feet,) and the summit of Ornihrid, both of which were strongly defended. This morning at daybreak we occupied Oppacchiasella. We took 270 prisoners, three field guns, and a large quantity of material and munitions.

In the Gorizia area the enemy, after receiving reinforcements, continued to hold out on the hills east of the town, supported by an enfilading fire of heavy artillery from Bainsizza Plateau.

On the remainder of the front artillery actions took place. The enemy was intensely active in the effort to strengthen his defenses. In the upper Boite we carried another position on Monte Tofana last night.

Enemy aircraft made a raid on Grado. No damage was done to the inhabitants or to buildings.

FEATURES OF CARSO PLATEAU.

A Vast Barren Waste, with Elaborate Subterranean Caverns.

With Monte San Michele occupied by the Italians and their infantry advancing from Sdraussina in the north and from Monfalcone in the south, General Cadorna was able to close in upon the Doberdò Plateau, which lies between, and press the Austrians eastward as though squeezed out from a pair of pincers. Due east of Gorizia the new Italian line extends beyond a little place called Boschini, possibly to the suburbs of Doriabergo.

These two lines, Monfalcone-Gorizia and Gorizia-Boschini, form the jaws of a new pair of pincers which threatens the Carso Plateau in the same manner that they closed over Doberdò.

The Carso Plateau is a quadrilateral elevation lying along the Gulf of Trieste; its northern and eastern sides are bounded by the railway which goes to Trieste via San Daniele; its western and southern side (the gulf side) by the railway which goes from Gorizia to Trieste via Monfalcone. Gorizia and Trieste are thus at opposite angles of the quadrilateral, which includes an area of about 162 square miles.

The Carso, which the Austrians call Karst, has a few stone hamlets and is crossed by a few highways. Before Italy entered the war and during last Summer it had been turned into an intrenched camp to protect Trieste. What its defenses are at present is not known, but it is not believed that the Austrians have sufficient men to maintain them according to their original plans.

From a military point of view, with sufficient men well intrenched and munitioned, it would be capable of observing a stout resistance were it not for the fact that warships from the gulf could be used to enfilade its works. A visitor to the plateau before these works were built thus described the terrain:

"A more barren, forbidding, inhospitable tract of country than the Carso I never saw. As far as the eye can reach northward and eastward, yes, and much further than one could walk or even drive in a long Summer's day, there is nothing but a treeless, lifeless, waterless wilderness of rough ground, strewn all over with rugged limestone boulders of all sizes.

"Everywhere, too, there are what are called 'dolemin'—large funnel-shaped holes, some fifty feet in diameter, some a few hundred. Their sides are perfectly formed, and slope gradually downward till they come to a point at the bottom. They are all of moderate depth, from 50 to 100 feet. Their sides are generally grown over with grass, and sometimes there are clumps of shrubs and dwarf trees. Occasionally their bottoms are flattened and cultivated.

"But if there is nothing of beauty on the surface of the Carso there is a wealth of it underneath. The surface is only a crust, covering the most elaborate and beautiful subterranean chambers and galleries in the whole world. Here there is plenty of water, small lakes and pools, with eyeless fish in them, and streams and rivulets working their way to the light."

WRECK TORPEDO FACTORY.

Italian Aviators in Raid Near Trieste Do Great Damage.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The great damage inflicted by the recent Italian aerial raid near Trieste is related in a semi-official note issued at Rome, as forwarded by the Havas Agency. It says twenty machines dropped four tons of explosives, blowing up a great petroleum reservoir on the Gulf of Trieste and destroying all nearby buildings. Three buildings of a torpedo factory, containing a large amount of valuable machinery, were wrecked.

The Austrians responded with their raid on Venice, in which the Church of Santa Maria Formosa was reduced to ruins. No military damage was done.

SUPPORTS SHIPPING BILL.

Bankhead, Opposed to Previous Measure, Satisfied with Modifications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Senator Bankhead of Alabama, one of the seven Democrats who revolted against the administration shipping bill in the Congress, addressed the Senate today in favor of the pending shipping bill.

"As one of the Democrats who opposed the last shipping bill," said Senator Bankhead, "I rise to announce that I will vote for the pending measure I do not hesitate to say, however, that if the present bill contained unlimited authority for the proposed shipping board to purchase ships, I would oppose it to the end."

Other Democrats who opposed the bill last year already have indicated their support.

Senator Weeks, Republican, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill, but advocated a Government shipping board with power to absorb the present Bureau of Navigation, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and other Government branches now scattered throughout different departments.

RUSSIANS SWEEPING FORWARD IN GALICIA

Continued from Page 1.

of Zarecze, Russian attacks were rendered futile.

In the angle of the Stokhod, east of Kovel, we captured several machine guns.

Strong enemy attacks on both sides of Troscianiec, west of Zalocze, were repelled.

During the past few days our aerial squadrons found noteworthy objectives for their activity along the Kovel-Sarny Railway line, and in extensive troops encampments north of the same, on which they freely dropped bombs. A Russian aeroplane was shot down in an aerial fight north of Sokul.

RUSSIANS IN ARMENIA DRIVEN BACK BY TURKS

The Porte's Forces Occupy Kighli and Continue the Pursuit on the Bitlis-Mush Line.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12, (via London.)—The Turkish War Office in a statement today reported the occupation of Kighli in Armenia. The Russian forces in the Bitlis-Mush sector have been driven back further by the Turks, according to an announcement, which reads:

The Russian force which, owing to bad roads and the difficulties created for us by the weather, established itself on the Bitlis-Mush line, has been compelled gradually to retreat, leaving guns, rifles, and prisoners in our hands. The Russian retreat was caused by our heavy attacks and the pressure of our right wing on the steep Chasn Heights.

The mountains south of Bitlis, which the enemy fortified strongly and defended obstinately, were captured. On the night of Aug. 7 we occupied Bitlis, and on the morning of Aug. 8 Mush was taken. Our advance continues toward the passes north of Bitlis and Mush.

We took the offensive against positions of the enemy in the vicinity of Ognott and Hill Tsheliguel, two kilometers east of Ognott, as well as enemy positions west of Ognott on a front of eight kilometers, where we captured 140 Russians.

In Persia our troops are continuing the pursuit of the enemy in the vicinity of Hamadan. The enemy made energetic attempts to defend himself in the passes east of Sakna, but was driven back in confusion. Our cavalry, leaving in our hands a number of prisoners, two munitions cars, teams for eight guns, and a great quantity of other war material. A howitzer was destroyed by the fire of our artillery.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12, (via London.) —Today's official statement of General Headquarters regarding the Caucasus front reports the repulse of Turkish attacks in the region west of Giumiachan.

North of Bitlis heavy fighting continues, while in the region of Bokana (Persia) the Russians are pursuing the retreating Turks in the direction of Sakkiz. The statement follows:

On the Caucasian front, west of Giumiachan, the Turks several times resumed the offensive, being repelled on each occasion by our fire. Cartridges with filed points were found in possession of captured askaris. According to their statements, the commander of their regiment issued an order six weeks ago that every askar was to prepare 100 such cartridges. For this purpose special files were distributed.

North of Bitlis obstinate fighting continues.

In Persia, in the region of Bokana, our troops are pursuing the Turks, who are retreating hurriedly to Sakkiz.

MANY TURKS IN EUROPE.

Being Transported on Great Scale, Says Berliner Tageblatt.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—According to the Berliner Tageblatt, wires Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, the transport of Turkish troops on a great scale to the European war field is proceeding without a hitch.

The troops are being taken from Asiatic provinces of Turkey, and also include some Arabs. All the men are newly equipped.

CROPS MAY DECIDE FATE OF GERMANY

Problem of Making Food Supply Last Through the Summer Now Being Agitated.

OPINIONS OF EXPERTS VARY

Unknown Factors Make Any Plan of New Dictator Uncertain, One Newspaper Contends.

How to get through the Summer without putting the people on rations so meagre as to impair the strength of the Kaiser's fighting men and the working men and women at home is the question that is agitating the press and publicists of Germany, and that promises to tax all the resources of the food dictator, Ado f von Batocki, and his advisory council.

From numerous items appearing in recent issues of German and London newspapers it is evident that if the coming harvest turns out well the German people may be able to continue the struggle indefinitely, but the constant tightening of the iron ring called the blockade is making life harder and harder for everybody in the empire, not excepting the more comfortable classes.

Commenting on the official optimistic view of the situation expressed in Government circles, the Strassburger Post points out that great hopes may be placed in the new central authority, but also insists that any plan for feeding a nation of nearly 70,000,000 persons must be accompanied by a great deal of uncertainty because of the presence of so many unknown factors.

The first of these unknown factors is the harvest, both in respect of its total and of the various articles of food. If, for instance, only one kind of food, such as potatoes, were to fail, it would affect the distribution of all the others. The demand for one article would then depend not only on the number of the population, but on the available quantities of the rest. But the greatest and most dangerous of the unknown factors are the prices and the buying power of the mass of the population. This may upset all other calculations.

Problem Must Be Met.

Nevertheless, continues the Strassburg newspaper, although no certain calculation of the coming plans for the feeding of the people can be made, no one that will avoid all friction, some plan must be worked out. It is certain to meet with one great difficulty—the supply will be short, however good the harvest, and in spite of the amount of food that may be got from the Balkans.

A recent feature of the agricultural news in the German press was the report of the formation by Bavarian and Baden landlords of a company under the name of the South German Society for Agriculture for the exploitation of land in Hungary. Its first action was to lease a tract of about 24,000 acres from a Hungarian land owner and the next is to be the erection of a sugar mill in the Szamag district.

Discussing the plan of increased allowances of food for the hard-working people, the Schwabischer Merkur thinks more regard might be shown by the authorities for the so-called better classes. The increase alluded to included only the poor and families up to an income of $565 a year.

"But the classes with much larger income, many members of which are as heavily worked as any laborer, find it hard to be excluded from the increased ration. For some time, says the paper, they have been able to make up for the insufficiency of the bread and flour allowance by buying other kinds of food. But these are now either unobtainable or difficult to get in sufficient quantities, or so expensive that men with large families with double the income forming the limit for the increased ration find it very hard to feed adequately those dependent on them. They are frequently much worse off than the laboring class.

Dr. Sylvester Huber of Stuttgart states that although it is premature to say that the physical condition of children in towns of the kingdom of Würtemberg has deteriorated in consequence of shortened rations it begins to be evident that the lack of food affects their mental powers and that their application and school industry have suffered. He is unable, from the nature of the case, to support his statement with figures, but he thinks that all school authorities will bear him out in what he says.

Meat Card Allowances.

The meat cards given out in Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg on July 1 provide for an allowance of 700 grams (about 1½ pounds) a week for adults and half that amount for children between 4 and 10 years old. No allowance is made for babies.

The Imperial War Committee on Tea, Coffee, &c., has followed up its recent suggestion that citizens should return to the old-fashioned custom of making breakfast soup out of meal by arranging with the Imperial Grain Bureau for the issuing of "breakfast soup tablets," composed of meal, with an addition of 4 per cent. of fat. These tablets are to sell at 2 cents each, and each is expected to form the basis of a good plate of soup.

Meantime the public continues to be imposed on by all sorts of inferior substitutes for food and by real food of poor quality. In a case that came up in the police court in Berlin, Professor Juckenack, an analyst, testified that part of some butter that had been sold at 57 cents a pound as second quality goods was nothing but offal.

At a recent gathering of German scholars, men of affairs, and artists in the large hall of the Reichstag building the main subject under discussion was, "German National Strength After Two Years of War," and the first speaker was Professor Max Rubner, of the University of Berlin, an authority on foods. Professor Rubner declared that there was no possibility of Germany being "starved out." He acknowledged that there had been legitimate "starvation fears" early in the war, and admitted that there were still privations to be borne and hardships to be overcome; but Germany wished for nothing better than to have her enemies inspired with the hope that "shortage of food" would compel her to bend the knee.

"Our nutrition difficulties," he said, "will not cause us to conclude peace a day sooner than our military necessities require."

Fighting Food Usurers.

There were two dangers, said Rubner, the shortage of certain nutritious foods and the sinking purchasing power of German money. In combating the food usurers Germans were fighting against the allies of England. There must be more food institutes and middle-class kitchens, and every device must be set on foot to feed the people.

Professor Walter Nernst, the inventor of the Nernst electric light, told the audience that science and industry were now working hand in hand to devise perhaps the most beneficent "Ersatzfoff" (substitute article) of all—artificial fodder. Germany's food shortage, he explained, was due almost exclusively to the cutting off of imports of fodder, which Germans before the war purchased abroad to the extent of about $250,000,000 a year. Nernst expressed the belief that "within a short time an entirely adequate fodder substitute" would be discovered.

The speaker dwelt at length on what he called "the nitrogen romance," and how German scientists, having discovered the secret of extracting nitrogen from the air, had now placed at industry's disposal "an absolutely inexhaustible supply," completely emancipating Germany from dependence on Chilean saltpetre. They had also, "as all the world knows," baffled the calculations of "our blockading foe" by perfecting satisfactory substitutes for such indispensables as copper, rubber, cotton, and saltpetre.

Among the other speakers were Walter Bloeme, novelist; Rudolf Eucken, idealistic philosopher, and Hermann Sudermann, dramatist. The meeting closed in the midst of great enthusiasm and many "hochs" for Kaiser and Fatherland.

In a lecture recently delivered at Leipsic Professor Rubner said that reduced meat rations would be necessary until about October or November, and estimated the average daily shortage of meat in large towns at 150 grams. The most important substitutes would be vegetables, and the towns must be supplied with skimmed milk. As, however, very large quantities of spinach or cabbage would be required to make good the shortage of meat, he considered that the bread supply was still the most important matter, and he thought that the authorities ought not to be "too systematic" in their methods. South Germany was more affected by a reduction of bread rations than by anything else, while North Germany was more affected by scarcity of fats. Professor Rubner thought that the upward movement in prices has now reached its highest point, and he said that "usurious" raising of prices had cost the public thousands of millions of marks.

Socialist Blames Capital.

A different sentiment was expressed by Deputy Hofer, one of the leading Socialist members of the Prussian Landtag and a wealthy landowner, when he concluded a speech before the Lower House on June 9 as follows:

"We shall continue to spread our ideas, and I have little doubt that the seed which we sow will find ready acceptance in the furrows which the war has plowed, and which have been fertilized by the blood and tears of the nation. Your speeches and ordinance do not fill the people's stomach. And now we are comforted with a coming favorable harvest. May it be no Fata Morgana!

"We demand that the proposed measures for feeding the masses shall be extended to all classes alike, and that the piled-up stores in many a house and business place shall be confiscated. You ruling classes are surprised at the patience of the people. But fermentation has already begun in the masses. If you listen you will hear them saying, 'It could not have been worse, even had the Russians come to Berlin.'

"And now you begin to fear that the flame of indignation, the revolution, will strike out of the glimmering sparks of knowledge which the people are beginning to acquire as to the reasons and objects of this slaughter of nations. You would now take steps to extinguish their indignation, but you are too late. The people now know that they must starve at home and be slaughtered at the front in the interests of a small clique of capitalists."

At this point the President of the House called the speaker to order amid great excitement and an exchange of doubtful compliments between the Socialists and the Conservatives.

Food Prices Variable.

The necessity for a system of price fixing that will cover the entire empire is shown by the notable differences in prices for the same articles of food in different cities as brought out by the following table of retail meat prices prepared by the Royal Prussian Statistical Bureau. The rates are in marks for one kilo, (a mark equals 23.8 cents and a kilo 2.2 pounds).

	Haunch of beef.	Stewing meat.	Dom. ham, raw, smkd.	Dom. lard.
Berlin	5.92	5.40	7.20	..
Spandau	6.47	5.64	..	..
Danzig	5.80	..	..	4.58
Memel	3.40	2.80	..	..
Wilhelmshaven	6.57	..	..	..
Ebling	..	3.52	..	..
Thorn	..	..	4.80	..
Kiel	..	..	7.20	..
Duisburg	..	..	9.80	..
Cologne	..	..	8.43	..
Koealin	..	..	4.80	..
Graudenz	..	..	..	4.60
Potsdam	..	..	..	6.20
Brandenburg	..	..	..	6.40
Altona	..	..	..	6.15
Stade	..	..	..	4.30
Aix-la-Chapelle	..	..	..	6.80

The following excerpts are from letters said to have been found on a German soldier named Arnold, captured by the French on June 1, and are printed by the London press as evidence of the desperate conditions obtaining in Leipsic, where, according to cable reports from Berne, there have been fierce food riots of late:

"May 14.—Last night there was a first-class riot here. The people did rough work at Lindenau, Plagnitz, Beutsch, Kleinzschachen. In the Frankfurterstrasse they broke the windows of three shops and carried off everything. In some they smashed in the doors and windows with stones and cleared out all there was in the shops. People gathered in thousands, shouting and yelling. About 100 policemen and as many mounted men stood by looking on, entirely helpless before such a crowd. You have no idea, my child, of the way they carried on. Father and Elsa saw it all.

"This morning, first thing, the crowds gathered again and recommenced smashing the shop windows. This went on until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the troops were called out—Uhlans, armed with lances and infantry with fixed bayonets. It was frightful to see soldiers everywhere.

Hunger in the House.

May 29.—The question of food is making us very anxious. Since April I have lost ten pounds in weight. You have to go hungry sometimes at the front, and so do we at home, for there is really not enough food to nourish us. How can we possibly find five pounds of potatoes a week sufficient? If I cook potatoes at midday I have none left for dinner at night. If I give a bit of bread to each, it cannot be more than half a slice. The slices have to be cut very thin, in order to make them go as far as possible. We have no more fat under our skins, neither have the children.

"The butter you sent us, my child, came just right; I had already my bit of dry bread and was getting ready to go to the shop. Can you, every week, send us half a pound of meat—smoked meat, which will keep better while coming through the post? Now we cannot get more than seven ounces of meat or sausage per head for the whole week! There is no more fat and no more suet. The military authorities carry it all away.

"We are spending all our money on food alone, and have to draw on our savings for the rent, which is eating up all the few marks we put on one side with so much trouble. The only beef to be had is frozen. If you could send me little of that I should be so glad. Let me know the price, and send me something, if only the tiniest, tiniest little piece."

BRITAIN'S CREDIT UNSHAKEN BY WAR

Continued from Page 1.

000 for interest and the sinking fund on the new debt, together with a further sum of about $100,000,000 for pensions, making a total yearly expenditure of about $1,690,000,000. The surplus on the existing taxation is, as you see, $855,000,000, leaving, after the withdrawal of $450,000,000 received from the excess profits tax, a margin of $423,000,000.

Loans Obtained Freely.

"The taxes are the financial contribution toward the war which every citizen is forced to make, and our revenue from these sources is equal to between one-quarter and one-third our total expenditure. For the rest we must rely on the voluntary effort of individuals on loans, and we have not been disappointed. We have appealed to the country at different times and in different ways, and on each occasion we have been more than satisfied with the result. From the beginning of the war we have obtained and are continuing to obtain large sums through sales of Treasury bills. These sums represent in part the contributions from the money market in its narrower sense, and in part a definite investment.

"Our first war loan, in November, 1914, did not appeal further than to the moderately large investor. With the second war loan, in July, 1915, we decided on a more general mobilization of savings and in order to bring this about we introduced a complete innovation in our financial history. It was arranged that subscriptions to the new loan could be made through the Post Office for amounts as low as $25, and further that even these small subscriptions could be paid in five-shilling installments. For the first time the workingman was invited to take a direct share in financing the country other than through taxation. In the past the Briton had shown no strong inclination toward thrift, and there were many who doubted the possibility of any sudden change, but the last twelve months have proved we were right.

How Wealth Is Being Mobilized.

"The same impulse which brought our young men flocking to the colors and made possible our army of today, is now at work for the mobilization of our wealth. Among all classes the war savings campaign, which was started at the time of the second war loan, has grown so rapidly in extent and intensity that every one today realizes not only the duty of fighting, if that is possible, but the further duty of contributing as large a share as is possible to the financial resources of the State and reducing personal expenditures to a minimum. Economy lectures and economy exhibitions have combined to drive home this new truth to every class, and already today there are some 5,000 war savings associations affiliated with the National War Savings Committee.

"In every part of the country the new form of investment has been introduced, making it possible for the humblest to 'do his bit.' In every Post Office can be bought 15s 6d war savings certificates, which entitles the holder to receive £1 in five years' time. Subscriptions to these certificates can be made in 6d stamps, a facility which has allowed even school children to play their part, and to which they have responded with enthusiasm. From the end of February to July 29 17,500,000 of these war savings certificates had been sold. A further investment now open is the 5 per cent. exchequer bond, in denominations of $25, $100 and $250, sold through the Post Office. Since its introduction, in the middle of January, $14,000,000 has been received from this source alone, and these results represent real savings by small investors, not mere withdrawals from savings banks, although from the beginning of the war to the end of July, 1916, small investors had lent for the use of the State through savings banks through the Post Office 4½ per cent. war loan issue, and through the Post Office exchequer bonds and war savings certificates, an aggregate of not more than $400,000,000. They are now lending more than $40,000,000 a month and at a steadily increasing rate.

Domestic Economy Helps.

"Another side to the mobilization of our financial resources is the restriction of consumption. This, too, is in part compulsory, in part voluntary. We have found it necessary to prohibit certain imports and restrict others. High prices again have done something toward keeping down the consumption of many articles, but much more is due to the realization by the individual that it is his duty to limit his own demands, and in this way to set free all possible goods and services for use of the State. Here, too, the economy campaign has had good work, and lectures and exhibitions have spread the knowledge of a new domestic economy.

"This campaign was necessary for several reasons. Now that he has realized the need for economy, the Englishman is saving with energy and goodwill, but England in the past was not a thrifty country, and it was clear that unless this need of saving was forcibly impressed upon our people their earlier habits might involve us in unpleasant consequences. Money spent on what in normal times would be regarded perhaps as a harmless luxury means diversion of goods and services from the use of the State, and it is now being recognized that extravagance and waste are unpatriotic.

"Fortunately unemployment is almost unknown, many trades enjoying high wages. These conditions have enabled the working classes to take their share in financing the war."

Chancellor McKenna then spoke of "another side to our financial mobilization, which," he said, "was one which interests your own readers in particular.

"It is one of the great surprises of the war," he said, "that in spite of the diversion of almost all our manhood into the army or into other war work we have been able to maintain our exports at their present high level. For several months ended in July our trading exports were £350,000,000 ($1,750,000,000) in value, not quite £17,000,000 ($85,000,000) less than for the corresponding period of 1914. Even allowing for the present higher range of prices, this result has been achieved only through the determination of all who are not fighting, both men and women alike, to work as they never worked before. The energy of our munition workers and their willingness to give up holidays of every kind is well known, but this zeal has found a counterpart in almost every industry and trade in the country.

Mobilizing Securities.

Great as it is, however, this effort has not been sufficient to meet the large claims made on us from abroad for payment for the goods purchased on our own account and on account of our allies, and we have been forced to fall back on past savings. This is not surprising when it is remembered that our expenditure from the outbreak of the war to the present time has been something over £2,600,000,000 ($13,000,000,000). The most easily realizable part of our past savings is our holding of American securities and foreign securities generally, which are now being mobilized. What this side of our war finance America is more familiar than with any other, and I have no need to explain it to you in detail. The individual has been asked to sell or lend his American securities for the use of the Government, and an additional tax has been imposed on securities which the Government is willing to buy or borrow.

"The principle of the tax is a fair one. It would be unjust when so many have willingly offered their securities that those who hold back should not contribute their share, but the tax is hardly penal and has primarily served as a reminder to those who have been far too busy on the work before them to pay attention to earlier appeals.

"Your readers would, I am sure, very much like to know what is the amount of American securities, of which we obtained control, and I wish I could tell them but I fear that I must stop short of the actual figures and content myself with saying that the aggregate is exteremely satisfactory and has relieved me of all fears in regard to the problem of providing exchange to meet our expenses in America.

"During the whole of the year we have kept sterling in New York at about $4.76½ and I have every hope that we shall continue to maintain this rate. In comparison with this the history of the mark has been pitiable. It has fallen lower and lower in a series of meaningless fluctuations, which the efforts of the German Government have been able to prevent, and it now stands at a discount of not far short of 25 per cent.

"If peace comes after another eight months of war Great Britain, as I have said, will not only be able to meet its normal peace expenditure, together with pensions and interest and sinking fund on our war debt, but will also be in a position to reduce considerably its present taxation.

"Germany, to make both ends meet after the war, will have to raise about double the amount of its present taxation—a task which even the Germans themselves appear to think is hardly to be accomplished without something very like a revolution. Until recently our enemies talked of meeting this huge expenditure by war indemnities, but on this point they have now become more reticent.

"I have every reason to be satisfied," said the Chancellor in conclusion. "The revolution in our daily life which has been forced upon us by the war has been car

ALLEGE GERMANS DOCTOR THE NEWS

French, Italian, and Swiss Critics Describe Alleged Berlin Methods.

AIM AT MORALE OF ALLIES

Stories of Starvation and Reverses Sent Out and Then Denied to Puzzle the World.

MAJOR MORAHT A MYTH?

Critics Points to the Many Times This Authority Has Contradicted Himself.

The vigorous warnings from authoritative sources in the countries of the Allies regarding the news issued from Germany has brought forth an official answer from that country through the Wolff Bureau. Recriminations are now being made on both sides.

French newspapers declare that the chief purpose of the news sent out under the direction of German Headquarters is to break down the morale of the peoples of the allied countries, that this is part of Germany's military system, and that it has been methodically and insidiously pursued since the beginning of the war. It is urgent, therefore, they say, that the public be guided as to the interpretation of news originating in Germany.

In Italy the press issues warnings on concrete cases. Thus the Tribuna of Rome advises the public to pay no attention to stories from Germany regarding the starvation of that country.

So impressed, indeed, are the Italians by the success of the German propaganda, that they have decided on a campaign for dissemination of news regarding Italy's war, and the establishment of a wireless telegraph news service to the United States has been practically decided on. Mr. Marconi has offered to erect at his own expense a wireless station in Italy to be used for this purpose. The official bulletin of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs intimates, however, that the Government contemplates the use of the existing wireless station at Coltano for the official news service to the United States.

The end of the German news campaign, according to both the French and Italian newspapers, is to raise false hopes among the peoples at war with Germany, by inducing them to believe that Germany is being exhausted by starvation, and then to dishearten them by the later news that Germany has all the food she needs and is serenely confident of her power to overwhelm the Allies with her military organization.

New Method Seen.

The Allies have begun a vigilant watch on news from Germany in order to unmask its aims. German-speaking Switzerland is now the centre of propaganda of German news for foreign consumption. Special editions of semi-official German newspapers are said to be sent to Switzerland with special news for distribution from that neutral centre to foreign lands. With regard to the military news given out, it is interesting to note that one of the French watchers of German announcements in Zurich says that a new way of treating news regarding the fighting at the Somme front has been started by the Germans. The plan, he says, in the Paris Journal, is "to assimilate and minimize news regarding losses as long as there is hope of repairing them, and to admit these losses when they are recognized as irreparable. Thus they admit the gains made by the British up to July 15, so it may be concluded that these gains are conceded by the Germans as permanent."

Germany issues news through many sources, but its chief organization for this purpose is the Overseas News Agency. Four main purposes are said to be aimed at by this news service: To maintain the morale of the people of Germany; to keep high the prestige of German arms in Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and in countries like Rumania, Greece, and Sweden; to worry and discourage the allied people, and to influence public opinion in the purely neutral countries, and particularly in the United States.

The Overseas News Agency is nominally under the direction of a woman journalist, who formerly was a correspondent of American newspapers. In reality it was put at the beginning under the supreme direction of General Stein, formerly Quartermaster General of the German Army, and is under the immediate direction of a staff officer, a Major, who a few months ago received a special decoration from the Emperor for the efficiency with which he carried out his duties in this connection.

Grades of News.

The German authorities have consented to the Overseas News Agency being described as semi-official. They would prefer to use the French word "officieux," (Italian "ufficioso,") as contrasted with "official," (official, Italian "ufficiale,") but, as the English word "officious" is not commonly used in this sense of "almost official," a compromise was made on the word "semi-official." As a matter of fact, the Overseas News Agency is partly official and partly officious.

It has four distinct services clearly indicated in its dispatches as they are sent out from Germany. When the word "first" precedes an Overseas News Agency dispatch it means that the news contained in it was issued by the War Department, and it covers the bulletins and communications on military operations of Germany and her allies, and also Government documents.

The word "second" indicates official news from the Navy Department.

"Third" means that the dispatch has been drawn up by a body of American correspondents in Berlin. An agreement was made, soon after the news agency service was started, that the agency would issue certain items of news on the combined authority of half a dozen American correspondents, two of whom represented news gathering associations. Such items were thus expected to convey special authenticity; and the difficulty in the way of each correspondent sending the news direct to America, on account of the limited facilities for wireless messages from Germany to the United States, was expected to be eliminated. Although some dispatches are still marked "third," it is said that some of the correspondents have withdrawn from this arrangement and the full measure of authenticity thus assured in the beginning is not now regarded as being conveyed.

The word "fourth" on an Overseas News Agency dispatch means that the item is general news, of no specially authenticated character beyond that revealed in the source stated for the news. This last grade of dispatches is on the direct responsibility of the woman editor.

Purposely Contradictory.

Much criticism, some sarcasm and even a little derision have been stirred up by this fourth class news, and the staff officer at the head of the bureau is said to have been one of the first to bewail the "existence of the conditions based on circumstances over which he has no control." American newspapers are anxious for news; German staff officers have other things to do than purvey news of a miscellaneous character; here is a woman editor experienced in the requirements of the American press, supplying all kinds of information that could be interesting to the public in the United States; if Americans are not satisfied, what is to be done?

The contradictions which have been pointed out in the Overseas News Agency dispatches, admissions and denials of food shortage in Germany, riots and denials of riots, strange statements on the authority of some minor German newspaper, quoting a Swiss correspondent who quotes in turn a Budapest newspaper's dispatch from Constantinople regarding some alleged incident in France or England, were much scoffed at in the early days by the French and Italian newspapers, now they are regarded with more respect, and the belief is expressed that they are published always with a very definite purpose, in which the German Great General Staff is bound to be interested. Thus, as the Rome Tribuna says, after the people of the allied countries have ben regaled for some time with tales of troubles and discouragements in Germany and about her army, it always comes as a shock and a moral setback to them when they are suddenly told that these stories were not founded on fact and that Germany is as strong and as confident as ever.

This is part of Germany's press warfare against the Allies, part of the constant nibbling at the morale of the general public. The woman editor is pointed to as the one responsible for the so-called contradictions and absurdities, but the serious campaign which has been carried on through the medium of these seeming absurdities is now regarded by the Allies as based on a cleverly devised foundation.

Query Major Moraht.

French newspapers see in the apparent incongruity of Major Moraht's statements, disseminated by the Overseas News Agency, an important part of the same campaign. A writer in the Petit Parisien humorously hints that Major Moraht is a myth, that there is no such person.

The German Major in charge of the news agency service is a cynic, according to this writer, and he uses Major Moraht as a dummy medium for the expression of his own personal scorn for all military critics and as a means of having some scathing fun at the expense of foreign newspapers, some of which quote Major Moraht as an authority and even as an oracle. They never stop, this writer says, to analyze the things Major Moraht is made to say. They never wonder why they never hear of any other German military critic than Major Moraht. They are told that Major Moraht says this, that, and the other, and they print it all without paying attention to the fact whether there is any head or tail to it.

What, for instance, is Major Moraht made to say regarding Verdun? In the only dispatch in which he is quoted as making anything approaching a specific statement he is made to say: "An English newspaper affirms that the French are winning over the Germans at Verdun. It does not take account, however, of military and historic values. Great Britain did not win at the Dardanelles." What does he say of the battle of the Somme? "France is at the end of her force. We must admit that the Allies have finally succeeded in attaining to a certain degree of unity and action. Whether, however, the British offensive came too soon and the Russian offensive too late will be known only when the history of the war will allow it to be known what effects enemy strategy had on the grouping of German troops."

What does he say of the Russian offensive? "The national development of Russia furnishes periodically to the Czar several millions of new men. His steam-roller of 1914-15 was broken. He has replaced it by a new one. The needed officers are furnished by an intensive utilization of the instructed element and by the aid of Japanese and English officers and French engineers." What light does he shed on the unsuccessful Austrian attack on Italian positions through the Trentino? "The postponement of the advance between the Adige and the Brenta is not equivalent to an abandonment. It has already been seen during the war with what tenacity Austria persists in her strategic plan."

Harden Makes Reply.

Such are the quotations from Major Moraht's writings set forth by both Italian and French newspapers in support of the theory that there is something unsubstantial about the personality of this much-advertised critic. His statements, as thus set forth, seem like a keen satire on the elucubrations of some military critics.

Oddly enough, Maximilian Harden, in the middle of July, came out with a reply to part of Major Moraht's statement, and, making no mention of Major Moraht, speaks as if he is refuting statements from the semi-official German news organization. "Talk of this kind," he said, regarding the statement that France is at the end of her force, "has the same value as that according to which Germany is now calling to the colors the blind and the paralytic. Germany which still has in her garrisons at least thirty strong army corps, and which each year recruits 600,000 men. We must avoid all such delusions."

A new phase of the German news publication methods is now regarded as being opened by the note signed by General von Blum and published in all the German newspapers. The note is considered in the allied countries as a notification to the public of Germany to prepare for news of military setbacks, and also as revealing the typical German Headquarters' method of sustaining public opinion by a seemingly candid and even disinterested statement of the operations of the Allies, which are dealt with in a reassuring tone and as if they could have no result which would in any way disconcert the Great General Staff or interfere with its victories already gained, or its triumphs to come. The note says, in part:

"The issue of this battle (of the Somme) will have the importance of a decision of great reach if the struggle is thus carried on to the end without useless loss of time. It does not, however, seem impossible that, like previous attempts at breaking through on the part of our enemies, the battle will be prolonged for weeks, and even months, without any other result than the abandonment by the adversary of the objective aimed at. Nevertheless, it is believed that the general situation does not make such a method or such an ending probable. England, in particular, must feel the necessity of giving at length to her allies an undeniable proof that she is not making them fight uniquely in her own personal interest."

Official German View.

He considers the topography of the battle as strange, since the field of the Anglo-French armies forms an irregular quadrilateral on three faces of which fighting is carried on. The enemy army accordingly has the advantages of interior lines, but, in consideration of the space available for deployment and of the amount of British troops that are probably engaged, it will be particularly interesting, General Blum concludes, to consider the difficulties of movement which may result.

The publication in German newspapers on July 13 of an official note from General Headquarters regarding statements in newspapers of the Allies is regarded also as having the same general aim as the note published over the signature of General Blum.

"Since the first day of the war," the official note says, "ours was the only nation of all those engaged in the struggle to publish every day in their entirety the official communications of enemy countries. This is because we have an unlimited confidence in the strength of the Germans behind the army. But our enemies have profited of this confidence on our part. Several times a day they send throughout the world by wireless telegraphy their communications. The English, since the beginning of their offensive, have even sent a dispatch every two hours. And each dispatch is double or triple in quantity our single communication. And all are written in a style which has no relation with military brevity and simplicity."

The note asks: "Why these excesses? Is it to revive in their own armies and among their own tired peoples confidence in victory? Is it to restore the wavering confidence of the Allies? Is it to dazzle the critical eyes of neutrals? Yes, indeed, but also and especially it is because this deluge of dispatches must, through the channels which we ourselves have opened, attack the heart of the German people and undermine and destroy our moral strength."

The note then affirms that this shameful game will not succeed, and states reasons therefor. It recalls to the Germans that "if our communications cannot always tell everything to the German people and to the whole world, they have never said a single word which could not stand the most severe verification."

The note ends with an expression of confidence that the German people will not allow itself to be deceived or discouraged and that in consequence the "legions of lies will break against the wall of brass of our faith."

Statements Controverted.

Lieut. Col. Rousset, the military critic of the Petit Parisien, says that this note is motived by the impossibility of the German military authorities denying the conquests of the French and British at Verdun and at the Somme.

"In this impossibility," he says, "they indulge in phrases and in chicanery, and they replace arguments and proofs which they cannot find by a jumble of words in which periods are dovetailed together to assume a majestic appearance, and in reality are only ridiculous. The important thing to observe is that the Germans are determined not to make any avowals of the true facts."

The Corriere della Sera of Milan opposes some contradictions to the statements made in this note. It points out the inexactitude of the German statement that Germany from the first day of the war has published the full text of the military communications of the Allies, and affirms, on the contrary, that Germany did not allow the publication of any of the Allies' communications regarding the events on the Marne in 1914, and did not allow the great bulk of the German public to know that such a battle as that of the Marne had ever been fought.

With regard to the German statement that all German communications could stand the severest scrutiny as to their veracity, the Corriere says that, to refute this, one has only to recall the statements given out by Germany regarding the battle of Jutland, statements which the Frankfurter Zeitung itself declared required some apology to the world.

The whole subject of Germany's press campaign as part of her military effort is discussed by the noted Swiss military critic, Colonel Feyler, in an article in the Paris Journal. He says that the task of the press service of the German Imperial Headquarters is becoming singularly arduous, and that now that military reverses are piling up in the west, as well as in the east, the whole confidence of the Teutonic population in the direction on their side of the war depends on the skill and ability of this press service.

"During the first few years of the war," he says, "the announcement of successes permitted the dissimulation of failures. New enterprises favored new hopes at the moment when the old ones were being abandoned. When in 1914 it was necessary to abandon the heading of 'Battles before Paris,' the heading 'Advance on Calais' kept the news service going. When the battles of Flanders had put an unfortunate end to the 'Advance on Calais,' the submarine warfare and the 'Blockade by Great Britain' were used to occupy public opinion, and they did effectively occupy it during the period of transition between the offensive of 1914 in the west and that of 1915 in the east.

"Then came the offensive in the Balkans. It furnished the theme for abundant development while operations in Russia were settling down uncompleted. Then Constantinople, Egypt and Bagdad provoked new mirages.

When the Mirages Failed.

"Suddenly the capture of Erzerum by the Russians obscured this brilliant horizon. Impossible to seek victory in the sands of the deserts or to risk German regiments on the high Armenian plateaus. Russia was also too far off, and all efforts on the Dvina remained vain. Then was begun the offensive against Verdun."

The writer recalls the brilliant effort of the German Press Bureau at this moment, the signing of the order to attack by the Emperor himself, and the famous dispatch regarding Fort Douaumont, describing it as the "corner pillar of the defenses of the fortress," all of which aroused a new burst of enthusiasm in Germany and the raising once more of banners to the top of flagpoles.

While the press bureau was effectively trying to hold public attention with this long-drawn-out battle, "the results of the blockade of Germany became more and more evident and the German people began to complain that hearts are not so various when the stomach is empty." Then began the difficult period for the press bureau, which had now to carry out its "paper manoeuvres before empty stomachs instead of before complacent minds as previously.

"The difficulty was accentuated on the occasion of the great battle of Jutland. It cannot be said that the famous communication from Berlin, announcing a great German victory over the superior British fleet, was an actual fiasco, in spite of the necessity of avowing later on losses which at first had been hidden. Many in Germany still believe in the victory and will continue to believe in it, although there is reason to believe that many stomachs have induced their owners to remark that the reconquered liberty of the seas has not sufficed to appease legitimate appetites."

Colonel Feyler then examines the press bureau methods adopted by Germany since the battle of Jutland. Modifications in the method of publishing news are to be noted since the Austro-Hungarian losses on the Russian front, and the advance on the western line by the French and British have introduced new conditions. He quotes German dispatches of July 8 and July 10 as claiming for Germany positive successes when the statements of the Allies and subsequent tacit admissions by the Germans show that the Germans were worsted on the occasions mentioned.

Signs of weakness in the handling of the German press campaigns are apparent to the Swiss expert, and he observes that the commentaries on the news are now evolved in the German newspaper offices instead of being furnished by the press bureau. "The press bureau, however, continues its mission with tenacity, and it still wins victories more easily than do the commanding Generals," the critic concludes.

GETS WILSON'S RELIEF NOTE

Poincare Hopes for Satisfactory Solution of the Polish Question.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—President Wilson's personal note appealing for concessions permitting shipment of American relief supplies to starving inhabitants of Poland was delivered to President Poincaré yesterday morning at the French battle front. The American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, reported today that the French President would send a personal reply to President Wilson.

To the American envoy the French President expressed his appreciation of President Wilson's humanitarian motives and hope for a satisfactory solution of the question. Mr. Sharp stated that President Poincaré said that, as none of the Polish territory affected was directly on the French front, special representations should be made to Russia, but that the French Government would take up the question with its allies.

TO INSURE LUMBER SHIPS.

Swedish State Commission Resumes Acceptance of Risks.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Swedish State Commission on War Insurance has decided to resume the acceptance of insurance on vessels and cargoes of lumber destined to England and France, says a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm.

The acceptance of insurance was interrupted recently owing to the number of torpedoings and captures in the Baltic Sea.

Attacks at Lake Doiran Repulsed.

BERLIN, Aug. 12, (via London.)—Army Headquarters reports the repulse of "weak feints" by the Allies south of Lake Doiran on the Balkan front. The statement follows:

Weak feints by the enemy repeated again yesterday south of Lake Doiran were speedily repelled by our artillery.

REMARKABLE DIARY OF GERMAN COLONEL

Prisoner's Records Show Allies' Somme Drive Prevented German Blow Further South.

400,000 MEN WERE READY

German Officer Kept a Daily Chronicle of Destruction Wrought by the British Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Bedall, commanding the Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry, Tenth Bavarian Division, was taken prisoner by the British on July 13. On him was found a remarkable diary, which gives the writer's impressions of the first twelve days of the Franco-British offensive. A revelation quite amazing is that Germans had made an enormous concentration on a narrow front at Roye, south of the zone of the offensive, of twenty-two to twenty-five divisions for an assault on the French lines. Their purpose was anticipated and foiled by the drive on the Somme front, which was weakly held by only five German divisions, with two or three in reserve. The rest of the story is one long account in detail of the dreadful slaughter wrought by "overwhelming superiority."

The authenticity of the diary is vouched for by the Reuter Agency. On June 30 Colonel Bedall notes that "the British began to bombard Bapaume with guns of very heavy calibre," and he assembled the battalion commanders and explained to them the situation, as follows:

"After a very intense bombardment of the entire Second Army front, and under cover of the ground haze, the long-expected English offensive has set in. With an overwhelming superiority of artillery, the English have maintained, for eight days, an infernally violent bombardment, and this, in part, with guns of the heaviest calibre, (28 centimeter,) and with naval guns.

"This was directed on our trenches, our second and third lines, our billets, and on the villages. It has set fire to and blasted into ruins almost all the hamlets behind our first line, as far back as fifteen to twenty kilometers, (nine and a half to twelve and a half miles.)

"This has enabled them, at the outset, to obtain partial successes south of the Ancre rivulet, but north of it we have been able to maintain our positions, except for a few unimportant alterations in the line.

"The troops who had so far held the lines south of Mametz and south of Montauban (Prussians, among them Regiment No. ——) had sustained severe losses from the intense enemy bombardment, which had been maintained for many days without a pause, and for the most part were already shot to pieces.

"While, on the German side, the first line, on such part of the Second Army front as was subjected to the attack, was held by only five divisions, with two or three divisions in reserve, according to accounts received, on the front Monchy-Roye, twenty-two to twenty-five divisions had been concentrated for an attack on a narrow front, echeloned in considerable depth.

"The necessary artillery and infantry reinforcements were to some extent concentrated toward the end of June. Under these circumstances there was a very heavy task awaiting us.

"The position became even more critical, because it afterward came out that the Sixth Bavarian Reserve Regiment, which on the morning of July 1 was thrown into Montauban, had been completely destroyed.

Wholesale Losses.

"Of 3,500 men, only 500 survivors remained, and these are for the most part men who had not taken part in the battle, plus two regimental officers and a few straggles who turned up on the following days.

"All the rest are dead, wounded, or missing; only a small fraction fell into the enemy's hands as prisoners. The regimental staff and the battalion staffs have all been captured in their dug-outs.

"The Sixth Bavarian Reserve Regiment is said to have surrendered, owing to the complete shortage of ammunition, which had all been expended, but maintained a heroic resistance until the last moment.

"These dirty English are said to have slain these brave people without mercy, although the lack of ammunition rendered them all but defenseless, and although by signals they showed their readiness to surrender."

Describing a German counterattack of July 3, the diary says:

"A report came in from the two battalions which were now fighting that they were bearing the brunt of a very intense bombardment, and were also under machine-gun fire, so that it was evident that they would be annihilated unless the timely intervention of the Twelfth Reserve Division eased the position of the Sixteenth Regiment. Also that the support of our artillery must be more effective, seeing that at the present time it could not be said to satisfy imperative needs.

"I therefore made an earnest appeal to this division, but at first it insisted on the continuation of the attack, which had no chance of success.

"Only when I declared that my entire regiment would be lost if permission was going to be withheld from me to break off this costly battle did the Twenty-eighth Reserve Division consent.

"Thereupon I issued orders to both battalions: 'The attack of the First and Second Battalions of the Sixteenth Regiment will not continue. In the course of the day and during the ensuing night the battalions will break off the engagement and withdraw on the second line, Bazentin-le-Grand—Longueval, but this second line will be strengthened and held at all costs.'

Staff's Narrow Escape.

"A heavy battle raged all day; villages, roads, trenches, and troops came under an intense artillery fire. Only with difficulty could even the regimental staff reach its new battle headquarters after it had left Longueval, for that, too, was now exposed to heavy shelling."

The First Battalion, adds the Colonel, succeeded in reaching its position in the sector Bazentin-le-Grand-Longueval, and maintaining itself there. The retirement toward the morning was effected by splitting up into small groups.

"Toward evening on July 5," proceeds the diary, "a strong English attack matured, which had been preceded by several hours of artillery preparation. This attack developed from the direction of Fricourt toward Contalmaison, where the English succeeded in occupying the Jaeger Height, southwest of the village. "But they were thrown back again by a counterattack undertaken toward evening by the 185th Infantry Brigade. During the night Bazentin-le-Grand was under heavy shellfire, while Longueval was bombed by English airmen."

The diary then says: "In the afternoon of July 6 the English attacked with strong forces coming from the direction of Boisselle on either side of Contalmaison. The 185th Infantry Brigade was this evening, or rather during the night, by a counterattack, to retake the Jaeger Height, southwest of Contalmaison.

"Toward midnight the din of battle was very pronounced, coming from the direction of Contalmaison. It continued with undiminished strength throughout the forenoon.

"Strong English forces, in part conveyed by motor lorries, are coming from the direction of Fricourt toward 'Kuchen' ravine and Mametz Wood about noon, which all points to the continuation of English attacks. Some of these were partially repulsed.

The Prussian Guard.

"July 7. The English at once again let off gas. Bazentin-le-Grand and the positions of the Sixteenth Regiment were subjected to a lively bombardment on the evening of the 6th inst., which has completely wrecked them.

"On July 7 the line was pierced as far as Contalmaison; fourteen companies of the Third Guard Division were ordered to counterattack, coming from the direction of Martinpuich and Flers, and advancing southwest on Contalmaison.

"At 10 P. M., Bazentin-le-Grand was subjected to half an hour's surprise fire by the enemy's artillery. This was of unprecedented violence and destroyed the village to such an extent that there is nothing but a heap of bricks to be seen there now.

"In the course of July 10, there was very heavy fighting in the Mametz Wood, in which No. 1 section of the Machine Gun Company of the Sixteenth Regiment suffered exceptionally great loss by a direct hit of fifteen men and one platoon commander killed, and twenlve men wounded.

"Toward evening a furious struggle began in Mametz Wood. This lasted the entire night until the morning. The Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment and the Second Battalion of the Lehr Regiment were heavily engaged.

"Today a draft of 300 men arrived from the recruit battalion. Each battalion received 100 men to make up for losses.

"Bazentin-le-Grand was repeatedly shelled today, but during the night less so than usual."

On July 11 the Colonel continues: "During the day very intense and methodical shelling of the regimental sector from 9 A. M. till late evening by guns of very heavy calibre, including 28cm. Bazentin-le-Grand suffered terribly, but the sector held by the Third Battalion of the Lehr Regiment suffered no loss, (on our immediate right.) Bazentin-le-Grand is today a scene of war and devastation which cannot be improved upon.

"The Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment found the situation in Mametz Wood to be very unfavorable, and suffered severely in consequence.

"During the day the regimental sector was bombarded in the usual way, and Bazentin was also much damaged. Heavy fighting in Trones Wood."

TURKS ADMIT DEFEAT OF FORCE NEAR SUEZ

Declare Sandstorm Impeded Operations Near Romani—British Cavalry Pursuing Rear Guard.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The admission is made in a telegram received here today from Constantinople that the Turks were compelled to fall back after the recent battles with the British east of the Suez Canal.

"Turkish forces which advanced for reconnoissance made attacks on strongly consolidated positions of the enemy," the dispatch says. "They occupied the first line trenches and toward evening reached the barbed wire obstacles of the enemy's main position.

"Meanwhile a gigantic sandstorm came up and impeded our left wing, preventing prosecution of the reconnoissance of this area. The enemy, assisted by detachments of troops with camels and by reinforcements drawn from the direction of El Kantara and Duidar, took advantage of this situation. He made a surprise attack on the rear of our left wing, part of which, after long fighting, fell into his hands. We left in the position some machine guns which we had rendered unusable.

"Owing to this incident we withdrew our troops in the direction of Katia. On Aug. 5 the enemy, with all his forces, attacked our troops encamped in the district of Katia, but was repulsed with severe loss in a counterattack. We withdrew that night to a line east of Katia."

The following statement in regard to the Egyptian campaign was given out here officially today:

Our cavalry is in touch with the enemy's rear guard at Hod el Hisha, north of Bir el Abd. Our troops have been active during the day, threatening various points of the enemy's line.

Reports show the enemy's casualties have been heavy. There are a considerable number of dead before our front at Bir el Abd and enemy collecting parties are employed constantly in removing the bodies of the fallen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12, (via London.)—An official statement issued today says that according to statements of prisoners taken at Katia a British cavalry regiment was almost entirely wiped out, all its officers being killed.

CARSON WOULD OUTLAW GERMANY AS A NATION

Favors Treating the People as Barbarians Until They Punish Those Guilty of Illegal Warfare.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Sir Edward Carson, in an interview in today's Matin, declares that the Germans are barbarians and should be treated as such.

"In peace, as in war," he is quoted as saying, "the German is a barbarian and we should treat him as such. Let all the allied Governments declare forthwith to the German people: 'Even when we shall have signed a peace we shall not send any diplomatic representative to Berlin or receive any diplomatic representative of Germany in our capitals as long as you Germans shall not have yourselves punished all those who have been guilty of murder, all those who have violated those international laws which were set up in the interests of humanity during past centuries which have witnessed the progress of civilization.'

"There is still another reason which makes such action necessary: Neutral powers have passively looked on at the violation of customs of law established by all nations. They have been powerless or unwilling to protest. If, then, a special penalty does not show clearly that these laws cannot be transgressed, that these usages cannot be violated with impunity, we must renounce in future all hope of introducing into war rules of humanity, and henceforth no nation in the world would see any use in sending representatives to a Hague convention or any other diplomatic conference."

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY ON WESTERN FRONT

Officers' Casualty Lists of Three Weeks Ago Show Increase—10,105 Killed in the War.

LONDON, July 27. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists continue to show the severity of the fighting on the western front. The losses for one week—July 16 to 23—were 528 killed, 1,070 wounded, and 201 missing, a total of 1,799. The proportion of killed to wounded, one to two, was higher than in the preceding fortnight. Since the beginning of the war the British Army has lost 10,105 officers killed, 21,200 wounded, and 2,462 missing.

In the week casualties were heaviest in the Yorkshire regiments, which lost 42 killed, 91 wounded, 11 missing; Lancashires, 29 killed, 73 wounded, 24 missing; Northampton, 29 killed, 41 wounded, 7 missing; Yorks and Lancashires, 24 killed, 27 wounded, 14 missing; Kings Own Yorks, 30 killed, 37 wounded, 4 missing; Lincolns, 14 killed, 26 wounded, 8 missing; London regiments, 14 killed, 23 wounded, 3 missing; Machine Gun Corps, 8 killed, 31 wounded, 8 missing.

Brig. Gen. Elsmire was wounded and sixteen Lieutenant Colonels were killed.

KAISER AT FRONT; A SURPRISE VISIT

Emperor Suddenly Appears Just Behind Somme Lines and Reviews Troops.

LOOKS FIT, THOUGH WEARIED

Whisked Away to Advanced Positions After Addressing Regiments and Decorating Officers.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE, (Undated, via Berlin and London, Aug. 12.)—East of the Somme, with the French guns roaring a morning salute and the German cannon thundering their reply, the German Emperor unexpectedly appeared today in a little village just behind the front and reviewed a hastily improvised parade and decorated a number of officers and other soldiers. He addressed the men briefly, and was then whisked on to the most advanced position.

The Emperor's visit was known to only a few high officers the previous evening, and came as a complete surprise to the troops, who were obviously overjoyed that the Emperor could find time to come to them. The visit, in addition, surprised a small group of correspondents who had just returned from an inspection of the advanced positions, and who had had an opportunity to see the Emperor at Novogeorgievsk, a few miles northwest of Warsaw, almost precisely a year ago.

Brilliant and Dramatic.

Despite the heavy fog that usually prevails in the morning hours in this section, the Emperor's visit had something brilliant and dramatic in it.

Upon a broad level plain, flanked by a picturesque French château, all the troops in the immediate neighborhood had collected. The uniforms were of field gray, but the attire of officers and men was, nevertheless, so far as possible, gala, and the more striking as a majority of the soldiers wore their new steel helmets. The officers had discarded their monotonous fatigue caps and had donned peace-time headgear, so that the picturesque gray fur headpieces of the Death's Head Hussars contrasted with the helmets of the Cuirassiers and the mortarboard caps worn by the Uhlans.

The Emperor arrived at 9:30 o'clock, his suite including Prince Eitel, one noted Admiral, and several Generals. The troops had been drawn up in hollow square formation, and his Majesty, looking trim and fit, though perhaps somewhat wearied, quickly passed in review, shaking hands here and there with officers he knew personally and repeatedly saluting the soldiers, who stood at "present arms" as stiffly and correctly as in any parade in Berlin.

The officer in command of the regiments inspected by the Emperor then delivered a brief address, in which he assured his Majesty in the name of the troops that all were prepared to fight on indefinitely for the Emperor's and the country's sake. A "Hoch!" that must have been heard in the French lines went up before the Emperor could answer. Then he spoke in a clear, ringing voice, thanking the men.

Went By in Goose-Step.

In the middle of the hollow square the Emperor decorated a number of the officers, and eventually took up a position on the road leading to the front trenches, while the regiments, many of which were composed of new troops, marched by in the famous goose-step.

The correspondent present stood only a few yards distant and was able to note the seemingly remarkable physical condition of the Emperor, who, in reviewing the troops, stood more erect and stiff than the youngest subaltern, and, with a glance of approval or a slight frown, indicated his pleasure or displeasure. In fairness to the troops it should be said that his Majesty smiled most of the time.

The Emperor required upward of an hour to review the troops and take a trifle of refreshment, and was then whirled away toward the front lines as suddenly as he had come.

PUSH BLOCKADE COMPLAINT

American Shippers Say Trade with Overseas Trust Is Still Hindered.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Complaints of American shippers over the detention of consignments to the Netherlands Overseas Trust are being supported and pressed by the American Government. American claimants will decline to be bound by a clause in the British Government's agreement with the trust by which Great Britain reserves the right to detain any consignment until reasonable doubt of its destination has been satisfied.

The shippers take this attitude on the ground that they are not contracting parties to such an agreement, but have acted solely on the promise of the Foreign Office that American consignments to the trust would be regarded as proof that the goods were destined for consumption in Holland. This contention has not yet been directly met by the British Government, which, replying to recent protests, stated that steps would be taken to correct any injustice shippers might have met as a result of detentions, after the investigation of individual complaints.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Netherlands Minister Van Rappard and Secretary Lansing conferred today but both denied discussing British detentions of American cargoes consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust. Mr. Lansing said he had no knowledge of reported detentions other than news dispatches.

The British Embassy knows of one detained cargo, later released, and officials were surprised at reports of forty seizures. They expect to learn of some irregularities which possibly may necessitate some change in the agreement.

LUFBERY IN NEW EXPLOIT.

American Aviator Bags Second German Plane in a Week.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—G. Lufbery of New Haven, Conn., is the American aviator who was mentioned in the official French announcement of last night for having brought down a German aeroplane inside the French lines south of Douaumont. He was flying 12,000 feet high toward the German lines when he perceived, 3,000 feet below him, a German aeroplane moving toward the French. He planed down swiftly, working his machine gun at the same time, as he was alone in the aeroplane. The German machine was hit repeatedly and fell in flames. Lufbery landed safely. It was his second exploit of the kind within a week.

TO EXCLUDE FEMALE LABOR.

German Employers Agree to Encourage Soldiers After the War.

THE HAGUE, Sunday, Aug. 13, (via London.)—The various German Merchants' associations have come to an agreement, to hold good for at least six months after the war, with the National Clerks' Union and other commercial employes' unions, to exclude female labor as far as possible from offices and stores, and to fix minimum wages for men returning from the war.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Redfern Corsets.

Back Lace Front Lace

$3 to $25

At all high-class stores, and at

The Redfern Corset Shop

510 Fifth Avenue

(Just above 42nd Street)

SUBMARINE HOLDS UP SIX VESSELS AT ONCE

Three Are Destroyed by Raider in the Channel—Three More Ships Sunk in the Mediterranean.

HAVRE, Aug. 12.—Six ships were held up at once by a German submarine on Thursday morning. The commander of the submarine ordered the crew of the French steamer Marie to get into boats and then sank the vessel with bombs in view of the crews of the other five ships.

The Norwegian steamers Credo and Soro were next sent to the bottom, each vessel going down in ten minutes. The other three ships were allowed to continue their voyages after being searched and their papers examined. The crews of the three sunken ships were picked up by the Danish steamer Robert and landed at Havre on Friday morning.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 12.—The patrol boat B-10 landed here tonight the crew of forty-six men of the Japanese steamer Temmei Maru, which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine. Members of the crew say the vessel was shelled without warning, and that the submarine fired on boats in which they took refuge. The Temmei Maru was a 3,360-ton vessel and arrived at Vladivostok May 10 from New York.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Barcelona says the Italian steamship Sebastiano, 4,094 tons gross, has been sunk by a submarine forty miles off Cape San Sebastian. All the members of the crew were landed at Barcelona.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The British steamer Antiope, 1,908 tons, has been sunk by a submarine. The crew took refuge in two boats, one of which was picked up by the Greek steamer Nicola Athanasoulis. The other boat is missing.

CALL ON GERMANY TO ISSUE PEACE PLANS

Socialists in Manifesto Declare People on Both Sides Are Eager to End the Conflict.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12, (via London.)—The manifesto issued in Berlin by the Socialist National Committee, stating that the committee had renewed its appeal to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, to lift the embargo on the discussion of peace conditions as published in the Vorwärts, voices the belief that the desire for peace is equally great among the peoples on both sides of the conflict. Such a desire, however, it declares, is without doubt subdued by the war-aim and plans-of-conquest propaganda, which incites the people of all belligerent nations to the greatest resistance.

"Therefore," continues the manifesto, "the moment appears to have arrived when the German people should give its free and unrestricted opinion regarding these plans of conquest, the realization of which would be only the germ of new wars and only result in prolonging the war."

The party organizations are requested to convoke public meetings, at which the standpoint of the Socialists in regard to the war and their peace aims should be stated.

NOTED VENICE CHURCH DESTROYED BY BOMBS

Santa Maria Formosa Made a Wreck — Beautiful Dome Mosaics Are Ruined.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The historic church of Santa Maria Formosa was destroyed during Thursday's air raid over Venice.

The church was visited by nearly every traveller. It was one of the oldest in Venice, having been built in the beginning of the twelfth century, but frequently remodelled and out of all semblance to the original design.

Most of the precious Palima Vecchio and other art treasures which decorated the church were removed from the city a year ago and are safely stored in an inland depository. But the beautiful mosaics of the dome, from designs by Palma Vecchio, were destroyed.

Careful measures have been taken to protect the buildings in Venice. Every arch (and there are about a hundred in the Doge's Palace alone) is walled up, while sand, put in sacks, has been used to protect the roofs and walls throughout the city. It is said that 25,000 sacks were used for St. Mark's alone.

The Pope is reported much distressed at the ruin of the Parmosa church, which was dear to all Catholics. Pious Xc, who was a Venetian, frequently visited there, the Palma Vecchio painting over the altar being a great favorite with him. It is stated that Pope Benedict has instructed the clergy in Venice to give him all the details of the destruction, but as Venice is a fortified place it is unlikely that the Pope will protest to the Austrian Government.

The Church of Santa Maria Formosa was built in 842 and restored by Paolo Barbetta in 1350. It was remodeled in 1639 by Marco Bergamasco. One of the altars was considered the masterpiece of Palma Vecchio. Another altar was erected in 1473. The church had also contained Madonnas by Sassoferrato and Pietro da Messina.

WOULD UNITE FRENCH BANKS

Financier Proposes Union to Rebuild Nation After the War.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—A combination of banks in Paris and the interior of France is proposed by M. Buffet, former Controller of the Treasury, for lending mutual aid in the reconstruction of France from the effects of the war and for procuring greater solidarity and independence of the financial system.

M. Buffet points out that bonds issued by the administrations of localities which have been devastated will not command a ready market, but that through a combination of banks, headed by the Bank of France, it will be possible to unify these issues. Thus all sections of the country would be enabled to carry out the work of restoration with a guarantee of financial assistance.

STORIES OF VALOR TOLD BY SOLDIERS

British Superior to Germans in H

THINKS DEMOCRATS WILL GAIN IN SENATE

Saulsbury, Who Is Directing the Campaign, Expects Increase of at Least Four Seats.

SAYS MAJORITY IS CERTAIN

Insists That Even in a Landslide Democrats Could Not Lose More Than Ten Senators.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—In a statement issued from the Western headquarters of the Democratic National Committee today, Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, Chairman of the committee which will direct the contest for the various Senatorial elections in the different States, expresses the opinion that the Democrats would not only retain their present majority in the Senate, but might gain at least four seats.

This year thirty-four United States Senators will be elected, two each in Maine and Indiana and one each in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, West Virginia, Minnesota, Wyoming, Texas, Delaware, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Maryland, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Connecticut, New Jersey, Montana, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Nevada, Washington, Ohio, Missouri, Utah, Virginia, Michigan, Mississippi, and California.

The Democratic Senatorial campaigns in the various States will be directed from Chicago by a committee composed of Senator Saulsbury, Chairman; Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, manager of the Western Democratic Headquarters, and Senator William J. Stone of Missouri.

Interest in the fight to control the next Congress promises to arouse public interest second to that of the campaign for President.

Senator Saulsbury in analyzing the Senatorial situation in the different States said:

"The Democrats now have a majority of sixteen in the Senate, and the Republicans must gain nine Democratic seats and lose none to have a majority in the next Senate. At the last election, although the Republicans reduced the Democratic majority in the House, the Democrats gained three additional seats in the Senate and increased their majority from ten to sixteen.

"Thirty-four United States Senators are to be elected. Eighteen vacancies occur in Democratic seats and si-teen in Republican seats. No intelligent observer would claim that a Republican landslide would cause the Democrats to lose more than ten of the Senatorial elections in the States now represented by Democrats. Should they lose ten, there are just about ten Republican seats out of the sixteen which the Democrats have reasonable hope of winning. My belief is that the Democrats is the next Senate will number from sixty to sixty-four, that is our majority will be increased from four to eight.

"An analysis of the conditions in the States where Senators are to be elected, excluding such States as are certainly Democratic or Republican, will convince any one with knowledge of political history and facts, taken in connection with present conditions, that this estimate is as fair as could be made."

"The election is nearly three months away. Congress is about to adjourn. Conditions may shift in some way to affect particular States. They are as likely to shift one way as another. If we have the same results as in the last election, we undoubtedly will gain one or two Senators. If conditions in 1916 approximate those of a normal political year, we will gain no less than four seats in the Senate. Under these circumstances, the unqualified statements of the Republican candidate, Mr. Justice Hughes, as to what he will do if elected, are merely idle talk.

"The Democrats will control the upper branch of Congress for at least two years longer and no sane Republican will venture a specific prophecy as to gains they will make in the Senate sufficient to control the upper branch. There are as many Republican seats in danger in the Senate as there are Democratic. Of course the broad swing of political sentiment will determine whether the Democrats or Republicans will lose more seats, but taking conditions as they exist and are likely to continue for the next three months, knowing the candidates for the Senate, so far as they have been nominated and the States wheer vacancies occur, I have no hesitation in saying that it is quite impossible for us to lose the Senate at this election."

Senator Saulsbury says the Democrats expect to hold all their present seats in the Senate, and have an excellent chance of electing their candidates in New Mexico, Wyoming, North Dakota, Utah, Washington, and California.

PRESIDENT PLEDGES HIS AID TO SUFFRAGE

Continued from Page 1.

ly with the honor and integrity of the nation, we may maintain to the end our peaceful relations with the world.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

To the officers and members of the Jane Jefferson Club of Colorado.

PLAN FIGHT ON DEMOCRATS.

Suffrage Leaders Decide to Push Campaign in States Where They Vote.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 12.—A plan to centre campaign activities in the twelve suffrage States and address appeals to the 4,000,000 women voters of those States for support of the cause of national equal suffrage was adopted today at the closing conference of the National Woman's Party. Party workers, assigned to the various States, were instructed to oppose the re-election of all Democratic nominees, although in keeping with the election policy adopted yesterday active support will not be officially given to the nominees of other parties.

Reports from party managers of the suffrage States said that organization work was well advanced. Instructions were issued to complete this work by Sept. 15, when the speaking campaign will begin. The closing part of the campaign, officers announced, would be "spectacular."

Twenty-five Colorado women, former Democrats, now affiliated with the Woman's Party, are awaiting a reply to their message last night to President Wilson, urging him to bring about the enactment of the Federal amendment. These women, many of whom opposed in the conference the denunciation of the national Administration, represented to the President that they were pledged to oppose his re-election unless his formal support were given.

Other members of the conference declared an intention to wage an active campaign in support of Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican nominee. Leaders of the majority, however, pointed out that the statement of policy as adopted, while commending the attitude of the Progressive, Prohibition, and Socialist parties, and praising the attitude of Mr. Hughes upon equal suffrage, was essentially nonpartisan and that the party was committed to a program on behalf of nation-wide equal suffrage. It was important, they added, that the individuality of the Woman's Party should be maintained.

HUGHES CRITICISES FINN APPOINTMENT

Continued from Page 1.

trict leader without any qualifications or special fitness for the place, and the criticism was so strong that a few months later he was made Examiner in the customs service, a much lower position than that which he held before and at a very much lower compensation.

"What is the use of talking about improvement in American administration? Why the claim about Americanism, if, with the power at our command we do not keep special ability employed in the work of the Government and we displace tried and experienced servants of the people in order to reward political workers? I am opposed to that. It has got to be stopped."

The Sectionalism Charge.

The nominee handled his charge of sectionalism without gloves.

"I am not a sectionalist," he said. "The policies for which the Republican Party stands are upbuilding policies. They are for the benefit of this entire nation. I want to see men in the South, as well as men in the North, East, and West, taking just pride and interest in the building of this country. I want to see men in every part of our land appreciated in the sort of constructive work that must be done in order to conserve American prosperity and enable us to go ahead in the competitive days which we are to face at the close of the European war.

"Candor, however, compels the statement that the present Administration is to a very great degree a sectional Administration. It does not understand the business of this country. It is not organized properly to take care of the industries, the enterprises of this country. We have a desire for equal and fair representation so that the great interests of this broad land may be properly conserved.

"Now, just let me read to you something which indicates the kind of organization which we have at the present time. You know how our important work in Congress is done through committees and sifted out there. Chairmen of committees are very important men in connection with legislation. It is very difficult to get by a Chairman. You must have Chairmen of committees who understand thorpughly the needs of the country, who are acquainted with its development. You must have, in very large part, men who know the great currents of our business and our industrial life as they sweep through the important parts of this country, and not simply the currents of one particular section. We want a general and full and adequate representation. Now, see how disproportionate the Chairmen are. That is the result of having the Democratic Party in power, the result of applying to the members of the House of that particular party the rules of seniority in the House.

Names Southern Chairmen.

"Now, look at this: The Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Lever of South Carolina, Chairman; Committee on Banking and Currency, Mr. Glass of Virginia; Committee on Education, Mr. Hughes of Georgia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Flood of Virginia; Committee on Immigration, Mr. Burnett of Alabama; Committee on Indian Affairs, Mr. Stephens of Texas; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Mr. Adamson of Georgia; Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Webb of North Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, until recently, Mr. Hay of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, Mr. Sparkman of Florida; Committee on Rules, Mr. Henry of Texas; Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Kitchin of North Carolina.

"All estimable gentlemen. I have no personal criticism to make of the honor and respectability and agreeable character of these gentlemen. But I say an Administration under which so many of the committees of the House of Representatives are represented in one section in that manner is a sectional Administration. It is not an American Administration in the broad and proper sense given to that word."

Mr. Hughes pointed out that the committees in the Senate and House which controlled what he called the "pork barrel" legislation were headed respectively by Senator Clarke of Arkansas and Congressman Sparkman of Florida, the latter Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. Senator Simmons of North Carolina was at the head of the Finance Committee, and Representative Kitchin at the head of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

"Now, my friends, I repeat I am not a sectionalist," he said. "I want to see the South built up. It can be built up, but it never can be built up without Republican policies being applied. I think many are beginning to realize that. You can no more build up this country by the application of Democratic doctrines than you could fly through the air with the old flying machines of thirty years ago."

The nominee again assailed the Administration for its attitude toward the tariff, saying that it was a party, so far as the tariff was concerned, without principle and for votes only. The action taken, he alleged, was destructive.

Cites Case of Sugar.

"See what they tried to do to the sugar industry," he said. "Yet they went ahead, under the same driving power that they cannot understand, to ruin a great industry in many sections of the country. Then, after a great deal of harm had been done, after many stood aghast, they were afraid of their own actions, and they repented to a degree. We do not want legislation of which we repent. I am glad that I belong to a party that has the upbuilding tradition."

Mr. Hughes said that in the present administration the country had a "great parade of paper programs."

"A little later," he said, "we shall have occasion to dissect some of these records to which so much attention is given; but underlying every sort of paper program is the great necessity for proper public administration. This Administration has fallen seriously short in that matter. It has degraded important places to the demands of mere partisan expediency.

"The time has gone by when you can stand among the nations of the earth simply talking with pride of American history, for in these days nations are measuerd not simply by their national resources, not simply by their population, not simply by their general statistics, they are measured by their capacity for organiztion, their talent for efficiency in administration, for the power of the leadership to give thength to the nation in commercial rivalry, in the exhibition of peculiar especial ability.

"We did seriously impair our prestige at the very beginning of the present Administration by the organization of our State Department and by the manner in which we trifled with the instruments of diplomatic intercourse. We seriously compromised ourselves by the policy that was taken instead of by hewing to the line.

"I look aghast on the record of this Administration, upon some of its notable aspects, because it has in some way made other nations believe that what we said was not altogether what we were read yabsolutely to stand for. I am desirous that we shall have the esteem which will be readily accorded to Americans throughout the world when we esteem ourselves according to our true worth and have a reputation for firmness and consistency which is built upon a correct policy."

Message to Women Voters.

To the women of Montana, who have the vote, Mr. Hughes gave this message:

"I greet the women of Montana. I trust that the privilege which they enjoy will soon be enjoyed by the women of other States of the Union. It has seemed to me impossible to think of America of the twentieth century denying to women the right to vote."

The addresses by Mr. Hughes today were replete with epigrams which painted a caricature of the Wilson Administration.

"The one thing we should have done we did not do," he said in connection with Mexico. "That which we should not have done we did do. It was wrongheaded. It was a reversal of propriety, and it was evidence that it was such to every foreign office."

Of the American diplomatic officer he said:

"He is treated with courtesy, he is bowed to with respect, but he receives no confidence. Indeed, he is of little more use than the Atlantic cable, and we might just as well get along without diplomats. We would be much better off to have no personal representatives if we do not have trained men.

"I like to think of America represented in diplomacy in a way that makes Americans feel full of self-respect, with a sense of worthy representation. Now we are getting in this country into continually closer relations with other nations. I adhere to the policy of Washington in the avoidance of entangling alliances. We have no concern with the special politics of Europe. On the other hand, do not suppose that we can remain, in the twentieth century, isolated and aloof. It is absolutely impossible in the day of aeroplanes and submarines for any nation to be aloof. We are knit together in this world, and the instrumentalities of intercourse are more important than they ever were—more important, I mean, to us, to our peace and security.

"I have no patience with subterranean diplomacy, with covert intrigues, with secret schemes. This is an open-and-above-board nation. We have no need whatever for subterfuge, for manoeuvring. We do have need for understanding situations, for proper interpretations of ourselves, for ascertaining facts for the guidance of our course in relation to other nations which is conducted through experienced men; by which we may secure at all times an honorable peace without the sacrifice of any just right."

There was not a public office in the country, Mr. Hughes said, which should not have written in letters of gold over its portals, "Public office is not a private snap."

Montana Fight Close.

Mr. Hughes was told today that he would carry Montana, but the Democrats are by no means ready to concede the State to him. The business interests in the mining section of Montana are enjoying floodlike prosperity under the Wilson Administration, and the President has many friends. As things line up at present it looks like a close fight.

The Progressives are pretty well in line, and every bid is being made to get them on the Hughes band wagon. Senator Dixon, who presided at the meeting in Helena today, was the National Chairman of the Progressive Party in 1912, and Conrad Cohrs, a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, had a seat next to the nominee on the platform.

Mr. Hughes was in fine fettle all day, and responded readily to the applause of the crowd. At Helena the welcome was cordial, if not as enthusiastic as some he has faced. He was enthusiastically received in Butte, and there was a throng of 5,000 at the baseball park to hear his address. The nominee's voice is in better condition than for two or three days.

"The first week of the tour," said Mr. Hughes today, "has been most gratifying. Everywhere we have gone there has been manifested a very deep interest and a sincere cordiality. I think the people are fully alive to the serious defects in the present Administration, and that throughout the Northwest we shall have a very strong support."

The suffragists were out in force to greet the nominee today. Among them was the representative of Jeanette Rankin, who is fighting in the primaries against seven men for the nomination for Congress.

Mr. Hughes left Butte at 7:30 o'clock tonight for Spokane, Wash., where he will arrive tomorrow morning. He will remain there until Monday night.

HUGHES DEEP DOWN IN MINE.

Explores Leonard Workings, 2,000 Feet Underground, with His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Aug. 12.—Charles E. Hughes and his wife went down the shaft of the Leonard copper mine to the second level, 2,000 feet below the ground, after Mr. Hughes's address here late this afternoon. The nominee wore an old stained suit of blue overalls and a miner's helmet. He carried a miner's lamp. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes spent fifteen minutes exploring below the surface. The scene was taken by moving-picture men. The nominee, entering into the spirit of the occasion, posed with candle held aloft and joked about his chance of ever getting back to the surface.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes used one of the little cages in which the miners make their dail ytrips to and from work. Several other members of the party, including the newspaper men, made the trip.

The nominee himself proposed the excursion into the mine. The managers of his campaign endeavored to sidetrack the plan, fearing that there was an element of danger in it. But Mr. Hughes insisted, and Mrs. Hughes demanded that she be permitted to go along. The mine is one of the Anaconda group and is owned by the Amalgamated Copper Company. Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft have both explored it. The mine is situated in a gulch about three miles from the city.

As the nominee and his wife emerged from the cage with hands and faces soiled, some one remarked that Mr. Hughes looked like a true Welsh miner. He laughed.

"All right," he said, "and I feel just like one. I wouldn't have missed that trip for a whole lot."

WEATHER SUPERSTITIONS.

Silly and Inexcusable Delusions That Are Widely Prevalent.

Much has been said since the early days of Spring about the famous "cold year" record of 1816, and the prospect of a similar "spell of weather" for 1916. In this sort of mental attitude the weather is apparently regarded as a species of century plant.

But it is only one of a hundred-odd weather superstitions, all of which command more or less belief from persons who hold rational views on most subjects. It would be interesting to know the possible basis for the curious theory that weather manifestations follow or are governed by the man-made calendar, but it seems to be a fact that thousands of persons really believe that if it rains the first Sunday in the month there will be rain on all the Sundays of the month. Sometimes it is a Saturday or a Monday that carries the delusion, and undoubtedly it also attaches to all the other days of the week according to circumstances.

A belief in such a theory obviously carries the conviction that the weather is an intelligence that thoroughly approves these human divisions of time and shrewdly governs its conduct by man's weekly habits, recognizing the first Saturday or the first Sunday or Monday of the month and determining, according to the whim of the moment, to bestow rain or fair weather on all the weekly half-holidays, or church-going days, or washdays of that month.

Now, there must be some plausible ground for doubt that the weather follows a schedule based on human arrangements and devices, and that it intelligently distinguishes between church days and other days, or takes an interest in the early closing movement or the weekly visits of the washlady. Unquestionably it has often happened that a rainy first Sunday in the month was followed by three or four Sundays of downpour. The fact cannot be denied, because it has been noted by too many observers. But these same observers probably have neglected to record the number of times that the rainy first Sunday in a month was followed by fair Sundays.

Superstitions of all sorts are usually the outgrowth of the human tendency to note unusual manifestations and to attach a special significance to them, while ignoring all the normal instances that obviously signify nothing or absolutely contradict the significance of the exceptional cases. Three cases of the "significant" kind are taken to constitute sufficient proof—"there must be something in it"—although during the same period there may be a dozen instances of the normal or insignificant that utterly disprove it. And so a large portion of the human race continues to cherish and sustain its lunatic belief in signs, portents, premonitions, tokens of good luck and bad luck, witchcraft, and wooziness.

It is not the least of human weaknesses, this apparent dislike to recognize and admit the large part that coincidence plays in shaping the affairs of men and in producing natural phenomena. Even when people recognize a coincidence they are prone to read a significance into it. A coincidence, to be sure, is often the result of deliberate planning, but in the strict sense of the word it is a sheer "coincidence," a mere chance happening. Of such a character is a month of rainy Sundays, and a curious periodical visitation of this sort is not the result of rain on the first Sunday, or of somebody's breaking a mirror, or of starting something on a Friday, the 13th, but a mere coincidence.

It is probably safe to say that at least 90 per cent. of the things that happen that pooduce an uneasy feeling of "meaning something" have no significance whatever. It is a curious fact that with all the human eagerness to discover hidden psychic or occult meanings in the various phenomena of life and nature, the race largely persists in ignoring many of the ordinary, practical matters that are full of significance. If one-quarter as much honest attention were paid to these matters as there is to the innumerable theories and vain imaginings that may be grouped under the head of superstition, there might be an improvement of at least 100 per cent. in the general condition of human affairs. Providence Journal.

UNDERWOOD FIGHTS TARIFF BOARD IDEA

Will Also Oppose Proposed Dyestuff Duty at Senate Revenue Caucus Today.

CHANGES IN BILL UPHELD

Work of Finance Committee Approved—Income Tax Exemptions Remain $3,000 and $4,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—After working a full eight-hour day, the Democratic caucus of the Senate took a recess tonight until Sunday afternoon, when, according to predictions of Democratic Senators, consideration of the general revenue measure will be completed, so that it ca nbe presented to the Republican members of the Finance Committee on Monday morning. The Sunday session will be interesting, as Senator Underwood served notice this evening that he would make a fight against the provision for a permanent tariff commission and the proposed duty on dyestuffs. Mr. Underwood, the author of teh present Tariff law, wants dyestuffs to come in free of duty, and is opposed to having a commission undertake the revision of the tariff schedules.

The caucus stood by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee in all important changes made by them in the bill as it was passed by the House. Today's session of the caucus, which was begun at 2 o'clock this afternoon and lasted until 10 o'clock tonight, was decoted to the incoe tax, inheritance tax and stamp tax schedules of the bill. The Democratic members of the Finance Committee had made several essential changes in the House measure, and these were approved by the caucus.

The committee, after having voted to reduce the exemption on taxable incomes from $3,000 for single persons and $4,000 for married persons as at present to $2,000 and $3,000, had rescinded its action, and the caucus approved this. The House did not change the exemption allowed in the present law, so that the exemption will remain as it has since the enactment of the Underwood-Simmons tariff act. The provision of the House bill increasing the normal income tax from 1 per cent., as at present, to 2 per cent. was retained by the Senate committee, whose action was approved by the caucus tonight.

The Senate committee increased the surtaxes on large incomes over the increased surtaxes provided for in the House ibll, and these additional increases were also approved by the caucus. As the bill now stands amended the House maximum surtax of 10 per cent. is increased so as to make the maximum 13 per cent. on incomes of more than $2,000,000.

In the House bill the inheritance taxes ranged to 6 per cent. on inherited fortunes of between one and two million dollars. The Senate committee made a schedule of inheritance taxes, a tax of 7 per cent. being imposed on fortunes of between two and three million dollars, 8 per cent. on fortunes between three and four million dollars, 9 per cent. on fortunes between four and five million dollars, and 10 per cent. on fortunes exceeding five million dollars. These increases in the inheritance taxes were approved by the caucus.

The caucus adopted a committee amendment providing that in estimating incomes from real estate the estimates shall be based on the market value on March 1, 1913, when the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution became effective.

In the House bill it is provided that in estimating incomes derived from coal and oil lands and mines 5 per cent. shall be allowed for depreciation. The Senate committee, whose action was approved by the caucus this evening, changed this so as to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall estimate the depreciation, but in no case shall the depreciation allowed be more than the value of the product taken out.

The caucus approved the action of the Senate committee in restoring most of the stamp boxes of the emergency revenue act, commonly called the War Revenue law. The House bill omitted the stamp taves which will expire by limitation on December 31, 1914, unless the Congress provides for their continuance. The committee increased from one to two cents the tax on parlor car and sleeping car fares.

At the Sunday session of the caucus the troublesome munitions tax and the wine schedule will be discussed.

Like Errand.

Briggs—I'm going to my broker's; I want to get rid of some bonds. Where are you off to?

Griggs—To my divorce lawyer's. I want to get rid of some bonds, too.—Boston Transcript.

Absolute Proof.

"Do you really love me, Willoughby?"

Huh! Do you suppose I'd be laughing my head off every night at your father's stale jokes if I didn't love you?"—Judge.

As It Will Be.

The New Woman—I'm going to the club, Algernon.

Algernon—Very well; but I've done all I could to make the home attractive.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Good Old Days.

Our memory takes us back to the time when it was quite the correct thing for a full-grown man to appear in public with a silk sash two feet wide in place of galluses.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Absolute Clearance Sale

Summer Dresses

An unusual opportunity to purchase Hollander Gowns at popular prices

	Were	Now
Net Dancing Gowns,	125.00 to 150.00	35.00 to 85.00
Colored Silk Dancing Gowns,	150.00 to 175.00	35.00 to 45.00
Striped Palm Beach Silk Shirt Waist Dresses,	75.00	25.00
Imported Georgette Crepe Dresses,	95.00	50.00
Figured Chiffon Dresses,	95.00 to 125.00	25. 35. & 38.
Oyster White Pongee and Taffeta Dresses,	95.00	35.00
Imported Embroidered Lingerie Dresses,	150.00 to 175.00	65.00 to 75.00
Embroidered Net Dresses,	100.00	50.00
Striped Dimity Dresses,	25.00	12.00
Striped Linen Shirt Waist Dresses,	55.00	18.00
Cotton Crepe Dresses,	55.00 and 65.00	25.00
Imported Colored Handkerchief Linen Waists,	35.00 to 50.00	5.00 to 8.00

FIFTH AVENUE at 46th St.

During August Closed All Day Saturdays.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

Every Shop is conducted as a separate store, with specialists in attendance.

FALL FASHIONS

For Women and Misses

Fur Trimmed Jersey Cloth Coats—New Fall Models

For Women and Misses

Genet Fur Trimmed Jersey Cloth Coats

New shirred belted seven-eighth length model, in rose, gold, Copen or purple, also heather mixtures in blue, green, brown or grey colorings. New long shoulder sleeves, large convertible collar and bottom of coat banded with blue Genet fur. *Special* 29.50

Mole Fur Trimmed Jersey Cloth Coats

New shirred belted seven-eighth length model, in French rose, sapphire blue, white, nile green, purple, dull gold, taupe, Burgundy or bottle green, fitted raglan shoulder, large convertible collar with deep band of real Scotch mole. *Special* 24.50

Women's Gowns—New Fall Models

29.50 to 145.00

Exclusive new Fall models of French satin, crepe meteor, satin charmeuse, Georgette, chiffon velvet, serge or serge and satin combined. Many new straight line models with pleated skirts and worsted embroidery. Smart one piece frocks or Redingote models are fur or braid trimmed.

New Fall Models

Women's Tailored Suits

Made in our own workroom

Exclusive models of wool velour, duvet de laine, duvetyne, broadcloth, Callot checks and velour plaids; tailored or dressy fur trimmed models.

29.50 to 145.00

New Fall Models

Women's Waists

Of Georgette, Silk Chiffon or Crepe de Chine

In black, white, flesh or new Fall shades; many are tucked, beaded or embroidered in self or contrasting colors, some are combined with satin.

5.75 to 39.50

Women's New Fall Shoes

Showing the new and correct height

In keeping with the Fall fashion prediction is a new height in Boots slightly lower than the former styles, shown in the newest Fall colors—Paris Brown and Field Mouse, of highest quality kidskin, exclusive lasts, light soles, Spanish heels. *Special* 8.50

NEW FALL FASHIONS FOR MISSES

"Betty Wales" Dresses

Styles Registered by Franklin Simon & Co.

Six exclusive Misses' models of navy blue or black French serge, also Scotch wool plaids in rich colorings. 14 to 20 years.

14.50 to 16.75

Misses' Tailored Suits

Made in our own workroom

Exclusive models of wool velour, duvet de laine, duvetyne, broadcloth or Callot checks; tailored or dressy fur trimmed models.

29.50 to 125.00

Misses' Afternoon Gowns

Exclusive models of French satin, charmeuse, crepe meteor or Georgette crepe, also serge and satin combinations. 14 to 20 years.

18.50 to 89.50

Misses' Evening Gowns

Exclusive models of French satin, chiffon taffeta, French net, flowered Georgette or cloth of silver with net draperies. 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 98.50

Specials for Monday

Washable White Skirts

For Women and Misses

Full flare models of white pique cord or gabardine, slash or set-in pockets. *Special* 3.75

Wool Jersey Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses

In white, gold, Copen. or green wool Jersey, shirred top, wide crushed belt, flap pockets. *Special* 7.50

Monday at Reduced Prices

Silk Bathing Dresses

For Women and Misses

Taffeta silk or satin slip-on, smocked or waist line models, in black or navy, self color or white silk collar. *Heretofore $7.95 to $12.75* 5.00

Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters

With Wool Back

In white, Copen., canary, rose, also black and white; V neck, sash and patch pockets or with sailor collar, button over belt. *Heretofore $9.75 and $12.75* 7.95

FRIENDS WISH ELKUS SUCCESS IN TURKEY

Herman Bernstein Host at a Farewell Luncheon to New Ambassador.

CALLS HIM WELL EQUIPPED

Envoy, About to Sail for Constantinople, Says, "I Know Great Task Confronts Me."

Abram I. Elkus, recently appointed Ambassador to Trukey, told Jewish editors and educators at a farewell luncheon in the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday that serious problems awaited him in Turkey, but that he hoped to solve them to the satisfaction of the Administration and of his friends. Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew, and the other speakers congratulated Mr. Elkus on the honor that had been bestowed upon him and through him upon Jews.

"A man mus be an American first and a Jew second," said Mr. Elkus. "And if he is a good Jew he will be a good American. It is a matter of sincere joy to me that there is no anti-Semitism in Turkey. A Jew there stands in the same plane, if not on a higher plane, than every one else.

"I know that a great task confronts me, and I have a feeling that I am taking up something that is almost impossible. But in approaching these serious and difficult problems it is gratifying to know that I have the good wishes and friendship of so many people."

Mr. Elkus said that many persons had come to him since his appointment, among them missionaries of many faiths.

"I was gratified,55 he said, "that these missionaries were mostly interested in educating the people of Turkey, rather than in converting them. Many have come to me, too, asking me to find lost relatives, or to take money to them, and as far as I am able to do so under the restrictions imposed upon me, I shall do what I can.

"The principle problems in Turkey are, of course, those that are connected with relief. I cannot talk about these. But I shall do what I can."

Mr. Bernstein, who gave the luncheon, referred to Mr. Elkus as "Our Ambassador."

"Ambassador Elku's achievements as a social and labor reformer, as a jurist, as an educator, as a philanthropist, have equipped him admirably for his high post in the most critical period in the history of the world," he said.

By a peculiar condition of affairs Ambassador Elkus, representing America, will also be called upon to represent a number of other Governments, including even the Russian Government, in the Ottoman Empire. Those who know Elkus feel certain that he will reflect glory upon his post as the American representative. Though he will not be officially the representative of the Jewish people, we know that his uninterrupted, deep interest in and work for the welfare of the Jewish people will make him also a worty representative of Jewish life and Jewish ideals and Jewish hope for Jewish emancipation, at this time when the Jewish people abroad is passing through the gravest crisis in its history.

"We have had two Jewish Ambassadors in Turkey who have distinguished themselves gloriously, Oscar Straus and Henry Morgenthau. The new Ambassador has the advantage over them in that he will profit by their experience.

"The world is more exacting toward a Jewish statesman. A Jewish statesman has therefore a more difficult rôle—in addition to serving his country, he must, by the brilliancy of his service, disarm prejudice and raise the prestige of the Jewish people. He can do it best by doing his best, with all the sympathy and all the wisdom and all the love that are characteristic of the noblest Jewish ideals.

"The new Ambassador will have the opportunity to exert a direct influence in matters affecting the life of our brethren in Palestine and Turkey, and an indirect influence in matters affecting the life of our people in some of the European countries where they are deprived of all rights. We are confident that Ambassador Elkus will more than justify our expectations."

Others who spoke were M. Kaz, editor of The Day; I. Ganikman, editor of The Warheit; Abraham Goldberg, editor of The Jewish National; Dr. B. Hoffman, editor of The Big Stick; Professor Maurice Fishberg of New York University, Bernard Edelhertz, lawyer, and Professor I. N. Hourwich, a writer on political economy.

Mr. Elkus will sail for Copenhagen next Thursday on the Oscar II. He will stop for two or three days in Berlin on his way to Constantinople, reaching that city on Sept. 10.

THE RAILWAY'S ARGUMENT.

Will Tell President They Have Made Reasonable Offers.

The railroad managers will contend when they appear before President Wilson that they have done everything within reason to prevent a strike, and that if the railroads are tied up it will be the fault of the brotherhoods because they have refused to listen to reason.

In its issue of yesterday The Railway Age Gazette, in an editorial comments on this phase of the crisis. It says:

"The attitudes assumed by both the representatives of the railways and the representatives of the train service employes at the conference in New York this week were entirely consistent with the attitudes assumed by them before the strike vote was taken. The report of the vote showed that, as is always the case, the members of the brotherhoods had voted almost unanimously to call a strike if they considered this expedient.

"The National Conference Committee of the railways, after hearing the strike vote, stated that, in its opinion, there was no probability of a settlement being reached by further direct negotiations, and asked the representatives of the empoyes to join with the Conference Committee in asking for mediation by the Federal Mediation Board. The representatives of the employes refused to join with the railways' committee in making this move. The railways then alone asked for mediation.

"In other words, the railways have up to this time made every move which has been in the direction of a peaceful settlement of the controversy, and the employes have just as consistently refused to make any move except in the direction of a strike, with all its direful consequences.

"In view of these facts, it is plain that if there is a strike the responsibility for it and its results will rest entirely upon the employes. If, on the other hand, there is final arbitration, the concessions the railroads have made in the interests of peace should help them in securing a fair basis for arbitration and a fair method of conducting it. The fair basis, of course, would be one providing for full consideration of the demands of both sides. The fairest method would be that of full investigation by the body that fixes the rates from which wages must be paid—the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Krupps Buy Big Copper Mines.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 13, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns from Vienna that the Arthur Krupp Metal Company has acquired the Mitterberger Copper Mine Company. By this acquisition the Krupps of Essen become independent of the copper market.

PARALYSIS KILLS A YOUNG BRIDE

Continued from Page 1.

the limited number of persons who have had the disease and the even smaller number who are willing to give blood. Even of the volunteers some must be rejected because of their physical condition.

In the use of the normal serum, however, there are no such limitations. The surgeons assume that every man, woman and child who may have the disease, will have some relative or friend qualified and willing to give blood for treatment. Mothers alone, they believe, will furnish enough blood for the great majority of cases. Also, if it become necessary, blood could be bought in large quantities from persons willing to give it for pay.

This normal serum has been used by Dr. Abraham Zingher on twelve cases in the Willard Parker Hospital, which are being watched carefully. It will be tried on other cases, and if the results justify it, its use will be extended almost without limit.

Normal Serum Saved Child.

Health Commissioner Emerson, Dr. Zingher and the other authorities are by no means prepared to say that the normal serum is efficacious, but they do admit that the results so far obtained are "encouraging," though not as pronounced as the results recently obtained with serum made from the blood of persons who had poliomyelitis.

A case which gave the surgeons at Willard Parker much encouragement was that of a little girl who came into the hospital in a stupor and remained in that condition for a week. It seemed certain that she could not live. A few days ago, however, an injection of normal serum was made in her, and within a short time she began to come out of the stupor. Other injections followed, and yesterday the child was alert and lively in her crib in the hospital, smiling and talking as she sat up in bed, munching a piece of bread. She had only slight paralysis, and seemed to be on the road to complete recovery.

The apparently emphatic confirmation of the belief in the normal serum afforded by this case, however, was somewhat offset by the fact that occasionally cases in which death seems imminent show as quick and complete recoveries as any in which the serum has been used. A child was brought into the Willard Parker Hospital recently, for example, in as deep a stupor as that of the little girl mentioned, and the beginning and continuation of what seems to be her recovery was as sudden and complete.

Will Require Exhaustive Tests.

The authorities agree, therefore, that nothing can be said definitely until the serum has been used in many cases over a long period of time, when they will be able to compare the results obtained with results in similar number of cases treated without serum. At present, all they can do is test, observe, and hope.

The serum made from the blood of recovered persons in also in the experimental stage, but some of its more extensive use with encouraging results has given the authorities greater hope. Dr. Zingher, it was learned yesterday, has used this serum in about seventy patients of various ages, and in all stages of the disease, and the results in about half of the cases, it was said, have already indicated that the serum was efficacious.

Seven volunteers gave fifty ounces of blood at the hospital yesterday, and four others offered to give blood when called upon, two by mail and two over the telephone. Five children received treatment with the serum.

One of those who gave blood yesterday was a traveling engineer of the Western Electric Company, who asked that his name be withheld. He lost his wife and three children in the Eastland disaster in Chicago, and told Dr. Zingher that he knew what it was to lose children and wished to do anything in his power to save some one else's child. He is 42 years old and had poliomyelitis when he was four.

Scenes at a Hospital.

Anna Bofird, 22 years old, of 728 West End Avenue, Jersey City, came from her home to give blood. Dr. Zingher found her condition such that he was willing to take only one ounce from her, but she said she was glad to give that, and wished she could give more. Ella Peterson, 21 years old, daughter of the Night Superintendent of the Women's Infirmary at 321 East Fifteenth Street, also gave blood. Others of the volunteers were a woman 25 years old who had the disease twenty years ago and gave ten ounces, and a youth 20 years old who had the disease sixteen years ago and gave eight ounces.

Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday accompanied a party of newspaper men through the Willard Parker Hospital so that they could see for themselves the conditions in the hospital and among the 950 little patients. The visitors found the hospital immaculate as regards sanitary and other conditions, and in wards where there were recovering patients the happiness of a nursery prevailed. Even the children left with paralyzed limbs and bodies, no longer suffering from the acute disease, were bright and smiling.

Two striking impressions received from the visit were in the indefatigable optimism of the little ones and in their prevailing physical and mental excellence. The statement of epidemiologists that infantile paralysis has a preference for healthy children has been emphatically borne out in the present epidemic. As the newspaper men passed crib after crib, each holding a child 4 or 5 years old suffering from the disease in some form, they saw only children otherwise strong in body and even above normal in mind.

Children Give a Welcome.

And only those children too ill to talk or to notice what was going on around them failed to show signs of happiness and hope. As the line of white-robed newspaper men—each wearing the gown required for entrance into the contageous hospital—passed between the cribs, the little girls and boys looked in wide-opened eyes, as many as were not prevented by paralysis sitting or standing in their cribs. Many of them smiled, others laughed outright at the "funny looking" visitors, and others shouted playfully.

One little girl was found dancing and laughing in her crib.

Another little girl was lying on her back, prostrate from paralysis in the chest. She was breathing only from the abdomen, and whether she will recover or not is a question no one can answer. But she smiled and, in a weak voice, said, "I'm getting well, doctor."

Victims Pass the 7,000 Mark.

Dr. Emerson, in examining yesterday's reports of new cases and deaths, noted first that the total number of cases had passed 6,000. Concerning the reports by boroughs, Dr. Emerson was encouraged by the returns from Brooklyn and Richmond, but not by those from Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx.

"Today's figures," said the Commissioner, "show that in Manhattan there are only five fewer new cases than in Brooklyn, where the peidemic began and ran into such high figures for a time. And the fact is, that while we had only 889 cases in Manhattan before Aug. 1, we have had 622 new cases in the cwelve days since that date, which shows how the disease has been spreading in the borough recently. And the deaths in Manhattan before Aug. 1 were only 142, against 127 since then.

In Queens there were 349 cases before Aug. 1, and since then there have been 345 cases, another increase of almost 100 per cent. in twelve days. There were 189 cases in the Bronx prior to Aug. 1, and in the twelve days following 128 cases have been reported.

"When we make similar observations in Brooklyn and Richmond, however, we find that the number of cases since Aug. 1 has been less than 50 per cent. of those before that date, showing an abatement of the epidemic. As a matter of fact, an examination of the figures in Richmond shows that the epidemic has practically subsided here."

The week ending yesterday had the high record of the epidemic, so far as new cases were concerned, 1,198 having been reported from all of the boroughs. There were 1,117 cases in the week before, and 912 in the week before that. In the week ending on July 1 there were 258 cases, and in the week ending on June 3 there was only one case in the entire city.

Statistics for Past Years.

The Department of Health yesterday furnished the following statistics on infantile paralysis in the city for several years past:

In 1913, 310 cases; in 1914, 129 cases; in 1915, 92 cases; in 1916, 4,856 cases up to Aug. 5, and 6,140 to date.

That even the large number of cases is a very small proportion of the child and total population of the city is shown by the census figures. In Manhattan and the Bronx, for example, where there have been 1,311 and 267 cases to date, respectively, the population is 2,634,223 and 575,877. Even considering the children of less than 5 years of age, among whom the disease is most prevalent, the proportion of afflicted is small. According to the Federal Census of 1910, furnished by the Department of Health, the number of children of less than 5 years of age in each borough was as follows: Manhattan, 235,864; Bronx, 46,704; Brooklyn, 183,813; Queens, 31,847; Richmond, 8,852. The number of cases to date in each borough is: Manhattan, 1,311; Bronx, 267; Brooklyn, 3,622; Queens, 694; Richmond, 246.

More charges that Health Commissioner Emerson erred in condemning the Catskills as a dangerous region in the present epidemic were received yesterday. One of the critics appeared to think Dr. Emerson had been misquoted in THE TIMES. This was not the case. His words when he gave out the interview condemning the Catskills in general and naming towns on the border of the Catskill region in particular were carefully taken down and printed as uttered.

Since giving this interview Dr. Emerson has modified his statement, saying that he had not been specific enough.

In his first interview, for example, he named Liberty as one of the congested places in which poliomyelitis had broken out. Later he corrected this, saying that the village of Liberty was all right, and that he had meant to say that Parksville and Ferndale, two other villages in the extensive township of Liberty, were not safe places for New York people.

Protest from Catskills.

Concerning Ellenville, another town against which Dr. Emerson specifically warned New York people, THE TIMES yesterday received the following telegram from J. W. Rappa, Health Officer of the place:

The recent advices as published in certain New York papers concerning Ellenville and vicinity are without foundation and are unjust. It is doing untold harm to the village and to many of the best Summer resorts in the country, such as Lake Mohonk, Yama Farms, Inn Lake, Minnewaska, Cragsmere, Wyndmere, Mount Mongola, and many other places in which no cases of infantile paralysis exist. In fact, no cases have occurred within miles of these places. The Town of Wawarsing covers an area of approximately 100 square miles, with a Summer population of about fifteen thousand. Out of all this great number, coming directly from New York and Brooklyn, only eight cases have occurred.

These cases have ben sent directly to their homes by automobiles. No secondary cases have occurred. No children from infected districts are now permitted to enter the region, and many children are returning to the city. Since the first case occurred no trouble has been experienced in properly maintaining a quarantine, and the situation here is well in hand. Ellenville and vicinity are being discredited because of misfortunes elsewhere, which are being reported as having their origin here. The local Department of Health feels that the situation is far from serious and that we are very fortunate as compared with many communities up State. No one need hesitate to come to this vicinity, for its healthfulness at this time is fully up to its famous standard.

E. E. Olcott, President and General Manager of the Hudson River Day Line, also said he had received word from the Ulster & Delaware Railroad at Kingston that conditions there were excellent, but that business had been seriously injured by the general warning against the Catskills.

"The places Dr. Emerson meant to warn against," said Mr. Olcott, "are more than forty miles away from the Catskills."

Commissioner Emerson learned yesterday that twelve nurses, graduates of Canadian training schools, who had been engaged by the Department of Health in the infantile paralysis work, had been held up in Montreal by immigration officials, who interpreted their entrance into America as a violation of the contract labor law. Dr. Emerson immediately appealed to the United States Department of Labor for assistance in getting the nurses to New York.

When informed that Keansburg, N. J., intended to hold a carnival this month in which there would be a baby parade, Dr. Banks, in charge of the Federal Health work here, condemned the affair as "ill-considered and ill-timed."

The Special Aid Society of 259 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. William Alexander is President, is collecting money to aid children crippled by infantile paralysis.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Rebecca Cohen, 12 Rutgers Place.
Samuel Presco, 117 West Houston St.
M. Tiscoli, 111 West Houston St.
Gaditano Manganoro, 105 West 3d St.
Walter Kline, 13 Jones St.
James Cronk, 20 Morton St.
Joseph Thompson, 62 Gansevoort St.
Charles Lind, 530 Tenth Av.
Robert Koppel, 226 West 25th St.
R. Vavey, 206 West 20th St.
Stanley Fine, 254 West 25th St.
William Cyrd, 255 West 30th St.
Tessie Flortes, 459 West 30th St.
Baby Lynch, 419 East 80th St.
Arthur Walter, 1,578 Third Av.
William Holzworch, 431 East 81st St.
Beatrice Zuvagnick, 410 East 75th St.
John Zaitsio, 930 Second Ave.
Edward Malmey, 502 East 84th St.
Benjamin Troger, 151 East 81st St.
E. Weinberg, 72 East 89th St.
Philip Payton, 456 West 56th St.
Helen Payton, 456 West 56th St.
Chester Jacowsky, 1,489 Amsterdam Av.
Arthur Golardi, 96 Old Broadway.
Joseph McGovern, 424 West 53d St.
M. McGuire, 513 West 48th St.
Joseph McManus, 102 Lawrence St.
James Brack, 507 West 44th St.
Meyer Coffenberg, 658 11th Av.
Julia Gildfoile, 69 West 106th St.
William Downs, 301 West 150th St.
William Green, 289 West 62d St.
Margaret Gough, 237 West 68th St.
Charles Lauther, 23 West 119th St.
John Tooker, 2,340 7th Av.
Roy Hall, 147 West 143d St.
Margaret Grean, 210 West 146th St.
Henry Farrell, 2,489 2d Av.
H. Sentle, 1,325 Park Av.
James Farr, 1,859 3d Av.
Ester Sahcones, 322 East 126th St.
Dorothy Otilles, 1,881 3d Av.
Bernard Zolley, 71 East 114th St.
Ratchell Miller, 101 Stanton St.
David Jasinsky, 249 Stanton St.
Anna Schwartz, 244 Clinton St.
Hannah Miller, 288 East 3d St.
Edward Warz, 49 Norfolk St.
Jack Ladski, 103 Norfolk St.
Joseph Lekewicz, 240 Avenue A.
Patrick Ginbelman, 422 East 16th St.
Frank Jopach, 331 East 23d St.
Rosie Ditostekle, 538 East 14th St.
Benjamin Zonacra, 538 East 14th St.
Jenette Rosenswelg, 316 E. 85th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Gertrude Vias, 1,018 East 156th St., (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Thomas Cummings, 142 West 98th St.
Robert Rieppel, 262 West 25th St.
Anna Wazansing, 142 West 31st St.
Margaret McLoughin, 526 West 151st St.
Astor Llongia, 590 15th Av., Long Island City. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Charles Ling, 539 10th Av.
Mary Rovas, 161 West 22d St.
William Boyle, 255 West 30th St.
Anthony Pinto, 178 7th Av.
Rachel Miller, 1,918 Stanton St.
Carmen Riggo, 3,602 Bernes Av., Bronx, (Flower Hospital.)
Grunto, Ghelimina, 302 East 58th St.
rank Korpach, 531 East 23d St.
Charlotte Bretton, 15 City Hall Place.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Virginia Zinkind, 677 East 136th St.
Peter White, 433 East 145th St.
Sidney Eppson, 621 East 138th St.
James Boyle, 371 East 158th St.
Nettie Halperin, 869 East 156th St.
Abe Horowitz, 1,640 Anthony Av.
William Abramowitz, 1,463 Webster Av.
Beatrice Witten, 2,008 Hughes Av.
Edward Laughert, 1,350 Webster Av.
Josephine Donne, 679 East 179th St.
Margaret Goodwin, 4,704 Park Av.
David Solomon, 819 East 163d St.
Milton Heithman, 851 East 162d St.
Mone Chazenon, 622 East 169th St.
—— Perlmutter, 1,413 Fulton Av.
Sylvia Liuris, 1,044 Washington Av.
—— Denenderg, 1,522 Vyse Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Minerva Weinberg, 1,074 Longfellow Av.
Abraham Horowitz, 1,640 Anthony Av.
Herbert Barona, 712 East 176th St.
Andrew Barofsik, 338 East 155th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Helen Schemberg, 395 Helmont Av.
Rosie Brandt, 917 Blake Av.
Ed Schwartz, 243 Bristol St.
Morris Hurrie, 1,855 Douglass St.
James Plage, 79 Elton St.
Hilda Fliel, 227 Eldert St.
Isidore Hoffman, 78 Herzl St.
Sarah Schechman, 115 Hinsdale St.
David Kaplan, 650 Hopkinson Av.
Helen Taylor, 10 Jardine Place.
Joseph Gallandi, 75 Osborne St.
Jacob Sobel, 1,902 Rockaway Av.
Vera Schnell, 83 Vanderveer St.
Harold Eisenberg, 287 Bridge St.
Bernard Kriesberg, 358 Dekalb Av.
Helen Redmond, 75 Lawrence So.
Jos. Lamberson, 329 Pacific St.
Creszow Ballanti, 15 President St.
John Von Ahner, Avenue W and E. 74th St.
William Cousins, Jr., 111 Avenue C.
Robert Thurman, 1,627 Emmons Av.
Mary Bowman, Old Ocean Av. and East 21st St.
Frank Cody, 260 Van Sicklen St.
William Naukos, 2,809 West 17th St.
Ray Moskowitz, 2,842 West 23d St.
Allen Mortimer, 342 60th St.
Adelbert Kinkade, 288 Cornelia St.
Lester A. Ogilvie, 25 Decatur St.
Sophie Oslvouskv, 227 Ellery St.
Salvatore Siele, 137 George St.
Theresa Anato, 154 Hamburg Av.
Sabastian Salvato, 239 Hart St.
William Munsterman, 337 Knickerbocker Av.
John Ustuck, care Buck, 331 Knickerbocker Av.
Milton Kleinman, 394 Kosciusko St.
John Olter, 294 Lexington Av.
William Herling, 1,196 Madison St.
James Abelow, 457 Marcy Av.
Frankie Helens, 9 New York Av.
Rudolph Seidel, 263 Palmetto St.
Joseph Loppero, 732 Park Av.
Simon Koshav, 1,493 Park Pl.
Hebert Fleer, 1,377 Putnam Av.
Ruth Kain, 450 Pulaski St.
Blanch Levingston, 264 Reid Av.
Solomon Fishman, 1,617 St. Marks Av.
Elsie Engel, 150 Tompkins Av.
Helen Sarana, 72 No. 8th St.
Izzy Schrieber, 36 Varet St.
Dorothy Herman, 201 Siegel St.
Louis Goldstein, 83 Siegel St.
Antoinette Cerucci, 322 Metropolitan Av.
Dan Bieleta, 1,000 Manhattan Av.
Philip Snyder, 59 Lorimer St.
Kate Zarbowski, 204 Huron St.
Benjamin Klein, 42 Johnson Av.
Alice Haipert, 302 Hawes St.
Joseph Lehrer, 128 Graham St.
John Krogman, 1,050 Grand St.
Dorothy Thorstensen, 123 Calyer St.
Evelyn Monaco, 135 Beadie St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Sophie Ostrowsky, 336 Ellery St.
Frank Cody, 200 Van Sicklen St.
Frances Platroski, 131 20th St.
William Cousins, 111 Avenue C.
Wm. Munsterman, 337 Knickerbocker Av.
Max Sobel, 902 Rockaway Av.
Caterina De Vito, 139 Hamburg Av.
George Hein, 619 Quincy Av.
Jas. Maroney, 241 St. Nicholas Av.
Helen Steinberg, 395 Belmont Av.
George Worster, 25 Locust St.
Theo. Schuster, 68 Turner Place.
Maggie Calundo, 13 Withers St.
Sebastian Salvato, 709 Hart St.
Beatrice Cettler, 180 Engert St.
Herbert Blistchick, 106 Keap St.
Salvatore Siele, 137 George St.
Sarah Schechtman, 115 Hinsdale St.
Bernard Visalli, 179 Sands St.
Dorothy Rauch, 42 12th Av., Astoria.
Catherine Siegelman, 69 WHbur Av., L. I. City.
Aaron Wursel, 11 Flushing Av., Astoria.
May Foote, 412 1st St., College Point.
Francis Kraus, 514 Bellevue Av., Ridgewood.
Dr. Leroy Vail, 11 Union St., Flushing.
Elsie Schmittler, 454 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
Loretta Pecaro, 901 George St., Ridgewood.
Helen Rose, 281 St. Nicholas Av., Ridgewood.
Virginia Corcer, 31 Folson Av., Glendale.
Rudolph Fahrdock, 82 Hooper St., Glendale.
Florence Kurtz, 88 th St., Woodside.
Catherine Field, 109 Judge St., Elmhurst.
Lucy Perricli, 113 50th St., Corona.
Catherine O'Neal, 65 W. Hayes Av., Corona.
Marguerite Hass, 136 Nicholas Av., Corona Heights.
Norman Warth, 46 S. Oak St., Richmond Hill.
Govain Anostosio, 3,864 Jummel Av., S. Woodhaven.
Charles Macayonski, 4,006 Chichester Av., Woodhaven.
Mary Nioll, 7 Rosevell Place, Union Course.
William Jasinow, 1,438 Freldon Av., Ozone Pk.
John Show, 1,439 Freldon Av., Ozone Park.
Stanley Milicher, 4,783 Liberty Av., Morris Park.
Eileen Parlin, 61 Wittier Av., Jamaica.
Mary Parlin, 61 Wittier Av., Jamaica.
Ruth Rubenstein, 198 Union Hall St., Jamaica.
Herbert Kabel, 25 Brenton Av., Jamaica.
Thomas Powers, 5,106 Hilliside Av., Jamaica.
Joseph Weber, 44 Remington Av. South, Jamaica.
Janetta Bernstein, 3 Swann Place, Arverne.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Charlotte Levy, 36 South Hammels Av., Rockaway Beach.
Giovalnano Anostosia, 3,664 Jerome Av. South, Woodhaven.
Aaron Welgel, 11 Flushing Av., Astoria.
Lucille Mountomeg, 1,137 Portland Av., Richmond Hill.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Emily Erwood, 15 48th St., New Dorp.
Robert C. Pyrer, 112 Lexington Av., Port Richmond.
Anastasia Askins, 3 New St., New Brighton.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

None.

THE TIMES was informed last night that the Department of Health had made a mistake in announcing on Friday the death from poliomyelitis of Agnes Kelly at 124 West Seventy-third Street. No person of that name lived at the address, it was said, and there has been on case of the disease in the house.

SOLDIER ROW AT MISSION.

Men of the Second and Sixty-ninth Regiments in a Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

MISSION, Texas, Aug. 12.—Reports of a riot among soldiers at Mission last night have reached McAllen and Division Headquarters. Investigation brought forth two versions of it. One was that Privatae Michael McCormick was standing in front of the Mission Drug Store after his regiment had been paid off, when he was ordered away and struck by Corporal Arendt of the Second Regiment. The other story which was official, as it came over the desk at Military Police Headquarters, was to the effect that McCormick and Private Francis of the Second Regiment got into a fight with two second Texas military policemen, and when New York military policemen came to put them under arrest they resisted.

McCormick was taken to his regimental hospital tent unconscious, having been struck with a club. Francis was placed under arrest for disorderly conduct.

Lieutenant Aber, in charge of the police, said that efforts were made by members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to rush the guard while Francis was being taken to headquarters. Five squads, he said, were ordered from Camp Mission.

There are rumors of charges and countercharges about to be placed with Brig. Gen. James W. Lester by several company commanders of the Sixty-ninth whose men were involved. Tonight Mission is under heavy guard and few men are on leave. Considerable animosity is said to exist between the members of the Sixty-ninth and those of the Second New York Regiment.

PLAN THE RECOVERY OF FIRST SUBMARINE

Paterson Citizens Say Original Holland Model Now Lies in Passaic River.

WOULD PUT IT IN MUSEUM

State Senator McCran and Civil Service Commissioner Burke Back of the Movement.

Paterson, N. J., is the original Holland submarine boat, covered with mud and slime, resting on the spot where it went down thirty-five years ago and never rose again. But now State Senator Thomas F. McCran and Civil Service Commisioner George H. Burke of Paterson have formulated plans for raising the old submarine, which was built by John P. Holland, a Patersonian. They want to put it on exhibition in some public museum.

Holland was a school teacher in St. John's Parochial School, Paterson, nearly forty years ago. After school hours he busied himself working out mechanical ideas in an old machine shop of the Todd & Rafferty Company. About 1881 the schoolmaster conceived the idea of an underwater boat, and although discouraged by his acquaintances he constructed a model illustrating his ideas. Built of old discarded boiler metal, the cigar-shaped craft was the object of the interest, and more often the ridicule, of many persons who viewed it.

Assisted by pupils of his school, Holland loaded the boat on a wagon one day and carried it to the shore of the Passaic River. Propelled by a kerosene engine of Holland's design, the craft looked a success. Under his guidance it dived beneath the surface of the river, and, to the surprise of the watchers, came up again. For the second time Holland touched the levers and the crude craft once more slid out of sight, but that time the lifting machinery failed to work and the craft settled on the river bottom, where it still lies.

Commissioner Burke, in speaking of the plan of raising the old boat, said every new feat of the present day undersea vessels brought it more forcibly to his mind that something should be done to give the old Holland boat the honored place it deserved. He said definite plans had not yet been perfected, but that he thought it likely, in the event individuals failing to finance the proposal, that funds for the work of restoring the craft would be raised by popular subscription. Senator McCran thinks the boat should be in the National Museum at Washington.

CHANGE SINCE POLK'S DAY.

World's Routine Different from What It Was In 1847.

Telegraphic communication the world over and other triumphs of inventive genius have not only brought vast changes in commerce and strongly affected international vision, but the ordinary machinery of government routine is very different from that of other years.

Compare official conditions and activities in Washington during President Polk's administration, when the Mexican war was begun and ended, and the excitement that has prevailed at the National Capital in war times since Polk's day.

James K. Polk had served in Congress several times; had been Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and two terms Speaker of the House. With such experience in public life he was expected to make a high record as President and his fellow Democrats were not disappointed.

The country was small then, the population being about 20,000,000, compared with 100,000,000 now. The first telegraph line was built and operated between Washington and Baltimore in 1844, but the Mexican war was about ended before the United States was extensively wired or before the Morse system was of convenient commercial application.

It was several weeks before General Taylor's victories in Mexico were officially known in Washington, and in 1847 is was a month or more before the rumor of General Scott's occupation of the City of Mexico was confirmed at the State or War Departments.

The number of troops sent to Mexico totaled 112,230—of which 30,954 were regulars and 73,776 volunteers. Patriotic spirit ran high and little else than the Mexican war was talked about from 1846 to 1847. The whole country was naturally excited, but in the absence of telegraphic information official Washington was quiet.

With the advent of the perfected telegraph Washington in war times has been as busy around the White House and the State and War Departments on Sundays as during week days. But President Polk was able to take his rest Sunday as usual. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and from conscientious motives kept his desk closed on Sunday.

The late Rev. Dr. Edward Campbell, an esteemed Presbyterian pastor of North Carolina, visited the National Capital while Polk was President, and, accompanied by a coreligionist, called at the White House. In writing his impressions of "high life" he paid a cordial tribute to the chief magistrate and related it to his honor that he observed "the Sabbath" as strictly in Washington as he had always done in his home in Tennessee. The President told Dr. Campbell that he made it a rule never to allow any mail addressed to the White House to be opened on Sunday, and never to receive social or political visitors on the Lord's day.

The unbroken tranquillity of Sunday such as Mr. Polk enjoyed would be a boon to any President in this period of high pressure application to executive duties. The telegraph is chiefly responsible for the change.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

ITALY'S GROWING STRENGTH

Vivid Description by a French Observer on Italian Front.

M. Pichon, who recently returned to Paris from a trip to the Italian front, has been giving his impressions to the French press. He insists that out of the 3,000,000 of men that Italy was enabled immediately to call up, 2,400,000 have been enrolled, and there is no reason to fear that, if the need arises, the figure of 3,000,000 will not easily be surpassed. Italy, he estimates, is faced by some 700,000 Austrians.

Her organization is perfect, both from the military and medical standpoints, while the aviation section has already reached a remarkable level of efficiency, and is continually being improved. In artillery Italy has a large supply of field and heavy guns, with a considerable quantity of munitions, but he suggests in this respect that certain advances can still be made.

One of the points that has struck M. Pichon most is the relation existing between the officers and men. This, he says, is one of great cordiality, the example being set by the King. M. Pichon proceeds:

"There is no affectation, no pride, and no pose about King Victor. He is on terms of familiarity with all ranks, but never loses the dignity of his rank. In reason he is coldly logical. His language is clear cut, and he fully realizes the difficulties to be overcome. He rises at dawn and leaves for the front at sunrise with a very small escort. His visits to his Generals are unannounced. He scarcely eats and takes very little rest, and is carrying out in the noblest way the traditions of his dynasty which inspire in all Italians a respect, admiration, and devotion that constitute the best reason for believing in the success of the arms of the country to which he indicated the obligation of entering into battle."

To Close Out Monday—Balance of Stock

Women's Street and Sports Shoes 2.50

A collection of 700 pairs, including Sports Shoes, Sports Oxfords, Street Oxfords, Pumps and High Shoes in odd groups and broken sizes.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



Women's Serge Frocks——Robes Tailleur

25.00 to 95.00

Distinctive interpretations of fall modes in Cuirass, belted and loose-line types accentuated by crewel, metallic and bead embroideries, smocked and braided effects, Watteau and Cheruit plaits, fringed and scalloped edges. In serge, and combinations of serge and charmeuse, serge and Georgette.

EXCLUSIVE FALL MODES——**Women's Costume Hats**

Tam, Cloche, Canotier, Champignon and Napoleon types expressed in satin antique, French felt, hatter's plush, taffeta and velvet.

"JEUNE FILLE" MODES—**Serge & Charmeuse Frocks**

18.50 to 75.00

Surplice, Victorian basque and waist-line types with plaited, tunic or soft shirred skirts designed in crewel, silk and bead embroideries. Sizes 14 to 18.

Final Reduction Sale—Monday

Women's Sports & Tailleur Suits *formerly to 95.00* **15.00**
Women's Stockinette Coats *formerly to 49.50* **28.00**
Women's Street Coats *of Gabardine, Alpaca, Taffeta and Satin formerly to 75.00* **25.00**
Women's Evening Coats *formerly to 79.50* **25.00 45.00**
Misses' Sports Suits *formerly to 39.75* **15.00**
Misses' Tub Frocks *formerly to 18.75* **3.95 6.75**
Misses' Dressy Frocks *formerly to 39.75* **10.00 15.00**
"Flapper" Tub Frocks *formerly to 12.75* **2.85 3.95**
Reg. U.S. Pat.
Taffeta & Jersey Silk Petticoats *formerly 4.00* **2.95**

Final Reductions——**Sports and Separate Skirts**

Awning Stripe Skirts	1.95	Wool Skirts *in checks and stripes*	7.50
Cretonne Skirts	2.95	Viyella Flannel Skirts	7.90 8.95
Linen Skirts	4.50	Taffeta Skirts	5.00 8.50

Special Sale Monday——**French Hand-Made Lingerie**

Of fine French batiste, hand embroidered, trimmed with fine Valenciennes laces and insertions.

Gowns *formerly 4.95*	2.95	Combinations *formerly 4.95*	2.95
Chemises *formerly 2.50*	1.75	Drawers *formerly 2.50*	1.75
500 French Hand-made Envelope Chemises *to close out at*			1.50

Clearance Sale—**Bathing Suits and Frocks**

formerly to 8.95 **2.95** — *formerly to 19.75* **7.95**

Bathing Caps *formerly to 3.95 to close out at* .95 1.50 1.95

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879 — *Phone 1234 Greeley*

During Extensive Enlargements

Business Is Going On as Usual

Exclusive, Early Fall Models

DISTINCTIVELY BEST & CO., are now being shown for Women and Children; models revealing the Paris influence eminently suited for between seasons wear.

The Children's Catalogue

Will be issued for Fall and Winter 1916. As the edition is limited, it is advisable that you send your name and address now, so that your copy may be reserved for you—Dept. 42.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

BORDER CRITICISMS REFUTED BY O'RYAN

New York Commander Answers Published Allegations of Alfred W. McCann.

FOOD ABUNDANT AND PURE

General Points to Bill Creating $5,000 Jobs for Civilians as a Possible Motive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department today made public a lengthy report from Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the division of New York National Guardsmen on the Mexican border, based on his investigation of the charges made by Alfred W. McCann concerning the treatment of foods served to the men of the Seventh and Seventy-first New York infantry regiments on the border.

McCann alleged that certain units of the New York guard had received scant food for four days, that beef served in the stew to H company of the Seventh was tainted, that the usual fruit rations included two prunes twice a week, that the men were forced to sleep on the hot sand, and various other serious charges. General O'Ryan makes sweeping denial of these allegations, and supports his repudiation of them with affidavits by company commanders, mess sergeants and cooks of the companies.

General O'Ryan asserts that "the commanding officers of the Seventh and Seventy-first Infantry and the enlisted men generally are incensed at these reports and have made every effort to ascertain whether any men of these organizations have made such statements to the writer of the newspaper article. They are of the opinion that no such letters have been written."

After stating that "it is common knowledge that the writer of this article has for some time been conducting a propaganda in behalf of so-called pure food," Major Gen. O'Ryan adds: "As to his motive in circulating what he has written, that seems to be disclosed in the proposed bill to create a commission of not less than three civilian citizens to be appointed by the President to inspect the food supply of the military forces; each commissioner to receive a salary of $5,000 per annum and actual expenses."

General O'Ryan's Full Report.

Here is the text of General O'Ryan's report:

"From Commanding General, New York Division, to Commanding General, Southern Department:

"Subject: Investigation of charges made by Alfred W. McCann.

"1. As directed by the department commander in indorsement No. 23,577, Southern Department, I investigated the statement made by Alfred W. McCann through The New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser in its issue of July 11, 1916.

"2. The first statement made by the writer relative to this division is the following:

"'I have received confidential information concerning the foods served to the troops of Company H, Seventh Infantry. * * *

"'From Tuesday until Sunday night, after arriving in camp, Company H, Seventh New York Infantry, according to my information, received no food but canned beef, canned beans, canned beef hash, dry bread, and, with four exceptions, this stuff was served without coffee.

"'The fresh beef served in the stew July 2 was tainted. It was handed out with a meagre portion of stewed dried apricots, coffee described as weak as rain water, and dry white bread. The usual fruit rations are two prunes twice a week and one dried peach once a week.'

"As to these statements I find they are without foundation in fact, and in support of this conclusion I attach full and complete statements of the company commander, mess sergeant, first sergeant, and cook of this company.

Hard to Induce Any to Quit.

"3. The next statement specifically made by the writer referred to is that: 'All the boys are dissatisfied and many of them are pulling wires to get transferred to New York.' This is so obviously untrue as not to need specific refutation; the number of applications for discharge have been few, and in all cases have been discharged upon the proof of dependents at home or upon the existence of important business demands. Our experience here indicates that there is difficulty in persuading men who should be discharged on account of dependents to make application for such discharge. It is impracticable to obtain statements of individual men throughout the division concerning the zeal of all men to remain on duty here, but as the allegation referred to appears to have reference to the men of the Seventh Infantry the statement of the Adjutant of that regiment is attached hereto.

"4. Relative to the statements that men are 'sleeping on the hot sand, which is infested with bugs called nocoem and other pests.' The statement is without foundation, as there is no sand here. Men of the New York division have never had cots. In all our manoeuvre camps men sleep on the ground; cots are regarded as a luxury.

"5. Relative to the statement: 'Many of the boys have been ill. One of the things complained of is the outrageous way in which sick men are treated. Monday, while one exhausted trooper was waiting to get his typhoid inoculation, he dropped to the ground unconscious. Instead of giving him aid, the doctor, without glancing at him, growled: "Let him lay there and get out of it himself. I'm too damned busy to bother with him now."'

"The facts are that the health of the command has been excellent at all times, the sick rate has been almost negligible, as the reports will indicate. I can find no basis for the statement concerning the alleged action of the medical officer. Up to that point the article seems to refer to the Seventh Infantry, although the word trooper is used. Affidavits of the surgeon of the Seventh Infantry and the company commander are attached hereto. I believe there is no ground for the statement referred to.

Men Aroused at Reports.

"6. Relative to the statement concerning the absence of food in Company C, Seventy-first Infantry, from Sunday morning until Monday evening, I find the statement to be untrue, as is indicated in the affidavit of the supply sergeant and two privates of that company attached hereto. The commanding officers of the Seventh and Seventy-first Infantry and the enlisted men generally are greatly incensed at these reports, and have made every effort to ascertain whether any men of these organizations have made such statements to the writer of the newspaper article referred to. They are of the opinion that no such letters have been written.

"In this connection it is common knowledge that the writer of this article has for some time been conducting a propaganda in behalf of so-called pure foods. The article attached to these papers indicates the inflammatory manner in which his work is conducted, and the absence of specific statements affecting individuals indicates that he is experienced in avoiding libel suits. His good faith in the matter will be questioned by reference to the article wherein he quotes excerpts from the testimony of regular officers criticising the rations issued in 1898, in such a manner that the casual reader, unacquainted with the military service, might be led to believe that these comments had reference to the rations now being issued on the border. As to his motive in circulating what he has written, that seems to be disclosed in the proposed bill to create a commission of not less than three civilian citizens to be appointed by the President to inspect the food supply of the military forces; each commissioner to receive a salary of $5,000 per annum and actual expenses.

"7. Relative to the statement that the 'boys are all talking about what appears to be the confiscation of the regular hospital tent by the officers for a mess tent,' I find there is no ground for such statement.

Officers Deny Making Statement.

"Relative to an alleged statement of a Lieutenant in Battery E, Second Field Artillery, that 'a civilian check-up of the grub might prevent a repetition of '98,' I find there is no foundation for such statement. The Captain and four Lieutenants of the battery appeared before me and denied that such statement had been made to Mr. McCann or any other person on the occasion referred to, or at any other time, and denied that there was ground for such statement. Their written statements are attached hereto.

"8. The attention of the department commander is invited to the statement in the article wherein the writer purports to quote a soldier as having written him: 'Please discourage any of the boys of the athletic club who are foolish enough to get the war fever. Future recruiting, even in times of real stress, is going to be mighty hard when our lads get home and tell their story.' This statement, while not technically treasonable because we are not at war, is censurable for the reason that it tends to discourage recruiting of the army in the section of the country where this newspaper is published.

JOHN F. O'RYAN,
"Major General Commanding."

READY TO GIVE STATE PAY.

General Stotesbury and Assistants Arrive at the McAllen Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Tex., Aug. 12.—Adjutant Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury of the New York National Guard arrived today with blank checks to pay the 19,000 soldiers in the New York Division for their services in the period between the mobilization call and their muster into the Federal service.

Due to some confusion in making out the rolls caused by the failure of a projected cooperative plan of giving out both Federal and State pay at the same time, General Stotesbury may not be able to begin paying the men at once, unless he can get the payrolls now being used by the Federal paymasters. Anyway, the work will take at least ten days.

It had at first been expected that General Stotesbury would see that the men got their money at once, but it was later learned the State pay might not be forthcoming for two weeks. Because the projected plans of cooperation had made necessary a new form of payroll, confusion had been caused and transfers of one or two men from one unit to another threatened to hold up the pay for entire regiments.

When General Statesbury found this out, it was learned, he ruled that special payrolls should be made for men who had been transferred. Then he decided to come at once to the border to rectify the differences in the payrolls and to be on the spot when it became necessary for him to sign the checks. It was in this way that delay was avoided.

Although the State pay is to be given out in checks, while the regular army money is given out in cash, General Stotesbury has arranged with local banks to cash checks or to make transfers of money to New York and it is expected that little inconvenience will be caused. While the Federal pay was in small amounts, some as small as 50 cents, and few more than $6 a man, and while only one regiment paid thus far, the Sixty-ninth, received money for July, the State pay will cover the entire period of service for the State. No individual payment will be less than $12 and the total to be paid in the Division is about $150,000.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward V. Howard, Paymaster of the New York National Guard, did not come with General Stotesbury. If it becomes necessary for the paymaster to come here to aid in correcting the rolls and to bring other payrolls with him he will perhaps leave New York next week. Major F. V. L. Hoppin, who was Adjutant of the Second Brigade before he received the special detail to return to New York to see about the pay, accompanied General Stotesbury. Lieutenant Frank L. Kerwin of the Quartermasters Corps and six civilian clerks also came to aid in the work.

Lieutenant Colonel Clarence S. Wadsworth, of the Twelfth Regiment, has sent in his resignation. Colonel Wadsworth has been in the regiment almost fourteen years, first as a lieutenant and then as a captain in the commissary department. From a captaincy he advanced to the colonelcy of the regiment but came second in command when Colonel Johnston was detailed from the regular army to take the first command.

Troop C of Squadron A was today detailed to special duty at Monte Christo for the division quartermaster and on Tuesday the entire squadron will begin a five-day hike to Samfordyce, near the river about 25 miles to the northwest.

DISARMS JUAREZ POPULACE.

Commander Takes Drastic Step After Rebel Leaders Are Jailed.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 12.—Another Legalista movement in Chihuahua has failed and the Chihuahua City and Juarez prisons are again filled with political prisoners.

In answer to General Francisco Gonzales's edict that all arms and ammunition should be turned into the cuartel by 8 o'clock tonight or the owners of rifles would be jailed, many rifles which were issued at the time the American troops were thought to be coming into the town were delivered to the military. The order, which was posted in Juarez, was signed by General Gonzales and threatened with death all who failed to comply, an old law of 1862 being cited as authority.

Generals Gonzales, in Juarez this afternoon, confirmed the report of the arrest of General Jose Ynez Salazar, General Felix Terrazas, General Eulalio Ortiz, Colonel Venturo Rodriguez, Colonel Felix Delgado and other minor chiefs of the Orozquista and Huerta revolts. He says more than 150 men have been arrested in Chihuahua City, Terrazas Station and other points and that, after they are tried and found guilty, they will be executed for treason.

The best known prisoner is General Salazar, known as the leader of the "red flag" movement in northern Mexico under General Pascual Orozco. He was known as a bitter anti-American. At the time of the Santa Ysabel massacre a project was set on foot here discovered to lunch Salazar, who was living here at that time. Later he fled to Mexico and received amnesty. Terrazas was also a general under Orozco and was considered one of the bravest leaders in the revolution of 1912-13.

LANDLORDS' LENIENCY ASKED.

Woman's Auxiliary Appeals in Behalf of Guardsmen Tenants.

Landlords who have National Guardsmen for tenants will have a chance to show their patriotism as well as employers who have continued wages. The Active Service Auxiliary of the New York National Guard is making a systematic canvass of the landlords of guardsmen whose families have become dependent, and in each case an adjustment of the rent is being arranged if possible. In some instances the landlards have been willing to take half the rent, counting on the guardsmen's army pay to meet the other half.

The delay in the payment of the troops is making it necessary for landlords with whom such arrangements have been made to extend their leniency far beyond what they had expected. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting concessions of any kind from landlords of the more exacting type. They have frequently been referred to the State office of Mrs. Vanderbilt's committee, where payment or other arrangements would be made. They have refused to co-operate to that extent in some instances, and dispossesses have been threatened and in other cases executed. The auxiliary is standing by its applicants, and purposes to win over the landlords to conciliatory methods wherever disputes arise.

Rents are not the only debts troubling the wives and mothers left behind to work out their own problems of existence. One woman, who is barely able to work fo enough to keep food on the table, had been annoyed by a furniture installment collector. She appealed to one of the executives of the auxiliary at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, where the facts were soon investigated, and it was found that the chattel mortgage taken by the installment house before the purchase had been foreclosed and a Marshal ordered to remove the household goods. After consultation with the firm's lawyer and its credit department arrangements were made by which a stay of execution would prevent further molestation of the family or furniture until after the guardsman's return.

More than $400 was disbursed at the office of the auxiliary yesterday. This money was paid mostly in small sums to cover the week's expenses of families where no other means of securing their living has been found possible. In some instances the sum is as small as $1, the amount representing the deficit after ever other effort is made by the family, including employment of boys and girls.

Eighteen persons out of the sixty-five families dealt with in the day were found to be in need of employment, and in only one case was the fact brought out that the employer was paying the applicant for relief, and of course no help was therefore given.

Five families were found to be still waiting for promised pay from employers. "We can't eat promises," said one woman with snapping black eyes. "I have been to the offices three times, and they always say 'Come again,' and make some excuse; but I get nothing, and here I am."

BORDER Y. M. C. A. NEEDS AID.

Money and Reading Matter Are Donated and More Are Required.

The Army and Navy branch of the Young Men's Christian Association issued an appeal yesterday for books, magazines, illustrated publications and other reading matter to be sent to the troops on the Mexican border. The appeal says that the secretaries of thirty-six camp associations have notified the committee in New York that the supply of reading matter is not keeping up with the demand. Up to Aug. 4 the association had sent more than twenty tons of reading matter to the border.

To maintain its work among the American troops on the border the association is collecting a fund. Already the responses to keep the work going have been generous. A report issued yesterday by B. H. Fancher, Treasure of the International Committee of the associations shows total contributions of more than $18,300. This is in addition to the $65,000 gift of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Among the donors, and the amount each gave, are the following:

G. W. Perkins	$5,000	Mrs. C. Pond	$50
Women's Auxiliary, New York	5,000	W. H. Rogers	50
Indian Army Y. M. C. A.	1,000	Carter's Ink Co.	50
John Sloane	1,000	Rev. F. M. Carson	35
Buffalo Y. M. C. A.	1,000	Mrs. E. A. Palmer	30
F. L. Slade	500	P. F. Murray	25
Penn. State Y. M. C. A.	400	Mrs. W. J. Thompson	25
Mrs. H. G. Renwick	500	Mrs. C. Fiske	25
Mrs. F. J. Mead	250	Henry M. Adams	25
E. R. Ackerman	250	J. A. Archbald	25
Mrs. H. O'Neil	250	Mrs. T. Rushmore	25
Mrs. A. C. Henckenn	250	Mrs. W. S. Nicholls	25
Mrs. H. C. Irons	100	Mrs. G. E. Turnure	25
State Com., Virginia	100	G. T. Roberts	25
H. C. Munger	100	James A. Bunce	25
Mrs. J. A. Bruce	100	Miss E. Gordon	25
Carter, Rice & Co.	100	D. H. McAlpin	25
Parker & Graff	100	Crescent Av. S. S.	25
Phila. Y. M. C. A.	100	S. Perkins	25
Miss M. C. Codman	100	H. S. Fullerton	25
W. A. Garradues	100	H. H. & A. S. Davis	25
O. T. Waring	100	B. B. Farnsworth	25
Dr. W. A. Holliday	50	Mrs. W. A. Conner	20
Mrs. H. F. Milliken	50	G. H. Goddard	20
		S. T. Carter	20
		G. F. Blandy	20
		S. D. Davis	20

Persons desiring to contribute to the fund should address their gifts to Mr. Fancher at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, this city.

Brooklynite Drowns at Water Gap.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 12.—Ward W. Simmons, a jeweler of Brooklyn, N. Y., was drowned in the Delaware River early this morning while canoeing in the rapids. Mr. Simmons had been staying at the Water Gap for some time and was preparing to return to his home, where he has a wife and two small children, who could not leave their home owing to the infantile paralysis epidemic.

25,000 MORE TROOPS ORDERED TO BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

of war the National Guardsmen should be withdrawn from the border, or, at least, that those National Guardsmen who wish to return to their civilian occupations and business careers should be allowed to do so. Mr. Baker's letter follows.

My dear Mr. ——: Referring to your letter of July 10, in which you suggest that, in the absence of a state of war, the War Department should issue such an order as would permit the return to their civilian occupations of members of the organized militia and National Guard now in the service of the Government on the border who desire to return to their business careers, I beg leave to say that the assembling of the militia upon the Mexican border, pursuant to an order of the President, was done only in presence of a national emergency, the regular army of the United States being inadequate in size to afford the necessary protection to the lives of men, women, and children, citizens of the United States, in that disturbed situation.

A call to arms upon any body of men in the country, except the regular army, who make a profession of the military life, would inevitably interrupt business, professional, and personal careers, and it is impossible to imagine any situation in which the organized militia or National Guard of the several States could be summoned into the Federal Service without hardship and inconvenience, and yet both the Constitution of the United States and the laws made pursuant thereto, recognize these militia and National Guard units as the secondary reliance of the Government for the protection of the interests of the United States and the lives of the citizens of the country.

Hopes Emergency Will Vanish.

The department regrets these inconveniences and hopes that the emergency will rapidly disappear and that there will be such a restoration of order and security on the frontier as will permit the speedy return of these citizen soldiers to their several civilian pursuits. In the meantime this department has taken steps to mitigate and relieve as far as possible the unusual and exceptional hardships which have arisen in classes especially subject to distress by reason of the service demanded.

To the extent that that can be done in fact, it will be done, but the primary consideration must be the safety of our border and the preservation and protection of the lives of our citizens there. It will be a source of great happiness to me when full relief can be given to these men who have placed themselves subject to this call of duty, and in the meantime I am filled with admiration for the spirit with which the militia has met the call, and with which they are performing an important and necessary service to their country at this time. Very truly yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

KING UNDER ARREST FOR PHELPS MURDER

Orleans County Officials Take Peddler from Little Valley to Albion.

FIGHT TO GET CONFESSION

Mrs. Humiston Refuses to Surrender the Original and the Prisoner Signs a Copy.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—After asserting all day that they would not arrest Irving King unless his original confession was placed in their hands, Orleans County officials tonight lodged a charge of murder against the peddler who has confessed that he and Clarence O'Connell, a convict now in Auburn Prison, murdered Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott in West Shelby for which crime Charles F. Stielow is under sentence of death and Nelson Green is serving a term of from twenty years to life in Auburn.

The Orleans County officers battled all day for possession of the confession with Mrs. Grace Humiston, the New York lawyer, who has fought long to save Stielow from execution for the crime of which she believed him innocent.

Late today Mrs. Humiston, smilingly telling District Attorney Knickerbocker and Sheriff Bartlett they "could do as they pleased," left for Ossining to hold a conference with Warden Osborne and others interested in the case. The original draft of King's confession went with her, she having asserted her determination to surrender it to no one but Stielow's lawyers.

Mrs. Humiston, when she met Knickerbocker at the jail here, where Stielow was locked up on the charge of complicity in the assault and robbery of a man in Randolph, N. Y., told the District Attorney:

"Here is your man right here, willing to talk to you and tell you he committed the murder for which you convicted Charles Stielow. All you have to do is to ask him."

The prosecuting official refused then to talk to King. After Mrs. Humiston had gone he asked for a copy of the confession and presented it to King, who readily signed it. Knickerbocker then directed Sheriff Bartlett to take King into custody on the charge of murder. The local officials surrendered their prisoner, who was taken to Albion, the Orleans County seat, in an automobile. George Newton, the Buffalo private detective, who obtained from Stielow the confession which was largely instrumental in convicting him and which Stielow's champions say was got by third-degree methods, was a member of the automobile party.

Before King signed the confession Orleans officials openly expressed scepticism as to the document serving to exonerate Stielow and Green. Sheriff Bartlett declared any one who had read the newspapers could have concocted such a story as the one King told.

SING SING AWAITS CONFESSION

Stielow's Lawyers to Prepare for Special Court Session Aug. 23.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Aug. 12.—Sing Sing Prison officials are awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Grace Humiston from Little Valley with the confession made there by Irving King, which is alleged to state that he and Clarence O'Connell and not Charles F. Stielow and Nelson Green killed Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Olcott at West Shelby. Mrs. Humiston, Warden Osborne, Stuart Kohn, attorney for the Mutual Welfare League, and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain will go over the confession in order to prepare for the extraordinary session of the Supreme Court over which Governor Whitman today directed Justice A. J. Rodenbeck to preside over in Rochester on Aug. 23, when District Attorney Knickerbocker of Orleans County has been directed to show cause why Stielow, now in the death house here, should not have a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Kohn and Mrs. Boissevain spent an hour with Stielow in the prison consultation room this morning. Not having the confession with them, they were unable to do more than discuss the case in a general way. When Kohn told the condemned man he felt so happy over the King confession he was inclined to give Stielow anything in the world he wanted, Stielow said:

"I don't want money or anything else. I just want to go back to my wife and children."

No One Allowed to See O'Connell.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Warden Rattigan declined today to allow any one to communicate with Clarence O'Connell, who is serving a sentence here for assault and robbery, and who is said to have been implicated in Irving King's confession that King killed Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott in West Shelby. No one was allowed to see Nelson Green, who pleaded guilty to second degree murder in connection with the crime after Charles F. Stielow, his uncle, had been condemned to death for the murders, and who is serving an indeterminate sentence of from twenty years to life here. O'Connell's story led to the arrest of King, and it is said here there are discrepancies in the story O'Connell told.

MUTUAL TRUST LIABILITIES.

Bank Examiners Report $314,000 Outside Hatch Overcertification.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 12.—In addition to the Hatch certificates of $306,000, the liability of the Mutual Trust Company appears to be $314,000, according to a statement issued today by the banking examiners. This liability is secured by collateral of an estimated minimum value of $174,000. Hope is entertained by the examiners of realizing the full value of the securities. That did not appear from the statement, but it was said this morning by those who were believed to have information that probably a major portion of the $314,000 represented loans negotiated for Hatch.

Referring to the liability of $306,000, due to over-certificating for Edwin H. Hatch, the Vice President, as a "non ledger liability," the report added that there were no further ones appearing, but the statement on that point was not conclusive.

The report concluded with a financial statement of the bank as shown on the books, calling attention to the fact that this statement did not represent the condition of the trust company as found by the department of Banking and Insurance.

AGAINST HIGHER MILK.

Senator Wicks Says Dealers' Profit Is Large Enough Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—The Wicks Joint Legislative Investigating Committee, having already looked into dairying conditions of sixteen counties of the State, does not purpose, members of the committee say, to allow the New York City milk consumer to be the victim of metropolitan milk dealers. Any attempt to boost the price of milk to the New York consumer will bring down the wrath of the committee, they assert.

"Evidence which has been presented to the committee shows that prices should not be advanced to the consumer," said Senator Charles Wicks, the Chairman, "and any dealer taking advantage of the present situation to make an immediate advance in the price of milk to the consumer is taking an entirely unwarranted action and one that cannot be fairly and satisfactorily explained on the contracts existing with the producers."

The committee in its work of investigation has brought to light the fact that milk is being illegally skimmed by some of the smaller concerns by a clever method.

"I am positive," said Senator Wicks, "that as the result of the investigation now being conducted the farmers will obtain a just increase for their milk. From the testimony we have heard I can see no reason for any advance on the part of the big concerns to the customer."

Phone Bill Dispute Taken to Court.

Franklin Taylor, a Brooklyn lawyer, obtained from Supreme Court Justice Crane, in that borough, yesterday a temporary injunction restraining the New York Telephone Company from discontinuing the telephone service in his home at 1,199 Ocean Avenue, pending the settlement of a dispute over a bill. Mr. Taylor alleged that he had been overcharged for the service. He paid what he believed to be justly due to the company, but was told, he said, that if he did not pay the balance the service would be discontinued.

Closed All Day Saturday During the Summer

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Initial Display of the New Fall Fashions

A remarkable showing of stylish new models, reproductions and adaptations of master creations from the leading Paris Coutouriers,

Attractively Priced

SILK DRESSES FOR AUTUMN

Models for Afternoon wear of charmeuse, crepe Georgette and satin in the new fall shades.

24.50 29.50 39.50

Special for Monday

New Satin & Georgette Dresses

New Autumn models, handsomely embroidered; colors are navy, Burgundy, black and brown. *Special* 18.50

SERGE DRESSES FOR AUTUMN

Of men's wear serge, or serge combined with charmeuse satin in all the new colors.

13.75 18.50 24.50

NEW AUTUMN SUITS

Trimmed with Hudson Seal

Fashioned of broadcloth or velour in all the new colorings.

34.50 39.50 45.00

NEW COATS FOR AUTUMN

Handsomely Fur Trimmed

Of Bolivia cloth or velour, silk lined throughout, in the new autumn shades

29.50 34.50 39.50

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

August Clearance Sales

HOUSEHOLD AND DECORATIVE LINENS

Linen Damask Tablecloths.....regularly 3.50, 4.50 and 5.00, 2.50, 3.25 and 3.75
Linen Damask Napkins.....regularly 3.25, 4.25 and 5.00, doz. 2.50, 3.25 and 3.75
Hemstitched Linen Damask Tablecloths.....3.75, 4.75 and 5.75
regularly 4.75, 6.00 and 7.50
Round Scalloped Damask Tablecloths.....3.95, 4.75 and 5.75
regularly 5.00, 6.00 and 7.50
Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths...regularly 2.00, 3.25 and 5.00, 1.50, 2.25 and 3.75
Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins.....doz. 3.75, 4.50 and 6.00
regularly 4.50, 5.50 and 7.50

Towels

Hemmed Huck Towels.....doz. 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00
regularly 2.50, 3.00 and 4.00
Hemstitched Huck Towels.....doz. 2.50, 3.00 and 3.75
regularly 3.00, 3.75 and 4.50
Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. 2.25, 3.00 and 4.50
regularly 3.00, 4.00 and 5.75

Decorative Linens

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets. 13 pieces. Set 3.75, 4.75 and 5.75
regularly 5.00, 6.00 and 7.50
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins. doz. 4.75, 5.75 and 7.50
regularly 6.25, 7.00 and 9.00
Bungalow Luncheon Sets. 13 pieces.....Set 1.00, 1.50 and 2.00
regularly 1.25, 2.00 and 2.75

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108 inches
	60c	70c	80c	90c	1.00	1.10 each
Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36 inches		
	17c	19c	22c	25c each		

Blankets, Comfortables and Spreads

White Wool Blankets with pink or blue borders:
Single size.....pair 3.50, 4.75 and 6.50 regularly 4.50, 6.00 and 7.50 | Double size.....pair 4.00, 5.00 and 7.50 regularly 5.00, 6.00 and 9.00
Comfortables,—Figured Silkoline, cotton filled.....regularly 2.50, 1.90
Figured Silkoline, plain mull borders; cotton filled.....regularly 3.50, 2.75
Bed Spreads,—Crochet, hemmed.....regularly 1.65 and 2.00, each 1.25 and 1.50
Satin Marseilles, hemmed...regularly 3.75 and 4.75, each 2.75 and 3.50
Satin Marseilles, scalloped..regularly 4.00 and 5.00, each 3.00 and 4.00

ORIENTAL RUGS

Reduced 25% to 33⅓%

250 Small and Medium-Size Persian Rugs..... 9.50 to 47.50
formerly 14.50 to 65.00
Persian Hall Runners.....formerly 50.00 to 85.00, 39.75 to 55.00
Room-Size Persian Mahal Rugs, average size 9x12 ft.....85.00 to 175.00
formerly 125.00 to 235.00
Royal Kirmanshah Rugs,—a special group at less than wholesale cost. Sizes average 9x12 ft. formerly 225.00 to 275.00, 187.00
Persian Sarouk Rugs,—exceptionally fine weave; rich colors and beautiful designs. Average size 9x12 ft. formerly 350.00 to 400.00, 269.00
100 Extra Large Room Size Rugs in an extraordinary range of sizes and colorings.....
formerly 400.00 to 1,500.00, 250.00 to 1200.00

150 Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs

Size 9x12 ft.....25.00.....regularly 32.50

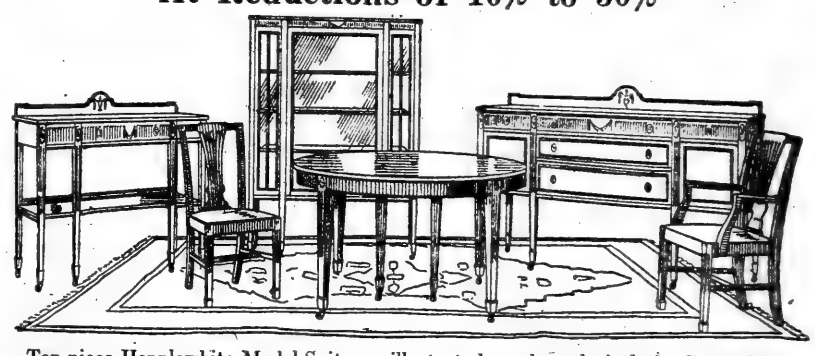
ELECTRIC LAMPS—*Greatly Reduced*

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps with 10-inch fancy silk shade; any color. 1.95
Solid Mahogany Table Lamps, 28 inches high; 18-inch smoked bamboo shade with cretonne pattern showing through silk. 4.50
Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; two lights; 22-inch cretonne shade with fringe. 7.95
Same Lamp as above with 22-inch Silk Empire shade, silk lined; 4-inch silk fringe. 9.50

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

$400,000.00 Stock of High Grade Furniture and Beds

At Reductions of 10% to 50%



Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., of the finest Mexican Mahogany, including 72-inch Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. regularly 480.00
375.00

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites made of finest Mahogany,—hand carved. 500.00 regularly 1,000.00
Ten-piece Adam Model Suites made of selected Mexican Mahogany. 275.00 regularly 350.00
Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites made expecially for James McCreery & Co. regularly 550.00, 425.00
Ten-piece Suites of Selected Mexican Mahogany. regularly 300.00, 195.00

Library Furniture

Queen Anne Model Sofas upholstered in Velour. regularly 125.00, 88.00
Queen Anne Model Armchairs to match.... regularly 60.00, 39.50
Chippendale Model Sofas upholstered in Velour. regularly 195.00, 139.50
Armchairs to match..... 69.50 regularly 95.00
Fireside Wing Chairs covered in Tapestry.... regularly 40.00, 27.50

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites finished in Brown Mahogany; plain or decorated in dull gold. regularly 375.00, 295.00
Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suites..... regularly 300.00, 235.00
Four-piece William and Mary Model Suites.. regularly 275.00, 195.00
Four-piece Colonial Model Suites.....135.00 regularly 175.00
Four-piece Sheraton Model Suites....227.50 regularly 455.00

Beds & Bedding

Enameled Iron Beds with 2-inch posts..... regularly 9.50, 7.50
Brass Beds with 2-inch posts and fifteen filler rods. regularly 32.00, 22.50
French Upholstered Box Springs.....15.00 regularly 20.00
Special Black Curled Hair Mattresses..... regularly 30.00, 22.50
Pure Live Geese Feather Pillows..... 4.50 regularly 6.00

MILITIA IN THE EAST IS SHORT 48,000 MEN

Half the Guardsmen on the Border Come from New York and Pennsylvania.

MORE HORSES ARE NEEDED

Problem of Recruiting Confronts Officers—Security League for Compulsory Service.

The National Guard units from the Eastern Department of the army, which were called into the Federal service by the President, are more than 48,000 men short of war strength. The war strength of the Eastern Department units is 131,155 men, and the number of men now on the border or in camps in the various States included in the department is about 83,000.

The above figures are official and are based upon the reports of regular army officers on duty in the Eastern Department. Of the 55,000 men from this department now on the border more than one-half come from the States of New York and Pennsylvania. Nine States in the department, up to the present time, have not sent a single soldier to the Rio Grande.

In the following table is given the number of troops from the department who are now on the border, the States being arranged alphabetically:

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Connecticut	3,162	New Jersey	4,255
Delaware	550	New York	17,418
Dist. of Colum.	564	Pennsylvania	12,857
Maine	1,049	Rhode Island	667
Maryland	3,252	Vermont	910
Massachusetts	1,719	Virginia	1,498
New Hampshire	1,017		
Total			55,105

Troops in Camp.

The States which up to date have sent no troops to the border are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

The next table gives the number of troops in camp in the various States, all of whom have been mustered into the Federal service. These totals include the recruits obtained since the Presidential call and who are now undergoing training.

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	3,450	Hampshire	444
Connecticut	925	North Carolina	3,180
Delaware	...	New Jersey	146
Dist. of Col.	1,41...	New York	1,5...
Florida	1,27...	Pennsylvania	...
Georgia	3,057	Rhode Island	...
Kentucky	2,751	...th Carolina	2,330
Maine	...	...see	2,486
Maryland	136	Vermont	258
Massachusetts	191	...ssee	1,10...
Mississippi	1,278	West Virginia	1,056
Total			27,778

The problem of recruiting the additional 48,332 men needed to bring the units to war strength is the one which now confronts the recruiting officers of the National Guard. Recruiting is said to be practically at a standstill, and there are few officers of either the regular army or the National Guard who believe that the full quota of 131,000 can be obtained under the situation as it now exists.

Since the troop movemenuts toward the border began, 3,804 recruits have been sent to the front. Of these, 734 went to the Connecticut units, Massachusetts sent 2,251, New York 761, and New Jersey 98. About 100 other recruits will start today for McAllen to join various New York units.

Need Animals Also.

There is serious shortage in animals. New York went to the front with 3,154 horses and mules, by far the greatest number taken South by the troops of any State. Pennsylvania, whose units require almost as many animals as those of New York, went to the border with only 69 animals, while Massachusetts had only 289. One horse accompanied the Delaware contingent to the front; Marylanders had 15 animals; New Hampshire 8 horses; New Jersey 329 horses and mules; Rhode Island 152; Virginia 12 horses and mules. Since the arrival of the units at the border this situation has, however, been somewhat rectified, although the units are, as a whole, still far short of the animal equipment needed.

The National Security League, of which Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, is the head, addressed inquiries to its officials in various cities requesting data.

"The prevailing note in many of the letters received," a statement issued by the league reads, "indicates that in practically all of the States the delay in complying with the President's call on June 18 was due to three principal causes—lack of horses and equipment, except for minimum peace strength, and in many cases shortage even for peace strength; difficulty in bringing the commands up to full war strength, and inability of many of the militiamen who have been acceptable as State troops to pass the requirements of the Federal service.

"That the National Guard would not be averse to a system of universal military training and service for the youth of this country is disclosed in several letters from members of the National Security League who are officers in the National Guard, in which they suggest that system as the only one that will correct faults of the guard brought out by the present mobilization.

"General C. B. Dougherty, President of the Wilkes-Barre Branch of the National Security League, who has had thirty-five years service in the State militia, after commending the rapidity with which Pennsylvania mobilized and dispatched her troops to the border, says, however, of the general mobilization: 'It must be remembered that we must accept the conditions as they are. The conditions can never be bettered in this country until we have compulsory military service.'

"While the First Regiment of Iowa Infantry mobilized June 24 and the actual roll call was 1,281 officers and men, the first of the Iowa troops did not entrain for the border until July 21, and the last organization went on July 25. On the completion of mobilization in June equipment was lacking for 1,057 enlisted men.

"In Illinois the first organization to mobilize was the First Cavalry, which reached camp on June 21 with 1,240 officers and men, at which date it lacked mounts and machine guns, blankets, clothing, sheltered halves, and shoes for excess by above minimum. The maximum mobilization was reached June 27, when 9,557 responded to roll call, at which time the above-mentioned equipment was still lacking. The first organization, numbering 1,218 men, entrained for the border on June 29, and the last entrained on July 4."

DANISH UPPER HOUSE FIGHTS SALE OF ISLANDS

Rigsdag Likely to be Dissolved and Election Held Under the New Constitution.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12.—The Danish Landsthing, or Senate, on motion of its President, today decided to resolve itself into committee to consider the bill for ratification of the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

There are apparently the best grounds for the prediction that the Folkething, which today resumed its deliberations on the bill, will approve the sale. The Landsthing, however, seems to have a safe majority against the proceeding. The result, according to the best opinion here, will be that the Rigsdag will be dissolved and a general election held under the new Constitution. While the Constitution was not to have been effective until after the war, in the event of need it will be put into force immediately.

The Radicals and Socialists, who are in the majority in the Lower House, favor confirmation. In the Landsthing, however, the Conservative and Left opposition appears certain to prevail.

Much of the opposition to confirmation of the sale is not based on economic grounds, but is purely political. It is due mainly to a feeling of resentment at the attitude of the Government, which the objectors accuse of conducting negotiations with the United States in secrecy and of denying that such negotiations were under way until the very moment the announcement was made that a bargain had been struck.

J. C. Christensen, former Prime Minister and now leader of the Left in the Folkething, has declared his belief that the existing Rigsdag is not competent to decide the West Indies question. In the event of new elections, however, he would support confirmation. The former Premier was a member of the Government of 1902 which laid the proposal to sell the islands before the Rigsdag. Then, as now, the Upper House opposed the Government proposal and defeated confirmation.

The new Constitution confers suffrage upon women and domestic servants and also reduces the age of eligibility from 30 to 29 for the first general election. The total number of voters will, therefore, be more than doubled. Hence, nobody is brave enough to attempt to forecast the probable complexion of the new Rigsdag, if one has to be chosen.

TWO HURT BY EXPLOSION.

Alcohol Starts Fire in Drug Store in Nassau Street.

Fire followed the explosion of a 40-gallon tank of alcohol in the basement storeroom of the Riker Drug Store at 170 Nassau Street yesterday. Two clerks were hurt by flying glass from broken bottles in the basement. The blaze itself spread to the Bay State lunchroom at 1 and 3 Frankfort Street, before it was put out by firemen working under Chief Kenlon. No estimate of the damage was given.

The drug clerks cut by glass were Samuel Tomashefsky, 17 years old, and Herman Stromfeld, 19 years. Their injuries were slight and they were treated in the drug store. The structure in which the explosion occurred is on the site of the old Sun Building. A lunch hour crowd saw the fire.

BATTLESHIPS READY FOR ROOKIES' CRUISE

Tons of Food Taken on Maine and Kentucky for New Yorkers to Eat.

GOING TO SEA ON TUESDAY

Men Who Will Go on Training Trip Visiting Vessels in Squads to Get Their Sailor Outfits.

The battleships Maine and Kentucky of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, on board of which New York's citizen sailors will go to sea Tuesday morning, are at the Navy Yard taking on stores. Yesterday supply wagons were coming and going all day long, the stores taken aboard the two ships including more than 60,000 pounds of refrigerated bee., 200,000 pounds of potatoes, onions, and other vegetables; 40,000 pounds of fruits, and about 10,000 pounds of chicken, pork, lamb chops, and breakfast bacon.

About 200 rookies went to the Maine and got their outfits for the cruise Friday and yesterday. One hundred more are expected today and the rest tomorrow. The rookies are mustered in groups on deck and assigned to divisions, each man being furnished with the Government outfit he will need during the four hard-working weeks the civilian cruise is to last.

Seven other battleships of the Reserve Fleet are at Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, where the rookies from twenty-five other States will embark. Those going on the "Plattsburg cruise" will number between 2,400 and 2,500, the latter figure being the maximum permitted by the Navy Department for this year's cruise.

"If any of these volunteers think that they are off for a little vacation at the expense of Uncle Sam," a statement issued by the New York Recruiting Committee said yesterday, "they had better get that notion promptly out of their heads. While the details of the program have not been made public, it has been learned that before they return the men will know they have been working as hard, if not harder than they ever did in their daily business duties at home.

First Business Men's Cruise.

"While there have been many cruises of Naval Militia in previous years, they have been participated in by men who are regularly enrolled in various organizations, and therefore the Navy Department is anxious to know just what it can do in time of need with a civilian navy, taken from the ranks of business men, and it is the object of the department to perfect, as far as possible, all who will from time to time mobilize at given points and receive practical instruction in naval warfare.

"It is intended to organize, mess, berth, and in every way train these men somewhat after the methods employed with the midshipmen on a practice cruise, and to get them into habits of ship life as far as seems necessary; to drill and instruct them at the lighter guns of the ship's batteries, signaling, boating of all kinds, fire control and torpedo defense, Quartermasters' duties, and marine and electrical work, including radio work. There will also be frequent emergency drills such as fire quarters, collision, man overboard, general quarters, and to have sufficient field artillery and infantry drills ashore to give them a rudimentary knowledge of marching, manoeuvring and handling of arms.

"On Tuesday next the ships will leave for the rendezvous in the vicinity of Gardiner's Bay. This will take five days, as there will be ship drills en route. Arriving at Gardiner's Bay the detailed program will be begun. In a general way this will include strategic manoeuvres, division drills, proceeding to and at Tangier Sound, target practice, coaling ships at Hampton Roads and return to ports of embarkation on Sept. 5.

The Mosquito Fleet.

"On the after date there will be a general mobilization of the motor boat division to participate in problems of defense, both of the fleet of battleships, and more particularly of the defense of home ports. This is a very important branch of the coming manoeuvres, and one which the department will watch with critical interest. These exercises will last until Sept. 12, and not only will the owners and crews of this mosquito fleet be instructed in defense in all its meaning, but the Navy Department expects to learn just how much can be taught a civilian navy in so short a time, as well as ascertain what can be accomplished by the motor boats in a time of need."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who expects to visit the Reserve Fleet while the "rookies" are on board, has issued a statement from Washington in the form of an official circular, stating that the enlistments for the cruise have far exceeded the expectation of the Navy Department and citing this as evidence "of the patriotism of the citizens of the country and of their desire to do their individual part in helping to place our country on a sound preparedness basis."

Among the New Yorkers who have enlisted for the cruise are Francis H. McAdoo, son of the Secretary of the Treasury; Junius S. Morgan, Robert R. McKim, Hilary Corwin, Henry J. Demarest, Morgan Olcott, William P. Quimby, De Forest Bishop, Oliver Iselin, Frederick B. Duncan, Frank L. Janeway, and W. B. Parsons.

AXE MEN TO CLEAR BEACHES

They Will Be Sent to Coney, but Officials Expect Injunctions.

Deputy State Attorney General Leonard J. Obermeier received yesterday a letter from Mayor Mitchel stating that a special survey of the beaches at Coney Island was being completed by the Department of Docks and Ferries and that as soon as it was finished the city would co-operate with his office in freeing the public beaches from encroachments by private property owners. This survey is a necessary first step in the proceedings to be begun under a recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court declaring that the beaches were public property to the high water mark.

It is expected by Mr. Obermeier that by Wednesday the first gang of men armed with axes will be sent out to clear the beaches. There is no evidence of any disposition on the part of the big privilege holders at Coney Island or Brighton Beach to comply with the court's decision, though the owners of several small property encroachments have already told the Attorney General that they would comply, though they asked for time.

For the last four days men have been posting notices on beach property warning the owners that encroachments must be removed. Some of those who claim the exclusive use of the beach at Coney Island and elsewhere cannot be touched even under the terms of the court's decree, for they are protected by grants that specifically cover the high water mark. An example of this is the Huber grant, under which about 300 feet of the Steeplechase property is protected. This grant carries with it the absolute possession of the land for about 1,000 feet out to sea.

Mr. Obermeier does not expect that his men will go smashing their way along the beach from Norton's Point to Manhattan Beach, for he is looking forward to a bitter legal fight. The first step in this fight will be the stopping of the beach clearing work by injunction. He estimates that about fifty injunctions will be served on the city and State authorities as soon as the axe men appear.

All of those who will fight will claim exemption under various grants and leases. The Sea Gate Company has already notified Mr. Obermeier that its beaches are covered under the specific terms of a grant. The proprietors of the Brighton Beach Baths will also contend they have legal right to the exclusive use of the beach and also, it is said, that their inclosed pool is upon made ground. Every phase of these claims will be fought in the courts. The difference now, the State officials pointed out, was that the burden of proof would be shifted to those who claimed the right to the land beyond high water mark.

RAZING DEWEY THEATRE.

Owner Finds It Advantageous to Save Taxes and Charges.

The old Dewey Theatre, which for twenty years has been a typical Fourteenth Street amusement house, has outlived its usefulness and is being torn down. Solomon Schinasi took over the property a few weeks ago to satisfy mortgage judgments from the heirs of the late "Big Tim" Sullivan, and in order to save paying taxes and carrying charges he decided last week to demolish the building.

The theatre is on the south side of Fourteenth Street, between Broadway and Third Avenue, opposite Tammany Hall and the Olympic Theatre, formerly Tony Pastor's. The Fire Prevention Bureau condemned the house about three years ago. Some changes were made by the Sullivan owners, but they were not deemed satisfactory and the place was not allowed to reopen. As it was found that to make the building safe it would be necessary virtually to rebuild it, the Sullivan heirs let the property go. It has a frontage of more than sixty feet on Fourteenth Street, with an extension to Thirteenth Street, and the site will probably be left vacant until the opportunity arrives for a satisfactory business structure.

The old house was originally a chapel of Grace Church. It was sold and altered into a theatre more than twenty years ago, first being known as Volks Garden. In 1898 it was named the Dewey in honor of Admiral Dewey. For many years it was a popular east side burlesque house, and the character of its plays brought it into occasional difficulties with the Police Department. The passing of the Dewey will not be missed in the block, which still contains for amusements the City, Unique, and Olympic theatres, besides the old Academy of Music on the Irving Place corner, and two or three small moving picture places.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Exceptional Offerings on Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces In Stock at All Seasons of the Year.

Complete assortments of newest colors in Plain and Novelty Silks, Satins, Chiffons and Velvets including the new fashionable scarce shades adapted for Millinery as well as Dress Purposes.

Special Values

5,000 yards of Washable Satin in White or Flesh Color. 36 inches wide. yd. **1.25**

Crepe de Chine in White, Black or Flesh Color. 40 inches wide. yd. **1.25**

White Japanese Habutai, 36 inches wide.....yd. **85c**

SUMMER WASH FABRICS

10,000 Yards of Double Width

Novelty Printed Voile

in a wide range of choice styles and new color combinations. Special, yd. **14c**

White Gabardine Skirting in Plain and Novelty weaves. 36 inches wide. Special, yd. **38c**

Imported White Costume Linen, 36 inches wide..... Special, yd. **38c**

Semi-made Sport Skirts.....Special, each **1.45**

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Exceptional Offerings

Two-clasp Kayser Silk Gloves with double tips. White or Black. pair **1.00**

16-button Length White Silk Gloves with black embroidery; double tips. pair **1.00** and **1.50**

Children's Two-clasp White Chamoisette Gloves. pair **75c**

End-of-the-Season Clearance

MISSES' & GIRLS' APPAREL

Final Reductions

NO C. O. D.'s.—NO APPROVALS—NO CREDITS.

Misses' Summer Dresses, 14 to 18 years..... formerly 6.75 to 12.75, **2.95**

Misses' Lingerie and Sport Dresses, 14 to 18 years..... formerly 18.50 to 35.00, **6.75** and **12.75**

Misses' Washable Suits, 14 to 18 years..... formerly 12.75 to 14.75, **3.75**

Misses' Wool Suits, 14 to 18 years..... formerly 18.50 to 35.00, **4.95** and **9.75**

Misses' Coats, 14 to 18 years..... formerly 19.75 to 35.00, **4.95** and **9.75**

Misses' Wool and Silk Skirts, 14 to 18 years..... formerly 6.75 to 16.75, **2.95, 4.95** and **8.50**

Misses' Washable Skirts, 14 to 18 years..... formerly 2.95 to 7.95, **1.95**

Juniors' Wool Suits, 12 to 17 years..... formerly 18.50 to 26.50, **4.95** and **8.50**

Girls' Coats, 6 to 14 years..... formerly 6.75 to 24.50, **1.95, 4.75** and **8.50**

Girls' Silk Dresses, 6 to 16 years..... formerly 12.75 to 18.50, **4.95** and **8.50**

Girls' White Lingerie Frocks, 6 to 14 years..... formerly 2.95 to 14.75, **1.65, 4.95** and **8.50**

Girls' Washable Dresses, 6 to 16 years..... formerly 1.95 to 8.95, **95c, 1.95** and **2.95**

WOMEN'S TUB SKIRTS

The entire remaining stock of Tub and Sport Skirts radically reduced for immediate disposal.

NEW FALL APPAREL

Women's Suits, Coats and Dresses

Attractive showing featuring distinctive and novel styles in the newest fabrics and colors.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Two very attractive new Fall models in Women's Evening Frocks of Taffeta, in a wide range of choice colors. Special **29.50**

To Close Out

Afternoon Dresses in Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Net, Organdie or Lace. **29.50** formerly up to 75.00

Remaining stock of Cotton Dresses, in various models and colors. **3.95, 5.00, 8.75** and **12.50** formerly up to 29.50

NO C. O. D.'S. NO APPROVALS. NO CREDITS.

WOMEN'S FALL COATS

Smart Fall Street Coats of Duvetyne,—full flare model; silk lined. Special **29.50**

Practical Automobile Coats of Double-faced Army Cloth; very desirable model. Special **19.75**

Greatly Reduced to Close Out

Summer Coats of all descriptions, including Sport, Silk, Serge and Gabardine Coats, that were formerly 15.50 to 32.00, **9.75**

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

150 Bathing Suits of Mohair in attractive models. **2.95**

100 Silk Bathing Suits in various models; odd sizes. **5.00** and **6.50** reduced from 9.75 to 14.50

Unusual Offerings

WOMEN'S FALL BLOUSES

Hand-embroidered and Hand-drawn White Crepe de Chine Blouses finished with fine tucking. **5.75**

Semi-tailored Crepe de Chine Blouses with broad tucks on body of waist and sleeves; combined with veining. **6.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses with flat embroidered collar; finished with Venise lace and fine tucking. **9.50**

All-over Tucked Georgette Crepe Blouses in White or Flesh Color; trimmed with Valenciennes lace; corded shoulders. **10.75**

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Women's Glove Silk Sweaters with sailor collar and sash. Rose, Copenhagen Blue, White or Green. Special **9.50**

Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters made with mercerized back; collar and sash. Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Yellow and Purple. Special **5.75**

Special Values

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles. Black or White. pair **75c**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine guage. Black or White. pair **1.10**

Women's White Lisle Hosiery. Extra sizes included. pair **35c**, 3 pairs **1.00**

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue **Commencing Monday, August 14th** *34th Street*

Remarkable Reductions

MEN'S SUMMER SCARFS AND SILK SHIRTS

At the Year's Lowest Prices



Genuine "Pussy Willow" Scarfs

65c

A splendid assortment of handsome Four-in-hand Scarfs, made of genuine "Pussy Willow" Silk. This is undoubtedly the most notable Neckwear offering of the season.

"McCreery Silk Shirts"

At 2.95

An extensive assortment of Heavy Tub Silks in desirable colorings and patterns; fine workmanship.

At 4.45

Fine quality Silks in handsome, rich colorings; bold and conservative patterns; custom finish.

Sleeve lengths in Shirts up to 36 inches. Alterations Free of Charge

AUGUST FUR SALE

NOW IN PROGRESS

Offering Advance Fall Models in High Grade Fur Coats

At Savings From 20% to 25%



These prices will continue only for the month of August.

Purchases will be stored free of charge until November 1st.

1. Hudson Seal Coat of choice skins with Natural Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long; full sweep.
Now **165.00**
After August 210.00

2. Hudson Seal Coat with deep collar, cuffs and border of Natural Skunk; made from choice skins; 48 inches long.
Now **245.00**
After August 295.00



URGE SIMPLE RULES TO CURB LITIGATION

Attempt to Put Into Concrete Form Methods to Prevent Unnecessary Suits.

LOUIS MARSHALL'S VIEWS

Inferior Courts, He Says, Could Be Converted Into Courts of Conciliation.

When all of the suggestions and comments from leading lawyers have been received by the committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the State Bar Association appointed to adopt some plan of preventing unnecessary litigation, a set of rules will be drafted for the guidance of both laymen and lawyers. The Chairmen of the two committees, Charles L. Bernheimer and Daniel S. Remsen, in consultation with others, will agree upon these rules, which it is hoped will be generally acted upon. Mr. Remsen said:

"The attempt will be made to put into concrete form a few common-sense rules of business which common experience has proved to be valuable in the prevention of litigation that is really unnecessary. As litigation and its prevention is within the province of the legal profession these rules will necessarily relate in large measuer to the advice of counsel when their advice is sought."

The following letter received from Louis Marshall covers many points involved in the general consideration of the subject of unnecessary litigation:

Rules to Guide Laymen.

July 4, 1916.

Messrs. Charles L. Bernheimer and Daniel S. Remsen, Chairmen of Committees to Prevent Unnecessary Litigation.

Gentlemen: In your letter of July 1 and the inclosed report of the special committee, adopted at the last annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, you propound a number of queries of extreme difficulty, looking to the preparation of "a few simple rules for the guidance of laymen in the prevention of unnecessary litigation." No better rules are possible of formulation than those to which past generations have given expression through the medium of homely proverbs, none perhaps better than that common among German-speaking peoples: "A lean settlement is better than a fat lawsuit." Similar maxims are to be found in every tongue, and yet litigation continues and will probably continue until man's passions undergo a radical change. A conscientious lawyer always seeks to avoid litigation. The more skilled the lawyer the more battles he prevents, or gains in advance by the advice which he administers.

Prophylaxis is as important in law as it is in medicine. There is but little litigation concerning the most important of business affairs. They are ordinarily conducted by the ablest of our merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and leaders in our commercial and industrial activities. These men are ordinarily cautious and far-seeing. They seek the advice of experts. They thus forestall controversies, and if differences should arise they possess the prudence to adjust them, knowing that if litigation ensues "to win, means often to lose." The average man, however, is devoid of the bump of caution; does not seek advice until trouble has arisen; does not differentiate between one lawyer and another, all seeming alike to him; is governed frequently by anger, hatred, prejudice, and obstinacy; is apt to be controlled by pride, contempt of his adversary and too often by an unscrupulous desire to take advantage of his opponent; and sometimes, not as often, however, as is ordinarily believed, falls into the hands of an adviser lacking in conscience, but more often of one who is ignorant, tactless, or unskilful. In such cases, and their name is legion, I doubt the efficacy of "the few simple rules" for which you are seeking.

Undoubtedly the members of such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and various trade organizations will not be slow to recognize the desirability of preventive policies and of those which result in the mutual adjustment of controversies or their arbitration after they have arisen. So far as the average man is concerned, however, the virtues of prudence and the evils of contention must be pointed out to him in his youth at school and at the fireside, and even then it is quite likely that the only lessons that will abide are those learned in the bitter school of experience. There are, moreover, may persons in every community who are naturally litigious and others whose greed is such that not even the Decalogue can sway them when in pursuit of their cherished object.

Ways to Avoid Litigation.

Under the most favorable conditions, litigation is unavoidable; frequently it is necessary, as when the interpretation of a statute, or of a written instrument is in doubt, when the powers of government are to be defined, when rights are to be determined, and moneys redressed. The fact that Abbott's Digest of New York decisions devotes a large number of pages to a specified legal title verifies but little. Thus, if 800 pages are devoted to wills, it merely means that in the past 125 years many questions have arisen under instruments disposing of a large part of the accumulated wealth of the States which have required judicial consideration. These adjudications have had the effect of settling the law on mooted points, of leading to its amendment and simplification, of classifying the meaning of abstruse statutes, of declaring principles of fundamental doctrine, of ascertaining testamentary intention, of circumventing fraud, of carrying out requirements of public policy, and of formulating and applying canons of construction, which are "simple rules for the guidance of laymen" and of lawyers, and which tend to prevent, or rather to avoid litigation.

While it is quite likely that some of the controversies which are thus embalmed in the law reports might have been avoided, it is safe to assert that a considerable proportion were inevitable, some because of the passions which swayed the litigants, some because of a natural desire on their part to ascertain essential and controlling rules by which their rights were to be determined, some because of the obscurity of the language employed by the testator, who because of thrift may have acted as his own lawyer, or because of inability to recognize a legal expert or because of the inaccessibility of such expert was obliged to content himself with the best advice and assistance obtainable, with consequent confusion. After all, when one considers that in every generation all of the property in the State undergoes the process of distribution by will or under our laws relating to intestacy, under conditions which are sometimes novel, occasionally unique, and frequently exceptional, it were miraculous if the body of adjudications on the subject of wills were less than it in fact is, and I repeat, and thus in a measure support your thesis that much of this adjudication has resulted in the formulation of rules which have brought about a diminution of litigation.

This may be illustrated by the history of litigation relating to the titles of real estate. In the early reports we find hosts of decisions upon that topic. Forty years ago ejectment actions were still prominent on the court calendars in every county in the State. Now they are extremely rare; firstly, because the controversial questions that formerly existed have been settled; secondly, because few titles exist which have not in one form or another passed through the fiery furnace of litigation and have, as it were, become purified; and, thirdly, because it has been found not to pay. The latter is only another variant of the German proverb to which I referred at the beginning of this letter.

Proper Spirit in Courts.

On the other hand, with the advent of the railroads new branches of the law have called for elucidation, and old doctrines have necessarily undergone evolution and expansion. The laws of bailments and of torts readily suggest themselves by way of illustration. However desirous one may be to point out a royal road for the avoidance of litigation, I fear that his endeavors can only end in the formulation of platitudes and commonplaces. The prudent man, endowed with common sense, and who goes through the world with his eyes open, especially if he is of a reasonable temperament, will be able to avoid litigation or to escape from it by a spirit of conciliation. The thoughtless man, the passionate man, the indifferent man will not be kept out of litigation by rules, however simple, or by codes, however complex.

In the minor courts the Magistrate, if possessed of the proper spirit and personal magnetism such as will earn for him the confidence of the community, can do much to nip litigation in the bud. Our inferior courts, if adequately manned, can be converted into courts of conciliation, and by precept bring home to the public the evils of litigiousness. In our superior courts that is more difficult, yet not impossible. Here, again, the personality of the judicial officer is the controlling element. These are, after all, mere general suggestions. When one attempts to suggest a practical remedy against litigation, the analogy with preventive medicine which you have sought to point out is found to be illusive. Preventive medicine consists in inculcating in the public mind principles of hygiene which are capable of enforcement by the public authorities through statutes and ordinances. Where is the equivalent to be found in the law? Not in the universal education of the public in the law. That would not be practicable. It would only increase litigation—the inevitable consequence of "little learning." More men would become "their own lawyers," and we all know what that means. Then where would be the sanction of any law by which the enforcement of this "preventive" code could be accomplished?

In the pamphlet which accompanies your letter you seek to illustrate the feasibility of the formulation of rules to prevent litigation by calling attention to the requisites for obtaining the best results in the preparation of contracts and other writings between living persons, and to a scheme for the testing of wills before death. As to the first it may be said that a layman would find it quite impossible to apply the tests. Even if it were possible he would find it difficult to discover the paragon whom it pictures, and finally it falls short because it does not cover that multitude of instances, which constitute the rule rather than the exception, where one lawyer represents all of the parties to the instrument. As to the second, it is not feasible to subject a will to the ordeal proposed, because few testators are willing to disclose their secret thoughts while they may yet undergo material change or be entirely abandoned. They usually have abundance of reason for insisting upon the maintenance of the privacy of their testamentary purposes. They are unwilling, save under exceptional circumstances, to incur the expense incident to the employment of a multiplicity of counselors; nor is the lawyer, as we find him, willing to subject his handiwork to criticism, or ready to recognize the necessity of having it passed on by another lawyer.

I am sure that you will not gather much light from this discursive letter, written hastily and under the most unfavorable conditions. I have merely sought to show that I am not indifferent to the commendable object that you are seeking to attain, and that I should be glad to be of assistance. Very truly yours,

LOUIS MARSHALL.

"Arbitration Speedy."

The following letter is from Surrogate Fowler, who says that "arbitration is inexpensive, speedy, and peaceful."

July 6, 1916.

CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER, Esq., DANIEL S. REMSEN, Esq., Chairmen, Committees of Arbitration, Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, New York City:

Dear Sirs: In answer to your letter of July 1st, I beg to say that I am a profound believer in the importance of courts of conciliation and arbitration in this country, where the administration of justice is not yet generally of such a high order as it ought to be in so great a nation. So it is that, at the present time, many of our leading lawyers prefer to select referees of their own choice and submit to his arbitration rather than to have their important cases tried in the ordinary courts. Thus, wealthy litigants are not only obliged to pay for the support of the court in the shape of taxes, but to pay a private judge for satisfactory solution of their difficulties. Arbitration is inexpensive, speedy, and peaceful. I have long admired the Continental system of courts of conciliation and arbitration connected with the Chambers of Commerce or with other commercial guilds.

The pamphlet to which you refer in your letter has not reached me, but if it had I should not have cared to say for publication any more than I have said. Faithfully yours,

ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER.

It is hoped that some time during the Fall the matter will be so well in hand that a pamphlet containing some of the rules for avoiding litigation may be published.

NEWSPAPERMEN TO FLY.

Aviation Club to Organize a Class of Members of Profession.

New York will soon have a corps of newspaper aviators, according to the plans of the New York Flying Yacht Club, whose officials yesterday offered to give courses in aviation to all newspaper men capable of becoming aviators. The club, through Commissioners Cabot Ward and R. A. C. Smith, recently received permission to use the North River waterfront at 129th Street for a landing stage for hydroaeroplanes and aeroplanes, and floats, hangars, and machine shops will be erected there in the near future.

J. C. Mars, better known as "Bud" Mars, and Augustus Post, aviators, will be in charge of the training school for newspaper men, and, with Francis W. Clinton, Acting Chairman of the club, they believe experience in observation will make the novices excellent air scouts in time of war.

In speaking of the plan, Mr. Mars said yesterday the club not only would maintain a landing station for sportsmen and business men who would commute by air from their country homes to the city but would also teach civilians to fly.

"We believe that newspaper men will make good aviators," he said, "and we plan to give them free instruction in the handling of all types of flying craft. In past years newspaper men have done great service for their country, and in case of war these men may have an opportunity to lend valuable aid to the Government. As couriers of the air, scouts, and members of the Coast Patrol, the writer-aviators could fill important missions."

Augustus Post suggested a novel newspaper feat at the time the station was formally opened to the public. He said an attempt would be made to have an aeroplane carry a reporter as passenger from the station at 129th Street to one or more newspaper offices and deliver a story written either just before or during the flight. The purpose of this experiment, according to Mr. Post, will be to show that, if all other transportation or communication facilities failed, it would be possible for a newspaper office to get its news by means of aeroplanes.

Mr. Clinton, who has pledged $1,000 to the fund of the Flying Yacht Club, said: "I believe in preparedness, and I hope that this organization will prove an incentive to patriotic citizens to study aviation and thus be prepared to render valuable service if our country needs them. I believe that newspaper men have the making of good fliers, and our club will take special interest in members of the writers' profession who wish to study aviation. They will find it worth while to prepare themselves either for military duty or for piloting machines for pleasure or sport."

TROUBLE WITH US EXPECTED IN TURKEY

Attitude of Germany Made Excuse for Seizing Great College Plant in Marsovan.

DEPORT STAFF AND PUPILS

Armed Guards Take Even Personal Effects—Dr. G. E. White Reports to State Department.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received from the Rev. Dr. George E. White, President of Anatolia College at Marsovan, Turkey, a detailed report of the deportation of American missionaries from Marsovan to Constantinople, and the subsequent seizure by the Turkish authorities of the mission property. The deportations and the seizure were justified by the Turkish military authorities, Dr. White says, because of what was officially termed "the strained relations" existing between the United States and Germany.

Dr. White's report appears in the August bulletin of the Board of Commissioners. Dr. White was among the Americans deported. His story, in part, as it will appear in the bulletin follows:

On the afternoon of Wednesday, May 10, at about 3 o'clock, our gateman brought word that the City Governor, (Marsovan,) had come to call. I went to my college office to receive him and found not only the Governor but the Commandant of gendarmes, the Colonel, and the Chief of Police. The Governor stated at once that he had called to requisition our buildings, whether used for hospital, school, or residential purposes, and to send us Americans to Constantinople, this under orders of the General commanding the Third Army, and owing to strained relations between Germany and the United States.

Came with Armed Guards.

I sent at once for Miss Willard, Mr. Getchell, Dr. Marden, and Mr. Pye, that we might receive the communication and consider it together. The officials had brought with them armed gendarmes, had posted them at all our gates, at several points outside, and had established patrols in different parts of our premises. Mr. Getchell in attempting to cross the narrow street that separates our college and hospital premises, to call Dr. Marden, was prevented by a gendarme with a threat to use weapons.

Before my associates could come together the Governor had sealed our safe and was proceeding to seize the college buildings. We requested an opportunity to communicate with our Embassy, but he rejected it and said that the Embassy was closed; that relations were strained today, would be broken off tomorrow and the next day there would be war. He said these things had not been officially communicated to him; he knew only the orders under which he was acting, but the general had doubtless private information in advance. Therefore, we would be sent to a hotel for the night and dismissed from the region, which was now regarded as within the zone of war, our destination being preferably Constantinople. Our grounds and buildings would be used for the purpose of a military hospital.

All we could urge was of no avail. The hospital, where more than 500 soldiers have been treated gratis under Red Cross auspices, with its furniture, instruments, drugs, and supplies, was occupied from that hour and put in charge of two military physicians. The college students, forty-five in number, were summoned by the officials and listed. The five Russian and three Greek citizens were informed that they would remain for the present, and the others were told they would soon be sent to their homes.

That evening Dr. Marden and I saw the Governor, who had been telephoned for instructions in more detail, and he confirmed the orders of the afternoon. We sent telegrams to the Embassy and to Mr. Peet, but the official responsible for the censorship told me privately that the dispatches would not leave town. We got a message off to Mr. Peters, (Consular Agent at Samsoun,) at daylight by a friendly traveler, and a wire from him two days later informed us that he had received the message and had telegraphed what was necessary to Constantinople. This was the only communication that we received from the outside, from any source, up to the time of our departure.

On Thursday an attempt was made to register our property under constraint of the Government, representatives of the Government and of ourselves beginning to record the different objects and articles in duplicate. The safe was opened, the money counted by the Governor himself, and then it was resealed.

Friday morning the commandant sent us word to be ready to leave in half an hour, for the wagons would be sent then to take us away. The guarding of our premises was so strict that Dr. Marden could not cross the street to consult, and I had not been able to go to his house for my breakfast. The commandant, without so much as a word to me, had the college bell rung and ordered the students to be ready to go in two hours.

Word then came from the Colonel requesting an interview with Dr. Marden and myself. He told us that the orders, so far as he knew, were of a military nature and came through the military channel; concerned the hospital and dispensary only; these to be requisitioned and occupied with courtesy, and only as a measure of a military necessity. He said he did not know what separate orders might have come to the Governor through the civil administration.

The Governor sent the City Treasurer to inform us that consultation with the superior officials was in process and the result was not finally determined. To these men we expressed our strong sense of the injustice and insults under which we were suffering. The whole affair was evidently managed by the Governor of the city, with the commandant of gendarmes as his executive officer. Many officials bore themselves in a friendly, personal manner, and many individuals of the city, as they succeded in reaching us, offered cordial sympathy or suggestions for action. Dr. Marden and Miss Willard especially were in close touch with the people. The girls of the school were quietly dropping away to the homes of relatives and of helpful friends in the city.

German Relations Better.

Saturday was a day of waiting. Sunday forenoon, however, the commandant came and brought us the final word that, while relations between Germany and America were understood to have improved and there was no present prospect of war, still, as this region was reckoned to be in the zone of war, by order of the General commanding the Third Army, confirmed by the Vali of Sivas, all foreigners were to be excluded.

We, therefore, must leave. We urged the need of time to make preparations, and two or three days were promised. We sent a telegram that afternoon to the embassy, stating the facts and asking for orders. In the evening also we telegraphed to the General and to the Vali, asking that we might be allowed at least to remain in the enjoyment of our private houses.

Monday I saw the Governor for a full talk alone. He made very clear the two main points—that we as Americans must leave the war zone and go to Constantinople, and that all our buildings and premises would be requisitioned for the purpose of a military hospital. Our request for time for word from the embassy was ignored, as was the request for time for Consul Peter, whom we had summoned, to come up from Samsoun and supervise the registration of our properties. Nor did the Governor grant my request for a written statement of his official proceedings concerning American interests. Every American was required to leave, and no other person was allowed to accompany us, even as a servant.

Personal Effects Not Registered.

During Monday insufficient and incomplete efforts were continued to register the property of our institutions. The personal property in our houses was never registered at all.

The action of the officials can probably be represented as taken under the color of martial law; but it seems to us to have been promoted by an unfriendly spirit toward citizens of a friendly power, and the method of execution to have been illegal and harsh.

The officials put our premises under control of a strong guard of armed men before they made us any statement of their intent, treating us as criminals and holding us virtually as prisoners. They prevented us from communicating with our embassy. They refused us time to list our properties and requisitioned our private houses and our personal effects. They so guarded our premises as to prevent friends from visiting us and to prevent sale or donation of our goods.

They cut up our premises by barricading off certain parts, a proceeding which had no legal relation with sending away foreigners or equipping a hospital. They seized, sealed, and held our safe, which contains our official documents and other valuables, although they allowed us to take the money. They assumed the conduct and management of our schools, as if these were hostile institutions. They required every American to leave Marsovan, but not Miss Zblman, who is a Swiss citizen, thus discriminating against American citizenship.

Ordered Out Immediately.

Early Tuesday morning, May 16, eight wagons ordered by the Government came to our compound, and the Commandant of Gendarmes ordered us to be gone. Dr. Marden saw the Governor for a final word, and asked whether war was declared that such unfriendly action was put into such harsh effect. The Governor replied that there was no war, but that his orders left him no option. We must go immediately.

We were obliged to make our last hurried preparations for the road, and to leave our houses and their contents almost exactly as they stood—houses unsealed, goods unregistered. Our missionary and philanthropic plant, containing nearly thirty-seven acres of land, a fine hospital and dispensary, with three buildings; six large college and girls' school buildings, and the foundations of two more well above the ground; a department for deaf and dumb children; an extensive cabinet shop with woodworking and ironworking rooms, and flour mill; thirteen residences and many smaller structures, with furniture appliances and conveniences appertaining to such institutions; a library of 10,000 volumes and a museum with 7,000 objects—the whole valued in our last inventory at full 50,000 pounds, (Turkish,) besides the personal property of six American families and five other individuals, the whole constituting a precious legacy founded by our able and devoted missionary predecessors fifty-two years or more ago, administered and enlarged from year to year, and now held in sacred trust by ourselves for our board—all this we left committed to a group of Turkish officials, who stood with mouths watering to receive it; and on the midafternoon of May 16 we entered our wagons at the compulsion of the Commandant of Gendarmes and left Marsovan under the escort of an armed guard.

Dr. White's letter, together with other information dealing with the situation in Turkey, has been filed with the State Department in Washington. This matter is one of the problems which Abram I. Elkus, the new Ambassador to Turkey, will probably be called upon to solve when he takes up his new duties, in the near future, at Constantinople.

MANY SAIL FOR ENGLAND.

Two Cunarders Leave with Passengers and Tons of Munitions.

Two Cunarders sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday for Liverpool and London, respectively, with their cabins well filled with passengers and their holds jammed to the hatches with war munitions.

On board the Orduna, which backed out first, was Alexander Le Marchant of the Bank of England, who had arrived on Friday on the White Star liner Lapland with $25,000,000 of American securities for New York banks, and John Hartniss of the banking firm of Brown Brothers of New York, London, and Paris.

Another passenger was Lord Brabourne, who was a little annoyed because the passport officials asked him to come ashore again after he had shown his papers once. He said plaintively to Purser Humphreys: "There is no reason why I should be troubled in this manner, as I produced my passport for the officials at the gangway when I came on board."

It was explained that he was down on the list as a number and not by name. Hence the mistake arose. Even that did not appear to satisfy Lord Brabourne, who was still talking to the purser on deck when the gangway was lowered.

J. Murray Allison, business manager of The London Times, who had been over here for two months, also sailed on the Orduna.

The Andania, which left her pier a few minutes later for London by way of Falmouth, where she will land all her passengers, had many Canadians on her passenger list, including several from Dawson City in the Klondike. Mayor E. C. Cole of Toronto was a passenger, with his wife and daughter, on the day to France to see relatives who are fighting with the British Army on the Somme.

DIG DEEP INTO RELIEF FUND.

U. S. Department of Justice Joins Swann's Baylis Inquiry.

Agents from the United States Department of Justice called yesterday at the District Attorney's office and offered their aid in the investigation of the affairs of the Allies Hospitals Relief Commission, which collected $7,000 through the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, the "director general," all of which admittedly was spent for administration purposes.

They conferred with Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich for more than an hour. Mr. Markewich said later that they had been sent by United States Assistant District Attorney Rocse.

Subpoenas were issued yesterday by Mr. Markewich for the following well-known persons, all of whom were either contributors or had other business with the commission: Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, R. J. Caldwell, Jules S. Bache, H. H. Westinghouse, Daniel Guggenheim, L. M. Schwartz, George A. Kessler, Hornblower & Weeks, and Joseph Francolini. The investigation will be continued on Tuesday.

TO INVESTIGATE MILK PRICE.

District Attorney's Office to Look Into Hints of a Cobmination.

District Attorney Swann ordered an investigation yesterday into the milk situation in New York. An effort will be made to compare the present state of the trade with conditions that existed in 1910, when eight members of the Consolidated Milk Exchange in Harrison Street were indicted for alleged violation of the State Anti-trust act.

"We have received no definite complaint as yet," said Assistant District Attorney John F. Dooling in charge of the matter. "We are chiefly interested in ascertaining whether the methods of price fixing in vogue in 1910 are in operation at present. We will also try to learn if the eight defendants are active in the present attempt to boost the price of milk in New York."

The indictments are still pending against the eight defendants. The charges were brought to the attention of the Grand Jury in 1910 but in 1915 bail was discharged in each of the cases.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street *Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues, New York* **West Forty-third Street**

The August Sale of Rugs and Carpets

Should be of special interest this year on account of the growing scarcity of the popular Eastern weaves.

Considering this fact, the following values for Monday are most unusual

Small and Medium Size Oriental Rugs at $7.50, 9.75, 24.50 up to 88.00

This price range includes Beloochistans, Kurdistans, Irans, Sarouks, Kirmans, &c.

NOTABLE EXAMPLES OF PRICE REDUCTION IN ROOM SIZE

Mahals			Ghoerevans			Kirmanshahs			Chinese Rugs	
SIZE	WERE	NOW	SIZE	WERE	NOW	SIZE	WERE	NOW	SIZE	PRICE
7 x10¾ ft.	$110	$78.00	8¼x10 ft.	$150	$118.00	8 x 8¾ ft.	$195	$138.00	6 x 8¼ ft.	$49.50
8¼x12 ft.	125	89.00	9¼x10½ ft.	165	128.00	9 x12¾ ft.	265	188.00	8¼x 9½ ft.	49.50
9 x13¾ ft.	178	125.00	9½x13½ ft.	188	125.00	9¾x10½ ft.	298	195.00	7¾x 8 ft.	65.00
9¾x14¼ ft.	250	175.00	10x12½ ft.	335	238.00	10¼x12¾ ft.	325	228.00	8¼x10¾ ft.	75.00

A Clearance of

Women's Footwear

Consisting of Boots, Pumps and Colonials from rgular stock.

$5.00 to $7.00 Styles in plain black or colors,

at $2.95

$6.00 to $10.00 Styles of finest imported kidskin; good-fitting lasts

at $4.75

Not all sizes in each style.

Women's

Milanese Silk Gloves

Two-clasp length; Paris point backs; in white only;

Specially priced for To-morrow:

at 48c

An Exceptional Purchase

Children's Dresses

Will be offered To-morrow, on the Main Floor, as follows:

Children's White Dresses hand-smocked; lace-trimmed; 2 to 5 years,

at 79c

Children's Imported Dresses

Pink and blue crepe; hand-embroidered; sizes 2 to 5 years, **at $98c**

of nainsook; hand-made; hand-emb'd; 6 months to 2 yrs., **at $1.15**

Women's Tailored Suits and Dresses

A limited quantity of eminently desirable and attractive styles made of the most favored materials has been greatly reduced, to effect an immediate disposal, as follows:

Seasonable Tailored Suits of white serge, novelty checks, pongee, taffetas and mohair; originally $25 to $69 **at $9.75 to 19.75**

Street and Afternoon Dresses of serge, crepe de Chine, china silks, taffetas and silk marquisettes; originally $19.75 to $65 **at $7.50 to 24.50**

Also Women's Separate Skirts - - - at $3.75 to $9.75 each

of serge, gabardine, pongee, silk jersey, novelty checks and taffetas; originally $6.50 to 17.50

The Upholstery Section

Has prepared these most decided price inducements for To-morrow, Monday,

ON THE FOURTH FLOOR:

Imported Lace Curtains, Values $7.50 to 16.50 pair, at **$5.50 to 10.75**

Filet Lace Panels, Imp't'd; vals. $14.50 to $30 ea. **10.50 to 19.50**

Figured Tapestries, Values $2.00 to 3.50 a yard..at **$1.25 & $1.85**

Imported Linen Cretonnes, sixteen designs; values 90c to $1.25 a yard.....at **65c**

Midsummer Sale of Towels

The half yearly sale of Linens, held in conjunction with our August Sale of Rugs and Furniture, provides equally advantageous opportunities for savings.

Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels

Sizes ranging from 20x38 to 32x60 ins.; plain or colored borders,

at $2.95 to 10.50 doz.

Bath Sets: 2 guest and 2 bath towels; 2 face cloths; col'd borders, **at $1.00 set**

Bath Sheets: Hemmed; 54x72ins., **$1.65**; Hemst'd; 48 by 80 ins., **$2.50**

Huck Towels, hemstitched, doz. $2.95 to 6.50

Guest Towels, hemstitched, doz. 2.95 to 3.95

August Reductions in Reliable Household Furniture

Ranging from 10 to 50%, provide some very decided economies.

DINING ROOM SUITES.

Jacobean Oak, 10 pcs.; Formerly $307.50.....at $222.75

Mahogany, 10 pieces; Formerly $239.00.....at $200.00

BEDROOM SUITES.

Mahogany, 7 pieces; Formerly $358.00.....at $300.00

Ivory Suite, 5 pieces; twin beds; formerly $361, $275.00

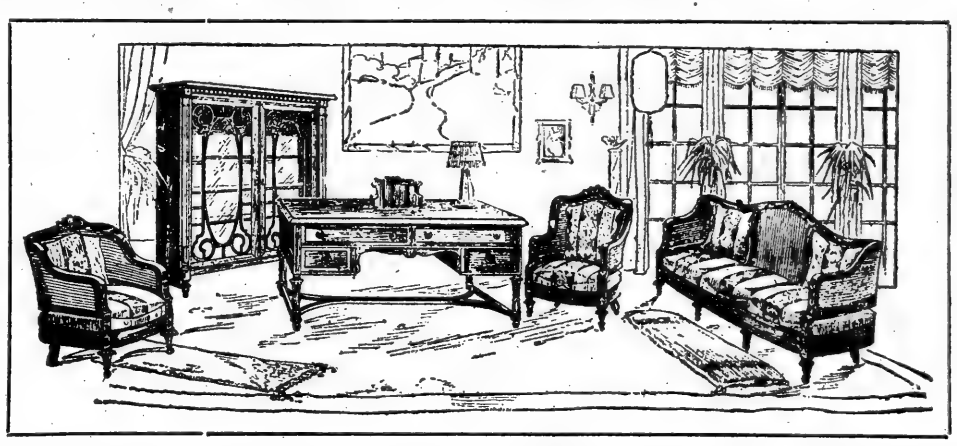
DAVENPORTS AND BOOKCASES.

Davenports, tapestry, formerly $90 to $135, $70 to $115

Bookcases, mahogany, formerly $50 to $100, $40 to $65

Drawing Room Suite, three pieces; solid mahogany Hepplewhite; formerly $150, $100.00

Mahogany Library Table, Formerly $38.00 to $75.00....at $25.00 to $55.00



Velour Davenport, Regularly $200.00, at $160.00

Velour Arm Chairs, Regly. $110.00 each, $90.00

Mahogany Bookcase, Regularly $100.00, $68.00

Mahogany Library Table, Reg. $100.00, $78.00

RAILWAYS WILL GET DEMANDS TOMORROW

Employes to Emphasize Necessity of a Radical Change of Working Hours.

CONFERENCE ROOM 'TAPPED'

Hole for Dictaphone Discovered in Floor Over Apartment Where Union Leaders Met.

Three of the New York City traction companies recently involved in strikes will receive the demands of their organized motormen and conductors for better wages and working conditions tomorrow. They are the New York Railways Company, the Second Avenue Railroad Company, and the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The demands on the other two traction companies, the New York and Queens Railroad and the Richmond Light and Railway Company probably will be submitted by Wednesday.

William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer, and Louis Fridiger, counsel, for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, asserted at the Continental Hotel yesterday that the demands contained revisions involving radical changes in hours of employment. Extra pay will be asked for motormen and conductors working more than ten hours, the legal limit in transit service in this State. The companies also will be asked to establish a minimum day so as to make it impossible for a motorman or conductor, in regular employment, to work less than a given number of hours.

Radical readjustment will be asked of what are known as the "swing" runs, and the companies will be requested to do away with the practice of holding men on call for more than a certain number of hours over and beyond the time they actuall ypend on cars. Labor officials allege that the present system enables the companies to keep men on duty fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen hour while only paying them for ten.

"We consider the readjustment of working conditions as important as the question of wages," said Mr. Fridiger. "I am not able to give out the exact text of the demands made tonight, because they have not yet been presented to the companies. I do not know if the demands will be in the hands of the company officials by Monday morning, but they certainly will be before Monda night. We make practicall the same demands on all three companies. As soon as these are out of our hands we will begin work on those to be made on the New York & Queens Count Railroad Company and the Richmond Light and Railway Company."

Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Fridiger were busy most of yesterday with committees representing the organized employes of the traction companies, and the schedules were completed late in the afternoon. They were then put into legal form by Mr. Fridiger.

The demands will be forwarded to three companies with a letter from Mr. Fridiger asking that the officials enter into a conference with committees representing their employes as soon as possible. The agreement by which the strikes were settled on Aug. 7 provided that questions of wages and working conditions between the companies and employes be taken up by committees on or before Aug. 20.

Both sides will have a full opportunity to present evidence and argument, with the understanding that if they are unable to agree that the matter be submitted to a board of arbitration consisting of three disinterested persons. Because of the extensive nature of the revisions of operating schedules demanded, it is expected that the conference will last several days, and it is considered more than likely that arbitration ultimately will have to be requested.

There was considerable excitement at the Continental Hotel yesterday when it was discovered that one of the conference rooms of the carmen's organization at the hotel had been "tapped." A woman guest assigned to room 742, which is directly over the room in which William D. Mahon, head of the carmen's union, and other labor officials held secret sessions, discovered a hole in the floor and reported the fact to H. P. Duncan, son of the proprietor of the hotel.

Mr. Duncan made an investigation and found that a hole large enough to admit an ordinary dictaphone had been cut in the floor, and that this opened on another hole large enough to admit a wire, presumably to connect the transmitter and receiver of a dictaphone. Mr. Duncan consulted the hotel register and found that the room had been occupied for eight days prior to the arrival of the woman by two men, one of whom is now believed to have been the leader of a large band of private detectives employed to watch the labor leaders.

Mr. Duncan was not able to discover if a dictaphone actually had been installed, but there was no question that the opening had been used to "listen in" on the conversation below. The men had cut through the carpet, but had done their work so cleverly that, with the exception of the tiny opening for the wire, the plaster on the ceiling of the room below had not been broken. The hole for the wire penetrated the ceiling just at one side of the chandelier, and a casual inspector might have mistaken it as leading to the lighting apparatus.

The hole was discovered by the woman accidentally. She was walking across the room when the small section of carpet that had been glued back over the hole gave way, causing her to stumble and almost fall. Mr. Duncan at once employed a private detective to discover the whereabouts of the two men, if possible.

"I can at least make them pay for the carpet, which cost about $100," said Mr. Duncan. "I think that despite their cleverness I shall be able to find them. I have the name of a private detective agency to which I think they belong."

When Mr. Fitzgerald and the other labor leaders heard of the matter they declared it was an outrage on the public.

"We don't care, because the public already knows all that went on in the room," Mr. Fitzgerald said, "but it is an outrage on the public. It is a shame that labor men cannot get together and discuss their affairs without being spied on in this manner. It is a thing the public should condemn. But it can't hurt us, because nothing was said or done in the room that we care to keep from the public."

PRESIDENT READY TO ACT.

Gives Up Mayflower Trip to Keep In Touch with Railway Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—President Wilson today sent a message to representatives of the railway brotherhoods and to representatives of the railroads, saying that he would like to talk with them before they take any final action that would paralyze the railways of the country.

This word was sent through the Board of Mediation, now in New York. President Wilson talked by telephone with Judge William L. Chambers.

To be in closest possible touch with the situation the President cancelled his usual week-end trip on the Mayflower. Despite the sweltering heat he remained in the White House until after 8 o'clock tonight when he went for a short motor ride. The President is deeply interested in the strike situation and is taking a hopeful view. Upon what this is based was not disclosed.

R. T. Frazier of Nashville, Tenn., took to the White House today a petition signed by 6,000 employes of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, asking Congress to enact legislation protecting unorganized employees against a tie-up which would result from a strike of the brotherhood members.

"Speaking for these men and the employes of other railways whose employes are not in the four brotherhods," said Mr. Frazier on leaving the White House, "I have just handed to Secretary Tumulty the first of a series of great petitions from us, the 80 per cent., to be presented to the President asking that we be protected from a destructive interruption of interstate commerce, and that some definite legislation be enacted whereby all differences between railways and employe shall be settled by a just arbitration."

PLEA TO PRESIDENT ON RAILROAD CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

mitted that the railroads had never made any such definite proposition. We told them to get such a proposition, bring it to us tomorrow and we would consider it."

Mr. Garretson made it plain that the brotherhoods would never go into an arbitration that might endanger some things the men had won after thirty years of fighting. He said the roads' counterproposals would carry that threat, and that the only issue, as the workers saw it, was the eight-hour day, and that it was the only thing that could possibly go to arbitration. He has his doubts, also, as to whether the men would even consent to the arbitration of that one issue.

Doesn't Care for Supreme Court.

"Personally," Mr. Garretson said, "I see no indication of the men changing their attitude toward arbitration. You had better add, arbitration as has been proposed. The railroads must make some definite proposition before we consider it."

Mr. Garretson was asked if he would considerconsider favorably a proposal to arbitrate if the railroads should withdraw their proposals and if the Justice of the Supreme Court were to name the arbitrators.

"There never was such a farce," he said, "as when the Justices of the Supreme Court named the arbitrators. I wouldn't be crazy about having the Supreme Court arbitrate this thing. The Justices of the Supreme Court and ourselves might differ."

"How about leaving it to Justice Brandies and Justice Clarke, who are supposed by labor folk to be fair to labor?" he was asked.

"I am not saying that there are not men on the Supreme Bench eminently qualified to act as arbitrators," he replied.

Mr. Garretson said he had not received the invitation from the President to go to Washington, but expected it. He was asked if he would accept.

"Such an invitation from the President would be tantamount to a command," he said. "As good American citizens we should respond."

"Would you say you would gladly go?" was asked.

"It wouldn't be any joy ride," he said, "but we would respond. You must bear in mind that the President has no more power in this instance than you have."

The railroad managers said they had not received the invitation from the President, but they also expected it. The mediators were asked about their communication with the President, but refused to discuss it. Judge Chambers said: "You had better get that information from Washington, but you may be sure the President has not neglected this Board."

President Gets News by Phone.

From Washington it was learned that the President had talked by telephone with the mediators, and told them that he was to be notified immediately if negotiations were broken off. It was said the President was considering coming to New York, if deemed advisable, to lay before the leaders of both sides the industrial disaster that would follow stopping every train on the 225 railroad systems of the country. He gave up a week-end cruise in order to keep in close touch with the situation.

It was said last night by a well-informed man that if the mediators found today that there was no chance for arbitration they would extend to both sides a request from the President to meet him.

Out of the mass of statements made yesterday it stood out that the real bar to arbitration was that the railroads had incorporated into the situation their counterproposals, which, in the event of arbitration, might make the eight-hour day for the men a hollow victory, they say. What the famous "yardstick" means is this—that the "arbitratries" and other special pay the men get in addition to the regular day's pay would be done away with. This can best be illustrated by the crew in a through freight train which was compelled to step an hour to unload a car. If the train finished its run, after the unloading, in the prescribed time, the crew would be paid for a full day, with an hour's extra time for the unloading. Under the adoption of the "yardstick" they would receive only the one day's pay without consideration for the unloading. This giving up of what they have already gained is what the workers balk at. They insist that they shall be in the position of having all to gain and nothing to lose before they will even consider arbitration.

Want All Thrown Into the Scale.

The railroads have taken the position that the men must first agree to arbitration, and that the limits can then be determined. They hold that the principle of arbitration means that all must be thrown into the balance.

The Conference Committee of the Railways met in the Hotel Biltmore yesterday afternoon and was in touch with the mediators, but Mr. Hanger said last night that it had given him no definite proposal. The managers dispersed last night, most of them going to nearby resorts to spend the night, to return to the city today.

The labor delegates had no meeting in the afternoon or at night, and took no step toward preparing a statement of what they were willing to arbitrate, which the mediators said in the afternoon they expected to receive in the morning. Mr. Garretson said emphatically that the men would have no proposal to make, and that if any should be made it would come from the railroads or the mediators.

"There is nobody who can tell the men what they are to do except the men themselves," he said.

At the close of the railroad managers' conference it was said by one of the leaders that there was no possibility of the railroads agreeing to throw their proposals into the discard in order to get a consent to arbitration from the men this morning. The managers held that to grant the men's demands without the modifications which would be imposed by the "yard-stick" would be ruinous to the roads, costing, they say, $100,000,000; discriminatory to the other 50 per cent. of the railroad employes, and unfavorable to the public, which they say through higher rates would have to pay the cost of the increase caused through granting the demands.

Want Interstate Commission to Act.

The railroads favor arbitration by the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the ground that that body must grant the increase in rates that would be needed, and therefore is the best public tribunal to decide the issues. The attitude of the railroads is well expressed in a recent statemnt by the Conference Committee, which said that the duty of the railroad managers to the public demanded that they should not grant the men's demands until they received a clear mandate from a public tribunal.

While there was nothing to indicate that politics had entered directly into the railroad controversy, it is said that the railroads recall the Administration's attitude as to labor affairs and bear in mind that a railroad strike would not aid Democratic prospects. They are sure that the President will do what he can to avert the strike, although not putting their belief on a political basis. They contend that the President will act for the good of the country.

It was learned last night that many of the Presidents of the railroads had gathered in New York to assist the Conference Committee in the crisis that has arisen.

Late last night the mediators would not say that they had given up hope, but neither representatives of the brotherhoods nor the railroad managers thought there was any hope of success at today's meeting between the mediators and the men.

A. B. Garretson was asked last night whether if the national strike should be called the milk trains would be allowed to continue running.

"Get that idea out of your head," was his reply.

The labor leaders do not believe that a national railroad strike would last more than two days, or three days at the most, before the railroads, under public pressure, would give in.

What the Men Demand.

Just what the granting of the demands of the brotherhoods would mean to the railroads of the United States is told from the railroads' standpoint in a statement prepared by the National Conference Committee of the Railways. It says:

"The train service employes of all railroad lines in the United States have united in a demand for a new basis of pay for all men engaged in operating trains, except those in passenger service. At the present time they are paid on the basis of ten hours of time or 100 miles of distance, whichever gives them the higher pay; and every man receives a full day's pay, no matter how short a time he works.

"The trainmen now demand that in all but passenger service, (1) the present ten hours' pay shall be given for eight hours, or less, with a guarantee of a full day's pay, no matter how little service is performed; (2) overtime to begin after eight hours, instead of after ten hours, and to be paid for at one and a half times the hourly rate.

"These demands would increase the hourly rate of pay 25 per cent. and the overtime rate 87½ per cent.

"They also insist that all special extra pay provisions in the ten-hour schedules shall be included in the proposed eight-hour schedule.

"These special rules frequently give double pay for the same service, and enable the employe to earn two and three days' pay in a single day of ordinary working hours.

"As the increase for all lines is estimated to amount to $100,000,000 a year the railroads say that they cannot pay it unless they are allowed to increase passenger and freight rates.

"The average wages of the men engaged in train service are already very much higher than those of other employes, and they receive 28 per cent. of the total pay roll, although constituting only 18 per cent. of the whole number of railroad workers."

Brotherhoods Deny Figures.

The railway brotherhoods deny that it would cost the railroads $100,000,000 to grant their demands. They say that if the trains are shortened they can be run faster and there will be less overtime to pay, and consequently less cost to the roads. This argument is answered in a statement by the National Conference Committee of the Railways, issued yesterday, in which it is said:

"Freight is carried on our railroads at the lowest rates in the world, while we pay our railroad workers the highest wages in the world. A ton of freight in the East is carried three miles for the cost of a two-cent postage stamp. Cheap transportation is one of the biggest builders of prosperity. The big freight engine, with its enormous tractive power, the big steel freight car with its great carrying capacity, and the heavy rails and rock-ballasted roadbed to support the weight of the great engine and heavy trains—these are the achievements of American industrial genius which have given us the low freight rates and broad markets, and have enabled us to put our products into the markets of the world in competition with foreign manufacturers.

"But now come well-meaning but short-sighted leaders of American railroad workers who say to the railroad managers: 'Shorten your freight trains so that the enginemen and trainmen can haul the tonnage faster over the roads, and so make many miles in eight hours as they now do in ten hours.'

No Gain in Short Trains.

"To the farmers, manufacturers, and merchants, they say: 'With shorter freight trains railroads can move your products faster to the markets.'

"To the American public that pays every dollar of the railroad bill, they say: 'All that the railroads have to do to meet our demands for higher wages is to shorten their trains, move the freight more rapidly, and escape the penalty of overtime wages.'

"What would be the result of taking these leaders of the 250,000 train employes at their word—shorten freight trains so that they can be run at higher speeds?

"Increasing the number of trains to handle the same tonnage would call for more employes to do the same work, more tracks, larger yards, larger terminals, more supervision, and it is plain that there would be more congestion of traffic and greater hazards in train operation. Hundreds of millions a year would have to be spent by the railroads to operate the bigger plant.

"It would be akin to using hand shovels instead of five-ton steam dredges to dig a Panama Canal.

"American railroads have spent enormous amounts in reducing grades, cutting down mountains, and filling up valley; in increasing the hauling power of locomotives and the carrying capacity of cars—all for one purpose, to lower the cost of operation. It is the public that has reaped the benefit—in better and cheaper railroad service.

"If the railroads moved their tonnage in shorter trains at higher speeds, the public, it is seen, would have to shoulder a great burden in the increased cost of transportation. Would the public get value received for its money?

Mostly Low Grade Freight.

"Of the tonnage on the roads east of Chicago, 60 per cent. consists of coal, coke, ores, Stone, and other mine products. To the public it is of no consequence whether this freight is a few hours longer on the road, so long as there is a regular and continuous stream of it coming to the market. Four-fifths of all the tonnage moved in the East is made up of low-grade, slow moving freight, carried at the lowest rates in the world.

"To abandon the big freight trains on American railroads in order to increase the speed at which the bulk of the traffic moves, and thereby enable the train employes to arn higher wages in shorter hours, would place a great burden on American industry without giving the public any tangible benefit."

MAY REPEAT 1914 SITUATION.

Wilson Then Appealed to Railways and Unions to Avert a Strike.

If President Wilson appeals to the heads of the railroads of the United States and the officials of the four big railway brotherhoods to avert a national railroad strike, the situation will be in many respects analogous to that of 1914 in which the strike on the Western railroads was prevented by his effecting arbitration.

In 1914 mediation failed; in 1916 mediation has failed. In 1914 the brotherhoods refused to arbitrate any demands except those they presented; the same situation exists in 1916. In the 1914 crisis the day after the Germans declared war on Russia, President Wilson wrote to A. W. Trenholm, Chairman of the Conference Committee of Managers, a letter in which he said:

I am sure that you appreciate the extreme gravity of the situation into which the country and your roads would be plunged if the strike now threatened should unhappily occur. In view of the worldwide conditions, unparalleled in recent history, which have arisen within the last few days, it is obvious that the suspension of roads serving more than half the territory of the United States would be a calamity of incalculable magnitude. The situation has reached a crisis which hardly permits a consideration of the full merits of the controversy, and I feel that in the circumstances I can appeal with confidence to your patriotism and to your regard for the public welfare to make whatever sacrifice necessary to avert a national disaster. The mediators, under the Newlands law were impelled to propose a certain plan of arbitration because they were fully convinced, as I am also convinced, that under existing conditions no other peaceful solution of the dispute is possible. For these reasons I very earnesly urge your acceptance of that plan even though you may regard it as in some respects unfair to the interests you represent, and I am certain that in so doing you will perform an invaluable public service which will be everywhere applauded and deeply appreciated.

The railroads responded to the President's appeal and went into arbitration on the basis of the considerations alone of the men's demands. Whether a railroad strike on all the roads at this time would present as great dangers as a strike on the Western roads in 1914 is for the President to decide, if the matter goes to him.

In the present controversy the railroads contend that their counterproposals are not exactly counterdemands. They hold that many rules and regulations which are fair and equitable on the present basis of pay would be unfair on any other basis of pay. The railroads stand firmly on the proposition that the demands of the brotherhoods can be settled only before a public board of arbitration.

The brotherhoods contend that the railroads had no right to inject counterproposals into a situation which they say should consider only the demands which they presented.

Final Clearance
Fancy Cotton VOILES
Formerly 25c and 35c a yd.
15c
Three thousand yards of novelty voiles in stripes, dots, plaids and flowered patterns; sheer and fine.
Ground Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Final Clearance
SEMI-MADE SKIRTS
Formerly $2.50 to $3.50
$1.58
Two hundred smart Skirts in sport models. Tub fabrics in awning and fancy striped effects.
Ground Floor.

Glimpses of Autumn Fashions

Paris Blouses

A Casaque of shimmering azure taffeta, its lines adorably quaint, its sleeves with the sauciest of puffs. Artfully embroidered in rose silk to simulate brocade and with a touch of rose at wrist and throat....**$35.00**

Shell Pink Chiffon Cloth and Rajah Silk are combined in an amazingly picturesque Blouse, embroidered with gold, silver and black. Very new, the jaquette back extending to form bretelles over the chiffon bodice.....**$29.50**

The New Filigree Embroidery adds to the effectiveness of a blue chiffon cloth Blouse, its lines accentuated by long rows of chain stitching in white. Wonderfully smart.....**$14.75**
Third Floor.

Women's Dresses

Drecoll's cleverest Autumn model has been reproduced in this Street Dress of fine blue serge, marvelously effective with its bold diagonal lines, its high collar and flaring cuffs of Hudson Seal. Further smartness is achieved by the broad band of sapphire and black braid, edging the pointed tunic.....**$75.00**

Black and white and silver—this artfully simple Afternoon Gown, its skirt of black charmeuse, its Russian bodice of white Georgette crepe. Exquisite are the frost-like silver embroideries that band the deep peplum, and the soft blouse against which gleam brilliant filigree buttons of rhinestone.....**$75.00**

The New Tailleurs

Advance models, featuring the latest style notes—developed in rich new fabrics
Wool Velours, Broadcloth, Heavy Whipcords, Wool Checks
in Autumn's fashionable colorings.....**$25.00 to $75.00**

The New Coats

Models of definite and decided distinction, developed in
Smart Mixtures, Velour Cloth, Bolivia Cloth
The majority superbly lined, **$15.00** to **$50.00**
Third Floor.

Misses' Dresses

In Jenny's delightful models for "la jeune fille" may be read the trend of youthful fashions. Copied from her very latest contribution to the Mode, is a Street Dress of pale blue broadcloth, Russian in its lines, its skirted blouse corded and button trimmed. Soft bands of grey fur, huge fur collar and cuffs lend to its effectiveness.....**$75.00**

To Lanvin is due the praise for this graceful Afternoon Gown, copied in blue Georgette and charmeuse. The lovely fabrics are joined with iridescent beaded bands and the soft sash has beaded tassels; pale pink is the collar of Georgette crepe.....**$65.00**

Paris Millinery

From Madeleine—a daring Turban, decidedly military in its color and contour. Brilliant red velvet with deep blue, its brilliancy softened by a cunningly draped veil of sapphire tone—this piquant little model.

Marie Lancret—a new Modiste, makes her initial appearance in America with a bewitching little Hat of Dresden blue velvet, its piquant lines brought into prominence by the skillfully posed, pointed wings encircling its flaring brim.

Dashing Hats Tailleur—of soft felts as worn in Paris at the moment—are here. Among them a conspicuously smart one of soft grey beige felt, reminiscent of a century-ago fashion, with its curving brim and high crown, its cockade and band of silver and velvet ribbon.
Fourth Floor.

HANDKERCHIEFS
A Group of Special Values

Hundreds of dozens of these newest of Handkerchiefs, specially purchased for this Summer sale and offered at

Much Below Usual Prices

Women's Imported Novelty Silk Handkerchiefs—white with smart colored borders or colored centres, white bordered. Each.....**10c**
Women's Imported Linen Handkerchiefs—hemstitched. Per half doz.**85c**
Women's Novelty Voile Handkerchiefs—white with colored borders. Per half dozen.....**85c**
Women's Linen Handkerchiefs—embroidered corners and initials. Per half dozen.....**75c**
Men's Tape Border Handkerchiefs—also colored rolled edge effects. Per dozen.....**$1.00**
Men's All Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—per half dozen.....**75c**
All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—per dozen.....**$1.50**
Ground Floor.

Fibre Silk
SWEATERS
In Smart Stripes
Formerly $18.75
$10.50
A limited number of these very effective Sport Sweaters in the finest quality fibre silk. Color combinations include white with awning stripes of
Gold, Rose, Grey, Copenhagen or Black
Sizes 38 to 44 in the assortment.
Third Floor.

Exclusive with Lord & Taylor
THE VIRGINIA
Smartest of Low Shoes
$8.50



Dull Kid *Patent Leather*
Bronze *Ivory*
Light Grey *Dark Grey*
Champagne

For Dress or Street Wear—the "Virginia"—a strictly hand-made Shoe of eminent distinction, will appeal to the woman who demands the finest in Footwear.

Note the extremely graceful lines achieved by the centre seam and the Louis XVI heels; the triple straps with their tiny buckles.
Second Floor.

Remarkable Values in
SUMMER NEGLIGEES

Five hundred pretty Negligees, representing a special purchase, secured at unusual price concessions and offered

At One Fourth Less Than Former Prices
for garments of identical style and quality.

***Flowered Crepe Negligees*—$1.45**
Kimono and Empire effects, satin piped or ribbon frilled.

***Fancy Crepe Negligees*—$1.95**
Box-loom crepe, in Empire model with hand embroidered voile collar and cuffs. Flowered crepe, slashed and ribbon trimmed. Embroidered crepe in quaint silk frilled model.

***Negligees—Dainty Novelties*—$2.95**
Mercerized brocade in Empire model, accordion pleated skirt; lace trimmed collar and cuffs. Crepon in hand embroidered jacket model; accordion pleated skirt. Striped Voile with lace trimmed collar; charming colors.
Second Floor.

NECKWEAR
At Prices Unusually Attractive

Dainty accessories in the smart shapes and sheer fabrics ordained for Midsummer wear.

Georgette Crepe Collars—large sailor effects with tucked edges. Formerly $2.50.....**$1.75**
Hand Embroidered Voile Sets—collars of the sailor type; cuffs to match. In fine white voile. Formerly $1.95, **$1.50**
Hand Embroidered Net Guimpes—effective fashions. Formerly $1.95, **$1.50**
Hand Embroidered Net Collars—large sailor effects. Formerly $1.50.....**$1.00**
Net Fichus—quaint and picturesque with softly pleated edges. Formerly $1.95. **$1.00**

Novelty Neckwear
in white and delicate colors.
At Less Than Half Former Prices
Ground Floor.

Reduced for Clearance
BATHING SUITS
Formerly $3.50 to $5.00
$1.95 and **$2.75**
Mohair Suits in Navy and Black, piped or trimmed with colors.

Bathing Suits **$3.95**
Formerly $6.95 to $8.00
Satin and Taffeta in waistline and Princess models.
Third Floor.

Bathing Slippers **35c to $2.75.**
Formerly 50c to $4.00
All the newest styles in various colors.
Second Floor.

Mahogany Desks

Formerly $22.00	$17.50
Formerly $30.00	$19.75
Formerly $24.50	$19.75
Formerly $33.00	$19.75
Formerly $25.00	$20.00
Formerly $40.00	$32.50
Formerly $45.00	$35.00
Formerly $55.00	$42.50
Formerly $85.00	$65.00
Formerly $100.00	$65.00
Formerly $90.00	$75.00
Formerly $145.00	$110.00

Mahogany Music Cabinets

Formerly $29.00	$22.50
Formerly $37.00	$27.50
Formerly $36.00	$30.00
Formerly $42.00	$32.50
Formerly $45.00	$35.00
Formerly $50.00	$37.50

Mahogany Bookcases

Formerly $50.00	$42.50
Formerly $55.00	$45.00
Formerly $60.00	$45.00
Formerly $60.00	$52.50
Formerly $60.00	$54.00
Formerly $70.00	$55.00
Formerly $85.00	$60.00
Formerly $85.00	$65.00
Formerly $90.00	$75.00

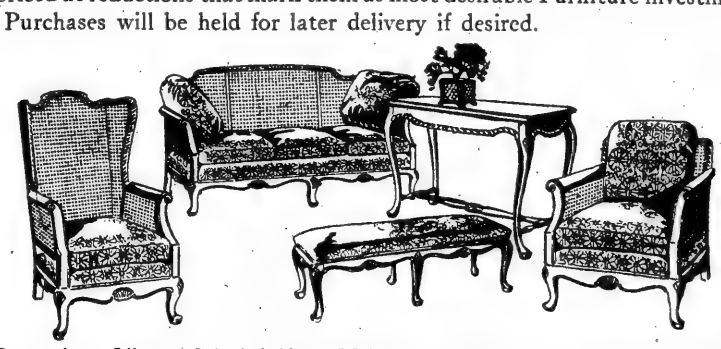


Electric Boudoir Lamp
Complete
$3.50
Portable
Solid mahogany or ivory finish, push button socket, best fittings.
Shade
7 inches diameter, silk, well lined; colors—old rose, old gold or rose du Barry.
Fifth Floor.

A Superb Collection of MAHOGANY FURNITURE
In the Midsummer Sale

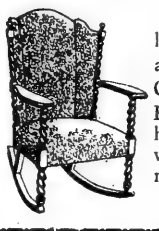
Dignity and grace of line, richness and beauty of finish distinguish these examples of the Furniture craftsman's art. From the most modest Piece of simple effectiveness to the elaborate Suite of more pretentious proportions, all are priced at reductions that mark them as most desirable Furniture investments.

Purchases will be held for later delivery if desired.



Queen Anne Library Suite, Antique Mahogany, upholstered in hair and moss, loose cushion spring seats, best quality velour coverings in various designs and colorings. Designed especially for Lord & Taylor.

Sofa and Arm Chair. Formerly $300..**$225** | Seat. Formerly $60.00.....**$48.50**
Wing Chair. Formerly $125.00...**$95.00** | Library Table. Formerly $85.00.....**$65.00**

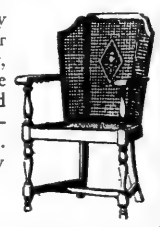


Cromwellian Mahogany Arm Chair or Rocker. Upholstered in velour. Formerly $40.
$25.00

Mahogany Library Tables

Formerly $35.00	$22.50
Formerly $35.00	$25.00
Formerly $37.50	$27.50
Formerly $45.00	$29.75
Formerly $47.00	$40.00
Formerly $75.00	$55.00
Formerly $85.00	$57.50
Formerly $175.00	$150.00

Sixth Floor.



Mahogany Arm Chair or Rocker, with cane seat and back; in Antique finish. Formerly $25.00.
$15.00

Miscellaneous Items

Mahogany Candle Sticks, pr.	$1.25
Mahogany Vases	$1.50
Mahogany Book Blocks	$1.50
Mahogany Smokers' Stand	$3.50
Mahogany Clocks	$3.50
Mahogany Muffin Stand	$3.75
Mahogany Trays	$4.50
Mahogany Jardinere Stand	$5.00
Mahogany Smoker's Cabinet	$6.50
Mahogany Folding Tray	$6.75
Mahogany Tip Table	$9.75
Mahogany Tea Wagon	$9.75
Mahogany Fernery	$10.00
Martha Washington Sewing Table	$10.75
Mahogany Telephone Table and Chair	$10.75
Mahogany Gate Leg Table	$12.50
Mahogany Magazine Stand	$12.75
Mahogany Pedestal	$13.75
Mahogany Nest of Tables	$15.00
Mahogany Consol Table	$15.00
Mahogany Book Wagon	$18.50
Mahogany Butterette	$20.00
Mahogany Telephone Cabinet	$35.00



Electric Table Lamp
Complete
$10.00
Portable
Solid Mahogany, 27 inches high, 2 lights, best fittings.
Shade
20 inches in diameter, of standard silk, lined; colors—old rose, old gold or rose du Barry.
Fifth Floor.

BOSS MURPHY TO QUIT AT END OF NEXT YEAR

Friends of Tammany Chief Say He Has Decided to Retire After Mayoralty Fight of 1917.

SMITH MAY GET HIS PLACE

Anger at "Federal Crowd" Apparently the Only Inharmonious Note at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy, according to persons who are in his confidence, never again will sit as head of the Tammany delegation in a Democratic State convention.

Reports that he intended to retire from his leadership have been current before, but they have never come in such definite form as they come now from the lips of his friends.

According to these statements the man who for the last fifteen years has wielded the sceptre in Tammany Hall, through good and evil fortune, without anyone ever seriously disputing his leadership, is determined in all events to retire on Dec. 31, 1917. It is the fond hope of the Tammany chieftain that by that time he will have added to the list of his political achievements a straight-out Tammany victory in a New York City mayoralty campaign.

For some time Mr. Murphy's friends have observed that his interest in up-State politics has been lagging. At the Democratic State conference, in session here yesterday, he watched or participated in proceedings with an absorbed air. All his thoughts now are on next year's contest in New York City, in which the mayoralty and the rich city patronage are the stakes. He is determined to come off victorious in that fight at any cost, but win or lose, he will relinquish his leadership at the end of next year, according to his friends.

Since Murphy made up his mind to retire, it has been noticed that he has cut away from practically all of his old political cronies in the Tammany organization and surrounded himself with young men. In yesterday's conference Murphy in his seat was flanked by Sheriff Alfred E. Smith and Senator Robert F. Wagner, both of whom have made enviable records in the Legislature under most trying circumstances, and are looked upon with a great deal of popular favor among the voters. It is supposed that when Murphy relinquishes his leadership his mantle will fall on Sheriff Smith.

Smith Wants to Be Mayor.

Sheriff Smith is not seeking this position of power with its heavy responsibilities. According to his friends he would much prefer to run for Mayor next year. But his popularity with the rank and file of Tammany as well as with the district leaders, it is believed, may force him into a leadership for which he is regarded as exceptionally well qualified.

As far as Murphy is concerned, the conference which adjourned late last night was an unbossed one, although the Tammany leader played his cards so cleverly that with the possible exception of the head of the ticket, the names on the slate that came out of the secret conferences yesterday were acceptable to the organization. The final hours of the conference, when after the slate had been made up, all the counties were allowed to speak their mind freely with regard to candidates, according to all the influential leaders in the Democratic organization, were well spent because it made everybody who sat in it go away happy and feeling that he had had his say. As far as surface indications go, everything is harmonious within the State organization, and there is every prospect of harmonious work for the ticket.

But Tammany Hall and the spokesmen for up-State organizations who have been allied with Tammany left here a sore and bitter lot against what they characterized as interference from the so-called Democratic "Federal crowd."

Stuart L. Gibboney, who is regarded as the political factotum of Secretary McAdoo, was here with a Seabury badge pinned to his coat and making propaganda for the Court of Appeals Judge at a time when Tammany and its up-State allies had not yet made up their minds to accept him as a Gubernatorial nominee.

And it was reported that word came here over the wire from Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee directing, on orders from Washington, that certain candidates be eliminated because they were supposed to be too closely affiliated with Tammany Hall.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, too, when he spoke for the Dutchess County delegation in the conference last night, declared for the nomination of William Church Osborn of Putnam for the United States Senatorship at a time when the name of William F. McCombs, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, appeared at the head of the organization slate. Secretary Roosevelt has since assured Mr. McCombs of his hearty support, both in primaries and election, and it has been definitely arranged that he will take the stump for Mr. McCombs. It is likely now that Mr. McCombs will have a clear track in the primaries for the Senatorial nomination.

Osborn Will Make No Fight.

Mr. Osborn has announced that he will not make a fight, and today it was learned that Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway had been persuaded not to contest for the nomination, which would be hopeless with a majority of the bigger Democratic organizations in the State opposed to his candidacy.

Until last night Mr. McCombs had not seriously contemplated becoming a candidate for the Senatorial nomination. Mr. McCombs, who is summering here, said today that he would start his campaign at once.

"The action of the conference is a great surprise to me," he said. "It was my wish to devote all my time hereafter to my law practice. However, if it is the judgment of my party that I should be its nominee for United States Senator, I must consider it my duty to enter the primaries. I regard it as a very great honor. It will be a privilege to join in furthering the splendid business and humanitarian program at Washington."

It was learned today that Mr. McCombs would ask Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson of New York City to become his campaign manager. Mr. Adamson managed the campaign of Mayor Gaynor and was also active in the management of the Mitchel campaign.

Mr. McCombs will start at once on a motor car tour of the State, in the course of which he will visit every county, talk with the leaders and generally become acquainted with Democrats and independents. He does not contemplate making any speeches in the primary campaign, however.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS GLEEFUL.

Miss Frances Benson Declares They Outwitted Foes at Saratoga.

The suffrage forces were outwitted and outgeneraled by the anti-suffragists at the Saratoga Democratic conference, according to Miss Frances Benson, Executive Secretary of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who returned from Saratoga yesterday.

"For two days the suffragists haunted the lobby of the Grand Union," said Miss Benson. "The men were, to put it mildly, elusive. Two dozen suffragists wore a path from lobby to telephone booths, trying to find where committeemen and men who could reach committee men were hidden away. The anti-suffragists quietly interested themselves in the writing room near the telephone booths, and awaited events. If the suffragists were unable to get before the committee there was no occasion for the antis to get excited.

"The suffragists got their hearing, told the committee what they wanted done, and went away rejoicing that there was not even an 'anti' in opposition. The 'antis' waited until the suffragists had had their say, and then appeared before the committee for a more lasting impression by refutation. The next night Robert F. Wagner read the finding of the committee, that 'the conferring of the right of suffrage upon men and women has been, is now, and should remain exclusively a question to be determined by the people of the State.'

"The suffrage question has at last become a definite political issue," said Miss Minnie Bronson, Secretary of the National association of anti-suffragists, "and this status is particularly gratifying to our adherents. Even suffrage leaders have recognized that when the suffrage movement became a partisan issue its doom was sealed."

PLEDGE SUPPORT TO CONWAY.

Four Up-State Newspapers Espouse His Candidacy for Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The following telegram was sent out from here last night to leading newspapers of the State, among them to THE TIMES:

The undersigned daily Democratic newspapers of Northern New York, believing that up-State is entitled to the United States Senatorship and that the nomination of a candidate from this section would greatly strengthen the party, we intend to support in the primaries the candidacy of Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg, whose qualifications are undoubted and who was elected Lieutenant Governor by a large majority. He will have strong support. We ask expression of your judgment in view of the action of the Saratoga conference.

GLENS FALLS POST STAR.
GLAN-S FALLS, N. Y.
PLATTSBURG REPUBLICAN.
OGDENSBURG DAILY NEWS.

WILL INDORSE HUMPHREY.

Democrats to Meet in Brooklyn to Launch Supreme Court Campaign.

Much interest was created throughout the Second Judicial District, which includes the counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk, and Richmond, by the announcement yesterday that the Democratic leaders in those counties, while assembled at Saratoga, had decided upon County Judge Burt J. Humphrey of Queens County as the candidate to be selected to oppose Justice Cropsey for Supreme Court Justice this Fall. A conference of representatives of the district will be held in Brooklyn tomorrow, when, it is understood, Judge Humphrey will probably receive official indorsement.

Attorney John C. Judge of Far Rockaway, who recently has been prominent in litigation connected with the defunct Union Bank in Brooklyn, has circulated petitions for the nomination, and so has Attorney George F. Dowling of Brooklyn, but neither, it is said, has strong backing among the leaders.

Justice Cropsey is filling a vacancy caused by the death of Justice Samuel Maddox. A Justice will be elected for the full term of fourteen years this Fall. Justice Cropsey will be the candidate of the Republicans.

FIRE DRILLS FOR 500,000.

Department Sends Out Instructors to Teach Standard System.

Since the organization of the Fire Drill Squad by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson last October, drills of more than 500,000 persons, in factories, schools, and asylums, have become a regular part of the routine duties of the persons in those buildings, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Fire Department.

The squad owed its beginning to the discovery by the Fire Department that it was practically impossible for the owners of factories to comply with the existing requirements of the fire laws without expert help from the members of the department. The labor law requires that there shall be a fire drill in every factory in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the first floor. Without help from outside it was found that standard fire drills and regulations governing them could not be installed throughout the city. A source of danger was found in the fact that factory workers going from one employment to another found different drill regulations in use in the new place of work.

A set of uniform regulations, recommended by the Fire Department, were drawn up by the Commissioner. The members of the Drill Squad, who were not relieved of fire duty, but required to report back to their respective companies after each day's work, were sent out as instructors. Since the squad went into active service 1,223 drills have been held. Lieutenant Walter J. Dugan is in command.

NEW ELECTRIC RATE RULING.

Moving Picture House Wins Victory in Service Board Case.

An opinion by the Public Service Commission says that no electric lighting concern may charge a customer for current at the rate for illuminating purposes even if the current is used to operate a motor intended to produce illumination. The question came up on the complaint of the Vaudeau Amusement Company of 4,705 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, which complained of the rate charged by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

The hearing was held by Commissioner Hayward, who decided that the current furnished by the company was for power because it was only needed to run a motor. The fact that the motor was used for lighting purposes made no difference. Under the decision the company will have to reduce its rate to that charged for current for power purposes.

GIRL WINS POINT IN TRIAL.

Justice Finch Vacates Order in Suit Against Theatrical Man.

In a suit for $50,000 brought against Paul Durand, a theatrical manager, of 1,501 Broadway, Miss Florence C. Burns yesterday succeeded in getting from Supreme Court Justice Finch an order vacating a previous direction of the court that she submit to an examination before trial. Suit was brought against Durand by Miss Burns through her mother and guardian. In appealing to have the order of examination vacated, Miss Burns stated that she had been drugged by Durand.

Miss Burns declared that she had appeared before the United States District Attorney and made a voluntary statement in refutation of an attempted indictment against her on charges of blackmail. Justice Finch vacated the order without writing an opinion.

DR. ATWOOD IS INDICTED.

Boston Osteopath Is Charged with Murder of Dr. W. E. Harris.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Dr. Eldridge D. Atwood, the osteopath who shot and fatally wounded Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, President of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, was indicted today on a charge of first degree murder.

Atwood entered the offices of Dr. Harris in the Westminster Hotel on the afternoon of July 18 and shot his former friend and instructor three times. Harris died a week later. Just before the shooting occurred Atwood had learned of the death of his fiancée, Dr. Celia P. Adams, from poison apparently self-administered.

When arrested Atwood told the police that Dr. Adams had admitted an intimacy with Harris that made her promised marriage impossible. He made his attack, he said, when he discovered that his sweetheart had committed suicide, because, he believed, she was unable to escape the influence of the older man.

TO NOTIFY FAIRBANKS AT GREAT BARBECUE

Indianapolis to be in Holiday Attire Aug. 31 and Farmers Are Especially Invited.

SENATOR SHERMAN, ORATOR

Date of Marshall's Notification Undecided—Prendergast to Speak in Maine.

Next in importance to the notification speech of Charles E. Hughes and his campaign speeches throughout the West, the Republican campaign managers are looking forward to the ceremonies attending the notification of Charles W. Fairbanks. Two circumstances make Mr. Fairbanks's notification of especial interest to the Republicans, first, that he comes from Indiana, the same State that Vice President Marshall hails from, and the fact that Indiana is admittedly a crucial State in the present campaign.

The Republican campaign managers intend to make the Fairbanks notification ceremonies an unusual event as far as Vice Presidential candidates are concerned. Mr. Fairbanks, like Mr. Marshall, the Democratic nominee for the same office, lives at Indianapolis, and the Republican leaders there have requested headquarters to furnish all their available orators. The local leaders decided some time ago to have United States Senator W. E. Borah make the notification speech. In fact, Mr. Borah was appointed Chairman of the Notification Committee at the Chicago Convention. At that time the Republicans were anxious to conciliate the Progressives and the fact that Mr. Borah had been a follower of Colonel Roosevelt seemed to make his appointment especially fitting.

During the last few weeks, however, there has been a change of opinion and United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois has been selected to convey the information to Mr. Fairbanks that he was chosen as assistant standard-bearer of the Republican Party. It was given out at Republican Headquarters at 511 Fifth Avenue yesterday that the change was due to the fact that Senator Borah had pleaded that he would not be able to head the Notification Committee because of important business. The Republican Campaign Committee then selected Aug. 31 as the date for the ceremonies and Senator Sherman as the principal officiating orator. Senator Sherman had had aspirations for the Vice Presidency himself.

The notification will be a barbecue of old-fashioned flavor. So far as it is possible, the day will be a holiday in Indianapolis and there will be parades by marching clubs and other events. The ceremonies will take place on the lawn of Mr. Fairbanks's residence, which is one of the show places of Indianapolis. Farmers from the whole State will be important to come. After the event, Mr. Fairbanks will begin a campaign tour of the country that may take him from one coast to the other. According to the present schedule he will spend at least two days in Missouri and two days in Illinois.

Every effort will be made to forestall the Marshall ceremonies. In point of time, the Republicans have the advantage, for Mr. Marshall will not be notified until some time in September. It has been the custom of political parties to hold Vice Presidential notifications within a month after the head of the ticket has been informed of his nomination. In Mr. Fairbank's case it will be a month to a day.

According to present arrangements, President Wilson will be notified of his nomination on Sept. 2. The Democratic campaign managers have been waiting for some word as to the adjournment of Congress. It was hoped that the adjournment would take place around Sept. 1, and in that event it was all arranged that the Notification Committee should wait on the President at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., not later than the first week in September. The present indications, however, are that Congress will not adjourn until Sept. 15, or later, and it has been decided in this event to hold the ceremonies either on Aug. 31 or on Sept. 2. The latter date is more acceptabel to the party leaders.

Chairman Ralph D. Cole, of the Republican Speakers' Bureau, announced yesterday that the Massachusetts campaign will be opened on Aug. 19 at Dorchester, when Representative Henry D. Estabrook of New Hampshire will speak under the auspices of the Dorchester Republican Club. This meeting will be co-incident with the opening of the campaign in Maine. Chairman Cole has added to his list of speakers for the Maine campaign Controller William A. Prendergast, who will speak in that State on Sept. 7, 8, and 9, and Mr. Estabrook will speak on Sept. 9.

"The report is not correct," said Mr. Cole yesterday, "that I am going to issue instructions to Republican speakers in the campaign to delete those well known words, 'Too proud to fight,' and have them use the James Hamilton Lewis's version, 'Non dimicare est vincare,' which is what the President intended to say, according to the Senator. Of course we shall not object to Democratic speakers following the lead of Senator Lewis, who is acting as the spokesman for the President, and without interference from our bureau they may, as he suggests, presume on the intelligence of their audiences to understand that when the President said we weer too proud to fight he really meant 'Non dimicare est vincare.'"

JOHN R. TALOR FOR WILSON.

Brooklyn Professor Says Hughes Is a Disappointment.

The Democratic National Campaign Committee gave out the information yesterday that another Progressive of importance had come out in the support of President Wilson. He is John Robert Taylor, State Committeeman of the Progressive Party in Brooklyn, candidate for Supreme Court Justice last year and formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kings County. In a statement Mr. Taylor gives his reasons for supporting President Wilson. He says in part:

"As delegate to the Chicago Progressive Convention I am convinced no Republican would have had the slightest change of securing the Progressive nomination. Charles E. Hughes could not have secured twenty-five votes in the convention out of the thousand or more delegates present, and that fact has frequently been admitted. In the absence of a Progressive nominee, and knowing the general feeling of the delegates, I believe President Wilson would more likely have been the candidate of the convention than a Republican.

"Knowledge of the conditional telegraphic declination from the candidate nominated was withheld from the delegates for more than an hour and a half by Chairman Robins, who adjourned the convention immediately after the telegram was finally read, while the delegates were dazed.

"The Republican candidate has the support of the 'interests' who desire the defeat of President Wilson because he has not proved subservient to their wishes. The Republican delegates were carefully 'hand picked' to do the will of the party bosses. The election of the Republican candidate would tend more than anything else to terminate the existence of the National Progressive Party and put an end to the program for social and industrial justice and various other human welfare planks of the 1912 platform.

"Prior to the convention we heard much of the issue of Americanism. There is really no such issue, because all parties profess agreement with all that is best in Americanism, and certainly the Wilson Administration cannot be rightfully charged with favoring any foreign Government to the injury of our own country.

"In President Wilson Progressives have a candidate not only uncontrolled by the 'bosses' of his own party, but one who has been an advocate of various progressive measures throughout his entire Administration. The Administration of President Wilson has had more real problems to solve under difficult conditions than any Administration since the days of Lincoln. After awaiting with interest the much-heralded speech of acceptance of the Republican candidate, its perusal produced a feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction not only among Progressives but among members of his own party. Any one can criticise on the theory that 'hindsight is better than foresight.'"

Mr. Taylor urges Progressives that as the best available means of maintaining the party that they vote for the re-election of President Wilson and to support the candidates of the Progressive Party in their respective States.

TAGGART WANTS ECONOMY.

Censures Congress for Squandering Money on Pork Barrel Bills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Paying for military preparedness by a bond issue was suggested todya to the Senate by Senator Taggart of Indiana in a speech censuring Congress for extravagance and urging a cut in appropriations to meet the nation's revenues rather than to increase rates of taxation.

"These enormous increases," he said, "cannot go on forever. There must and will be a day of reckoning. The power to tax is the power to destroy, and we do not want to destroy the people's earning power by over-taxation.

"Instead of squandering money and passing pork-barrel bills would it not be better to cut out these useless expenditures? But if it be the fixed and determined purpose of Congress to go on yearly increasing these appropriations, would it not be better to turn them to things that would help the people instead of pouring money into the sink holes, never to return a cent upon the investment?"

Senator Taggart enumerated a dozen public building appropriations for small towns, saying there is "little economy in erecting public buildings in every little cross-roads country town."

The Senator suggested that it might not be long before every Senator and Congressman went bankrupt were they to finance their own affairs on the extravagant plan followed in making appropriations for the Government.

"I favor a liberal but businesslike policy," he said. "But I believe the taxpayers would like to have a rest from having their taxes increased every year."

NEGRO SUPERSTITIONS.

Most of the Old Ones Done Away With, but Some Survive.

There was a day when the negroes of the South were largely controlled by their superstitions. Few of them even today—in fact, possibly few white persons—are wholly free of superstitions of one kind or another; but the sway of the supernatural does not hold as it did in the old days. Survey of the files of The Daily Morning News for 1850 discovers an incident that is illustrative of the powerful grip that superstition had on the minds of the colored people in ante-bellum times. It runs: "A colored man named David Boston, lately residing near Ilchester, in Howard District, Md., died on the 1st instant, the victim of knavery and superstition. A large amount of phlegm having accumulated in his throat from a severe cold, he and his wife concluded that he had a frog in him and that somebody had 'tricked' him. A rascally fortune teller in Baltimore confirming this idea, no one was allowed to see him, and he, taking no nourishment, finally died."

But, for that matter, one does not have to go back to the days "befo' de wah" to find equally striking evidences of the strange powers imputed by the negroes to certain of their fellow beings. It was not many years ago that the coming of a "voodoo doctor" into a community was sufficient occasion for general demoralization among the colored population. And there is no particular excuse for marveling at the uncanny fancies of the ante-bellum negroes, when it is recalled that not a great many generations earlier New Englanders accounted it an exceedingly dull week when there was no burning at stake for witchcraft.

Enlightenment has done away with most of the old superstitions. A great many others that are generally believed to have disappeared are still entertained, but discreetly covered up. A little inquiry probably would disclose today superstitions that would amaze the inquirer. Even the man who boasts that he is without superstition will very often hesitate to violate the dictates of one; he will simply make it convenient to get around it. One of the surest means of uncovering superstition is to let a losing poker player suddenly discover that one of your feet is on his chair. And woe to him who asks a coiling, chanting "crap-shooter" what his "point" is!—Savannah News.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—The Rev. John S. Miller, rector of the House of Prayer, yesterday celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a minister of the Episcopal Church.

BELLEVILLE.—John Flanagan of 159 Verona Avenue, Newark, was instantly killed yesterday morning by an Erie Railroad train here, while on his way to the Isolation Hospital, where he was employed for many years.

PATERSON.—Headed by Nathan Rabinowitz, a lawyer here, citizens have started to raise $1,00 reward for the arrest of the "Ripper" who murdered three-year-old Max Goldstein ten days ago.

PATERSON.—Mrs. James F. Fielder, wife of Governor Fielder and Chairman of the New Jersey Soldiers' Relief League, yesterday sent Mayor Radcliffe a check for $500 to help the families of guardsmen now in want in this city.

CALDWELL.—The police here, assisted by detectives from a New York agency, are looking for the young woman who passed two bad checks here, both of which bore the forged name of H. D. Austrian of this place.

VERONA.—John Young, a carpenter, yesterday brought suit against the First Congregational Church for failure to pay a balance of $430.77, alleged to be due for work done in enlarging and renovating the edifice.

FLEMINGTON.—Peter J. Carkhuff, a retired business man, committed suicide by hanging on Friday as the result of ill-health. He was 67 years old, and leaves his wife.

PLAINFIELD.—This city holds the record for lack of mosquitoes, according to Inspectors Frank Putnam and Herbert A. Stine, who say they spent a whole night in a fruitless hunt for even one one the pests.

PRINCETON.—It was announced yesterday at Princeton University that the cornerstone of the new students' dining halls would be laid on Oct. 26, and that the ceremonies will take place on the same day as the regular Fall meeting of the Board of Trustees.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Donald R. Wills of Cincinnati, Ohio, was yesterday fined $60 and costs for driving his atomobile at a rate of between 60 and 70 miles. He was said to be suffering from auto intoxication.

Advance Fall Models
are now ready in Coats and Dresses
Lane Bryant
will close out entire stock of
WAISTS
Exquisite lace trimmed and embd. voile or lawn blouses; linen sport shirts, etc. 34 to 44 bust. Were to $3.45.
1.85
Beautiful Georgette crepe blouses. 34 to 44 bust. Were to $10.75.
5.00
(Other Waists 98 to 14.75)
Big Bargains
offered in final clean-up of
DRESSES
Fashionable Georgette and Taffeta combinations. Also chic 2-piece sport suit dresses of crepe de chine. Were to $25. To close out,
12.95
(Other Dresses—1.95 to 49.75)
25 West 38th St., N. Y.

Arnold Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Continuing on Monday and Tuesday
Our Annual Mid-Summer Clearance Sale of
Women's and Misses' Fashionable Apparel
A Few Pieces at ⅓ Off, But Nearly All at Less Than ½ Price to Close Prior to the Arrival of Large Fall Stocks.

NO C. O. D's. | Alterations at ½ Price | NO APPROVALS.

Women
Tailor Suits
Sizes 34 to 46
High class models of desirable fabrics in various colorings, suitable for immediate and early Fall wear.
To close at **19.50** to **29.50**
Formerly sold from $34.50 to $60.00

25 Linen and Mohair Suits. A collection of smartly tailored models in fashionable colorings. To close at **10.50**
Formerly priced to $26.50

35 Women's Sport Skirts of high class novelty stripe fabrics. To close at **3.75**
Formerly priced to $8.50

Children
Dresses
Sizes 6 to 16 years
An unusually attractive collection of Wash Dresses in Linen, Gingham, Chambray and Rep—a few sizes lacking, but a remarkable opportunity in value.
To close at **1.50** to **6.00**
Formerly sold from $3.00 to $10.50

Children's Garden Dresses in quaint Peter Rabbit style, consisting of dotted Swiss guimpe and Linen Smock trimmed in contrasting colors of Linen and Cretonne; 4 to 12 years. To close at **5.00**
Formerly sold at $9.75

Little Girls' Dresses of gingham, trimmed with plain colored Chambray; white overlay collar and cuffs. To close at **.95**
Regular value $1.25

Misses
Tailor Suits
14 to 20 years and small women
The remainder of our regular high class stock in sport, utility and dressy models, fashionable fabrics and colorings.
To close at **15.00** to **29.50**
Formerly sold from $29.50 to $49.50

Dresses—Closing out a special collection in Taffeta, Net, Serge and dainty Voiles. Reduced to **15.00** to **22.50**
Formerly priced to $34.50

Sport and Dress Coats of silk or high class Wool Mixtures in the newest colorings. Reduced to **12.00** to **29.50**
Formerly priced to $45.00

First Showing of the New Fall Dresses
A Collection of Interesting Models Representing the Fashion Tendencies of the Coming Season.

Women's Dresses
Of satin and serge in combination, elaborately embroidered in tinsel effects; also handsome Street and Afternoon Dresses of charmeuse and Georgette in combination, in black and navy.
At the very special prices
14.50 to **32.50**

Misses' Dresses
Of serge and plain or plaid taffeta combinations, also serge with foulard—for street and school wear; and smart frocks of satin and Georgette in combination, featuring the newest colored embroideries.
At the very special prices
18.50 to **42.50**

Important For Fall
Another Special Sale
Velour Portieres
At the unusual price of
13.85 Pair
Of superior quality and beautiful lustre; reversible, full length and open edges. Color combinations include Reseda and Rose, Cardinal and Green, Blue and Brown, Reseda and Mulberry, also plain effects.

Bigelow Carpets
Also Best English Makes
About 25,000 Yards
Reduced ⅓ to Close
GROUP I. Comprising an assortment of Best Body Brussels Room Carpets in our own private patterns with borders to match. *Reduced from $1.65 to $2.00.* Now **1.25** to **1.50** yard
GROUP II. Also a Collection of Bigelow and English Wilton Room Carpets of the best grade in various choice and exclusive patterns with borders to match. *Reduced from $3.25 to $4.00.* Now **2.00** to **2.75** yard

Final Closing of
Smart Sport Coat Fibre Silk Sweaters
For Women and Misses
The remainder of a special collection of handsome, lustrous Fibre Silk Sweaters in an attractive model with **6.85** sash and latest collar effect; in fashionable colorings. Also combinations of black and white.

Women's Silk Hose and Underwear
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. ACCO Trade Mark
Women's Guaranteed Silk Hose
In Black
never less than **2.25** single pr.
3 prs. at 2.15 pr. 6 prs. at 2.00 pr.

Pure Thread Black Silk Hose of dependable quality, lustrous and desirable weight; cotton tops and soles. 6 pairs at 72c pair **.75**
Regularly $1.00 pair

Pure Thread Clocked Silk Hose—Black silk of excellent quality, with white clocks; highly lustrous and smart in effect; cotton tops and soles. 6 pairs at 90c pair **.95**
Regularly $1.50 pair

Knit Combinations of superior quality lisle thread; perfect fitting, patented model, tight or wide lace trimmed knee. 6 at 50c each **.55**
Regularly 75c each

Specials in Women's Furnishings

Japanese Hand Embroidered Crepe Kimonos
A medium-weight, attractive boudoir robe, suitable for any season; in Pink, Delft, Rose, and Pale Blue, elaborately embroidered in white.
Regular value $2.25. Sale Price **1.45**

A special assortment of Summer Kimonos, in cool, dainty washable fabrics, all white or flowered effects. **2.00**
Regularly $4.00

Hand Embroidered Silk Kimonos in Japanese style, all silk lined and lightly interlined; plain pastel colorings and navy; hand embroidered in harmonious color combinations. **7.50**
Value $8.75

New Fall Silk Petticoats of Chiffon Taffeta, presenting several Autumn models in the newest suit shades, also changeable effects. Specially priced **3.95**

Closing Prices in Men's Furnishings

Very Fine Pure Silk Shirts
Richest and finest Crepe de Chines in exclusive patterns. Extra heavy Broadcloth Silks. Crisp and lustrous satin striped silks. In the aggregate there are all sizes from 14 to 18.
Values $6.50 to $7.50. Sale Price **4.95**

Large Size Silk Shirts. Sizes from 16½ to 18 only. All good qualities and over best making. Various grades where we had a surplus of these sizes. **2.95**
Values mostly $4.50

Plain Colored Four-in-Hands of Crepe Meteor in a great variety of the most favored plain shades; satin neckbands. **.60**
Value $1.00

Pure Worsted Bathing Suits. Tightly knitted suits—that will not shrink and are absolutely fast in color. Plain or with border trimmings. Sleeveless or short sleeves. **2.65**
Values $3.50, $4.00

Continuing Our August Clearance Sale of
Women's Summer Waists and Blouse
At ⅓ off to less than ½ Former Prices
All this season's new smart models in Georgette Crepes, Nets, Chiffons, Handkerchief Linens, French Batistes, and Voiles. Some hand embroidered, hemstitched and hand drawn; also lace trimmed and Tailleur models.

Formerly $3.95 to $12.00 | **Reduced to 2.00 to 8.50**

GROUP I.
Batiste, with tucking and lace trimming.
Rose and White Striped Voiles, with white vestees.
Handkerchief Linen, in striped sport models.
Sale Price **2.00**
Reduced from $3.95 and $5.00

GROUP II.
White Organdies, smartly trimmed in colors.
Black Silk Tailleur Models suitable for mourning.
French Voiles, Linens and odd Satin Blouses in plain and fancy models.
Sale Price **3.95**
Reduced from $6.75 and $7.50

GROUP III.
Net Blouses, with contrasting collars of chiffon and trimming.
Lingerie, in batiste, voiles and handkerchief Linens, lace trimming and tucking.
Dotted Swiss in white and pastel shades, trimmed with lace frills.
Sale Price **6.50**
Reduced from $8.00

GROUP IV.
Hand Made Batistes in very dainty models, in colors and white.
Imported Georgettes, in high neck hemstitched models.
Hand Made Voiles in unusual models, in pastel shades and white.
Sale Price **8.50**
Reduced from $12.00

IMPORTANT NOTICE. We are also showing for the first time New Fall Models in Crepe de Chine, in white, flesh, navy and black; and particularly smart models in Men's Wear Silk Crepe in Ivory. At the special price of **5.75**

ASKS MORE POWER TO PREVENT STRIKES

Oscar S. Straus Suggests Additional Legislation for Public Service Board.

SENDS LETTER TO GOVERNOR

Wants Method Adopted to Enable Public to Form Accurate Opinions on Labor Troubles.

A message containing a review of the proceedings leading up to the settlement of the recent street railroad strike in this city and suggesting that laws be enacted for clearing the way for similar settlements in the future was mailed yesterday to Governor Whitman by the Public Service Commission. The message was signed by Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the commission, and it was an open document because it was the opinion of Mr. Straus that widespread criticism would greatly assist in the framing of legislation that would be of the greatest public value.

The suggestions are in brief that as the commission is an administrative body to regulate and control public services its power should be ample and unquestioned; that a method should be adopted of enabling the public to form accurate opinions by giving it full and correct information; that agreements between employes and public utility corporations should be filed with the commission, so that they might be made binding upon both parties, and that the commission should have the power to see that these agreements were enforced.

That part of the commission's message to the Governor containing the suggestions for remedial legislation reads:

"First—it is evident that the responsibility for maintaining service and adequate transit conditions requires that the Commission shall be clothed with the fullest powers. The public now believes that the Commission has such powers. This is not true, however, for the statutes contain careful limitations which have been further restricted by judicial decisions. If the Commission is to be an administrative body to regulate and control public services, its power should be ample and undoubted.

Authentic Knowledge Necessary.

"In applying this concretely to industrial situations it is obvious that even if public opinion is the only power to control a given situation, such public opinion should be brought promptly to bear upon the basis of authentic knowledge of the facts and the just application of reason. If law and order are to be maintained in the community, correctly informed public opinion must be given an opportunity to assert its power.

"Second—We are of opinion further, that if it had been known that the facts in the Yonkers and Westchester matter were subject to public investigation and inquiry by the Public Service Commission, the men would have been satisfied with the enforcement of the agreement to arbitrate and would have been satisfied with an order from the Commission directing the President of the railroad to proceed with the arbitration. We, therefore, suggest that when agreements to arbitrate are made between public utility companies and their employes, they should be recorded with the Public Service Commission and, if ratified and approved, made a part of the banding obligations of the company in the exercise of its franchise. This would permit the making of voluntary agreements between employes of the companies and the companies with the knowledge on the part of both that there was power in the Commission to enforce the agreement. We are of opinion that the Public Service Commissions law should be amended to compel parties to such agreements to register them with the Commission, and in the event of a breach to permit either party to apply to the Commission for relief, and that the Commission should be vested with adequate power to grant relief in such cases.

"Third—The recent experience of the commission indicates clearly, as did the experiences in 1877 and in 1902, in the cases of the Boston & Maine Railroad strike and the anthracite coal strike, that investigation and publicity are more that half the cure for industrial differences.

"Fourth—The rapid transit lines of the city are now or are about to be operated under the provisions of contracts entered into between the commission, as representative of the city, and the companies, whereby the city is in a position of ownership of most of the lines and to a certain extent in partnership in the operation, thus creating a situation unlike any existing elsewhere, wherein there is a direct municipal, as well as public, interest in the continuous operation of the rapid transit systems of the city. This raises the question which is presented for consideration and public discussion, as to whether the employes on such lines occupy a position toward the public and the municipality different from the position occupied by the employes of other public service corporations.

Right to Stop Work Admitted.

"Fifth—There is no doubt that men have the right to refrain from working and any rule that requires a man to work against his will is in the nature of slavery. On the other hand, there are positions of public service that require the performance of instant duty, for example, the policeman or the fireman may not throw up his job while on duty, though he may resign his position.

"It may very well be considered at this time whether or not the principle should be extended to the extent of saying that it is against the public interest that men employed on railroad or other public utilities may, without notice, exercise their right to quit their jobs in a group, thus crippling if not totally arresting the operations of public utilities, to the great damage of the public. We are not undertaking now to suggest what remedy, if any, may be just and practicable, but it is already the law that the matter of the operation of public utilities is a matter of State regulation. Is the quitting of the service a matter for State regulation?

"These questions cannot be settled without the broadest public discussion. They should be considered from every angle, with due consideration for the rights of the employes and the public.

"We believe that the commission should present these questions for consideration, so that, when it resumes its hearings for the purpose of framing legislation, it will have the benefit of receiving information, suggestions and criticisms to aid in arriving at a final conclusion."

In order to show the Governor that the commission, even without full power to direct and control the situation in the face of serious labor disturbances, was still able to do effective work, the message to him reads in part:

"You doubtless will be gratified to learn of the effective part this commission has taken in this important transportation situation. The commission, however, does not feel that its duty is completed. We have learned very important lessons from this experience and these lessons may be utilized by the commission in proposing legislation in accordance with the duty imposed upon it by the Public Service Commissions act. We had intended in any event to apply to the Legislature for supplementary and amendatory legislation. In order, however, that such legislation as we hoped to recommend to the Legislature shall be well considered and discussed from every angle, we regard it as of sufficient consequence to present the entire situation in detail with our tentative conclusions, together with certain phases of the subject, to be considered as a basis for legislation. This we hope will elicit criticism from every side. We intend to continue the investigations. In the meantime I take great pleasure in transmitting to you this preliminary statement of the entire situation, together with an outline of the legislative problems that are presented. We shall be glad to receive from you an expression of your own views upon the subject."

Right to Organize Admitted.

The Public Service Commission admits in its message the legal right of the men to organize and to select spokesmen and advisers. It is also admitted that the corporations have a legal right to employ or to refuse to employ members of a certain organization, or to deal or decline to deal collectively with an organization. Then the commission says:

"But the right of the State to have its public utilities operated safely, efficiently, and continuously is also a legal right. Which of these rights is paramount? The rights of the people or the rights of workers or employers? Whatever the application of these rights may be in private ventures, the right and the duty of the State in respect to its public utilities are clearly paramount. It is true that none of these rights—of the State, the worker, or the employer—are arbitrable. But the adjustment of these rights so that each may be respected and properly balanced involves important considerations.

"With public utilities, where the necessities of the people depend upon their operation, it should not be permitted to any group of men, be they employes or employers, to inconvenience and bring distress upon the whole people for the purpose of securing acquiescence with its views. This is to substitute coercion arising out of the necessities of the public for persuasion as a method for securing recognition of concededly non-arbitrable rights. The consideration of the method is an arbitrable matter."

Westchester Strike Reviewed.

The message reviews the strike on the Westchester street lines in 1913, and refers to the controversy between the Commission and Frederick W. Whitridge as to the terms of settlement. At the close of this review the message says:

"It is thus beyond dispute that the agreement to arbitrate was made, that it was applicable to the present controversy and that in securing the agreement the Public Service Commission for the Second District had intended to avert just such disturbances as the one we were called upon to arbitrate."

Referring to the importance of a faithful keeping of covenants, the message said that nothing was so vital to the ordinary disposition of industrial disputes. This was the basis of the suggestion that a law be enacted compelling the filing of such agreements with the commission and that power be conferred upon the commission to see that they were enforced. In the Yonkers controversy both sides, the message said, had agreed to submit their differences to arbitration. Then the message read:

"We do not mean that either side was called upon to surrender fundamental rights. On the contrary, their fundamental rights were to be preserved and safeguarded. But the application of the rights of each side at any given time or to any given set of circumstances was clearly regarded by both parties as a matter for impartial examination and determination. It is the fact that on July 11 and at the preceding conferences no question was submitted except a question of increase in wages, a concededly arbitrable question. At this time there was no question of union recognition, and the men asked that if they and the company failed to agree the question should be submitted to arbitration. When, however, Mr. Whitridge took the position of refusing to arbitrate, and left the country a few days later, with no one in his place authorized by the Directors to change his policy, but leaving directions that if a strike occurred the cars were to be run into the car barns until certain Westchester city ordinances were repealed, the men went on strike on the Yonkers and Westchester lines and extended the strike to the whole Third Avenue system. They then added to the wage issue two others: 1. That their legal right to organize should be freely accorded to them and not interfered with. 2. That the company should deal with committees of the union in adjusting difficulties."

At the future hearings of the commission on the strike the question of legislation will be discussed so that both sides may have an opportunity to be heard.

DIES TRYING TO SAVE GIRL.

Swimmer Drowns and His Companions Make the Rescue.

Walter Post, 25 years old, of Beach Forty-fourth Street, Edgemere, L. I., was drowned at Edgemere yesterday afternoon while trying to save Henrietta Keiser, 12 years old, of 120 Beach Forty-third Street. The girl was saved by two companions of Post, Harry Graham of 11 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and Edward Wyntoeth of Broad Channel, L. I. A large crowd was on the beach at the time.

The three young men were bathing when their attention was called to the cries of the girl, who had gone further out than her strength warranted. She had gone down a second time when they started to her aid. Post was in the lead, and his companions suddenly heard him cry out and go under, evidently seized by a cramp.

Graham and Wyntoeth made frantic efforts to reach him as well as the girl, but the undertow was strong, and his body was carried swiftly out to sea. It had not been recovered at a late hour last night. Miss Keiser, saved in the nick of time, was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, after emergency treatment by Dr. O'Connor. Her condition is serious.

GET FUNDS TO BUY PAROLES

Offending Lawyers Will Be Brought to Justice, Dr. Davis Says.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Chairman of the Parole Commission, has issued a statement to the effect that the commission has evidence that a number of lawyers recently have solicited and received funds to be used in influencing the commission in order to obtain an early parole for persons confined in State institutions of correction.

The matter has been called to the attention of the Bar Association and to all prisoners, with the explanation that the commission never considers applications from outside sources. An effort is being made to bring offenders of this nature to justice either through action of the courts or of the Bar Association.

Sale

SUITS
$20 to $50

COATS
$10 to $40

WRAPS
$10 to $75

GOWNS
$25 to $50

Formerly priced, three to four times higher

MODEL SIZES ONLY

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS.

AUTO RENTS HERE RUN INTO THOUSANDS

Rich Visitors to City Expect the Same Service They Get at Home in Their Own Cars.

ONE BILL $1,200 FOR A WEEK

Biggest and Best Machines, with Uniformed, Expert Chauffeurs Are Demanded.

One of the ways the national prosperity is reflected in New York is the coming to the city at this time of people who can afford to spend $4 an hour as a mere casual accompaniment of their presence in the metropolis. These are the ones who hire automobiles of the latest design and luxury for going about New York and to nearby pleasure resorts. The price of these vehicles by the hour is $4, and the demand is greater now than ever before. A large part of the patronage is from visitors, and it is the incoming of this class of well-to-do men and women that has made the business of the automobile renting agencies so active.

This was brought out when a general street car strike became a menace to New York. Large business concerns, which in the event of a tie-up wanted to have some provision for automobile transportation and sought to engage a certain number of cars by the day, found that the renting agencies had all the business they could attend to and that they were unwilling in the main to detach cars for this service for fear they would not be able to meet any increased demand from their regular custom. One inquirer who visited half a dozen renting agencies for this purpose heard no proposals to let out cars for a higher price than that regularly charged; the usual answer was that they were now turning away orders—that their season was now at its height.

The busy season of the automobile renting agencies begins in June and lasts through the Fall. The business has been of rapid growth, and each year becomes more systematized. There are now about 2,000 cars for rental in New York, the manager of one agency estimates, but only a part of these are equipped to serve the highest class of trade. These customers demand the latest type of expensive automobile, they expect to be served promptly, want the car ready a few minutes after the telephone message for it has been sent in. In order to be able to satisfy this call for promptness, some of the larger agencies have a mutual arrangement by which if one is out of cars another is called upon to fill the order. Expert chauffers are required; the more the car looks like a private one, the better it suits a customer who sometimes will run up such a bill as $250 in a week.

"Some days recently," said the manager of one of the large agencies yesterday, "I could have used 150 cars. I had to turn many of the orders over to other companies. Our business comes directly from those we have served in previous years, or who have heard of us, or from the hotels. Our price by the hour is uniformly $4; where $5 an hour is charged, it is when the car is engaged from a hotel and $1 goes to the house, usually to the clerk. I have known a hotel price to be as high as $6. We make a flat rate by the day, according to the service asked; if it is an out of town run with long mileage the rate may be more than $4 an hour.

"The agencies that are well organized and well equipped for high class trade are very busy at this time, but that does not mean all the cars for hire in this city. Some of them are not making $50 a week. They don't know how, and if they get a customer it is a piece of luck. Many of these are persons who have heard a report that much money is to be made in automobiles for hire. They buy a car at the beginning of the Summer, and in the Fall the car is usually for sale, for the Winter is the test of staying in this business. To run an automobile renting agency right in New York demands efficiency, alertness and organization, just as does any other successful enterprise in this city. Few outsiders know how it is specialized. There are auto renting agencies that make a specialty of funerals, others of ambulance work. We go in for pleasure business alone. For the size of our business we do a large amount of advertising, and the placing of it is a study in itself. We have regular customers in many States of the Union, people of wealth who own several cars at home and expect to be served with the best while here. Of course, we also have many customers who live in New York. The wealthier a customer is the more discriminating, so we make a diligent effort to please. When we satisfy a customer of this kind, he usually stays. The most I ever had a customer to run up in a short time was a bill of $1,200, but instances of that kind are rare."

Mme. Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue
AND
1 West 42nd St.

Final Clearance

BLOUSES
$1.00
(Six for $5.00)
Regularly $2.00, $2.95 and $3.95
Taken from Our Regular Stock
—Broken Assortments—
Materials:—Linen, Batiste, Voile, Silks
Sizes 32 to 46

SPORT COATS
TO CLOSE
$2.95
Regularly $5.90
Shantung Silk

SUMMER DRESSES
$4.75
Regularly $14.75, $19.75, $24.75
Materials:—Batiste, Voile, Net.

No. C. O. D.'s, No Exchanges
(Mail Orders Filled.)

Clearance Sale of
Women's Gloves at 69c
Made of glace lambskin, with black embroidered backs. White only. Exceptional value at 69c.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

Wavy Hair Switches, $4.95
All shades including gray
Made of strictly first quality, natural wavy hair, in all colors. Real Hair Nets, special at 85c doz.

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday, at 8:30 A. M.

The Final Clearance Sale of Summer Merchandise

at substantial reductions from former selling prices


$142.50

Also—Continuing this week

The Annual August Sale of Fur Coats, Scarfs & Muffs

An event in which NEW fur garments of every description, in the NEW styles for 1916-17, may be obtained *at much below regular stock prices.*

We will store free of charge, until November 1st, any garment selected on receipt of one-third the purchase price. Balance to be paid at time of taking furs from storage.

The items listed below are just a sprinkling of the exceptional values offered for the annual August sale of furs.

Hudson Seal Coat, 40 inches long. August Sale Price $77.50
Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long, with skunk collar. August Sale Price $94.50
Hudson Seal Coat, 40 in. long, with exceptional flare in skirt. August Sale Price $119.50
Hudson Seal Coat, 45 in. long, with skunk collar and border. (*As illustrated.*) August Sale Price $142.50

Mole Coat with taupe wolf collar, cuffs and border. Flared skirt. Very smart model. August Sale Price $224.50
Near Seal Coat, 40 inches long, with dyed skunk collar and border. August Sale Price $74.50

Skunk Muffs, ball, melon, half round and pillow shape. August Sale Price $19.50
Mole Skin Muff, choice quality...August Sale Price $16.50
Mole Skin Scarfs.....August Sale Price $24.50
Kolinsky Scarfs.....August Sale Price $33.50
Kolinsky Muffs.....August Sale Price $39.50
Hudson Seal Capes.....August Sale Price $19.50
Hudson Seal Muffs....August Sale Prices $9.75 and $13.50

(*Furs listed as Hudson Seal are made of Dyed Muskrat*)

Monday—Final Clearance Sale of

Misses' and Girls' Summer Apparel

at most liberal price reductions

Misses' Dresses.....*were $9.75*.....now $3.95
Misses' Dresses.....*were $12.50 to $14.50*.....now $6.95
Misses' Dresses.....*were $18.50 to $25.00*.....now $14.50
Misses' Coats.....*were $12.50 to $25.00*...now $7.50 & $9.75
Misses' Raincoats...*were $7.95 to $18.50*...now $3.95 & $5.95
Girls' White and Colored Dresses, *were $1.50 to $3.95*..now 75c, $1 & $1.50
Girls' Lingerie, Net & Silk Dresses, *were $5.95 to $18.50*....now $2.95 to $9.75
Girls' Coats.....*were $5.95 to $12.75*.now $1.50, $3 & $5.00
Girls Middy Blouses.*were $1.50 to $1.95*.....now 75c & 95c

Tomorrow—Final Clearance Sale of

Women's Summer Tub Dresses at $3.95 $6.95 $7.95

Reduced from $7.50 to $16.50

Made of fine quality voile, linen and fancy striped gabardine, in white, blue, tan, gray or pink. Remarkable values.

Pongee Sport Dresses
Formerly $25.00 and $29.50.....now } $14.50
Lace Dresses
Formerly $35.00 and $39.50.....now } $14.50
Taffeta Afternoon Dresses
Formerly $25.00 and $29.50.....now } $14.50
12 Evening Dresses, slightly soiled.
Formerly $25.00 and $35.00.....now } $5.00

Final Clearance Sale of

Women's Linen Dusters, $2.25

Reduced from $3.00. Raglan shoulder and set-in sleeve models, with convertible collar and wide belt at back.

Motor Apparel Shop—6th Floor.

Monday—Very Special Sale of

Pin Head Leather Hand Bags for Women, at $1.00

Copy of a high priced model, with self-covered frame in gilt, nickel and gun metal. Fitted with inside compartment.

Tomorrow—Final Clearance Sale of

Women's Coats, Wraps and Skirts

at remarkable price reductions

Into this important reduction sale goes every coat, wrap and skirt in our regular stock without reservation. Models for every occasion in a wonderful variety of fabrics and colorings. Every garment is a wonderful bargain and cannot be duplicated anywhere in town for anything near the prices quoted. The materials include:—

Soiree, taffeta, satin, wool velour, serge, gabardine, checks, tweeds, corduroy, chinchilla, silk Jersey, wool Jersey, pongee, and tussah cloth.

Coats.....*formerly $15.00 to $22.50*.....now $5.00
Coats.....*formerly $19.50 to $29.50*.....now $10.00
Coats.....*formerly $25.00 to $39.50*.....now $15.00
Coats.....*formerly $45.00 to $95.00*.....now $25.00

Women's Sport and Dress Skirts at $5 and $7.50

Formerly $9.75 to $25.00.

Made of fancy stripes and plaids, pongee, khaki kool, taffeta, satin, Jersey silk, white serge or flannel.

Women's Washable Skirts

$1.25, $1.95, $2.95 & $3.95

Formerly $2.50 to $7.50.

This offering embraces our entire stock of washable skirts, in the very newest models and materials.

None C. O. D., on approval or exchanged. *Fourth Floor.*

Monday—Final Clearance

Sale of Women's Sport Suits

at remarkably attractive prices

A choice collection of models, beautifully fashioned of silk and wool Jersey, pongee and heather cloth in the season's newest colors.

Suits.....*formerly $19.50 to $25.00*.....now $10.00
Suits.....*formerly $25.00 to $29.50*.....now $18.50
Suits.....*formerly $35.00 to $39.50*.....now $24.50

Final Clearance Sale of

Women's Bathing Suits and Accessories

Comprising a large variety of the season's smartest models.

Silk Bathing Dresses.....*formerly $8.50 to $10*.....now $6.75
Silk Bathing Dresses.....*formerly $5.95 to $7.50*.....now $4.75
Silk Bathing Dresses.....*formerly $4.95 to $5.50*.....now $3.50

Bathing Caps of rubber or fancy silk, marked below cost. Prices range from 18c up. *Fourth Floor*

Very special for tomorrow

Women's Union Suits at 95c

1,000 garments in this important sale, made of fine quality glove silk with fine lisle body. Pink only. Sizes 36, 38 and 40.

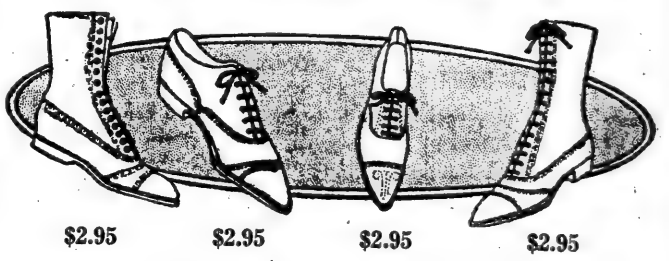
Beginning Monday—The final week of this

Extraordinary Sale of Women's

All White Washable Kidskin Sport Footwear at $2.95

Owing to a remarkable purchase we are able to offer in this important event smart footwear for women, in the most fashionable lasts,

at a price which is far below usual wholesale cost


$2.95 $2.95 $2.95 $2.95

Models for walking, golfing, tennis, and every other occasion in the following leathers:

All white washable kidskin with rubber sole and heel, also white leather sole and heel; canvas with rubber sole and heel.

Every shoe in the lot an absolute bargain and cannot be duplicated anywhere for anything near the price here quoted. None C. O. D., exchanged or credited. *Second Floor*

ART MUSEUM GETS RARE BURKE CHINA

Acquires Cup and Saucer Given to Statesman by Richard Champion in 1774.

DONOR AMERICA'S FRIEND

He Came to This Country and Was Elected to the Assembly of South Carolina.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art announced last week the acquisition of a cup and saucer of Bristol porcelain presented to Edmund Burke by Richard Champion in 1774, which memorialise the protests of the British statesman against his own Government's policy toward the American Colonies. Champion later came to America and died in South Carolina in 1791.

R. T. H. Halsey has written a description of the cup and saucer and their significance.

"A glance at the decorations of the exquisite cup and saucer calls to mind childhood days when the committal to memory of portions of the speeches of Edmund Burke in protest against the Government's American policy fanned our patriotism and stimulated that Anglophobia instilled by our school histories which led the childish mind to believe that the war of the American Revolution was a monstrous war conducted by the English people against our ancestors," he writes. "Happily the rewriting of the history of that momentous period has dispelled many of these childhood delusions and taught us that the War of Independence was most unpopular with the large mass of thinking Englishmen, many of whom regarded the conflict as almost partaking of the nature of a civil war, and believed the preservation of the English constitution against the steadily increasing encroachments of the royal prerogatives depended upon the success of rebellious America.

"The pieces are a portion of the tea service presented to Edmund Burke by Richard Champion, the porcelain manufacturer of Bristol, England, whose productions are so treasured by collectors of English ceramics. The service has long since been dispersed, but upon its various pieces, which have drifted into London auction rooms, a valuation many times their weight in gold had been placed, thus attesting the high estimation in which English connoisseurs have held their ceramic memorialization of Burke's services to the nation and friendship with Richard Champion.

Service Elaborately Decorated.

"Few English tea services have been so elaborately ornamented. The colors are rich and varied and the gilding brilliant. The larger pieces are very elaborately and minutely decorated. As symbolical of the cause for which Burke and Champion were fighting, two figures, Liberty and Plenty, support a pedestal—Liberty holding in one hand a spear surmounted by a liberty cap, and in the other a shield bearing the gorgon's head, and Plenty with her proverbial cornucopia. The pedestal is topped by a figure of Hymen holding a burning torch and has on its front a shield emblazoned with the arms of Burke impaling Nugent. Beneath is the inscription:

I. Burke, Opt. B. M.
R. et I. Champion, D. DD.
Fignus Amicitiae.
III. Non. Nov. MDCCLXXIV.

"The teacup lacks the supporters to the pedestal, but has an added ornament of a wreath of roses from which are suspended the scales of Justice. The wreath is crossed by a spear with a liberty cap and a flaming torch. Another ornamentation takes the form of the two clasped hands of friendship holding a caduceus.

"To Englishmen the name of Richard Champion, who made the service, brings to mind his activities in 1768 in the movement just starting in England for communities to control the parliamentary conduct of their representatives, the success of himself and his friends in securing Edmund Burke's permission to stand for Parliament from Bristol in 1774, his efforts in Burke's behalf, which resulted in Burke's triumphal election, and their long continued political intimacy and friendship, which played such an important part in the lives of both men.

Zealous Admirer of America.

"To Americans the name of Richard Champion has added interest in that he was an active and zealous admirer of colonial America, its thought and its people, and a strenuous opponent of his Government's ill-fated American policy. Champion originally was a merchant and shipowner trading with America. His brother-in-law, Caleb Lloyd, acted as his correspondent in Charleston, S. C., and while there he received in 1765 the appointment to the honorable but unhappy (as events proved) position of Collector of Stamps for South Carolina. Another brother, John Lloyd, represented Charleston in the Assembly of South Carolina.

"Champion was a great admirer as well as friend of Franklin. His most original pieces were oval plaques of unglaze white biscuit porcelain of great delicacy and beauty, which as a rule bear coats of arms surrounded by elaborately molded wreaths of flowers. The largest of these, acknowledged to be the most beautiful, bear in the centre portraits of Washington and Franklin, and thus memorialize the intensity of Champion's devotion to America and the democracy there arising. The pair can be seen in the ceramic gallery of the British Museum. From the same mold Champion made other portraits of Franklin, which were mounted on glass fields and inclosed in wooden frames of the type of those used for the display of wax bas-reliefs of the period.

"Champion's artistic successes, as so often is the case, resulted in commercial disaster. In 1781 he was appointed by Edmund Burke to the position of Deputy Paymaster General of his Majesty's forces. Three years later his dissatisfaction with political conditions at home and his continued longing for freedom of speech and thought caused him to sail for America. He settled near Camden, S. C., where he purchased a large tract of land and, with his sons, entered into the venture of running a plantation. He immediately took out naturalization papers, was shortly afterward appointed Master in Equity for the District of Camden, and just before his death, 1791, secured his heart's desire, an election to the Assembly of South Carolina."

PRINTERS READY TO MEET.

International Union's Convention Will Discuss the Paper Shortage.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—The danger of thousands of printers being thrown out of work because of the high cost of white paper, will be discussed at the sixty-second annual convention of the International Typographical Union, which begins here next Monday. The committee on laws, through whose hands all new laws for submission to the convention must first pass, has been in session for several days considering about one hundred amendments and new laws submitted by local unions. The delegates began arriving in large numbers today.

John W. Hays, Secretary and Treasurer of the union, said the alarming shortage of print paper is making it difficult for many newspaper corporations to continue business. In some cities, he said, there was talk of consolidating two or more plants to reduce working forces and expenses.

That the union probably will decide to co-operate in a Federal investigation to determine whether there is a conspiracy among paper manufacturers, was the belief expressed by union leaders.

MANY ROOKIES FAIL TO REPORT AT CAMP

Forty Per Cent. of Those Enrolled Missing — Mitchel Assured of Second Lieutenancy.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Approximately 40 per cent. of the men who enrolled for the present camp of military instruction have not reported here for duty, it was announced tonight. At previous camps less than 15 per cent. of those who enrolled failed to appear.

Two thousand of the men now here have been examined by the camp surgeon, and only thirty-one have been rejected. The remaining thousand will be examined Monday and, if the present percentage of rejections holds, it will be the smallest in the history of the training camp movement.

Announcement was made that any member of the camp who held a commission or an ygrade of non-commissioned officer in a previous camp would receive the same commission or non-commissioned grade in this camp. This assures a Second Lieutenancy for Mayor Mitchel of New York, he having held that rank in the camp last Summer.

The Right Rev. Bishop Brant of the Philippines, will make an address at the camp service tomorrow evening.

SOCIETY AT HORSE SHOW.

Winners in Contests at the Meadows, White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 12.—The second session of the annual Horse Show at The Meadows was as well patronized as yesterday, and the competitions in all the classes furnished stirring contests. The boxes were again filled with society people. Seated with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rutledge Buist were Miss Elizabeth Lowndes, Miss Josephine McClure, Dr. Andrew Crump, Thomas Hinckler, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Slocum, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Proctor of Cincinnati entertained Mrs. Henry B. Lockwood and Miss Nora Pitou of New York and Miss Helen McKay Phillips of Washington.

The classes were exceptional for number and quality. Mrs. Charles N. Welsh of Philadelphia won in the class for harness pairs. The combination class was won by Dickson Brothers' Woodrow; second, Victor Chief. Runabout horses was won after close competition by Mrs. Charles N. Welsh's black mare Mickie. The ladies' saddle class went to Victor Chief, and the saddle class for performance only was won by Alice Lewis, owned by the Meadow Stock Farm. Middle and heavyweight hunters was won by Dickson Brothers' Whereaway; second, Livingston, the same owners. Free-for-all hunters was won by Cherokee, owned by M. M. Williams. Dickson Brothers' Greenbrier being second.

The horse show German dance last evening was one of the smartest affairs of the season. About one hundred couples took part, and Willoughby Sharp of New York won the first prize among the men, a jewel case, and Miss Katharine Burdett of Washington won the women's prize, a handsome fan. Among those present were ex-Governor and Mrs. John M. Slaton of Georgia, Frederick M. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sicard, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Harde, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Duia, Mr. and Mrs. Decatur Axtell, Dr. Armsted C. Crump, Dr. and Mrs. Herndon French, Charles S. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yuille, and George W. Stevens.

Ex-Governor Slayton entertained eighty-six guests at the supper dance in the Greenbrier ballroom this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Paine of Atlanta, Ga., and the Atlanta sojourners. Among his guests were Miss Mary Custis Lee, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Edward E. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Stanchfield of New York, Lady Williams Taylor and her daughter, Miss Brenda Williams Taylor of Montreal, Canada, who are guests of Miss Helen Stevens of Richmond, Va.

SOUTH AFRICA PROSPERS.

Great Expansion Noted in Her Agricultural Industries.

The Union of South Africa comprises the four British colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State. These States united May 31, 1910, with the idea of reducing to a minimum the expenses of maintaining a government, and at the same time of affording mutual protection to each other from outside influences. A Senate and House of Assembly elected by popular vote enact the local laws, the King of England being represented by a Governor General whom he appoints.

The total area occupied by these possessions of Great Britain covers 473,100 square miles, with a European population of 1,276,806 and a native population of 4,697,852, the majority being black and pagans.

Mining and agricultural developments are followed by most of the inhabitants. Of late years dairying and stock raising have taken remarkable strides forward owing to the rather unique assistance rendered by the steamship lines from Great Britain in bringing without charge pedigreed cattle, for breeding purposes, to all of these colonies. As a consequence of this far-seeing policy of the steamship companies, 10,741,745 pounds of butter and 320,849 pounds of cheese were exported to Europe in 1914.

In connection with stock raising many farmers have large numbers of ostriches, the last census showing that there were in captivity 746,736 of these birds, from which 1,023,307 pounds of high-grade feathers were exported in 1914 having a monetary value of more than $15,000,000.

While much of the country is well adapted to cattle farming the shipping of frozen meat is still in its infancy, and will ultimately add much to the prosperity of the inhabitants. Sheep are extensively raised and in 1914 176,987,473 pounds of high-grade wool, worth $30,000,000, were shipped to European and American markets.

The Governmental Agricultural Department has discovered as a result of numerous experiments that, owing to the periods of frequent drought, cotton is the best crop for the farmers, inasmuch as the roots penetrate into the subsoil deeper. As a consequence cotton is forming one of the leading articles of export, especially as the long staple variety produced brings about two cents per pound more in the English markets than the American article.—W. E. Aughinbaugh in Leslie's.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car.—Fair Sun. Mon. probably showers; light w. wind.

S. Car.—Fair Sun. and Mon., except showers, in w.; light winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Scattered showers Sun. and Mon.; light w. wind.

Ala. and Miss.—Showers and thunder storms Sun. and probably Mon.; light wind; mostly s.

Tenn.—Fair and warm in w., showers in e. Sun.; Mon. showers.

Ky.—Fair and warm Sun.; Mon. showers and cooler.

Ohio.—Fair and warm Sun.; Mon. cloudy with showers, cooler; light wind.

Ind.—Fair Sun., followed by showers at night and probably on Mon.; cooler Mon.; light winds.

L. Mich.—Partly cloudy Sun. Mon showers; light winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Sun. and Mon., warmer; light winds.

La.—Sun. and Mon. partly cloudy, showers in s. e.

Ark., W. Texas—Sun. and Mon. unsettled.

Okla.—Sun. and Mon. unsettled; no change in temperature.

E. Texas—Sun. and Mon., partly cloudy.

Ill.—Unsettled and cooler Sun., probably showers in s. and centre; Monday fair and cool.

Mo.—Showers and cooler Sun.; Mon. fair.

Wis.—Fair and cool Sun. and Mon.

Minn.—Fair and cool Sun.; Mon. fair and warmer.

Iowa.—Fair and cooler Sun.; Mon. fair, warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sun.; Mon. partly cloudy and warmer.

S. Dak.—Partly cloudy Sun. and Mon., warmer Mon. and n. and w. Sun.

Neb.—Partly Cloudy Sun., warmer in n. w. Sun. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Partly cloudy and cooler Sun., probably unsettled. Mon. fair.

HAD THREE WIVES FOR TWENTY YEARS

W. W. Snyder Had Lived with Two of Them on Alternate Days Since 1898.

KEPT ALL WITHIN 10 MILES

Will Reveals Triple Family Life When Two Widows Get All and One Is Neglected.

Residents of Harrison, N. J., who had known the late William Wallace Snyder for nearly thirty years as the devoted husband of Mrs. Lucinda Pabst Snyder of 318 Seventh Street, were amazed yesterday to learn that a suit had been filed to eject her from the home in which she had lived for twenty years, on the ground that she was not his wife and had no claim on his estate.

The surprise was heightened when it became generally known that Mr. Snyder had left a will ignoring the Mrs. Snyder of Harrison, but acknowledging a Mrs. Snyder of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and a Mrs. Snyder of East Orange, N. J. Up until a few days before his death last Friday, at the age of 67 years, he had spent much of his time at his Harrison residence with the white-haired woman of 61 years, who had been his companion there since 1887.

They bore the reputation of a highly respectable old couple. Snyder himself was esteemed as one of the solid citizens of the community. It would have taken a good deal of evidence to attach a scandal to him in Harrison, where he appeared two or three days a week—a little, old man, with shaggy gray hair, always wearing a rusty black cutaway coat and appearing so carelessly dressed in spite of the fact that he was konwn to be wealthy.

Death Notices Conflict.

The surprise in Harrison was probably no greater than that in Mount Vernon, where Mr. Snyder lived with his wife, Mrs. Sarah Whitenack Snyder, and five children.

He was not so well known in East Orange, because it has been years since he lived there with his first wife, Mrs. Phoebe Baldwin Snyder, of 35 Hawthorne Avenue.

There has been some inkling in both of these towns, however, since the death of Mr. Snyder on Feb. 10, that he had a strange history. It became known that the newspapers of Newark and of Mt. Vernon carried conflicting statements about the families he left. On the day after his death his family in Mt. Vernon had the following notice inserted in the local papers:

William Wallace Snyder, aged 67, died this morning at his home at 127 Elm Street after a long illness. He was a retired lawyer, and had resided in Mount Vernon for five years. He is survived by his wife, his brother, Colonel Edward H. Snyder of New York, and five children.

On the following day this notice of his death appeared in the Newark papers:

Funeral services for W. Wallace Snyder took place last night at his late residence in Mount Vernon, N. Y., and interment was made today in the family plot in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, this city. Mr. Snyder, who at one time conducted a dry goods store at Broad and New Streets, Newark, was born in Orange sixty-seven years ago, and was a son of the late John Snyder. He was City Clerk of Orange in 1870 and afterward studied law and was admitted to the New York bar. He was a graduate of the Newark Academy and of New York University in the class of '67. He was a member of the Westchester Bar Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mount Kisco Lodge, F. and A. M. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Phoebe Baldwin of Orange, and the brother of Colonel H. Snyder, formerly of Orange, but now of Brooklyn.

The contradiction in these two articles got a good deal of circulation in Mount Vernon and East Orange, but neither of the two accounts was evidently seen in Harrison by persons who knew the name of the Mrs. Snyder living there. The reading of the will at Mount Vernon told more of the story.

Knew of Other Wives.

Mrs. Lucinda Past Snyder said yesterday that she had known for many years of the existence of the two other Mrs. Snyders. She said that Mrs. Phoebe Baldwin Snyder of East Orange had learned a score of years or more ago that her husband was unfaithful and had broken with him on that account. Mrs. Sarah Whitenack Snyder of Mt. Vernon is believed to have been in the dark about the past of her husband until after the reading of the will. It is probable that she did not discover the existence of the so-called Mrs. Snyder of Harrison until a few days ago, when she got trace of her by investigating to discover why the estate property at 318 Seventh Street, Harrison, was not producing rent.

The Mrs. Snyder of Harrison said last night that she had been undisturbed in the possession of the house until two weeks ago, when Mrs. Sarah Whitenack Snyder of Mount Vernon paid her a visit and ordered her to vacate. Mrs. Snyder of Harrison refused to leave. Then she was served with papers in a suit to eject her and to collect ten years' back rent.

The Mrs. Snyder of Harrison showed a copy of a will at her residence last night which she said she had found in her husband's pocket. It provided an income of $50 a week during their lives to the wives living at Mount Vernon and at East Orange, with the direction that at their deaths the property should go to the children of his Mount Vernon household. The two women to whom he had been legally married were made the executors. The Mrs. Snyder of Harrison was ignored.

The Mrs. Snyder of Harrison said last night that she had first lived with Snyder in 1887 when she was employed at a dry goods store that he kept in Trenton, and that he promised to marry her as soon as his business was prosperous. Eight months later, she said, she discovered that Mrs. Phoebe Baldwin Snyder of East Orange had been his wife since 1876. She threatened to leave him, she said, but he cajoled her into remaining, intimating that a divorce was pending and that afterward he would marry her.

Helpeh Him in Business.

During the early days of their life in Harrison, she said that as well as Snyder's ostensible wife, she was his helper in the carpentery business and that, until he got on his feet, she ran errands for him on a bicycle, carried lumber and bricks, varnished floors and painted and papered interiors. Before long, through house-building and dealing in real estate, he became wealthy. She said that for a while he treated her liberally, even sending her on a trip to Europe.

In 1898, she said she learned from a remark by one of his employes that he had a wife in Irvington, N. J. She followed him there one Winter night and saw him saying farewell to a woman before leaving a house there. She again threatened to leave him, but he kept her, she said, by reminding her that she was growing middle aged, and promising to keep her all her life if she would stay with him. At this time, she said, the three women who went by his name were at Harrison, East Orange, and Irvington, within ten miles of one another.

Mrs. Snyder of Harrison said that she would make a fight to keep her property on the ground that she was the common-law wife of the lawyer. The trial will take place in September.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

FINAL CLEARANCE SALES

Of beautiful Summer Apparel—at absurdly low prices.

Groups are small—Prices are Correspondingly Low—Early Purchasers will procure Greatest Values.

LIGHT SUMMER FROCKS Formerly $45 to $65
DANCE DRESSES Formerly $85 to $125
at $28

AFTERNOON WRAPS Formerly $65 to $95
EVENING WRAPS Formerly $125 to $165
at $28 & $48

SMART STREET DRESSES Formerly $65 to $95
AFTERNOON GOWNS Formerly $75 to $125
at $32

STREET & AFTERNOON GOWNS Formerly $95 to $135
EVENING GOWNS Formerly $95 to $145
at $45

Final Suit Clearance

REMAINING SUITS—FROM VARIOUS LINES INCLUDING WHITE SERGE—JERSEY—SILK AND CLOTH—FORMERLY $45 to $75—at $18

Small Groups of High-Cost Suits—Formerly $95, $145, $195 to $250—at $35 & $45

$65 to $85 MOTOR & STREET COATS.....at $35

$95 to $150 IMPORTED & HIGH-COST COATS.....at $55

$38 GEORGETTE SATIN SPORTS SKIRTS.....at $22

$10 to $15 LINGERIE BLOUSES.....at $6.50

Total Disposal of Summer Millinery

$18 & $25 Summer Dress & Garden Hats—$7
$10 & $15 Soft Tailored Sports Hats—$3

HOME DEFENDERS DRILL.

Citizen Policemen Give Exhibition in the Bronx.

The Sixty-second Precinct branch of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods's Home Defense League held an outing yesterday afternoon and evening in Schmitz's Park and Casino, in the Bronx, and for the first time since their organization last February gave a public demonstration of their progress. Theer are 200 members in the Sixty-second Precinct, which comprises the Hunts Point section of the Bronx. Throughout the city there are about 22,000 members of the league.

The Bronx League proved yesterday that it had learned to drill. Its members, who are civilians, mostly between 20 and 30 years of age, went through all of the regular police drills with almost the perfection of old-timers. Since their organization, they have been holding weekly meetings, at which police officers have instructed them, for it is the Police Commissioner's idea that these men shall be called on as a volunteer reserve force in case of dire emergency. They constitute a sort of police militia. One of the officers explained that, at present, for example, while the National Guard is absent fro mthe State, the Home Defense League would be called out in the event that any situation arose that was too serious for the police to handle alone.

The most interesting feature of yesterday's demonstration was an exhibition of what the police term "The humane method of handling prisoners." It was a jiu jitsu exhibition, and for an hour Police Sergeant Thomas Shaw and Policemen Isidor Cantor and John Wallander demonstrated the humane method and instructed the volunteers in it.

Motor Cyclists Run Down by Auto.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 12.—Suffering from injuries received at Rockville Centre in a collision between a motor cycle they were riding, and an automobile driven by W. N. Gaines of 5,514 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. de Wick Wiggins of 11 Lewis Avenue, that borough, were brought to the Nassau Hospital this evening. Mrs. Wiggins had a fracture of the leg and numerous contusions. Her husband has lacerations and bruises. The motor cycle, which had a side seat, was completely demolished. Gaines was arrested after the collision by the Rockville Centre police and aralgned before Justice E. T. Nue at Lynbrook, charged with reckless driving. Bail was fixed at $200. His examination was set for Aug. 31.

Seek Aid for Man Nearly Blind.

Dennis Cunningham, 60 years old and homeless, is going blind, the specialists at Bellevue said yesterday. Dennis was taken to the hospital yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Golden of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who had found him wandering in West Fifty-fourth Street. The man has no means of support, and Lieutenant Hosman, who was at the police station desk, asked that the case be made public to give some philanthropic person a chance to help the old man. Cunningham was half-starved when found and unable to answer questions coherently.

The Enchained Man.

The newly married man's chains of slavery may be said to be fully forged when he departs for home carrying a pound of butter and six eggs in one hand, and a gas fixture, a broom, and two clusters of celery in the other.—Olathe, (Kans.) Register.

What Owners Want

is a practical result. A thinking organization devoted to the business of renting and managing real estate is most likely to obtain this result.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
On Saturdays during August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

THE GREAT AUGUST SALE OF CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS

is now in progress and will be continued without intermission throughout the month.

Extraordinary preparatory efforts (ante-dating this Sale by many months) facilitated by a rarely close relationship with the famous rug marts of the Orient, enable B. Altman & Co. to offer, notwithstanding the disturbed conditions prevailing abroad, enormous quantities of Persian, Turkish and Chinese Rugs, of the finest qualities and in all sizes, at astonishingly low prices.

SMALL RUGS
at $14.00, $19.50, $24.00, $28.50, $35.00 and upward

PERSIAN RUGS (medium size)
at $48.00, $68.00, $85.00 and upward

ROOM-SIZE RUGS
at $95.00, $135.00, $165.00, $250.00 and upward

HALL RUNNERS
at $45.00, $68.00, $85.00 and upward

Oriental Rug Department, Fifth Floor.

A Special Sale of Leather Goods

for Monday, will include articles of interest to the vacationist and traveler.

Traveling Bags (sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches) of russet cowhide or black walrus-grain leather $5.75

Week-end Suit Cases (sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches) of black enameled duck, cretonne-lined, with tray, hat and shoe partitions, at $5.00

Women's Hat Boxes (size 18x12 inches) of black enameled duck, cretonne-lined, with two hat forms and shirred pockets, $4.50

Women's Hand Bags, of genuine pin morocco in black or colors, with inside frame and mirror $2.90

Envelope Bags, of genuine pin morocco in black or colors, with inside frame, purse and mirror $3.25

A Selected Number of New Autumn Styles in
Women's & Misses' Serge Dresses, Tailor-made Suits and Coats
are now ready for viewing in the Ready-to-wear Departments, on the Second and Third Floors.

Betalph Guaranteed Silk Hosiery
is made exclusively for B. Altman & Co., in black, white and the fashionable colors, for the well-dressed man and woman.
The Hosiery of Quality at moderate prices.

One of the Special Offerings for to-morrow (Monday) will consist of
Women's Milanese Silk Gloves
Mousquetaire, sixteen-button length, in white or black
at 65c. per pair

Imported Lingerie
New assortments of dainty Lingerie are constantly being received from France and the Philippines. These undergarments are made of fine-quality nainsook, linen, silk, etc., and are exquisitely hand-embroidered in new effects, giving a distinctiveness of style that should please the most discriminating buyer.

FRENCH LINGERIE
to be on Sale to-morrow (Monday) will provide special values in

Night Robes	at $2.50 & 3.25
Chemises	at 1.45
Envelope Chemises	2.25
Pantalons	at 1.65
Combinations	at 3.25

The Fur Fashions
for the Autumn and Winter Seasons are indicated in a number of beautiful and luxurious Coats, Manteaux, Capelets and Stoles, in many handsome combinations. With these are Neckpieces and Muffs of selected furs, and wonderfully matched skins for those who desire their furs made up to order.
Displayed in the Madison Avenue section of the Third Floor.

All charged or paid purchases will be forwarded free of charge by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

GERMAN EAST AFRICA ALMOST CONQUERED

British Hold One of the Colony's Two Railroads and Have Reached the Other.

BELGIANS AT WESTERN END

Commander in Chief Smuts Tells of Severe Fighting—Askaris Made Mad by Rum.

Latest reports from German East Africa show that the conquest of the Kaiser's last colony is being rapidly completed—is indeed to all intents and purposes completed.

There are two railroads in this huge possession of 384,000 square miles. One, the Usambara, commencing at the port of Tanga, on the northeast seaboard, slants northwestward, then runs parallel with the border of British East Africa, skirts the foothills of the Usambara and Pare ranges to terminate at Moschi near the frontier, a distance approximately of 218 miles. It is doubled throughout its length by an excellent highway. Both roads join an old caravan route which, starting from a point on the Indian Ocean to the north of Mombassa, leads right down into the heart of Africa.

The Usambara Railroad has for some time been in complete possession of the British, who continuing south down the coast seized the important port of Pagani and are nearing Dar-es-Salem, the capital of German East Africa.

At Dar-es-Salem begins a second railroad, which was only completed in July, 1914. Running in a straight line clear across to Lake Tanganyika, the western boundary, a distance of 743 miles, it cuts the colony in half. This is called the Central Railway, and is the more important from the strategic and every other point of view, connecting as it does the ocean with the vast inland sea on which border also colonies of Great Britain and Belgium. The hinterland served by the lake is enormous, and the railroad brings the inner parts of the Belgian Congo weeks nearer to Europe. In the centre of the road is the town of Tahora, to which all highways lead.

Belgians Hold Western Terminus.

Belgian columns from the Congo, who are operating in the northwest on a line between the head of Lake Tanganyika and the southwest extremity of Lake Victoria, have occupied Kigoma, in the Ujiji region, which, besides being the most important German port on Lake Tanganyika, is the western terminus of the Central Railroad. The British in the northeast speeding down from Kondoa-Irangi, as well as along the coast have reached the railroad and are trying to cut off the German forces retreating in between their columns. The Germans have lost most of their artillery, including guns from the cruiser Konigsberg, which early in the war was trapped in a river by British warships and destroyed.

In the south of the colony, where British and Portuguese troops are operating, the British have captured Old Langenburg, near the head of Lake Nyassa, and are shepherding the Germans in the direction of the coast. There is no possible way of escape for any German force in East Africa. The entry of Portugal into the war closed the last gate. In fact, Portugal probably was induced to declare hostilities for the purpose of preventing a repetition of the action of the Germans in the Kamerons, who, when finally cornered by the British and French, crossed into the neighboring Spanish possession, preferring internment to capture. Her reward doubtless will be the restoration of a large slice of territory which Germany many years ago helped herself to because she wanted it.

The success of the British in the northeast was won in the face of incredible difficulties. To the south of the Usambara Railroad is a broad belt of dangerously unhealthy swamp bordered by dense brush, and this had to be traversed in the rainy season, when men, horses, and motor transports sank deep into the morass, and the horses died by hundreds. The fighting, moreover, was very severe in this easily defended region. Here is an account of it in the early stages by the Commander-in-Chief himself, General Jan Christian Smuts, which has just reached this country from South Africa:

When he arrived, General Smuts decided that the occupation of Kilimanjaro before the rainy season would be feasible. He adhered to General Tighe's main plan of a converging advance on Kahe, on the Mombassa Railroad, but altered some of the dispositions to avoid frontal attacks and secure rapidity of advance.

Describing the Latema Nek fight, he says that when General van Deventer's turning movement caused the enemy to evacuate Taveta, an enemy force of unknown strength held the nek between the Reata and Latema Hills, while there were only three weak battalions of the First East Africa Brigade at Taveta.

General Smuts determined to use the latter in clearing up the situation and intrusted the command to Brig. Gen. Malleson. The infantry had made little headway when a force from the reserve arrived, and the Fifth South African Battalion was sent up to reinforce the attack.

Simultaneously Brig. Gen. Malleson became seriously indisposed and asked to be relieved of his command. He was replaced by General Tighe, who ordered the Second Rhodesians to move to the assault in co-operation with the Baluchis and the King's African Rifles. The assault was gallantly pressed, especially by the Rhodesians, but it failed to make the ridge good. General Smuts then sent up the Seventh South African Battalion.

Night Bayonet Attack.

General Tighe decided that the best chance of dislodging the enemy was to send in the Fifth and Seventh South African Battalions at night with the bayonet. This was a risky operation, which was organized and led by Colonel Byron, who was in command of the Fifth. The Seventh formed the first line, the Fifth supporting.

"They advanced with great dash through bush which was much thicker than anticipated and drove the enemy to the crest, where the South Africans were held in check. Colonel Freeth and Major Thompson were ordered, on reaching the crest, to wheel outward and take the heights north and south, while Colonel Byron secured the actual nek.

Colonel Freeth fought his way up the steep spurs of Latema till his men had dwindled to eighteen, and held on till daylight. Major Thompson, with 170 men, wheeled toward Reata and dug himself in advantageously. Colonel Byron by midnight reached the nek, thirty yards from the enemy's main position. Here the enemy maintained a stubborn opposition, and twenty-two of our men were killed by the fire of three machine guns. Colonel Byron, himself slightly wounded, reached the nek with twenty men, but was compelled to withdraw, as the enemy commanded the position.

General Smuts considered from General Tighe's reports that it was inadvisable to press the assault, and therefore preferred to await the turning movement. The withdrawal of General Tighe was in progress when patrols discovered that Colonel Freeth and Major Thompson were in possession of the hills and that the enemy were fleeing. The casualties in the fight totalled 270, which number was not excessive, in view of the importance of the results. Thus ended the first phase of the battle of Kilimanjaro.

After this General Smuts decided to drive the enemy south of the Ruwu River before the rains commenced. Consequently the advance was resumed on March 19, but it proved most difficult on account of the impenetrable bush.

Meanwhile General Van Deventer left Moschi with instructions to get in the enemy's rear at Kahe. When General Smuts heard that General Van Deventer was nearing Kahe he ordered General Sheppard, commanding the Second East African and Second South African Brigades to advance.

General Sheppard intended to attack the enemy frontally and, with or without the assistance of the Third South African Brigade, to envelop the right flank of the enemy. The advance of the Third South African Brigade, however, was impeded by bush, and it was thus unable to influence the fight, and the task proved to be beyond General Sheppard's powers.

His infantry tried to cross a clearing, varying from 600 to 1,200 yards in width, but the enemy's dispositions were so skillful that the attempts were repulsed by Maxim and rifle fire on the front and flank. General Sheppard ably handled his force and the men fought like heroes, but they were unable to turn the enemy's strong position.

General Sheppard was unaware that Brig. Gen. Van Deventer had already reached Kahe, and it was impossible to establish contact through the bush. Accordingly his force dug themselves in with a view of renewing the attack at dawn, but when daylight came it was discovered that the enemy had gone.

Accounts of the fighting sent home by soldiers show that the Askaris, German black troops, are sometimes made mad with liquor to nerve them for attacks on the British lines, for these natives rarely can be induced to stand up to bayonets in the hands of white troops. One soldier wrote to his father in Cape Town:

"Urged forward by their German officers, the Askaris came for us wild-eyed and yelling like demons. They looked and were crazy. They actually came within point-blank range and some of them got through the storm of bullets and mixed it with our men. Their water bottles were found to be filled with cheap rum."

Fraternity of Indians and Whites.

An incident occurred recently which illustrates in a remarkable manner the spirit of brotherhood animating white and colored troops alike, for the army which the white soldiers have dubbed "our ragtime outfit," contains regiments of African blacks and native troops from India. The Second Rhodesian Regiment and an Indian regiment—Beluchis—who have been serving together throughout the campaign were engaged in covering the movements of other troops. The Rhodesians on their return were relieved as rearguards by the Baluchis. The position was a somewhat critical one, and as the Indians were likely to be hard pressed, the officer commanding the Rhodesians offered to stand by them. The commander of the Baluchis declined. He considered that the regiment could handle the situation unaided, and it did most successfully.

On the following morning the brown men were informed officially of the offer of their white comrades, whereupon the officers and rank and file of the regiment sent the following letter to the officers and men of the Rhodesian command:

"Respected Sirs—We, the Indian officers and rank and file of the Baluchis, having been told this morning by our commanding officer, when we fell in on parade, that your regiment had requested the General to permit you to come to our assistance yesterday when we were surrounded by the enemy, pay our best and hearty thanks for this sympathetic act of kindness. We hope in future that we may all remain side by side, and pray our Heavenly Father for the victory of our Government. God grant it may be soon."

PRISONERS IN NEED OF FOOD

Russians Held in Germany Complain to Red Cross Workers.

Russian prisoners in Germany are among the greatest sufferers from the food shortage prevailing in that country, according to reports made by some of the sisters of the Russian Red Cross upon their return from a visit to the German prison camps. These charges are contained in copies of Russian newspapers that reached Switzerland in July and are being reprinted by many Swiss papers. The following is part of a report, appearing in the Russky Wjedomosty of Moscow of an address delivered in the ancient Russian capital by Miss N. Orscheyskaya, a member of the Russian Red Cross:

"Externally the camps are ideally arranged. They are almost all of the same type: barracks built upon a broad, entirely open plain. They have electric lighting, sewer systems, and disinfecting rooms. On the sanitary side they are faultless; there are no epidemics at all. All the prisoners are vaccinated against smallpox, typhus, and cholera. Most of the medical service is done by Russian physicians. There is a noticeable shortage of medicines. The German doctors are kind in their treatment of the prisoners.

"The thing that filled the sister with horror, however, when she went through the camp was the selfsame complaint that she heard everywhere: 'We are hungry; we shall yet die of hunger here.' This complaint dogged her footsteps through all the camps in South Germany. The rations are insufficient. The soldiers are supposed to get 300 grams (about 10½ ounces) of bread a day, but in reality they receive less. Everywhere the prisons refuse to do work that might be used for military purposes, something which has a sharper régime as a consequence, such as punishment by imprisonment and being bound to a stake. The application of the last named punishment was justified by the commandant of a camp through the lack of jail space and also because it was customary punishment in the German Army. The prisoners are paid from 6 to 24 cents for their work. With these earnings they are able to improve their food."

REICHSTAG SPEECH ARRAIGNS GERMANY

Crown Prince Encourages Drink Evil, Officers Still Abuse Soldiers, Socialist Charges.

CALLS METHODS BARBAROUS

Especially Reprisals Upon Civilian Prisoners of War—Says Food for Army Has Deteriorated.

Charges that private soldiers in the German Army are still being made the victims of abuses by their superiors, despite the supposedly fraternizing influence of the war, and that the Crown Prince is encouraging the use of strong drink by his troops are contained in a speech delivered in the German Reichstag by Dr. Cohn, a member of the militant anti-war credit Socialist group headed by Hugo Haase, while the military budget was being debated in the closing days of the late session of that body. An excerpt from Dr. Cohn's speech, as reported by the Socialist press, follows:

"Unfortunately it must be admitted that complaints from all parts of our armed forces are being made about the deterioration of the food. The nourishment provided for the soldiers is just as bad now as that of the German civil population.

"Complaints about the treatment of the troops are also extraordinarily numerous. The abuses, accoring to the assurances given by the Minister of War, have, indeed, fallen off; of course it is not possible to arrive at a sure conclusion regarding this. Furthermore, the Minister of War expressed the opinion that the abuses could not be entirely extirpated. These abuses must be wiped out, if necessary through the recognition by the military courts of the soldiers' right of self defense. The right to prefer charges is in need of improvement. In case of the rejection of a complaint, a rule now provides that consideration must be given to the question if the maintenance of discipline does not demand that action be taken against the complainant. This regulation must be abolished at once.

"The sentences pronounced by the courts for military offenses are extraordinarily severe. I remind you of the case of the unfortunate soldier who, when ill with a fever, awoke a Lance Corporal and attacked him. Even admitting that the delirious man recognized that the Lance Corporal was his superior, we are bound to consider the sentence of ten years and three months imprisonment as unusually severe. If this should turn out to be the minimum punishment for such a case, then this regulation should be altered immediately.

Use of Alcohol in the Army.

"It would be interesting to receive information as to the influence of alcohol. The mobilization was effected without the use of alcohol. The population of Germany fared extraordinarily well under those circumstances. Unfortunately there was a change later and several commanders allowed alcohol to come into use again. I draw attention to the Crown Prince's telegram to a commissary agent directing him to see that alcohol was sent to the field. Such instigations have shoved the laudable efforts toward banishing alcohol into the background. Such demands from authoritative places are bound to make uninformed persons believe that they are doing the troops a kindness when they send alcoholic drinks to the field. The Imperial Chancellor has spoken about the freeing of Poland. It would be a tremendous step forward in civilization that would bring in German alcohol after Russian alcohol had been done away with.

"The German administration, through its regulations, has destroyed much of the sympathy that part of the population of Poland and Lithuania had for us when the German troops marched in. When a merchant is fined a hundred marks because he has kept his books, not in German but in Jewish, that constitutes a severity that cannot be justified. It gives the impression that the administration in Poland and Lithuania is using the collection of such large fines, not as a means of discipline, but as a source of revenue for covering the costs of the administration. An attempt is being made to make a population accustomed to entirely different ways believe that the German method is the only one possible. In so doing many mistakes have been made.

"Another of our motions demands the repeal of Paragraph 11 of the Code of Military Criminal Procedure. This paragraph, which makes the men responsible to the military courts for a year after they have left the service and may lead to severe punishment in case a man complains about his former superiors in letters or in a newspaper, has been superfluous for some time, because of the severity with which the civil courts punish all sins against the spirit of militarism. There are lively complaints over the keeping of men, declared to be disabled, in the service without any apparent reason. This is said to be especially frequent in the cases of inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine and Social-Democrats, in whose cases, so I have been informed, commanding officers make inquiries of the political officials if there are any political considerations militating against the discharge of the men. In view of the frequency of these cases, it looks to me as if the Minister of War had issued a general order along that line. I should be greatly pleased if the Acting Minister of War would give us an explanation.

"And then the soldiers are treated differently, according to their political beliefs. Social-Democratic soldiers are watched, and their comrades are instructed to see if the suspects make political speeches and so forth. This is hardly in line with the talk about there being no differences of party in the army, but only the democracy of the trenches.

Germany's Warfare Barbarous.

"I recognize that the military administration is honestly trying to make effective the principle that the prisoners of war in Germany be so handled as we wish that our countrymen who are prisoners abroad be treated. Particular pains must be taken to see that these instructions of the central authorities are faithfully carried out everywhere. It is very much to be regretted that German prisoners of war in Russia are mistreated. It would be very unwise politically if we should allow ourselves to be provoked into imitating the Russian custom of abusing and whipping prisoners.

"The interning of the English civilians is not a politically wise measure. It is true that it is called a necessary means of reprisal for the alleged barbaric treatment of our countrymen in England, but the reports of the persecutions of Germans in England certainly have been exaggerated and even partly invented by a certain part of the press in order to stir up the war spirit against England among our people. At least the wives and children of the men interned in the concentration camps should receive the opportunity of visiting their male relatives. It is unendurable that women born and bred in Germany, together with their children, cannot visit their husbands. It is a barbarity. It is a shame to throw these so-called English children out of the schools, as has been done by order of the Prussian Ministry of Education. Every single one of these children abandoned to neglect is a monument to Germany's barbarous mode of warfare. [President Dr. Kaempf calls the speaker to order.] My sense of justice compels me to point out a barbarity wherever it may be found." [Lively applause by the Social-Democratic Working Group.]

President Dr. Kaempf: "As you pay no attention to my instructions, I again call you to order."

Deputy Dr. Cohn (continuing): "Material savings could be made in the war pay regulation. Even if only a little could be saved in the case of the extra pay of the Minister of War and of the other higher officials, there is something else to be taken into consideration. Everywhere among the officers the conviction should prevail that at a time when millions and millions are losing their means of existence and are exposed to the pangs of hunger it is hardly right to draw such large sums from the public treasury. Our army is not an army of the people. Even in war it cannot lay aside its class character. This is plainly shown by the war pay regulation. To point out this class character and to do our best to alter it is our task. Naturally, we do not look with favor upon the use of the army or upon the war. If the relapse of Europe into barbarism is to be prevented the war should be brought to an end as soon as possible."

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN LIFE IS SPARED

And Peace of Mind Restored

It is impossible to realize the unspeakable joy and relief that comes to one who has faced the possibility of loss of life, when something occurs that gives back health and happiness.

There is no greater menace to the life of man or woman than a neglected case of indigestion. Chronic gastritis is liable to follow in its wake, and when it does the life of the sufferer is actually in danger.

To dyspeptics whose condition threatens to become chronic, we suggest the taking of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with meals. This justly celebrated tonic food possesses unusual digestive properties that have been endorsed by high medical authorities. Can be procured from any first class druggist, and the genuine Johann Hoff's should be insisted upon.

Are You Getting Your Share?

NOW IS THE TIME!



Three Exclusive Bed Davenport Stores at your service.

DURING AUGUST

$20,000 Saved for our Patrons

Price Reductions Average 33⅓%

at all three stores

THREE PIECE SUITES

Davenport Bed, Chair and Rocker

was $200.00, now ..... $150.
" 175.00, " ..... $130.
" 110.00, " ..... $ 75.
" 90.00, " ..... $ 60.
" 75.00, " ..... $ 50.

THE "DAVEN-O"

when open makes a full size bed short or long length.

was $135.00, now ..... $ 90.
" 110.00, " ..... $ 65.
" 85.00, " ..... $ 55.
" 70.00, " ..... $ 47.
" 60.00, " ..... $ 40.

CHARGE ACCOUNTS OPENED DURING THIS SALE

OR OUR SPECIAL CLUB PLAN

10% in Cash With Purchase.

Balance Charged.

BUY NOW—PAY LATER

"Owen Daven-O"

Three Stores With Complete Daven-o Lines

D. T. OWEN CO. (INCORPORATED)

The Largest Dealers in Bed Davenports

BRONX (at 151st St.): 2906 Third Ave.

Open Mon. and Sat. Evenings.

DOWNTOWN: 34 East 23d St.

BROOKLYN: 53 Flatbush Ave.

Look for the "Not Advertised" Special Signs

Phone Your Order to 4000 Chelsea



GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Shoppers Find This the Coolest Store in Town

MONDAY'S SALES

August Economy Events Filled with Extraordinary Money-Saving Opportunities

It will pay you to anticipate your needs, even for three months in advance. BUY WHAT YOU ARE LIKELY TO REQUIRE FOR FALL NOW.

Only the briefest mention of some of Monday's biggest sales is made here.

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

Furniture

No better illustration could be had of the exceptional bargains offered in our MID-SUMMER FURNITURE SALE than this:

White Enamel Bed Outfits, $12.15

The outfit consists of:

A $10 White Enamel Bed (choice of two styles) in all regular sizes. Evenness of finish is ensured by the baked-on enamel.

A $3.25 Soft Top Mattress, covered in a good quality of ticking.

A $3.50 Guaranteed Romelink Spring—with high risers.

(Separate parts of these outfits will be sold on request.)

Two-Inch Post Brass Bed Outfits for $23.75

Outfit consists of:

A $19 Brass Bedstead (two styles); 2-inch posts; five 1-inch filling rods; bright or satin finish; all regular sizes.

A $7.25 All-Cotton Mattress—covered in fancy cretonne ticking.

A $5.50 "Everclean" Woven Wire Spring of high quality.

Mattresses Specially Priced

These prices are for full size mattresses, smaller sizes in proportion.

Pure South American Hair Mattress	$28.35
Super Extra White Drawn Hair Mattress	$45.00
Best Mixed Hair Mattress	$19.50
Black Drawn Hair Mattress	$30.25
Good Grade Mixed Hair Mattress	$18.25
Lenox Felt Mattress	$17.00
Anchor Felt Mattress	$13.75
Ostermoor Hotel Style Felt Mattress	$15.00
Thistle Roll Edge Felt Mattress	$11.00
Our "C" Grade Felt Mattress	$7.50

Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers and Dressers

$36.00 Ivory Enamel Dressing Table	$30.00
$24.00 Mahogany Dressing Tables	$21.50
$18.00 American Walnut Dressing Tables	$12.00
$31.00 Mahogany Dresser	$30.50
$25.00 American Walnut Dresser	$16.50
$15.00 Ivory Enamel Chiffoniers	$13.50
$29.00 Mahogany Chiffoniers	$26.00
$24.00 American Walnut Chiffoniers	$18.50
$35.00 Circassian Walnut Chiffoniers	$27.00

$4.25 to $10.50 Springs, at $3.75 to $9.50

To fit all regular sizes of iron or wood beds.

$5.75 to $16.00 White Em'l Beds $5.25 to $14.50

All Regular Sizes.

Look Here!

These Values Are Also Featured for Monday:

Women's $2.50 and $3.00 "Foot-Mould" Pumps—sizes 2½ to 7, B to E widths, at $1.98

Women's $4 White Canvas Shoes—sizes 2½ to 6, A to D widths, at $2.95

Women's $4 and $5 "Foot-Mould" Pumps—all sizes and widths $2.95

Misses' and Children's $2.25 and $2.50 White Canvas Shoes—button style, at $1.75

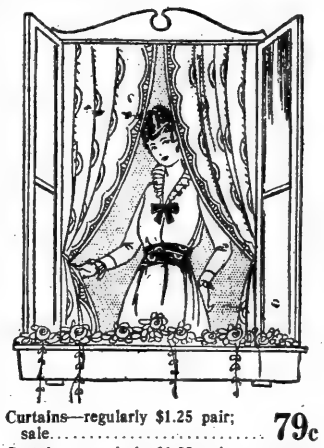
Misses' and Children's $2 and $2.25 White Canvas Pumps—at $1.49

Women's $2 Silk and Voile Blouses—very dainty styles, reduced simply because size assortments are depleted. (No mail, 'phone or C. O. D. orders filled) $1.45

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

1,500 Pairs of Fine Scrim and Marquisette Curtains

The Curtains are in discontinued but beautiful patterns. Every pair perfect, crisp and fashionable, made of splendid quality, beautifully designed scrim and marquisette with lace insertion and plain hemstitched border. Also in Dutch style. The splendid array of colors includes white, ecru and ivory.



Curtains—regularly $1.25 pair; sale 79c

Curtains—regularly $1.50 pair; sale 98c

Curtains—regularly $2.25 pair; sale $1.49

Curtains—regularly $3.50 pair; sale $1.95

Sale of Japanese and Fibre Mattings

These are from our own regular stocks. In very choice colorings and designs:—

Fibre Mattings

Regularly 39c ..... sale price, yd. 32c
Regularly 34c ..... sale price, yd. 28c
Regularly 28c ..... sale price, yd. 23c

Japanese Mattings

Regularly 55c ..... sale price, yd. 47c
Regularly 40c ..... sale price, yd. 32c
Regularly 35c ..... sale price, yd. 28c

GREENHUT'S

Refrigerators

Exceptional values in durable and sanitary ice boxes of the famous "Alaska" make. These refrigerators are economical in the use of ice and are fully guaranteed.

"Leader" Lift Cover—Height 38 inches, width 22 inches, depth 15 inches; ice capacity 35 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at .. $6.50

"Leader" Lift Cover—Height 41 inches, width 24 inches, depth 16¾ inches; ice capacity 45 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber; at $8

The same as above—white enamel lined provision chamber; at $9.45

"Model" Apartment House—Height 50 inches, width 22 inches, depth 18½ inches; ice capacity 65 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber; at $14.50

"Universal" Side Icer—Height 44 inches, width 32 inches, depth 18 inches; ice capacity 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $18

"Universal" Side Icer—Height 45 inches, width 33 inches, depth 19 inches; ice capacity 90 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $21

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Here's the Annual Sale of

Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Muslins

A splendidly merchandised event, revealing more than ever the facilities of Greenhut's popular "Big Store" for giving you THE BEST VALUES IN NEW YORK. Our foresight was never better turned to the profit of our patrons, as mostly ALL OF THESE GOODS WERE PURCHASED BEFORE THE HEAVY PRICE ADVANCES TOOK EFFECT, and it will pay you handsomely to buy liberally NOW. For every item named here a score or more await your attention in the department tomorrow.

$1.29 Comforters, each 79c.
Full size, full weight, cotton filled, covered with figured silkolene.

Comforters, each $2.95.
Regularly priced up to $4. Of finest quality silkolene with plain union silk 9-inch borders and filled with new cotton.

$4 Plaid Blankets, pair $2.95.
Three-quarter or full bed size handsome blankets in many colors.

White Blankets, pair $3.95 to $7.50.
1,500 pairs of perfect part wool and cotton mixed blankets for all size beds. Some with silk bindings. If bought at present prices they would cost 25% more. On sale at, pair, $3.95, $4.45, $4.95, $6.50, $7.50.

$2.95 Nassau Woolnap Blanket Comforters, each $1.95.
Pink and blue, cotton fleeced wool finish in pretty designs. Used a great deal in place of the silkolene comfort.

75c Crib Blankets, each 39c.
Size 35x48 fleeced cotton crib blankets. Blue only.

49c & 59c Bed Pillows, each 34c.
1,000 in this sale. Many covered with A. C. and fancy 8-oz. ticking, filled with new feathers.

5c Muslins, yd. 3½c.
Unbleached light weight muslin; 1 yard wide.

12c Longcloth, yd. 7c.
36 inch white long cloth—15,000 yards of manufacturers' 3 to 10 yard lengths.

25c Pillow Casing, yd. 14c.
Best quality 48 inch bleached muslin pillow casing in short lengths of 2 to 5 yards.

35c Wide Sheeting, yd. 29c.
2¼ yard widths of best quality bleached sheeting—slight imperfections and oil stains.

12c Pillow Cases, each 9c.
Bleached soft finished muslin cases—standard size.

29c Pillow Cases, each 18c.
Embroidered pillow cases—scalloped edge. Odds and ends of broken line of initials. Slightly soiled.

Day and Envelope Pillow Cases, each 37c.
Slightly soiled and mussed. Made of "Fruit of Loom" Muslin. Scalloped all around. Broken assortment.

69c Sheets, each 49c.
Size 76x90 heavy weight bleached muslin sheets with center seams.

Bed Sheets, each 59c.
Just 1,000 of these—size before hemming 81x90. Heavy bleached muslin. No more than 1 dozen to a customer.

$1.39 and $1.49 Bed Spreads, each $1.
Full size hemmed and crochet bed spreads. Single size fringed crochet spreads; ¾ and full size crinkled dimity spreads.

Silk and Cotton Mull Comforters, each $3.95.
Light, dainty colors, figured centers with plain borders. Filled with white fluffy cotton that feels like down.

Comforters, each $7.95
Regularly priced up to $15 each; 43 fine satin comforters with satin backs and borders. A lot of manufacturer's samples. Splendid values.

Blankets, pair 79c.
Fleeced blankets of white and tan cotton; sizes for ¾ beds. Colored borders.

More Economies

For Monday Are Told of Here:

Miller's Corsets—new styles, hose supporters attached $1.00

Petticoats of Sateen or Percaline ..... $1.00 and $1.50

White or Pink China Silk Petticoats—at ..... $2.95 and $3.95

"Klosfit" & "Eppo" Petticoats—not all sizes; at 89c

Exquisite Nightgowns and Chemise—of sheer nainsook; attractively trimmed, regularly $1.75, at $1.00

$9.45 "Saratoga" Travelling Trunks $7.95

Black Walrus Grain Leather Travelling Bags—at $5.00

Mountain or Seashore Trunks—regularly $5.75 to $7.45, special ..... $4.75 to $6.45

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Order Your Food Supplies Here

Paid and charged orders amounting to $5 and upwards delivered free of freight charges to all railroad stations in the 15 States nearest New York. Deliveries also made to the Military Camps on the Texas border, at Peekskill, Plattsburg and Beekman. Mail and telephone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Ask for a copy of the Summer Edition of our New Grocery Catalogue. It is free.

Squire's Celebrated Hams
Special sale Monday. Squire's mild, sugar cured, freshly smoked hams, all the popular family sizes; special, lb 19½c
Sold at this special price with Grocery Orders.

Sale of Candles
At half price and less.
CORDOVA CANDLES—yellow or green; doz. cartons, $1.75; reg. 30c carton 15c
DECORATED CANDLES—lavender; doz. cartons, $2.90; reg. 40c carton 25c

SUGAR CORN—Milford brand, tender sweet corn; dozen, $1.15; can 10c

WHITE PICKLING VINEGAR—gal. jug, 30c; large bottle 10c

Grapefruit Marmalade
The well advertised Normanna brand; reg. 25c tall jar 18c
TRY a free sample at the demonstration booth

Ready to Serve
Cudahy's Rex Brand.
CHILI CON CARNE—doz., 55c; reg. 10c can 5c
GENUINE POTTED HAM—doz., $1.75; reg. 23c can 15c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—best quality, 3½ lbs., $1; lb 30c
PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality, imported from France; gal. can, $2.95; pint can 45c
POISON FLY PAPER—pkg., 5 sheets, 5c; 6 packages 25c

Sugar
BEST REFINED GRANULATED—5, 10 or 25-lb. cotton bag; lb 7½c
Sold at this price with Grocery Orders.

Fresh Vegetables
SWEET POTATOES—new Jersey crop; 5-quart basket 40c
BUNCH BEETS, bunch carrots; 3 bunches for 10c
ONIONS—red or yellow; 5-quart basket 45c

CALIFORNIA TOMATOES—Hunt's Index brand; dozen, $1.35; large can 12c

Fresh Fruits
PEACHES—ripe, juicy fruit; large till, 38c; quart till 18c
LEMONS—thin skin Messinas; 3 doz., 75c; dozen 27c

Melon Special
WATERMELONS—red, ripe, sweet fruit; each 49c
CANTALOUPES—sweet, ripe Maryland fruit; crate of 45, $1.75; dozen 50c

Delico
DELICIOUS DESSERT JELLY—Orange and Cherry, Mint and Lemon, Lemon and Raspberry, Strawberry and Chocolate, Strawberry and Orange; doz., 60c; reg. 10c package 5c

BEST NEW POTATOES—bbl., $3.85; bushel, 60-lb. bag, $1.58; peck, 15 lbs 40c

SMALL BABY MACKEREL—Normanna brand, imported in Bordelaise sauce; doz., $2.10; reg. 20c can 18c

BREAKFAST FOOD—Parched Farinose, packed by the Quaker Oats Co.; 6 packages, 68c; reg. 14c package 12c

Delicious Teas
MIXED TEAS—blended to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb 28c
PLANTATION TEAS—black, green or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb 60c

Patent Flour
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR or Fountain Premium Patent Flour; bbl., $7.65; ½-bbl., $4; ¼-bbl. bag 97c

Coffee
Freshly roasted daily in our Coffee Dept.
SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.95; 5¼ lbs $1
COMBINATION BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.85; 3½ lbs., $1; lb 29c

Soap
BABBITT'S BEST SOAP—box, 100 bars, $4; 10 bars and one regular 10c can Spic and Span Metal Polish, at 45c
GOLD SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's; box, 100 bars, $3.95; 10 bars 40c

Smoked Meats
DOLD'S BEST HAMS—lb 25c
MILD-CURED BACON—lb 24c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb 18½c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb 27c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb 23c

CORN FLAKES—Gold Medal brand; doz., 60c; reg. 10c large package 5c
WHOLE PICKLING SPICES—lb 25c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
BEST		
FARINA	55c	28c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	88c	45c
YELLOW CORN-MEAL	35c	18c
ROLLED OATMEAL	42c	22c
WHOLE HEAD RICE	85c	44c
FANCY PEARL BARLEY	56c	29c
IMPORTED TAPIOCA	$1.08	55c
PINHEAD OATMEAL	55c	28c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORTS

HYDRA AGAIN LEADS STAR CLASS YACHTS

Season's Best Racing Weather Favors Huguenot Club's Annual Events.

YURON HEADS LARCHMONTS

Draws Away from Hamburg to Win In the Last Leg—New York Y. C. Has Two Entries.

Fifty-two yachts answered the preparatory signal for the twenty-second annual race of the Huguenot Yacht Club at New Rochelle yesterday afternoon. The club was favored with the best racing weather of the season, there being a good stiff whole-sail breeze from the northwest, with a westerly cant in it, which at times had a little of the quality of a gale without any of the disagreeable characteristics of that sort of weather. It fell away a trifle in the middle of the afternoon, but held true enough to make the yachts go kiting over the twice-around courses, which all of them negotiated, except the very smallest classes.

The race committee, composed of Vice Commodore George E. Vigouroux, George O. Bell and James H. Woodward on board Commodore H. M. Williams's flagship, the power boat Marilene II., waited fifteen minutes after the time set for starting the races for the appearance of the New York Yacht Club forties and thirties. But their rough experience on the recently ended cruise prevented all but the Pamparo of the forties, with Billy Swan at the tiller, and the Adios of the thirties, with her owner, F. L. Richards, at the wheel, from arriving. Pamparo, at the invitation of the committee, sailed over the course and Adios started in a race against the P sloop Aleda. Pamparo made the run of sixteen and one-half miles in the remarkably fast time of two hours and nine minutes. Adios made the reach on the second leg of the first trip over the course, but parted her halyards and had to retire and be towed in.

Although the biggest of the fleet were therefore little more than exhibits, the smaller classes had the liveliest day's run of the season. The course was from the east end of Huckleberry Island, up the Sound to the gas buoy off Scotch Caps, back to the bell buoy off Prospect Point, and then back to the starting line, where, after rounding a buoy, they had a second run over the course. This gave the boats a broad reach on the first leg, another reach—which was almost a run, as they could set their spinnakers—on the second leg, and windward work to the finish.

Wind a-Plenty and Much Water.

With the sort of breeze that held all through the race, the lee rails were awash all the time and the varicolored underbodies of the yachts were generally exposed on the windward side. The times when the yachts were not tipped over at angles ranging from forty-five degrees to that very acute angle which nearly put them on their beam ends, were only momentary. There was a thoroughly soaked and bedraggled lot of sailors aboard when the race was ended. Most of them had declined oilskins for the less cumbersome bathing suits at the start of the race, and found them to be the most suitable rigs for such a day's sport. Well out in the Sound the boats were bent over by the wind gusts and shipped water by the barrelful, and altogether, "a most delightful day was had by all," in the words of the chroniclers of social events in the weeklies of the interior of Long Island and Connecticut. The sailors were more expressive in calling it a rip-snorter of a race.

Interest centered mainly in the performances of the Larchmont interclub and Star classes, the former with six starters and the latter with a full dozen. Getting a flying start on the port tack when the Stars were sent on their journey, Mr. Hyde sent Hydra first across the line, and although Vega and Star Faraway were just astern or abeam all through the run, Hydra held the lead and was first to pass the committee boat on the initial trip over the course. North Star then slipping into second place by some clever corner-cutting on the beat which brought the yachts past Execution Rock. She was at Hydra's heels until the final leg, when she overstood the mark and Vega and Star Faraway both passed her by quick and clever work in the last hitch of the racee which brought them to the finish line.

Hydra Has Easy Victory.

Hydra had the best of this by a long tack while well out in the Sound. This enabled her to make a couple of short hitches and then to come bowling home a winner by three minutes and nineteen seconds, which is said to be the best victory yet achieved by one of the Star class this season, as the boats of this class usually have a habit of finishing with the leader only a few seconds in front of the next three or four yachts. Yesterday there was a reversal of this sort of thing. Star Faraway, which finished third, was twenty-five seconds astern of Vega, while North Star was forty-eight seconds further in the rear. Zcte finished fifth by forty-five seconds.

In the Larchmont class the competition narrowed down to a contest between Yuron and Hamburg, the pair racing like a team for most of the distance until they split tacks on the last leg. Yuron got the best of it and won by thirty-one seconds.

Arvia and Virginia had their usual snappy race in the Q class, with the victory resting this time with George C. Molloy's Arvia by 2 minutes 18 seconds.

Teal and Thane had a pretty race in the Orienta class, the lead alternating at various stages. Teal finally crossed the line twenty-two seconds in front of the latter, as a result of getting the better of the last of a series of short tacks while approaching the finish line.

The results of the races follow, with the order of the finish and the corrected time in the handicap classes:

N. Y. Y. C. FIFTIES.

Start, 1:40. Course, 16½ Miles.

	Elapsed Time.	Finish.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Pamparo, Dr. James Bishop	3:49:25	2:09:25

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 1:45. Course, 16½ Miles.

Adios, F. L. Richard	Did not finish.	
Aleda, J. W. & E. P. Alker	3:59:58	2:14:58

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 1:50. Course, 16½ Miles.

Arvia, G. C. Molloy	4:15:42	2:25:42
Virginia, R. B. Budd	4:18:00	2:28:00

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 1:50. Course, 16½ Miles.

Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	4:03:40	2:13:40
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	4:17:20	2:27:20

Corrected time—Carolina, 2:09:39; Wasaka, 2:20:39.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 1:55. Course, 16½ Miles.

Red Wing, Grace & Loewy	4:29:28	2:34:23
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	4:35:34	2:40:34
Veda, George Chadwick	4:31:30	2:36:30
Sally IX., A. E. Black	4:32:55	2:37:55
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	4:56:06	3:01:06

Corrected time—Red Wing, 2:26:43; Mediator, 2:30:32; Veda, 2:34:11; Sally IX., 2:37:55; Clare, 2:53:23.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 2 P. M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	2:47:19	1:47:19
Ogeemah, A. J. Healy	4:06:03	2:06:03

Corrected time—Robin Hood III., 1:44:38; Ogeemah, 1:53:51.

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB.

Start, 2:05. Course, 10½ Miles.

Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	3:53:32	1:48:32
Hamburgh, M. M. Goldschmidt	3:54:03	1:49:03
Barbara, C. Shields	3:58:44	1:53:44
Skid, H. L. Curry	4:02:36	1:57:36
Le Cynge, A. Walters	4:04:41	1:59:41
E'Bar, C. Valentine	Did not finish.	

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 2 P. M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Minnie H, H. Stormidge	3:53:52	1:53:53
Feather, A. G. Clark	3:56:03	1:56:03
Peg, H. I. North	3:57:26	1:57:26
Helen, W. S. Silkworth	3:58:46	1:58:46

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 10½ Miles.

Jess, E. H. Kingsland	4:43:47	2:38:47
Dipper, C. Van Rensselaer	Disabled.	

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN.

Start, 2:10. Course, 5½ Miles.

Virginia, Boyd Decker	4:51:49	2:41:49
Nereid, D. Gibb	4:38:21	2:28:21

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 10½ Miles.

Hydra, C. E. Hyde	4:11:59	2:01:59
Vega, E. G. Unitt, Jr.	4:15:18	2:05:18
Star Faraway, A. B. Fry	4:15:45	2:05:45
North Star, W. W. French	4:10:31	2:00:31
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:17:16	2:07:16
Cynosure, G. G. Davis	4:17:16	2:09:16
Little Dipper, C. A. Corry	4:25:32	2:15:32
Banshee, Maurice Edgerton	4:30:05	2:20:05
Canis Minor, O'Brien & Adler	4:42:03	2:32:03
Tiny Star, T. R. Pell	Disabled	
Little Bear, A. Walker	Did not finish	

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 10½ Miles.

Eaglet, W. A. Walters	4:20:06	2:05:06
Kit	Did not finish	

ORIENTA CLASS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 5½ Miles.

Teal, J. Bister	3:45:06	1:05:00
Thane, A. C. Snow	3:45:22	1:05:22
Reverie, A. Hoerr	3:56:50	1:16:50
Alcyone, R. P. Coutard	Did not finish	

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 5½ Miles.

Wig Wag, D. Sparkman	3:40:36	1:00:36
New Moon, C. E. Keane	3:44:56	1:04:56

AMERICAN DORIES.

Start, 2:35. Course, 5½ Miles.

Yan, A. Vanderlaan	3:50:41	1:25:41
Petrel, E. Lacarla	4:00:35	1:25:53
Mae D., C. A. Roy	4:03:21	1:28:21

BUG CLASS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 5½ Miles.

Wasp, C. W. Hall	3:56:58	1:21:58
Wasp, J. Smith	4:06:14	1:41:14

GRUNT SAILS TO VICTORY.

Heads Seawanhaka-Corinthian Fish Class in Fast Race.

With a good wind from the northwest the amateur skippers of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club yesterday had another of the series of races for the club's one-design yachts of the popular fish class. It was one of the fastest races of the series, for the Grunt, which won, covered the course of six and a half miles in 1:31:20, leading the fleet home after a run which took in all points of sailing, reaching, running, and beating, by a margin of 1 minute and 34 seconds.

Sabalo was the leader of the beaten division, getting home 20 seconds ahead of Skate, the pair having had a lively duel of it, especially on the last leg, so that it was either boat's race until the line was reached. Anchovy contested every inch of the way with them, and was only half a minute behind Skate in catching the eyes of the racing committee.

The first eight boats finished within eight minutes' time, the best evidence of the closeness of the contest. Periwinkle, which has been a winner in several of the races, was disqualified for fouling the winner at the start. The summaries:

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN 16-FOOT ONE-DESIGN FISH CLASS.

First race of the third series. Course, 6½ Miles.

	Elapsed Time.	Finish.
Yacht and Owner.	Finish, H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Grunt, S. T. Shaw	4:36:20	1:31:20
Sabalo, Dr. L. S. Bishop	4:37:54	1:32:54
Skate, Smith & Good	4:38:20	1:33:20
Anchovy, Francis W. Weld	4:38:50	1:33:50
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	4:40:10	1:35:10
Manatee, Albert Strauss	4:41:33	1:36:33
Eel, C. P. Stewart	4:42:20	1:37:20
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	4:44:43	1:39:43
Snapper, W. Emlen Roosevelt	4:50:34	1:51:34
*Periwinkle, Henry H. Hays		

*Disqualified for fouling Grunt.

BILLY BOY CAPTURES CUP.

Wins Marion Trophy for Stamford One-Design Sloops on Points.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 12.—The final race for the Marion Cup among the Seaford Yacht Club one-design sloops was sailed this afternoon over a six-and-one-half-mile triangular course in a strong westerly breeze. Polly, owned by Douglas Elliman, finished first, 1 minute and 37 seconds ahead of Lockwood and Bell's Fawn. By finishing third, Ernest G. Draper's Billy Boy won the cup with a total of 45 points. Commodore E. Y. Webber's Priscilla, which finished fourth today, scored 44 points in the cup series. The summary:

ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.

Course, 6½ miles. Start, 3:05.

	Finish. H.M.S.
Polly D., Elliman	1:07:23
Fawn, Lockwood and Bell	1:09:00
Billy Boy, E. G. Draper	1:09:15
Priscilla, Commodore E. Y. Webber	1:10:16
Cordelia, C. G. Dominick	1:10:20
Virginia, William Zeigler	1:10:22
Sandy Kit, H. H. Oddie	1:10:40
Peanut, M. R. Noble	1:12:50
Little Hope, I. E. Raymond	1:14:20
Aurelia, J. S. Jenkins	1:17:29
Calixta, H. H. Marion	1:20:35

VIKING WINS DORY RACE.

Miss Howard Sails to a Victory at Watch Hill—Eugena a Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Aug. 12.—Strong breeze helped the Watch Hill yachtsmen in their weekly racing program today. The largest number of entries this season faced the starter's gun in the dory race, which was won by the Viking, handled by Miss Mary Cushing Howard of Cleveland. The time was 1:49:25. Erwin Watts, Jr., of New York, sailing the Gertrude, finished second in 1:54:41.

A very close finish marked the handicap race, Robert Barrie of Philadelphia in the Eugena nosing out Charles Cottress in the Twinkle. The times were 1:29:03 and 1:28:38, respectively.

POP GEERS UPSETS PAIR OF FAVORITES

Veteran Reinsman Drives Both St. Frisco and Napoleon Direct to Victory.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12.—Pop Geers won the two feature events of the Grand Circuit race meeting here today, the Furniture Manufacturers' Stake, valued at $5,000, and the free-for-all pace, worth $1,000, in both instances beating the favorite. The veteran took the first race with St. Frisco from Mabel Trask, and won the free-for-all with Napoleon Direct, beating Single G. Both events were won in straight heats.

Geers drove St. Frisco the second heat of the Manufacturers' Stake in 2:04¼, which equals the stallion record for the year. Mabel Trask set the pace the whole journey, but in the stretch St. Frisco gained the lead by a small margin and held it to the finish.

Another upset came in the 2:14 trot, when Junior Watts won, Truesadd, the favorite, finishing third and Baby Doll second. Billy Dale won the 2:09 pace in straight heats. The meeting closed today. The summaries:

2:09 CLASS, PACING.

Purse, $1,000.

Billy Dale, b. g., by Dale Patchen. (Cox)	1	1	1
Baby Bertha, b. m., by Silk Cord, (Garrison)	3	2	2
Areta V., ch. m., by Constanero. (Gosnell)	2	3	3
Jean, b. m., by Flosko, (Murphy)	4	4	4
Castaway, b. g., by Oro McKinney, (Kane)	5	5	5

Time—2:07¼, 2:07¾, 2:06.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS' STAKE, 2:08 CLASS, TROTTING.

Value, $5,000.

St. Frisco, b. h., by San Francisco, (Geers)	1	1	1
Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	2	2	4
Laramine Lad, b. g., by General Watts, (Gosnell)	5	4	3
Virginia Barnette, b. m., (Durfee)	4	5	5
Vanco, b. g., (Murphy)	6	6	6

Time—2:07¼, 2:04¾, 2:07.

FREE FOR ALL, PACING.

Purse, $1,000.

Napoleon Direct, ch. h., by Walter Direct, (Geers)	1	1	1
Single G., b. h., by Anderson Wilkes, (Gosnell)	3	2	3
Rustic Boy, b. g., by Rustic Patenter, (Edman)	2	3	4
Fay Richmond, gr. g., by New Richmond, (Rea)	4	4	2

Time—2:01, 2:03¼, 2:03¾.

2:14 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse, $1,000.

Junior Watts, b. h., by General Watts, (Rea)	2	1	1
Baby Doll, b. m., by Tom Smith, (Durfee)	1	3	4
Truesada, b. m., by Moko, (Cox)	3	4	2
Pittsburgh, ch. g., by General Athol, (Murphy)	4	2	7
Unwarr Allerson, b. g., (Edman)	5	5	5
Caroline, b. m., (Fleming)	6	7	3
Tommy de Forest, br. h., (Chandler)	7	6	6

Time—2:08½, 2:09¾, 2:11¼.

NEWPORT POLOISTS WIN.

Defeat Westbury by 5 to 4 Goals in an Extra-Period Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Before a large crowd the local four defeated the Westbury team in an exciting polo match here today. At the end of the eighth period the score was tied at four all. It was decided to play an extra period, and for seven minutes of this neither team was able to score, and when it appeared that another period must be played, Mr. Shaw broke through the visiting tour's defense and scored after a thrilling run down the field.

C. Y. Whitney, son of Harry Payne Whitney, made his initial appearance upon a Newport field. Mr. Whitney, although only a beginner, was a great help to his teammates, and made one tally. The newcomer hits well, and has plenty of drive behind his shots. Like his father, he refuses to be drawn into the game, and prefers to be on the outskirts of the scrimmage and await opportunities to advance the ball.

Mr. Balding of England played a keen game for the losers. He made all of its tallies and was the backbone of the defensive. It was only while Mr. Balding was on his forward sallies that the local team was able to pierce the visiting four's defense. Mr. Balding plays the English game of dribbling the ball before the goal post and then driving it through.

Reynal, formerly No. 1 on Meadow Brook during several senior championships, played an unusually fine game. Mounted on fast ponies, Mr. Reynal seemed to be everywhere. He was more sure in his shots for goal than he was last Saturday.

Mr. Shaw, the former Myopia player, was a big factor in the victory. His runs up and down the field were full of dashing play. The feature of the game was his run of the entire length of the field in the third period, after which he missed the goal by a foot.

Fleischmann's brown gelding pony Baby had to be destroyed when the latter broke his off front leg while struggling to get off the side boards. Baby was Mr. Fleischmann's best pony and, accordingly, his favorite. Because so many players are asking for more polo here it has been decided to hold games on three days next week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The score:

NEWPORT.	WESTBURY.
1—E. S. Reynal.	1—J. Coogan.
2—R. G. Shaw, 2d.	2—W. Balding.
3—C. Y. Whitney.	3— Hulbert.
Back—A. Heckscher.	Back—M. Fleischmann

Goals—By Newport: E. S. Reynal 2, R. G. Shaw, 2d, 2; C. Y. Whitney 1. By Westbury: W. Balding, 4. Referee—Lorillard Taller.

BARRY WON TITLE AT 19.

Recently Decorated British Officer Is a Great Golfer.

Captain A. G. Barry of the Lancashire Fusiliers, to whom was recently awarded the Military Cross for bravery under fire on the western battle front, is one of England's greatest golfers, and had the distinction of winning the British amateur championship at the age of 19. He accomplished this feat at Prestwick in 1905, and it was the more remarkable in that he met and defeated in the match play rounds Robert Maxwell, former champion, and Captain John Graham, who was known as the greatest amateur golfer who had never won a championship. Peter C. Anderson, who defeated J. E. Laidlay, twice former champion, in 1893 at Prestwick, was the only other British golfer to win the national amateur championship at such an early age. Incidentally Captain Barry displaced Walter J. Travis as British amateur champion, as it was in 1904 at Sandwich that Travis and his Schenectady putter caused so much havoc among the foreign players.

About two years ago, just before the outbreak of the war, Captain Barry was the centre of a warm discussion over his eligibility to compete as a member of the Oxford University golf team in its annual tournament with Cambridge. The point in question arose from the fact that Captain Barry had previously played as a member of the Cambridge team in its assaults on the Oxford stronghold. He carried out his intention and played with Oxford, but though Oxford won an unexpected victory the soldierly golfer had no part in the glory, as the controversy had unsettled his play to a considerable extent.

Many Golfers at Bretton Woods.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 12.—With the largest entry list in its history, the twelfth annual tournament of the Bretton Woods Golf Club will start Monday morning. Nearly 100 players are expected to tee up. Among the entries are Thomas J. Moran, Rhode Island Country Club, who won last year's tournament; Roswell F. Mundy, Ardsley; Louis A. Hamilton, Garden City; H. W. Croft, Pittsburgh Field Club, and Thomas H. Murtha, Nassau Country Club.

FINE THOROUGHBREDS HERE

Horsemen Receive High-class Consignment from English Studs.

One of the largest consignments of richly-bred thoroughbreds ever received here from England arrived yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Liner Manchuria. Foreman Gurney, who had charge of the seventy horses, said that he had never known animals to have a more comfortable trip, and all those intended for racing looked fit enough to take the track today if necessary.

Nineteen of the prospective racers were for Grant Hugh Browne, who has just resumed the sport. They are mostly of the handicap and selling class, and are a likely lot with good chances of taking purses. The next largest consignment was for A. P. Humphreys, Jr. He came across with the horses which he intends to ship to his Virginia farm. There are eight yearlings, bred in the purple, for Jefferson Livingston, who is following the plan that he inaugurated two years ago, of getting the best English blood.

Many horsemen at the dock were interested in the two great English mares, Glass Jug and Quair, which were brought over for Gifford A. Cochran, each with a foal at her side. The two mares cost Mr. Cochran $25,000 and the foals are by famous sires. Glass Jug is by Isinglass-Amphora, and her little foal, which is only three months old, is by August Belmont's great horse Tracery. Quair is by Orme-Mermaid, and the six-months-old colt at her side may prove a hard one to beat. His sire, Swynford, is the sire of Knutsford, the best two-year-old in England this season. The Cochran horses had special attention and they were in charge of F. Midgely, a brother of Mr. Cochran's trainer.

Mr. Humphrey's lot included six yearlings, and the rest are mostly three-year-olds. All are maidens, but their breeding suggests that they will be hard to beat when raced over the jumps as four-year-olds. One of the most likely three-year-olds is Fredette, a bay filly that finished second in the Westminster Plate race of 1915. She is by Tredennis, sire of Bachelor's Button, which has sired many good long-distance horses and jumpers. Her dam is Hackette. Another good one is Luneville, a bay colt by John o' Gaunt, second in the Derby and Two Thousand Guineas. The dam is al Lune. Monikie, another three-year-old, is a bay filly by Dibbs, winner of the Ascot Derby. She is out of Clef d'Or, a daughter of Bend Or, which is the dam of ten winners. Others in the older class are Ch. f. Mat-Rustic Boy, b. g., by Rustic Patenter, (Edman) 3 2 3
Fay Richmond, gr. g., by New Richmond, (Rea) 4 4 2
Time—2:01, 2:03¼, 2:03¾.
2:14 CLASS, TROTTING.
Purse, $1,000.
Junior Watts, b. h., by General Watts, (Rea) 2 1 1
Baby Doll, b. m., by Tom Smith, (Durfee) 1 3 4
Truesada, b. m., by Moko, (Cox) 3 4 2
Pittsburgh, ch. g., by General Athol, (Murphy) 4 2 7
Unwarr Allerson, b. g., (Edman) 5 5 5
Caroline, b. m., (Fleming) 6 7 3
Tommy de Forest, br. h., (Chandler) 7 6 6
Time—2:08½, 2:09¾, 2:11¼.

NEWPORT POLOISTS WIN.

Defeat Westbury by 5 to 4 Goals in an Extra-Period Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Before a large crowd the local four defeated the Westbury team in an exciting polo match here today. At the end of the eighth period the score was tied at four all. It was decided to play an extra period, and for seven minutes of this neither team was able to score, and when it appeared that another period must be played, Mr. Shaw broke through the visiting tour's defense and scored after a thrilling run down the field.

C. Y. Whitney, son of Harry Payne Whitney, made his initial appearance upon a Newport field. Mr. Whitney, although only a beginner, was a great help to his teammates, and made one tally. The newcomer hits well, and has plenty of drive behind his shots. Like his father, he refuses to be drawn into the game, and prefers to be on the outskirts of the scrimmage and await opportunities to advance the ball.

Mr. Balding of England played a keen game for the losers. He made all of its tallies and was the backbone of the defensive. It was only while Mr. Balding was on his forward sallies that the local team was able to pierce the visiting four's defense. Mr. Balding plays the English game of dribbling the ball before the goal post and then driving it through.

Reynal, formerly No. 1 on Meadow Brook during several senior championships, played an unusually fine game. Mounted on fast ponies, Mr. Reynal seemed to be everywhere. He was more sure in his shots for goal than he was last Saturday.

Mr. Shaw, the former Myopia player, was a big factor in the victory. His runs up and down the field were full of dashing play. The feature of the game was his run of the entire length of the field in the third period, after which he missed the goal by a foot.

Fleischmann's brown gelding pony Baby had to be destroyed when the latter broke his off front leg while struggling to get off the side boards. Baby was Mr. Fleischmann's best pony and, accordingly, his favorite. Because so many players are asking for more polo here it has been decided to hold games on three days next week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The score:

NEWPORT.	WESTBURY.
1—E. S. Reynal.	1—J. Coogan.
2—R. G. Shaw, 2d.	2—W. Balding.
3—C. Y. Whitney.	3— Hulbert.
Back—A. Heckscher.	Back—M. Fleischmann

Goals—By Newport: E. S. Reynal 2, R. G. Shaw, 2d, 2; C. Y. Whitney 1. By Westbury: W. Balding, 4. Referee—Lorillard Taller.

MACKAY SELLS YEARLINGS.

Nineteen Well-Bred Youngsters Auctioned Off at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Nineteen yearlings, most of them of the great Fitz Herbert and Rock Sand from the Haras de Fresnay, Normandy, France, the property of Clarence H. Mackay, were sold at auction in the paddock this afternoon before the races.

The youngsters brought a total of $43,550, or an average of about $2,300 a head. Willis Sharpe Kilmer of Binghamton paid the highest price, $9,500, for a chestnut daughter of Rock Sand-Audience, and Andrew Miller bought a bay son of Fitz Herbert for $6,000.

Despite the fact that she will never be able to race, owing to her bad knees, a yearling filly by Meddler-Ballantree was bought by George D. Widener for $3,000 just because of her fine breeding, and in the hope that in time she will be a successful brood mare.

The sales and purchasers follow:

B. or br. colt, by MacDonald II.-Double Stix, to Rai Thomas $1,900
Bay filly, by Fitz Herbert-Strikealight II., Willis Sharpe Kilmer 2,700
Bay brown colt, by Fitz Herbert-Marise, P. C. Chinn 650
Ch. filly, by Mordan-Hazel and Blue, Frederick Johnson 1,500
Bay colt, by Fitz Herbert-Irish Eyes, J. C. Milan 1,150
Bay br. filly, by Chouberski-Courtisane, H. Watterson 1,250
Ch. colt, by Meddler-Wheatear, Schuyler L. Parsons 1,800
Bay br. filly, by Meddler or Fitz Herbert-Lady Winifred, Frederick Houseman 1,600
Bay br. colt, by Meddler or Fitz Herbert-Kamara, Oscar Lewisohn 1,000
Bay colt, by Fitz Herbert-Mistress Penn, Andrew Miller 6,000
Ch. filly, by Fitz Herbert-Melody, S. Rose 1,000
Ch. colt, by Mordan-Cafe Au Lait, Frederick Johnson 1,500
Ch. filly, by Rock Sand-Audience, W. S. Kilmer 9,500
Bay colt, by Fitz Herbert-Manzanita, H. Watterson 600
Ch. filly, by Rabelais-Semblance, W. M. Jeffords 2,400
Bay colt, by Fitz Herbert-Miss Malaprop, Jay Hauseman, Jr. 3,600
Bay filly, by Fitz Herbert-Spectrum, H. Watterson 500
Ch. colt, by Fitz Herbert-Queen Tit, Glen Riddle Farm 2,000
Bay filly, by Meddler-Ballantree, George D. Widener 3,000

NEW HUNTS RACING EVENTS.

Fall Meetings in Philadelphia Circuit to be of Keen Interest.

Interest in the several hunt meetings which will be held in the vicinty of Philadelphia this Autumn continues to grow at a rate that indicates a higher grade of racing than ever before. This is made evident by the very general support that is being given to Frank J. Bryan, Secretary of the Hunts Committee, in arranging his programme for the meetings to which sanction has been given. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Riddle have tendered to Bryan two new events for the meeting of the Rose Tree Hunt, at Media, Penn., in October. Mrs. Riddle's offering was a purse of $1,000, to be added to a steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, and to be named the Willow King Plate. Mr. Riddle will provide a purse of $1,000 to be added to the Long Point Steeplechase, an event he intends to make an annual fixture at Rose Tree. The race is named as a tribute to his favorite hunter.

Joseph E. Widener will also enter into the movement to make racing in Philadelphia more attractive. The death of his father last Autumn means that he will omit his usual invitation meeting at his home at Elkins Park, but he has requested the racing Secretary of the White Marsh Valley Hunt to include in his program for the Autumn meeting the Lynwood Challenge Cup, which has been one of the features of his own meetings at Lynwood Farm. Mr. Widener will provide both the purse and the cup. The race is a steeplechase for hunters.

Rani Is Victor in Arrow Class.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 12.—Commodore Clifford D. Mallory's Rani won the race for the Arrow class yachts over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's five-mile course this afternoon. In the race for the Indian Harbor one-design craft, the Minnehaha, owned by John R. Johnson, finished first, nosing out H. N. Whittelsey's Salony by seventeen seconds.

Major Loses Indiana Fight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 12.—R. A. Holden of Cincinnati defeated Cedric Major of Brooklyn in the singles final of the State tennis tournament today and was awarded the Charles Mayer three-year bowl for which there has been competition since 1908. Holden won the championship match in straight sets by 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Watters and MacKinney Victors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12.—Douglas Watters, the Southern champion, and Harold A. MacKinney of Providence won the final in the State tennis championship doubles here today. They defeated Josiah Wheelwright and H. B. Bretz by 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5.

RESULTS OF PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS

Cooler Weather Increases Number of Golfers on the Neighboring Courses.

The cooler weather increased the number of week-end golfers on the local links yesterday and most of the courses were kept busy from early morning until twilight. Montclair had a large field competing in the sweepstakes events in three classes, and, in addition, the women of the club fought out the finals of their putting contests. Mrs. R. B. Neff won the putting prize for the first eight, with Miss E. W. Childs runner-up. In the second division Miss Dorothy B. Allen captured first prize, with Mrs. J. B. Kremer runner-up.

In the class A sweepstakes there was a triple tie for first place between Walter Brown, W. W. Hubbard, and J. W. Surburg, each with a net score of 74. In the sweepstakes events through the month the winning players are scored a certain number of points toward the monthly trophy, five points for first place, three for second, and one point for third. In Class A the three players who tied were allotted three points each; in Class B, C. B. Alling won five points, Percy Allen, three points; J. H. Kelsey, one point; in Class C, F. S. Littlejohn won five points, R. C. Blancke three points, and W. P. Taxton one point.

The scores were as follows:

Class A, Sweepstakes.—Walter Brown, 83, 9—74; W. W. Hubbard, 86, 12—74; J. W. Surburg, Jr., 84, 9—74; R. C. Batten, 87, 9—78; C. J. Turner, 84, 6—78; J. W. Allen, 90, 11—79; R. B. Neff, 89, 9—80; H. J. Rice, 92, 8—84; Ralph Starrett, 95, 10—85.

Class B.—C. B. Alling, 87, 13—74; Percy Allen, 90, 17—73; J. H. Kelsey, 88, 14—74; E. W. Schoonmaker, Jr., 92, 14—78; A. C. Pierson, 97, 14—83; H. B. Johnston, 104, 18—86; C. R. Christie, Jr., 108, 19—89; A. Morrison, 105, 16—89.

Class C.—F. S. Littlejohn, 98, 21—77; R. C. Blancke, 108, 29—79; W. P. Taxton, 109, 25—84.

DEAL COUNTRY CLUB.

The qualifying round for the J. F. Shanley Memorial Cup was played over the Deal links yesterday and the field was led by J. Stacey Smith with a card of 89—15—74. Net scores up to 82 qualified for match play rounds, with four golfers tied at 82 for last place. The golfers in the quadruple tie were as follows: G. Ferguson, Judge G. B. La Fetra, John S. Sutphen, and Carl J. Lyons. Smith's card of 89—15—74 won the Class A daily cup, and W. H. Duval won in Class B, with a score of 102—27—75.

APAWAMIS CLUB.

E. C. Hoyt led the Apawamis golfers in the eighteen hole handicap yesterday morning over the Apawamis course with a card of 103—35—68. In the afternoon W. H. Conroy and N. P. Walben tied for first net prize, Conroy with 96—17—78, and Walben with 90—12—78. Conroy's card also gave him a tie for first place in the ball sweepstakes event, with E. J. Laidlaw, who turned in a card of 88—10—78.

SCARSDALE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB.

The winners in the Ball Sweepstakes at the Scarsdale links yesterday were as follows: Class A, F. W. de Jahn, 87, 12—75; Class B, C. R. Caskey, 101, 27—74.

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB.

C. L. Parmalee led the field in the qualifying round for the Irving K. Taylor Cup at Baltusrol yesterday, with a card of 98, 20—78.

DUNWOODIE COUNTRY CLUB.

A. M. Morris won the Red Card competition of Class A yesterday at Dunwoodie, with a score of 78, 10—68. W. Sisson was the winner in Class B, with a card of 102, 25—77. In the match play rounds for the August Cup of the first sixteen the results were as follows:

Harry L. Jones defeated J. MacNair, 3 and 1; E. Towley defeated A. M. Morris, 8 and 7; Stephen Roberts defeated J. W. Williams, 8 and 2. In the second sixteen R. W. Couchois defeated M. B. Guilford, 1 up; R. H. Goffe defeated F. Went, 2 up; H. Bell defeated W. S. Evans, 4 and 3; M. D. Welling defeated R. Foote by default.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY CLUB.

C. A. Young, Jr., won the ball sweepstakes handicap at the Hudson River Country Club yesterday with a card of 79, 10—69, with C. C. Dula second, 99, 27—72. Dr. Carl Osterheld won the low gross prize with an 83.

RIDGEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.

The team match between the Ridgewood and Yountakah golfers, which was scheduled for yesterday at Ridgewood, was postponed and a special club handicap was held in its place. F. W. Humphreys won first net prize with a card of 85, 18—67, with W. G. Phillips, 80, 4—76, and J. H. Dunning, 94, 18—76, tied for second place.

FOX HILLS GOLF CLUB.

T. W. Tannock won the final match for the Benjamin Starkey trophy on the Fox Hills links yesterday, defeating A. A. Denico, 7 up and 6 to play. Vacation has depleted the ranks of the Staten Island golfers, and there was only a small field out to qualify for the Colonel O'Donoghue trophy. The qualifying scores were as follows:

W. Roy Barnhill, 77, 4—73; J. S. Primrose, 98, 22—76; T. W. Tannock, 80, 13—76; J. G. Batterson, 86, 8—78; P. M. Kendig, 105, 25—80; W. F. Prior, 92, 12—80; W. W. Van Loan, 85, 7—78; J. D. Barnhill, 96, 15—81; W. S. Kimball, 95, 14—81; J. M. Fleming, 98, 15—83; Mr. Catchings, 94, 11—83; De Courcy Cleveland, 99, 15—84; L. H. Hubbard, 110, 25—85; M. Prain, 98,

NEWPORT GREETS TWO DEBUTANTES

Miss Ethel B. Harriman and Miss Katherine A. Morgan Introduced to Society.

GOV. BEECKMAN IS HOST

Gives a Dinner for Miss Harriman at Land's End Before Dance at the Clambake Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman gave a dance this evening at the Clambake Club, at which Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, the only daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and a niece of Mr. Harriman, made her début. Governor Beeckman and Mrs. Beeckman gave a large dinner at their cottage, Land's End, for Miss Harrison before the dance, and the tables were decorated with ferns.

The dinner guests included Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, the Misses Flora V. Whitney, Rose Dolan, Mary Alexander, Mary Cass Canfield, Margaret Perin, Muriel Winthrop, Katherine A. Morgan, also a debutanté of today; the Misses Alexandra, Emery, Williams, and Allen; also the Messrs. Roche, Coe, Armour, Harrison, Oelrichs, Baldwin, Budd, Barney, Allen, St. George, Norman, Vauch, and Stewart.

Miss Harriman received at the Clambake Club with Mrs. Harriman, wearing white tulle trimmed in silver, and the hostess was in a silvery pink pompadour silk. The decorations were pink, the walls and ceilings being covered with flowers to match. An orchestra played and supper was served on the verandas overlooking the cliffs and the sea.

In addition to the guests who came from the dinner Governor and Mrs. Beeckman gave there were present Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Counselor of the British Embassy and Mrs. Colville Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred. Pierson, Jr., Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Thompkins McIlvanine, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Lieut. Col. Murrough O'Brien, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, and many others.

Miss Katherine A. Morgan, a daughter of Commodore Edwin D. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, made her début this afternoon at a tea Mrs. Morgan gave at Beacon Rock. Mrs. Morgan and Miss Morgan had receiving with them the latter's sisters, Mrs. De Lancey Kane Jay. The large assemblage included the Misses Ethel Borden Harriman, Lucile Parker, Jean Allen, Flora V. Whitney, Barbara Allen, Margaret Fahnestock of Washington, and Olivia De B. Gazzam of Philadelphia and other débutantes of 1916.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt entertained at Sandy Point Farm tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained forty guests with a dinner at Sherwood. Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary gave a dinner for young people. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs gave a dinner for Mrs. William M. Manly of Baltimore, after which the guests motored to the Harriman dance at the Clambake Club.

The Board of Governors of the Newport Casino met with James Gordon Bennett, attending for the first time in years, and elected for one year George Peabody Wetmore as President, George R. Fearing as Vice President, George L. Rives as Secretary, Frank K. Sturgis as Treasurer, and Executive Committee Henry A. C. Taylor, Chairman, with Frank K. Sturgis and Henry O. Havemeyer.

James Stewart Cushman of New York has purchased from J. K. Sullivan a tract of land, a portion of the former Glover estate between Harrison and Ocean Avenues, and a part of the Hugh D. Auchincloss, giving Mr. Cushman thirty-five acres as a building site near the residences of Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, and with a right of way to the shore front.

Of the five men responsible for polo in America—James Gordon Bennett, Percy Belmont, W. Douglas, Howland Robbins, and Winthrop Thorn—the two former attended the polo match at the Westchester Polo Club this afternoon. Back in 1875 the first attempt at polo playing was in the infield of Jerome Park, where the players practiced for their first game of polo in this country.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hutchins and Miss Emily Hutchins of Beverly Farms and Edward J. Hosmer of New York are at the Muenchiner King.

Mrs. Randolph Santini of New York is visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles H. P. Gilbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry were dinner hosts tonight for Mrs. Blue, wife of Captain Victor Blue, U. S. Navy, who is their guest for August.

General J. Fred Pierson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Newport Fishing Club, entertained the members with a luncheon at Gooseberry Island today.

Captain and Mrs. John Hood, the former commanding officer of the U. S. S. Texas, entertained at dinner tonight for Admiral and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, having also as guests Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Captain and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, Miss Stirling, Captain Henry A. Wiley, commanding the U. S. S. Wyoming, and Lieutenant Commander Luther M. Overstreet.

Gov. Fielder at a Housewarming.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 12.—Throwing open their new home, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Hemphill of New York City held a housewarming reception this afternoon, which was attended by scores of people from all along the shore. Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill were assisted in receiving their guests by their daughter, Mrs. Charles Bolte, Mrs. Albert Hemphill, and Mrs. Clifford Hemphill, and Miss Trippe, a sister of Mrs. Clifford Hemphill. Among the guests were Governor and Mrs. James F. Fielder, Governor and Mrs. Treasury and Mrs. William G. McAdoo, former Governor and Mrs. J. Franklin Fort, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Heilner, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Maloney, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morgan Shuster, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ritchie, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Kirkbride, Robert A. Cheseborough, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hinkle, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Clayton Clarke.

A Sale in Aid of War Victims.

An exhibition and sale for the benefit of the American Girls' Aid, for the victims of the war, will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in St. John's Parish House at Larchmont. Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, the Chairman of the committee, has just returned from France with a collection of French blouses, table linen, and antique laces for the sale. There will also be on sale rings made by soldiers in the trenches set with glass from the Cathedral at Rheims, inkwells made from shells, bracelets, pendants, toys, and dolls, the latter being made by the wounded and dressed by the war widows.

Miss Buckel to Wed Capt. Collins.

Frank Buckel of 213 Madison Avenue announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Kate Sprague Buckel, to Captain Owen Glen Collins, United States Coast Artillery, United States Army. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

LENOX CLUB ENTERTAINS.

Colonists Its Guests at a Luncheon —Dance at Stockbridge Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham gave a dinner at Overlee tonight, having twenty leading cottagers as guests.

The Lenox Club gave a luncheon at the clubhouse this afternoon. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Misses Daisy and Jeanne King, George E. Turnure, Miss Irene Turnure, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Miss Heloisé Meyer.

A dance was given at the Casino in Stockbridge tonight. The committee was Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, Mrs. Thomas S. Southworth, and Mrs. Walter P. Eaton.

Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia is entertaining her sisters at Wheatleigh, Mrs. Charles B. McDougal of Auburn, N. Y., and Mrs. Montague of Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen have Kenneth Johnson of Hartford and Roy Williams of New York at Council Hill for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry James Miller of New York arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen have delphia is a guest at Elmwood Court, Pittsfield.

Tennis doubles between Mrs. Henry H. Pease and Miss Grace Bristed against Mrs. David T. Dana and Miss Symphorosa Bristed at the Lenox Club this morning attracted a gallery.

One of the foursomes at the Lenox golf links this morning was by ex-Ambassador Henry White and the Rev. William Lawrence Wood against John Campbell White and the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith of Washington.

Miss Mary J. Dix of New York is visiting Miss M. Civilise Alexandre.

Archibald Coats of New York is passing the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Hoyt at Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Charles C. Delmonico of New York and Miss May C. Humstone of Brooklyn have made arrangements for a fair for the benefit of the Little Italy Neighborhood Association of Brooklyn, at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, Aug. 25 and 26.

The annual tennis tournament at Hotel Aspinwall will be held the week beginning Aug. 21. E. S. Chase of Pittsfield will have charge of the tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Lawton, William Lawton, Jr., of Havana, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Jourdan of Brooklyn, Mrs. Edward C. Hall, Miss Geraldine C. Hall of New York arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Van Cortlandt, who are motoring in the Berkshires, arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield. Also there are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Larder of Montclair, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Remington of Brooklyn, Leeds Johnston of New York, Mrs. A. H. Plummer, Miss Plummer, and H. B. Hegeman of Cranford, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Newell of New York, Miss J. R. Rogers of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Albion S. Doone of Providence, R. I., registered at Curtis Hotel.

SPORTS AT NARRAGANSETT.

Polo, Tennis, and Golf a Lure to the Pier Colonists.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 12.—Outdoor sports proved a lure to members of the cottage colony today at Narragansett with the final in the series for the Rathborne Memorial Cup, presented by Mrs. J. C. Rathborne of Louisiana, in the Point Judith polo tournament, Meadow Brook Rugby vs. Point Judith; a tennis tournament on the Country Club courts, and golfing among the attractions, followed by afternoon tea on the lawn.

In the Point Judith Country Club tennis tourney, with prizes presented by Mrs. Thomas McKean of Philadelphia, the winners were Mrs. Philip Stevenson and Donald Lambert, who defeated Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden and Richard Fairfield, by a score of 6—4, 7—5. Among other players were F. C. Inman, Drummond Jones, Howard Homans, Rowland Hazard, Stanley Henshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Chew, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison, Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, W. Fraser Harrison and Henry W. Harrison, George Cooke, and W. L. Mauran.

A ladies' tennis tournament is being arranged by Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of New York and will take place on the courts of the Point Judith Country Club on Aug. 17, 18, and 19. It will be open to all women members of the Point Judith Club.

Among those entertaining at dinner at the Casino tonight were Major Coling Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Edward Emerson of Baltimore, Robert Appleton, Ellery O. Anderson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, and Mrs. Howard M. Cowperthwaite of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bull Sullivan of New York gave a luncheon at the Casino today, where they were joined by Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp and Mrs. T. S. Hildreth.

Mrs. Marjory Smylie of New York arrived with a party of friends from Watch Hill in a motor car today and visited the Casino for luncheon.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs Irving H. Chase for a lecture to be given at her villa Miramar on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 15, by S. Richard Fuller on "Cleopatra and Her Children." The lecture will be given in aid of the homeless women of France, who have fled from the war zone in that country.

Miss Grace Strachan, who has been identified with educational work in New York, and Mrs. George W. Kerr, also of New York, have arrived at the Matthewson for August.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Swartout of Babylon, L. I., are guests of Mrs. Mason Pfizenmayer at her villa Maplehurst.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard of the Summer colony here are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Weld at Rockwell, Wareham, Mass.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Pierson and Mr. and Mrs. R. Richard Hides are members of a motor party from Hartford arriving at the Gladstone.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Carter of Baltimore are at the Massasoit.

Their Honeymoon in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana Tarbell Ackerly, whose marriage took place on Aug. 3, are spending their honeymoon in Canada and on their return will live on West End Avenue. The wedding was a quiet one, owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's father and of the bride's grandfather, Jacob Bennet Hunter of Hempstead, L. I. The bride descends from the Hunters whose name was given to Hunter's Point, L. I. Mr. Ackerly is a member of the law firm of Breed, Abbott & Morgan.

Arrivals from Genoa.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Italian liner Duca d'Aosta from Genoa were:

R. E. Holliker, V. Sydney Rothschild, Lyman T. Crump, Davis T. Wilbur, United States Consul at Genoa; F. Wilson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alberto Simonetti, Henry J. Bussen, H. C. Martinelli, John Ottard, Mrs. Mary Borg, Miss Rose Varese, Mrs. M. Melani, Mrs. A. Knight Vincent Knight, John Linnest.

Miss Helen A. Dowsey Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Helen Anna Dowsey, daughter of Dr. George H. Dowsey and Mrs. Dowsey of Great Neck, L. I., to William Powell Sweet of Wagon Mound, N. M., is announced. Mr. Sweet was graduated from the law department of the University of Syracuse in 1912. No date has been set for the wedding.

Page-Clark Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Fischer T. Page of Chattanooga, Tenn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hazel Virginia Page, to C. Ellsworth Clark son of the Rev. Robert Bruce Clark, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New York City. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn.

25 KILLED, 63 HURT IN CAR COLLISION

Motorman Loses Control of Pennsylvania Trolley, Which Crashes Into Another One.

A WHOLE FAMILY WIPED OUT

Most of the Victims Were En Route to a Reunion—Both Cars Demolished.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Aug. 12.—Twenty-five persons were killed and sixty-three injured in a head-on collision between two crowded trolley cars on the line of the Southern Cambria Traction Company between Echo and Brookvale, seven miles from here, today. Fourteen persons were instantly killed while eleven others died after being removed from the wreckage. Several more are in a critical condition and will probably die. The dead are:

Frank Ribblett, West Taylor; Benjamin Ribblett and wife, Coopersdale; Mary Ribblett, West Taylor; Mrs. John Lentz and her little son, Jamison; David Dishong, Coopersdale; Darrell Dishong, his wife, and two children, Alda and Chester, of Coopersdale; Stephen Kuch, Johnstown; Angus Varner, motorman; Mineral Point; Taylor Thomas, Motorman, Johnstown; George Boolds, Hagerstown, Md.; James Anderson, Pittsburgh; George Good and wife, Johnstown; J. Reese, Johnstown; Mrs. Robert McLaughlin, Johnstown; Antonio Colangelo, Latrobe; Virgil McCreary, aged 10 months, Johnstown; three unidentified women.

The cause of the accident has not yet been determined. The company in a statement tonight said it was absolutely without data on which to base a report of how the accident occurred.

As soon as word of the wreck was received here a score of physicians and nurses were rushed in automobiles to the scene, followed shortly afterward by motor trucks hastily fitted up as ambulances and several pieces of motor fire apparatus. Because of the lack of doctors, many of the injured were compelled to wait nearly two hours for medical treatment. The victims were loaded into automobiles and street cars and taken to Southnork and to Johnstown.

According to persons in the vicinity at the time of the wreck, one car was standing still near the car barn at Echo when the other car, in charge of Motorman Angus Varner, crashed down a steep grade and into it. Both cars were demolished by the impact.

Shortly before the accident Varner's car was seen to rush past the station at Brookdale with Varner frantically waving his arms. Believing the car, which, according to employes of the company, was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, was not under control, the current was shut off at the power plant, but this action was taken to late to avoid the crash.

A majority of the victims were members of the Dishong and Ribblett families, and his entire family were victims of the wreck. Dishong and his two children, Alda, aged 5, died shortly after the accident. Mrs. Dishong was brought seven miles to Johnstown and died after being placed in a hospital.

Dalimier to See French Theatre.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary for Fine Arts, expects to go to New York in November for the opening of the French theatre there. A number of Paris actors will present new works by Maurice Donnay, Henri Lavedan, Pierre Wolff, and Georges Feydeau.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Twenty-five corporations having aggregate capitalization of $1,899,500 were chartered today. They include:

Consolidated Auto Radiator Manufacturing Company, Inc., machinery, engineering appliances, radiators for autos, $1,600,000; G. Kuntzman, J. L. Sullivan, J. J. McGovern, 1,328 Broadway.

United Newspaper Association, Inc., publishers, printers, newspaper premiums, $125,000; H. H. Kimball, G. P. Breckenridge, 115 Broadway.

Schloss Bros. Ribbons, Inc., ribbons, $50,000; R. A. and E. Schloss, 549 West 113th Street.

Victor Machine and Tool Corp'n, engineering, mechanical, specialties, hardware supplies, $50,000; H. D. Watson, C. F. Cookson, S. D. Paddock, 140 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

Amherst Building Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty agency, brokers, $60,000; S. B. Nye, L. Mitchell, J. W. Gage, Buffalo.

Brunos Weekly, Inc., publishers, printers, $25,000; W. L. Eckert, G. Brune, C. Edison, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J.

Miller Gordon Construction Co., Inc., realty, construction, $20,000; A. B. Rosenqvist, T. P. Pierce, H. G. Miller, 601 West 160th St.

Cathedral Billiard Co. Academy, Inc., amusements, pool, billiard parlors, $10,000; M. Lasser, H. W. Shostak, J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St.

Windsor Curtain Co., Inc., Brooklyn, advertising, $10,000; A. Silverman, S. Spitz, A. Ambush, 819 Forest Av., Bronx.

The Percy Birdsall Corp'n, transportation, navigation, ocean commerce, $10,000; B. M. Langstaff, T. Achenbach, C. Meyer, Van Vorst, Marshall & Smith, attorneys, 25 Broad St.

The Bronx Business Exchange, Inc., Bronx, merchandise, $10,000; H. Daniilchis, M. Schaffler, M. Tishler, 1020 2d St.

Brooklyn Mirror Co., Inc., Brooklyn, glass, mirrors, fixtures, $10,000; A. Bigg, J. Ferdinand, A. Neri, 587 Park Av., Brooklyn.

Gallanter Realty and Construction Co., Inc., Queens, realty, construction, $5,000; L. Zuchow, C. Wolf, J. Gallanter, 47 Maple Place, Rockaway Beach.

These corporations have no par value capital stocks:

F. J. P. Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, builders, contractors, begin business with $500; F. H. Baylan, M. F. and F. J. Fee, 2,232 Andrews Av., Bronx.

The Cibao Development Corp'n, mining, timber lands, agriculture, refiners, warehousing, brewers, tanners, $5,000; J. E. Nealy, F. A. Lane, R. M. Atwater, Jr., 25 Broad St.

Dye Exchange Corp'n, chemicals, dyestuffs, dyes, $500; G. W. Myer, Jr., G. F. Uhlig, B. Webster, 55 Liberty St.

Metals Manufacturing Corp'n of America, mining, milling, metals, minerals, products, byproducts, $5,000; C. S. Johann, L. H. Gunther, S. B. Howard, 28 Nassau St.

Authorizations: The Lineolaum Mfg. Co., Ltd., Staines, Great Britain, $750,000. Representative, Arthur T. Leyden, 25 Madison Av., New York.

Trans Ocean Finance Commerce Corp'n, Richmond, capitalists, promoters, operators, negotiate real estate mortgages, chiefly on South American property, $1,600,000. Representative, S. W. Fish, 63 Wall St., New York.

R. Lawrence Smith Trading Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., horses, cattle, mules, sheep, poultry, game fish, $100,000. Representative, R. D. Sutton, 17 Battery Place, New York.

P. S. E. Manufacturing Co., Inc., Newark, spark plug energizers, $100,000. Representative, A. Kienath, 149 West 49th St., New York.

South Atlantic Lumber Co., Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina, timber, timber lands, manufactured lumber, $50,000. Representative, Earle A. Harrington, Long Acre Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

Capital increases: National Bridge Works, Long Island City, $225,000 to $300,000; Usona Shirt Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Merrick Holding Co., Inc., Manhattan; Hudson Fertilizer Corp'n, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 12.—Charters filed:

Meadow Lake Mining Co., carry on a general mining, milling, and refining of ores, metals, &c., $5,000,000; L. A. Irwin, M. L. Gatchell, I. M. Bristow, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Porto Rico Tobacco Corp., deal in tobacco and its products, $1,000,000; Harry T. Farrow, Norman H. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

New Majestic Phonograph Co., manufacture and sell and deal in and with phonographs and sound records of all kinds, $500,000; George V. Reilly, L. H. Gunther, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

Fleer Electric and Manufacturing Co., deal in and with dynamos and electric machinery of all kinds, $100,000; George V. Reilly, L. H. Gunther, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

MOUNTAIN CLUB WALKS.

Appalachian Members Are Out on New Hampshire Trails.

Special to The New York Times.

COLEBROOK, N. H., Aug. 12.—Perfect weather for mountain climbing has prevailed, and the August range walk of the Appalachian Mountain Club started yesterday and will continue until Tuesday under the leadership of Fred L. Norton of Boston. The party left Boston Friday noon, arriving at the Glen last evening, and started from there this morning to Carter Notch Hut. Tomorrow they will explore the Osgood Path to Madison Spring Hut from headquarters at the Glen House. More than thirty members have already arrived there.

The Iron Mountain tennis tournament came to a brilliant final today, and more than fifty motors were parked at the Iron Mountain courts. Mrs. Bradley Bedell and Mr. and Mrs. S. Mallet Prevost brought parties from their Summer homes on Iron Mountain, and many motored from North Conway and Intervale.

Many golfers arrived at Bretton Woods today for the annual tournament which begins on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peterson arrived from New York at the Mount Pleasant, where Mr. Peterson is dean of the golf club.

The annual concert of the combined orchestras of the Bretton Woods hotels and Maplewood will be given at Maplewood Casino next Saturday morning under the direction of Wiley Pope Swift. More than thirty pieces comprise this symphony orchestra.

Miss Margaret Pirie of Chicago gave a tea at Polly's Place at Colebrook today for Miss Olga Filson of Washington, Sandford Otis of Chicago and Rudolph Schillinger of New York, motoring from Dixville Notch.

Mrs. Louis K. Liddett was hostess at the Waumbek at Jefferson today at a putting party, and among her guests were General and Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Mrs. Katharine McCook Knox, Mr. and Mrs. John Bidds, Mr. and Mrs. William Doller, Mr. and Mrs. James Doller, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. Wainwright Blair, Misses Anita and Mildred Blair, Mrs. Howard Conley, Dudley Coonley, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Benning, Miss Benning, and many others of the Waumbek colony.

Mrs. Harris G. Colt and Mrs. Sam Alcan motored to Lancaster from the Mountainview House tonight, Misses Charlotte and Adelaide Casgrain, who are giving a house party at Whitefield, took their guests to the dance at the Mountainview House tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. T. Wey and family, Mr. and Mrs. Le Baron Willard, H. G. Shields, and H. M. Goode left the Mount Pleasant by automobile today for Rye after a tour including Belgrade Lakes and Bretton Woods.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—Major M. G. Spinks, C. A. C., detailed member Examining Board, Laredo, Texas, vice Capt. J. C. Goodfellow, C. A. C., during examination of Capt. F. W. Lewis, 24th Inf.

Capt. F. W. Lewis, 24th Inf., report to Col. S. E. Allen, C. A. C., President Examining Board, Laredo, Texas, for examination for transfer to C. A. C.

Orders Aug. 5, relating to Capt. S. O. Fuqua, 12th Inf., revoked.

A board is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., for the examination of retired officers for transfer to active list. Detail: Lt. Col. E. A. Kreger, Professor, Military Academy; Major W. A. Bethel, Judge Advocate; Major P. M. Ashburn, M. C.; Major R. Brooke, M. C.; Major J. J. Mayes, Judge Advocate.

Major W. L. Guthrie, Corps of Engrs., return to Mobile, Ala.

Capt. C. H. Knight, Corps of Engrs., honorably discharged.

2d Lt. T. Hill, Jr., 9th Inf., report to Col. E. A. Miller, 3d F. A., President examining board, Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

1st Lt. L. Lefevre, M. R. C., to Ft. Davis, Alaska, for duty, and report by letter to Commanding General, Western Dept., relieving Capt. H. H. Sharpe, M. C., who will proceed to the United States and report arrival by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty at Ft. Caswell, N. C.

1st Lt. N. W. Campanole, 6th Inf., report to Col. E. A. Miller, 3d F. A., President of an examining board, Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Capt. C. L. Mitchell, Inf., detailed to enter next class Army School of the Line and will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 15, for duty at Army Service Schools.

Lt. Col. G. H. Duncan, Gen. Staff Corps, and Maj. T. O. Murphy, Adjutant General, will report to Col. C. G. Treat, General Staff Corps, President, examining board, Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

1st Lt. G. C. Lawrason, 10th Inf., report to Maj. J. M. Carter, 12th Cav., President, examining board, Cristobal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to the cavalry.

2d Lt. M. M. Eberts, 3d Inf., attached to Aviation Section, Signal Corps, as aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., and report to the Commanding Officer, Signal Corps aviation school.

2d Lt. W. H. Cureton, Cav., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of examining board, Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

2d Lt. C. Speedy, Cav., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President, examining board, Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

1st Lt. F. Drake, C. A. C., report to Lt. Col. L. E. McMahon, 1st F. A., President, examining board, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, for examination for promotion.

1st Lt. J. E. Ware, 22d Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President Examining Board, Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer.

Resignations: 1st Lt. E. F. Janes, 12th Inf., N. Y. Nat. Guard; 1st Lt. J. B. Cullison, Jr., 1st Inf., Oklahoma Nat. Guard; Capt. C. R. Smith, 21 Inf., Alabama Nat. Guard; 1st Lt. L. L. Bass, 1st Cav., Virginia Nat. Guard; 1st Lt. F. B. Sutherland, M. R. C.

Leaves: Capt. W. H. Raymond, Gen. Staff Corps; 1st Lt. K. P. Williams, Inf.

Navy.

Lts. L. A. Davidson, H. W. Underwood, J. H. Wellbrock, C. A. Pownall, L. Anderson, C. C. Jersey, E. C. Metz, A. R. Simpson, D. E. Beary, J. B. Will, H. C. Marshall, W. L. Moore, F. Van Valkenburgh, C. S. Gillette, W. L. Lind, H. S. Burdick, and T. J. Kelcher, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Columbia University, Sept. 26.

Ensigns J. T. Mathews and P. P. I. Searles, detached Naval Academy, to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, N. Y., Sept. 13.

Ensigns A. R. Marron, D. Royce, E. Ellsberg, R. W. Ferrell, and R. L. Cochrane, detached Naval Academy; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sept. 25.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. G. Davis, to Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Asst. Surg. H. J. Jensen, M. R. C., to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. F. J. Bruns, detached Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., to Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Asst. Civ. Engr. D. G. Copeland, detached Naval Station Guantanamo, Cuba; home wait orders.

Chief Boatsn. J. Danner, detached Naval Coal Depot, Melville, R. I.; to the Leonidas; G. Knott, the Leonidas to the Souther; W. Jaenicke, detached Navy Yard, Philadelphia, the Connecticut; to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and the Connecticut; to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and W. Juraschka to Naval Coal Depot, Melville, R. I.

Boatn. L. F. Mead, from the Southery to the Hancock.

Chief Mach. H. I. Lutken, detached Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washn., to the Albatross.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arkansas, Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Benham, Birmingham, Cassin, Conyngham, Cushing, Cyclops, Delaware, Drayton, Dubuque, Ericsson, Fanning, Florida, Jarvis, Jenkins, Kansas, Lake Fern, McCall, McDougal, Melville, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, O'Brien, Ontario, Paulding, Sonoma, South Carolina, Texas, Tucker, Utah, Vermont, Vestal, Wadsworth, Winslow, Wyoming, Yankton, at Newport; Flusser at New York Yard; Illinois at Norfolk Yard; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, at Hampton Roads; Oregon, at Seattle, Patuxent, at Norfolk.

Sailed: Essex from Mackinaw for Harper Springs; Glacier, from Salina Cruz, for Acapulco. Islade-Luzon from Mackinaw for Harper Springs; Jewett, from Delaware Breakwater, for Philadelphia; Kearsarge, from Boston, for Portland, Me.; Lamson, from Charleston, for Savannah; Neptune, from Monte Christi, for Puerto Plata; Sacramento, from Monte Christi, for Puerto Plata; San Diego, from Salina Cruz, for Acapulco; Tonopha, from Newport, for New London; Whipple, from San Diego, for Magatlan.

Family Chestnuts.

Another pathetic little feature of everyday life is the way a man will glance around furtively at members of the family who happened to be present when he starts to tell one of his old stories to the company.—Ohio State Journal.

Unheard Of.

We have never heard of a man becoming indignant because somebody failed to return the borrowed copy of The Congressional Record, but we are young yet.—Houston Post.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Pressure is relatively high over the Western Atlantic Ocean and the South Atlantic States, also in the Northwest, but the high pressure in the Northwest is apparently unable to progress to the eastward and is beginning to disintegrate. There has been a general fall in pressure over the entire country east of the Mississippi, and the tendency west of the Rocky Mountains is toward lower pressure.

Scattered showers have again occurred in the South, and there have been general showers in New England.

Temperature changes have been unimportant.

Weather Sunday and Monday east of the Appalachians will be fair and continued warm. Between the Appalachians and the Mississippi showery weather will prevail, with a slight lowering of temperature due to showers. There will also be a more pronounced fall in temperature in the heated portion of Kansas and the lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west to northwest, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh southwest, thunder showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued warm Sunday and Monday.

New England—Fair Sunday and Monday, not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair Sunday and probably Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	68	67	4 P. M.	73	84
6 A. M.	68	67	6 P. M.	72	83
9 A. M.	71	77	9 P. M.	70	77
12 M.	73	83	11 P. M.	71	75

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71, at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature 85 degrees at 1 P. M., 66 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.93 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
2:00	104 E. 111 St.; Packerman & Statz	Slight
3:35	429 E. 12 St.; Pasquale Peccorde	Slight
8:15	172 St. & N. R., (motor boat;) W. J. Kenny	Slight
10:55	161 Edgecombe Av.; J. Dressner	Slight
10:55	157 Edgecombe Av.; Geo. Grof	Slight
11:45	111 W. 115 St.; not given	Slight
P.M.		
12:05	1-8 Frankfort St.; S. H. Schulte and Riker Co.	Slight
12:35	87 Pitt St.; Jacob Raher	Slight
12:40	23 Clinton St.; Abe Kalfus	None
1:15	274 Grand St.; A. Perimutter	$500
2:50	30 St.; S. Hiorm	$200
3:40	11 Vestry St.; Corning & Co.	$1,000
3:40	102 W. 44 St.; F. Guenizel	Slight
4:00	Front 351 Columbus Av.; Elev. Railroad	None
4:30	537 W. 148 St.; S. Cartriethan	$200
5:40	229 9 Av.; H. Brenwaster	Slight
6:05	129 Monroe St.; —. Headine	None
7:00	550 W. 157 St.; not given	Slight
8:03	230 Monroe St.; M. Moskowitz	$500
8:15	300 E. 8 St.; H. Print	Slight
8:50	109 W. 64 St. (vacant lot)	None
8:55	S. E. cor. 2 Av. & 108 St. (vacant lot)	None
9:10	222 E. 76 St.; D. S. Oswald	Slight
9:30	331 E. 140 St.; Gleto	Slight
9:45	Cortlandt Av. & 152 St. (U. S. mail box)	Not given
9:45	B'

STATES' RIGHTS BAN IN NEW RATE RULING

Commerce Board Hands Down a Far-Reaching Decision in the Shreveport Case.

ONCE IN SUPREME COURT

Roads May Not Charge More for Hauls Within a State Than for Equal Distances Without.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In a decision of far-reaching importance the Interstate Commerce Commission today reiterated that railroad freight rates within a State which were discriminatory in favor of intrastate points against competing points outside the State were in conflict with the Federal laws and must not be maintained. Put in another way, the commission holds that an interstate railroad must not apply one set of rates for hauls within a State and a higher set of rates for equal hauls to competing points in an adjoining State.

The commission's decision was rendered in the latest phase of the celebrated Shreveport case, which in its various aspects has involved the doctrine of States' rights.

Previously the commission had ordered that certain interstate carriers whose lines extended into Louisiana and Texas should not exact higher rates from Shreveport, La., to cite one illustration, to Dallas, Texas, and points intermediate, and from Shreveport to Houston, Texas, and points intermediate, "than are contemporaneously exacted for the transportation of such articles from Dallas or Houston for an equal distance toward said Shreveport." From this interpretation the defendant carriers appealed to the United States Commerce Court, which upheld the commission's order. An appeal was then taken to the United States Supreme Court, which sustained the Commerce Court and the commission.

In its opinion, which was delivered by Justice Hughes, the Supreme Court held: "Whenever the interstate and intrastate transactions of carriers are so related that the government of the one involves the control of the other it is Congress and not the State that is entitled to prescribe the final and dominant rule, for otherwise Congress would be denied exercise of its constitutional authority, and the State and not the nation would be supreme within the national field."

Complaints having been made by the Louisiana Railroad Commission that discrimination still existed in spite of the Interstate Commission's order a supplemental order was issued and then a new phase of the case was presented in a proposed increase of rates from Texas points to Shreveport and in an application of the Louisiana Commission to have the Interstate Commerce Commission's order applied to all the railroads in Texas. It was upon the issues thus presented that the commission passed in its decision today.

Prejudicial to Shreveport.

To meet the situation the commission declared rates between Shreveport and Texas points to be unreasonable and unduly prejudicial to Shreveport as compared with those for like distances in Texas. It prescribed maximum rates between Shreveport and Texas points and ordered that undue prejudice should be removed. The effect of the decision is to prevent interstate railroads doing business in Texas from giving effect to preferential rates on hauls between places in Texas unless they give the same preference to competing hauls between Louisiana points and Texas points, or to charge for the hauls within Texas the rates prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for hauls between the two States, where conditions are approximate.

In the course of its decision the Interstate Commerce Commission says:

"If the sole issue were whether or not the present adjustment of class and commodity rates between Shreveport and points in Texas is unduly prejudicial to Shreveport, it would be competent for us, if we found that complainants had sustained their allegation, to make an order requiring defendants to remove such undue prejudice. In the absence of other requirements by Federal or State authorities, such an order could be complied with by increasing the Texas rates to the level of the interstate rates, or by reducing the interstate rates to the intrastate basis.

"Should the latter alternative be adopted, either voluntarily or under compulsion of the State authorities, the intrastate rates and regulations would be given extra territorial force and would become the standard for interstate commerce. The effect of adopting such a plan would not stop with Shreveport. Alexandria and Monroe, La.; Vicksburg, Miss., and other points are in competition with Shreveport for trade and commerce to and from Texas and, so far as we are advised, there is no more reason for extending the Texas rates and classification to Shreveport than to other points in Louisiana or other States east of the Mississippi River.

Makes for Confusion.

"It can easily be conceived that if carriers, in removing undue prejudice against interstate commerce, were bound to follow the standards set by the State authorities, interstate rates, based in part on the requirements of one State and in part on those of others, would soon be in inextricable and intolerable confusion, productive of discord, and ruinous alike to shippers and carriers.

"This the commerce clause under which the Congress has created this commission and vested it with power was designed to prevent.

"But the obligation placed upon us by the law requires us to exercise our best judgment upon the facts placed before us and, in a case such as this, to prescribe just and reasonable maximum rates and enter such order as shall prevent or remove undue prejudice to interstate commerce, even though in some instances such action may incidentally affect the level of intrastate rates."

FLEET TROPHY FOR TEXAS.

Battleship Will Fly the Red Pennant for Battle Efficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The battle efficiency trophy, which gives the ship possessing it the right to fly the red pennant with a black ball, was presented to Captain John Hood, commanding officer of the Texas, this morning by the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Henry T. Mayo. Among those present at the ceremony were Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, commander of the Battleship Division; Rear Admirals Fechteler, Dunn, and Rodgers, and Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations of the Navy, who personally represented Secretary Daniels.

The ceremony was conducted on the quarterdeck of the Texas. Captain Hood, who will be relieved by Captain Victor Blue on Monday, goes to the Naval War College for the short course. He soon will become a Rear Admiral.

Admiral Mayo complimented Captain Hood, his officers and men, for the showing the ship made in winning both the battle efficiency pennant and the gunnery pennant. The Michigan won the engineering trophy, and will wear a white "E" on her smokestack. Both Captains Hood and C. B. Brittain, the latter commanding the Michigan, received complimentary letters from Sec-

ITALIAN VICTORY SHIP IN.

Duca d'Aosta Decorated in Honor of Success at Gorizia.

The Italian liner Duca d'Aosta arrived yesterday from Genoa with her saloon decorated gayly with the national colors in honor of the Italian victory at Gorizio under the commander after whom the ship is named. The life-size painting of the Duca d'Aosta in uniform, which stands at the head of the main companionway, was draped with the Italian flag and two palm branches.

News of the victory was received by wireless on Wednesday night late and posted in the first, second, and third class quarters on the following morning. Captain Schiaffino gave a dinner on Thursday night to the first cabin passengers, at which the President of the United States, the King of Italy, and the Duca d'Aosta were toasted.

Among the passengers was V. Sydney Rothschild, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who was until recently a partner in the American firm of Sulzberger & Co. of Genoa. In his opinion American prestige abroad had suffered by the failure of the Government to take a firm stand in the matter of violation of international rights by belligerents.

Another passenger was David F. Wilbur, United States Consul General at Genoa, who is going to spend a vacation at his home in Brooklyn.

The Duca d'Aosta brought 132 cabin passengers and 1,345 steerage.

CHINESE STUDENTS' MEET.

Important Gathering at Phillips Andover Last Week of August.

The twelfth annual conference of the Eastern Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance will open at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., on Aug. 24. The committe in charge expects that this will be the most important gathering of Chinese ever held in the United States. Among the speakers expected to address the conference are Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States; Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; Willard Straight, and John H. Fahey, ex-President of the American Chamber of Commerce. Open forums will be held for the study of means which China should take for national defense and political reconstruction.

Light comedy sketches, music and a reproduction of a modern Chinese play are among the promised entertainment features. Then there will be debates and prize orations in English and Chinese, a field and track meet, a swimming meet, baseball and soccer games, women's races and tennis tournaments for both men and women. The conference will close on Sept. 1.

PARK RECORDS MISSING.

Commissioner Weier Accuses Former Employe of Taking Them.

John E. Weier, Park Commissioner of Queens, appeared in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday as a complainant against Felix Reisenberg of 189 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, a former engineer of the Park Department, whom the Commissioner charged with removing records from a public office. Magistrate Conway paroled him until next Wednesday, in spite of Commissioner Weier's demand that he be held under bonds.

Reisenberg's office was abolished last January. Since then, according to his own statements, he has been furnishing to a Manhattan afternoon paper information gathered while he held office, based upon which a series of articles is being printed attacking the park administration of Queens Borough as wasteful and inefficient.

Mr. Weier said that he discovered that records of the Engineering Department of the Queens parks for 1913 and 1914 were missing. He got in touch with Reisenberg, he says, and alleges the latter returned the 1914 records, but said those for 1913 had been lost while he was moving from Jamaica to Brooklyn. Then Weier obtained a summons for Reisenberg's appearance in court.

HISTORIC SHIP IN THIS PORT.

The Thetis, Which Went to Relieve Greely, Here from Alaska.

The bark-rigged steam sealing vessel Thetis, which was built in Greenock, Scotland, and bought by the United States Government for the Greely relief expedition, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco, by way of the Panama Canal, after being thirty-one days on the voyage.

She was in the navy service from 1886 until 1900 and was then turned over to the revenue cutter service on the Pacific Coast, being used also as a floating courthouse in Alaska to take judges and lawyers from one island to another in the summer.

The Thetis was recently sold by the Government to a private firm for $25,000. She was purchased in 1885 with her two sister ships, the Alert and the Bear, which were all Scotch sealers, built at Greenock. The Alert was sent back to Scotland. The Bear is still in Government service on the Pacific Coast.

ALLEGE AUTO-THEFT PLOT.

Two Clevelanders, One a Law Instructor, Arrested as Accomplices.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—David H. Hopkins, 33, attorney and Cleveland Law School instructor, and Frank (Kid) Lyons, 38, ex-saloonkeeper, were arrested here late last night in what detectives say is the expose of a country-wide plot to steal automobiles. Hopkins is accused of receiving an automobile stolen from Charles Freese of Detroit on July 10, and Lyons of receiving a car stolen from A. H. Denning of Detroit on June 21. Two machines, said to be those mentioned, were recovered from Hopkins's and Lyons's garages. Officers here say they obtained clues which led to the arrest of Hopkins and Lyons as the result of the arrest in Detroit three weeks ago of four alleged automobile thieves. Recovery of fifty cars stolen recently in Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland is hoped for, officers say.

CHEMISTS TO GATHER HERE.

American Society Plans Series of Meetings in September.

The American Chemical Society will hold a series of meetings in this city from Sept. 25 to 30, the reading of papers by prominent members of the profession taking place at Columbia University and an exhibit being held at the Grand Central Palace. The American Electrochemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry will co-operate with the society, giving an aggregate membership of 15,000 of the leading scientists of the country.

Addresses will be delivered dealing with aniline dyes, explosives, medicinal chemicals, oils and motor fuels, glassware and porcelain, pulp and paper, steel alloy metals, and many other products, to which the attention of American scientists has been directed by the European war.

Argue Osborne Case in September.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The appeal of District Attorney Weeks from the decision of the Appellate Division affirming Justice Platt in striking out the immorality count from the indictment against Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison will be argued before the Court of Appeals during the first week of September. If the Court of Appeals affirms the lower court it is expected that the other counts in the indictment will be dismissed.

Smothered Under Tons of Phosphate

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 12.—Buried under twelve tons of acid phosphate at the plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in Carteret today, Henry J. Baine of 222 Franklin Street, an employe, was smothered to death before help could reach him. He was 55 years old. A crew of 100 men was put to work instantly to dig Baine out. It was about twenty minutes later that his [illegible] uncovered.

Initial Manteaux Announcement
Early Autumn Models in Women's Coats
in Novelty Materials, Plain or Fur-trimmed, including Bolivia cloth, velour, tweeds, and mixtures, in all the *wanted* shades.
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Sale of "Crex" and "Willow Grass" Rugs Continues With Savings of 1/3 to 1/2
Room size (9x12 ft.), formerly $8.25, now $4.50. Others equally interesting, in various sizes down to small ones, at 25c to $1.25.
GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Everybody Should Have Good Furniture

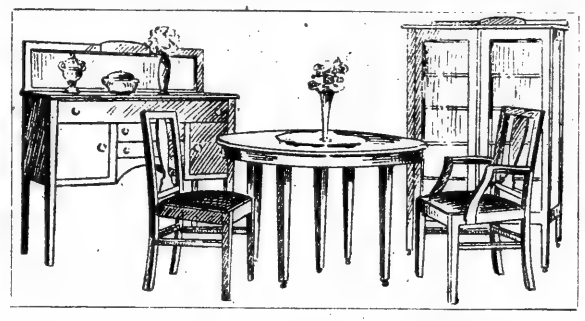
10% to 50% Reductions Has Made This Possible In GIMBELS

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

Let it be understood that "Good" furniture means furniture made with absolute fidelity to the master designs, of flawless materials, and with the workmanship of cabinetmakers who love and appreciate work well done. The style of good furniture should be as enduring as its substance.

Three Store Buying Power the GIMBEL Secret

By concentrating purchases of furniture months ahead in the three GIMBEL Stores it has been made possible to show the best furniture that men can make, in generous variety at prices 10% to 50% under the regular cost of good furniture.



Dining Room Furniture

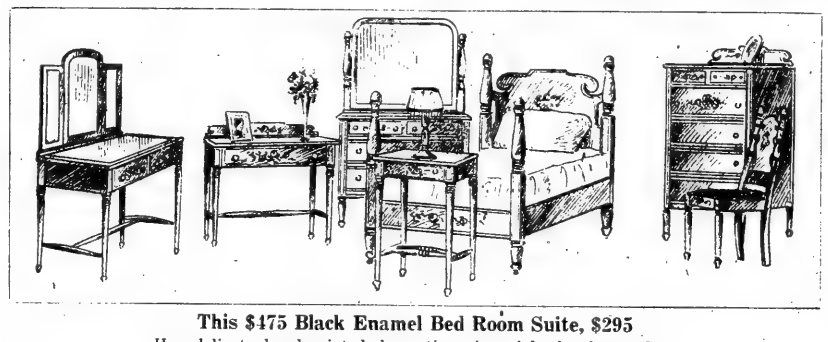
Among the numerous magnificent suites for the dining room, we choose to *illustrate* this exceptionally attractive Sheraton Model; one of the most popular suites of the day.

$200 Dining Room Suite, 9 pc., at $155.

Sheraton Model. Includes 5 side and 1 arm chair.

Living Room Furniture

$60—Colonial Model, Mahogany Library Table. Now $40.
$45—Colonial Model, Mahogany Library Table. Now $27.50.
$75—Mahogany Davenport Table. Now $47.50.
$200—3-pc. All-over Upholstered Tapestry Suite. Now $160.
$90—Tapestry Davenport, Loose Cushions. Now $60.
$45—Tapestry Easy Chair, in Mahogany. Now $27.50.
$225—Adam, Mahogany 3-pc. Cane Suite. Now $170.
$80—Mahogany, Velour and Cane, 3-pc. Suite. Now $65.



This $475 Black Enamel Bed Room Suite, $295
Has delicate hand-painted decorations in subdued colors. Consists of 9 pcs., including twin beds. (With full size bed, $262.)

$375 Ivory Enamel decorated "Traymore" Model 7-pc. Bed Room Suite, at $325. Exact reproduction of the Suites used in the renowned Atlantic City Hostelry.
$350 Ivory Enamel 4-pc. Bed Room Suite, at $250. Adam Model with full-size bed.
$180 Decorated 4-pc. Bed Room Suite, at $120. In Ivory Enamel or Black Lacquer, with Floral decorations.
$300 "Ritz-Carlton" 4-pc. decorated suite, at $185. In Ivory or Gray Enamel. Hand-decorated or Mahogany Carved.
GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

Whittall and Hardwick & Magee Rugs

Go Back to Old Prices After Tomorrow

You have all day tomorrow to make your selection of a magnificent "Made in America" French Wilton. After Monday we are compelled to adhere to the makers' regular prices.

Hardwick & Magee's French Wiltons

9x12 ft. $60.00 reg. $73.00 | 8.3x10.6 ft. $54.75 reg. $66.50 | 6x9 ft. $37.00 reg. $45.50

Whittall's Anglo-Persian and Hartford Carpet Co.'s Kirmans

9x12 ft. $60.00 reg. $75.00 | 8.3x10.6 ft. $54.75 reg. $68.50 | 6x9 ft. $37.00 reg. $46.75

We call particular attention to the unusual sizes and the large stock sizes larger than 9x12 feet.

WHITTALL'S			Regularly	WHITTALL'S			Regularly
Peerless Body Brussels	11.3x15.0	$48.00	$61.50	Anglo-Persian	9 x15	$82.25	$103.00
Royal Worcester	11.3x15.0	$78.00	$97.50	Body Brussels	10.6x10.6	$38.50	$48.00
Anglo-India	11.3x15.0	$88.00	$110.00	Teprac	10.6x10.6	$48.00	$60.00
Anglo-Persian	11.3x15.0	$104.00	$130.00	Anglo-Indian	10.6x10.6	$60.00	$76.50
Peerless Body Brussels	11.3x12.0	$40.00	$50.00	Anglo-Persian	10.6x10.6	$70.00	$90.00
Royal Worcester	11.3x12.0	$60.00	$78.00	Body Brussels	9 x10.6	$30.75	$38.50
Anglo-Persian	11.3x12.0	$84.00	$105.00	Teprac	9 x10.6	$43.00	$48.00
Peerless Body Brussels	10.6x13.6	$44.75	$56.00	Royal Worcester	9 x 9	$37.25	$46.75
Royal Worcester	10.6x13.6	$70.00	$87.50	Body Brussels	6.9x12.0	$23.50	$29.50
Anglo-Persian	10.6x13.6	$93.50	$117.00	Body Brussels	6.9x12.0	$26.25	$33.00
Peerless Body Brussels	9 x15	$40.00	$50.00	Teprac	6.9x12.0	$32.00	$41.25
Royal Worcester	9 x15	$62.50	$78.00	Anglo-Persian	6.9x12.0	$49.75	$62.25

In the large and unusual sizes; in some sizes the stock is limited.

VERY SPECIAL

A number of Hardwick & Magee's French Wiltons in the 9x12 and 8.3x10.6 sizes, owing to being used for decorations, will be offered for $35; regularly $73 and $66.50.
GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Best Men's Suits at GIMBELS



Now $14.50 and $19.50

Our Annual August Reduction Sale, now on, is the event where men who shrewdly buy "out of season," at "inside" prices, enjoy a clothes feast. The above quotation is typical of the opportunities.

$14.50 { For Men's 3-piece Suits that were $22 to $27.50. | Men's best GIMBEL Suits, reg. $32 to $45. } $19.50

Men's Overcoats

$15 { For Men's Silk-lined Fall Overcoats, regularly $25. | Men's $35 to $45 GIMBEL Overcoats, at } $25

This Is Only a Taste

These are but four items out of forty. You'll find proportionate economies in other suits and overcoats, trousers, Palm Beach and flannel clothes, Auto dusters, riding clothing, etc.

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits at $5
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Annual August Sale of Framed Pictures, Mirrors, &c.

At Savings from 33⅓% to 50%

The Sale this season will be greater than ever, because prices have risen so enormously that thrifty persons will vie with one another to participate in the values offered.

Framed Pictures
At Half Price. The finest assortment of framed pictures of every description, purchased prior to any advance in prices.

Included are Convexes, Ollettes, Oleos, plain and hand colored sepias, hand colored platinums; Colortypes, etc. All are framed appropriately in the newest of finishes, Dresden, Venetian, Novelty Tones, plain and burnished antiques.

39c	Regularly 50c	45c	Regularly 85c
35c	Regularly 75c	65c	Regularly $1.25
50c	Regularly $1	75c	Regularly $1.50
$1.00	Regularly $2	$1.50	Regularly $3
$1.25	Regularly $2.50	$3.00	Regularly $6
$2.00	Regularly $3.75	$5.00	Regularly $10

2,000 Picture Frames
Including Glass, at 35c; Regularly 75c and $1

These include dark woods of various finishes and burnished antique with corners, sizes from 3½x5½ to 11x14.

500 Burnished Hand Carved Frames

	50c	85c	$1.25	$1.50	$1.75
Regularly	$1.25	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$3.50

Framing to Order
33⅓% Less Than Regular Prices

Mirrors
From 6x8 picture with 6x18 mirror to 16x20 picture with 18x40 mirror and without pictures 12x24 to 18x40.

$1.00	Regularly $1.75	$5.00	Regularly $10
$4.50	Regularly $9	$10.00	Regularly $20
$7.50	Regularly $15	$3.50	Regularly $7
$2.75	Regularly $6	$6.50	Regularly $13.50
	and up to $13.50		Regularly $27.50

Imported Oil Paintings
In Shadow Boxes, Landscape, Marine and Figure Subjects.

Special Purchase of 175 Canvases. Sizes from 5x12 to 16x24; all framed in gilt and gold, with polished boxes and glass.

$4.50 Regularly $7.50 and $8.50	$5.00 Regularly $10 and $12
$6.50 Regularly $13.50	$8.50 Regularly $17.50

An additional group of paintings, sizes 6x14, 9x12, 12x18. Appropriately framed, $3 and $5. Regularly $5 and $7.50.
GIMBELS—Main Aisle, Main Floor and Sixth Floor

All Wool Broadcloth, $1.50 Yard

Thoroughly sponged and shrunk; in a high lustrous finish. The newest Fall shades of Taupe, blackberry, tan, golden brown, nigger brown, olive, Russian green, royal blue, burgundy, navy blue and black.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New broadcloths, gabardines, sérges, checks, stripes and others in a special display to-morrow in the Dress Goods Salons.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Pronounced Among the New Models

Are the Blouses Trimmed with Filet Lace.

The blouse *pictured* is a copy of one of our very exclusive models and *illustrates* two of the foremost trimmings for blouses of the coming season—filet lace and narrow tucks.

This model may be had in Voile, at $3.95; in Net, at $5.95, or in Georgette, at $8.95.

The same model is found in Net with real filet lace at $14.75; or in Handkerchief Linen, at $16.75.



GIMBELS—Third Floor

Untrimmed Velvet Hats, $5

All the newest shapes, and their number is legion, are being shown in the pile fabrics.



The *illustration* is one of five smart styles, fashioned of black Lyons velvet with a shirred edge of panne velvet.

Irregular lines are featured with the promised tendency of uplifted brims. While there are some models showing the direct flare straight away from the face, the majority show the upward lines in the side roll, or the more gradual turn off the face. The mushroom shapes and the modified "pokes" are also represented.
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's Separate Skirts

Corduroy Skirts, semi-circular models, with shirred back and tailored belt. White, peach, coral and Copenhagen, $3.95.

Gabardine Skirts, excellent model with flaring lines. Buttons down front from belt to hem. Side pockets, $3.25.

Woolen Skirts, Special at $5; reg. $5.75 to $7.75.
GIMBELS—Third Floor

August Sale of Household Linens Continues

GIMBELS supreme purchasing power never asserted itself more to the advantage of GIMBEL patrons than it has done in this sale now in progress.

SPECIAL
All Pure Linen Hemstitched Sets beautiful heavy damask sets that have just arrived These prices are below prevailing wholesale cost: **$9.75 Set;** consisting of 1 doz. Napkins and Cloth 70-70. **$10.75 Set,** consisting of 1 doz. Napkins and Cloth 70-88.

All Pure Irish Linen Afternoon Tea or Luncheon Napkins, Real Madeira Hand Embroidery and Scalloping, in several rich and handsome designs. Regularly $7.50 doz. Sale Price, $5.75 doz.

Heavy Turkish Bath Towels, generous size, at $3 doz.
Bleached, Hemstitched Huck Towels, with neat border effects, space for monogram. Special, at $3, $3.50 and $6 doz.
Irish Crash Roller Towels, cut 2½ yds. long and hemmed ready for use, at 35c, 45c and 55c each.
Bleached Hemmed Huck Towels, size 20x42 inches, at $2.15 doz.
Irish Linen Bleached, Crash, Roller or Dish Toweling, extra heavy. Thrifty housewives cannot ignore this, at 12½c yd.
Imported from Belfast, Red and Blue Typed Glass Towels, hemmed and ready for use, at $2.50 and $3.50 doz.

Sheets, Sheeting, Blankets, Bedspreads, etc.

Utica Bleached Sheeting

1¼ yds. wide, Now 20c; reg. 25c
2 yds. wide, Now 30c; reg. 40c
2¼ yds. wide, Now 32c; reg. 42c
2½ yds. wide, Now 35c; reg. 45c

Utica Bleached Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sizes Before Hemming:	Now	Regular
54 x 90 inches	65c each	85c each
63 x 90 inches	70c each	90c each
63 x 99 inches	80c each	$1.00 each
72 x 90 inches	75c each	95c each
72 x 99 inches	85c each	$1.10 each
72 x 108 inches	95c each	$1.20 each
81 x 90 inches	80c each	$1.05 each
81 x 99 inches	90c each	$1.15 each
90 x 99 inches	$1.05 each	$1.25 each
90 x 108 inches	$1.15 each	$1.35 each

Utica Pillow Cases

42 x 36	inches	18c each	23c each
45 x 36	inches	20c each	25c each
45 x 38½	inches	22c each	27c each
50 x 38½	inches	24c each	29c each
54 x 36	inches	26c each	32c each

Blankets, Bed Spreads and Comforters

White Scalloped Crochet Bed Spreads, $1.75 ea.; reg. $2.25. Full size; scalloped all around; with cut corners. New Marseilles designs to select from.

White Scalloped Satin-Finish Bed Spreads, at $2.25 ea.; reg. $3. Full size. Several pretty designs. Fully bleached. Very firm weave.

New Woolen Blankets $5 Pair
Size 68x80 inches, in pink and white, blue and white, tan and white, and gray and white; all 4-inch block designs.

GIMBELS Special Family Favorite Blanket $5 Pair
72x90 inches, extra width and length, all white with pink, blue and yellow borders.

$3.25 GIMBELS Special Comforter $2.45
Included in this lot are figured silkolines, silk mulls and sateens with plain 9 inch border to match. All full size.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Section 2 | Fashions—Drama | Military Expert

The New York Times.

Summer Resorts | Schools | Section 2

X J SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1916. J X

AGAINST CIVILIANS FOR NAVY ENGINEERING

Will Mean Discord Among Officers and Lessening of Efficiency, Declares Naval Expert.

By WILLIAM LEDYARD CATHCART,
Formerly Chief Engineer United States Navy.

Germantown, Aug. 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE amendments made by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to the provision in the Naval bill authorizing the appointment of civilians as ensigns in the navy for engineering duty only have removed some of the conspicuous defects of this ill-advised proposition. But its inherent unwisdom and impracticability remain. It foreshadows not only a lessening of engineering efficiency, but a renewal, in greater or less degree, of the discord and strife, now happily ended, which for fifty years disturbed the official relations of the line and engineer officers of our navy.

Before this bill was drafted Rear Admiral Griffin, the Engineer in Chief, expressed emphatically his disapproval of such civilian appointments in any conditions. The views of this officer should receive grave consideration, since the responsibility for engineering efficiency in the navy rests primarily with him, and, further, as an officer of the former Engineer Corps, his long experience and brilliant professional attainments give his judgment ample support. In place of the proposed influx of civilian recruits, untrained in naval conditions and customs, he asked only that the many able young line officers who would seek engineering duty be given opportunity for specializing in that branch without adverse effect on their promotion and subsequent careers.

Thus far in the pending bill Congress has followed broadly his recommendations with regard to the detail of officers of command rank for engineering duty and to their subsequent examinations for promotion. But both houses have added the unwelcome provision authorizing civilian appointees as junior engineer officers. The line officers of the navy are virtually unanimous in objecting to this proposed legislation.

Since the amalgamation law of 1899 engineering has been simply one of the multifarious duties of the line. Young officers wishing to specialize in this branch are given a year's post-graduate course at Annapolis and an added year at Columbia University. Further, the regular curriculum at the Naval Academy is now very different from that of years gone by, being largely along engineering lines.

If these were the only conditions there would be no difficulty in training an accomplished body of engineers for naval service. But the young officer who thus specializes is in his recurring examinations for promotion confronted by the fact that he must also pass satisfactorily in all of the branches of deck duty from which engineering has separated him temporarily, and he finds that his promotion may be delayed or restricted by his lack of continuous experience in these duties. The effect is that many otherwise eager and capable officers are reluctant to undertake engineering work. As to this, Secretary Daniels says:

"A number of officers have developed very high talent in this respect, [engineering,] but out of justice to themselves and their future careers they must give up this important work in order to gain experience in deck duties, in order to obtain promotion."

Manifestly, the logical course would be to encourage these officers, whose natural aptitude and analytical habit of thought and training turn them toward engineering, and the only adequate guarantee would be the assurance of unrestricted promotion with "running mates" in the deck service and of examinations for promotion limited to naval engineering subjects only. This assurance and these examinations the pending bill provides for officers not below the grade of Lieutenant Commander.

Their juniors, however—the Lieutenants of both grades and the Ensigns, who should form the real workers and learners in such a body of engineers—are left as before, without guarantees as to promotion or the scope of their examinations for it. Manifestly, it will be impossible to form, under such conditions, an effective engineer corps within the line, since there will be little foundation on which to build.

The substitute for that foundation, as proposed in the bill, is the appointment annually in the line of the navy for a period of ten years of thirty civilians as Ensigns restricted to engineering duties only. These appointees are to serve during a three years' probation—two of them in cruising ships and one at Annapolis—and are then to be commissioned as Lieutenants of the junior grade, providing they shall pass successfully an examination as to their qualifications for the general duties of line officers.

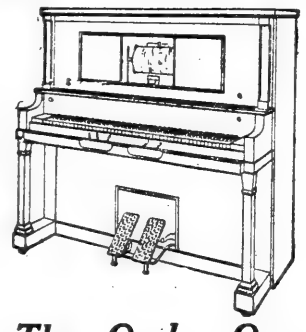
This provision is not only a very ineffective solution of the navy's pressing problem, but is unjust both to that service and to the civilians who, unaware of the actual conditions, may accept these appointments. In the first place, no matter what his ability or how distinguished his alma mater may be, the civilian appointee of 20 to 26 years of age will be simply a graduate student, with no actual experience in engineering—least of all under the conditions, wholly novel to him, which he must face on shipboard. And yet, in giving him the rank of Ensign, his immature knowledge of engineering alone is placed on a par with that of an Annapolis graduate of the same rank, who has had four years of grinding study not only of engineering, but of the other fundamentals of the naval officer's broad profession.

On the other hand, take his very difficult position as a civilian appointed as Ensign for three years' probation in "the performance of engineering duties only." During this period, he must be necessarily but a learner in naval engineering, with every energy taxed to the limit by the requirements of that most exacting science. And yet, as soon as these three years pass, he must face examination "to qualify for the general duties of the line"—navigation, ordnance, gunnery, &c. These qualifications, too, must be presumably those of a Lieutenant, junior grade, an officer who, from the date of his appointment to Annapolis, has had ten years of naval service. But little knowledge of actual naval conditions is needed to show the rank absurdity of this scheme with such time limitations. To make it practicable, Congress would have to devise effective eugenic arrangements for the production of a new breed of men—a strain combining the characteristics of Admiral Lord Nelson and Lord Kelvin of Isherwood, the master naval engineer, and Sampson, the learned and accomplished seaman.

If past experience be a guide, these conditions are certain to develop friction and factional strife within the navy. Its line officers will oppose—and rightly—the intrusion of 300 untrained civilians in their ranks, thus impairing efficiency and delaying the promotion of those below them. And these civilians, appointed through competitive examination, and who "have received a degree of mechanical or electrical engineer from a college or university of high standing," will be men of ability and social rank, who will not readily accept the rôle of trespasser. The result will be growing friction, culminating in remedial legislation attempted by both sides. Congress, in this proposed regression, would be but lifting the lid of a naval Pandora's box.

A far better solution of the navy's problem in this day of specialists would be adequate specialization within the line of the navy, as is practiced in the army. Kitchener of Khartum cared nothing for the detailed design of a gun. All that he asked was that it should shoot straight and hard. Dashing Phil Sheridan would have balked at assignment to Goethals's job at Panama. And yet the sweeping amalgamation act of 1899 and the requirements of prior years assume that the Annapolis graduate shall be not only a seaman, an ordnance engineer skilled in the chemistry of explosives, and a gunnery, torpedo, and submarine expert, but also a designing and operating engineer in mechanical, electrical, and marine lines generally. When to this is added his necessary knowledge of international law, of military drill and the handling of troops and field artillery in landing expeditionary forces, the aggregate, while it may not "stagger (Annapolis) humanity," is quite sufficient to stir the wonder, the disbelief in its practicability, of professional men in civil life. Picked men, mentally and physically, as our officers are, it is clear that complete fulfillment of these manifold requirements is impossible.

Congress should consider the apt lesson as to this taught by the British Navy, which, after a long struggle within its ranks, followed our own in amalgamation, but extended it to specialization. At this time all British naval cadets are trained together until they reach the rank of Lieutenant. Then they are either detailed to duty as general service officers or are required to qualify for one of the special branches—gunnery, torpedo, engineering, navigation, or marine. No factional friction would be possible and the highest efficiency would be attainable, if our navy included such corps or groups of specialists—all line officers, all promoted equally, and each corps examined rigorously for promotion in its own specialty only.



The Only One You Would Have

WE HAVE A STRAD PLAYER PIANO THAT WE SELL AT $425.00.

It possesses the finest De Luxe human playing action and is sold with the 60 year old Wurlitzer reliability guarantee. Easy terms.

We know that after you have compared all of the other Player Pianos selling around $425 that the STRAD will be the "only one that you would have."

Special low price for one week only.
Write for Booklet.

The Rudolph WURLITZER Company

115 West 40th Street
Just East of Broadway

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M.
Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE
at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way).....51 min. From 96th St.....25 min. From Grand Central...17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge..9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx).....48 min. From 72d St.....22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green...5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and warmer Monday; moderate West Winds.

The Great Midsummer Climax Sale
High-Water Mark of the Season's Value-Giving

Women's Coats Now $9.95

Not a Coat in the entire group has been less than $19.95. A great many have been $24.95 and $29.95.

Fashionable styles in gabardine, fine serge, wool poplin, shepherd checks, tweeds. Also dressy Coats for afternoon wear, of silk poplin or chiffon taffeta.

Second floor, Central Building.

300 Women's Silk Dresses, $12.75

These offer choice of Charmeuse Satins, Silk Taffetas, Silk Crepe de Chine, in Dove Gray, Navy, Inky Blue, Garnet, Purple, Copenhagen.

As well as all black or white. Skirts are in deep tunic style or one-skirt effect. Corded, ruffled, hip-pocketed, pleated.

Bodices show the jacket fashion, the semi-basque or the surplice.

Most of the Dresses have collars of white La George crepe, in various novel handlings. A complete size range.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Suits, $7.50 and $15

The splendidly tailored cloth models and handsome sports costumes that have been $16.50, $18.75, $24.75 and $34.50—take Climax Reduction prices that cap all previous offerings.

The cloths consist of serge, gabardine, poplin, club checks and pastel cheviots.

Suits for sports wear have silk Jersey coats and skirts of striped crepe; also sports-colored models entirely of silk Jersey. All sizes in the various models.

Second floor, Central Building.

Misses' New Serge Frocks, $10.98

Really, they seem the most artistically smart fashions for young women that we have ever seen.

One model in double-breasted, with big pearl buttons, has a Redingote skirt over another of blue serge. The unique, deeply curved collar is of white cloth.

Another with a semi-basque bodice that shows to advantage the youthful figure, has a skirt pleated at the sides. Bodice and skirt show embroideries in white and crimson. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $1 to $1.50 Lingerie Blouses, 85c

Four pretty models of voile; some with embroidered organdy or all-over embroidered trimmed. Some with pin-tucking, Valenciennes or Venise lace.

$2 Extremely Lovely Voile Blouses, $1.29

With panels of embroidery prettily trimmed with rows of Valenciennes insertions and hemstitching. The collar and cuffs trimmed to correspond.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's $2.50 to $4.50 Autumn Hats, 98c

Trimmed and untrimmed, beautiful advance model Millinery that we have obtained in a remarkable scoop.

Hats of satin and velvet, satin and crepe, all velvet, in the acknowledged fashions of the new season.

There are all blacks and the fashionable colors of rose, green and white, white and black, all white, pink.

Street and Mezzanine floors, East Building.

Women's $3.95 White Oxfords, $2.95 Pr.

Only yesterday these very Shoes were selling at regular price. There are 300 pairs of them—all perfect—all good looking—all remarkably good values at their new price.

They are of white ooze, with red rubber soles, welted and stitched, spring heels. The ideal kind of Shoes for tennis and general sports wear. A complete size range.

Second floor, West Building.

Women's $2.98 to $7.75 Wash Skirts, $1.98

Embracing nearly our entire stock of fine, fashionable Summer skirts, for dress, sports and street wear.

Every desirable material and style of the season is included. There are Russian cords, striped ratines, piques, self and awning striped gabardines, crepe weaves, linens plain and striped, washable corduroys.

Second floor, Central Building.

Three Greatest Silk Favorites

At amazingly low prices, considering the demand and the scarcity.

5,000 Yards, $1.49 All-Silk Chiffon Taffeta, at 99c Yd.

A fine chiffon finish, pure silk, in the best colors, including plenty of navy blue, white and black; 35-inch.

5,000 Yards, $1.49 All-Silk Crepe de Chine, at 99c Yd.

3,000 Yards, Black All-Silk Messaline, 99c Yd.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

$1.79 French Serge, $1.19 Yd.

Lowest price this season on navy blue and black French serge; very fine quality; 54 inches wide, all-wool, of a fine finish and guaranteed fast color.

$1 to $1.10 Dress Goods, 79c Yd.

1,200 yards of all-wool Taffeta, Poplin and Epingle in desirable Fall shades; also navy blue and black. Street floor, West Building.

25c to 29c Printed Cotton Voiles, 14c Yd.

All new patterns and many of them at less than cost today; 38 inches wide.

15c Plisse Crepe, 11c Yd.

Floral and conventional effects on dainty grounds. A few plain colors. Street floor, West Building.

$3.98 Semi-Made Combinations, $1.98

Hand-embroidered Combinations and Gowns at a price which is astonishingly low. Easy to complete either the Combination or the Gown—simply sew several seams and you have a dainty, pretty garment that will appeal strongly to every woman. Street floor, Centre, Central Building.

Women's 16c and 19c Stockings, 12½c Pr.

Several kinds and weights in black or tan. The size range broken.

Women's Higher-Priced Silk Stockings at 69c

Pure thread silk; some with slight "mill hurts." Black and plain colors; also a few colors with contrasting stripes; these are all perfect. All have lisle tops and soles.

Street floor, Central Building.

The present Sale is by far the best we have ever announced.

Placed in Mid-August, it says "good-bye" to remaining Summer goods—for which there are still weeks of usefulness ahead. Former prices are forgotten in clearing these goods. Costs are ignored. They are marked at ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.

The Sale also bids "Welcome" to much new Fall merchandise, which we offer at such low prices that it will be impossible later on in many cases to duplicate them.

The scores of brilliant offerings brought forward for the Sale are amazing in their great excellence and their very low prices.

For, indeed, the Climax Sale sparkles with splendid savings.

Read the appended list of offerings carefully.

Check the items that appeal to you, and bring the advertisement with you as a reminder. For this is the Summer's greatest merchandising event—take fullest advantage of it!

Women's All-Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c

They are the best styles we have, regularly selling at 25c. Solid colors, with white initial, in a tiny medallion. Also white, with Dresden colorings and novelty patterns.

Women's 25c White Linen Crossbar Handkerchiefs, 12½c
Men's 10c Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs, 5c

Second floor, Central Building.

$1.50 to $2 Warner Rust-Proof Corsets, 94c

Either white figured batiste or coutil, in this desirable tried and tested make.

$2 Rengo Belt Corsets (For Stout Figures), $1.49

With medium low bust, and an elastic skirt-section that gives much comfort, sitting or standing. Sizes 22 to 30.

$3.50 Warner Rust-Proof Corsets at $1.94

Of strong pink coutil, well-boned and perfect fitting.

Second floor, East Building.

$2.98 to $17.49 Beaded Tunics, $1.98 to $10

About 75 of these richly beaded Tunics on chiffon and Brussels net at price reductions of one-third or more, in which group are also Capes, Boleros and Scarfs trimmed with beads and spangles in various combinations and effects. Colors, at one price or another, include light and dark shades, and white.

At $1.98, were $2.98 to $4.50.
At $2.98, were $5.
At $3.98, were $6.49.
At $4.98, were $6.50 to $12.
At $7.50, were $15.
At $10, were $17.49.

Street floor, Central Building.

125 "Sample" Metal Bedsteads 30% Below Regular Prices

A Wonderful "Climax" Offering From the Midsummer Furniture Sale

With the present high prices on all metals, this is a very extraordinary opportunity.

We bought the entire collection of sample full-sized metal Bedsteads from the Lehigh Star Bedding Company, of Allentown, Penn. It was specially prepared to be exhibited to show the designs for the coming season to the buyers of stocks for retail selling.

Naturally, the Bedsteads are the best workmanship that the factory can turn out. They are in beautiful designs; the brass Bedsteads in satin, velvet and polet finishes and with improved acid-proof lacquer. The steel Bedsteads are finished in a variety of handsome colors—entirely new effects—and are very durable. As no two of the Bedsteads are alike, early comers will have best choosing. Here are the prices:

$9.75,	reg.	$14.00	$18.75,	reg.	$26.00	$29.75,	reg.	$42.50
$11.00,	reg.	$16.00	$22.25,	reg.	$32.00	$31.50,	reg.	$45.00
$12.50,	reg.	$18.00	$24.50,	reg.	$35.00	$35.00,	reg.	$50.00
$14.00,	reg.	$20.00	$25.80,	reg.	$36.00	$37.00,	reg.	$53.00
$15.75,	reg.	$22.50	$26.25,	reg.	$37.50	$42.00,	reg.	$60.00
$17.50,	reg.	$25.00	$28.00,	reg.	$40.00	$45.00,	reg.	$65.00

Fourth floor, East Building.

$1.75 Wool Velvet Carpets, $1.35-$1.50 Yd.

Our best Wool Velvet Carpets—from the Sanford, Roxbury and Smith mills. The excellence of this offer needs no further emphasis. A splendid line in hall and stair patterns.

Exceptional Offerings From the Linoleum Section

New process Linoleum, instead of 55c., now 38c. sq. yd.
Printed cork Linoleum, instead of 60c., now 48c. sq. yd.

Rug Offers at Record Low Prices

Size 9x12 ft., in a good variety of patterns.
Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs, instead of $19.50 now $15.

Third floor, East Building.

$2 Dutch Curtains, 98c Pair

These fashionable Curtains are of Marquisette and Scrim and are trimmed with cluny lace edge. These other extraordinary offerings from the Upholstery Store:

50c. Nottingham Lace Curtains, 29c. Pr.
$2 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 98c. Pr.
1,500 pairs in the lot, in about fifty handsome patterns.
Imported Lacet Arabe Curtains
$2.89 Pair, Value $4 **$3.69 Pair, Value $6**

Third floor, Central Building.

Season's Lowest Prices on Fine Cut Glass

Beautiful gift pieces in rock crystal, floral, Venetian or other designs in pure, brilliant cut glass.

$3.49 Flower Vases, 12-in., $2.75
$2.49 Sugar and Cream Sets, $1.98
60c Table Tumblers, 25c Dozen

These are very much below their value today. The makers would cheerfully buy them back from us for more than we shall sell them for on Monday. Thin blown glass.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Pillow Cases and Sheets—Special

Ready-made Pillow Cases, 12c. each.
Initial Pillow Cases, hemstitched or scalloped edges, 23c.
Linen-finish, ready-made Sheets, 2¼x2½ yards before hemming, 73c. each.

Subway floor, West Building.

$23.98 Hand-Carved Floor Lamps, $15.98

To be had in solid mahogany or burnished gold and, at Monday's price, come complete, with beautifully made silk shades in all colors to select from.

Gas or Electric Floor Lamps, $9.49—Worth $16.98

Heavy base fluted column, complete with silk shades. You may choose from three styles in all colors.

Subway floor, Central Building.

$3.24 Cottage Dinner Sets, $2.35 a Set

Just 84 of these sets in this decisive clean-up. In a pretty pink and green floral design on excellent American porcelain. Sets contain 48 pieces, to serve six people.

Subway floor, Central Building.

65c to $1.75 Sterling Silver Flatware, 45c to 95c

Here is a fine collection of Sterling Silver Tableware and serving pieces at very much below their usual prices. Heavy weight, in attractive designs.

At 65c, Regularly 90c to $1

Cheese servers, olive forks, salad forks, butter picks, ice tea spoons, tea spoons, bouillon spoons, oyster forks, grapefruit knives, dessert knives, ice cream forks.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Misses' $5 to $5.75 Diamond Rings, $3.50

Just 40 of these beautiful little Rings, solid 14-k. gold, each mounted with a small, white, full-cut diamond. The price is less than today's cost at wholesale.

$1 French Pearl Earrings, 55c Pr.

These are about the best looking imitation pearls that you can find at such a low price. They have Oriental tints and a beautiful lustre, and there are only 300 pairs of them.

Street floor, Central Building.

29c Ocean Cloth, 19c a Yard

It is very popular as a bathing suit material this season. Fast black, permanent finish.

29c Black and White Striped Sateen, 19c Yd.

This is used mostly for trimming bathing suits, although many use it for coat linings and petticoats.

Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

75c All-Silk Shetland Face Veils, 49c

An extra fine quality even at 75c. In heavy octagon mesh, the kind women are using for hat draping, for motor and travel use. Colors are white, black, brown, navy, emerald and taupe.

Street Floor, Central Building.

$1.89, $2.89 & $3.69 Parasols, $1.37

They are extremely handsome in their rich, floral effects, black and white combinations, shirred and corded effects. Also beautiful cretonnes, plain coachings and a wide assortment of sports and Japanese effects.

Street Floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

59c Bleached Damask, 47c Yd.

This is a very good grade of bleached, mercerized cotton damask, 64 inches wide. Comes in four patterns.

Linens, Towels and Face Cloths at Unusually Low Prices.

Hemmed Napkins, $1.49 dozen. Ready for use, 22 inches square; fleur de lis and plain stripes.

Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Men's $32 and $38 Suits to Order, $23.75

This clearance in our Tailoring Section will include patterns that most particular men will like. The fabrics are those that we have used in made-to-measure suits selling at $32 and $38. Besides the fabrics the same workmanship, fit and style put into the regular higher-priced Suits will be obtained at Monday's price.

We will make them to your order in single or double-breasted sack coat styles. Satisfactory fitting is guaranteed.

A slight extra charge will be made for sizes over 42 breast.

Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Men's Palm Beach Suits, $5.75

The season's lowest price, we think, for Suits like these—every one made of genuine Palm Beach cloth. Each yard of material in them was water shrunk before it was used. The Suits were made by the best clothing manufacturer in America in this particular line.

The assortment is largely in the natural tan shade, plain or fancy. There are, however, a few grays. Mostly regular sack coats in regulars, stouts or longs. Some pinch-backs in sizes 34 to 40 only.

Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Men's $1.50 Straw Hats, 65c

When these Hats were first offered, at the beginning of the season, $1.50 was the lowest regular price. Some of them going Monday at 65c. were much higher.

There are various braids and proportions. Excellent Hat bargains also Monday at 98c. and $1.50.

Street floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

$9.98 Couch Hammocks, $7.49

The first time these Hammocks ever sold for so low a price. The model is made on a steel frame with a rust-proof spring. It has heavy canvas ends and shield mattress has a soft duck-covered top with roll edge. Complete with 1 pair of chains and ceiling hooks at Monday's price.

98c Hammock Pillows at 75c

Khaki covered, size 24 inches square.

$1.98 Beach Umbrellas at $1.69

These have a spread of 5½ feet, therefore will provide plenty of shade. Colors are khaki, green or red.

Sporting Goods Store, Fourth floor, West Building.

Webster's New "Century" Dictionary, 39c

This price holds good for Monday only. Self-pronouncing, with an appendix containing synonyms and antonyms. Bound in cloth, and consists of 1,081 pages.

Book Store, Mezzanine floor, East Building.

SHOULD SCHOOLS GIVE MILITARY TRAINING?

Principals of Educational Institutions Voice Favorable and Unfavorable Opinions on Value of Courses Tending to Increase Preparedness of the Nation for War Emergencies

THE second installment of letters written by the heads of secondary schools, in response to invitations sent out by THE TIMES, expressing their views on the value of preparedness instruction in such schools, is presented herewith.

Other installments of the series will appear on succeeding Sundays until the end of September, with the exception of the last Sunday in August. On Aug. 27 an article written by a prominent Catholic educator will appear, dealing with the functions of the Catholic schools and their place in the general educational system of the country.

The letters dealing with preparedness in the secondary schools which have been received so far express varying shades of opinion. All throw new light on a subject which is of intense and permanent interest to parents and teachers alike.

Begets Respect for Authority.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The design of military training in our secondary schools is not to crush out nor to destroy individuality so that one becomes a mere cog in a great wheel of war and aggression, but to teach the boy, when the occasion serves, for the good of the whole, to merge his individuality into the will of another.

The old and trite saying that "one is not fit to command until he first learns to obey" has a great amount of truth in it. Such teaching cultivates a respect for authority. State or national, and teaches the boy to bear a small or even a great hardship for the sake of the greater good. Men of small calibre are as useless in this age of strength and development as a flintlock gun when a mountain howitzer is in the field. The military school inculcates strength of character and determination to an advanced degree, as a by-product, so to speak, of regular academic work.

The military training received in these schools, in regard to its connection with training for war, may, in its effect, be compared to vaccination. The subject in the process experiences some slight inconvenience that he would not otherwise feel; but if he is so unfortunate as to come in contact or to contract the actual disease, the harmful effects are materially lessened. His constitution is fully prepared for it. This military training in our schools is a vaccination against future troubles that may come, and will render our boys in after life the better able to bear them.

Let us, the schools build up a bulwark of the breasts of our young men, foster a love of country, a reverence for our flag, a comradeship that will cause our boys to stand together for any emergency and a preparation that will command respect of other nations.

The military school takes the boy, not to haze the spirit out of him, but to cultivate in him a manly independence, a love of truth and honor, and to cause people to observe, as he passes along with his head held proudly up, "There goes a man that is a man; he is peaceable and respects your rights. Don't advise any one to kick him."

It is better to be prepared and not have war than to have war and not be prepared. Preparation is the climax of true patriotism. As faith without works is dead, so is patriotism without preparation.

Major CHARLES N. HULVEY,
Commandant of the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn.

A Woman's View of Preparedness

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the Principal of a secondary school, at first thought, the teaching of preparedness seems most alluring.

As Principal of a girls' school I can easily picture to myself the enthusiasm with which our pupils would enter preparedness classes, the zeal with which they would knit socks, roll bandages, and take the Red Cross nurse's course or prepare to occupy various positions now filled by young men who might be called to the front.

A school advertising such courses would probably increase its enrollment, and I have no doubt that both teachers and pupils would gain much self-satisfaction from it and do some useful things; but the question comes to me, "Is this the kind of preparedness which our country most needs?" and I must answer emphatically, "No," and that I should consider it a national calamity if such courses were generally introduced into the curriculum of our secondary schools.

My reasons for this opinion are as follows:

Our secondary education is already spread over such a wide range of subjects that few pupils ever delve below the thinnest surface; and our vacations and holidays occupy such a large proportion of the year that even this thin surface of knowledge is so broken by the underlying and ever-upheaving strata of amusement that it furnishes poor vantage ground for digging below or building above.

Our children do, indeed, need preparation—I speak of the children of the higher classes, on whom the burdens of a nation must fall, whether in peace or war—but they need, first of all, preparation for life—life with all its chances and changes, and with all its demands for action and self-sacrifice. They need to realize, with Ruskin, that youth is a serious time, because it is a time of preparation, and that amusement ceases to be either a personal or a national asset unless it gives refreshment and strength and inspiration for more earnest effort.

When we take into our American schools children who have begun their course of study in foreign countries—France, Germany, or England—and contrast them with our own pupils of the same age, we realize how great is our need for preparation, and we know why Germany was ready to defy the world, and won its admiration, if not its approval; why France could stand against almost invincible forces and pledge her last drop of life blood for her country's honor, and how Belgium could make the supreme sacrifice and England could go to the aid of a martyred nation.

I think that none of these nations had definite "preparedness instruction" in their schools, but if we study the principles underlying their educational system, we shall find, as Barrett Wendell did in France, that, from their earliest years the children of these nations are led to understand that education itself is a serious occupation, and that they do not measure the joys of life by the length and frequency of vacations and the amount of amusements that can be crowded into them, but by their success in their courses of study, in schools chosen by their parents for educational worth.

I would have every child so understand that thorough training of both mind and body is a sacred duty that he owes to the State that every lesson would be a lesson in patriotism.

I would have both parents and pupils think less about the subjects which are "useful" and enable one to "get on in the world," and more about subjects which give a broader and deeper knowledge of the human race, and help the child to understand that the way by which this race has always made its ascent has been the way of unselfish effort and devotion to a high ideal. I would have the child know by thorough study of the world's history and literature that long-lived nations have always been founded upon principles of justice and righteousness, and that seeds of decay are planted by greed and selfish indulgence.

Finally, I would teach the child, above all things, that youth is a serious time; that education is the work of youth, and that not only his own future, but that of his family and his nation, depend upon the use which he makes of his early years.

If any school or group of schools can so succeed in this kind of education that its pupils will voluntarily give two of three months of the Summer vacation to Red Cross work or to preparation for some occupation which would release a soldier, then I shall indeed feel that we are teaching the kind of preparedness which will make our nation valiant in war because it will be strong in peace.

CLARA COLBURNE,
Principal of the Rayson School,
New York City.

Gives Precedence to Peace Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All instruction offered in the schools of our country has value. The instruction which we call cultural, the instruction which we all vocational, mental, or manual, the training which is primarily intellectual, and that which is primarily physical. No school, public or private, will offer a course of instruction or training that lacks value. When asked whether the so-called "preparedness instruction" has value, the question seems unnecessary. Of course it has value. The question is not a question of actual value, but of comparative value.

This is a boys' academy. It has a four-year course, and is a college preparatory school. To satisfy the requirements for entrance into most colleges in four years of preparatory study implies that, if the boy does it, he has little time for other things. He can play some; he can do some general reading; he can have a minimum of social life. But for the most part it is hard digging, and a boy must learn to find his pleasure in his studies. If during the preparatory course he does not acquire a love for study, it is not advisable for him to go to college, excepting that if his parents do not know what else to do with him college may be on the whole the best place for him from the age of 18 to 22.

When a school like Williston is asked about the value of "preparedness instruction" the answer must be that only a limited amount of instruction is possible, and the amount that is possible may be so small that its value is not apparent. In the gymnasium exercises company marching can be practiced and instruction given in the manual of arms. But to undertake much beyond that is impossible, because of lack of time.

The theory and practice of the New England endowed academy are that a preparatory school should not attempt too many things, especially things which are very different in purpose and method. The concentration of purpose and effort is of supreme importance. The laying of a good foundation for the course in college, the formation of correct habits of work, since education is two-thirds moral and one-third intellectual, the development of the moral training which has been begun in all good homes; the learning to think straight, to concentrate on the work at hand, and to rightly value the various interests that demand consideration; these are the things of supreme importance in such a school. This is the kind of preparedness that we value.

But I assume your question relates to military preparedness, and to this I say: Yes, it has value; get it, if you can. But the preparation for the arts of peace must always have precedence over preparation for the arts of war.

JOSEPH H. SAWYER,
Principal of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.

An Aid to the Paramount Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Secretary Lansing in his recent note to Mexico said: "The first duty of any Government is the protection of life and property. This is the paramount obligation for which Governments are instituted; and Governments neglecting or failing to perform it are not worthy of the name." This is an excellent statement of the obligation of a Government, but it cannot meet it unless its people recognize fully the duty and necessity of ample preparation on its part.

The awakening of our citizens and Government in this regard within the last two or three years is encouraging. The training camps and the civilian training cruise which is planned to begin next month are doing much to remedy neglect in the past and to place the country on a better basis in the future.

The failure, however, of the Chamberlain Military bill and the opposition to the Naval bill, passed recently by the Senate, show that many of our people fail to realize that still a great deal has to be done before our Government is ready to meet, without dangerous delay, the requirement stated by Mr. Lansing.

It will doubtless take a long time to do this, and it probably will not be done fully until our young men are taught to appreciate their responsibility in the matter. Preparedness training in our schools for boys, something in which they will be thoroughly interested, will accomplish this, we feel, very readily.

State and private military schools are doing much to give the necessary training, but even in many of them the result is an indirect one. The young men, however, learn order, system, punctuality, and above all obedience and the importance of discipline, things which are of inestimable benefit to them as citizens, and which, with the military training received at an impressionable age, develop men of great value to the country in the matter of preparedness. Virginians rightly point with pride to the results accomplished by the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute during the civil war.

When preparedness training has a place in our schools, such as athletics, for example, there will be no doubt about the Government being ready to meet its paramount duty. "A million Americans who would spring to arms overnight" will not even then be realized, but there will be millions of citizens who will feel it their patriotic duty to safeguard the nation that upholds the rights of humanity.

CLAUDE N. WYANT,
Headmaster of Bishopthorpe Manor, South Bethlehem, Penn.

Substitutes for Military Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last week six boys worked from 10 in the morning to 6 o'clock the following morning unloading a carload of coke. Short rest periods and refreshments made such a task safe, and the spirit of fun made it an adventure. Next day the boys made up most of their lost sleep, and every one of them was glad he had been on the team.

On Wednesday last thirty-eight boys marched as a company into a large potato field, filling pails with potato bugs as they passed down the rows. When that job was done and the bugs were burned, the boys were told to about-face and go through the entire field again, more carefully than the first time. They were tired, and hot, and dirty, and hungry, but they marched through again and returned to the school feeling the satisfaction of a piece of genuinely warlike work well done.

Two weeks ago sixty-seven boys tramped eighteen miles to the dune shores of Lake Michigan, gathered driftwood for the camp fires, made up their beds on the sand, swam in the lake, and slept in the open all night. After a day of rest they (excepting a few who were not permitted to walk back) tramped back to the school, arriving tired, dirty, sunburned, footblistered, and thoroughly appreciative of the solid comforts of simple camp bedding and plain food.

These are random samples from our school program. Every boy is expected to do some regular manual work every day. Every boy knows that he is expected to be ready for any such special emergency as unloading a car, fighting bugs or fire, helping to put up a building, or going off on a sudden hike.

We are trying to gear up our academic program with all that is best in practical Americanism. Military preparedness, as the principal topic of the day, is given its due place in our formal and informal talks to the boys. Our English courses endeavor to keep abreast of current events.

Of strictly military training we have little. The boys march to their setting-up exercises in the morning to the rhythm of drums, and sometimes to the tune of the school band. On their way they salute our flag. Patriotic music is plentiful.

Early hours for rising and going to bed, a simple, open-air life, a definite requirement of hard, manual labor, a constant readiness to respond to emergencies, plenty of athletics, group or team games, and a constant striving to realize the ideals of this school constitute, we believe, as thorough a training in Americanism and preparedness as will be found anywhere.

O. P. PITTS,
Superintendent of Interlaken School, Rolling Prairie, La Porte County, Ind.

MANY SERBIAN YOUTHS TO STUDY IN ENGLAND

Refugees at Oxford and Cambridge Will Be Members of Belgrade University.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The scanty ranks of the Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates, who have been left by the war, are likely to be swelled next October by a certain number of Serbian students. But they will not properly be Oxford and Cambridge men, but will be members of the University of Belgrade, which will carry on part of its work in the famous English seat of learning.

All the students will be refugees. When the Teutonic and Bulgarian armies overran Serbia most of the women and children remained behind and their fate is to-day unknown. But several thousand accompanied the army in its heroic retreat across the mountains, and it is from the ranks of the boys and youths who thus escaped into safety that the educational work for Serbians started in England has obtained its pupils.

The refugees were conveyed to Corfu and from there to Marseilles. For some weeks they were kept in strict quarantine to make sure they were free from typhus and other war diseases, and then the relief committees of their allies took up the problem of their future. France provided for many and to England several hundred of the children, and particularly the boys and youths, were conveyed.

It was decided to start schools for them at Oxford and Cambridge, because there it was possible to obtain accommodation in the colleges, which the war has emptied. At Cambridge, for example, at two theological colleges, Westminster and Cheshunt, which should rightfully be training ministers for the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. But young men are fighting, not preaching, in these days, and it was easy to take over the colleges for the Serbian refugees.

At Westminster College, about eighty lads are accommodated. The college is the most recently erected, and with its two projecting wings, its formal border of bright colored flowers and its sundial, it looks for all the world like an old-fashioned English manor house. Yet its grounds ring with the shouts of Serbian children and notices in the unfamiliar Russian characters hang from its screens.

For although the lads are taught in England, no attempt is being made to turn them into Englishmen. Several Serbian schoolmasters have come with them and carry on their regular studies in Serbian. An orthodox priest trains them in the tenets of the Greek Church. They keep the Serbian holidays, fly the Serbian flag, and sing the traditional Serbian songs.

They are, indeed, taught English by volunteer teachers from Cambridge. The daughter of one of the regular university professors will come regularly and though she knows no Serbian will succeed by infinite pains in teaching the children the rudiments of English by the conversational method. They are keen enough to learn and with two fingers raised shook out their hands to let the teacher know they can tell her in her strange tongue what she has just done with the chalk and whether she has placed it on her chair or in the drawer.

Few of the pupils know whether or not they are orphans or not. The storm of war overtook them and they fled. They were brought to England after many trials and they know nothing of the fate of their families. Their fathers, they know, of course, are in the army, if they have survived, but if their mothers and sisters are still alive they may be in the interior of Serbia, subject to all the horrors of alien rule or may have got away to one of the refugee camps.

But all their education is directed to fit them for a return to their homes and the rebuilding of their native land. They are to remain Serbians in spite of their sojourn in foreign lands. So it has been agreed that if it is practicable to set up in Oxford-Cambridge classes in more advanced subjects the Serbia method shall be maintained.

Some of the older youths are to study medicine, agriculture, and engineering and may use the facilities of the English universities for these. After all, anatomy and mechanics know no national bounds and need of technical training must be the same the world over. But as few as possible Serbian professors will be invited to look after the Serbian students and they will be merely the guests of English colleges.

Results of Concentration

The following records were obtained by the application of the principles of concentration. A boy of 15 who had studied in a well-known New York school for seven years without passing a single subject made the record indicated below in nine months:

In September, 1915, after taking concentration courses for five weeks at this school, he passed the Princeton examination as follows:

Elementary Algebra	C
Intermediate Algebra	C
English A.	C
Plane Geometry	B

In January, 1916, he passed:

English, 4 years	75
French, 3 years	60
Latin, 3 years	75
Solid Geometry	62
American History	60

In June, 1916, he completed his college entrance work by passing the college board examinations.

Elementary Latin Composition	76	
Advanced Latin Composition	60	
Virgil and Sight Prose	64	(Studied 4½ months)
German, A.	63	
Trigonometry,	63	(Studied 6 weeks)
Physics.	64	(Studied 4½ months)

Another student, 16 years old, made the following subjects in eight months:

In January, 1916, he passed:		In June, 1916, he passed the College Entrance Examination Board, as follows:	
English, 3 years	60	Elementary Latin Composition	85
Latin, 3 years	75	Virgil Sight Poetry (Studied only 4½ months)	64
Intermediate Algebra	77	Advanced Latin Composition	84
Plane Geometry	76	Intermediate French	62
		Trigonometry.	77

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature.	30	Elementary German	53
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra.	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	35
		Chemistry	39

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	60	Elementary Algebra, Complete	66
English Literature	74	Chemistry.	60
Elementary German	63	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Intermediate German	60	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
Plane Geometry	67	*For Harvard.	
American History	60		

Our records are not confined to one or two students. Below is the June record of two brothers. The work of the younger (16) is given on the left; that of the elder (17) on the right.

Elementary Algebra	90	Elementary Algebra	75
French (4 years)	75	French (4 years)	80
Spanish (3 years)	56	Spanish (3 years)	85
Plane Geometry	90	Plane Geometry	72

Applications will be received up to Sept. 1st for a course of lectures on Concentration to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. These lectures will be of special interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers, and business men.

Summer School *now in session. The principal welcomes interviews between* 10 *and* 12 *A. M. and between* 2 *and* 4 *P. M. daily.*

The Clark School for Concentration
239 West 75th St., Corner of West End Ave. Tel. 744 Columbus.

This School Is Different.

Find Out About It for Your Boy.

It is a new day school that has many of the advantages of a boarding school—the individual guidance and personal preparation for life as well as for college—the day by day attention, advice and helpfulness—all based on the soundest principles of manliness and good citizenship.

Talks by eminent men—educational trips—outdoor gymnasium—swimming pool—these are some of the features in a school that stimulates mental and physical effort, and builds up the strongest qualities of manhood.

Send for complete information.

McBURNEY SCHOOL
West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SCHOOL for
Nervous and Backward Children
Will Open a DAY SCHOOL, Sept. 18th, at
315 W. 87th St., Near Riverside Drive.
Modern Kindergarten, Elementary, and Manual Training Depts. Instruction by graduate teachers experienced in training of difficult children.
Small classes give your child advantage of individual instruction. Enrollment is limited. Early reservations are advised.
Until Sept. 6th apply to the Boarding School at 238th St. and Riverdale Av. Phone Kingsbridge 316.
RUDOLPH S. FRIED, Principal.



CLASON POINT MILITARY ACADEMY
A Catholic Boarding and Day School for Boys
Incorporated by the Board of Regents. Under the supervision of the Christian Brothers. Graduates into the leading colleges and Prepares for Business.
34th YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 13th.
The Academy, within the environs of the metropolis, combines town and country advantages; ideally situated in the midst of a 110-acre Park of great natural beauty which lends itself to athletics and all outdoor sports of track and field. The military discipline and the broad area of the Parade Ground bordering on the waters of Long Island Sound—are but two of many features that appeal to the Boy. For catalogue, giving details in picture & story, address
REV. BROTHER ROBERT, Director,
Clason Point Military Academy, (Bronx,) New York City
(Phone, Westchester 70)





Why Send Your Boy Away?



Don't deprive him of *home advantages* when he can go to Marquand School (Day) and derive the benefits of a million-dollar equipment, expert instruction, and healthful athletics. Thorough preparation for college or business. Small classes insure *individual attention*. Development of character, mind and body the aim of the school. Supervised athletics, gymnasium, swimming pool. Booklet.
C. W. STOWELL, Ph.D., Headmaster
MARQUAND
SCHOOL FOR BOYS
CENTRAL BRANCH, Y. M. C. A., BROOKLYN

Mercantile Business School
23D ST. AND FOURTH AVE.
Opposite Metropolitan Tower
All cars and subway to the door.
$35.00 A TERM—DAY SESSIONS.
$15.00 A TERM—EVE'G SESSIONS.
Business, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, language, teachers' preparatory, secretarial, banking, accounting, office appliances, post graduate, business correspondence, penmanship, Spanish and Spanish stenography, telegraphy. Speed Club; $5 a year.
Phone Gramercy 3420. Individual Instruction

THE BARNARD SCHOOL of
HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 West 79th St.
Cooking, Millinery, Dressmaking, Accounts, also English and French. One or all subjects may be taken. 8th year. Catalog.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual Instruction, day evening. Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session

DAVID MANNES MUSIC SCHOOL
For catalog address 181 W. 75th St.

BINDERS FOR MID-WEEK PICTORIAL.
Handsome binder to hold The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial for $1.25 in cloth, and $2.00 in Leather, by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BERKELEY-IRVING SCHOOL
BERKELEY SCHOOL Founded 1880 IRVING SCHOOL Founded 1860
309-315 WEST 83rd STREET
A Preparatory School for Boys
"From Primary to College"
A consolidation of two of the strongest private schools in the city. All grades. Thorough work. Small classes. Individual instruction. Afternoon study hour under supervision of teachers. Excellent Library, Laboratory, Manual Training, Athletics under experienced coach.
NO HOME STUDY FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Building accessible by subway, surface, and elevated roads and Fifth Avenue stages.
Abundant light and air. Every room an outside room. Illustrated catalog upon application.
Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Large Playground.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Headmaster
Thirty-Seventh Year Opens October 4th
TELEPHONE 1185 COLUMBUS

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
241 West 75th St. Phone Columbus 8894.
Founded 1906. Open all Summer. Both sexes. Thorough preparation for all examinations. Home or School. Resident tutors if desired. Pupils taught how to study.
Summer Resident Tutoring: Jersey Coast, Long Island, Greenwich, and other localities.
"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

HENDERSON SCHOOL
ORATORY & DRAMATIC ARTS
DIRECTOR: ALFRED E. HENDERSON
Booklet N. Secretary, Suite 1140-1141, AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK.

LOYOLA SCHOOL
PARK AVE. & 83RD ST.
A private preparatory school directed by JESUIT FATHERS. 17th year begins Sept. 27.
Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., Principal.
Address Rev. P. F. O'Gorman, S. J., Vice-Principal.

KOHUT SCHOOL for BOYS
Boarding and Day Pupils.
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge.

HANOVER TUTORING SCHOOL
In the Heart of the New Hampshire Hills. Summer session July, August and September. Every candidate in last two years entered college. John W. Leyden, Director, Hanover, N.H.

Institute of Musical Art of the City of New York
FRANK DAMROSCH, Director
Session Opens Oct. 16. Entrance Examinations, Oct. 2 to 12
Serious students of music will be interested in the unusual opportunities offered by this endowed school. The courses combine all the advantages of European training.
Preparatory Department
provides skilled instruction in piano and violin playing, combined with classes in singing and the elements of music for pupils 6 to 15. Correct instruction in the elements of music saves time and money. Our branches located in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx enable young pupils to escape the disadvantages of inadequate or faulty preparation. For detailed information address
THE SECRETARY,
Box 125, 120 Claremont Ave., New York City

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL,
174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
Day School, "Dwight Method" Evening School. of Instruction.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
Woolworth Building
233 BROADWAY.
Afternoon Classes 4:15 to 6:15
Evening Classes 7:45 to 9:45
Term Begins Sept. 28. CASE SYSTEM. Tuition Fee One Hundred and Ten Dollars. Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

SPANISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES
Learn quickly with pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry. Fit all Talking Machines. Write for Booklet or call for Demonstration. Easy payments.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

Kelvin School
Summer session for Fall college entrance examinations begins August 7. Highly experienced teachers. Morning session only. Twelfth year. Office hours: 9:30-11:30. 331 W. 70th Street. Telephone, Columbus 3896

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT.
Prof. Prunera, 80 Wall St. & 166 W. 96 St.

U. S. Home Study music lessons. Any instrument 15 cents. Music Department. Gimbel Brothers.

DAVID MANNES MUSIC SCHOOL



David and Clara Mannes, Directors.
154 E. 70th St., N. Y.
Opens Oct. 10. Located in New York's most attractive section. A music school for those who have a sincere interest in study and will work without compulsion of examinations and Diplomas. Co-ordination of Theory and Ensemble with all courses. Faculty of experienced teachers. For catalog address Secretary.
DAVID MANNES, 181 W. 75th St.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
A home school for GIRLS, in the real country, under care of Friends. Home number for young children. 44th year. 25 miles from N. Y.; 70 acres; 500 ft. elevation. Primary, Preparatory, Music, Art, Domestic Science, Manual Training, and Commercial Depts. Gymnasium. Regents Standard. Rates $360 to $400. Opens Sept. 18. Catalog. N. Y. Office, Room 610-20 Vesey St. Tel. 6880 Cort.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE
Broadway and 131st St., New York City.
Founded 1853.
Brothers of the Christian Schools.
Arts and Letters.
Civil Engineering.
High School for College Preparation.
High School of Commerce.
PREPARES FOR LEGAL, MEDICAL, DENTAL & OTHER PROFESSIONAL COURSES.
Resident & Day Scholars. Write for Catalogue.
Studies resumed on Monday, Sept. 11th.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
305 Washington Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day and Evening Schools. Students may attend either. Three year course. High standards. Experienced teachers. Central location. Catalogue on request.
WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Dean.

Dalton Swimming School
308 W. 59 St. (Col. Circle.) Booklet "F."

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5, 7, 9 West 93d St. Prepares boys for all colleges and the Regents. Reopens Monday, Sept. 25th. 153rd year. Write for catalogue.

THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.
War incidents pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial; best illustrated paper in the United States. 10c—$5 a year. Sold everywhere. Ten numbers bound in cloth, $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

For fifty years EASTMAN-GAINES has been recognized by everybody, everywhere, as the best practical school in America. We educate and place in paying positions over 1,000 young people each year.
All Commercial Branches. Day and Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
Eastman-Gaines
125d St. and Lenox Ave.



Get a Grip on Business
The Standard School for Business Training
OPEN ALL SUMMER. DAY & NIGHT.
MILLER SCHOOL
Fifth National Bank Building, Lexington Ave., at 23d St.

KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL
For Boys. Endorsed by every American University. Individual plan of work. College preparatory course and a good training for business life. Special course in agriculture. Scientific physical care. 29th year opens Sept. 19th. Write for catalog.
Kiskiminetas Springs School, Dept. 29, Saltsburg, Pa.

The Tome School
An Endowed Preparatory School
Offers the best possible preparation for college or technical school. The most beautiful and complete school buildings and grounds in America.
Thomas S. Baker, Ph.D., Port Deposit, Md.

PEDDIE For the all-around education of manly boys. Athletic sports. 90-acre campus. Prepares for college and business life. Lower school for boys from 11 to 14.
ROGER W. SWETLAND, Headmaster.
Box Y, Hightstown, N. J.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL
SIMSBURY, CONNECTICUT.
A thoroughly equipped college preparatory school for boys of 12 to 18. For copy of record of college-entrance examinations in June, and Statement of the School, address W. T. CUSHING, M. A., Headmaster.

The Mercersburg Academy
FOR BOYS Mercersburg, Pa.
Send for catalogue to
Wm. Mann Irvine, Ph.D., LL.D., Headmaster, Box 121.

NEWTON ACADEMY Semi-military. 55th year. Home school for 40 boys near N. Y. Rate moderate. Catalog. P. S. Wilson, Principal, Box U, Newton, N.J.

St. Paul's
Garden City
Healthfully located in beautiful Garden City, Long Island, 18 miles from New York. Fireproof buildings completely equipped. Gymnasium, swimming pool, 30 acres of fine athletic fields. Both class and individual instruction given. Prepares for any college or scientific school. Competent master at the head of each department.
A Lower School for Younger Boys
Fall Term Begins Sept. 21st.
Buildings Now Open.
Catalogue on Request.
WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster, 181 Stewart Ave., Garden City, L. I.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
College. Twenty-one courses leading to degrees. Board and Tuition $400 per year
Preparatory School. $400 per year.
St. Edward's Hall For younger boys. $250 per year.
Information may be obtained at the
NEW YORK OFFICE
of the University at
505 FIFTH AVENUE.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8415

BLAIR ACADEMY
General education and preparation for college or technical school. College entrance certificate privilege. New gymnasium with running track. Visit the school. You will be cordially welcomed. John C. Sharpe, LL.D., Headmaster, Box U, Blairstown, N. J.

Swarthmore Preparatory School
Every facility in modern, well-equipped buildings, recreation and refined surroundings. Boys trained to the very highest standard of American citizenship. Sound mind and strong body—that is your Swarthmore boy. New York representative, Mr. Wm. Anthony, 430 West 118th St., Apt. 74.
A. H. TOMLINSON, Headmaster, Box G, Swarthmore, Pa.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY
Wilbraham, Mass.—150 miles from New York. Fits boys for college and for life. Five brick buildings. Fine gymnasium and athletic field. Limited enrolment. References required. Rates $600-$700.
Gaylord William Douglass, M. A., Headmaster.

BLAIR ACADEMY General education and preparation for college or technical school. Certificate privilege. New gymnasium. Catalog. JOHN C. SHARPE, LL.D., Headmaster, Box M, Blairstown, N. J.

Successful College Preparation for Boys
Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson Tel. Kingsbridge 123

"Fully Equipped and Ready for Business--"
will be the employer's verdict on YOU:—if you have been carefully trained in the ways of Modern Business by competent instructors. To be certain of a thorough business education you must choose a school of established reputation where you will receive individual instruction in the most approved methods.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Graduates enter business with the strength of actual experience behind them. They have a working knowledge of business principles and methods which others of equal intelligence, but without the training of this school, might spend years in acquiring.
THE PACKARD REFERENCE IS THE PACKARD RECORD—58 YEARS OF FAITHFUL WORK
Commercial, Stenographic and Secretarial Courses; Commercial Spanish; Higher Accounting, Cost Accounting, and Auditing.
Fall Term Opens Sept. 5
LEXINGTON AVENUE AND 35TH STREET

SCHOOL INFORMATION
EXPERT ADVICE FREE
Catalogs of all boarding schools in the United States. There are no fees or charges of any kind. Information given free. Please state kind of school wanted. For reliable advice on school matters, write, phone or call.
AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION
TIMES BLDG., 42D AND BROADWAY
Phone Bryant 8980

"PREPAREDNESS" GIVES FASHIONS A MILITARY TOUCH

Patriotic Colors Apparent in a Variety of New Costumes—Poncho Sweaters With Indian Embroidery in Vogue—Gingham and Calico Popular at Fashionable Summer Resorts

IF France did not respond in any important measure to the military influence when her armies went under the colors, the American public will incorporate into its clothes its enthusiasm for preparedness.

There has been no event since the Spanish war which has so stirred the mothers, sisters, and sweethearts of the American continent as the calling out of the National Guard to the Mexican border.

There has been as much keen grief, sorrow, and nervousness over this event as there was among the women of France when the men were sent to the front, and it was probably the black shadow of the great war that kept the women of this country from any optimism. To them, mobilization meant war, and guarding the border the possibility of being shot by raiders.

To the danger of the bullet they added the more probable danger of illness and heat prostration. New Mexico and Texas are not States that offer either cool breezes or healthy climates, and experimenting with camp conditions on a huge scale offered all the possibilities of epidemics and serious individual illness.

There have been few cheerful women in this country since June, although they have not said a word against their males going out to do their first duty of protection. Many have given up going on pleasure trips so that they can be somewhere near the border or else in their own homes, where they are in touch with the post and telegraph offices.

For this reason the cities are filled day and night with groups of women, as though the season were Autumn instead of midsummer, and the resorts near the great cities, especially those near New York, were never so crowded, because, for some reason, no one wants to be away from home for any length of time; and commutation to and fro is admirable.

Therefore, the conversation, the emotions, and the sorrows of the season seem to be particularly attached to the calling out of the National Guard.

When a condition like this exists in France, it is instantly reflected in the clothes, and it is a significant fact to the student of fashions that America is showing today a strong response by incorporating red, white, and blue in some measure into its Summer gowns.

The best part of this introduction of patriotic colors into feminine apparel is that the red and blue of the American flag are especially good. They are tones that can be mingled with white, sweetgum, beige, dark blue, and gray, and as these latter tones are the chief ones for foundations this year, the flashes of red and blue against their neutral surfaces carry no objection. They enliven the season.

So far there is no uniformity in the management of the flag colors. All our women and their dressmakers seem to have worked it out in ways pleasing to themselves.

It may be only an embroidered miniature flag that ripples across the corners of a wide, white organdy collar or a brass army buckle fastening a blue and red ribbon belt that gives away the fact that the wearer is inclined to the military; and as soon as any of these symbols appear there rush in a host of imitations.

The small flag has come to be quite a favorite way of expressing one's interest in the National Guard. The embroidery is done in loose stitches. The flag is impressionistic rather than detailed, and the effect is quite good.

Another minor way of using blue and red is in cross-stitching put at the edge of cloth suits or gowns. It is used in a blue serge one-piece frock in which the skirt is made of circular ruffles, and the short Russian blouse, finely pleated from shoulder to hem, is made of silk voile with a band of serge at the bottom. On each ruffle and at collar and cuffs is cross-stitching done in red and blue silk.

Red, blue, and white ribbon sashes are widely accepted. Sometimes, the stiff flag ribbon is used with a large silver or brass buckle in front, as was the fashion ten years ago, when the waistline was considered an important part of the anatomy and was not eliminated or evaded, as it has been for the last six years.

Muslin frocks in flesh color, white and pale gray, with ruffles which are cut in tiny scallops and edged with a piping of the material, have wide crush sashes of the flag colors in thin satin, finished with an irregular bow at the side of the back and two long ends that are also scalloped and piped, each with a contrasting color.

Young girls are wearing Russian blouses of white muslin and silk Jersey which have triple marine collars in red, white, and blue. This shape of collar is, in itself, a fashion that has sprung into wide popularity since mobilization took place in America.

At the resort near New York where informal afternoon clothes are worn to tea dances and country clubs, young women have taken up the idea of wearing sport suits made up of red Jersey skirts, blue coats, white shoes and white hats with bands of red, white, and blue around the high crown.

Some of these hats look like Mexican sombreros, modified to suit the girl and the place.

Turkey red calico and different varieties of cotton which can be bought at small prices are made into separate skirts and worn with short blue jackets of linen or with sweaters of Jersey cloth. On the tennis court in smart country places one sees short blue linen skirts with red middy blouses trimmed with white sailor collar and cuffs.

None of these vivid combinations is worn in the city. They are kept for the open air, but as fashions are as significant today in the country as in town, no reporter would dare omit them.

The use of such brilliant colors in hot weather has been strongly objected to by those who think that women should look cool, whether or not they feel so, but surely there has been shown enough evidence of the fact that women care nothing for the climate and the calendar in choosing their clothes, to convince any one that argument against red in August is futile.

One might argue also that the wearing of furs, the constant usage of capes on afternoon gowns and the high shoes which reaches to the calf of the leg are fashions which are incompatible with the thermometer.

Of course, they are. So are chiffon and tulle in Winter and slippers and openwork stockings when the snow is on the ground; but it is beating the air in vain to endeavor to convince women of this.

As for the fashion for capes—those singularly artistic garments which Paris has affected for years—they have taken on new beauty since women realized that they form an artistic background better than any other garment.

The flimsy materials which are often used in their building keep them from giving any actual warmth, and there is no doubt that they convert a somewhat faded gown or one that is not quite up to the minute in its management, into a most acceptable costume.

The basis of their construction is the French peasant cape which Callot and Cheruit both brought into fashion early last Spring. This hangs in rich folds from shoulders to hem, swinging well away from the figure, not meeting in front and built up across the shoulder line in some fanciful manner.

Color Schemes in Capes.

The Victorian capes which were ushered in last February with 1840 and 1870 hats to match, did not succeed, but the Victorian shoulder scarf—that wide piece of fur which looked like a postilion collar slipped to the top of the arms, has been entirely successful.

But the peasant cape has outdone all others. It may be short or long, of tulle and ermine, or of black satin faced with blue, with a hood that stretches across the shoulders built of the two colors.

Wherever possible, the dressmakers use a contrasting color as a lining, even if the material is as unsubstantial as tulle.

A gathered cape of gray chiffon is lined with horizon blue—for the horizon is blue in France, although it is, as a rule, gray in America.

Iridescent taffeta, lined with tulle or chiffon, is used for afternoon capes in resorts, at the casinos, country clubs and polo fields.

For motoring, there is the Italian cape of dark blue cloth lined with the red of our flag in taffeta or satin. There are also actual Red Riding Hood capes worn by the younger set, the pointed hoods hanging between the shoulder blades.

Tripping around through the resorts, one is convinced that the cape has forged its way to a position above the coat. True, the motor coat is still desirable and no one neglects it, but the cape is the fashionable garment. The original devices that are worked out in it give it a wide appeal to the restless woman who insists upon new things, even though she has no old ones.

In the evening, to wear with white satin gowns, there are wraps of red chiffon lined with blue chiffon, with hood capes almost covered with bands of white marabou. At dinner parties in the open the women keep these capes on during the evening, and they make a very attractive setting for a low gown and a bare head.

By the way, the continued talk of the revival of First Empire styles is actually changing the coiffure before there is a strong evidence of the Josephine frock itself. The hair is worn high in the middle of the head, and often there is no formed knot, simply a bunch of small, loose curls held at the base by two ornamental combs, preferably jet.

Among all the small straws sweeping down the current of fashion this August is one which shows that jet will probably be featured this Autumn.

Jenny has a new topcoat, heavily banded with rabbit, which is girdled with jet, and there are white tulle gowns dropped over satin which are touched up with jet at waist and shoulders.

There is the hat of tulle and jet which is worn with white or pastel afternoon frocks, but no one can hold this up as a new and sweeping fashion because there are women who never forsake it. Mrs. Asquith, for instance, is one of the prominent European women who are never without a toque of jet. A correspondent from London writes that when Mrs. Vernon Castle danced for charity before all the notabilities of London society, followed by a play which was written and acted by Miss Asquith, the Premier's wife wore her inevitable black toque with a short cloth of gold, military jacket and an extra short, unusually full, black velvet skirt. Quite a costume!

Had Mrs. Asquith been Mlle. Monna Delza, the world would instantly have said, "Behold, a startling new fashion—a daughter of the Regiment de Luxe!" And we would forthwith begin to consider a cloth of gold military jacket!

The Poncho Sweaters.

Another effect of the mobilization of the National Guard on American fashions—to go back to the beginning of this article—is the introduction of a new kind of sweater called the poncho. It's a straight piece of fine, colored wool, with an oblong opening at the neck, each two selvages caught at the waistline under the arm, with an ornamental band. These selvages, as well as the opening at the neck, are ornamented with brilliant Indian embroidery.

These sweaters hang in a straight line back and front, and the width of the material is so wisely chosen that it does not extend more than an inch over the top of the arms.

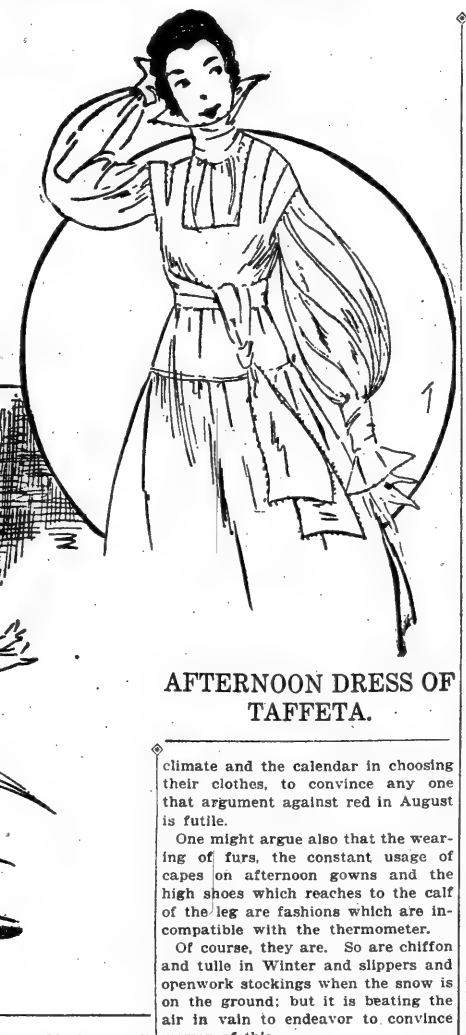
In choosing one, be quite sure that it is small enough. Its smart air is instantly obliterated if it is too wide across the chest and falls limply below the shoulders.

Who brought in ginghams? It may have been Miss Margaret Hawkesworth, that exquisitely dressed dancer, who, ensconcing herself in a bungalow where she can raise chickens, has ginghams de luxe made by fashionable dressmakers, which she wears as an appropriate accessory to her Summer activities.

Following her example, young girls at the resorts where there is afternoon dancing wear brightly colored gingham or calico skirts, with sweaters to match.

Sitting in wicker chairs at the sidelines of the tennis courts at smart country houses, are young married women wearing simple frocks of Poiret cottons, closely patterned after the vivid, cheap stuffs that are worn by the negroes of the Southern States.

At the Ritz in New York, at lunch on a hot day, one of the best-known members of the Long Island set wore a checked violet and white gingham, without any trimming but a cape collar of white organdy.



BLOUSE OF BLACK SATIN.

It is made to fit the figure, with long sleeves, and is half covered with pleated collar and cuffs of white tulle.



AFTERNOON DRESS OF TAFFETA.



OPEN AIR DINNER CAPE.
Made of chiffon with collar of ermine.

USEFUL POINTERS ON SUMMER STYLES

Tennis Hat Bands.

BY your hat band are you known this Summer. The shops are full of interesting ribbons sold for hat bands and they possess much individuality. For walking or motoring one chooses a band of vivid black and white stripes or large white scarf, ending in silk fringe and matching the silk sweater in color. This scarf is knotted loosely about the crown of a shading hat of straw.

For tennis there is a smart ribbon banding showing tennis rackets outlined in white on a dark background of black, blue or green. One of the smart shops also shows hat banding of black ribbon with spurs, riding crops and horses' heads outlined in yellow or red.

Ruffle Finishes.

The ruffle is an established part of the mode of the moment. It is very successful even in the hands of the less experienced dressmakers. It must always be neatly and smartly finished both at top and bottom to be most effective.

A dainty figured voile shows a skirt with three wide ruffles, each edged with very narrow black velvet ribbon—really no more than a thread of black—to emphasize the horizontal lines of the skirt, and in so doing to increase its bouffant appearance. Another frock of white net and green and white plaid voile shows each net ruffle edged with a three-inch band of the plaid cut bias. The net skirt is further trimmed with a bias voile hem, and there is a jumper of the voile over a net blouse.

Artificial Flowers.

Artificial flowers are less in vogue for trimming frocks than they were last season. Hence they are the more effective when they are used. Daisies in white and yellow are placed on a white net dance frock for one of last season's débutantes. And a knot of daisies holds the tulle shoulder straps.

Fur Predictions.

Here's one prediction about which there is no doubt. Furs will be used even more extensively as trimming than last year. This in spite of the fact that there will be an early season revival of the furless, strictly tailored suit. But the bandings of furs used on coats and suit skirts will be wider than ever. Sleeves will be trimmed with fur more extensively than last year and fur manufacturers are preparing for an enormous revival of capes—capes that will call for a King's ransom in fur.

And what about the kinds of fur that will probably be popular? Hudson seal will lead, but skunk, lynx, fox, and moleskin, the four prime favorites of last Winter, will be favorites still. As far as present indications show there will be no whimsical turning in fur favoritism, though on this point no one can be sure.

Buttons and Tassels.

Buttons and tassels are other details of the past that are to be developed in the Autumn. The new suits show double rows of buttons sometimes from chin to waist and again from waist to skirt hem. Many of the new frocks show long tassels of metal threads, of silk and of velvet.

About the Pocket.

Next Autumn is doubtless to be, to a large extent, a season when the good details of the Spring and Summer are remodeled and emphasized. Of course, there will be some novelties, but there are so many interesting details already in vogue that have not been thoroughly exploited that we may confidently look forward to seeing them in new forms.

One of the early Autumn suits shows pockets at least a foot deep and almost as wide, suspended from the belt of the hip-length coat, and many are the indications that pockets will be extensively used on one-piece frocks for both day and evening.

The Persistent Jumper.

Were designers to try to drive out the jumper style they would be unable to do it. For there is no style so universally becoming to the figure that is youthful, whether its owner be 16, 36, or 60, than this—and incidentally no style that so cruelly reveals a too abundant endowment of flesh, either. For the little all-day frock—one that you can slip on before breakfast and if need be wear till candle light, a frock of this sort is exactly what you want, and in the midsummer supply of wash frocks you will surely want at least one jumper effect. Linen is always attractive when made up in this fashion, but linen is very high. A skirt and jumper of this in a dull sky blue would be very attractive when combined with a girlish little blouse made of some inexpensive mull embroidered with dots or flowers of blue. The collar should, of course, be open at the throat, and the sleeves trimmed with a little imitation valenciennes lace.

For Picnics.

Every clever hostess keeps materials for the impromptu picnic on hand. There is one picnic box that costs 25 cents that contains an interesting equipment. It consists of four plates, suitable for salad, sandwiches, cold meat, or any other picnic fare; four soft paper napkins, one paper cloth, with cut paper lace edge; four saucers and four paper spoons, quite substantial enough for ice cream or fruit; eight cups and four stout paper cup holders, so that if hot liquid is put in half the cups they can be comfortably handled by means of the heavy holders. There is, besides, a bowl for sugar and a tiny paper case for salt.

Blouses.

To go with them there are also inexpensive blouses of voile and organdie and linen. Lovely models can be bought for $2 that wear well and looks well and round out the supply of morning clothes in a most satisfactory manner.

WEEK'S FASHION CHANGES

THE woman who had last Winter's skirt cut a little longer than fashion required so that it would be sure to do service this Winter, is in the same boat with the woman who refrained from fur trimming because she was afraid it would be out of style this season. Skirts are shorter if anything than they were last Winter, and, as for fur, it is everywhere.

The use of fur on very sheer materials is more pronounced this season than it was last. One of the advanced Autumn models is of gray chiffon with a foot wide hem of seal. This is only typical of the many frocks that show fur on diaphanous fabrics.

Jersey cloth of various sorts appears in fur-trimmed form in some of the between-season models that are now available.

For evening, as everybody knows, beaded fabrics of all sorts are much in vogue, and bead-embroidery, metallix thread embroidery, metal buttons, and sequins are all used lavishly on the new models.

Soutache braid stitched in intricate designs is one of the trimming motifs of street frocks, and some afternoon gowns of chiffon show heavy braiding as their sole trimming. This gives somewhat the same contrast between a heavy trimming and a sheer fabric that fur banding on chiffon and crêpe brings.

Cords and tassels are favored for girdles. Sometimes the cord is in reality a fold of silk and the tassels are weighted balls of the same material.

Aprons and hip yokes are simulated with embroidery on many of the new skirts.

The neck line that is off from the shoulders or very nearly so and straight across the back and front continues in good style.

Cotton net has proved itself a valuable adjunct to our list of fashionable fabrics. It is occasionally used in colors for afternoon frocks.

In keeping with this fashion there is a new wash ribbon, for lingerie, with a tiny edge of gold or silver metallic thread.

Beaded slippers will probably enjoy something of a vogue this Autumn, and another fact about footwear—this one perhaps not so welcome—is that prices are still soaring. At least the woman who is planning to buy shoes, if she knows the conditions that exist in the shoemaking business ought not to be unwilling to pay a higher price than ever for goods of really first-class workmanship.

EDWARD I. FARMER
CHINESE PORCELAIN LAMPS
Chinese Antiques and Interiors
5 West Fifty-sixth St., New York.

CHARITIES.

TWO WIDOWS' FAMILIES THAT NEED YOUR HELP.

Mrs. H. wants Fred and Elmer to come home. They are in an institution and they want to come home, too, to be with their mother and sisters, Jean and Helen. The boys are 13 and 10. The girls are 11 and 6. Mrs. H. is a widow and cannot support four children. We need $75 to help so that the boys can return to their home.

Mrs. K.'s oldest boy Samuel is 13 and there are four more children, the youngest 3. For two years Mrs. K. has tried to support herself and the children, but her health wouldn't stand it. Now we will have to supply the necessary medical care and watch her health carefully. Won't you help us give a weekly allowance so that the family may have good nourishing food? We need $75 for this purpose.

LARGE AND SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOME.

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail with clipping to Room 8.

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES
66 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
and
R. J. HORNER CO.
FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

To anticipate the demands of those about to furnish or refurnish their home, and to maintain the greatest diversity in our exhibits, we must make room for New Fall Patterns by closing out at Reduced Prices all Discontinued Designs.

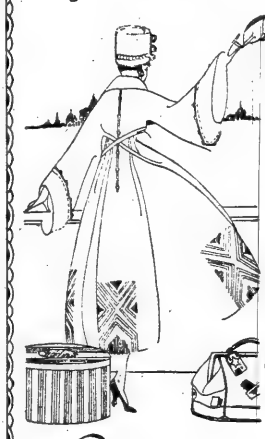
These Reductions represent Flint & Horner Quality Furniture Values unprecedented in view of the present greatly increased cost of production. EVERY PIECE GUARANTEED BY THE FLINT & HORNER TRADE MARK.

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS AND DRAPERIES

Store Opens 8:30 A. M. Closes 5 P. M.
Closed All Day Saturday.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

J. M. GIDDING & CO.
Fifth Ave. at Forty Sixth St.



Importers
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"
Designers
announce
New Fashions

As fast as transportation can be effected—the Gidding Salons are presenting every desirable Mode—introduced at the late Openings of the Haute Coutures of Paris

Gowns Wraps Coats
Suits Blouses Millinery

ORIGINAL MODELS WILL BE SOLD—OR REPRODUCTIONS MADE ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL ORDER

(French Salon, Fourth Floor)

Furniture of Distinguished Character

has been placed on sale at the

New York Galleries

As Previously Announced, and Will Continue Throughout the Month



IN announcing this special and, for us, very unusual occasion, we wish to lay particular emphasis upon the *character* of the Furniture which has been subjected to *substantial reductions in prices*—

¶ The Furniture thus offered is of the identical high quality as that which we carry in regular stock.

¶ There is, for example, a limited number of exceptionally fine Tables in the style of the Italian Renaissance, imported by us from Tuscany. These Tables were wrought of very old, beautifully grained Italian Walnut, by cabinet-makers whose skill fully equals that of the celebrated Florentine carvers of centuries ago. On these pieces the savings range to $150 each.

¶ The less costly Furniture embraces a variety of distinctive Dining Room Suites in XVII Century English oak and Georgian styles of Mahogany and Walnut; and charming Bedroom Suites of Mahogany, Walnut and Enamelled Woods, in English and French motifs. From some, but not all of these Suites, a single piece may be missing, in which cases the prices are extremely low, as these designs will not be duplicated.

¶ In addition to the above there is a profusion of odd Tables, Consoles, Chairs and exquisite "occasional" pieces, suitable for the Reception Room and Hall, the Living Room and Library—all at considerably less than their actual worth.

¶ Purchases will be held for future delivery, if desired.

New York Galleries
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
34-36 West 32nd Street
New York City

ITALY BREAKS GREAT BARRIER OF THE ISONZO

Capture of Gorizia and the Surrounding Positions Opens the Road to the Italian Irredenta—Russia Now Trying to Destroy the Austrian Armies in Galicia

By a Military Expert.

BUT one thing remained to be done in order that the Central Powers should feel the full force of the Entente's power—an Italian offensive on the Isonzo front. On every other front except Saloniki, where there has been no infantry action of importance since the fall of Serbia was accomplished, the Teutonic allies were being put under a constantly increasing pressure. Italy was fighting hard in Trentino, (which was, as explained in previous reviews, a defensive action for the purpose of neutralizing this province,) but had not yet begun a strictly offensive operation. The Isonzo front had been quiet for months. The Italian armies had carried on an expensive campaign against it, but after being checked without any material advantage except at one point, they had temporarily suspended operations.

Another offense had been planned for the middle of May. Everything was in readiness, the mine had been planted, the fuse was about to be lighted. But the Austrians anticipated things, took the initiative into their own hands, and launched their own death struggle, the great and initially successful offensive in Trentino. All available men and resources that could be spared were thrown into this; the Russian front, and in all probability the Isonzo front as well, were weakened by withdrawals.

The result is past history. We know what happened to this offense, we know what resulted from the weakening of the Russian front. We have seen in the last week the result of withdrawals from the Isonzo front.

Italy started her bombardment of the defenses of Gorizia on Sunday. The principal elements of the bridgehead and town have been described in former reviews, but I will mention them again in brief, in order that the story of the Italian success may be complete. The Isonzo River comes down from the north through deep, narrow gorges. The stream is swift and deep with almost perpendicular sides. Just north of Gorizia the mountains break away to the eastward in a three-quarter circle surrounding the town, which is located in a pocket in the hills and lies flat, almost at the river level. From Gorizia toward the south the country opens out into the plateaus of Doberdo and the great Plateau of the Carso. At the same time the river widens until at its mouth it is several miles across.

There are three points on the line of the Isonzo which may be termed the keys to the Gorizia position. Not one of them in itself would be sufficient to give the Italians such a preponderating advantage as to make the fall of the city and bridgehead a necessary consequence of possession. Combined, however, they made further attempts to force the crossing of the river irresistible.

These points from north to south are, first, San Sabotino, a rocky mountain wall which guards Gorizia from the north; the heights of Podgora, which guard it from the direct west; and, finally, San Michele, just east of Gradisca, which guards it from the south. The possession of these three positions by the Austrians made all attempts to take the bridgehead worse than futile. From them the entire Gorizia position is guarded and flanked most effectively.

Months ago the Italians took the heights of Podgora. These are naturally nearer the town and crossing than either of the other two. Without the other two, however, they were of no value. At San Michele, in spite of all Italian efforts, the Austrians clung to their positions. All the fighting of the Italians against the Doberdo Plateau have had this position as the object to be gained. The Italians tried to flank it, they tried to take it by direct assault. They made some gains on the western slopes, but the crests of the mountain, which alone would give them the advantage they wanted, were always placed beyond their grasp by the strength of the Austrian defense.

South of Gorizia the Italians had crossed the river and established themselves firmly on the eastern bank. From Gradisca to Monfalcone on the eastern bank they were firmly fixed, and only waiting for the fall of Gorizia further north to begin their offensive from the southern part of the line. Such a movement was impossible as long as Gorizia held out, for even if they did advance they would only succeed in uncovering the left flank of their advancing army. Therefore, the entire Italian campaign was, not by Italian error, but by the necessities imposed by terrain, doomed to failure from the outset, unless Gorizia could be taken.

After a lapse of activity on the Isonzo front, which lasted several months, the Italians on Aug. 4 began a bombardment in the Monfalcone section. This soon spread, and by the next day the entire front was ablaze. On the 6th, the fire was concentrated on the two crucial points, San Sabotino and San Michele. When the infantry attack was launched later in the day it struck from all three points, these two and Podgora. San Sabotino and San Michele were rushed, and the infantry from Podgora were established between the heights and the Isonzo on the narrow plain separating them.

The rest was simple, though expensive in men. The Austrian defenses collapsed, the Italians forced their way across the stream, and on the 8th had matters entirely in their own hands. It was the first great victory the Italians had secured since the opening of the war. Italy has been criticised for her lack of progress. So much was expected of her when she entered the lists on the side of the Allies and so little happened that there was a general feeling of disappointment at the meagre results obtained. But this criticism was not made with understanding. Italy's part in the war has been the most difficult of any of the warring powers. No one of the belligerents has had anything resembling the enormous difficulties of terrain to contend with that the Italians have been struggling against for the last two years. The difficulties have been almost insuperable. These have been augmented by the peculiar treaty which closed the trouble between Italy and Austria in 1866 and vested the right to fortify the frontier solely in Austria.

But now the situation has completely changed. Italy has broken down the great barrier which has barred her progress since the beginning of the war. The way is open, Italia Irredenta lies beyond. Now the best that Italy has to give can be pitted against Austria's defense on terms of equality, and from now on we can judge of Italy's military prowess from the same basis as we judge that of the other nations involved.

The features of Gorizia itself as a railroad centre need no repetition here. They have been elaborated in past reviews. But the fall of the Austrian stronghold opens an interesting field for speculation. In the first place, with Gorizia in their hands, the Italians are in a fair position to outflank the remainder of the Isonzo front as far north as Tolmino, so that from that point south it will be entirely in their hands. The first step that Italy promises to make is to straighten the line out from Tolmino south by clearing out the two great bends in the Isonzo, one from Tolmino to Gorizia, the other from Gorizia to Monfalcone.

No effort has yet been made toward the first of these. The second, however, is well under way. Fighting their way east on a line from San Andrea to Monfalcone, the Italians have forced the evacuation of the Austrian positions on the Doberdo Plateau, and have pushed their lines as far eastward as the Vallione River. The ease and rapidity with which this line was reached is remarkable when one considers the fierce fighting that has taken place in the past year for the possession of Doberdo and the plateau. That it has fallen into Italian hands so soon after the fall of Gorizia speaks most eloquently for the importance of the bridgehead, and for the weakness of the Austrians at the present time.

After this line has been straightened out from Tolmino south, the conquest of Istria will begin. Swinging on Tolmino as a pivot, the Italians have an excellent opportunity to spread south and east until all the plains along the Gulf of Trieste are in their hands and the conquest of Istria complete. The next week or ten days, even if it does not give us a clue to the real Italian plan of campaign, will furnish us with data regarding the relative power of the two belligerents that will enable us to form some opinion as to future progress.

Of equal interest and importance to the Italian movements have been those of the Russians. Before taking up in detail the Russian moves of the week there are several things that merit consideration. In the first place there is the fact that all of the serious Russian attacks have been aimed at Austria. On the front held by the Germans Russian pressure has been sufficiently heavy to prevent transfer of troops, and to occupy fully the German attention. On the Austrian front, however, the Russian blows have been devastating. The Russians do not seem to be particularly anxious to take territory. Their principal object appears to be the Austrian Army—men. They have had ample opportunity to realize the comparative values of the two from their own experience. Consequently, their entire campaign seems to have been planned with the capture or destruction of the Austrian Army in view. It also appears, though this is speculation based on what has already happened, that the allied General Staff, using Russia and Italy as instruments, has planned to do with Austria what Germany originally planned to do with France, and later tried to do with Russia—elimination from the war.

It would be an entirely logical move if this were true. Germany could not keep fighting alone. With Austria out of it, the collapse of the other Teutonic allies would be quick. On the other hand, the attacks on Austria to the practical exclusion of Germany may be simply a natural development of the plan of campaign. It does not matter particularly which it is, the effect is the same. Austria is in a serious situation. Her men are dwindling rapidly, her losses are almost beyond belief. Both Italy and Russia are taking an enormous toll in prisoners, to say nothing of the killed and wounded. At least ten army corps have been captured by these two nations within ten weeks, and prisoners are still being taken by both at the rate of about 2,000 a day. Italy, too, is just beginning. Russia, while she has been going on the present lines since June 4, is still in full swing, and has a greater opportunity before her now for a huge capture of men and material than she had when her offense was first launched.

To consider details of the Russian movements of the week, they have been principally on two sectors—that along the head waters of the Sereth River in the region west of Tarnopol, and that along the Dniester. The object of both is the same—Lemberg as the point to reach, the Austrian Army along the Stripa as the body to destroy.

The entire Galician situation north of the Carpathian Mountains finds its genesis in the railroad situation. Beginning at the north there is the railroad from Lemberg to Brody with its branch which leaves Krasne and runs to Tarnopol. This road runs through hilly country, the Galician watershed, and bridges a number of small streams between Lemberg and the present battle lines. Further to the south there is another railroad to Tarnopol from Lemberg, which from Lemberg runs first south to Chodorof and then east through Rohatyn. South of Brzezany, a branch leaves this road and, running north parallel to the Tarnopol-Krasne road, reaches Lemberg by way of Brzezany. Finally, passing still further to the south, there is the road running through Buczacz to Stanislau and thence to Lemberg. These are the roads which could be used, by an army in Austria's situation, as lines of retreat should such a retreat be necessary. Just what use they can be put to in the particular case under discussion I will show as the story of the week's progress develops.

Russia's activities in Northern Galicia have been confined to the narrow front from Brody to Jezierna. Between these points the Austrians have been clinging to the line of the Sereth River since the early days of June. Back of the Sereth are the heights which make for the watershed of Northern Galicia. The Sereth itself in this section is very near its source, and as a consequence is narrow and of little importance as a defensive barrier. The main system of Austrian defenses depends for its value upon the heights west of the river. These heights have been the object of the Russian attacks all week. All of the western bank of the river has fallen, and many of the heights beyond.

The reports have not been sufficiently definite to mark the extent of the Russian gains with any degree of exactness. But it seem now that they are not more than six or eight miles from the railroad from Krasne to Tarnopol. The Russian idea here seems to bend back the Austrian flank north of Jezierna and then to force their way through to the railroad in the rear of the Austrian line along the Stripa River. The effect of this would be to cut the main line of retreat of the Austrian forces. If this railroad behind the Austrians is reached there will be but one line by which the main army can fall back, and as this is a single-track affair, it will not be in any way adequate to the demands placed upon it.

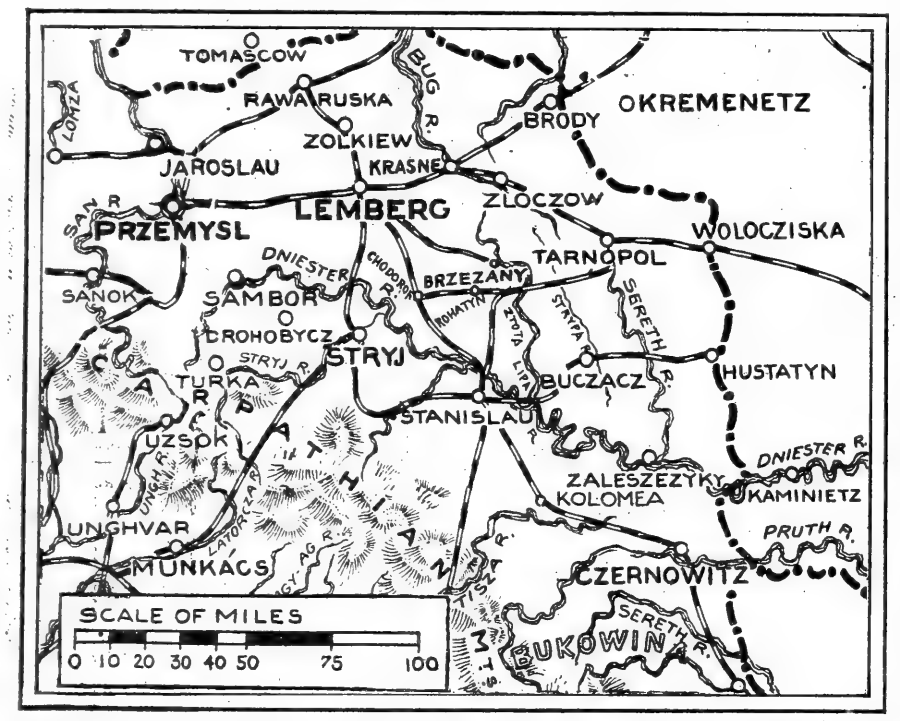
Further south, the rate of Russian progress is definitely marked and has been unusually rapid. During the week it has averaged more than three miles a day over a wide front. Nothing could speak more certainly of the demoralized condition of the Austrian Army than this. Whether the morale of this force has entirely gone or whether the terrific losses which Russia has inflicted upon it have left it totally unable to make an effective resistance we cannot tell. Probably both factors enter into it largely. But the Austrian Army is almost in full flight before the advancing Russians, some of the most important places, as Austria herself reports, falling without a fight.

The Austrian position north of the Dniester along the Koropiec has been completely changed and now runs from Buczacz almost in a straight line to a point on the Dniester opposite Maryampol. This line crosses the Zlota Lipa River, and thus destroys most of the value of this stream as a line of Austrian defense when the line along the Stripa is forced to retire.

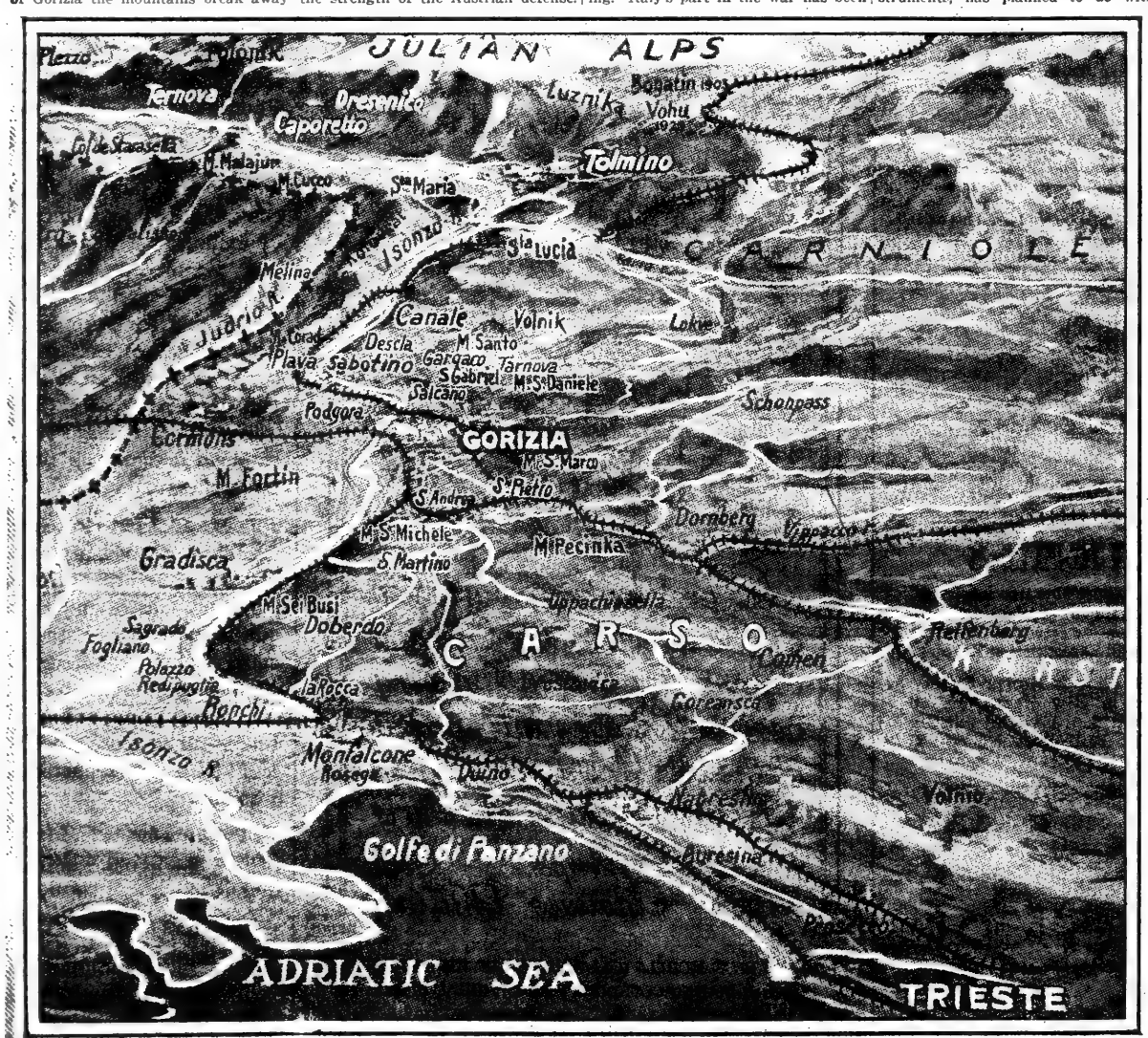
Further to the south, between the Dniester and the Pruth, the Russian success has been even more marked. On the entire front between Nisniof and Nadworna, the Russians have swung forward, driving the Austrians back either toward the mountains or toward Lemberg. Stanislau has been taken and passed and the Russian line established along the line of the Bystritza River. The important railroad juncture at Halicz is threatened and the crossings of the Dniester are falling one by one. The railroad through Buczacz to Lemberg by way of Stanislau is completely in Russian hands as far as Stanislau, and no longer available to the Austrians either for supplies or as a line of retreat.

The result of the week's campaign is to accomplish just what the Russians would wish to accomplish, if, as I have stated, the Russian object is the capture or destruction of men rather than the occupation of territory. The Austrian flanks are being bent back far beyond their centre, and, what is more important, are being drawn slowly together. It is the same pinching process which the Germans used so successfully against the Russians last year. Russia has made it an extremely difficult if not an impossible problem for the Austrian forces on the Stripa to make good their retreat. They have outflanked this line badly on the south and are gradually cutting their way in behind it. The situation which Austria faces is grave, and can well end in complete disaster.

On the French front matters have been about at a standstill in spite of some exceedingly heavy fighting. Most of it has been done by the Germans, who are counterattacking fiercely the newly acquired British positions. On this section of the front no advantages have been reported by either side. The French have been pushing steadily ahead in the region about the Hem Wood and the Monacu farm, although the gains have been small. We have reached a stage in this fighting where the offense has temporarily passed into the hands of the Germans. This, however, is merely a phase. When the British and French feel that their present situation is secure, a new bombardment will be begun and an infantry attack put under way. When this has been done, and the result reported, we will be in a somewhat better position to judge the possibilities of the allied offensive.



Sketch Map Showing the Region of the Russian Offensive Against the Austrians, and the Railroads Which the Latter Will Use in Their Retreat Toward Lemberg.



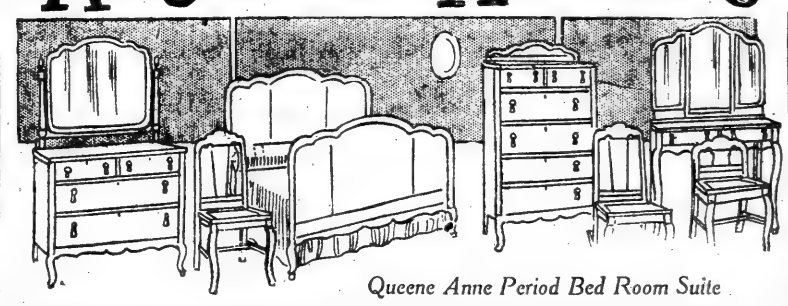
Region of Gorizia, Showing the Doberdo Plateau, Which the Italians Have Taken, and the Carso Plateau, Extending Toward Trieste, Their Objective.

Uptown
22-24-26 West 34th St.

SPEAR & CO.

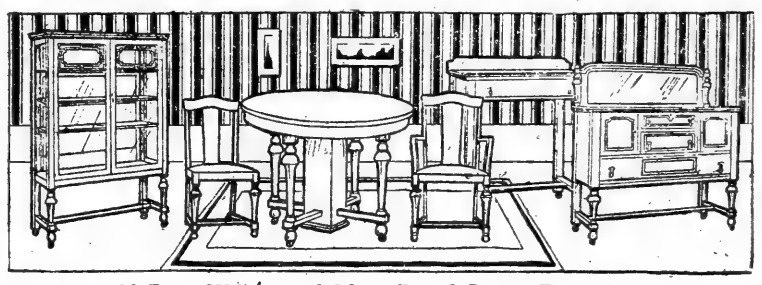
Downtown
Sixth Ave. at 16th St.

At Spear's August Clearance



Queene Anne Period Bed Room Suite

Another instance of what this August Sale offers is depicted in this Suite. There are several dozen Bedroom Suites included in this Sale, and all offer equal material savings.
Beautifully finished in American Walnut. Each piece is excellently made by master craftsmen and finished throughout with greatest care and skill. The Suite, of which the seven pieces can be purchased separately, is exceptional value at the price at which we offer it. Dresser $49.75, Chiffonier $37.75, Full Size Bed $37.75, Toilet Table $35.00, Side Chair $8.00, Vanity Chair $8.00, Rocker $9.50..... $185.75



10-Piece William and Mary Period Dining Room Suite

This Suite, beautifully figured in Jacobean Oak, is a representative example of the values it is possible to obtain at this clearance sale. Careful shopping will demonstrate that this Suite cannot be duplicated elsewhere at any such price.
The Suite consists of 54 in. Buffet, China Closet, 6 ft. Extension Table, with 44 in. top; Serving Table, Arm Chair, and Five Side Chairs, covered with Genuine Spanish Leather. All made of excellent materials. WITH CHAIRS. $141.00 WITHOUT CHAIRS $109.50

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

We could write reams about this big economy event. But we've got to keep in mind this Spear maxim—"To make *what* you *do* speak louder than what you *say.*" If you were behind the scenes with us and could see the hours, days and months of thinking, planning and toiling that have given impetus to this *Sale* you would know that at Spear's, actions do speak louder than words.

In both our Downtown Store and our Uptown Store the *low prices* speak volumes.

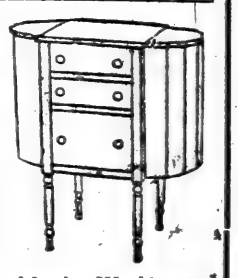
To the big savings you make, add the incentive of *Spear's Liberal Credit Plan* and you have a *complete* cycle of business advantages—the *ideal buying condition.*

This occasion is too good to miss if you need home furnishings, whether it is a footstool or a complete home outfit. Remember you are invited to use *Spear Credit* and you are welcome to its benefits.



Solid Mahogany Windsor Rocker and Chair
These Chairs are very artistic and very well constructed. There are only a limited quantity to adorn the living room—and to be put to hard usage for a lifetime. Each, $7.45

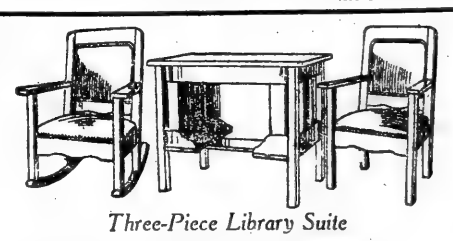
During This Sale Only
ANY $15, $25, $50, $75, $85 OR $100
Columbia Grafonola
DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME FOR
FIRST PAYMENT One Dollar FIRST PAYMENT
This remarkable offer includes the regular $85 "Leader" Columbia Grafonola, a beautiful full cabinet instrument, with the Automatic Record File and Ejector. One of the most popular models and biggest values in the entire Columbia line. (At 34th St. Store Only.)



Martha Washington Sewing Table
An exact reproduction in Mahogany, perfect in details and workmanship, with 3 drawers and side compartments, providing ample space for sewing materials..... $9.75



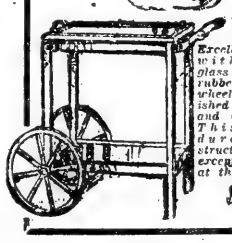
Table Lamp $2.25
Has single pull chain socket and is well insulated. Finished in mahogany complete with 14-in. silk shade, lined with flowered cretonne, with silk braid top and bottom.



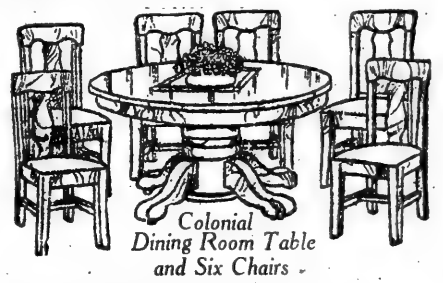
Three-Piece Library Suite
Consisting of massive Table, 24x36; Arm Chair and Rocker, with seats and back covered with brown Spanish imitation leather. This suite finished in Fumed Oak; is very durable..... $16.95



Brass Bed Outfit
Let us deliver you this outfit complete, with Bed in all sizes, Spring and Mattress. The Brass Bed, bright or satin finish, is triple lacquered, has heavy 2-inch continuous posts and five fillers in both head and foot boards. It is strong, durable and handsome. The Spring is our specially made sanitary steel spring. The "Repose Mattress" is specially made for this outfit, comfortable and durable as any mattress you ever had..... $31.95



Tea Wagon
Excellently made, with removable glass tray and rubber tires on wheels and finished in Mahogany and Golden Oak. This wagon is durably constructed and is exceptional value at the price. $9.75



Colonial Dining Room Table and Six Chairs
This is a most exceptional set at the price. Consists of 6-foot Extension Table with 42-inch top and 6 Chairs in Golden Oak upholstered with genuine Brown Spanish Leather; slip seats..... $27.75

Uptown
22-24-26 W. 34th St.
Between Broadway and Fifth Ave.

SPEAR'S
JULY AND AUGUST
CLOSED AT 1 P. M. SATURDAYS

Downtown
Sixth Avenue
At Sixteenth Street

FOLLOWING THE RULES OF THE RAILROAD STRIKE GAME

Things That the Road Managers and the Brotherhood Chiefs Are Bound to Do and Say Before Coming to Terms---Moves and Countermoves of Last Week as the Two Sides Parleyed.

IF the great railroad strike does finally become a reality, it will be to all previous labor troubles what the great war of Europe is to all other wars. In the number of men involved and in the extent of territory it will have no precedents in the history of railroad disturbances. It will cover two hundred and fifty thousand miles of track, and nearly four hundred thousand men in railroad service alone will quit work. And they will be only the advance guard for the march of other hundreds of thousands of men and women away from work and wages to idleness and scant rations, because with the stopping of transportation all other industry will end too.

There will be violence and rioting here, there, and everywhere throughout the United States, and practically all of the regular troops and the best, if not the most, of the militia are down on the Mexican border.

It will be a starvation time for everybody, particularly in the cities, who live from hand to mouth so far as food supply is concerned. The milk that we expect to drink tomorrow in New York City is today in the udders of the cows on up-State farms and in Jersey and Long Island, and there is no way to get it here except by train. And the milk famine, which would make infantile paralysis seem a small matter by comparison, would be only the first in a long list of shortages of the things without which we cannot live. No sympathetic strike of trolley men would be necessary to tie up urban traffic, because the cars could not run without power and there can be no power without coal, another commodity of which every community must have a daily renewal of supply. Of course there can be no gas or electric light without the coal.

Up to Friday night nobody in either camp seemed to think that a railroad strike was really a probability. The public especially had taken it for granted that the United States Board of Mediation would adjust the differences in one course. But the mediators, after many hours of fruitless discussion, could find no solution—no common ground on which to base a settlement—and yesterday they decided that their usefulness had ended for the time being.

At the beginning of every labor dispute, certain traditions and picturesque old customs have to be observed; at least, are observed. There must the opening scene of the irresistible force and the immovable body and the seemingly hopeless but always courteously arrived at deadlock at the long table, with the managers on one side and the chiefs of the brotherhoods on the other side. Each must say to the other, with the air of absolute finality, "It is up to you." Lesser men of the brotherhoods must not forget the good old slogan, "Not a wheel shall turn between the Atlantic and the Pacific," to be repeated as often as possible when they are not at work keeping millions of wheels rolling from city to city, waiting, but neither wanting nor expecting, to hear the magic order to jump down from the cabs and abandon the cabooses.

With the beginning of the mediation stage of the process there is always a change in the atmosphere, less heat and humidity. The men who have started the thing with demanding much more than they expect to get, as a matter of policy, are confident that they will get a good deal. The managers became philosophical, still hoping, of course, for the best, but not expecting it, and certainly not fearing the worst. And the three mediators, who have been the most reassuring of the three groups now involved, never assume for a moment that there is no way out.

Violence is unthinkable in the presence of these three in their cool, comfortable headquarters of pacification high up in the northeast corner of the Hotel Manhattan, with all the electric fans playing at just the proper angles. There is smiling Judge Chambers, the Chairman, in a suit of white that would have been approved by the late Mark Twain on the hottest day, with a beard to match, and a complexion which a generation ago would have suggested a very good brand of port, but now means plenty of golf. On one side of him sits smiling Judge Knapp, the capon-lined type of man, with a record of more than half a hundred mediations and averted strikes already to his credit. And on the other side is Mr. Hanger, also smiling and fresh from his achievement of having mediated the switchmen away from a strike single-handed. And these three men have for several days been the United States and the President thereof.

The managers represent the seven hundred thousand stockholders and a million or more railroad employes who are not involved in the dispute. The brotherhood chiefs represent the four hundred thousand engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen. The mediators represent the rest of the hundred million of us. They are in the middle, figuratively and literally. It is only a two-minute walk from the back door of the Manhattan to the front door of the Woodstock, where the chiefs are sitting, in front of their electric fans, and only a stone's throw to the Grand Central Terminal, where the managers have their headquarters.

Both sides recognize in the mediators the personal representatives of the President, so of course the political possibilities of the situation are not entirely ignored. When the dispute is settled by mediation, or by arbitration, which always follows when necessary, there are bound to be some who will say that the men get too much and some who will say that the companies get too much, but either way will be less embarrassing than would be a just or unjust charge against the Administration that it had failed to avert the worst strike in the history of the country. But the fact that the crisis has come in the year of a national campaign within three months of election is only incidental. It has become a part of the routine job of any President to use the machinery which Congress has given him to stave off industrial disaster.

It is no reflection on the determination of the men to get more money than they are now receiving, nor on the earnestness and sincerity of the managers in their struggle to protect the railroad corporations from a new raid on their treasuries, to see in the controversy all the elements of a great game, the greatest game of collective bargaining ever played. The resemblance is particularly strong in the rules which have been laid down for the controversy and in the strict observance of those rules by both sides.

The first serious national attempt to bring the dangerous game of strike under the regulation of rules was in the passage of the Erdman act in 1898, which provided for mediation by the Government, to be followed, if unsuccessful, by arbitration before a board of three men. This set of rules served its purpose after a fashion and did avert many railroad strikes until labor movements developed from the action of a single group of employes against a single company into widespread controversies involving different classes of employes on many roads in large sections of the country simultaneously. Then both sides realized that the possibilities of trouble on the railroads had far outgrown the machinery for averting it. So both the railroads and their employes joined in asking Congress to amend and develop the Erdman act. There was never a more harmonious meeting in the Capitol at Washington than when the employers and employes came together at the Senate committee hearing to agree upon and advocate these changes, which were embodied in the Newlands act of 1913—the law providing for mediation and arbitration now in force. The Newlands act provides for an arbitration board of six, in widespread controversies, whereas the Erdman act provides only for a board of three, and that was the chief defect of the old law in the opinion of both railroads and men.

In all the early manoeuvring for position each group of contestants knows exactly what the other group is going to do next. It is like the early part of a game between chessmasters, when some well-recognized form of opening is adopted by one player and his opponent must necessarily do certain things. Preliminary moves are gone through with quickly.

The men asked for an eight-hour day, with time and one-half pay for all work beyond eight hours. This was the beginning of the attack. Refusal by the companies was the only move they could make, and, of course, it was anticipated. Then came the almost unanimous strike vote of the engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen. Nominally, it was to authorize their leaders to call a strike that would have tied up transportation throughout the entire country, but, actually, it was simply to give those leaders more power to get a part of what they had set out for, without any strike at all. The leaders knew that, and the managers knew that. Only the public was not sufficiently sophisticated not to be a bit scared.

The strike vote did serve the useful purpose of hurrying matters along to the mediation stage. Before that the conferences of chiefs and managers had been going on for weeks, neither side yielding an inch. But, as already intimated, with absolute smoothness and courtesy. There is no finer comedy to watch than one of these meetings of railroad officers and brotherhood chiefs. They have been at it so long and so frequently that they have learned to like one another and enjoy the spirit of the contest. There is only a mahogany table between them, but, figuratively speaking, there are millions on the table. One side wants to save it all; the other side wants to get it all.

As a rule, the more picturesque characters, the more striking personalities, are on labor's side of the table. The representatives of the railroads are keen, shrewd business men, who have been raised by their superiors to high executive places because of their fitness. On the other hand, the brotherhood chiefs have been raised to their positions by their fellow-workers because of their political ability and capacity for rough leadership. The main difference between the politician who gets into public office and the labor man who becomes a leader is that the public officeholder begins to grow conservative the moment he is elected, while the labor leader must become more and more radical, at least outwardly, unless he is willing to be superseded by some man in the ranks who appeals to the crowd by a greater show of recklessness.

That the labor leaders themselves appreciate this is generally apparent at one of these conferences with the railroad officials. About half of what a brotherhood chief says to his opponents is for the benefit of his own crowd. The chiefs always have their claque with them. When the crowd cheered something the other day that A. B. Garretson, chief of the conductors' organization, had said, he turned to them and remarked: "You ought not to cheer us, because it isn't fair to the company. They haven't got their claque with them."

To return to the game and its rules. On the day of the final conference between the managers and the chiefs, after the result of the strike vote had been announced by the latter, Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the railroads, asked the men to join the companies in applying to the Federal Board of Mediation.

"No," replied Garretson, speaking for everybody else on his side of the table, "we do not think that is necessary."

This refusal was just another one of those preliminary moves.

It did not surprise Mr. Lee and his associates. In fact, they would have been surprised had the men acquiesced. It is an essential feature of skillful play to hold back on every concession as long as possible, thus conserving the things you have to bargain with. Garretson and his associates knew all the time, of course, that mediation was to be the next real step. They simply left it to the railroads as something for them to ask for alone and on their own initiative.

Mr. Garretson added casually that his refusal was not to be taken as meaning disapproval of the principle of mediation. He said that they would even consider the matter of mediation should it be suggested to them by the Federal mediators themselves, adding, significantly, that the suggestion would have to come very quickly. Then he asked rather artlessly if the mediators were in town. Elisha Lee replied that he thought they were. Of course, Elisha Lee and A. B. Garretson and everybody else in the room knew that Judge Chambers, Judge Knapp, and Mr. Hanger were at that moment in their apartments at the Hotel Manhattan, waiting for something to happen. Judge Chambers had arrived that morning from his Summer place in Connecticut, interrupting his vacation, for one of the chief duties of the Mediation Board is always to be ready to mediate on the instant. The labor leaders, armed with a strike vote, will never stand for delay at this stage, because it is the theory of the unions that a strike vote that has grown cold loses all effect on public imagination.

It was last Wednesday forenoon that the men refused to join the roads in asking mediation. By noon the request from the roads alone had reached Judge Chambers and his associates. Within an hour the Federal board had invited the men to come and state their case and join in friendly mediation. The men accepted without a moment's delay, and the headlines of the early afternoon editions changed from "Strike Is Sure" to "Strike Averted."

Mediation in itself was looked upon merely as a transition stage, not as the final process. It was a bridge between a deadlock and mutual consent to arbitrate the demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime.

The men declare that they are not asking for more pay, but for shorter hours at the same pay which they are now receiving on the basis of a ten-hour day. Their chief arguments in support of their demand are the familiar eight-hour arguments that men in other industries have used effectively hitherto. The railroad workers make a stronger appeal to the public by bringing in the safety of lives as an important factor peculiar to their situation and their work. They say that it is not safe for an engineer, for example, to work long hours, because of the strain and anxiety incidental to his occupation; that to place overtired men in charge of trains is to put the lives of all the passengers in jeopardy.

But the railroad managers declare that this demand for eight hours should not be taken at its face value, because, they say, it is a hypocritical play for popular sympathy, and in reality a disguised demand, not for shorter hours, but for more pay. The contention of the railroads is that an eight-hour day in their service is an impossibility, because of the very nature of the transportation business, and that the men themselves know that it is an impossibility. Trains must reach their destination, and the whole railroad system of the United States is built on the basis of a ten-hour day, with an average run of ten miles an hour for freight trains. To do the work in eight hours would require the rebuilding, the physical rearrangement, of all the roads in the country. As further evidence in support of their charge that the men are really asking, not for the impossible shorter-day basis, but for more pay, the managers call attention to the fact that the demand is not for a flat eight-hour day, but for eight hours or a 100-mile run as a day's work.

The claim of the men that the roads could meet the situation and avoid payment of punitive overtime charges by running their trains faster is also rejected by the companies as calling for something physically impossible, if the freight service is to be kept up to the standard insisted upon by the public.

On the score of cost the railroads declare that the granting of the demands would add something more than $100,000,000 to the annual expenditures for operation.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE WAR

German U-Boats.

Miss M. E. LIMBRICK.—All their submarines are U-boats. The German practice is to number their submarines consecutively as they are commissioned, the prefix signifying unterseeboote, of which word it is the initial letter.

Stopping Submarine Atrocities.

S. H. SWIFT.—We have had a discussion on the following points and will greatly appreciate it if you will kindly advise which is correct.

(1) That the German Government have officially notified, or officially agreed with, the United States Government that they would unconditionally stop their submarine warfare against merchant vessels.

(2) That the German Government have officially notified the American Government only that they would stop their submarine warfare against merchant vessels, providing that the American Government would use its influence with the British Government to get them to lift their blockade.

In the German note dated at Berlin May 4, 1916, the German Government notified the Government of the United States that the German naval forces had received the following order:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels, recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance."

In consequence of these naval orders the Government of Germany also stated in that note as follows:

"Accordingly, the German Government is confident that * * * the Government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of a mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war * * * and it does not doubt that the Government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British Government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as are laid down," &c.

On May 8 President Wilson instructed the American Ambassador at Berlin to deliver a reply to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which was contained the following statement:

"In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

Meaning of the Word "Kaiser."

C. B.—Please let me know the right definition of the word "Kaiser." Is there another ruler in the world with this title? Kindly answer in Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

Kaiser is the German form of the word Caesar, Emperor, borne at the present time by the sovereigns of Germany and Austria. Charlemagne was the first Prince to assume the title of Kaiser.

Italian Military Service.

JIMMIE ROSEN.—There is no treaty between the United States and Italy defining the status of former Italian subjects who have become American citizens. Naturalization of an Italian subject in a foreign country without consent of the Italian Government is no bar to liability to military service. A former Italian subject may visit Italy without fear of molestation when he is under the age of 16 years; but between the ages of 16 and 32 he is liable to arrest and forced military service if he has not previously reported for such service. American citizens in Italy should apply for registration in the nearest American Consulate.

Abbreviation and Pronunciation.

M. L. N.—Please answer the following questions, under the initials M. L. N., in your Sunday issue:

1. Does the nickname Anzac stand for Australia and New Zealand Army Corps?

2. Should the J in Princess Maria José's name be given the Spanish or the French sound?

1. Yes.

2. The J must be given the French sound.

Kaiser's Other Names.

Mrs. MUELLER.—Will you please inform me through your columns what are all the Christian names of the Kaiser?

Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert.

War Is War.

A. J. PARSONS.—Will you please answer the following question through the Sunday TIMES:

If the United States declared war on Germany, would the boats now in our harbors be taken at once, or would they be given time to leave?

After war is declared no courtesies of the sort you suggest are indulged in.

About Going to Germany.

WILLIAM G. DOELKER.—Will you please tell me, to settle an argument, if an American born male, who has a father of German birth who became naturalized, and a mother born in this country, would be subject to military duty in Germany under their laws if he were to go to Germany?

The treaties between the United States and the German States provide that German subjects who have become citizens of the United States shall be recognized as such upon their return to Germany if they have resided in the United States five years. A German who emigrates before he is 17 years old, or before he has been actually called upon to appear before the military authorities, may, after a residence in the United States of five years and after due naturalization, return to Germany on a visit, but his right to remain in his former home is denied by Germany, and he may be expelled, after a brief sojourn, on the ground that he has left Germany merely to avoid military service. We do not think that you would be subject to military duty.

Lord Kitchener's Death.

LOUIS COHEN.—As a constant reader of your valuable paper I would ask you to please answer in your paper whether Lord Kitchener's death was an accident or not.

His ship is supposed to have struck a mine.

United States and Belgium.

G. AND D. AND E. GILMAN.—It has been determined to leave to your decision whether or not The Hague Convention committed the United States to defend Belgian neutrality, as the agreement between England, France, and Germany bound those countries to defend it. The present question is not what this country ought to have done, but if its participation in The Hague Conference bound it to contend for Belgian neutrality, as Germany, England, and France were bound.

It has been generally agreed that The Hague Convention of 1907, which says that "belligerents are bound to respect the sovereign rights of neutral powers," does not imply an obligation on the part of the signatories to take up arms in defense of the principles adopted or to punish violations of those principles. The treaty upon which England based her declaration of war was a different kind of compact entirely, binding the signatories to take up arms in defense of the neutrality of Belgium. The Hague Convention, however, was merely a statement of principles. Moreover, in signing The Hague Convention the United States Government was careful to state that nothing in the convention was to be interpreted as calling upon the United States to abandon its traditional policy of not interfering in European affairs. Those men in this country who declared that the United States ought to have protested against the violation of the neutrality of Belgium argued that The Hague Convention of 1907 furnished grounds for such a protest rather than that the convention demanded a protest from us.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Polo, Yachting, and Tennis Attract Summer Colonists.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 12.—National polo matches in the Point Judith tournament, the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, and the Astor Cup races in Narragansett Bay, golfing on the links of Point Judith, and tennis followed by afternoon tea on the lawn of the Country Club, have proved potent diversions for members of the Summer colony at Narragansett this week.

A number of the steam yachts in the New York Yacht Club fleet arrived here recently with yachting parties on board, and the advent of these pleasure craft gives a nautical note to the resort. Among the yachts at anchor in the bay recently were the Crusader, and the Arcady, the latter owned by Arthur Meeker of Chicago. On board the Arcady were Mr. and Mrs Arthur Meeker and Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Denegre of New Orleans, La.

Pembroke Jones of New York, who was on board the Narada, left the yacht for a brief visit to the Pier. He afterwards returned to Newport in a motor car.

The Point Judith Polo Tournament was continued for the third week with the various events in the series for the Randolph Cup, presented by P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, and the conclusion of the matches in the junior championship series. The matches for the Atlantic Cup trophies, presented by W. A. Hazard of New York, now in progress, will be concluded early next week, the fourth week in the annual polo tournament.

Golfing has been extremely popular at the Pier this season, and a tournament will probably be arranged here during the Summer, to be played on the links of Point Judith.

Almost every day this Summer many of the cottagers have engaged in golf and have made the rounds of the links over the fields of Point Judith, and after the sport have assembled in groups at the small tables on the Country Club lawn for tea, amid picturesque surroundings.

Among the golfers this season are Malcolm Stevenson of the Meadow Brook polo team, who finds time between polo games for a whirl at golfing; C. Perry Beadleston, also a polo'st; John Drage and William Balding of the Rugby Club of England; Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden, Mrs. William Harding Jackson, Dr. Archibald G. Thomson, Earle Alexander, Mrs. G. W. C. Whiting, J. C. Cooley, Jay Coogan, Miss Dorothy Manice, Mrs. Benjamin K. Gatins, Miss Gertrude de Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, George E. Lovett, Miss Beatrice Lovett, Daniel Hutchinson, Mrs. E. A. Manice, Miss Isabel Pratt, A. A. Busch, A. A. Busch, Jr., of St. Louis; Willard P. Ward, Rev. Phillip M. Prescott, and Philip Prescott, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Conroy.

The Antique Furniture Exchange
ONE EAST FORTIETH STREET
ANNUAL FURNITURE SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

Each season for the past sixty years this great annual home furnishing event has added thousands to our millions of satisfied customers. Not alone have generation after generation patronized this sale, but friend tells friend of its marvelous bargains. This year's sale surpasses all previous efforts in value giving. We invite you to visit any of our three stores and have our expert outfit salespeople show you how economically you can buy your entire outfit from the sale articles. Every department offers a multitude of money saving bargains, so whether you want to buy the good medium kind of home furnishings or the most elaborate Period styles, your savings will be in proportion. Should you desire credit we will make terms especially easy for you. Convince yourself by actual comparison that whether you buy for cash or on credit that

Our Prices Are Always the Lowest
We Invite Comparison

American Walnut Bed Room Suit
Reg. Price $175. Four pieces. Dustproof construction. 129.47 Cash or Credit.

Mahogany Bedroom Suit
Adam Model (4 Pieces). Reg. Price $275. 194.67

Ivory Bed Room Suit
4 Pieces. Reg. Price $325. 249.89

Circassian Walnut Bed Room Suit
Colonial Model (4 Pieces). Reg. Price $375. 297.48

Mahogany Bed Room Suit
Sheraton Design (4 Pieces) Reg. Price $369. 286.74

Ivory Bed Room Suit
Louis XV. (4 Pieces). Reg. Price $415. 312.84

Mahogany Bed Room Suit
William and Mary Design. Reg. Price $450. 348.79

Walnut Bed Room Suit
Louis XVI. (4 Pieces). Reg. Price $475. 379.87

Mahogany Bed Room Suit
Adam Design (4 Pieces). Reg. Price $535. 437.87

Solid Oak Dining Room Suit
Reg. Price $100. 4 Pieces. Golden finish. An exceptional bargain. 74.68 Cash or Credit.

Tapestry Library Suit
3 Pieces. Reg. Price $100. 74.98

Leather Library Suit
3 Pieces. Reg. Price $135. 94.98

Leather Library Suit
3 Pieces. Reg. Price $160. 122.34

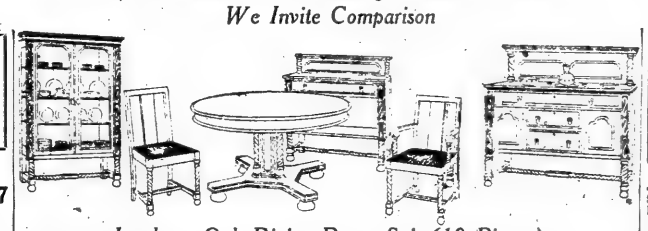
Cane Library Suits
3 Pieces. Reg. Price $198. 154.89

Tapestry Library Suits
3 Pieces. Reg. Price $135. 98.47

Leather Library Suits
3 Pieces. Reg. Price $215. 169.87

Leather Library Suits
3 Pieces. Reg. Price $300. 218.64

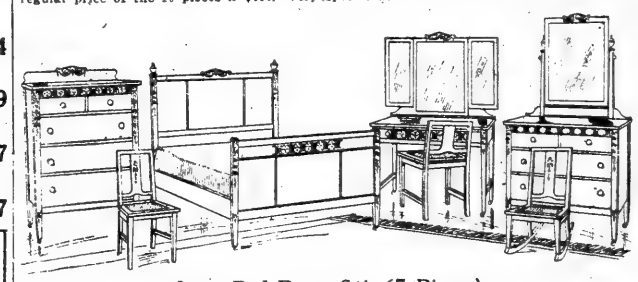
Leather Library Suits
3 Pieces. Reg. Price $375. 294.87



Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suit (10 Pieces)

China Closet Reg. Price $80. 59.49 — Extension Table Reg. Price $75. 49.87 — Serving Table Reg. Price $42. 29.38 — Buffet Reg. Price $75. 59.49

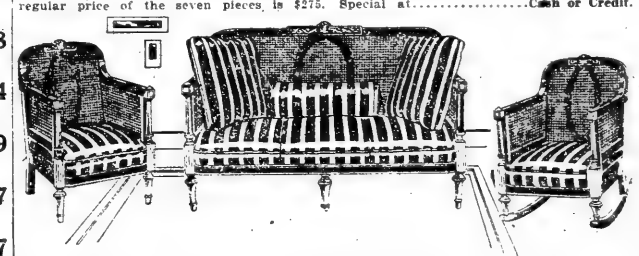
Suits that sell for twice and even three times the price of this one actually suffer by comparison. This handsome Suit represents the highest degree of excellence attained by a famous American manufacturer. The carvings and workmanship throughout is perfection itself. The Suit consists of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, Extension Table, 5 Side Chairs, and 1 Arm Chair. Purchased separately, the Side Chairs cost $5.88 each, and the Arm Chair $8.74. The regular price of the 10 pieces is $400. Very special at..... 236.37 Cash or Credit.



Ivory Bed Room Suit (7 Pieces)

Chiffonier Reg. Price $60. 39.48 — Full-size Bed Reg. Price $55. 34.27 — Toilet Table Reg. Price $52.50. 32.29 — Dresser Reg. Price $60. 39.48

Words and pictures can hardly convey the beauty of this Suit. We invite you to come in and see it. The hand-rubbed ivory tint is exquisite. The carvings are dainty. Altogether, it is an exceptional Suit. The Suit consists of Dresser, Chiffonier, Bed, Toilet Table, and Chair. Rocker and Chair. Purchased separately the Chairs cost $8.48 each, and the Rocker $9.98. The regular price of the seven pieces is $275. Special at..... 162.46 Cash or Credit.



Cane Panel Library Suit (with 2 cushions and 1 roll)

This is one of those dainty Suits now in vogue for the library. The price, however, would never convey its excellence. Here again you must see it to realize its beauty and the marvelous bargain. The frames are Mahogany finished. The sides and back are of finely woven cane. The seats as well as the roll and cushions are covered in five quality striped velour. The regular price is $150. Very special at..... 112.34 Cash or Credit.

Accounts Opened From $5 to $5,000
On Small Weekly or Monthly Payments.

Small Accounts Especially Invited
You can open an account with a single advertised article or as many as you wish to buy, without any extra charge of any kind.

Open An Account
with your purchase of floor coverings without any extra charge.

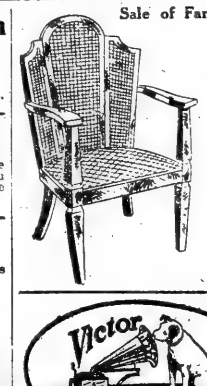
Great Clearance Sale of Rag Rugs
AT PRICE REDUCTIONS OF FULLY 50%.
9x12 ft... $6.98
8x10 ft... 5.29
45x84 in... 1.79
27x54 in... 59c
18x36 in... 29c
Special sale of Grass, Willow, and Fibre Rugs at about one-half regular prices.



Open Saturday Evenings
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK
at all three stores.

Read Our Liberal Credit Terms.
Our credit terms should have a special appeal to those who have a moderate income. You can purchase here everything you need to furnish your home complete at money-saving prices and pay for it in the usual way the following month, or you can arrange payments in small weekly or monthly amounts, without any extra charges of any kind. On a purchase of $100 you pay a deposit of $10 and the balance $1.50 weekly or $6 monthly. Larger and smaller amounts in the same proportion. This liberal service requires no club fees, no interest charges, no extra charges of any kind.

Sale of Fancy Chairs Reg. Price $20



14.89 Cash or Credit
Cane Panels. Mahogany finished frame. Highly polished. Wing back. Panels of finely woven cane; seat covered in best quality velour.

Sale of Brass Beds Reg. Price $20.



13.94 Cash or Credit.
2-inch posts with large caps. Heavy filler rods. T Ball connections. Bright finish. Best lacquer.

Open An Account
with any style
Victor Victrola from $15 to $350
and pay for it in small weekly or monthly amounts.



You do not have to buy a machine here in order to open an account with records. We carry every Victor Record made, and we invite you to come in and hear your favorites in soundproof booths. Purchase as many as you want, and we will gladly open an account for you. You can order any machine or records by mail—and pay the first payment on delivery.

This $120 Victor Victrola Outfit
Consisting of
$100 Victrola
VICTOR NO. XI.
Choice of Mahogany, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak or Mission.
$20 worth of Records
Your Own Selection.
Pay For It $10 on Delivery.
And the balance $1.50 a Week
No stamps with Victor Goods.



"J. & N." Trading Stamps with all purchases, both cash and credit.

Open An Account
with any Carriage or Refrigerator. Prices reduced from 30% to 50%.

Sale of Refrigerators Reg. Price, $25
17.95 Cash or Credit.
The Refrigerator illustrated is large size, white enameled food chamber, guaranteed sanitary.



Sale of Reed Carriages Reg. Price $25.95.
17.95 Cash or Credit.



We carry the largest assortments of Carriages and Refrigerators in the city, and the entire stocks in our three stores are included in this great clearance sale. Refrigerators in every shape and style. All guaranteed perfect in every respect. Each one built to save ice. There are 58 styles of Carriages and Go-carts to select from; and all are reduced about one-half. Buy now and save money.

Circassian Walnut Bed Room Suit
Reg. Price $200. Four Pieces. Embodying the highest quality workmanship. 142.49 Cash or Credit

Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suit
Sheraton Design (4 Pieces). Reg. Price $250. 198.74

Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suit
4 Pieces. Reg. Price $325. 268.49

Mahogany Dining Room Suit
Adam Design (4 Pieces). Reg. Price $350. 287.64

Walnut Dining Room Suit
William & Mary (4 Pieces). Reg. Price $545. 442.49

Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suit
10 Pieces. Reg. Price $445. 369.84

Mahogany Dining Room Suit
Chippendale (10 Pieces). Reg. Price $550. 448.37

Mahogany Dining Room Suit
William and Mary (10 Pieces). Reg. Price $635. 524.69

Mahogany Dining Room Suit
Adam Design (10 Pieces). Reg. Price $750. 645.84

Fumed Oak Dining Room Suit
Reg. Price $130. Four Pieces. Handsomely finished and perfect in every detail. 99.47 Cash or Credit

Mahogany Library Table
Handsomely polished. Reg. Price $75. 48.76

Mahogany Book Case
4 shelves. Reg. Price $80. 57.84

Mahogany Library Table
With undershelf. Reg. Price $90. 63.75

Mahogany Book Case
Leaded doors. Reg. Price $85. 64.37

Mahogany Library Chair
Velour seat. Reg. Price $12.50. 9.87

Leather Library Chair
Genuine leather. Reg. Price $25. 19.87

Leather Library Rocker
Genuine leather. Reg. Price $27.50. 21.46

Leather Library Couch
Genuine leather. Reg. Price $125. 87.69

In recommending us to your friends be sure to tell them that WE HAVE ONLY THREE STORES

144-146 WEST 125 St.
Between 7th and Lenox Aves.

America's Greatest Furniture House
Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y
Newark Store 49-51 Market St.

PLEASE DO NOT CONFUSE US WITH OTHER STORES WITH SIMILAR NAMES.

35 TO 36 ST.—BLOCK—8TH AVE.

WE HAVE ONLY THREE STORES.

RUSSIAN SUFFERERS TO GET ASSISTANCE

Robert L. Bacon and Charles B. Bigelow, Jr., Will Head Relief Organization.

ITALIANS NEED SUPPLIES

Miss Anne Morgan Leases House in Paris for Vacation War Relief Committee's Headquarters.

Announcement was made yesterday that an appeal would shortly be issued for funds to be applied to the relief of the destitute war sufferers of Russia. The appeal, which will be signed by some of the best known men and women in America, is made as a result of reports received recently from various parts of Russia. Those to whom assistance will be rendered include aged men and women, children, and permanently maimed and blinded soldiers. The appeal will be issued in the name of the Committee for the Maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Russia and the Russian War Relief Committee.

Robert L. Bacon is Chairman of the Ambulance Hospital Committee and Charles B. Bigelow, Jr., heads the War Relief Organization. Other members of these committees are President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and Mrs. George von L. Meyer, William Forbes Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Jay Gould, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Charles R. Crane, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Willard Straight, Alton B. Parker, and Captain Philip M. Lydig. The Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, is the depository of the ambulance committee, while the Bankers Trust Company is depository of the Russian Relief Committee.

In a statement issued yesterday in the name of the two committees it is stated that to date fourteen motor ambulances have been sent to Russia for the use of the American Ambulance Hospital, and that the total of cash raised by the two committees now exceeds $600,000.

A committee has also been organized in London which includes in its membership Mrs. Erskine Childers, Lady Lyttleton, Sir Arthur Herbert, Professor Vinogradoff of Oxford, Dr. Hagberg Wright of the London Library, and other prominent men and women in England. This committee, because of its nearness to Russia, is in a position, the American Committee states, which enables it to advise the New York committees in regard to the best channels for sending relief supplies into Russia, and also keeps it informed of the situation as it exists from day to day in the empire.

The Acting Treasurer of the Joint committees is Augustus W. Kelly, Room 35b, the Fifth Avenue Building.

Given to Russian Relief.

Mr. Kelly acknowledged yesterday these gifts to the Russian War Relief Committee:

Russian Concert	$428	C. F. Bacon	$10
J. O. Monsky	100	A. Dean	100
N. S. Sofer	25	Hallman	25
H. Blumenthal	100	J. Freedpont	10
Mrs. W. L. Hurd	25	A. Vanderbilt	25
Peas	100	J. Peabody	50
T. D. Van Ingen	25	O. Ehrgott	10
H. Wolf	25	Mrs. H. C. Bull	20
M. J. Ely	25	Mrs. O. M. Sabel	
J. L. Scaiff	500	Strip	10
E. Pentol	50	W. S. Cotton	100
G. D. Hotchkiss	25	H. Hilton	25
W. Cookidge	500	D. L. Pickman	500
L. Curtis	50	E. Mayo, U. S.	
J. L. Sweet	50		
F. Bertuch	15	G. Wigglesworth	200
J. F. Coolidge	200	A. C. Ratshesky	50
A. H. Fletcher	25	W. J. Keep	25
O. W. Holmes	50	Mrs. E. L. Larra-	
M. Hoopes	25	Lee	10
H. White	25	E. M. Hawes	10
Anonymous	25	H. A. Moody	25
W. A. Paine	10	Edgerton	25
Lee & Williams	100	Miss E. G. Sears	10
H. T. Dyett	10	W. L. Taylor	10
J. Barnes	10	A. E. Horn	10
G. C. Potter	100	S. C. Smith	100
Decker, Sen & Co.	10	Miss M. C. Woods	25
G. K. Webster	10	Miss G. L. Host	15
M. Cokwell	15	A. G. Secor	10
J. L. Saltonstall	200	Wilder	100
F. W. Wheeler	25	J. A. Skinner	250
C. F. Morgan	200	W. Scott	25
Miss A. H. Jones	25	E. Harkness	1,500
Mrs. E. C. Jones	25	E. W. Atkinson	25
W. B. Kerr	10	C. J. Tuckerman	10
D. W. Thayer	25	D. Dodd	10
T. A. Watson	25	Mrs. H. S. Crew	
Mrs. J. E. Kissel	20	Mrs. L. M. F. Lu-	
A. Rogerson	25		
C. T. Baker	10	C. Warren	25
C. B. Lord	10	Miss A. Merchi	20
R. G. Fessenden	25	Mr. and Mrs. G. F.	
Mrs. C. Guild	100	Ernis	25
C. F. Plunkett	10	E. R. Tuckerman	10
N. H. Stone	25	W. Warden	10
C. P. Avery	25	F. S. Sott	10
F. H. Parke	10	T. W. Cuff	25
Mrs. W. S. Dix	50	A. H. Sooe	25
F. N. Pelino	15	E. Jones	25
W. H. Sage	250	Miss Rey nolds	10
J. E. Walker	10	B. E. Scalesinger	10
W. G. Low	10	S. F. Sanger	25
C. A. Munn	50	A. M. Young	10
Mrs. Meiselbach	10	J. Sooe	25
I. S. Merrell	10	A. Ritchie	20
J. O'Neil	10	C. S.	500
D. N. Crouse	25	Mrs. A. R. Fowler	10
J. R. Carter	10	Colgate	100
Mrs. W. Fitch	10	C. Richards	20
J. A. Murray	10	E. Clark	10
J. H. Henson	25	Anonymous	25
Dr. F. E. Sprague	25	W. C.	50
G. S. Ramsey	10	W. C. Parsons	10
A. A. Carey	25	A. Juilliard	50
E. W. Toms	20	A. Juilliard	50
J. F. Reynolds	10	M. T. Jones	25
J. H. Oliver	20	Mrs. W. Armory	20
L. P. Brigham	20	W. K. Brice	25
J. W. Ellsworth	50	J. L. Aden	50
W. G. Baldwin	10	M. L. Jones	25
E. Forbes	25	H. Jones	25
Mrs. D. S. Ammont	100	other contributns	271
A. P. Kelley	25		

American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross made shipments to France, Belgium, and Russia during the past week. To France 121 cases of supplies were forwarded valued at $5,650 and consigned to the American Relief Clearing House, the French Red Cross, the American Fund for French Wounded, the American Distributing Service, and to eight other smaller relief organizations and hospitals.

A large consignment of children's shoes was sent to Belgium to be used by Dr. L. W. Seelemans in his work for children under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians. The shipment included a large national sterilizer for hospital work and surgical supplies for the Belgian Red Cross.

The Russian shipment consisted of clothing collected by the Armenians in this country for the use of the Armenian war sufferers in Russia.

Reading matter, comfort kits, and nonperishable luxuries continue to go down to the border for the use of American guardsmen as well as to the men who are in Government service in Haiti.

Fatherless of France.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund, in the United States, of which Miss Lusita A. Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is the Chairman, and Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $95,700. New gifts follow:

J. J. Manning	$146	Misses Garrison	$36
S. E. Buchanan	10	F. H. Lacombe	36
Mrs. A. H. Bissell	36	T. M. Prudden	25
P. C. Debry	36	Miss M. Shotwell	25
C. B. Fox	15	Miscellaneous	36
Mrs. W. L. Lyall	36		

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid, with executive offices at 293 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the head, has collected to date about $30,000. The committee devotes its work to the relief of war sufferers in France. The following new contributions to the fund are acknowledged:

Anonymous	$54	Mrs. F. Koch	$12
Mrs. C. A. Hayden	13	Miscellaneous	40
Mrs. M. S. Gaston	10		

Vacation War Relief.

Miss Anne Morgan, head of the Vacation War Relief Committee, who is now in France, has established a new depot for supplies in Paris. This information was cabled to the New York committee, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, a few days ago. A fine house of twenty-five rooms, in the Avenue Gabrielle, has been secured by Miss Morgan for the purpose. The new depot will be the headquarters of the work of the Vacation War Relief and allied committees in France.

The fund of the Vacation Committee now totals more than $230,000. New gifts follow:

Anonymous	$900	Mrs. E. Nevin	$16
Appel Belge	50	Mrs. A. Wagstaff	24
Mayfair War Rel.	28	Various	25
Dr. D. M. Cornmann	11		

American Jewish Committee.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $4,540,000. Recent gifts include the following:

Chicago Com.	$25,000	Mme. A. Gluck	$50
Phila. Com.	10,000	P. Masiansky	25
St. Joseph Com.	100	S. Hetz	50
Portsmouth Hebrew League	100	S. Blumenthal	25
Houston Com.	510	Mrs. J. Beer	50
Tampa Com.	140	Dr. Kirstein	20
Scranton Com.	350	J. Hecht	10
Cong. Glory of Is.	200	Shapiro & Hellman	10
York Com.	313	Enter. Hoffman Ho.	77
The Day	578	B. Elkan	25
Anonymous	150	Pawtucket, &c.	75
M. Kurnicker	100	W. Rosenbaum	10
J. Hecht	10	H. Caplin	25
E. F. Kohn	10	Employes Lamport & Co.	36
H. Shevitz	10	A. Rosenblatt	15
Cairo Thread Wks.	23	Rabbi Rhine	10
Dr. Wolbarst	10	Olean Cong.	20
A. Untermyer	10		

Clearing House, Rome.

C. B. Richard & Co., general agents of the Lloyd Italiano, 31 and 33 Broadway, are receiving subscriptions to be applied to the maintenance of the American Relief Clearing House in Rome. The contributions are to be used in the purchase of X-ray outfits for the medical arm of the Italian services. These gifts were acknowledged yesterday by Richard & Co.:

Richard & Co.	$150	A. Lombardi	$15
William Salomon	100	A. Di Fronzo	15
C. J. Stralem	50	E. Colucci	13
J. Train	20	Sofia & Di Sesa	13
R. H. Mainzer	25	I. Adessa	12
G. Ingalls	15	Stella Ser	10
E. M. Beraldini	10	D. Pellona	10
A. Cifaldi	17	Miscellaneous	91

French Women and Children.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, Treasurer of the Secours Nationale of France in America, announces total collections which total more than $201,000. New gifts follow:

Refugees' Rel. Fd.	$1,000	Mrs. J. L. Thorn-	
Breckenridge	25		$10
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	100	Caesar & Co.	10
Mrs. Z. Chafee	100	T. J. Coolidge	50
William Gammell	250	Mrs. Lee McBride	10
J. H. Michelin	100	Howard E. Jones	10
T. B. Wanamaker	100	Cong. Ch., Leicester	10
Mrs. F. S. Smithers	10	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	20
Mrs. A. Demetre	10	Mrs. C. Munroe	60
Mrs. F. McH. Bacon	10	Mrs. D. C. Eaton	20
A. Forbes	50	Anonymous	20
Mrs. E. M. Sturgis	50	Miss J. M. Hanc	10
Mrs. A. P. Kling	50	Mrs. S. Wilson	10
T. S. Hothaway	25	Mrs. L. C. Dawes	25
J. J. Van Alen	50	R. C. Robinson	10
King Upton	10	Mrs. H. E. Gres	10
Dr. W. S. Thayer	25	Mrs. J. S. Auerbach	10
Mrs. E. Tiffany	25	Mrs. J. Widdicombe	25
H. M. Hoxsie	10	Col. Ruttner, U.S.A.	20
Mrs. M. L. Sullivan	25	F. R. Hazard	20
W. T. Brewster	10	Mrs. G. G. Whitney	10
H. S. Kimball	10	Mrs. F. L. Prait	25
Mrs. H. W. Fitch	10	C. F. Ayer	10
Mrs. W. Rockefeller	25	Mrs. J. Cadwalader	10
Percy R. Pyne	25	Mrs. F. P. Morgan	10
Miss E. Gardiner	20	Friends of France	20
Mrs. W. Greenough	50		

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the head, acknowledges those new gifts:

F. L. Sewall	$400	F. M. Taylor	$100
York, Me.	234	A. Wineburgh	10
Madison Com.	160	Milwaukee Com.	10
Estate Emil Fuchs	50	Payments in Fund	154
Baltimore Com.	100	E. M. Herr	20

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, acknowledges those gifts to its fund, which fund now totals more than $1,000,000.

Sec. Free Ch.		Langdon	10
Bellaire, O.	$12	Anonymous	5
Florence Baptist Ep.		Rutgers Ch.	
Rap. Pres. S. S.		Soc.	15
Hillsdale, Kan.	15	Asst. Gen. Recv.	
Cong. Church	25	Ch.	2,000
A Virginian	5	Mt. Washington	10
A Friend	25	W. A. Freeman	40
St. Peter's Cath.		C. Ford	200
City, Ind.	25	Comm. Unca	100
Anonymous	10	munes, Hollister,	
Ch.		Mo.	15
Merchantman	10	Cal. Soc.	21
First Bap. Ch.,		Mrs. E. E. Har-	
Flushing	21	mon	5
First Pres.	81	Anonymous	5,000
Sch. Jackson	35	L. Fisher	15
Mrs. S. R. Peale	25	J. Bell, Verplank	5
W. K. Brice	25	Mrs. A. H. Stokes	10
T. Foulk	20	Mrs. F. McCoy	10
Churches, Danvers,		L. Turka	25
Mass.	50	Dr. Spaulding	25
Pittsburgh Com.	1,100	J. Gemmill	10
W. Side Pres. Ch.,		J. B. Ransconi	25
Wichita, Kan.	25	Englewood M. E.	
S. Allen	10	Ch.	10
Pres. Ch., Chicago	10	C. Smith	20
Mrs. & Mrs. Fast	25	H. N. Kellogg	10
Pres. Ch., Exce-		K. H. Lyman	25
sior, Minn.	20	Rev. E. J. Gerger	10
L. Hilmigan	10	W. W. Lawrence	25
Dundee Rap. Ch.	25	D. Pratt	10
A. B. Jenkins	15	W. Wilcom ori	10
C. L. Kernan	10	Meth. Pres. Ch.	
D. N. Kean	15	Detroit	21
Evan. Ch., Berlin,		Bolivia M. Epsh.	
Ont.	50	Church	13
Deer Pk. Bap. Ch.	34	W. A. Miller	10
Mrs. J. S. Kenne-		B. Clark	10
dy	5,000	Welch Pres. Ch.	
L. K. Elliott	25	Cleveland	18
Miss E. L. Palmer	100	R. Folson	10
Meth. S.S., Starks-		Anonymous	
ville, Miss.	17	Giver	17
Mr. & Mrs. Kap-		Pres. Ch., Galena,	
pen	25	Ill.	15
Mrs. G. Woodward	100	Galbraith	15
J. Day	50	Redland War Rel.	
Pres. Ch., Love-		Assn.	87
land, Col.	15	H. H. Binney	25
Park Pl. Pres. Ch.	150	Two Anonymous	20
First Pres. Ch.,		W. W. Dinsmore	10
Tecumseh, Mich.	18	N. Dike	20
McLachlan	15	A. J. Dickin	25
Rev. L. Parlee	10	N. Y. Marsh	25
Pres. Ch., De-		Thompson Mem.	
Graff, O.	24	Ch.	10
Mrs. G. R. Tiebout	10	Ch.	10
E. D. Starbuck	10	B. Huffman	10
Pres. Ch., Monti-		W. Street	10
cello	21	Un. Prer. Cong.	
Takoma Park Pres.		Howe, Penn.	15
Ch.	104	B. Mabood	25
J. A. Sherer	50	E. L. Rosenfeld	25
Mrs. C. E. Mogg	10	A. H. Daltin	25
	200	A. M. Songstad	12
Mrs. J. Evans	100	R. N.	25
S. Starr	50	Women's Miss. Soc.	
Miss M. L. W.		Dansville, N. Y.	26
Jones	10	Pres. Ch., Forest	
H. Hance	25	River, N. Dakota	15
W. Gregory	25	Cong., Phila.	12
M. Patterson	150	Lincoln Ave. Pres.	
Mr. & Mrs. D.		Ch.	22
Thompson	20	Valencia U. P. Ch.	23
Mrs. J. M. Hill	10	Kansas City Com.	350
A. C. Miller	10	Un. Pres. Cong.,	
E. C. Lounge	50	Bloomfield, Ont.	16
Mrs. J. B. Weed	25	Westchester Cong.	
Mrs. C. W. Dahne	50	Ch.	80
M. A. Dalton	10	First Pres. Ch.,	
Plymouth Ch.,		Jersey City	11
Minneapolis	10	J. A. Scott	100
M. L. Morgan	10	W. Campbell	10
V. D. D. Henry	25	G. Richards	100
J. L. Pearson	25	Miss E. Bixler	16
Ascension Ch.,		Mrs. E. T. R. Rank	10
Bloomfield	12	Mrs. J. Marvin	10
Miss E. Morrow	10	L. Dives	50
J. E. Milholland	10	Mrs. L. J. Reed	10
Dem. Pres. Ch.,		W. Emerson	10
Tacoma	60	A. Mayer	10
K. Treget	20	M. Jennings	22
Miss M. B. Wood	10	Chap. of Col. Univ.	53
First Ref. Ch.,		S. H. Williams	20
Steelton, Penn.	13	N. H. Bingham	25
Ref. Ch., New Era,		First Ch., Omaha	25
Mich.	15	L. W. Minor	10
Mrs. F. H. E. Ross	10	Fed. Coun. Chs.	388
E. P. Gavit	40	Andrew Carnegie	1,000
J. F. Damon	10	Ref. Ch. S. S.,	
Asm. Cong. Ch.,		Akron, Ia.	12
San Francisco	28	E. McMillin	500
C. H. Warren	25		

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, of which Murray H. Coggeshall, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, has collected since organization more than $290,000. Recent contributions include the following:

A. M. Skeer	$100	Mrs. J. G. Mitchell	$25
J. W. Berkhausen	100	First Cong. Ch.	18
Waterville minis-		W. D. Smith	15
ters	85	Pres. Ch., Bergen,	12
Citizens' Farmco	50	Anonymous	10
St. Mark's Ch.	27	Miss A. B. Nicols	10
Mrs. C. Munroe	25	Mrs. E. Shirk	10
Mrs. M. A. Gardiner	25	Mrs. C. W. Ames	10
		Miscellaneous	47

Given to the Allies.

James A. Blair, Jr. Treasurer National Allied Relief Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions received during the week:

A. Boutell	$10	Anonymous	$500
Anonymous	50	M. D. Crary	50
S. Hess	25	Mrs. W. D. Gaillard	10
E. L. Rosenfeld	40	P. A. Aldrich	15
Mrs. C. A. Griscom	15	W. E. Harman	100
L. Dives	50	A. H. Jones	100
R. W. Starr	100	Mary L. Jones	100
Caleb S. Green	20	A. N. Milliken	100
T. M. Prudden	25	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	20
H. H. Stanmough	50	A. N. Cheever	10
Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Carpente	25	Other contributns	70
Mary R. Prescott	500		

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 63 Park Row, acknowledges these new gifts to the fund:

Com., Rock Island	$61	Pittsfield Fund	$53
Rev. Edobe g	17	Holyoke Fund	350
Com., Jacksonville,		H. Bener, Society,	
Penn.	40	Clinton, Mass.	20
Com., Forestville,		A. Serbin	25
Com.	25	Gloversville Com.	62
Max Fogel	25	H. Rabinowitz	10
Davidson Comp.	15	Friedman	41
Com., St. Paul	500	Goldstein	93
Rech. Tam. Hag.		Silverman	20
Jersey City	100	Sol. Soc. Water-	
A. Rubinstein	17	loo, Iowa	10
D. Stern	25	Rabbi I. Segal	50
H. Goldman	20	Brooklyn Com.	500
H. L. R. F., Shea-		M. A. Cohen	20
mokin, Penn.	81	Mr. Smith	1
Col., Mt. Pleasant,		A. Colen	10
Penn.	60	S. M. Roeder	10
Rabbi Raskin	92	Com., Melrose, Mass.	15
Mrs. J. Zeldin	40	L. Mittel	44
J. Daily News	479	Com., Manchester,	
Com., Eveleth,		So. Hampton	97
Minn.	200	L. Rokeach & Sons,	
The Warheit	52	Brooklyn	60
Com., Dayton, Ohio	350	Binghamton Com.	120
Com., Yonkers	100	Rev. M. Levinson	18
D. R. Travis	20	Rabbi J. N. Rosen-	
J. Friedberg	1,500	berg	48
Rev. F. J.	40	Rabbi L. Lehrer	31
J. Berkowitz	12	S. Goldberg	23
M. L. Ins. Co.,		Dennis Brothers	10
Brooklyn	10	C. Schwartzberg	10
H. Simon	23	Rabbi Levenberg	22
Com., Jacksonville	80	Mrs. S. Segal	21
L. M. Josephs,	10	Smaller amount,	
H. Kaminsky	10	10	105
Com., Greensburg,		Individuals, Pales-	
Penn.	60	tine	845
L. Schwartz	86	Inst., Palestine	615

For Belgian Prisoners.

James A. Blair, Jr., acting Treasurer of the Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these additional subscriptions to that fund:

Potter & Johnston Machine Co.	$25
Miscellaneous	12

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received, including funds raised in cooperation with allied committees, of $1,548,201.75. The following contributions have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

F. H. Stevens	$100	C. L. Stowe	$10
G. G. Cochran	15	Mrs. H. A. Bray-	
W. F. Shove	25	ton	10
Mrs. A. C. Goddard	25	Miss M. Spedone	15
Mrs. A. F. Loring	100	Miss Mary Mills	20
Miss M. A. Mont-		C. J. Coolidge	100
gomery	10	A. Jennings	100
H. B. Endicott	100	J. C. Runkle	25
G. M. Allen	10	A. Montant	10
M. Newberg	100	W. Bunnell	100
J. Dives	50	A. B. Boston,	
Mrs. H. L. Satter-		Mass.	50
lee	50	S. Wood	10
Miss M. E. Whit-		Mrs. S. P. Fuller	25
comb	30	Mrs. A. Fuller	25
G. S. David	10	Miss C. A. Hedge	25
H. L. Bowles	20	G. H. Maxwell	100
F. L. Stetson	100	Miss J. F. Dabney	10
J. W. Auchincloss	10	A. C. Burnham	10
H. F. Williams	150	A. Hardy	25
G. Wolfenden	25	G. Wigglesworth	100
A. C. Walker	25	Mrs. F. Dexter	10
C. E. Wade	25	J. B. Clark	100
R. R. Worcester	10	Mrs. Dimock	25
H. R. Persons	20	Mrs. S. V. R.	
H. S. Sturgis	10	Crosby	100
H. D. Chapin	10	Miss A. M. White-	
Mrs. P. A. Floyd	10	ing	50
L. C. Bennett	25	A. & E. G. Mayer	10
A. G. Sherry	10	S. Appleton	25
Mrs. W. I. Palmer	41	Anonymous	200
G. E. Tucker	25	J. Blumenthal	10
L. H. Dalon	25	W. E. Murdock	100
Anonymous	10	R. R. Robinson	10
R. R. Phillips	50	R. R. Bridges	10
Miss B. F. Field	10	E. R. Geary	10
W. F. Newhall	25	Mrs. C. W. Bark-	
Mrs. F. L. Coolidge	200	ness	500
Miss M. W. Simp-		Anonymous	100
kins	10	H. Jones	100
W. K. Bickson	10	Mrs. W. Weld	10
F. B. Keith	100	M. M. Prince	10
Miss E. C. Larson	200	H. M. Parmenter	100
J. F. Bay	10	Mrs. H. W. De-	
W. O. Wales	10	Forest	50
Miss M. E. Apple-		Mrs. J. T. Terry	52
ton	25	Mrs. W. S. Coates-	
Miss A. L. Seward	25	worth	25
E. H. Wendell	25	S. Penno, Jr.	25
F. B. Sous	25	G. A. Bigelow	25
W. H. Persons	25	W. M. Angle	25
M. C. Rosenwald	10	Mrs. H. S. Grea	25
A. Friend	10	Mrs. J. D. Lak	25
C. Shultis	10	W. Sarjeler	25
G. B. Alderman	10	W. Walworth	25
D. B. F.	25	C. Lane	25
L. N. Seligman	50	S. Moore	50
Mrs. E. T. Barnes	10	Noyes	10
S. A. Chase	10	Mrs. H. M.	
F. A. Chase	25	Elvain	50
C. M. Tucker	25	Miss C. W. Deane	10
H. E. Fletcher	10	G. Saunders	25
Mrs. H. A. Wesson	10	Miss J. H. Ander-	
Est. of S. Goodwin	10	son	10
W. M. Willard	10	Miss M. C. Wyman	10
S. Ely	10	A. Foote	10
Mrs. D. F. Rum-		Miss A. F. Lone-	
sey	10	bard	10
Anonymous	10	C. Fuller	50
Miss A. F. Tapley	100	Mrs. T. Daland	50
Mrs. C. Pierce	25	Mr. and Mrs. H. F.	
Mrs. S. Draper	25	Mills	100
Mrs. M. L. Rum-		H. A. Richardson	10
bell	25	Mrs. W. L. McKee	25
Mrs. C. Rogers, Sr.	10	Mr. G. Clark	10
A. S. Webster	10	Other contributns	511
T. King	10		

Surgical Dressings Committee.

The Surgical Dressings Committee, 220 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. Mary Hoyt Willard is the international Chairman, acknowledges these additional subscriptions.

Mrs. A. Douglas	$136	Mrs. A. Wale	$15
Mrs. M. G. Taomp-		Miss Stapp	42
son	10	Miss Mary Mills	20
Mrs. H. L. Pavish	5	Mrs. K. Taylor	20
Mrs. Munro	10	Mrs. Lenlow	19
Miss R. H. Lowell	12	Miss A. P. Hoch-	
Miss Hoyt	10	kiss	11
Mrs. Bowditch	24	Mrs. W.	63
Mrs. Rothbie	24	Mayfet War Rel.	12
Mrs. Shadbol-	15	Mrs. A. A. Maloney	15
Mrs. C. Twining	100	Miss A. M. Hollen-	
Mrs. Cushing	42	bach	20
Mrs. F. E. Williams	150	Mrs. R. Lewis	13
Mrs. Wm. Ely	67	Mrs. H. L. Thom-	
C. Dixon	10	son	30
Mrs. C. W. Ewen-		Mrs. D. Goodbody	15
dort	12	Mrs. C. Wilson	25
Mrs. Vivian Arter	20	E. Sayle	10
Hempstead Comm.	18	Per K. E.	51
Mrs. C. E. Dann	20		

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 681 Fifth Avenue, of which Lady Herbert is President, and Henry J. Whitehouse, Treasurer, has received these new donations.

J. G. Milburn	$100	Mrs. H. L. Satter	
C. F. Ayer	100	lee	$10

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, was increased last week by these contributions:

Dietary Dept.	$110	P. L. Higginson, Jr.	$50
Maryland Com.	200	Mrs. F. L. Feudon	15
Mr. and Mrs. W.		Mrs. W. S. Carter, 11	
Emerson	100		

Belgian Relief Committee.

The Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street, has collected to date more than $1,118,800. New gifts follow:

O. S. Hammond	$200	A. L. Peters	$50
A. Willis	100	Ohrenville Fund	34
Second Brige.		S. Kaufman	20
Woonsocket	150	Rachel Lee	125
Providence Jour-		Anonymous	20
nal	10	C. V. Cooke	25
Mrs. H. L. Satter-		Miscellaneous	35
lee	25		

Tobacco for Belgian Soldiers.

In the mails from Europe last week the Belgian Soldiers' Tobacco Committee, of which Joseph H. Choate is the President, received more than 3,000 cars of thanks from soldiers who have been provided with smoking materials by the committee. On one of these cards of thanks, Constant Jamarck, an enlisted man under King Albert, wrote:

> It is comforting to realize after two years of war the free and powerful nation of the United States is still thinking of the Belgian soldiers. My comrades share these sentiments.

Tobacco is not included in the rations of the Belgian soldier. J. P. Morgan & Co. are the depositaries of the Belgian Soldiers' Tobacco Fund. The office of the fund is in the Flatiron Building, New York. Up to date the total amount collected is $33,992.04.

American Ambulance Hospital.

Cablegrams recently received at the New York headquarters of the American Ambulance Hospital, 14 Wall Street, announce the urgent need of volunteer ambulance drivers. Twenty men are needed immediately for the field service and thirty more will be needed early in September. In addition to these men twenty-five drivers are wanted for the Paris service. Accepted candidates for the field service must enlist for six months. The minimum term in the Paris service is for three months. The men must be native-born Americans, able to pay their expenses of transportation and incidental expenses. It is estimated that the total expense for a volunteer is about $200. Volunteers must furnish the highest references in regard to their sobriety, industry, and reliability.

Applicants should apply to William R. Hereford, 14 Wall Street.

Refugees at Saloniki.

The port of Saloniki is thronged with refugees, according to a letter received at the headquarters of the Fund for Starving Children at 70 Fifth Avenue. The letter, written by Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, who is acting as one of the agents for the fund in Serbia, said in part:

> "I have offered my services to the stricken remnants of the Serbian people because they seem to be more pitifully in need than any others; their country has been taken away from them and they have endure every hardship, of exposure, cold, hunger, wounds, separation from loved ones, grief, and privation that human beings can endure. They have suffered bravely and have had less of the world sympathy than any other nation."

Dr. Morton inclosed a cablegram from Dr. H. Maggon, American Red Cross Sanitary Engineer at Saloniki, which shows that the service to which she has dedicated herself will be full of danger. It read:

> "Saloniki has tremendous congestion of refugees from Asia Minor, Thrace, Bulgaria. Wretched sanitary conditions, hospitals crowded, cholera is in Bulgaria, am visiting other cities where Pallis says conditions worse owing to unemployment. Census shows total number registered of indigent refugees, Greek, Macedonian, 117,000, of whom 31,000 are in Saloniki."

AID FOR TEUTONIC ALLIES.

American Physicians' Expeditions.

The American Physicians' Expeditions to Germany and Austria-Hungary received contributions amounting to $2,340 in the course of the week from Aug. 5 to 10. Its total fund to date is $4,200. Checks should be sent to Herman A. Metz, Treasurer, 122 Hudson Street, New York City. The organization acknowledges the following additional contributions of $10 and more:

H. Spanhood	$10	West Outlook Chs.	$10
C. F. Hutch	10	Baltimore, Md., col.	521
A. P.	25	Mrs. K. Becker	250

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Craven and "Seven Chances"—A Play with a Bad Name—Donald Gallaher.

FROM "Seven Chances," which was written by Roi Cooper Megrue and produced by David Belasco at the Cohan Theatre last Tuesday evening, Frank Craven emerges with all the honors. Although this somewhat oppressively mechanical farce does not begin to make the most of his rare gifts as a comedian, he is left free in it to win your friendliness by the modesty, the freshness, the simplicity, and the all-conquering, warm-hearted honesty of his playing. He is naturally droll. He is droll naturally.

Craven first arrested New York's roving attention by the gusto of his performance as the killing Jimmy Gilley in "Bought and Paid For," next as the young clerk in his own "Too Many Cooks," and then as the slangy, misfit envoy from Park Row to the German line of march in "Under Fire." He is as characteristically American as his own little comedy of the suburbs, as native a product as Willie Baxter or Will Rogers or a Ford car or George Ade. If Mr. Ade would pause in the midst of pasting up old fables into movie scenarios long enough to write a play for Frank Craven, we should have something worth while. For Craven is the unpretentious player waiting for the unpretentious masterpiece in the day of the unpretentious play. He has his limitations and no doubt you would gladly go the scaffold rather than see him play Mercutio. But in the shirt sleeve drama of our own time he is all you could ask.

In the days when great drama first came down from the heights and tragedy began tentatively to deal with something other than the "doleful falls of unfortunate and afflicted Princes," Goldsmith scornfully coined the phrase—"tradesmen's tragedies." Not scornfully, but sympathetically, we might describe as "clerks comedies" the field of this actor who can picture so well not only the humors but the pathos and the unheroic poignancies of life at $25 a week. The American youth with his handkerchief tucked in his collar, his cigar tiptilted luxuriously, and his arm around the waist of his best girl as they recklessly indulge in a ride atop the bus of a Summer evening—there's your protagonist for Craven's play, the kind of play we have a right to see written and played to perfection in this country. Remember that in a sense Frank Craven is an embodiment of the American stage, in his own person and method and inelegant charm an expression of the kind of thing the American theatre can do best of all.

To this occasion "Seven Chances" does not pretend to rise. It is an unusually obvious farce, described on the program, like nearly all our farces, as a comedy. Just why our producers shun the word "farce" is not apparent. They seem to be ashamed of it. They will call a farce a "flirtation in three acts" or a "mad mélange in two modes" or a "whimsicality" or even a farce-comedy, but they will not call it a farce. Possibly they regard the word as properly reserved for the ancient humors of falling down. But in thus deprecating the word "farce" they succeed only in depreciating the word "comedy."

The mechanical quality of "Seven Chances" is enhanced by Mr. Megrue's habit of making everything match or dying in the attempt, a habit that soon becomes wearisome. If the old grouch barks at his wife at the start, you know he will be painfully tender with her at the finale; if the youth begins by speaking contemptuously of matrimony, you know he will marry before the end of the play, and if all the girls reject him in the second act, you become convinced in advance they will all accept him in the third. The inevitability of this procedure tends to dull somewhat the fine edge of your curiosity; just as when you are matching coins and the piece comes up heads, your immediate interest is exhausted. You have no great zest for learning what is on the other side. You know what's coming. That is one of the reasons why "Seven Chances," while more amusing than "Taking Chances," is less amusing than "Seven Days."

However, if "Seven Chances" is less admirable than other Megrue plays you may have seen, it is well to remember that he wrote it five years ago. Just as certain early Chaplin films have been resuscitated to his discomfiture and just as Mr. Kipling has been anguished by the sight of some old and unworthy papers dug up and republished in the days of his glory, so Mr. Megrue, even with his own connivance, is now being represented by a play, the greater part of which must have been written when he was a less able writer and a less competent dramatist than he is today.

The production of "Seven Chances," in all the detail of casting and staging, is about on a level with the average production made in this city in the course of a season. But when we get no better than the average from Mr. Belasco we are entitled to a few moments of deep melancholy. He made the curtain speech on Tuesday evening to such thunderous applause as is his unfailing portion on every first night with which he has anything to do. To the ushers there may be no audible difference between the reception accorded a "Temperamental Journey" and that accorded a "Peter Grimm." But Mr. Belasco must know what of his work receives the applause of the discriminating and what does not. So fine an artist does not make unconsciously either a nearly perfect production like "Marie Odile" or a commonplace production like "Seven Chances."

***

"Cheating Cheaters."

"CHEATING CHEATERS" is the unappetizing and indiscreet title of a new play by Max Marcin which was produced for the first time last Wednesday evening at the Eltinge, where a much-entertained audience found it the most successful mixture of melodrama and farce since the first of its kind—that Cohan masterpiece, "Seven Keys to Baldpate." It is played by a good cast, wherein the gifted and lovely Marjorie Rambeau shines. It is brimful of surprises, and the only thing the matter with it is its title.

The title is unappetizing because it has an indefinably cheap and vulgar sound. It is inconceivable, for instance, that William Dean Howells could be beguiled into a theatre which displayed such a name over its portals, although it is not inconceivable that he would be diverted after he got there. Readers of The Atlantic Monthly, say, would pass the theatre by. Of course, that leaves rather a large group still to be drawn upon, but, then, why not have everybody?

The title here, however, is not only unInviting but indiscreet. It is indiscreet in that it is telltale. It lets the cat out of the bag too soon or, rather one of the cats, for there are several in Mr. Marcin's bag of tricks. It used to be Archer's argument that the play with a secret would surely depreciate because the longer the run, the more numerous the people in the audience bound to have heard in advance all about its little surprise. But with "Under Cover," Mr. Megrue found that no matter how long the run nor how much was written and said about his secret there, the vast majority of each audience would arrive in as guileless a state of mind as could prevail on the first night, either having forgotten what the secret was or having forgotten that there was one at all. Now, that is all very well, but here is Mr. Marcin posting his reminder on every program. It is as though he were to go to each patron of his piece and hand him a slip with the printed warning to beware surprises. He has affixed a title that not only heralds a little surprise of some sort but even intimates its exact nature. He might as well have called his play, "See My Joke."

How a good play gets a bad name is one of the puzzles of the theatre. Certainly it is not for lack of attention. The fact that our producers set great store by the title is evidenced by the almost superstitious way in which they experiment with various tentative names before they bring the play to town. They try one on Hartford and another on Atlantic City and another on New York. For example, "The Silent Witness," a play about a significant blood stain in a murder trial, was somewhat facetiously called "Blood Will Tell" when it was tried out of town some week ago. Before that it was called "The Morgan Case." Two of the plays coming to town this week were seen on the road under other names, and "Seven Chances," at various times in its career, has been known as "Shannon's Millions," as "The Lucky Fellow," and rather coarsely—as "The Cradle Snatcher."

Really, if any one has an aptitude for the felicitous title, he should open a little office on Broadway and make his profession the naming of plays at so much a play.

The envy of all of us has been stirred by the accounts of the man who lolls all day in a Morris chair thinking of subjects for artists to draw. That is his profession. So why not the Play Namer? It would be necessary merely to send him the script and give him a week for rumination. This much cooperation, however, would be essential. The other day the writer was rather nonplused by being asked to suggest a name for a play of which not one detail as to the story or even the nature of the piece was vouchsafed. He immediately proffered "The Girl in the Gown." The suggestion was coldly received.

Donald Gallaher.

"THE SILENT WITNESS," which was heard for the first time in this neighborhood on Thursday night at the Longacre, proved to be an unexpected reversion to melodrama of a day gone by. It is necessary to keep in mind from time to time that a play may be written this afternoon and yet not be a modern play. Thus, Otto Hauerbach's "first serious work" must be set down as contemporary with "East Lynne" and "The Two Orphans." This reappearance of the Richard-who-IS-this-woman? Save-him-for-he-is-your-own-son, No-one-can-say-that-about-my-mother-and-live drama has inspired even such experienced players as Henry Kolker and Emelie Polini to rock to and fro, roll their eyes, and be stagey in the old, old way, but it has loosed Donald Gallaher into one of the most moving outbursts of passionate acting we have seen in this city for many a long day.

To those who have watched Gallaher grow up in the theatre from a clever child it is interesting and pleasant to see him developing into a youth in whose playing there dwells the real fire. He is only just come 21, so that he must have been a very little chap when he first played with Maxine Elliott in "Her Own Way." Perhaps you remember the small boy that clamored so earnestly for ice cream in that insipid comedy by Clyde Fitch. It was a dozen years ago and more. There have been many children's parts since then, and more recently a graphic performance as the heir to a feud in "The Battle Cry" and an acceptable one as a somewhat too youthful Jock McChesney with Ethel Barrymore last season.

Now, in the last act of Mr. Hauerbach's piece at the Longacre, he gives a performance at once so surcharged with emotion and so genuine in its expression that he fairly electrifies his audience and serves notice on us all that he is one of the most promising of the younger players on the American stage. It is safe to predict that before long he will be so well known that less than half the papers next day will print his name Gallagher.



The Dolly sisters, in "His Bridal Night" at Republic



Ann Murdock, in "Please Help Emily" Lyceum

PHOTO © IRA L. HILL



Irene Fenwick, in "The Guilty Man" Astor



Forrest Winant, in "Turn to the Right" Gaiety

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

NEW YORK is to have another little theatre on the side. It will be known as the Nine o'Clock Theatre and will stand at 32 West Fifty-eighth Street, where it is now being fashioned from a garage. This structure will house the ambitions of Helen Freeman, an actress who may be remembered as having played in the least memorable of Belasco productions, "The Man Inside," and who has more recently had a place in the company of William Gillette. Miss Freeman owns and will direct the Nine o'Clock Theatre. Her fellow players have among them Langdon Gillett, who has previously been seen with Mr. Blinn at the Princess and at the Little Thimble Theatre in lower Fifth Avenue. Among the pieces Miss Freeman proposes to present are "The Merry Death," from the Russian of Nicholas Evreinov, and two plays from the Spanish of Jacinto Benevente. She also promises translations from the French and German and certain of the brief travesties by Maurice Baring. The opening date of the Nine o'Clock Theatre has not been announced, but they have at least got as far as having their stationery printed.

Emily Stevens's reputation for brilliant wit will be seriously imperiled if, during her sojourn in pictures, she does not take steps to suppress the inventive genius of the Metro press agent who sends forth this priceless sample of repartee apropos of Miss Stevens's devotion to her hideous bulldog and her treatment of a fellow player who asked "a few unnecessary questions about him."

Actually this is the story:

"'Has your dog a pedigree?' he asked.

"'Yes; where is yours registered?' was the lightning-quick answer. The questioner gave a feeble laugh to cover up his embarrassment, but again rushing in where angels fear to tread, he asked: 'Has your dog a license?' 'Yes, have you?' she answered, and he fled."

Of the four new productions made in New York last week, three survive. The missing one is "Yvette," which opened Thursday evening at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre and, despite the presence of an industrious claque, withdrew the next day, thus joining the prize list of pieces which have run but one night on Broadway.

Frank Lalor of "Pink Lady" memories and Emma Janvier, who was seen with him last Winter in a bad farce called "Some Baby," have both been engaged for "The Amber Empress," an operetta scheduled for early production in Boston. It is the same operetta that was perversely called either "The Amber Princess" or "The Amber Express" when it was referred to in the papers, off and on, last Spring.

A recent news note in The Globe refers to the beauteous Gail Kane as the "leading woman" for John Drew in "Major Pendennis." This line provokes wonderment, not so much at the recurrence of that increasingly meaningless phrase—"leading woman"—as how any one, except Langdon Mitchell himself, possibly, can predict now what will be the leading feminine rôle in his dramatization. Will it be Laura or Blanche Amory, or Fanny Bolton, or the Fotheringay? Probably no one of these will stand out above the other three.

Betti Vanini, a celebrated Viennese actress of other days, died recently in the Austrian capital. She was 102 years old and had not appeared on the stage for thirty-five years. Her death recalls one of the worst theatre fires in the world's history, the dreadful fire at the Ring Theatre in Vienna on Dec. 8, 1881, when 850 persons were killed. The tragedy so shattered Mme. Vanini's nerves that she never played again. She had been on the stage since she was a girl of 18.

Hugh J. Ward is sailing from Australia on the S. S. Ventura and is due here some time in September. This may not mean much to you, but it means much in the counting houses along Broadway, and the playwrights who have promising pieces on the boards in this neighborhood next month will all be praying for his safe voyage. For Hugh J. Ward is managing director of J. C. Williamson, Ltd., of Australia. This house rules all things theatrical in the Antipodes. Mr. Ward picks the New York successes for their use and it is nice to get royalties from Australia. Last year he took back with him "Common Clay," "The House of Glass," "The Boomerang," "The Great Lover," "Twin Beds," "The Heart of Wetona," "It Pays to Advertise," and several fragments from the musical hits and revues. To do it, he had to bring over 30,000 pounds at a horrid rate of exchange.

It has been known for some time that Pavlowa would be the bright particular star at the Hippodrome this year, but there has been much speculation as to what use Mr. Dillingham would make of the famous tank—what substitute he would find for the much-admired ice ballet of last year. Last week the answer came. The substitute for the ice ballet will be another ice ballet.

It may interest you to know that the lyric of "Listen to the Salutation of the Dawn," a song Grace La Rue will sing at the Palace this week, was supplied to her by Patrick Francis Murphy, the celebrated after-dinner speaker, who, according to Irvin Cobb, slides down the brass rod to answer every three-alarm dinner all Winter long. It seems that Mr. Murphy and Miss La Rue were fellow-passengers on the Olympic on one crossing, and that her fancy was caught by the verses which he recited at one of the ship's concerts. She wrote the music herself.

"High Jinks" is a former New York success scheduled for early production in London. Another is "The Misleading Lady." The recent careers there of "The Boomerang" and "The Show Shop" were brief, but sometimes it is the other way. "Tonight's the Night," for example, lasted but three months in New York, and has now finished a London engagement of fifteen months. There are certain London successes headed this way. For instance, "A Little Bit of Fluff," a great hit at the Criterion in London, will be staged here by Herbert Jay, who is coming over for the purpose this month. And Albert de Courville, director of the London Hippodrome, is coming over to produce a revue compounded of sundry successes tested at his own music hall. He brings Harry Tate with him.

THE DRAMATIST.

I'VE put one over at last!
My play with the surprise finish is a bear.
Al Woods wants to read all of my scripts;
Georgie Cohan speaks to me as an equal
And the office boy swings the gate without being asked.
I don't care if the manager's name is as large as the play's
On if the critics are featured all over the ash cans.
I'm going to get mine and I'm going to live.
A Rolls-Royce for me and trips "up the road."
Long Beach and pretty girls, big cats at the Ritz
And the ice pitcher for the fellows who snubbed me.
How the other reporters laughed
When I showed my first script and started to peddle!
"Stick to the steady job," they advised.
"Play writing is too big a gamble;
It will never keep your nose in the feed bag."
I wrote a trunkfull of junk; did a play succeed.
I immediately copied the fashion;
Like a pilfering tailer I stole the new models.
Kind David Belasco, with his face in the gloom,
And mine brightly lighted, said ministerially:
"Rather crude yet, my boy, but the way to write a play
Is to write plays from sunrise to sunset
And rewrite them long after midnight.
Try, try, try, my boy, and God bless you."
Broke and disgusted, I became a play reader
And the "yessir man" to a manager.
I was a play doctor, too.
A few of my patients lived
And I learned about drama from them.
How we gutted the scripts!
Grabbing a wonderful line, a peach of a scene,
A gem of a finish
Out of the rubbish that struggling poor devils
Borrowed money to typewrite and mail to us.
It's like opening oysters looking for pearls.
But pearls are to be found and out of the shell heaps
Come jewels that, polished and set by a clever artificer,
Are a season's theatrical wonder.
Finally came my own big idea.
I wrote and rewrote and cast and recast,
Convinced the manager, got a production.
Here am I young and successful,
And Walter and Thomas and Selwyn have nothing on me.
Press agents are hired to praise me.
I hand out loans to the boys on Park Row.
Watch for my next big sensation,
But meanwhile I hope that that play-writing plumber,
Who had an idea and nothing else,
Never sees this one.

WALTER J. KINGSLEY.

FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"PLEASE HELP EMILY," a new English comedy in three acts by Captain H. M. Harwood. With Ann Murdock. At the Lyceum Theatre Monday night.

"KATINKA," last season's musical comedy resuming business at the Lyric.

"BROADWAY AND BUTTERMILK," last week's postponed première. With Blanche Ring. At the Mexine Elliott's Theatre Tuesday night.

"HIS BRIDAL NIGHT," a new farce in three acts by Lawrence Rising and Margaret Mayo. With the Dolly Sisters. At the Republic Theatre Wednesday night.

"TURN TO THE RIGHT," a new comedy by Winchell Smith and John E. Hazzard. At the Gaiety Theatre Thursday night.

"THE GUILTY MAN," a dramatization by Ruth Helen Davis and Charles Klein of Coppée's "Le Coupable." At the Astor Theatre Friday night.

FIVE new plays will come to town this week and an old favorite will return after a few weeks' vacation. It is the third week in August, which each year is marked by more and more activity in the theatres, let the weather be what it will.

Monday night will see the first Frohman production of the season when "Please Help Emily" is presented at the Lyceum Theatre. This is described as a "flirtation in three acts" and is said to be a rather frisky farce. It is the work of a newcomer among the English playwrights, Captain H. M. Harwood, and it has been enjoying considerable prosperity at the Playhouse in London. It was the original intention to present it here under the Selwyn management with a young English actress named Gladys Cooper in the title rôle, but this scheme went astray and now the central part is in Ann Murdock's hands. This will be her first appearance here since the "all-star" revival of "A Celebrated Case" at the Empire in the Spring of 1915. Others in the cast are Charles Cherry, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Jeffreys Lewis, John Harwood, Herbert Druce, and Kenyon Musgrave.

The farce deals with the quite unconventional methods a young minx employs in hooking the man she has set her heart on marrying. How she goes to his apartment early of a Sunday morning, how she drags him to Ostend, how he gets arrested for kidnapping her—these are some of the episodes forecast. The minx is Miss Murdock, the victim Charles Cherry.

On Tuesday night "Broadway and Buttermilk," which suffered a severe case of heat prostration and was unable to appear last Monday, will make its postponed bow at the Maxine Elliott Theatre. Blanche Ring is the star, Willard Mack the author. The plot is the same as it was last Sunday.

When, with the coming of June nights, the Broadway successes reluctantly close their doors, it is quite the custom to announce that they will reopen in the Fall, but they seldom do. It was said when "Katinka" ended its long run at the Lyric a few weeks ago, but Arthur Hammerstein evidently meant it, for here comes "Katinka" back again, reappearing at the Lyric with virtually the same cast, save that Audrey Maple will now be seen in the title rôle.

On Wednesday evening the Dolly Sisters come to the Republic in a new farce written to take full advantage of their twin-like resemblance and of their skill as dancers. It is called "His Bridal Night" and you scarcely need any advance notice to warn you that it tells of a youth who has married one of two beguiling twins, and, after the wedding, is puzzled to know which. The play was written by Lawrence Rising, who will be remembered for his little Pullman platform farce at the Princess and who must be forgiven for "Apartment 12-K" which was given here briefly a little more than two years ago. Mr. Rising's sketch has been revised by the expert Margaret Mayo, who displayed an aptitude for naughty farce when she launched "Twin Beds" on its most prosperous career. Many more experienced players than the Dolly Sisters are to be found in the supporting company. There are Pedro de Cordoba, Lucile Watson, John Westley, Jessie Ralph and Harry Lillford.

"The Guilty Man" is the name of a new play in four acts, which will come to the Astor on Friday night—candidly presented as a successor to such heart-throbs as "Madame X" and "Common Clay." It is brought in now to the end that Broadway shall not be left even for a few weeks without a courtroom scene. "The Guilty Man" is a dramatization made some years ago by Ruth Helen Davis from "Le Coupable," by François Coppée. After she had completed her script it was subjected to some revisions by the late Charles Klein, and since his death has simply been waiting production in Manager Woods's desk.

Several players of high standing have been assembled for "The Guilty Man." First and foremost there is Irene Fenwick and associated with her are Gareth Hughes, Lowell Sherman, Emily Ann Wellman, William Devereux, Clarence Handyside, Austin Webb, Samuel Edwards, and others.

Described in advance as a play of mirth and morals, "Turn to the Right" will be presented Thursday evening at the Gaiety Theatre. It is the joint work of Winchell Smith, who helped to write "The Boomerang," and John E. Hazzard, the comedian. The producers are Mr. Smith and John L. Golden. The company includes Forrest Winant, Louise Rutter, Edgar Nelson, Ruth Chester, and Roy Fairchild.

"Turn to the Right" was called "Like Mother Made" when it was experimentally produced out of town last Spring. The present title might lead you to think you were about to see a piece of the "Watch Your Step" or "Stop! Look! Listen!" variety, but it seems not. The turn to the right is the turn each of us must make at the important crossroads in our lives—the turn, for instance, that any man must make when the prison doors open and he returns to the world. "Turn to the Right" deals with the regeneration of Joe Bascom, ex-convict.

The Riley Play.

The play made from the poems of the late James Whitcomb Riley is already written and on the boards in the Middle West. It is called "Little Orphant Annie," taking its name from the dearest poem of them all. The playwright is Robert McLoughlin, whose painful piece "The Eternal Magdalene" led a short and unhappy life here last Winter.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10, 1915
Fair and Warmer	Harris	Nov. 6
Very Good Eddie	Casino	Dec. 24
Civilization (film)	Criterion	June 2, 1916
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12
The Passing Show	Winter Garden	June 22
Coat-Tales	Cort	July 31
Seven Chances	Cohan	Aug. 8
Cheating Cheaters	Eltinge	Aug. 9
The Silent Witness	Longacre	Aug. 10



Irene Franklin and Daughter.
She Is Playing at the New Brighton This Week Between Rehearsals for "The Melting of Molly."



Blanche Ring, Due Here Tuesday in Willard Mack's "Broadway and Buttermilk."

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Vivian Martin in "The Stronger Love."

RIALTO—William S. Hart in "The Patriot."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dorothy Bernard and Glen White in "Sporting Blood."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Norma Talmadge and H. B. Warner pictures.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Charles Richman in "The Dawn of Freedom," and daily changes.

NOT to be outdone by Bret Harte, Mark Twain, George Ade, and Beatrice Fairfax, Ella Wheeler Wilcox is having her poems made into movies. The exclusive rights have been obtained by A. and H. M. Warner, and the scenarios are now being written by Mrs. Wilcox's friend and occasional collaborator, Ruth Helen Davis. Miss Davis wrote "The Guilty Man," which, after some revision by the late Charles Klein, will be presented at the Astor Theatre Friday night.

On the shores of Lake Cayuga Mrs. Vernon Castle is in the throes of a large-sized historical photoplay, and meanwhile causing no end of sensation with the Summer students at Cornell, who gather enthralled to watch the famous dancer trip down to the lake for her morning dip.

"Civilization," the war film now on view at the Criterion, is also showing at Brighton Beach, Atlantic City, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Seattle. Tomorrow Buffalo will be permitted to gaze upon it. Last evening a special exhibition of the spectacle was given on board the U. S. battleship Nevada off Newport.

Harry L. Reichenbach, who has just joined the forces of the Frohman Amusement Corporation, was guest of honor Thursday at a luncheon given by sundry workers of the motion picture trade press.

The new W. S. Hart picture, "The Patriot," on view at the Rialto this week, is timely. It deals with matters military on the Mexican border. Of course, the stern-faced Mr. Hart is the patriot in question.

Edna Goodrich has just completed her new Morosco photoplay, "The House of Lies," for the background of which the superb estate of one of Pasadena's rich men was used.

Asked why he gave up acting, John Emerson, a Triangle director, replied that he did it to write plays. Asked why he stopped writing plays, he answers that he found it more varied and vital to direct a production than to write it. But asked why he has been directing the movies for more than a year, and his answer is that he finds the work of the motion-picture director the most interesting of the theatre because of its great diversity, because it touches other arts and fields of knowledge at so many points.

"Knowledge of a director should be encyclopedic," says Mr. Emerson. "But as this is practically impossible, the next best thing is the ability to use other men's brains, and, above all, to know where to find them. The reason that familiarity with so many lines of endeavor is necessary is that the director must himself scrutinize and pass on every detail of a motion picture production, from the setting up of the scenes to showing his actors how to walk across a room. Then, too, he must constantly bear in mind the psychology of his absent audiences, and must know how to give the proper timing and balance to his pictures. In short, the movie director has his two hands full and his brain working every minute."

New York's Leading Theatres and Successes

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42d St. "The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:10. Good 2d Balcony Seats 50c. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the show SEE (Atop this theatre) ZIEGFELD [In Summer Dress] MIDNIGHT FROLIC. ONLY ROOF SHOW IN N. Y.

LYCEUM 45th St. and Broadway. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. TOMORROW (MON.) at 8:20. CHARLES FROHMAN presents ANN MURDOCK. WITH A NOTABLE CAST, Including CHARLES CHERRY and FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK IN THE LONDON COMEDY SUCCESS, Please Help Emily. by H. M. HARWOOD. By arrangement with Selwyn & Co. Matinees Thursday & Saturday.

TURN TO THE RIGHT! By WINCHELL SMITH & JOHN E. HAZZARD. OPENS AT THE GAIETY Theatre, Bway & 46th St. NEXT THURS. NIGHT, AUG. 17. SEATS TO-MORROW

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. Bway and 43d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. COMPLETE TRIUMPH! EVENING TELEGRAM. "Roars of Laughter—Another 'Boomerang'" —N. Y. SUN. DAVID BELASCO presents Seven Chances. By ROI COOPER MEGRUE. "Exceptionally Funny."—WORLD.

Selwyn and Company present Avery Hopwood's Brilliant, Breezy Summer Farce. FAIR and WARMER. With MADGE KENNEDY. 2d Season—Harris Theatre.

CRITERION THEATRE TWICE DAILY 2:25 & 8:25. CIVILIZATION. THE GREATEST BATTLE-DRAMA OF ALL TIME.

REPUBLIC THEATRE WEST 42d ST. OPENS WED. EVE., AUG. 16. A. H. WOODS presents HIS BRIDAL NIGHT WITH THE DOLLY SISTERS. By LAWRENCE RISING. Revised by Margaret Mayo. SEATS TOMORROW.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41ST AND BROADWAY. BEGINNING TO-DAY (FOR ONE WEEK) Marguerite Clark in "LITTLE LADY EILEEN" and FATTY ARBUCKLE COMEDY.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. —2ND YEAR— DAVID BELASCO Presents THE BOOMERANG. By WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES.

ELTINGE THEATRE—WEST 42d ST. EVES. 8:15 MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:15. ANOTHER WOODS' TRIUMPH. CHEATING CHEATERS. By MAX MARCIN. "A. H. Woods picks another winner."—Journal of Commerce. "Abounds in surprises. Made audience gasp."—N. Y. Tribune. "A sure winner."—Ev. Journal.

TONIGHT —AT 8:15— NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE MONSTER MIDSUMMER CARNIVAL OF FUN. A GALA COMBINATION BENEFIT FOR THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA AND THE LIGHTS' THEATRICAL CLUB, GIVEN BY ITS MEMBERS. A Frolic of Fun, Special Features, Novel Acts. READ THE NAMES. FRED STONE (of MONTGOMERY & STONE) AND HIS OWN COMPANY IN A GREAT BIG SURRISE ACT.

IRENE FRANKLIN & BURTON GREEN	BERNARD GRANVILLE	WILL ROGERS
IRVING BERLIN	VICTOR MOORE	FANNIE BRICE
WILLIAM COLLIER	DOYLE & DIXON	KITTY GORDON
JACK WILSON	DON BARCLAY	CECIL CUNNINGHAM
LEW BRICE	LOUIS HIRSCH	ROY ATWELL
AL VON TILZER	SWOR & MACK	HUSSEY & BOYLE
HARRY ELLIS	SARANOFF & OTHERS	GARDNER TRIO

PRICES 50c TO $2.00—500 GOOD SEATS 50 & 75c. MANAGEMENT OF THE LIGHTS COMMITTEE REPRESENTED BY SAM TAUBER AND N. E. MANWARING.

B'way and 50th St. Phone 2330 Circle. Evenings at 8. WINTER GARDEN. MATS. TUES., THURS. & SAT., 50c. to $1.50. PASSING SHOW of 1916. Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN. BIGGEST SUMMER SUCCESS.

LYRIC 42D STREET, W. of Broadway. Tel. 5218-Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Wednesday Matinees at 2:30. 2 WEEKS ONLY. TOMORROW NIGHT. BEGINNING ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents THE MUSICAL PLAY. KATINKA. By Hauerbach and Friml, Authors of "HIGH JINKS" and "FIREFLY." With a Brilliant Cast, including T. ROY BARNES and a Singing Chorus of Sixty.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Th. 39th, E. of B'way. Phone 1476 Bryant. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. $1.50. OPENING TUESDAY NIGHT 8:15. Le Gric McKay Presents BLANCHE RING. In a New Comedy with Songs. By Willard Mack. Broadway AND Buttermilk.

COHAN WEST 48TH ST. EVES. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15. WED. MATINEES (POPULAR) 50c TO $1.50. ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents THE FARCE-COMEDY SUCCESS. OAT-TAILS. CLEVER WHOLESOME & CLEAN. By EDWARD CLARK. WITH Tom Wise, Louise Dresser, Grace Anderson, Margaret Greene, Reginald Mason, Ivy Troutman, John Sharkey, Maud Hosford, John Leslie, Wilda Bennett, Cliff Dean and others. "Filled with laughs."—N. Y. World. "Amusing farce."—N. Y. Tribune. "A Hilarious Farce."—N. Y. Herald. "Very acceptable antidote for the blues."—N. Y. Sun.

CASINO. 10th MONTH Still Playing to Crowded Houses. SMARTEST and BRIGHTEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE YEAR. VERY GOOD EDDIE. LAUGHS. JOLLY TUNES. AND PRETTY GIRLS. Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.00. Popular Mat. Wed. $1 & $1.50.

ASTOR THEATRE B'way & 45th St. OPENS FRIDAY EVE. AUG. 18. A. H. WOODS presents THE GUILTY MAN. BY RUTH [illegible]. WITH IRENE FENWICK AND A NOTABLE CAST INCLUDING LOWELL SHERMAN, EMILE CASTLETON, MARGARET HUGHES, WILLIAM NEVER-FOX CLARENCE HANDYSIDE, ALICE FLEMING, EDWARD EDWARDS, THE STAGERS. STAGED BY [illegible].

H. H. FRAZEE'S ONGACRE THEATRE 48TH ST. JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TEL. BRYANT 23. EVES. AT 8:30. MATS.—WED. & SAT. 2:30. THE GREATEST DRAMATIC TRIUMPH SINCE "MADAME X." OF ITS PLAYERS, PLAYS AND PLAYHOUSE. THE SILENT WITNESS. "SCORED A BIG SUCCESS."—Eve. Sun. "A BROADWAY THRILLER."—Morn. World. "GRIPPING MELODRAMA."—The Herald. "NEVER-FAILING HEART THROBS."—The Times. "FINE ACTING."—Tribune. "AGREEABLE NOVELTY."—Eve. World. "PLENTY OF SUSPENSE AND THRILLS."—Eve. Telegram.

ELTINGE THEATRE—WEST 42d ST. EVES. 8:15 MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:15. ANOTHER WOODS' TRIUMPH. CHEATING CHEATERS. By MAX MARCIN. "Nothing quite like it has ever been seen on the stage of New York."—Sun. "Will be running to big houses."—American. "A slashing farce comedy."—Herald. SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

RIALTO B'way at 42nd St. Continuous from Noon. Daily Matinees, 15-25-50. Nights 25-50. W. S. HART in "THE PATRIOT." Dr. Sugden's personally explained Alaskan pictures; Jeanne Maubourg, late of Met. Opera Co.; Saxella Jacobsen, violin virtuoso; orchestra and Keystone Comedy.

STRAND B'way at 47th. Noon to 11:30 P.M. To-day and All Week. VIVIAN MARTIN in "The Stronger Love." A Morosco-Paramount Picture. Strand Orchestra and Soloists.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF. 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Mabel Taliaferro in "God's Half Acre." S. S. VATERLAND ORCHESTRA.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT. VIGLIONE PARSIFAL, McIntosh & Maids, Don Mullally & Co., othes., Photo Plays. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50c.

LOEW'S CONEY ISLAND CASINO. Bostock's with Bonavita and Other Big Features. Darktown Follies Revue. Free Attractions; Dancing. "HAVE YOU SEEN STELLA?"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET. Mat. Daily at 2. 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays. EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00. EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS. TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Mon. Mat., August 14th. DELICIOUS LEMONADE SERVED FREE AT EVERY PERFORMANCE. THE INTERNATIONAL STAR OF SONG. GRACE LA RUE. SINGING A REPERTOIRE OF SPARKLING SELECTIONS. EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION. DEBUT IN VAUDEVILLE. FRANCES PRITCHARD. With CARL HEMMER and COLEMAN'S FAMOUS RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA in A SERIES OF ORIGINAL DANCES. EXTRA FEATURE. M. BANKOFF & GIRLIE. With MADELINE HARRISON. LOLA and CORPS DE BALLET in PANTOMIMIC & CLASSIC DANCES. EXTRA FEATURE. FLANAGAN & EDWARDS. IN THEIR ORIGINAL NOVELTY, "OFF AND ON." ANDREW TOMBES and LOLA. Offering Their Own Ideas of Entertainment. WENTWORTH | BERT MELROSE. The International Clown. VIOLINSKI | NOVELTY VIEWS | FOUR DANUBES. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY (Late Feature N. Y. Hippodrome). NAT M. WILLS. THE HAPPY TRAMP.

New Brighton Mat. Daily 2:30. Beg. Aug. 14. The American Comedienne, Miss IRENE FRANKLIN. Mr. BURTON GREEN at Piano. McKAY & ARDINE. Paul—McCARTHY & FAYE—Elsie. HARRY COOPER | PONZILLO SISTERS. Alderman FRANCIS P. BENT. Betty Washington. Retter Bros. WORLD DANCERS. With Emilie Lea & Tom Dingle.

F. F. PROCTOR'S. BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.

125th St. Nr. 3d Av	"At the Club," Gorman & West; Bronte & Aldwell, 'How It Hap'd'; Putnam & Lewis, Williams & Espe; Lil Glah, "Innocent Magdalene."
58th St. At 3d Av.	Maurice Samuels & Co., Du Vries Troupe, Jim MacWilliams, Sinclair & Casper, The Hollenders, Donnelly & Dorothy, Key. com.; cont. 1 to 11
23d St. Nr. 6th Av.	Today, Big Vaud. Concert & Doug Fairbanks 'Good Bad Man' Mon. Caprice, 'Caprice of the Mts.'
5th Av. B'way & 28 St.	William Pruette & Co., Montgomery & Perry, "Creo," Barney McCormack & Co., Regal & Bender, Nowlin & St. Clair, Rich & Clegg.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. OPPOSITE WEST 130TH STREET FERRY. Greater Than Ever. New Sensations Galore. SURF BATHING. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

COLUMBIA B'way AND 47TH ST. PHONE 137 BRYANT. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. Commencing Tomorrow Aft'n. GEORGE LE MAIRE. ETTA PILLARD. A BRAND NEW SHOW. THE BIG GIRLIE REVUE. BIG COMPANY—SUPERB PRODUCTION—Twice Daily—Popular Prices—Smoking. Week Aug. 21 MAIDS OF AMERICA. Seats Now On Sale.

STEEPLECHASE. Day and Night Bathing. Prize Cake Walk Every Fri. Night. Free Toys for the Children.

HOTEL WALTON. 104 W. 70TH ST. JOHN K. MORRIS, Prop. For Rent, 1, 2 and 3 room apartments with baths, furnished or unfurnished.

Fourteen East Sixtieth Street. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the 5th Ave. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK. Write for Booklet.

HOTEL IMPERIAL. Broadway and 32nd St. Nearer to Everything Than Anything. 600 Rooms, single or en suite. Single Rooms, $1.50 per day up. With Bath, $2.00 per day up. IMPERIAL HOME DINNER SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.00 per cover. WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager.

HOTEL ENDICOTT. Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City. RATES. Room with use of Bath.....$1.00. Room with Private Bath..... 1.50. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.... 2.50.

CHANLEY'S IN YONKERS. A Wonderful Restaurant Right on Broadway. 40 minutes from 42d St. Special Luncheon. Special Chicken Dinner, Southern Style. CABARET. DANCING.

Luchow's. 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Auto Road Map Free. Mailed on Request. HOTEL ADELPHIA. Chestnut, at 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 400 Rooms—400 Baths.

Y.W.C.A. CAFETERIA. A cool place for luncheon and dinner. Ice Cream and Iced Drinks served afternoons. Cold summer dishes a specialty. W. 26th St. Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

When You Want a Change

When you're tired of all too-familiar surroundings, you will appreciate a Sunday night dinner at Shanley's—every one does.

An unfailing hit—the special Sunday concert of twenty numbers—seven to one.

This week remember the special seven course luncheon—75c (music) from 12 to 2:30 P. M.

SHANLEY'S. Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL THERESA. 7th Avenue, 124th to 125th Sts. Very Accessible. Prices Moderate. Within a few minutes walk of N. Y. Central Railroad Station. One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars and Bus line to all points at door. FAMILY AND TRANSIENT. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. Single room with running water and some with shower $1.50. Single room with bath..... 2.00. Room with bath (for two persons)..... 2.50. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, 3.50 up. SPECIAL RATES by MONTH or SEASON. Coolest Dining Room in New York. Twelfth Floor. Splendid view of Palisades. Board $10.50 per week. Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. Excellent Cuisine and Perfect Service. Tel. 8270 Morningside. B. P. LEUBE, Manager.

Hotel Van Rensselaer. 13 TO 19 EAST 11TH ST. Between Broadway & Fifth Ave. Quiet and refined neighborhood; convenient to wholesale and retail shopping districts, theatres, and churches. Special Summer Rates. Parlor, bedroom and bath, for 2 or 3 persons, $2.50 day, $15 week, $50 month and up. Double room with private bath for 1 person, $1.25 day, $8 week, $30 month and up. For 2 persons, $1.75 day, $10.50 week, $40 month and up. Spacious and Cool Dining-room. HOME COOKING A SPECIALTY. Breakfast 50c, Luncheon 75c. Dinner $1.00. TABLE BOARD $10.50 WEEK. A. O. HAYWARD, Manager.

NEW YORK CITY. HOTEL BRISTOL. 122-124 WEST 49TH ST. Two Room Suites with bath, $17.50 to $30; with meals for two persons, $37.50 to $45.00 per week. Table d'Hote or a la Carte Service.

BOSTON. The VENDOME BOSTON. Facing Commonwealth Avenue—Boston's finest residential street, three blocks from the Back Bay Stations and one block from the Copley Station of the new Boylston Street Subway—far enough away from the city noise to be quiet, yet within a few minutes of the downtown shops and theatres—is a modern hotel of the first class conducted on the American Plan for both transient and permanent guests.

ON YOUR WAY TO VACATION-LAND. HOTEL ESSEX. OPPOSITE SOUTH STATION+BOSTON. FIRE PROOF CONSTRUCTION+SERVICE THE BEST. THE HAMMOND HOTELS CO+DAVID REED, MANAGER.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO'S FAMOUS SOUTH SIDE HOTEL CENTER. Hyde Park Hotel. The Windemere. Chicago Beach Hotel. Hotel Del Prado.

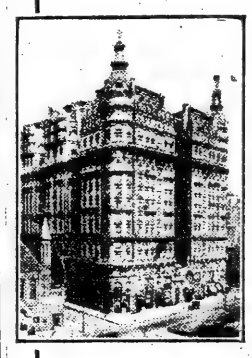
23 Years at this Address Means Something. MODERN DANCES. TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS $5.00. All quickly learned by the REMEY METHOD. PRIVATE LESSONS $1.) All other Ball Room Dances guaranteed $5.00. REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING. 917-921 Eighth Ave. (at 54th St.) Phone 4537-4684 Columbus. Open 10 to 10 Daily. Send for large FREE booklet.

G. Hepburn Wilson, M.B. The American Authority on Modern Dancing. FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK. Thorley Bldg., N. W. Corner 46th St. Telephone BRYANT 6321. Write for terms & "The Dance," illustrated.

THE A. ALBERT SAATO. Academies of Dancing, B'way, 86-87 St. Modern Dances taught private and class. Teachers' Courses. Tel. 6495 Sehuy. B'k'l't.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 33 W. 44th. Est. 1904. Bryant 4674. Dances taught privately. Each pupil has separate room. Summer prices.

Hotel Ansonia. Broadway, 73d to 74th Street, Overlooking the Hudson River.



THE HOTEL ANSONIA is 17 stories high, is open on all four sides and every room is an outside room. We have a few medium and large size housekeeping apartments suitable for families or for parties of business men wishing to live together, which will be rented by the year or for the season unfurnished or fully furnished, with or without full hotel service, including electric light and artificial refrigeration, thus enabling patrons to have their meals served from the Hotel in their own private dining-rooms with great comfort.

We also have a limited number of non-housekeeping apartments of two and three rooms with private bath, which will be rented on yearly lease or for the season, either unfurnished or fully furnished, with full hotel service.

Our rentals are moderate and our service is of the highest order.

Our cuisine is dainty, the prices reasonable, and we make a specialty of serving Club breakfasts or breakfasts a la carte in the apartments without extra charge for service.

A complete Turkish Bath and Hydro-Therapy Establishment is now in operation, including a well equipped Gymnasium and a very large Swimming Pool, the water in which is purified by the Ultra Violet Rays and constantly being changed. The Hotel is situated two blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park, and the Subway Express Station and all surface car lines and the Riverside buses are at our door.

Come Up Tonight to the new MARINE ROOF Hotel Bossert. Open Air Dining from 6:00 P. M. Special Sunday Concert—Hotel Bossert Orchestra. Dancing (except Sunday) under direction Mr. and Mrs. Rowley Downes. The season's one refreshing novelty. Enjoyable open-air roof dining at last an accomplished fact. Wonderful view of New York Harbor. Absolute Protection Against the Weather. MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STS., BROOKLYN. Hotel is reached by motor over Manhattan Bridge or by subway to Borough Hall.

TODAY: EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1. COMMENCING AT NOON. AT THE HOFBRAUHAUS. 30th St. & Broadway & 30th. Jansen wants to see you. DANCING AND REFINED CABARET EVERY EVENING.

Hotel Bretton Hall. BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. LARGEST & MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL. Subway Station at Door. All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at One-Third Less Price. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES FOR EITHER ONE OR TWO PERSONS. Room with private bath, $2, $2.50 and $3 day. Parlor bedroom and bath, $3.50 to $5 day. ALSO EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, UNDER YEARLY LEASE, FROM 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH 1, 2 OR 3 BATHS.

HOTEL WALLICK. BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET. Best Location and Values in New York. Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Moderate Prices, But Not Cheap.

Prince George Hotel. Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York. 500 Rooms with Bath. Rates $2 and up.

Luncheon 50c. MUSIC DANCING. BUSTANOBY'S. DINNER $1.25. 39th St. near B'way. B'way at 60th St. Col. 8470. Summer Season: Dansie Room, MLLE. RITA, ZAMBANI.

BOY SCOUTS ON A REAL "HIKE"

Members of Troop 169 of New York Tramp All the Way From Albany to Lake George Just Like Soldiers.

"ALL ready, now, let her go!" With these words from the Scout Master of Troop 169, New York, Boy Scouts of America, the boys grasped the tongue of the trek cart and started down Amsterdam Avenue from their headquarters at 153d Street.

The trek cart, made by the boys of the troop, was a two-wheeled wagon resembling a pushcart, on which was loaded camping equipment weighing approximately 700 pounds. It was drawn by six fellows, while two more pushed in the back and two others guarded the load on the sides, more of the troop marching behind, while two buglers went before and announced the approach of the company.

They marched down the avenue and through the cross streets to the 132d Street dock, where they embarked on the steamer Berkshire for Albany.

Thus, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, July 15, the troop started on its annual camp. It was to be more than had ever before been undertaken by the troop. The plan was to hike from Albany to Lake George, camping each night wherever they might find accommodation, and from there to take the lake steamer to Sabbath Day Point, where Camp Barclay should be established.

On the boat the party unrolled their blankets and made beds on the deck out in the open air. Here they retired as the ship was passing the Bridge City at 11 o'clock and slept until their arrival in Albany, the capital of the Empire State.

They remained in Albany until the afternoon, having breakfast and dinner there. They were met at the dock by a patrol of scouts from Troop 29, Albany, Boy Scouts of America, who escorted them through the city and with whom they attended church at the West End Presbyterian Church.

At 2 o'clock the hike began. They went through small hamlets, among the hills, along the valley, until they came at nightfall to the village of North Side, just to the north of Cohoes, having covered a distance of thirteen miles. Here permission was obtained to camp on the grounds of a country club overlooking the Mohawk River, and at 8 o'clock camp was established, tents erected, and supper prepared and eaten, while nearly the entire populace of North Side looked on. Thus the first day of the actual camp and hike was spent.

The next day, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, they remained in camp at this place and at 9 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday broke camp and with their loaded trek cart made a triumphant exit from the village of North Side.

That day they covered a distance of twelve miles, passing through Waterford and other country places and camping for the night on a vacant lot in the city of Mechanicville. As they entered this city the shaft on the cart snapped, but a carpenter just leaving his place of occupation furnished a much stronger one, which lasted until the journey's end.

Up to this time they had had very good roads, with the exception of several miles along a tar road. The next day, however, they found more difficult going, due to the fact that they left the river road and went back among the hills out to Bemis Heights. This day's hike brought them into historic ground. In the morning a distance of about seven miles was covered, and at noontime they arrived at the centre of the village of Bemis Heights. Permission was obtained to camp along the Hudson on a part of the old Saratoga battlefield. Here the afternoon was spent and in the evening the Scouts pushed on three miles further, stopping for the night on the lawn of the Schuyler Mansion, in which General Schuyler had lived and which was erected within eighteen days after it had been destroyed by the Indians, in order that the General's daughter might be married there. This is situated just south of the Great Ravine where the bloodiest fighting of the battle is supposed to have taken place. They passed through the ravine the next day and went on until about thirteen miles were covered, passing through the battlefield, Quaker Springs, and Victory Mills to the city of Schuylersville, where camp was established for the evening.

A storm came up after they had retired, and at 2 o'clock in the morning it was necessary to put into practice their Scout training and erect tents in which to pass the rest of the night secure from the storm. When the sun had reappeared the journey was continued along the Hudson Valley, passing through Thomsons, Fort Miller, and Moses Kill. In the evening, after having covered thirteen miles, they arrived at Fort Edward. Here the night was spent in the old Fort House where General Washington and General Schuyler had their headquarters.

With the coming of the new day they again pressed on their way, covering the distance to Glens Falls in the morning, lunching in the Crandall Estate Park, and in the afternoon triumphantly entering the incorporated village of Lake George.

They came down the hill just outside the village with the blare of the bugle and singing, "We're here, because we're here, because we're here." Thus the final fourteen miles of the stretch was covered and that evening the last of the itinerant camps was established on the shore of the lake near the railroad station on the old Lake George battlefield.

The next day, Sunday, they boarded the Lake steamer, and following historic precedent, landed at midday of that day at Sabbath Day Point. Here Camp Barclay was established, on the shore of Lake George, about a mile from the Sabbath Day Point dock, facing Black Mountain, where for one week the boys enjoyed the natural surroundings, boating, swimming, fishing, and hiking. One of the places visited was Jabes Pond, just back of Silver Bay, whose depth has never been sounded.

All good times come to an end, and this trip was no exception. On Saturday, with the rising of the sun at 4 o'clock, those at the camp were alive and stirring, making arrangements to return. The return was made by the lake steamer to Lake George, the Hudson Valley trolley, then to Albany, by way of Saratoga and by the steamer Rensselaer to the Greater City, where they arrived on Sunday morning last, having had a most enjoyable and beneficial trip.

The camp was run on the following schedule:

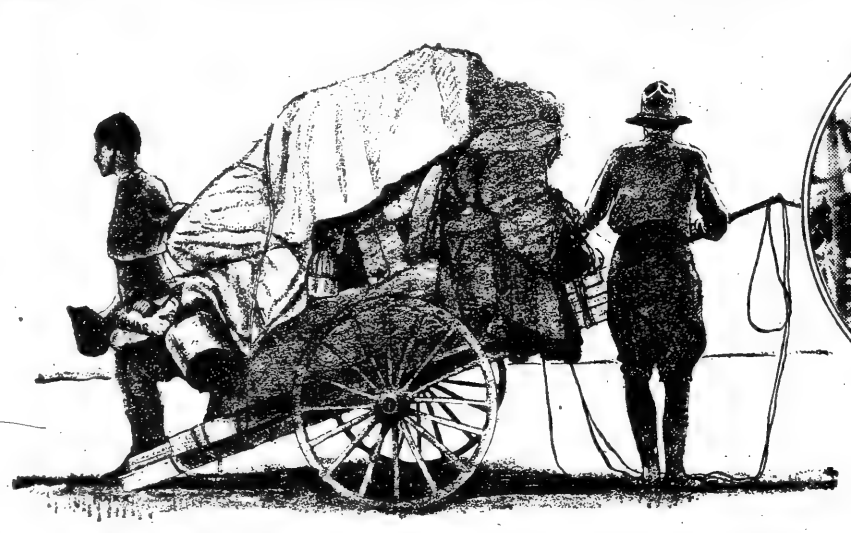
5:30 A. M., first call; 5:55, réveillé; 6:10, setting-up exercises; 6:30, air blankets and bedding; 7:00, breakfast; 8:00, clean tents; 9:00, tent inspection; 9:30, Scout instruction and games; 11:00, swimming; 11:45, recall; 12:00, dinner; 12:30 to 1:30, rest hour; 2:00 to 5:45, Scout instruction, games, and swimming; 6:00, supper; 7:30, camp fire and council; 9:00, taps.

The camp bill of fare, while not the same at all times, was after this model: Breakfast—Bacon and eggs, cereal, bread, and coffee. Dinner—Vegetable, mashed potatoes, bread, tea, and pudding. Supper—Bread, tea, potatoes or griddle cakes.

The cost of this trip to each of the boys who attended was $11, with all expenses paid, or $5.50 per week. This included boat fare, trolley fare, and board for the two weeks. Each member of the party was allowed a sum ranging from $3 to $5 in addition to this for spending money for incidentals and souvenirs.

The equipment carried on the trek cart consisted of the troop equipment and of each individual member's equipment. The property of the troop was made up of three tents, cooking utensils, grate, pails, pitchers, and three cots. Each boy was required to bring with him one complete change of clothes, toilet articles, knife, fork, spoon, cup, bowl, and plate, one double blanket, a poncho and pajamas. If he cared to, he was permitted to bring a cot.

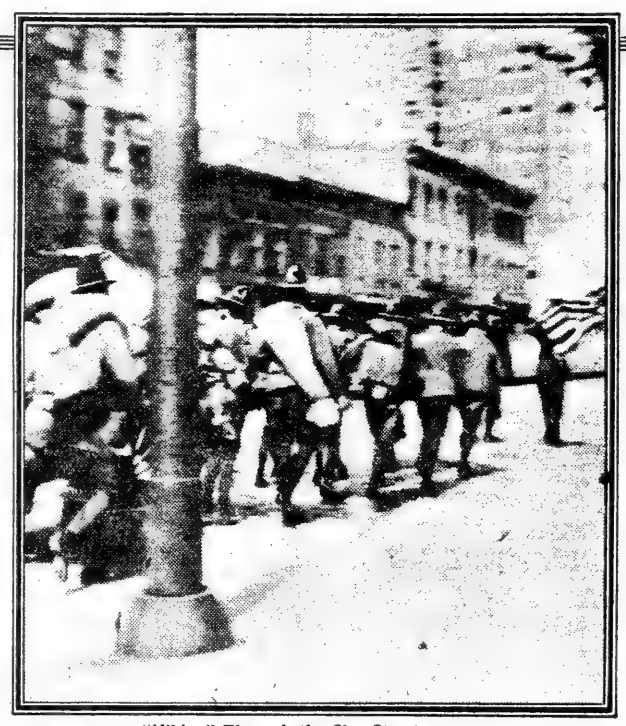
The members of the troop who were on the hike were: Walter F. Abriel, Scout Master; Howard Coyne, Assistant Scout Master; Eugene Bennett, Camp Captain; Robert C. Tigar, Captain of the Commissary Department; Elmer Mead, Irving Hertz, Philip Stockvis, Jack Whittet, Durrell Lord, Henry Romann, Warren A. V. Krehbiel, Willard Calder, Joseph Anderson, and Hugo Wollstein.



The Trek Wagon.



On the March.



"Hiking" Through the City Streets.



The Troop's Bugler.

WHO DISCOVERED JAPAN?

Premier Okuma's Magazine Article Gives Credit to a Russian.

The question of who discovered Japan has aroused Tokio, Petrograd, and Washington, according to dispatches published yesterday. The controversy was started by a magazine article written by the present Premier of Japan, Marquis Okuma.

"Commodore Perry started us on our present career?" says the Marquis in Kokumin Shimbun, of Tokio. "Not at all—the Russians did it in 1803.

"One hundred years ago a Russian emissary, with the imperial message of the Czar, came to Nagasaki," says the Marquis. "Some historians state that the man who broke the dream of isolation that Japan had slumbered in for 300 years was Commodore M. C. Perry, but in fact it was Nicholas Lezanoff, the Russian Envoy, who in 1803 awakened the Japanese Empire from her long sleep. Thus, fifty years before the American Envoy came we were awakened by Russia."

Officials at the Japanese Embassy in Washington were quoted as saying that the article was not "inspired" by the Government. It is suspected, however, that the Government's desire to be on as friendly terms as possible with Russia, following the signing of the new Russo-Japanese treaty, is not wholly to be overlooked in placing the responsibility for its publication.

New York received the news of Japan's rediscovery with something of a sniff.

"Supposing a Russian did get there first," said A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank and long an authority on Japanese subjects. "The records show that he didn't do anything after he got there. As for Perry, any history shows that he did wake them up; and it's the one that did the business, and not the one who tried to, that ought to get the credit."

The best Japanese authority available at the New York Public Library seemed to agree with Mr. Hepburn. "In 1786," said Hisho Saito, who once wrote a story of his native land, "Russians who had already taken possession of the whole of Siberia commenced the small island of Ezo, which belonged to Japan. In 1808 they burned a village near Nagasaki.

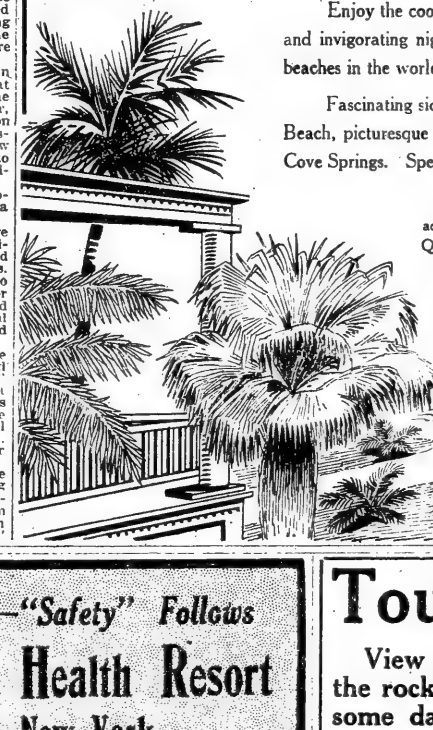
"Such events served to strengthen the Shogunate in its principle of excluding foreigners, and as a number of European merchants penetrated inland from Nagasaki, in 1825, the order went forth to the Daimios to expel all Europeans."

FLORIDA AND RETURN FOR $35

The most comfortable and most inexpensive vacation this season is a Summer ocean trip to Florida.

For $35 you can have seven delightful days and nights at sea, and a joyful three weeks in North Florida—where it is always cool in summer.

Luxurious accommodations on the Clyde Line and the Merchants and Miners ships, sailing from New York and Baltimore tri-weekly. Regular sailings from Boston and Providence, also.



Enjoy the cool and bracing breezes on the ocean, and the refreshing days and invigorating nights when you reach Florida. Some of the finest bathing beaches in the world are near Jacksonville.

Fascinating side trips from Florida's metropolis to Pablo Beach, Atlantic Beach, picturesque St. Augustine; the mile-wide St. Johns River, and Green Cove Springs. Special summer rates at all the hotels. See Florida first.

For detailed information about Florida summer resorts and accommodations, write to St. Augustine Chamber of Commerce; Quisiana Hotel, Green Cove Springs; to

TOURIST AND CONVENTION BUREAU,
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

Health "First"—"Safety" Follows

The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York

REFERENCES FROM LOCAL PHYSICIANS AND PATRONS
Dr. James H. Jackson, Pres.; Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice-Pres.
Write for literature. NEWTON B. GORHAM, Man'g Director

Tour New England

View the scenery of the mountains, follow the rockbound shore, linger by the waters of some dark blue lake, travel through a picturesque valley, or rolling farming country as you will.

All forms of scenic beauty await you in this Vacation Land, with good roads everywhere, and attractive Wayside Inns, Palatial Resorts or magnificent City Hotels to provide for your comfort.

Send for free illustrated road map in colors, "NEW ENGLAND TOURS," published by the NEW ENGLAND HOTEL ASSOCIATION, comprising over two hundred of the best hotels and resorts.

WM. M. KIMBALL, Secretary,
Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

NEW YORK.



3,500,000 Acres of Wonderful Beauty, Lakes and Mountains of Northern New York

America's Summer Paradise

The *real outdoor summer life* in the tangy air of the high woods.

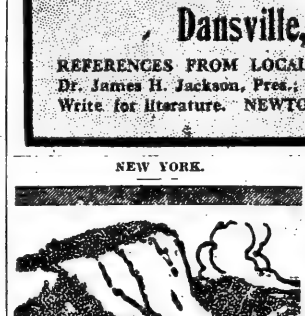
THE ADIRONDACKS
LAKE GEORGE
SCHROON LAKE
AUSABLE CHASM
COOPERSTOWN
PLATTSBURG

and 150 other delightful resorts.

Luxurious hotels, pleasant inns, comfortable cottages, fascinating tent and camp life. Accommodations to meet every taste and purse.

DELAWARE & HUDSON trains from the Grand Central Station, or Hudson River Boat Lines connections at Albany.

Write for 360-page Vacation Guide, "A Summer Paradise," 6c. Information folders free. New York Information Bureau, 1354 B'way.



NEW YORK.

THE Catskill Mountains

a region of
ROMANTIC SCENERY
ALTITUDE 2000 TO 4000 FEET
ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
MANY TROUT STREAMS
POPULAR WALKS AND DRIVES
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING—CAMPING
A WONDERFUL COUNTRY OF WILDWOOD CHARMS

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R.R.

in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The summer schedule is now in effect. Three through solid fast express trains in each direction between New York and the mountains.

Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connections at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.

The annual illustrated book, with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of six cents postage.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

MILLBROOK INN
MILLBROOK, N. Y.
88 Miles from New York.
GOLF
On an unusually well-kept and sporty course adjoining the Inn. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath.
Booklet and Road Map on Application.
Telephone 8 Millbrook.

GOLF
LINKS FREE TO HOTEL GUESTS
DUTCHER HOUSE & COTTAGES,
PAWLING, N. Y.
L. W. Blankinship (Lessee). Tel. Pawling 34.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Golf Handicap, Saturdays.
Write for Booklet and Rates.
J. B. McManus & W. J. Robertson, Mgrs.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FISHING IS GOOD AT
Mt. Gretna



The most wonderful of Pennsylvania's far-famed Summer Resorts. The Hotel Conewago is equipped to take care of guests for a week-end or indefinite stay. Best of food. Purest artesian water. Boating, tennis, motoring, music, dancing. For booklet and full information write
SAMUEL H. LEWIS, Mt. Gretna, Pa., or Cornwall & Lebanon R.R., Lebanon, Pa.

NEW JERSEY.



The Pudding Stone Inn

The humid August days are not so "sticky" in the hills. The fresh breezes that sweep through the pines are worth the coming. There is the glen and falls close by, where rushing waters are all that disturb. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, canoeing. Pure food; French cuisine. Booklet. Favorable weekly rates; $3 per day.
G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

HOTEL TAKANASSEE
West End, Long Branch, N. J.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
On the Ocean Front near the NEW SUMMER CAPITOL.
Fireproof, select rooms, modernly equipped with bath, electric light and telephone service.
Absolutely the best cuisine on the Jersey Coast.
ERNEST FRIBOURG,
Tel. Long Branch 1083. Manager.

AVON INN
Avon by the Sea, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean.
Open till October 1st.
Special rate over Labor Day.
From Saturday dinner till Tuesday after breakfast, $5.00.
Special rates for September.
Avon Inn Hotel Co.
S. Thomas Penna, Mgr.

Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

NEW HOTEL CLINTON
East Orange, N. J.
A complete home hotel; charming location; rooms single or en suite; private baths; telephone; near Brick Church Station; 30 minutes to Broadway.
Illustrated Booklet.
EDWARD M. SAMMIS.

HOTEL MT. ARLINGTON 1¼ hours from N. Y. P. O. LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Mt. Arlington. Make reservations for the Summer. Auto Tour Route. Dinner $1. Write for booklet.

NEW MONMOUTH
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A Modern Seaside Hotel.
FRANK F. SHUTE Mgr.
Branch office of CHANDLER & CO., Brokers.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS, Prop.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

THE ALLAIRE
Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

"BERGHOLME" DENVILLE, N. J.
MOUNTAIN AIR.
Comfortable, restful; fine table; many acres; boating, bathing; open Autumn; $3 up.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
Tea and supper dansante.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING
Capacity 600. Sharstein, Propr.

GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY
The TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.
Telephone 3700 Bryant

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE LORAINE
St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator, superior table. Consistent rates.
A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, porches, &c. Special rates, $15 up weekly. $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

The Hotel Monmouth
American and European Plans
NEW GRILL
Ocean front; all outside rooms; superior service; public and private baths; orchestra; dancing. Capacity 300. Eight tennis courts. Private garage.
CHESTER APPLEGATE.

AUDITORIUM HOTEL OCEAN END SIXTH AVE.
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Courtesy, service, location. Rates $10 up.

THE BREAKERS The Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach. COR. OCEAN & 2D AV. Capacity 150. A well-equipped and well-run comfortable hotel. Daily $2.50 up; weekly, $11 to $18. Booklet. A. T. Widdemere, Prop.

HOTEL THEDFORD, Asbury Park, N. J. 6th Av., overlooking ocean. Suites with bath; refined patronage. Harry Duffield, Owner and Proprietor.

THE BROCKHURST SEVENTH ON PARK AVENUE. Beauty Hotel $10 up M. F. EBERHART, Owner.

WESTERN STATES.

A Summer's vacation; wonderful scenic attractions on Puget Sound. For descriptive folders, address Hotel Butler, Seattle.

NEW

Cochran Hotel

American & European Plans,
Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
Accommodations for Automobiles.
Special Rates for August. Write for Terms
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

$38 UP PER WEEK FOR 2 PERSONS ROOM AND MEALS
AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. Ocean Parkway Station.
HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. 200 ROOMS,
75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions. Bathing, Outdoor Sports, Dancing.
$7 SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE—ROOM AND MEALS
From Saturday Dinner to Monday After Breakfast.
TWICE NIGHTLY, 7:30 AND 11. "SPLASH ME 1916" A Tuneful Revue with All-Star Cast.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from New York. Frequent electric service Penn. Station. J. J. LANNIN Co., Props.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK. Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.



The Edgemere
Edgemere, Long Island
Accommodates 300
Directly on the ocean; private bathing beach; all outdoor sports; 35 minutes from Wall St. or Penn. Station.
NOW OPEN
MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.
'Phone Far Rockaway—600

Hotel BRIGHTON
LONG BEACH, L. I.
DIRECTLY ON BOARDWALK.
Telephone 201—Long Beach.

NEW YORK.



Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.
Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes from Grand Central.
Golf, Tennis, Riding, and all the outdoor sports. Special rates for summer.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 45 minutes to 42nd St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates $20-$25. Music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding, boating, fishing. Sleeping porches. Bungalows. Booklet.

The Glenbrook SHANDAKEN, N. Y. Accommodates 200. Magnificent situation; large rooms; $12 up week. All sports. Dancing. Hospitality. Christian churchees. Booklet.

WALTON LAKE INN,
Monroe, Orange County, New York.
Beautiful lake; 6 other lakes near. Mountain scenery. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Booklet. Mrs. J. R. Lynch.

NEW YORK.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
An ideal place to spend the Summer—accommodations for 1,200 guests. Scenery unsurpassed; outdoor and social diversions. Orchestra and Dancing.
The Cuisine is a Standard. Visit the Kaaterskill and you will enjoy the incomparable service for which it is celebrated. Special rates to large families.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.,
Kaaterskill, N. Y.

The "Hotel Beautiful of the Catskills."
Schoharie Mansion
Elka Park, Greene Co., N. Y.
Open Until Oct. 1.
Accommodates 120. Spacious verandas. Altitude 2,200 feet. Private Park, 400 acres. Tennis, Lawn Bowls, Bowling, Billiards, Dancing. Best food, well prepared, with attentive service. Spring water of exceptional purity.
Walter R. Goepel, Prop.

MOUNTAIN LODGE INN
Shandaken P. O. and Station, N. Y. In the heart of Catskills. 1 hour from Kingston by train, or in auto by good State road. Afternoon teas for auto parties. Home cooking. Good lawns; cleanliness. Under management of Mr. and Mrs. Brickman. Write for booklets.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Now open for the season.

"TUMBLE-IN"
A ROADSIDE HOTEL
EUROPEAN PLAN—21 Rooms with bath. Music—Afternoon Tea—Dancing. Table d'hote—A la Carte.
Croton-on-Hudson—Albany Post Road 35 miles from New York.

BEECHTREE INN
28 Minutes from Grand Central
Open All Year. Lawrence Park, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Enjoy Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks.
SARANAC INN
Positive Relief from Hay Fever.
OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1ST.
P. O. Upper Saranac, N. Y.

Somerville Villa,
Leeds, Greene County, N. Y.
Located in the heart of the Catskill Mts.; elevation 1,200 ft.; large, airy rooms; sanitary plumbing; own farm products; all amusements. Terms $9 and up.
Mrs. J. SOMERVILLE, Prop.

Orange County Inn & Cot'ges
(Formerly Idle Hour Inn)
On Lake Walton, Monroe, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

OTE-SA-GA
On Otsego Lake, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Open until Oct. 2nd.
Completed State Roads Albany—Kingston—Binghamton—New York

LAKEWOOD FARM INN.
Four (4) hours from New York. Open until November. Magnificent scenery, wonderful autumn climate. Private lake, rooms with private bath; steam heat, billiards and bowling; electric lights.
Children from districts afflicted with infantile paralysis restricted. Booklet; terms; references on application.
LAKEWOOD FARM INN, Roscoe, N. Y.

THE NEW KITTATINNY
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
The only high class modern hotel in this famous mountain region. Capacity 500. Every detail of modern equipment. Exceptional cuisine. French chefs. Orchestra of soldiers. Every indoor amusement and outdoor sports; golf, tennis, saddle horses, boating, etc. Cafe and Grill, a la carte service. Garage. Special season rates. Booklet and auto maps upon request. Coaches meet trains. Ownership management.
JOHN PURDY COPE for the past ten years proprietor of WATER GAP HOUSE

GALEN HALL
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Dry air, outdoor sports, good music. Very fine therapeutic and massage department. Open all the year. HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

THE GLENWOOD LAANNA, PA. Pocono Mountains.
Modern, Homelike, Restful. All Sports. Excellent Table. EVA F. THOMPSON.

NEW ENGLAND.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
Greens Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert, sympathetic treatment.

THE IDEAL TOUR
1,000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application. 1180 B'way, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Ct.

MT. HOLYOKE Near Springfield, Mass. Rate $3. Garage free.
All 1000 ft. Road summit. P. O. Northampton, Mass.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, 1916, the Cornell Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steam tug Saranac for any loss, damages or injury arising on or about the 29th day of January, 1916, from a collision; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steam tug and pending freight as appraised, viz., $6,032, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

AUSTRALIA'S BIG WOOL TRADE HERE

Our Purchases of the Product in the Antipodes Trebled in Last Twelve Months.

YEAR'S TOTAL 273,600 BALES

Producers Now Fear Restoration of High Tariff and Changed Conditions After the War.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, July 6.—Producers of wool, the foremost industry of the continent, have a warm feeling for Uncle Sam as a customer even if they find room perhaps for criticism of him in other capacities. Even if the American war demand for merino and cross-bred wools had not been among the greatest boons which Australia has experienced in the last two years it is safe to say that the United States staunchest friends in the Antipodes would be numbered among the pastoral and wool brokerage elements.

Superior as the Australian flocks and systems of sheep-raising and wool classing and selling are to anything of those descriptions on the other side of the Pacific, it may not be generally known by Americans that at an important stage in the evolution of the highly specialized breeding of sheep in Australia Vermonts were imported and utilized by Sir Samuel McCaughey the "sheep king;" and that not quite two years ago an expert from the United States Department of Agriculture and a leading wool grower from Wyoming made a study of the wool business as conducted here with a view to the adaptation of its better features to the American wool business.

This visit at least shook up American wool men—particularly in the West—and the Panama-Pacific Exposition following soon after it gave to the importation into the United States of Australasian breeds a fillip which it is thought will lead to a more sustained effort of the kind to improve American fleeces.

The Australian statistical wool year of 1915-16 closed on June 30, and the press of the Commonwealth has been reviewing it. Bearing directly upon American wool-buying at Sydney alone during the twelvemonth—which saw the highest prices ever known in the local market for greasy fleece wool and scoured fleece wool—the Sydney Daily Telegraph, which editorially cannot be said to be overly fond of the United States or its citizens, stated in a retrospective article:

"The peculiar softness and fine quality of our (New South Wales) wool caused the raw material to lend itself with greater facility to the Continental method of manufacture than those of any other centre. The continued loss, therefore, of the Continental markets was a serious matter. It would have been very serious for the value of our staple product if fresh markets, capable of taking large quantities of wool, had not developed. America more than doubled the quantity of wool taken during the previous season. The total shipments jumped from 92,600 bales in the season 1914-15 to 273,600 bales (estimated) during the season 1915-16. Italy increased her shipments from 39,000 bales to 65,700 bales; Japan from 65,000 bales to 71,500 bales.

"The large increase in the shipments of wool to the United States and to Italy caused a good deal of criticism—perhaps we should say suspicion—in the minds of some critics. We have every reason to believe that suspicion was quite unjustifiable in both instances. In connection with the large increase in the shipments of wool to America the element of speculation may have entered, but even this suggestion we would accept with a great deal of reserve.

"We do not ignore that many American manufacturers may have in view a possible reversal of American politics, and the reimposition of the almost prohibitive wool duties. Be that as it may, it would still be taur trading on the part of American manufacturers to endeavor to provide for such a contingency. It is far more likely that the wool purchased will be used up, and a good deal more with it, before the duties are reimposed. Next to Great Britain, America has been far and away our most important customer, and no country is better able to pay the highest prices for any raw product. It will be a very serious matter for wool producers if America is to be shut out of our markets this coming season. We cannot contemplate with equanimity being altogether deprived of an outlet which took from New South Wales alone 273,000 bales, under conditions imposed by, and under direct control of, the British Embassy at Washington. With France greatly limited in her ability to assist, Belgium completely out of the market, Germany and Austria quite out of the question, it would be very difficult, almost impossible, to find compensation for the loss of America as a market for our wool."

And again in discussing the decrease in the number of sheep in the State owing to the ravages of drought two years ago and other causes, and the present imperial embargo upon American participation in the wool markets of the Commonwealth both as related to the prospects for the wool year of 1916-17 the paper's expert said:

"This shrinkage in supplies, established beyond all possible question, must have its influence upon values. Of course if it is definitely decided to exclude American competition from our markets, then a most important factor will be removed. We cannot, however, conclude that this will be done; for it would mean handing practically the whole of the Australian clip over to the home trade on much the same lines as has been done with the New Zealand clip. Italy, Japan, and France combined did not take within 75,000 bales of the quantity taken by America. And it must be pointed out that considerable objection has also been raised in respect to the 95,500 bales taken by Italy.

"Some reasonable method could easily be arranged securing to the home authorities all the wool they need for national purposes, leaving the balance to open competition under the restrictions hitherto prevailing."

In the course of a speech at the annual meeting here of the New South Wales Sheep Breeders' Association its President, James Kidd, said:

"It has been proposed in London that for some time to come, with a view to recouping ourselves for some of the enormous expenditure we have been at, and from which the neutral countries have been such large gainers, we should put a heavy tax on both wool and food sold to both neutral and enemy countries, but the far-reaching effects of such a scheme it is quite impossible to estimate; it would mean a complete recasting of all our international trade relationships. In one way such a proposal would play into the hands of our great competitor, the Argentine, so far as wool is concerned. America, looking for an outlet for her millions of money accumulated through the war, has been most strenuously at work cultivating the field in South America which we occupied. She wants little that the Argentine produces, but is doing her best to sell that country manufactured goods. Germany wants much that the Argentine can supply, and will be anxious to sell her, as well as the United States, all the goods she can. Their buyings and sellings between each other will be settled by exchanges rather than by cash. America will sell her manufactured goods to Argentina and will be paid for them in German goods. Argentina, on the other hand, will be paid for her meat and wool sold to Germany by the shipments of goods from America and from Germany.

"There is one patch of silver lining to the cloud as regards the disposition of our surplus. Heretofore Russia has bought small quantities of our wool through Germany. In future they will doubtless buy direct, and in all probability much larger quantities. Their sheep numbers are not such that they can fully supply themselves. The war has also stimulated the Japanese demand; and from this quarter also we should look for more custom in future.

"I hope, said Mr. Kidd, in conclusion, our esteemed Prime Minister (William M. Hughes) when he returns will bring his views broadened by experience, will tell us as plainly and forcibly where we stand, and what is our duty, as he has spoken to the people in England."

CRITICISE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

Only 11 in New York and Bronx Counties Are Rated Even as "Fair" by Citizens Union.

PRAISE THREE REPUBLICANS

Bell, Ellenbogen, and Marsh Get the Highest Commendation of Any of the Thirty-five.

The Citizens Union made public yesterday its annual summary of the records of Assemblymen from New York and Bronx Counties, and of the thirty-five members it found the records of only eleven were to be rated as good as "fair." Seven of these are Republicans and four Democrats. Twenty-nine of the thirty-five Assemblymen from New York and Bronx Counties are Democrats. Assemblyman Alfred D. Bell, Abraham Ellenbogen, and Robert McC. Marsh, all Republicans of New York, were rated highest.

The Union said of Minority Leader Joseph M. Callahan, Democrat, of the Bronx: "In his second term he displayed considerable ability as minority leader. Introduced and supported much constructive legislation, but record of votes in Assembly and Rules Committee unsatisfactory."

Brief summaries of the report follow:

New York County.

ARANOW, FRANK, (Dem., 20th Dist.)—Active in support of some desirable legislation, particularly that prohibiting the deduction of bridge tolls from special franchise taxes. Record of votes in Assembly poor.

ARMSTRONG, PERRY M., (Dem., 19th Dist.)—New member of some ability and promise. Introduced legislation of merit. Record of votes not satisfactory.

BARRA, CAESAR B. F., (Dem., 3d Dist.)—New member. Introduced several measures relating principally to court procedure. Record of votes unsatisfactory.

BELL, ALFRED D., (Rep., 29th Dist.)—New member of promise. Introduced much desirable legislation. Recorded on "quick" roll call against an objectionable salary bill. Record of votes in Assembly and Cities Committee good.

BLEECKER, LEON, (Rep., 10th Dist.)—Conscientious and attentive. Record of votes fairly good.

BLOCH, MAURICE (Dem., 22d Dist.)—Introduced many important measures. Record of votes in Assembly unsatisfactory.

CAMPBELL, JAMES C., (Dem., 13th Dist.)—In his fifth term, introduced but one bill—an unsound civil service measure. Made unsatisfactory record of votes.

COTILLO, SALVATORE A., (Dem., 28th Dist.)—Active. In his third term; introduced bills of varied merit. Record of votes fair.

DONOHUE, CHARLES D., (Dem., 9th Dist.)—Introduced some important legislation. Record of votes fair.

ELLENBOGEN, ABRAM, (Rep., 15th Dist.)—Active and effective legislator. Successfully handled several important measures, including bill to abolish nuisance of railroad tracks at grade on west side of Manhattan.

GILROY, VINCENT, (Dem., 17th Dist.)—New member of some ability. Introduced important constitutional amendments and legislation of merit. Record of votes unsatisfactory.

GOLDBERG, MARK, (Dem., 18th Dist.)—In his tenth term, not as effective as in preceding years. Record of votes unsatisfactory.

GOLDSTEIN, JACOB, (Dem., 31st Dist.)—New member of some ability. Record of votes fair.

GOODMAN, ABRAHAM, (Dem., 8th Dist.)—New member. Introduced educational measures of general interest. Active and attentive; record of votes unsatisfactory.

GOULD, TIMOTHY F., (Dem., 30th Dist.)—New member. One of two bills introduced objectionable. Though attentive, record of votes unsatisfactory.

HAMILL, PETER J., (Dem., 2d Dist.)—New member. One of two bills introduced objectionable. Deserves credit for supporting in committee bill to protect city against unfair taxes on water supply lands. Record of votes in Assembly poor when recorded.

KELLY, JOSEPH D., (Dem., 12th Dist.)—In his fourth term; introduced several bills of merit. Active supporter of measure to compel licensing of motor vehicle operators. Record of votes in Assembly and Cities Committee poor.

KIERNAN, OWEN M., (Dem., 24th Dist.)—In his fourth term; unsuccessfully supported objectionable legislation. Record of votes poor.

LEVY, MEYER, (Dem., 26th Dist.)—New member. Introduced, but did not press, some unsound legislation. Record of votes fair.

MAHONY, JAMES F., (Dem., 11th Dist.)—New member. Introduced some measures of general interest. Record of votes poor.

MARSH, ROBERT McC., (Rep., 25th Dist.)—In first term; rendered service of unusual value. Active and effective in support of desirable constructive measures. Displayed independence by opposing on "quick" roll calls objectionable legislation. Record of votes exceptionally good.

McCUE, MARTIN G., (Dem., 16th Dist.)—In tenth term; introduced considerable legislation of general interest, some of which lacked merit. Record of votes poor.

McDONALD, MAURICE, (Dem., 5th Dist.)—Continued the generally poor record which characterized his first term.

McELLIGOTT, PETER P., (Dem., 7th Dist.)—In his eighth term; was attentive, but introduced legislation lacking merit. Record of votes poor.

NICKERSON, HOFFMAN, (Rep. 27th Dist.)—New member. Attentive. Introduced considerable general legislation of importance. Voted to report out of Codes Committee objectionable bills dealing with disorderly houses. Record of votes in Assembly fair.

OLIVER, DANIEL C., (Dem., 23d Dist.)—In second term; was attentive to duties. Introduced some unsound legislation and record of votes poor.

PERLMAN, NATHAN D., (Rep., 6th Dist.)—Attentive. Introduced and effectively supported desirable and important legislation. Record of votes fair.

REILLEY, THOMAS T., (Dem., 21st Dist.)—New member. Attentive to duties. Record of votes fair. Indicated independence by being recorded on "quick" roll call against objectionable legislation.

RYAN, JOHN J., (Dem., 1st Dist.)—Attentive. Introduced and actively supported unsound civil service bills. Record of votes poor.

SCHIMMEL, HENRY S., (Dem., 4th Dist.)—In his third term; character of service continued to improve and record of votes fairly good.

TUDOR, ROBERT L., (Dem., 14th Dist.)—Introduced and supported some good legislation. Record of votes in Assembly and Cities Committee unsatisfactory.

Bronx County.

CALLAHAN, JOSEPH M., (Dem., 35th Dist.)—In his second term; displayed considerable ability as minority leader. Introduced and supported much constructive legislation, but record of votes in Assembly and Rules Committee unsatisfactory.

EVANS, WILLIAM S., (Dem., 32d Dist.)—Some of his bills meritorious and others unsound. Indicated independence by being recorded on "quick" roll call against objectionable legislation. Record of votes fair.

FERTIG, M. MALDWIN, (Dem., 34th Dist.)—In his second term; displayed ability and effectiveness. Record of votes disappointing.

MILLER, EARL H., (Dem., 33d Dist.)—In his second term; introduced legislation of some merit. Record of votes not satisfactory.

Misunderstood.

"What would you do if I turned you down?" asked the maiden. A full minute passed and yet the man sat in silence.

"Didn't you hear my question?" she asked, somewhat petulantly.

"I thought you were talking to the gas," he responded fitfully.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Not Built Right.

If T. W. Miller of Randolph County had been bowlegged he might have escaped. When entering his barnyard the other morning a husky shcat tried to run between his legs and upset him quite a bit.—Kansas City Times.

Where the Trouble Lies.

One trouble with the country is that so large a percentage of the woman's page constituency is reading about the heart problems, instead of the article on how to clean the kitchen stove.—Ohio State Journal.

Versatile Man.

Abe Leveridge probably is the most versatile man in our community. Abe can eat a meal with a new brand of tobacco in his mouth.—Topeka Capital.

PARTY MANAGERS UNEASY

Directors of Both Wilson and Hughes Campaigns Uncertain of Result—Hitherto Unknown Political Problems and Issues

ALTHOUGH the principals in the Presidential contest have barely joined issue, the campaign managers of both the leading parties, when talking to newspaper men are very likely to predict victory for their respective candidates in no uncertain tone. That is a time-honored practice. But it is a fact, freely admitted in confidential talks, that uncertainty and uneasiness over the outcome pervade both the Hughes and Wilson camps to a marked degree.

Those who have given thought and study to the political situation throughout the country readily agree that there is abundant reason for the perplexed mood of the men who have assumed responsibility for the conduct of the campaign. It is a campaign of new issues. Elements enter into it which have not entered into a Presidential campaign before. Campaign traditions a generation or more old are likely to be shattered before the polls close on election day.

Months before the National Conventions met Republican leaders of the "standpat" variety had made up their minds that the traditional tariff issue should be the dominant issue of the campaign. They were preparing to characterize the present prosperity of the country as artificial—an outgrowth of war conditions, and to make their central argument one in support of the chief tenet in their party's creed—that a high protective tariff is the cornerstone of all real prosperity in this country.

But now that the contest is on little is heard about the tariff. The tariff issue has been forced so far into the background as to have been almost lost sight of. Instead Americanism and preparedness—issues vitalized by a man whom the Republican National Convention rejected when he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination—have become the live issues in the campaign. The man who landed the Republican nomination for President, in his speech of acceptance, actually slurred over the tariff and proclaimed as his rallying cry in the campaign, "America first and America efficient."

The Question of Hyphenism.

Americanism and preparedness are both brand-new issues. The first has given the managers of Mr. Hughes's campaign sleepless nights. Intimately bound up with it is the hyphenate question, which has given rise to such heated controversy since the foreign policy of the Wilson Administration, as applied in our relations to the warring powers in Europe, began to arouse the resentment of the German-Americans against Mr. Wilson on the one hand and, on the other, the resentment of the advocates of an undivided allegiance against the hyphenates. This has made the hyphenate question a live political issue.

The campaign managers of Mr. Hughes believe that he has solved the problem of how to sound his note of Americanism and yet not alienate the German-American vote, and that this will become increasingly clear as the campaign progresses. For all that, it is a fact that one of the salient points in the critical comments on his speech of acceptance is that it did not embody rebuke, sufficiently outspoken and direct, of the hyphenate.

Preparedness, too, is an issue which the men who are conducting the campaigns of both candidates believe calls for treatment too circumspect for comfort. Unless treated with consummate skill, it may cut like a two-edged sword—both ways. Here there is sharp division of sentiment along territorial lines, as there is one along racial lines on the hyphenate issue.

On the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, which would be first exposed to a foreign attack and where, besides, industries bound to prosper not only from war, but from warlike preparation, have their principal plants, preparedness sentiment is as pronounced as is the peace and anti-militaristic sentiment in the sheltered States of the Middle West. For that reason, what must be said in the East and on the Pacific Slope on the subject of preparedness to appeal to the great body of voters in those localities is likely to have a decidedly opposite effect on the voters in the central, interior States.

The Women Voters.

Women's votes will weigh more heavily in this Presidential campaign than ever. This has projected into the fight a new problem for the managers in the Presidential campaign to ponder. It is estimated that some 4,000,000 enfranchised women in a dozen States—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming—will vote for Presidential Electors next November. Of these, Arizona, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada and Oregon have been added to the list of woman suffrage States since 1912.

The Republican campaign managers, recognizing the importance of this new and fickle factor in a Presidential election, have created elaborate machinery for the ingathering of women's votes. Some commentators on the speech of acceptance have intimated that Mr. Hughes was not altogether oblivious of this ascendency of woman as a political factor when he embodied in it a general indorsement of woman suffrage and followed this with an indorsement of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution which would give to all American women the right to vote in Presidential elections. The country-wide fight conducted by the advocates of prohibition for an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which would make every State in the Union "dry," has injected another vexing problem into an already complex campaign. The National Anti-Saloon League is collecting a campaign fund amounting into millions for the furtherance of its propaganda. There is the likelihood that, in many States, prohibition will become a live political issue in this campaign, and that every effort will be made to have the respective principals in the Presidential fight put on record as either for or against the proposition of Federal anti-saloon legislation.

President Wilson has already—as he has in the matter of woman suffrage—taken the stand that it is a question for the various States to deal with in their own way. Will the Republican nominee, for the sake of consistency, be compelled to lend his support to the opposite view?

The Progressive Puzzle.

The wrecking of the Progressive Party through Colonel Roosevelt's refusal to accept its nomination for President, too, precipitated an element for worry into an already sufficiently perplexing situation. Where will the Progressive vote go? This was the anxious question, and angling for footloose Progressives was the distracting daily task of the managers of both the Hughes and Wilson campaigns in the first weeks after the National Conventions and the Progressive fiasco at Chicago.

Since that time, according to the Republican managers, the situation with regard to the Progressives has cleared and been adjusted to their complete satisfaction through the action of Colonel Roosevelt and of the Progressive National Committee in indorsing Mr. Hughes. Since then, too, an analytical study of the election figures of 1914, as compared with those of 1912, has convinced them that the Progressive puzzle never had justified the worry and anxiety they had bestowed upon it.

Any attempt at an election forecast at this time would be decidedly ahead of season. Nothing has occurred as yet to give definite trend to the campaign, or to indicate a decided drift toward either President Wilson or Mr. Hughes. In their early estimates the campaign managers have not gone beyond calculations based on conditions that have been fundamental in every campaign, together with the figures of the 1912 and 1914 Presidential and Gubernatorial campaigns.

For the purposes of a preliminary survey the States may be divided broadly into three main groups:

Group I.—States to which the Democrats lay claims, not seriously contested by the Republicans.

Group II.—States which, except in years of a landslide, are regarded as "safely Republican."

Group III.—States that are doubtful or debatable.

Here are tables showing the three groups of States, with the number of votes of each in the Electoral College:

Group I.—Democratic.

Alabama	12	Mississippi	10
Arkansas	9	North Carolina	12
Florida	6	South Carolina	9
Georgia	14	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	13	Texas	20
Louisiana	10	Virginia	12
Total			139

Group II.—Republican.

Connecticut	7	New Mexico	3
Delaware	3	North Dakota	5
Illinois	29	Oregon	5
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	38
Massachusetts	18	Rhode Island	5
Michigan	15	Utah	4
Minnesota	12	Vermont	4
New Hampshire	4	Washington	7
Total			172

Group III.—Doubtful.

Arizona	3	Nebraska	8
California	13	Nevada	3
Colorado	6	New Jersey	14
Idaho	4	New York	45
Indiana	15	Ohio	24
Kansas	10	Oklahoma	10
Maine	6	South Dakota	5
Maryland	8	West Virginia	8
Missouri	15	Wisconsin	13
Montana	4	Wyoming	3
Total			220

Recapitulation.

Democratic	139	Doubtful	220
Republican	172		
Total			531

All except two of the States in the third group were carried by Mr. Wilson in the election four years ago. The five votes of South Dakota were cast for Colonel Roosevelt. The thirteen electoral votes of California were divided between the Colonel, who got 11, and Mr. Wilson, who got 2. But the election returns of 1912 showed clearly that the Wilson victories in these States, classed as doubtful, were achieved, in almost every instance, as a result of the Progressive exodus from the Republican camp. If the Progressives, or a majority of them, return to the Republican fold, these States may revert to the Republican column. Only in Arizona and Oklahoma did the Democrats poll more votes than the Republicans and Progressives polled together. In some other States Mr. Wilson came very near polling a clear majority of the votes.

1912 Vote of "Doubtful" States.

Here is a table showing the Wilson vote and the combined Republican-Progressive vote in the "doubtful" States four years ago:

States.	Dem.	Rep.-Prog.
Arizona	10,324	9,970
California	283,436	287,524
Colorado	114,223	130,092
Idaho	33,921	58,337
Indiana	281,890	313,274
Kansas	143,670	194,967
Maine	51,113	73,038
Maryland	112,674	112,742
Missouri	330,746	332,192
Montana	27,941	40,988
Nebraska	109,008	126,905
Nevada	7,986	9,816
New Jersey	178,280	234,045
New York	655,573	845,550
Ohio	423,152	506,393
Oklahoma	119,156	*90,486
South Dakota	48,042	58,811
West Virginia	115,197	135,866
Wisconsin	164,409	189,539
Wyoming	15,310	23,792

*The Roosevelt electors were ruled off the ballot in Oklahoma.

†There were no Taft electors on the ballot in South Dakota.

As these figures show, Mr. Hughes, in order to carry California, must get practically 100 per cent. of the Progressive vote which was cast in that State four years ago, provided President Wilson maintains the strength he developed there in the 1912 election. Mr. Taft received only 3,194 votes altogether in California that year. This may prove a formidable task for Mr. Hughes. Reports from California indicate that a large proportion of the Progressives who, after Colonel Roosevelt refused the nomination, to use a colloquial term, were "all dressed up, with nowhere to go," have come out in support of President Wilson under the leadership of Francis J. Heney, the former aggressive Public Prosecutor and militant Bull Moose.

In Colorado, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and some other States it will be necessary for Mr. Hughes to corral some 90 per cent. of the Progressive vote of 1912 in order to pull through, provided Mr. Wilson retains his former strength in those States.

The Republican managers admit that California can be won over only after a stiff fight, but profess not to be alarmed over this phase of the situation as far as most of the other States are concerned. They declare that only a fraction of the Progressive vote of 1912 remained Progressive at the time of the National Conventions this year.

Drift of the Progressives.

Following is a table showing the drift of Progressives back to the Republican fold since 1912, as indicated by election figures. The States included in this table are generally looked upon as "pivotal" in Presidential elections:

States.	Rep. Vote. 1912.	1914.	Prog. Vote. 1912.	1914.
Connecticut	68,324	91,241	34,129	8,630
Indiana	151,267	226,766	162,007	108,581
New Jersey	68,835	179,930	145,410	18,516
New York	455,487	686,701	390,093	45,386
Ohio	277,066	523,074	220,327	60,904
Wisconsin	130,878	133,966	58,691	9,276
How the Progressive strength at the time of the national conventions compared with the Progressive strength of 1912 is, perhaps, more clearly shown in the following table, giving by percentages the proportion of the whole vote in leading States cast by the Progressives for Roosevelt in 1912 and in the State elections two years ago:				

Percentages of Progressive Strength.

States.	1912.	1914.	States.	1912.	1914.
Arizona	29	*0	Nebraska	29	*0
California	42	49	Nevada	27	*0
Colorado	27	12	New Jersey	33	10
Connecticut	16	4	New Hamp.	20	3
Delaware	18	6	New Mexico	16	*0
Idaho	24	9	New York	24	8
Illinois	33	19	North Dakota	29	*0
Indiana	24	15	Ohio	22	8
Iowa	32	*0	Oregon	27	*0
Kentucky	22	*0	Pennsylvania	36	12
Maine	37	12	Rhode Island	21	1
Maryland	25	0	South Dakota	50	*0
Massachusetts	29	1	Vermont	35	11
Michigan	38	8	Washington	35	24
Minnesota	37	*0	West Virginia	29	*0
Missouri	17	4	Wisconsin	24	*0
Montana	28	23	Wyoming	21	*0

*The Progressives had no ticket in the field.

In seven of the doubtful States, the Democrats had a plurality over the Republicans in the 1914 election. All of these are States that will loom as important in the coming election. A glance at the vote will show that if the Democrats can win in the aggregate 173,000 of the 1914 Progressives to the support of Wilson in those States, they will carry them.

The Republicans, on the other hand, would be compelled to win 274,000 in order to be successful in this State. A significant fact in this connection is this: In the doubtful States, the Progressives have maintained their party integrity much better than in either the Democratic or so-called "safely Republican" States. In the former the Progressives lost in 1914 eight-ninths of their 1912 voting strength; in the latter four-fifths. In doubtful States they have retained approximately three-fifths of their 1912 strength.

Stiff Fights in Seven States.

The following table shows the vote of the three parties in these seven States in the 1914 election:

States.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.
California	279,898	294,159	255,232
Colorado	102,037	98,728	27,672
Indiana	272,249	226,766	108,581
Maine	60,682	60,318	17,958
Nebraska	112,886	111,199	3,111
Oregon	111,748	88,293	26,220
Wisconsin	134,925	133,966	9,276
Total	1,074,428	973,429	447,450

A majority of these aggregate totals—2,495,302—is 1,247,651. To make up that number of votes the Democrats would require 173,000 drawn from the third column and the Republicans 274,000. The Democrats are making herculean efforts to prevent Hughes from getting the three Progressives to every two won over by the Democrats that he must have to win these States which together have 68 votes in the Electoral College. Among the States in this group are two—Indiana and Wisconsin—which may be regarded as pivotal. Fusion between Democrats and Progressives is not even necessary to prevent Republican success in the States of the group. The Progressives can do the trick by putting third-party tickets in the field and polling for their electors an aggregate of not quite 350,000 votes.

The grouping of States in this article does not contemplate a landslide, either way, though it may be safely said that the twelve Democratic States—with the possible exception of Kentucky, which once has played the part of a "mysterious stranger" in the Republican column—are proof even against a Republican tidal wave.

The sixteen States, classed as "safely Republican" cannot be considered as dependably Republican, as the other twelve are Democratic.

The New England States, the Republican managers feel, may be relied upon to go Republican. They also feel reasonably secure with regard to Illinois, since there is much anti-Wilson feeling among the Roger Sullivan Democratic "regulars," and no effective leadership among the Progressives.

The California Outlook.

From Iowa there have come some disquieting reports, as the State is on the verge of a hot liquor fight in which the Republicans may become involved. Oregon, while placed in the Republican column because it was the one State where the Republican organization picked Hughes as their candidate at a direct primary election, showed a Democratic plurality in the State election two years ago; Wilson only recently was very popular among the women who vote in that State because "he has kept the country out of war."

This brings us to the States classed as doubtful. The Democratic campaign managers speak about California with an air of confidence, even though there has been a steady drift of Progressives back into the Republican fold in that State since 1914, and Hiram Johnson, Governor and Progressive leader of California, has come out for Hughes; and even though the tariff and preparedness planks in the Republican platform are expected to make an exceptional appeal in that State. The Democrats had a plurality of more than 25,000 in California in 1914, and the Republicans came in third in that election. A sufficient number of Progressives, according to Democratic information, may be depended upon to either remain in the middle of the road or support Wilson to swing the State into the Democratic column—this time with thirteen votes. The Republican campaign managers on the other hand insist that the present outlook favors a Republican victory in California.

Kansas cast more votes for Taft than for Roosevelt in 1912, but is placed in the doubtful column this year because it is a hotbed of last-ditch Progressivism. Victor Murdock, chairman of the Progressive National Committee, and William Allen White, Bull Moose irreconcilable who have been proof against Republican blandishments, the Republican leaders fear, may make some trouble in Kansas. On the other hand, Hughes is a popular favorite with the Kansas Republicans and in particular with the element that joined the Progressive Party in 1912.

Other Doubtful States.

Missouri, normally Democratic, is placed in the doubtful group, largely because of the uncertainty of the German vote. If the German-Americans continue in their hostility to President Wilson and their friendliness for Hughes, it might swing into the Republican column.

Colorado was carried by the Democrats two years ago by about 4,000. The Democratic vote cast then was only 28,000 votes fewer than the combined Republican and Progressive vote in 1912. The Progressive strength in 1914 was approximately 27,000 votes. The Progressives have kept their organization in Colorado and have come out against Hughes. Of course Colorado, in common with Montana, Nevada and West Virginia, will be profoundly affected by the attitude of the big mining interests toward the respective candidates.

Indiana, home of both the Vice Presidential candidates and the prospective scene of a bitter fight for two vacancies in the United States Senate, will be an important battleground in this campaign. Thomas Taggart, Democratic boss of the Hoosier State, is a candidate for one of the vacant seats which he now fills by appointment. His opponent is ex-Congressman James E. Watson, exceedingly unpopular with the Progressive element in the Republican Party and is likely to be cut severely by this element. That Taggart will win in the Senatorial fight is generally predicted, and many Republicans are fearful lest the pivotal Hoosier State will be found in the Democratic column again in the speedier Presidential election. The Progressives have maintained a shell of an organization—sufficiently strong, perhaps, to cause uneasiness, if not actual trouble; but all the more influential Progressives of the 1912 vintage are expected to swing into the Republican fold and support the Hughes ticket. On the other hand, there is a wide split in the Democratic ranks to give the Republicans some hope.

But for the fact that New Jersey is the President's home State it might be safely placed in the Republican column. New Mexico and Arizona, doubtful States, are claimed by the Republicans on the strength of the Mexican situation. Oklahoma has decided leanings toward the Democrats, according to all accounts. Idaho is claimed by the Republicans, as is South Dakota, though it elected a Democratic Governor in 1914.

The preliminary survey indicates that the brunt of the fight must be borne by New York, Indiana, California, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Kansas, Maryland, West Virginia, Illinois, Washington and Wisconsin.

NEWPORT ENTERTAINS VISITING YACHTSMEN

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Everything has pointed to débutante entertainments this week, as was the case last week, when the first of the season's débutantes, Miss Flora Vanderbilt Whitney, was presented. Since then there have been numerous entertainments for Miss Whitney and for the other débutantes of the season, the Misses Ethel Borden Harriman, Joan and Barbara Allen, Lucile Carter and Katherine Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens of Long Island, uncle and aunt of the Misses Allen, will give a dance for them later at the Clambake Club.

The new ballroom erected by Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, with its blue and yellow effects, was shown to advantage at the dance they gave for their daughter.

James A. Stillman of New York and his fast motorboat Happy Second running about the harbor this week. It is showing its wake to anything afloat, for its speed reaches thirty-five knots an hour.

Pembroke Jones started the record-breaking entertaining for New York yacht Club week with a large dinner for Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., and the flag officers of the fleet, at his residence, Sherwood. On the following night Governor R. Livingston Beeckman gave a dinner for Commodore Baker, the flag officers, and a number of other guests.

Tuesday came the Astor Cup races, which sent a large party afloat from the summer colony, especially on the following yachts: Noma, belonging to Vincent Astor; Wanderer, Henry A. C. Taylor; Aloha, former Commodore Arthur Curtiss James; Intrepid, Captain Lloyd Phoenix; Owera, Peter G. Gerry; Nyrada, Henry Walters, and the flagship Viking, Commodore George F. Baker.

The Women's Committee of the Casino, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Barger Wallach, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore, have arranged a very interesting schedule for the Summer, the first event being the mixed doubles played last week for cups given by the Casino.

These were won by Mrs. Barger Wallach and Larry Tailer, who won in the finals from Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and J. Gordon Douglas in a spirited match. Mr. Tailer is fast becoming one of the best players here.

Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Miss Natalja Willard, and Miss Margaret H. Busk are playing good tennis.

While the invitation tennis tournament is on at the Casino during the week of Aug. 14, there will be a special tournament to be arranged by the Ladies' Tennis Committee.

Nearly a month ago Madame Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, lost a very valuable jewel at a dance, and despite a search and the offer of a reward in the newspapers, the jewel is still among the missing, as is one which Mrs. W. Storrs Wells lost before leaving for Bar Harbor.

Sharks inspire no fear in James D'W. Cutting of New York, who has long held the title of champion distance swimmer of Newport. Some years ago Mr. Cutting swam from Narragansett Pier to Newport on a wager, finished at the New York Yacht Club landing in a gale of wind, rain, thunder and lightning, and in an hour was seated at a dinner table with many other guests.

The season will be extremely late, especially with those families who have children, and who have arranged their plans to remain until the late Fall, fearing to return to New York because of infantile paralysis. Some others, for instance Mrs. Vanderbilt, at The Breakers, will stay until Thanksgiving at least. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, the Russian Ambassador, Mr. George Bakhmeteff, the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Riano, and many others, will be here until the end of September and perhaps longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who are usually off to Staatsburg in the early days of September, will remain until the middle of September.

Boxes for the invitation tennis tournament and Newport Horse Show have sold rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins of Washington have concluded a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont at Belcourt.

G. Liebert and his daughters, Miss Liebert and Miss Alice Liebert, have enjoyed their visit in Newport, where they have been extensively entertained. Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor of New York, started the entertainments for the Misses Liebert with a tea, which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan.

Mr. Liebert and the Misses Liebert attended the dinner and the informal dance which Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel gave.

Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth of Washington came to Newport this week to visit Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, who are entertaining large dinner parties each Saturday night in this month.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, with his staff, headed by the Chief of Staff, Commander O'P. Jackson, and Captain Henry A. Wiley and the officers of the flagship Wyoming, are giving a reception and dance Aug. 15 on board the flagship.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have dinner cards out for Aug. 15 and 17. There will be informal dancing afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor's home will be the scene next Saturday of a benefit for the American Ambulance Fund.

Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, who was presented to society today, is Chairman of the entertainment, assisted by the Misses Rose B. Dolan, Muriel Winthrop, Mary Alexander, and Margaret Perin. Among the patronesses are Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Frederick Allen, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Astor.

Stands are up and all preparations completed for the second annual invitation lawn tennis tournament, which open at the Casino next Monday morning with many of the leading tennis players of the country.

Some of the noticeable costumes worn Wednesday morning at the Casino for tennis were:

1,146 MERCHANTMEN SUNK IN 22 MONTHS

Tonnage Destroyed Since War Began Totals 2,306,230—More Than Half British.

NEUTRALS LOST 218 SHIPS

Dutch Underwriters Compile Booklet Giving Toll of Submarines, Mines, &c.

In the first twenty-two months of the European war there was destroyed by submarines, mines, cruisers, and other war craft a total of 1,146 merchant vessels of a total tonnage of 2,306,230, and to this toll Great Britain contributed 1,381,126 tons.

The story of what the war has meant to the sea traders of all nations is told in a little book recently compiled in Holland by Blom & Van Der Aa, Amsterdam marine underwriters. This book is said to contain the name of every ship of the merchant class known to have been destroyed in the first twenty-two months of the war. Since the book was printed ships totaling an additional 100,000 tons have been destroyed.

"When the war broke out in 1914," says the book, "we found it desirable to keep a special record of those vessels which were lost or sustained heavy damage in consequence of the war. We gave copies of these records to some of our business friends at their request, which requests have gradually become so numerous that we decided to have all our lists printed, after a thorough revision."

Of the ships destroyed more than 600 were the victims of submarine attacks, over 300 others went down as the result of contact with submarine and floating mines, one, the British freighter Franz Fischer, was the victim of a Zeppelin, another, the British trawler Nimrod, was destroyed by a bomb dropped from a German aeroplane, twenty others were set on fire as a result of shells fired from deck guns on German submarines, scores were sunk by regular and auxiliary commerce-destroying men-of-war, while in more than a score of cases the vessel simply disappeared somewhere at sea and was never heard of again.

Lusitania Leads the List.

The four best-known ships in the long list are the Cunarder Lusitania, the French liner Provence, the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and the Arabic of the White Star Line. The Provence and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were in the naval service when destroyed and more than 1,200 French soldiers went to their death on the Provence. The loss of noncombatant life was, of course, greatest on the great Cunarder Lusitania, and among the victims were more than 100 American citizens.

The ships of more than 8,000 tons which have been destroyed or seriously damaged as indicated in the Dutch records are as follows:

Name and Nationality.	Tonnage.
Alcantara, British	15,831
Ancona, Italian	8,210
Arabic, British	15,801
Armenia, British	8,858
Cap Trafalgar, German	18,710
Glengyle, British	9,395
Hesperian, British	9,500
K. Wilhelm der Grosse, German	13,952
Koningin Emma, England	9,181
La Correntina, British	8,327
La Provence, French	13,753
Lusitania, British	30,396
Maloja, British	12,471
Minneapolis, British	13,543
Noordam, Dutch	12,531
Norseman, British	9,542
Ogeanic, British	17,274
Royal Edward, British	11,117
Ryndam, Dutch	12,527
Tubantia, Dutch	13,911
Van Dyck, British	10,325
Wayfarer, British	9,590
Yasaka Maru, Japanese	10,932

Of the above ships the Dutch liners Noordam and Ryndam, both of which were in the New York-Rotterdam service, struck mines in the North Sea. In both instances the crews managed to get the ships into port, where they were repaired. The cause of the sinking of the Dutch liner Tubantia is given in the record as due to a torpedo attack, a charge that has been repeatedly denied by the Berlin Government.

The American vessels destroyed in the course of the war are given as follows:

Name and Date.	Tonnage.
Caleb, Feb. 23, 1915	2,807
Evelyn, Feb. 19, 1915	1,963
Greenbrier, March 4, 1915	3,331
Leelanaw, July 25, 1915	1,924
Vincent, Sept. 20, 1915	1,904
W. P. Frye, Jan. 28, 1915	3,374

The recapitulation of total losses by countries is as follows:

Belligerents.

Country.	No. Ships.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	694	1,419,580
Germany	69	177,330
France	67	162,417
Russia	55	42,349
Italy	24	49,197
Belgium	12	22,931
Japan	3	19,267
Austria-Hungary	6	10,824
Turkey	12	12,381
Portugal	1	620
Total	913	1,916,096

Of the above ships only thirty-six remained afloat long enough to reach port, where they were repaired. All others were sunk or destroyed.

The toll of neutral ships, lost as a result of the war, is as follows:

Country.	No. Ships.	Tonnage.
Holland	43	131,333
Norway	90	131,488
Sweden	45	49,999
Denmark	23	35,005
Greece	10	17,477
United States	6	14,583
Spain	4	8,000
Rumania	1	278
Persia	1	758
Total	233	390,134

Of the neutral vessels fifteen were towed into port and repaired, the total tonnage of the rescued ships being 64,575.

BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Defendant in Criminal Suit Shows How He Pushed Complainant.

It happened in the court room during the trial of a husky young man who was charged with assault and battery.

Throughout an especially severe cross-examination the defendant stoutly maintained that he had merely pushed the plaintiff "a little bit."

"Well, about how hard?" queried the prosecutor.

"Oh, just a little bit," responded the prosecutor.

"Now," said the attorney, "for the benefit of the Judge and the jury, you will please step down here and, with me for the subject, illustrate just how hard you mean."

Owing to the unmerciful badgering which the witness had just been given the prosecutor thought that the young man would perhaps overdo the matter, to get back at him, and thus incriminate himself.

The defendant descended as per schedule and approached the waiting attorney. When he reached him the spectators were astonished to see him slap the lawyer in the face, kick him in the shins, seize him bodily, and, finally, with a supreme effort, lift him from the floor and hurl him prostrate across a table.

Turning from the bewildered prosecutor, he faced the court and explained mildly:

"Your honor and gentlemen, about one-tenth that hard!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOW KAISER EXHORTED HIS SHIFTED TROOPS

Version of His Speech to Third Guard Infantry in Hands of the British.

The British Intelligence Office recently came into possession of what purports to be the stenographic report of a speech made by the Kaiser to the Third Guard Infantry Division in the first weeks of the great Anglo-French offensive in France, the occasion being the arrival of the division on the west front after many months of hard service in the eastern zone.

At this time the Kaiser considered the foe on the western front more dangerous than the enemy in the east. The great Russian offensive under Brusiloff was then just getting under way, and the Guard was hurriedly transferred to the west to aid in the effort to stop the Anglo-French advance. The Kaiser's speech is said not to have appeared, up to this time, in the newspapers. This is the version of it obtained by the British:

I greet the several units composing the Third Guard Infantry Division in the western theatre of war.

In the course of this campaign the Third Guard Infantry Division has, to my great satisfaction, hitherto performed splendid deeds, such as are in conformity with its composition and its origin. The heavy battles in the Carpathian Mountains, the advance until the approach of Winter, the combats in the positions held during the Winter—all these are inscribed on the long scroll in the glorious history of the several regiments.

The Fusiliers, with the exception of a deputation near Brzezany, I have not seen since the Spring of 1914, not since the days when you were at Doberitz. You have now displayed before the enemy, under all conditions what you have learned, to my intense satisfaction and joy, during the many years of peace. For this, as your onetime Brigade Commander, I express to you my high appreciation.

In accordance with my orders, you have come from the east to the west, you, the cockchafers of the army, to herald to the enemy the approach of a martial Spring season.

The Lohr Infantry Regiment I greet today for the first time in its present composition; it has been evolved from the battalion which is, so to speak, the prototype of my entire army, which from olden times has held the honor of guarding the King, his house and his family, and is in daily contact with his person, which is the connecting link between the Guard and the Prussian Army as a whole. In conformity with this its lofty military origin, the bearing of this regiment in battle has been blameless. My congratulations!

And you, Kolbergers! We have already met once in the east. Now I have brought you over here. The heroism which you have displayed shall never be forgotten. You have dictated law, writ in iron, unto the enemy, who will not soon forget the butt-end of your Pomeranian rifles. Slemikowee remains a glorious and honored page in the annals of your regiment, as also the battles in the Carpathians and on the Zwinin. They will always be linked with the history of my cockchafer regiment.

The other units which belong to this division, the cavalry and the artillery, but especially the artillery, have in these strenuous fights given to the infantry that assistance which in this war I must expect for my infantry without fail.

The entire division has thus been summoned by my orders to this front in splendid condition and with an excellent record of active service. It is now in the west to do its share in the great task, in the overwhelming of our enemies. The foe fights differently over here; he is tougher, more resisting, more adroit, more versatile. He is defending his native soil foot by foot, which we must put to his credit. This is the resistance of despair. But it must be broken. He has prepared his own soup and now he must sup it, and I look to you to see to it. May the appearance of the Third Guard Infantry Division convey to the enemy what sort of soldiers are facing him, and may the good God who has stood by every one of you in many an hour of trial lead you to victory. May He lead you to the peace we all desire. I count on your help.

A note added to the report by the British General Staff points out that the German nickname for the Guard Fusilier Regiment is "the Cockchafers."

MISS MASARYK STILL PRISONER IN PRAGUE

Daughter of American Has Not Been Released as Reported, Her Father Says.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—In spite of Baron Zwiedineck's assertions, Miss Masaryk, whose mother was a New Yorker, is still in prison at Prague. She has been there since last November, but no formal charges have been preferred against her, and no date has been set for her trial. Her imprisonment, according to her friends, is part of the policy of repression and terrorism adopted by the Austrian Government toward the Bohemians.

The captive's father, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, is one of the most stalwart champions of Bohemian nationality, and for years was a Deputy in the Austrian Parliament. He incurred the enmity of Vienna by his attacks on the treatment of the Southern Slavs, and at the Friedjung trial of December, 1909, exposed the forgeries of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Belgrade upon which Count Aehrenthal, the Austrian Foreign Minister, based the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Dr. Masaryk married the daughter of Rodolphe Garrigue, the founder of the Germania Trust Company of New York, and Mrs. Masaryk is still living in Prague. The professor held for years the chair of philosophy at the Czech University in that city, but found it advisable to flee in the early months of the war. He is now at the head of the School of Slavonic Studies in the University of London.

"The only reason I can imagine why my daughter should be arrested," the professor said yesterday, "was because she sent me a few books from my library while I was in Switzerland."

"Were there any political books among them?"

"Only those of a standard and philosophical character. There were no revolutionary works."

"Has Miss Masaryk taken part in any political propaganda?"

"Absolutely not. She was a history teacher in what you might term a high school, and her only activity outside of that was in humanitarian work. No charge has ever been filed against her, and in spite of what Zwiedineck may say, we have no idea when her trial will be. She has been imprisoned according to the regular Austrian policy of terrorism."

"Has anything been done to Mrs. Masaryk?"

"No. She is American-born."

Professor Masaryk described the Bohemians as quite prepared to separate from Austria-Hungary. They are a Slav race and thoroughly Slav in sympathy, and the professor suggested that this might partly explain the huge number of prisoners the Russian armies have captured. There are already Bohemian legions fighting for the French and Russians.

Mr. Sam Purvis.

Mr. Sam Purvis, the prominent ascetic of Adams County, the other day attended his first motion-picture show and, in point of fact, his first dramatic presentation of any kind, although he is upwards of 50 years of age. Mr. Purvis enjoyed the novel experience not a little, but is determined not to permit himself to become a mere pleasure-seeker. "A little innocent recreation now and then," said he, when interviewed exclusively for this column, "hurts nobody, but I shall not attend the theatre again for several years, lest I acquire the habit. One must not allow one's self to be carried away by ones' passion for amusement, and I sometimes feel that already I have frittered away too much time before the footlights and about the greenroom."—Ohio State Journal.

Instance of Preparedness.

A boarding house pillow was the weapon with which a Missouri University girl sought to repulse a burglar who was entering her room the other night. The intruder caught the pillow and threw it back, then left as the young woman's screams aroused the household.—Kansas City Times.

VACATION SEA TRIP

Cool, Restful and Refreshing

A bracing journey on luxurious steamers with a glimpse of the "foreign land" that adds relish to any tour

6 Days at Sea
4 Days on Shore

$95.00

Including All Necessary Expenses

New York to Havana and Return

Splendid golf at the Havana Country Club, Surf-bathing at gay Marianao Beach

Write for information, illustrated booklet "B," and "The Ideal Vacation."

WARD LINE

NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.

General Offices
Foot of Wall Street, New York



To Boston

and New England Points

Fall River Line

Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:27 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.

Providence Line

Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:42 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:15 A. M.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

The New England Steamship Company

Ask Marsters About Vacations

Ocean, Lake, River and Mountain Resorts. Direct or Variable Routes, Rail or Boat Lines. Stopovers where desired, or complete tours. Individual or party travel. Expenses included.

Under Escort

Ausable Chasm
Lakes Champlain & George (6 days).

Niagara, Montreal & Quebec (8 days)

1000 Islands, Montreal & Quebec (7 days).

Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River & White Mtns. (10 days).

New Brunswick & Nova Scotia (10 and 11 days).

White Mountains (9 days).

Individual Tours & Cruises.

Bermuda
Great Lakes
Adirondacks
1000 Islands
Montreal
Quebec
Maine
Nova Scotia
Newfoundland

Special Sea Voyages To FLORIDA, HAVANA, Etc., Etc.

Attractive Tours
Yellowstone
Glacier Park
Alaska, Etc.

PACIFIC COAST TOURS via All Routes

Send for "TRAVEL," 22-B—80-page book of valuable details for the summer vacationist. Mailed Free.

Geo. E. Marsters, Inc. 1246 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Best Short Sea Trip Out of New York

Two days of physical rest and mental exhilaration, of pleasant companionship, of sea breezes, deck chairs, and happiness.

Superior service and low fares to Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery and all Southern points.

Savannah Line

N. Y. Office, 140 W. 42d St. at B'way
Pier 35, North River, foot of Spring St.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
*S. S. CHICAGO
SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 7 P. M.
†LA TOURAINE....Sat., Aug. 19, 3 P.M.
†LAFAYETTE.....Sat., Aug. 26, 3 P.M.
*ROCHAMBEAU...Sat., Sept. 2, 3 P.M.
*One class, cabin. †First and second cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN



LINE to Norway, Sweden, Denmark
NEUTRAL FLAG
Outside war zone
No Contraband Carried.
Modern Steamers, 16,000 & 18,000 Tons Displ.
Daily Connections with All European Cities.
Oscar II.....Aug. 17 | Hellig Olav.....Aug. 31
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

Go To BERMUDA

Cooler Than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts

For *Your* Vacation
8-Day Tours $42.50 & Up

Inc. All Expenses—Steamer, Hotel & Side Trips
All Outdoor Sports, Including Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Cycling, Fishing.

S. S. "Bermudian"

Sails from N. Y., alternate Weds. & Sats. For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 1,261 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 596 B'way, Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Ave.; McCann's Tours, 1,298 B'way.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

*TUSCANIA	SAT., AUG. 19, NOON	
SAXONIA	SAT., AUG. 26, 5 P.M.	
CARPATHIA	SAT., SEPT. 2, 5 P.M.	
*CAMERONIA	SAT., SEPT. 9, NOON	
ORDUNA	SAT., SEPT. 16, 5 P.M.	

*To Liverpool and Glasgow.

NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON

ALAUNIA	MON., AUG. 21, NOON	
PANNONIA	SAT., SEPT. 16, 5 P.M.	
ANDANIA	SAT., SEPT. 23, 5 P.M.	

21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

THE FINEST SUMMER CRUISE ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD

12 DAY All Expense Northern Cruise $60.00 UP
Visiting Foreign America

European cruise. Visiting *HALIFAX, Nova Scotia*, the land of Evangeline, and *ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland*, the Norway of America, via the

Red Cross Line

New tourist steamships, STEPHANO and FLORIZEL, fitted with every convenience and safety device. Cost of trip includes every essential expense. 7 days at sea and 5 in port. Splendid cuisine, orchestra, sea sports. Ship is your hotel for the entire trip. Reduced Rates for Superior Accommodations, September. Write to-day for illustrated booklet 48.
Bowring & Co., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R.
Philadelphia Aug. 16, 4 P.M. | Kroonland Aug. 19, a'n

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland.....Aug. 17 | Baltic.....Aug. 31
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

Independent and Conducted Tours to

PACIFIC COAST

visiting
California, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Canadian and Colorado Rockies, Alaska, Glacier Park, Grand Canyon, Etc.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

visiting
Niagara Falls, Toronto, Muskoka Lake, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River and Rapids, Saguenay River, Quebec, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga Springs, Albany, Hudson River, etc.

Independent Travel

arranged under our

"Invisible Courier System"

securing in advance and guaranteeing desired transportation, hotel and Pullman accommodations, staterooms, sightseeing, etc. Send for complete itinerary of conducted tour desired or copy of "Independent Tours," containing many suggestions.

LABOR DAY TOURS

Send for special booklet.

FRANK TOURIST CO.

296 Broadway, N.Y. Phone Franklin 4330. Established 1875.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AMERICA

*COLOMBIA & ECUADOR } From Panama
PERU & CHILE }
*BRAZIL and ARGENTINE—From Europe.
Tours round South America.

CENTRAL AMERICA P. S. N. C.

NEW SERVICE between Panama and Salina Cruz, Mex., and intermediate ports. Excellent passenger accommodation.

*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
†The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
*†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
*The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

SOUTH AMERICA

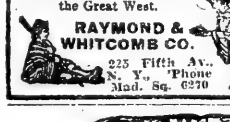
Land of the remarkable Inca civilization, of stupendous mountains, quaint Indians, great cities grown overnight and limitless undeveloped resources.

Our small party leaving New York, October 21, visits principal cities and many points of unique interest out of the ordinary routes of travel.

Japan and China

Semi-private party for tour of luxury through the wonderland of the Orient. From San Francisco, September 23.

Also tours to the West Indies and to California and the Great West.



RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 Fifth Av., N. Y., 'Phone Mad. Sq. 6270

Sailing under American Flag to

South America

Direct Passenger Service to Montevideo and Buenos Aires (about)

"Crofton Hall," Aug. 30

New 12,000-ton steamship

Norton Line

Norton, Lilly & Co.
General Agents
Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y.

U.S.Mail S.Ss. SIERRA, SONOMA, VENTURA

AUSTRALIA
HONOLULU -- SAMOA

Every 21 Days:
Aug. 15, Sept. 5, Sept. 26.
LOWEST RATES OF PASSAGE! Apply to OCEANIC S. S. CO.
H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Place, N. Y., or 673 Market St., San Francisco

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand

THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,500 tons)

Sail from VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 25. For rates, etc., apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 649 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 STATE ST., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y. to ROTTERDAM via FALMOUTH
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
N. American, Aug. 26, 3 P.M. Rotdam.....Sept. 9

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†"LA VELOCE," "ITALIA."
(Fast Italian Lines.)
TO GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
PARIS and other European Points.
*D. d'Aosta, August 19, noon.
New large twin screw steamers.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

Norwegian America Line
Modern Twin-Screw Steamers—16,000 Tons Displacement. To Scandinavia Direct Under Neutral Flag.
S. S. KRISTIANAFJORD, AUG. 26.
S. S. BERGENSFJORD, SEPT. 16.
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CALLING at LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Twin Screw Geared Turbine
Tuscania, Saturday, Aug. 19, Noon
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FABRE LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TRANSATLANTICA ITALIANA
New York—Naples—Genoa
McDONNELL & TRUDA, Gen. Agts., 5 State St., N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE, daily, exc. Sun. 3 P.M. fr. Pier 25, N. R., N. Y. Phone 3900 Franklin.

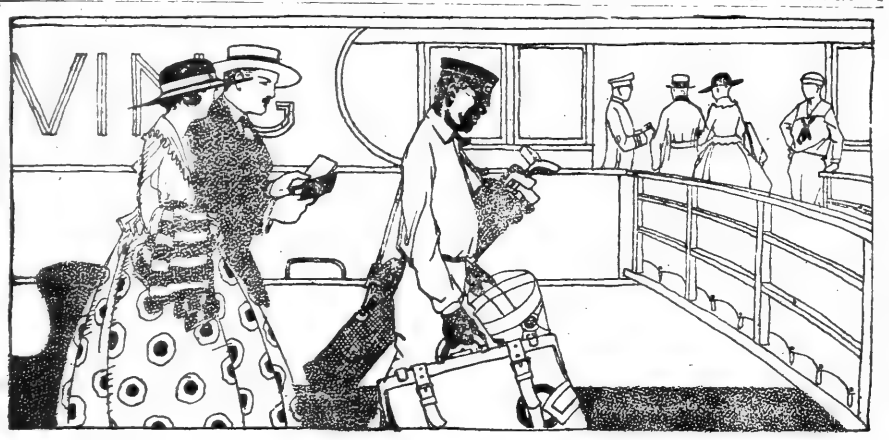
Trans-Pacific Steamship Service. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., 1231 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
1231 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To California—Winter Tourist Route. Offices, 22 Fulton and 1 Broadway, 1204 Fifth Av.

STORY OF THE GREAT WAR.

The only means available to most people of seeing the battlefields of the European conflict is in The New York Times Mid-War Pictorial. Bound volumes, 10 numbers in one book, at $1. $1 a volume, cloth. Times Square, New York.—Advt.



Day Line, the Vacation Route

The popular resorts of the Hudson Valley, the Catskills, the Adirondacks, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and many other sections are reached quickly and conveniently by Day Line Steamers and their connections. Travel in comfort on broad, breezy decks; no dust or noise. Fast service daily except Sunday between

NEW YORK AND ALBANY

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves daily, except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Also Steamer "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return. Music, restaurant.

Special Trips Every Saturday

To Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving at Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

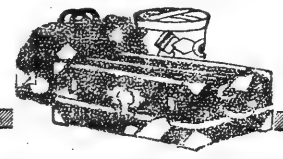
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Leave daily except Sunday foot of Christopher St. at 6; West 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of the Day Line. Tel. Spring 1097.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

(Albany Day Line)

Desbrosses St. Pier
New York



Telephone
4141 Spring

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later. $1.00 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms. *Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.*

ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE

45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service
Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Str. "Rosedale" Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
EXTRA TRIP SAT. AFTERNOONS
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St., 2:00 P. M.
Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
MUSIC—DANCING McAllister Steamboat Co.

STEAMER Mandalay
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC—DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 6:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN, Str. "TAURUS" Daily 9 A. M. Pier 1 N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND, ft. W. 129 St., 9:00 A. M. to 8:45 P. M. Pier 1, N. R., 9:45 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH, ft. W. 129th St., 9:00, 9:40, 1:15, Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:20A. M., 2:30 P. M. Lv. Rockaway 12 M., 12:50, 5:00, 5:30 P. M.
ROUND TRIPS, Adults 50c., Children 30c, from E. 99th St. and E. 134th St. Grand Carnival Sept. 5 to 9.
Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

$1 UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY

Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return.

Str. "Benj. B. Odell"

Good music, restaurant, lunch room. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St. Pier 24, 9:30 a.m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 3:55 p. m. SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-by-Water

The Fascinating Route TO BOSTON

Via Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the

CAPE COD CANAL

METROPOLITAN LINE
ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
Music on Each Steamer

Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Splendid Appointments. Main Deck Dining Room. Excellent Service. Upper Deck Cafe. Fare $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans $4.00. Outside $5.00. Oil Fuel. Wireless Telegraph. Every Provision for Safety and Comfort. 13½ hours between Cities.

Leaves Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York, Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 6:30 A. M. Same service returning.

TO PORTLAND

A delightful 22-hour, 390-mile water trip to THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Steamships North Land and North Star Lve. Pier 36, No. River, ft. Warren St., New York, Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.

Tickets and Information at Piers; also at N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices and at various Tourist Agencies.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 6:30 P. M. From Pier 30, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

Daylight Trips
Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN
on Mondays Only

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A. M. For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

Hartford Line

From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.15.

Delightful Sunday Outings
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport

Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St., North River, 10:30 A. M.
Return, Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P. M.

A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound. Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

Sunday Excursions
To NEW HAVEN
Str. RICHARD PECK

Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven, 4:30 P. M.
Due New York, 9:00 P. M.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND.
VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.
FARE $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.
MUSIC—DINING ROOM—LUNCH COUNTER. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
TICKETS LIMITED. ON SALE ONLY AT PIERS ON THE DAY OF EXCURSIONS.
The New England Steamship Co.

BOSTON—PORTLAND
ALL WATER ROUTES
DOWNTOWN TICKET OFFICE
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
EQUITABLE BUILDING, ROOM 348.
SEND FOR BOOKLET T.
RYMER AGENCY. TEL. 7260 RECTOR.

JAPAN,
CHINA, PHILIPPINES

Tours de Luxe to the Far East. All routes and resorts of scenic and historic interest, ancient cities, temples, shrines and great centres of world-commerce of past, present and future importance.

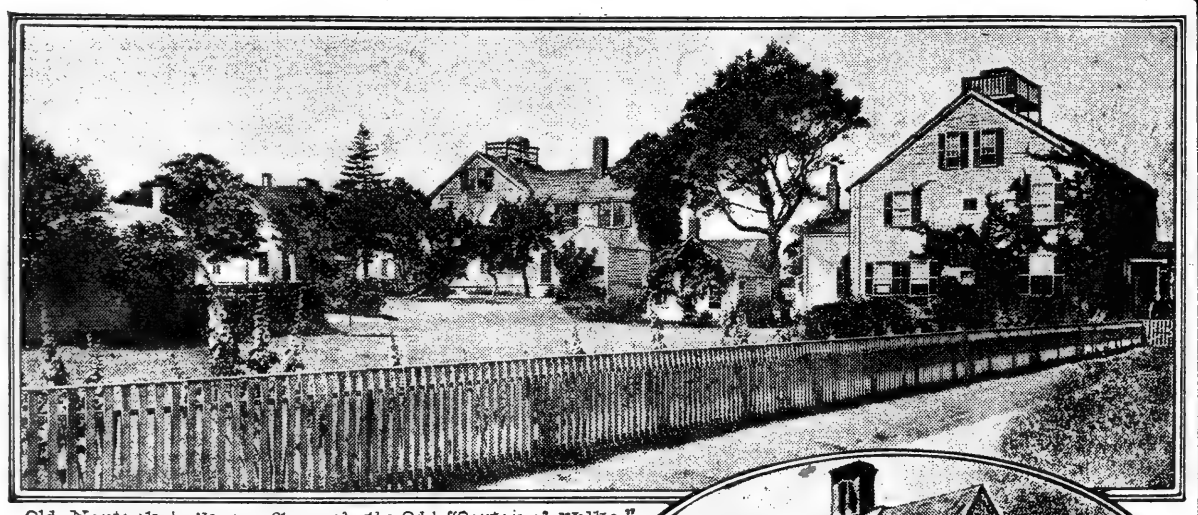
Superior leadership, fully inclusive, highest grade arrangements, leisurely travel. Leave September 7, 23; October 5.

Illustrated Booklet on request.

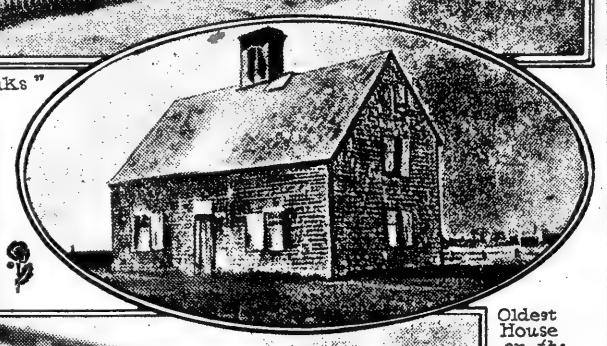
THOS. COOK & SON

245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Avenue, 561 Fifth Ave., 2081 Broadway, N. Y.
Yokohama, Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Peking, etc.

NANTUCKET, WHERE OLD SALTS DWELL



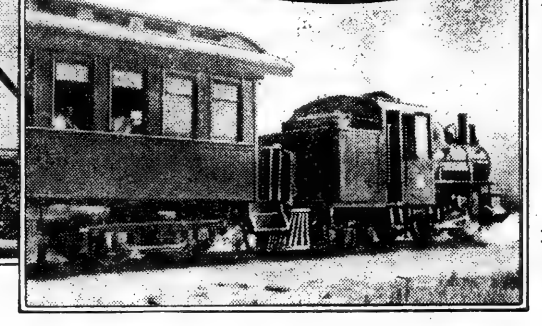
Old Nantucket Houses, Showing the Odd "Captains' Walks" on the Roofs



Oldest House on the Island, Built 230 Years Ago



Nantucket Wind Mill, 170 Years Old



Nantucket "Twentieth Century Limited"

"Captains' Walks" and Other Relics On Quaint Island Recall Days When the Whalers Brought Back Fortunes from Their Voyages.

EVERYBODY ought to see Nantucket. If you are looking for a vacation that is different you will find it on this island, full of memories of the great whaling days, when it was the very centre of the big and important whaling industry.

Nantucket is said to have been discovered in the year 1602 by Captain Gosnold, the explorer. At that time it was inhabited by hundreds of savage Indians. The last full-blooded Indian on the island died eighty-five years ago. Lord Sterling passed a deed of the entire island—covering forty-eight square miles—to Thomas Mayhew, who in turn handed it down to Thomas Macy. At that time it was considered of little value.

When Captain Hussey caught the first sperm whale off the Nantucket shore in 1712 he started an industry which yielded many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Even before Captain Hussey's catch, as early as 1672, James Lopez and John Savage trapped a few of the mammals in these waters, but the business did not start in earnest until forty years or so later. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war there were 2,000 Nantucketers engaged in whaling. The island's whale fleet numbered 150 vessels, and one season they brought in 30,000 barrels of sperm oil.

When you take the steamer at New Bedford or Wood's Hole, bound for Nantucket, you may expect a real sea voyage. Nantucket is a four-hour sail from New Bedford; the distance is about forty miles. Part of the time the ship is out of sight of land. A stop is made at Martha's Vineyard, another popular island resort. The round-trip fare from New York to Nantucket is about $8.

Some one has said that "the only ruins ever seen at Nantucket are the human ruins that go down there to be restored by the tonic of the wind and waves." Fortunate indeed is the tired business man who can spend a month or so on the island. There are all sorts of diversions.

First of all comes bathing. The water is warmed by the Gulf Stream, which runs not far off, and the water averages 10 degrees higher than in the open sea. Then there are fishing, sailing, tennis, golf, riding, and every outdoor sport except automobiling.

If you visit Nantucket don't mention automobiles. This island, and Gosnold, another isle not far away, are among the very few places in the country at present where motor vehicles are not allowed to run. Clinton Folger, a mail carrier, a few years ago got into all kinds of trouble by buying an automobile and attempting to use it in his business. He made a few trips across the island, with the mail sacks, appeared in the local courts a few times, and finally stored his machine in his stable, where you may find it today.

The horse is king on Nantucket. Many of the island's Summer residents bring their own riding and driving horses. Every few months a bill appears before the Legislature for the admission of motor vehicles to the island, but hundreds of natives jump up and quash the measure.

Nantucket fishermen during the season haul in mackerel, hake, scup, butterfish, cod, pollock, sea bass, tautog, flukes, squeteague, bonita, bluefish, haddock, and halibut. And there is also fishing in the fresh water lakes inland.

The first thing you will observe upon landing are the Colonial houses. Their roofs are ornamented with the odd "Captains' walks." Perhaps you have never heard of them; most people haven't. They are small observatories built on the roofs, and, years ago, when it was time for the ships to reach port, the wives and children made their way to these walks to watch for the vessels. From these balconies a good view of the ocean for miles around was obtainable, and whenever a storm was brewing, the rooftops were in constant use. There are scores of such observatories on the roofs of the old residences.

Some of the places of interest are the old mill, jail, Maria Mitchell observatory and the oldest house. The mill was built in 1746, and still turns, to the amusement of natives and visitors. The Mitchell observatory, built in memory of Maria Mitchell, the woman astronomer, is visited by thousands annually. The oldest house, built in 1686, has great fireplaces, where you may walk in and look up through the chimney to the open sky. This house, not unlike others built at that time, has the odd "ship's-knees" on the sills and rafters, which were added to make it stronger.

The beautiful rolling moors are one of the island's greatest attractions. There are several small villages, or rather hamlets; on the island — Surfside, Coatue, Tuckernuck, Monomoy, Polpis, Quaise, Madaket, Wauwinet, and Quidnet. There are persons on the island who have never been off it and seem content to stay in their native place.

Brant Point bears the distinction of being the site of the first Government lighthouse constructed in the United States. And the first wireless telegraph station established in America is located in Siasconset.

The moors in season are covered with beautiful wild flowers of all hues, and picnic parties sometimes charter a special train and take a flower picking excursion over them.

A little railroad train transports tourists from the Town of Nantucket, at one end of the island, to Siasconset, at the other. The engineer and fireman of this little road, which consists of two cars, expect on every trip that the locomotive will leave the rails and dash itself into the ground. It is said they read a chapter in the Bible before each trip.

After the train leaves Nantucket, headed for Siasconset, eight miles away, the engineer, according to a report, dons a conductor's cap and collects tickets.

Siasconset boasts a large colony of actor-folk. The Nantucket Central train, called jocosely the "Twentieth Century Limited," is the principal means of locomotion there. Tickets on the "Limited" cost 30 cents each way.

When you leave the steamer do not hurry to catch the train, for there is no need of it. It will wait until you have purchased your ticket, loaded on your suitcase or trunk, and gone up town to get a fish dinner at a hotel.

You can charter a special train at any time by making up a party of fifteen or more persons. When you are out on the moors picking wild flowers and want to get back to town by train, wave your hand at the engineer and he will stop.

RED CROSS PLANS.

Berkshire Summer Residents Active on Behalf of September Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 12.—Miss M. Civilise Alexandre, daughter of Mrs. John E. Alexandre, announced this week plans for the Berkshire Red Cross Fair which will be held in mid-September. All the prettiest girls in the colony are to take part. Marshall R. Kernochan will write original music for the dances. Several young women of the Bar Harbor and Newport colonies are also to take part.

Already enlisted to aid the fair are Miss Edith Morgan, Miss Helen Flake, Miss Margaret Lee, Misses Symphrosa and Grace Bristed, Misses Josephine and Alma de Gersdorff, Misses Civilise and Anna R. Alexandre, Miss Kate Haven, Miss Isabel D. Shotter, and Miss Anita O. Delafield.

The Rev. and Mrs. William M. Crane gave the use of their lawn at Morning Face, Richmond, Friday afternoon and evening and this afternoon for the Richmond colony's presentation of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin."

On Tuesday afternoon, at the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Stoudart, the children of the Stockbridge colony gave a series of representations of Biblical characters under the direction of the Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill.

To assist the Berkshire County Farm League Joseph H. Choate, Charles S. Mellen, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Daniel Chester French, Edward S. Owen, J. Woodward Haven, and William and Rodney Procter became members of the league this week. Mr. and Mrs. John Alden Spoor gave the use of their property, Blythewood Farm, in Pittsfield, for a meeting of the State officers of granges and for a show of horses, cattle, and pigs by the farmers of the county.

Working for the Special Aid Society of Massachusetts, an organization which furnishes comforts to American soldiers, are the most prominent women of the Stockbridge cottages. Mrs. Oscar Iasigi is Chairman of the branch. This week the women packed and shipped 120 comfort kits.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt started this week for Raquette Lake to pass the remainder of the month at her camp. Mrs. Vanderbilt claims Raquette Lake as her residence and is taxed there. She goes to the camp several times during the year, last year making a Winter visit. Mrs. Vanderbilt was accompanied by her three sons and a party of her servants.

Colonel and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, after a week's visit with Thatcher M. Adams at Sundrum House, went to Williamstown, where they will be for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Appleton Robbins, who were also Mr. Adams's guests, toured to the White Mountains.

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, who has a cottage on Cape Cod this Summer with her daughter, Mrs. Churchill Satterlee, came up this week to pass some days with Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler at Plumbsted. Mrs. Folsom's Lenox villa is occupied by Nathaniel Holmes of Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt, who are at their cottage and studio at Williamsville, have been entertaining Mrs. Alexander Herbermann of New York.

Late cottagers to arrive in the southern part of the Berkshires were Dr. and Mrs. Everett M. Culver of Jamaica, British West Indies, who have opened their New Marlboro country seat for two months. Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Darling of New York came up to Great Barrington and are domiciled at the G. Willis Peters cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whitney of Garden City, Long Island, arrived to occupy their Great Barrington cottage. Miss Emily Southmayd of New York opened the homestead in Stockbridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Rawson of New York the Bliss cottage in Lenox.

George Higginson of the Corners, oldest member of the Higginson family of Boston, was host at luncheon Sunday on the occasion of his eighty-third birthday. Mr. Higginson has been a dweller in Lenox since 1860, and is the oldest member of the colony. Mr. and Mrs. George Higginson, Jr., who were in Chicago, came to Lenox for their father's birthday.

Recent arrivals at Lenox are Horace Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Paul B. Rainey, the explorer; Senator and Mrs. Francis Hendricks of Syracuse; Henry Van Cortlandt Fish, Judge Kinnes Hall, Mrs. Hampton Anderson, Miss K. Carberry, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mason Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Thomas's fair-tax, who were married on the 4th of July, have taken the [illegible] on the estate of [illegible] in Virginia, which is owned by Mrs. Fairfax. They will go to Charlottesville at the beginning of September and will probably make their home there.

Among departing cottagers this week have been Miss Olivia [illegible] Stokes, for Newport; Miss Henen C. Butler, for Buzzards Bay; Mrs. J. Frederic Schumann, for Cape Cod, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Chamnes; and Miss Emily Biddle, to visit Miss Ann Ingersol Meigs, at Woods Hole, Mass.

Arriving were Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, in Pittsfield; Miss Helen P. Denny; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., to visit Miss Lillian Cruger; Charles L. Barlow, to visit Mrs. Francis C. Barlow; Spencer O. Shotter, to visit her father, Spencer P. Shotter; Mrs. Theodore Elbridge, to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Clark Duval, to pass some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. Livingston Duval; Mrs. Silas Brownell, Miss Matilda L. Brownell, Miss Mary Cameron, and Duncan Cameron, at Stockbridge.

Other arrivals were Mrs. Robert Marclay, Mrs. Joseph Widener, Miss Helen V. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richardson, Mrs. William A. Mossman, Miss Margaret Mossman, at Lenox; Miss Mary Perry Brown of Washington, Miss Frances Taylor, Miss M. F. Dana, Mrs. R. H. Donaldson, Miss W. H. Donaldson, Mrs. H. A. Riggs of New York, Dr. F. S. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis, at Stockbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil F. Shalleross, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Andrews, Mrs. A. M. Chapman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wilson of Philadelphia, Miss Florence Brigham, and S. Irving Brigham of Morristown, N. J., at Pittsfield.

George W. Pike of the Springfield Country Club gained possession of the Greenock Cup in the Housatonic Valley tennis championships at the Greenock Country Club this week. This is the premier trophy, and must be won three times to become the property of the holder. A. J. Vesey, holder of the cup since 1915, was defeated early in the contest by E. S. Chase of Pittsfield. Mr. Pike played Professor Ralph L. Cheney of Springfield in the finals, and won handily in straight sets. Vesey and L. H. Wiley of Hartford, Conn., were the winners of the men's doubles, defeating in finals A. H. Chapin of Springfield and Huntting Worth in a four set match. Mrs. R. C. Millard of Great Barrington won the women's singles, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chapin of Springfield the mixed doubles. Mrs. Willard D. Smith of Lee was a hostess at the club during the tourney.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church entertained a house party at Bonny Bank, Great Barrington, this week. Mr. and Mrs. Church's guests were at the Walker ball Friday evening, and there was a dance tonight at the Wyantenuck Country Club for them. Among those at Bonny Bank were Mr. and Mrs. Delano de Windt of New Bedford, Miss Rachel Wallace of Fitchburg, Miss Marion Tuttle of Hartford, Kirby Green of Greenwich, Conn., and Merritt Hemingway of Watertown.

Prominent hosts at dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, who entertained at the Maples Wednesday evening; Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate. Mr. and Mrs. Morris's dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, Grenville L. Winthrop, and Charles Lowell Barlow.

Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes has given a set of his works, "Memoirs of Eminent Yale Men," to the Lenox Library. Also he gave a volume of his latest work, a religious book.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field are at Raquette Lake with their family, guests of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Thomas Shields Clarke returned to Fernbrook from a visit with William R. Thompson at Watch Hill.

Among the small entertainments of the week were luncheons given by Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Peter Doelger, and a bridge party by Mrs. John W. Rusler.

AT BAR HARBOR.

"Movies" Will Enlist Aid of Many Members of the Summer Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 12.—Mrs. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, who has always taken an active interest in the welfare of Bar Harbor Hospital, is arranging this year what promises to be one of the most attractive events of the season—a moving-picture play with seventy members of the Summer colony forming the cast. Mrs. Gouverneur Morris has written the scenario, and the films are being made by Alessandro Fabbri, who last season made reels of Fritz Kreisler and Ernest Schelling, which were shown at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri for the benefit of the Polish Fund. The play will be put on at the Casino on Aug. 21, and will be preceded by a musical program. Mr. Scott is assisting with the staging.

The most elaborate entertainment of the last week was a dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt at Four Acres for the younger society element. About thirty guests attended the dinner and almost a hundred were present for the dance. Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer was also a dinner hostess, giving two dinners of fifty covers at Chatwold.

Following the first dinner, monologues were given by Miss Ruth Draper. Others entertaining dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mrs. William Polk, and Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris. The latter entertained in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould.

Among the most important events forecast at the Building of Arts is a recital by Mme. Matzenauer, prima donna at the Metropolitan Opera House, who will be assisted by Roger de Bruyn of the Royal Opera, Antwerp, to take place Aug. 31. Among those subscribing for boxes are Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, Lady Speyer, and Mrs. James Speyer.

On Thursday afternoon Reinhold de Warlich, with Fritz Kreisler as accompanist, gave a song recital, which attracted a large audience from Seal Harbor and Bar Harbor. The principal musical offering for the coming week will be a piano recital by Josef Hofmann on Saturday afternoon.

At her cottage on Bar Island Mrs. Hunt Slater gave a tea this week for Miss Lydia Eustis of Birmingham, Ala., who is spending the season with her grandaunt, Miss Celestine Eustis, at Mare Vista.

Larz Anderson of Brookline, Mass., is visiting his mother, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, at her cottage on West Street.

A. Eugene Gallatin, who with his mother, Mrs. Albert Gallatin, and sister, Miss Cornelia Gallatin, arrived early in the season, will leave shortly for Newport, to return in September.

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, whose sister-in-law, Mrs. Edith Wharton, is engaged in raising funds in Europe for unemployed women, gave a talk on this subject at a meeting of the Bar Harbor War Relief.

The first of the Schroeder Trio ensembles was held Tuesday at Elsinore, the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock.

Dr. Edgar Abbott, who is giving a series of lectures for the benefit of the boys of Bar Harbor, gave a Shakespearean lecture-recital Tuesday morning at the cottage of Miss C. S. Baker.

An addition to the literary colony is Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, author of "A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico," who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

For the seriously inclined many lectures and recitals have been scheduled. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison there will be a performance of "Hänsel und Gretel" at Greenway Court for the benefit of the War Relief of Bar Harbor. Frances Neven, assisted by her company, will give the production.

At Kenarden, the cottage of Mrs. John S. Kennedy, there was an open-air concert Wednesday morning by Indian and negro singers from the Hampton Institute. The program consisted of historical presentations in costume, interpreting the songs of the North American Indians and the tradition and spirit of the negro.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. M. A. Hanna gave a large reception for the Neighborhood House of Seal Harbor.

Mrs. Gardiner Sherman was luncheon hostess at her cottage on Wednesday.

Among those entertaining dinner parties on the same day were Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg and Mrs. Alfred Anson.

At Eyrie, Seal Harbor, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., entertained a dinner party of fourteen.

A "preparedness ball," the first of four entertainments by the Summer Cabaret Club under the direction of John Murray Anderson, took place Tuesday evening and attracted a brilliant audience from the various colonies. A charming feature introduced was the "neutrality" ballet, with Miss Frances Sullivan representing England, Miss Margaret Lee, France; Miss Josephine Gibson, Russia; Miss Susette Sturgis, Germany; Miss Adelaide Sedgwick, America, and J. Murray Anderson a West Point cadet. In addition there were tableaux symbolic of war, with Mrs. Robert Le Conte as Columbia. Miss Enid Howland sang Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory."

TEUTON PACIFISTS JAILED.

Men and a Woman Put in Prison for Opposing Further War.

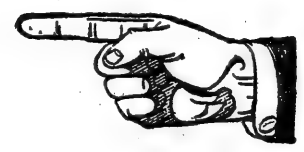
German courts continue to pass jail sentences upon persons who take an active part in the pro-peace agitation led by the Socialist minority in the Reichstag. On July 1 in Ulm, Anton, Karl, and Marie Felzen were sentenced to imprisonment for three months, six weeks, and one week respectively, for having distributed an anti-war leaflet written by Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

Another case reported in the German press is that of Herr Crispien of Stuttgart, who was condemned to two months imprisonment on March 24 for having introduced a resolution at a secret meeting of Socialists approving the move to oppose the granting of further war credits and applauding the action of the anti-Government group in the Reichstag, and whose appeal has just been denied by the Imperial Court.

Public Benefactor.

The greatest public benefactor discovered so far this year is the Long Island man who announces the production of a dwarf grass that never has to be cut with a lawn mower.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

TIMES INDEX



The New York Times Index is a plainly pointing finger to information.

But this isn't all, for the Index furnishes also a synopsis of the news appearing in the daily press, which in itself often suffices.

Not alone does the Index serve as a guide to matter which has appeared in The New York Times. By its arrangement of subjects, dates, cross references it becomes the master key to every newspaper.

You cannot keep files of all newspapers, so use The Times Index and have at your finger ends a guide to the contents of every newspaper.

Issued quarterly. Subscription $8.00 a year

Volume for April, May, June, 1916, just issued.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

Bamberger's Closes Saturdays in August

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.



Annual August Sale of Fine Oriental Rugs

In spite of the scarcity of these oriental masterpieces, this sale presents many rugs at savings of from 10% to 25%

No sale of oriental rugs that we have ever exploited has been more profuse in the extent and beauty of its offerings.

The scarcity of these exquisite hand-wrought rugs, mats, and carpets has not hindered us from assembling for this sale hundreds of rich examples from Far Eastern looms.

We purchased at a time and under conditions which were exceptionally favorable, with the result that we secured prices many degrees below present importer's costs.

By comparison you will find that our prices for oriental rugs are lower than figures quoted anywhere in the Metropolitan District.

Anatolian Mats, priced 4.50 to 13.50.

******

Chinese Mats, priced 7.50 to 18.00.

******

Beloochistan and Mecca Pieces, priced at 6.50 each.

******

Mossoul, Kurdistan, Daghestan and Beloochistan pieces, priced from 15.00 to 42.50.

******

Kurdistan, Laristen, Senna, Shiraz, Iran-Feraghan, Kirmanshah, Saruk, Kazaks and Chinese pieces, a magnificent assemblage, priced from 32.50 to 95.00.

Large assortment of Khiva Bokhara, room size carpets, priced from 81.00 to 110.00.

******

Large selection of Mahal room size carpets, priced from 95.00 to 175.00.

******

Serapi, Gorovan and Heriz room size carpets, priced from 116.00 to 242.00.

******

Meshed, Ispahan, Bijar Kurd, Iris, Kirmanshah, Saruk and Chinese room size carpets, very beautiful pieces, priced from 190.00 to 475.00.

Rugs purchased will be held for future delivery, if desired

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

Misses' Autumn Frocks Now Beg an Introduction

Eight Smart New Models at 25.00



Ten Very Pretty Models at 20.00

And you will be delighted to meet them. Among the features that mark them as ultra new are broad, flat collars of satin or georgette, some edged with chenille fringe, (for which is predicted a great vogue;) long, loose lines, with a free use of shirring across the back; lengthwise panel effects, of satin set in serge; silver buttons, bullet-shaped; colored silk embroideries and Redingote tunics.

The Redingote is becoming almost a staple, so enduring is its vogue. But this Autumn's Redingote is entirely different from those of other seasons. You will like it particularly.

Sizes are 14, 16 and 18, the larger models being adapted to the needs of small women.

Satin, charmeuse, serge, and serge combined with satin predominate.

Eight distinctive models, at 25.00.

Ten very new, smart models, 20.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Women's White High and Low Shoes at 1.95

Shoes That Formerly Sold for from 2.50 to 4.00

The high shoes are made of white canvas. They come in both lace and button styles.

These shoes are suited to most women's tastes and needs. Some have welt soles and some have lightweight soles; some have leather heels and some have covered Louis Cuban heels.

High shoes that sold in our regular stock for $3.50 and $4.00.

We also have an excellent showing of low shoes—pumps and Oxfords.

They are made of white canvas and of white nu-buck, with either covered or leather heels.

Low shoes that were made to sell for $2.50 up to $4.00.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Greatest News for Women Who Are Fond of Fashionable Frocks

Beginning Monday, highest type afternoon reception and evening gowns, formerly 65.00 to 210.00, will be disposed of in two superb lots, as follows:

65.00 to 95.00 gowns to go at 35.00
100.00 to 210.00 gowns to go at 50.00

Exquisite Georgette, chiffon, fine laces, satin, fine embroideries, taffeta, gros de Londres, developed after preferred modes by Jenny, Callot, Beer, Agnes and other authorities. We cite the following:

170.00 evening gown, Brandt model, of fine white net with silver trimming,	now	50.00
150.00 imported pink gros de Londres with blue ribbons, by Arnold, exquisite,	now	50.00
210.00 Worth evening gown, shell pink gros de Londres, silver and rose trimming,	now	50.00
140.00 Callot copy, King's blue and black net with spangles, for evening wear,	now	50.00
120.00 bridge frock, Rodier striped silk developed on very smart lines,	now	50.00
100.00 Premet copy frock, of brown and tan check taffeta, very distinctive,	now	50.00
100.00 Bulloz copy gown of brown and rookie marquisette, with beautiful lines,	now	50.00
110.00 Callot copy, of sapphire blue gros de Londres combined with black net,	now	50.00

L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. INC.

Real Estate Brokers

414 Madison Avenue

BET 48TH & 49TH STREET

INSURANCE
MANAGEMENT
OF PROPERTIES

TELEPHONE
5600 Murray Hill.

AS the recognized leaders and experts in the EAST SIDE AND FIFTH AVENUE SECTIONS we offer every facility for the renting of apartments and dwellings, both furnished and unfurnished.

THE most intelligent personal attention of our specialists is at your command. An Apartment Rental Guide, 1916 issue, showing floor plans and rent schedules, may be had upon request.

MODERN APARTMENTS

820 Fifth Avenue
Northeast Corner 63d St. Overlooking Central Park.
Best Built and Planned Apartments in the World.
15 Rooms, 4 Baths (Duplex) $15,000
19 Rooms, 6 Baths $18,000 $22,000
20 Rooms, 7 Baths (Duplex) $21,000
24 Rooms, 9 Baths $28,000
200 feet of southern and western exposure. Extra high ceilings. Individual laundries on roof. Open fireplaces. Seven servants' bedrooms in each apartment.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF
TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
AT RENTALS OF
$4400 to $5200.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, 3 ROOMS $1500.

417 Park Avenue
Southeast Corner 55th Street.
New 13 Story Fireproof Building.
READY OCT. 1917—NOW RENTING FROM PLANS
18 Rooms, 6 Baths, on Entire Floors, Rent $12,000.
WEST. **11 Rooms, 4 Baths, $5,200 to $6,000.**
EAST. **8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,000 to $4,000.**

383 Park Avenue,
At 53d Street.
New 12 Story Fireproof Building.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
11th Floor, South.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths, $3,100.
Unusually well built building. Open fireplaces. Convenient location.

830 Park Avenue
Southwest Corner 76th Street.
Modern 12 Story Fireproof Building.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS.
"B" 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$4,000
"A" 13 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$4,200
Individual laundries and storerooms. Splendidly finished and equipped. Extra maids' rooms. Refrigeration.

840 Park Avenue,
Northwest Corner 76th Street.
Modern 12 Story Fireproof Building.
"B" 8 Rooms and 3 Baths..$2,800 to $3,000
Absolutely no machinery in this building, all heat and power, &c., furnished from 830 Park Avenue. Open fireplaces. Refrigeration. Individual laundries. Exceptionally well managed.

470 Park Avenue,
Southwest Corner 58th Street.
Modern 13 Story Fireproof Building.
Only One Apartment Left.
7th Floor, Corner, 13 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Rent $5,800.
All light outside rooms. Splendid location.

929 Park Avenue
Modern 13 Story Fireproof Building. Between 80th and 81st Streets.
Duplex, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$3,250
Simplex, 12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$4,300
Individual laundries. Each apartment occupies an entire floor. Splendid outlook. Open fireplaces.

969 Park Avenue,
Northeast Corner 82d Street.
Modern 12½ Story Fireproof Building.
DUPLEX APARTMENT
13 Rooms, 3 Baths - Rent $4,200
Open fireplaces. Individual laundries. Private roof garden with top floor apartments.

981 Park Avenue,
Northeast Corner 83d Street.
Modern 9 Story Elevator Building.
7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths..$1,600 to $2,100
8 Rooms, 2 Baths .....Rent $1,900
9 Rooms, 2 Baths .....$1,900 to $2,000
Excellent value for this very desirable locality. Southern and western exposure.

130 West 57th Street
Near 7th Avenue.
Modern 14 Story Fireproof Building.
Duplex Apartment,
With Large Studio,
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $5,000.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $840-$1,200.
Single Studios, $750.
Advantageously located near Carnegie Hall, shopping, theatre and hotel districts.

901 Lexington Avenue
Northeast Corner 67th Street.
Modern 11 Story Fireproof Building.
SPACIOUS APARTMENTS
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,200 to $3,000
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....Rent $1,800
Large, light rooms. Excellent rental value.

156 East 79th Street
At Lexington Avenue.
New 14 Story Fireproof Building.
JUST COMPLETED.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,000 to $2,600.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths, Rent $2,400.
Only 3 Left.
Real open fireplaces. Splendidly equipped in every detail.

55 West 55th Street
Between 5th and 6th Avenues.
New 9 Story Fireproof Building.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath....$1,500 to $1,900
3 Rooms and Bath....$1,200 to $1,600
Fine residential neighborhood. Fully equipped kitchens. Extra maids' rooms.

DWELLING HOUSES
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
FOR RENT
$1,500 UPWARDS

116 East 58th Street
At Park Avenue.
Modern 9 Story Fireproof Building.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths $2,500
3 Rooms and Bath $900
Accessible to shopping and theatre districts. Best planned apartments of this size on the East Side.

SMALL HOUSEKEEPING AND SEMI-HOUSEKEEPING SUITES

414-416 MADISON AVENUE,
at 48th Street,
1, 2, 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

287 LEXINGTON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 37th,
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
$600 to $1,200.

18-20 EAST 48TH STREET,
Between 5th and Madison Avs.,
2 Rooms and Bath.
$600 to $1,000.

26-28 EAST 49TH STREET,
Between 5th and Madison Avs.,
2 Rooms and Bath.
$600 to $1,000.

ALL OF OUR OTHER BUILDINGS ARE FULLY RENTED

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

William Woodward the Buyer of Fifty-first Street Residence Adjoining His Home.

UPPER WEST SIDE RESALE

Old Jersey Estate Purchased for Development—Deals in Queens —Leasing Market.

The realty market closed in a quiet manner yesterday, after a fairly active week for this period of the year. The total number of conveyances in Manhattan and the Bronx for the week was 210, as against 197 for the corresponding week a year ago, while mortgages recorded aggregated $3,114,295, as against $3,426,682 a year ago. Plans for 151 new buildings, to cost $1,018,000, were filed in the five boroughs of the city, of which 80 were in Queens.

William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, is reported to be the buyer of the old Pembroke Jones residence at 13 West Fifty-first Street. Title has just been transferred from Thomas A. Swan to the 11 West Fifty-first Street Company. Mr. Woodward's present residence is at that address. Plans were filed during the week for Mr. Woodward's new home on the north side of Eightieth Street, adjoining the Fifth Avenue corner.

St. Nicholas Avenue Resale.

The six-story Franklin Hall apartment, occupying the block front on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between 155th and 156th Streets, acquired last May from the Halcyon Real Estate Corporation by Mrs. Mary Haight, is reported to have been resold.

Buys Heights Residence.

J. H. Murphy, the tenant of the four-story residence at 406 West 145th Street, is reported to have purchased the property from the Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company. The plot is 15.6 by 99.11.

Brooklyn.

Frank H. Tyler has sold the three-story flat at 1,014 Coney Island Avenue, near Newkirk Avenue, to A. M. Ward, and five lots on East Second Street near Albemarle Road for F. W. C. Meyers.

Buyers in Queens.

The Mathews Building Company has sold to William F. Bohn and Louise Bohn a six-family flat on the south side of Grand Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, Astoria.

The Astoria Investors' Company has sold to R. H. Truax a plot 100 by 184 on the east side of Sixteenth Avenue, south of Grand Avenue, Long Island City.

The 135 Broadway Holding Corporation has purchased from P. Kronholz a plot 52 by 104, on the east side of Bartow Street, south of Broadway, in the Astoria section, adjoining its recent purchases.

Old Jersey Estate Sold.

Nelson, Lee & Green have sold the estate of F. Percy Vail at Newmarket, N. J., known as the Valmere, consisting of thirty-four acres with house, garage, and outbuildings, to Edwin N. Rowley of Northport, L. I.

The Vail family have owned the property for over 100 years. It was held at $25,000. The new owner will cut up the property into building lots.

New Jersey.

The Summit Development Company, L. Ward Prince Vice President, has sold for the Summit Home Land Company four plots on Tulip Street and Ashland Place, Summit, to the Bu-bal Realty Company for improvement with residences.

Lancaster Morgan of New York has purchased the residence of F. M. Soule on Undercliff Road, Montclair, N. J. The property, which adjoins the lands of the Essex County Park, has been held at $60,000, and was sold through F. M. Crawley & Brothers.

Feist & Feist have sold for the Land and Mortgage Investment Company to John C. Gregory of Far Hills, the Newark property at 154 Central Avenue and 133 Bleecker Street, 30 on the former, 35 on the latter, by 160 deep. It will be improved with an apartment house.

Commercial Leases.

Marston & Co. leased a floor in the building at 113-117 Fifth Avenue, formerly occupied by Arnold, Constable & Co., for the Constable estate, to Buckley Brothers Company; also the store at 1,452 Fifth Avenue for the Peter McGinn estate to Philip Davis.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Roosevelt & Kolbe the four-story dwelling at 26 East Twentieth Street to the Providence Realty Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co. for the estate of Frederick R. Hamlin the five-story dwelling at 305 West Seventy-first Street to Sophie Louise Stebbins.

Shaw & Co. have leased for A. de Quesada the three-story dwelling at 266 West 127th Street to Margaret Lassig.

B. Flanagan & Son have rented the four-story dwelling at 147 West Eightieth Street for Mrs. Henrietta E. Patten to John J. Cox and the dwelling at 185 Ninety-seventh Street for M. Muller to Theresa McSweeney.

D. H. Scully & Co. have leased dwellings at 22 East 129th Street for Mary A. Clarke, 50 East 126th Street for Anna McDonough, and 2,001 Madison Avenue for Anna Patterson.

Realty Notes.

Frederick H. Allen of Frederick Zittel & Sons was the broker in the sale of the Burland Theatre block, 1965-1,969 Prospect Avenue, to M. F. Burns.

The Lenox Hotel at Long Branch will be sold at auction by Bryan L. Kennelly on Saturday, Aug. 26, on the premises, at the northwest corner of Ocean Avenue and Broadway.

Plans are being made by Neville & Bagge for a five-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Broadway and 171st Street, 100 by 142 feet, to be erected by Gross & Herbener.

E. Mora Davison was the purchaser of the dwelling at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street, recently sold by the Smith estate.

Building Increase in July.

Building records for July, compiled by Dun's Review from eighty-seven centres in the United States show that the new operations are estimated to cost $103,016,666, an increase of 72.9 per cent. in the same month of 1915. The total was swelled by the rush to file plans in New York in anticipation of the ordinance limiting the height of structures.

DEMAND RAPID TRANSIT.

Residents of Third Ward of Queens Willing to Pay Ten Cents.

A delegation of several hundred residents of the Third Ward, Borough of Queens, appeared before the Public Service Commission last week for the purpose of explaining the rapid-transit needs of the ward.

Attorney Clinton T. Roe represented the committee and made a strong presentation of facts and conditions. No indication was given at the close of the hearing as to what action the commission would take in the matter, but it is probable that before many days some definite action will be taken by the commission to hasten the negotiations for the lease of railroad tracks for rapid transit from Corona to Whitestone Landing and Little Neck.

The hearing was principally on the matter of charging a ten-cent fare on the proposed extension in the zone east of Main and Bridge Streets, Flushing, and it was upon this that Mr. Roe laid the emphasis in his address.

He showed that by paying a ten-cent fare the city would operate a line that will bring it revenue after the first year, and that the property owners, while aiding in the general transit facilities of the city by their taxes, would be really paying their own way for the local service.

In the course of his address Mr. Roe said: "The large gathering in this room is the best evidence that the Third Ward wants rapid transit and is willing to pay 10 cents to get it.

"The average worker is now paying fare from the Third Ward as opposed to a fare of 10 cents on the average from all other parts of the city. The Third Ward is paying its share of the heavy taxation for rapid-transit improvements in the city, but is receiving nothing in return. It is the only large area of the city so treated.

"The ward has a population of 55,000 persons, an assessed valuation of $80,000,000, and a tax of $1,500,000. In return for that it must have fair consideration in the matter of transit. The Bronx has an area of 26,000 acres, while the Third Ward of Queens alone has 22,000 acres.

"The new lines in the Bronx cost $30,000,000; in Brooklyn $60,000,000; while for this service over the tracks of the Long Island Railroad the Third Ward asks only $410,000. The interest charges in the Bronx are $1,500,000, in Brooklyn $3,000,000, while for this line in the Third Ward it is only $200,000 for interest and rental.

"In addition to the former lines, the cost of the new lines of rapid transit in Brooklyn and Bronx is $50 per capita. At that same ratio the Third Ward would ask $2,700,000, while all it actually asks is $410,000.

"The plan of leasing the roadbed of the Long Island Railroad is the only plan that will give satisfactory service to the Third Ward of Queens. The city cannot build its own lines, for that would cost $6,000,000, and that would exclude such places as College Point, Malba, Whitestone, and Whitestone Landing.

"To build the line to Maine and Amity Streets, Flushing, only would be unfair, for that would give direct service to but 5 per cent. of the ward. Besides, this would change existing values in the business section of Flushing and would be unfair to the community.

"With the addition of a new bridge over Flushing Creek, which would have to be provided with the line to Amity Street, the entire cost of this proposition would be $1,700,000, or $1,300,000 more than the plan of the Long Island Railroad.

"To show you, Mr. Chairman, that the people of the ward are willing to pay a ten-cent fare, I present a petition to that effect signed by 7,000 persons of the ward. There are 6,500 voters who signed, out of a total of 7,500 registered in the ward. And here are resolutions to the same effect passed by twenty-five organizations of the ward."

INCREMENT IMAGINARY.

Court Decides Values Were Based on Anticipatory Values.

The New York Court of Appeals has handed down a decision in an action to review assessments on a large number of lots in Brooklyn, holding unjustifiable increases in the assessments which were based upon anticipatory rather than upon actual increases in value.

The increase in the assessments for taxation for 1915 over those of 1914 was 20 per cent. or over in 82 cases out of the 118 reviewed, and in the remaining cases the increase ran from 7 per cent. to 20 per cent.

These advances were defended by the city largely, if not entirely, upon the theory that there was during the year an enhancement of the actual value of the lots in question due to two factors. (1) That the restrictive covenants in relation to the character of buildings upon the lots expired on Jan. 1, 1915, and (2) the construction of the depressed Sea Beach Line.

The court held, however, that the facts established by the evidence did not support the city's contention.

Only a few sales of lots on this tract were made during the year ended on Oct. 1, 1914, so far as the evidence showed, and such sales as were made would not support the inference that there had been any general increase in the actual value of the property in the tract sufficient to justify a general increase in the assessments running from 20 per cent. to 200 per cent. in that period.

The property for some unexplained reason had remained dormant. The conclusion was, therefore, that the Deputy Tax Commissioner had based the increases in the assessments upon anticipatory rather than upon actual increases in value.

Sales to the Sea Beach Railway Company for the construction of its line did not furnish any fair criterion of value of the remaining lots in the tract.

Temporary Extension Ordered.

The Public Service Commission has adopted an order directing the New York & Queens County Railway Company to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track temporary extension or connection of its street surface railroad from the present terminus of its Corona line on Summit Avenue, through Summit Avenue and Pell street to Jackson Avenue, if a temporary permit can be procured from the Board of Estimate. On condition that such temporary extension shall be built and operated, the order of the commission permits the company to suspend the operation of cars on the Flushing Meadows between Summit Avenue and Jackson Avenue in the Second Ward of Queens for the period of one year from July 29, 1916.

$200,000 SETTLEMENT HOUSE TO BE ERECTED IN THE HEART OF GREENWICH VILLAGE

Will Be Similar in Design to Old Brick and Marble Dwellings of the Section—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney to Design Ornaments for Facade—Artist and Students to Decorate Interior.

Greenwich Village, one of the few sections of Manhattan Island that have never quite lost their quaint old fashioned charm as home centres, is to have erected in its heart a structure that will go far to foster the community spirit as well as preserve the early nineteenth century style of architecture with which the neighborhood abounds.

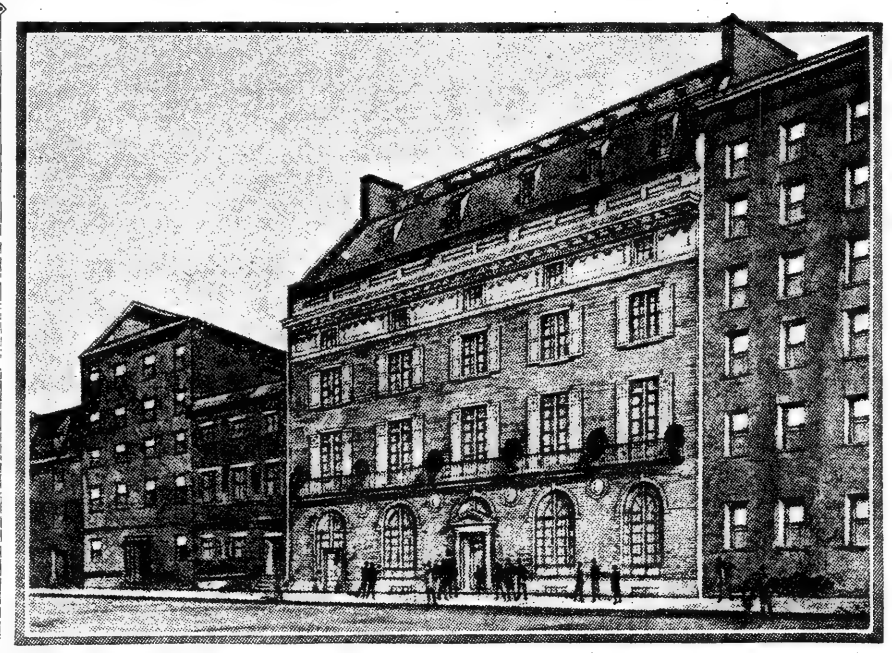
The new building, which will be known as Greenwich House, a community home, will occupy a plot about 75 by 80 feet at 27, 29, and 31 Barrow Street, just east of the line of the Seventh Avenue extension. This site was purchased a couple of years ago, before the building boom struck the section, for about $50,000. The structure will cost about $150,000 and be ready for occupancy in the Spring of 1917. Chester Holmes Aldrich of Delano & Aldrich, discussing the plans yesterday, said:

"In this Community Home the effort has been to get away from the effect of any kind of an institution, and to reproduce the atmosphere of the old homes in Greenwich Village.

"The architecture of the old red brick houses in the neighborhood, dating from the early part of the nineteenth century, has been the source of suggestion, and although the new building on a 75-foot front is much larger than any of these houses, the general feeling and detail, inside and out, follow the old work.

"The elevation is of dark red brick and white marble; the white doorway flanked by slender columns. In the interior the same old-fashioned effect is preserved, in the large vaulted hall, with a generous mantel at one end; the assembly room beyond, and the large drawing-room and dining-rooms across the front of the second floor opening onto a wrought-iron balcony. There are many fireplaces, with mantels modeled after the old designs."

Although the interior decoration plans have not been finally decided upon, it is understood that they will be carried out by the artists and art students of the community, and it is very probable that Mrs Harry Payne Whitney, who is Vice President of Greenwich House, will design the ornaments for the façade of the structure.



Greenwich House to be Erected at 27, 29, and 31 Barrow Street From Plans by Delano & Aldrich.

At present Greenwich House is located at 26 Jones Street, the officers being: Herbert Parsons, President; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Vice President; Walter G. Merritt, Secretary; T. W. Lamont, 23 Wall St., Treasurer; Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Director; Mrs. Wm. Spinney, Associate Director. Board of Managers —Mrs. Joseph P. Chamberlain, Frederic R. Coudert, William C. Demorest, Miss Cornelia L. Gallatin, E. R. L. Gould, Miss Greta Hostetter, T. W. Lamont, Walter G. Merritt, Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Herbert Parsons, Vincent C. Pepe, John T. Pratt, Mrs. James Harvey Robinson, Henry R. Seager, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Miss Alice L. Smith, Miss Clara B. Spence, Mrs. William Spinney, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, William H. Walker, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Hans Zinsser, M. D.

TRANSFORMING OLD SHOPPING DISTRICT

One of the most encouraging features in the rehabilitation of the old Sixth Avenue shopping centre below Twenty-third Street was the filing of plans last week for transforming the old Altman building on the west side of the avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets into lofts for wholesale tenants. The operation will be an interesting one not only in changing the character of the building but also due to the various ownerships of the plot it will result in forming three separate structures out of the immense store which up to a short time ago was one of the most popular shopping houses in the city.

The Sixth Avenue portion is a four-story building, and back of it, on both streets, the building is six stories. The present operation is being done by the Department Stores Realty Company, of which Robert E. Simon, President of the Henry Morgenthau Company, is President. Those interests hold the leasehold on the immediate Eighteenth Street corner, 63.3 on the avenue by 150 on the street. This will be walled off from the other portions, making a separate unit. They also control the adjoining rear six-story section, 150 feet on Eighteenth Street and extending through to Nineteenth Street, surrounding the Vincent Astor parcel on the Nineteenth Street corner. This large portion will also be walled off, making a great loft structure extending through the block. Besides the party walls, elevators, new stairs, and other equipment will be installed, and in the rear building a large court will be provided, giving ample light and air by means of windows in the new walls to the floors overlooking it.

Buckman & Fox are the architects, and the cost has been placed at $125,000. The work is expected to be ready early in December. It is said that Mr. Astor is planning a similar alteration to his Nineteenth Street corner portion, but no plans have yet been filed.

The announcement of this radical change to one of the great block-front shops between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets has aroused considerable interest among the owners of similar property which has been vacant since the great department-store exodus, and it will doubtless result in other important changes for wholesale tenants. It is the first big operation of its kind outside of the strategic Fourteenth and Twenty-third Street centres. At the latter point the old Ehrich store, on the west side, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, was altered some time ago and is well rented. The old McCreery store, on the southeast corner, has recently undergone a similar change with good results, practically all of the stores on the avenue and street side being rented and several of the lofts in the adjoining portion of the building extending through the block from Twenty-second to Twenty-third Street.

At Fourteenth Street, the old Macy headquarters, more lately the Siegel store, on the Sixth Avenue easterly front, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, held in two ownerships, is now undergoing loft alterations. Between these centres remain three vacant block-fronts all on the west side, from Nineteenth to Twenty-second Street, occupied by the former Simpson-Crawford, O'Neill's, and Adams stores. They are all in the market for tenants, and at no distant date they will undoubtedly be put in condition for wholesale concerns. The big Greenhut store, on the east side, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, remains as the only survivor of the former huge retail caravanseries which is still bravely holding the fort.

The future of lower Sixth Avenue from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street is being watched with much interest, said Robert E. Simon yesterday. "In my opinion it has seen its period of poorest conditions and lowest values. When, one by one, the large retail stores in the district closed their doors, some to move northward and others never to resume business, the shock to the community, especially from its realty side, was like that of an earthquake. We are, however, recovering our equilibrium and beginning to put our brains at work to solve the problem of rehabilitation.

"It is out of the question to expect the high values of the popular retail days to return, but gradually, through the influence of zoning, the opening of the Seventh Avenue and Broadway subways, better conditions will arise, demand for that space in that centrally located and easily accessible district of the city will increase and values will slowly rise and become stabilized. New uses will be found for the present buildings, and as time goes on and it becomes more and more difficult to collect large plottages in the heart of the city, these large holdings will reap the benefit.

"In addition to existing trades which are needing increased facilities new demand for space is constantly arising. Consider the changes which the automobile and moving-picture industries have wrought within the last few years.

"Time alone will answer the question as to the best use that can be made of these big buildings on Sixth Avenue. That they will serve some good purpose and become revenue producers no one can doubt."

Twenty-third Street, in its once popular shopping block from Fifth to Sixth Avenue, has already demonstrated in an admirable manner its ability to meet the new conditions. The readjustment that has been accomplished there within two years is little less than remarkable when one recalls the deserted appearance of the block soon after Stern's moved to its uptown home. The enormous Stern's store has been remodeled into lofts and is now well rented. The old Putnam, Dutton, Flint, Horner, and other buildings on the north side have been remodeled and are filled with wholesale firms. The McCreery building is reaping the benefit of providing the space wanted.

Another feature of supreme interest in the new growth is the erection of the big twelve-story loft building on the site of the Eden Musée, on the north side, running through to Twenty-fourth Street. Although not ready for occupancy the wisdom of the operation is seen in the fact that six of its commodious lofts have already been rented.

Twenty-third Street is no longer dead. It is characterized by prosperous business and leaves the impression that the wholesale trade has established itself there solidly and permanently. The benefits of these brighter conditions are naturally bound to be felt in the adjoining blocks, where, as Mr. Simon says, large plottages and buildings are ready to hand for immediate development.

NEW TERMINAL PLAN

Presented to Bayonne City Commissioners—Involves 420 Acres.

At a meeting of the Bayonne City Commissioners last week B. F. Cresson, Jr., chief engineer and Secretary of the New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation, and supervising engineer of the New York Bay Terminal and Industrial City Project, and F. Van Z. Lane, engineer and Secretary of the Bayonne Chamber of Commerce, presented tentative plans for the proposed Bush terminal on New York Bay, off Bayonne. They exhibited a map showing the lands selected for the site.

The proposed site consists of approximately 420 acres, of which a little more than nineteen acres are upland, the remainder being under water. Of the nearly 400 acres under water practically all is owned by the State of New Jersey, and of the total of 1,902.2 feet along the bulkhead line within the limits of the site, the State owns 1,681.81 feet. The nineteen remaining acres are owned by different persons and interests.

The Commissioners are working on a plan for the city to join in partnership with the Bush Terminal Company in the carrying out of the plan, but before any definite action is taken the citizens will express their opinion at a referendum election.

Skyscraper for Brooklyn.

Plans have been filed for a twenty-one-story store and office building to be erected at a cost of $500,000 on the site of the old Dime Savings Bank Building, 75x100, now occupied by the United States Title Company, at the southwest corner of Court and Remsen Streets, by the Court & Remsen Company, Goldwin Starritt, President. The new building will contain several large ground-floor stores and 300 offices; also will have direct entrances from the subway and will overtop the Temple Bar Building by seven stories.

The bank building originally was erected on the one-time site of the Hooley Opera House, and was occupied by the Dime Savings Bank until the removal of the latter, in December, 1908, to new quarters at De Kalb Avenue and Fleet Street.

REVENUE BILL AMENDED

The Revenue bill has been amended by the House of Representatives so as to permit deductions for interest on mortgage indebtedness in estimating the amount due under the Income Tax law.

Since the first Income Tax law was passed in 1909, there has been considerable confusion as to whether the interest paid on real estate mortgages could be deducted as an expense of doing business.

In determining exactly what income tax must be paid the Government, the law provides that any business expenses may be deducted before the net income is decided upon as a basis of taxation. While Mr. Wickersham was Attorney General, the law was construed so as to permit a taxation for mortgage interest.

When Mr. McReynolds succeeded Mr. Wickersham, the new ruling was put into effect, whereby a deduction was only allowed on mortgage indebtedness which did not amount to more than the capital stock of real estate corporations.

This naturally resulted in an unjust discrimination, for a corporate dealer in grain, or other commodities, was allowed to deduct the entire interest which he paid on indebtedness, secured by a pledge of the entire commodity in which he dealt.

There was certainly no good reason why the same privilege should not have been accorded to another corporate merchant, who happens to deal in real estate equities. In fact, in the case of Anderson vs. 42 Broadway Company the United States Supreme Court said: "It may well be that mortgage interest may, under special circumstances, be treated as among the ordinary and necessary expenses or as included among the charges required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property."

The new Revenue bill, as first introduced in the House of Representatives, provided that the only deductions for interest on indebtedness should be in the case of indebtedness secured by personal property. This naturally would not have permitted any reduction for interest on indebtedness secured by real property. The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, through a special committee, consisting of Walter Lindner, George T. Mortimer, Robert E. Simon, and John M. Stoddard, made every effort to have the law changed, with the result that the following proviso was included in the law under deductions, Section 12, paragraph 3:

"In the case of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, organized in the United States, such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of its income received within the year from all sources. The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness wholly secured by property collateral, tangible or intangible, the subject of sale or hypothecation in the ordinary business of such corporations, joint-stock company or association as a dealer only in the property constituting such collateral, or in loaning the funds thereby procured, the total interest paid by such corporations, company, or association within the year on any such indebtedness may be deducted as a part of its expense of doing business, but interest on such indebtedness shall only be deductible on an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the actual value of such personal property collateral."

This is a distinct concession for real estate interests, inasmuch as neither the law of 1909, or the revised laws of 1909, 1911, and 1913, particularly specified that deduction for mortgage indebtedness on real estate would be allowed.

The bill is now before the Senate for its consideration, and the Special Committee of the Advisory Council has requested that the proviso mentioned above be clarified so as to remove all possible doubt as to its purport by removing the word only after dealer and the word personal before the words property collateral.

The Advisory Council has likewise joined with the National Tax Association, with regard to certain changes relative to collections at the source by corporations, and other minor changes.

OPPOSE U. S. PURCHASE.

Residents of Rockaway Point Send Committee to Washington.

The Neponsit Civic Society, organized last week to oppose the sale of the tract of land at Rockaway Point to the United States Government for coast defense fortifications, has appointed a committee, composed of George Gilfeather, Chairman; Fred Grafing, John J. Fish, H. B. Keneally, and Louis Magnolia, to go to Washington and to protest to the authorities.

They will bring with them petitions signed by most of the property owners of Neponsit, and will contend that the forts and big guns will be detrimental to the city park and the city's hospital for crippled children; that it will be a nuisance and will decrease the value of surrounding residential property, and that the contemplated price is far in excess of the real value of the strip of sand.

The property is owned by the Southern Pacific and leased to the Realty Associates of Brooklyn. The Government already has an option on the property.

How It Is Done.

First Councilman—"Here's a fine-looking street."

Second Ditto—"You're right. What's the best thing to do with it?"

"Let's have it dug up for a sewer."

"But wouldn't it be proper to pave it first?"

"Of course; I thought you would understand that. Then, after it is paved and a drain put in we'll have it repaved."

"All in readiness to be dug up again for the gas pipe? I see you understand the principles of municipal economy. And after we have had it repaired for the second time, then what?"

"Well, then, it will be ready for widening. There's nothing I admire so much as system in the care and improvement of our roadways."—Real Estate Bulletin.

Building Managers' Convention.

The ninth annual convention of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers will be held at St. Louis on Sept. 12 to 15. Several delegates from New York are expected to be present.

$24,805,500 FOR TENEMENTS

Big Increase in Plans Filed for Second Quarter of Year.

The quarterly report of the Tenement House Department for the period ended June 30, 1916, shows that during the quarter plans were filed in the department for the erection of tenement houses of the value of $24,805,500 in Greater New York, as compared with $20,481,900 for the corresponding period of last year.

A remarkable increase appears, however, in the valuation of tenements planned in Manhattan during this quarter as compared with the same quarter last year. During the quarter mentioned this year $18,761,000 worth of tenements were planned for the Borough of Manhattan, while for the same period last year only $5,512,000 worth were planned.

While it may be said that many of the plans were rushed to forestall the recent resolution of the Board of Estimate, the plans all seem to be filed in good faith. There has been much delay in starting many of these plans, due to dear materials and cost and scarcity of labor.

The valuation of tenements planned during this year's quarter for the Borough of the Bronx is $3,633,000, while for the same period last year the valuation was $7,889,500.

In Brooklyn, during the period covered by this report, tenements to the value of $3,527,500 were planned, while the corresponding figure for last year was $6,272,000.

The figures for the Borough of Queens for the same periods are respectively $374,000 and $1,630,600.

The number of tenements planned during the quarter for the whole city is 401. Ninety-six of these were proposed for the Borough of Manhattan, seventy for the Borough of the Bronx, 167 for the Borough of Brooklyn, and eighty-eight for the Borough of Queens.

Last year, during the same quarter, 633 tenements were planned; sixty-three of which were for Manhattan, 158 for the Bronx, 268 for Brooklyn, 148 for Queens, and two for the Borough of Richmond.

The 401 tenement houses planned for the whole city will contain 8,190 apartments. The total number of apartments proposed for Manhattan is 3,733, the Bronx will be provided with 1,815 additional apartments, while Brooklyn and Queens will be provided with 1,367 and 675 additional apartments respectively.

There are now in the city 104,244 tenement houses; of these 77,742 are old-law tenement houses and 26,502 have been erected under the new law. There are now 6,305 more tenement houses in the Borough of Brooklyn than in Manhattan.

In the Borough of Brooklyn there are 47,203 tenement houses, while in the Borough of Manhattan there are 40,828. The number of apartments in Manhattan, however, is much greater than that in Brooklyn, there being 536,647 apartments in Manhattan and 268,677 in Brooklyn. The number of apartments in the whole city is now 964,986.

The number of complaints received by the department during the quarter was 10,325, which is about the average number received during the Spring and Summer months each year.

GLEN ISLAND SOLD.

Starin Heirs Transfer Famous Property to Syndicate for $1,000,000.

The famous Glen Island properties passed from the Starin family to new interests last week. By the recording of deeds in the County Clerk's office at White Plains the heirs of the late John H. Starin have transferred the property to a syndicate known as the Glen Islands Corporation, of which Howard C. Griffiths is President.

The contract of sale was made last March and the new owners have had control of the property since that time and have been running the excursion boats there from this city. A third boat was acquired last week, giving the concern three boats. Over $100,000 has been spent in improving the main Glen Island, and the buyers intend to restore the place to its old-time popularity as a great pleasure resort in the Summer.

The deal involves, it is said, fully $1,000,000. The property consists of five islands of about 100 acres, with numerous buildings, well situated in the Sound off New Rochelle and Travers Island, the country home of the New York Athletic Club.

During his lifetime Mr. Starin made Glen Island famous. After his death it was not kept up on so pretentious a scale. The property was reported as sold about three years ago and the prospective owner took possession for a time, but the Starin interests eventually had to take back the property. A number of new features are planned by the new syndicate which has finally acquired the property.

New Railroad Station.

Rockaway Park, L. I., is to have a new railroad station, much larger than the present one and up to date in every respect.

All the other stations on the Rockaway Division of the Long Island Railroad, including Hammel, Steeplechase, Holland, and Seaside, will be renovated and improved as to physical and sanitary conditions.

This is the result of several hearings before the Public Service Commission, at which large delegations of residents of the Rockaways appeared to urge that body to compel the Long Island Railroad Company to remedy alleged unlovely and insanitary conditions appertaining to the stations of its Far Rockaway Division.

Inspector W. J. Donovan reported to the Public Service Commission that in some respects the complaints were well founded.

Hilton Saratoga Sale This Week.

Next Friday, at Saratoga, Joseph P. Day will sell at auction the magnificent residential estate of the late Judge Henry Hilton. The sale will start at 10 o'clock in the morning. The property comprises, in addition to Woodlawn Park of 600 acres, with the Hilton mansion and other buildings, a total of 1,500 to 1,600 acres of rolling land, woodland, and about twenty-five miles of finished driveways, part of the property having extended frontage on the east side of North Broadway.

The property will be divided into eight parcels, some with, and others without, structural improvements, and embracing a number of residence building sites on North Broadway.

Large Canal Terminal.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has approved the proposed form of agreement between the city and State, affecting the Barge Canal Terminal at East 138th Street and the Harlem River. The Bronx Board of Trade has gone on record as favoring this site for a barge canal terminal.

HIGHER COURTS WILL PASS ON DECISION

Appeal to be Taken on Opinion Limiting City's Right to Order Changes.

MANY CONFLICTING ORDERS

Mr. Browning Says Owners and Tenants Are Constantly Harassed and That All Are Hurt.

The success of Alexander C. MacNulty, counsel for William H. Browning of Browning, King & Co., in winning from Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court a decision preventing the Fire Commissioner from compelling Mr. Browning to make structural changes in his property, has brought to him and to Mr. Browning many letters of congratulation from prominent real estate dealers, realty owners, architects, builders, and contractors. It was said yesterday that the city would carry the case to the Appellate Division. No matter what the decision of this court is the matter will be taken to the Court of Appeals so that the question may be finally disposed of.

"The opinion of Justice Giegerich," said Mr. Browning, "pleased me because it made clear that only the Labor Department could direct the making of such structural changes as might be deemed necessary and reasonable."

Commenting on the duplication of orders from various departments of the City Government, and what the cost and annoyance were to property owners, Mr. Browning said:

"So extensive are the duplication of orders that an immense amount of harm is done to real estate owners and to everybody else who does business in this city. The inspectors cannot be blamed altogether because there are so many of them that they think they are obliged to do something to justify their existence. They appear to be afraid to give any building a clean bill of health, and to be obsessed with the fear that if they did this it would be discovered that there was not enough work to go around."

Mr. Browning said that his objection to inclosing in fire-resisting material the light shaft in a factory building at 16 West Fifty-seventh Street led him into a fight that was disinterested because the tenant had agreed to comply with all such orders.

"I went into it," he said, "because it seemed to be a good case to test and so discover whether the Fire Commissioner was right or wrong in his opinion. The tenant had complained that she was being so persecuted by inspectors that she was afraid she would have to give up her business. The real reason, I presume, that many cases are not contested is that, no matter how unreasonable an order may be, something may happen to the building to justify it. It may never have happened before, and there may be no facts to base its reasonableness on, but the very fact that it might happen impels the owner or tenant to comply with it rather than run any possible chance of loss of life that might be charged to his neglect.

"Personally I thoroughly believe that the condition that has existed in New York for the past two years cannot last, and one reason for this belief is that it is not only not a profitable thing for the owner of real estate, but also it is not profitable for his tenant or for those who work for him. In fact, I think that although the laws are passed in his interest, the laboring man feels the burden of them more than any one else, as they tend to place such a large expense upon business that it gradually is moving from the city.

"I would not be far from the truth if I said that no factory building in New York today has really met all the requirements of the different inspectors, so that if anything happens there is always something that the owner or the tenant can be blamed for. The payroll will sooner or later decide it and, to my mind, it will surely be decided in favor of the landlord."

Mr. Browning said that a few years ago the Merchants' Association got up a plan to increase the Croton pressure in the city, so that it would have force enough to go to the top of a ten-story building.

"That idea," said Mr. Browning, "was too feasible and too likely to be of benefit to meet with favor from the city authorities. I believe the idea should be kept alive. I think the fire insurance companies should be asked to make some rebate in insurance where buildings are only partially sprinkled. I believe statistics will prove that fully 50 per cent. of the fires occur in cellars, and that if the cellar and first floor of tenement houses were sprinkled, probably 75 per cent. of fires would be extinguished before they did much damage."

Manhasset Business Buildings.

The North Shore Building Company has given a contract to the Gabler Construction Company for the erection of three two-story stores, office and apartment buildings at Manhasset, Nassau County, Long Island, opposite the railroad station and adjoining the town hall. This is the first unit of fifteen similar buildings which the company plans to erect at Manhasset.

GARDEN CITY GROWTH.

New Section of 1,000 Acres Under Development for Neat Homes.

Garden City will be enlarged by the development of an area of about half the size of the present town. The Garden City Company is now making surface and subsurface improvements to a tract of 1,000 acres east of the settled portion.

An eighteen-hole golf course will be laid out, patterned after the old Salisbury course which, last Spring, was taken over by the Cherry Valley Club. For the accommodation of residents in this new portion a new station will be built.

The development will be the first large work of the Garden City Company since it took over the management of its properties last Spring. George L. Hubbell, the general manager, says that there has been a steady demand for homes in the Garden City locality this season, and a number of new houses are now under construction.

NAVY OFFICER URGES 60,000-TON WARSHIP

"Go the Limit at Once," Says Commander Moffett, "and Scrap Fleets of World."

LENGTH WOULD BE 995 FEET

Costly Building Program a Good Policy for the United States, He Argues.

Construction of the United States battleship Limit, greatest warcraft in the world and forerunner of a supreme type of sea fighters, as the British Dreadnought was of her class, is advocated by Commander William Adger Moffett, U. S. N., and his suggestions have attracted wide attention among his fellow-officers of the navy.

Commander Moffett, who is commandant of the Naval Training Station of the Great Lakes, at Lake Bluff, Ill., is regarded as an expert on construction. Specifications of the Limit, which would exceed any projected ship in the world's navies by many thousands of tons, are contained in an article by the Commander in the current number of Sea Power, published in Washington by the Navy League and generally regarded as an organ of officers of the navy, and advocates of a bigger building program.

Commander Moffett takes direct issue in the article with the recent statement of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, of England, who believes that effective fleet fire control has rendered greater warships inadvisable, as the problem of all-big-gun fire would be solved better by a number of ships of the present super-dreadnought class. Admiral Bridge's statement was part of an interview in which he declared that the United States Navy's new building program was a modest one in view of world conditions.

In Commander Moffett's opinion, and it is said to be shared by other naval officers, displacement should be regarded as previous standards, the deciding factors being speed, endurance, battery, armor, and fuel-carrying capacity.

"Is it not fair to assume," he asks in the article in Sea Power, "nay, is it not certain, that if battleships' displacement has increased from 10,000 tons in 1906 to 32,000 tons in 1916, that it will continue to do so until the limit has been reached? Why not go the limit at once? By so doing we scrap the battleships of every navy in the world. By spending the money we would spend on smaller ships, we build a smaller number of vessels, but the most powerful fleet in the world."

Puts Limit at 60,000 Tons.

Commander Moffett points out that the growth of the United states battleship from the Oregon type to the new Pennsylvania has been accomplished in less than twenty years, and submits in addition the specifications of his proposed sea giant, the Limit, in the following table:

Battleship.	Date.	Length.	Arm'm't.	Tonage.
Oregon	1896	358 ft.	4 13-in.	10,288
So. Carolina	1909	450 ft.	8 12-in.	16,000
Delaware	1910	510 ft.	10 12-in.	20,000
Pennsylvania	1915	600 ft.	12 14-in.	31,000
Limit	1917	995 ft.	15 18-in.	60,000

Battery—10 eighteen-inch breech loading rifles; 16 six-inch rapid-fire guns, anti-aircraft guns, anti-submarine guns, saluting battery, &c; four submerged torpedo tubes.

"Can any one doubt that a fleet of such ships would incomparably better defend our coast and more quickly seek out and smash the enemy's fleet than any number of smaller ships?

British Policy Not Our Own.

"The history of modern battleship construction shows that their displacement has steadily increased. There has been constant endeavor to keep the displacement down, for obvious reasons, cost principally, of the individual ship; docking facilities, draft of harbors, as well as supposed imaginary strategical advantages. The designers of each nation strive, on a given displacement, to outstrip all others in turning out the best all-round ship, but the inexorable limit of displacement has invariably resulted in compromises, each nation turning out what it considered best, sacrificing one element to another, speed to guns, endurance, armor protection, &c.

"There were, and are, schools in our own navy, as well as in others, that opposed increasing displacement, but each year has seen displacement steadily increasing, none they less. The first radical increase came with the dreadnought, from 16,000 to 20,000 tons. Up to this time the constructors of the world, including our own, fondly imagined that the standard type of battleship had been reached in a ship of about 16,000 tons. They were aroused from their false security by the thinking, practical men of the British Navy, who brought forward the epoch-making dreadnought, making a bold increase of 4,000 tons in displacement and two knots in speed.

"The yearning to get speed would not down, and resulted in the battle cruiser, where armor and the number of guns were sacrificed to speed. But the inexorable demand for the battleship possessing all desirable elements steadily increases, resulting in increased displacement, except in the case of Great Britain, whose reasons against it are well taken—from her standpoint.

"To America, the land of vast enterprise and wealth, comes the opportunity to dominate the seas by creating a navy that will make those of other nations useless, and which will be impossible to all other nations, because of the cost."

ECONOMIC WAR IS DEFIED.

Germans Believe Allies' Trade Plans Will Come to Naught.

While some of the leading organs of trade and industry in Germany are inclined to regard the Allies' plans for a trade war after the present conflict with arms is over as something for serious consideration, there are many writers on commerce and economics who seem convinced that the result of the last Paris conference will be limited to words. Among these writers is Professor Willy Wygodzinski of the University of Bonn, who contributed an article to the Cologne Gazette of July 16 that is being widely quoted in the London Press.

Dr. Wygodzinski declares that "the plans and wishes of our foes are so eccentric and impracticably worked out that for the present one is forced to consider them nothing but sheer bluff." The Professor rejoices that he is able daily to discover "lack of sagacity" in the enemy press, and derives comfort from the fact that "the Governments have at least of late been maintaining a more cautious attitude."

Professor Wygodzinski believes in caution, however, and thinks that the best means of keeping Germany's enemies in a continual state of inaction is to avoid ultra-provocative measures in Germany. He joins Albert Ballin in warning the country not to place faith in "Central Europe" as a substitute for the Germans' old-time markets in the countries with which they are now at war. This is his argument in favor of doing nothing to aggravate enemy feelings:

"German trade after the war may not be wholly excluded by our present enemies, but it is certain that it will be hampered in every possible way. It goes without saying that our economic armor must be much stronger than before. We must and will be ready to beat off economic attacks. But we must avoid setting up economic pretensions which are not tenable and which will only place weapons of suspicion in the hands of our foes and egg them on to ever fresh efforts."

In the meantime many of Germany's greatest industrial concerns are expanding during war time. The General Electric Company of Berlin is reported as building a big branch establishment at Munich, and the Carl Zeiss optical works of Jena, an important factor in Germany's pre-war export trade, is about to erect a large lens factory outside Vienna.

WANT U-BOAT WAR AGAIN.

Munich's Citizens Urge Unrestricted Use of Submarines.

While dispatches from Swiss and Dutch cities have been telling of anti-war and hunger demonstrations in the capital of Bavaria, German newspapers of July 20 contain long accounts of a mass meeting held in Munich on July 14 which was attended by thousands of persons representing all classes of the population at which bitter attacks on Great Britain and demands for the renewal of the unrestricted submarine campaign against merchant ships were cheered to the echo. Great enthusiasm was displayed at declarations that the war must be fought to a successful finish. Incidentally, the United States was referred to as the ally of Great Britain in the plan to wage economic war upon the Central Powers.

After painting a doleful picture of a Germany defeated by England, Dr. Schlittenbaur, described by the London papers in their summary of the meeting as the spokesman of the Bavarian peasantry in the National Parliament, who seems to have been the chief speaker, said:

"What would be the consequences for us of such a peace? Loss of the world market and weakening of the domestic market; further reduction of our own purchasing power for agricultural products; simultaneous competition, owing to annexation of farming districts in the east with unlimited cheap labor; resultant unprofitable fiscal arrangements with Austria-Hungary, the Balkan States, and Turkey, and in connection with all this the impossibility of solving our nitrogen problem.

"But that is not all. A rotten peace in the west would increase our tax burden, add to our obligations for war pensions, weaken the Federal States, jeopardize the maintenance and development of our social legislation, aggravate domestic discord, and, by helping our ultra-radical internal elements to victory, make domestic peace in the Fatherland forever illusory."

Following Dr. Schlittenbauer's speech, the meeting dispatched telegrams to Kaiser Wilhelm and to King Ludwig recommending the "ruthless employment of all the means of war at our disposal for the overthrow of England, the soul of the resistance and struggle against us, and our most dangerous enemy."

On July 21 the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger published what is regarded as a semi-official article rebuking Dr. Schlittenbauer for his unbridled talk.

AFTER MORE SOYA BEANS.

Oil from Them Now Used Largely in Place of Cottonseed Oil.

The Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association, at their recent convention at New Orleans, says The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, went on record by unanimous standing vote in favor of the development of the soya bean industry in that section of the country, and for scientific co-operation with State agricultural authorities to bring about this end.

The soya bean oil consumption in this country has grown by leaps and bounds during the last year as a direct result of the increased demand for cottonseed oil and the high prices obtained. In fact, with the enlarged entry of cottonseed oil into the foodstuffs market as an edible fat, and the perfection of the product for consumption as salad oils and cooking oils, &c., by a constantly growing clientele, it has been withdrawn more and more from use as a saponifying oil, and the product from the soya bean has been substituted in large measure. In fact, today the largest consumers of soya bean oil are soap factories, hitherto relying upon the product of the cottonseed as a base for soap manufacture.

The change was an economic one, brought about by the high price of cottonseed oil as compared with the soya product, for when cottonseed oil was selling at 11½ cents soya oil was about three cents less. The wartime demand for glycerine and the use of cottonseed oil as a glycerine base product was naturally enough an important factor in the increased prices obtained for cottonseed.

WILL NEED OUR MOLASSES.

Canada May Seek Product Here Because of Barbados Freight Rate.

That there will be a demand in Canada for American molasses and syrups seems certain, according to Consul Felix S. S. Johnson at Kingston, Ontario. Great difficulty is now experienced in obtaining molasses from Barbados, and the price has risen from 47 to 59 cents because of increased freight charges. By a preferential agreement syrups and molasses from the British West Indies enter Canada free of duty, whereas from other countries the rate of duty is 1½ cents per imperial gallon for tested cane molasses of not less than 20 degrees nor more than 35 degrees. There is levied as well a war tax of 7½ per cent. ad valorem. To comply with the trade requirements it would be necessary for American firms to put up their product in two and three pound tins, as these sizes take well with the people.

The demand for molasses is greatest in the Province of Quebec, for which reason American exporters should investigate market conditions at Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke. In the Province of Ontario scarcity prevails at Ottawa, Kingston, and Toronto. Shipments from the Southern States should be made to New York by water, and then by rail to Canada.

REPORT BIG GROWTH IN STATE'S PRODUCTS

Census Report of Manufacturers Shows Development from 1909 to 1914.

585,279 WORKERS IN CITY

Figures Show a 22.5 Per Cent. Increase in Salaries Since the Last Report Was Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Census Bureau published today preliminary statements showing the general results of the census of the manufactures made separately in Manhattan Borough, the City of New York, and New York State. These statements contain summaries comparing figures obtained in 1909 with those obtained in 1914, prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, Chief Statistician for Manufactures.

The reports on which the statements were based were taken for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914. The population of New York City, according to the census of 1910, was 4,766,883; that of Manhattan Borough, 2,331,542 and of New York State, 9,113,614. The estimated population on July 1, 1914, were: New York City, 5,334,000; Manhattan Borough, 2,557,000; New York State, 9,800,000. The comparisons are based on these figures of population.

In borough, city and State, the summaries show a consistent increase at the census of 1914, as compared with that of 1910. In the order of their importance, from a percentage standpoint, the increases in the several items rank as follows:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH—Salaries, 22.5 per cent.; horse power, 19.2 per cent.; salaried employes, 15.8 per cent.; capital, 14.5 per cent.; number of establishments, 12 per cent.; value added by manufacture, 11.1 per cent.; value of products, 9.7 per cent.; materials, 8 per cent.; proprietors and firm members, 7.5 per cent.; wages, 4.9 per cent. and wage earners, 0.3 per cent.

NEW YORK CITY—Horse power, 28.5 per cent.; salaries, 25.4 per cent.; capital, 19.4 per cent.; salaried employes, 19.1 per cent.; number of establishments, 14.2 per cent.; value added by manufacture, 13.6 per cent.; value of products, 13.1 per cent.; materials, 12.7 per cent.; wages, 10.5 per cent.; proprietors and firm members, 8.1 per cent.; and wage earners, 5.7 per cent.

NEW YORK STATE—Salaries, 30.5 per cent.; salaried employes, 20.4 per cent.; capital, 20 per cent.; horse power, 18 per cent.; materials, 13 per cent.; value of products, 13.2 per cent.; wages, 14.2 per cent.; value added by manufacture, 12.8 per cent.; number of establishments, 7.3 per cent.; wage earners, 5.4 per cent.; and proprietors and firm members, 2.2 per cent.

The inquiry called for the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, invested in the business, but excluded the value of rented property employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. The distinctions under the heading of capital invested are as follows:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.—Amount invested, reported in 1914, $880,162,000, a gain of $112,383,000, or 14.5 per cent. over $773,779,000 in 1909. The average capital per establishment was approximately $42,000 in 1914 and $41,000 in 1909.

NEW YORK CITY.—Amount invested, reported in 1914, was $1,626,104,000, a gain of $240,444,000 or 17.3 per cent. over $1,385,880,000 in 1909. The average capital per establishment was approximately $55,000 in 1914 and $53,000 in 1909.

NEW YORK STATE.—Amount invested, reported in 1914, was $3,334,278,000, a gain of $354,747,000, or 20 per cent. over $2,779,-497,000 in 1909. The average capital per establishment was approximately $69,000 in 1914 and $62,000 in 1909.

The statistics as to cost of materials follow:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH—Cost of materials used was $760,027,000 in 1914, as against $704,400,000 in 1909, an increase of 8 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately $36,-000 in 1914, and $37,000 in 1909.

NEW YORK CITY—Cost of materials used was $1,224,155,000 in 1914, as against $1,-086,783,000 in 1909, an increase of 12.7 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately $41,000 in 1914, and $42,000 in 1909.

NEW YORK STATE—Cost of materials used was $2,108,607,000 in 1914, as against $1,850,904,000 in 1909, an increase of 13.9 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately $44,000 in 1914, and $41,000 in 1909.

In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the census year, there are included for the borough, city and State the cost of fuel, mill supplies, and rent of power and heat. The cost of materials, however, does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

The census does not include amounts paid for miscellaneous expenses, such as rent of offices, royalties, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, traveling expenses, or allowance for depreciation. Under the heading of Value of Products the following valuation is made:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH: The value of products was $1,219,143,000 in 1914, and $1,384,795,000 in 1909, the increase, 9.7 per cent. The average per establishment was, approximately, $72,000 in 1914, and $74,-000 in 1909.

NEW YORK CITY: The value of products was $2,202,832,000 in 1914, and $2,027,425,-000 in 1909, the increase being 13.1 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately $77,000 in 1914, and $78,000 in 1909.

NEW YORK STATE: The value of products was $3,814,061,000 in 1914, and $3,369,490,000 in 1909, the increase being 13.2 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately $79,000 in 1914, and $75,000 in 1909.

The value of products represents their selling value in price at plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year, and does not necessarily have any relations to the amount of sales for that year. The values under this head also include amounts received for work done on materials furnished by others.

The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the products manufactured from them and is listed as follows:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH—The value added by manufacture was $738,515,000 in 1914, and $680,386,000 in 1909, an increase of 11.5 per cent. The value added by manufacture formed 40.9 per cent. of the total value of products in 1914, and 49.1 per cent. in 1909.

NEW YORK CITY—The value added by manufacture was $1,083,677,000 in 1914, and $936,642,000 in 1909, an increase of 13.6 per cent. The value added by manufacture formed 49.4 per cent. of the total value of products in 1914, and 46.2 per cent. in 1909.

NEW YORK STATE—The value added by manufacture was $1,706,054,000 in 1914, and $1,512,586,000 in 1909, an increase of 12.8 per cent. The value added by manufacture formed 44.7 per cent. of the total value of products in 1914, and 44.9 per cent. in 1909.

Under the heading of salaries and wages, the following figures are given:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH—The salaries and wages amount to $351,190,000 in 1914, and to $519,987,000 in 1909, an increase of 9.9 per cent. The number of salaried employes was 87,581 in 1914, as compared with 75,630 in 1909. The average number of wage earners was 383,902 in 1914 and 384,858 in 1909.

NEW YORK CITY—The salaries and wages amounted to $510,711,000 in 1914 and to $445,539,000 in 1909, an increase of 14.6 per cent. The number of salaried employes was 116,100 in 1914, as compared with 97,-402 in 1909. The average number of wage earners was 585,279 in 1914 and 553,923 in 1909. The maximum number of wage earners 610,645) for 1914 were employed during March, while the maximum number, 586,198) for 1909, were employed during October. The minimum number of wage earners (558,513) reported for 1914 were employed during July, and the minimum number (526,978) for 1909 were employed during July.

NEW YORK STATE—The salaries and wages amounted to $873,771,000 in 1914, and to $743,263,000 in 1909, an increase of 17.6 per cent. The number of salaried employes was 182,605 in 1914, as compared with 151,691 in 1909, making an increase of 20,914, or 20.4 per cent. The average number of wage-earners was 1,057,857 in 1914, and 1,003,981 in 1909, the increase being 53,876, or 5.4 per cent. The maximum number of wage earners (1,094,773) for 1914 were employed during March, while the maximum number (1,061,162) for 1909 were employed during October. The minimum number of wage earners (1,014,-893) reported for 1914, were employed during December, and the minimum number (949,356) for 1909, were employed during January.

ARMY OFFICER URGES MACHINE GUN CORPS

Captain Phillips Declares European War Has Demonstrated Usefulness of the Weapon.

GREAT HELP TO GERMANY

Teutons Had 50,000 at Start of the War—A Great Provision for National Defense.

Captain Albert E. Phillips of the famous Tenth United States Cavalry, two troops of which command fought the engagement at Carrizal, Mexico, in a letter to Colonel William C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, makes a plea for the organization of a machine gun corps for the United States Army.

"No weapon," says Captain Phillips, "has come to the front in the world war more than the machine gun. At the beginning of the war the Germans had 50,000 machine guns. And Germany had a machine gun corps—separate batteries and regiments. As a result of experience gained during the war, England and the other powers have each organized a machine gun corps.

The infantry and cavalry branches are organized in England as brigade machine gun squadrons and companies. The motor service is composed of batteries of four armored cars of two guns each, with the necessary auxiliary cars. In addition there are motor cycle machine gun companies. These machine gun corps in European armies are in addition to the regimental units. Regimental units remain with their regiments.

The corps machine gun units are used by higher commanders as a mobile fire reserve to reinforce threatened or weakened portions of a line or to hold on to a position while the cavalry and infantry are transferred to other sections of fields, often relieving thousands of men needed elsewhere. This has particularly been the case in Germany, where her troops have repeatedly been transferred from the French and English line to check or attack the Russians, and the line vacated held by the corps machine gun service.

"Millions are being spent at the present time for machine guns. No one provision of national defense would be more economical and at the same time, more effective than one for an adequate machine gun service. New York and Massachusetts each have an armored motor machine gun battery. We have recently acquired a motor battery and a motor cycle machine gun company. We have made a start.

"General Sir Ian Hamilton, in his report on the Gallipoli campaign, refers to the machine gun as 'the invention of the devil.' They are used on every occasion and from every conceivable place and position, such as trees, house-tops, holes in a wall, and in concreted pits, to fire into the enemy's rear after he has passed the first line of trenches, etc. The English report that the Germans have even audaciously carried out an attack solely with machine guns.

"They pushed several guns on the flank of the British line, where only a few riflemen could find cover, and, with other machine guns in front, attacked and carried the trenches. Recent English notes state 'the English have no fear of the German infantry, as the Germans have been trained to push their way to within 400 meters before opening fire, and the English, trained to long range rifle fire, have been able to shoot them down before they ever reached that distance.' But the same notes state: 'The German machine gun fire is very accurate and deadly.'

"The machine gun has a visibility equal to the front occupied by two men. Its vulnerability is unaffected by 50 per cent. losses. In other words, given the required number of men to properly man the organization and it may suffer a 50 per cent. loss and still maintain the fire of all its guns.

"This matter was rather forcibly brought to our attention here in Mexico, where the troops after their long and weary marches lost horses and had others that during the time being could not be ridden, with the consequent reduction in the number of rifles present; while the machine gun unit always had its four guns with it—its full fire power.

"Machine gun fire is concentrated, easily controlled and directed. A machine gun may occupy an important knoll where only two riflemen could find cover. With a line of machine guns or with the guns on the flank of a line of troops it's the work of a second to change a gun to meet a flank attack, and without exposing the personnel as in moving a line of men.

"It plays an important part between the ranges of 1,800 and 800 yards, where rifle fire is less effective, as well as in firing over the heads of the attacking troops. The machine gun is no longer considered a 'weapon of opportunity.'

"Every general officer will appreciate the importance of a powerful reserve of fire ready to throw in where needed. Regimental units must remain with their regiments. We will never have a highly developed machine gun service—a service that will get out of the gun all there is in it—until we have officers and men who are specialists; until we have a service that is not attached to regiments, where infantry and cavalry officers serve for a few months at a time. We could not expect much of a battery of artillery that was an integral part of a regiment of infantry or cavalry.

"The tactical handling of machine guns calls for special study. The successful handling of the arm requires hard study and patient experiment. We have been experimenting with the regimental unit now for ten years—ten long years. The regimental unit comes under the administration of many commanders, some of whom are enthusiasts, while others take but a passing interest in it. The personnel is often mediocre.

"Many men are unable to operate the guns. It isn't every man who can run a high-powered racing motor car and keep the car going until it crosses the finish line on the moment.

"European authorities figure one machine gun equal in effectiveness of fire to fifty rifles. Here, then, is a saving of men—and men are scarce in Europe at present—and of pay, clothing, food, transportation, and even pensions. But it's the great saving of men that is telling.

"Why not profit, then, by the lessons of the European war and organize the machine-gun service while the National Guard is on the border, so that each brigade will have its separate machine-gun units under the orders of the brigade commanders? And then collect all the militia machine-gun units for instruction.

"While the National Defense act does not specifically provide for a machine-gun service, under Section 3 'the President is authorized to prescribe new and different organizations and personnel as the efficiency of the service may require.'"

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bronx Boulevard, s w corner Nereid Av, for a one-story brick garage, 52.10x24; Otto Higel Co., Otto Higel, 1,021 Main St, Buffalo, President, owner; Timmis & Chapman, 315 5th Av, architects; cost, $1,500.

Whitlock Av, w s, 150 ft s of Longwood Av, for a one-story brick garage, 50x100; Diederich Wendelken, 784 Southern Boulevard, owner; John De Hart, 1,039 Fox St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Longfellow Av, s e corner 173d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x90; Harsin Building Co., Adele M. Harrington, 1,428 Vyse Av, President, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $55,000.

Valentine Av, n w corner 181st St, for a five-story brick tenement, 62.9½x90; Ensign Improvement Co., Joseph A. Dumsey, 391 East 140th St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co., architects; cost, $85,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, s e corner 107th St, to a six-story factory; A. J. McManus et al., trustees, 45 East 42d St, owner; Ross & McNeil, 30 East 42d St, architects; cost, $7,000.

Amsterdam Av, s e corner 73d St, to a twelve-story apartment; Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 Broadway, owner; H. A. Jacobs, 320 5th Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

39th St, 307 West, to a five-story tenement and store; H. Solomon, premises, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

Washington and Brook Avs and 162d St Junction, to a three-story brick Court House, size irregular; City of New York, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 354, w s, 50.11 ft n of 10th St, 19.3x75.10; 10th St, 217 West, n s, 20.6 ft w of Bleecker St, 25.11x79; Bleecker St, 350-352, n w cor 10th St, 50.11x26.6x irregular; Bank St, 39, n e cor 4th St, 301 West, 75x19.6; Harry G. Mortimer to Anna E. Mortimer, 67 West 71st St, Feb. 14, 1914, all title, quitclaim, all liens; attorney, A. S. Mortimer, 111 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Albert S. Mortimer to same, all title, quitclaim, all liens; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert P. Mortimer to same, all liens, Feb. 14, 1914; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Ethel M. Mortimer to same, all title, quitclaim; all aliens, May 19, 1914; attorney, same.....$1

HAMILTON TERRACE, 28, w s, 318 ft n of 141st St, 16x100; Laura Lehman to Estelle L. Sinsheimer, on premises, all liens, Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Charles S. Sinsheimer, 51 Chambers St.....$100

WATER ST, n e cor Corlears St, 150x100; Maddalena Cuneo, individually and executrix, to Standard Milling Company, 83 Montgomery St, Jersey City, mtg $36,000, all liens, Aug. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$64,000

7TH AV, 2,365, e s, 50 ft n of 138th St, 25x100; Ruhi Real Property Company to Leyhuck Company, 141 Broadway, mortgage $25,000, all aliens, b. and s., Aug. 2; attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$50

8TH AV, 2,380, e s, 154.1 ft n of 137th St, 25x80; Frederick Meyer, Drakenburg, Germany, to Joseph Sonsin Company, Inc., 1,344 Bristow St, mtg $16,000, July 28; attorney, L. S. Harris, 570 East 161st St..$100

Bronx.

ADAMS PLACE, w s, 139.8 ft s of 183d St, 16.8x85; Helen M. Johnson to Julia C. Huntley, 234 East 61st St, mtg $4,500, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

AVENUE B, e s, extends from 3d to 4th Sts, 216x205, except from above Quimby Av, s e corner of; also except from Av, 105x100; also except part for St; Francis J. Kuerzi, referee, to Elizabeth C. Woodward, 259 Henry St, Brooklyn

RIVER VIEW MANOR

We take pleasure in announcing that we have appointed as general sales agent in New York City

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.

18 East 41st Street, New York

where information and literature may be obtained about

River View Manor

The Most Beautiful Suburban Home Place on the Hudson.

We offer for Fall occupancy houses of various sizes for rent or sale.

PLOTS AS LOW AS $1,000.

To reach River View Manor take N. Y. Central to Hastings-on-Hudson or Subway and Trolley. Office on property always open.

HASTINGS HOMES CO.,

Hastings-on-Hudson. Tel. 636—Hastings, or

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.

18 East 41st Street, New York

Write for Booklet and Photographs. Murray Hill—9326.

A LARGE TRACT OF GOOD LAND IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE

Cross River Farm

The Cross River runs through the center of the property, located in the towns of Lewisboro and Poundridge. Six dwellings and outbuildings.

STATE ROAD RUNS THROUGH PROPERTY.

For particulars apply

Briarcliff Realty Company

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Or FISH & MARVIN, 527 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. or any broker.

FOR SALE

A very complete little farm and country home embracing a plottage of three contiguous tracts of land aggregating about thirteen acres, situated on the State Road near Bedford, in the Westchester Hills. Has fine big shade trees, apple, peach, and pear orchards. A really good, old-fashioned house with bath, hot water heat, fireplaces, electricity, etc. Numerous outbuildings, including large poultry and pigeon houses. Everything in excellent condition.

Asking Price $20,000. Easy Terms.

John Crawford, 7 East 42nd Street, N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANHATTAN BEACH

is as well known as

SARATOGA

—It is ACCESSIBLE, on the Ocean Front, in New York City, 45 minutes from Manhattan.
—It Is BUILT UP, with many of the finest homes in Greater New York.
—IT HAS
—A Wonderful Esplanade
—A Beautiful Enlarged Bathing Beach with Privacy
—A Private Car Line
—Day and Night Transit by "L" & B. R. T. Trolleys—No Last Trains—No Time Tables.
—All Improvements in and paid
—And at To-day's Prices it is a wonderful opportunity for investment or for the home builder.

Take Brighton Beach train of the B. R. T. from City Hall, N. Y., to Sheepshead Bay Station and then take Manhattan Beach trolley, running on 10 minutes' schedule.

Visit the Property.
Write for Booklet to

Offices on Property

Joseph P. Day
Sales Agt.

31 Nassau St., N. Y.

A FINE HOME

VERY LITTLE CASH AND $35 A MONTH PAYS EVERYTHING. 7 LARGE ROOMS, ENCLOSED PORCH, LAWN AND GARDEN, ONE-FAMILY BRICK, IN HEALTHFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION. 24 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, MANHATTAN. COME TODAY OR WRITE FOR PHOTOGRAPH.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
66th St. and 22nd Av., Brooklyn.
Opp. 25th Av. Station Sea Beach Subway.
Take Sea Beach Subway, Municipal Bldg.

$35 A MONTH

RENT AMOUNTS IN TEN YEARS TO $4,200, FOR WHICH YOU, AS A TENANT, HAVE NOTHING TO SHOW. BETTER SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, SHOWING HOW $35 A MONTH BUYS A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, SUPERIOR TO ANY $75 APARTMENT. ALCO BUILDING CO., 22D AV. AND 66TH ST., BROOKLYN.

$6,250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station, parked street, only 2 minutes' Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 282 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

$7900—BREVOORT PL. Near Bedford parklike, southern exposure; 3½-story and basement brownstone, 20x120; 12 rooms and bath; dumbwaiter; open plumbing; some hardwood floors. Bargain. Sacrifice. Cost $12,500.

HAVILAND & SONS 982 Fulton Street, cor. Grand Avenue.

FLATBUSH BARGAIN For Quick Buyer at $3,800.

Detached cottage, 6 large rooms; tiled bath; steam heat; parquet floors; gas and electricity connected; sewer in street; terms to suit. UNITED REALTY AGENCY, 1780 Schenectady Av., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ELMHURST HOUSE WITH GARAGE.

A house out of the ordinary. Built in English style, with side entrance and exclusive front porch; 7 large rooms and tiled bath, storeroom, foyer hall, open brick fireplace, outside chimneys, French windows and doors, electric and gas, steam heat, parquet floors, china closet built in house; Dutch dining room, with beamed ceilings, hardwood trim, finished in the natural, sewers and all city improvements; convenient to station, elevated station and trolley lines running to Manhattan; fare 5c.; price $8,000; cash $1,000. Call Sunday and all week, owner and builder, GEORGE C. JOHNSTON, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

BUSINESS MEN ATTENTION!

Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Sound and Bay; hardwood trim, open fireplaces, sewer, water, gas, electric; 30 minutes' ride to City; privilege of private bathing beach, restricted locality; title guaranteed. Terms $700 cash; balance can be arranged easy payments. Also one small house and adjoining plot. Write or call for particulars to F. STEPHENSON, 243 W. 34th St.

AT COST TO QUICK BUYER

An exceptionally well constructed new cottage, 4 bedrooms, large sleeping porch, ample closet and storage room, large parlor and dining room, exceptionally easy to keep clean; all improvements; located in the beautiful village of Queens, healthiest spot in the vicinity of Greater New York. Save broker's commission, and communicate direct with builder, ABRAHAMSEN, Queens, L. I. Phone Hollis 6120-M.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

$500 CASH— $31.76 MONTHLY

Buys at West Brighton, Staten Island, 35 minutes from Wall Street, splendid new 8-room house, distinctive design, handsomely finished; all modern improvements—heating, plumbing, water, gas, electricity, sewerage, hardwood floors; large size plot; ample space for garden and garage. For photo apply to "MATHEWS," 182 Heard av. Phone West Brighton 1206-W.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

20 East 83d Street.

Rental Reasonable.

Apply to

Wm. A. White & Sons

Real Estate
46 Cedar Street Telephone 5700 John

ASTOR DWELLINGS

ON THE BLOCK BEAUTIFUL.
130th Street, Fifth to Lenox.

Three-story, 25-foot front houses, 11 rooms, front lawns and porches; rent $75 to $80. Inquire 24 West 130th, or

Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue.

---

625 West 113th St.

Thoroughly modern dwelling containing 12 rooms, 2 tiled baths, 4 toilets; electric lights, parquet floors on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd stories hardwood trim. Caretaker in attendance.

HOUGHTON COMPANY
200 W. 72D ST. TEL. COL. 200

---

123 East 57th St.—To Let

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT.
Electric lights; three baths.
Apply to JOHN R. HILL,
24 State St., or your own broker.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location. **MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,** 149 Church St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

LEXINGTON AVE. CORNER

In the 60's—Lease, furniture and good will for sale $1,500. House contains 15 rooms and 2 baths. Suitable for doctor's offices or furnished rooms.

CROOK & LIVINGSTON COMPANY,
10 East 43d St. Murray Hill 8454

Several Attractive All-Year Homes Nearing Completion At HOWARD BEACH ESTATES

Ready September 1st.

Six and Seven Rooms, Steam Heat, Electricity, City Water, Paved Streets, No Assessments. Three to Seven Minutes from L. I. Railway Station. 54 Trains daily—29 Minutes from Broadway.

Low Prices—Easy Terms.

Do not buy elsewhere until you have inspected these unusual values. Close to Waterfront, Bathing Beach and Casino. Splendid Home Community.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

SMITH & RICHMOND, Inc.

SALES MANAGERS,
51 CHAMBERS ST. PHONE WORTH 3556.
Take Rockaway Beach, L. I. R. R. Main from Penn. Station or Flatbush Ave. to Howard Beach.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE—CITY OF NEW YORK

has restricted **RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON** to high-class development only.

Fieldston

offers to home-seekers plots in the choicest part of this district.

DELAFIELD ESTATE

Tel. 277 John 27 Cedar St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



This Bungalow on Mahopac Point, Lake Mahopac

For sale at cost on easy terms. Permanent Water Rights and Boat Mooring.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE. Photographs of Interiors and View of Property by Mail.

Mahopac Point Corporation

(Dept. T.), 40 West 22d St.
'Phone 1980—Madison Square.

Larchmont on the Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees; best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $500 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6411 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 EAST 42D STREET.

White Plains

To Let or For Sale

Broadway Park section.
10-room house, 2 baths, large rooms, good condition. Inspection invited.
Send for list of various properties.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 East 42 St., N. Y. Depot Sq.
Murray Hill 6561. White Plains 759.

GEDNEY FARM.

In the health-giving Westchester Hills. Every outdoor pastime, comfort and convenience.

Gedney Farm Company,
ROBERT E. FARLEY, *President.*

Country Life Exposition

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

Quaker Ridge Heights, New Rochelle.

Residential Section. High Ground, Wooded, Near Station, Golf Links, etc. $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 7-Room House. Every Modern Improvement. On large Plot. Best buy in any N. Y. suburbs; easy terms. Act now. $700 Cash Balance On Monthly Payments Like Rent.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St., N. Y. C.
Telephone 6441 Murray Hill.

PARK HILL *on the Hudson*

Beautiful Modern House

Containing 9 rooms and bath; situated upon a very attractive plot; owner will sacrifice because of his removal from New York. Price $11,000.00.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

LARCHMONT PARK,

LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND.

Village proper; Sound side of the station; charming irregular plots; all improvements; 35 minutes from 42d St.; homes, $6,000 up.

LARCHMONT PARK, INC.
40 West 22d St. 9860 Madison Square

OWNER MUST SELL

One of the finest country homes in Westchester. Italian villa, 14 rooms, 5 baths, sunken garden, 3-car garage, about an acre. Near station, facing New Bronx River Parkway. High, healthful elevation. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOMES

UP THE HUDSON
OVER THE HILLS
DOWN THE SOUND

J. F. McKEAN 542 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

PEEKSKILL

Bungalows, Houses and Plots.
NELSON ESTATES, Inc.
R. E. Farley, Vice-Pres.
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.
and Peekskill, New York.

HEATHCOTE HILL.

Overlooking the Sound. 36 minutes out from 42d St. Beautiful Building Sites. High-class Residential Section. Homes on terms like rent.

CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., N. Y. C.

A PALACE ON THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON RIVER

Offered to settle an estate! About five acres of land, sloping to the river, which are terraced and laid out at great cost to the owner with costly shrubs, flowers, ornamental trees, &c.; located in about the centre of this beautiful lawn is an ornamental fountain of costly design; there are many historic landmarks along this shore and two exclusive Country Clubs and one Yacht Club readily accessible.

The Main House: *A perfect dream of modern architecture, built of white stucco with green glazed tile roof; the house is about 100 feet front by about 40 feet in depth, with an extension on the right of the rear of main house, about 30 by 40, for kitchen, butler's pantry, servants' dining and sitting room, with sleeping rooms above for house servants; the dining rooms and drawing room, which are about 25 by 35 feet each, are divided by a most beautiful centre hall, about 20 by 25, with massive staircase at rear; opening off these two magnificent rooms, on either side, is a porch room about 20 by 35, all enclosed with screens in summer and glass for winter, making practically four rooms deep and large hall, which is like a room, and presents a very charming effect as you look from one end of the house to the other; the second floor has four bedrooms and the master bedroom, which is about 25 by 35 feet, opening out onto a living porch room about 20 by 35 feet, enclosed with glass in winter and screens for summer; there are three exquisite bathrooms on this floor and one bath and two large bed chambers and sleeping porch on third floor. Heated by latest vapor system.*

Shore House: *Very unique for entertaining, having large ballroom, billiard room, card and smoking room, also sleeping rooms; in fact, it is most ideal for the purpose for which it was built.*

Bachelor Bungalow: *Also built on the shore, equipped with sleeping rooms, den, living room, and fitted up for the bachelor's real comfort.*

Bathing Beach: *A charming sandy bathing beach between the bachelor's bungalow and the shore house, with very pretty bathhouse, fully equipped with shower, &c.*

Water and Light: *The best of pure water, electric light and gas is furnished from township central station at nominal cost; a feature worthy much consideration for one living in the country.*

Separate Laundry House: *Located back on the hill away from the house and house grounds, equipped with three or four bedrooms for help.*

Garage: *That will accommodate six large cars, built of the same construction as the main house, with every known convenience, lockers, oil and gasolene tanks, &c., with sleeping quarters and bath above. For permit to inspect, call or address*

FITCH H. MEDBURY, 437 FIFTH AVENUE

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at SCARSDALE

Four Attractive New Houses. Ready for Immediate Occupancy.

Each of 9 rooms and 3 baths, with every modern improvement.

Six minutes' walk from Harrsdale Station and Scarsdale Golf and Country Club.

High ground; most desirable neighborhood; near private and public schools. Each plot 75x125, or larger if desired.

For further particulars apply C—516.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

5 Acres

10-room house, which could be remodeled; good barn; lawn; shade; garden; 37 minutes from Grand Central. Immediate sale price, $10,000. Reasonable terms.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East 41st Street, New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON

$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY

Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

AT PELHAMWOOD

$7,000 Home Easy Terms

Including good-sized plot; near station —main line—PELHAM (Westchester) 32 min. from Grand Central Terminal.



WILL build for you this artistic home—large living room, sleeping porch, 7 rooms and 2 baths. Many other plans and photos for selection. Restricted neighborhood; fine trees. Particulars.

Jos. Lambden & Son, Inc.,
51 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

SAGAMORE

Several Houses

and 30 brand new plots ready for Fall buyers. If you want to know more about "Beautiful Bronxville," send for our booklet of photographs.

Sagamore Development Co.,
Bronxville, N. Y., or

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East 41st Street, New York.

PARK HILL

on the Hudson

Beautiful Modern House

Containing 9 rooms and bath; situated upon a very attractive plot. Owner will sacrifice because of his removal from New York. Price $11,000.00.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, NY
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

FOR SALE

A Most Attractive Property

with 30-mile view of Hudson River; 50 minutes out; 1½ miles from station.

20 acres, high elevation; stucco house recently completed, contains 17 rooms, 4 baths; stable, garage, tennis court. For further particulars apply R-277.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE ON 100-ACRE FARM, 35 MILES OUT—ONLY $15,000.

A very attractive old house, with about 15 rooms; fine shade trees around it; commands a beautiful view; several barns and outbuildings; fine spring water supply, fruit, orchards, &c.; an ideal Summer home; only $150 an acre and the best farm bargain in Westchester County.

NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

Six Rooms and Sleeping Porch

Bungalow style, with green fields and cool woods nearly surrounding it; exterior combination of stone and gray shingle; near depot and trolley; all conveniences and improvements; steam heat; fireplace in living room; sleeping porch; Put. Division of N. Y. C.; 38 minutes from 42d St.; $4,850 was the cost and is the selling price; $1,000 cash. Box A 173 Times.

RIVERDALE,

Opposite Van Cortlandt Park.

A most desirable gentleman's Residence, standing on 2½ acres; 15 rooms, 3 baths and 4 toilets; all latest improvements. Apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. 'Phone 744—Cort.

For Sale at Colonial Heights.

Plot 75x100, on macadamized street. Restricted neighborhood; all improvements, including water, sewer and gas; no assessments. Chance for active builder. Full particulars. A. Reiner, 1118 Tribune Bldg., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island City Plottage

Block Front on Broadway
Destined to be the most important retail business street in Long Island City. Near Elevated Station. Twelve minutes from 42d Street.

Jamaica Avenue Frontage
720 feet, near Broadway and Grand Avenue elevated stations. Just the place for a large building operation.

Solid Block 300 x 350 Feet.
Barclay Street, fronting new East River Park.

2750 Feet on Ditmars Avenue.
One block from express station, fourteen minutes to 42d Street. Will divide.

Hoyt Avenue Bargain.
Extra deep plot, 50x200 feet, between East River Park and express station.

Water-Front Plot.
300x1,200 feet, between Ditmars Avenue and Wolcott Avenue. Fine location for institution or moving picture studio.

Rapid transit lines will be in operation in December. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city.

Brokers Protected.

Kirkert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

In course of construction; finished by September; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, bath (tile), extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 5 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,500; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B.-Owner, 233 W. 34th St.

GREAT NECK

Colonial House, large plot of ground, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage; price $20,000. 125 feet frontage, by depth of 160 feet, Long Island Sound; price $12,500.

8 acres, 320 feet, excellent waterfront, house with 14 rooms, 4 baths, garage, boat house; wonderful trees, and shrubbery effect; price $125,000.

Baker Crowell, Inc., 47 West 34th St., New York City.
Tel. Greeley 38.

GARDEN CITY.

TWO BARGAINS.

$15,000—House; 10 Rooms, 3 Baths on corner plot 100x150.

$7,000—Home; 9 Rooms, 2 Baths on plot 60x100.

H. V. PIERSON, Owner,
25 Franklin Court. Phone 1382 W-G-C.

Long Beach, L. I.

Beautiful Stucco Residence.
All improvements.
Plot 100x100, near ocean; bargain.

L. J. Phillips & Co.,
158 Broadway, New York.

A MODEST COUNTRY HOME

with every comfort and convenience; large, airy rooms, bath, hot-water heat; acre ground; fine old shade trees, lawn, garden; abundance of fruit; attractive location, North Shore, facing good harbor; fine boating, bathing, and fishing; all within easy auto ride of New York, over good roads; a positive bargain for some one; owner asking $6,500; easy terms; immediate occupancy.

Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way. (33d St.,) N. Y.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

the ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; have bargains; Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Bay and Sound; also a large corner plot. Send for particulars. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston, L. I.

AT OYSTER BAY.

House, 17 Rooms. All Improvements. PLOT 180x200.

Near Station and Shore. Large Trees. Barn. Particulars of OWNER, Box 446, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Bargain for Quick Sale

Modern 11-room house, splendid condition, fully equipped, four fireplaces, three baths; well kept grounds; fruit trees, etc. Price ridiculously low. Location Great Neck. Phone owner, Flushing 2209.

WESTBURY, L. I.

Best section of colony; 55 acres. Fine site for house. H. A. FREY, 139 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Babylon Commuting Bargain.

Beautiful 42-acre country place, Babylon, convenient station, bay; main macadamized highway; mostly cleared; trout stream, lake; good buildings; excellent neighborhood; $25,000; worth double.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5,000 Reduction To Sell

Terms to suit responsible purchaser

Beautiful All-Year Home

Extensive Grounds, fine old Trees,

HIGH AND HEALTHY HILLS

Within Easy Commutation to N. Y.

A picturesque country and year-round home overlooking on large lake. House is modern, has every convenience, newly built, contains immense living room with open fireplace, library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen. Seven master bed chambers, three baths; servants' quarters and bath, with separate stairway to kitchen. Fine boating and bathing. Golf course, country club, churches, school, &c., near by. Pure water from artesian wells—free from contamination. Send for photograph.

GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive.
Tel. 6,900 Audubon.



Sacrifice $6,000 To Sell Now

TERMS TO SUIT.

Beautiful Home Near the Water Best of Commutation to City



Delightful all-year home, 10 rooms, 2 baths; grounds 234 ft. frontage; select neighborhood; large living room with open fireplace.

Six bed chambers, storage room, entrance porch; veranda, open terrace; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls; near country club; golf; ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photo.

E. A. Manchester, 170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1523 Cort.

Ideal Home in Maplewood.

Price $6,000; Cash Required $3,000.

Owing to business changes must sell splendidly built house, nearly new, in New York's most desirable suburb; slate roof; large copper-screened living porch; finest imported porch curtains; beautiful hall; elegant dining room, with dome and rafter ceiling; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity; portable storm shed for Winter use; perfect heating system; lot 210 feet deep, cement walk entire length; foundation for garage; beautiful views, front and rear; centre of wild bird life of the Oranges; finest garden in Maplewood, completely inclosed with beautiful iron fence; three varieties of grapes, apples, crabapples, peaches, plums, pears, quinces, currants, strawberries; oak, elm, and maple trees; schools, clubs, churches, good stores, prices reasonable; 5 minutes from Lackawanna; 32 trains daily; 40 minutes from Hoboken. No dickering; am losing $500; never expected to sell.

C. J. WOODWORTH.
23 BAKER ST., MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL.

15 miles from Broadway; 70 trains to and from N. Y. All city advantages. Elevation averages 350 ft. Schools second to none in the United States. Golf, Social and Athletic Clubs. **Beautiful Mountainside Home,** 12 rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, 7 bedrooms, sleeping porch, solarium, latest improvements. Plot 116x195 feet; gardens, big shade trees. Price $27,500.

Property of every description in Montclair and surrounding territory for Sale or Rent. Send for illustrated Booklet B.

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
Real Estate Brokers
At Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

A Very Pretty

new constructed stone 6-room house, tiled bath room, for $4,200; only $500 cash required. For family reasons it must be sold and is a bargain at this price; new and modern; all improvements; good transportation; schools, &c.; restricted neighborhood. Full particulars.

F. W. Waggoner,
Room 516—47 West 34th Street.

To Let—Netherwood, Plainfield, N. J.

746 Belvidere Ave., very attractive place of about 2½ acres; high ground, fine old trees, large carriage and man's room. House 14 rooms, 6 piazzas, 3 baths, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric lights. Everything in finest order. Address John R. Hill, 24 State St., New York.

ALL THE Modern Houses, Apartments, **ORANGES** every description, All prices, sale or rent.

FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station.
EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

Country ESTATES, HOMES, and FARMS

Personally inspected, photographed.
GRADUATE Agriculturist **G. W. ZUCKER**
Kinney Building, NEWARK, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.

SALE OR RENT

Washington Ave. and Dorin Court Road; 12 rooms, all improvements; mortgage $5,000; price $10,000; terms easy; rent $65. Ft. Lee Ferry, car to Palisade Junction.

HALL & BLODGOOD,
542 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Bryant 7632.

MONTCLAIR

We have a complete list of all desirable properties in Montclair for sale or rent and can save you time, trouble, and expense.

Call, Write or Phone.
Simpson-Merritt Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta., (Ph. 4040 Mtc.)

THE ORANGES and MAPLEWOOD

Artistic new houses, 4 to 4 baths; every appointment; $5,000 to $30,000. Full list houses and steam heated apartments, $40 up.

C. H. STIGER Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

One of the Healthiest Suburbs of New York

Our Office is "The Gateway" to It.

Selection from FALL Rental List.

	Per Annum.
New House, 9 rooms, 2 baths	$1,000
Modern House, 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage	$1,200
Hillside Residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, solarium.	$1,500
Colonial Residence, fine location, 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage	$2,000
Attractive new house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, tile kitchen, solarium, large garage	$2,500
Handsome residence, 14 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, fine grounds, garden, garage	$5,000

NOTICE
To avoid errors in locating, our advice to strangers is to rent a year before purchasing.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers,
Opposite Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

---

130 ACRES—INCOME $8,000.

Biggest Bargain Ever Offered.

28 BUILDINGS; 5,000 CHICKENS, 5 HORSES, 16 COWS, 43 PIGS.

In one of Nature's most favored beauty spots, overlooking Princeton University, hour New York; an up-to-date, money-making farm is hereby offered for Sale at ⅓ its actual value to settle estate before August 20th; three dwellings, 7, 6, and 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, telephone, all improvements; 22 farm outbuildings, three poultry houses, 160x16 feet; 35 colony houses, garage, water supply, all buildings; river through farm; fishing, bathing; Hall mammoth incubator, capacity 6,000 eggs; 2,800 bearing peach trees; 5 horses, 16 cows, 43 pigs, 5,000 White Leghorn chickens, 1,000 bushels oats, 400 bushels wheat, 50 tons hay, 25 acres corn, complete set farming implements, machinery, wagons, carriages; everything goes; stock, crop, machinery worth $8,000; buildings cost $25,000; total value of farm $50,000; it is yours for $18,500; $6,000 cash, if you act quick; chance of lifetime. For further particulars, WILLIAM GRAFNER, 116 East 59th St., N. Y.

Beautiful Estate in one of the finest **restricted neighborhoods near**

MONTCLAIR

and in the commuting zone of New York City. Elevation six hundred feet. Charming view. Residence of stone and brick construction built for Owner, contains Living Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Solarium, Billiard Room, Den, eight Master's Bedrooms, four Bathrooms, two lavatories and sewing room. Servants' quarters in extension, containing five rooms and bathroom. Grounds comprising about eight acres of lawn and woodland. Near Golf Club, Station and Schools. An ideal suburban residence for a New York business man.

For terms and particulars consult

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Plaza Building, Montclair, New Jersey.

$18,000

is the price at which I am offering my attractive Elizabethan house at

MONTCLAIR

It contains living room, dining room, solarium, kitchen, pantry, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths and a sleeping porch; brass plumbing, steam heat and electricity. Excellent surroundings. I will make very liberal terms to the right party.

For further particulars consult my brokers.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Plaza Bldg., Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

$25,000 One of the most charming residences in Montclair, on fine corner, surrounded by beautiful shrubbery and massive elm trees; centre hall, large living room; music room connecting with solarium, which has large, open fireplace; extra large dining room finished in delft blue; dining solarium; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; master bedrooms, 4 baths; 2 sleeping porches; double oak floors; all interior woodwork finished in ivory; exterior tapestry brick; copper leaders, gutters, &c.; Spanish tile roof; double garage; large plot; convenient Lackawanna.

Murdock, opp. Lackawanna Station.

MONTCLAIR Tapestry Brick Residence **$14,000**

Large plot, on south side, convenient Lackawanna; Colonial hall, large living room, library; extra large dining room, sun porch; tiled kitchen; butler's pantry; 3 large master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, built-in tubs and showers; sleeping porch; 3d floor, 3 bedrooms, bath, and storeroom; all interior woodwork ivory finish; double oak floors; mahogany stairs; every appointment in modern home construction; must be seen to be appreciated.

Modern Houses for Rent, $50 to $250.

Miller, opp. Lackawanna Station.

A GUARANTEED INCOME

is a comforting thought to those who invest their savings in our guaranteed mortgages. Full protection, absolute security. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles.

Write for Booklet.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, New Jersey.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

MONTCLAIR

$22,500 Most exclusive location on Upper Mountain Ave.; beautiful Dutch Colonial residence; centre hall; large living room; music room; dining room; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, with built-in tubs and showers; large solarium and sleeping porch; breakfast porch; large plot; fine shade.

May be seen by appointment.
Murdock, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

RIDGEWOOD Delightful home in best section, near country club; plot 80x100; splendid lawn, trees, shrubs, and flowers; modern house, 9 rooms; large living room; open fireplace; garage; additional land available; 10 minutes' walk express station. Photos. Full details this office.

S. S. WALSTRUM—GORDON & FORMAN
Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. 7718 Rector.)
Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 555.)

MONTCLAIR New Residence, Plot 47x167. **$7,250**

Large living room; open fireplace; large dining room, built-in sideboard; sun parlor; all-gas kitchen; butler's pantry; sleeping porch; 4 bedrooms; tiled bath; front porch with pergola roof; 1st floor finished in oak, chestnut, and ivory; the last word in modern home construction; must be seen to be appreciated; completed by Sept. 15.

Miller, opp. Lackawanna Station.

OWNER MUST SACRIFICE!

12-room house, on fine, restricted residential street, Upper Montclair; 2 baths, 2 fireplaces; very large living room; garage; every improvement; large plot; near churches, schools, and country club; owner's business calls him West, compels him to make quick sacrifice; property worth $20,000; will sell to quick buyer for $11,500, on easy terms, and throw in good 1915 car.

Quick. Box 148 Times.

MONTCLAIR

$16,000 On the beautiful south side; delightful tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; hardwood finish throughout; every appointment; very convenient to Lackawanna Station.

May be seen by appointment.
Murdock, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely Fireproof.—Every Modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,350.
Representative on Premises.

For particulars see

Fred'k Zittel & Sons
Broadway and 79th Street TEL. 9700 SCHUYLER.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 12 Rooms
$1,000 to $4,000
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION
APARTMENTS NOW LEASING FROM OCT. 1ST
In connection with Chatsworth is a Modern Laundry, Barber Shop and valet service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

640 Riverside Drive

N. E. Corner 141st Street.
A High-Class 13-Story Fireproof Apartment,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—1 to 3 Baths
Rentals $600 to $1,560
Convenient location, beautiful surroundings; south and west exposure; very desirable.
Resident Manager on Premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR, 3,551 Broadway (140th Street)

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

NEW, WHITE COLONIAL RESIDENCE. $10,000: large living room; open fireplace; sun porch with tiled floor; centre hall; paneled dining room; butler's pantry, kitchen; 6 large bedrooms, 3 baths; (2 tiled;) near Lackawanna Station, schools, stores, &c.
H. S. Connolly & Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta., MONTCLAIR.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Catskill Mountain Farm.
Half Mile to Village.

High school &c.; 10 acres, 50 bearing apple trees, 10 pears, cherries, grapes, and berries; nearly new mod. cott., cellar, porch, and village water; 30-ft. barn, poultry house; owner's affairs forces immediate sale, and low price is $1,750; if taken now he includes 2 cows, fix poultry, and a long list household goods; details free, and a farm of 85 acres for $1,200, with growing crops, page 13, "Strout's Big Bunch of Bargains," copy free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2903 G, 150 Nassau St., New York. Tel. Beekman 3472.

$115 Per Acre!

Five minutes' walk from express station; only 24 miles from Times Square; a tract of 70 acres, two fronts, advanced for subdivision, [illegible] which can be [illegible] $8,000 cash; balance long time; high, healthful location, overlooking Long Island Sound; 2 miles from Port Chester, Rye, and Greenwich, Conn.
HOWARD GOULD SMITH, 710 West 180th St.

FACTORY BUILDING TO RENT.

Situation [illegible] to [illegible] to 40,000 sq. ft. floor space. Steam heat; well lighted and ventilated. Labor conditions in town good. Inquire of estate of Henry H. Hoagland, N. Y.

WANT A FARM

If in New York, Jersey, Delaware, New England States, send your requirements and receive free descriptive matter or personality inspect lowest value real farms at sacrifices.
Batson Farm Agency, 489 Fifth Av.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Phone
"Greenwich 456" for Information
and lowest prices or purchase prices on the choicest available properties on the Sound—Cottages furnished or unfurnished, Estates, Farms, Acreage.
"I KNOW GREENWICH"
LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Sta. Greenwich, Conn.

126-Acre Farm, $2,200.
2-Story House 11 Rooms.

50 acres fine, smooth, tillable fields; 50 acres pasture; balance wood; 126 acres in all; apple orchard, other fruit, grapes and berries; substantial 11-room house, enfolded in mantle of cool maple and ash shade; water in house; telephone, mail delivered; barn 30x50; silo, other outbuildings; near all conveniences; excellent opportunity to own big bargain for only $2,200, on easy terms. For full description see catalogue No. 2 Mid-Summer Farm Bargains. Matheson Farm Co., Dept. 5003, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

300 ACRE ESTATE

In the Berkshires; PRICE $3,500
16 Head Stock Included.
One mile from large 6,000 acre game club, city owners; large lake, stocked trout, bass; 1,400 feet elevation; Colonial 10 room house, ample outbuildings, delightful summer home farm, mile trout stream, beautiful mountain country; another 250 acre estate, improvements, cost city owner $10,000; widow offers $6,000; lake, hunting, fishing; investigate. W. F. MATSON, 489 5th Av.

A GLORIOUS RIDGE

In the Berkshires; 1,300 feet in the air with beautiful views of distant hills for fully fifty miles, 500 acres; many smooth rolling fields, entirely free from stone. Three houses, two streams, woods, etc. An exceptional stock farm near Litchfield, Connecticut. Only $19,000 for immediate sale.
JOHN CRAWFORD,
7 East 42d St. New York City.

Wonderful Relic of Old Colonial Days.

Nine-room house, surrounded by magnificent trees; 4 acres choice land; beautiful water view.
JONES REALTY CO. Hotel Davenport, STAMFORD, CONN.

High-Class Dairy Farm

About 250 acres; stone mansion and cottage; all necessary outbuildings; 1½ miles centre of Stamford; long road frontage on three main roads; easy terms.
JONES REALTY CO. Hotel Davenport, STAMFORD, CONN.

MODERN SUCCESSFUL HOTEL
FOR SALE

on Post Road, in live Connecticut town; popular; splendid reputation; turning business away; owner's illness necessitates a sacrifice of $7,000 below cost; large grounds and garage. "H. M.," 141 Times.

Two Water-Front Properties

must be sold to settle an estate; modern house on each; also thirty-acre farm at a bargain. Address Wm. Dietsch, Saybrook, Conn.

At RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

Farms and Country Homes.
THADDEUS CRANE

A LAKE FARM

275 acres surrounding a beautiful lake and bordering another. Modernized house, tenant house, barns, saw mill with turbine, etc. Only $16,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y. C.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

AN IDEAL ESTATE
Great Barrington, Mass.
In the Heart of the Berkshires.

Estate consists of nearly 400 acres; main house contains about 20 rooms and 4 baths and is modern in every respect; farmer's and gardener's cottages, barns, stables, outbuildings and garage; horses, wagons, live stock and equipment included.

Electric light and running water throughout.

Bargain—Terms to Suit.

For further particulars apply to

Phone 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Agent

FOR SALE
AT
NEWPORT, R. I.

The historical Miantinomi Hill; a fine estate of about 30 acres, two miles from post office. Highest land in Newport, with a fine view of surrounding country. Unique situation for a residence on top of hill. The late Anson Phelps Stokes had plans for a house on this site.

For particulars apply to Richard C. Derby, Newport; or Phelps Stokes Estate, 100 William Street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,
5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1915 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.
Suitable for manufacturing or Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.
Steam heat; one store and five and [illegible] apartments.
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
281 Madison Av. Tel. 2552 Murray Hill

1655 BROADWAY,
West Side, bet. 51st and 52d Sts.
STORE FOR RENT.
Size 25x70.
Attractive Lease.
WM. B. MAY & CO.
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Double Suites.
Inquire Superintendent.

26 EAST 125TH ST.

Building 37x100, three stories and light basement; elevator; established furniture house; also suitable for other business purposes; low rent; brokers protected.
I. LEWKOWITZ, 280 6th Av., corner 17th St.

OFFICES—$25 UP.
High-Class Service; Modern Building.
33 UNION SQUARE.
Apply Premises, or
SPEAR & CO., 827 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE STORES
6 & 8 East 57th St.
Adjoining Tiffany's, large show windows.
Rent $1,800 to $3,600.
CROOK & LIVINGSTON CO.,
10 East 43rd St. Murray Hill 8454.

STORE AND BASEMENT
510-512 6TH AVE.
Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Pennsylvania Station; 10% per cent. sprinkler system. Superintendent, or own broker.

LOFTS WITH FINE LIGHT
7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave. Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Burrell

638 West 160th Street.
Recently completed.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
$600 to $900 per Annum.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

2 and 3 ROOMS
Bath & Kitchenette
$32.50 to $47.50
THE WHITESTONE
609 W. 127th St.
West of Broadway.
Supt. on Premises.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

TWO, THREE ROOMS AND KITCHENETTE, FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; HALL; TELEPHONE SERVICE; MODERATE.

KNAP & WASSON COMPANY

4249 Broadway at 181st St. Phone 210 Stitchdale
3159 Broadway cor 156th St. Phone 878 Audubon
Superior Service
HOMES of REFINEMENT

Brockton
661 W. 180TH STREET.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors throughout.
4 Rooms.....$40 to $50
5 Rooms.....$50 to $60

"The Avoca"
251 Ft. Washington Ave.
N. W. Corner 170th St.
Elevator, Fireproof.
Highest class apartment house in Washington Heights; most beautiful section.
4 Rooms.....$48 to $55
5 Rooms.....$55 to $75
6 Rooms.....$65 to $75

"The Annadale"
385 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 177th St.
Elevator.
Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
4 Rooms.....$42 to $45
6 Rooms.....$65
7 Rooms.....$70 to $75
8 Rooms.....$81.67

"The Chancellor"
720 West 181st St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
Elevator.
2 Rooms.....$23 to $25
3 Rooms.....$27 to $33
4 Rooms.....$36 to $40
5 Rooms.....$45 to $50
6 Rooms.....$50

433-439 W. 212 St.
Near 225th St. B'way Sub. Station.
Block from Isham Park.
Non-Elevator.
3 Rooms.....$23 to $25
4 Rooms.....$28 to $32
5 Rooms.....$35 to $40

"Nathan Hale"
454 Ft. Washington Ave.
S. E. Corner 181st St.
Elevator.
The most elegant Apartments on Washington Heights.
3 Rooms.....$35
4 Rooms.....$40 to $47.50
5 Rooms.....$45 to $65
6 Rooms.....$70 to $75
7 Rooms.....$70 to $111
9 Rooms.....$91.75 to $125

Swampscott
660 W. 180th St.
S. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
4 Rooms.....$35
5 Rooms.....$45 to $50
6 Rooms.....$55 to $60
7 Rooms.....$60 to $65

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms.....$38 to $42.50
5 Rooms.....$55 to $60
6 Rooms.....$60 to $65
7 Rooms.....$67.50 to $81.67
8 Rooms.....$100

Chambold Court
66 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 162nd St.
Elevator.
5 Rooms.....$55 to $60
6 Rooms.....$55 to $70
7 Rooms.....$83

"The Inglewood"
718 West 178th St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
Elevator.
4 Rooms.....$35 to $40
5 Rooms.....$40 to $45
6 Rooms.....$50 to $55
7 Rooms.....$60 to $65

Alwyn Court

58th St. & 7th Ave.

One of the finest apartment houses in the world. Apartments 12 and 14 rooms, 4 and 5 baths, with large living rooms, mirrored dressing rooms, individual wine vaults, and many unusual features not found in other buildings. All master's rooms face the street. Additional servants' rooms if required. At the entrance to Central Park and convenient to all lines of transportation.

Pease & Elliman
340 Madison Ave., N. Y.
'Phone—Murray Hill 6200 or Manager at the Building.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. & West End Ave.



Corner Apartments
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, All Outside.
Splendid Light, Air and View
Ample Closet Room. Electric Light, refrigeration, laundry fuel, separate laundries, included in rent.
Apply to Superintendent, on Premises.

New Building
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
"EVELYN ARMS"
203-205 West 98th St. Near B'way
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments
3 Rooms and Bath
Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen
Rents $65, $70 and $75
Office, 220 W. 98th St. Phone 6906 River.

—The Riviera—

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.
5 rooms $660 to $750 PER ANNUM
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 PER ANNUM
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 PER ANNUM
9-10 rooms $1600-$2000 PER ANNUM
Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel., 6390—Barclay.

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
7 Rooms $1,500
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

8 Rooms—3 Baths
5 Rooms and Bath
Very high-class elevator house; most moderate rents.
530 WEST 113TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE CECIL
929 West End Av., 106th St.
Magnificent 8 rooms. Rental $1,300

CLIFFSIDE
307 WEST 93D STREET.
Exquisite 8 Rooms.
Rental $1,150 to $1,300.

BLYTHEWOOD
109 WEST 129TH STREET.
Elegant 8 Rooms, Rental $900.
APPLY PREMISES
OWNERS' PERSONAL MANAGEMENT

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
4-5 and 6 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

High Class Modern Apartment
6 & 7
Rooms and Baths
LARGE LIGHT CLOSETS.
Rentals $800 to $1,000.
210-230 W. 107th St.
Excellent location; near Broadway.
Residential Manager at 230.

PARKWAY HALL
501 West 110th St.
Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Cathedral Parkway. Exclusive Section.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,500.
Supt. on Premises.

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, nr. Riverside Drive.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms. Southern exposure.
7 Light Rooms, $62.50-$65

STUDIO 318 West 57th St.
27 x 35-Light and airy-For day use-Suitable for vocal or other musical instruction.
See Mr. Nyhan (Mornings)
318 West 57th Street

A—601 WEST 141ST STREET,
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall."
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
When you live in this famous Apartment House you have everything at your door. A location unsurpassed; transit facilities unexcelled. Large, private house rooms, with abundant closet space; every modern, up-to-date appointment, and largest open air garden in the city.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS. Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

Hanmure Arms
593 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 136th St.

EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED FAMILIES
7-8-9 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS
ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, WITH UNEXCELLED VIEW OF HUDSON AND PALISADES.
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO BE HAD IN THIS, THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE ON THE DRIVE. ONE BLOCK TO BUS-LINE AND SUBWAY STATION.
Apply Representative on Premises, or
KEMPE & CO. 87th St. & B'way. Schuyler 5610.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 6th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTS $1,500 TO $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1265—Bryant.

CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d
11 ROOMS
$2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 51ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 52D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

VALLAMONT,
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT.
Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

743-5th Ave.
(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of 2 & 3 ROOMS,
with all modern and up to date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Mur. Hill.

BEST VALUE IN Elevator Apartments

THE GARFIELD, 200 Claremont Av., at 127th St.	6 ROOMS	$50-$65
"CRAGSMOOR," 419 West 115th St., Near Morningside Dr.	6 ROOMS	$65
"COURT REBELLE," 416 West 122d St., Near Morningside Av.	7 ROOMS	$60-$75

Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 100th St.

9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS
The Rosary
306 West 99th St.
RENTAL $1,400
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2,209 BROADWAY,
'Phone Schuyler 3979.
Cor. 82d St.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths

Rents	Parlors	13x23
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms	15x18
	Bedrooms	14x18

608 & 610 WEST 150th ST.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elevator apartment. Personally managed by Owners.
4 ROOMS, $36 TO $40
5 ROOMS, $45 TO $55
6 ROOMS, $62.50 TO $60
7 ROOMS, $60 TO $67.50
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms
$900 to $960. JOHN S. HEEP, 115 Broadway.

THE PLAZA
795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
Corner 150th Street.
7, 8, room elevator apartments; high-class service.
RENT $60.00 UP.

ST. CLOUD
252 West 91st St.
7-8 Room Apartments,
$950-$1,100.
Highest class elevator house.
Best value in city.

Astor Estate Apartments

Apthorp, Broadway, Cor. 79th St.
Astor Apartments, 75th to 76th St., Cor. Broadway.
Graham Court, 7th Ave., 116th-117th Sts.
Rents from $80 per Month Upward.
Booklets on Application.
Astor Estate, 21 West 26th St.

448 Riverside Drive
at 116th Street

No Concessions, But 15% Better Value Assured.

Before You Sign a Lease You Should Inspect
This Up-to-date 12-Story Building
7-8-9 Large Rooms
With 3 Baths
Rents $1350 to $1850.
Inspection any day, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Floor plan mailed on request.
Under owner's personal management.
ANTHONY CAMPAGNA. Tel. 6570 Morningside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

219 W. 81st St.
Corner Broadway
High Class Apartments
3, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms
1 to 3 Baths
Rentals $840 to $1,850
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.
435 5th Av. 'Phone 2750—Mur. Hill.

We offer a few vacancies, some for immediate possession, in the following high-class houses, at very reasonable rents:

Annamere Court
609-615 West 115th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 West 114th St.,
Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
Subway Exp. Station 116th St. & B'way.
8 Exceptionally Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and Phone Service.
I. LOWENWALD, Agent
611-619 West 114th St.
'Phone 2396 Morningside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

FOR
Attractive, High Class NEW LAW Elevator Apartments
Look Through This List
of model, modern apartments, all with extra large rooms and latest improvements at Greatly Reduced Rents.

The ALTO CREST
3800 Broadway, Cor. 158th St.
ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY

5 Rooms	$45
6 Rooms	$60
8 Rooms	$70

The Washington Heights
575 West 159th St., Cor. B'way.

5 Rooms	$40 to $45
6 Rooms	$55 to $60

The WEST POINT
575 Riverside Drive, Cor. 135th.

5 Rooms	$50 to $70
6 Rooms	$60 to $75
8 Rooms	$80

Most of these are outside corner apartments, presenting a splendid view of the Hudson River and the Palisades.

Apply Superintendent on premises or
J. SHENK
66 West 107th St.
Telephones 1406 1407 Academy 1408

Alwyn Covrt
182 West 58th Street.

For October 1 rental we can offer two of the finest suites in the building; one of fourteen rooms and five bathrooms; one of twelve rooms and five bathrooms. In these two suites practically every room faces directly upon the street. Entertaining space unsurpassed. May be inspected now.

To sublet—Doctor's office of four rooms and laboratory, fully equipped; separate entrance.

Just Completed.
Palisades Apartments
N. E. Cor. Haven Av. & 170th St.
A few blocks west of B'way.
These high-class houses command a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and surrounding country.
4 Beautiful Rooms
AT MODERATE RENTS.
Every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone, etc.
Resident man on premises, or
Apply **Nehring Brothers** St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 171th.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes
Unfurnished .....$35 to $75
Furnished .....$45 to $90
THE POINCIANA
434 West 120th Street
Corner Amsterdam Av.
Satisfactory References Indispensable.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from 6 mos. to 1 year. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Tel. 7240 Columbus — 162 W. 72d STREET — Tel. 7240 Columbus

A Selected List of Apartments

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$1,500 to $1,900.

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue,
Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

304 West 92d Street
Near West End Avenue.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,700.

Devonshire
325 West 83d Street,
Near West End Avenue.
6 & 7 Rooms.
$720 to $1,000.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200 to $1,400.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
~~N. E. Cor. Broadway.~~
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

La Grange
1 West 81st St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,000 to $1,300.

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,300 & $2,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,700 to $2,200.

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 and $1,500.

The Wesley
158 West 81st St.,
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
4, 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $840 to $1,000.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600 to $900.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street,
Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street,
Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

Strathallan
350 West 88th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,400 & $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,400.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av.,
Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,400 and $1,700.

Barieford
49 Claremont Ave.,
Southwest Corner 119th St.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$720 to $1,200.

Fair View Court
175 Claremont Av.,
4 Rooms & Bath.
5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $360 to $600.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

162 West 72d St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS** 162 West 72d St.

Efficient Management.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 280 Madison Ave., Broadway at 144th Street

Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof and soundproof Building, excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River. Southwestern exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,500.

401 WEST END AVE.
Northwest corner 79th St.
Including refrigerating and low rate for electricity.
9 and 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,400 and upwards.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive,
North corner 93d St.
12-Story Fireproof Bldg., 2 Elevators.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $2,400.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,000.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,300.

HOLLAND COURT
Cor. Riverside Drive.
315 West 98th St.
3, 4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $900.

451 WEST END AVE.
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $65.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.,
Northeast Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including electric light, refrigeration and vacuum cleaning.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
West of Broadway.
8 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $1,300 to $1,500.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av.
Southwest Corner 143d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

159 WEST 80TH ST.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms.
New Fixtures, Electric Light.
Rents $720 to $780.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $1,080.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place,
Southeast Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

THE VIOLA
100 West 76th St.
Elevator, hall service.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

CEDARCLIFF
48 St. Nicholas Place, at 152d St.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

35 WEST 82ND ST.
8-Story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
All Modern Improvements.
5 and 6 Rooms, Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

HANOVER
823 West End Av.
N. W. Cor. 100th St.
7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $1,200.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, southwest corner 144th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,020.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West,
Adjoining Corner 105th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av.,
Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av.
At 154th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $780.

817 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest Corner 100th St.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

CHACORNAC
5-7 West 91st St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $1,200.

ARDELL
527 Riverside Drive.
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
Beautiful view of Hudson River.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,000.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.

328 WEST 83RD ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,400
One apartment left.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
2, 4, 7 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,800.

TUILERIES
251 West 95th St.
N. W. Corner of Broadway.
7 Rooms & 1 Bath.
Elevator, All Improvements.
Rent $1,200.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St., cor. B'way.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $960.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

428-430 WEST 204TH ST.
East of Broadway.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $18 to $32.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at Any of Our Offices, or Will Be Forwarded on Request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Fireproof Buildings
Unusually Good Service

174 West 79th St.
Corner across Hotel Lucerne
8 Rooms (Corners) $1500
8 Rooms (all light) $1300
Large, well arranged rooms with foyer

250 Riverside Drive
Corner 97th Street
7 Rooms (Corners) $1300-$1400
6-7 Rooms (on Drive) $1000-$1050

445 Riverside Drive
Unusually Large Rooms
Beautiful View and Location
Next to Corner of 116th Street.
7-8 Rms., 3 baths. $1550-$1750

7
R 250 Riverside Drive.. $1000
O 250 Riverside Drive.. $1400
O 509 West 110th St.. $1200
M 515 West 110th St.. $1450
S 620 West 116th St.. $1100
S 445 Riverside Drive.. $1550

8
R *174 West 79th St.... $1300
O 509 West 110th St.... $1450
O 515 West 110th St.... $1600
M 15 Claremont Ave.... $1400
S 25 Claremont Ave.... $1700
S 445 Riverside Drive.. $1650

*Represents 7-story Elevator Houses.
MOST ATTENTIVE SERVICE.
Descriptive Booklet and Circulars with price list sent free on application.

Earle & Calhoun
S. W. Cor. 72d St. and Broadway.
Telephones 5116-7-8 Columbus.

Renault Court
207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
7 and 8 rooms and bath;
moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Clarnott Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
M. M. SILVERMAN, 307 5th Ave.

---

6 ROOMS & BATH $65
All Large & Light
Modern Elevator House.
CONCESSION TO OCT. 1. Apply Owner
345 West 70th St.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE. 5 Rooms, $50
Subway Express 96th. 6 Rooms, $65
All night elevator.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Hendrik Hudson
Apartment Houses



Riverside Drive, 110th-111th Sts. Annex, 110th St. & Broadway, commanding view of Hudson River and Palisades.
Subway express station.

Gymnasium with Needle Showers for grown-ups; roof garden playground for the children. Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,100 to $2,800. The two best known apartment houses in New York.

FRANK A. PETELER, Mgr. at the Bldgs. Telephone 4302 Morningside.

---

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 BATHS
Rental $2,100-$3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT. OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

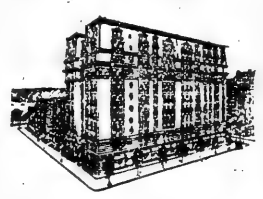
Doctor's Apartment
in the Elevator Apartment
ST. GEORGE
Lexington Ave., cor. 78th St.
6 Rooms $1,200
All outside rooms
Apply on premises, or
LONG REALTY COMPANY
68 Broad Street, New York

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., near Broadway.
7 Rooms
$1,100 & $1,200
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the premises

THE CAMDEN,
206 West 95th St., Near Broadway.
7 Rooms, All Light, $75.
5 Rooms, $50 to $60.
VASA K. BRACHER,
200 W. 72d St. Tel., Columbus—361.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS
Broadway, 108th to 109th Street.



Apartments of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, from $1,100 to $2,200. A few desirable apartments now available for October rental.

One block from Riverside Drive and Subway Express Station.

H. B. Snyder, Manager,
at Building. Phone 1500—Academy.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
Also Bachelor Apartment.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Ave. (N.W.Cor.)
8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rentals $1,200 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. One block to "L," Subway and Cars. Representative on Premises, or
William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

---

65 Central Park W.
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.,
Very desirable 8-room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park. Unusually large, airy rooms; elevator; high-class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to Supt.

---

60 WEST 128TH ST.,
Near Lenox Ave.
4 Rooms, $25; 6 Rooms, $36.
All modern improvements.
Apply on premises, or
LONG REALTY COMPANY,
68 Broad Street, New York.

Kensington Court
555 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Rockhall
Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
Choice Apartments
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms
with 2 & 3 Baths

To the lover of a home these apartments appeal. They are the finest value on the West Side; very large rooms; well aired and lighted.

CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager
Tel. Morning.—4838.

Continental
4180 Broadway
Cor. 177th St.
4 & 5 Rooms and Bath
Elevator Day and Night.
Hall and 'Phone Service.
Rentals $420 to $690 Yearly.
A. W. MILLER & CO.
898 8TH AVENUE.
'Phone Circle 591.
Or Superintendent on Premises.

The HAMPTONS
117th St.,
St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND STREET.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., Near Broadway.
7 Rooms
$1,100 and $1,200
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent,
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Knowlton Court, B'way, cor. 159th St. Corner apartment, 7 rooms, with private entrance. Now occupied by dentist. Unusually desirable. RENT $80.
NORMAN DENZER, Agent, 3,816 B'way.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Hever Chambers
13 East 65th Street
Few Steps from Fifth Ave.
Most Fashionable Neighborhood in N. Y.
New Building. Ready for Occupancy.
Attractive Appartments of
2 and 3 Large Rooms
and Bathroom
Suitable Small Families and Bachelors
Elevator, Day & Night Hall & Phone Service
Meals Served by Caterer on Premises
Apply owner's representative on premises

LYNDHURST COURT
510-12 West 184th St.,
Near Amsterdam Ave.
High-Class Apartments.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms.
RENTALS $27-$38.
Under Owner's Management
Apply Superintendent on Premises

Exclusive Neighborhood
Between Convent & St. Nicholas Aves.
402 WEST 148TH ST.
6-7 and 8 Rooms
Elevator Apartment
$60 TO $80 PER MONTH.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

Biggest Value.
515 WEST 187TH ST.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 1 and 2 Baths.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
Equal in construction to best in city.
$55 TO $75 PER MONTH.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

ELMORE COURT,
541 W. 124th, East of B'way.
6-7 ROOMS, $45-$60
Elegant large, light rooms; every modern improvement; night & day elevator & 'phone service; electric lights.

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th St.

1 Apartment, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600

15 Windows Facing Riverside Drive

Very Light, 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, 9th Floor, $1,800

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, 10th Floor, $2,000

Apply Supt. on Premises or to
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc.
51 E. 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 1936

---

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.

---

75 Ft. Washington Av., Southwest Cor. 162d St.
Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class, residential section
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85
Open for inspection day and evening.
Telephone Audubon 7960.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

No. 57 West 75th St.
7 ROOMS
Extra maids' bathrooms. All the rooms are exceptionally large and bright. Situated in a very exclusive residential section.
The building is of fireproof construction; 2 passenger and 1 service elevator. Commodious laundry on top floor, equipped with latest gas driers. Extra servants' rooms if desired.
Ideal home for discriminating families who appreciate courteous and efficient service from employes and management.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Rents $1,200 to $1,800.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.,
Bet. Amsterdam & Broadway.
7 & 8 Rooms,
3 Baths.
$1,800 to $2,000.
Apply on Premises.

---

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator; all-night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. B. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

SUB-LEASE FOR 7 YEARS
at a sacrifice
Balance of 10-year Lease
15 LARGE ROOMS
Overlooking Hudson

Beautiful roof garden, Duplex Studio, five tiled bathrooms—most modern conveniences.

Best Residential Section
85th St. and West End Ave.

HIGH CLASS
APARTMENT
Free Rent to Oct. 1st, 1916
Full information from
A. FRANK, 10 West 57th St.,
Telephone Circle—1100.

NEW BUILDING
129 EAST 82ND ST.
Cor. Lexington Av.
To Lease from October 1.
4 Rooms, Bath,
$900-$1,200
6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,500-$1,600
Apply on premises.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6310 Bryant.

THE EDWIN 561 W. 147th St.
N. E. Cor. B'way & 147th.
4-5-7 ROOMS, $40-$80
Elegant large, light rooms; every modern improvement; night and day elevator and 'phone service; electric lights.
All Outside Rooms.

---

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
5 Rooms & Bath
$780 Yearly

ANITA—KATHRYN
75 Northern Av., west of B'way & 180th St.
Very attractive apartments.
Overlooking Hudson and Palisades.
3-4-5 Rooms. Bath. $23-$38 Electric Light, Telephone.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

The Hudson Fulton
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
One block from Subway.
$1,000 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$30 per month
4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

TURRETS
116 Riverside Drive, Cor. 84th St.
Magnificent Apartments.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
All Modern Appointments.
$1,800 to $3,200 Per Annum.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8-ROOM DUPLEX APT.,
$2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Very attractive apartments.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

Direct Realty Co.

S. E. Cor. Broadway and 70th St.

Telephone—Columbus 6314.

2020-2030 Broadway

From 69th to 70th Street.

The Ormonde - Seminole — most centrally located, convenient to the leading stores, theatres, clubs, hotels and restaurants. In the heart of the fashionable Broadway Apartment district.

Suites of 8, 9, 10 Rooms

With 2 and 3 Bathrooms.

Rooms and chambers large, light, and airy, with spacious closets. High-class elevator and hall service.

Rents, $2,500 to $3,250.

Includes Electric Light & Refrigeration

301 West 91st St.

N. W. Cor. West End Av.

The Arbutus—one block from Subway station at 91st St. and Broadway.

Suites of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $1,800 to $2,000.

Includes Electric Light

143-145 West 69th St.

The Annex—adjoining the Ormonde-Seminole, and under the same management.

8 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

2100 Broadway, at 73d St.

The Sherman—2 and 3 large rooms and bath, with elevator, telephone and maid service. Meals if desired.

Rents, $900 to $1,200.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—YONKERS

490-494 South Broadway,

Cor. Lawrence St.—at Lowerre.

The Parkview—Convenient to Subway. Telephone and hall service. High-class.

7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $600.

Resident Superintendents on the Premises.

New Elevator Apartments

The Northern Apartments,

Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.

3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.

Immense rooms and finest in city. Size 16x20 feet. Southern exposure.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner) ..... $75-$85
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry ..... $60-$70
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry $48
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry $45

The Kenilworth,
45 Pinehurst Av., N. E. Cor. 179th
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner) $70
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front) .. $55-$60
5 Rooms & Bath (Front) $50
4 Rooms & Bath (Front) .. $38-$40

Florence Court,
500 West 176th St.,
S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Av.
5 Large Rooms $42.50
4 Large Rooms $32.00
3 Large Rooms $28.00

Riverside Drive, 745—Southeast Corner 152d

Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious Rooms, with every conceivable improvement.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner) $95
7 Rooms, 2 Baths ..... $60-$75
6 Rooms, 2 Baths ..... $55-$70

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, MANAGED BY OWNER

THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS BATH, $1200-$1300
Extra Maid's Room if Desired.
7 Rooms Foyer, 2-3 Baths $1700 to $2000 8 Rooms Foyer, 3 Baths, $1800 Abundant Closet Room.

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Liv. Room.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$660 4 ROOMS, $720-$800
5 ROOMS, $810-$900 6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200

WEST END HALL,
840 West End Ave.
CORNER 101ST STREET
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1400-$1700

THE WILMINGTON,
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

THE WINTHROP,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
Attractive Apartments
5 ROOMS $630-$660 6 ROOMS $720-$780 7 ROOMS $810-$900

Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

Unusual Apartments

MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

ALLERTON
600 West 113th St., cor. B'way
Modern 12-Story Building
Corner Suites of Exceptional Desirability
7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1350 to $1750

FRIESLAND
235 W. 103d St., corner B'way
at Subway Station
Most Attractive Corner Suites of
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
$1600 to $1400

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENTS OR

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.

Tel. Riverside 975 — 2705 Broadway at 103d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

4-5-6 ROOMS
$810 to $1200

All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

---

310 W. 94TH ST.
Bet. West End & Riverside.
8 Large Rooms & 2 Baths.
Highest Class Improvements.
RENT $1,550.

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 Large Rooms.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $50-$55.
GROUND FLOOR
For Doctor or Dentist.
Apply Supt., or L. Miller & Sons, 154 Nassau St.

OPPOSITE PARK
MANHATTAN SQ. APTS.
High Class—Fireproof
From October 1st, apartment 9 rooms, including living room 18x28; 3 bathrooms. All bedrooms face south. Unusual features. Bargain. May be purchased outright, reducing rental one-half.
Inspect now. Supt., 44 W. 77th St.

---

6 Outside Rooms All Large & Light $65
Modern Elevator House.
CONCESSION TO OCT. 1, Apply Owner.
3,750 Broadway, Cor. 156th St.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive
CORNER 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths ... $1,000
Corner, 6 Rooms, Bath 900
5 Rooms, Bath 600

400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets .. $1,200
7 " " " " .. 1,000
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be had for some of these Suites.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $900 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9177 -Schuyler.

KAN-A-WAH COURT,
614 West 157th St.,
Between Riverside Drive and Broadway subway express station; high-class elevator apartments; select neighborhood; day and night service.
3-4-5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Unusually large, light, and airy.
Rents $40 to $65 monthly.
Supt. on premises. Telephone 2885 Audubon.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45

¶ Jackson Heights Apartments are the kind you would build. They are brand new and well managed. They excel in comfort, apartments in any other part of the city, renting for twice as much.

¶ To attract the best type of tenants we have provided social and recreative features not to be found elsewhere. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Playgrounds for Children are provided, in fact everything is done to promote the social advantages of Jackson Heights.

¶ In the Jackson Heights Apartments we have established a new standard, a new ideal. We offer splendidly planned and decorated apartments, large rooms with the maximum of light and air. They are equal to the best in Manhattan.

THE
QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Av., corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown 1214.

HOW TO REACH APARTMENTS:—Take trolley at Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) marked "Flushing" or "College Point." Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE.

Attractive Fireproof Apartments

The Chepstow
215 West 101st Street,
Northeast Corner Broadway.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
6 & 8 Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1300 to $2100

Janus Court
106 Morningside Drive,
South Corner 121st Street.
10-Story Fireproof Building.
Overlooking Morningside Park.
5-6-7 Rooms
Rents $660 to $1200

The Linlithgow
640 West 139th Street,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location. View of river.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath
Rents $480 to $780

250 West 104th St.
Bet. B'way and West End Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Building, surrounded by Private Dwellings.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths
Large Foyer. $1200-$1450

The Dorlexa
318 West 100th Street,
Near Reverside Drive.
12-story Fireproof Building.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths
Exceptional Value, $1700

Picken Court
706 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 148th Street.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
Unexcelled River View.
4-5-6-7 Rooms
Rents $600 to $1400

Apply Renting Agent on Premises, or

NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway & 89th Street.
Telephone 8380 Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200 to $2,600.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500 to $3,900.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class Elevator Apartments
Under My Personal Management.
HAMLET Corner Broadway **WILTON**
600 W. 165th St. 601 W. 164th St.
3-4-5-7 AND 8 ROOMS.
RENTS $35 TO $100.
SEMIRAMIS
137 W. 140th St., Facing Park.
Half Block Subway Station.
6 AND 7 ROOMS, $55 TO $80.
Rio Grande—Rio Vista
15 and 21 Ft. Washington Ave.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS, KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES, $32 TO $67.
LANGHOLM
200 W. 112th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS,
CORNER APARTMENTS, $60 TO $85.
115 WEST 104TH ST.
Near "L" and Subway Stations
4-5-6 ROOMS, $40, $50, $65.
Apply Superintendents or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER 247 W. 110th St. Cathedral 9513.

—740—
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
N. E. Cor. 151st St.
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.
5-6-7 & 9 Rooms,
With Foyer, 2 & 3 Baths.
Abundant Closet Room.
Exceptionally large and airy.
At very moderate rentals to desirable tenants.
APPLY ON PREMISES

High Class Elevator Apartment
ST. GEORGE
1125 Lexington Avenue,
Corner 78th St.
All outside, sunny rooms
5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
$900—$1,080—$1,320.
Apply on premises or
LONG REALTY COMPANY
68 Broad Street, New York

PORTLAND
53 West 72d St.
8 UNUSUALLY LARGE ROOMS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
$1,000—$1,320
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
72d St. & Col. Av. Tel. 2750 Col.

BIG VALUES
High-class Elevator Apts. near Riverside
314-315 & 321 West 94th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $45 to $87.50.

THE **Whitehall, 1871 7th Av.**
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet. $1,000 and $1,200
IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION.

---

14 to 20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms. $35 to $65
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

205 West 103rd St.
Near Broadway and Subway Station.
5 Rooms and Bath, $55.
Elevator. Phone and All Improvements.

14 Morningside Ave.
Cor. 115th St., overlooking Park.
7 and 8 Rooms, $50 to $75.
Elevator. Phone and All Improvements.
Apply Superintendents on Premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER, 3507 B'way, Cor. 143d St.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, TO
Cor. Apt. of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,000
Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 West 79th. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

NEW & MODERN
530 WEST 144TH ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
4-5-6-7 ROOMS
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
$40 to $70 Per Month.
Apply to Supt. on Premises.

---

7 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
Cor. 83d St.
Firenze Court
206 West 92nd St.
RENTAL $1,300.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2299 Broadway.
Phone Schuyler 3979

5-6 ROOMS & BATH.
High-class elevator apartment; most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE
Metropolitan Life Bldg.,
5 East 23d St.
Tel. Gram. 4410.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

2705 Broadway
AT 103D ST.
Tel. River 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD of SERVICE

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113th St., cor. Bway.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,700

ETON HALL — RUGBY HALL
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200

HUDSON-GRANT VIEW
126 Claremont Ave., near 122d St.
5, 7 and 8 Rooms,
One and Two Baths,
$660 to $1,200

410 WEST END AVE.
One Block 79th St. Subway
8 Rooms,
$1,100 to $1,300

REXTON 320 W. 83d St.
CAYUGA 324 W. 83d St.
Near Riverside Drive
6 and 7 Rooms, $850 to $1,100

INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENTS AT BUILDINGS OR AT OUR OFFICE.

Choice Elevator Apartments in
CARNEGIE HILL SECTION

120 East 86th St. Near Park Av.	8 Rooms	$900
1219 Madison Av. Corner 88th St.	8 & 9 Rooms	$1050 to $1450
1239 Madison Av. Corner 89th St.	8 & 9 Rooms 2 Baths	$1800 to $2000
1261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St.	8 Rooms 2 Baths	$1800 to $2100
138 East 94th St. Corner Lexington Av.	6 Rooms	$700
16 East 97th St. Near 5th Av.	7 Rooms	Rent $650

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments,
DUFF & CONGER
Madison Ave., Corner 86th St. Phone "Lenox 8900."

CHARLES S. KOHLER, 1,428 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 9960
Offers a few choice vacancies in the following choice houses:

AUDREY HALL Modern Elevator House.
575 WEST 172D ST.
N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $40-$75
Beautifully decorated. Spacious closets. Sunlight in every apartment. Short walk to 168th Street Subway Station.

STERLING COURT New Elevator House.
326 AUDUBON AV.
N. W. COR. 181ST ST.
5-6 ROOMS, $40-$50
Beautifully decorated; large; sunny; specially well arranged; exceptionally fine view; on crest of Washington Heights, one block to subway.

EDWIN HALL
145 VERMILYEA AVE.
N. E. COR. 207TH ST.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $27-$45
Exceptionally well planned. Highest-class house in Dyckman section. Conveniently located. Great value.

THE AMELIA
843 W. 179TH ST.
N. E. COR. HAVEN AV.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $28-$45
Extra large, light, well arranged, abundant closet space; refined residential section; within block of Drive and Fort Washington Park.

Houses are equipped with all improvements for the comfort and convenience of tenants. Courteous and efficient service is assured.

SPECIALIST IN CONSERVATION OF PROPERTIES

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,100-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

Highest class Apartments in the Bronx, just completed, adjoining New York University. A liberal arrangement is offered to refined families who will rent immediately.

2,226 LORING PLACE,
Bet. 182d & Hall of Fame Terrace.
Take University Av. cars at 181st St., Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.
4-5 ROOMS AND BATH
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR
LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.,
507 West 113th St. 'Phone Morningside—8240.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Ave.
105th Street
New Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
6 to 10 Rooms—2-4 Baths.
Enclosed Driveway—Roof Garden
Exclusive Neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co.,
158 Broadway.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

---

57 WEST 58TH ST.
THE CORONET.
2 Rooms & Bath ..... $600 to $900
4 Rooms & Bath ..... $720 to $1200
6 Rooms & Bath $1100
9 Rooms & 3 Baths $2000
12 Rooms & 3 Baths $2500
Day and night service.
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC., Agents,
569 Fifth Ave. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

---

9 Room Apartments
With 2 or 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central-Park-West
North Corner 86th Street.

THE ENDYMION
852 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

"GRINNELL"
800 Riverside Drive,
Corner 157th St.
Within 200 Ft. of Subway Station
A Distinctive Fireproof Building of the highest type, fully tenanted since its completion.
Extra Large Rooms,
All Facing the Outside.
Finest Apartments
Above 110th St.
Rentals Much Less
Than Middle West Side

---

152 West 58th St.
(between 6th & 7th Avenues)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
3 ROOMS WITH BATH
4 ROOMS WITH BATH
5 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED.
ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Apply on Premises or to
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agent,
135 Broadway. Tel. 298 Cortlandt
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

---

203 W. 81st St. Next to B'way
New 9-story fireproof and soundproof elevator apartment house.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, 1 AND 2 BATHS.
Also Doctors' Apartments.
Exceptionally large rooms and foyers.
Rent $720 to $1500 per Annum
Convenient to elevated and subway stations; immediate possession.

The Braender
S. W. Cor. 103d St., Central Park West.
TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
6-7-8 & 12 Rooms,
1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
PHILIP BRAENDER, 315 4th Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE PALACIO,
59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave.; 8 rooms, 2 baths; choice residential section; all large rooms. $1,800. Superintendent.

---

34 GRAMERCY PARK **34**
Seven-room Apartment; electric light; hardwood floors; moderate rent; facing Park; also one Bachelor Room.
F. C. HALL, Supt.

A—640 Madison Ave. "Hoffman Arms," N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH. $900
7 and 8 rooms $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Supt.

THE SUSSEX,
55 EAST 65TH STREET.
From Oct. 1, seven or eight room apartment, $1,600; extra maids' rooms; private house block. Apply Superintendent.

Pease & Elliman

165 West 72d St. Near Broadway. | 340 Madison Ave. Nr. 42d St. Tel., 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

East Side

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $660—$900

112 East 17th St.
8 rooms and bath. $960—$1,200

39-43 East 27th St.
3, 4, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

145 East 35th St.
7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,650—$2,300

146 East 49th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $800—$1,300

144 East 56th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,800—$[illegible]

56-60 West 58th St.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,450—$[illegible]

11 East 68th St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $2,200—$3,000

565 Park Ave.
6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800—$[illegible]

829 Park Ave.
6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,800—$[illegible]

West Side

150 West 80th St.
5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,150—$1,300

300 Central Park West,
Cor. 90th St.
6, 1½ rooms, 1, 3 baths, $1,000—$3,500

330 West 102d St.,
Cor. Riverside Drive
7 rooms, 3 baths, $1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive
8 rooms and bath, $[illegible]

404 Riverside Drive,
Cor. 113th St.
9, 11 rooms, 3, 4 baths, $[illegible]

723 St. Nicholas Ave.
4, 5, 6 rooms ..... $450—$[illegible]

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

NEW APARTMENTS
TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER 1ST

570 Park Avenue
Corner 63d Street
ADJOINING COLONY CLUB
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—$3,500-$3,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths— 3,300- 3,900
7 Rooms, 3 Baths— 3,500

1000 Park Avenue
Corner 84th Street
12 Rooms, 4 Baths—$4,400-$4,500
6 Rooms, 2 Baths— 1,900- 2,100
Floor plans on application.
119 W. 40th St. BING & BING Tel. 6410 Bryant

New 9 Story Fireproof Building,
Ready October First.
THE WOOLSEY
145 East 44th St.
Just East of Lexington Avenue.
1 & 2 Rooms
Bath and Kitchenette.
Unfurnished, $35 to $80.
Furnished, $45 to $100.
Satisfactory References Indispensable.
Apply on premises
or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS
ON PARK AV. 71 EAST 87
5 Rooms and Bath ... $480
6 Rooms and Bath ... $720
8 Rooms and Bath .. $1000
Hall and Elevator Service, etc.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av., 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

GRAMERCY PARK
One Lexington Avenue
Modern Fireproof Building
Corner Duplex Apartment, unusually well lighted, facing on park.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
GAINES, VAN NOSTRAND & MORRISON, Inc.,
23 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 374

THE HOLLYWOOD
1,337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $900 to $1,500; apartment suitable for doctor; all night elevator service. Modern; fireproof. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

---

27 EAST 62D ST.
Housekeeping Apartments.
4 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 to $1,200.
6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,800.
Elevator; Modern Building.
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agents,
569 5th Ave. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

The Cleveland
Apartments 5 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

---

121 MADISON AVE.
AND 31 EAST 30TH ST.
Apartments of
2 ROOMS AND BATH
TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Housekeeping and non-housekeeping. Very moderate rentals. Tel. 2385 Mad. Sq.

THE GRANITE,
20-22 Morningside Av. East
N. E. COR. 116TH ST.
Desirable Apartments, six and seven rooms, all conveniences, including elevator service; personal attention given by owner. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Mayfair
Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 7 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2100-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone [illegible]

BRONX

JUST COMPLETED
2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.
BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $21-$38
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
PHONE 1000 FORDHAM.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
196th St., Briggs to Bedbridge Ave., minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St.
5th Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms.. $26-$34-$42

2362 Ryer Ave., at 184th St.
Short block to GRAND CONCOURSE
New apartments elegantly finished; all improvements; inlaid flooring.
3 and 4 Rooms and Shower Baths
$21 to $28

BROOKLYN.

AT THE FRESH POND ROAD
STATION OF THE
MYRTLE AV., RIDGEWOOD "L" LINE.
5 AND 6 LARGE ROOMS
Rent $18 With hot water supply and heat, tile bath room and public hall, etc., extra. All outside rooms, abundance of light and air, private halls, tiled bath rooms; 5c fare, 25 minutes direct via Myrtle Av. Ridgewood "L" line from Brooklyn Bridge.
F. C. ZIMMERMAN, AGENT,
786 FRESH POND ROAD, BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
495 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION ISSUE IN AUTO LICENSE EXCHANGE

WHY NEW JERSEY OPPOSES RECIPROCITY IN LICENSES

New York Representative of New Jersey Bureau Says Disadvantage to His State in Road Damage Is Too Great.

Free trade and protection in automobile license interchange between States is a lively issue in this motor community now. It has been brought sharply to the front by the enforcement, by New York as well as New Jersey authorities, of the fifteen-day limit, which is the extent of the license interchange between the two States.

New York and New Jersey fairly well represent the opposite sides of this question. New York stands for the free trade idea and New Jersey for the protection principle. New York's law limits the grant of full interchange to those States, now twenty-five in number, which extend the same to it, and accords to the other States the time which they respectively permit a New York automobile to remain without requiring the taking out of a license.

New Jersey gives fifteen days to visiting automobiles, and thus it comes that New Jersey automobiles are limited to fifteen days in New York. The strict enforcement by New Jersey authorities of this part of the motor vehicle law led New York authorities to take a similar step. State inspectors were stationed at the ferries. A count was kept on New Jersey cars coming into New York, and as the fifteen-day limit was exceeded summonses to court and fines followed.

The advocates of complete motor license interchange—that is, that a license issued by one State should be good in every other State—presented their idea to Congress last Winter in a measure known as the Adamson bill. According to reports from Washington, the bill is fated to die in committee on account of the opposition by States not in favor of the plan. Included in which was that of a Representative of New Jersey, to the effect that the bill was unconstitutional, in that it deprived the States of a right that clearly belonged to them.

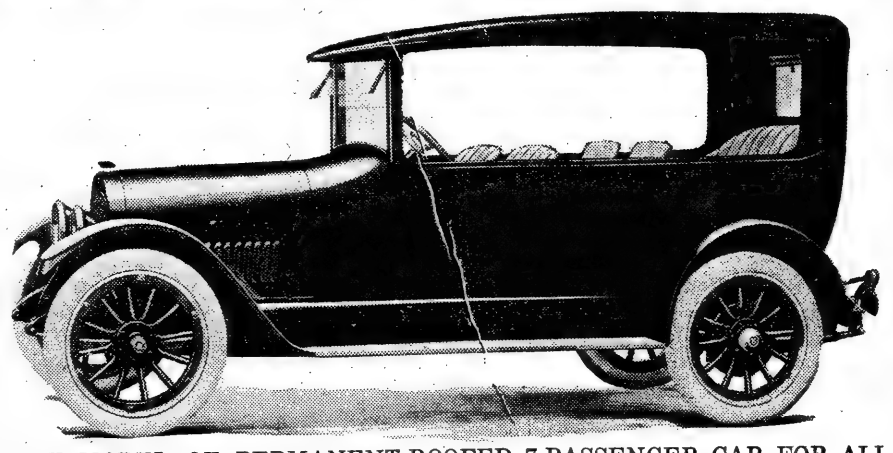
New Jersey's opposition to taking down the auto license bars between it and other States was explained last week to a Times representative by Fred Kuser, who, as the representative of the New Jersey Automobile License Bureau, maintains a branch in New York City, where New Jersey licenses are issued to New York motorists as well as to New Jersey automobile owners who do business in New York and find it more convenient to obtain their State permits here. As to the amount of fees taken in by the New York branch, this year's will amount to about one-tenth of New Jersey's total revenue from this source. The 1916 receipts of the New York branch have reached $105,000. Of this amount Mr. Kuser thought that fully $80,000 was paid by New Jersey automobile owners who found it more convenient to take out their licenses in New York.

"New Jersey, on account of its situation with relation to other States, simply can't afford to lengthen the fifteen-day limit or to remove it, and any other State in New Jersey's position would be compelled to adopt the same course," said Mr. Kuser. "Take the facts of the situation: New York on one side, Pennsylvania on the other. By the end of the year New York will have not less than 275,000 motor vehicles, Pennsylvania 175,000; total, 450,000. Compare these big motor neighbors with New Jersey's 104,000 cars.

"New Jersey cannot grant reciprocity to such motor neighbors, because it would give so much more than it would receive in wear and tear on highways. It is like a man with a wife and five children wanting to exchange meals on equal terms with a man who only had a wife to provide for, and calling it reciprocity. Look at New Jersey roads now; they're a joke. And how fine they were a few years back. What is the cause of this? Heavy motor traffic, to which our visitors have contributed no small share. Look over the license plates some Sunday at one of the big New Jersey resorts; you will find half of them from our neighboring States.

"It will take $300,000 to repair the damage this year to the New Jersey Coast roads alone, and I wouldn't take the contract to repair the damage to the roads of New Jersey for $3,000,000. Against this, what is the revenue from motor vehicle taxes? It is estimated that it will be about $1,000,000 this year.

"A big bond issue is now proposed to put Jersey roads in good shape, and that the interest be paid on them by the revenue from the motor taxes. That's what we are up against. Instead of motor taxes being lowered, I predict that they are more likely to be raised. That no injustice can be charged against the present system, I think any fair-minded motorist, whether a visitor to or a resident of New Jersey, will admit. I happen to own six cars, and there is no tax I pay more freely than that charged against them."



NEW MODEL OF PERMANENT-ROOFED 7-PASSENGER CAR FOR ALL-SEASON SERVICE.

The new model shown above is described as "a permanent-roofed, convertible, open and closed car, in a single unit." It is made by the Cole Motor Company, and is called a "tour-sedan." By the use of the glass windows, stored neatly in compartments when not needed, the open car is converted into a closed sedan. The price is $2,195.

"CIVILIZING" THE FARMER.

Automobile Educates Him in Modern Idea of Taking a Vacation.

Farmers used never to take a vacation. It was one task or chore after another from one end of the year to the other. A vacation seemed a frivolous and wasteful thing, practiced by light city folk and borne without overt criticism by the farmer on account of the money left in the farmer's cash box by urban boarders.

But now the farmer "vacations" just like other human beings. It is the automobile that has won him. Once an automobile comes into the possession of a farmer's family, the custom of planning a vacation tour in the car develops rapidly—to the extent that there would be much disappointment and grumbling if for any reason the annual outing had to be postponed until the next year.

To Take Glare Out of Maine.

After a conference with representatives of motor organizations, dealers' associations, and public officials, the Maine Automobile Association has sent out a request to all members of the organization to put on some sort of device to eliminate the glare.

TEANECK HAD BIG DAY WITH AUTOISTS

More Than 75 Receive Court Summons in Space of a Few Hours for Glare Headlights.

A large round-up of motorists was made at Teaneck, N. J., last Sunday night for violation of the New Jersey anti-glare headlight regulation. About half of those summoned to court were New Yorkers, it was estimated. All were cited to appear in court at Teaneck last Friday night. In answer to an inquiry of police headquarters at Teaneck the first of the week as to how many were served with summonses, the answer was:

"Between seventy and one hundred; we haven't counted them yet."

The total of fines Friday night was $500. The number of answering summonses was eighty. One fine was for $20, but most of the autoists paid fines of $6.25.

New Jersey was one of the first States to pass a law against glare headlights. Last year leniency was observed in enforcing the law, as it was new, but it is evident now that it is considered that ample time has been given fully to comply with the regulations which the measure imposes. These regulations, briefly, are that no white light shall be used the direct rays of which shall be projected at a greater height than a parallel of four and one-half feet from the road; if projected at a greater height all dazzle or glare must be eliminated.

Advocates of a similar law for New York will make a strong effort to get one through the Legislature next Winter. The last Legislature appointed a committee to make investigations and report what was deemed to be needed in anti-glare headlight legislation.

REPORT ON MAINE ROADS.

Chairman of Committee on Highways Completes Inspection.

FROM D. W. HOEGG, JR.,
Chairman Touring Information Bureau, Maine Automobile Association.

Hon. John Clark Scates of the Governor's Council and Chairman of the Committee on Highways of the Council has been inspecting the State highways with the members of that committee. He says:

"In going from Lewiston to Augusta, one should take the road at Lewiston. The first five miles of this road are good, but the last three miles, to where the college road joins the new State road at Greene, would be rather bad on a wet day, although all right in dry weather. From Waterville to Bangor one should go from Fairfield to Hinckley and cross over the bridge at Pishon's Ferry and go direct to Canaan. This is a much better road than the original détour laid out by crossing over the bridge at Fairfield to Benton, besides being from seven to eight miles shorter. The road to Canaan via Hinckley is good. The short détour on this road between Fairfield and Hinckley is good. For about two weeks it will be necessary to make a détour from Etna to Herman Corner.

"From Ellsworth to Eastport and Calais, the road is as good as one can go over. The three and a half miles of road from Prospect to Prospect Ferry and Bucksport is in good condition, as the patrolman keeps at work on it constantly. The road from Farmington to Rangeley is almost a boulevard, as the construction work does not bother a particle. From Rumford to Bethel the road is all that could be desired. The road from Wiscasset to Damariscotta is the best I ever saw it, but would be bad in wet weather. In a few days the section of road just east of Damariscotta will be open to travel, and the remainder of the détour is good. The Searsport-Stockton road, which has caused no end of trouble, is now open and completed. The best way by far to go to Bangor from Portland is via the shore route."

New Kansas City Speedway.

The Kansas City Speedway is about completed, and the first race will be held there July 22. Some of the best known drivers will compete.

HOW AUTO VISITING CARDS, LICENSE PLATES, VARY IN FACE VALUE.

As visiting cards, automobile license plates vary greatly among the different States. The range is from two periods of seven days in the year and ten days in the year, through thirty and ninety day periods to full reciprocity. Twenty-five States are now on record for letting the bars down completely, an increase over last year. New Hampshire, which permits ten days, issues a half-year license to visitors at a reduced rate.

There is also variance among officials of the different States in the enforcement of the license regulation on visiting motorists. Some are lax, some strict. This is how the States stand in license interchange:

Alabama—Reciprocal.
Arizona—6 months.
Arkansas—Reciprocal.
California—Reciprocal.
Colorado—90 days.
Connecticut—Reciprocal.
Dist. of Columbia—Reciprocal.
Delaware—Reciprocal.
Florida—30 days.
Georgia—30 days.
Idaho—Reciprocal.
Illinois—60 days.
Indiana—60 days.
Iowa—Reciprocal.
Kansas—30 days.
Kentucky—Reciprocal.
Louisiana—Reciprocal.
Maine—30 days.
Maryland—Two periods of 7 days.
Massachusetts—Reciprocal.
Michigan—90 days.
Minnesota—30 days.
Mississippi—60 days.
Missouri—20 days.
Montana—Reciprocal.
Nebraska—30 days.
Nevada—30 days.
New Hampshire—10 days.
New Jersey—15 days.
New Mexico—60 days.
New York—Reciprocal.
North Carolina—15 days.
North Dakota—Reciprocal.
Ohio—Reciprocal.
Oklahoma—Reciprocal.
Oregon—30 days.
Pennsylvania—Reciprocal.
Rhode Island—30 days.
South Carolina—Reciprocal.
South Dakota—Reciprocal.
Tennessee—Reciprocal.
Texas—Reciprocal.
Utah—30 days.
Vermont—Reciprocal.
Virginia—Two periods of 7 days.
Washington—90 days.
West Virginia—Reciprocal.
Wisconsin—Reciprocal.
Wyoming—Reciprocal.

MOTOR DEALERS' PICNIC.

The motor tradesmen of New York will have their annual outing this year on Sept. 12. This was announced a few days ago by William C. Poertner, Vice President of the Motor Club, under auspices of which the affair will be held. The outing will take place at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I. Tickets have been placed on sale at the Motor Club headquarters, 222 West Fifty-ninth Street.

C. H. Larson, President of the Motor Club, and Mr. Poertner are planning to make the outing the best ever held, and some novel features are to be on the program. Baseball "stars" are being searched for among the tradesmen to make up two teams.

ENGINEERS NEEDED FOR ROAD WORK

Eighteen Highway Commissioners Report Lack of Properly Trained Men.

College and university students who specialize in the highway engineering branches of civil engineering courses will find unusual opportunities henceforth of securing early employment and good pay after winning their degrees. There has long been a decided lack of trained road engineers, and the demand for them is increasing rapidly. Probably no other branch in engineering offers such sure reward at this time.

Eighteen State Highway Commissions out of twenty-four reporting to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in New York City say that there is a lack of trained road engineers, and sixteen say that preference would be given to graduates of college highway engineering courses in the appointment of additional road engineers.

Nearly 1,600 engineers are now employed by the twenty-four State Commissions, and, in addition, about 2,000 are employed as county and city engineers in nineteen of the States. Salaries of highway engineers range from $900 to $5,000 a year. The average is about $1,800.

There has been an immense increase in highway improvement throughout the country during recent years, and the demand for good roads is growing rapidly. Highway Commissioners report that they anticipate the number of engineers employed by the State Highway Departments will be doubled at least within five years.

Enactment of the Federal Good Roads bill appropriating $75,000,000 for construction of public roads during the next five years, provided the various States appropriate an equal amount, assures the expenditure of $150,000,000 on main State highways in that period. This will greatly stimulate the building of minor roads by the States and counties.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The Wright-Martin aeroplane merger, just completed, includes the Simplex Automobile Company, which for a year has been a part of the Wright aircraft organization. In addition to a high-priced automobile and chassis the Simplex Company has been for some time manufacturing aeroplane motors for foreign countries, and the merger will cause no change in this policy. The plant of the company at New Brunswick has been entirely rebuilt, and now has 2,200 employes. The name of the new company will be the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation. The principals in the deal are the Wright Company of New York and the Glen L. Martin Company of Los Angeles, Cal. The capital stock of the new company will consist of $5,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock and 500,000 shares of common stock with no par value. The plan is to continue the operation of the Martin plant at Los Angeles and to build another large factory near New York. The factory of the Wright Company at Dayton, Ohio, will be operated as an experiment station. This plant was sold about a year ago by the Wright brothers to a syndicate headed by Harry Payne Whitney, William B. Thompson, and T. Frank Manville. This syndicate about the same time purchased the Simplex Automobile Company from the Lockhard interests.

John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, of Toledo, Ohio, entertained July 27, 28, and 29 the families of the 17,000 employes of the Willys-Overland Company and those of several other Toledo factories associated with his big automobile plant, at six performances of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, at Toledo. For the three days everything was free, from the tickets admitting their bearers to side shows, menagerie tent, and main attractions, to car tickets to and from the circus. Each employe was presented with three admission tickets and six car fares.

Cecil Hamelin Taylor, Consulting Engineer on the staff of the Republic Motor Truck Company, and also of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, leaves this week on the American Line steamer for England and France. Mr. Taylor will confer with aeronautical engineers of Great Britain and France and conduct an investigation into aeronautical developments among the warring nations. He will give special attention to motor development. The war has developed aeronautics twenty years in as many months, Mr. Taylor says, and he expects to return with much valuable data for American manufacturers of aeroplanes.

The Oakland Motor Car Company of Pontiac, Mich., announces the purchase of additional property for new factory buildings. This includes a four-acre site on the east and a solid block of property on the north.

The Pierce-Arrow Company reports that Richard Fitzpatrick, contractor, of New York, with a five-ton Pierce-Arrow delivered in seven hours 578 tons of coal. The run was short, being only about a quarter of a mile return journey; 114 trips were made.

C. Arthur Benjamin, General Sales Manager of the Ross Automobile Company of Detroit, announces the appointment of Ben Bernard as special sales representative. Mr. Bernard for the last year and a half has been a district sales manager for the Chalmers Motor Company.

C. H. Larson, President of the Oldsmobile Company of New York, reports that that company has contracted for the new series Model 44 "Light Eight" Oldsmobile now coming through to the amount of $5,385,000. The biggest deal of the kind on record, Mr. Larson says.

With no one in her car but herself, Miss Amanda Preuss of Sacramento, Cal., is traveling over the Lincoln Highway between San Francisco and New York in an Oldsmobile roadster. Her purpose is, she says, to demonstrate the genuine ease and safety of transcontinental touring by a woman.

One of the first of the new 1917 cars to make its appearance on automobile row is the new model D-40 Mitchell Six. The Six-40, which is a small edition of the 48-horse power Mitchell, sells for $1,050, in either the five-passenger touring car type or as a two-passenger roadster. The car has a wheel base of 120 inches, and is driven by a 3½ by 5-inch motor of the high speed type. Among the features of the car are a power driven tire pump, a carburetor control button on the instrument board, an electric horn mounted under the hood, and quick action side curtains.

Director of Sales J. F. Bowman of the Federal Motor Truck Company announces the appointment of V. K. McBride as assistant sales manager of the company. Mr. McBride has been in the sales department for two years. The appointment of H. A. Conlon as field sales manager also has been announced by Mr. Bowman. Mr. Conlon, who hails from New England, has been a special sales representative of the company for some time.

Eugene Gruenewald, chief engineer of the Moline Automobile Company, was in New York last week consulting with G. A. Green, chief engineer of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, who is superintending the installation of Moline-Knight engines in the Fifth Avenue buses, from No. 300 up. Over thirty of the new engines have already been delivered and eventually all the buses will have this equipment.

The Dort Motor Company has raised the price of its touring car from $665 to $695, effective Aug. 1.

E. Ver Linden, factory manager and associate executive of the Olds Motor Works of Lansing, Mich., has been appointed general manager of that concern, following the resignation last week of Jay Hall, his associate on the Olds Executive Committee. With the appointment of Ver Linden the committee system of management at the Olds Motor Works is abolished, and the organization is once more under one man control.

That Fall sales of motor cars will exceed those of any previous year in the history of the industry is the prediction of W. L. Kissel of the Kissel Motor Car Company.

C. T. Silver received a telegram yesterday afternoon that Chalmers' Sixes had finished one, two in the Class E event of the Pike's Peak hill climbing contest; time of first car being 27 minutes and 4.6 seconds; second car, 23 minutes, 29.9 seconds.

Announcement is made by Production Manager S. H. Humphrey of the Briscoe Motor Corporation of Jackson, Mich., of the appointment of A. C. Leverton, formerly General Superintendent of the Chalmers Company, as factory manager.

CHANDLER SIX $1295



The Chandler Leads in Price and Style and Certainty of Service

NEVER before has the Chandler leadership been so obvious to so many people as it is now, at the height of the 1916 season.

At a time when so many cars are "marked up" a hundred dollars or more, the Chandler leads with the same low price established eighteen months ago.

In the midst of a horde of new types and styles of engines, "The Marvelous Motor" leads in certainty of service. Built in the Chandler factory ever since the first Chandler car was marketed, this famous motor—refined, more powerful, more flexible,—still leads most distinctly because free from any hint of experimentation or uncertain theory.

And Chandler leads quite as clearly in beauty of body design, refinement of finish in every detail and luxury of upholstering. It is not surprising that many thousands of new owners have joined the Chandler ranks this year. You will be delighted with your Chandler.

Seven-Passenger Touring Car - $1295
Four-Passenger Roadster - $1295
(F. O. B. Cleveland)

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION
New York's Most Complete Motor Car Institution
1884 Broadway, at 62nd Street Telephone, 9175 Columbus

FARRELL AUTO CO. 1384 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO. 299 Central Ave., Newark
C. T. BECKMAN & SON 2351 Boulevard, Jersey City
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

MORE MILES
From Less Fuel

SO thoroughly does the *Scripps-Booth* engine "digest" gasoline that owners' records average 23 to 28 miles to the gallon—in some cases over 30—with the 4-cylinder roadster.

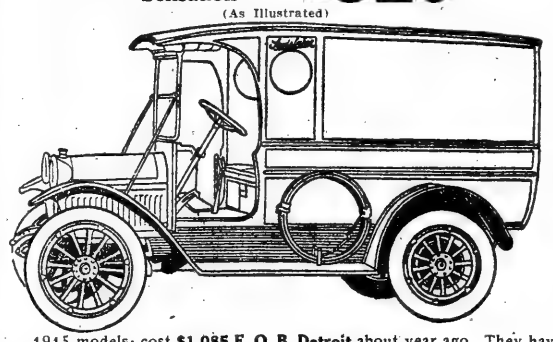
Still greater is the proportionate economy of the new 8-cylinder models.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 West 57th Street
1677 Broadway
Newark: 73 Central Avenue
Washington: Dupont Circle
Newport

4 CYLINDER ROADSTER $825
8 CYLINDER 4-PASSENGER $1175

SCRIPPS-BOOTH

Used Delivery Car Sensation $510
(As Illustrated)



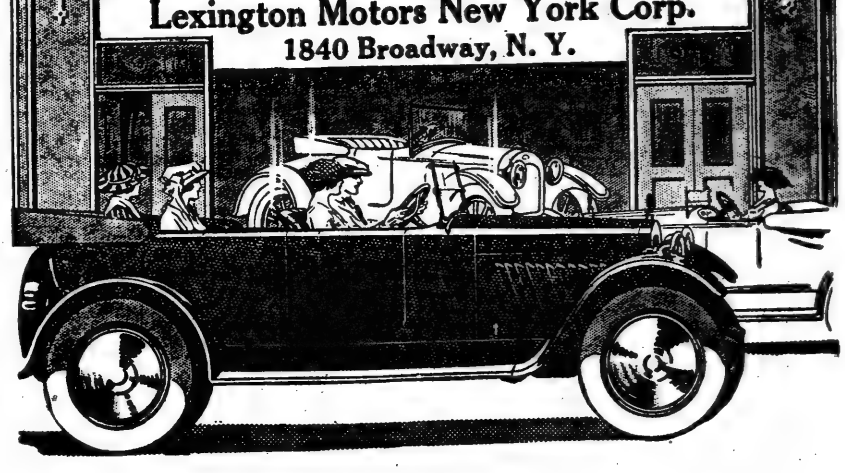
1915 models; cost **$1,085 F. O. B. Detroit** about year ago. They have been carefully used by prominent commercial houses, and are in excellent operating condition. **1,000 to 1,500 lbs. capacity.**

Specifications—4-cylinder, Wagner electric lighting and starting system, full floating rear axle, Timken bearings, demountable rims, 33x4 tires, left-hand drive, Studebaker panel and open express bodies, **Willard storage batteries.**

Only equalled in value by the **new Studebaker. Repainted any color you select. Time payments arranged.**

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA
BROADWAY, at 56TH ST.
C. A. ACKERMAN, Manager, Used Car Dept., 2d Floor. Phone Circle 1400.
BROOKLYN BRANCH, 1291 BEDFORD AVE. Phone Decatur 1484.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Lexington $1185
MINUTE MAN SIX



Lexington Motors New York Corp.
1840 Broadway, N. Y.

The Minute Man of 1917

This Car Was Not Built for Everybody

IN every community there are a few men and women who buy better than their neighbors.

No matter whether it is real estate, food, wearing apparel or motor cars, they have a way of getting better merchandise for the same money or the same merchandise for less money.

They are not impressed by extravagant advertising, either in size or space or claims. They read advertising as they read news—separating fact from exaggeration, which advertising writers sometimes add.

If you will inquire you will find that these men and women carry fine, accurate watches and wear hats, shoes, and clothing the brands of which you recognize as standing for quality and value, and while not necessarily wealthy, always have a little money tucked away.

For this shrewd buyer we built the Lexington Minute Man Six.

You'll find them in the Lexington show rooms—their names—many of them—on Lexington ledgers, for The Lexington Minute Man Six, at $1185, is the class car of all those priced between one thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

Unusual manufacturing facilities—ten big factories united by a common interest—factories big in experience as well as size, make possible Lexington excellence at the Lexington price.

Prices

Five Passenger Minute Man Six Open Touring Car (shown) $1185
Two Passenger Minute Man Six Open Roadster $1185
Five Passenger Minute Man Six Convertible Touring Car $1350
Two Passenger Minute Man Six Convertible Roadster $1350

Specifications

Lexington-Continental Engine. Moore Multiple Exhaust System. 40 Horse Power. Six Cylinders En Bloc. Five Passenger. Aisleway Between Front Seats. Genuine Leather Upholstery. Left Drive. Center Control. 116-in. Wheelbase. Convex Mud Guards. Over-Size Tires.

Price includes full ventilating weather-stripped windshield; engine-driven tire pump; speedometer; oil pressure gauge; motometer; electric horn; double bulb headlamps; ammeter; trouble lamp, and spare demountable rim.

"A Minute Man Car Backed by Minute Man Service."

Lexington Motors New York Corporation
1840 Broadway. Phone Columbus 1260

The Lexington-Howard Company, Manufacturers, Connersville, Ind., U. S. A.

"Ten big factories, united by a common interest."

TOURING CAR AT $250 SAID TO BE FINAL AIM OF PLANS

ATTRACTIVE RUN DOWN JERSEY COAST OUTLINED

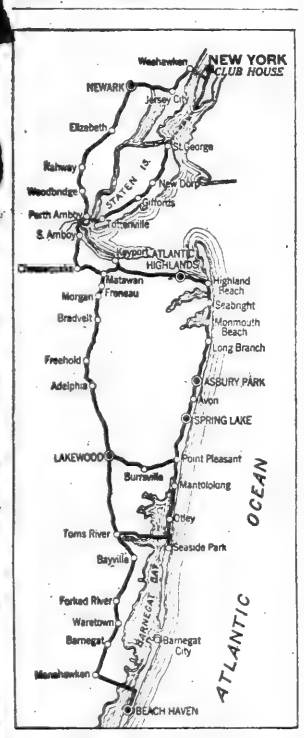
Trip Ends at Beach Haven, 101 Miles from New York —Combination of Two Routes in Covering Distance.

From the Automobile Club of America.

Of the New Jersey coast resorts some of the most interesting and attractive are those located among the glistening sand dunes of Long Beach, that curious strip of country that forms a sheltering barrier to lower Barnegat Bay and Little Egg Harbor against the restless breakers of the Atlantic Ocean. From Barnegat City, at the extreme north of Long Beach, to Beach Haven is fifteen miles, with another five or six miles of sandy, breezy beach stretching south to the mouth of Great Bay. Within this distance are more than a dozen resorts. Some of them are merely the Summer playgrounds of families of lusty youngsters who bring their parents to their favorite holiday haunts with unfailing regularity year after year, while others, like Beach Haven, are villages with all the conveniences combined with the exhilarating recreations for which New Jersey's seaside resorts are famous.

Beach Haven lies 101 miles from New York by the direct road and 122 by way of the Atlantic Boulevard and the northern New Jersey coast resorts, and the Bureau of Tours of the club has outlined a combination of these two routes in the form of an exceptionally pleasant round trip.

On the outward run the exit from New York leads south from the clubhouse at Fifty-fourth Street to the Forty-second Street Ferry, where the Hudson is crossed to Weehawken. At



MAP OF ROUTE.

the top of the hill a southerly turn is made on the Hudson County Boulevard, followed by a run of six miles to the Newark Plank Road. Here a right turn leads across the Hackensack and over the marshes to Newark, fourteen miles from the start. Motorists unable to leave the city before midday will do well to make Newark a lunch stop and to complete the remainder of the trip in a long afternoon's run.

The main Philadelphia road leads through Elizabeth to Rahway, where a left turn is made for Perth Amboy by way of Woodbridge over a good road that avoids the unpleasantly rough surface south of Rahway. After crossing the Raritan River by the long bridge to South Amboy the route follows a detour through Chesapeake and Matawan and turns south through Frenau and Marlboro to Freehold, continuing thence by a short detour to Adelphia and to Lakewood, fifty-eight miles from New York.

A run of ten miles is now made through a pleasant stretch of pine country to Toms River, where the river of the same name is crossed and a tract of typical Southern New Jersey country traversed as the route winds across the marshy meadows through Bayville and Lanoka to Forked River and thence to Waretown, on Barnagat Bay. Another eight miles, through a region whose creeks and marshy open land are of prime attractiveness to sportsmen and fishermen, is followed by way of Barnegat to Manahawken, twenty miles south of Toms River. There a sharp left turn is made on a road that offers a splendid surface down to the famous new two-mile bridge over Manahawken Bay; the route then turns south along a fine road to Beach Haven, forty-three miles from Lakewood and 101 from New York.

On the return journey the outward trip is reversed for twenty miles to Toms River. Here a right turn is made, and Washington Road, on the north side of the broadening estuary of the river, is followed to the coast at Seaside Park, crossing a long bridge over Barnegat Bay en route.

A particularly interesting run is now made in a northerly direction by way of a number of pleasant resorts that nestle along the narrow strip of coast washed by the waters of the Bay on the one side and by the Atlantic on the other. Ortley, Lavallette and Mantoloking are passed through on the way to Bayhead, where the route turns inland for Point Pleasant and crosses the Manasquan River for Brielle and Manasquan. Continuing thence its northerly course, the route follows the fine main road through Spring Lake, Lake Como, Belmar and Avon on the Shark River, with their closely allied resorts, Bradley Beach and Ocean Grove, to Asbury Park, the leading holiday resort of the north Jersey coast, sixty-three miles from Beach Haven. A succession of pleasant and popular Summer resorts are now traversed as the route leads along the coast to Long Branch and continues north on the Atlantic Boulevard. The waters of the Shrewsbury and Navesink rivers on the west, crowded with every kind of yacht and motor boat, and the ocean on the east, add to the unusual interest of this section of the trip, while the Rumson Hills and the Navesink Highlands rise in picturesque prominence on ahead.

At Highland Beach the route turns left across the drawbridge to Highland Village, at the foot of the woody Navesink Heights, whose summit is crowned by the twin towers of the highest and most powerful lights along the coast. Rising over the Highlands, the route climbs through charming woodland to Atlantic Highlands, discovering, as the brow of the hill is breasted, a wonderful view of Sandy Hook Bay and Raritan Bay, with the tree-clad hills of Staten Island across the water. Atlantic Highlands is eighteen miles from Asbury Park and makes a convenient stop before completing the trip into New York.

The remainder of the route proceeds through Monmouth to Keyport, and thence by the Matawan-Cheesequake detour to South Amboy and Perth Amboy. From that point the outward run may be reversed through Woodbridge and Rahway to Newark, forty miles from Atlantic Highlands, or the Tottenville ferry may be taken with a pleasant run across Staten Island by the Amboy Road to St. George, and the trip completed by the municipal ferry to the Battery and then north to the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street, making a distance of forty-one miles from Atlantic Highlands and 122 from Beach Haven.

NATIONAL TOURING WEEK.

Bureau Estimates That 100,000 Families Joined in Movement.

According to the bureau in Chicago in charge of National Touring Week, which came to an end last night, "exact figures are not yet available, but it is certain that more than 100,000 automobilists with their families observed the great national motoring outing by vacation tours around their home States."

The bureau continues: "Launched as a movement to get the American motor car owner out of the groove in which he has been automobiling around the roads close to his home town, it has accomplished its mission far beyond the wildest dreams of its promoters. The chances are National Touring Week will be a feature of 1917."

GUESSING AT ROAD COST.

Need of Standard System of Accounting for Highways.

There are so many conflicting statements regarding the cost of road work that the desirability of a comprehensive method of highway accounting is evident in order that taxpayers may not be misled concerning the total expense of such work, according to American Highway. The Iowa State Highway Commission has had considerable difficulty in finding out what the counties in that State have been spending, because of this failure to have a complete system of accounts.

One rich county reported collecting $16,000 for road work, but after investigation the commission found $52,500 had been collected. An investigation of the accounts of another wealthy county reporting $3,200 collected revealed a total collection of $19,600. The discrepancies were not due to an intention to hide the amount of the funds but merely to lack of good accounting.

New Philadelphia Motor Regulations

The proposed new motor regulations for Philadelphia, sweeping in their changes, have been passed as laws with very little modification. They further restrict parking privileges, and in some sections where traffic is very heavy a car is permitted to stop only as long as is required to discharge and take on passengers. Regulation of horns, lights, and highway signs is also included in the ordinance, which, on the whole, is said to be the most drastic yet passed by any American city.



A TYPE OF TRAIN FORESHADOWING NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT.

Movement of freight by truck and trailer has made a remarkable advance this year on account of the congestion of freight at important railroad points. Trailers of various design are making their appearance as supplements to the tractor, the tendency being away from the original type to a vehicle that will co-operate in all possible ways with the car bearing the motive power. The trailer shown in the picture above is one of those designed for increase in efficiency, and is made by the Troy Wagon Works of Troy, Ohio.

GASOLINE TICKETS BRITISH TAX GAUGE

Under New Regulation Government Charges on Cars Will Not Be Further Increased.

In Great Britain, as most motorists know, "petrol" is the name used for gasoline. The "petrol ticket" is the new feature of motor car regulation and taxation in that country. A recent issue of The London Times says:

"Instead of increased taxation upon private cars there are to be petrol tickets at Government prices. What these prices will be has not been disclosed at the moment of writing, but one can guess that the additional 6d. per gallon, making 1s. per gallon duty in all, will have the effect of making those who buy in small quantities pay more. Anyway, let us hope that the Government will take over all the petrol as it enters Great Britain, pay the distributing companies a reasonable profit, and then sell it to the consumers at a fair profit. By that means one feels sure that the extra 6d. per gallon duty imposed under the present budget will not increase the price, as far as the consumer is concerned, more than 1d. or 2d., if at all.

"The above suggestion would not entail any alteration in the present method of distribution, which would be through the garage and motor shopkeepers to the general public and by the petrol companies to the commercial houses with whom they had made their contracts. On the other hand, the profits of the petrol producers would be limited to a reasonable amount."

LESS THAN SIX DAYS.

Relay Drivers Take Car Across Continent in 5 Days 18 Hours 30 Min.

A new record for fast motor car travel across the continent was hung up Saturday, July 29, when S. B. Stevens of Rome, N. Y., drove a Marmon 34 up Market Street, San Francisco, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, just 5 days 18 hours and 30 minutes after the car had left New York City, 3,476 miles away. Mr. Stevens is the Chairman of the Motor Reserve Division of the American Defense Society and offered to arrange the trip from New York to San Francisco in order to establish the possible speed and reliability of motor transportation across the continent. Stevens drove the car himself for almost half the way, the other distances being driven by other amateur drivers. There was no idea of making the trip a human endurance test, as it was the plan to push the car across the continent just as rapidly as possible, taking into consideration the distance and difficulties encountered.

The car used was a Marmon model 34 touring car of regular production, the only change being the removal of the tonneau and the placing of an auxiliary gas tank, so that there would be plenty of fuel in the long run across the desert.

The route chosen was over the New York State roads from New York to Albany, thence across Northern Ohio and Indiana to near South Bend, where the journey continued over the Lincoln Highway, this route being followed to San Francisco, with the exception of a few detours and cut-offs.

The officials of the Automobile Club of America inspected the car and placed various seals upon the motor and other parts before the run was started. Major Gen. Wood of the Department of the East gave Mr. Stevens a letter to present to the military officers in California upon the completion of the run.

$250 CAR SAID TO BE AIM OF PLANS NOW UNDER WAY

No Further Reduction in Low-Priced Auto for Year —New Sales Scheme to Reduce Garage and Other Charges.

Henry Ford's plans of expansion in the manufacture of low-priced cars remain the centre of interest in the automobile industry. Another section of these plans, following a sweeping reduction of prices, was unfolded last week. This concerns the distribution of the cars, and while no official announcement has been made, enough has transpired to make it clear that a revolutionary change in the marketing of the cars is the design of the Ford Company.

The main feature of this plan is to do away with all branches for the sale of the cars by retail, and to appoint garage owners as the retail agents of the cars. In each community the number of these to be appointed will be determined by the size of the territory, it is reported, and that the number in New York will be above twenty-five. Garage owners to be offered the agency will be selected only after a careful survey of the territory, and an important factor in choosing the men will be the service the particular garage owner can give to Ford owners. In consideration of receiving the Ford agency the garage owner, as the report goes, will be expected to guarantee a special low rate for service to Ford owners.

Some conflict of interests, it is seen, might develop in the practical carrying out of such a plan, and details, not yet known, may provide for the smoothworking of the design, but there is no doubt that a main purpose is to provide for Ford owners low garage charges, so that the factor of upkeep will be a lessened deterrent to the sale of the low-priced car in cities. Distribution for the cars by wholesale will be maintained.

On top of these changes comes the report that the ultimate aim of the plans already under way is the $250 touring car, predicted some years ago, but that it will be at least a year before the step in this direction is taken. When the announcement of the new prices was made a short time ago, it was accompanied by the statement that the company guaranteed against another reduction for a year, but not against an advance in price. The Ford Company produced 533,921 cars during the year ended July 31; it is expected that the capacity of output will be more than doubled when factory expansion already started is completed.

The lower-priced Ford car opens up a market of fully 1,000,000 new "prospects," and with this field covered, the plan is, according to the report, to broaden the market for the low priced car by reductions until the price of $250 is reached, so that any one who has a steady job at even a modest wage can afford to own an automobile.

This expansion, in the general opinion of other manufacturers of automobiles will not affect production of other types of cars, as by lower and lower prices it brings into the market those of lessened earning power who up to this time had not been classed as possible automobile owners.

The Ford Company issues the following: "To build 533,921 cars the number of employes at the parent Ford factory has been increased to more than 32,000 at the present time, while the payrolls of the branch factories and branches have grown to more than 12,000 names. Important items entering into half a million productions are: 200,000 tons of vanadium, 2,000,000 each of wheels and tires, 51,950,250 square feet of rubber cloth material in the tops, and 2,587,500 square feet of plate glass in the windshields. No official announcement has yet been made of the proposed production for the ensuing year."

ADVERTISEMENT.



GEOGRAPHY

All over the map, from Buffalo, N. Y. to Bangor, Me., you'll find the most reliable garages and supply stations selling POLARINE the friction-proof, carbon-proof oil for all motors.

LOOK for THIS SIGN

STANDARD OIL CO. of N.Y.

Portable and Permanent GARAGES, BUNGALOWS FACTORIES, EXTENSIONS Or Buildings for Any Purpose



WHY PAY RENT? We are one of the largest Builders of Portable and Sectional Buildings, also cut to size Houses.
U. S. PORTABLE BUILDING CO., 50 Bridge St., N. Y. City.

GOOD CARS AT LOW PRICES. Slightly used cars at moderate prices picked up in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Stearns

KNIGHT MOTORED CARS Overhauled-Guaranteed

STEARNS SIGNIFIES SENSIBLE SAVING — Satisfaction Assured

In the first place, you buy the best car made. Secondly, the price is at a big saving. Thirdly, you get a Stearns new car guarantee with each car.

1916 Light Four 5 Passenger Touring
Westinghouse lighting and starting; left-hand drive; centre control.

1915 Light Four 5 Passenger Roadster
Gray & Davis lighting and starting; left-hand drive; centre control.

Stearns Knight Special Speedster
Painted Japanese crimson, with dynamo lighting, Chevrolet top, Rostand windshield, sloping radiator bonnet and dash.

F. B. Stearns Co. of New York.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept. 417 W. 55th St. Columbus 7600.

HIGHEST GRADE TIRE MADE



Figs. 1 and 2 of this cross section shows the reinforcement in the tread, which prevents the tread from HEATING, splitting open, or coming apart, also protects the air carcass from STONE BRUISES, blow-outs and punctures. This high-grade tire is guaranteed for 5,000 miles. FORD sizes 6,000, but will average 10,000.

The inserts pressed in the tread leaves all stock there—but ROUGH. Features no other tire possesses. Try this tire with any other make and be convinced.

It draws 25 per cent. easier than tires with KNOBS, which is a big saving on GASOLINE. Agents wanted.

SMITH CANVAS TREAD TIRE CO., 69 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

TIRE-FILLER

NEWMASTIC — The Original

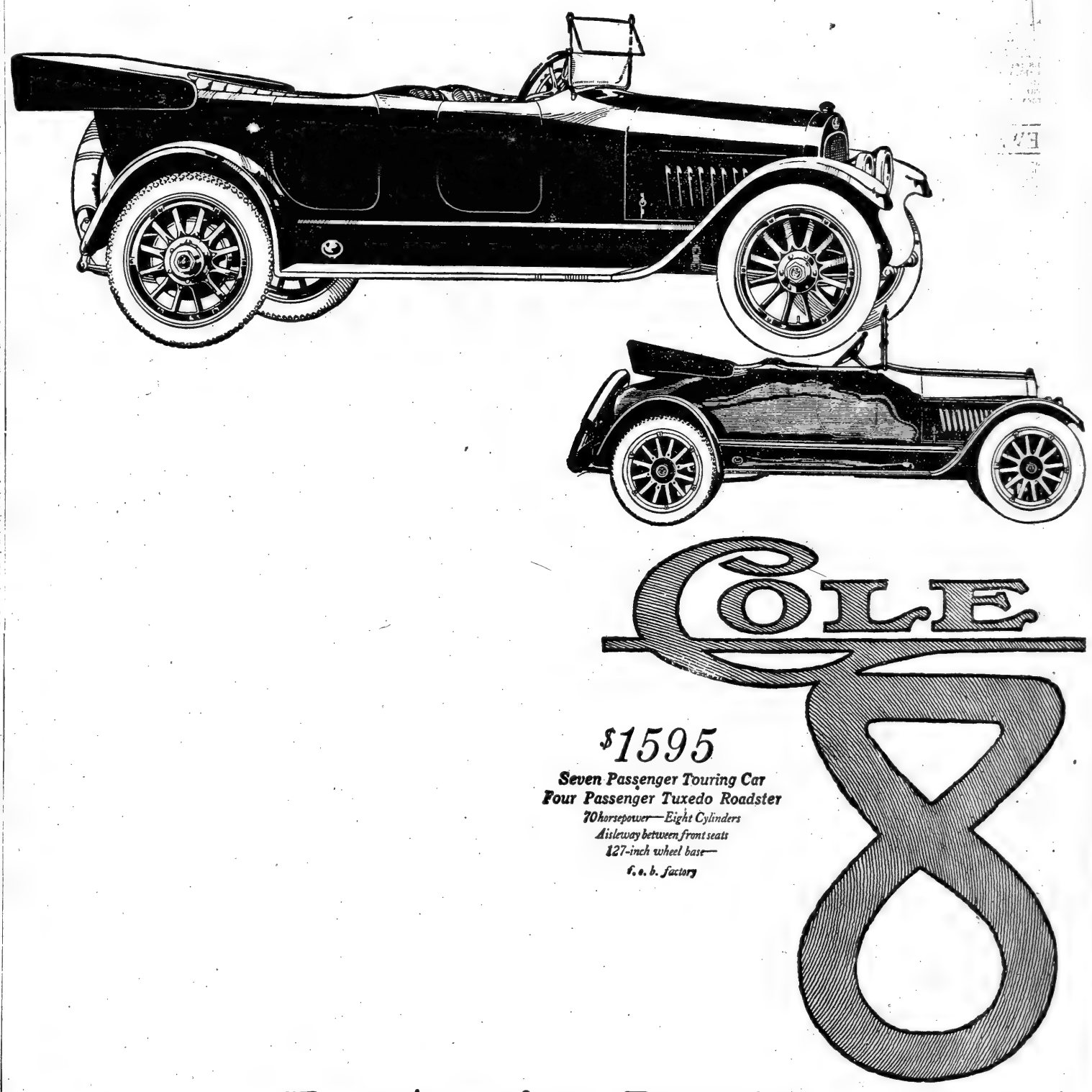
30x3	$4.20	34x4	$9.45
30x3½	5.40	34x4½	10.80
32x3½	6.30	36x4½	11.55

Satisfactory substitute for air. Sample and Catalogue on Request.

9 Years at 151 West 68th St., N. Y. City.

Doubled

In July, 1916, The New York Times printed 88,254 agate lines of automobile advertising, a gain of 46,543 lines—more than 100 per cent—over July, 1915, and 26,000 lines more than the second New York newspaper.



Two American Beauties

Here are two of the most efficient and most beautiful cars in America.

These new Cole models are typical of the modern American spirit. They have clean cut lines; power and personality in abundance; are stunning and smart; are swift as a swallow—and as silent.

In a word they are *the vogue*.

Each has the giant 70 horsepower eight cylinder motor. This motor has the strength of a locomotive, yet all one can hear is a soft, gentle purr.

The big, but exceptionally light touring car, is the largest Eight built.

Also it is the most comfortable. Seven can be seated without crowding or squeezing.

The aisleway between the front seats is a marked convenience.

For the big family—get the Cole Eight seven-passenger touring car.

For the smaller family—get the new Cole four-passenger roadster.

This model is a perfect dream. It has the snappy double cowl design.

Two sit in front. Two more are easily accommodated in the roomy rear compartment. Access is provided by a wide aisleway between the front seats.

All seats have that deep, soft upholstery—that luxurious easy chair comfort for which the Cole has always been noted.

Just the car for the many motorists who do not require greater than four passenger capacity.

Our dealers have demonstrators.

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600

BROOKLYN: Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 20 Halsey St., at Bedford Ave.

NEWARK: Wallace Motor Car Company, Clinton and Avon Aves.

Cole Motor Car Co., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Natural-Born Citizen and Courts.

G. D. S. and EDWARD A. MURPHY.—Have no decisions ever been rendered by the courts defining the exact meaning of a natural-born citizen, provided for by the Construction of the United States as one of the conditions for eligibility to the Presidency? I observe that while one of your readers bars from the class of "natural born citizens" all persons born outside the territorial limits of the country, another excepts such as are born in American legations abroad, and a third cites the agitation in favor of George B. McClellan for President to prove that because of his parents being American citizens a temporarily residing in Dresden at the time of his birth, that circumstance was considered no bar to his eligibility. I would be glad to know of a judicial opinion in the matter.

EDWARD A. MURPHY.—Will you kindly answer two questions to settle a dispute?

1. What is the nationality of a child born in the United States of foreign parents?

2. What is the nationality of a child born in any European country of American parents?

G. D. S.—A reference to Michie's Encyclopedia of United States Supreme Court Reports, and to the work entitled "Words and Phrases" shows a wealth of decisions touching on the subject of a natural born citizen. We know of no decision in which this question, in connection with the eligibility for the Presidency, has been particularly discussed, but if you have access to the following cases you will doubtless find sufficient information on the subject: Elk vs. Wilkins, 112 U. S., 94; U. S. vs. Rhodes, 27 Fed. cases, 789; Town of New Hartford vs. Town of Canaan, 5 Atl., 390; McKoy vs. Campbell (U. S.) 16 Fed. cases, 157; U. S. vs. Morris, 125 Fed. 322.

EDWARD A. MURPHY.—(1) American, (2) see above.

Vital Statistics in Ireland.

E. T. McC.—Would you please tell me, if possible, when they started to keep a record of births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland, and, if you can't, how can I get the information?

Until 1864, when the act for the registration of births and deaths came into operation in Ireland, no reliable information was obtainable as to the excess of the one over the other, and of course the large amount of emigration to some extent renders comparison with other countries impossible as to the inferences to be drawn from the proportion of births and deaths to the population.

Borrowing Without Collateral.

MRS. S.—Can you tell me of a free course in gymnastics in New York City or of any fund where a deserving young man, thrown on his own resources through death of father, can borrow enough to complete course which would yield him good position?

(1) The public schools conduct courses in physical training in connection with regular school work. You might write for particulars to the Secretary of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

(2) The Morris Plan Company of New York is on the third floor of the Equitable Building, at 120 Broadway, this city. In July it lent $247,065. Each month its loans run about $25,000 ahead of the preceding month, and now they are at the rate of about $3,000,000 a year. A very good idea of the sort of relief it affords may be found in the fact that fifty-one companies are working the Morris plan today, and these have lent over $10,000,000 to over 145,000 borrowers. Joseph R. Gildar, Secretary of the Industrial Finance Corporation, at 52 William Street, this city, explains the operations and purposes of the Morris Plan as follows:

The Morris Plan of industrial loans and investments has been in operation since March, 1910, and is today executing its anti-loanshark mission in many American cities. It is a very simple one. The way it works is as follows:

A man needs a little money to tide him over some urgent financial difficulty. Being unknown at the commercial banks and having no securities he can borrow on, he has to rely on the generosity of a friend, trust himself to the tender mercies of a loanshark, or seek relief at the counter of a Morris Plan company. Here, if his application is granted, he pays a small charge toward the cost of investigation, and gives a promissory note signed by himself and two friends or co-makers who are willing to vouch for his honesty and earning capacity.

This note is discounted at the legal rate of interest, and for each $50 of indebtedness the borrower agrees to pay $1 a week toward the purchase of a certificate of investment equalling the amount of his loan. At the end of fifty weeks he has paid for his certificate in full, and two weeks later he may cash in at the company's office and pay off his note, which is then due. He has not had to pawn his watch or mortgage his furniture, and instead of paying a ruinous rate of interest to a disreputable money-lender he has dealt with honest people who have treated him fairly and squarely.

When his debt is paid he may, if he wishes, buy one or more of the company's certificates of investment, either on the installment plan or for cash; and these will be available as security for future loans, in which case no indorsements will be necessary. Many a man who begins as a borrower ends by becoming an investor in interest-bearing Morris Plan certificates, but he does not have to be a borrower in order to buy them.

The plan has had an extraordinarily hearty indorsement from the American press. Commissioner Edgar A. Bancroft, of the Industrial Relations Commission, has declared it to be the most practical solution of the problem of the small borrower, and Commissioner Harris, of the Department of Labor, has said that it is the best method of dealing with the loanshark evil. Morris Plan companies are being organized all over the United States by the Industrial Finance Corporation, 52 William Street, New York.

President and the Railroads.

E. H. R.—The following question has been much discussed in our family:

In case there was a tie-up of the railroads, so that interstate commerce was interfered with, has the President of the United States authority to compel the railroads to prevent a cessation of commerce, or can he force them to continue running in the interest of commerce? Does the authority of the President extend to an act of compulsion in relation to railroads where commerce is concerned?

A man who has studied this question fully gives us the following opinion:

The President has no personal or original authority beyond his constitutional function to see that the laws are executed through the other departments of Government. Thus President Cleveland acted through the courts in the railway strike of his time. President Roosevelt's action in the anthracite strike is the best example of the President's extra-legal authority. He had no strict right to intervene in a matter so essentially local as the coal strike, but it is the classic precedent for intervention. In case of a railway strike the President's most likely action would be to require that there should be no interruption of the mails. His action under the general welfare clause would be more likely than under the commerce clause, which is more particularly the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission than of the President.

Neither the action of the President nor of the Commission would be so compelling as public opinion when such an act forced the united people to act in self-defense of the common good. In no nation at any time has any force been able to withstand the uprising of a united people. It might not be an unmixed calamity if something compelled the people to understand and appreciate the direction in which we are drifting through the failure of the general citizenry to perceive the meaning and result of continued progress along the road of "humanity," as some unionists understand it, and the most influential seeking this to earn their pay. The rank and file of the laboring class are sound, no doubt, or it would be necessary to despair of the country.

Taxes.

L. R. H. May I ask your editor who answers so many questions in The Sunday Times to enlighten me on the following:

Can a person owning property and paying taxes in the State of Connecticut, though only residing there about four or five weeks each year, claim that State as a legal residence when the rest of the year is spent almost entirely in New York State?

Under the amendment of 1916 to the "transfer tax" law of New York the transfer at death of the estate of such a person would be taxable in New York, the best authorities assert. If the person voted and paid a personal tax in Connecticut he would probably not be deemed subject to a personal tax in New York. Residence is mainly a matter of intent, but intent is to be ascertained by the evidence of overt acts. Among the more important evidential acts are voting and paying personal taxes, but these are not necessarily controlling. If the person is an investor he should consider the advantages of New York as a residence. Shares of stock are not taxable in either New York or Connecticut, but nearly all bonds are taxable in Connecticut at 2 per cent. for five years, whereas in New York many bonds are tax paid, many issues can be made tax paid for the life of the bonds for $5 per $1,000, or one-half of 1 per cent., and practically all other bonds can be made tax paid for five years at three-quarters of 1 per cent.

Carrying Whisky Into Ireland.

LOUIS M. GOLDBERG.—To settle an argument, would appreciate if you will kindly let me know through your valued paper the following:

A is going to Ireland, and asked B if he can take any whisky with him. B said he cannot, but A says he can, but don't know how much each person is allowed to carry. Would therefore ask you who is right, A or B? If A is right, how much can he carry with him, and if he must pay any duty on it when he reaches Ireland?

One bottle, containing one-sixth of a gallon, may be taken into Ireland free of duty.

ALEX WIIYTE.—Please inform me which three States are the largest corn producers?

In the year 1915 the three States producing the greatest amount of corn were Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska.

An Old English Guild.

W. A. G.—Will you please advise me regarding an organization known as "The Worshipful Company of Drapers" of England?

A company chartered about 800 years ago by the City of London. Its membership is limited to freemen of the City of London, and persons on whom they have conferred the freedom of their company. It is a guild, not a business concern.

Saloon Licenses.

CLIFFORD ABBOTT.—Kindly let me know through your Queries Column the amount paid for a saloon license in New York City in 1880, and at what rate, and the years in which it has been increased since that time.

On April 7, 1870, an act was passed relating to excise boards in metropolitan districts, fixing the fee for licenses at $30-$150. On May 21, 1873, the fee was increased to $50-$250. Prior to this time, there was no act permitting the issuance of saloon certificates.

On April 30, 1883, an act was passed permitting a license to be issued to saloons in cities having a population of over 300,000, but we are unable to state at what rate.

The fee in 1895 was $200, which was increased to $250 on Jan. 1, 1896. Upon the enactment of the liquor tax law, March 25, 1896, the saloon license was $800. On April 2, 1903, this was increased 50 per cent., or $1,200. On October 1, 1915, the rate was increased 25 per cent., or $1,500, which rate at present prevails.

Catskill Aqueduct Ready in 1917.

GRACE ALEXANDER.—Would you kindly let me know about what time the Croton Aqueduct, which is to supply New York City with water, is expected to be finished and oblige?

You doubtless mean the Catskill Aqueduct. We are informed that it will be ready for complete use by April 1, 1917. Kensico reservoir has been filled with Catskill water and 30,000,000 gallons of this water is being delivered daily to the borough of the Bronx through a pipe line forming part of the existing water supply system.

The Steamship Vaterland.

F. W. CONING.—A few months since you very kindly answered an inquiry made by me regarding the German vessels in New York Harbor and stated that there were no merchant vessels interned in any American harbors.

A friend of mine still maintains that the Vaterland is interned, having been taken over by the German Government as a war vessel at the outbreak of the war.

I would appreciate very much your opinion regarding this particular vessel.

The Vaterland is at liberty, so far as this nation is concerned, to leave this port at any time. All that any merchant ship needs to do in order to leave a United States port is to take out clearance papers.

Exercises at West Point for Flat Feet.

ARCHES.—I have been told that the cadets at West Point are put through a regular course of exercise for the cure of and prevention of flat feet or fallen arches; if this is so, will you be kind enough to describe it, at your convenience, in the "question column," and very much oblige?

Exercises at West Point have been found useful in aiding in the treatment of some cases of weak feet. As a matter of fact, few cases of flat foot occur at the Military Academy, and there is no regular course of exercises used in all cases. The exercises are given as follows:

1. The patient sits with crossed legs, the uncovered foot hanging easily.

2. The patient is now instructed to flex the toes to the fullest extent possible and to follow this by hyperextending the toes, all the time resisting with the flexor muscles. The actor should be slow and methodical. If this be done efficiently ten times the intrinsic muscles will often arise from the unusual action, and it may be found that in the beginning four or five times will be all those muscles can stand. Later, as the muscles develop, the number of repetitions may be increased.

3. The next will be instruction in separating and approximating the toes in the same manner that the fingers are spread. These movements are not easily performed by an adult who has lost the efficient use of the muscles of the toes by wearing the ordinary type of shoes.

4. The foot is to be flexed and hyperextended, with resistance.

5. The foot is turned inward and outward, with resistance.

6. The foot is strongly rotated inward and in a reverse direction, with resistance.

When the muscles of the toes and foot have become sufficiently developed to functionate in a manner approximating the normal they may be subjected to action in weight bearing, for which purpose the patient should be instructed to stand with both feet turned straight and parallel, and the knees not touching.

7. Roll the feet inward, so that their outer edges are resting on the floor. From this position rise on tiptoe, then slowly resume the standing posture.

8. When perfected, the last may be supplemented by flexion of the knees while standing upon tiptoe, patient bending the knees until the buttocks rest upon the heels and slowly rising to the standing position.

Experience has proved that in the vast majority of painless weak feet the functions of muscular control can be brought to great efficiency in the course of four to six weeks by devoting a half-hour or, better, an hour a day to the exercises above indicated. A vast number of other physical culture movements can be utilized for the development of the feet, but the simple progressive ones here given are usually sufficient. The patient should not be directed to walk with the feet parallel, avoiding the toe-out position. This is done to enable the big toe to be the final propulsive spring of walking action.

Low shoes, with low, square heels, are better suited to normal feet than high, tightly laced shoes. The latter compress the ankles and interfere with circulatory activity, thereby inducing cold or sweaty feet; they may also restrain the tendons around the feet from the required freedom.

BESSIE WILANSKY.—Will you kindly let me know at your earliest convenience the titles of pamphlets issued on questions to be answered concerning application for citizenship; also where same may be obtained?

If you will write to the Commissioner of Naturalization of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., he will send you any information desired in connection with the naturalization laws of the United States.

Famous "Old" Men and Women.

MARIE BLAUHUT.—Would you kindly send me the names of the men and women who did some of their greatest work after they were 80 years of age, and name their work, or any one that did any great thing at what the world calls an advanced age, especially women?

Mrs. A. L. B. Blackwell famous, at 91 years of age, as a suffragette; Mrs. Russell Sage, for great philanthropic enterprises at 87; Mrs. Sol Smith, an actress, at 86; Amelia E. Barr, a novelist, at 85, and Maggie Mitchell, an actress, famous long after she was 80.

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, was 81 on his last birthday; Ernest Haeckel, the biologist, 81; Dr. Abraham Jacobi, the Dean of American medicine, is over 85; Dr. James M. Peebles, the psychologist, was 93 years old on his last birthday; James Seligman, the banker, is over 91. Gladstone at 83 became once more the Prime Minister of England, and John Quincy Adams and Thomas Jefferson were at their political prime of intellect between 70 and 80.

Metchnikoff holds that old age is a specific disease that can be put off to 150 years, and tells us that it is "repulsive at present because it is devoid of its true meaning; is full of egoism and narrowness."

How the Bronx Got Its Name.

MISS ANTONIE KLINGELHOEFFER—Will you please inform me how the Bronx got its name?

The Borough of the Bronx derives its name from its first white settler, Jonas Bronck, who made his home near the Bronx Kills in 1639. The house had a tiled roof, and Bronck "used real silver on his table, had a tablecloth and napkins, and possessed as many as six linen shirts." At this house, which was like a miniature fort, the treaty was signed by the Dutch with the Weckquaskeek Sachems Ranaqua and Tackamuck, 1642.

FIAT

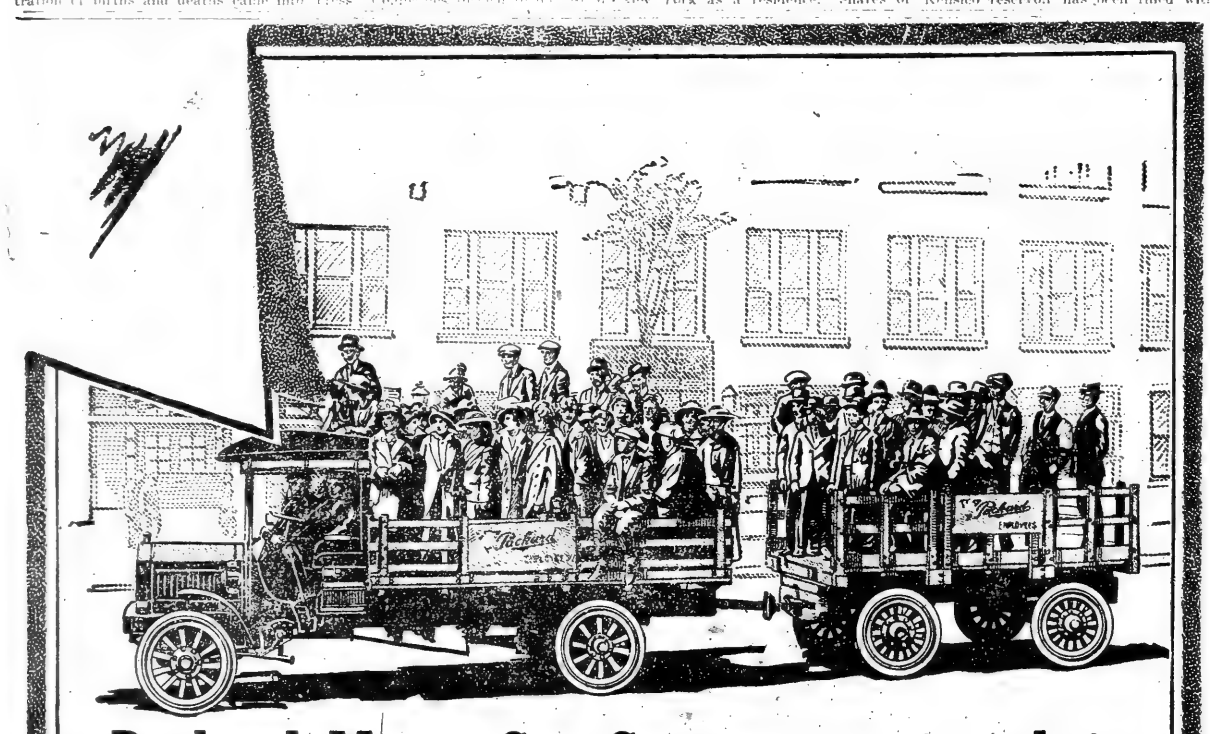
The Master Car

Our foresight has placed us in an enviable position regarding deliveries. We have for immediate delivery

One Model "56" 7-Passenger Touring Car
One Model "55" 7-Passenger Touring Car
One Model "55" Inside Drive

These are the only cars we have for immediate delivery.

FIAT MOTOR SALES CO.
1776 B'way, New York City Phone Columbus 6445



Packard Motor Car Co. (Detroit) using their Troy Trailer for transporting employees during the street car strike.

Troy Trailers are used by such nationally-known concerns as American Dock Co., Rogers & Hagerty, Murtha & Schmohl, Ballantine & Sons, Welz & Zerwick, Roessler & Hasslacher, Ward Baking Co., S. S. White Dental Co., Warner Bros., John Wanamaker, Riker-Hegeman, United Cigar Stores Co. and many others.

Hundreds of Large Concerns have

become interested in Troy Trailers through our advertising, saying they never before realized that such transportation economies were possible. Saxon, Cadillac, Studebaker and Ford Automobile companies, Goodyear and Firestone Tire companies, and scores of other equally well-known concerns, all use Troy Trailers.

"Troy Trailers" will cut your delivery costs in ½

Troy Trailers are made in capacities of 1 to 5 tons and with any type of body. They are built for use as a single trailer or in trailer trains. They are reversible, and therefore can be backed up to any loading platform, or backed into any alley, as easily as if they were being moved forward. They can be coupled to the truck at either end, thus proving great flexibility.

Write us today what your hauling problems are.

THE TROY WAGON WORKS CO.
C. H. QUEREAUX, Manager
Sales Rooms 1876 Broadway New York City
Telephone "Columbus 8020"
Home Office and Factories: Troy, Ohio

We Want Dealers

The greatest opportunity is open to live men in all cities where we now have no dealers. Some one in *your* city is going to see the money-making possibilities in this proposition. Are you the man? Write or wire.

Overland
New Series
Model 75 B

Rides Like a Breeze!

Pick out that rough road which slows up all the cars you know.

Put this $635 Overland over it at any speed you want to drive.

See how smooth and easy it rides.

Now you have one of the great secrets of this car's tremendous popularity.

It's the easiest riding, low-priced car the world has ever known.

The longest day's trip you'll ever take will not be long enough to tire you in this wonderful car.

Cantilever rear springs take all the shock out of rough roads.

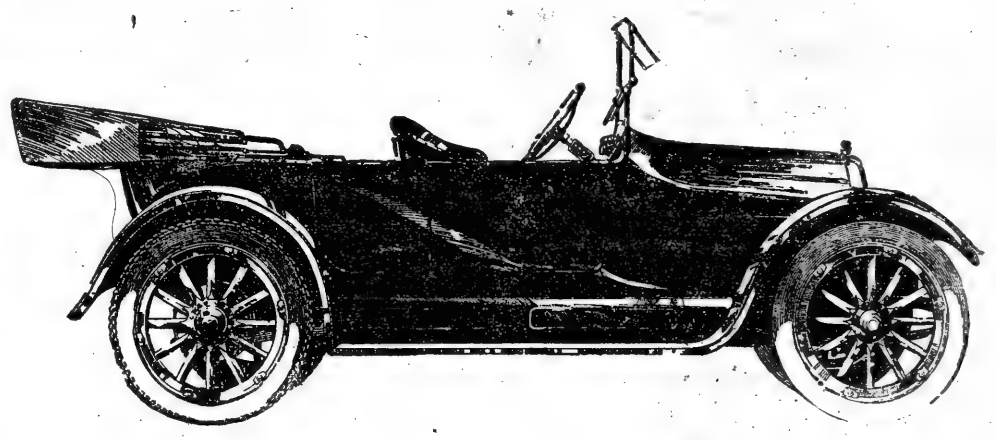
The big four inch tires help, too.

Many high priced cars lack these advantages.

No other low priced car rides rough roads with ease as this one does.

Makes no difference what car you're used to—ride in this one and learn the luxury of real easy riding.

See us today—ride and you'll buy.



4 cylinder en bloc motor
3¾" bore x 5" stroke
4-inch tires, non-skid rear
Cantilever rear springs
Streamline body

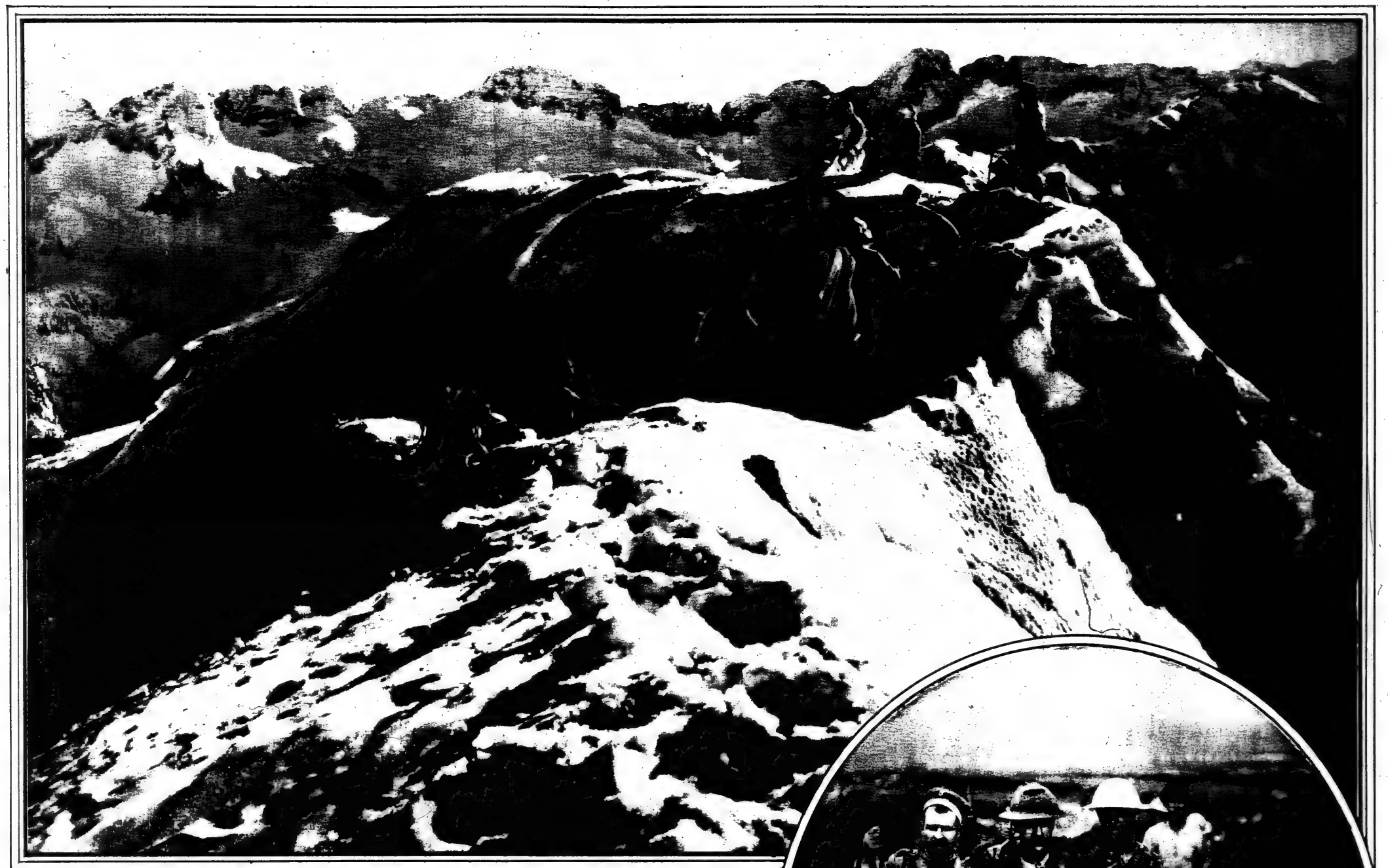
$635
5 Passenger Touring Car
Roadster $620
f.o.b. Toledo

31½
Hi

Electric starter
Electric lights
Switches on steering column
Magnetic speedometer
Complete equipment

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
Telephone Columbus 1067
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 35-37 Halsey St., Newark
Service Stations—150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, 906-910 Union St., Brooklyn, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark.
Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
"Made in U. S. A."

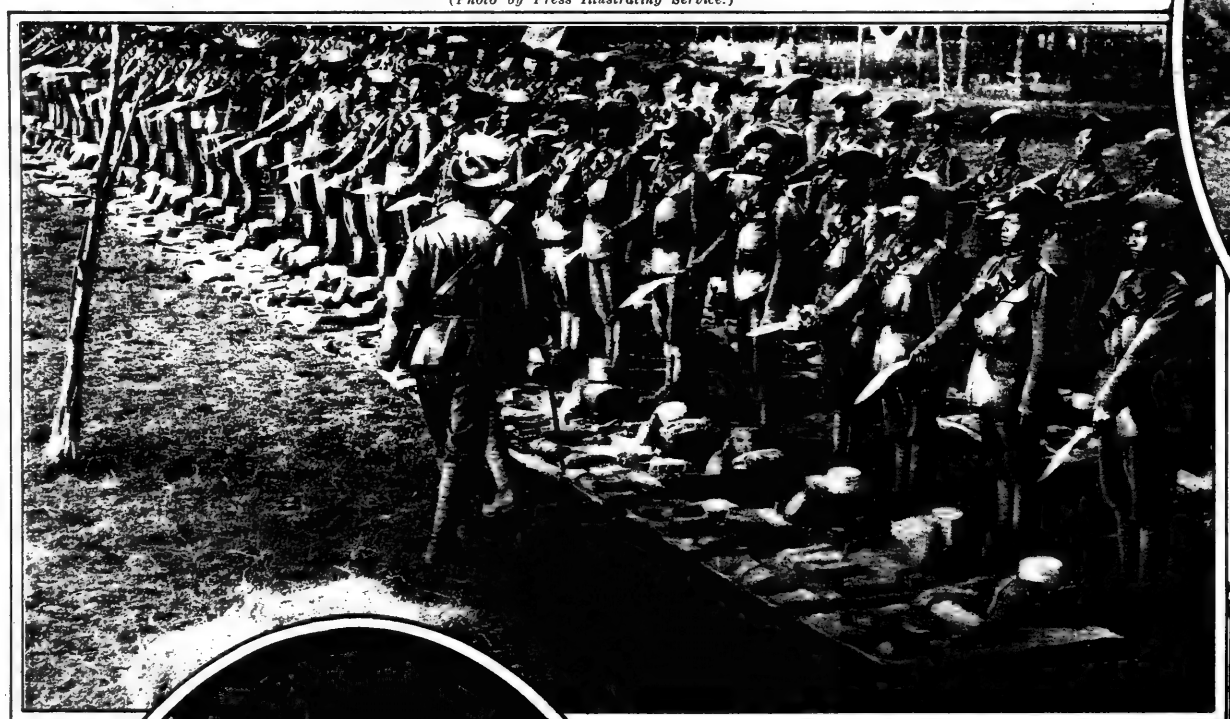
The New York Times



PICKED MEN OF THE HUNGARIAN ARMIES, CLOTHED IN, OR CARRYING WHITE ROBES TO PREVENT DETECTION, SEARCHING OUT ITALIAN POSITIONS FROM THE VANTAGE GROUND OF THE SUMMIT OF THE ALPS.
From an Official Photograph Taken for the Archives of the Hungarian War Department.
(Photo by Press Illustrating Service.)



WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIER AND A GERMAN PRISONER, ARM IN ARM, HELPING EACH OTHER ALONG THE ROAD TO A DRESSING STATION.
(Photo from Central News Photo Service.)





THE GURKHAS, AT KIT INSPECTION, DISPLAYING THEIR FAMOUS, KEEN EDGED KUKRIS BEFORE GOING INTO THE TRENCHES IN FLANDERS.

(Photo © American Press Association.)

MISS CLAIRE HELENE ROESCH,

Queen of the Atlantic City Carnival, and her Ladies-in-Waiting, the Misses Ida May Vare, and Helene Matilda Roesch, Sister of the Queen.

(Photo by Harper B. Smith.)



GURKHAS PLAYING THE MARSEILLAISE ON SCOTCH BAGPIPES BEFORE AN AUDIENCE OF FRENCH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ASSEMBLED IN A VILLAGE NEAR THE BRITISH FRONT.
(Photo © American Press Association.)

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB APPEAR ON PAGES SIX AND SEVEN OF THIS SECTION



EAST INDIAN CAVALRY PATROL ON GUARD AT A RUINED VILLAGE ON THE BRITISH WEST FRONT NEAR THE TOWN OF OVILLERS.

From a British Official Photograph.
(Photo © International Film Service.)



MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD LEAVING THE "GEORGIAN COURT," THE GOULD SUMMER HOME AT LAKEWOOD, N. J., DRIVING A NEW SPEEDY RUNABOUT.
(Photo by Kellar & White.)





MRS. WILLIAM G. McADOO,
Formerly Miss Eleanor Wilson, and Her Little Daughter, Ellen Wilson McAdoo.
From a photograph taken a week ago at the McAdoo Summer home in New Jersey.
(Photo © American Press Association.)



JOHN E. REDMOND, M. P.
Leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, at the Gate of His Home, Aughavanagh House, County Wicklow, Ireland.
From a new photograph which has just been received in this country.

THE POMFRET CLASSICAL DANCERS GIVING AN INTERMEZZO AT THE GARDEN FETE HELD ON THE GROUNDS OF THE ART ASSOCIATION AT NEWPORT



LADY WIMBORNE, WIFE OF BARON WIMBORNE.
Who Has Just Been Reappointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Their Little Daughters, the Honorable Rosemary and Cynthia Guest.



VETERANS OF VERDUN IN THE GREAT PARIS PARADE WITH WHICH THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY WAS CELEBRATED.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

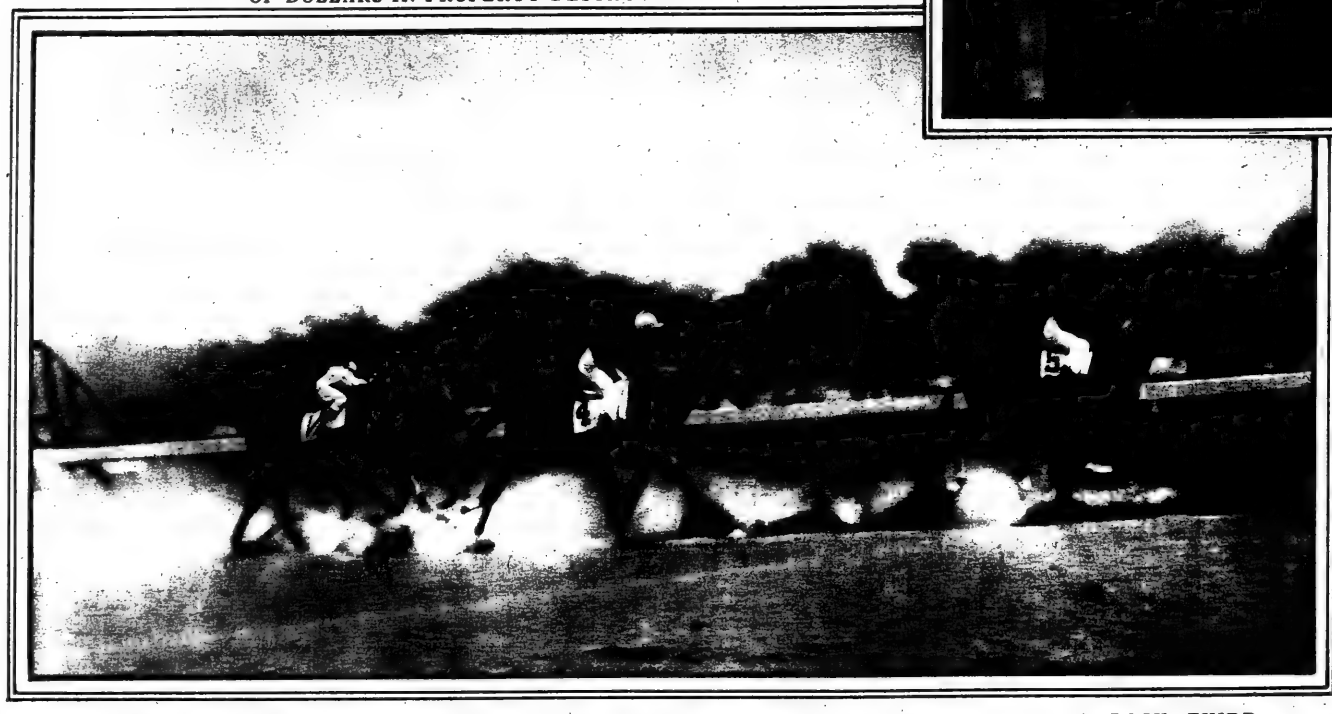


VILLAGERS FLEEING THE RECENT GREAT BUSH FIRE OF NORTHERN ONTARIO, WHICH COST FIVE HUNDRED LIVES AND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN PROPERTY DESTROYED.





ANN MURDOCK IN "PLEASE HELP EMILY,"
Coming to the Lyceum Theatre.
(Photo Copyright by Hall's.)



STROMBOLI WINNING THE SARATOGA HANDICAP, WITH ED. CRUMP, SECOND, AND FRIAR ROCK, THIRD.
(Photo by C. C. Cook.)

CHARLES E. HUGHES TO THE THIRD GENERATION;

Being the Republican Nominee for President, His Son, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., and Grandson, Charles E. Hughes, III.



CARROLL McCOMAS AND FRANK CRAVEN
In "Seven Chances," at the George M. Cohan Theatre.
(Photo by White.)

Franklin Simon & Co.

PARIS 4 Rue Martel — Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York — LONDON 29 Jewin Crescent

Advance Fall Models

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits

At Special Prices



No. 71 — **Misses' Fur-trimmed Wool Jersey Suit**, in rose, gold, Copen, purple, dark green, seal brown, Burgundy, navy blue or white; new model coat with four pockets closed with buttons, collar and cuffs of Hudson seal or real moleskin fur, (collar can be worn high or low,) novelty buttons, belt ties at front, shirred top skirt with two stitched pockets. 14 to 20 years.

Special **29.50**

No. 73—**Misses' Wool Jersey Suit**, in rose, Copen, gold, purple, dark green, seal brown, Burgundy, navy blue or white; belted coat with shawl collar, pearl buttons fasten through self covered loops, skirt with shirred top, two pockets, convertible belt ties at front or buttons at sides. 14 to 20 years.

Special **19.75**

No. 71—**New Fall Velvet Hat**, with drooping edge on brim, in black, purple or navy, faille silk crown and bow. **12.75**

No. 73—**New Fall Velour Sailor Hat**, in rose, Copen, green, purple, Chartreuse or white; bound and trimmed with grosgrain ribbon. **7.95**

Shoes *Illustrated* are from our Shop.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
'Phone 6900 Greeley

Betty Wales Dresses



This is one of the many styles of Betty Wales Dresses

Smart Charming Refined

School College and Shopping Dresses

Especially designed and made from the point of view of the College Girl for *College Girls and Youthful Women*

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Exclusive Agency for New York City and Vicinity

The Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave



Before Waving



Nestlé Waved

The approbation of public opinion has been given in full measure to the Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave. At first skeptical on account of the many unsatisfactory and harmful permanent hair waves on the market, the public is now confident of the results we claim for the Nestlé Treatment. This is evidenced by the tremendous and ever-increasing growth of our business.

The guaranteed results of the Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave Treatment are briefly — *The hair is made wonderfully wavy and is also physically benefited. There is absolutely no danger of any injury to the hair.* The treatment is quick and pleasant, but two hours being necessary, including the two required shampoos.

An Illustrated Booklet Is Gratis.

C. NESTLÉ CO.
657-9 Fifth Avenue, Corner 52nd Street, New York
Telephone Plaza 6541
London, 48 South Molton St. and 43 Dover St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street, New York

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Telephone— Murray Hill 7300.



Fall Hats

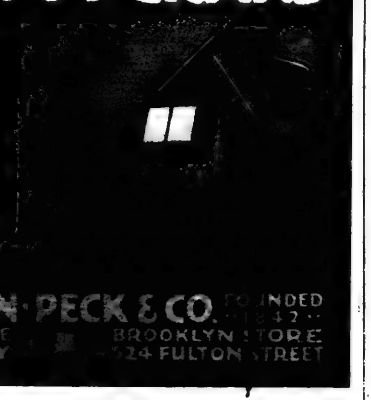
"ARGENTIERE"—Large sailor of velvet with crown of self-tone gros grain ribbon and gros grain bow. Any color. **10.00**

"MEIEREI"—Small sailor of velvet with moire band and bow and the new "curtain" brim. Any color. **10.50**

THE HARDMAN FIVE-FOOT GRAND

Infinitely more beautiful than an upright, yet occupying no more space. And Caruso says, "Its *TONE* is wonderful!"

$650
After Sept. 15th, $675
Easy terms if desired



HARDMAN, PECK & CO. FOUNDED 1842
433 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY — BROOKLYN STORE 524 FULTON STREET

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
34th St., New York



Women's Blouses

Georgette Crepe Blouse with full jabot of Georgette Crepe and Val. lace; hand-embroidery on jabot, collar and cuffs.

Special **5.90**

Maternity Apparel

We are showing the latest Fall Styles in Serge, Satin and Combinations, especially adapted for The Mother-to-be, with self-adjustable features to expand as required, harmonize figure lines, and conceal condition.



A new stunning gown made of elegant **high lustre satin**, which is the latest for the season. Trimmings in various soft colorings.

As a special introductory offer, to get the early fall business, we have priced this dress at

18.50

Fashion Book Free. Write Dept. L-7.

Leonard's
24 West 39th St., Just West of 5th Ave. **N. Y.**



Sylpho-Nathol is so effective that a tablespoonful to a pail of water is enough for any ordinary cleaning.

Fight disease as they do in the hospitals

Disease can scarcely exist in a house which is hygienically clean. But soap and water alone do not mean real cleanliness; a good disinfectant is absolutely essential to make your home *safely* clean. Guard it with

CABOT'S
Sylpho-Nathol
None genuine without this signature

Every few days put a tablespoonful in the bath-room closet, in the wash bowl and sink to keep waste pipes sweet and clean.

Put a tablespoonful in a quart of water to clean the garbage pail; it checks the decay of food, destroys odors and drives away flies.

Many disinfectants valueless

The U. S. Gov't has pointed out that many so-called disinfectants have no more germ-killing value than water. Be safe; ask for Sylpho-Nathol and see that you get it. Many times stronger than carbolic acid, but safe to use.

Four sizes: 10c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your druggist hasn't it.

Trial Size Free

For 30 days only we will send trial size free with booklet showing uses and directions. We make this unusual offer so you may try Sylpho-Nathol. Write us today.

The Sulpho-Napthol Co., 28 Medford Street, Boston, Mass.



"My dear, it isn't a bit of trouble!"

"Some gasoline in a pan, Putnam Dry-Cleaner, a little time dipping and rinsing—and it's done!

"I clean all my gloves, waists, laces, embroidery—anything, in fact, that wants cleaning—myself. It's so quick and simple, and I don't have any more dry cleaner's bills to pay."

Putnam Dry-Cleaner is a soap-like preparation that works in gasoline as ordinary soap does in water. It will not change color, shrink or injure the most delicate fabrics.

Your druggist sells Putnam Dry-Cleaner—25c and 50c bottles. We will send sample for 4c to cover postage, or full size bottle, postpaid, for 25c. Monroe Drug Co., Dept. V, Quincy, Ill.

FREE booklet—"The Secret of Dry Cleaning." Tells how easy it is. Explains how to get best results.

PUTNAM DRY-CLEANER
for home use

RUSSEK'S
362 Fifth Ave.
OPPOSITE ALTMAN'S



The New Furs

For the Coming Winter

Hudson Seal Coats

of correct length (46 inches). A stylish, Rich and Splendid Coat created of *fine Quality Hudson Seal,* trimmed with Collar and Border of Dyed Skunk.

A Variety of other Models are now on display for early selection.

ESTABLISHED 1857

FURNITURE
Clearance Sale

For August our entire stock of Bed Room and Living Room Furniture has been greatly reduced from the original moderate prices. All regular stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes.



Period Bed Room Suites

8 pieces, Antique Ivory, Marie Antoinette Design (same as illustration), consisting of Dresser, Chifferobe, Vanitie Dresser, Full Size Bed, Somme, Chair, Rocker and Dressing Table Chair. One of the most beautiful productions of this season. Usual $450.

Special $350.

The above is representative of the many marked reductions in complete suites in Mahogany, Walnut, and Enamel.

Prices from $100 to $450.

Low operating expense and wholesale connections make prices lower here than elsewhere. A comparison will convince you.

SHEPPARD KNAPP SON CO. Inc.
RETAIL — WHOLESALE
39-41 WEST 23D ST.

That's Mine!

There is never any dispute about our clothing since we started using

CASH'S NAMES

Woven in fine Cambric Tape in Fast Turkey Red.



Using CASH'S NAMES is the ideal method for marking Linen, Knitted garments and woolens, which cannot be marked with marking ink.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRY GOODS AND MEN'S FURNISHING STORES.

Prices for any name not exceeding 22 letters:

12 doz., $2.00
6 doz., 1.25
3 doz., .85

Write for our Style Sheet.

J. & J. CASH, Limited,
20 Chestnut St.,
South Norwalk, Conn.

Advance Fall Models
of Coats and Suits
can now be seen at our Spacious Showrooms.
BE CURIOUS!
The Hamilton Garment Co.
307 5th Av., nr. 31st St., N. Y.

PLEXO
FACE POWDER
"For the Woman Who Cares"

A delicately perfumed rice powder of superior character. Its effectiveness is unusually pleasing and lasting. Three shades — white, flesh and cream. Each package contains a dainty powder-puff. Large package, 25c at Drug and Department Stores.

INCOMPARABLE PLEXO CREAMS

Greaseless Cream, to protect the skin. Cleansing Cream, to rid the pores of all impurities. *Two essential creams, scientifically prepared for use in conjunction with each other. They impart the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty, the velvety bloom of youth,* 25c and 50c.

PLEXO EVENING WHITE, for that soft, pearly white tone on arms, neck and shoulders. Harmless, easily applied, **does not rub off.** 35c per tube.

At Drug and Department Stores.



Waves

Against these waves, or dampness, your hair is immune when revitalized by my **PERMANENT** *(Nestlé's)* **Hair Wave**

Scientific, harmless, no annoyance. Done only by myself (no underlings). Treatment to suit needs. Permanence of waves guaranteed. I save you money. Telephone Bryant 7839 for appointment.

Miss S. Johnson
Aeolian Bldg., 33 W. 42d Street.
Face and scalp specialist.

PETER THOMSON

New York—634 5th Ave. at 50th St.
Philadelphia—Walnut at 12th St.
Women's, Misses' and Children's made-to-order garments, in models of exclusive design and exceptional workmanship. Mail Orders Filled.

The W. H. T. Tierney Shop



Priced at $12.50
Usually $25

Colonial Bedstead
Heavily constructed of solid mahogany, with "sanitary" rails

Exclusive Tierney Dining Room Suite, special at $245.
William and Mary Design in Mahogany or American Walnut. Value $350.
Mail orders prepaid

6 EAST 37TH STREET
Adjoining Tiffany's

Dale Fixtures Have Character



Our designs make it possible to carry out the finest details of interior decoration—at a cost 1-3 below retail. Expert Service Free.

Write for Our New Catalog No. 20 or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
109 West 13th Street, N. Y.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

WHY ENVY HER WAVY HAIR



When You Can Have Yours Just as Perfect?

Nature has blessed some women with a Crowning Glory that is Permanently Wavy—but why envy them when you can have yours just as perfect? Spiro's method of Permanent Hair Waving puts a soft, lustrous, yet firm wave in your hair. The method is quick and simple. Every inch of hair is permanently waved and **guaranteed to last 6 months or money refunded.** Rain or sea air cannot mar it—washing aids in enhancing its beauty. Experience of over 40 years as Hair Specialists has made us experts.

Transformation With No Foundation for women with thin or faded hair. Adjusted easily, always dressy in any style.

SPIRO'S HAIR SHOP,
26 W. 38th St., opp. Lord & Taylor's.

REMOUNT YOUR DIAMOND



We will furnish an all platinum mounting for your solitaire, supply four small diamonds for the sides, doing the entire work in our own shop, for the small cost of

$45.00

ARNOLD & CO.,
JEWELERS. Est. 1890.
448 Fifth Ave., near 39th St.
SPECIAL VALUES IN PERFECT PURE WHITE DIAMONDS.

ARMOR BRONZE

A seamless armor over an ever-lasting core. of pure bronze cast

BABY'S FIRST SHOES. Preserve them forever as quaint and lovable ornaments by having them cast in Armor Bronze finished in Gold, Silver or Bronze. One Shoe, $4. $8 a pr.

The National Metalizing Co.
333 Fourth Ave., (near 25th St.)
Write for our Catalogue.

Finest Service Skirt of ARMY KHAKI



This skirt is for service only, but is built on extremely mannish lines. Patch pockets, strapped belt and button down front. Made wide for Hiking, Canoeing, Motoring, Tennis, and in the Garden. In fact, it is exactly what is required for service. The material is the same as that used in the Army. And at the price we can hardly keep up with the demand. Waist sizes 24-30. Price **$1.95**

Full Guarantee. Order by Mail. Sending Check or Money Order.

Freneau Sweeny
379 FIFTH AVE.
Opp. Best's. Phone Murray Hill 7276

Silverbloom

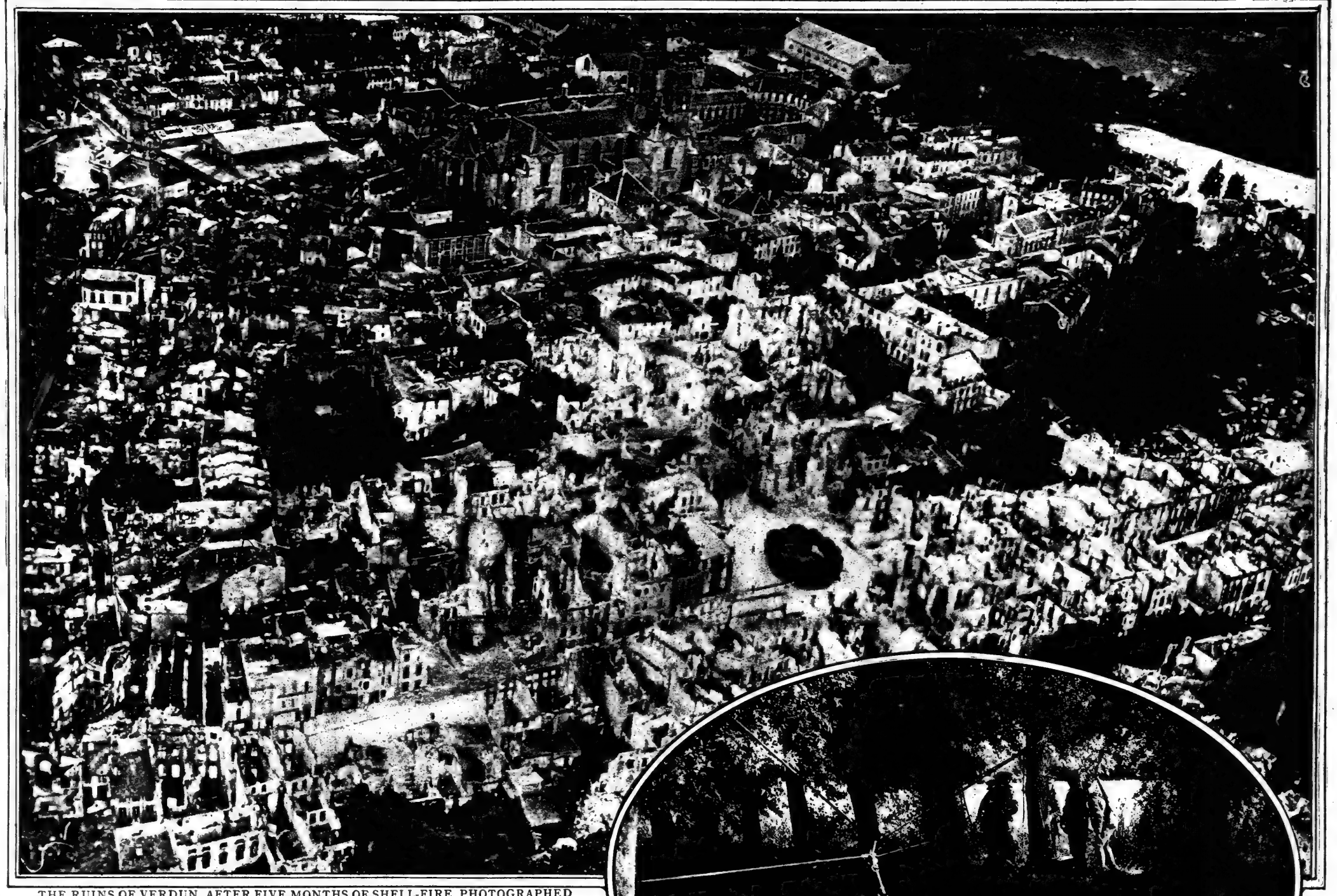
In a vast assortment of Forty-nine new patterns including ombre and contrasting stripes that are intended for Fall and Winter skirts, dresses, and school frocks.

Silverbloom dye-fast colors will wash and its wear-defying weave will outlast all other cloths.

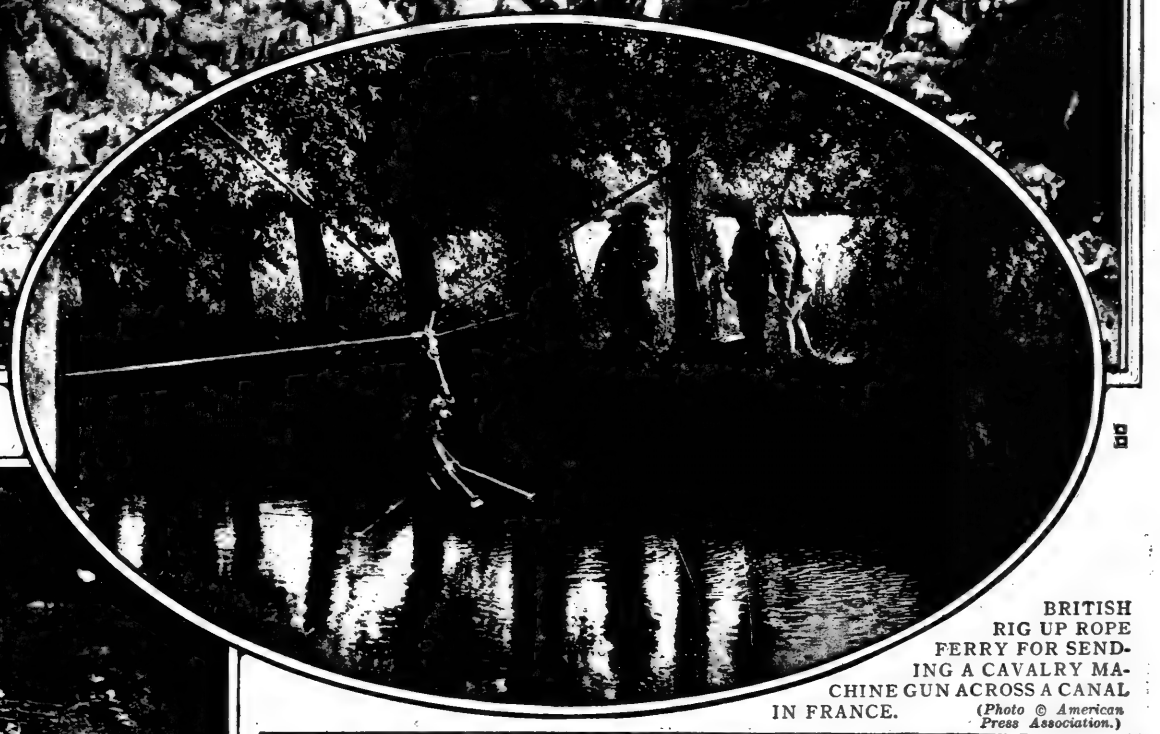
Ask your retailer or send to us for interesting booklet.

Lesher, Whitman & Co., Inc.
B'way & 19th St., N. Y. C.

The New York Times



THE RUINS OF VERDUN, AFTER FIVE MONTHS OF SHELL-FIRE, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A FRENCH AEROPLANE.
The Cathedral Has Been Pierced Many Times and Scarcely Another Building in the City Remains Intact. *(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)*

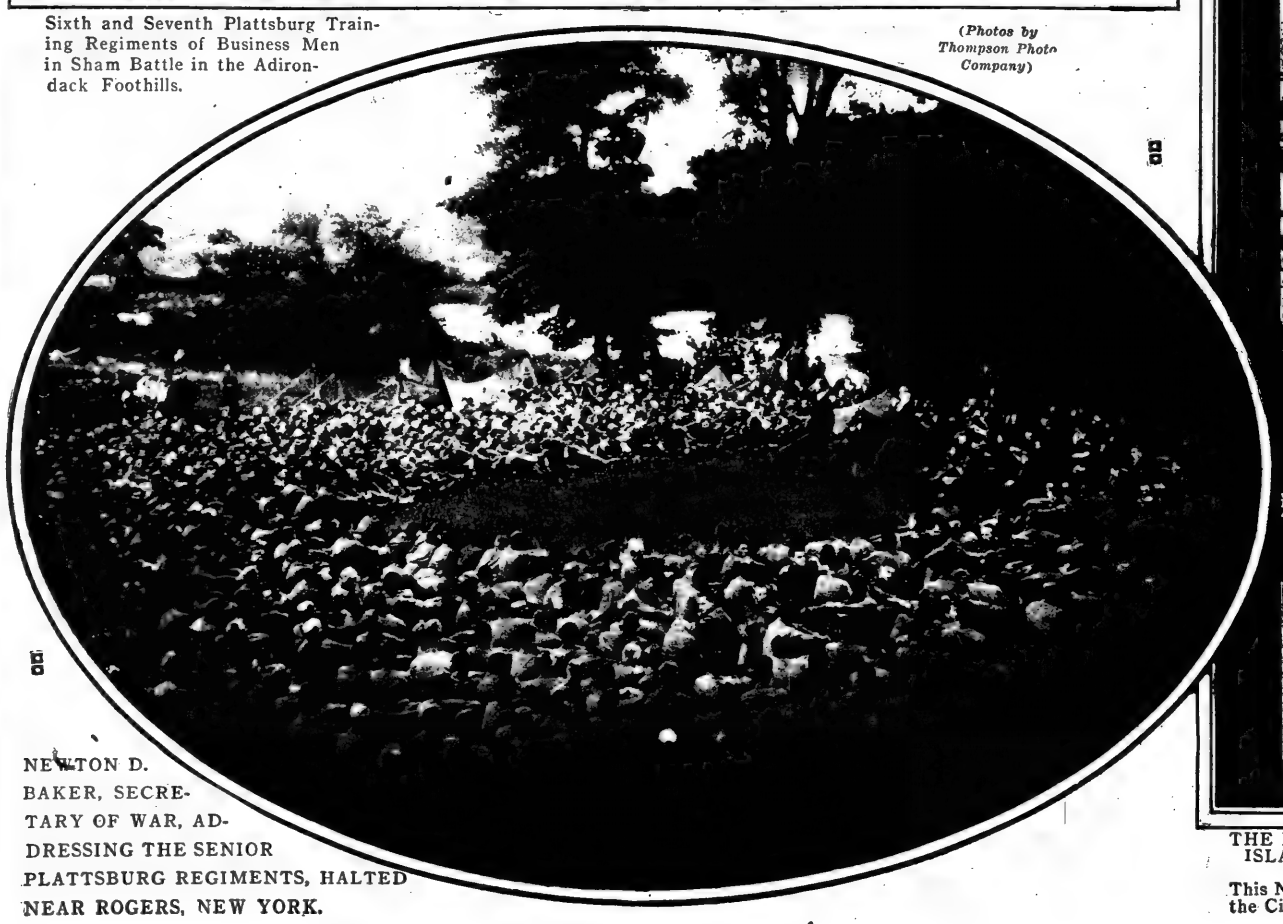


BRITISH RIG UP ROPE FERRY FOR SENDING A CAVALRY MACHINE GUN ACROSS A CANAL IN FRANCE. *(Photo © American Press Association.)*

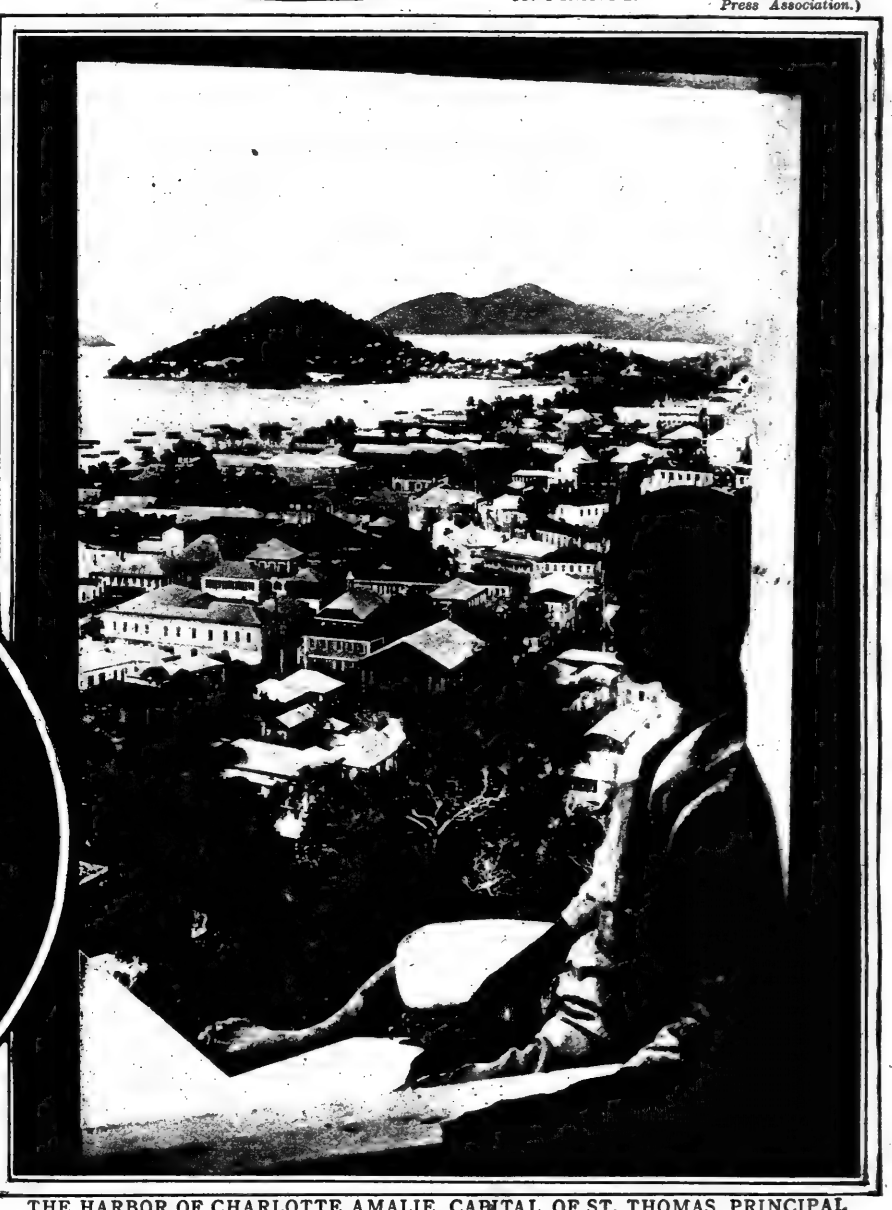


Sixth and Seventh Plattsburg Training Regiments of Business Men in Sham Battle in the Adirondack Foothills.

(Photos by Thompson Photo Company)



NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR, ADDRESSING THE SENIOR PLATTSBURG REGIMENTS, HALTED NEAR ROGERS, NEW YORK.



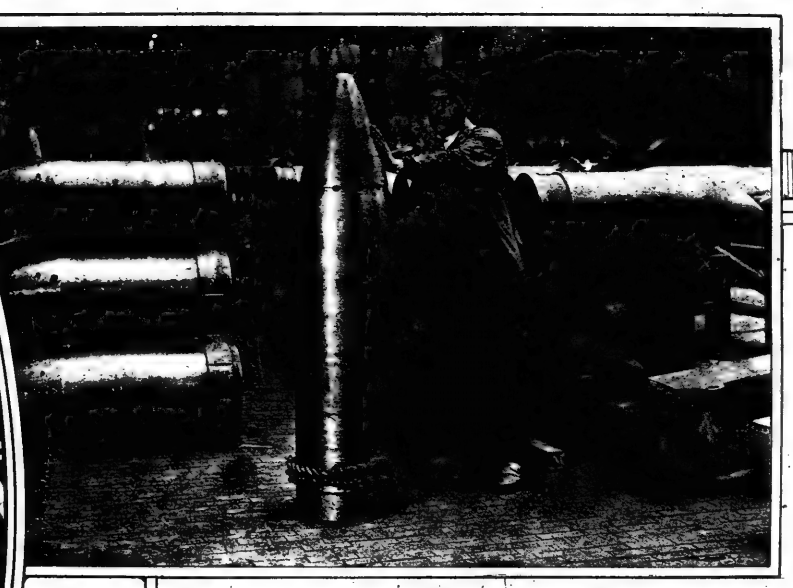
THE HARBOR OF CHARLOTTE AMALIE, CAPITAL OF ST. THOMAS, PRINCIPAL ISLAND OF THE DANISH GROUP IN THE WEST INDIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF WHICH BY THE UNITED STATES A TREATY HAS BEEN DRAWN.
This New Photograph Was Taken from the Tower of the Famous Bluebeard's Castle Between the City and the Mountains. *(Photo © Brown & Dawson.)*



EAST INDIAN CAVALRY, IN BATTLE DURING THE RECENT BRITISH OFFENSIVE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE WAR, WAITING BEHIND THE LINES FOR THE ORDER TO CHARGE.



THE MEMORIAL FLOAT IN HONOR OF LORD KITCHENER IN THE ENGLISH WOMEN'S WAR PROCESSION THROUGH LONDON.
The Young Woman Impersonating the Goddess Minerva Is Shown Clasping Lord Kitchener's Sword. (*Photo © American Press Assn.*)



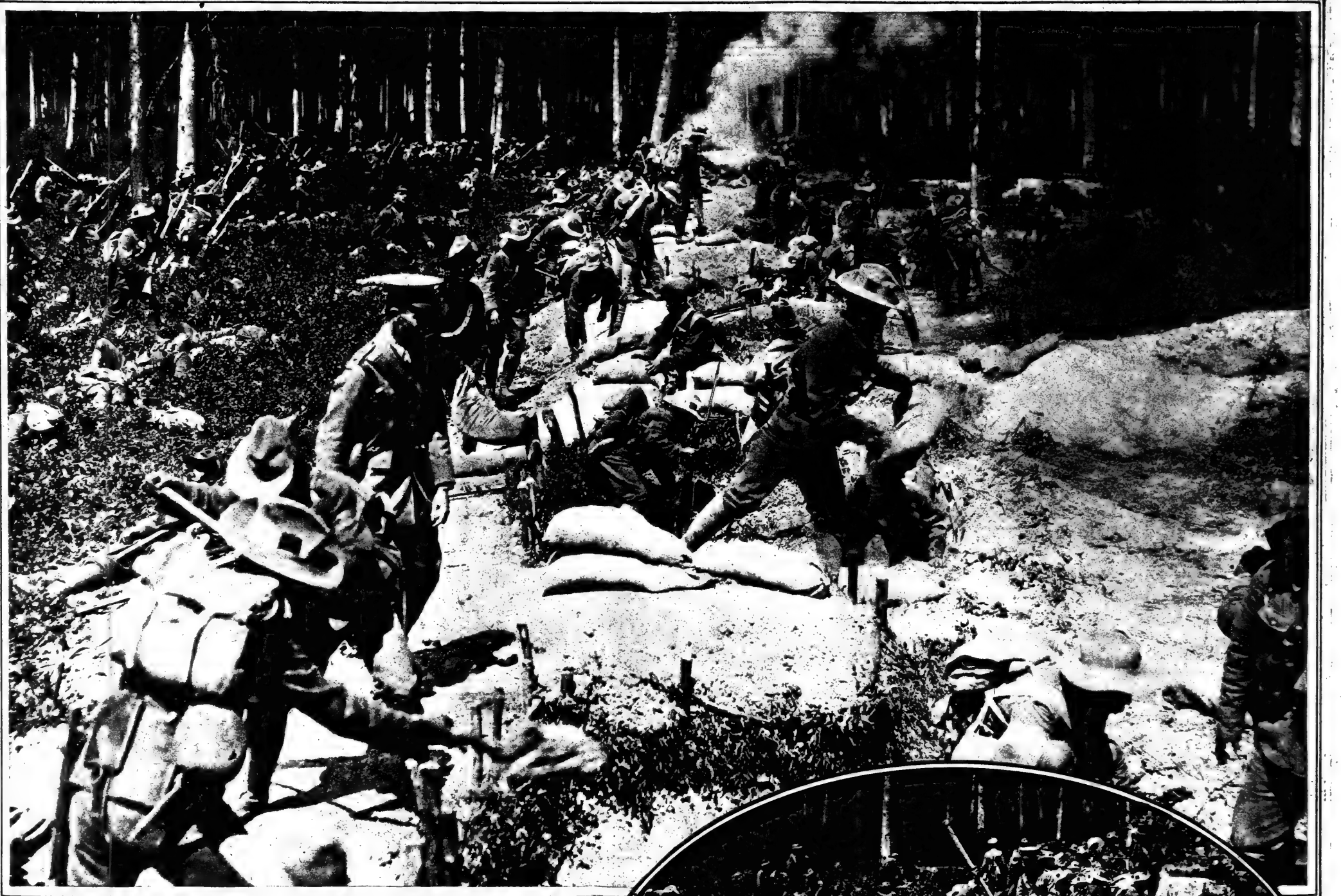
SHELLS WHICH PREPARED THE WAY FOR BRITISH INFANTRY AND CAVALRY ADVANCES ON THE WEST FRONT: A SCENE IN ONE OF THE BRITISH MUNITION FACTORIES.



THE RUINS OF FRICOURT, CAUGHT BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN CROSS-FIRE DURING THE BRITISH ADVANCE.
(*Photo © International Film Service.*)



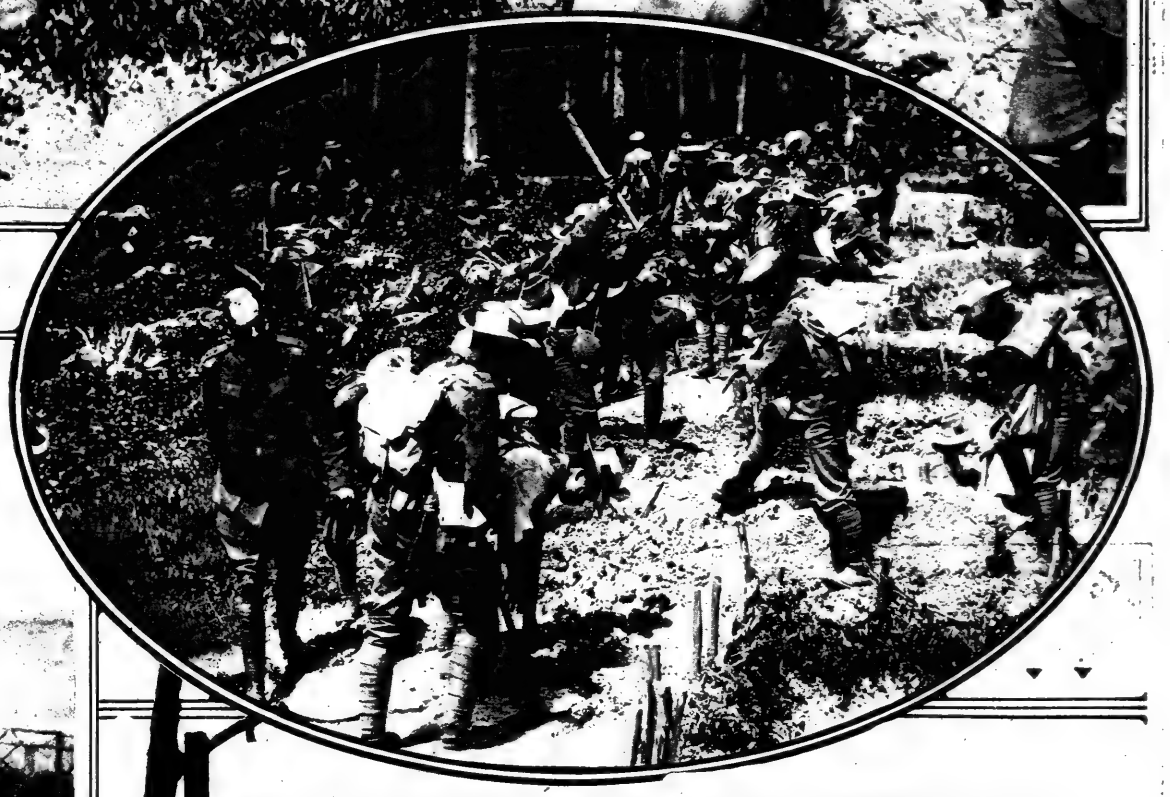
THE BODY OF A GERMAN SOLDIER ALONE REMAINS ON THE FIELD OF OVILLERS AMID THE RUINS OF VILLAGE HOMES AND THE TREE-STUMPS OF A ONCE BEAUTIFUL PARK.
(*Photo © International Film Service.*)



BRITISH SECOND LINE, IN THE FACE OF SHELLFIRE, RUSHING FORWARD TO A TRENCH FROM WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BY THE BRITISH ADVANCE FORCES.

This and Its Companion Photograph, Reproduced Here, Were Taken by the Direction of the British Government, and the Copyright to them is Held by the Crown.

(Photos from American Press Association.)

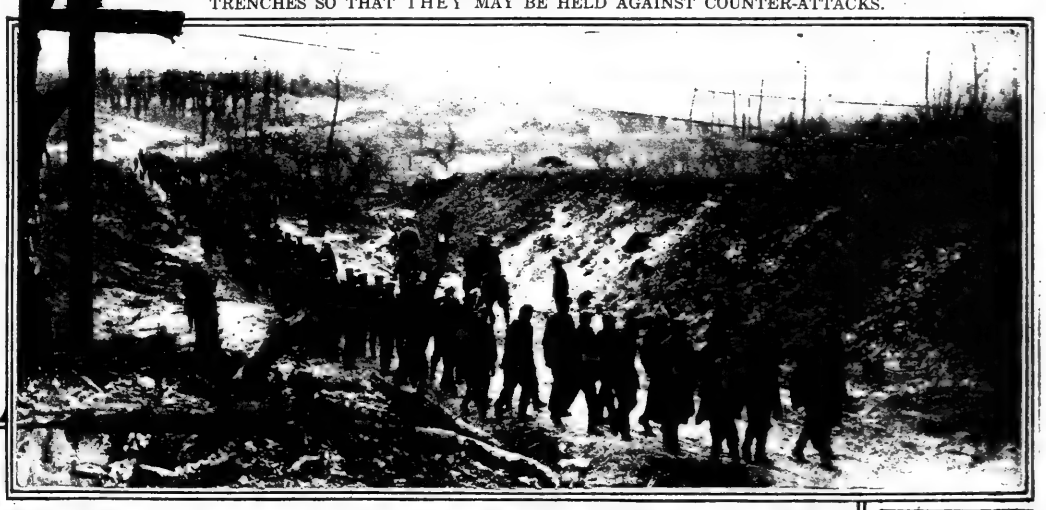


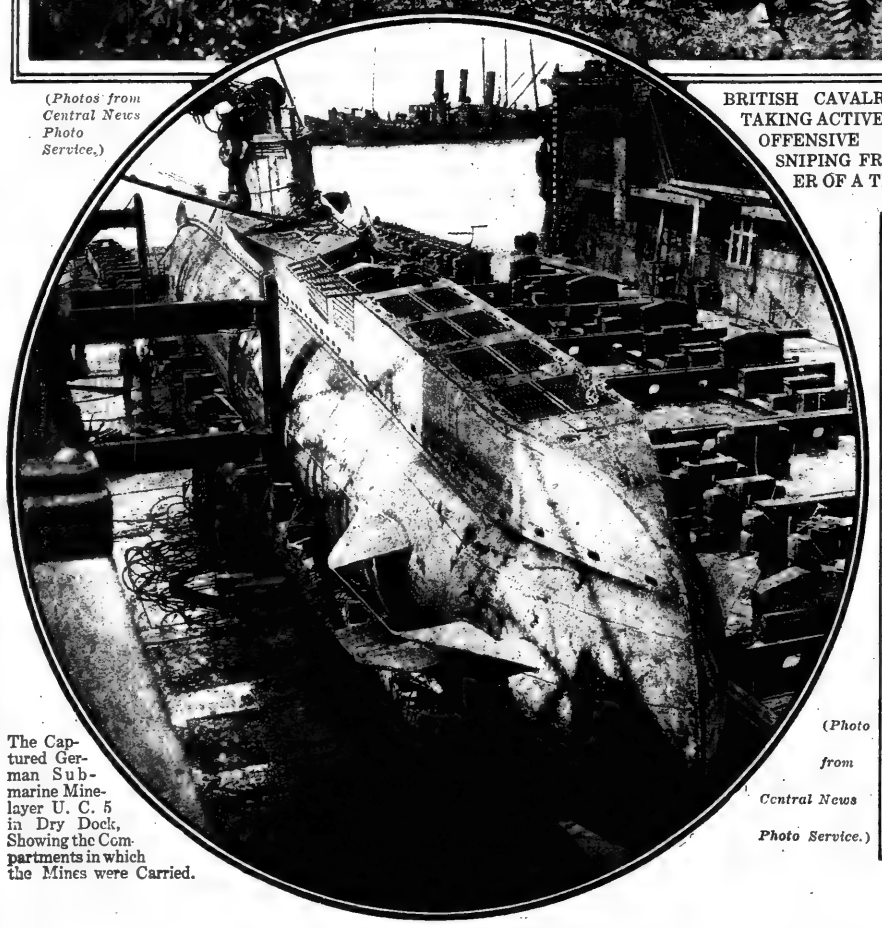
THE BRITISH ARE HERE SHOWN WORKING AT TOP SPEED TO "REVERSE" THE CAPTURED TRENCHES SO THAT THEY MAY BE HELD AGAINST COUNTER-ATTACKS.



BRITISH CAVALRYMEN, NOW TAKING ACTIVE PART IN THE OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE, SNIPING FROM THE COVER OF A TREE.

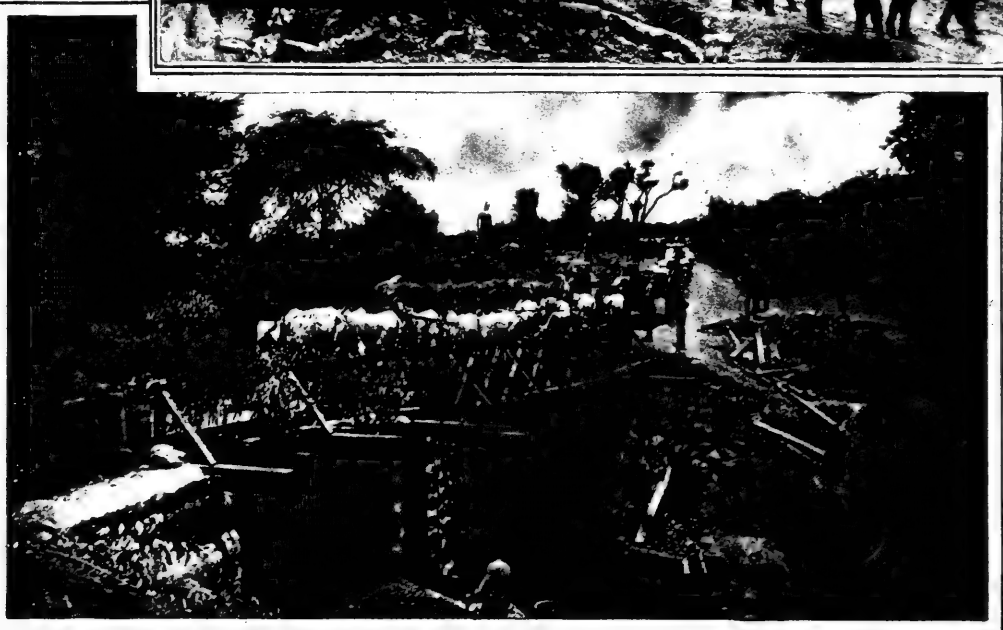
(Photos from Central News Photo Service.)





The Captured German Submarine Minelayer U. C. 5 in Dry Dock, Showing the Compartments in which the Mines were Carried.

(Photo from Central News Photo Service.)

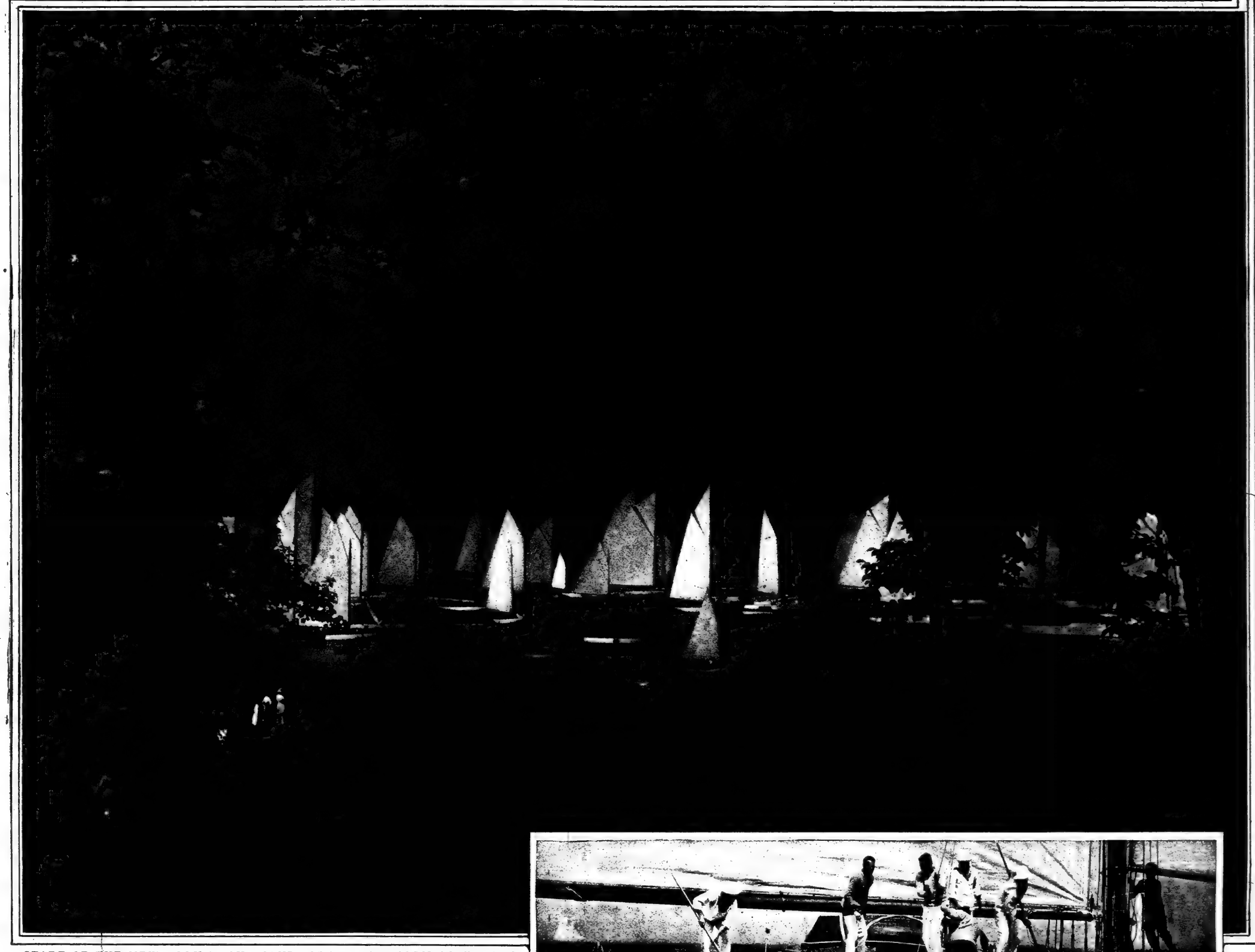


BRITISH ARMY WAGON TRAIN, DRAWN BY OXEN, CROSSING THE HIMU RIVER IN AFRICA.

(Photo from Central News Photo Service.)

British Bringing in German Prisoners on the 14th of July, Having Made Special Effort to Capture as Many as Possible on "France's Day" as a Tribute to their Ally.

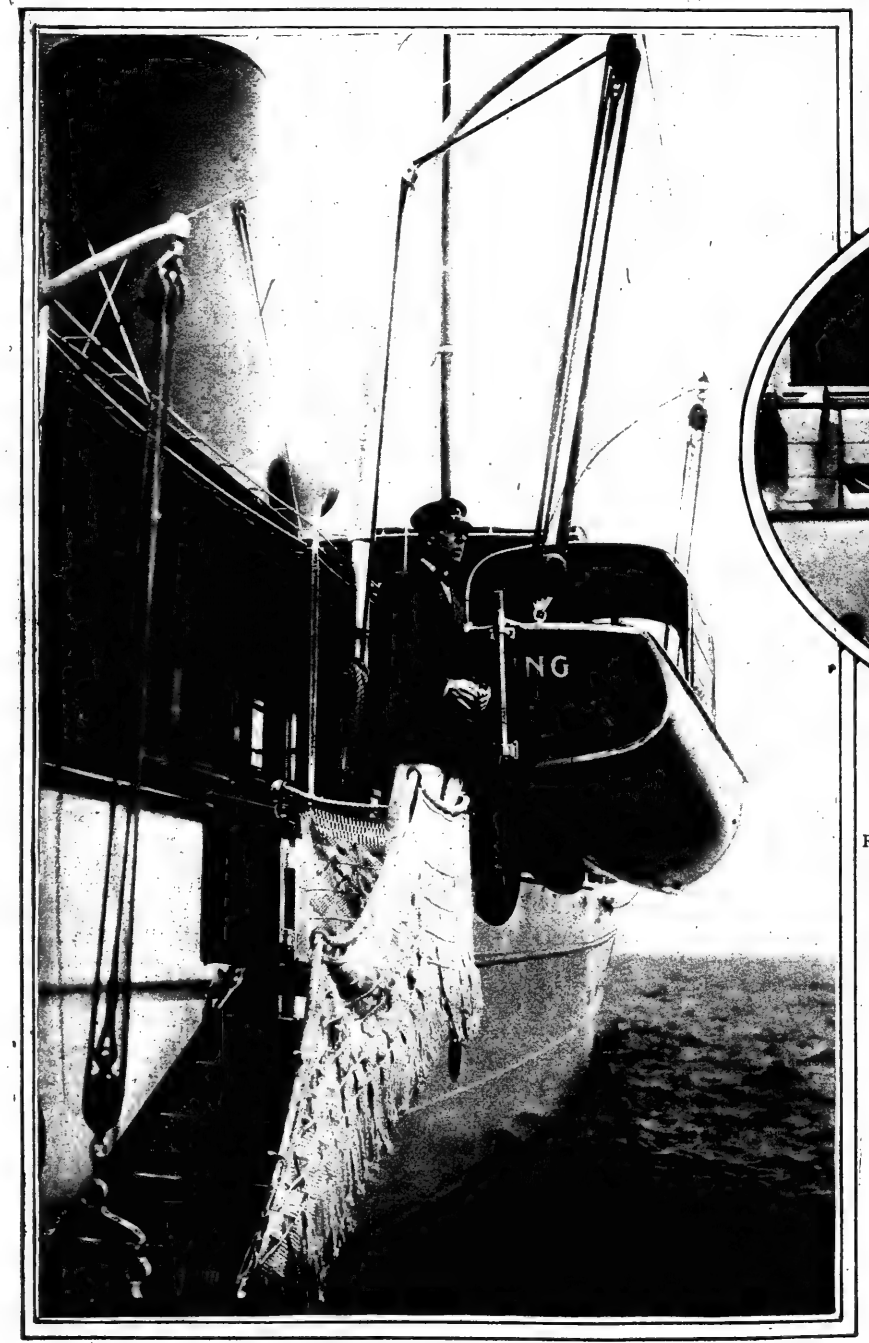
SQUADRON OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB



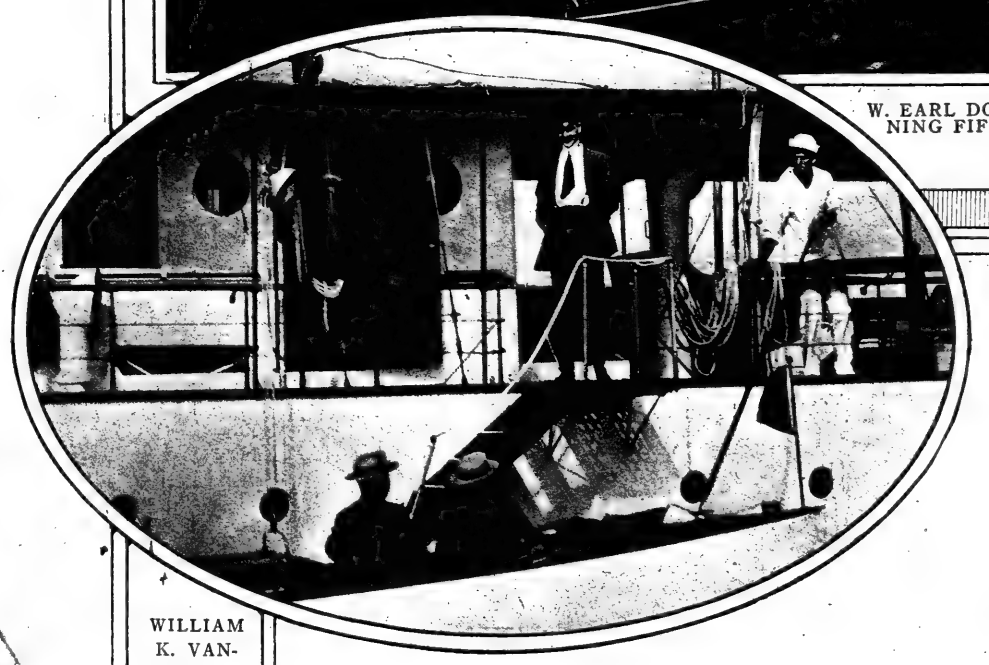
START OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FLEET FROM GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND, FOR THE ANNUAL CRUISE OF 1916.
(Photo © American Press Association.)



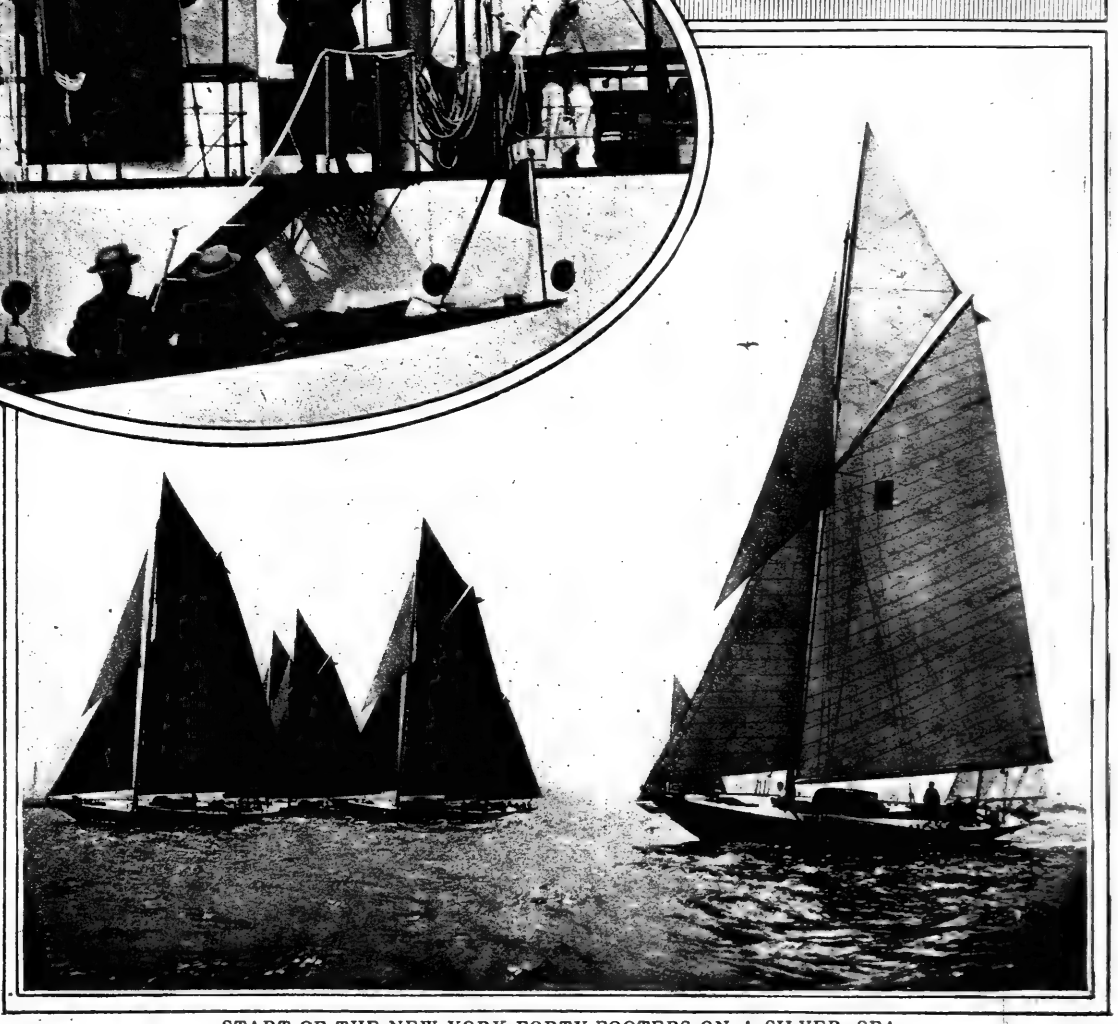
W. EARL DODGE BOARDING HIS PRIZE-WINNING FIFTY-FOOTER, SAMURI, UNDER DIFFICULTIES.
(Photo © Edwin Levick.)



COMMODORE GEORGE F. BAKER, JR.,
Of the New York Yacht Club, Viewing the Start of the Races from the Gangway of His Steam Yacht, Viking, Flagship of the Squadron.
(Photo © Edwin Levick.)

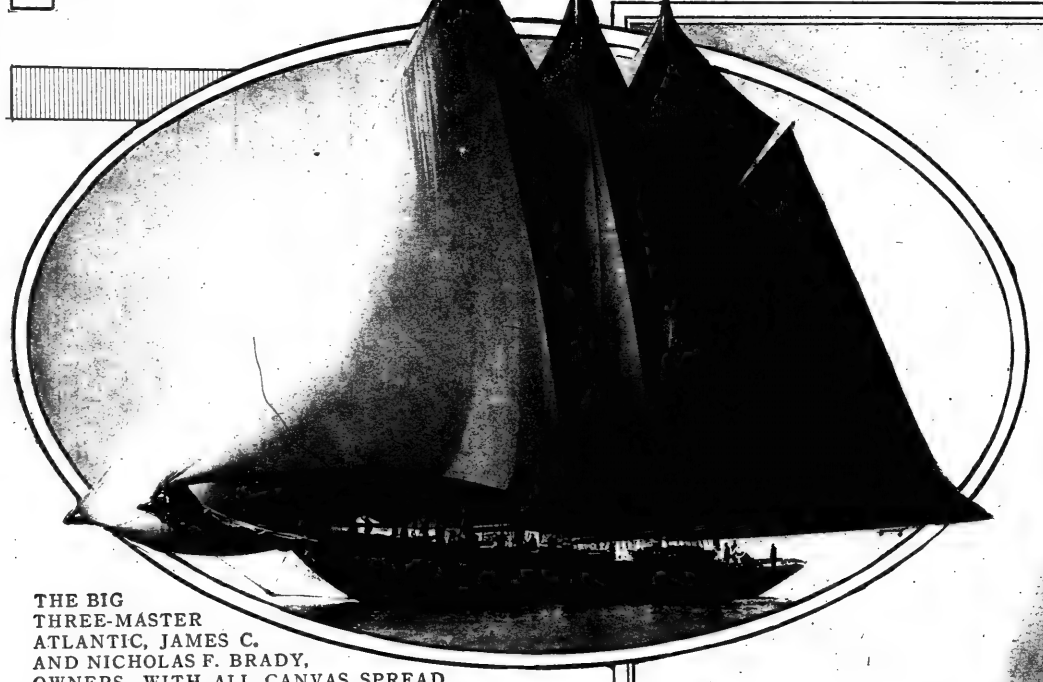


WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR., RECEIVING CALLERS ABOARD HIS STEAM YACHT TARANTULA.
(Photo by M. Rosenfeld.)

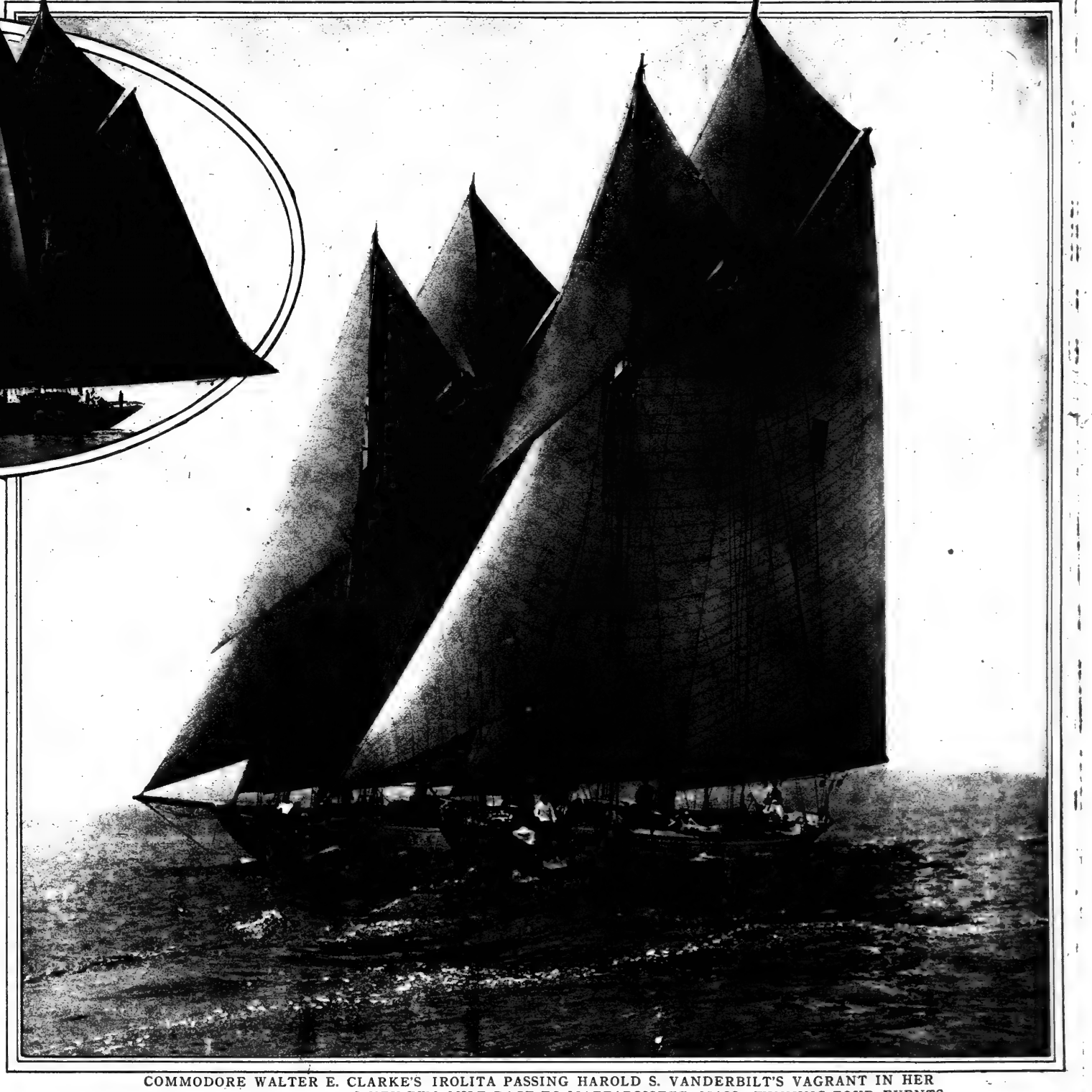


START OF THE NEW YORK FORTY-FOOTERS ON A SILVER SEA.
(Photo © Edwin Levick.)

ON ANNUAL RACING CRUISE TO NEWPORT



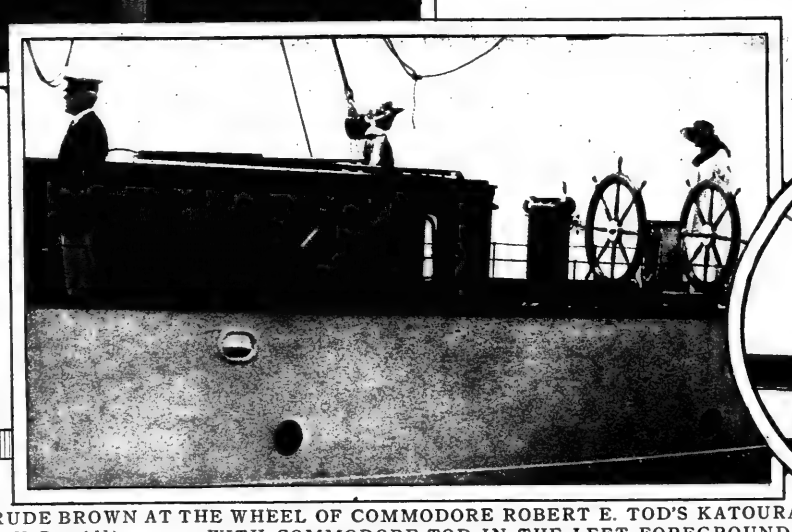
THE BIG THREE-MASTER ATLANTIC, JAMES C. AND NICHOLAS F. BRADY, OWNERS, WITH ALL CANVAS SPREAD.
(Photo by M. Rosenfeld.)



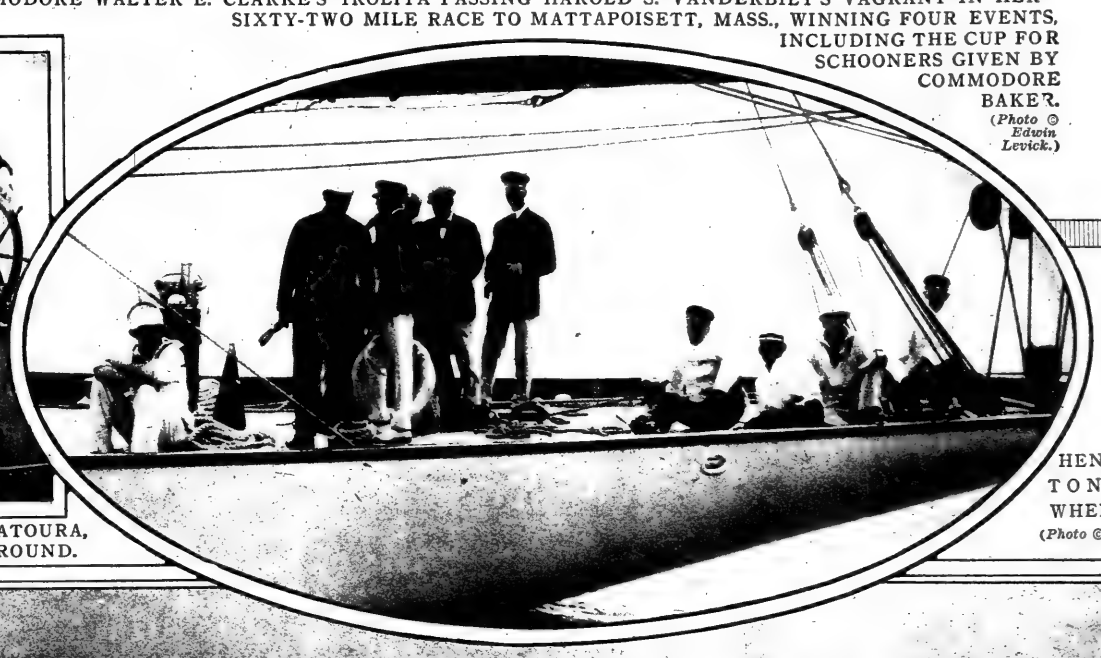
COMMODORE WALTER E. CLARKE'S IROLITA PASSING HAROLD S. VANDERBILT'S VAGRANT IN HER SIXTY-TWO MILE RACE TO MATTAPOISETT, MASS., WINNING FOUR EVENTS, INCLUDING THE CUP FOR SCHOONERS GIVEN BY COMMODORE BAKER.
(Photo © Edwin Levick.)



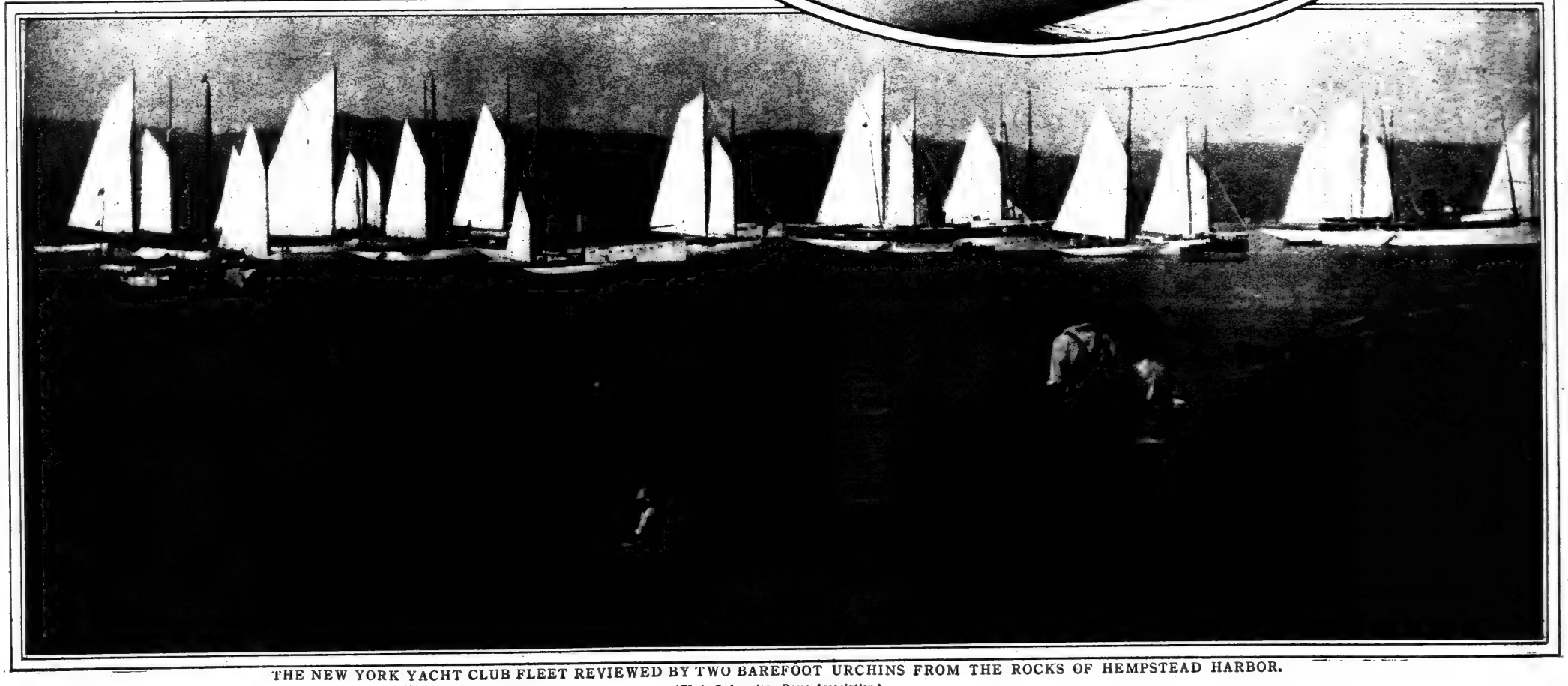
VICE-COMMODORE J. PIERPONT MORGAN GOING ABOARD HIS YACHT GRAYLING LYING OFF GLEN COVE
(Photo © American Press Ass'n)



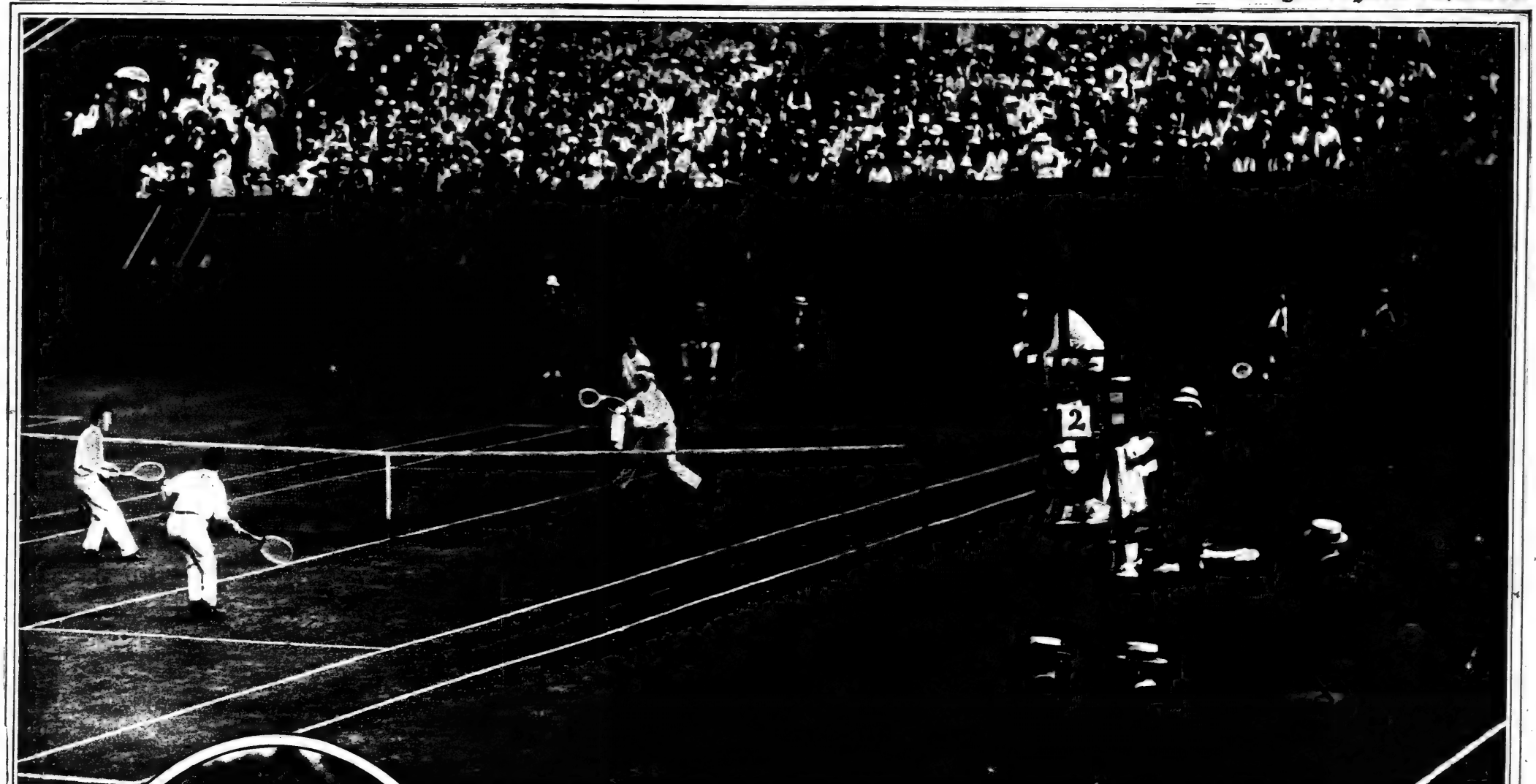
MISS GERTRUDE BROWN AT THE WHEEL OF COMMODORE ROBERT E. TOD'S KATOURA, WITH COMMODORE TOD IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND.
(Photo by M. Rosenfeld.)



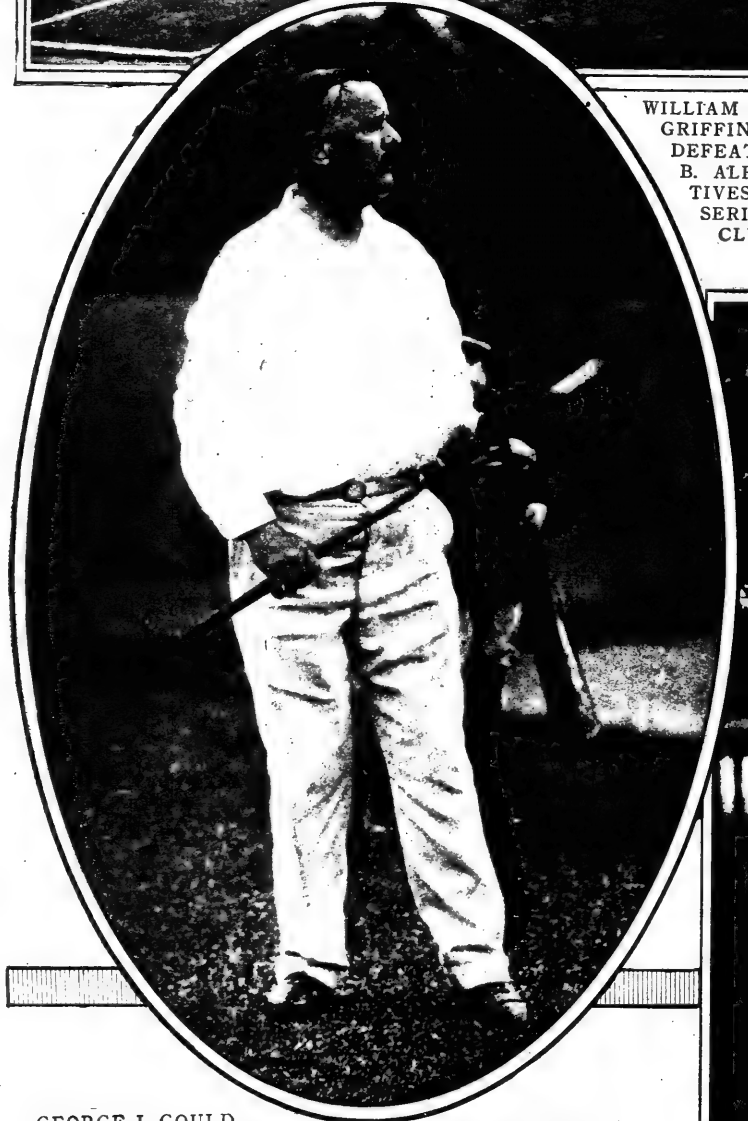
SCENE ON THE AFTER DECK OF THE INVADER, WITH THE OWNER, HENRY D. WHITON, AT THE WHEEL.
(Photo © Edwin Levick.)



THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FLEET REVIEWED BY TWO BAREFOOT URCHINS FROM THE ROCKS OF HEMPSTEAD HARBOR.
(Photo © American Press Association.)

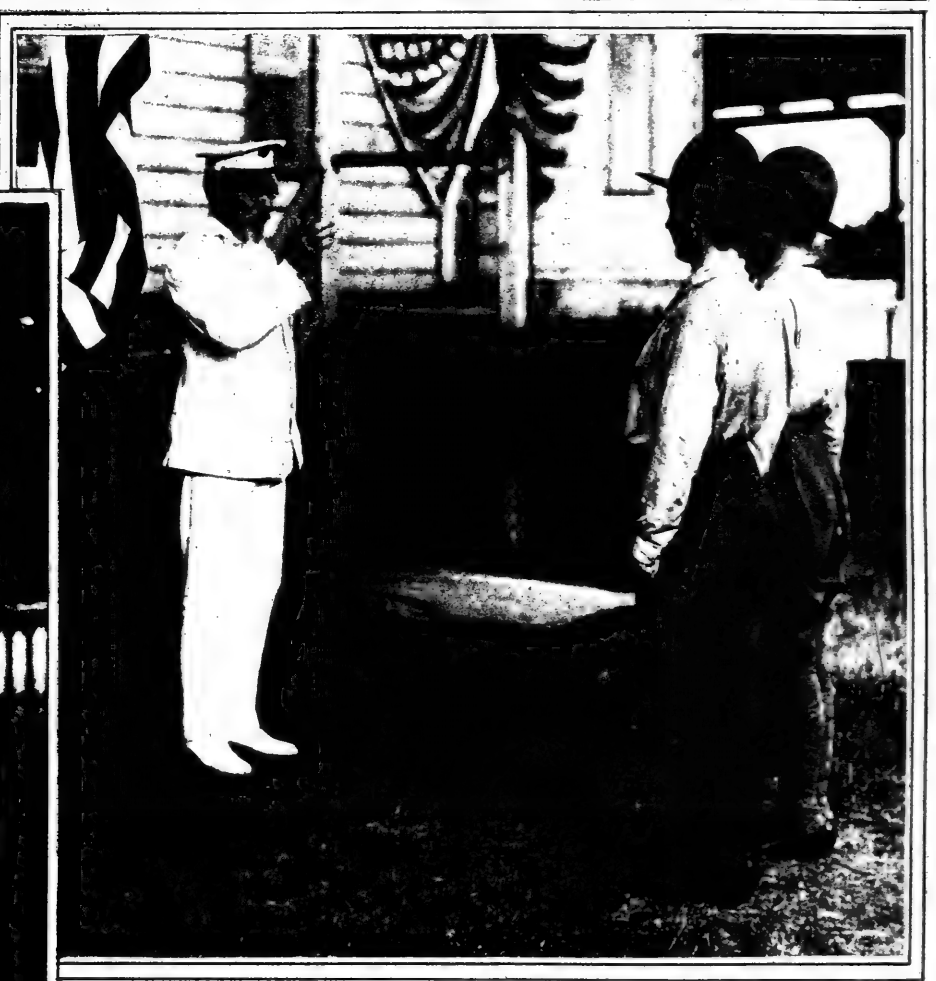


WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON AND CLARENCE J. GRIFFIN, NATIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONS, DEFEATING KARL H. BEHR AND FREDERICK B. ALEXANDER, EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES, IN THE EAST-WEST TENNIS SERIES ON THE WEST SIDE TENNIS CLUB COURTS.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)



GEORGE J. GOULD
WATCHING THE RESULT OF A DRIVE ON HIS PRIVATE LINKS AT "GEORGIAN COURT," LAKEWOOD, N. J.
(Photo by Kellar & White.)





CAPTAIN LUCIUS C. HIGGINS INSTRUCTING TWO GIRL ROOKIES OF THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S DEFENSE LEAGUE, HOLDING THEIR FIRST ENCAMPMENT AT HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND.
(Photo © American Press Assn.)



THE COUNTESS OF DROGHEDA
Who Has Become an Energetic Worker in Behalf of British Soldiers and Sailors. With Her Are Her Children, Viscount Moore and the Little Lady Patricia Moore.
(Photo by Press Illustrating Service.)

LAURA BIDDLE,
Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, on the Grounds of Her Father's Summer Home at Newport.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



IRENE FRANKLIN
Who Will Be "Starred" Here This Season in "The Melting of Molly."
(Photo by Ira L. Hill.)

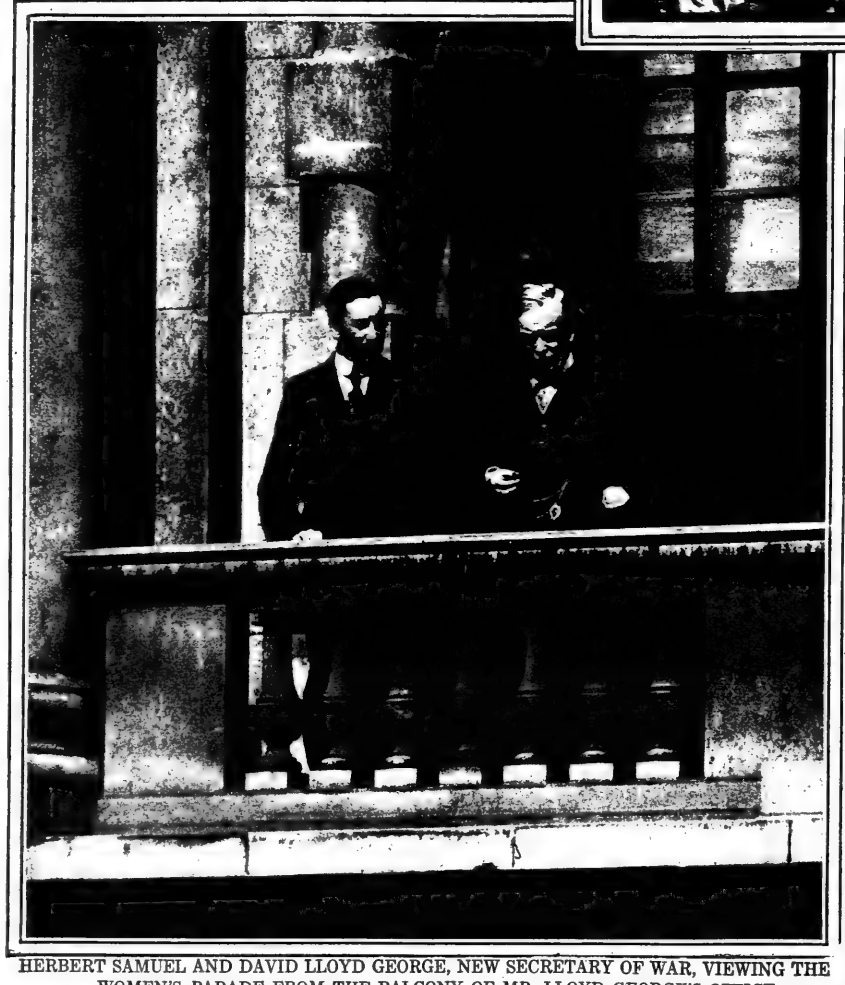


(Photos from Central News Photo Service)

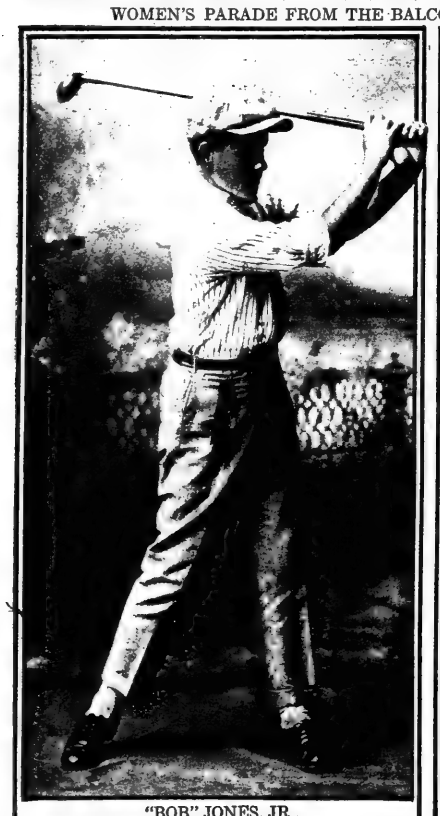
"TO THE HEROIC DEAD":
A FLOAT IN THE LONDON WOMEN'S WAR PROCESSION



BRITISH WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS, IN THE LONDON WOMEN'S GREAT WAR PARADE, PASSING THE WAR OFFICE IN WHITEHALL.



HERBERT SAMUEL AND DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, NEW SECRETARY OF WAR, VIEWING THE WOMEN'S PARADE FROM THE BALCONY OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OFFICE.



"BOB" JONES, JR.,
Of Atlanta, Called the "Boy Golf Wonder," Having, With 68 Strokes, Tied the Record for His Home Links Made by S. Maiden.



MISS HELEN GILLEAUDEAU
Defeating Miss Marie Wagner, the Long Island Title Holder, in the Semi-finals for the Tennis Championship of Long Island.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Red Cross Shoe For Women
A Combination Shoe
For the woman with slender feet and low insteps.
Narrow at heel and across instep for snugness and support—regular size across vamp for roominess and comfort.
The shoe that will exactly fit and suit thousands of women.
Write for Booklet Red Cross Shoes
Red Cross Model 845½
$4.50
Glazed kid with kid or patent colt tips, medium military heels, and the famous Red Cross flexible soles. Button and lace styles.
Fulton Street (Bklyn.) Store 442-444 Fulton Street, Opposite Bridge, near Hoyt Street.
Newark Store { 689 Broad Street Opposite Military Park
J. Blym & Sons (GUARANTEE SHOE CO.) Mail Order Dept. 2238 3d Av.
West Side Stores. 222-224 W. 125th St. 6th Av. & 27th St. 8th Av., near 39th St.
East Side Stores. 3d Av. & 122d St. 3d Av., near 86th St. 3d Av., 150 & 151 Sts. 162 Bowery, nr. Broome
Brooklyn Stores (Broadway, bet. Park & Ellery Sts. 442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge St. Broadway, near Greene Ave.
Newark Store, 689 Broad St., opp. Military Park
Factory 511-519 East 72d St.

The Mending Shop
Trade Mark
The original mending and remodeling Shop.
Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED. Shop Waists and Gowns Refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles.
MISS H. REDDING COUGHLIN,
NEW ADDRESS: 17 East 48th St.
Phone: Murray Hill 5062.
(formerly 20 W. 31st St.)
We Have No Branches.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE
checks "Acid-Mouth," the chief cause of nearly all tooth decay.
LEHN & FINK, New York

SCALP SPECIALISTS
Premature grayness, falling hair and baldness prevented. Separate departments for ladies and gentlemen. Physician in attendance.
John H. Gleason Co.
22 East 46th Street.
Telephone 4290 Murray Hill.

FOR LIMB TROUBLES
Wear Non-Elastic Laced Stocking
The Ideal Support for
VARICOSE VEINS, SWOLLEN LIMBS
Sanitary—Washable—Adjustable. Laces like a Legging. Cool and Comfortable.
CONTAINS NO RUBBER
Price $1.75 each or two for the same limb, $3.00 postpaid. Call or send for self-measurement blank 4.
CORLISS LIMB SPEC. CO., 1476 Broadway, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Page
Close your eyes! Can you tell what it is? No, it's not a bunch of violets—just a drop of the most exquisite violet toilet water—the latest creation of—
Page Perfumer New York
Rose or Violet
Talcum Powder 15¢
Face Powder 50¢
Toilet Water 75¢

KIM DE-ODOR-ANT
A Harmless Preparation for Removing the Odor of Perspiration
LAIRD'S KIM FRAGRANT DE-ODOR-ANT
AN ADJUNCT TO CLEANLINESS AND REFINEMENT
Price 25 cents (small)
50 cents (large)
Send 25 Cents for Trial Size to LAIRD, 17 E. 48th Street, New York
CAN ALSO BE OBTAINED AT
R. H. MACY & CO. New York | ABRAHAM & STRAUS Brooklyn
Send for Booklet.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR
An attractive head of hair—"a woman's crowning glory"—will be YOURS if you will use CALMORA
which is also an excellent remedy for dandruff and itching scalp. Used for years with marked success. $1 for 8 oz. bottle.
Write for Booklet on the Care of the Hair.
JANE CALMORA, 72 W. 93d St., N.Y.

Conspicuous Nose Pores
—How to reduce them
The 12-page wrapper around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap gives a specific treatment for reducing enlarged pores. Get a cake at your dealer's and start this beneficial treatment today.
For sale by dealers everywhere

The Powder of Royalty
Ambre Royal
Paris
$2.22 the box
Sold in the best shops all over the world
FRANK M PRINDLE & CO
71 W. 35th St. New York

ANTIRIDES KARA
A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of $1.50. Sold by Stern Bros. and
MME. HELENE 546 5th AVE.
In Alice Maynard's Store.
Scientific French Treatments, $2.00.
Send 2c. stamp for Booklet.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICE COMPARISON will prove to you that you can buy *dependable* furniture *here*—all year round, at prices below the average "bargain offer."
¶ And you *know* when it is bought at *Kellners'* that it is not only the quality, but the price, that is satisfactory.
Queen Anne Newby Walnut 4-Piece Bedroom Suite (Burled Panels) $200
Bureau 50 inches.
The 25 rooms completely furnished will prove instructive and entertaining.
KELLNER BROS.
S. E. Cor. 15TH ST. & 6TH AVE
SINCE 1891

BERTHE MAY'S
Maternity CORSET
Only corset of this kind made for its own purpose. Worn at any time. Dress as usual. Normal appearance preserved.
Call at my parlors or write for BOOKLET NO. 21. Sent free under plain envelope. Mail orders filled with complete satisfaction.
Ordinary corsets on same lines for Stout Women and Invalids.
BERTHE MAY 10 E. 46th St., New York.
(Opposite the Ritz-Carlton.)
(Beware of Imitations.)

Trout Jewelry Shop
Perfect Diamonds.
Highest Grade.
Call, write or phone for free catalogue, the BLUE BOOK of jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory, novelties, AT WHOLESALE PRICES you save one-third. Thousands of splendid gifts for Anniversaries, Birthdays, Prizes, Graduations..... $1 to $10
CHAS. L. TROUT CO.
170 B'way, Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.
2nd floor. Phone Cortlandt 3586.
Open to 6 P. M., Saturdays included

YUBAN
The Private Coffee of the Greatest Coffee Merchants

Studio closed until September 18.
PIRIE MacDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

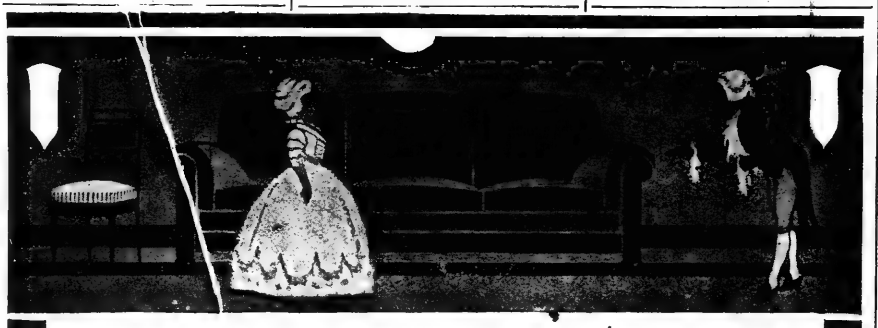
Cammeyer—NEW YORK
381 Fifth Avenue
Exclusive Footwear For Men, Women & Children
Catalogue on request.

New Sanitary Solid Mahogany Bed 3 ft. only $11.50
Bedsteads & Bedding of the Better Sort.
Box Springs & Mattresses.
Brass Beds Refinished.
GEO. M. MILLER, 7 West 45th St. near 5th Ave.
Bryant 914.

STOP MOUTH BREATHING
Davis Chin Supporter keeps mouth tightly closed during sleep, prevents snoring, strengthens chin muscles and in one month REDUCES YOUR DOUBLE CHIN.
Light, durable, washable. Silk, $3.50; Mesh, $2.50; Linen, $2; Cotton, $1. 3 sizes. Free Leaflet
CORA M. DAVIS,
30 E. 42d St., Dept. A8, N. Y. C.

INSIST ON THE GENUINE
Annette Kellermann
Swimming Tights
Bathing Suits
Bearing the name
ANNETTE KELLERMANN
on the label.
Reg'd U. S. Pat. Office. Asbury Mills

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.



You'll Find Much to Interest You

Pieces of Distinction, Many and Varied



$15.00

Tea Wagon, Solid Mahogany.



Graceful Queen Anne Library Table, Mahogany. $55.00



$14.50

Mahogany-Cane Rocker (or Chair) Many other similar styles.



$69.00

82-inch Loose-Cushion Davenport, in Denim. Proportionately priced in other fabrics. Many other sizes and styles.



$100.00

Handsome Colonial Secretary in Crotch Mahogany.



$15.00

Mahogany Nest of Tables.

"WHY is it," asked an appreciative customer, "that your furniture is so different from that I see in other stores? It is distinctive, out of the ordinary." The difference lies in skilled cabinetry, in refinement of line and proportion. Yet this superiority, obvious as it is, is not at all indicated by the prices.

Everything in the store, from suites to novelties, is specially priced now. There is particular emphasis this week upon the pieces illustrated and the following, all in Mahogany:

Queen Anne Library Table, 28x48 inches.	$28.00
Adam Library Table, 28x48 inches.....	19.50
Writing Table	26.50
Queen Anne Sofa and Chair in Velour..	100.00
Hepplewhite Consol Table and Mirror...	59.00

HELD 30 DAYS, IF DESIRED

A small deposit with your order will ensure delivery any time that suits your convenience within the next 30 days. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

W. A. Hathaway Co.

62 West 45th Street - New York

35% and 50% REDUCTIONS

from list prices of the world-famous

BOHN SYPHON and BOHN SANITOR REFRIGERATORS



This is the wind-up of our Special Export Sale; it is for a short time only.

Bohn Sanitor Refrigerators start at $14.50 (list $29.00) and range up to $55.00 (list $110.00); ice capacity from 35 to 200 lbs.

Bohn Syphon Refrigerators start at $40.63 (list $82.50) and range up to $67.44 (list $103.75); ice capacity from 115 to 200 lbs.

These Genuine Porcelain Lined Bohn Syphon and Bohn Sanitor Refrigerators were built originally for export and reached us from our factory too late to be included in our recent Export Sale. You should not miss this chance!

Bohn Refrigerators are recognized the world over as the standard of scientific refrigerator construction. The Bohn Refrigerating System is used in the refrigerator and dining cars of practically every railroad in the land. A chance to secure one of these superb refrigerators at such discounts as we are now offering is a rare opportunity, and one of which you should take advantage; but you must act quickly!

HELD 30 DAYS, IF DESIRED

A small deposit with your order will ensure delivery any time that suits your convenience within the next 30 days. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of N. Y., 53 West 42d St. (Phone Bryant 7817.)

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Annual August Sale of

VACUUM CLEANERS

at BIG REDUCTIONS is now on

THIS IS THE GREATEST SALE EVER KNOWN IN THE HISTORY OF THE VACUUM CLEANER BUSINESS

Largest assortment in the world to select from. The sensational reductions apply to seventy-five different kinds of brand new hand power and electric vacuum cleaners, latest models. Every known make of cleaner is on our price lists. **NOTHING RESERVED.**

HAND-POWER CLEANERS

	REGULAR PRICE.	SALE PRICE.
Duntley Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper...	$7.50	$3.95
Bissell Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper....	9.00	6.90
Gem Long Tube Style	10.00	6.90

NOTICE

Lack of space prevents advertising all cleaners. If the cleaner you want is not mentioned, send for our complete price list of sale prices. (Use coupon below.)

We Pay Express Charges to Any Part of the U. S.

Any Cleaner that we recommend we will sell on installments, and allow

FREE TRIAL

ELECTRIC POWER CLEANERS

	REGULAR PRICE.	SALE PRICE.
Frantz Premier	$30.00	$23.75
Western Electric No. 11.....	32.50	26.75
Magic	38.00	29.50
Baby Hoover...	47.50	39.75
Royal	32.50	26.75
Cadillac	30.00	24.75
Ohio	32.50	25.75
Imperial Mod. B	27.50	19.75

Here are the two biggest "hits" of the year:

The "Twin" Hand Power Cleaner.



Sale Price $6.90

Regular Price $10.00

Description

A combined vacuum cleaner and carpet sweeper.

Brush adjusts itself automatically for different thicknesses of carpet.

Has 4 pair wheels, one pair at the nozzle.

Hinged dust box, easy to empty.

Extra spur handle—an exclusive feature of this cleaner—making it very easy to push and pull.

The "Imperial" Model C Electric Cleaner

Description

"Special" General Electric motor installed horizontally.

Sale Price $24.75

Regular Price $32.50

Dust-proof bearings.
Powerful suction.
Light weight because of aluminum construction.
Only 6½ inches high.
Regulator for adjusting nozzle for different thicknesses of carpets.
Extra attachment for walls, Mattresses and furniture. Per set of 8 pieces, sale price, $5.00. Reg. price $7.50.



If you have not already decided to purchase some other make of cleaner we would strongly advise the purchase of one of these two cleaners. Our opinion as Vacuum Cleaner specialists is that these two cleaners are not only the biggest values for the money, but are the best that can be obtained at any price for home use, and we ought to know.

FREE TRIAL OFFER No. 13.

We will gladly ship either of these 2 cleaners express paid on 10 days' free trial, no money in advance, because we know the cleaner will please you, and our price is lower than others charge. Although we have made extra heavy purchases for this sale, we would advise early purchases.

When Ordering an "Imperial" or "Twin" it is not necessary to write us a long letter. Simply write us something like this:

Muenzen Specialty Co., N. Y.—As per your offer No. 13, you can send me a (state here whether Twin or Imperial C) cleaner ex press paid on 10 days' free trial. My references are (give two references and sign your name).

If you prefer you can send check or money order instead of giving references. Of course, we will refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied with the trial. Please state if you wish attachments sent with the Imperial.

If you wish more particulars before purchasing, send coupon to-day and we will send you free copy of "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner." You also can have the benefit of our many years' experience handling all kinds of Vacuum Cleaners. Ask all the questions you wish.

Muenzen Specialty Co.

131 W. 42d St., One Flight Up.
Between Broadway and Sixth Ave.,
'Phone 6310-6311 Bryant.

Downtown Branch, Booth 53,
Hudson Terminal Concourse,
30 Church St.

Take Subway to Times Square.

No. 13.
Muenzen Specialty Co., 131 W. 42nd
Send me pamphlet entitled "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner" and your complete price list of sale prices on Vacuum Cleaners, to be operated by (state whether electric or hand)
.....Power
Name.....
Address.....

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

ENGLANDER WIT-EDGE BED SPRING

The Only Bed Spring That Keeps the Mattress and Bedclothes in Place and Shape. Cannot Sag



Made to Fit Any Bed

Absolutely Sanitary

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEPARTMENT AND FURNITURE STORES UNDER THE ENGLANDER GUARANTEE

If your dealer does not sell the Englander Wit-Edge Spring, write for booklet and name of nearest dealers

Englander Spring Bed Co

BROOKLYN CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Englander Foldaway Beds
Englander Foldaway Cots

Englander Couch Beds
Englander Wit-Edge Divans

PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair and Scalp Conditions.

They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes. Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.



JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T, "Healthy Hair," free on request.

FRANK PARKER

Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST

51 WEST 37TH ST., N. Y.

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE (Direct from the Factory)

Queen Anne Low Boy



Solid Mahogany Special at $32.50

REGULARLY $50

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany & Walnut, $75 up; reg. $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES, $4 up.

Set of Photographic Reproductions Mailed FREE

Est. 1852 **MANGES BROS.** M'f'rs.

115-117 WEST 23d ST. and 108 & 110 West 24th St., N. Y.

Singer Glasses



$1.50 to $6.50

SAVE THE DIFFERENCE.

Broken lenses replaced. Bring us the broken pieces and we will match them exactly, at a real saving of 25%.

Best quality crystal lens, 35c. up.

M. Singer

Optometrists & Opticians

Madison Av., cor. 100th St. 114 Fulton St.
981 Prospect Av., Bronx. 604 W. 181st St.



Have it demonstrated.

Sold by best Furniture and Dept. Stores.

Made by

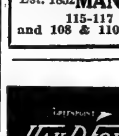
Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE HALL Glen Cove, L. I.

Commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Private Baths. References. NOW OPEN. Phone 256 Glen Cove.

Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J.

Now under the same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I.



GRAF'S "HYGLO" NAIL POLISH

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BRILLIANT—lasting—delicately perfumed—waterproof. Send name and dealer's name for FREE sample HYGLO powder. Powder form, 25c; cake form, 50c; on sale everywhere. Ask your dealer for HYGLO rouges and HYGLO compact face powders, in vanity box with puff and mirror. All HYGLO products have same merits as the unexcelled Hyglo Nail Polish. Graf Brothers. Dept. E. 812 Broadway, N. Y. C.

"ARTBRONZ" PRODUCTS

BOOK ROCKS, BOUDOIR LAMPS, ASH TRAYS, PAPER WEIGHTS, STATUARY, PORTABLES, Etc.

Catalog illustrating almost 200 Art Subjects on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

Kathodian Bronze Works, Inc. 290 Madison Ave., cor. 41st St., New York.

TRANSFORMATION SIMPLEX



A ready coiffure with a perpetual loose wave that may be worn in any style; most practical for travel and seashore. The artistic conception of a Parisian expert, not the clumsy transformation or front piece offered in ordinary shops.

B. CLEMENT,
French Hair Shop,
5 East 35th St., N. Y.
Opp. Altman's. Phone 959 Murray Hill.

Lane Bryant

is the largest maker and retailer in the world of maternity apparel and

Lane Bryant MATERNITY CORSET



is the ONLY one built for the true maternity figure; shaped as a shallow bowl to hold child securely.

Retains Stylish Figure; Preserves Health; Relieves Fatigue

"Mater Modes" showing photographic illustrations sent free.

Write Dept. L 12. **Lane Bryant** 25 W. 38th St., N. Y.

Tantines The Oriental Store

Perfume Set, $1.



15243 T

AN ARTISTIC Japanese lacquered Cabinet, decorated in gold, with two glass-stoppered bottles of Vantine's famous Oriental perfumes—one each of Wistaria and Flowery Kingdom; Cabinet plush lined, with separate compartment for each bottle. Makes a most unique ink stand when perfume has been emptied. On sale in our Perfumery Section, or mailed postpaid upon receipt of $1.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. Inc.
"Fifth Avenue & 39th Street. New York

LADIES' HATS REMODELLED

into the newest shapes of Velvet, Plush, Felt, Velour, Fur and Beavers; also cleaned, and colored into latest shades. Latest samples displayed to try on and select from. Hats trimmed. New shapes. Ostrich renovated. "NEUMANNS," Mfrs., 24 East 4th St., near Broadway and Astor Place.

IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE

By Covering Your Bald Spot With a Wig or Toupee.



Protect yourself against Catarrh and Neuralgia; fit and match guaranteed perfect. Send for Booklet.

A. Walter Solomon,
Without Toupee. 103 W. 43 St., N.Y. Wearing Toupee

BUY FURNITURE IN A FURNITURE STORE



FOR AUGUST CHIPPENDALE DINING SUITE Reduced to $375

This beautiful and distinctive 10 piece suite was formerly $475. Made in Mahogany. Incomparable workmanship.

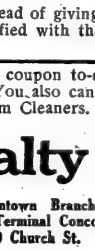
Buffet 66 in. long; China Closet, Serving Table, Extension Table, Five Side and One Armchair.

For our 25th Annual August Sale we have reduced the price of every piece of furniture in our establishment. A visit to our showrooms will convince you of the great savings.

Geiger & Braverman
FURNITURE COMPANY
49-51 West 23d Street

ESTABLISHED 1892

EXQUISITE SILK STOCKINGS

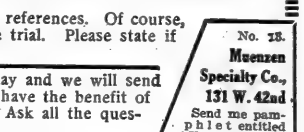


For Summer Wear. New and Exclusive designs, imported and domestic. Prices

$1.19 to $100.00

PECK & PECK EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY

448 Fifth Avenue at 39th Street
586 Fifth Avenue at 47th Street
New York City
Branch Shops: Palm Beach, Fla., Newport, R. I.



All Metal. Absolutely Sanitary. Cannot Sag. Vermin Proof and Has a Detachable Washable Cover.

For Sale at FURNITURE and DEPARTMENT STORES

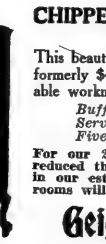
We will gladly mail you the name of the nearest dealer and Lipspring, Facts folder.

Greater New York Bedding Co., Inc
39-40 East Street, New York City.

Kayser Silk Gloves

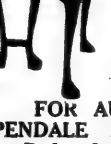
More sold than all other silk gloves combined

LUX 10¢



Won't injure even chiffons

VENIDA The Better HAIR NET



The dainty, real-hair web that keeps hair tidy.

Cap or fringe shape; all shades, 2 for 25c. White or gray, 25c.

Department Stores, Specialty Shops
Liggett's Riker-Hegeman

THE RIESER CO.
112-B E. 19th St., N. Y.

2 for 25

Rebuilder of Gowns

All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.

REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

HOMER
11½ West 37th Street, N.Y.
Tel. 5746 Greeley.

Lily of France Corset at Quality Shops

$3.50 to $35.00

Transformation Francaise

A Beautiful Coiffure of Wavy Natural Hair



Adjusted in a few minutes with ease; most charming and comfortable; cannot be detected from your own natural hair.

Premature Grayness

Oily and dry hair treated efficiently. Consultation free. Simple instruction supplied individually to those who cannot call in person.

Shampoo and Treatment Combined, $1.00.

FRANCIS,

French Hair Specialists

8 West 37th St., New York.

Tel. Greeley 5314.



Reduce Your Flesh

It can be easily and quickly accomplished by wearing my rubber garments.



DR. JEANNE WALTER'S *famous medicated* RUBBER GARMENTS *For Men and Women.*

Chin Reducer $2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer 3.00
Bust Reducer 5.00
Abdominal Reducer. 6.00

Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc. Send for free Illustrated Booklet.

Brassiere, $6.00 Made from Dr. Walter's famous reducing rubber with coutil back.

Dr. Jeanne A. B. Walter Inventor and Patentee 353 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Cor. 34th St., 3d door east

---

THE SHEFFIELD SILVER SHOP

SHEFFIELD PLATE IN EXCLUSIVE PERIOD DESIGNS FOR BIRTHDAY, WEDDING AND ANNIVERSARY GIFTS.

ROBERT FITCH,
295 Fifth Avenue,
Bet. 30th and 31st Sts.,
NEW YORK.



SHEFFIELD PEPPERS, $5.00 PAIR.



Fatigue Wrecks Health

Save your strength. O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber absorb the shocks that wear you out.



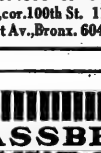
Permanent Hair Wave All Over $20 the Head

Emile Permanent Wave Specialist

Hotel Imperial, Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlor, Broadway and 31st St. (31st St. entrance.) Phone Madison Sq. 2142.

GLASSBERG SHORT VAMP SHOES

We Show Only the Latest Styles



In Gray Suede, White Calf and Gray Kid

Here's a shoe that makes your foot look smaller. You can wear it and be sure it's the latest style. Send for Catalog T.

511 6th Ave., near 31st St.
225 West 42d St, nr. Times Sq.
58 3d Ave., near 10th St.
Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

Watch for our SPECIAL OFFER of DARWIN TULIPS *for Fall Planting*

COMMENCING IN ISSUE OF SEPT. 3d CATALOG UPON REQUEST



Stumpp & Walter Co.

30 and 32 Barclay Street New York

AYVAD'S WATER-WINGS

Learn to Swim by One Trial

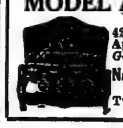
For Sale Everywhere



Plain, 25c. Fancy, 35c.

AYVAD MANF'G CO., Hoboken, N. J.

Completely Furnished MODEL APARTMENT



On Exhibition at 420 WEST END AVE., Apt. 7-C, corner 80th St. *Get ideas for your Apt.*

Nathan Greenberg, Inc., 8 East 39th St. Two doors off 5th Ave. Vanderbilt 718-719.

ARTISTIC DENTISTRY



In All Its Perfected Details. Porcelain work a specialty. Restoration of shade, shape and general appearance of natural tooth accomplished. Pyorrhoea treated; new scientific method.

DRS. M. & H. SCHLESINGER,
1208 Times Bldg., 42d St. & B'way.
Phone Bryant 572.

GRAHAM AND LITTLE & The ONE DOLLAR SHOP, Inc.

Next Tiffany *Eight East Thirty-Seventh Street* *New York*



ANNOUNCE A REDUCTION SALE OF THEIR MANY OBJECTS OF ART AND NOVELTIES

On Account of Their Removal on October 1st *to*

36 EAST 57TH STREET

An Early Selection Is Advisable



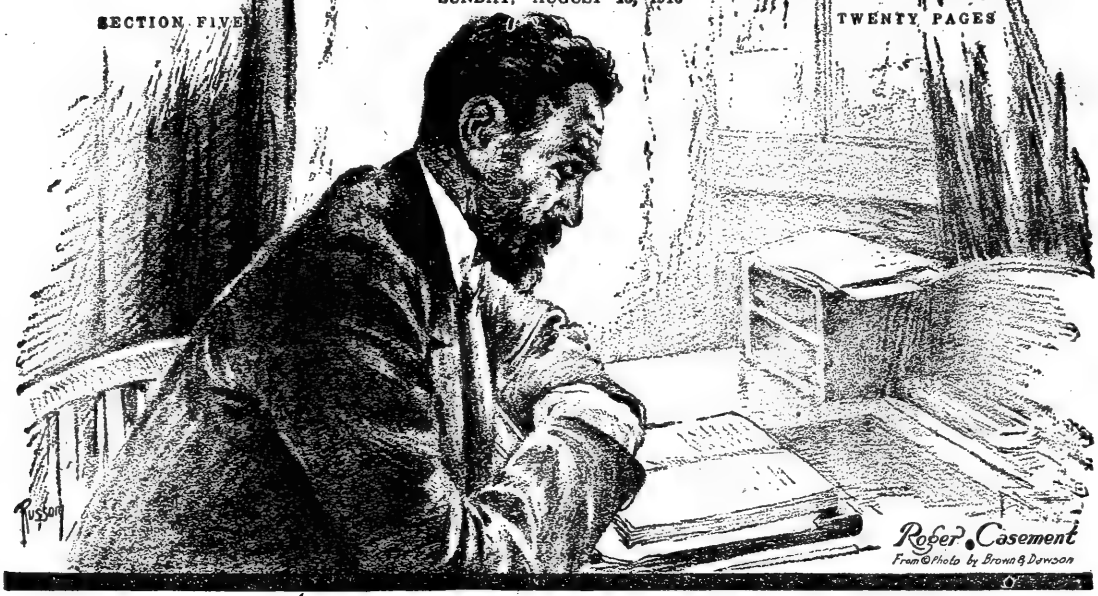
The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1916

SECTION FIVE

TWENTY PAGES



ROGER CASEMENT, MARTYR

Some Notes for a Chapter of History by a Friend Whose Guest He Was When the War Broke Out

By John Quinn

ROGER CASEMENT is dead. Tried in an English court upon the charge of treason, convicted by an English jury, sentenced by English Judges, judgment affirmed by an English court of appeal, hanged in accordance with English law, his body buried in quicklime and in a nameless grave, his case is now transferred from the English courts and English public to the court of history and to the judgment of the world. The following notes are an attempt at a chapter of the history of these times dealing with Roger Casement.

Though Roger Casement was my friend, I shall try to let the facts speak for themselves. I have taken pains to state only the facts and I know that the American people will understand them.

Roger Casement knew that a man who publicly takes part against his technical sovereign or country when it is engaged in a great war does so at an awful risk, at the risk of his life, at the risk of his reputation after death. But fear of consequences never deterred Roger Casement from following his vision of the truth, as it was given to him to see it. However misjudged his motives may have been in England, however he may have been hated there, he was confident that time and the verdict of history would justify his acts, even though he failed, and that the world's judgment would be perhaps the more generous because he failed.

I have been, and I am now, and I shall continue to be for the Allies heart and soul. I am one of those who have aided for years those Irish men and women who have tried to do useful and good things for Ireland, to revive her language, recreate her agricultural life, to aid Ireland in some degree to realize her own destiny; who brought about an intellectual and artistic and dramatic awakening that is hardly equaled anywhere; scholars and leaders like Douglas Hyde and John MacNeill, (now in prison for life,) Sir Horace Plunkett and George Russell, William Butler Yeats and Lady Gregory and John M. Synge, and other artists and poets and dramatists and educators and economists like James Connolly, (shot, days after he had been desperately wounded,) who were all preparing for and laying the foundations of home rule in order that when it came there would be a rich and noble life for Ireland. I have never belonged to any secret Irish organization. I am not a so-called irreconcilable. I believe it is a sign of mental health and sanity to be willing to forget the past. It has been and is a great regret to me that I have not been so situated that I could fight under the colors of France.



Passport Issued by Kaiser William to Sir Roger Casement.
(Copyright by Brown & Dawson, Stamford, Conn.)

I have never thought that blind hatred of England by an Irishman was real statesmanship. I am a pragmatist in politics. I believe that a statesman should look before as well as after, should have vision and imagination as well as feeling, and should be guided by the effect, in the long run, of his acts. Judged pragmatically, England's part in this tragedy was an unwise part, a wrong part.

Roger Casement was my guest in New York for some weeks before the war. He came here in the interests of the Irish Nationalist Volunteers. When he came he had no thought of any war. He had great personal charm and was a man of invariable kindness. Pretense of any kind was impossible to him. What need had he to pretend, even if he had been capable of it? He was a singularly handsome man, a very courtly man, tall and slender, and straight as an Indian, with black hair and beard, fine eyes that seemed now Irish blue and again flashed as dark as a Castillian's. Even the most casual observer was impressed by the grace, dignity, and nobility of the man. When he chose he charmed all who knew him. His voice was vibrant and musical. When he was moved in talk or reading I never heard so thrilling a voice. He hated shams. There was no sentimentality about him. He was the soul of honor. He had a right to look forward to a life of usefulness, of continued service to humanity and of honor to himself. His generosity was unbounded. He was one of the noblest men I ever knew. I had a great affection for him. I am proud of my friendship with him and accepted it, I am glad to think, as if it were something worth having.

He was terribly upset by the war. In the Autumn of 1914 he was not in good health and seemed more gaunt than ever, and his eyes still more sunk into his head. Among strangers there was a seeming austerity in his aspect. Among friends he was most excellent company. At times he seemed all emotion, a man of sheer temperament.

The world knows something but not all of Roger Casement's services to Great Britain and to humanity in the Congo for seven years, in the Putumayo and in other parts of the world, and to Ireland. When the full and true facts of his devoted and self-sacrificing life are known the world will realize that he was a man whose nobility of life, whose courtesy and gentleness and high ideals entitled him to rank with the noblest spirits.

What an autobiography his would have been! With Stanley in Africa; then seven years in the Congo and exposing its atrocities and in other parts of Africa; Consul at Delagoa Bay during the Boer war; later at Rio in Brazil, from there literally taking his life in his hands from disease or the jungle or assassination in exposing the Putumayo barbarities and murders; then his retirement and return to Ireland and the Ulster struggle and his services to Ireland; his mission to the United States, his return to Germany, his last ill-starred journey from Germany to Ireland in a submarine, his dramatic trial, his memorable speech from the dock, his execution, and, that no touch might be lacking in the pity and the horror of it all, his body refused to his relatives and its burial in quicklime in the prison yard!

It is a mistake to state that his interest in Irish affairs was sudden or began only after his retirement from the British service. As long ago as 1896 Lord Salisbury had taken him up or was about to take him up. Certain Liberal circles were also making much of him as a well-connected Irishman, a Protestant, a home ruler, a man who did things and an asset to the British Empire. He used to say that all that he ever did that was unselfish or chivalrous in public life—and he had striven to be both in all his public service—had been done with the hope of serving Ireland always before him. He worked for Ireland always—for Ireland and the ideals of his own people—when he went out to fight Leopold in the Congo, in the Putumayo and wherever there was a fight to make for the under dog. He used to add that "Please God before I

clearly as it has ever been stated. In his speech from the dock he said:

If true religion rests on love, it is equally true that loyalty rests on love * * * In Ireland alone in this twentieth century is loyalty held to be a crime. Loyalty is a sentiment, not a law. It rests on love, not on restraint. The government of Ireland by England rests on restraint and not on law; and since it demands no love, it can evoke no loyalty.

Neither Plato nor Pascal nor Bergson could have put it more clearly or more justly.

In the letter that I have quoted from Casement he refers to Wolfe Tone. I wonder how many Americans are acquainted with the history of Theobald Wolfe Tone. Tone was a formidable Irish rebel. Had the issue of this war been different, Roger Casement might have been equally formidable. The Duke of Wellington may be taken as authority on military matters. The Duke of Wellington's testimony about Wolfe Tone was this:

Wolfe Tone was a most extraordinary man, and his history is the most curious of those times. With a hundred guineas in his pocket, unknown and unrecommended, he went to Paris in order to overturn the British Government in Ireland. He asked for a large force, Lord Edward Fitzgerald for a small one. They listened to Tone.

Goldwin Smith said this of Wolfe Tone:

Though his name is little known among Englishmen, he * * * brave, adventurous, sanguine, fertile in resources, buoyant under misfortune * * * was near being as fatal an enemy to England as Hannibal was to Rome.

France was at war with England when Tone went to France to organize what he hoped would be an Irish victory. Several armed expeditions were sent from France to Ireland. Two of them, but for the hesitancy of the French commander, and the scattering of the French ships, might have succeeded and Ireland would have been lost to England.

The similarity of Tone's plan with that of Casement is striking. Tone was an Irish Protestant, a graduate of Trinity College, and a member of the bar. Casement was an Irish Protestant, a man of culture and of wide experience in diplomacy and affairs. In Tone's day England was fighting France as England's deadly enemy. France was then more all-powerful on the Continent than Germany dreams of becoming in this war. Tone went to France in what he believed to be the cause of Ireland; Casement to Germany in what he believed to be the cause of Ireland. Tone sailed from Belfast for America, and after a short stay in the United States went to France. Casement came to America before the war in the interests of the Irish Volunteers, and after the war began went from here to Germany.

From the point of view of legality, Casement was probably technically guilty. We are quite familiar with the argument that England was grappling for life with such an adversary as Germany and that, therefore, all Irishmen owed loyalty to England. Candid Americans and Canadians regard what they term the arrogant assumption by England that because she is engaged in war no Irishman can breathe unless he breathes loyalty to England, as quite Prussian and Germanic. Candid Englishmen admit that if Ireland had been given her innings when she had fairly won them, if Home Rule had been granted to Ireland after the Boer War as it was granted in full measure to the Boers, there would have been no Irish insurrection and no occasion for Casement's ill-fated dream of German assistance, and he would have been a loyal and chivalrous upholder of England in the war. Candid Englishmen also know and admit that Ireland is represented on the fighting front of the British Army by many score of regiments, to say nothing of thousands of Irishmen serving with the English, Scottish and Welsh troops, and that the courage and valor of these Irishmen will be among the glorious pages of the history of this war. Candid Englishmen also admit, as Brig. Gen. W. B. Marshall of the Twenty-ninth Division, formerly on service at the Dardanelles, wrote:

Ireland has done her duty nobly. Irishmen are absolutely indispensable for our final triumph.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon, who commanded the Tenth Irish Division, wrote:

Tell Ireland she may well be proud of the Irish Division. No men could have fought more gallantly or achieved better results. More of our countrymen are required to beat the Germans. I am certain that Ireland will respond as enthusiastically now as she has always done throughout her past history.

If a small minority of Irishmen felt that they owed no loyalty to England, candor compels one to admit that in view of England's broken pledges of Irish self-government, the birds had merely come home to roost, and that England was reaping the dragon's teeth that Ulster politicians and adventurers, backed and financed by English Tory politicians, had sown in the Ulster treason. England has received loyalty from perhaps ninety Irishmen out of a hundred. If Irishmen like Casement felt that England had forfeited her right to their loyalty as a matter of course, the responsibility for that feeling rests upon the English Government and the English politicians who coddled and condoned Ulster treason, treason in the army from Lord Roberts and General French down—and the broken pledges of the Liberal Party who had been kept in office for years by Irish votes.

Apologists for the act of England say: All you say is true but the treason of "General" Richardson, of Lord Roberts, of General French, and of all the other Generals and Colonels and Lords and ladies and of their mouthpiece, Carson—that was before the war. The American sense of fair play answers, and candid Englishmen admit its justice. If a small minority of the Irish have refused to fight, the birds have merely come home to roost. England is reaping just what she sowed.

Judged as a strategist, tried according to the rules of naval and military warfare, in answer to the question whether there was hope of success, Casement failed. But his plan was not an unstatesmanlike plan. His dream was to constitute Ireland as an independent nation, under the guarantee of the European powers, the same as Belgium, and the same as schemes are now being talked of and advocated in England on behalf of the German Poles.

Casement knew when he left Germany the deadly peril he was going to. He knew when he was captured that his hour had come. No one who knew the man's intrepid spirit doubted that he would go bravely to his doom. England has given him the death I feel he most desired. They have hanged him and have buried his body in quicklime. But he has taken his place with Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Wolfe Tone and Robert Emmet in the hearts of Irishmen throughout the world.

But though he has lost, he has won. Though he is dead, he is still living. Though convicted, he is justified. Though deprived of a mere patent of knighthood, he will shine through the centuries as a knightly man, without fear and without reproach. The fifteen young poets, writers, and educators who were shot in the Dublin barracks yards after the insurrection had been put down failed also, and yet they, too, have won. They failed, and their attempt was doomed to failure. Casement failed, and his attempt was doomed to fail. But they raised Ireland to tragic dignity. Now that they are dead their appeal goes on all the more. The cruel folly of England in executing those fifteen young men and in hanging Casement has shocked people everywhere and has aroused such feelings that the world will not forget. All the world knows that it is impossible even for England to continue to pretend that Ireland is "quite satisfied," that "England has done justice to her," and by her liberal measures has won her entire loyalty. Fair-minded persons all over America, all over the world, know that far from having gratitude for the half million Irish soldiers, many thousands, alas, of whom have been sacrificed during the war, England has given Ireland nothing but promises, and now hardly takes the trouble to hide her intention of breaking them. American opinion sympathizes with Ireland and understands.

No wonder that William Dean Howells wrote that England's act was "vengeance, more vengeance," that

in the hundred years which have elapsed since the hanging of Emmet, England has really learned nothing in the right treatment of Ireland, where, in spite of so many centuries of conquest, those who struggle against England's power *cannot be traitors, cannot be rebels*, as the men of Ulster lately were in their defiance of the home rule measures brought to bear in the British Parliament upon the Irish situation.

No wonder the hearts of Americans have been deeply stirred, for they have felt, as Mr. Howells wrote, that:

The shooting of the Irish insurrectionists is *too much like the shooting of prisoners of war*, too much like taking a leaf from the German classic of Schrecklichkeit; and, in giving way to her vengeance, *England has roused the moral sense of mankind against her.*

Let us suppose that a patriotic Hungarian was convinced that the German-Austrian cause was wrong, that he as a Hungarian, considering Austria's treatment of Hungary, owed no loyalty to the Empire of Austria, and that he was serving Hungary's cause by going over, let us say, to the side of Russia or of Italy, and that he was no less a good Hungarian because he wanted the Empire of Austria to lose. Let us suppose that he were captured and executed by Austria as a traitor, as Roger Casement has been executed in England. In the eyes of England that Hungarian would doubtless be a patriot and his act a noble one.

Suppose, again, a German Polish leader was convinced that Poland would be better off under Russia than under Germany, and took the Russian side against Germany. Suppose him to be captured by the Germans and to be executed by them for treason against Germany. Doubtless in England's eye the Pole would be a hero and a patriot and his act a good one. Or suppose that a patriotic German Pole were to come to London on behalf of the autonomy of Poland, as Casement went to Berlin in what he thought to be the cause of Ireland, and suppose that Pole were afterward captured by Germany and executed as a traitor. Would not England say that the "atrocity" was Prussian and that Pole a hero and patriot?

It was said in England that he was "a traitor," that he was guilty of "ingratitude," that he was a visionary and a fanatic, but over and above all that his attempt to recruit an Irish brigade from among Irish prisoners in Germany was a wrong thing to do.

"A traitor!" The world knows that Roger Casement was Irish, not an Englishman. Money never tempted him. Not a penny of German money ever found its way into his hand. In the face of the broken pledges of England, of English Tories' admitted part in the Ulster treason, Roger Casement felt that he owed no loyalty to England. The great English Cardinal, John Henry Newman, who had lived years in Dublin, wrote that if he were an Irishman he would be in his heart a rebel. History will record that if ninety Irishmen out of a hundred are on the side of Great Britain and the Allies in this war, and if ten Irishmen out of a hundred are not fighting for England, it is again merely a case of the birds coming home to roost. England's broken pledges sowed the seeds of bitterness and discontent in Ireland. English Tories organized the Ulster treason. That treason was financed from England. Carson was a mere figurehead and mouthpiece.

"Ingratitude!" Casement accumulated no fortune in England's pay. He was poorly paid for the glorious work he did and the hardships he endured. His courage and his genius for righting the wrongs of oppressed and friendless peoples added lustre to the English service. England was his debtor. Roger Casement was not England's debtor. He left her service a poor man. He never sold his soul or his honor for money or for an office or for place or favor. The English knew that they—that no power of earth—could buy him. He never took his honor to the English Treasury and exchanged it for money that he despised. He earned a hundred times what they gave him. They did not buy his soul. But ingratitude, had he been guilty of it, is not punishable by death, even in England.

They "pensioned" him! Oh, yes! Ah, yes! And do not forget that they conferred "knighthood" upon him. The meagre pension they bestowed upon him he had earned a thousandfold, and he had ceased to use it before he left the United States for Germany. "Knighthood!" No English patent could add one atom to the knightliness of his soul. God made him a knightly man. In the Middle Ages he would have led a crusade. In the early days he would have been either a great Christian leader or a martyr and a saint. Some people say that martyrdom is out of date. But they forget that the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church. He knew that in the great court of mankind, in the tribunal of history, his motives would be fairly judged, and he looked calmly forward to that verdict.

"A fair trial!" The English have explained that he "had a fair trial." They made much of his letter to Sir Edward Grey thanking Grey for the knighthood conferred upon him. People in this country have not failed to remark that the English seemed to make an offense of Roger Casement's courtesy. They wonder when it became a crime, even in England, to be courteous, and to give thanks where it was felt that thanks were due. Why was that letter read and commented upon? Undoubtedly to increase "the fairness" of the trial.

"A fanatic"—"lacking in intellect"—"all emotion" I have shown that his was not a wholly unstatesmanlike plan. He judged—guessed if you will—that Germany would win. Many millions in many places in the world, even outside of Germany, judged or guessed the same. Many millions think so still. I think they are wrong but not lacking in intellect.

Apologists for England also say that his real treason was in organizing Irish prisoners in Germany. His answer was complete; he organized them to go to Ireland *only after the war*, and those who should not then wish to go were to have their passage to America. His accusers claimed that those Irish were to go to Ireland *during the war*, if the English fleet should be defeated. His counsel formally requested the right to bring some sixty witnesses from Germany, to prove his case; but that request the British Foreign Office refused. A striking proof of "fairness" in his trial!

There was no public demand in England for the killing of Roger Casement. This was no time for England to wreak vengeance. A little Lincoln-like magnanimity England should have exercised. At a time when Irishmen in thousands upon thousands have forgotten the past, England, remembering the valor of the Irish troops serving under her flag, should have been generous and magnanimous. The appeals that poured into London for clemency for Roger Casement must have been unparalleled. Though he was not a Catholic and though those fifteen men who were shot in Dublin in groups of three and four, days after the uprising had been suppressed, were mainly Catholics, appeals for clemency from Catholics, from Cardinals, from Bishops, from many members of Parliament, even from the Pope himself, are reported to have been sent to London. Twenty-five representative Americans, former Cabinet officers and leaders in business and the bar, cabled Viscount Grey as follows:

The undersigned, American citizens, all of whom have been and are pro-Ally in their sympathies, respectfully appeal in the interests of humanity for clemency in the case of Roger Casement, and are profoundly convinced that clemency would be wise policy on the part of the British Government at this juncture and in this great crisis in the history of our race.

On Monday before that fatal Aug. 3 an eminent Englishman, then in this country, cabled Viscount Grey as follows:

I venture to send you my opinion, based on careful observation in different places, that execution of Casement would produce most unfortunate effect on public feeling in America. All pro-Ally sentiment would welcome clemency.

The Manchester Guardian, the great Liberal paper of England, while claiming that Casement was a fanatic, conceded that his acts "like those of many other fanatics, were free of the taint of sordidness and meanness." After a review of his acts and his trial that great paper concluded:

The death penalty will do nothing to kill such dreams; rather it will give them life. For the sake of the new Ireland which we hope to see, it is a moment for clemency.

All honor also to those nine authors in England who urged a reprieve for Casement—Arnold Bennett, Gilbert K. Chesterton, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, Israel Zangwill, Sidney Webb, Hall Caine, Sir A. Conan Doyle, the Rev. John Clifford, and John Galsworthy. But most honor of all to that knightly Englishman, H. W. Nevinson, for the courage and eloquence of his appeals. Even the Department of State, in obedience to the resolution of the United States Senate, asked for clemency, the first time such a request has been made during this war. The papers have stated that the cable from the State Department was delayed and so got to London too late. But whatever be the fact, if there had been no delay it would have made no difference. The English Cabinet lacked courage and magnanimity. There are many here who hold even that the action of the Senate on behalf of an Irishman was resented in England. Casement's execution has played right into the hands of the Irish extremists and irreconcilables.

No American doubts, no candid Eng-

die I will do something more for Ireland."

He came to America to collect money, and if possible secure arms for the Irish National Volunteers. He knew that Ireland had fairly won her long struggle for home rule and had been tricked and betrayed. He felt that her right to home rule, even to such self-government as is enjoyed by Canada, Australia, South Africa, Newfoundland, New Zealand, even India with her Legislative Councils, had been unjustly denied. He saw the Ulster treason, the Ulster gun-running mainly from Germany, Ulstermen trained by German and English officers, he knew of German agents, German newspapermen and doubtless German spies in Ulster, and he felt, as many thousands of other honorable Irishmen had come to feel, that if all that England respected was armed force, then nationalist Ire'an-l should arm. He knew that Sir Edward Carson had lunched with the Kaiser a few weeks before the war. He knew that Carson's followers openly bragged of the fact that the Kaiser had offered to help Ulster in the event of the Home Rule bill becoming a law. He knew that Ulster Unionist members of Parliament had made speeches in which they had declared that they would much rather be ruled by the Kaiser than by John Redmond. He was associated in Ireland with Professor John MacNeill of the National University, who became the head of the National Volunteers; with Colonel Maurice Moore, and with other patriotic Irishmen who had despaired of Redmond's policy of compromise, of secret understandings with the British Cabinet, and of going up the backstairs, ever winning anything good for Ireland.

He knew that the Liberal Government had allowed the Ulsterites to import large quantities of arms and munitions into Ulster and to organize and drill. He complained bitterly that when the Nationalists had begun to import arms the government had made it an offense to do so. The government was not even "neutral" between the Ulsterites and the Nationalists. It had allowed the Ulsterites to arm to the teeth, to organize, to drill, to boast and brag of their treason and even to set up a Provisional Government. But after Ulster had armed England had made it an offense for the Nationalists to import arms into Ireland. He knew that a few days before the war Nationalists attempting to land arms had been shot down in the streets of Dublin. He knew that the Ulster rebellion was inspired by Tories in England and financed from England and that Carson was only a figurehead. He knew the Liberals lacked courage and that a Cabinet pledge to Ireland meant nothing if the Cabinet thought it expedient to break its pledge.

Then came the war. The war changed everything. Its effect upon Casement was tremendous. He became wrought up and excited. He and I differed about the war. We differed fundamentally and utterly. Where he saw the hand of Grey and the British Foreign Office, I saw the plans of the German General Staff, the unprovoked attack upon France and the outrage upon Belgium. Where he saw England and France scheming for war, I saw England and France hoping and doing all they could to avoid war and greatly unprepared. During those terrible days in which England's coming in or staying out hung in the balance, I said to him over and over again that if England did not come in on the side of France, that if she held aloof and let France be crushed and bled to death, England's turn would come next and that she would go down in disgrace and would deserve to go down.

We not only differed as to the causes of the war and as to the rights and wrongs of the nations involved, but we differed as to the results of the war. I felt that even though Paris should be taken, Germany would not ultimately win the war.

He left my apartment about three weeks after the war began, and I saw him but seldom between then and the time he went to Germany. I did not know for certain that he was going to Germany. He discussed it with me and told men that, convinced as he was that Germany would win, he felt that he could serve the cause of Ireland by going there.

He regarded the passing of the Home Rule bill after war had come, with the qualifying provisions that its operation should be suspended until after the war and that even then it should be amended, as an insult to the intelligence of Irishmen and as what he termed merely "a promissory note payable after death." He had no faith in any promise by the English Cabinet to Ireland. I agreed that all fair-minded Americans felt that Ireland's honorably-won struggle had been defeated by the Ulster treason.

When one attempts in this war to judge an Irishman or a Pole or a Hungarian or a Finn, it is mere justice to consider the man's motives, the grounds upon which he acts. Casement was an Irishman, an Ulster Irishman, and a Protestant at that. He knew that Lord Roberts and General French and Lord Lansdowne and Lady Londonderry and Carson, the champion stage-Irishman of modern times, and Carson's chief lieutenant, F. E. Smith, now the Attorney General of England, and all the rest, were all willing to rebel in Ulster and to fight England *for Ulster*. Casement was merely willing to fight England for Ireland.

The impartial world will remember that he was an Irishman by birth and not an Englishman. In the light of England's broken pledges of Home Rule after Ireland had fairly won her right to it, all impartial judges would admit that his feelings were natural. The world now knows that the English seed of revolt that had been sown in Ulster from England by the English Tories who paid for the guns and the munitions and the rest of the Ulster revolt, was indeed the sowing of dragon's teeth. The Nationalist Irish followed the example and the tactics and the strategy of Lord Roberts and General French and the officers of the Curragh camp in Ireland and applied to the case of Nationalist Ireland the logic that Carson and Smith had applied in Ulster.

For all these reasons he felt that as an Irishman he owed no necessary loyalty to England. There we differed also. I felt that it was perfectly true that Ireland's conceded right had been betrayed over and over again, and that while self-government had been granted to the Boers in the fullest measure and had resulted in their loyalty, it had been promised over and over again to Ireland and over and over again the pledge, under one pretense and excuse after the other, had been broken. I said that the Ulster conspiracy should have been nipped in the bud by Redmond, and that months before the war, when the Ulster rebels first began to arm and organize for war and insurrection and bloodshed, Redmond should have served notice on the Cabinet that, if the Ulster treason were not promptly suppressed, the Irish party would vote the Liberal Government out of office. While I did not palliate or condone the broken faith of the Cabinet or the supineness and weakness of Redmond in dealing with the Ulster treason and perfidy in the beginning, I felt that the war placed Ireland in a tragic position and that she would have to win her many-times-won right to self-government over again, and this time win it with her blood. He argued that this war was no concern of Ireland's and that with a land bled white by the emigration of her best sons, she of all the nations of the world had no blood to spare. I felt that the Irish people were asked to go back on the tradition of three hundred years, and all in a few days or weeks, but that they would do it. I said that if they did not do it, if they did not make the great sacrifice, what would be the position of Ulster after the war was over? Then Ulster would have dominated everything. I said that it was a sad, a tragic situation, a bitter road to travel, but that Ireland, looking into the future, had no other choice. Judged pragmatically, judged by its effect in the long run, Ireland's loyalty to England in this war was justified and right.

He thought that Germany would be Ireland's friend. When, early in the Autumn of 1914, he first mentioned to me at luncheon one day that he was thinking of going to Germany in the cause of Ireland, I begged him not to do so. I pointed out to him that Germany would not have any blood or men to spare for Ireland, and that his going to Germany would be distorted and misrepresented. I told him that if I knew the Germans and their war policy they would see Ireland drained to the last drop of blood with perfect equanimity as long as it helped their military lines on the Continent forward a mile or two. I told him that with Britain smashed and the German fleet riding the seas, the very shadow of Irish independence would have passed away, and that an Irish Republic, if that was what he wanted, would be merely a strongly-held German outpost, a despised stepping-stone toward the final aim of the German Welt-Politik.

I admitted that even if he went to Germany only to aid Ireland he would be no more a rebel against England and his act no more treasonable than Carson's and Smith's and the other Ulster conspirators had been. He knew, of course, as all the world now knows, that Carson, soon after promoted into the British Cabinet, and his Chief Lieutenant, F. E. Smith, now Attorney General in the British Cabinet, and their followers and their English financial and political backers, had more, perhaps, to do with the bringing on of the war than any other men. He knew, what the world now knows, that the Germans counted upon England staying out of the war, largely because they believed that England was divided as she never had been before, that the army was mutinous and rebellious with men like Carson and Smith and Lord Roberts and General French, and the others in open revolt, and he felt that if they could play at treason for Ulster he was justified in laying himself open to the charge of committing technical treason for Ireland.

His anger flamed to white heat against the English Tories' plots to cheat Ireland of her honestly-won rights. He saw Germany peace-loving and fighting for national life. I predicted that if he stayed in Germany for six months he would be sickened of their organized mediocrity, their boastfulness, their sentimentality, their slavery to a military caste, their worship of brute force.

The difference between Casement and Carson was that Carson never did anything *for Ireland*, and Casement was willing to sacrifice his life for Ireland. There is an interesting little book written by a brilliant young novelist and dramatist, an Irish Protestant, by the way, from the north of Ireland, Mr. St. John G. Ervine, entitled "Sir Edward Carson and the Ulster Movement." It is a book of about 120 pages and has about ten pages on Carson. The rest of it is on "The Ulster Movement and Its Relation to Ireland." The author frankly says that it is not his fault that he had so little to say about Edward Carson, and concludes that he "would have said more if there had been more to say." Carson had never done anything to promote the well-being of Ireland. He has never even lived in Ulster. He had been a successful lawyer, a place-hunter and a place-holder. The beginnings of his legal success had been associated, as Mr. Ervine says, "in the minds of the overwhelming majority of his countrymen with the process commonly known as 'fouling one's own nest,'" prosecuting political prisoners before packed juries. Carson was not and is not a representative Irishman. Compared with men like Sir Horace Plunkett and George Russell and Douglas Hyde and others who have done things for Ireland, Carson is a stage Irishman of the most boastful and empty kind.

The English Tories and their mouthpiece Carson put Ulster above Ireland. Casement, the world considers quite naturally, put Ireland before England. The English Tories and Carson put Ulster above England and loyalty to England. Casement put his loyalty to Ireland above his loyalty to England. Casement never wished France to be crushed or beaten. But he felt that as between his love for France and her part in the war, his duty to Ireland came first.

And so against my protests and to my deep regret he went to Germany. In the Spring of 1915 I had a letter from him from Germany. He asked me to sue certain newspapers in this country who had published the libel about him that he was receiving money from Germany. No one who knew him doubted that his hands were clean, as far as German money was concerned. In a letter which I received from him dated April 29, 1915, he wrote:

> I should have thought it was abundantly clear that *I was acting not for Germany, but for Ireland. No action of mine since I arrived in Europe has been on act for Germany*, any more than, say, to cite a very notable case, Wolfe Tone acted for France when he tried to get French help for Ireland in a previous great Continental war.
>
> However different the circumstances may be, in many respects my action and the motives inspiring it have been the same. I had thought that every Irishman and every intelligent American would understand at least that much, even if a restricted patriotic development might not permit him to sympathise with the end in view.
>
> Again, I have not "lost" my pension. I ceased to use it, quite voluntarily, when I embarked on my present line of action, and I no more "lost" it than I did my rank in the British service.
>
> I mean to bring these paid libellers and slanderers to book wherever they shelter themselves under American names and press laws or pose as special correspondents.
>
> I shall leave no stone unturned to set such American laws as may exist, however imperfect, in motion against my return to the United States, so that when I get there I may be able to show whether such stories as those circulated from London and published in America are "only natural" or "only wholly false."

In another letter which I received from him, on April 29, 1915, dated Berlin, March 20, 1915, he said:

> I came here only for one thing, and that alone; *for the sake of Ireland*. And no one knows that better than Sir Edward Grey and the British Government. It was just because I was incorruptible that they knew I was "dangerous" and tried to get me "knocked on the head" on the way, or kidnapped afterward.

His plan was not a success, from a military point of view. Mistaken he was, in my judgment, as to the causes of the war and as to its outcome, and as to his faith in Germany. But the courage of the man, the purity of his life and his self-sacrifice in what he regarded as the cause of his country, Ireland, remain and will remain, and all the misrepresentations, innuendoes, lies, and libels published about him cannot change the fact that Irishmen all over the world are embittered by his death, and feel that his only crime was that he thought more of Ireland than he did of England or of France or of Belgium or of the Allies' cause.

When people come to judge rebels they generally divide into two classes: those who rely upon legality, upon law and authority, and upon "correctness" according to the letter of the law; and those, on the other hand, who look at the real nature of the act, who see something higher than the law of a country, and who place morality above legality. No doubt the execution of Christ was legal and could legally be justified. There is, perhaps, as little doubt that the trial of Socrates was legal. The trial of Joan of Arc was most correct and legal, quite as correct as the trial of Casement was. Strictly legal also were the trials of Robert Emmet, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and Wolfe Tone and John Brown. But the English historian, Froude, no partial friend of Ireland, said: "High treason is either the greatest of crimes or the noblest of virtues."

In his speech from the dock, as reported in The London Times of Friday, June 30, 1916, Roger Casement refers to the formation of the Irish Volunteers in November, 1913, and said that they

> had no quarrel with the Ulster Volunteers as such, who were born a year earlier. Our movement was not directed against them, but against the men who misused and misdirected the courage, the sincerity, and the local patriotism of the men of the North of Ireland. The manifesto of the Irish Volunteers, promulgated at a public meeting in Dublin, on Nov. 25, 1913, stated with sincerity the aims of the organisation as I have outlined them.

Then he told of his decision to come to America, to appeal to Irishmen for help, of his success in raising money to secure arms for the Volunteers in Ireland, of the coming of the war and how the war "put an end to his mission of peaceful effort in America;" and then, turning toward his prosecutor, F. E. Smith, the present Attorney General of England, the man who had been Carson's chief lieutenant in the Ulster treason, he etched Smith's character for all time when he said:

> The difference between us was that the Unionist champions chose a path they felt would lead to the woolsack, while I went a road I knew must lead to the dock. And the event proves we were both right. The difference between us was that my "treason" was based on a ruthless sincerity that forced me to attempt in time and season to carry out in action what I said in words—whereas their treason lay in verbal incitements that they knew need never be made good in their bodies. And so, I am proudest to stand here today in the traitor's dock to answer this impeachment than to fill the place of my right honorable accusers.

A hundred years hence, the name of Rufus Isaacs, now Lord Chief Justice Reading, who presided at Casement's trial, will probably be forgotten. And so, too, probably will be forgotten the name of Attorney General F. E. Smith. If they are remembered at all, it is likely to be only as the judge and as the prosecutor of Roger Casement.

When people speak of treason and when social ostracism is threatened for seeming sympathy with treason, it is well to look at the motive and the point of view. Roger Casement stated the basis of real loyalty as directly and as

Where Catholics and Non-Catholics Should Unite

Bishop McFaul Says They Should Work Together for the Stamping Out of Evil in a Spirit of Patriotism and Service

By the Right Rev. James A. McFaul,
Bishop of Trenton, "Father of the Federation."

TO CITIZENS of every creed who would maintain the ideals of this Republic the American Federation of Catholic Societies extends the right hand of fellowship.

Its meetings, which begin next Sunday, represent the efforts of our laity to keep sound the pillars of the nation. It is devoted to a high service in which Catholic and non-Catholic may co-operate. It comes to the City of New York with the desire that its deliberations may aid the State and be of benefit to all mankind. The federation represents no propaganda; it demands for the See of Rome no special privileges; it is not at variance with any tradition of free government.

I have been connected with this movement from its inception, and if I thought it contained a single principle which would cause friction with our neighbors I would cheerfully throw its constitution and by-laws into the depths of the sea.

The American Federation of Catholic Societies is primarily a laymen's movement, and the oldest one of its kind. It is similar to organized efforts which several religious denominations among the non-Catholics have inaugurated in the last few years. The basic idea on which it was founded may be traced to Germany, when in 1848 various Catholic Congresses were held for the purpose of discussing questions of politics and public morals. This is the reason why on the program of Catholic Week it will be found that the Teutonic element has so prominent a part. Similar congresses and meetings of the Catholic laity were held in other European countries and served to bring together leading men for the discussion of questions affecting the well-being of the body politic.

The formation of the American Federation of Catholic Societies was first suggested in a circular letter issued by the Knights of St. John. From the first, I thoroughly approved of the idea. Before taking active steps, as I did, in the organization of the movement, I consulted with prominent leaders of the Church, who indorsed it as a move in the right direction. Among the first to join the federation was Archbishop Messmer, whose influence among our German co-religionists counted for much.

The first general convention was held in Cincinnati fifteen years ago, and since that date the federation has been steadily increasing in numbers and influence. I doubt not that the coming convention in the City of New York will be the largest of the kind ever held.

The clergy are consulted regarding the policies of the federation, yet it is in reality not under the direct control of the hierarchy, although Bishops are on the Advisory Board. The Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Bonzano, the representative in this country of the Holy Father, and three distinguished prelates of the American church, Cardinals Gibbons, Farley, and O'Connell, will deliver addresses, yet the essential leadership of this important movement is in the hands of the laity. The President of the organization is John Whalen, a New York lawyer, who held important municipal offices, and has a wide experience with men and affairs.

The utmost freedom of discussion is encouraged, for the convention of the federation is an index of the mind of the faithful. Its reflex extends to the thought of those of all religious beliefs. The Catholic laity coming in contact with their fellow-citizens in business and in all relations of life give to these deliberations a breadth of view which greatly enhances their value. The inspiration which these sessions bring is carried by our laity to every part of the nation and enables them to impress upon all with whom they are in touch that the church has a message for the community at large—to those which are both within and without its fold—that it would aid in every plan to advance pure government and good morals.

The federation naturally cannot enter into any relations with other organizations in which any question of doctrine would be involved. It does stand with them, however, on a broad platform of American citizenship. Although the founders of the Republic avoided with the utmost care any semblance of a union of Church and State, this is a country which is governed and inspired by ethical and religious standards.

General Washington said that of all dispositions and habits religion and morality are the indispensable supports. In vain, as he well expressed it, "would any one claim the tribute of patriotism who would labor to overthrow those great pillars of human happiness." It is essential to the weal of the State that the counsel of the leaders of religion should be heard. I need hardly say that moral decadence means national deterioration. The disregard of domestic ties, the loosening of restraints result in the death of character.

To prevent disaster falling upon any land, those on the watch towers of religion should be ever on guard. It is their duty to sound the alarm before it is too late. In a realm where there are so many evidences of material prosperity, where wealth and luxury abound, we must scan the horizon for signs of peril. It is in the spirit of patriotism and of service, therefore, that the American federation desires to bring itself and its religion before our non-Catholic friends, so that when any great question arises, when any moral danger is descried, it can extend the hand of co-operation. The federation can say, for instance, on the matter of divorce to the Episcopalians, to secular or civic societies, to legislators, to all citizens: "Come, let us work hand in hand for the maintenance of moral standards, for the education of youth, for the uplifting of humanity."

In my mind there is not the slightest doubt that if the Catholics and the non-Catholics, the Jews and the Gentiles, united for the stamping out of evil success would crown our efforts in many directions.

The American Federation of Catholic Societies, which has the inspiration and guidance of the mother church and at the same time has so wide a reach into the world, is peculiarly adapted for working with citizens of every creed and racial strain in the furtherance of sound morality. There is such wonderful accord in many ways that all who believe in decency and honor should be allies.



JAMES A. McFAUL

The Catholic Church has been assailed in some quarters as ascetic and unreasonable in its attitude against divorce. As the years go by we find publicists and leaders of thought recognizing the correctness of its position. Other religious bodies have parties within them as radical in their views as Catholics. One of the most eloquent appeals for the passage of a national divorce law was made in Congress by a Catholic. The remarriage of divorced persons panders to progressive polygamy. The differing laws on marriage and divorce in the various States make us a byword among the nations. Should not all organizations which recognize this peril co-operate in putting an end to what is a hideous excrescence on the fair growth of our national life? Every citizen who has a vision for the future must recognize that the American home must be kept clean, and there is more than the wisdom of earth in that Divine mandate of the Church that "what God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

The federation is a fit forum for the discussion of all questions of public and private morals, of social reforms, of the relation of the Church and the State to the theatre and to amusements in general, of education, of literature, in fact, of everything which has to do with the eternal fight against wrong. Our brethren of every household of faith, therefore, may with profit follow the deliberations of the convention, for they will find in them a helpful index of what is stirring the nation, and see many ways in which they could lend a hand.

One of the most important meetings is that to be held at Carnegie Hall and dedicated to "social service." What a wide field, indeed, is that which comprises service to one's fellow-creatures! We Catholics for centuries called it "charity," that charity which gives the cup of cold water in His name. Our orders of godly men and women have for ages ministered to the poor; our laity have given not only of their wealth but of their time and energy to the uplifting of their fellows who have been less fortunate in the battle of life. I have in mind now as I write the memory of one of our leading American bankers, a Catholic, whose services to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul took him to the homes of the forlorn week in and week out, as an inspiring presence. In his zeal for good he consulted with hundreds of men of other beliefs with whom he worked for the cause of humanity. We have in our own day and generation many such Catholic laymen who devote their best thought and energies to the welfare of the Other Half, with all the devotion of St. Francis of Assisi of old.

We Catholics are as anxious as are any class in the community, whether they be church workers, settlement workers, scientific sociologists, or what not, to see that social justice is done; that childhood does not take the burden of toil too soon; that poverty is mitigated; that the aged are protected; that the orphan and the foundling, despite life's handicap, have as good a start as do children born with the advantages of the American home.

Catholics and non-Catholics can surely co-operate on such lines as these. The Catholic Monsignor and the Episcopalian Bishop may share similar views as to the relation between the city and charitable institutions. Many misunderstandings might be smoothed away if our position on certain matters were clearly understood.

The readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I doubt not, have followed the discussion which has been going the rounds of the press regarding moving pictures. Delegations in which were both Catholic clergymen and non-Catholic went to the capital of the State of New York to urge that the youth of this country be fended from the obscene and the immoral when they sought recreation in the film theatres.

The stage can be made a means of moral uplift; it can also degrade. The actor can be a charlatan, or an inspired teacher. It is within the province of a theatrical manager to purvey wholesome fun or even excellent instruction. The attitude of the Catholic Church toward the theatre has always been liberal yet consistent. It has shown itself willing and ready to co-operate with men and women of high ideals for the maintaining of the decencies of life. The questions regarding the stage which will be discussed at the coming convention should be considered by every father and mother and by every citizen. What will be brought forward there will not be actuated by any narrow spirit, but will represent the thought of broad and liberal minded experts.

The Catholic Church has encouraged its sons and daughters in amusements which strengthen the body and relax and clear the mind. It has sought to develop their social instincts. Whatever may be brought out along these lines at the approaching conferences will, in my opinion, be well worth the study of the public.

Education in its various phases will naturally be on the programs of the various societies. The Catholic Church has

lishman can doubt, that the German Foreign Office and the German General Staff were glad when England executed Roger Casement. His execution was just what Germany then needed to offset the execution of Captain Fryatt, after a "trial" of course. England played the German game when she executed those fifteen young Irishmen. She repeated the blunder when she hanged Casement. But it is said that those fifteen young poets and scholars and writers were Catholics and Casement a Protestant, and therefore to be consistent England must execute Casement. When did one wrong make another right? Did one blunder require or justify another? Had clemency been shown to Casement, fair-minded Americans would have said that was England's way of regretting the execution of those fifteen men. Their shooting has been justified because of the shooting of English soldiers in Dublin and as done when soldiers' blood was up. But Asquith has admitted approval of their execution. Casement shed no blood. His ill-fated journey cost no lives. England had weeks to decide between humanity and wise policy and her pound of flesh and inhumanity.

The reasons put forth by England for refusing clemency do not satisfy all pro-Ally sympathizers. Many friends of England are asking whether he did not know too much to be let live. He charged openly from Germany that the British Ambassador at Christiania had conspired to have him either captured or assassinated in Norway. Some people doubted the truth of that charge, but never the honesty of his belief in it. Now people are beginning to recall the saying that "Dead men tell no tales." Others feel that the Liberal members of the coalition Government were powerless to prevent the Tory demand for Casement's life. It is almost universally felt here that there was no reason of policy or of justice for the taking of his life. When England executed those fifteen young men, all sympathizers with the Allies' cause here were heart-sick and depressed. They felt that England then had a dramatic, a perfectly spectacular opportunity to show that her claims that she was fighting on behalf of small nations were honest and sincere. Public opinion in France was profoundly shocked by the execution of those young men, as it must have been by the execution of Casement, but because of the alliance France is silent.

Since dictating this, I have read the following from the pen of an English woman, Alice Morning, the sprightly Paris correspondent of The New Age, July 27, 1916:

> Do not suppose in England that the French people, who make a positive four of two and two, approve of our doings in Ireland. They would blaze at us if they were free of us at this moment. "Because one day in the course of history they were the stronger, they imagine" to have the right to hold in national community a people that detests them.
>
> * * *. This, from a French paper, was not written about Ireland or an Irishman, but about an Austrian subject of Trieste, an Austrian politician who passed over to Italy, was taken prisoner by his historical conquerors, and is now reported as hanged. But Casement! Two and two make four on the Continent.

Some friendly apologists claim that Asquith is no longer leader, but is only pushed and driven. Others explain that the Cabinet would fall if Casement had been spared. But many others see in his execution a revival of the old, jingo England, now that they feel that the turn of the tide has come. Many Americans are beginning to say to themselves that "this is the old England," and that "England is always the same."

A year ago war "panic" would have been the easy explanation. But there is no English war panic now. When people defend England by saying that to have commuted his sentence would have been to "put a premium upon treason and give license to disloyalty," they forget that Casement was an Irishman and not an Englishman, that he had ceased to regard himself as a British subject, and that, as Henry W. Nevinson in his brilliant and courageous article in The Atlantic for this month of August said: "He came to regard the British Government as his country's permanent and irreconcilable enemy."

It is curious to note how a great war like this dims the vision of men, makes them seemingly incapable of impartial judgment. In a statement published on Friday, Aug. 4, 1916, regarding the German and British navies, Mr. Balfour, alluding to the execution of Captain Fryatt, used words which impartial observers might easily apply to England's treatment of Ireland:

> What blunderers they are. They know how to manipulate machines, but of managing men they know less than nothing. *They are always wrong, because they always suppose that if they behave like brutes they can cow their enemies into behaving like cowards.*

In her treatment of Ireland England has been almost "always wrong." England apparently has yet to learn that the soul of Ireland cannot be killed by the execution of a patriotic even though mistaken Irishman.

The Cabinet waited until Casement was dead, or all but dead, before it spoke. The critically-inclined have also said that the English have the constant habit of self-justification. It is generally felt that they must have had a very bad case of conscience indeed when they made the sinister and brazen announcements that accompanied his execution.

Fair-minded people generally feel that the motives which actuated Casement were the thing by which he should be judged. However technically his offense may be phrased, his actual offense, if any, was that he put the cause of Ireland above that of England or even of the Allies. From that ideal he never wavered. He remained true to it to the end. And so he stands a tragic, heroic figure, and his executioners, by the apologies which they have put forth for his killing, have only revealed their lack of magnanimity.

England cannot win this war without Ireland. She is barely half-way through with it now. Though deep in the work still, she seems to some to act as though she does not care what the United States thinks. The American sense of fair play has been deeply aroused over Ireland. Americans feel that Ireland has paid the price in the blood of her bravest and best and been cheated again and again.

In the face of martial law in Ireland, in view of the sinister repudiation of even the last home rule concessions that the Irish Party and people had agreed to, in view of the fact that following these repudiations a Unionist anti-home ruler has been made Chief Secretary of Ireland and the home rule promises have been broken again, France alone is left in this war as the champion of the rights of humanity.

Thousands here have noted the resemblance between the life of Roger Casement and that of John Brown. From a military point of view both the enterprises were foredoomed to failure. Each man paid for his act with his life on the scaffold. The execution of John Brown was an irreparable blunder by the South. The execution of Roger Casement was an equally irreparable blunder by England. Roger Casement could say in the words of John Brown:

> I can leave to God the time and manner of my death, for I believe now that the sealing of my testimony before God and man with my blood will do far more to further the cause to which I have earnestly devoted myself than anything else I have done in my life.

Under English law Casement was perhaps technically a traitor. But when that law had exacted the penalty of death on the scaffold, the English Cabinet, for its own dignity, should have stood upon the ground of legality. The brazen impudence and effrontery of the excuses which were put out by the two chosen spokesmen of the English Government have not passed unnoticed in this country. To use a current phrase, the British "press work" accompanying the execution was very poor and clumsy indeed.

England's official spokesman the day before the execution was Lord Robert Cecil, former Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and now Minister of War Trade, who has of late been the chief exponent and expounder of Great Britain's acts under international law. The courtesy Lord brushed clemency aside by an explanation that has made many people in this country think. He said:

> This country *never could strain the law* to punish a man for the same reason that it could not *strain* the law to let him off.

It has not passed without general remark here that so bungling an excuse should be made, when the Cabinet had such ample time to prepare its excuse. It has not passed unnoticed here that it was not a case of "straining the law," but one of clemency on the ground of mercy and humanity and enlightened public policy. Lord Robert Cecil seemed to forget that "the quality of mercy is not strained," to use his word *strain*. "It blesseth him that gives and him that takes." Cecil speaks of "the strain" on British law. According to that theory, clemency would never be exercised, lest the law might be *strained*. He ought to know something about straining the law, particularly about "straining" international law. Many people in this country and in other parts of the world are coming to the conviction that he has *strained* international law on many occasions whenever what seemed to be the interests of England required it. As a *strainer* of the rules and precedents that are known as international law, Lord Robert Cecil is the world's champion and greatest expert.

When it comes to the "straining" of English law, he forgot that General De Wet was a rebel, as Casement was; that De Wet was captured, as Casement was; that he was tried and convicted, as Casement was, but that the law was "strained" and his sentence commuted. Disinterested Americans and Canadians are wondering whether clemency was extended to De Wet because the Boers were strong, and refused to Casement because Ireland was weak. Lord Robert Cecil also overlooked a case of "straining the law" much nearer home. After the Dublin insurrection had been put down, a Captain in the British Army in Ireland, Bowen-Colthurst by name, ordered the murder in cold blood of three Irishmen—Sheehy Skeffington, the well-known editor, author, and pacifist, and two journalists, McIntyre and Dickson. Captain Bowen-Colthurst was kept on duty for days after the murders, and only after the demand for an investigation had become too strong to be ignored was he put on trial. He was convicted of murder. But the law was *strained* in his case on the pretense that he was not responsible for his acts, and he will go free.

Cannot "strain the law!" Lord Robert Cecil evidently thinks that America does not know of the hundreds of cases in India where the law has not only been "strained" but torn to tatters, like "a mere scrap of paper," cases of hundreds of men arrested without any charge and imprisoned without any trial.

When the Government of the United States and the American people are asked to accept further explanations of Lord Robert Cecil of the "straining" of international law as to blockades, seizure of the mails, blacklisting of American firms, holding-up of food for the Poles, the American people will note the quality of his veracity. Lord Robert Cecil pretended that Casement was more "malignant" and hostile to England than were the leaders of the recent uprising in Dublin, and as proof of his "malignity" the Hon. Lord Robert Cecil referred to Irish prisoners being punished in Germany because they had refused to join with Casement and of some of them having returned to England, and in some cases died, and of their regarding "Casement as their murderer." That, too, Casement had anticipated. He knew England. There was no evidence at his trial in support of Cecil's charge. As against Cecil's insinuation, the American people will believe Casement's denial when he said:

> Thirdly, the horrible insinuation that I got my own people's rations reduced to starvation point because they did not join the Irish brigade is an abominable falsehood. These rations were necessarily reduced throughout Germany owing to the blockade. They were reduced among other prisoners at exactly the same time and to the same extent as to the German soldiers, and as to the civil population of Germany.

There was not one scrap of evidence produced at the trial to sustain Cecil's charge.

The other apologist for the Cabinet's action was Lord Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Replying to a prearranged question in the House of Lords the day before Casement was killed, Lord Newton referred to the shooting of two Irishmen at the Limborg prison camp and said:

> It is important to note that, *according to our information*, both soldiers had refused to join with Roger Casement in his proposed expedition to Ireland.

The Hon. Lord Newton failed to mention at that time the other German prison camps than Limborg, where the Irish prisoners are detained, that at Ruheleben, for example, where English prisoners have been shamefully abused.

Both the libels of Cecil and the insinuation of Newton were published the day before Roger Casement's execution. Both were designed to anticipate the effects of his execution upon American public opinion. To Cecil and Newton it doubtless seemed a patriotic duty to say what they did, but to the vast majority of Americans Cecil's usefulness as Britain's press agent for this country has practically ended.

Through weeks I had striven to save Roger Casement and to save England from committing a blunder that was worse than a crime. Two days before his execution I cabled to London to one of his dear friends, Mrs. John Richard Green, the widow of the English historian, one of the many Irishwomen who have done good work for Ireland, saying that I had exhausted all my efforts, but that I was hopeless, and asking her "to give him my love." And I cabled the same to gallant Gavan Duffy, his solicitor, hoping he would see Casement and "would give him my love." I had not written to him during his imprisonment because I was informed that my letters would not reach him.

England did not even spare him the last seal of martyrdom. They refused his body decent burial, denied the request that it be delivered to his friends and relatives, and buried it in quicklime, the same as that of any common murderer. No touch of brutality was lacking.

Roger Casement has paid England's price. Now it is England's turn to pay. And England pays, and will continue to pay, in the pain of her admirers, in the silence of her defenders, in the loss of American sympathy.

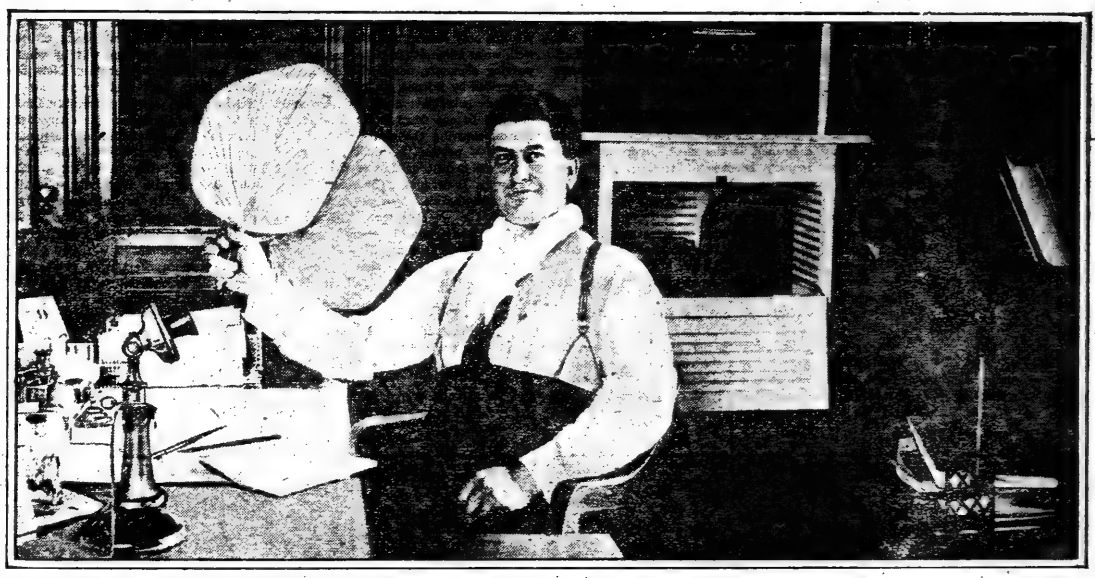
> For he has a pall, this wretched man,
> Such as few men can claim:
> Deep down below a prison yard,
> Naked for greater shame,
> He lies, with fetters on each foot,
> Wrapt in a sheet of flame!
>
> And all the while the burning lime
> Eats flesh and bone away:
> It eats the brittle bone by night,
> And the soft flesh by day.
> It eats the flesh and bone by turns,
> But it eats the heart alway.

In the eye of English law that is a place of shame! But in the eyes of humanity it is a place of glory! A hero and a martyr lies there. His body lies in a burning winding-sheet, but the quicklime bites and burns into the English claim that she is fighting for humanity. It is England's name that is tarnished and corroded in that grave. Those who loved him hope he did not foresee this last touch of barbarity. Yet we also know that, if he had, he would have faced that, too, as he did the rest, with a smile and a heart of steel; that he would have endured that last indignity if it could aid the cause for which he died.

With "airs of high memory," with grace and courtesy, he came, he gave. He did not beg for his life. As he lived, he died, without fear.

> Vanquished in life, his death
> By beauty made amends:
> The passing of his breath
> Won his defeated ends.
>
> Brief life and hapless? Nay!
> Through death, life grew sublime.
> *Speak after sentence?* Yea!
> And to the end of time.

But a final and deeper infamy remains to be exposed. England sprang the trap that took his life. Germany pushed him into that trap. Germany needed a diversion then, and so like Judases they betrayed the man who had trusted them. If England was pitiless, Germany's act was infamous. I have been informed that he had been ill and in a hospital in Munich for some three months before that doomed expedition to carry arms to Ireland was arranged. There is good reason to believe that he was sent for and practically ordered to take his Irish followers to Ireland, and that he refused, saying that it would be taking them to certain death, that it would be nothing less than murder, that he himself would go, that he was willing to risk his own life, but that he would not lead others to certain death. There is good reason for the belief that he was practically forced to go. That was the final touch and crowning infamy; that was the betrayal that raises his tragic story to the heights of infinite pity and regret. In the light of that betrayal his betrayers are stained with his blood. How, then, can any man with a drop of Irish blood in his veins ever again hope for the victory of those betrayers?



James H. Scarr, Forecaster in Charge of United States Weather Bureau on the Twenty-ninth Floor of the Whitehall Building, with His Two Fans for Keeping Cool These Hot Days. In the Background Is the New Hydrograph-Thermograph, with Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer Attached, with Which He Is Experimenting.
(© Powers Engraving Co.)

Humidity This Summer Has Broken Record

It's a Notable Contrast to Just a Century Ago, Which Was "The Year Without a Summer," When Snow Fell in June

IT may not have occurred to you that this is the centenary of the time that has come down to us in meteorological history as "The Year Without a Summer." One of the reasons for overlooking the anniversary may be found probably in the fact that, counting the thirty-one days beginning July 9 and ending Aug. 8, the mean relative humidity in this city has been 83.4 per cent. This is higher than any monthly mean since taking of records by the Weather Bureau began. The highest monthly mean of record for July is 82 per cent., in 1896 and 1897.

The months of June and July, one hundred years ago, were respectively 5 and 5.8 degrees below the normal. Frosts occurred in every month. Indian corn did not ripen. Fruits and grains of every sort were greatly reduced in quantity, or wholly cut off. On the 8th of June, 1816, snow fell in all parts of Northern New England, reaching a depth on the highlands and mountains of five and six inches. On the morning of the 9th ice was one-half an inch thick in shallow standing water, and icicles were formed a foot in length. In July frost occurred as far south as Philadelphia.

Any of our oldest inhabitants and prophets who remembered these times doubtless felt encouragement in predicting similar conditions for the present season—that is, if they started to predict last June. The mean temperature for that month was 64.2 degrees, as compared with an average or normal of 68.5 degrees. Rain in appreciable amount occurred on thirteen days, which is three more than the normal, although the total amount, 3.94 inches, was only .68 inches above the average. Things continued to look good to all such prophets of pessimism until the second week of July, when the apparently defeated forces of Summer weather rallied, and drove the other fellows out of the first, second, and third lines of defense.

Summer is regularly scheduled to begin on June 21, but on the occasion of the 100th anniversary it was not much in evidence until July 7, since which date it has been like the proverbial poor. Perhaps you have noticed how persistently it has stuck around. Even the Weather Man referred to it the other day as sticky weather.

Asked whether in his opinion there was scientific ground for the explanation offered in some quarters that much of the unusual weather this year might be traced to the more than unusual cannonading in Europe, Mr. Scarr shook his head and said decisively:

"There is nothing—nothing at all—in that."

And upon being asked further about it said he could add nothing to what he had just asserted.

"This weather is rather interesting," said James H. Scarr, head of the New York Weather Bureau, "because when June gave us a good deal of cool weather some of the would-be prophets argued that history would repeat and we would have snow in July. Now, what happened in July? As a matter of fact, the mean daily temperature for July was 73.8 degrees, while the average for July for the last forty-five years is only 73.5 degrees. So July of this year showed only three-tenths of a degree above the average. The highest average mean temperature for July occurred in 1901, and was 78 degrees. The coolest July within this period of forty-five years was in 1884, when the average was 70 degrees.

"It might be interesting to note, incidentally, that so far as moisture for the July just past is concerned, if measured in inches of rainfall, it was drier than the average for that month. The normal rainfall for July is 4.54 inches, while the total for that month this year is 3.44 inches, or more than one inch below the average.

"Moisture as measured in mean relative humidity"—it was evident that Mr. Scarr was going to say something in which all New Yorkers would be able, and doubtless willing, to take an intelligent interest—"has been unusually high. The mean for the month was 79 per cent., while the average or normal is 72 per cent. The highest monthly mean of record for July is 82 per cent., in 1896 and 1897. During the first eight days of July the relative humidity was not unusually high, but counting the thirty-one days beginning July 9 and ending Aug. 8 the mean has been 83.4 per cent. While an extensive search of the records has not been made, it is probable that this average for a thirty-one-day period is among the highest of record. It is positively higher than any monthly mean since the taking of records began.

"The maximum temperature of record for July is 99 degrees, on July 3, 1898, while the highest for July, 1916, is only 93 degrees. Temperature of 90 or more occurred only once in July this year, on the last day of the month, while the average number of such days for that month is three.

"So you can see that the degree of bodily comfort or discomfort, as may be inferred from a comparison of temperatures I have just enumerated, must depend on something else than actual temperature of the free air as indicated by the thermometer," said Mr. Scarr, who, no matter what the temperature or humidity, will say what he has to say with a smile. "As a matter of fact, it is governed very largely by the relative humidity of the air. If the air under high temperatures is very dry, evaporation of the perspiration of the body produces a cooling effect, so that the degree of discomfort, or heat, sensed corresponds rather closely with the wet-bulb temperatures.

"It is pretty generally known, especially to those who have been on a farm at any time of their lives, and have seen the method of keeping cream cool, or have noticed, for instance, how water was placed in a canvas bag, that objects are cooled by the process of evaporation; the amount of cooling depending upon the rapidity with which evaporation takes place, and that, of course, depending on the relative dryness of the air."



Near View of the New Instrument Which Mr. Scarr Is Testing.
(Photo Janet M. Cummings.)

A wet-bulb thermometer was displayed by Mr. Scarr at this point in the conversation, and it was found to be an ordinary thermometer, around the bulb of which is wrapped a thin piece of muslin, or wicking. The mercury in this instrument is cooled by evaporation more or less below the dry bulb or air temperature.

"This wet-bulb temperature," continued Mr. Scarr, "is sometimes called the 'sensible' temperature, because it corresponds more or less closely with the temperature 'sensed' by the nerves distributed through the skin of the body. Generally speaking, dry-bulb or air temperature of 80 degrees or more will produce sensations of bodily discomfort when the wet-bulb temperatures at the same time are much above 70 degrees. Air temperatures of 80 and a wet-bulb temperature of 70 degrees represent a relative humidity of 61 per cent. An increase of temperature to 90 degrees with the wet-bulb remaining at 70 would produce a relative humidity of only 36 per cent., and the degree of bodily comfort experienced under these conditions would not be very materially different from those experienced under a temperature of 80 and a wet-bulb of 70 degrees.

"In other words, within reasonable limits the greatest degree of bodily comfort will be sensed with wet-bulb temperatures ranging from 65 to 70 degrees. Carrying the illustration further, if the air temperature rises to 100 degrees, the wet-bulb remaining at 70 degrees, the relative humidity would have dropped to 21 per cent.

"I tell you this in some detail because there is a very widespread impression abroad that air temperatures in the sunshine and in the shade are quite distinctly different. A moment's thought about this will convince one that such a thing could not be true. Suppose air at temperature of 80 to be moving at the rate of ten miles per hour. How much would its temperature change in passing through a streak of sunshine the width of the street?"

Mr. Scarr pointed out of the window on the twenty-first floor of the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, overlooking the park, and said:

"How much does the air lose in temperature in passing through the shadow of that flag pole in Battery Park?

"It is true that bodies exposed to the

in the past been much misunderstood for taking the position that religion and secular instruction should go hand in hand, and yet its view is good American doctrine. Was it not Daniel Webster who pointed out that the school should inculcate the fear of God as well as train the intellect?

Should children be brought up without the knowledge of the Decalogue and the Golden Rule? Lately there has come into the public prints much discussion of the so-called Gary system, which strives to correct what is in reality a serious defect in public education by providing that children may receive religious instruction for a part of the day, but not in the public school buildings. The Catholic Church has consistently stood for its parish schools. The federation has for years sought to demonstrate to the American people that it is unjust to tax the Catholics for the support of schools to which they do not send their children. This is the issue which has been made clear by the federation, and it is well worth considering by all classes of the community.

It is far from our purpose, however, to be the carping critic. We are not seeking any undue advantage and would antagonize none. We, as Catholics, know the average non-Catholic American to be a man of broad mind and large heart. The Catholic is no alien in the United States, for his ancestors, as did those of men of other creeds, fought for the liberty of the nation. The spirit of our federation in so far as it reaches out to the non-Catholic citizenry is one of frank discussion among those of the same birthright.

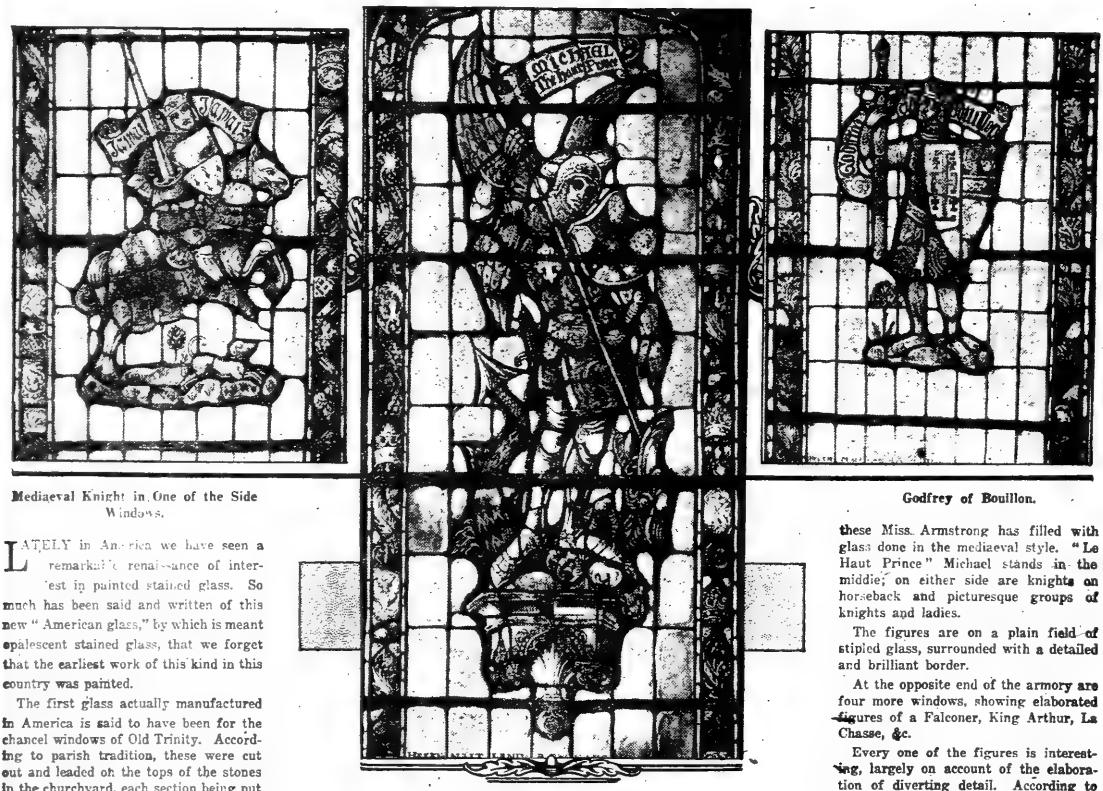
We are not devoted to any political purpose, for as there are men of all parties in the organization, it is manifestly absurd that such an organization should seek to control through partisan activities. Catholics, as do all other citizens, safeguard their interests and record their convictions at the ballot box. There is nothing which the federation may ask which is not in accordance with the principles on which this Republic was founded. It does not consider Catholices as a law unto themselves, but as free men entitled to rights and privileges. It does not demand, it does not seek to carry its point by assault—it appeals to enlightened public opinion. The federation looks upon publicity as a searchlight. It has no secret policy. It does not sap and mine. It is frankly an organization of societies for the advancement of the civil, religious, and social interests of Catholics. It is an instrument attuned by conservatism for radiating throughout the world the waves of Catholic opinion on important issues of the day.

Its object may be described as twofold. It is of value not only to the authorities of the Catholic Church to have its laity freely discuss matters of vital interest. Through the medium of the press it serves to give non-Catholics a clear idea of what the Church means. It shows many points where men of all sorts and conditions may agree on policies for the betterment of the human race. It is a powerful organization which is growing every year in influence, as its purposes are better understood both by those within and those beyond its ranks.

Its function is through publicity and by precept and example to uphold the tenets of the Catholic Church, and if necessary to become their champion. If we can make the meaning of Catholicism clear through the federation and similar agencies, the Church will need no defenders.

It has been fifteen years since the federation came into being, and in that time it has banished the ogres of distrust and the demons of prejudice. The men of America, Catholic and non-Catholic, are realizing more and more the marvelous and beneficial influence of a Church which for ages past has been the conservator of liberty and the paladin of free institutions.

Fine Stained Glass for Mrs. Belmont's Armory



Mediaeval Knight in One of the Side Windows.

"Le Haut Prince" Michael.

Godfrey of Bouillon.

LATELY in America we have seen a remarkable renaissance of interest in painted stained glass. So much has been said and written of this new "American glass," by which is meant opalescent stained glass, that we forget that the earliest work of this kind in this country was painted.

The first glass actually manufactured in America is said to have been for the chancel windows of Old Trinity. According to parish tradition, these were cut out and leaded on the tops of the stones in the churchyard, each section being put in place in the church as completed. These windows are perhaps more interesting than beautiful, and were more pleasing before being subjected a year or so ago to a thorough cleaning. The impulse to clean old glass is akin to that which led Sir G. G. Scott to lay his heavy restorative hand on every other church and cathedral in England—and it is even more misguided.

A most interesting feature of the present revival is that American painted glass is coming to be much used in private houses. An interesting instance is the series of windows made by Miss Helen Maitland Armstrong for the large Gothic hall in Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's house on Madison Avenue, of which Hunt & Hunt are the architects. The room in which is the painted glass is fitted up completely as an armory, with stands of exquisite armor all about.

On the grand stairway leading up to this hall are five large openings, and these Miss Armstrong has filled with glass done in the mediaeval style. "Le Haut Prince" Michael stands in the middle, on either side are knights on horseback and picturesque groups of knights and ladies.

The figures are on a plain field of stipled glass, surrounded with a detailed and brilliant border.

At the opposite end of the armory are four more windows, showing elaborated figures of a Falconer, King Arthur, La Chasse, &c.

Every one of the figures is interesting, largely on account of the elaboration of diverting detail. According to the makers of the glass, one reason why it is so successful is that Mrs. Belmont, unlike too many patrons of art, gave them a free hand, though at the same time she made a number of practical suggestions of real value.

So well has the artist caught the spirit of the fifteenth century that it is difficult to distinguish her work from an old-time creation.

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

CHILEAN time is to be measured in accordance with the meridian of the National Astronomical Observatory at Santiago, the Chilean capital, instead of by the meridian seventy-five degrees west of Greenwich. The advance in time by this change will be about sixteen minutes.

Members of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at Chengtu, West China, will have a chance soon to learn papermaking, if the plans of the industrial department of the association go through without a hitch. A director of that department recently visited the United States and inspected the paper laboratory of the United States Bureau of Standards. It is planned to put in a plant at the Y. M. C. A. large enough to produce paper for the use of the school and give practical instruction on the subject to pupils.

The seven principal engineering societies of Germany have combined into a new association called the Deutscher Verband Technischer Wissenschaftlicher Vereine, (German Association of Technical Scientific Societies.)

In order to collect data for experiments in waterproofing concrete, the United States Bureau of Standards, in co-operation with manufacturers and with societies, engineers, and others interested, has addressed a questionnaire to more than 800 architects, engineers, contractors, &c. The tabulation of their replies has already been begun. An important feature connected with the investigation is the project for experimental concrete tanks along the river front of the City of Washington. The District of Columbia Government has set aside a piece of ground, and plans have been completed for the construction of the tanks.

The system of wire dragging for uncharted obstructions to navigation, recently described in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine, has proved its value at Salem, Mass., where the wire drag has led to the finding of rocks in the entire approach to Salem, some of them in the main ship channel for deep-draft vessels. In this channel depths from one to two fathoms less than charted were found, and, in consequence, the channel for deep-draft vessels has been narrowed sufficiently to require careful piloting to insure safety. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has temporarily buoyed a safe channel.

The Russian Government has decided to reconstruct the waterway system between Petrograd and Archangel so as to enable vessels of large size to navigate it. The improved waterway may be ready, if the plans are carried into effect, during the first half of the navigation season of 1917.

vicinity of Newport, Sandy Hook being one of the intermediate motor boat bases.

Between thirty-five and forty of the finest motor boats in American waters have been entered for this part of the cruise, including August Belmont's Barracuda, Robert T. Roosevelt's Sunbeam II., William Ziegler's Gem, Ralph Pulitzer's Mystery, and Robert H. Ingersoll's Psyche IV.

In these motor boat exercises the small craft will seek out and attempt to destroy —theoretically of course—four of the new submarines of L type, and the underwater vessels of the older D class. They will also work out problems involving the patrol of special areas.

Among the naval officers who have been assigned to instruction work during the coming cruise are Lieut. Commander Charles P. Nelson, who commanded the submarine Plunger when Colonel Roosevelt, as President, made his memorable dive off Oyster Bay; Lieut. Commander F. T. Evans, son of "Fighting Bob"; Commander Frederick A. Traut, Commander G. E. Gelm, Commander W. W. Phelps, Commander J. L. Latimer, Captain Richard H. Jackson, Commander J. F. Carter, Commander Robert W. Crank, Commander M. M. Taylor, and Commander Louis A. Kaiser.

Admiral Mayo, the Commander in Chief of the nation's greatest fighting organization, said of the cruise, on his flagship, the superdreadnought Wyoming, the other day:

"I believe that the entire service appreciates the fact that this work expresses public interest in naval training, a desire on the part of those who will participate to do something in preparation for a possible emergency.

"The cruise will certainly give all who participate an insight into the methods employed in the navy and a knowledge of the service which will prove of great value. The work can only be considered as a start, and the men who will have this training should be in a position to grasp a great many technical and practical points which will be a great asset should there be a call for their services at any time in the future."

"It is to be hoped," said Admiral Fletcher of the General Board, "that this cruise will be the real start in the building up of a reserve for our first line of defense, which we can call upon in the hour of need."

French Now Understand America, Says Brieux

Famous Playwright Declares That Misinterpretation of Our Attitude in the War Will No Longer Prevail in France

By Eugene Brieux

The article printed below, by M. Eugène Brieux, member of the French Academy, known throughout this country for his plays, of which "Damaged Goods" won special fame, is in answer to a lecture delivered recently by Whitney Warren of New York, architect and worker for the Allies, recently delivered in Paris, a translation of which appeared in The Sunday Magazine of The New York Times. In this lecture Mr. Warren took the French to task for their apparent coldness toward the United States, despite the unceasing benefactions and sympathy of Americans toward France since the outbreak of the war. M. Brieux seeks to explain this aloofness and declares that now it is a thing of the past.

M. Brieux's article appears in a special Franco-American edition of the French magazine Lectures Pour Tous.



WHITNEY WARREN, American citizen, has just made a genuine and vibrant declaration of affection for us, in the name of his country.

He thought that the heart of France was not beating in unison with the heart of the United States, and just as the most affectionate of friends would do if he felt himself embarrassed by the coldness of a friend, he has come to France, with a frankness both proud and touching, to say to us: "Let us come to an understanding. We have done you some wrong; let us see whether you, too, have not done us some wrong by not responding to the fervor of our sentiments except by courteous manifestations."

And it is true that the United States deserves something better than the rather distant recognition which we manifest. The Americans cry, "I love you." In love there is but one answer to those three little words, and that answer is the three little words themselves. Yet we confine ourselves to replying to the United States, which utters those words, with a "thank you," and the pride of that great nation grieves. Let us do away with this misunderstanding.

I know perfectly well what holds us back. If we are a bit reserved, if we repress demonstrations of gratitude provoked by so many marks of affection, it is not because we are not touched, moved, but that we keep the sad memory of a wound inflicted on us by our friend across the sea. We cannot forget that unhappy occasion when we awaited in vain for a word from that friend which did not come. Then we were disillusioned to the depths of our hearts; we felt no rancor, but we were not without a feeling of sadness.

Yes, what we knew of the United States, of its nobility of heart, of its dignity of character, of its righteousness, of its independence of mind, of its traditional and profound affection for us—all this was shaken on that day when, after the first German soldier had taken his first step on Belgian territory, there was nothing but silence from America to meet this outrage against the rights of nations, this impudent violation of the liberty of peoples.

For a long time we listened. In vain. Then our minds could not understand and our hearts hardened.

We made the American nation responsible for the attitude of its President. We do not know in France what the American Constitution is. We do not know what is the charter of a democracy which has decided to turn over its liberties to an all-powerful chief, reserving to itself nothing but the right of changing him every four years. There is perhaps no monarch in Europe who is invested with such absolute powers as the President of the American Republic.

The time of re-election for President Wilson is at hand; the people will judge of the acts of this sovereign without crown or pomp. Let credit be given to the American people until then, says Whitney Warren, who adds this fine phrase: "Be not too hasty to bear a grudge against us; one must always wait until the last minute before blaming one's friends, and when that last minute has arrived, one must slow up its seconds."

Another American citizen at Chicago said to me: "I am neutral because my country is neutral, but I myself am not neutral, because it would be making myself the accomplice of a crime if I let it be committed and simply turned away my eyes."

For two years the American people have felt uncomfortable every time that the name of Belgium has been uttered. At every step forward of Germany on French soil it has felt regret for its past attitude, and this regret has with time become remorse.

Even before this was formulated an imperious duty impelled it toward us, and without even feeling yet that it was being made to act by the desire to win pardon for a mistake of which it seemed guilty—though it was not really guilty of it—it has showered upon us its benefactions. One must have seen the charitable outbursts of American women; the generosity of America's citizens; one must have seen American women bruising their delicate and proud hands making packages for our soldiers; one must have seen the checkbooks fly open, ingenuity vying with devotion; one must have witnessed the joy of Americans at finding a new way of being useful, a more delicate method of conferring benefits, a more efficacious means of caring for combatants, giving relief to the dispossessed, doing good to unfortunate children; one must have seen this fervor of active and practical America to understand that it was not only the act of a nation desirous of having its mistakes forgiven, a desire that it had not dared to express until it saw the moment approaching when it might cause these mistakes to be forgotten by showing how greatly it regretted that they were committed in its name, but against its will.

The time has come when the cry of the national conscience can no longer be stifled. The day of pretended or involuntary neutrality is over. This does not mean that the United States is ready to declare war upon Germany. It cannot do this nor do we wish it. But the great nation will break off all relations with the country that is the assassin of national liberty.

The people of the United State are honorable men, honest merchants, and faithful friends. Nothing could be harder for them than to keep silence in the face of acts that were an outrage against that which they respect most highly: honesty in dealings and the power of an ideal.

Ever since America has found itself, or, at least, understood itself, it has hesitated at no words of praise and sincerity to make us feel where its hopes and affections lie.

"We should always remember," one of the most powerful publicists of America wrote, "that it was France that made possible the most important victories of our War of Independence; that it was France which largely contributed, if not principally, to the establishment of American liberty; that it was the French philosophers, as well as our own thinkers, who developed the ideas on which our Republic is based; that it is France, finally, which represents in Europe principles identical with those which we seek to make triumphant in the New World."

The attitude of us French, not in so far as the deception which I have mentioned is concerned, but from the general point of view, has been no better understood in the United States. When Germany was trying to win over public opinion, when its Ambassadors were boasting of German prowess, when it sought to impose itself upon the Americans by noisy propaganda, by lies, flatteries and purchases of conscience—the artifices of charlatans—we remained silent, reserved, telling every Frenchman who went to the New World:

"Keep silent! Be on your guard!"

This attitude pleased us. We were so sure of the righteousness of our cause that it seemed to us an insult to blazon it forth. We also felt a sort of moral shame which we need not regret having had even if it hurts us. We wish to be loved for ourselves, not for having asked love.

Moreover, the surprise caused in us by the silence of the United States, the disillusion caused by its apparent indifference before the German crime, had been so great that we were completely disconcerted, incapable of understanding any longer that great nation to which we had felt so near and which suddenly seemed to us so different.

It was as if the two nations were lost in a fog that distorted gestures and muffled words. The mist has been swept away. Now both know that we resemble each other too much not to be united. The democracy of the United States would be jeopardized if ours were lessened; our ideal could not be lowered without having the American ideal suffer with ours.

Today France is waging war to decide what the form of civilization will be in the future on this planet. She is fighting for herself and for all the others, since she is fighting against force which thought that force sufficed for making right; she is warring against war, she is ranging the breasts of her children against the invasion of organized barbarism. Once again she is the soldier of civilization. How, then, could the inhabitants of the United States, the sons of those who preferred the risks of the unknown and death to servitude, fail to aid France with all their strength and all their heart?

Only German psychology could go wrong on this.

direct rays of the sun absorb more or less heat (insolation) and themselves become warmer than the surrounding air. But air temperatures do not differ materially, whether in the shade or in the sunshine. It is often complained that temperatures recorded by the Weather Bureau are not comparable with those experienced by the man in the street. The actual difference as registered by an accurate thermometer is very much less than seems to be generally believed.

"On some of the hottest days this Summer, men have been sent from the office of the Weather Bureau with tested thermometers to take temperatures on the street in different parts of the city —at the Post Office, in Wall Street, and such places. When such temperatures have been taken in the shade of buildings, or in the middle of the street, the thermometer being shaded from the direct rays of the sun by the body or hat of the observer, differences exceeding one or two degrees have rarely been found. And these differences," added Mr. Scarr, with a good-natured and rather slow wink, "have not always been what the critic in the street might call 'in favor of the Weather Bureau,' either. Sometimes, in other words, the figures are lower than the bureau's."

While Washington is the weather bureau centre, whence local reports are received, the New York bureau, while but a branch, is the most important in the country, because of its vast commercial interests. The present head of the New York bureau did not, as a young man, have much faith in the forecasting profession, he admitted the other day. He used to teach school, and once started a newspaper in the West.

"Does the department err frequently?" Mr. Scarr was asked.

"We err, but not frequently," he replied. "There is no bureau in the world more accurate, more comprehensive. We cannot direct the course of a storm, we cannot rule the winds, but in nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand cases out of a million we can tell which way they are going and so warn the public hours in advance. It is true we make mistakes. We are only human and the elements—well, when humanity is pitted against the warring elements, our best efforts, supplemented by science, go awry.

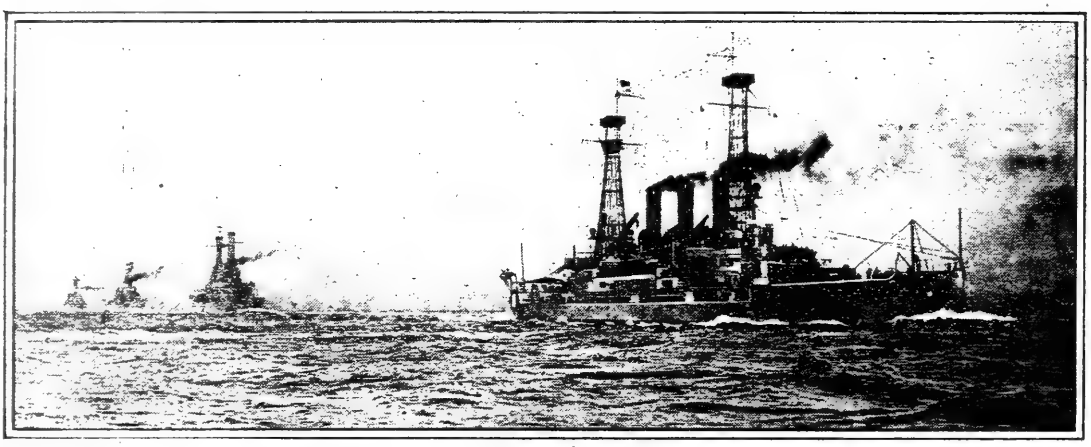
"Our principal mistakes, however, are due to one cause. We forecast by States, covering the entire State. Frequently a portion, a small portion, of the State is just outside of the edge of a storm. It escapes. The remainder of the State doesn't. You see, the trouble is that the weather man, with all his wisdom and reports, cannot keep a storm within the State limits."

"Is there anything that he can do about all this humidity?" Mr. Scarr was asked.

"Some of the readers of THE TIMES will doubtless remember Saunders's Old Third Reader," replied the Weather Man. "If so, they will recall a story about John Hasty and Caleb Careful. Caleb said: 'Keep cool, John, keep cool.'

"Weather is a perfectly harmonious result of natural laws, hence we may agree with Ruskin that there is no bad weather—just different kinds of good weather. The weather will be what it will be. When the people of New York think they have the worst sort of weather, they should remember that it won't make conditions seem any better to indulge in complaints and emphasize the temporary discomforts. The Weather Man doesn't really make the weather, and our estimate of what the weather conditions really are often depends as much upon the state of one's physical condition as it does upon actual meteorological conditions.

"I think, in short, that it should be consoling to the people of New York, who think they are having a hard time with the heat, to remember Mark Twain's classic comment about Winter in India. He said there was no such thing—that the people in India spoke of it to differentiate between weather that would melt a brass door knob and the kind that would only make it mushy."



Atlantic Reserve Fleet, on Board Which 2,500 Civilians Will Go to Sea This Week.

2,500 Civilians on a Navy Cruise for Training

Important Experiment to Fit Them for Service as a Naval Reserve Force in Case the Country Should Ever Go to War

TUESDAY morning nine battleships, all units of the United States Atlantic Reserve Fleet, will proceed to sea from seven Atlantic ports, with more than 2,500 civilians on board. The latter are all citizens of the United States who have signified to the Navy Department that they desire to gain by close contact with naval life and naval duties some experience and understanding which will help them to perceive the way in which they may best fit themselves to render efficient and patriotic service to the naval arm of the national defense in the event the navy is ever called to war.

The naval cruise, which will be under way in forty-eight hours, will last five weeks. During that time these picked men from all walks of life will undergo, under the direction of officers of the navy, a system of training, the details of which have been carefully worked out. It will be the first time in the history of the country that such an opportunity has ever been offered to the ordinary citizen. In the opinion of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Admiral Mayo, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Admiral Dewey, Admiral Fletcher, and other high ranking officials of the service, the experiment marks one of the most important steps yet taken for the creation of an adequate and efficient reserve to back up the regular navy in the event of a national crisis. President Wilson has enthusiastically indorsed the training cruise and hopes, himself, to inspect the ships of the reserve fleet while the "rookies" are on board.

Credit for the success of recruiting 2,500 picked men, representing more than 300 cities and towns in thirty States, must go to a committee of well-known New York citizens who, for more than four months, have given practically all of their time to it.

This committee includes former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop, William Butler Duncan, George F. Baker, Jr., Thomas W. Slocum, William Greenough, F. H. McAdoo, and Paul L. Hammond. The idea of a "naval Plattsburg" originated with these men, and when they broached the subject to Secretary Daniels and officers of the service they were told to go ahead and given the assurance that the Navy Department would back them to the limit.

So the committee started to work. The Navy Department announced that the maximum enlistment that could be cared for this Summer was 2,500, and that for the purpose of the cruise nine battleships of the reserve fleet, two flotillas of submarines and various naval auxiliaries would be assigned to the training fleet. It is to be commanded by Rear Admiral John M. Helm, U. S. N., one of the navy's best known flag officers. The battleships on board of which the "rookies" will go to sea are the Kentucky, Kearsarge, Maine, Illinois, Alabama, Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, and New Jersey, with the Alabama flying the pennant of Admiral Helm.

The New Yorkers and Jerseymen will go on the Kentucky and Maine, the New Englanders on the Virginia, Kearsarge, and Illinois, the Pennsylvanians and the Westerners on the Rhode Island and Alabama, and the Southerners and Southwesterners on the Louisiana and New Jersey. The ports of embarkation are Portland, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Charleston. Immediately following the embarkation Tuesday morning all the ships will head for Gardiners Bay, off Greenport, L. I., where by Thursday night the entire fleet will be assembled and ready.

As to the object of the cruise, it is, as officially stated by Secretary Daniels, threefold:

First.—To help equip properly qualified men to act as reserves in time of war or national emergency by giving them a course of training on warships under naval officers and naval discipline.

Second.—To foster a patriotic spirit and give to civilians some knowledge of the navy and the naval requirements of the country.

Third.—To interest civilians in naval matters so that by taking future courses of training and by study many can qualify for acting commissions after taking the necessary examination.

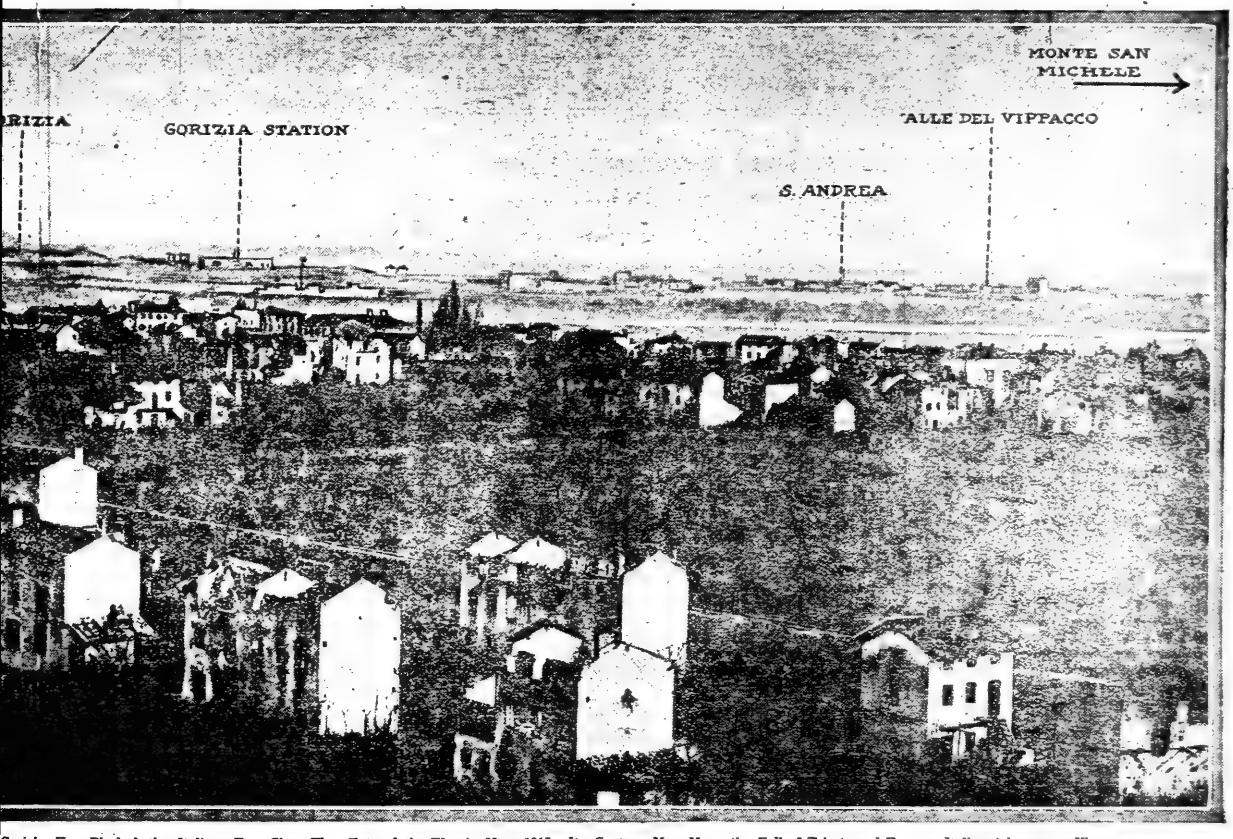
Every minute of the day will be utilized in the instruction of the men. This instruction will be so arranged that men who are specially qualified to take up this or that branch of the service will be given the opportunity to specialize in those branches. For instance, engineers, firemen, boilermakers and machinists will naturally head for the engine room, pilots and pilots' apprentices will take up the navigation end, wireless operators and land and cable operators will receive special instruction from the signal officers, and so on down the list. And all will get intensive training in the basic rudiments of the general service.

The training will include everything from the polishing of brasses to the firing of big guns. There will be instruction that takes the "rookie" down into the magazines below the great turrets, where they will be shown how to handle shells that weigh more than 850 pounds, and how to get those shells and the great powder charges quickly to the gunners in the turrets above them. They will also receive instruction in gun pointing; they will be taught how to operate the all-important searchlight to the best advantage; they will learn to wigwag and interpret the signals of the international and naval codes. Those who have had experience in electricity will be given an opportunity to study and master, as far as possible in the limited time at their disposal, the great part that electricity plays in the handling of the modern battleship.

The cruise will take the fleet far out to sea, and from Aug. 20 to Aug. 27 it will take part in the Navy Department's strategic manoeuvres, the main part in which will be played by the superdreadnoughts and first line ships under Admiral Mayo, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet. Division drills will be a feature of these exercises, and will afford the "rookies" an opportunity of seeing exactly the procedure followed when America's fleets steam into action. The target practice, in which both moving and stationary targets will be used, will take place in Tangier Sound during the first week in September.

During the final week of the training cruise the battleships of the fleet will return to the various naval districts whence they came, and during that week the owners of yachts and motor boats will be given an opportunity to operate with the ships, the purpose being to find out exactly what the "mosquito" fleets could do in patrol, and offensive and defensive work against submarines in time of war. Seven submarines will be employed in these exercises, which will cover the waters from Delaware Breakwater to a point somewhere in the

...d Ends Austrian Archduke's Dream of Conquest



Gorizia Has Blocked the Italians Ever Since They Entered the War in May, 1915. Its Capture May Mean the Fall of Trieste and Even an Italian Advance on Vienna.

...n the ...west ...d the ...ichele ...e Do- ...ongly ...o the ...ncing ...pro- ...nting ...o the ...Dukla ...onths ...com- ...rther ...oseph ...le of ...staff ...nt to ...Gen- ...n his ...s. In

the same way General von Kövess was sent to rescue General Bothmer, and the heir presumptive, the Archduke Karl, to prepare the defenses of the Carpathians and those of the Plains of Hungary. Four months ago they all united in helping out the Archduke Eugène with his great idea. They said they held the Italians tight on the Isonzo, although the Italian force was three times larger than their own and the Italian guns on the entire front numbered 1,500, with a large percentage of 30, 35, and 48 cm. guns and howitzers, the former for direct and the latter for high angle fire.

A few miles below Gorizia the Italian line on Nov. 1, 1915, crossed the river by a bridge of boats and proceeded upstream, making a semicircle around Podgora. Between Zagora and Descla, including Plava, it was again on the eastern or Gorizia side. From Descla it proceeded up the high western bank until it reached the bridgehead of Tolmino, half a mile above that city, where it again crossed to the east, and, skirting the range of Monte Nero, for the last time turned across to the western bank at Plezzo, whence it gradually swerved to the frontier.

The sector attacked with a continuous artillery fire on Nov. 1 last year, which continued through December, extended from the Sei Busi as far north as Zagora, a front of fifteen miles, but with sympathetic attacks on Monte San Maria and Monte San Lucia, which protect Tolmino from the south. The fifth offensive has been delivered direct at Gorizia and its protecting heights.

Gorizia reposes in a pocket, as it were. The opening is toward the south over low, fertile fields on the eastern bank of the Isonzo, which stretch to the foothills of San Michile. This pocket is inclosed on the west by the Podgora heights, on the north by Monte Sabotino, Monte Santo, Monte San Gabriele, and Monte Daniele, while beyond, circling from north to east, are the fortified slopes of the Selva di Ternova.

During the first three weeks of November the weakness of the Austrian position on the Doberdo Plateau was revealed, but not taken advantage of, as an attack here could not be pressed through to the Carso. Instead, some trenches on the slopes of San Michele and Sei Busi were taken, and the bombardment of the Podgora Heights and Sabotino was begun, and continued from the Italian guns behind Monte San Florian.

The Podgora heights consist of three hills extending parallel to the Isonzo for over a mile from Gorizia on the opposite, or western, bank. The highest is Monte Calvario, which was captured by the Italians on Nov. 22. It commands the other two. Trenches on Sabotino were also captured. In the south they advanced up the slopes of San Michele and occupied the ground just north between it and the town of San Martino. This was the end of the fourth offensive eight months ago.

Last week fresh attacks reduced the remaining slopes on San Michele, opening the way for the advance of infantry on Gorizia from the plains on the south, while from San Florian and the new position secured on the Podgora heights, Monte Santo, San Gabriele, Daniele and Sabotino have been under constant and heavy artillery fire, alternating with assaults on their trenches and redoubts, and Sabotino has been captured.

All along two fortuitous and entirely independent obstacles have prevented the Italians from obtaining earlier their principal objective on the Isonzo front: the repeated inundations of the river from June to August, 1915, followed by freshets and the obstructive snows in the mountains, and the anxiety of the Italian General Staff to spare from bombardment this gem of "Italia Irredenta," behind which the Austrians had placed their strongest batteries.

And there was much, aside from the dwellings of the 31,000 inhabitants—20,000 of whom were Italian—that was worth being spared. Gorizia, which is the capital of the Crownland of Gorizia and Gradisca, has an admirable cathedral dating from the seventeenth century, a noble archbishop's palace even older, a group of communal buildings, and a museum, to say nothing of the castle on the hill whose noble ruins may now be entirely obliterated, for the hill was naturally one of the points of the Austrian defensive before they were driven from it.

On a lower neighboring hill is the old cemetery, where may be found quite a collection of the tombs of persons of world-fame—that of the Duc d'Angoulème, dead in 1844; the Duchesse de Berry, mother of the Comte de Chambord, who died at Gratz in 1870; Charles X., King of France, who died in exile at Gorizia in 1836; Henry V., Comte de Chambord, who died at Frohsdorf in 1883; the Duchesse de Chambord, 1886; the Duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, 1851, and Luigia Maria, Duchessa di Parma e Piacenza, sister of the Comte de Chambord, who died in Venice in 1864. Toward the end of the investment the Italians were not so particular, and, after repeated warnings to the Austrians, beginning as far back as October, 1915, to remove their guns from the cemetery hill and to cease using the towers of the town as signal stations, the invaders destroyed many civic buildings and several famous tombs on the hill.

The first mention of Gorizia or Görz is to be found in two diplomas of Otto III. in 1001; then its history became mingled with that of Aquileia, Trieste, and Istria. In 1500 the last Count of Görz willed the place to Austria. In 1797 the troops of Napoleon occupied it for a while, as they concentrated to march on Klagenfurt, and in 1809 and 1813 it was again occupied by Napoleon. After the last date it came into the possession of the House of Hapsburg and was united with Gradisca as a Crownland.

Four railways meet there, leading (1) to Udine, Italy, (2) to Villach and Vienna, (3) to Monfalcone, and (4) to Trieste, twenty-two miles to the southeast.

In normal times it would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful place—the new, active town on the shelving banks of the turbulent Isonzo, and, behind, the old town on the hill crowned by the ruined castle of the Counts of Görz with its triple wall and bastion, beautiful villas descending to the water's edge and framed in a distant background of olive groves above vineyards and the darker green of the pines above the olive until all fades into the blue and white of the summits of the Julian Alps and the sky.

The army invading the middle Isonzo region fired its first shots at the heights nearest Gorizia in the first week in June, 1915, so the "siege" may be said to have lasted fourteen months.

...Financed a Submarine Inventor

...ton ...ing ...the ...ing ...esi- ...ust ...im As ...the ...as, ...m- ...pen ...ing ...ers ...ew ...in ...in ...der ...the ...as Yet ...cal ...ut. ...ich ...of ...uld

have been as feasible as today, and the General would have had abundant returns for his generous help to the inventor of the craft described in this letter. Perhaps the steel construction of this day, employed then, would have been needed for complete success; but even a wooden boat that could attack a ship under the water would have terrified the British Navy of that time.

We miss, too, in this account the periscope as meeting one requirement that Washington suggests.

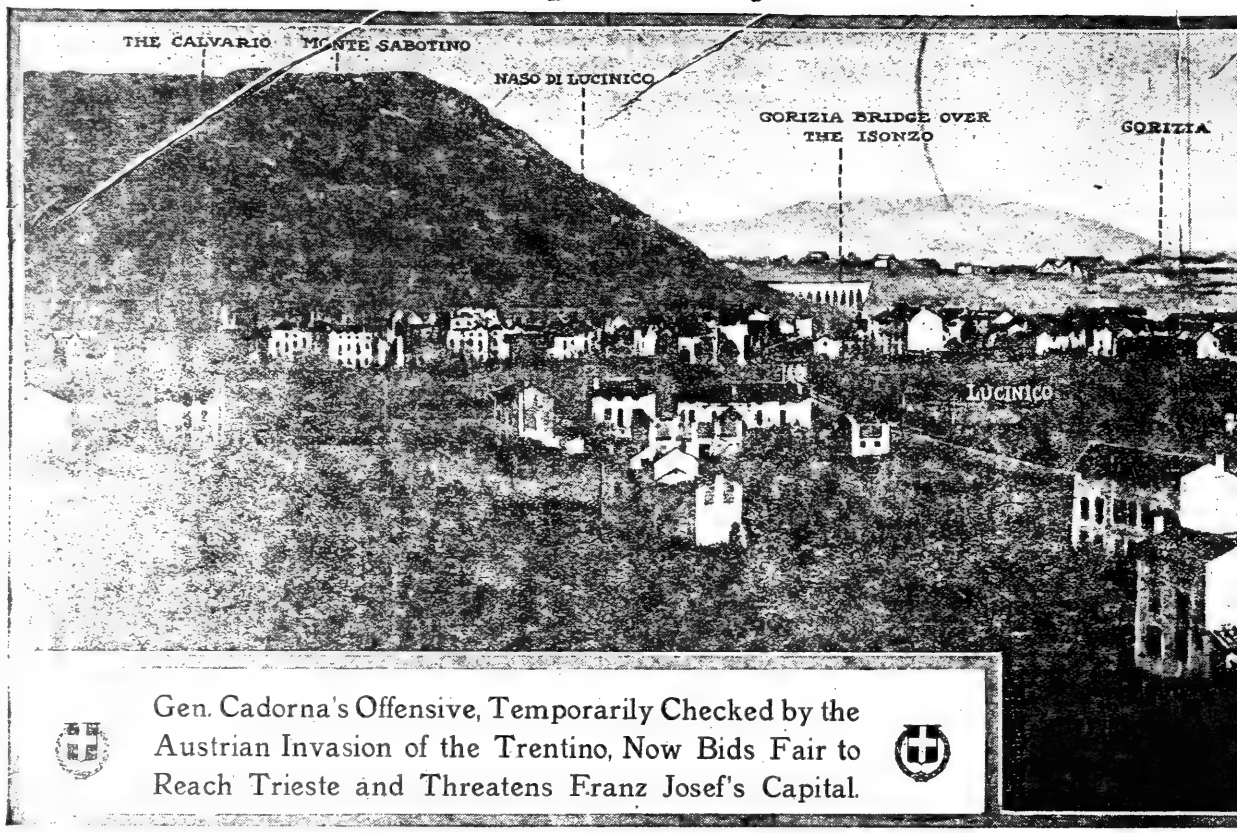
The letter reads as follows:

A SUBMARINE PLAN.—To Thomas Jefferson. Mt. Vernon, Sept. 26, 1785.

I am sorry that I cannot give you full information respecting Bushnell's projects for the destruction of ships. No interesting experiments having been made, and my memory being bad, I may in some measure be mistaken in what I am about to relate. Bushnell is a man of great mechanical powers, fertile in inventions and master of execution. He came to me in 1776, recommended by Governor Trumbull and other respectable characters who were converts to his plan. Although I wanted faith myself, I furnished him with money and other aids to carry his plan into execution. He labored for some time ineffectually; and, though the advocates for his schemes continued sanguine, he never did succeed. One accident or another always intervened. I then thought, and still think, that it was an effort of genius, but that too many things were necessary to be combined to expect much from the issue against an enemy who are always upon guard.

That he had a machine so contrived as to carry him under water at any depth he chose, and for a considerable time and distance, with an appendage charged with powder, which he could fasten to a ship and give fire to it in time sufficient for his returning, and by means thereof destroy it, are facts, I believe, which admit of little doubt. But then, when it was to operate against an enemy it was no easy matter to get a person hardy enough to encounter the variety of dangers to which he would be exposed; first, from the novelty; secondly, from the difficulty of conducting the machine and governing it under water, on account of the current, and, thirdly, from the consequent uncertainty of hitting the object devoted to destruction, without rising frequently above water for fresh observations, which, when near a vessel, would expose the adventurer to discovery and to almost certain death. To these causes I always ascribed the failure of his plan, as he wanted nothing that I could furnish to insure the success of it. This, to the best of my recollection, is a true state of the case; but Humphreys, if I mistake not, being one of his converts, will be able to give you a more perfect account of it than I have done. With perfect esteem and regard, I have the honor to be, &c.

Gorizia's Fall May Open Way to Vienna and E



Gen. Cadorna's Offensive, Temporarily Checked by the Austrian Invasion of the Trentino, Now Bids Fair to Reach Trieste and Threatens Franz Josef's Capital.

Panorama of Gorizia and of the Strategic Points in Its Neighborhood Captured by the Italian Troops of General Cadorna After Desperate Fighting. Gorizia Has F

THE successful fourteen months' siege of Gorizia, culminating last week by the capture of that city after the Italians had obtained possession of the last guarding heights held by the Austrians, Monte Sabotino in the north and Monte San Michele in the south, will almost automatically place the invaders in possession of the railways which feed the cities of the peninsula of Istria—Trieste, Pola, and Fiume. According to the Napoleonic tradition, it should open the road to Vienna. Although the first great victory of Italy in the war, it is also the crowning blunder of a long series of Austrian mistakes and misconceptions.

From the first it has been Italy's idea to neutralize the Trentino by securing all approaches from it into Italy and then to enter Austria over the Isonzo. After a year the first had been accomplished, and to realize the second 500,000 men had been trained between Milan and Turin and 1,100 new guns and howitzers had been made for a great offensive scheduled by the Entente for May 27, when, almost simultaneous with the meeting of the High War Council of the Entente in Paris, in March, which was planning this and other offensives, the Austrian Commander in Chief against Italy, Archduke Eugène, had a marvelous idea.

As unfolded to the Teutonic High Command it was as follows: Italy was held fast on the Isonzo, but was preparing for a drive which might break through. Austria's object should be to strike down through the Trentino to the line Vicenzo-Venice. This would completely isolate the new army ready for the offensive on the Isonzo front, force it to surrender, and carry the war through the old Quadrilateral—Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnago—into the heart of Italy. That eventually would force the Rome Government to ask for peace, one of the terms of which would be a road for the Teutonic troops through the back door of France.

"But the men for such an enterprise?" the Archduke was asked.

They could be spared from Volhynia and Galicia, for Russia, as far as offensive operations were concerned, was definitely out of the war.

So everybody of the Teutonic High Command thought also, and so the great idea of Archduke Eugène was put into execution.

By April 18 fifteen Austrian divisions had been transferred or were being transferred to the Bolzano-Trento line in the Trentino, and on May 13 the great Austrian offensive which was to eliminate Italy and, possibly, end the war, began. In a month Italy had been invaded and had lost 600 square miles of captured and native territory.

Meanwhile the Teutonic High Command discovered its great mistake. Russia was not definitely out of the war. On June 4 A. A. Brusiloff began his great offensive, and back to their old stands in Volhynia and Galicia went the troops that were to have captured Italy. A fortnight later Italy began her counteroffensive over her lost ground, winning back two-thirds of the terrain and consolidating her positions. Then on Aug. 4 began her great drive on the Isonzo, which had merely been postponed from May 27, but not abandoned, by the Archduke Eugène's marvelous idea.

The way to Vienna is closed by three doors, Tolmino, Gorizia, and Trieste. The all-important one is Gorizia. Napoleon forced it in 1797 and found that the others did not matter. When peace came he was 100 miles from the Austrian capital and not once had he been obliged to defend his flanks. It is different now, for tactics have changed with the development of heavy artillery, and there is Klagenfurt blocking the approach half way, but the strategy remains the same. Besides, with Gorizia gone, Tolmino and Trieste may be attacked from their defenseless flanks and rear.

An idea of the distances and the geography of what now faces the Italians may be imagined if on the base line New York-Albany two triangles be constructed with the evrtices respectively on New Haven and Boston and the intervening land covered with the surface of Vermont. New York would then become Trieste; Ossining, Gorizia; Albany, Tolmino; New Haven, Klagenfurt, and Boston, Vienna.

The political importance of the Italian victory reposes in the fact that the army which has blocked the Italian advance along the Isonzo is almost entirely composed of non-Austrian troops—principally Hungarians, Bohemians, and Slavonians, Bulgars and Rumanians from Bukowina and Transylvania, and Croats from Croatia and Dalmatia. Their allegiance to the Dual Monarchy is not of the strongest, and their people at home will receive the news of their defeat with resentment—possibly with riot and rebellion.

The fall of Gorizia is the successful beginning of General Cadorna's fifth attack to unlock the doors to Vienna. The first three were launched along the entire Isonzo front of fifty or sixty miles, extending from the railway which crosses the frontier at Pontebba south to the Adriatic. These attacks were made in the last three weeks of August, September, and October, 1915. The fourth began on Nov. 1, and was confined entirely to the Gorizia sector. It died away in December. The first three left the front line as follows:

In the south the Italians were in possession of Monfalcone, but still under fire from the Austrian guns on the slopes of Monte dei Sei Busi and Monte San Michele, which, in the opposite direction, were also able to reach the Italian batteries firing on the Austrian trenches at Podgora, on the west bank of the Isonzo, opposite Gorizia and the famous bridgehead. Between San Michele and Sei Busi, but a little west, is the Doberdo Plateau, which, although not strongly fortified, has been of great service to the Austrians for enfilading the lines advancing to the mountains north and south, in protecting the Carso Plateau, and preventing an advance on Trieste, twenty miles to the southeast.

General Bosoevic, who held the Dukla Pass in the Carpathians for three months against the Russians, is personally in command of the defensive here, while further north are armies of the Archduke Joseph and General von Wurm. In the middle of June, however, the Archduke and his staff were suddenly sent to the eastern front to save what A. A. Brusiloff had left of General von Pflanzer's forces; since then his name has not figured in the dispatches. In

How George Washington Finan

By F. Stanley Van Eps.

NEW developments and applications of old ideas and inventions sometimes mislead us into thinking that modern achievements are wholly new when they are really old.

The idea of the submarine vessel for war or for peace is by no means a new one, however it may have seemed to most of us. Searching the writings of the Father of His Country, I found a letter of astonishing contents that should be of interest to all. How many know that *Washington financed an inventor of a submarine!*

In Jared Sparks's "Writings of Washington," vol. IX., pages 134 and 135, is presented a letter that Washington wrote to Thomas Jefferson from Mount Vernon, Sept. 26, 1785. He was recalling the matter from memory, for some reason not stated. The boat mentioned was in process of invention and experiment in 1776, the inventor being a man of the famous New England name of Bushnell. It would seem that perhaps Jefferson had asked Washington for some account of the project of Bushnell, and the letter was in reply.

The world is familiar with Washington as the great leader and patriot in freeing the Colonies from British rule, as the noble man who refused to consider being made king, and as the wise first President of the United States; but it must be a new phase of the man to know him as aiding an inventor in this manner. As we read the letter carefully, we see the man's character clearly.

Careful and conservative as he was, and insistent on convention in the common relations with others, he was open to new ideas and enterprising in trying things in a practical way.

On his extensive farms, as his letters show, he was constantly trying new ideas in increasing production and in improving the art of agriculture in general.

The idea of a boat that could go under water appealed to Washington, and the possibility of developing the machine as a naval fighter aroused his interest. Yet he saw the difficulties in the practical use of the thing, and pointed them out. If there had been at that time such knowledge and use of gasoline and of electricity as we have, the plan would

thus that she does not fear comparisons, showing that her remaining forces are still superior to those of the powers who keep their losses secret.

Indeed, an approximate calculation has been made, from the German official documents, of the losses sustained by the German armies; although these same figures may well be subjects of suspicion, if the German lists are as inexact as the German communiqués. But at least, taking averages, it is admitted that Germany has probably lost more than 300,000 each month since the beginning of the war. Of these 300,000, about 100,000 rejoin their companies after more or less delay; so that it may be calculated that the total monthly absolute loss, (killed, disappeared, prisoners, invalid, wounded,) is 200,000 men.

The Autumn campaigns must have raised this figure, and it is not far from the truth to say that at the end of the year 1915 the German "effectives" had been diminished by nearly 4,000,000 men —17 months multiplied by 200,000 men equals 3,400,000. An addition of 10 per cent. because of the new Balkan front makes an approximate total of 3,700,000.

And it is beyond doubt that these losses were sustained by the best part of the army, by the first-line troops, engaged in the formidable offensive in France from August to November, and reconstructed later to make the desperate effort repulsed by the Russians.

Deducting this number of losses from the number mobilized, a well-founded indication is obtained of the value of the remaining forces. The loss of quality, beyond a certain limit, is even faster than the numerical loss.

It is difficult to calculate, even with lengthy approximations, the total "effectives" maintained by Germany. One can, indeed, count within some thousands the men in line on the three fronts. But data are lacking for determination of the men engaged in the interior in barracks, guarding prisoners, assuring the safety of highways, military convoys, &c. The number retired subject to call and the number remaining in foreign countries are also not known.

What we do know, however, is the number remaining as supreme reserve in the depots of the interior. By neutrals and by the official announcements of the Empire, we know the successive levées made by the German Government. The classes of 1914 and 1915 were called in 1915 and have been consumed. The class of 1916 is like our own, under instruction, with numerous volunteers of the class of 1917. The depots include, also, the classes of the Landsturm, first "ban," not instructed, from 37 to 39 years, and of the Landsturm, second "ban," not instructed, from 39 to 45 years. The calling of these last classes of 39 to 45 years, men who have never performed any military service, shows clearly that, in the youngest classes, all possible material had been taken.

The total resources of the depots do not exceed a million men, and everything points to the General Staff's having already utilized some of them on the eastern front.

Germany is now proceeding with the census of her young men, as fast as they enter their tenth year; this is normal, conforming with German law. What is not normal is the discreet re-census she is taking of men above 45 years. It will take at least five or six months to count, revise, call out and instruct these classes, and they can only be qualified as "the bottom of the drawer."

Her losses must be repaired by youths of 19 and 18 years, and "Landsturm" men of more than 45 years, who have never seen any military service. She can add to these only her wounded, recovered, and cured, whose physical and moral value diminish steadily with the prolongation of the war.

Afterward, the armies must suffice to themselves; all loss will be irreparable. This is already so for the officers. More than 50,000 officers have disappeared, including 10,000 of the 16,000 of the infantry of the active army. These have been replaced by the numerous noncommissioned officers and young volunteers. But it is well known how strongly the prestige of the German officer was built on his high rank, and with what repugnance the officers' corps, even in war time, has opened to officers from the ranks. We have an incontestable superiority in this respect, and the cruel losses which we have suffered in officers have been rapidly covered by our democratic selection.

Let us conclude: Given the continuous losses sustained by the Germans, the persistance of pressure on all the fronts, the new and immeasurable extension of their front by the Balkan operations, they can only, henceforth, employ their remaining resources to maintain their effectives. They can no longer proceed to form new bodies, veritable armies, as they have done several times during the course of the war.

It is easy to see the impossibility of their making new military efforts, by establishing the decrease of these complementary creations and reorganizations of war units. We summarize them in the following table:

October, 1914.—Creation from six army corps of eight regiments (or 168 battalions) and of one division.

January, 1915.—Creation from four army corps of six regiments (or eighty-four battalions) and of one division.

April, 1915.—Formation of divisions from three regiments by cutting to three the number of regiments of most of the old divisions; that is to say, simply a rearrangement of existing forces.

June, 1915.—Formation of ten regiments by means of companies constituted on the one hand by men already at the front, on the other from the depots, (or thirty battalions.)

July and August, 1915.—Grouping of Landsturm battalions already existing into a small number of regiments.

Since the month of January the Germans have been unable to put a new corps in the field.

Consequently, whatever be the value of such a system, of reinforcing their fronts by constitution of new formations, the Germans are henceforth reduced to operate on their enormous fronts with the armies actually in line. All the offensives they have made since last May have been possible only by lifting men from another front. Particularly the army in the Balkans, pompously baptized the Army of Egypt, was made up of some ten divisions, of which the largest part came from the Russian front.

Thanks to the remarkable organization of their railroad system and to their central position, the Germans can operate these strategic shuttles and the rapid transport of troops, making the German soldier fight turn in turn on the Russian plains, on the western front, and in the Balkans. But it is easy to understand the strain resulting finally upon the employment of the same corps on all the fronts, with less and less sufficient reinforcements.

Beginning with the middle of the Winter of 1916 they will have only more youths and old "Landsturmers," with only a hasty instruction.

We may affirm, then, that the impossibility of repairing their losses will oblige them to shorten their fronts, rather than see them broken by the reinforced armies of the Allies. Retreat and defeat will follow.

If we add to these numerical data the indications of moral decline given us each day, the failure of the submarines, the increasing difficulties of revictualing, the scarcity of industrial workmen, the aggravation of the financial situation and the lowered exchange, the high cost of substances, provoking protestations and even riots, which show the increasing anguish of the German people at the terrible flowing of blood and life, have we not the right to say that Germany has entered the period of her decline?

India Normal Despite German Agitators

Their Efforts to Foment Trouble Among Natives Have Failed Thus Far, Declares Official of British Indian Government

SUCH uprisings as have occurred on the frontier of India since the beginning of the war in Europe have been, for the most part, in the same regions and among the same tribes where periodical troubles are always looked for by the British Government more or less as a matter of course. Some such troubles would have occurred, no doubt, had there been no war. The difference to be attributed to the situation in Europe has been in perhaps a little greater frequency of disorder and a more bitter fanaticism. But, even so, the troubles have not approached in seriousness the uprisings of 1897, in spite of the efforts of the Turks and Germans to incite disorders on the Afghanistan border and to persuade the Ameer of Afghanistan to convert his country from a buffer State, subsidized by England, into a country actively hostile to the British in India.

Aside from the border troubles that may be charged up directly to the account of England's enemies, there were, soon after the outbreak of war, in remote parts of the Punjab various attacks of the debtor Mohammedans upon the Hindu grain dealers to whom they owe money. In these riots, which were fairly numerous, but isolated in the localities in which they occurred and not particularly serious, the Mohammedans evidently took it for granted that England had withdrawn so many troops for the fighting in Flanders that there were not enough left for effective policing in India. Hence the efforts of the debtors to get rid of their bills by destroying the creditors or their accounts. But this not altogether new way of paying old debts was not successful, and was soon given up when the drafting of troops and police into the districts affected gave the lie to the rumors of the weakening of Government.

That is about the way the present situation in India is summed up by Lieut. Col. Charles Archer, just retired and now on his way home to England by way of America after thirty-three years in the British Government service in India. Of recent years his post has been in Beluchistan, the most recently acquired part of the Indian Empire, and one which borders on sections where the enemies of England have their best opportunity to make trouble.

"Of course," said Colonel Archer, "we have the danger of uprisings among the trans-frontier tribes always with us, and always will have it, because of the fanaticism of the tribes. They are easily disturbed under normal conditions, and, naturally, the excitement of war makes them more susceptible to agitation than usual. For the last two years the Turks have been instigating the border tribes, for example, the Mohmands, to raid British territory. These raids, however, have been handled by local forces with little difficulty. No doubt there is always more danger of this sort of thing spreading, but after two years of the war abroad the people who are trying to stir up trouble for us in Asia have not succeeded in bringing about a situation anywhere near as serious as was the wave of fanaticism that ran over the entire border in 1897, when our forts were attacked and the whole border was ablaze.

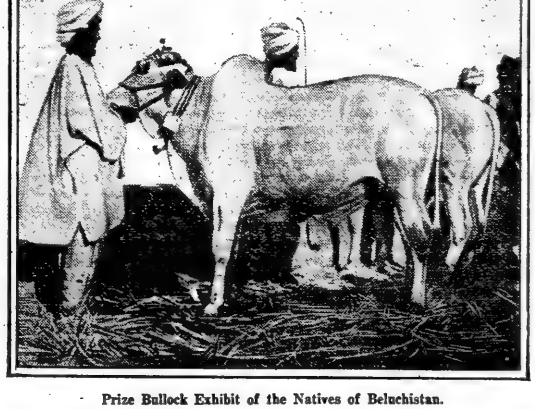
"In Afghanistan and in the 'No Man's Land,' on the border, the mullahs, or Mohammedan priests, have tremendous influence with all the tribes, and, naturally enough, being themselves extraordinarily ignorant and bigoted, they are perfectly willing to listen to the many Turkish emissaries who have moved freely back and forth between Turkey and Afghanistan for many years. Many of the drill-masters in the Afghan Army have for some years past been Turks. Furthermore, it is generally believed that German agents have recently been coming to Kabul and co-operating with the Turks in the work of incitement. If so, the Germans must have made their way through Persia in small groups.

"Not only have the agents of the enemy countries in Europe been trying to make capital out of tribal fanaticism on the border, but they have no doubt been at work on the Ameer himself and his advisers, trying to persuade them to disregard the obligations of that country to England and to join in active warfare against us.

"Should such efforts succeed, there is no doubt that Afghanistan could make us a certain amount of trouble. The country has a fairly numerous army well supplied with arms, though probably deficient in training and discipline. Moreover, for a dozen years or more there have been large imports of rifles from Germany and France and, I fear, also from England, but this lively trade in rifles, which was through Muscat, now occupied by us, has been stopped. These munitions have been imported not mainly to equip the regular army of the Ameer, who has his own sources of supply, and have been put in the hands of the warlike hill tribes, which in their own mountains are much more formidable than the regulars.

"If Afghanistan should ever become hostile, we should, I presume, simply await the arrival of their forces down on the plains, where the British and Indian troops would have little difficulty in handling them.

"It is, however, very unlikely that the Ameer can be persuaded to take up with Germany and Turkey at the expense of violating his engagements with us. He is too astute a ruler for that, and his visit to India in 1906 did much to convince him that Great Britain is the best friend he can have. Moreover, I feel convinced that he has been strongly impressed by England's action in undertaking a gigantic and perilous war in fulfillment of her treaty obligation to pre-



Prize Bullock Exhibit of the Natives of Beluchistan.

Decline of Germany Analyzed by Expert

General Malleterre, French Authority on Military Subjects, Presents Striking Evidence of Her Approaching Exhaustion

The interesting and valuable study of Germany's military condition, printed below, is from the pen of General Malleterre, who served as an officer on General Joffre's staff at the battle of the Marne. He was wounded there and lost a leg as a result of his wound, so that he was incapacitated for further service. Before the war General Malleterre was a professor at the "Ecole Militaire" and is a recognized authority on military subjects.

The careful computations of total German losses presented by General Malleterre are based on more or less normal losses per month and do not cover the additional drain on man-power occasioned by such tremendous operations as the German offensive at Verdun and the German resistance to the Anglo-French offensive on the Somme and to that of General Brussiloff on the eastern front. Since these exact on every belligerent toll, they add force to the conclusions the points made by General Malleterre as to the decline in the fighting capacity of the Central Powers.

By General Malleterre

I [illegible] with a profound conviction that I [illegible] at the beginning of this article [illegible] and I believe that it will soon ex[illegible] the anxiety which [illegible] pressed by the manifestations of Germany's power. The German armies are making conquests and the national boundaries: they are fighting in the enemy's territory; they occupy and exploit vast regions: Belgium, a part of our northern and eastern provinces; Poland, Lithuania, Serbia. The Kaiser and his grand chancellor, in the name of German Imperialism, have announced to the world the triumph of Germany and an imminent peace.

But what triumph and what peace? Is it the triumph of the great enterprise of world domination and European servitude conceived and prepared for by Pan-Germanism? Is it the German peace dreamed of by Kultur and so well defined by General von Bernhardi in his famous ante-bellum pamphlet "Our Future" ("Unsere Zukunft")?

The tone has sincerely lowered in the last few months. An honorable peace; a "white peace," is vaguely offered. The conquered territories, which are also guarantees for the payment of debts, would be exchanged. For what? For the lost colonies, for the freedom of the seas, for serious economic advantages, for some few hundred million dollars, damages and interest.

Here is the other side of the picture. Germany's military situation may seem not unfavorable on the European Continent; but the prospect changes as we look beyond. The blockade, more and more rigorous, closes the seas. The mercantile marine is blockaded or captive. The ports are deserted; commerce is ruined. Industry is absorbed entirely by war necessities and only furnishes destructive forces. The foreign markets are lost. Germany can still exist on her own resources, still sustain in part her military and economic resistance. But she is breathing, hard; she is stifling in the closing circle; and the fierce energy of her extraordinary efforts to escape the strangle hold cannot gain for her the air she lacks.

She would be already overpowered and reduced to impotence if the Allies had been less scrupulous and more united in their action; had they known how to group their forces, concentrate their efforts, snatch passing fortune. Germany has given them a severe example of what can be done by a power whose whole destiny hangs on the brute force of its armies. The lesson has been learned, a little late, at the price of terrible sacrifices; and, whatever be our present ordeals, the constancy and implacable will of the Allies will triumph finally over a force which is declining.

In unloosing the war of 1914, German policy knew what it wished and judged the hour opportune. Never has a nation been better prepared for war, even by its methodic nature and its organizing ability. And not for defensive war, to safeguard national independence and the just rights of the State, but for war of conquest. Of the armed nation, which, by its definition, signifies the rising en masse of all citizens for the defense of their country and their liberties, German militarism has made the most monstrous instrument of war that has ever existed.



General Malleterre
From Photo by Cecil Howard

And against the adversaries which she wished to crush, against France and Russia first, and then against England, on land and on sea, Germany had assured herself of a triple superiority, the superiority of organized numbers, the superiority of destructive material, and the superiority of command and theory of war.

During these last years she had exacted from her growing population the maximum military effort. She had progressively increased the peace footing of her active army, bringing it to about a million men. By the addition of the youngest reserve classes she had made of this an incomparable first line army. And in close union with this army of young men, she had organized an army equal to it numerically, of reserve corps, designed to double the first line army and give to the mass an irresistible power.

To human valor German science had added the most perfect and complete war material. Nothing of all that might increase the chance of an overpowering and decisive victory was neglected. All the forces of destruction were exploited to their limits: heavy artillery, tractor automobiles, machine guns, aeroplanes, colossal Zeppelins, deep-sea submarines, and all German industry and chemistry in one paroxysm competing in the great work of blood.

At last Germany became arrogantly proud of her Great General Staff, realizing complete unity of command and theory, imposing upon her allies her methods of war and her incontestable superiority, dreaded by her future adversaries, free to choose the hour to unfold her vast and sombre plans. And the whole military caste of officers issued from the old and barbarous German feudalism mounted guard around the dynasty, which was to realize the dream of emperors of the Middle Ages, the Holy German Empire, touching all seas stretching under every sky, mastering the whole Universe.

And Germans were to ride, "drunk with a heroic and brutal dream," like the conquerors of old, to the hunt of inferior nations.

Now, it chanced that all these accumulated superiorities, this force believing itself invincible, broke stupidly, in one month of war, against the resistance of little Belgium, which refused to dishonor herself, against the surprise of the intervention of the great maritime power whose defection, or at least abstention, had been counted upon, and against the moral forces of a nation which, upon the borders of a river henceforth famous, struck a blow at German pride from which it has not recovered.

The victory of the Marne, which Germany will not avow, opened in her flank a wound which she has never closed. The terrible battles which have followed the Marne have only widened it. Her offensive force on the western front is henceforth broken.

She sought on the eastern front compensations for these checks, and, by grace of her preparation and the incontestable resources of her organization, she threw back the Russians and gained some territory. But the hemorrhage is becoming worse.

She had to go to the help of Turkey in distress, and, profiting by the breach left open by the Allies' delays, she threw her armies on a third front. The hemorrhage bleeds from new veins.

Of all these superiorities with which Germany had armed herself, the one most damaged, without doubt, at the present time, is that of the available army organized for the combat. Replacing fallen men little by little exhausts reserves, first in numbers, then in quality. A moment comes when human valor fails before flesh and spirit. All the combatants, in both camps, must bow to the fatal law of waste and wear of body and spirit. The victory will go to the one of these two adversaries who holds out longest, owing to numerical and moral reserves.

Where is Germany from this point of view in comparison with the Allies? Let us try to determine.

Many times, in newspaper and magazine articles, the total number of fighting men on both sides has been estimated. As millions of men are in question, there are naturally wide variations in the calculations and in the figures. The system of the Armed Nation mobilizes all valid men, from the beginning of the age of manhood until the end of virility—from 20 to 45 years, generally. But war necessitates the inclusion of still younger, and still older classes; and the human war material expands to those from 17 to 50 years.

For Germany the estimates have varied from 8,000,000 to 13,000,000 of available men. An error frequently made is to calculate on the basis of the population in 1914—65,000,000 of inhabitants. The youngest class called, 1916, goes back to the birth statistics of 1896, which give a population of 53,000,000. Counting, consequently, an average of 9,000,000 males, the numerical force of the German mobilization can be appreciated, with neither exaggeration nor depreciation.

The same method applied to France would give certainly more than 6,000,000, since, in 1896, the population of France was 38,000,000, nearly equal to that of 1914. And it is easy to see how the regular increase of the German population has, in two decades, lowered one scale of the balance of power; the population of 1914 would have produced, in 1934, more than 11,000,000. And this simple fact shows how important it is to crush German militarism, in order to prevent its resuming the work of world-domination when its numerical forces shall be re-established.

Do not let us be deceived, however, by these colossal figures. The number of combatants is important, but it is their fighting quality which decides the victory. It is admitted that the valor of fighting men diminishes with age. The first line army is composed of young men, with the active army and its immediate reserves; then the mass of reservists of 27 to 35 years serves to reinforce the experienced first lines; finally, the older classes constitute a sort of "levée en masse" whose mission is rather to defend the national territory or to occupy and guard conquered enemy territory behind the battle front. All these elements, of different qualities, merge into the tragic mêlée; but there comes a moment, when the struggle is long drawn out and sacrifices become more heroic, when the youngest, the first and most exposed, disappear in the inferno, uncovering their elders, who are obliged to face increasing dangers with diminishing powers.

It is still more difficult to calculate and value this depreciation than to estimate the total resources at the beginning. The nations can conceal it a long time and veil under an energetic attitude their interior weaknesses. Thus, at first glance Germany shields herself from any appearance of exhaustion as well by a certain publicity as by the offensives of her armies. She boasts of having published the lists of her losses, showing

Colonel George Pope Wants Employers' Union

Prominent Manufacturer Says They Must Organize to Conserve American Industry and Deal With Labor Problems of the Future

CAPITAL must take a page out of the book of labor; it must 'unionize.' I believe that an employers' 'union,' nation-wide in its scope, is absolutely essential to the conservation of American industry—as essential to labor as it is to capital."

This is the well-matured conclusion of Colonel George Pope, a man whose experience, success, and recognition in our industrial life and whose services to the country as citizen and soldier make his opinions worthy of thoughtful consideration, both from the standpoint of business efficiency and patriotic impulse.

Colonel Pope, as Treasurer of the Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., as Chairman since 1906 of the committee in charge of the Manufacturers' National Automobile Show in New York City, and as Treasurer of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the dominant national organization in that industry today, is particularly well known throughout the automobile trade. But the scope of his activities has not been limited to any one field. For about twenty years he has been actively connected with important commercial associations. The most prominent of these is the National Association of Manufacturers, of which he is President.

He comes of old Puritan stock. Born in Boston in 1844, he went into business at 16, and has been in it ever since, the only exception coming in 1862, when he enlisted as a private in a Massachusetts regiment which was going immediately into active service. He remained in the army until the close of the civil war, going through the various grades and being discharged in August, 1865, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has various civic and political interests in his home city and State. In the Presidential campaign of 1896 he was elected a Presidential elector at large from Connecticut.

The conclusion that there is a pressing need for an employers' union is no longer the conclusion of one man. At its recent convention in this city the National Association of Manufacturers, made up of about 4,000 employers, coming from all parts of the United States, representing in the aggregate about $5,000,000,000 and about 5,000,000 employes—this association approved "the suggestion made by President Pope, in his annual report, that some plan of organization be created, representative of as many local, State, and national industrial organizations as possible, which may agree on certain definite principles and may express at times the authoritative opinion of associated industry." And it was resolved "that the incoming board is hereby empowered to foster and support a movement to co-ordinate the local, State, and national business associations which may agree on definite principles and express the authoritative opinion of such associated bodies."

Here follows the first authorized interview that Colonel Pope has given on this new movement, with its tremendous possibilities for good or evil, in our industrial and political life.

"What is the need for an employers' 'union'?" Colonel Pope repeated, in answer to my first question. "To present an organized and effective opposition to the torrent of unwise, undigested, unfair laws with which every legislative body in the United States is deluging us. That is the great, the primary need.

"Do you know," he continued, "that our Legislatures and Congresses have in the past few years enacted a total of nearly 70,000 laws, and that a majority of these laws have been aimed at the regulation, restriction, and curtailment of business? Business is probed and shackled, saddled with staggering burdens, and left in a complete state of uncertainty as to what the law will let it do or compel it to do in the future.

"Any one who knows anything at all about finance, about economics, knows that the prosperity of a nation is a thing of wonderfully delicate adjustment, a thing dependent upon many conditions, some of them subtle, remote, but all closely interrelated. Take credit and the rates of exchange and the movement of gold in distant parts of the world; they all have their effect here in America. And yet, in a primary, essential matter such as the laws under which business is to be done, we find the average American legislator acting as though business were a thing blessed with a catlike tenacity of life.

"Our average legislator is only interested in popularity among his constituents and the pork barrel at the capital. He wants votes, office, patronage. His only interest in tendencies of the times is that he may trim his sails discreetly." He is without political backbone, and becomes the willing, even anxious mouthpiece of the popular legislative craze of the hour. And so it is that we see the deplorable spectacle of thousands of fool laws being enacted annually—they are nearly all catch-vote laws.

"There is no denying that the popular legislative program nowadays is a crusade against business, for the belief is current that the more business is pounded and bled the faster we are progressing toward 'social justice.'

"We are in the backwash of the muckrakers. Those estimable, often prejudiced, usually misinformed gentlemen and ladies very actively and ably spread the propaganda that manufacturers as a class are 'hogging the wealth created by the masses'; that they are careless of the health, the lives, and the rights of others in their efforts to accumulate money; and that our large industrial corporations are predatory plunderbunds operating under special and feudal privilege.

"Having thoroughly imbedded all this in the social creed of the day, these legislative axioms follow: Whenever you assault corporate industry with tax and assessment, you are taking something from the 'robber barons' to put into the pockets of the 'common people'; whenever you hamper industrial organizations by oppressive rules and regulations you are protecting society, leveling inequality, maintaining inalienable rights.

"As active forces in the creation of this antagonistic public opinion we must not forget the demagogues—neither those that stand on soap boxes nor those that sit in editorial chairs. Then there are the uplifters—some, mere seekers of the limelight, often rich, idle women playing at Lady Bountiful; the others, honest sentimentalists, ill-informed and woefully ignorant not only of the practical problems of industry, but of the practical problems of life itself.



Colonel George Pope

"The fettering and pounding of business had their inevitable effect. Do you remember that two years ago industry was practically at a standstill? Many thought that we were on the verge of a panic. Then came the great conflict in Europe, with its attendant orders to this country for tremendous supplies of munitions. Industry in many lines was spurred into feverish activity. Moreover, we were left practically without a competitor in our own markets, in the markets of South America, I might even say in the markets of the world.

"Now, we must remember the effect upon the public, of which labor is a larger part, in contemplating the extraordinary industrial conditions during the last year or so. The newspapers are prone to publish reports of the enormous profits made in certain industries. The psychological effect of these excessive profits, as a natural, human fact, is dissatisfaction and restlessness. The trouble is that such abnormal profits have been the exception, not the general rule. But labor frequently fails to observe this distinction. Demands and reprisals are sought under conditions which are not fair to employers who have not been beneficiaries of peculiar and streaky industrial advantages during the last year and a half.

"There can be no doubt that at the present time the country is suffering from an inflation of wages. The imperative demand for munitions has set a false and temporary standard. The best proof of this is that the normal activities of the country cannot be conducted on the current wage basis.

"What is to come when the nations now at war shall be at peace?" Colonel Pope asked.

"When the present struggle is ended, victors and vanquished must fight for their very industrial existence. Millions of men, liberated from the armies, must seek a living in industrial work. And this country must then meet, I believe, a competition greater than ever before.

"If we are to prepare ourselves for this new world struggle which is inevitably awaiting us in the not-distant future, it is necessary that there be a new accounting of costs in our labor market; it will be necessary to free business from unwise and unfair regulation—business must be left to develop along lines of natural efficiency. And these necessities of the time will present an unusual opportunity for the demagogue.

"The future holds a problem delicate of adjustment. It is economic in its true nature, but economic in a sense which this country has, perhaps, never been called upon to realize. In the grim conditions that will then prevail, we will have to stop trying to domesticate social mirages and come down to economic hardpan.

"What the industrial, economic, and political outcome is to be no man knoweth. But our ignorance of the outcome does not excuse the omission of our duty concerning domestic industrial preparedness.

"The present time presents an unprecedented need for employers to adopt a policy of getting together. It is an era requiring economic standardization. It is a time for common counsel to prevail, and the subordination of personal or local prejudices. It is an epoch ripe for patriotic industrialism. It is a moment for public concern rather than merely private interests or considerations. A manufacturer, under present conditions, who fails to realize the importance of contributing his share to the larger sphere of industrial co-operation is unworthy of the protection of our civil and public law."

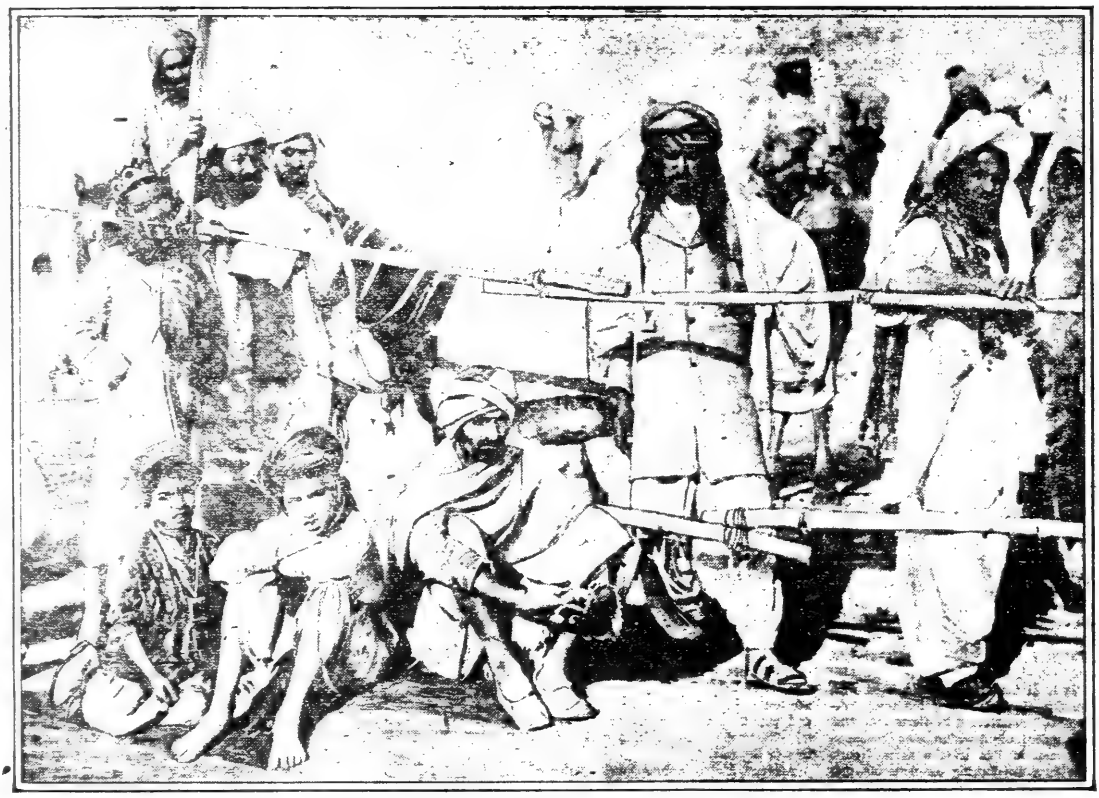
"Just what do you mean," I asked, "by 'subordination of personal or local prejudice,' 'patriotic industrialism,' and 'the larger sphere of industrial co-operation'?"

"There are, unfortunately, many employers who view every business problem from a purely personal or local viewpoint," said Colonel Pope; "in deciding upon courses of action they usually follow the line of least resistance. Such solutions of industrial difficulties are nearly always temporary; and, moreover, they add to the difficulties of the employer who takes the broader, the logical view that he is but an individual strand in the great fabric of trade, and that his policies to be normal, healthful, and lasting must be guided by general economic conditions."

"Do you now refer, Colonel Pope, to wage scales and hours of labor?"

"We are confronted now and will be more seriously confronted in the future," he said, "by the difficult problem of a uniform or standardized wage scale and the complex problems of hours of labor. Then there is the question of the relation of the State as such to private industry, and the many claims made for social legislation, all of which are part and parcel of the scheme of Government under which we live and by which our industrial growth must continue.

"But make this very plain: I am not opposed, nor are manufacturers as a class opposed, to the highest wages consistent with personal efficiency, decent hours of labor, and the necessary provisions of social legislation. Those are things I have always advocated. Entirely



Tribesmen Watching Races at the Annual Fair, Sibe, Beluchistan.

tect Belgium. This, I firmly believe, has been a main factor in securing the loyal co-operation of the Princes and peoples of India, and to the Ameer it must appeal with special force because, under our treaty with Afghanistan, made with his father in 1857, we guarantee the integrity of his kingdom against external aggression. Further, under this arrangement his country is literally subsidized by England and is therefore sure of enough revenue from the outside for an orderly conduct of its domestic government and affairs. On his part the Ameer has engaged to have no foreign relations whatever except through us. But we have placed no limitation on the size of his army, no restrictions whatever on his domestic government and trade with neighboring countries. In fact, in all matters except foreign relations, his State is completely autonomous. Since the opening of the war the Ameer has repeatedly declared his firm intention of maintaining absolute neutrality, and he has acted most loyally in enforcing order on those parts of his frontier which march with India.

"Except for the raiding along the border, the interest of the bulk of the native Indian population in the war has been sporadic, depending entirely upon some incident touching the country itself, such as the departure of native troops or the exploits of the Emden in the Autumn of 1914. This German war vessel, besides sinking a number of ships manned by Indian crews, actually dropped a few shells on Madras, and there was no superstitious fear which the natives did not entertain concerning that craft. They thought she could fly and they thought she could dive, for the war news of submarines and aeroplanes takes a strange blend in the minds of the native Indian.

"One bad effect of the war in India, as elsewhere, has been the increase in prices, but there is no danger of any suffering of such intensity as used to come periodically to the people of India in the famine years before England had developed communication and transportation systems by which it is now possible to convey food from the sections which have had good harvests to those where the crops have failed. In the old days it was not only impossible to make such exchanges, but there would be whole regions with many thousands of people starving to death and unable to get help from surrounding territory where there was plenty. Then, too, the irrigation development has done much to solve India's chief problem and avert famines. These famines have always been due to climatic conditions. Ninety per cent. of the population are in agriculture, and very many have always depended on the northeast and southwest monsoons for the success of their crops, and any failure of those always meant, and still means in parts, very great scarcity. But now irrigation has assured the fertility of many millions of acres throughout the country, safeguarding the regions thus affected against crop failure, regardless of the monsoon, and adding largely to the stocks of food. This is not to say, however, that the dependence of the vast majority of this enormous and rapidly increasing population on a single and relatively uncertain trade such as agriculture does not still remain a serious evil. To my mind the path of material and moral progress in India lies through the judicious development of other industries, accompanied by such a spread of education as will impose prudential checks on the rate of increase of population.

"In spite of India's comparative backwardness in economic development, her confusion of tongues, and the apparently irreconcilable animosities of her many nationalities and creeds, there is already in India the beginning of something like a national self-consciousness, and with it has come a vague craving for self-government.

"It is not surprising that individuals of the better educated and more receptive Indian races, imbibing the spirit of self-government from the English themselves and English literature, should have become eager to carry it to all lengths before the conditions which alone can make its realization possible—a more or less homogeneous nation with a common language and sufficiently advanced for self-government—have come into existence. This is what lies at the root of the unrest and sedition in India of which we have heard so much.

"But though it is necessary firmly and patiently to guard against the dangers caused by this 'impatient idealism,' as Lord Morley has called it, which would destroy the very conditions essential for the further progress of India, it is necessary also to recognize that the aspirations which lie at its root have been created by our own action and are legitimate, and that our success in India will depend in the long run on the degree in which, while maintaining security, peace, and order, we are able gradually to introduce a larger and larger element of self-government into our institutions, and, as India in the course of centuries is by slow degrees welded into a nation, to insure that the members of that nation have been gradually and progressively trained to govern themselves.

"A good deal has already been done in this direction by the gradual introduction of the elective element in municipal and even in general government, and by experiments in representative government and in universal compulsory education made in some of the more advanced native States which enjoy almost unrestricted autonomy in internal affairs; and I believe that it is because the great mass of Indians feel, consciously or obscurely, that only under English protection and guidance is this future development possible, that there has been such almost universal loyalty to British rule in the present great struggle against the forces opposed to freedom and self-government—loyalty which has been conspicuous even among those who are ordinarily violent critics of our Government."

Random Bits

GENERAL PAU, veteran of the Franco-German war of 1870-71, who, after figuring in the first operations of the present war on the western front, was taken from active service and sent on missions to Petrograd and Rumania, has lately been visiting the Caucasus region of Russia, where he has been taking a cure at the baths of Essentouki, a well-known thermal establishment. He was there when General Brusiloff started his attack on the Austrians and Germans on the eastern front, and expressed himself in eulogistic terms concerning the Russian General, with whom he is personally acquainted. Brusiloff, he said, was sure to carry the offensive so brilliantly begun to a successful conclusion.

Japan's ambitious scheme for making her railways broadgauged will take until 1943 for completion, it is estimated, and will cost something like $700,000,000.

The tiny Duchy of Luxemburg and the great United States are on a par so far as the number of commercial travelers is concerned whom they send annually to Switzerland to capture Swiss trade. Official figures just compiled in Switzerland show that both countries had three men there in 1913. Other nations were represented in Switzerland by the following totals of commercial travelers: Germany, 5,008; France, 1,458; Italy, 278; Austria, 221; Belgium, 89; Great Britain, 72; Holland, 45; Spain, 6.

Security For Papers of Value

where they are safe from fire, theft or misplacing by others is attainable only in a private safe in a burglar proof vault, securely guarded day and night. And the cost of such security is so small. Inspect the vaults of the

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.

42d Street (East), opp. Grand Central Terminal.

Household Furniture of every description stored in separate fireproof rooms. Expert packers and movers.

Telephone Murray Hill 5888.

on American poetry?" she replied. "It is merely the opinion of one woman who has arrived at no final conclusion regarding poetry, a woman whose tastes and needs influence her decisions. Her moods, too, for each mood has its poet.

"I think that nothing but itself can readily harm American poetry. The magazine fails to benefit American poetry in that it does not demand a higher order of verse. Turn the pages of any of the current numbers. Most of the poems you find are airy, rainbow-winged butterflies of a day, gracefully fluttering about some pretty flower of thought or fancy.

"What are the uses of poets? What end do they serve in the divine economy? Of course, you do not expect me to talk about 'art for art's sake,' if, indeed, there is such a thing. Nothing is of use until we make it a public possession. And a great, hungry world waits outside every poet's door.

"Sorrow and heartbreak wait—discouragement waits for the bugle call of courage; helplessness for the strong work, and those lost in the mist and the fog are searching for the right in the poet's tower. This is what poets are for. Amiel says that the benefactors of the race are the poets and all those who have thought great thoughts about life and man.

"I think of the poet as a great physician, whose high calling it is to add to the sum of human happiness by healing the maladies of men's hearts. Emerson, cool-headed philosopher, declares that art can have no higher aim than this, and all great souls assent.

"But delicate little fancies set to musical rhyme are only the playthings of a poet, not his serious work. Yet the magazines of the day are full of these embroideries of shining beads, these pretty, vague conceits, bubbles of rainbow colors, that break and hold nothing!

"It is the serious business of the poet to assist in creating public taste, to hold to his ideals, and not to compromise with the commercial instinct. Editors and the public will come to respect his integrity in art, if he does this, and to look for his work. This requires patience. It may sound Utopian and Quixotic, but it is the only path open for the poet who will not write 'pretty' verses. Meanwhile, the high-class magazines are not benefiting American poetry, if one is to believe those who love good poetry, and seek diligently for it."

"What do you think," I asked, "of the theory one hears so often that poets must not be judged by the same standards as other men and are not bound by moral law?"

Mrs. Smith smiled.

"You see by what I have said that I regard the poet as a prophet crying in the wilderness. Surely he must respect the moral law. The freedom that permits itself inebriation in poetry is the basest sort. I recall something Lowell wrote to E. L. Godkin, then editor of The Nation. He wrote: 'In exact proportion to our culture we know better what is good and prefer it more habitually.' When we speak of the moral nature of man, we mean the disposition that has been bred in him by habit.

"The world needs reassurance, and is entitled to it, regarding the poets' temperament. It distrusts it. Lowell speaks sympathetically of 'its unblessed magic, building its new Jerusalems in a sunset cloud, rather than in the world of actualities and men.'

"As to the poet and the moral law—is there any high beauty that has not the moral element in it? It is the poet's privilege to make beauty holy and holiness beautiful. Only culture in its finest sense can do this. Emerson wrote: 'To employ one's individual efforts for the increase of good in the world, this modest ideal is enough for me.' 'Chant the beauty of the good.'

"One thing that I lament about modern poetry is the utter absence in it of the spiritual or religious note. Who writes a hymn nowadays, or a chant, or an invocation? Yet what have not hymns done for the religious world?"

I asked Mrs. Smith to say something about the technique of poetry and about the steps which ambitious young versifiers should take. She replied:

"I do not believe any one can tell another person how to write poetry. If one is a poet he works out his own salvation, aye, by the sweat of his brain; for, while inspiration brings you the poetic idea, inspiration does not stay to work a miracle for you. The processes are as intangible and pathless and whimsical as following the coquetries of a butterfly. And oh! how easy it is to break the wings and destroy the delicate gold dust with a clumsy touch! Tell one how to write poetry? I wish I knew if one ever did learn in that way. I would not be misunderstood. One cannot bring to the poet's workshop too profound a knowledge of history, too precise training in language, too intimate acquaintance with the classics, whose torch, once so sacred to the worshiper at literary shrines, grows dimmer and dimmer. Especially do we miss in modern poetry the fine spiritual vision, the solicitude regarding the inner life and the eternal verities. Sensuousness, overdecoration, an effort to introduce words unaccustomed to good society, mark the 'latest style' of verse. And how can it be other than detrimental to the development of true art in poetry?

"On the other hand, the loyal response of the poet to the challenge of the diviner instincts, training eye and ear to the quest for beauty that thereby he may serve those who have not awakened to its perception—could any influence be more potent in the development of poetry than this?"

"Do you think," I asked, "that a poet should expect to make a living out of his writings, or should he support himself in some other way?"

"The poet who depends upon the sale of his work for a living," said Mrs. Smith, "must certainly go without jam on his bread while he is achieving success. And, since success is by no means assured, another source of income would be a wise provision, not only to economize time, should his golden dreams of fame fade into nothingness, but because poets, driven to their work by necessity, must send out to the world much inferior work, and so weaken their influence. Better one inspirational poem that the poet couldn't help but write than a volume made while bread and butter wait. But I shall be called a sentimentalist for such utterances!"

Mrs. Smith returned to the subject of modern poetry.

"It would be interesting to learn," she said, "if the writer of the lines I am going to quote achieves greatness, or if her imagination is—as Charles Lamb said in his tribute to Jeremy Taylor—'a spacious garden wherein no vile insects could crawl.' She apostrophizes the elder tree:

"The leaves begin to yellow and fall off
While late Summer's still in its green,
Then you look lank and used up,
Elder:
Your big bones stick out.

You're the kind of woman wears black at forty.

"In the next stanza she says:

"And when the Winter comes in greasy rags
Like a half-naked beggar. • • •

"Now, this sort of verse is a libel on the elder tree. And as for Winter's 'greasy rags'! One turns with relief to a line by Clinton Scollard—'The flawless sanctities of snow.'

"After all," Mrs. Smith continued, "these are not the influences most detrimental to the development of American poetry, for they attract public attention and excite comment, criticism, comparison. And the beautiful images of some of our artist poets stand out from among these 'half-naked beggars' and 'women who wear black at forty' like angels of intercession!

"There come to you blessed, redeeming memories of bits of song so exquisitely tender that you put your hand to your throat to quiet the emotion. There are Arthur Ketchum's 'Roadside Rests,' Francis Bourdillon's 'The Night Has a Thousand Eyes,' Thomas S. Jones's 'Sometimes,' Jessie B. Rittenhouse's 'Debts,' (I don't like the title—I shall call it 'The Debt I Owe to Thee,') Margaret Widdemer's 'The Old Road to Paradise,' Anna Hempstead Branch's 'My Mother's Hands,' Vachel Lindsay's 'General William Booth Enters Into Heaven,' (which has such power that you lean forward with clasped hands and feel yourself running in the procession to the throne of the Divine, to see Him recognize his own rehabilitated men,) and Ada Foster Murray's 'Weariness,' which has such inexpressible pathos in its recurrent plaint. But I find myself in a big garden of beautiful verse, tender and sweet and strong, each with one thought glowing like a gem in its fine-wrought setting."

I asked Mrs. Smith whether England or America, in her opinion, was today producing the better poetry. She answered:

"I do not feel competent to make a just comparison between modern English and modern American poetry, any more than I can say without bias which of the two countries possesses superior advantages. We are in the habit of believing the older country to be riper in culture and more thorough in intellectual standards. The English poets have the advantage of atmospheric nurture, rich in tradition, and poetry and the poets are dinner-table themes. But America offers fresh adventure, picturesqueness, the struggles and victories of new people—such colors as never before waited on a poet's palette—these against the riper English culture which sometimes dulls the edge of expression."

"Who is, in your opinion, the greatest living American poet?"

"I do not see," said Mrs. Smith, "how any poet can be called the greatest in his land, any more than one flower can be called loveliest, or one fruit most delicious."

"Do you think," I asked, "that a poet must wait for posterity to estimate his work at its true value?"

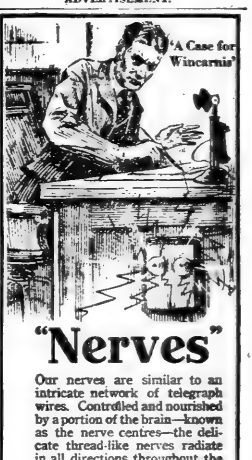
"It may be true," Mrs. Smith replied, "that a poet is seldom fully recognized in his own generation. But have we not just had a refutation of the assertion that he never is? James Whitcomb Riley died the best-beloved man in his own city, and the nation is proud of his contribution to American poetry. The Imagistes and Futurists may smile at the simplicity of his art (so difficult to achieve) and at his adherence to the worn-out forms of verse, but his work will live when their new molds are crumbled to dust and forgotten."



May Riley Smith. (© El Rose Studios.)

ALL BIRDS NEED
Bird Peptoast (Vega-Cera) **Now!**
during moulting season. All reliable dealers know Peptoast is the best Song Restorer. If your Bird Dealer, Grocer, Druggist or Department Store has no Peptoast, write us direct. Price **15c**, with postage 18c.
THE PEPTOAST CO., 65 Grand St., New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.



"Nerves"

Our nerves are similar to an intricate network of telegraph wires. Controlled and nourished by a portion of the brain—known as the nerve centres—the delicate thread-like nerves radiate in all directions throughout the body. So long as the nerve centres are capable of continually supplying nourishment to the nerves, the nerves will remain strong and healthy. But directly the nerve centres become weakened by overwork, worry or anxiety, they are unable to transmit the necessary nourishment, and the nerves become worn out and "on edge." Then it is that a sudden sound makes you "jump"—you get irritable—you suffer from neuralgia—you are restless and depressed. In this condition there is nothing to equal

WINCARNIS

Because, being a powerful nerve food, 'Wincarnis' gets right to the root of the trouble, and, by promoting a supply of new nerve force, stimulates and re-vitalises the whole nervous system. Try 'Wincarnis' for 'Nerves.' It is wonderful. Over 10,000 Doctors recommend it.

Begin to get well FREE

Send the Coupon for a free trial bottle of 'Wincarnis'—not a mere taste but enough to do you good.

Ask your regular dealer for Wincarnis. Should he have none in stock, he can easily get it from his wholesaler. Wincarnis is imported in two sizes only, 85c and $1.50 per bottle. For sale by leading family wine stores, licensed grocers and druggists.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

Edward Lamare, Inc., U. S. Agents
400 West 23rd Street, New York

Send me the free trial bottle of Wincarnis. I enclose 10 cents (coin or stamps) to cover cost of packing and forwarding. (Please write plainly.)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ T. Aug. 13

aside from ethical motives—which by the way are not as rare among employers as the demagogues would have us believe—employers as a class have come to realize that the contented, healthy workman is the most efficient workman, and that in consequence high wages, reasonable hours, good regulations for safety, sanitation, welfare, &c., are splendid investments.

"Business, however, to prosper, to pay wages and continue to pay wages, must be based on the balance sheet, and the balance sheet is a mathematical affair with arbitrary limits. Neither employer nor employe can expect benefits from a business that the balance sheet does not show dollars and cents to pay for. You can't take more out of a thing than is in it; and the final test of what a workman is to get is not what he wants, nor what the demagogue or the uplifter says he ought to want, but what can the business afford to give him.

"Capital has found that it is good business to be honest with labor; isn't it about time that labor found that it is good business to be honest with capital?

"One thing is certain: World conditions in the not distant future are going to bring home to us the hard, cold fact that business is based on the balance sheet. And we have to determine: How are we going to adjust ourselves to that new realization; what must we go through before we are established on the new basis?

"It may be that the ultimate result will only be accomplished through the harsh processes of natural law; that we shall have to wait for the bitter lessons of experience. But if, on the contrary, we are going to endeavor to prepare the way for the new conditions, the first thing we must do is to rid ourselves of government by demagogue and substitute government by business; we must stop having our country managed by dealers in political and social buncombe; we must put in their place practical, efficient, patriotic men.

"It is to secure this end that the employers of the nation must organize. Unorganized, we are but individual, impotent voices; organized, we shall be a great, potent force. We must work through our local and State organizations in primaries and conventions for the election of fit men. In Legislatures and Congress we must urge, with the full prestige and influence of our organization, beneficial legislation, fight that which is detrimental.

"Unionized labor constitutes but a comparatively small minority of the voters of the United States, and yet, because it is thoroughly assertive, it has a dominating influence on legislation. If the business men of this country expect to cope with the American Federation of Labor they must have at least as well coordinated a body, a body as well organized in detail, as well federated among States. Capital must take a page out of the book of labor—it must 'unionize,' I believe that an employers' 'union,' nation-wide in its scope, is absolutely essential to the conservation of American industry—as essential to labor as it is to capital.

"Unionized labor has always fought for whatever it could bulldoze legislators into giving it. Justice, economics, and law have been alike disregarded. The result of such a policy is seen in the transportation industry of the country—the extraordinarily large percentage of railroad mileage in receivership, development in all its ramifications at a standstill, less labor employed, less wages paid.

"Organized capital, if it is to be a true and lasting force in politics, must fight only for what is fair. We employers have a right to speak and to make ourselves heard. But we should not speak nor ask to be heard unless what we say is constructive, valuable, and, above all, truthful."

"Along what lines would such an employers' 'union' be organized?"

Colonel Pope replied:

"There are a number of strong and successful national organizations of employers doing good and effective work, but there has not been that combination of strength which can be exerted in one community that I believe there should be.

"In my opinion there should be an organization of employers, not confined to any one craft nor exclusively to manufacturers, but one to which all employers of labor should be eligible. With local organizations throughout the country combining with State organizations, and the State organizations combining with the national organization, its influence would be far-reaching and most effective in all kinds of work for the benefit of the employer."

"You speak, Colonel Pope, of a 'combination of strength which can be exerted in one community'; do you mean that that combination of strength should be used to meet the demands of organized labor in other than a legislative way, that that combination of strength should be used in the event of strike or other similar industrial conflict?"

"Yes," he said, "but only so far as the demands of organized labor become excessive and burdensome. I am not opposed to organized labor as such, but I am unalterably opposed to boycotts, blacklists, and other illegal acts of interference with the personal liberty of employer or employe. I believe in the open shop, in the inalienable right of all men to earn a living and to market their services as seems to them best. Also I believe that fair dealing is the fundamental and basic principle upon which relations between employers and employes should rest."

"In what way should assistance be given in the event of a strike or other similar trouble?"

"Moral support and, if necessary, financial support. But the greater of these is moral support. It is a tremendous factor for success in the hour of industrial trouble. But of course neither moral nor financial support should be given in industrial disorders unless the case of the employers is clearly in good morals and common justice.

"Let me instance a city with whose industrial conditions I am very familiar. About nine years ago this city was beset with strikes. Each employer viewed the problem from his own individual angle; he looked upon the other man's trouble as his own opportunity, and acted accordingly. The final result for all was most unsatisfactory; conditions in the labor market became onerous and uncertain. A couple of employers' associations were formed. The employers got acquainted, not only with each other, but with each other's problems. That acquaintance begot a confidence one in the other, and a realization that the problem of one is, more or less, the problem of all. The result was that in the recent strikes in that city the employers simply stood shoulder to shoulder. Only this moral support was needed. No one asked for financial help. And industry was kept on an even keel."

"Won't it be necessary," I asked, "to discipline refractory members if the 'union' is to be effective?"

"Yes, and that is one of the serious problems in the formation of an employers' association. There are anti-trust laws that we would soon run foul of if any active disciplining were attempted. The disciplining, I think, would have to be purely moral. The offender could be put out of the association. But if the sentiment of all employers were educated to a realization of the needs of the situation I believe that moral discipline could be so applied that it would be sufficient to make the 'union' effective."

"Don't you fear that such a 'union' of employers would widen the already existing breach between capital and labor?"

"I don't think so," was the reply, "for this reason: That there should be, and unquestionably would be, in all their efforts the thought to provide for the welfare of their employes, and at the same time to influence such employers as were not paying fair wages and otherwise providing for the health and welfare of their employes. There is nothing revolutionary in this, it has been done already—employers' associations have gone to men who were not doing right by their workmen and pulled them into line."

Colonel Pope was asked if there was not grave danger that such a "union," with its massing of tremendous power, would tend to the oppression of labor and the improper influence of government.

"Of course, those are possibilities," he admitted, "but I doubt that such would be the result. The tendency of the times is for employers to take a stand opposed to the oppression of labor. They have learned that by treating the men honestly they get a better class of employes, better results, better returns from their investments.

"And so far as the improper influence of government is concerned, there, also, I believe that the tendency of the times is against such a course. It was the sinister influence that some capitalists exerted upon government in the past that has supplied the demagogues with the yeast with which they have raised the present tremendous opposition to capital. All capital has paid, and is paying dearly, for the wrongdoing of a few.

"No, the tendency of the times is unquestionably in favor of an honest, straightforward business policy that depends for development upon natural trade conditions rather than upon illegal privilege. And let me tell you that, by one means or another, labor will be taught the same lesson."

Nothing But Itself Can Harm American Poetry

May Riley Smith Thinks Magazines Fail to Benefit It, Because They Do Not Demand a High Order of Verse

By Joyce Kilmer.

NOT long ago the Poetry Society of America awarded prizes of $125 each to the two poems which, by vote of the members, were selected as the best read at its meetings during the year. One of the prize-winning poems was "Debts," a brief lyric by Jessie B. Rittenhouse. The other was "The Child in Me" by May Riley Smith.

Now, the Poetry Society of America is a very modern organization. At its meetings one may learn of the very latest thing in the craft of verse-making; one may hear Futurists debate with Imagistes, and Vorticists reprove them both. But the prize-winning poems were untouched by Imagisme or any other decadent literary influence; they were simple and wholesome in theme and traditional in manner. And one of them was the work of a poet 74 years old.

I would not say that May Riley Smith was 74 years old were it not for the evidence of "Who's Who in America." For in spite of her silver hair, the poet who recently talked to me among the flowers and vines of her delightful home at Croton-on-Hudson seems anything but old—she is young in her glad graciousness of manner, young in her extensive interests, young in her enthusiasms.

May Riley Smith, who in private life is Mrs. Albert Smith, is genuinely, but not ostentatiously, domestic. She is by no means the sort of person we mean when we speak of a clubwoman—and yet she has held one of the very highest positions in the world of women's clubs, having been President of Sorosis. She has been prominent in many worthy movements, notably in the campaign for the protection of wild birds. Nevertheless she has found time to write poems which have gained wide popularity and have been translated into many languages. Her "Sometime" and "Tired Mothers" are in many an anthology and (what is more important) in many a scrapbook. And who is there who has not heard—and probably sung—her "If We Knew," made famous under the name "Scatter Seeds of Kindness" at the Moody and Sankey meetings.

I asked Mrs. Smith to give her views on poetry with especial reference to the present state of the craft in America, and although it was a frightfully hot day she kindly consented to do so. But in the first place I asked her to tell of her literary beginnings—of the days, more than half a century ago, when her poetry was first attracting the attention of the critics and the pulic.

"I lived," she said, "in a little town which lies on the edge of Rochester, N. Y., and I can't recall when I first began to carry a pencil and paper about in my pocket and set down my rhymes. I remember how often I was asked by sorrowing mothers to write verses about their children who had died years before, and I, a young thing of 14 or less, would write heart-broken lines about 'little Joe' or 'Tom' or 'Minnie,' over which the grateful mothers would weep, to my great satisfaction and pride.

"I think the first verses which attracted attention were 'If We Knew,' since set to music many times, and sung by Mr. Sankey at the revival meetings conducted by Mr. Moody, who gave it the hackneyed title 'Scatter Seeds of Kindness.' This was first published in The Rochester Union and Advertiser, and called out many expressions of appreciation.

"I was very proud and delighted over my newly acquired reputation. It was a great surprise to me to learn that the editor of The Union hesitated to publish the poem, as he thought me too young to have so vivid an imagination in writing on so serious a theme. But those were days when poets were not born so young as in this exotic period!

"Then I wrote stories—always with a strongly marked moral, for I was a very good little girl, as I remember myself at this distance. I think it was The New York Mercury upon which I bestowed most of these favors. I read some of them to my husband the other evening, and they sounded quite like the short sentimental love story of today.

"But poetry was my great happiness, my comfort in all my young sorrows. And I found real companionship in my imaginary lovers and husbands, to the surprise and anxiety of my mother, who asked me reprovingly where I picked up such strange ideas—'a young thing like me'! Now, when writers of verse are no rarity and schoolgirls write excellent sonnets, when the cultivation of the imagination in the young is the aim of the teachers in our schools and colleges, my girlish experience sounds quite like a chapter from a story book, does it not?

"It was many years after all this that 'Sometime' and 'Tired Mothers' were written. R. W. Stoddard was editing the 'Aldine,' and a friend asked me to let him send my poetry there. Mr. Stoddard proved one of the kindest of friends and one of the most helpful of critics. I remember that he advised me never to use the contraction 'e'er' for 'ever' or 'o'er' for 'over,' and I have always followed his advice.

"I have had a very uneventful literary career, working only at intervals, a poem now and then. But the public has been hospitable, and the little work I have done has brought me precious compensations in letters and in friends. I mourn the loss of James Whitcomb Riley, who was one of my most ardent and appreciative friends. He was very fond of 'Tired Mothers,' and a manuscript copy of it hangs with my photograph in his Indianapolis home. My last letter to him arrived too late. He died the day I wrote it!"

I asked Mrs. Smith to tell me what she thought of the poetry now being written in America, and especially of the poetry which appears in the pages of our magazines.

"Who cares for my personal opinion

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Reassuring.

Little Boy (to nervous lady who was afraid of his dog)—Don't be scared, lady. He never bites. He only nibbles.

Not They!

Time and Tide boasted.

"We never even take a job as waiters in the Summer," they exclaimed.

Not Worth the Price

Saphedde—It costs me $25,000 a year to live.

Miss Caustique—How foolishly some people spend their money!

Pretty Hard.

"Pa!"

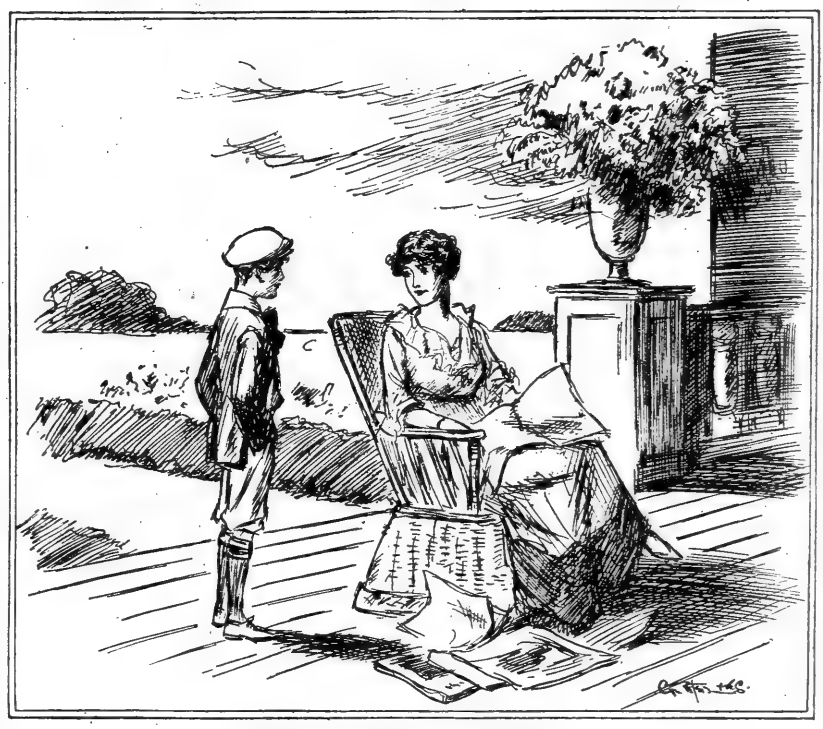
"Yes."

"Was the stone age when people landed on Plymouth Rock?"

Wholesale Slaughter

Hudson—But look here, old man. As far as I can make out you're engaged to four girls at once. The little god with the arrows has been pretty busy with you.

Judson—Arrows? The little beast has been using a machine gun on me.



"Well, Bobbie, how did you enjoy the movies?"
"Fine! I saw six people killed for five cents!"

Many Like Him.

Hewitt—He's a pessimist, all right.

Jewett—I should say so; he could see the dark side to a blonde!

Too Polite.

Little Boy—That lady that talked to me in the park gave me some candy.

Mother—I hope you were polite.

Little Boy—Yes, Ma, I was.

Mother—What did you say?

Little Boy—I said I wished Pa had met her before he got acquainted with you.

The Way of Man.

Mrs. Wilkins—Did Fussleigh take his misfortune like a man?

Mrs. Williams—Precisely. He blamed it all on his wife.

Horrible Tragedy.

The Author—What has become of that pair of cuffs I laid aside after breakfast?

The Sad Wife—I sent them to the laundry.

The Author—Good heavens! I had the plot of a great novel written on them!

What Every Baby Knows

By Minnie Leona Upton.

WHAT every baby knows,
From his topknot to his toes,
(Throughout this rhyme please understand that "his" means "hers" as well.)
Comprises such extensive
Information comprehensive,
'Twould tax your time to read of it, as it will mine to tell.

Why, every little grafter
Knows exactly what he's after
When he makes a rueful countenance, and eke a fearsome sound,
For ofttimes has he noted
That he's taken up and toted,
Though upon this operation scientific folk have frowned.

He may have a "modern" mother,
But there's always a big brother,
Or a poor deluded daddy, or a doting maiden aunt,
Or an uncle vacillating,
Who has long neglected mating,
Or a grandma, or a grandpa, who declare they "simply can't

"See the darling lie and suffer!"
(Diplomatic little duffer!)
And the scientific mater hasn't even half a show,
While they "take him ridy-pidy,"
At a gait both gay and slidy,
Till he sleeps from sheer exhaustion, and forgets his bogus woe.

There's another bit of knowledge
That is never learned at college,
So it surely is a credit to the subject of my rhyme—
Listen: "Germs are not pernicious,
But instead are most nutritious!"
And when there's a chance to sample them he'll do it every time.

They are quite diverse in savor,
But he views with special favor
The kinds that love to congregate upon his own small shoon;
And with gusto off he sucks 'em,
And within his tummy tucks 'em,
Till his hygienic mother sees, and nearly has a swoon!

So he has to wait a later
Opportunity, when mater
Is absorbed in other matters—and he thanks his stars for that!—
Ere he licks the crew and skipper,
And the four-legged cargo chipper,
Of his Noah's Ark, and finds the flavor fair, but rather flat.

Knows he, too, that early rising
Is of benefit surprising
To complexion, and digestion, and the labors of the day;
So he plans that weary mater,
Also poor perplexed pater,
Shall be thoroughly awakened at the morning's earliest ray.

What must puzzle him a little
Is that tempers are so brittle
In the radiant morning moments when he cheers them from repose
In such bracingly good season—
No, I fear me that the reason
Can't be properly included in the things a baby knows.

But ne'er take him for a gaby—
Not the wee-est, baldest baby!—
Never hope to pull the wool across those unembarrassed eyes,
For the while he stares, unblinking,
Rest assured that he is thinking
Of some way to circumvent you that will make you feel less wise.

"Every Baby," now here's to you!
Still adoringly we'll woo you,
Though you hoodwink, work, and flout us, though our failings you expose;
Happy are we to be flouted,
Hoodwinked, worked, befooled, and scouted,
Just because 'tis you, you scamp—and that's "What Every Baby Knows!"

Proved His Point.

THE old Scotch professor was trying to impress upon his students the value of observation.

"No," he complained, "ye dinna use your faculties of observation. Ye dinna use 'em. For instance—"

Picking up a pot of chemicals of horrible oder, he stuck his finger into it, and then into his mouth.

"Taste of it, gentlemen," he commanded, as he passed the pot from student to student.

After each had licked a finger and had felt a rebellion through his whole soul, the old professor laughed in triumph.

"I told ye so!" he shouted. "Ye dinna use your faculties of observation! For if ye had observed, ye would ha' seen that the finger which I stuck into the pot was na the finger which I stuck into my mouth!"

The Formidable Tom.

A WRITER, traveling on foot through the Southern mountains studying the people for literary purposes, came upon a man of whom he sought information as to the location of a certain cabin where he had been advised to put up for the night.

"You-all goin' there?" asked the man.

"Well, Tom's a first-class man, take him jest right, but he's mighty queer."

"What do you mean?"

"It's like this: Tom'll be settin' outside most likely, an' he'll see you-all comin'; he'll take a good look at you-all, an' ef you-all don't suit him he may set the dawg on you. Ef he don't, and you gits to talkin' with him, and say anything he don't like, he may throw you down an' tromp on you-all. But ef you-all's too careful in your talk, on the other hand, he's liable to git suspicious an' take you-all for a spy an' use his gun fust an' listen to explanations afterward. But it ain't no use tryin' to git by without stopping. Ef you-all was to try that, it would be all up, for he'd think you-all was proud an' haughty. Ef you-all wants to come outer the mountain whole, don't go past Tom's cabin without stopping, whatever you do."

Favors Anticipated.

THE minister's daughter was entertaining several of her father's small parishioners.

"Will you have more cake, Polly?" she said.

"No, thank you, Miss, I'm full," said truthful Polly.

"Then I think you may put some in your pockets."

"They're full, too, Miss," said Polly.

A New Stunt.

YOU remember that you sold me a horse last week?" said the cabman angrily to the horse dealer.

"Yes. What about him?"

"He fell dead yesterday."

"Well, I never!" said the dealer. "I told you he had some funny little ways, but upon my word I never knew him to do that before."

Past the Danger Point.

HOW is your husband getting on with his riding lessons?"

"Very well indeed. The children are allowed to watch him now."

A Good Beginning.

THE Town Corporation had resolved to lay out a new park.

"We have not only resolved to do it," said a leading Alderman; "the preparations are already under way."

"What have we done?" asked an unenlightened colleague.

"Done?" exclaimed the Alderman. "We've got the 'Keep Off the Grass' signs all ready."



"I don't know why the men grumble. This soup is really excellent."
"They wouldn't grumble, sir, if the cook would admit it to be soup. He insists that it is COFFEE!"
—The Bystander.

VERMIN
SCIENTIFICALLY EXTERMINATED



NO CHARGE IF WE FAIL
to rid you of Ants Roaches Bed Bugs Moths Flies RATS & MICE.
Out of town work solicited
GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY
500 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. CHELSEA 6710-6711
WRITTEN GUARANTEE FOR ONE YEAR

War Cartoons---Mystic Association's Exhibit

GERMAN caricatures in the present war hitherto have received little attention on this side of the Atlantic. Something like a philosophic survey of their character and tendency has been undertaken by M. de la Sizeranne in the Revue des Deux Mondes with interesting conclusions.

"The German artist," says this acute observer, "has always before his eyes the one target, England." In various ways he indicates that the war was brought about by England, and that the full responsibility for it lies with Sir Edward Grey. This defamed statesman is seen by the cartoonists of the German press as a blind man leading the blind, a harpy alighting upon the ballots of industry and German commerce, a maitre d'hôtel awaiting respectfully the selection of a Japanese from the menu of the day, a physician giving Europe a potion to renew her vitality, and so on through innumerable avatars with always the distinguishing sharp features, bulging forehead, and thin lips. No Frenchman has been so hounded through the field of caricature.

In a similar spirit of prejudice England is shown sucking the blood of France; seeking vainly to spur a cowardly people to the fight; falling back in despair upon her colonies; threatened by internal revolution; using hypocritic methods to avoid danger; at once aggressive and ineffective.

Last year the caricaturists were bitter against Russia and evoked images of the people rising in defiance of the Czar, an uprising which was to check the Russian invasion. That it did not take place throws an ironic significance into this tendency toward confident prediction. Finally, M. de la Sizeranne discovers cartoons in which Germany directs her satires against those of her own people who have met the war with greed. One drawing in particular follows the evolution of a German manufacturer who, finding profit in war, is willing it should last for ten years, but, once consigned to the trenches, changes his tune and prays loudly for peace.

Such are a certain proportion of the ideas embodied in the German cartoons that have passed under the eyes of the French critic. They naturally are new ideas, the outcome of new conditions, but so far as the form goes it is found to revert to ancient molds.

Celebrated works of art are recalled to give point to the reading of the day's lesson. Breughel, Thoma, Boecklin, and Albert Dürer are summoned to the aid of the cartoonist who adapts some well-known painting to his immediate case. The figures of classic fable and of religious narrative are used to symbolize the immensity of the theme. Gravity rules the day. The cartoonists are witty, incisive, remorseless, rebuking, but they are serious. Jokes are in the minority and belong to the lower type of cartoon.

Many of the finer cartoons show neither humor nor irony, but elevated thought and intensified feeling. This tendency already has been noted in connection with our own cartoons, and M. de la Sizeranne finds it among the Allies and the neutrals as among the Germans. Where, he asks, does irony come in when Raemaekers draws a mourning woman with her children praying in the corner of a church to "Our Father Which Is in Heaven"; when the Lustige Blaetter lifts above the figure of a Tyrolean chasseur the luminous phantom of Andreas Hofer amid the Alpine snows, with the legend, "Trust to him your well-beloved Alps"; when Life causes to march past General Joffre the ghosts of all the great French Captains who acclaim him, or when Punch depicts the goddess of war watching over the tomb of Lord Roberts, with the words, "This was the Happy Warrior, this was he: That every man of arms should wish to be"? The tendency of the cartoon of today, whatever its message, is to take life, if not always art, seriously.

Large Art Exhibition for a Small Town.

THE third annual exhibition of the Mystic Art Association will open the 17th of this month. Patrons of art are watching with interest the rapid growth of the little colony of painters at Mystic, Conn., and the increasing importance of their annual exhibition, which has become also of considerable social interest to people summering on the Sound, between New Haven and Newport.

A group of thirteen pictures, sent from the Macbeth Galleries, will be an agreeable feature of the present exhibition. "The Lovers," by C. W. Hawthorne, is a quiet picture of a man and a woman against a neutral background, and "The Open Window," by the same artist, is in his most brilliant manner.

Hayley Lever's "St. Ives, Boats and Harbor" is a strong canvas. J. Alden Weir is represented by a Summer picture, "A Bit of New England," and other pictures in the Macbeth group are "Neptune's Hall, Appledore," by Childe Hassam; "La Peignoir Rose," by F. C. Frieseke; "Summer Afternoon," by C. H. Davis; "A Mountain Streamlet," by Gardner Symons; "A Marine," by Emil Carlsen; two canvases by Richard E. Miller, and "Midsummer," by Paul Dougherty.

Other pictures will be shown by Henry W. Ranger, Charles H. Davis, George A. Thompson, (of Mystic,) Colin Campbell Cooper, Emma Lambert Cooper, F. Ballard Williams, Frances D. Davis, Peter Marcus, Henry D. Seldon, F. Usher De Voll, John Sharmon, Emily B. Waite, J. Elliott Enneking, Margaret Patterson, and Roy E. Bates.

The exhibition will include a sketch room containing about forty sketches by these and other artists, and a tea room decorated with laurel, goldenrod, and cedar trees.

The following group of ladies of the neighborhood will officiate in the tea room each on one of the nine days of the exhibition, helped by groups of friends; Mrs. Frank Bindloss, Miss Eliza Denison, Mrs. F. A. Coates, Miss Johanna Burnett, Mrs. Mabel P. Moser, Mrs. A. H. Meyers, Mrs. Henry Noyes, Miss Elinor Fish, and Mrs. Clarence Williams. The following are the various committees of the Mystic Art Association: President, Dr. G. S. B. Leonard; Secretary and Treasurer, Albert F. Earnshaw; Social Committee — Mrs. Charles H. Davis, Miss L. L. Dudley, Miss Elizabeth T. Mallory; Exhibition Committee—Charles H. Davis, G. Albert Thompson, Peter Marcus.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

The Little Theatre and a Museum.

THE annual report of the Art Association of Indianapolis (the John Herron Art Institute) contains mention of a form of activity new in museum circles. This is the adaptation of the sculpture court and corridor in the museum building to the uses of the Little Theatre. Although the museum stands only in the relation of landlord to the Little Theatre, it nevertheless stands sponsor for it in giving it a place in which to carry on its work, and it is hoped that a fair percentage of the audience will become interested in the regular activities of the institute.

Probable fittings of the most ingenious yet effective sort, including lights, scenery, and proscenium devices, have been made and are installed and removed before and after each performance, so that the gallery occupied is, during the intervals between the performances, entirely free from the suggestion of theatrical equipment. The idea is one that could be adopted with effect in many museums situated where theatrical accommodations are limited.

A Memorial to John W. Alexander.

THE current number of the American Magazine of Art is dedicated to John W. Alexander, and contains a number of interesting articles on his work and personality. Not least interesting is the paper by Homer St. Gaudens on the relation of Mr. Alexander to the theatre, the technical problems of which he found stimulating.

"Perhaps Alexander's most important contribution," Mr. Saint-Gaudens says, "was his unspoken but ultimately realized insistence that what the actor really needs is a light-absorbing rather than a light-reflecting background, a surface that will offer a soothing contrast to the actor's face, and not one that makes an almost human attempt to get between the player and the audience. Therefore, rather than paint, especially that wicked stage water-color paint called 'tempera,' which so persistently shrieks its high-keyed tones, stains of dull greens and umbers became the order of the day, while the costumes themselves supplied the needed color where the accents were most sensibly to be placed, on the actors. And with the stains not canvas, well-sized, glistening canvas, but scrims, gauze, felt, burlaps and other such materials arrived to vex the carpenter with their elusive flimsiness and ability to tear."



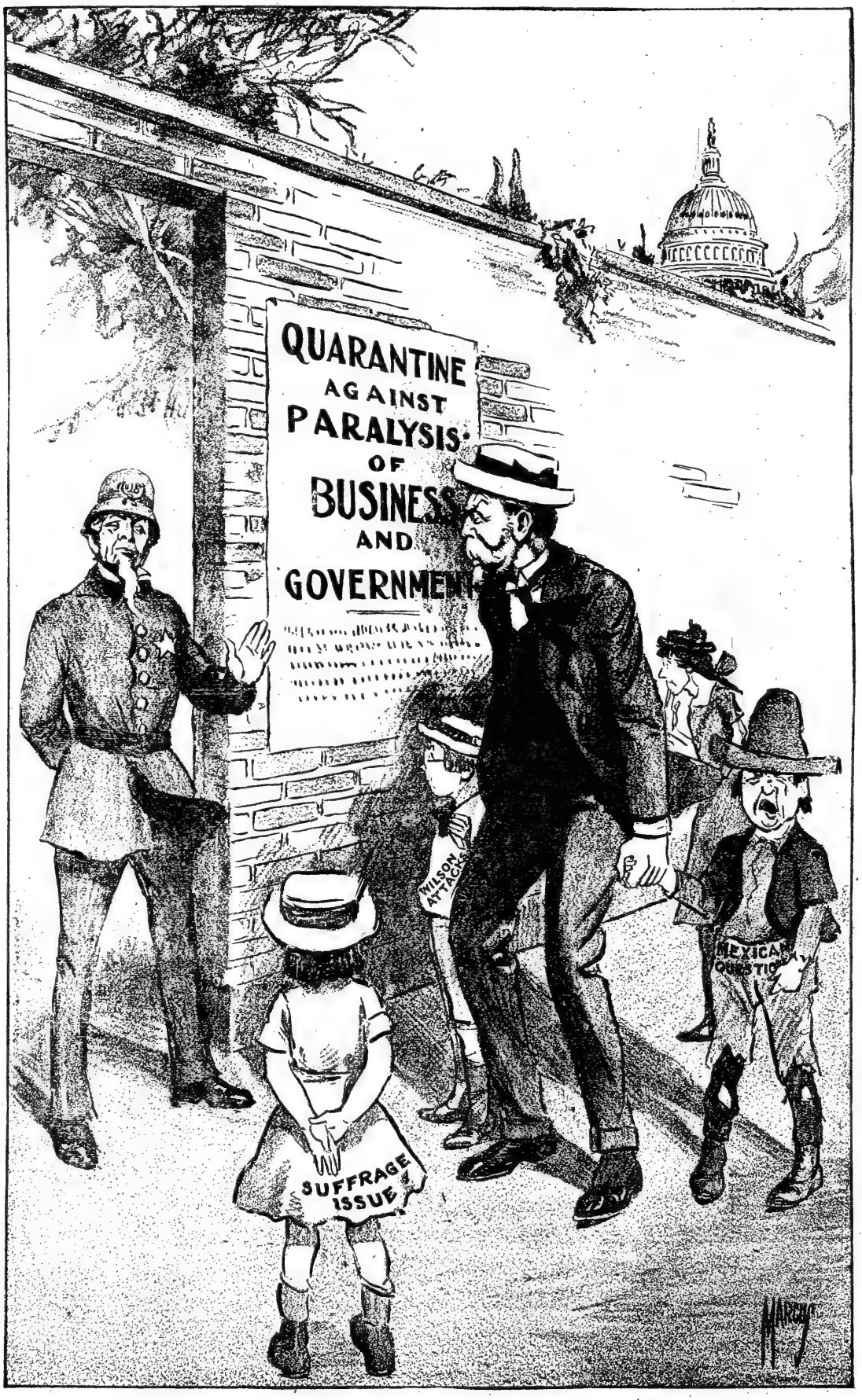
The Open Window, by Charles W. Hawthorne, Sent from the Macbeth Gallery to the Mystic Art Association Exhibit.
(Photo by Peter A. Juley.)

Another Word About Blakelock.

Raymond Wyer in the current number of The International Studio has an appreciative word to say about Blakelock, and is courageous enough to attribute his rare quality to his personal characteristics and not to his technique. He says, and quite truly, that this much-discussed technique, a product of the sixteenth century, is neither difficult to acquire nor certain to produce distinguished results. Others have failed where he has succeeded because they depended upon the mechanical result of the method. Blakelock had a dream to express and rose superior to his method. "His art sings in loveliness, a not too gay superficial loveliness, but the loveliness of a poetical and somewhat moody soul. Yet, in spite of the exuberance, the capriciousness, the fantasies, the trees that seem to dance and sing, there is mystery and dignity. Blakelock's courage, his convictions, imbue the creations of his strange imagination with dignity. In many ways and in many of his works Blakelock has emerged superior to his technical limitations by the suffusion of his original and emotional temperament, his intense imagination, and his unswerving convictions."

Barred

Officer: "Sorry! but I'm not taking any chances.'



The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1916 | EIGHT PAGES

MR. SNAITH'S VIVID TALE OF A GENIUS

"The Sailor" an Absorbing Study of Real Life That Marks Its Author's Highest Achievement as a Novelist—Latest Works of Fiction

THE SAILOR. By J. C. Snaith. D. Appleton & Co.

MR. SNAITH has given us in his latest novel a study of the emergence of a human soul from and through circumstances so bitter and degraded that they may be called the lowest imaginable. Up through the mud and bestiality of the slums and a hell ship ruled by a captain half a maniac when drunk pushes the flower of genius. And not by its own force, its own volition, for the Sailor has neither, but by the way of fate and a simple quality for "keeping on, keeping on," which, while it keeps him in bondage, also lifts him out.

The book is written with a vividness that holds you amazed and fascinated. The dim inward life of Henry Harper, smothered, crushed, terrified, only in the merest degree conscious of itself, this haunts the pages like a shadow, gradually intensifying, coming forth. But the outward life beats on you like a flame.

Your first view of Henry is as a small boy, crouched in desperate terror against the wall of a blind alley, while his drunken and terrible old aunt stands over him with a heavy lash in her hand, taunting the child before she strikes him. Ragged, barefoot, gaunt, tortured, the antithesis of everything a child should be, lost in the heart of the ghastly Blackhampton slums, here is our hero.

After a blow or two the hunted boy manages to dodge past his tormentor and climb a wall. It is the beginning of the extraordinary yet inevitable progress of his life. Only chance that there happened to be a hole in that wall big enough for him to wriggle through; chance again brought him to the railway, torn and bleeding from the broken glass that had topped another wall, shaken and frightfully bruised from a bad fall, so full of fear that he could barely move.

> "Now's your chance," said a gentle voice deep down in him.
>
> "Set your head on the line," said the voice.
>
> He did as he was told. The sensation of the icy metal under his right ear was so horrible that his heart almost stopped inside him.
>
> "Don't move," said the voice. "Stay there and it'll not hurt you."

The thunder of the oncoming engine, a long moment, and the train pulls by on a switch. Henry Harper is still alive.

He climbs aboard a freight car, standing idle, and we follow him through the next few moves, largely unintentional on his part, until he is shipped as boy aboard the Margaret Carey under a Chinese cook, and a devil's crew, a drunken captain and a mate who is more like an amorphous animal than a man, but who stands between the boy and at least some of the brutality that makes the routine of his life.

The wonderful narration of the following six years aboard the wind-jammer is in itself a story that would put Mr. Smith among those writers who must be read by every one to whom literary expression and great imaginative faculty mean anything. The overpowering sense of reality in this remarkable book cannot be emphasized too heavily. The reactions of the growing lad to his environment, the dumb defenses both of his spirit and his body, the gradual growth of material confidence, while the spirit still shrinks, shy and yet curious, deep within, where Henry the Sailor rarely penetrates, all this works on you like a personal experience.

Subtly there is suggested that something greater than Henry's will, than any man's will, shapes the rough-hewn course of this man's life. Henry hates the ship, but lacks the personal initiative to leave it. Besides, he knows nothing of the landsman's world, and is terrified at battling with the unknown evils that must lie waiting in it, for so far evil is the steadfast companion of his existence. Even the appearance of a man on board of a different quality, a man who takes an interest in Henry, and tries to teach him to read, to awaken some ambition in him, this influence fails, as the misery of life aboard the Margaret Carey has failed, to start Henry on a new road. Then, when Klondyke leaves the ship, even the vague push toward self-development he had imparted ceases to operate. The Sailor returns to his dumb struggle.

Then again chance, or it may be design, that brought Henry abroad the ship, takes him off. The Margaret Carey is accounted unseaworthy, and is to be broken up. Henry Harper, with his pay in his pockets, goes ashore, a simple mariner, "who 'ardly knows 'e's born."

The further life of this sensitive dreamer, the steps up which he moves to a full realization of himself, his awakening to the rapture and the power of knowledge, his contacts with his fellow-beings, his slow development and those things that hinder and that help him, the effect of his sea life that becomes more perceptible as he draws away from the contamination of the ship, and that proves its good when its power for evil is passed, this is interpretative, creative work of a very high order. It is also tremendously interesting.

That Henry meets with precisely those persons and precisely those accidents that turn him the right way



is no matter of fine-drawn coincidence. It is because this mariner must be brought to port for the work waiting his hand. Life is no blind and aimless thing; the child of genius carries a cargo that cannot be lost to the world.

Moreover, weak as he appears to be when judged by standards with which he is not concerned and which he does not understand, he is strong enough in his own way. He can keep on, however hard and trying and distasteful the work. He will not let himself be turned aside from the great path that leads up to the heights of the freedom of the spirit, once he has caught a glimpse of their white peaks.

Many people of many sorts enter into the tale, and not one of these but bears the stamp of breathing life. They are not pictured, flat and isolated, as foils to the central figure, but with the circumstances of their existence thick about them. There are strange, even fearful occurrences, such as the end of Mr. Thompson, and there are scenes of comedy, and sordid, ugly happenings. But always it is real, part of the warp and woof of the world of today, part, too, of the necessary life of the Sailor.

It has been said that Mr. Snaith had Masefield in mind in writing this book. Possibly this is the case. Here he may have found his suggestion. But that, one fancies, is all. The circumstances of the Sailor's life are dissimilar from those of the great poet, though each spent a period of time on the high seas as a sailor before the mast. The basic fact, that both reached the heights of literary expression after a youth and young manhood of bitter privation and much suffering, and drew from sources not commonly productive of the great artist, this fact remains. But it is part of the fact of life, and belongs therefore to fiction. This book is no biography, except in the sense that all true creative fiction is biography of a sort.

This seems to us a book that should have a great popular success, because of the excellence, the variety and the tenseness of the story, quite apart from those qualities that will make it welcome to readers who ask for far more. Mr. Snaith has done remarkable work before this; but in "The Sailor" he has touched his highest point—unless he's, in some subsequent work, to surpass it.

FONDIE

FONDIE. By Edward C. Booth. D. Appleton & Co.

IN the speech of that Yorkshire which is the scene chosen by Mr. Booth for his new novel; fond is a synonym for foolish. All Whivvle called Enos Bassiemoor "Fondie," which "being interpreted means 'Foolish One'," and all Whivvle regarded him with a sort of good-natured contempt because he was quiet, obedient to his father, honest, conscientious, not given to either profanity or passion, and possessed of an entirely sincere humility. Moreover, he had a keen sense of beauty, was no good whatever at a bargain, and always spoke of himself and his own abilities with doubt and a deprecatory manner. Blanche, the vicar's daughter, whom he adored at a respectful distance, a distance she considered irritating, called him "a silly fool"—and found in him her only friend in time of trouble, as did several other people. For Fondie was "born with that far rarer thing—a soul"; rarer than a gift for music or painting, says our author, rarer than any qualities of mind or hand. On this character Mr. Booth has lavished a wealth of care—rather too much care, in fact, for there are times when Fondie's long speeches and incessant humility become rather wearisome. But at the end both Fondie and the novel to which his name gives a title take a firm grip on the reader's sympathies. Few, we believe, will find it possible to read the book's last forty pages or so without a lump in the throat, so tenderly and sympathetically are they written, with a simplicity of style at once artistic and appealing.

Yet it is not Fondie who holds the reader's interest most closely, but Blanche Bellwood, the vicar's harum-scarum, good-looking daughter, full of life and laughter, heedless, materialistic, with very little conscience and even less moral sense. Utterly undisciplined, allowed to run wild by her foolish, pathetic old father, bubbling over with an energy for which Whivvle provided no safe and adequate outlet, she found her principal amusement in a crude sort of flirtation, giving kisses whenever they were asked for, and offering them if they were not requested. From the first the reader expects the fate which ultimately befalls her, and the moment the young Squire of Mersham appears on the scene, expectation becomes certainty. For the plot of the novel is the old, sad story of how the woman paid; it has no surprises, and the tragic conclusion is so worked out that it seems inevitable. And yet all the while there is a chance of rescue, a chance frustrated by little things, by a word spoken or omitted, a laugh from the lips of a generous, warm-hearted young man.

It is an admirable psychological study, this account of Blanche's terror and despair, and no less admirable is the picture of its effect on those around her, from the kindly, garrulous carrier's wife to Fondie himself. From the time, about midway in the book, when tragedy begins to loom on the horizon, the narrative holds one's interest, but it must be admitted that up to that point the tale often drags—drags so badly that a reader at all inclined to impatience will frequently find himself sorely tempted to cast it aside. The opening, with its veracious account of the wheelwright's conflict with the harmonium, is entertaining and gives a cleverly sketched picture of life in the obscure little Yorkshire village; then the interest flags, to

(Continued on Following Page)

HOW THE WORLD GOVERNS ITSELF

Dr. Frank J. Goodnow Examines and Compares the Constitutions of Leading Nations, with Interesting Results for Our Own Political System

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. By Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $2.

A BIRDSEYE view of the world's leading Constitutions by one who knows them all and is American in his sympathies has intrinsic worth at a time when world affairs are in such a state of flux as now. There are no institutions which are not subject to change, and which are not changing beneath the eyes of present day observers. The oldest nation in the world, and the one which perhaps has changed least—China—is, altering its affairs every few months, and this book is one of its attempts to get in step with the world's progress. Dr. Goodnow was invited to advise China in its attempt to provide itself with a Constitution, and this book is based on lectures delivered at Peking University. They put the world's last acts upon government before those who knew least about it.

The study of constitutional government from that standpoint differs as much as possible from the hairsplitting discussion of phrases which characterizes most constitutional discussions among us. Principles are examined, not texts, and there is disclosed modifications and growths of the institutions of countries which are ruled under written law, and yet without alteration of the instrument. With this general description of the book one or two selections applicable to our own affairs rather than to China's may be made.

Germany and the United States are examples of a republic and a monarchy ruled by Constitutions. Both are examples of what Dr. Goodnow calls the Presidential system; that is, a system in which the chief ruler is independent of the fate of a cabinet dependent upon Parliament. Neither the Kaiser nor the President, nor their advisers, the Secretaries of State, are dependent upon a party majority, apart from popular elections. Those who have favored cabinet government for the United States as an alternative to the encroachments of the Executive upon the legislative department of government are reminded of the reason why it has succeeded in England and is little likely to be suited to our conditions. In England there is no Federal Government, no local rule by quasi-sovereignties like our States, and no limitation upon the powers of Parliament. Also England has known two and only two parties, each of which is held responsible for its own policies and is succeeded by the other when it loses popular confidence. Our political conditions are more like France's, where in thirteen years there were nine Ministries. Such instability is undesirable, and is the result of the existence of several parties, as among us. That throws the Government into the hands of coalitions. Under such conditions nobody is responsible for anything. The electorate has only the choice between the frying pan and the fire, and no certainty of the execution of any mandate at the polls.

The two-party system seems to be disintegrating even in England, where there is a coalition Government now, with results apparent to all. Our growth is rather toward the German than the British system. More and more our Presidents are initiating legislation, departing from the precedents which limited them to vetoing the laws which they disapproved, and administering laws which they signed. This is as true of our Governors as our Presidents. Little is enacted which they do not propose, and the Legislatures are tending toward the veto of Executive proposals. Our Presidents cannot introduce bills, but there is nothing to prevent their causing the introduction of bills by legislative friends. Our Presidents cannot share legislative debates, but their Secretaries are often heard before legislative committees, and there are speeches made which express the Executive position. The Shipping and Child Labor bills illustrate this point just now. President Wilson's personal presentation of his views to Congress is indicative of this tendency, and the Presidential powers of appointment are used in support of Presidential policies of initiative of legislation. Under both systems the objective is the efficiency of administration resulting from cooperation between those who make and those who execute the laws by reciprocal influence or control. The inconvenience of Presidential Governments is the possible conflict between the elective Legislature and the irremovable executive. Obviously this is greatest in the case of hereditary government, and is least where the executive must be chosen anew at the end of a limited term. Japan adopted the Presidential form for Asia. It will be interesting to remark the choice of China, after such a detached presentation of the merits of both systems.

There are two leading conceptions of private rights of citizens under constitutional government. That held in the United States is based upon an individualist rather than social conception of man. Citizens as human beings have natural rights, embodied in Constitutions which judges protect, and which legislatures are forbidden to invade. The European conception of private rights, as distinguished from the American, is based on the "social compact" theory, by which private persons have only those rights given by legislative edicts, and even those are subject to invasion by prescribed procedure. Under the natural rights theory, best exemplified in this country, society is in a static condition. Where rights are inalienable society ceases to be dynamic or progressive. Where all have ideal rights Utopia has been reached, humanity ceases struggling, loses itself in complacent contemplation of past hardships, and anticipation of future joys awaiting the sure harvest. This is less the condition today than when our Constitution was adopted under the influence of French philosophy. The hardheaded British never succumbed to such idealism, and their practical system has influenced the rest of Europe more than France. Under the European system the rights of man are those which are enacted. They are rather rights to procedure than substantive rights. Our Constitution names substantive rights, which are the same as the British procedural rights. Under our system the courts defend the rights of individuals under the Constitution, and therefore our courts exercise political powers. This is markedly so in questions arising between central and local Governments, and in cases where the question is what are the powers possessed by the central Government. Under the American system the courts prevent action often taken by the British Parliament, and which through Parliament are submitted to the electorate.

A statute in derogation of private substantive rights is due process of law in England and under the European system, but not in the United States. One system puts the Legislature into politics; the other puts the courts into the maelstrom of partisanship. That is the principle underlying one of the largest present questions of American politics. Our conception of civil liberty does not make sufficient allowance for changes in economic and social conditions, and is an obstacle to progress. Dr. Goodnow suggests that our courts should modify their views. It may be asked whether it might not be better for Americans to amend their Constitutions if they wish to retain constitutional Government. We can make the written word what we wish it to be, as we have done often recently, in both States and nation. If we do not, or if we cannot, it is because we do not know or do not agree on what we wish, or because we wish what we cannot have. If we wish to have our rights regulated by the written word the courts must respect the writing and not turn themselves into Legislatures, as our executives are doing. Dr. Goodnow has a message to ourselves as well as to China. His advice measures against any others. But these questions are suitable to be settled by the electorate. Happily already our voters have evidenced their settled intention to alter our institutions themselves, rather than intrust the task to the courts.

A PHYSICIAN'S MEMOIRS

THE MEMOIRS OF A PHYSICIAN. From the Russian of Vikenty Veressayev. Edited by Henry Pleasants, Jr., M. D. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50 net.

THE steps by which any science arrives at a given point are not always pleasing to the naked eye. This is particularly so of medicine, as yet, in many respects, an inexact science.

The author, a Russian physician, says of himself:

> I am but an average practitioner, with average ability, and average knowledge.

In these memoirs he describes his sensations on his first acquaintance with medicine, what he expected of it, and how it actually affected him. And he endeavors "to set down all, hiding nothing, striving to write with absolute frankness."

That such a record is always valuable in the interests of science cannot be disputed, but that its value depends largely on the interpreter himself, on his temperament, and on the color of the lens through which he views his experiences, must also be recognized. And Dr. Veressayev seems to see through a glass darkly. Troubled and discouraged by conditions which he feels powerless to change, to a lay mind he seems to possess a disproportionate pessimism. He says:

> As things stand at present, all suffer from disease: the poor because of their want, the rich owing to their superfluity, workers because their strength is overtaxed, drones by reason of their idleness, the careless as a result of their carelessness, the cautious because of their overcaution.

Because of this the world assumed the aspect of one gigantic infirmary.

Some of the conditions which he describes are not typical in America. The tragic occurrences accompanying the experiments on patients in a hospital or a clinic and at the autopsy (made without permission) fortunately are not usual in this country. But, otherwise, there are many parallels.

The author dwells minutely on the necessary requirements of the college of medicine—upon the lack of practical preparation that turns a graduate out "with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that calling according to the law." Indeed, in his own case, so inadequate was this preparation that it found him wanting in many very simple things and cost him the lives of some of his patients. Finally, renouncing his practice, he conscientiously went back to more practical study to reinforce his theoretical knowledge.

Herein, no doubt, lies one of the most difficult points for the medical profession to solve—a point that is vitally "brought home" in this book. A physician, trained largely in theory, has to experiment on his first patients. A student, trained more largely in practice, obtains his experience from the hospital patients. In both cases the experience is gained at the expense of life and health. Where and how can this waste be reduced to the lowest degree? And how much will a wider knowledge on the part of the public help to establish this?

Through discussions bearing on the questions of the ethics of a doctor's relation to his patients, the duty of the physician to the poor, inadequate compensation, vivisection, &c., the book is made more vivid by the personal experiences.

But the conclusion on the part of the narrator is: "never to apply to a doctor fresh from the student's bench, never to submit himself to a surgeon about to perform his first operation, and never to allow his child to take a new, little-known medicine." A personal viewpoint—hardly a scientific one. But it is a conclusion the reader is bound to share with him, unless he realizes that out of these desolate and dreary facts a profession that has contributed so much to the happiness and comfort of mankind may construct a program of prevention and increasing benefits.

The book is out of joint.

Alcohol and Society

The drink problem is treated sanely and scientifically by John Koren in "Alcohol and Society," a work based on his recent articles in The Atlantic Monthly. The author's attitude is that of a seeker after truth, with no obligation resting on him to uphold any hypothetical view of his problem. Extremists will not care for his book; but men and women who wish to reach sound conclusions will find it an admirable work. (Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.)

The Ultimate Belief

By A. Clutton-Brock

Warning the English-speaking race that in order to be strong, united, positive and efficient, they must have a sound, reasonable and elevating groundwork of real belief common to every one, and outlines the main spiritual laws, along which the teaching of the rising generations must proceed.

$1.60 net. (Postage extra.) Any Bookstore

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

THE SAILOR

A New Novel ***By J. C. SNAITH***

A ROMANCE of the growth and struggles of a boy from squalor and ignorance to education and fame through his association with the sea. A novel of the building of a man's character.

"Mr. Snaith has done more than write what ought to prove the 'best seller' of the season. He has written a novel which it is no extravagance to proclaim is in its way a masterpiece of introspective writing."—Pall Mall Gazette, London.

"The Sailor is a splendid, enduring achievement by one of the foremost craftsmen of the day. We will wait unmurmuring another ten years for such a book."—Liverpool Post.

At all bookstores, $1.40 net.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK

D. APPLETON & COMPANY 30 WEST 32ND STREET NEW YORK

A NEW NOVEL of the GREAT OUTDOORS

PUBLISHED TODAY

$1.35 net.

BIG TIMBER

By the author of "North of Fifty-three"

BERTRAND W. SINCLAIR

"Oh, the Saginaw Kid was a cook in a camp, way up on the Ocon-to-o-o.
And the cook in a camp in them old days had a damn hard row to hoe-i-oh!
Had a damn hard row to hoe."

Stella Benton, a college graduate reared in luxury, became the cook in her brother's lumber camp in the Roaring Lake Region through the self-centered ambition of Benton that took no count of others. Here is a dramatic story that has lost nothing from Mr. Sinclair's handling. Stella, Fyfe, Benton, and the "other man" are human, live figures who are influenced—even made or broken—by the big timber around which they build their hopes.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS, LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

be revived only in occasional flashes until Blanche pays her momentous visit to the carrier's wife some two hundred or more closely printed pages further on. This is particularly unfortunate because the novel contains so much that is excellent, particularly in its portrayal of character.

They are real people who move through its chapters. We know the sporting rector, so sincerely snobbish in his worship of the Mersham family and the Mersham interest, his feeling that for such a family every allowance must be made; we know Blanche's father, the shuffling, fearful old vicar, weak and foolish and totally incompetent, but at the last endowed with dignity by his great grief. Then there is Fondie's own father, the wheelwright, whose patriarchal beard was his "passport to piety" and seemed to emphasize his dour manner and his rigid rule. A stern, dictatorial man, who nevertheless found himself no match for scheming Bess Allcut. The inhabitants of Whivvle and Whivvle itself, the gossipy little village where every one except Fondie—knew the business of every one else, and the sound of a cart or a carriage was matter for excitement and speculation—all these Mr. Booth makes actual for us. The comments on Blanche's doings, from the earliest gossip about the bangles and the open-work stockings down to the last whisperings, the mixture of sympathy for the vicar's sorrow with indignation at his reticence, these and other things give us the very atmosphere of the self-centred little village.

There are, too, some clearly drawn pictures of its physical aspect: Fondie's workshop, for example, and the old vicarage garden with its rugged laurels and hollies, its bushes of lilacs and laburnum, its fine trees, and the high wall over which Blanche once climbed, intent on adventure. Then there are the two churches, that at Whivvle, which had the belfry Blanche loved, and the one at Mersham, where the Mersham arms and those of the families allied to the Mershams by blood or marriage "crept into every ornament of the church and made even the Biblical allegories of the east window heraldic," a church in which "only a Mersham or a flunkey could have worshiped . . . with any concentration or comfort." It all forms an appropriate setting for the tragic drama of Blanche, and the suggestion of continuity is well conveyed. It closes, peacefully and artistically, in the quiet churchyard which to Fondie's eyes was "a pleasant little hamlet of the immortal blest"; a place where he saw glad visions while he listened to the bells proclaiming his dear friend's happiness.

SOLOGUB'S STORIES

THE OLD HOUSE AND OTHER STORIES. By Fyodor Sologub. Translated from the Russian by John Cournos. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.

THE LITTLE DEMON. By Fyodor Sologub. Translated from the Russian by John Cournos and Richard Aldington. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.

LAST year the publication of "The Sweet-Scented Name and Other Stories" aroused considerable interest as to its author, a living Russian then practically unknown here. This interest is likely to be increased by the two present volumes, which reveal a genius not only unusually original but unusually versatile.

"Sologub," it appears, is the pen name of one Fyodor Kuzmich Teternikov, born in 1864, a schoolmaster who graduated from the classroom into literature less than a quarter century ago, but whose works already comprise twenty volumes. According to the translators, authentic facts concerning him are difficult to obtain, for he does not recognize the right of the public to even a "Who's Who" paragraph about himself, saying, "I haven't time to waste on such an unnecessary business as an autobiography."

But, blank face as Sologub may turn to the world as a man, as an author he pours his heart out freely, even fervently. He loves beauty almost to extravagance. To him the mysterious sin against the Holy Ghost which our Puritan ancestors used to dread is to degrade beauty, to break its flower and trample it in the dust. The short stories range from realism to mysticism. Some of them are fairy tales, now light and charming, now gruesome enough to justify Mr. Cournos's comparison of him to Poe; but, read in the light of their author's passion for perfection and abhorrence of whatever willfully diverts from its pursuit, they become tragical little parables. "The Old House," which gives its title to the book, relates with a wealth of half-realistic, half-fantastic detail, yet with great simplicity, the story of a youth, hardly more than a child, who was led into revolutionary activities, given up by an agent provocateur, and hanged. In spite of the vividness and actuality with which the beautiful landscape setting and the small events in the daily life of the characters are depicted, it is not a realistic story. A glamour hangs over it; the reader does not picture to himself as bodily figures the three women who go nightly to the wood where the revolutionaries had met and been betrayed, to mourn for the "luminous children" who once knelt there upon the grass under the moon; but in their wailing he hears the voice of all the women of Russia, of a Rachel who will not be comforted, of the universal mother whose travail is in vain, since the life and beauty and aspiration she has produced are destroyed by ignoble suspicion and tyranny. One wonders, after reading this story and the allegory, "Invoker of the Beast," what meaning Russian officialdom draws from them. To an outsider they seem to speak with a clearer voice of indignation and protest than much of the avowedly "liberal" literature.

Of the stories in this book, two were included in "The Sweet-Scented Name," published last year. This leads us to repeat the suggestion we have before made in these columns, that publishers considering bringing out volumes of Russian short stories in English should come to some sort of understanding by which duplication of translations might be avoided. No one cares to buy a book only to find that half its contents are already upon his shelves under other titles.

"The Little Demon," one of Sologub's two long novels, is a remarkable work. On the surface, it is a story of the progressive insanity of Peredonov, a provincial schoolmaster, and of the meanness, ignorance, and dirt, moral and physical, of his immediate circle. Neither Tchekhoff nor Artzibashieff has portrayed lower middle-class society in a remote Russian town more mercilessly, with a brush dipped deeper in mud and in ashes. But in the picture of Peredonov, his natural stupidity and vileness merging insensibly into madness, of his mistress Varvara and her malicious friends, of Volodin, with his bulging ram's forehead and bleating voice, all forming a fringe upon the more reputable society of the place, yet mixing with it on occasion in a way that gives one a curious sense of the tolerance inherent in the Russian character, Sologub has a design, an intention, that puts him outside the school of naturalism where superficially he may seem to belong. All these people have turned their backs upon beauty; they literally prefer disorder to order, stinks to perfumes. They take a delight in defiling the house they are about to leave; as Peredonov's madness grows on him, the boys in his class who are noticeably clean and neat in appearance become offensive to him. Beauty, rejected and despised, takes her revenge, she withdraws, and with her she takes all things that are pure, lovely, and of good report. In fulfilling the command, "And he that is filthy, let him be filthy still," the spirit becomes isolated. In Sologub's words:

> A soul marred by this tragic affliction, that of a morose separation from the world, is borne along by a sovereign justice, which rules worlds and hearts, upon disastrous paths, toward madness and toward death.

The book is the Odyssey of such souls, whose end is darkness. Against this background the episode between Liudmilla, the born lover of beauty, and the schoolboy Sasha shines with startling brilliancy. Probably many an English and American reader will look upon these two through the keyhole, as did Liudmilla's sisters, and exclaim at their indecency. But to Sologub, gazing upon them in the open, they were not indecent—they were simply the Spirit of Beauty in prison, confined not by locks and walls, but by a society so sordid and material that it could contemplate a marriage between Liudmilla, one of Sappho's maidens born out of due time, and the unspeakable Peredonov, with equanimity and even with approval. Small wonder, says Sologub in effect, that they grasped at the beauty which lay at hand—and whose was the fault?

The "little demon" which gives title to the book is the "small, gray, and nimble nedotikomka." The beast and its name, meaning "the touch-me-not creature," seem to be inventions of the author. This strange, indescribable, featureless thing haunts Peredonov, and we see it through his eyes with a reality of shrinking terror quite impossible to convey by mere description. At first the nedotikomka was easily exorcised. Peredonov had only to "cast a charm in a whisper and "the nedotikomka hissed very, very quietly, shriveled into a little ball and rolled away behind the door." It becomes more and more powerful, though until at the end it so masters the unfortunate schoolmaster that he sets a house on fire to satisfy it, and the last we see of it is when, bent on gorging itself with destruction, "the flaming nedotikomka, like an active little snake, crept up the curtain, squealing softly and happily."

In this mingling of the natural with the supernatural, of secret horror with the commonplace light of day, Sologub indeed bears more than a slight resemblance to Poe. And yet "The Little Demon" is not all horror, nor does it, for all its sordid realism, leave with the reader the nightmarish impression of some of the tales of Gorky. For Sologub resembles Gogol in a cheerfulness that plays upon the desolation of his materials like sunshine upon ruins, and his yearning over the "afflicted souls" who have chosen the baser part gives a meaning and a dignity to what would otherwise appear a hopeless waste and confusion of life.

THE DESIRE OF THE MOTH

THE DESIRE OF THE MOTH. By Eugene Manlove Rhodes. Henry Holt & Co. $1.

The title of Mr. Rhodes's stirring story of the West is rather too poetic for the general trend of the tale, and is hardly applicable to the undeclared lover, who is far from being a mothlike personality. When he meets unexpectedly at a "movie" a girl whom he had known in her childhood, one scents an opening romance, soon nipped in the bud by her avowal of a happy betrothal. Of course there is always the chance of the inconvenient fiancé proving a villain, and the noble lover who has enlisted our sympathies coming into his own. In this case, however, we are obliged to admit that the conquering hero is a very worthy fellow, and can only be sorry that the charming Stella does not "love the highest when she sees it."

The little story is full of thrilling incident and of humorous talk, flavored with the racy slang which we expect from its locality. The hero is given to lifting up his voice in amusing ditties such as

> The lightning bug is brilliant,
> But it hasn't any mind;
> It wanders through creation
> With its headlight on behind.

He is not one of the pining kind, and his generous manliness looms larger than the pathos of his position. Like its predecessors from the same author, the book abounds in spontaneous comedy as well as in tense situations, and cannot fail of meeting a reception as hearty as was accorded "Good Men and True."

A MODERN CRUSOE

MAROONED IN THE FOREST. By A. Hyatt Verrill. Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

The fascination of Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday never seems to grow old, especially to the boy; because the fight for existence is a primary instinct, and the story of its struggle is always an interesting one. The discovery of fire, the manufacture of clothes, of shelter, of defenses, has something picturesque and dramatic about it, peculiarly so when the fight must be one-handed with no assistance from a man Friday, as in the case of the hero in "Marooned in the Forest."

Saved from death in the river by the merest chance, this modern Robinson Crusoe finds himself in the heart of the great woods, miles away from civilization, without food, weapons, or shelter, with but a small bunch of keys, a cambric handkerchief, and a heavy jack-knife in his pockets to sustain him.

The story of his efforts to obtain fire, of his ingenuity in providing a shelter and in constructing traps to enable him to get food is graphically given. Moreover, the book is illustrated with the designs for these traps and detailed directions for the construction of such apparatus as is necessary for the maintenance of existence, so that the book forms a manual of camp life.

Not only does the hero have to meet these comparatively simple problems, but, due to an accident, he must also face the exigencies of an illness and of a Winter in the forest.

A personal story, told in a simple and direct way, with much useful information, the book will be welcomed by lovers of outdoor life, and especially by the Boy Scouts.

REMATING TIME

REMATING TIME. By Jesse Lynch Williams. Illustrated by Henry Raleigh. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

Leonard was in love with Evadne, but she was rich, while he was an impecunious poet. So—he married Mary, who could not support him. Evadne linked her fortune with Bill's greater one. In spite of all this they did not live unhappily ever afterward. Then went to Nevada—but you must read Mr. Williams's sprightly novelette and find out for yourself how these attractive young people turned their tragedy into lifelong happiness. The author has created a unique situation, and the little story has a piquant charm.

THE CONSCRIPT MOTHER

THE CONSCRIPT MOTHER. By Robert Herrick. Frontispiece. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

In "The Conscript Mother" Mr. Herrick shows how the scythe of war can turn a happy, commonplace little family into the dramatis personæ of a heroic tragedy. Signora Malfoni's complete self-abnegation in her desire to see her son once more before he enters battle and her simple, straightforward appeal, "I am an Italian mother," moves the reader as it did the sentries and commandants who let her through the lines. The sharp tension under which Rome labored just before entering the war; the poet's impassioned appeal to the people—all is told in a sort of fateful rhythm. You can almost hear the beat, beat of the drums and the tramp, tramp of soldiers' feet sounding in the background as you scan the pages of "The Conscript Mother."

O'LOGHLIN OF CLARE

O'LOGHLIN OF CLARE. By Rosa Mulholland. P. J. Kenedy & Sons. $1.35.

This is a story of Ireland in the middle of the eighteenth century, when the penal laws against the Catholics were still in force. The heroine, Brona O'Loghlin, is the beautiful daughter of an Irish Catholic gentleman, the descendant of Kings, and herself a fervent adherent of the proscribed faith. The hero, Hugh Ingoldesby, is a nominal Protestant, who "had never given a thought to religion," and was the possessor of an estate in Ireland near that of the O'Loghlins. One of those scapegrace brothers who so often fall to the lot of the fiction heroine is injured, taken to Hugh's house, and there serves to bring the man and the maid together. Hugh is converted to Catholicism after the martyrdom of a saintly priest, forfeits his estate, weds Brona, and lives happily ever after. The novel belongs to the very mild, old-fashioned school of fiction, and is rather dull. There are many pages of religious disquisition.

GAUDIER-BRZESKA

GAUDIER-BRZESKA. A Memoir by Ezra Pound. Including the published writings of the sculptor and a selection from his letters, with thirty-eight illustrations, consisting of photographs of his sculpture, and four Portraits by Walter Bonington, and numerous reproductions of drawings. New York: The John Lane Company. $3.50.

IN this copiously illustrated volume, Mr. Ezra Pound, an American verse writer who has achieved some prominence in London as an advocate of the most advanced and eccentric form of Imagisme and vers libre, gives us the letters of Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, a young sculptor who was killed in a charge at Neuville St. Vaast on June 5, 1915. He includes also a number of photographic reproductions of Gaudier-Brzeska's drawings and sculptures, several portraits of the sculptor, and two of his essays on the artistic movement called Vorticism.

Henri Gaudier-Brzeska was only 23 years old when he died. He was born in France, but the last five or six years of his life were spent in London, where he was associated with Wyndham Lewis and Edward Wadsworth in the Vorticist movement. This movement was merely an attempt of London's young bohemians to go Signor Marinetti one better and to be, in fact, more futuristic than the Futurists. The fruits of the movement were a few incomprehensible statues and two issues of a magazine called Blast. The war put an end to Vorticism, as to other literary and artistic experiments of the kind, and Gaudier-Brzeska, the most talented of the group, went back to France and joined the army.

Gaudier-Brzeska's letters are of real interest. The young sculptor seemed to enjoy the realities, stern and tragic though they were, of the trenches, and by no means to regret the highly artificial life of the London studios. Throughout his letters to Mr. Pound and to others may be traced the gradual development of the conviction that Vorticism was not after all a satisfactory thing; Gaudier-Brzeska was being changed by the war even as Rupert Brooke was changed, and had he survived the war there is no doubt that his new sculptures would have been as different from his early Vorticist work as Rupert Brooke's sonnets on the war are different from his "Semidickness" and "Helen and Menelaus." To Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, as to many another artist, the war was what he termed a "blood bath of idealism."

Mr. Pound diminishes the value of his memoir by including a number of his own pronouncements on the subject of sculpture and of art in general. There is, indeed, too much Pound in the book and too little Gaudier-Brzeska. But the letters, especially those written by Gaudier-Brzeska during the time just before his death, are interesting and moving, and may well be read by all who are interested in the psychology of artists.

Jaunty in Charge

By Mrs. George Wemyss

Boston Daily Advertiser says:—"Jaunty is one of the fictional characters who stand out because of their sharp individuality until we see them as the great motive forces of the book."

The New York World says:—"A whimsical book it is too, full of delicate humors, quaint conceits, joys and sorrows of life, and the love thoughts of two sisters."

Price $1.35 net. All booksellers (postage extra.)

E.P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

FONDIE

By EDWARD C. BOOTH

(A New Novel)

THE romance of timid, bashful Fondie Bassiemoor. His affection for Blanche, the hoydenish, indiscreet daughter of the village vicar, and his splendid attempts at self-sacrifice to save her when tragedy overtakes her, make a big novel in every respect—one which English critics have proclaimed a literary triumph.

Though the tragedies of life are not ignored, there is a note of comedy pervading the story, and the everyday life of rural Yorkshire, with all its types and characters, is clearly and lovingly pictured.

At all bookstores. $1.40 net.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK

MR. ZANGWILL ON THE WAR FOR THE WORLD

An Eternal Duel in Which Europe Is Now Taking an Active Part and Which Threatens America —Boyd Cable's Book on "Doing Their Bit."

THE WAR FOR THE WORLD. By Israel Zangwill. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

MR. ZANGWILL'S new book is not primarily about the great war that is now ravaging Europe, and that gigantic conflict is only a part of what he means by "the war for the world." Indeed, he finds some of the methods and aims of the Allies to be on the wrong side of the conflict. Although his sympathies are strongly with England and her allies he does not hesitate to indict them when he thinks that they have ranged themselves, in some particular case or method, along with the powers of evil.

The volume contains a collection of newspaper and magazine articles, essays, and poems, with a long opening chapter written especially for the book. Several of the articles antedate the war, one at least going as far back as 1904. The general theme running through nearly all of them is the never-ending conflict for the possession of humanity that goes on between the forces that make for evil and the powers that work for righteousness, concerning which the author says that "there is neither truce nor standstill in the war for the world, that no liberty is so old established as to be safe, and that what our ancestors won for us we shall not necessarily bequeath to our children."

The initial chapter is, in part, "an apologia for not being pro-German," Mr. Zangwill thus characterizing with gentle sarcasm his feeling about some of the measures adopted by the British Government in the conduct of the war. He calls these measures and the spirit out of which they come "Prussianism pro tem.," and he thinks them to be so entirely on the side against reason and liberty and human progress that he adds wonderingly: "It does not seem to occur to anybody that a great nation must take a little risk for a great principle." He hopes "that after the war, despite our pro-German press"—by which he means the English papers that support what he considers unnecessary and Prussianistic invasions by the British Government of personal rights and liberties—"the British Constitution will be thoroughly repaired and repainted."

In an essay on "The Ruined Romantics" Mr. Zangwill deals with the effect of the war on literature, treating in laconic style and with sharp rapier thrusts the poets who have praised war. Quoting Henley's "Song of the Sword"—

> I am the Will of God,
> I am the Sword,

he adds, "'I am the gasbag' would be nearer the mark today." Of Stevenson and Henley and the rest of the "frivolous Romantics" he says that "it would be no unfitting hell for them to be compelled to witness the measureless agony of this war." The only excuse he can find for Henley and Stevenson and the school they created is that "they had no imagination." "In the presence of the war itself," he goes on, "our poets are dumb, or if they speak it is of its spiritual aspirations, its intellectual ironies, or its psychological incongruities. Of the old joy of battle there is no trace. Even Kipling, who but for the grace of God might have been Poet Laureate of Prussia, has not egged on the slaughter."

There is a chapter entitled "The Model Monster,'" on the much-lauded German efficiency, which is well worth the careful attention of a goodly number of Americans who found in the days before the war, and some of whom still find, much to admire in German ways of reaching results. He insists that the methods by which Germany has endeavored to speed up her commercial life and make its machinery run smoothly and efficiently and the results of those methods have made her commercialism as much a menace to humanity as her militarism. And he thinks that God would indeed "strafe" England if as the result of her gigantic struggle for liberty the nation should accept the ideal of making of themselves "efficient fighting cocks" for either military or commercial purposes.

In a certain sense Mr. Zangwill is a pacifist—although that vague term has lost most of the specific meaning it once had—in the sense that he hates war and thinks it a force usually arrayed on the wrong side of the war for the world, a sense in which most sane people are also pacifists. However, he thinks that, although "the Pacific Pacifists are bad enough for the temper," yet even they are bearable compared with the Military Pacifists, the people whose notion, he tells his readers, "of ending war by wiping out Germany is the most dangerous form of homicidal mania now endemic." In this chapter Mr. Zangwill has the air of one trying to persuade a whole nation, collectively and individually, to stop and think, to try to realize the meaning of its shrill outcries and to understand the significance of what it is saying. Sometimes he is bored by the apparent hopelessness of his task, sometimes, most of the time, indeed, he is bitingly sarcastic, and he is always cogent in his reasoning and interesting in his statement.

Four of the chapters, one of them dating back to 1912, are devoted to woman suffrage and other phases of feminism. The longest and most recent one deals with the effect of the war upon the social and industrial status of woman. In this last article he studies the question from the opposite points of view of woman as a fighter and woman as a peacemaker. On the general question of the effect of the war he says that "Germany, setting out to assert the male ideal, has given an immense jog to the feminine." Nearly a hundred pages are devoted to the question of the Jewish race in its relation to the war and to Russia. The influence of the war upon churches, the drama, and fiction also receives attention, much of it flavored with a certain sarcasm in thought or statement.

Mr. Zangwill is a believer—and to that extent is a pacifist—in the final triumph of love and reason as the guides of human conduct and in the desirability of both individuals and nations following them now and always. Under the influence of that conviction he makes these remarks in his opening chapter about affairs in this country:

> In fact, the War for the World—that eternal duel of Ormuzd and Ahriman, of good and evil—stands in America at one of its most critical moments since our planet was launched upon its mystic adventure. Here is the forefront of the battle, the first line of trenches, always in danger of being retaken. • • • Under the slogan of "Preparedness" America is now seething with incipient Prussianism and announcing with the first fine, careless rapture of discovery that "to insure peace you must prepare for war." • • • And so the most peace-loving country in the world is to have the second largest navy, and in time no doubt "the largest on earth." I agree with Lord Rosebery in lamenting this victory of Ahriman in America.

DOING THEIR BIT

DOING THEIR BIT: War Work at Home. By Boyd Cable. Foreword by Right Hon. David Lloyd George, M. P. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

WE have heard in this country a little now and again of the speeding-up of the output of munitions in England. But Boyd Cable in his little volume outlines the story of what is being done and gives vivid glimpses of the work that make it seem like some tale of magic. Mr. Cable, with the approval and assistance of the Ministry of Munitions, traveled all through the country to find out just what was being done, and he has written this account of it primarily as a reassurance for the men at the front. In explaining this side of the book's reason for existence he tells rather more than was known before, at least in this country, of how the British lines in France have suffered and been held back by lack of ammunition. He made his observations and wrote his account of them last Winter, so that his references are to conditions at the front during the first sixteen months of the war. After telling how grimly the troops held on during the first Winter in the hope of plenty of munitions in the Spring he says:

> And I know too well the bitter disappointment and black rage that filled the Front [Mr. Cable was with the Front as a soldier in the trenches during all that time] when the Spring came and brought us not a plenty of munitions, but tales of a great shortage, stories of strikes and shirkers, woeful cries of a wasted Winter. And when the Spring dragged on into Summer and the Summer crawled past and brought us face to face with the certainty of another Winter in the trenches. But these things are past, and, with the Front, I am glad to leave them and let bygones be bygones.

There is all the satisfaction of a long half-starved man set down before an endless vista of square meals in the gloating, deep-lying pleasure with which he sees the miles upon miles of plants and the armies of employes turning out a vast stream of shells and shrapnel and bombs. And there is revelation beyond words in the mingled patches and joy with which he tells "you men who clung to your battered and water-logged trenches that Winter while the German shells pounded them and you to pieces and our own guns were making a cruelly feeble reply," that "we are going to have all we hoped for, and we are never, never, never going to be short again."

It is an impressive picture Mr. Cable gives of the mobilizing of industry all through England to provide these huge streams of munitions and one that will have much interest for American readers, in view of our own tentative thoughts in that direction. The firmness and comprehensiveness of the grip which the Ministry of Munitions has taken on the whole industry of the country is no less than amazing. Mr. Cable says that it is "wide and strong beyond the wildest dreams of the craziest autocrat." It seems to be quite as efficient as that portion of the German war machine under stress, and less cumbersome. It knows or learns about every barrow-load of old iron that is for sale, every lathe or machine for working metal that is imported, every new or second-hand machine that is for sale, and if it needs any of these things for making munitions it commandeers them. Mechanics are taken from their jobs and set to munitioning. If a factory for making motor cars is needed for making shells the Ministry Inspector orders it to stop that work and make shells. In short, Mr. Cable declares that "the engineering resources of the country are mobilized and efficiently organized and turned full force on munition making."

Local business men were called on to organize their communities, form committees, and get the last ounce of munition work out of their districts. These committee men, Chairmen, Secretaries, works owners, managers, inspectors, are working twelve, fifteen, eighteen hours a day. To help erect and organize and run the hundreds of huge plants men have been called in from their jobs in Canada, the United States, Africa, railway surveys in Brazil, oil fields at Baku, from bridge building, well boring, tunneling, dumped down at home and set to "planning, estimating, figuring, tearing up the foundations of the earth" all to increase the output of munitions.

Mr. Cable tells of one huge plant that he saw in process of erection, the area of its works covering a section twelve miles long and at no place less than a mile wide. It has water, drainage, and lighting systems, powerful pumping stations and a great reservoir, a big power house to carry electricity throughout the area, streets of workshops and workers' houses, stores, shops, churches, clubs, all solidly built of stone, brick, steel, and wood. And all this huge amount of construction, which ordinarily would have required at least three or four years, was being done inside of six months. Compare with this an instance he gives showing how eagerly the people of England are now "doing their bit" for the men at the front. of a "factory" in a top floor back bedroom in which an old man runs a knockkneed, rheumaticky lathe making fuse parts out of a brass rod. The room not being long enough to hold the lathe and the brass rod, the old man had knocked a hole in the wall through which the end of the rod sticks out until it works in again through the lathe an inch at a time. And the old man's old "missus" takes her place at the lathe and keeps it going when he leaves it to eat or sleep.

Tobacco factories and gramophone works, motor works and boilermakers, any and every kind of factory, little or big, whether or not for the making of machinery, have been set to the making of munitions "throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain." And as to the efficiency with which all this vast network of factories works together, Mr. Cable says:

> Every scrap of work turned out by every firm or factory is done to gauge, and a screw made in a back room in Bermondsey and another turned at Clydebank will fill and fit a screw-hole bored in a Birmingham shop just as exactly as if the one man or machine had made the lot.

Perhaps the most wonderful part of the whole magic tale is the rapidity with which expert munition makers have been made out of all manner of men and women drafted from every imaginable occupation in so short a time. It is even more wonderful than the feat of Lord Kitchener with his raw recruits. Mr. Cable dwells at some length upon this phase of his story. He devotes a chapter also to the work of the British women, going into it with some detail and giving many interesting incidents. In these munition works it is evident that the spirit of democracy is as steadily and efficiently "doing its bit" as are the workers themselves.

Mr. Lloyd George, former Minister of Munitions, contributes a foreword consisting of half a dozen lines which express in a single sentence the hope that Mr. Cable's book will be informing for both the public at home and the men on the battlefields.

Mother

An illustrated volume entitled "Mother in Verse and Prose" contains a compilation by Susan Tracy Rice, which is described as a tribute to the sanctity of the mother's mission and a "worldwide homage to all mothers, be they young or old, rich or poor." The compilation was prepared for publication under the editorial direction of Robert Haven Schauffler. (Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.)

The Royal Law

In a volume entitled "If Ye Fulfil the Royal Law" "A. H. W.," a Canadian author of considerable reputation, makes, as he puts it, an appeal to Christendom to live according to the teachings of Jesus. The world's great need today, the author believes, is earnest, aggressive, and practical Christianity. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.)

By the Author of
"The Second Blooming,"
"The Strangers' Wedding," etc.

THE LITTLE BELOVED

By
W. L. GEORGE

A remarkable novel of character development. Mr. George's gift of irony has never been displayed to better advantage.

At All Booksellers

$1.35 *net.*

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD

Sets for the Library

At a discount worth while DURING AUGUST

We have been preparing for months for this SALE of STANDARD AUTHORS, having due regard to paper, print and binding, according to price and edition. Most of the STANDARD WRITERS are here included, giving a wide selection.

The Binding of these SETS has been carefully selected, and has been done by our own Binder, all handwork, no machine work.

Also

A number of Choice Sets purchased from PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

BRENTANO'S
5th Av. and 27th St., New York

Eat and Grow Thin

Hot weather health diet that will make you thin, and give you a good complexion. SATISFYING menus that take off weight without starving you. Tells what you can eat, not what you can't. Thousands are following these rules. Safe, Practical, Effective. $1.00 *net.* (*Post. extra.*) *All bookstores.*

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

EAT AND BE WELL

By Eugene Christian, F. S. D.
America's Foremost Food Expert.

This book tells you—

What to eat to be well,
How to eat to keep well,
What to eat to get well.

140 pages of sound advice for $1.00.

ALFRED A. KNOPF,
220 West 42nd St., New York.

Send for a list of BORZOI BOOKS

Charles E. Hughes

The Statesman as Shown in the Opinions of the Jurist

By WILLIAM L. RANSOM
Justice of the City Court of New York

Justice Ransom has written a very readable book about Justice Hughes and the work of the Court. He has made the people behind great constitutional controversies seem very real. The book might fairly be called a "human-interest story," so graphic is its delineation of Mr. Hughes and of the way in which the jurist worked out the human issues brought before the Court. The volume makes no attempt to argue the case for a candidate before the electorate; it discloses only a desire to make available to the public information which it ought to have. Mr. Hughes's own utterances are permitted to tell the story of the Hughes statesmanship and outlook; but the author does this in an illuminating way, through an incidental narrative which brings all the questions close home to the average man and woman.

Price $1.50 net (Postage extra.) Published Aug. 17th.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1916.

CONTENTS

Page

Mr. Smith's Vivid Tale of a Genius—Latest Works of Fiction..... 313, 314
How the World Governs Itself..... 315
War and Art..... 316
A Study of Nationality in Modern History..... 316
Latest Publications..... 316
Mr. Zangwill on the War for a World—Recent Books on the European Conflict..... 317
Queries and Answers..... 318
Books Worth Reading..... 318
What Authors and Publishers Are Doing..... 319
Notable Books in Brief Reviews..... 320

WAR AND ART

THERE is a suggested problem in Mr. J. C. SNAITH'S latest and possibly best book, "The Sailor," that may well engage the attention—as it has already done upon occasion—of psychologist as well as literary historian. Briefly stated, the problem is: How much of the achievement of genius is due to outside environment, how much to a mysterious twist in the cerebral organization, a twist that is either inherited or that comes through the operation of some invisible force at or immediately before birth? Scientists have differed radically on the subject. That old adage, *poeta nascitur non fit*, is an uncompromising negation of the environment theory. A short time ago Professor CLARKE of Columbia University instituted a careful "laboratory test" of the question, as a result of which it appeared that "nurture" (environment) and "nature" (heredity) were about equally active and necessary as factors in the production of genius. Mr. SNAITH'S story may be taken as furnishing argument for the nature rather than the nurture theory. His sailor-hero is possessed of a sort of Aladdin's lamp that, from some hidden recess of the brain, illuminates life for him as it is illuminated for no one else. And it is by means of the radiance emanating from this lamp that he overcomes the direct obstacles of environment, and even shapes them to the creations of genius. Incidentally, the theme furnishes material for an excellent story under Mr. SNAITH'S masterly handling of it. As a problem, moreover, it is of current interest just now in relation to the much-discussed influence of the war on creative work. The whole question comes up anew in a pamphlet by Mr. LAWRENCE HAVARD, "The Effect of War upon Art and Literature," (Longmans.)

AS Mr. HAVARD sees it, war is simply and unqualifiedly the enemy of art. On occasion it may have produced, or inspired, a good poem or a memorable painting. But this is the exception, not the rule. Its immediate and natural effect is repressive of genius, a sterilization of the forces involved in a work of the imagination. Nothing good, worth while, can be born of it:

> The idea that contact with warfare ("the baptism of fire," as it is called by those who have only learned to play with it) is likely to engender the large heroic emotions rather than anger and bitterness at so much human waste and stupidity is based on the romantic view of war—the view that it is a heavy-great blessing in disguise, ordained to chasten sinful man, and by chastening to improve him. That is not precisely the view which is held by the combatants on either side today.

The only possible chance for the creative artist to survive the blighting influence of war, according to Mr. HAVARD, is to turn his face inward, to reconstruct the world from spiritual forces and aspirations as remote as possible from the demons that rule over trench and battlefield. To revert to Mr. SNAITH'S story, it was not thus that his "Henry Harper" found himself. He was doomed to pass through about as cruel and loathsome an ordeal as one could well imagine—but it was out of this very misery, and all attendant circumstances, clouding the commencement of his career, that he gained the fuel for his "Aladdin's Lamp," the light from which made possible his contribution to art. In other words, given the "Lamp," the light for the best creative work may be derived from the most forbidding of surroundings. As applied to the war: Already there have been a sufficient number of really great books produced directly under its influence to prove that, blighting and evil though the international conflict may be, it is powerless to thwart the development of the utterance of creative art.

A BOOK has just appeared in England, by Mr. JOHN F. HARRIS, on "Samuel Butler, the Man and His Work," (GRANT RICHARDS,) the timeliness of which, in view of the newly awakened interest in the author of "Erewhon," is undoubted. We want to know a great deal more about "SAMUEL BUTLER, the Man," than we do. The revealing personalia derived from intimate letters, journals, anecdotes, &c., are lacking as yet, and the portrait of this nineteenth century satirist remains vague, unfinished in consequence. It appears, however, that this much-needed biographical material has not been accessible to Mr. HARRIS, hence his book will be, in this respect, somewhat disappointing. According to the English critics, however, Mr. HARRIS'S work is valuable in bringing together all that we do know about BUTLER. His critical appreciation of the latter's work has been done, apparently, with care and judgment and ought to be a helpful adjunct in their studies for BUTLER enthusiasts. "Erewhon" and "The Way of All Flesh" were by no means the only important works of the great satirist. He was an industrious worker, following eccentric methods, it is true, and lived a fairly full and long life. He was at odds with most of the writers and scientists of his day, and the pugnacity with which he pursued his antagonists is abundantly evident in his scientific as well as his purely literary work. A satirist without enemies would be something of an anomaly, and BUTLER certainly appears to have lived up to the literary rôle that he elected to fill. In his own day he had not found the audience that has since come to him. He was not accounted a success by his contemporaries. A recent writer pictures him as follows:

> He failed in everything he took up—music and science, painting and literature; and lived the most secluded of lives without need of dress clothes, in a set of rooms in Clifford's Inn, where he cooked his own breakfast and fetched his own water. But his triumph lay not in being a failure, but in achieving the kind of success he thought worth while, in being the master of his life, and in selecting the right things to do with it. Never, we imagine, did BUTLER have to plead that he was too busy for some pleasant thing, such as a concert or a play, or a visit to a friend. Every Summer found him with sufficient pocket money to afford a trip to Italy; his week-end jaunts to the country were conducted with extreme regularity, and we should guess that he seldom put himself out to catch a train. But, above all he had achieved a freedom of soul which he expressed in one book after another.

IT is with a feeling almost of envy that one learns of the purchase, for the use of "the British public," of Box Hill, the home of GEORGE MEREDITH. There are few localities in England that enshrine so much, by reminiscence and anecdotal chronicle, of the best in recent literature as this unforgettable "south of London" suburb. MEREDITH lived there during the period of his most productive years. It was there, also, that STEVENSON wrote "The Suicide Club," and, best of all, it was there that KEATS composed his "Endymion." That a spot so hallowed by literary memories should have been threatened by the advance of commercialism seems, in a way, incredible. That commercialism has been put to flight in this charming region is a fact eloquent of the idealism that still prevails in England. What might be called the story of Box Hill and its memories is given in the current number of Scribner's Magazine by Sir SIDNEY COLVIN, whose account is enriched by personal reminiscences of visits paid to MEREDITH and STEVENSON.

A STUDY OF NATIONALITY IN MODERN HISTORY

NATIONALITY IN MODERN HISTORY. By J. Holland Rose, Litt. D., Fellow of Christ Church, Cambridge; Reader in Modern History in the University of Cambridge, Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. $1.25.

DR. ROSE adopts as the motto of his work the lines of Renan: "Avoir fait de grandes choses ensemble, vouloir en faire encore, voilà la condition essentielle pour être un peuple."

There is in the statement of the gifted and sentimental Frenchman a slight confusion and lack of logic and, let us say, common sense, that is not without its significance in connection with Dr. Rose's lectures. The wish to do great things and to unite in doing them is obviously an indication, if not an essential condition, of a national spirit, but why is the actual doing of them, previous to the desire to do more, such an essential condition? To feel the desire and to carry it out would seem to fulfill all the requirements.

The author defines the sense in which he uses various terms:

> The word "people" I have generally used as implying a close sense of kinship; "nation" as a political term, designating a people which has attained to a state organization; "nationality" (in the concrete sense) as a people that has not yet attained to it; but I have nearly always preferred to "nationality" in the ideal sense, as an aspiration toward united national existence. In lectures I have used "nationalism" to denote the intolerant and aggressive instinct which has of late developed in Germany and the Balkan States.

The reader will note in these explanations a touch of indefiniteness that pervades Dr. Rose's volume, and leaves one a little uncertain as to what exactly he means by nationality and what are his views regarding it. His general proposition seems to be that nationality—aspiration toward national existence—is good when it does away with internal jealousies and dissensions and tends to protect the common rights and interests, as in France in the early years of the Revolution, and in Italy up to the driving out of the Austrians, in Germany to the consolidation of the empire. On the other hand, it is evil when it tends to aggression, conquest, and oppression, as under Napoleon I. or at present in Germany. In sustaining this general proposition Dr. Rose gives a very satisfactory account of the evolution of nationality in France, in Germany, in the Slav peoples, in Spain, and, less specifically, in the British Empire, (or Federation.) He inclines to the opinion that every development of intense national spirit is exposed to excess and abuse when it has attained a vigorous organization and comes under the leadership of an ambitious and capable ruler. He cherishes the hope, which is more a fervent desire than an expectation, that at some time in the future national aspirations will be merged into international sentiment, and the various units will be actuated by a sense of mutual obligation to the maintenance of which the forces of each will be directed in combination.

> The new Europe ought to be a far happier Europe than ever before. For the first time all the great peoples will have sorted themselves out, like to like, and it may be assumed that all dynasties hostile to that healthy process will have disappeared. Then, after the attainment of civic freedom and national solidarity, the national instinct which strengthens with opposition and weakens after due satisfaction ought to merge in the wider and nobler sentiment of human brotherhood in the attainment of which it is only a preparatory phase.

It is a dream? Undoubtedly, in some degree. But it is based on analogy with the development of the human race during the long ages in which its members have been learning how to live together, in families, in tribes, in communities, and in nations. Terrible as is the present war it leaves the great mass of mankind in a state of order and peace which 1,500 years ago would have seemed unattainable for any single group. It is not unreasonable to expect that the time may come when nations will acquire the art of living together as men in each nation have slowly and painfully gained that art.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

History and Biography

MY DAYS AND DREAMS. By Edward Carpenter. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25.
The author's autobiographical reminiscences.

A LAST MEMORY OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Charlotte Eaton. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. 50 cents.
The occasion of this "last memory" was a visit paid by Stevenson to Will Low at Manasquan.

JOSEPH FELS. By Mary Fels. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.
Biography of a successful business man who was well known also as an advocate of the George theory of land taxation.

VICENTE ANES PINTON. By J. Ames Rosburgh McClymont. London: Bernard Quaritch.
Biography of the mariner who sailed with Columbus in 1492.

A POLITICAL HISTORY OF JAPAN DURING THE MEIJI ERA: 1867-1912. By W. W. McLaren, Ph.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.
The author writes from studies made while teacher of politics in Keiogijuku, the oldest and most liberal of the universities of Japan.

YOUNG INDIA. By Lajpat Rai. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.
An interpretation and a history of the nationalist movement from within.

Poetry and Drama

BALLADS AND LYRICS. By Eldridge Denison. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25.
Collection of short poems most of which have appeared in current magazines.

THE SONG OF THE SCARLET HOST AND OTHER POEMS. By Joseph Bernard Rethy. 12mo. Portland, Me.: Smith & Sale.
Collection of short poems dedicated to George Sylvester Viereck.

THE LOCUST FLOWER AND THE CELIBATE. By Pauline Brooks Quinton. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
Two plays, one a "fantasy in one act," the other a "drama in three acts."

THE HOUSE ON THE HILL AND OTHER POEMS. By Frederick A. Wright. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
Collection of short lyrics.

Essays and Lectures

THE QUALITY OF RECENT AMERICAN VERSE. By Smiley Fowler. 12mo. Greensburg, Ind.: Democrat Company.
Brief comment in verse and prose reprinted from The Greensburg Evening Times.

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT MEXICO. By George J. Hagar. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.
A summary of natural, racial, economic, industrial and institutional conditions.

REFLECTIONS OF A CORNFIELD PHILOSOPHER. By E. W. Hetms. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 50 cents.
Collection of short "sayings."

European War Book

WAR—THE CREATOR. By Gelett Burgess. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 60 cents.
True story of a French boy who was at the battle of the Marne.

Fiction

FONDIE. By Edward C. Booth. New York: D. Appleton Company. $1.40.
A Yorkshire village romance.

THE THORN FORTRESS. By Mary Bramston. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 50 cents.
Story of a little girl who is made captive by the enemy in the Thirty Years' War.

PETET SIMMONS AT SIWASH. By George Fitch. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.
Humorous stories of college life.

TED OF McCORKELL'S ALLEY. By Isabelle Horton. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press.
Story of a family in the poor section of a city.

RICHARD PRICHARD. By Hughes Mearns. 12mo. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. $1.35.
Story of "a man who was honest with himself."

BIG TIMBER. By Bertrand W. Sinclair. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.
A story of life in a British Columbia logging camp.

Philosophy and Religion

THE LIGHT OF MEN. By John Bass. 12mo. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press.
An "interpretation" of the life of Christ.

THE MAN OF POWER. By Lynn Harold Hough. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 75 cents.
Studies in Christian efficiency.

ADVENT SONGS. By Simon N. Patten. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.
A revision of old hymns to meet modern needs.

A FOURFOLD TEST OF MORMONISM. By Henry C. Sheldon. Pamphlet. New York: The Abingdon Press. 10 cents.
A reply to Robert C. Webb's criticism of the author's "The Case Against Mormonism."

New Editions and Reprints

BUDDHIST RECORDS OF THE WESTERN WORLD. By Samuel Beal. 8vo. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. $2.50.
A popular edition of this translation from the Chinese of Hiuen Tsiang. (A. D. 629.)

A CLASSICAL DICTIONARY. By John Dowson. 12mo. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. $2.50.
Popular edition of this dictionary of Hindu mythology and religion, geography, history, and literature.

Educational, Reference, Miscellaneous

MODEL AEROPLANES AND THEIR MOTORS. By George A. Cavanagh. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.
A practical book for beginners.

DIE HARZREISE. By Heinrich Heine. 12mo. New York: Allyn & Bacon.
Selections from Heine's prose and verse, edited with notes, exercises, vocabulary, &c., by E. P. Keep.

WHAT AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS ARE DOING

It now appears that the Williamsons are the authors of "Where the Path Breaks," a war novel published anonymously in this country last Spring by the Century Company. It has recently been published in England under the title of "The War Wedding," and a copy received in this country by the way of Canada bears the names of C. N. and A. M. Williamson on the title page.

Recent and promised submarine exploits give a timely interest to the announcement by the Putnams that they will publish toward the end of August a new, copiously illustrated popular edition of the Jules Verne classic, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

The Rev. Robert J. Patterson, author of "The Happy Art of Catching Men," is making a visit, his fourth, to this country, and while here will make a number of addresses at various conferences and conventions.

The price of "Christ's Economy," by Eugene M. Camp, published by the Seabury Society of New York, is $1.

Henry Holt & Co. announce for publication on Aug. 22 "Creative Intelligence," by John Dewey and others, including A. W. Moore, G. H. Mead, and J. H. Tufts, all of the University of Chicago; Harold C. Brown and H. W. Smart of Stanford University; B. H. Bode of the University of Illinois, and H. M. Kallen of the University of Wisconsin. The work will be the first considered announcement of their philosophy, as a school of philosophy, by the pragmatists. For the public at large it will link philosophy with the everyday life of the everyday man.

A second edition has gone to press of "The Choctaw Catechism," published by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. The translation into the Choctaw tongue was made by the Rev. Dr. Ketcham, Director of Catholic Indian Missions throughout the United States.

Robert J. Shores, New York, announces for Autumn publication "Loves and Losses of Pierrot," a book of verse by William Griffith, editor of The National Sunday Magazine.

Compton Mackenzie expects to remain indefinitely at Athens, where he has been for some time stationed in the Intelligence Department of the British Army.

A new novel by Emerson Hough, his first for several years, will be published on Aug. 26 by D. Appleton & Co. It will be called "The Magnificent Adventure" and will have for its romantic theme and setting the famous Lewis and Clark exploring expedition which opened up the great Northwest. Its hero is Captain Meriwether Lewis and its heroine Theodosia Burr, daughter of Aaron Burr.

Arthur Gleason's "Golden Lads" is being translated into French by order of the Foreign Office of the French Government.

Alexander Kuprin's "A Slav Soul and Other Tales," with an introduction by Stephen Graham, will be published within two or three weeks by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Kuprin is said to be one of the most popular of living Russian authors and one of the greatest modern Russian humorists. The volume has been made up by careful selection from his best work.

B. W. Huebsch announces for early publication "War the Creator," by Gelett Burgess, a story which pictures the transformation of a lovable French youth from a boy into a man by his baptism of fire at the battle of the Marne.

George Agnew Chamberlain, author of "Home" and other novels, has been appointed United States Consul General at Havana. He has been for several years Consul at Lourenzo Marquez, Portuguese East Africa.

The Dial Publishing Company, Chicago, has acquired from Herbert S. Browne and Waldo R. Browne the complete ownership of The Dial, and announces that hereafter the business management will be under the direction of Martyn Johnson.

"French Policy and the American Alliance," by Edward S. Corwin, has just been published by the Princeton University Press.

"Indian Names, Facts and Games" is the title of a booklet by Florence M. Poast, soon to be published by the James William Bryan Press of Washington, D. C., which will aim to furnish material for the use of Camp Fire Girls, and people in camps, country homes, and other places of recreation.

Walter Hale and Louise Closser Hale have lately sailed for France, where Mrs. Hale will write some articles on the economic situation in Northern France and Mr. Hale will visit the front in the Verdun sector and south of the Somme. They have just finished writing and illustrating a series of travel articles on quaint and quiet nooks of Virginia, which are now appearing in Harper's Magazine and will later be published in book form.

Sir Gilbert Parker is writing a new novel during such moments of leisure as his work in London as a Privy Councilor affords. Its scene will be in Canada.

John Taintor Foote's short story of a racehorse, "The Look of Eagles," which won much praise on its publication a year or so ago in a popular magazine, has been put into small book form by the Appletons and is ready for early publication.

William Dean Howells is at York Harbor, Me., where he is at work upon the volume of autobiography, "Years of My Youth," which the Harpers will bring out in the Fall.

Bertrand W. Sinclair's new novel, "Big Timber," is announced for immediate publication by Little, Brown & Co. Its scene is laid principally in the logging camps of the Roaring Lake Region, not far from Vancouver. Mr. Sinclair's previous novel, "North of Fifty-three," is in its eleventh printing.

The title of Corra Harris's new novel, which will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. on Sept. 6, has been changed from "A Thorn in the Flesh" to "The Circuit Rider's Widow." It is in the nature of a sequel to her first novel, "The Circuit Rider's Wife."

"Wind's Will," a romantic historical story by Agnes and Egerton Castle, having its scene laid in France just after the battle of Waterloo, will be published at the end of this week by the Appletons.

The Marshall Jones Company, Boston, announces the publication of the Greek and Roman volume in its series, "The Mythology of All Races." It is by Professor W. Sherwood Fox of Princeton. The next volume, on Oceanic mythology, will probably be ready in the Autumn.

"Miss Pandora," a quiet love-story with an English girl as its heroine, a first novel by M. E. Norton, is ready for publication by George H. Doran Company. This house is bringing out at once also "Youth Unconquerable," by Percy Ross, a gay, light comedy of a tale about a girl who unexpectedly finds herself face to face with the world without any money.

Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn's "The Influence of Joy," in the "Mind and Health Series" of Little, Brown & Co., is being published in London by William Heinemann.

Willa Sibert Cather, author of "The Song of the Lark" and "O Pioneers!" is spending the Summer in the mountains in New Mexico.

In August G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish "Universal Military Education," by Lucien Howe, Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, which will set forth in the briefest terms the why and how of preparedness, based on statistics.

BOOKS WORTH READING

SAMUEL HOWE'S recent book, "American Country Houses of Today," fills a long-felt want to both the architect and prospective home builder, giving in detail notable examples of American architecture scattered from Maine to California. The book is not merely a collection of good houses built in one section of the country in furtherance of a particular traditional ideal, but rather a collection which shows unmistakably the modern trend in domestic architecture, wherein the human element plays an important part. The one thing that is obvious is that it marks American progress and proves by its numerous illustrations that our architects are no longer adopters of old ideas but insurgents of the most radical kind. One very interesting chapter is devoted to the problem of the setting of the house, another to interiors and decorations. So-called "Garden Cities" are discussed and illustrated at length. Both the unique and beautiful are shown. Among famous American homes illustrated are those of John D. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills, the Washington, D. C., home of Henry White, the North Carolina estate of Pembroke Jones, and the Charles E. Proctor home at Great Neck, L. I.

Tool Builders

A book by Professor Joseph Wickham Roe of Sheffield Scientific School, entitled "English and American Tool Builders," may be said to respond to a real literary need, inasmuch as it is the only notable book of its kind that has been published in this country in the last fifty years. The author gives a history of tool building, and has interesting things to say about persons and cities which have been identified with it; he also makes instructive observations on the influence the productions of the tool builders have had upon all the industrial arts, society, and the progress of the nation. (Yale University Press. $3.)

Vigilantes of Montana.

A third edition has been published of "The Vigilantes of Montana; or, Popular Justice in the Rocky Mountains," a book in which are preserved a series of articles written for Montana's first newspaper by its editor, Professor Thomas J. Dimsdale, descriptive of the fight for law, good order, and decency made and won by an organized body of citizens in the years 1863-63. Professor Dimsdale's interesting narrative is accompanied by footnotes and illustrations provided by A. J. Noyes, and also by a brief history of Southern Montana. (Helena, Mon.: State Publishing Company. $2.50.)

Literary Man's New Testament

W. L. Courtney, the English man of letters, who gave the world "The Literary Man's Bible," now invites attention to what he calls "The Literary Man's New Testament," which, like the earlier work, is meant for the enjoyment and edification of men and women mainly interested in the literary and historical aspects of the Scriptures and not much concerned with their purely theological aspects. The distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Courtney's New Testament is its arrangement of the books in chronological order, with introductory essays and annotations. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.)

Commencement Days

A book by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden entitled "Commencement Days" contains, the author says, the substance of what he has found it in his heart to say to graduating classes in various commencement addresses and baccalaureate sermons. The book is full of practical advice and sober counsel respecting the duties, responsibilities, and opportunities awaiting the graduating student in the world in which he is about to take his place. (Macmillan Company. $1.25.)

Hawaii

A large, handsomely printed and generously illustrated volume entitled "Natural History of Hawaii" contains an account, by Professor William Alanson Bryan of the College of Hawaii, of the native Hawaiian people, the geology and geography of the islands, and the native and introduced plants and animals of the group. An interesting feature of the work is its exposition of the facts pertaining to the Hawaiian volcanoes and volcano-made scenery. (New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. $5.)

House of Representatives

Students of American politics and Governmental affairs will be glad to add to their libraries a volume entitled "History and Procedure of the House of Representatives," a comprehensive, authoritative, and readable work by ex-Congressman De Alva Stanwood Alexander, for fourteen years the Representative of one of the New York districts. Mr. Alexander's work is the fruit of personal experience and observation and of diligent research and study. It contains a great many reminiscences and anecdotes that are illuminating as well as entertaining. (Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.)

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS or other literary property. Cash down, and prompt removal.

Malkan's

NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
47 BROADWAY Phone 3985 BROAD

CASH FOR BOOKS.

Highest prices paid for books on art and scientific works. Small and large collections and sets wanted. Calls made anywhere. Specially wanted: 11th Edition Britannica, sets of Mark Twain, Thistle Edition of Stevenson.

DAVIS' BOOKSTORE,
47 Vesey St. Tel. Cortlandt 4604.

CASH Paid for BOOKS

Highest prices and cash down paid for large and small collections of BOOKS and other LITERARY PROPERTY. We pack and remove books promptly. Especially wanted, 11th Edition Britannica, large paper.

THOMAS E. EKON, Inc.
50 John St., N.Y. Phone 4825-4826 John

EAT AND GROW SLENDER

A comprehensive book on retaining or restoring slenderness. Salvation for the fat, in place of starvation. No dieting, no drugs, no exercise. Tells what you CAN eat, not what you CAN'T eat. Menus that take off weight. Used by thousands. Effective and efficient. Price 50 cents postpaid. On sale at all bookstores or
THE SHERWOOD CO., 19 John St., N.Y.

WANTED—
Young man or woman stenographer, literary business; live, clean-cut, ambitious; unusual opportunity; moderate salary. Y 220 Times Annex.

Something new, "Catholic Digest." Summary of Catholic news. Price, $2 per year. Agents wanted "Catholic Digest," Dubuque, Iowa.

Private Library to be Sacrificed.

Several hundred volumes of standard works in fine bindings. Also superior art works. A collection of real merit, including a number of out-of-print editions. Will consign to responsible dealer who will turn the collection quickly.

DeFOREST PORTER,
12 Root Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOK EXCHANGE

Thirty cents an agate line.

20% DISCOUNT AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE Genuine reduction of 20% from every book in stock. All books plainly marked. A few of the bargains after discount has been deducted: Lavater's Physiognomy, Large Paper Edition, 5 Vols., Half Morocco, London, 1789, 800 engravings, including 2 rare George Washington portraits, $32.00; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, 2 Vols., Full Calf, Edinburgh, 1813, $14.75; Decamps's Harangue of Scotland, Full Calf, Edinburgh, 1799, $14.75; Fables of John Dryden, Calf, "Large Paper Edition," London, 1797, 24 colored plates by Bartolozzi and others, $20.00; Worsley's Museum Worsleyanum, 100 illustrations, 2 Vols., Morocco, London, 1794, $24.00; Jerrold Douglas's Men of Character, "Thackeray Illustrations," 3 Vols., Original Boards, uncut, London, 1838, First Edition, $20.00; Symonds' Life Michelangelo, 2 Vols., Calf, London, 1898, First Edition, $22.00. Numerous other bargains in rare books and sets. Catalogues mailed. SCHULTE'S BOOKSTORE, 152 East 23d St.

THE NATURE LIBRARY, 8 VOLS., INDIA Paper, $25.00; Secret Court Memoirs, 11 Vols., Full Morocco, St. Dunstan's Binding, $22.00; Book of Knowledge, 20 Vols., $26.00; Harvard Classics, 50 Vols., Large Paper Edition, $45.00; Bulwer Lytton, 40 Vols., Limited Edition, $25.00; Muhlbach, 20 Vols., Full Morocco, $18.00; Stevenson, 10 Vols., Half Morocco, $8.00; Ellis History of Our Country, 8 Vols., Half Morocco, $4.00; Aldus Classics, 12 Vols., Edition de Luxe, $25.00; Modern Business, 12 Vols., Full Morocco, $30.00. DAVIS' BOOKSTORE, 47 Vesey St.

BOOKS—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call and see our 50,000 rare books. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, 14-18 John Bright Street, Birmingham, England.

HIGHEST PRICES AND SPOT CASH PAID FOR private libraries and sets. Particularly wanted: Sets of Mark Twain; 11th Edition Britannica; Stevenson, Burton's Arabian Nights and Kipling. HARRY F. MARKS, 116 Nassau St., New York City.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE AN ESTATE, AN ALMOST COMPLETE SET OF VIRGINIA HISTORIES AND BOOKS, RARE CONFEDERATE ITEMS, MOSTLY WITH AUTOGRAPHS. ADDRESS W. M. WALLACE, BOX 876 NORFOLK, VA.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES PURCHASED, ESPECially wanted, 11th edition Encyclopedia Britannica, and other fine sets.
THOMAS E. EKON, INC.
50 John St., N. Y. Phone 4825 John.

CHAS. FRED. HEARTMAN, 38 LEXINGTON Av., N. Y. City. Rare and fine books, important Americana, autographs, historical pamphlets, &c., bought and sold at private and public sales.

OLD LAW BOOKS WANTED. SPOT CASH paid for Acts, Laws, etc., of all States. Correspondence solicited. Bank reference. C. S. Hook, Box 446, Staunton, Virginia.

BACK NUMBERS OF ALL AMERICAN AND foreign periodicals supplied by Henri Gerard, 83 Nassau St., New York City.

ALEXANDER M. BROWN HAS REMOVED TO larger quarters at 150 Nassau St., The Sun Building, Suite 802-3.

CASH FOR AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.
P. F. MADIGAN, 501 FIFTH AVE., N. Y., OFFERS SPOT CASH FOR AUTOGRAPHS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS OF WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, ANDREW JOHNSON, WILLIAM McKINLEY, W. H. TAFT, WOODROW WILSON, R. A. POE, EUGENE FIELD, MARK TWAIN, WALT WHITMAN, JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, AND OTHER NOTED AUTHORS, POETS, STATESMEN, GENERALS, AND MUSICAL COMPOSERS. BE FIRE AND SUBMIT YOUR AUTOGRAPHS TO MR. MADIGAN AND GET HIS CASH OFFER BEFORE DISPOSING OF THEM ELSEWHERE. CALL OR ADDRESS P. F. MADIGAN, THE AUTOGRAPH SHOP," 501 FIFTH AVE. (ENTRANCE 46TH ST.) N. Y. PHONE 6496 MURRAY HILL.

STAMMER'S SPECIALS: INTERNATIONAL Science Library, 10 vols., ½ leather, $12.50; Century Dictionary, ½ morocco, 12 vols., $25; Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, 4 vols., $12.50; Standard Dictionary, ½ new leather, $6. P. Stammer, Bookseller and Bookhunter, 127 E. 23d St., New York. Phone Gramercy 4564. Out-of-print books a specialty. Catalogue issued.

RARE BOOKS: HISTORY, FOREIGN LANguages, Travel. Liechtenstein's Africa, 2 vols., London, 1812-15, $7; Wilkinson's Modern Egypt, 2 vols., London, 1843, $7; Fourier's Theorie des quatre Mouvements, Leipzig, 1808, $7; Pitre-Chevalier's Bretagne, Paris, Coubert, 1844, $5, and many others. R. C. MacMahon, Bookseller, 78 W. 55th St., New York. Phone 457 Circle.

CASH FOR BOOKS.
SMALL COLLECTIONS AND COMPLETE libraries bought at highest prices. Specially wanted: 11th Edition Encyclopaedia Britannica, sets of Mark Twain, Thistle Edition of Stevenson. DAVIS' BOOKSTORE, 47 Vesey St. Tel. Cortlandt 4604.

COLLECTORS THAT KNOW REAL BARGAINS are taking advantage of "Schulte's 20% Discount August Clearance Sale." Discount includes items selected from our catalogues, priced above, 100,000 books in stock. SCHULTE'S BOOKSTORE, 152 East 23d St.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ON RAILROADS, Canals, Finance, Banking, Accountancy, Speculation, and Economics. DIXIS BOOK SHOP, 41 Liberty St. Catalogues.

WE BUY BOOKS.
FULL VALUE PAID FOR COMPLETE LIbraries or small collections of books; estimates cheerfully given. Madison Bookstore, 61 E. 59th St.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ENGLISH books. Librairie Française, 111 Fourth Av.

WILL BUY FINE SETS AND RARE BOOKS. Guy Stonestreet, 507 Fifth Av., N. Y.

BACK NUMBERS OF MAGAZINES TO BE HAD at Abrahams Book Store, 145 4th Av.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS FURNISHED.—E. R. Robinson, 410 River St., Troy, N. Y.

MAGAZINES BOUGHT—NUMBERS OR COMplete sets. H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y.

Genealogical Books a Specialty.
F. J. WILDER, 48 CORNHILL, BOSTON, MASS.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Who Was "Felix Oldboy"?—Margaret Sangster's Poem, "Our Own"—Looking for Authors of Poems

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

M. O. L.—Will you kindly tell who was "Felix Oldboy," and in what year did his writings first appear in book form"

"Felix Oldboy" was the pen name of John Flavel Mines. His book "Tours Around New York" was first published in 1888 by Harper & Bros., and a second edition was brought out in 1892. "Walks in Our Churchyards" was published in the same year and a second edition, with a preface by the late Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, was printed in 1905. Mr. Mines, who died in 1901, was also the author of a book of verse, "The Heroes of the Last Lustre," and "My Summer Acre," which was published in 1893 in a volume with "Tours Around New York."

Pot of Basil

F. K. A.—Can you tell me anything about "The Pot of Basil"? I heard a reference to it recently and would like to know whether it is a book or a poem.

"Isabella, or the Pot of Basil," is the title of one of Boccaccio's stories, in the "Decameron," the fifth of the fourth day. In the story the brothers of Isabella kill her lover and after his death she obtains his head and buries it in a flower pot wherein she also plants a basil shrub which flourishes and which she tends with loving care until her death. Keats has written a beautiful poem founded on the same romantic incident, and which is printed in his works under the title "Isabella, or the Pot of Basil."

Alone with My Conscience

C. G. L.—Would you inform me where I can find a poem in two verses commencing like the following

Alone with my conscience,
Sitting in this silent solitary place.

The poem from which our correspondent quotes is entitled "Alone With My Conscience." It is anonymous, is composed of six verses and is printed in full in Vol. I. of "Heart Throbs," published by the Chapple Publishing Company of Boston, Mass.

Santa Claus

R. A. H.—Can you tell me where I can find a Christmas poem which I heard recited at a celebration some years ago, but which I have not been able to find complete. It begins.

Beyond the ocean, many a mile
And many a year ago.

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "Santa Claus," by the Rev. Ralph Hoyt. The lines quoted are the opening lines of the first stanza. It was originally published in Harper's Magazine in 1860 and was subsequently printed in "Echoes of Memory and Emotions," published by A. D. F. Randolph in this city. A volume of poems by the Rev. Ralph Hoyt was published in 1859 to aid in the rebuilding of the Good Shepherd Free Church in this city. Both these books are out of print.

Ethan Allen's Captivity

L. H.—What is the value of a "Narrative of Colonel Ethan Allen's captivity," written by himself, published by Thomas & Thomas, Walpole, N. H., 1807?

It is worth from $7.25 to $10.

Books of Poetry

MISS A. A. H.—Can any one tell me where I can get copies of Sidney Thompson's "Humbler Poems," and Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse"?

Sidney Thompson's "Humbler Poets" is published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, at $1.50, and Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," by Henry Holt & Co., New York, at $7.50.

Satires of Juvenal

MORTON V. JOYES.—I have a copy of the "Satires of Juvenal," translated into blank verse by Sir Robert Stapleton Knight, with pictorial designs, arguments, explanatory notes, &c. Printed in London by R. Hodgkinsonne in 1660, also a copy of the "Acts of the Assembly of the Colony of Virginia in Force in 1662," printed at Williamsburg in 1752 by W. Rind, A. Purdie, and J. Dixon. Can you give me some idea of the value of these two books?

The "Juvenal" is worth from $3 to $5. This translation originally appeared in 1647. The 1662 "Acts of the Assembly" is worth from $7.25 to $10.

"Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin"

J. H. L.—Can you tell me the value of the volume entitled "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin"?

The book about which our correspondent inquires has brought $5 at auction.

Ruskin's Architecture

C. C. V. N.—Will you please tell me the value of Ruskin's "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," published in 1849?

This book has brought at auction from $12 to $52.50.

L. P. Jacks's Writings

THED. PERSHING.—Can you tell me what books have been written by L. P. Jacks, editor of The Hibert Journal, and Principal of Manchester College, Oxford?

Among the publications of the Rev. Dr. Jacks are "Mad Shepherds and Other Human Studies," "The Alchemy of Thought," "Among the Idolmakers," "All Men Are Ghosts," "Helps to Belief in God," "Authority in Religion," "An Answer to Agnosticism," and "Six Orders of Worship." They are published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM.—Margaret Elizabeth Sangster wrote the poem "Our Own," about which "E. A. F." inquires in your issue of July 23. She was editor of Harper's Bazaar for a number of years and before that was connected in an editorial capacity with "Hearth and Home," "Christian at Work" and several other papers. She published "Poems of the Household" and other volumes of verse. A copy of the poem asked follows:

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind would trouble my mind
That I said when I went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain,
But we vex our own with look and tone
We may never take back again

For though in the quiet evening
I may give you the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be that never for me
The pain at the heart should cease.
How many go forth in the morning
Who never come home at night,
And hearts are broken by hard words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right

We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for our own the bitter tone
Though we love our own the best.
Ah! Lips with curse impatient,
Ah! Brow with that look of scorn.
'Twere a cruel fate were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn.

Information about this poem was also received from Julia Strong, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. S. Lincoln, Brooklyn; Nellie S. Bratton, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. J. K. Moodie, Bayonne, N. J.; S. W. Mansfield, New Haven, Conn.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; A. K. Cordley, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Katharine Mathews, New York; W. W. Stevens, Danbury, Conn.; Harriett J. Butler, Meriden, Conn.; Emma C. Rollins, Holyoke, Mass.; Harriett B. Badeau, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Ida Touffig, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. Angier S. Barry, Gloversville, N. Y.; Mrs. George W. Aldridge, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. O. V. D. Paine, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. E. C. Applegate, Brooklyn; Alice B. Woodruff, Yonkers, N. Y.; Ashton Starke, Richmond Va.; James Terry White, New York; L. B., Kingston, N. Y., and Horatio G. Cozzens, New York.

Ingersoll's Creed

ETHEL BEYEA.—In THE BOOK REVIEW issue of the 16th inst., Gregg D. Wolfe has mistaken Ingersoll's declaration, "I belong to the great church which holds the world within its starlit aisles," &c., for his "Creed," and says that Althea Randolph Bedle is mistaken in crediting the authorship of "My Creed" to George W. Childs. "My Creed," which was printed in full as asked for by Elijah K. Knott in your issue of May 7, was written by George W. Childs, and has nothing to do with the above lines quoted from Ingersoll's discussion with the Rev. Henry M. Field on "Faith or Agnosticism." Ingersoll's avowed creed is as follows:

Justice is the only worship.
Love is the only priest.
Ignorance is the only slavery.
Happiness is the only good.
The time to be happy is now.
The place to be happy is here.
The way to be happy is to make other people so.

"What Every One Should Know"

S. A. D.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of July 9, M. J. Shea asks the name of the author and publisher of the book "What Every One Should Know." The author was Mrs. A. L. Burt; the publisher, A. L. Burt, New York City. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Burt is living, but the publishing business is carried on by their sons in this city.

"Simplicity"

T. T. GLENAN.—In answer to "M. S.'s" query in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 9 called "Expectancy," would say that the name of the poem is "Simplicity" and the author is Meredith Nicholson. The second line should read "Of time within my heart and soul," and not "trial."

"Prince of Ballyhoo"

S. W. W.—In regard to "M. G. A.'s" request in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 2, asking where he could obtain a poem entitled "The Prince of Ballyhoo," would say that he probably means "Krigmarole." The first line is:

Deep grief had seized his Highness, the Prince of Ballyhoo.

I have it in an old scrapbook of forty or more years ago.

The Little Cares

LOUELLA D. EVERETT.—The verses beginning "The little cares that fretted me," quoted by Mrs. M. C. Roberts in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 23, are not by Mrs. Browning. The poem originally appeared in St. Paul's, an English magazine, in 1899, and in printing them on gift cards, as has been widely done, Mrs. Browning's name probably was appended to them. The line "The foolish fears of what might happen" should read "of what might pass," and the word "rustling" should be "hushing" in the next to the last line—Among the hushing of the corn.

Modern Baby

C. W. P.—In reference to the poem ascribed to Bishop Doane in your issue of July 16 I send an additional stanza written by Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee after reading the verses by Bishop Doane:

What a pity youthful doctors are now so wondrous wise,
That they seldom stop to think about what their elders did advise,
When science and experience were working hand in hand
And good and tried old methods served for all throughout the land.
Why did we live at all when cared for by the men of long ago—
The Motts, the Fordyce Barkers, and the Delafields, you know.

APPEALS TO READERS

A. T. C.—Will some reader kindly tell me who is the author of the following lines.

Grant that this day with zeal and skill I do
What me to do behooves, what thou command'st me to.
Grant that I do it sharp, at point of moment fit,
And when I do it, grant me good success in it.

I have this verse in the autograph and signed by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, and am curious concerning its origin.

When I was Young

K. L. M.—Will some reader kindly tell me where I can find the following quotation:

When I was young, as you were young,
When I was young and lutes were strung,
And love lamps in the casements hung.

Plant a Tree

C. P. S.—Can any reader inform me by what author and in what passage does the following originally occur:

Though I die tomorrow, yet will I plant
a tree today.

The quotation may not be given with literal exactness, but I hope it will be found sufficiently accurate for identification.

Rare as a Rose

LARCHMONT.—Can some reader give me the beginning and author of the poem the last verse of which runs thus:

But as rare as a rose in December,
As a bird in an arctic clime,
Is the heart that will ever remember
Through sorrow and change and time.

Hideous Foes

C. W. L.—Can any reader tell whence the following lines are quoted and give title of poem and name of author?

Their shape would make them, had they bulk and size,
More hideous foes than fancy can devise;
With helmet heads and dragon scales adorned,
The mighty myriads now securely scorned
Would mock the majesty of man's high birth,
Despise his bulwarks, and unpeople earth.

Murdered Faith

R. W. BENNETT.—I have been trying for some time to place the following quotation:

There is no loss but change; no death but sin; no parting but the dull, corroding pain of murdered faith, that never lives again.

I should be very grateful for any information in regard to it.

Niche in Heaven

FLORENCE E. HAMPTON.—I should like very much if some of your readers can place for me the quotation:

God keeps a niche in Heaven to hold our idols.

Mist on the Mountain

MRS. M. W. S.-TOBEY.—Can some reader tell me where I can find a hymn which contains this stanza:

Like mist on the mountain, and like ships on the sea,
So swiftly the years of our pilgrimage flee.

From Coast to Coast

there is

nothing but praise for

Happy Valley

A Romance of Oregon

By

ANNE SHANNON MONROE

New York Tribune "Full of simple human nature, helpful honest; brave in adversity, winning with set teeth against all opposition to its success."

Chicago Herald "This strong, tender book, graphic yet restrained, veracious, yet truly romantic; it aptly depicts and enshrines the lights and shadows of pioneer life."

Portland Oregonian "It is an uncommon pleasure to review this splendid Oregon novel—*the best Western romance of the year.*"

ALL BOOKSTORES

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers

CURRENT HISTORY

Published by THE NEW YORK TIMES

VOLS. I., II., III.

Each Volume, 1,320 Pages

Splendidly Illustrated.
Elaborately Indexed.

Each volume covers six months' period of the war, giving all essential diplomatic correspondence, official utterances, vital annals and the chief literature by the most eminent writers of all the chief nations of the world. Impartial; all sides.

Bound in leather, three-quarters, and cloth, delivered at $4, $3.50, and $2.25 per volume, respectively.

1,320 Pages, Illustrated.

Current History
Times Square New York

The New York Times

BOOK REVIEW

It Treats Books as News

AMELIA E. BARR

I have read The Times since I came to New York in A. D. 1870. I have seen its Book Review grow from a sheet or two of desultory criticism to its present scholarly and comprehensive magazine. Taking the paper altogether, it was never before as good and reliable as it is today.
AMELIA E. BARR.
Richmond Hill, July 29, 1916

GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

The New York Times Book Review in the Sunday edition of The Times comes more nearly to being a valuable help to book writers and book readers than anything I know of along similar lines. I read it with interest and certainly with profit to myself. Please accept my congratulations.
GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON.
New York, July 19, 1916.

RUPERT HUGHES

I have read The New York Times Book Review, with few exceptions, every week since it was issued. Its value to current literature in the value of The New York Times to current chronicle, it is abundant with news, timely, without sensationalism, dignified, without pomposity, unexcited, unbiased.
RUPERT HUGHES.
Bedford Hill, N. Y., July 24, 1916.

The subscription price is $1.00 a year, postage prepaid. In Canada $1.25 and in other countries $1.50 prepaid.

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEWS

Professor Thorndike's Valuable Study of the Theatre in Shakespeare's Day and Other Recent Publications

SHAKESPEARE'S THEATRE. By Ashley Horace Thorndike, Ph. D., L. H. D., Professor of English in Columbia University. With illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

A BOOK FOR SHAKESPEARE PLAYS AND PAGEANTS. A Treasury of Elizabethan and Shakespearean Detail for Producers, Stage-Managers, Actors, Artists, and Students. By Orie Latham Hatcher, Ph. D., sometime Professor at Bryn Mawr College. With illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

SHAKESPEARE wrote definitely for the theatre of his time, not for poets or posterity. And this theatre was in many ways not only peculiar but temporary; it was in a transitional state. It differed markedly, of course, from the theatre of our far distant day. But the conditions in the theatre for which Shakespeare wrote were also very different from those which had obtained fifty years before his birth, or which had developed at a period fifty years after his death. Half-way between the mediaeval and the modern the stage of the "Shakespearean era" partakes of the characteristics of two eras and betrays the evils inherent in transition. Yet, by these very tokens, the theatre of Shakespeare's day is extraordinarily interesting. Even apart from the fact of Shakespeare's participation, completely divorced from the vital association of the master dramatist, the record of this "era of greatest change" is a record of well-nigh incomparable interest in the history of the drama and its production.

Furthermore, when we consider Shakespeare's association with the stage of Elizabeth's reign every detail of that stage becomes a matter not only of intrinsic interest but of artistic and practical value—value in the practical reproduction and imaging of artistic work, valuable as a brush is valuable to a painter.

In "Shakespeare's Theatre" Professor Thorndike has pictured for us the stage of the Shakespearean epoch, and with it the whole fascinating time of transition in the English theatre. His volume is a notable contribution to history. It recreates, in the terms of the theatre and with the stage as the centre of the picture, one of the most vivid and absorbing periods that modern history can boast. Whether we consider it as stage history, Shakespeare history, or social history, "Shakespeare's Theatre" is alike a record of permanent value.

In 1576 James Burbage, father of the celebrated player, put up, just outside Bishopsgate, to the north of London, a wooden building which he called The Theatre. This was the first permanent playhouse in London, one of the earliest theatres in Europe. It began the Shakespearean theatre, and it fathered the theatre of today. In the twenty years between the building of The Theatre and the transference of its material to set up the Globe on the Bankside, Burbage's playhouse saw the establishment of the great traditions of the Elizabethan stage and the Elizabethan drama.

Before he offers us the fascinating picture of actual stage presentation in Shakespeare's day, Professor Thorndike goes back of the Burbage theatre to trace the earlier history of dramatic production in England, from cathedral choir to inn-yard. He tells us, too, of the establishment of the other famous theatres of the time—the Rose, the Fortune, the Hope, the Globe itself—of the growing interest in play-acting, of the unceasing opposition to the theatres that the Government of London showed. And then he gives, in his chapter on "Stage Presentation," a detailed and absorbing consideration of the "putting on" of plays—their staging, their costumes, their properties, their traditions and fixed principles.

Studies of Governmental regulation, with a view to keeping down sedition and riot, and in the effort to stop the spread of the plague, offer significant pictures of the social life of the time. Histories of the Court players and Court theatres under Elizabeth and James are as interesting as sketches of Courts as they are valuable as considerations of the theatre. Chapters on the players, the plays, the writers, the audiences of the time revivify an age.

A "Book for Shakespeare's Plays and Pageants" is, as its title and subtitle denote, a distinctly practical volume. It is meant, as its author points out, "to be helpful in the production of any Elizabethan play or any reproduction of Elizabethan life," although of course it converges on Shakespeare and his plays. Timely, useful, detailed, richly illustrated, the book not only fulfills its purpose of practicability, but offers entertaining and informative reading as well. It describes "The Queen's Revels." It tells what and how Londoners ate in Shakespeare's time. Its studies of costume are delightfully illustrated. It takes up Elizabethan music, dancing, outdoor amusements. The book is in two parts—one a historical reconstruction of "Shakespeare and His England," the other a "Guide to the Pageant." The second half of the volume is particularly valuable.

THE ACORN-PLANTER

THE ACORN-PLANTER: A California Forest Play. By Jack London. The Macmillan Company.

THE title page of Mr. London's latest effort further informs us that it is "planned to be sung by efficient singers accompanied by a capable orchestra." There is no doubt that if the singers were sufficiently efficient and the orchestra unqualifiedly capable, and a good composer should write the score, "The Acorn-Planter" would be a success. But if the excellence of the performance was not such as largely to divert the attention of the audience from the text, the result might be different.

The story of the play deals with the coming of the white man to California and his reception by the Indians, its treatment being allegorical rather than historical. With the exception of Red Cloud, the original Acorn-Planter, the Indians fail to recognise their invaders as "brother acorn-planters, the saviours of the superior life-formula," and (wrongly, as we are given to understand) resist them with the result that, since

> When you plant kindness you harvest kindness
> When you plant blood you harvest blood—

they in their turn fall victims to massacre.

Of course, just as good a case in favor of war could be made out by retelling the disastrous tale of those tribes who welcomed the white men with peace offerings and tribute, but that would not be suited to the violent peacefulness of Mr. London in his recent manner, and it would be as absurd as is the author's argument to the contrary from similar data. The evils and wrongs of war in general are hardly to be judged from the incidents which accompany the conquest of savage tribes by an advance guard of civilization.

The moral of the play is expressed in the epilogue:

> Death is a stench in the nostrils.
> Life is beauty and joy.
> The planters are ever brothers
> Never are the warriors brothers.
> Their ways are set apart.
> Their hands raised each against each.
> The planters' ways are the one way.

The little play is well constructed, and the songs and recitatives are written with an intelligent appreciation of Indian feeling, and follow with some closeness Indian technique, though they are lacking in the wild poetry of Marah Ellis Ryan's transcripts from Indian poetry. In the right setting it would make a very pretty spectacle, and, though it is surest of a sympathetic audience in the land of Ramona, the sentiment running through it that the warrior is always wrong and the agriculturist always right will make it popular wherever pacifism is the ruling issh.

BERNAL DIAZ

THE LIFE OF BERNAL DIAZ DEL CASTILLO: Being Some Account of Him, Taken from His True History of the Conquest of New Spain. By R. B. Cunninghame-Graham. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

THE celebrated "History of the Conquest of New Spain" that Bernal Diaz del Castillo, Conquistador and comrade of Hernando Cortes, wrote in the retirement of his old age, has been variously quoted, absurdly misquoted, translated and mistranslated. It was written about 1568, and it has had various adventures since that distant day. Mr. Cunninghame-Graham, who gives us this story of Bernal Diaz's life, quotes at length from the correct text of the old soldier's book, but is chiefly concerned in giving us a picture of the old soldier himself. And "The Life of Bernal Diaz del Castillo" is far less a history than a picture. One may possibly lose track, in reading, of the historic events that form the background of the book; one may forget that this was a part of the famous Conquest of Mexico; but it is not for an instant possible to lose the picture of the Spanish warrior, or to forget the personality of Bernal Diaz himself.

Says Mr. Cunninghame-Graham:

> He was undoubtedly brave and resourceful, weighty in council also, for on more than one occasion Cortes himself would have avoided losses and defeat had he but followed his advice. He was not bloodthirsty, taking no delight in slaughter for itself, but at the same time looking on the killing of the infidel as something necessary, but not to be indulged in as a sport. In fact, he had a sense of justice in his dealings with the Indians, and opposed all wanton cruelty. Of all the writers on the conquest, either of Mexico or Peru, he stands the first in broad humanity, a quality which with his vigorous style and terse Castilian speech, make him a personal friend when you read his book, just in the way that Sancho Panza and Don Quixote are our personal friends and not mere characters. No one has written of the man with sympathy, for Prescott did not understand him, being weighted down with prejudice and pride, both of religion and of race. It pleases me to think (although it may be that I deceive myself) that I have had some opportunities to understand a man such as was Bernal Diaz; more opportunities perhaps than many others who write greatly, better than myself, but have lived different lives.

To Mr. Cunninghame-Graham's credit be it said at once that he does present a sympathetic and unfailingly interesting picture of the old conquistador. Bernal Diaz is a living figure in the pages of the Englishman's book, and the tale of his wanderings never ceases to be at once vivid and picturesque. We read how the Spanish Captain loved horses: "I wish to put down here," he says, "from memory, all the horses and the mares which we embarked." And then, "In those days there were no horses to be got, or negroes either, except at a great price, and that was why we embarked no more horses, for there were hardly any to be had; and let us leave the matter, and I will tell what happened just as we were ready to embark." Again, we are given his own racy comments on the men who accompanied him, from Cortes himself, that "good hidalgo," down to the humblest of Diaz's fellow-soldiers; of one man, for example, whom he did not like, he writes, "he was blind of an eye * * * and what I felt about him was that he was no true man, for when he played at cards or dice, it did not seem to me that he played fair." The present volume is full of just such entertainment as this.

As a picture—or, rather, as a series of pictures—"The Life of Bernal Diaz" is important, of course, for its "views" of the Mexican conquest. The book contains many an interesting "sidelight" on the methods of the Spaniards with the Indians—first on how they fought them, and then on their passion for converting these infidels. The description of the fall of Mexico City is particularly good. Less as a record of history than as an illustration to accompany the bare chronicle of historic events, this volume of old-time word-pictures has no small amount of value, and a great deal of charm.

WASTE IN NEW YORK

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH NEW YORK? A Story of the Waste of Millions. By John A. Hennessy. New York: The O'Connell Press.

OF the gravest interest to every citizen of New York State, Mr. Hennessy's book deals with the matters it takes up in a nonpartisan and nonpolitical way. Half a dozen or more of the departments of public administration are considered, including hospitals, prisons, charitable institutions, agriculture, conservation, printing and highways, showing how they have been mismanaged during one administration after another and the public money wasted. There are chapters also upon methods, characteristics and personalities in the Governor's chair and in the Legislature that go straight at facts without regard for whose head may be hit. Mr. Hennessy begins an account of "The Ways of Our Governors" with these words:

> The thing which New York needs most, and which the voters never think of giving it, is a business Governor—a man who will regard it as his plain duty to oversee all the State institutions and keep them up to date in efficiency. The duties of a Governor in this State in recent years have been, first, to quarrel with the political bosses who discovered and adopted him; second, to aspire to the Presidency; third, to visit county fairs, church fairs, and attend banquets; fourth, to neglect the growth of the State's business and let departments run automatically.

Mr. Hennessy spares the representatives of neither party faith when he makes a brief summary of the sins of omission of which some of them have been guilty. Of Mr. Hughes he says that "he knew less of the State and accomplished less than any man since the days of Cornell." While Mr. Hughes was endeavoring to get legal reforms of various kinds enacted by the Legislature Mr. Hennessy declares that the land sharks and the asphalt men were getting in their work and "the business instincts of his party's most active agents were working overtime in the great shadow of the virtuous garb worn by the Chief Executive." He interjects his brief account of the Hughes administration, he says, to show that striving by a Governor for good laws, while desirable enough in its way, is not the sole or even the first part of his duty, and should not interfere with or prevent his attention to the real business of his administration, which is "largely to conserve the public money, broaden the achievements of the administrative side and keep the constructive departments abreast of the hour."

In his discussion of the conduct of the several departments which he considers Mr. Hennessy tells of their mounting cost, their lack of efficiency, the way in which they lag behind in application of scientific knowledge and fail to make such use of appropriations as would benefit the greatest number. His figures, he says, have been taken from State reports and have been verified by officials in Albany. His purpose throughout is to show how administrative abuses might be stopped, the waste of money lessened and the efficiency of departments so increased as to further the development of the State and also protect the Treasury. He uses the departments which he considers merely as specimens, thinking it better to treat in detail a few concrete cases, which ought to be sufficient to rouse the interest of taxpayers and voters and lead them to demand a more businesslike management of the State's affairs.

The Purple Land

Adventures in South America.

By W. H. Hudson.

"The story takes you on a wandering way with an engaging youth through the Banda Oriental of South America, a way that carries from one adventure to another, one love story to another. It is romance at its happiest, and realism at its most interesting."—*The Bookseller, Newsdealer & Stationer.*

$1.50 net. Postage extra. All booksellers.

E.P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

TODAY

PETEY SIMMONS AT SIWASH

$1.25 Net

More of the College Tales by

GEORGE FITCH

that made him the country's foremost humorist

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

TISH

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Author of "K"



"Bubbling over with wit, original, yet full of restrained humor. 'Tish' is easily the most amusing of this summer's output. . . . 'Tish' is a joy. She is so natural yet so extraordinary. Mrs. Rinehart has written many good stories, but nothing more entertaining than this latest book of hers."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"A chuckle on every page. . . . A public benefactor, no less, is Mary Roberts Rinehart. Anyone who can cheer war time dog days with such an amusing book as 'Tish' surely deserves the title. . . . It takes some mirth material to set a professional book reviewer laughing, and this feat 'Tish' performed more than once."—Chicago Herald.

Illustrated in color by May Wilson Preston. $1.60 net.

At all bookstores Houghton Mifflin Company, Publishers

"Submarines, fiddlesticks. Give me a good life preserver, with a bottle of blackberry cordial fastened to it, and the sea has no terrors for me."

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1916.

E E

MRS. GRINNELL LEFT ESTATE OF $1,198,304

Two Daughters of T. P. Grinnell Receive $595,752 Each.

ASSETS LARGELY IN REALTY

Estate Owns Property Covered by R. H. Macy & Co.'s Store— Bequests to Friends.

An appraisal under the Inheritance Law was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court in the matter of the estate of Mrs. Augusta Grinnell, widow of Thomas P. Grinnell, who died in London, England, in September, 1914. The total assets are $1,229,631 and the net estate $1,198,304. Mrs. Mabel Seymour Luck, a daughter and the wife of Colonel Arthur H. Luck, received $595,752, and Mrs. Eleanor Schuyler van Straubenzee, a daughter and the wife of Major Bowen William van Straubenzee, received a like amount. There were ten beneficiaries for small amounts, all relatives and friends of Mrs. Grinnell.

Most of the assets consist of realty as follows:

One-fourth interest in 87 Franklin Street, $12,150; one-fourth interest in 1,323 Broadway and 113-141 and 143 West Thirty-fourth Street, $98,407; one-fourth interest in premises on south side of Thirty-fifth Street, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue and running through to Thirty-fourth Street, $25,775; 1,315 and 1,317 Broadway and 109 West Thirty-fourth Street and 115-117 and 121 West Thirty-fourth Street, $540,350.

On account of the one-quarter undivided interest of the decedent, a deduction of 10 per cent. is allowed from the entire fee value placed upon certain lots. The present lease upon the lots has seven and two-thirds years to run, but the lease provides for several renewals. Lots 115 and 121 West Thirty-fourth Street are appraised at $.60 a square foot. The lots 1,315 Broadway and 109 West Thirty-fourth Street are appraised at $150 a square foot; 141 and 143 West Thirty-fourth Street are appraised at $45 a square foot; 113 West Thirty-fourth Street at $70 a square foot, and lot 1,323 Broadway at $140 a square foot. Three lots on Thirty-fifth Street are appraised at $30 a square foot, and three and one-half lots on Thirty-fourth Street at $45 a square foot. All of these lots are covered by the store of Macy & Co.

Other assets were: Deposits, $21,473; mortgages on New York realty, $371,431; personalty of decedent in London, and valued at $6,046, is not taxed in the proceeding, and the stocks and bonds subject to New York taxes amounted to $59,984. In her will the decedent authorizes the beneficiaries receiving the realty to form a corporation to take over the realty if they deem that advisable.

SAYS MOVIES AID SLAVERS.

Botwin Names Theatres Which He Charges Lures Girls.

The statement that a large number of moving picture houses in the city were run largely for the purpose of recruiting young girls for the white slave traffic was made yesterday by Yushe Botwin, who is now awaiting sentence on one of five indictments to which he has pleaded guilty, according to Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith. Mr. Smith is investigating vice graft by policemen. Botwin, whom Mr. Smith asserted was the head of a so-called Vice Trust, continued his revelations of conditions in the underworld for the third day yesterday.

"The more that Botwin talks the more amazed I become that such appalling conditions could exist in New York," Mr. Smith said. "He has furnished me with names and dates as he goes along, nearly all of which have proved valuable."

Botwin told him, the prosecutor said, that while the public schools provided thousands of girls, these theatres offered an equally fertile field for operations. He said the proprietors of certain movies distributed passes among girls.

According to Mr. Smith two of the most notorious of the operators were two brothers, who conducted a moving picture theatre on upper Amsterdam Avenue. These men, the prosecutor learned, were leaders of a "small vice trust," which was run in opposition to a powerful organization, the moving spirit of which was "Mortsche" Goldberg, who escaped to Buenos Aires a few months ago. The two brothers conducted at least a dozen disorderly houses during 1912 and and 1913 in the old Tenderloin District.

One was subsequently arrested and convicted in the Court of Special Sessions in 1914, Mr. Smith stated, after he had twice jumped his bail. The brothers operated a chain of disorderly houses in the vicinity of Cape Town, South Africa, before coming to New York, Mr. Smith said, but were forced to leave the country.

The Assistant District Attorney mentioned two other picture theatres which, he said, he had specific information were now being used to lure young girls. Detectives were sent out yesterday to round up the proprietors. Mr. Smith predicted that they would be indicted by the Grand Jury this week.

BROKEN TRUCK HALTS CARS.

Traffic at Broadway and 42d Street Halted by Load of Beams.

Street car traffic on the New York Railways and Third Avenue lines which intersect at Times Square was interrupted for twenty minutes shortly before noon yesterday by the collapse of a horse-drawn truck carrying three heavy beams. The truck broke down at the crossing of Broadway and Forty-second Street on the plank shoring over the new Broadway subway excavation, with the beams, which weighed several tons, lying across the tracks.

As a result the green cars of the Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Amsterdam Avenue, and Columbus Avenue lines were stalled as far north as Fifty-seventh Street and as far south as Thirty-fourth Street. The red cars of the Third Avenue company were likewise held up in a long line, and many passengers deserted the street cars for the subway.

For awhile it was feared that the planking covering the new subway construction at this point might break under the strain. Workmen from the subway excavation were unsuccessful in their attempts to move the obstructing beams, then three emergency trucks, two from the New York Railways and one from the Third Avenue barns, undertook the job.

After several thick chains had broken, the trucks with the aid of some street cars dragged the beams to the curb, and traffic was resumed.

Tug Pollux Raised and in Dock.

The tugboat Pollux, under charter to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, which was sunk early Thursday morning off Pier 2, Hoboken, was raised yesterday and towed to a drydock, where she will be repaired and put

"D. A." Deposits Are Convenient

A Deposit Account is Never Idle

We pay interest on all balances. Make your purchases and have them charged to your D. A. Elbert Hubbard saw the economical value of this policy. Ask or write for the Booklet "Pay as You Go," by Elbert Hubbard.

Depositors' Account Dep't under Supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Mail Orders Filled By Experienced Shoppers

Those of our customers unable to do their shopping in person may make their purchases efficiently and economically through the Macy Shopping Bureau, an organization of experienced shoppers. All purchases delivered promptly, anywhere in the United States.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Autumn Fashions Make Their Bow

AUTUMN is just around the corner! The first of the new fashions for the coming season are here. Macy's is in Autumn costume and the note of Autumn is reverberating through the broad aisles and spacious floors of this great store. Each section has striven to surpass all former efforts and presents a delightfully fresh, crisp, new display of the Millinery, Suits, Dresses, Coats and Gowns which Fashion has decreed to be the correct mode.

Macy's invites you to come and see the new things. The millinery is entrancing, the suits proclaim a new silhouette. The dresses are delightfully charming. The blouses run the whole gamut of color and fancy. The shoes are sensibly different, while the silks and dress materials are an inspiration to any one who will make or will have her own original clothing made.

Of course, Macy's "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices always prevail. The new things come to Macy's quicker because Macy's buys for cash. If it's new, you will find it at Macy's, and the price will be less, because Macy's sells for cash.

An Autumn Coat,

Distinguishingly Different



Our entire collection comprises models so new and luxurious that it is difficult to select one for description.

The one *illustrated* is made of velour cloth and features the large semi-militaire collar of velvet above a rippling cascade of velour. Added distinctions are the corded shirrings confining the fullness of the sides, the narrow belt crossing in front, and the concealed slash pockets. Bands of velvet on the cuffs, and bone buttons are novelties of trimming. Lined throughout with self color satin. May be had in Burgundy, taupe or mustard. **$38.75**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Gloves of Quality

for the "Hands that Rule the World"

A lady's glove—what can be more charming than a lovely glove to complete the costume of a lady fair? Without a dainty glove the grace of her attire is incomplete; with it she attains an air of distinguished refinement.

Two clasp short gloves of heavy, lustrous silk, embroidered in contrasting shades and trimmed at the wrists with a pointed effect in striking color combinations. Brown with self and white contrasting embroidery, champagne with black, navy with white, also black with white. **$1.89**

A distinctive importation is a glove of elbow length made of silk net, embroidered in an elaborate design, but conservative in appearance, as the embroidery is of self color. Two designs, two pearl clasps. Champagne and white. **$2.44**

Short silk gloves are stitched in colors to match the costume. White gloves have gray, brown, lavender or black stitching; some are two-toned, having the colored thread run through the white. Two clasps, double finger tips. **94c**

Macy's—Main Floor.

New Laces

Our Own Importations

Laces that will lend themselves effectively and attractively to the soft and filmy things that the Fall season deems as requisites to a lady's wardrobe.

New light effects in embroidered tulle edgings, bands and demi-flouncings, in white or cream; an extensive assortment of beautiful designs, some combined with filet, some with Venise, others in reproductions of point applique and Alencon laces. Prices range from 23c for edgings 3 in. wide, to $2.49 for a 22-in. flouncing.

Filet and Venise Laces, edgings, insertions, (machine made), white and ecru, that are interesting reproductions of the real patterns. The prices range from 17c for insertions ½ inch wide to $3.49 for 17-inch all-over patterned laces.

Macy's—Main Floor.

Dresses

that typify the spirit of the mode



An Autumn model of unusual charm is this simple and artistic dress of lustrous satin. The long, full overskirt, bordered with a conventionalized design embroidered in wool, gives a line of quiet dignity. An under panel extends from the white satin at the neck to the bottom; a collar edged with black Georgette crepe suspends at the back, following the latest trend of the mode. A narrow sash threads through embroidered straps in back and ties in front,—the costume is complete, censored and approved by Fashion. Navy embroidered in self color, black with purple, black with Jap blue. **$44.75**

Other new Fall models for street or afternoon wear, patterned in artistic designs.

Macy's—Third Floor.

The New Materials for Autumn

Initial Showing of New Fall Silks, Velvets and Dress Fabrics

Fall Fabrics are here in a beautiful array of weaves, colors and designs. The quality of Macy fabrics needs no eulogizing, for after years of judicious and skillful handling of merchandise, we consider ourselves to be authorities in the world of textiles. Our fall display need only be introduced as an achievement of our experience to convey the fact that we have purchased well, and that we offer for purchase in the same spirit.

The Collection for the coming season is vast and comprehensive, featuring harmoniously blended colors and novelty weaves. Some of the new silks have block designs in self colors, also duo-tone effects in combinations of the newest shades, including Burgundy, Russian green, Bordeaux, and purple. The chiffon dress velvets in light and dark colors are rich and elegant.

Among the dress fabrics regimental stripes, velour checks and French twill serges predominate. The unique color combinations of the velour checks are indeed worthy of remark, and the striped worsted serges are noteworthy for the popularity with which they have already been favored.

Our collection awaits your inspection.

Our prices are, as usual, "Lowest-in-the-City"

Macy's—Second Floor.

Advance Styles in Dress Patterns

will be found in the large Macy Pattern Department. Both McCall and Pictorial Review Patterns are now on sale for all styles of women's and misses' Fall and Winter dresses, coats and suits, together with garments for children of all ages.

Macy's—Pattern Department. Second Floor, Centre.

Charm and Grace in Misses' Fall Apparel

Exceedingly fetching models in misses' wear, all delightfully new and fashionable. The latest and smartest style notes are evident throughout the collection.

An aristocratic looking suit of gabardine is made on plain, straight lines. The collar forms points at the shoulders and is trimmed with an overlay velvet collar of self color. A narrow belt from the sides fastens in front. The skirt is very simple, with a panel effect in back. May be had in mouse, navy, green or Java. **$27.75**

A handsome full length coat comes in green, Burgundy, mouse or navy. It is made of coating velour, and has a 4-inch band of gray coney around the full, circular bottom, also on collar which may be buttoned close to the throat. Deep cuffs and fancy patch pockets. Flowered poplin lining. **$54.75**

A very stylish suit of wool check velour is made in dark tones of green and brown or green and black. Full, belted model with high neck, small detachable hood effect in back and large pockets suspended from the belt. Buttons and loops of solid color broadcloth. Plain, belted skirt. **$39.75**

Macy's—Third Floor.

A Distinctive Fall Boot



To complete the charm of the Fall costume is a new boot, simple in cut and graceful in design. It is made of black glace kid, with a plain vamp, two-inch Louis XV. heel, and is ten inches high from the ground to the top.

Macy's Second Floor, Rear.

NEW! Seen in the Store

While bidding farewell to the Summer of 1916, to fill our racks and shelves with the newer garments of Fall we pause a moment to note the story that Fashion will tell in the drape of her Autumnal robes. She is rather staid this season, preferring to express her caprices in the richness of material and elegance of cut, rather than by frills, ribbons or less onerous adornment. Satins, velvets, velours, beads and metal thread embroidery, wrought in simple but exquisite motifs, are the favored tones of Fashion's melody, sung in the darker shades and colors,—and in this whimsical but delightful mood her Autumn Lady will be revealed to the world as well dressed.

A Dress—

A redingote effect with flaring sides distinguishes a gown of midnight blue charmeuse. A refined and simple design is carried out in small blue beads on a background of blue georgette crepe forming a panel in front and back. Another distinctive characteristic is the narrow "Moyen Age" belt embroidered in silver thread. The front of the waist bears a motif embroidered in blue floss and silver thread. A soft touch is given by the chemisette of shell pink daintily embroidered in white. A final bit of elegance is expressed by two silver thread ball buttons fastening the tight sleeves.

A Coat—

Luxuriousness is the keynote of an original Weeks model of African brown in an interesting combination of heavy satin and lustrous velvet. The distinguishing feature is the collar of velvet, fastened at the waistline in front with an artistic satin bowknot with tasseled ends and sweeping over the shoulders to the back, where it falls in two graceful points below the waistline and sustains two long silken tassels. Unique in its simplicity, this coat needs no adornment of fur to accentuate its richness.

A Skirt—

Smartness expressed in rigid lines,—that describes a new Fall skirt of sombre black. The satin striped poplin gives a note of refinement, the waistcoat belt gives a mannish appearance, the slash pockets are conveniences, and the full circular flare pronounces it fashionable.

For the motorist—

A seasonable suggestion is a running board trunk, made of 3-ply basswood veneer covered with black enameled duck that is water proof and dust proof. Its convenience for week end trips will appeal to the motorist, as the trunk has the capacity of two suit cases and may be attached to the running board of any machine.

Suits

that are noticeably different



An excellent new model is of superior quality broadcloth, with full flare coat rippling from the curved waistline. Bands of mole or seal trim the bottom of the coat, collar and cuffs. The skirt is of an interesting new pattern, forming a box pleat in back from the pointed yoke. A narrow belt finishes the waistline. Navy, seal or black. *Illustrated.* **$49.75**

Another flaring, slightly cutaway model is fashioned of velour cloth or broadcloth. May be buttoned to the neck beneath the rolling collar of velvet or, if worn open, forms revers. The close fitting sleeves are finished with velvet cuffs. The skirt is semi-circular, shirred to a close fitting yoke. Navy, brown, gray or plum. **$38.75**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Imported Buttons

Paris favors us with a new idea in buttons and emphatically tells us that buttons, to be fashionable as trimming for Fall costumes, must be unique.

French gun metal buttons with riveted steel points, in new oblong, square, oval and pointed shapes. **33c to $1.89 each**

"Peau de Daim" buttons in tan, gray, blue or white, covered with the softest suede. Coat and suit sizes, also small trimming buttons to match. **59c to $1.44** doz.

Macy's—Main Floor.

Serge Middies

For the miss who goes away to school it is not too early to begin thought of academic wardrobe. Separate middies of navy blue serge or flannel always find high favor with the schoolgirl.

Sailor Middy has the collar and cuffs bound with white braid. Silk lace ties in front. Also comes in navy blue flannel. Sizes 6 to 20 years. **$2.79**

Norfolk Middy has large flap pockets and a wide belt that threads through box pleats. Sizes 14 to 20 years. **$3.79**

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Lovely Coats and Hats For Little Girls

Exacting care and skilful workmanship are evident in these charming fall costumes for the younger tots. Even the little folks cater to Fashion's whims, for their clothes are made according to the latest caprices of the mode.

A broadcloth coat of a beautiful light maize color has the collar and cuffs trimmed with velvet inserts. The high waist-line is shirred at the sides with headings. Little velvet scrolls form the buttons. Sizes 2 to 6 years. **$27.75**

The hat to match is trimmed with a band of beaver and hand-embroidered velvet leaves. A very charming creation. **$10.49**

A panne velvet coat of peacock blue is shirred at the sides and has a panel in front and back. The front and back are hand embroidered in gold and blue motifs. Fitch bands trim the collar and cuffs. Exquisite, brocaded silk lining. Sizes 2 to 6 years. **$42.75**

The soft hat to match is made of panne velvet, and bands of fitch are twisted to form the trimming. **$8.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St., Rear.

The New Fall Linings

are now being shown. These are beautiful, cotton back satins in printed stripes and all over effects. Smart, new designs and colorings that will be greatly in vogue during the coming Fall and Winter seasons. Materials, 36 in. wide, range in price from $1.34 to $1.64 per yd.

Macy's—Lining Dept., Second Floor, Centre.

Lingerie

A New Importation from France

Bewitching nightgowns, hand made and hand embroidered, also delightful, new envelope chemises that are things of loveliness, all exquisitely worked with painstaking fingers and adorned with the most graceful of ribbon bows.

Nightgowns of sheer batiste, daintily hand hemstitched. **$3.49**

Sleeveless nightgowns, beautifully hand embroidered. **$4.49**

Dainty Empire Nightgowns, with hand embroidered sprays and quaint little puff sleeves. Trimmed with pretty satin bows. **$9.89**

Clusters of pin tucks and tiny sprays trim a lovely Empire gown. Ribbons drawn through hand made eyelets. **$10.89**

Three models worked with embroidery and fine drawn work, hemstitching, cluster tucks; lace and ribbon trimmed. **$12.89**

Two very beautiful gowns of Gretchen design, elaborately embroidered in fine floral patterns, trimmed with tucks, lace, ribbon and fine drawn work. **$16.89**

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Every Blouse in the Collection Symbolizes Individuality

A Blouse of Navy Satin with hemstitched inserts of white Georgette crepe forming points in back and front. The point of the Georgette collar is finished in back with a silk tassel. The sleeves are trimmed with pointed inserts and the cuffs are of Georgette. *Illustrated.* **$15.74**



A Novelty Blouse is made of tete de negre Georgette crepe over bandings of salmon pink silk. The ornamentations on sleeves, back and front consist of pearl buttons and small straps of purple satin. A purple ribbon ties in front. The color combination is unique. **$21.74**

Chenille Embroidery and deep pleats form the interesting trimming on the front, back and sleeves of a blouse of superior quality white Georgette crepe. The collar and cuffs are pointed and heavily embroidered. **$23.74**

Flyaway Cuffs of satin are a novel trimming on a hand smocked blouse of shell pink or white Georgette crepe. A deep satin collar, dainty hemstitching and pearl buttons are the only adornments. **$16.74**

A Blouse of Crinkled Georgette Crepe has a deep, square satin collar and satin cuffs edged with narrow bands of white fur. May be had in light blue trimmed with satin of self color, or navy trimmed with gold satin. **$19.74**

Other New Blouses ranging in price from **$2.79** to **$7.49.**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

New Autumn Hats

Including Paris Models and Our Own Copies

Our Millinery Salons present a surprisingly delightful display of the new millinery modes. Hats smart, becoming, stylish, graceful and new, greet the eye at every turn, and the hat of your choice will surely be found among this large and varied collection.

In the gray salon—Some Paris models that reached us only a few days ago, and many smart copies, beautifully made, at very reasonable prices. The hat *illustrated* pictures a new Madeline model from Paris. We have made a perfect copy of this lovely hat to sell at $12.89. Other hats up to $25.



In the brown salon—One cannot help but feel the atmosphere of newness among the 400 charming hats here displayed. Smartness and good taste have gone hand in hand to produce these interesting models, and ingenuity of idea can be seen in each and every hat. New Fall display of our famous

Chapeaux La Marquise at $8.50

comprises over 150 new modes, more bewitching and alluring than ever.

Other new Autumn hats in the salon, **$4.96, $6.89, $10.89**

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St.

See Macy's Grocery Advertisement on Page 3, This Section

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Vranck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,990 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..817 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....09 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....821 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted. 1 Yr. 1 Mo.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday..... 6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections..... 2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only..... 5.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....16.50 1.30
Sunday only..... 7.50 .70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.

TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1916

THE COUNTRY, THE RAILWAYS, AND THE UNIONS.

At the climax of the railway wage controversy it is worth while to recall the stages by which the unions brought on the conflict between the country and themselves. The railways have at no time asked for any change in the situation, or flatly refused anything except unconditional surrender. The unions began by making their demands for an eight-hour day and punitive overtime payments at a time when the railways had not recovered from the depression which has been their lot in recent years. The union spokesmen said they cared nothing about where or how the railways found the funds for the $100,000,000 more wages. That was the concern of the railways. The railways proposed reference to the Interstate Commission, which has control of the rates on which the income of the railways depends. In the alternative the railways proposed arbitration. The unions declined both proposals, and took power to declare a strike through a referendum to their 400,000 constituents.

Upon the renewal of the negotiations the railways renewed their proposals. The unions again rejected them and declined to join in a common request for Federal mediation. The railways alone then asked mediation, and the unions accepted, only to decline again the moderate concessions of the railways. At no time have the railways threatened anybody, or declined anything except a demand without alternative, presented under duress. It is difficult to see how the railways could have gone further to conciliate their workmen.

The country has forgotten what a large railway strike means. The last considerable strike was that upon the Burlington Railway in 1888, and concerned the engineers alone. That strike cost the union $2,000,000, and the railways several times that. The cost of the public was never stated. This threatened strike would affect four classes of trainmen and 225 railways. It is the largest strike ever planned, and would be more destructive than any ever known. If the railways surrendered they never again could resist any demand. If the trainmen carried their point there is no industry which would not present similar demands, and in a similar manner. Thus the dimensions of this unprecedented strike are not the sole measure of its importance. The universal eight-hour day is in the background, not to be earned by efficiency of production, but as the prize of industrial war. The lesson of the trainmen's demands and procedure is that there is only one side to any labor controversy, and that all such disputes should be settled not by bargain and agreement, nor even by impartial arbitration, but by demand and surrender at discretion.

Can the country afford to learn this lesson at the hands of men who say that the mandate to strike at discretion is like dynamite in their pockets? The leaders are saying that they cannot control their rank and file. Is it then better that they should go uncontrolled together, or should the country control them both in its own interests?

IT CANNOT BE.

Extravagance is Democratic. Economy is Republican. That is the Republican gospel.

Is it true that in this State of New York the annual expenses of the State Government rose from $15,700,000-odd in the final year of Governor FLOWER'S administration to $39,600,000-odd in the final year of Governor HUGHES'S administrations?

Is it true that the annual increase in Governor HUGHES'S administrations averaged more than $3,150,000, while in those of his Republican predecessors, MORTON, BLACK, ROOSEVELT, ODELL, and HIGGINS, it averaged some $938,000?

Is it true that in the Republican State of Pennsylvania "requisitions for money to the amount of $1,500,000 are on the desk of the State Treasurer without available cash to fill them"; that State Treasurer YOUNG is quoted as declaring the Commonwealth in worse financial condition today than it has been for forty years; that "when the Commonwealth closed its books for its fiscal year, which ended Nov. 30, a deficit of nearly $3,000,000 was revealed"?

We read these statements with caution. They must be the product of bigoted Democratic manipulators of the verities. Businesslike administration is Republican. Waste, extravagance, inefficiency, are Democratic.

THEATRES REOPEN THEIR DOORS.

The theatres which closed in June on account of the hot weather have been reopening inconsistently and inconsiderately in even hotter weather because the buyers are coming to town and must be amused between orders. In another fortnight the new season will be in full swing, and then for eight months a deal of energy will bring close to two hundred plays before the footlights in New York. Much of this amusement will be so light that if you threw it out of the window it would go up instead of down. A part of the two hundred will be eminently forgettable trash, and some of this trash will flourish like the green bay tree, and thereupon there will be holy horror in some quarters. No one is surprised when "The End of a Perfect Day" goes further, for the time being, than a Debussy composition, or at the occasional evidence that HAROLD BELL WRIGHT outsells WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. But the multitudinous and unsegregated theatre is never allowed the same tendency without contumely.

Yet for the more precious product there is on the threshold of the new season a brighter promise than there has been for some time. There are a dozen signs to be read between the stars in the theatrical heavens, but the greatest hope is inspired by the markedly increased allowance made for experiment and the activities of the younger men of the theatre. This is partly because the war has virtually thrown the American stage on its own resources. We not only have to make dyes. We have to make plays. The new season will bring almost nothing ready-made from the Continent of Europe, and little more than that from the Strand. The native playwright for another year or so will have such a chance as he has never had, and with the surplusage of stages fairly yawning for material, the young producer will have opportunities to show the stuff that is in him. Indeed, it has gradually been dawning on some of those within the counting houses along Broadway that it takes more than the title to a theatre building to transform you into an AUGUSTIN DALY, and so, to keep these theatres busy, way is conspicuously and gladly being made for the young adventurers of the stage. If you watch the programs of the season you will see much activity from men who were nowhere to be seen five, or at most ten, years ago. If you look back over the season next June you will see that much of the best has come from them. A new generation is working its way into power, the second generation since that of WALLACK and PALMER and DALY. In their work in the next few years the philanthropists who hope to revive the new theatre idea may find something already demonstrated as an inspiration for a fresh start, something to make them forget that up on Central Park West, in the mausoleum which housed their first endeavor, Messrs. DILLINGHAM and ZIEGFELD reign today, and the beauties of the chorus are being prepared for display.

THE DECIDING FACTOR.

Piercing the Isonzo line at its most vital strategic point, the Italian Second and Third Armies have so deployed as again to lend emphasis to what must be the deciding factor in this war. After two years of preparation, under conditions which have forced experience and treasure to give superlative results, it is inconceivable that the purely material assets of the Allies should not now exceed those of the Central Empires. As the morale of each group may be admitted to be the same, there remains only to be considered as the deciding factor the number of trained men. From the best sources it is learned that the Allies have 23,300,000 effectives and the Teutons 10,600,000.

During the first eighteen months of the war, when this proportion was inverted, so certain were the Teutons of daily complete victory that they ignored all possibility of change in the balance of man-strength and extended their lines in France and Belgium, in Russia and in the Balkans. This expansion is now a vital cause of weakness, in view of the superiority of the man-strength of the Allies. Since the beginning of the year, when the Allies attained their present status of proficiency and the Teutons realized that they had reached it, all military operations have been based on this attainment and the realization thereof. So far the Allies, in the contest of strategy which has ensued, have been singularly successful—all on account of the ultimate deciding factor, men.

Verdun, conceived to eliminate the accumulations of men and munitions of the French and British, and so prevent the future utilization of these accumulations, did not succeed, for there came the Franco-British offensive of July 1. The elaborate fortifications and long lines of communication of the Teutons on the great eastern front, designed with the idea that Russia could not come back, have been rendered naught. Russia has come back. Today this front of over 800 miles stands like a statue on a shattered pedestal. It must ingeniously be removed or suffer the destruction which threatens its foundation. In any event, a great gap will be left, which Russia has the men to fill and the Teutons have not. And so it goes—always men.

Again, the Austrian offensive in the Trentino, begun May 13, intended to demoralize Italy's preparations on the Isonzo, was manned by men from the Russian front and consequently did not anticipate that Russia would come back on June 4. Hence the successful counteroffensive of the Italians in the Trentino begun June 18, and now their great offensive on the Isonzo. Similar strategy is ready to be played in Saloniki by the Franco-British-Serb force of 700,000 men when that line shall be thinned of its defenders, just as the Teutonic lines before the Russians and the Italians, and then again before the Italians, were thinned to cover more vital fronts.

The strategy of utilizing superior forces consists in lengthening the battle front. BRUSILOFF in the east and CADORNA beyond Gorizia are so deploying. So SARRAIL will do beyond the Vardar and the Struma in Saloniki. This is inevitable and no longer a matter for conjecture. Even in the west, on French ground, the line is being ingeniously lengthened, while the Allies aim to reach railway centres which shall automatically cause the withdrawal of the German lines fed by them.

And everywhere, whoever may be the directing military genius of these great operations, the truth is being daily emphasized that man-strength superiority will remain the deciding factor until its supreme predominance.

TAXATION FOR SURPLUS.

The State's balance sheet, published in the same week that the Democratic conference at Saratoga "viewed with alarm" the extravagance of the State's administration, gives point to what usually is a mere matter of political loose talk. According to the official figures, the receipts from the direct tax were $19,986,000. The Treasury's surplus on July 1 was $5,411,265, against a deficiency on the previous Sept. 30 of $2,710,176. In nine months of the last fiscal year the indirect taxes exceeded the previous full fiscal year by $10,528,481. It is unfair to blame the administration for not foreseeing that the increase of the indirect taxes would make the direct tax unnecessary. But the actual creation of a surplus of one-quarter of the amount of the direct tax justifies those who declared that it was a tax for a surplus. The deficiency would have disappeared without it, for the mere increase in the indirect tax receipts was larger than the deficiency.

When the indirect tax was under consideration it was suggested that there were alternatives, and that a deficiency was better than a surplus to encourage political expenditures. We have now both the surplus and the expenditures, which might have been under better control if the deficiency had been kept on view. These are poignant considerations for officials under danger of litigation for restitution of irregular expenditures at the time that their political opponents have this to say about them:

> We indict the Whitman administration for gross waste of the public funds. It covenanted with the people to reduce the number of offices and lower the cost of government. This pledge it has wantonly violated. It has increased the number of place holders and enlarged the cost of government. It imposed upon the taxpayers an unnecessary direct tax of $20,500,000. It has added appropriations for its full two years at the rate of $15,000,000 per annum in excess of the Democratic average.

PILGRIM COMMEMORATION.

The permanent and concrete forms in which the arrival of the Mayflower people, the first lasting English colony founded in what was to be the United States, should be commemorated in 1920, continue to be discussed, as they have been for some years, by divers acute and accomplished correspondents of THE TIMES. Last week Mr. JOHN COTTON DANA made some ingenious suggestions, including a plan for a New England Institute, and ESTHER TABER FOX, Director of the Conference for a Better New England, showed that a part of his proposals is already being carried out. It seems to be taken for granted that New England, and not Plymouth, is to be celebrated. What do "Plymouth folks," such as survive in surroundings growing every day more foreign, think of that?

It is true that the Old Colony was feeble in wealth and numbers, that the great Puritan emigration and the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which ultimately swallowed it, are historically of mightier moment, that the curious inquirer might even ask in what important respect New England or American history would have been modified if "the Pilgrims," as they were not called till nearly two hundred years after they landed on Mrs. HEMANS'S stern and rock-bound coast, had stayed in Holland. But these are the irreverences of the moderns, envious of Mayflower Descendants. The work of those obscure and much-enduring men and women is gratefully admitted. Theirs is the honor of the precursors; and Plymouth is a greatly frequented place of pilgrimage. If the Plymouth Rock region looks rather bare, ragged, and even squalid to the aesthetic or superfine visitor, he should remember that beauty was a sin which the Puritans were only too successful in combating. In the hard struggle for life and a living it cannot have lingered long even among the women. Courage, patience, industry, for such qualities we honor those old dead of Burial Hill and Cole's Hill. And some of us who have looked on the National Monument to the Pilgrims must have regretted that any attempt has been made to "beautify" Plymouth, which is very beautiful with sea, ponds innumerable, woods where deer roam and in which the appearance of SAMOSET would hardly surprise. Of the fine and profane arts, except so far as singing hymns and working samplers may be reckoned among them, the Pilgrims were ignorant, and the modern commemorative architecture and sculpture at Plymouth denote no astounding aesthetic progress on the part of their descendants. But surely they who sit about the old hearths may feel entitled to have their local share in the anniversary benefits.

It seems, however, as if Plymouth were to be but a symbol of New England. To assume that New England is a coherent, consistent, psychological, and not merely geographical, entity, is more than a little rash. Long severances of relation, the isolation of scattered communities in centuries of slow communication, remembrance of old quarrels, different developments, the always strong Yankee independence, localism and "offishness," have produced in the several New England States peculiarities that do not escape the attentive sociologist. Lingering jealousies survive. Some forty years ago Mr. BLAINE, then a Senator, presenting the statue of a Maine worthy to the Chamber of Horrors, indulged in some biting remarks about Massachusetts, the mother of Maine, which surprised and pained Mr. HOAR. The New Haven and Hartford Colonies, starting from the Bay, developed a political and religious life similar indeed to the Puritan theocracy they left, but with an accent and color of its own. Rhode Island and Providence Plantations originated in revolts against that theocracy. Speaking generally, it may be said that the not ill-natured complaint outside of Massachusetts is that there is too much Massachusetts; in Massachusetts, when you come to Worcester, and still more at Springfield and westward, that there is too much Boston.

Massachusetts and Boston men have written most of the histories and the poems about New England. They have created the New England, the Massachusetts, the Boston legend. If the late CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the reading of a certain pamphlet by whom makes the Plymouth tourist cast a rather amused glance at the big monolith of "Morality," could have written a Plymouth, a Massachusetts, a New England history, we might have seen "our wise and pious ancestors" as they were, human, credible, real, not the conventional figures of a sort of sacred legend. A peep into COTTON MATHER'S "Magnalia" at a moment when he unconsciously gets off his theological and pedantic high horse, an entry in SEWALL'S "Diary," a reading of court and council records, help wonderfully; but the reconstruction of the facts, the dissipation of the legend, have yet mainly to be accomplished. So good luck to Mr. DANA'S counsel of perfection that a New England Institute be established in Chicago, and that it publish a journal, the product "of a serious study of New England's history"! We speak in no spirit of iconoclasm. New England has been praised more than enough. Let the world see her as she was, with "all her warts and wrinkles."

And won't the Conference for a Better New England devise means of betterment for those decadents of the old stock, the Yankee poor whites, whose shiftlessness and slovenliness are a reproach to that neatness for which, according to Mr. DANA, New England "has been notable"?

A SOLDIERS' PAPER.

A bright, well-made, handsome newspaper called The First Illinois Cavalryman is being published weekly by members of that regiment on duty in the Brownsville district. Its circulation, it says, is 8,000 copies, and it deserves all that and more. It announces that it publishes "news "fresh and truthful from the Rio "Grande, gathered and edited by "members of the First Illinois Cav- "alry among the camps in the dis- "trict," and in addition to giving news that is fresh and truthful it presents it in a lively and attractive way. The first page of the issue of Aug. 5 has a spirited and vigorous cartoon called "Anywhere in Europe," which shows a European soldier with a broken arm, a smashed leg, and a wound in the head, reading an American newspaper headed, "Terrible Condition on the Border! Troopers Get Their Feet Wet!" The cartoonist is Corporal C. L. BALDRIDGE of Troop F. The local news, if that is the name for it, is written in a yeasty fashion, as for instance:

> According to Corporal DORN SILVERWOOD, the celebrated strategist, the capture of a platoon of B Troop heroes by a C Troop ambush in the recent manoeuvres of both troops was unfair.
>
> "We were just advancing to tell them that they were all killed," he said yesterday in an exclusive interview, "when a Lieutenant dashed up with some men and captured us."
>
> Corporal SILVERWOOD will carry the matter to The Hague Tribunal.

The paper has a bright-looking sporting page, a department devoted to news of other regiments, and a "column" conducted by Private JAMES B. MILLER of Troop K. There is nothing slushy or amateurish about it, and it is a credit to the regiment and the service.

HINDU EXCLUSION.

A Protest Against the Proposed Restrictions.

San Francisco, Aug. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congress is planning to pass a new Oriental exclusion law in which the Hindus are included. The Japanese Ambassador protested vigorously against the terms of the act concerning Japan and secured important changes, satisfactory to the Japanese Government. There is no hope that the British Ambassador will make any protest on behalf of the Hindus, because the British Government itself does not wish the Hindus to come here. They might become imbued with pestiferous ideas of political freedom! Therefore the only course left to us is to make our appeal through the public press.

It is claimed that the Hindu is an undesirable immigrant. I would like to ask what kind of an immigrant American legislators would consider to be desirable? The Hindus who have come to this country have certainly proved themselves to be law-abiding and faithful workers. We have never heard of one of them in connection with a hold-up or burglary. They are never drunk in the street; they do not insult the women of the country, and there never yet has been a Hindu who has become a public charge—they never beg in the streets. In all respects they are certainly to be preferred to a large number of immigrants who come here from Europe, often desperate criminals, who fill prisons, saloons, and low quarters. All this is true even of the most favored European nations. Evidently the objections to the Hindus cannot be based on lack of moral character. What then can it be?

Is it on account of color? I would reply that the Hindus have the same color as the Spaniards, Mexicans, or Southern Italians. Their features are not inferior to high-class Europeans. So far as color is concerned all physicians who have dissected the human body agree that under the skin all look alike.

Is it because they think that there is not sufficient opportunity here for Hindu immigrants? In that event the objection would be equally valid against European immigration, and suitable restrictions should be arranged affecting all alike, an arrangement to which even Japan would not object. This objection also ought to be offset by a proper regulation of industry in this country that would open to development the vast resources that are now lying dormant.

Is it because they fear that a Hindu population cannot be assimilated by this country; in other words, Americanized? Any one who has seen the effect of American education upon the few Hindus who have been fortunate enough to be educated here will certainly realize that, apart from the color, it will be impossible to distinguish the Hindu who has been educated here from the educated American. Education is the solution of the problem of assimilation.

Is it because they fear the country will be overwhelmed by the arrival of Hindus in vast numbers, thus interfering with the employment of American laborers? The answer to this is that the Hindus are too poor to come here in vast numbers unless they are brought by American capitalists, in which event it would be the duty of wise statesmanship to restrict the activities of such capitalists. The comparatively few Hindus who have been able to come here have come to escape the unspeakable poverty under British rule and in the hope of bettering their condition in this land of freedom and opportunity. To exclude them would be unjust. A few thousand laborers and students are not enough to make an immigration problem.

To show how impossible it is for the Hindus to come in large numbers, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the average income of a Hindu, according to Lord Curzon, is $9, and according to Sir William Digby, $5, per annum. How then can they come?

RAM CHANDRA,
Editor Hindustan Gadar.

A TROOPER AT CARRIZAL.

Black Sophy, way down on the lower branch,
Is washing the white folks' clothes;
The "light wood" burns bright 'neath her iron pot,
And all around her glows.

Her strong arms rustle the feathery suds
While she pictures her soldier Joe
As he rode in his handsome khaki suit
On his way to Mexico.

She thinks with a smile how he hunted coons—
His dog lies near her asleep.
She thinks with a smile of his mouth-harp tunes,
And almost stops to weep.

On the instant her powerful frame springs straight,
She knows the pad of old Jule,
And the sound she hears on the upper road
Is surely Calvin's mule.

Jule's head parts the branches and she appears
With her owner on her back,
The preacher, holding a paper on high,
Yellow, and lettered black.

"Sist' Jones," he cries out in his preacher-voice,
"You is telegrammed, Sist' Jones."
Black Sophy sinks down on a hacked-up log.
"I understand," she moans.

"The station man tole me," the preacher runs on,
"Just what has happened to Joe;
For the Cunnel writ it out plain and clear,
Way down in Mexico.

"He writ how Joe stood in the front-most rank
And was shot straight through the haid,
And left by the soldiers at Carrizal,
Amongst the brave young daid."

All night Sophy Jones sat still on her log,
And the bright fire faded gray;
While her neighbors came and wailed long and loud—
And Joe's dog went away.

But when the day dawned, the tender June day,
All quietly she arose
And, lighting the pine 'neath the great iron pot,
She washed the white folks' clothes.

JEAN STANSBURY HOLDEN.

WAR INDEMNITIES A RIGHT.

Belgian Senator Declares Nations Responsible Must Pay.

New York, Aug. 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that Mr. Morris Hillquit, in the statement he gave last Sunday in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine, made a serious mistake about the opinion of the European Socialists in the allied countries with regard to the question of war indemnities.

What Socialists condemn is the exaction of a punitive indemnity, as was the billion indemnity imposed on France by Germany in 1871. They agree also on the opinion that each of the countries at war should bear the cost of its military operations, as each of the parties in a lawsuit pays generally its lawyer's fees.

But that Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, and the North of France should receive no compensation for the tremendous losses inflicted on their industry and their commerce, on their roads, railways, bridges, and waterways, for the exacting fines wrested from their cities and townships; that those countries, weakened and impoverished as never countries were before, should be obliged to compete in the struggle for life with their wicked invaders, whose factories and transportation systems will be unharmed and running, would be so obvious and notorious an injustice that no true Socialist could advocate such an issue.

If the payment of such compensation should not be forced on the guilty Governments and peoples, (it could perhaps be forced on their capitalists and landowners,) it should at least become an international debt to be paid by all the nations of the world.

That a compensation is due to the most innocent and at the same time the most wronged peoples involved in the actual war cannot be denied by men who know what fair play means. Otherwise, with the silent complicity of all mankind, a new crime would be added to the crimes of the war now raging.

H. LA FONTAINE,
Senator of Belgium.

Dr. Eliot's Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The issue of THE TIMES which contained ex-President Eliot's splendid letter on American ideals and the issues of the war also had a news item to the effect that the customs officials in Baltimore were doing all they could to aid the Deutschland.

Have we forgotten who these people are that we are aiding with nickel that they may make more powerful guns? If we have forgotten Belgium and the German-sanctioned massacres of the Armenians, we may still read in the papers of the last few days of the tortures inflicted on thousands of women and girls torn by the Germans from their homes in Lille. Let us not forget that we are aiding the Germans to commit these deeds. Much of what Bernhardi wrote has been disproved, but he stated something to the effect that America would never interfere in the war except with reference to her trade. Is this to be the one thing in his book that will prove true? We have seen President Wilson unmoved by the crime against Belgium; we have seen him felicitating the Kaiser on his birthday, and we have seen the President patiently writing notes through long weeks of submarine controversy, which yet remains unsettled. But July 25 brings us the news that the English blacklist situation "has got on his nerves." If we have come to the point where our hearts are dead to the sufferings of the innocent, but our nerves are tormented by the loss of trade, it is useless for President Eliot to urge us to come to the assistance of those who fight for the ideals that once were ours. It remains only for us to await the day of reckoning that has ever come to the nation which, worshipping the golden calf, has forsaken the ideals of justice and humanity that made it great.

HARRISON W. SMITH.

Springfield, Me., Aug. 10, 1916.

Military Rules of Prussia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 7th, in an article headed "Franc-tireur Crime in Prussia," you mention the fact that several denials and questions had reached you referring to your previous statement that "Prussia by a sternly worded law imposed on all its inhabitants, civilians as well as military, the duty, when the State is invaded by an alien foe, of seizing any weapons at hand and using them with all possible vigor, no matter what personal peril may follow."

In support of this assertion you now quote from the Kriegsgebrauch im Landkrieg, issued in 1892, by the German General Staff. I cannot lay my hand on this publication, but from references made to it in books on international law I feel sure that what you quote from is the manual issued by the German General Staff in 1902. It is not a law nor anything like it, but simply a handbook such as are issued by all Governments of the various nations to their officers to inform them of what is considered to be the international usage. The basis of the German manual is not, as you assume, a former issue of the year 1870, but one of the conventions of The Hague Peace Conference of 1899. In the Regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, adopted at that conference, you will find almost verbally identical that to which you refer as a sternly worded Prussian law:

> Article 2. The population of a territory which has not been occupied who, on the enemy's approach, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having time to organize themselves in accordance with Article 1 shall be regarded as belligerent if they respect the laws and customs of war.

K. M. M.

New York, Aug. 10, 1916.

The Catskills and Paralysis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to an injustice shown a great resort by the headline in today's papers, warning against the Catskill Mountains because of infantile paralysis. While the story mentions towns, the headlines warn against the resorts of the Catskills, whereas the towns warned against are in Sullivan County, with the exception of Ellenville, which is thirty miles from any of the towns included in the Catskill resorts. Stamford, Pine Hill, Windham, Roxbury, Allaben, Arkville, Big Hollow, Big Indian, Catskill, East Durham, Freehold, Fleischmanns, Gayhead, Gilboa, Grand Gorge, Griffins Corners, Haines Falls, Hobart, Hunter, Kiskatom, Lake Hill, Leeds, Lexington, Margaretville, Mount Pleasant, Kaaterskill, Phoenicia, Palenville, Platte Cove, Elka Park, Onteora Park, Prattsville, Shandaken, Ashokan, South Cairo, Woodland, and Woodstock are the principal resorts in the Catskills, covering an area of nearly 4,000 square miles.

R. S. BARRETT.

Catskill, Aug. 10, 1916.

Adult Carriers of Disease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it is true, as some medical authorities assert, that infantile paralysis can be carried by an adult who is in good health, why should not adults as well as children, before being allowed to leave an infected area, be required to show certificates to the effect that they have not come in contact with the disease? This would prevent the recurrence of a case like that mentioned in the day's paper of a woman who had recently lost five children by infantile paralysis going to stay in some rural district where she carried the disease to thirty little children.

In connection with adults carrying the disease, is there not a risk in the proposed house-to-house inspection in New York City? Personally I should resist strenuously any visitor who desired to approach my well child after he had examined innumerable other children in an infected area.

V. B. RIGGS.

Lakeville, Conn., Aug. 9, 1916.

NEW GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

Professor Muensterberg Recognized as Leader of a Wiser Movement.

New York, Aug. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter recently published in The Tribune my name is included among the German propagandists in this country. May I ask the hospitality of your columns for stating that I am neither in the pay of the German Government nor connected with any organization for propagating the German official viewpoint in this war?

The criticism and satire bestowed on the German propagandists seem a little harsh in so far as these paid gentlemen work under Government orders and swim against an adverse current. They do their very best under most trying circumstances. They diligently ransack, day by day, the entire press from Minnesota to Louisiana, and from Maine to California in order to keep the Official Press Bureau and Foreign Office in Berlin posted on the state of current American opinion. They deposit valuable newspaper clippings and market reports in economic archives, and even plan a cultural department which might serve as a basis for the future betterment of relations between their country and the United States.

It is perfectly true that the source from which the German propagandists draw their pigeon-holed information is dead printed matter much more than living social thought. George Sand donned boy's clothes and frequented the Paris night cafés before she ventured to write her novels on Parisian life. The viewpoint of official Germany on American opinion might considerably be cleared and expanded if her New York press agents freely associated with statesmen and scholars, merchants and manufacturers, publishers and editors, instead of confining their intercourse and "lecturing" to German-American or pro-German circles. At present, Berlin officialdom sees the substance of current opinion in the United States through a glass darkly, and mistakes fleeting shadows for reality.

That the actual German propaganda in New York is a distinct failure and positively harmful to the German cause is clearly recognized and frankly acknowledged by its originator. Dr. Dernburg, in a letter which lies before me, advises the New York propagandists to keep silent, although he did not practice himself, while he was over here, what he now preaches.

A few weeks ago a prominent Columbia professor observed: "What is the use of turning out pamphlets by the score on every possible allied subject, to which no sensible American citizen will listen just now, since the argument comes from the opposite camp?" Yet our public libraries are flooded with ephemeral literature issued by Dr. Albert's New York Agency. Those leaflets deal with the collapse of Russian finance, Franco-Italian abominations committed on German prisoners of war, the English crime of having started the armed conflict, and similar matter on which it is premature to decide one way or the other. Goethe blamed the poets for the decadence of poetry. Are not similarly the clumsy German propagandists responsible for the miserable failure of their present propaganda?

However, if Professor Münsterberg, in his lucid article written for THE TIMES, is correct in foreshadowing closer ties between the United States and Germany, and in emphasizing the necessity of a Germanic bulwark and bond against rapidly evolving Slavdom and the coming onrush of the rumbling, yellow race wave, a workable German propaganda which furthers American as well as German, aye, Germanic interests, will be cordially welcomed by every right-thinking and patriotic American. Professor Münsterberg, who never yet consciously alienated American sympathies, is perhaps the fittest instrument for initiating that grand movement which, in the nature of things, can only be preparatory and tentative as long as the war lasts. The able Harvard psychologist is generally respected, and affords the best proof that a patriotic German need not make himself objectionable to the community in whose midst he dwells as a guest, even as Professor Shepherd, the Columbia historian, is a good example of a loyal American citizen who claims the legitimate privilege of sympathizing with that cause which he considers just.

The old propaganda is dead, long live the German propaganda!

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ,
Formerly Lecturer at Dublin University and Queen's College, London.

Mr. Hughes's Reasons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion about Mr. Hughes's attitude on suffrage seems to me to overlook one important point. The reasons he gives destroy confidence in the man. They are two: (1) Suffrage is sure to come. Therefore let us yield. (2) The women want it very much. Therefore let them have it.

These are the reasons of a weak will. If Lincoln had yielded to the first he would have given up in the Spring of 1863. Everything then indicated the success of the Confederacy. If Cleveland had yielded to the opinion that free silver was sure to come he would have given up the struggle in 1895 and paid our national debts in a 50-cent dollar. But these two statesmen had manly energy. And they succeeded. To give either men or women what they want just because they want it is also the policy of weakness. It never satisfies. The more you give, the more the recipient wants. Does Mr. Hughes really think that if the suffrage leaders get the suffrage they will stop there? No. They will keep up their organization. Having tasted the sweetness of victory over complaisant politicians, they will continue the policy of heckling Presidents, Governors, and legislators. Yielding to importunity is the greatest danger of our Government. It has frequently given us most vicious legislation.

Therefore I cannot give my confidence to Mr. Hughes. Like many other Democrats, I have at times thought the foreign policy of the Administration inadequate. But I cannot see that Mr. Hughes offers us any definite policy. To surrender without a fight, to yield to importunity—these are not the qualities that the present situation demands.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, Aug. 11, 1916.

Destitution in Alabama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A thousand families in Baldwin, Monroe, and Clarke Counties, Ala., have been rendered destitute by flood and storm. Crops are all destroyed, houses washed away, and cattle and horses destroyed. Practically nothing is left in that area. The section is remote from railroads and there are no wire communications. The people are largely negro tenant farmers, and the land owners are not able to care for them, as they themselves lost heavily in the flood. Destitution, want, sickness, and hunger are visible on every hand.

I am just back from a trip through a part of the region, and I had never witnessed such misery. I saw children whose parents told me that they had had nothing to eat for two days, and their piteous pleadings for bread broke my heart and the memory of their hopeless appeal, which I could not answer, haunts me at night. Thousands are without food or shelter, and help must reach these stricken people or the death toll will be incalculable. Malaria and disease will destroy the majority of them if steps are not immediately taken for their relief, for they are too ignorant to apply to outside people for help. Help must reach them at once or it will be too late.

J. W. ROBERTS.

Perdido Station, Baldwin County, Ala., Aug. 8, 1916.

BRIEUX ON THE BLIND.

War's Victims Who Must Be Treated Like Drowning Persons.

New York, Aug. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the beginning of the great European conflict M. Eugene Brieux, the eminent French Academician, has devoted all his time and energies to the re-education and rehabilitation in France of the unfortunate men blinded in the war.

M. Brieux has put aside his writing and all his other activities to apply himself wholly to uplifting those unfortunates. His devotion to their welfare has caused him to become the valued counselor of M. Justin Godart at the War Office and of M. Brisac, Director of the Public Health Service at the Home Office, who are officially in charge of the nation's blinded soldiers, and who do nothing without taking his advice. Indeed, so great and successful have been his activities that throughout France M. Brieux is affectionately known as the "Father of the Blind." In fact, no one knows the blind so well as he does. Nobody has studied them, their trials and their needs, with more care, more intelligence, more heart.

Knowing the great admiration of the American public for the celebrated author, I thought some ideas of M. Brieux on the progress of the re-educational work of blinded men, necessitated by the disastrous effects of modern warfare, would be of great interest.

With this object I asked my secretary in Paris to request an interview, which was immediately and cheerfully given. Perhaps the result will best be given in M. Raverat's own words:

"It is half past 10; I ring the doorbell of the master, punctual for the appointment he has been good enough to give me, and for which I had asked the evening before by telephone. I commenced by telling M. Brieux of my mission. I described to him the sympathy of which our war-blinded were the object in America, in the United States, and how, from the greatest and most generous people in the world, a committee of prominent people had been formed to carry on the work of permanent help for the British, French, and Belgian soldiers and sailors blinded in the war. I concluded by saying that I had the great honor of having been delegated by the American Committee to solicit his concurrence in favor of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund and to ask for his advice, founded as it is on the perfect knowledge which he has of their character and of their needs, both material and moral.

"The eminent academician seemed profoundly touched. It was with real emotion that he replied: 'Say to the American Committee, and to all those who represent it, that they may count entirely upon me. I am at their complete disposition, and, since my whole existence is devoted to the blind, I will do everything in my power to be useful to them. I will do it cheerfully, carefully, for the United States, where I was given so cordial a welcome on my visit there last year.' M. Brieux continues: 'To begin with, we must love the blind soldiers. Let us love them not only with our heart but with our mind.' His face lights up, his eyes fill with kindness and tenderness, and it is truly an apostle who speaks. 'In regard to certain wounds,' he goes on, 'one's duty is finished when they are healed. For the blind, it is at that moment when the social duty begins. They have become helpless children again, for whom a happy life is still possible, but who must be initiated into this new life. They need other help than that given by doctors; other support than sympathy and gentleness. They need a moral help. They must be prepared for their new life. Appropriate tools must be put into their hands.' And then this admirable sentence, which in itself contains the program of permanent aid which we should give to the war-blinded, escapes his lips: 'It would not be right to love them for the present. We must love them for the future.' A great thought, this, which might have been taken from the Evangel.

"A note, which I have before me, which he wrote for the Directors of schools of professional re-education, is, strictly speaking, an expression of tenderness and charity. Yes, he is truly the father of the blind, for he speaks of them as a father speaks of his children, with affection, with indulgence for their caprices, their changes of humor, their fancies; reproaching himself for not having foreseen their susceptibilities, recognizing their reasons for being unjust in regard to the care, the kindness, and the thoughtfulness of every kind which one ought to show them. 'Do not be surprised,' he says, 'if at first they distrust you, if they ascribe to you sentiments which are not yours; do as you would in saving a drowning person. Because he strikes in struggling, you are not going to let go. Let him strike—he doesn't know—and continue to hold him up. When he is saved you can explain gently to him that he hurt you. At first the blind man is a man who thinks himself lost, who thinks himself dead, and he must be resuscitated. He thinks his dignity lost, his independence forever taken away. He imagines that he will be, to the end of his days, the slave of those who can see. Now, this is not true, and he must be told so at once. It must be proved to him. However feeble the first demonstrations may be, they will have happy consequences, for just as soon as the blind man is freed from the first of the shackles of his slavery he will have been relieved. His soul will expand with hope. Some time, after a very slight proof, and in repeating the occasions of these little victories, you will give him back his love of life.'

"'The blind are temporarily thrown back into the feeble conditions of infancy. For them almost everything must be learned anew. They are morally disturbed, filled with anguish, disabled. Physically the wound they have received has profoundly distressed them. It takes some time for the system to regain its equilibrium after so violent a shock. They are weak in body and uncertain in mind. A double du

GAIN $1,800,000 IN GOLD RESERVES

Reserve Banks Show Increase of $1,000,000 in Acceptances and $600,000 in Warrants.

LOSS IN EARNING ASSETS

New York and Chicago Report Large Withdrawals of Government Funds During the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Federal Reserve Board's regular weekly bank statement indicates few changes in the condition of the banks for the past week. Gains of $1,800,000 in total gold reserves, and of $1,200,000 in aggregate cash reserves are shown. Slight decreases are indicated for total earning assets, Government deposits and net bank deposits.

Boston reports a gain of $3,900,000 in its gold reserve, due in part to liquidation of discounts and acceptances, in part also to the collection of amounts due from other banks and an increase in bank deposits. Chicago's decrease in cash reserve, amounting to over $3,000,000, is accompanied by an increase of about $5,000,000 in the total due from other Federal Reserve banks, and a gain of $1,800,000 in total deposits.

Commercial paper on hand shows a decrease of about $2,000,000, largely due to the liquidation of short-term discounts held by the Boston bank. Acceptances total over $80,500,000, or about $1,000,000 in excess of last week, all the Western banks reporting considerable increases in their holdings of this class of paper.

Of the total paper, including acceptances, held by the banks, 35.6 per cent. matured within 30 days, and 38.5 per cent. after 30, but within 60 days. Holdings of agricultural and live stock paper, maturing after 90 days, (six-month paper,) amount slightly below $3,000,000, over two-thirds of the total being held by the Dallas, Minneapolis and Chicago banks.

United States bond transactions are reported by nine banks, resulting in a decrease of $1,300,000 in the total amount of bonds, and an increase of $420,000 in the total of treasury notes on hand. Municipal warrants show a gain for the week of $200,000, larger holdings being shown by eight banks. Total earning assets stand now at $192,000,000, or 348 per cent. of the total paid-in capital, as against 350 per cent. shown the week before. Of the total earning assets, acceptances represent 41.9 per cent.; United States bonds 24.3 per cent.; discounts, 14.8 per cent.; warrants, 14.6 per cent., and Treasury notes, 4.4 per cent.

Both the New York and Chicago banks report considerable withdrawals for the week of Government funds. Net member bank deposits aggregate about $1,400,000 less than at the end of the preceding week, the larger net withdrawals of bank deposits from the New York bank being partly offset by gains shown for the Chicago bank.

Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation decreased slightly during the week. The amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding remained practically unchanged at $175,002,000, against which the agents hold at present $162,085,000 of gold and $16,152,000 of paper. The banks report $153,228,000 of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, and $11,212,000 as their aggregate net liabilities on notes issued to them by the Federal Reserve agents.

A statement of combined resources and liabilities of the twelve banks at the close of business on Aug. 11 follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$258,952,000
Gold settlement fund	160,121,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,852,000
Total gold reserve	366,925,000
Legal tender notes, silver &c.	11,127,000
Total reserve	378,052,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve bank notes	500,000

BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.

Maturities:

Within 10 days	$12,425,000
From 11 to 30 days	26,310,000
From 31 to 60 days	41,885,000
From 61 to 90 days	25,388,000
Over 90 days	2,970,000
Total	108,971,000

INVESTMENTS.

United States bonds	$46,703,000
One year U. S. Treasury notes	8,351,000
Municipal warrants	27,975,000
Total earning assets	192,000,000
Federal Reserve notes—net	20,069,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks—net	16,447,000
All other resources	3,371,000
Total resources	610,709,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$55,120,000
Government deposits	53,259,000
Member bank deposits—net	489,219,000
Federal Reserve notes—net	11,212,000
Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation	1,891,000
All other liabilities	288,000
Total liabilities	610,709,000

Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 68.3 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 70.4 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 71 per cent. Less items in transit between Federal Reserve banks, $16,447,000.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks is as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$21,515,000		
Total reserve	21,934,000		
Bills discounted and bought	12,635,000		
Member bank deposits, net	35,612,000		

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$159,986,000		
Total reserve	164,485,000		
Bills discounted and bought	29,495,000		
Member bank deposits, net	185,880,000		

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$24,371,000		
Total reserve	25,081,000		
Bills discounted and bought	11,429,000		
Member bank deposits, net	31,597,000		

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$24,486,000		
Total reserve	25,663,000		
Bills discounted and bought	7,698,000		
Member bank deposits, net	29,359,000		

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$17,908,000		
Total reserve	18,130,000		
Bills discounted and bought	6,827,000		
Member bank deposits, net	15,504,000		

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$8,279,000		
Total reserve	9,548,000		
Bills discounted and bought	4,741,000		
Member bank deposits, net	10,525,000		

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$50,353,000		
Total reserve	51,100,000		
Bills discounted and bought	8,587,000		
Member bank deposits, net	72,099,000		

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$10,355,000		
Total reserve	11,467,000		
Bills discounted and bought	6,316,000		
Member bank deposits, net	19,270,000		

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$10,430,000		
Total reserve	10,902,000		
Bills discounted and bought	4,896,000		
Member bank deposits, net	10,709,000		

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$15,346,000		
Total reserve	15,408,000		
Bills discounted and bought	2,424,000		
Member bank deposits, net	23,995,000		

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,731,000		
Total reserve	10,514,000		
Bills discounted and bought	6,441,000		
Member bank deposits, net	11,197,000		

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$14,165,000		
Total reserve	14,190,000		
Bills discounted and bought	8,052,000		
Member bank deposits, net	24,822,000		

COTTON OPENS DULL, BUT GAINS AT CLOSE

Trading in the Early Hours in Sharp Contrast to the Activity of the Week.

BULL ORDERS GIVE SUPPORT

Toward End of the Session Shorts Show Disposition to Cover Running Prices Up.

Cotton was almost stupidly dull in the early trading yesterday, in sharp contrast to the activity which had prevailed earlier in the week. Prices went a point or so below the low level of Friday, but bulls put in supporting orders and prevented a further decline. Toward the end of the session there was a disposition on the part of local shorts to cover and prices ran up rather rapidly in the last few minutes' trading and the close was steady, at a net gain of 8 to 10 points.

Except for a few scattered showers in the South Atlantic States, weather map showed general clear weather. Advices from the Eastern belt are largely to the effect that the movement will be somewhat delayed owing to the absence of hot, forcing weather. August receipts, therefore, are likely to fall below earlier anticipations. The Lesser-Goldman Cotton Company of St. Louis in their report on Southeastern Missouri, Arkansas and Eastern Oklahoma, said that temperatures had been dry in their territory, but the crop as a whole has been progressing nicely. There have been few complaints of insect damage.

Bradstreet's crop summary was as follows:

Cotton reports are conflicting, but improvement from the low levels of late July is indicated. Rains in Texas have benefited all crops, and a good cotton yield is indicated. Oklahoma promises a larger field than a year ago. In the Memphis district prospects are bright, and crops are doing well in the New Orleans district despite excessive rains. Improvement is noted in Alabama and on the hill lands of Tennessee, South and North Carolina. Georgia crop is badly in the grass.

Fall River printcloth sales for the week reached a total of 400,000 pieces, compared with 110,000 pieces for the same week last year. Prices advanced from 1-16 to ⅛ over last week. Fine goods manufacturers are said to be steadily increasing their sales at top prices. Many operatives are laying off because of the heat, and this has resulted in the stoppage of much machinery.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune will issue a report on the condition of the cotton crop, which will be published tomorrow morning.

Sentiment is slightly less bullish than it was, owing chiefly to the belief that the market contains a congested long interest. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	*13.93	14.00	14.00	14.00*	13.91
Oct.	14.07	14.12	14.00	14.11@14.12	14.05@14.04
Dec.	14.28	14.34	14.21	14.32@14.33	14.22@14.23
Jan.	*14.38	14.43	14.30	14.41@14.42	14.32@14.33
Mar.	14.52	14.55	14.44	14.54@14.55	14.46@14.47
May	14.63	14.68	14.58	14.67@14.68	14.60@14.61
July	*14.70	14.75	14.63	14.73@14.75	14.66*

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; middling at 14.10c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 6 points lower: New Orleans, 14c; Galveston, 14.65c; Savannah, 14c; Memphis, 14c; Augusta, 13.88; Houston, 14.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	13.88	13.96	13.81	13.95@13.96	13.86@13.88
Dec.	14.12	14.17	14.04	14.16@14.17	14.08@14.09
Jan.	14.23	14.27	14.14	14.25@14.27	14.18@14.19
Mar.	14.42	14.42	14.31	14.44@14.45	14.36@14.37
May	..	..	..	14.59@14.61	14.51*

*Bid.

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 13.92c; October, 14.04c; January, 14.33; March, 14.47c; May, 14.60c; July, 14.67c. The market there was due to open 3 to 4 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,471	2,641	70,179	93,911
New Orleans	912	1,670	....	127,090
Mobile	431	444	15,770	12,256
Savannah	1,312	188	61,797	58,000
Charleston	902	18	22,507	42,488
Wilmington	766	161	39,755	31,448
Norfolk	512	317	....	44,076

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	....	275	....	64,773
Memphis	40	123	50,315	71,576
St. Louis	359	377	7,574	14,264
Houston	1,320	3,216	18,544	44,239

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,230 to 3,000	3,114	4,776
New Orleans	700 to 1,200	2,154	5,445

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	695	705	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	345	355	345	355
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	91	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	370	350	370
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	318	323	318	323
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	207	212	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	158	161	158	161
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	163	167	163	167
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	90	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	9¼	10
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	224	226	224	226
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	11	11¼	11	11¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	370	375	367	372
Prairie Pipe Line	222	225	222	224
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	193	197	193	197
South Penn. Oil	340	345	335	340
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	265	267	265	267
Standard Oil of Ind.	815	825	815	820
Standard Oil of Kan.	445	448	445	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	370	380	370	390
Standard Oil of N. J.	510	515	510	518
Standard Oil of N. Y.	205	210	205	205
Standard Oil of Ohio.	385	395	385	395
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	81	87	83	87
Vacuum Oil	265	270	265	270
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

STEEL MILLS BUSY MAKING BIG SHELLS

More Than 500,000 Tons in Orders Are Pending and Greater Tonnage Expected Next Year.

FRANCE A HEAVY BUYER

Morgan Firm Is Investigating Big Contracts for Allies — Baldwin Co. Gets $15,000,000 Order.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12.—More than 500,000 tons in orders for shell steel are pending. A much greater tonnage may be contracted for next year. The amount mentioned is for delivery during the first six months of 1917. One steelmaker has an inquiry for 200,000 tons. In spite of exertions to supply demand, steelmakers are falling behind in delivery. This will carry many contracts over into next year. Should the European war continue through 1917, next year's supply will be shoved back into 1918. Rail mills are being utilized for the rolling of large rounds. This is causing mills to fall behind in delivery of rails. It is probable that rail mills will have to be taken off bars next year and put to work on rails exclusively.

While early buyers of large rounds got under the wire at 2.50c and upward, many had to pay as high as 4.00c for later engagements. Contracts for next year's supply will probably be made around 3.50c to 4.50c. Supplementing the buying of shell steel by American shellmakers, large orders and inquiries are coming from abroad. J. P. Morgan & Co. are active buyers of shell steel for export to France.

Prominent among recent shell orders are: Baldwin Locomotive Company, a $15,000,000 order for 6-inch shells, which will require 26,000 tons of steel; American Locomotive Company, a $7,000,000 order for 9.2-inch shells, requiring 20,000 tons of steel; Pressed Steel Car Company also with a fair-sized order of the same size of shells. The American Steel Foundries Company has contracted for 30,000 to 35,000 tons of steel.

As the mills are not equipped to roll rounds larger than 7½ inches, blooms and billets will have to be utilized for shells 8 inches and over in diameter. Billets have become scarce and high, due to active buying by munition makers and export orders. Billets which declined to $42 a few weeks ago have ascended to $45 and in some instances to $50 a ton. An English buyer offered to take 5,000 tons of billets a month until the close of the war. He could find no one to accept the business. Billets and bars will be exceedingly scarce during the remainder of the year. Crop ends and shearings off of billets are again commanding a market, whereas a few weeks ago they sold as low as $30 a ton, having declined from $40 and $42. Inquiries for billets for shell manufacture aggregate 50,000 tons, and this is merely the beginning of next year's buying movement.

Wire Products Advance.

Wire products have been advanced $2 a ton. This had been anticipated several months. Wire nails are now quoted at $2.60 a keg, plain wire at $2.55, and galvanized at $3 a hundred pounds. No change has been made in wire rods, although an advance to meet that of billets and bars will soon be announced. The American Steel and Wire Company was the low bidder on furnishing the United States navy yards with 15,000 kegs of nails during the last six months of the year.

Steel bars for manufacturing purposes, which were marked up $2 a ton last week, have been strengthened by the advance. Buyers who had failed to contract for supplies were taken by surprise. Many sought to get in at 2.50c, but steel bar makers refused to accept orders. Agricultural implement makers, having previously dictated terms and, in many cases, prices, have been left out of consideration, and they will now be compelled to come into the market on the same terms as other consumers.

Builders of farming machinery have acted in concert in placing orders, and have demanded long-time contracts. This year they were held down to six-month contracts and steelmakers refuse to change conditions, now that they have the mastery. Mills are a unit on the new quotation of 2.40c, Pittsburgh. The Wilmington (Del.) Steel Company has started its remodeled bar mill. The Anniston Ordnance Company, Anniston, Ala., repaired one of the rolling mills at the old car plant, and will use it in rolling rounds for munition purposes. Shafting will be quoted higher as a result of the advance on steel bars.

The big makers of plates quoting 2.90c at convenience of mill, have advanced quotations to 3c. This is absolutely the minimum. Many Eastern plate mills have been quoting 3c for many months back. In view of the enormous demand for plates and continued orders and inquiries from every quarter, the advance of $2 a ton is considered reasonable. It shows the Steel Corporation, with other large steelmakers, has been working in harmony to maintain prices at lower levels. Smaller concerns have been boosting prices indiscriminately.

Plate Mills Sold Out.

Plate mills, as a rule, are sold up eight to ten months ahead on certain sizes. Specifications forwarded are three and four months ahead of rolling schedules. These conditions have previously been unheard of. Shipbuilders are among the most clamorous for material. Boiler plates of certain sizes cannot be had even at large premiums. Buying of steel for cars is fortunately light. The great car scarcity which is predicted by Oct. 1 may arouse railroads to the fact of buying which will cause further entanglements. The railroads are doing steel mills a real favor by holding up orders. Eastern shipyards have inquiries out for 50,000 tons of billets. Japanese interests have closed for 28,000 tons, and an inquiry from the same country is out for 10,000 tons.

Line pipe contracts placed during the week aggregated 60,000 tons in three orders. California gas and oil interests contracted for 450 miles of 10-inch line pipe, which will consume 50,000 tons. The Columbia Gas & Electric Company ordered forty-five miles of 20-inch pipe, making about 7,800 tons, and the Philadelphia Company, fifteen miles of 16-inch pipe, involving about 1,500 tons. Boiler and locomotive tubes command premium prices and are difficult to obtain.

Interest in pig iron is assuming greater activity. As numerous furnaces will have to be put out of blast for relining, operations during the Fall will be curtailed. In light of the ore shortage this may not prove an unmixed blessing. Twenty thousand tons of basic iron have been sold to three concerns at $18, Valleys, in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The International Steam Pump Company has inquired for 18,000 tons of mixed grades for its various plants. Italian agents continue buying bessemer, and some Southern foundry for export. France, Spain, and Russia have inquiries out for low phosphorus and foundry irons.

A number of furnaces that have been working on foundry iron have been changed to make bessemer. This is due to the demand for this grade of iron for export. As a result bessemer cannot be raised above $21 a ton, Valleys. At Wellston, Ohio, the stack there has been changed from foundry to bessemer, and Eastern Pennsylvania stacks have also been put to making this grade. Southern iron continues dull, and one furnace has offered foundry No. 2 at $13.50 for delivery during the remainder of the year. The Iroquois Iron Company will erect a new stack at South Chicago.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Higher prices on practically all the major foodstuffs, especially flour, featured the changes shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week. For the first time in several weeks there was an excess of advances, forty-one of the seventy-seven changes being upward. In the previous week there were ninety-three revisions, fifty-five of which were declines.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Aug. 11, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, Mar. ch. 100 lbs.	$9.70	$9.80	$7.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.10¾	.10¾	.09¾
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.08¼	.08¼	.06¼
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.06	.05⅞	.08⅞
Butter, cream., extra, lb.	.30½	.30	.26
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.16¼	.16	.18¾
Eggs, Western, fcts., doz.	.26	.26	.19½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06	.06	.07¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11¼	.11¼	.11¾
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.05	.05¼	.04¼
Raisins, lb.	.01¼	.01¼	.01⅞
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	7.70	6.85	5.50
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	6.60	5.95	6.35
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.57⅞	1.48¼	1.27
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.	.96⅝	.93⅜	.90¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.49½	.47⅝	.49
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.142	.138	.093
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.80	1.30	1.55
Beef, family, No. 1, bbl.	27	26¼	27½
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.24	24½	26¾
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.37	.37	.32
Leather, union backs, lb.	.42	.42	.44
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	19.50	19.75	14.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	43.00	43.00	23.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.26¾	.26¾	.19
Copper, electro., N. Y., lb.	.26¾	.26¾	.18¼
Lead, New York, lb.	.057	.06	.044
Tin, New York, lb.	.37⅜	.38¼	.35⅞
Wool, ref., dal., 1 ply, bbl.	.11	.11	.11
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.90	6.70	6.10
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.95	9.05	6.65
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.75	6.75	6.05
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	14.00	12.55	7.95
Short clear, loose, 100 lbs.	13.00	12.75	9.37½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	28.25	28.00	18.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05	.05	.05½
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.65	.66	.57
Sugar, fine gran., 100 lbs.	7.25	7.40	5.60
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.19½	.19½	.19
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.20
Potatoes, new, bbl.	2.75	2.00	1.25
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.388	.388	.339

The sharpest advances since the rise began were shown in the flour market as a result of extremely bullish reports concerning the wheat crop. This commodity moved up sharply, and took with it the various flour prices to this extent: Spring patent, 85 cents a barrel; Winter patent, $1; Spring clear, 65 cents, and Winter clear, 85 cents. Including this last advance, Spring patent flour has gone up about $2.20 a barrel in four weeks.

Bacon was lower in this city, but at Chicago practically all of the more important provisions were higher. Live sheep did not change, but higher figures were shown on live beef and hogs, mess pork, prime lard, and short ribs. Fruits, both fresh and dried, showed little change one way or the other, but there was more than the usual fluctuation to vegetables. Excepting in beans, certain grades of which have dropped so steadily of late as to suggest liquidation of speculative holdings, the price tendency in this part of the list was upward.

All of the better grades of butter and cheese were firmer in price, as the result of a good demand, and only moderate supplies, but the best Western eggs showed a decline. Despite this last fact, all of the prices in the dairy products list stand well above the corresponding quotations of a year ago. Fine granulated sugar, in barrels, dropped for the second week in succession, this time 15 cents a hundred pounds. The raw sugars, on the other hand, made up at least a part of the previous week's losses. Spices continued to decline.

Though certain grades of pig iron showed a disposition to decline, most of the week's changes in the crude and finished iron and steel products were upward. Refined iron bars, wire nails, and galvanized barbed wire were all higher at Pitsburgh, while in the minor metals antimony, electrolytic copper, spelter, lead and tin were easier.

Fewer changes and a larger proportion of advances were shown in the list for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils than for some time, due largely to prospects of better business in the near future. Declines in several varieties of acids, glycerin, and opium, and advances in menthol and quinine were among the features. In all, there were twenty-three listed changes, of which nine were advances. The rise in wheat featured the grains markets, though other advances were recorded on corn, meal, oats, and long rye straw.

In the hide market declines were listed on branded cow, No. 1 heavy cow, and No. 1 buff stock. There were no advances. The leather market continued firm at recent prices. The sharp jump in cotton resulted in higher prices for several constructions of gray cotton cloths, both fine and coarse. The week's other changes consisted of advances in jute and raw silk, and declines in turpentine and crude rubber.

Scottish Linen Trade Conditions.

The Edinburgh Scotsman in a review of the Dunfermline linen trade, forwarded here by Consul Howard D. Van Sant, states: "The movement in linens is not expanding. All the present conditions are conducing to a careful policy on the part of buyers. In some of the important directions demand is much quieter, though at distributing centres there is no surplus of linen goods. There are various grades of linens which New York is short of, and it is admitted that cotton substitutes are employed only when the original fabric is unobtainable. In the matter of price, no relief has come through large shipments of the raw material. Values of the fiber are strongly maintained, and there is only one source of supply as regards the better qualities."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

A. W. HANINGTON & CO., INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. W. Hanington & Co., Incorporated, dealers in dolls and pennants, 101 Grand Street, by Independent Doll Company, Incorporated, $427; National Doll Company, Incorporated, $22, and Hi Quality Doll Company, $110. Liabilities are stated to be $10,000 and assets $4,000. The company was incorporated on Dec. 18, 1915, with capital stock $5,000.

WINGATE MILLER, INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wingate Miller, Incorporated, advertising agent, 105 East Twenty-ninth Street, by Madison Square Press, $1,408; Chester M. Wright, $61, and Mortimer R. Julian, $80. Liabilities are stated to be $2,000 and assets $1,969.

LAWRENCE GOLDBERG, salesman, 914 Simpson Street, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,581 and assets of $98 in accounts.

LOUIS BECKER.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 17 against Louis Becker, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, 256 Broome Street, on a settlement with creditors at 60 cents on the dollar, payable 50 cents cash and 10 cents notes.

COMFORT CLOTHING COMPANY.—Martin Charles Ansorge has been appointed receiver of the Comfort Clothing Company, 28 East Fourth Street, by Judge Mayer, with authority to carry on business for ten days. Assets are $4,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Patrick F. Herlihy, Glens Falls, a road contractor, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $9,687 and assets of $8,205. Assets are claims against State, but State has counterclaims for failure to complete contracts.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and Over.

Automatic Chemical Fire Extinguisher & Alarm Co.—D. Lawson $371.20
Bernheimer, Didney G.—Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation 283.73
Blech, William—E. Donovan 163.52
Carell, Catherine and William, exors.—A. M. Werfelman 4,076.69
Dornin, Arthur E.—W. C. Dornin, Jr., costs 410.00
Dean, Theresa—M. A. Price 134.91
Eastern District Amusement Co., Inc.—H. M. Weill Co. and Henry M. Weill—N. Shimkin 136.75
Farrigan, John F.—F. Forman 249.15
Hull, Robert, C.—T. H. Lawrence 838.15
Katz, David—I. Weiman 247.72
Krieger, Bernard—A. A. Forrest 1,394.77
Perimutter, Joseph—Francis H. Leggett & Co. 142.98
Seymour, Davis H.—S. M. Cox et al. 714.31
Sheepshead Bay Speedway Concessions Co., Inc.—Carl H. Schultz 637.56
Walker, Richard A.—E. Cook et al. 242.72

In Bronx County.

Balthazard, Edward and George—W. R. Mollineux et al. $98.63
Dietzel, Henry—H. Hollander 221.06
Eldot, Morris—J. L. Horowitz 73.00
Jacobson, John and Beatrice—P. Wirsing 414.17
Kitchen, Harvey F.—H. Lange 826.86
Lepanto, Peter—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc. 63.79
Olson, Oscar A.—A. Schlenoff et al. 90.52
Pulise, Santi J.—G. Kelser 1,087.04

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

A. Joseph Kapp's Sons Ivory Co.—City of N. Y., Sept. 25, 1901 ..... $103.75
Monaghan, John—David Stevenson Brewing Co. et al., July 14, 1909, (cancelled) 1,459.81
Martin, Richard H. L.—Lawyers' Title Ins. and Trust Co., May 20, 1911 ..... 2,293.18
Pompeian Co.—A. Zucca, June 19, 1916 ..... 3,231.89
Pogliorale, Giuseppe—A. Fiorio, June 6, 1916 ..... 100.00
Parker, Ashton—M. H. Brown, Dec. 6, 1910 ..... 252.92
Public Bank of N. Y. City—M. H. Mann, June 20, 1916 ..... 6,085.94
Monaghan, John—Mutual Bank, July 14, 1909, (canceled) 3,406.23
Monaghan, John—Northern Bank of N. Y., Nov. 19, 1908, (canceled) 2,109.61

KELSEY HEALTH HEAT

Are you interested in a heat that will give you all the comforts of any heating system, with the added advantages of ventilating while it heats;—and at the same time misting the air with just the right healthful amount of moisture?

Are you interested in a heat that is noiseless, jealess, dustless and odorless?

Do you want a heat that you can absolutely depend on heating any room in any weather—a heat that is as economical as it is efficient?

Then send for our booklet, "Some Saving Sense on Heating."

THE KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR

360 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
103-U Park Avenue, New York.
486-U P.O. Sq. Bldg., Boston, Mass.

WORLD BEGS FOR STEEL AND COPPER

America the Only Available Source of Supply for the Arts of War and Peace.

BUSINESS RECORDS BROKEN

Railroads and Builders Here Suffer Through Foreign Demand for Unfinished Materials.

All signs point toward the writing of new chapters in the history of steel and copper during the remainder of this year. The whole world is begging these trades to accept enormous orders. The making of more and more materials of war, of course, accounts for the bulk of the demand, but the normal industries of the countries outside the zones of war are calling for copper and steel in quantity, and the mines and mills of the United States must be the beneficiaries, because buyers cannot go elsewhere to satisfy their needs.

The present situation, according to steel and copper men, is quite different from that of two months ago. Said an officer of a leading steel company yesterday:

"Forging billets are selling at $65 a ton in Pittsburgh. The average price for six months preceding the outbreak of the war was $35 a ton. Steel bars are quoted at $2.60 per hundred pounds, against $1.35 before the war began. Foreign buyers are taking thousands upon thousands of tons of these semi-finished commodities, accepting quoted prices without question and demanding only that deliveries may be made quickly.

"Last May and early in June it appeared that the market might ease off in lines. Demand both from home consumers and those abroad slackened. In my opinion domestic manufacturers of steel products decided that by waiting they could do business with the producers on a more favorable basis. Then conditions suddenly changed. European manufacturers of shells and other war material came back with large inquiries for steel to be delivered next year. They continued to pour in throughout July, and are still coming. Still the makers of finished material in this country held back, and it looks now as though they might have to pay higher instead of lower prices for their steel.

"Take the railroads. I know that several of the leading lines are anxious to buy cars because they are in great need of new rolling stock. But the prices for car building are so high that the car builders must quote stiff prices for cars. The manufacturers of agricultural implements should be placing their contracts for next season, but bars are so high that they hesitate. It is a difficult situation for the consumer and looks as though it would become more limited of less difficult throughout the remainder of 1916.

"I have heard that some of the fabricating plants of the steel companies are not very active. The explanation is simple enough. The buyers of structural steel are scared off by high prices, and there is no incentive for the companies to reduce prices in these lines to stimulate business. Why? Because there is such good profit in selling billets and slabs right out of the mills that the steel makers are not anxious to work over this rough material into structural shapes.

"A great deal of building which requires steel work can be delayed until steel mill conditions are better, and, perhaps, until prices are lower. This helps the steel makers. If the demand for billets, blooms and bars should slacken, this material could be switched into the finishing mills and the orders of the structural buyers would be there to absorb the output. The structural contracts form an important 'backlog' for the steel industry. In my opinion, they will supply activity in the mills on a great scale when the current rush of buying on the part of shell makers begins to dwindle."

Said a representative of a big copper refining and marketing company:

"Huge contracts are being considered, from home and abroad. A great deal of stress is laid on European purchases for use in the shell factories, but the copper refiner is paying a great deal of attention to the steady inflow of domestic orders. The brass mills are working as they have seldom worked before. We are aware that some tremendous orders for manufactured goods have not yet been covered as to raw material, and these must be placed within a few months.

"There are rumors of inquiries in the market from Europe for all the copper turned out in this country in 1917. This is sheer nonsense, but it is true that the total of inquiries surpasses anything brought to us in the first half of the year, and some big business was done then. European purchasers act in concert, in so far as England, France, and Italy are concerned, and possibly Holland, Spain, and Scandinavia, too. The contracts of buyers in the allied nations are vised by their Governments. This makes advantageous the lumping of orders, and, in my opinion, the next important purchase put through for Europe will be greater than the record order for 200,000,000

WHEAT

Shortage of Available Supplies as a

New Factor

Send for Our Special Letter "50"

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

Members (New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New York Cotton Exchange)

33 New Street (Ground Floor), N. Y.

The current issue of our Weekly Circular contains an analysis of effects of the foreign war on various

War Munition and Industrial Shares

with special reference to the rapidly growing investment values of the preferred stocks. This circular will be sent on request.

PAINE, WEBBER & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Members New York Stock Exchange

25 Broad St., New York

BOSTON CHICAGO DETROIT MILWAUKEE

Partial Payment Bulletins

The offer of a broker to buy stock for you on the Partial Payment Plan is no assurance that what you buy will be a sound investment.

A prudent investor should take the same precautions in purchasing on the Partial Payment Plan as in the outright purchase of securities.

Send for Partial Payment Bulletin No. 2.

John Muir & Co

SPECIALISTS IN

Odd Lots

Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York

494 St. & Broadway | 125th St. & Lenox Av.
50th St. & Mad. Av. | 26 Court St., Bklyn.
105 West 42d Street | 210 Broad St., Newark

Members New York Stock Exchange

Michigan United Railways Co.

(Subsidiary of Commonwealth Power, Railway and Light Co.)

First & Refunding 5% Bonds

Dividends regularly paid on both preferred and common stocks.

Price to yield about 7½%

Descriptive circular on application

Markoe, Morgan & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9710

Our Booklet on

Odd Lots

outlines our

Instalment Payment Plan

Sent free on request.

BARUCH BROTHERS

Members (New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange)

60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

MUNICIPAL BONDS

¶ Federal Income Tax Exempt. Issues suitable for Banks, Trustees and Individuals.

¶Send for List T-34.

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.

7 Wall St. New York

SEND FOR BOOKLET

'The Safety of Savings'

Now in our 27th year.

Bankers Loan & Investment Co.

A Savings and Loan Association.
7 Sampson Bldg., 63 Wall St., N. Y.

Legal Investments

List T-118

Redmond & Co.

33 Pine St. - - New York

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

55 Broad St. New York

Chase Nat'l Bank

Equitable Trust

Telephone 5060 Broad

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Fairly Active—Rise in Copper Issues—Heavy Bond Trading.

The noteworthy feature of the stock market yesterday was the strength of the copper stocks. These took their inspiration from the published accounts of the negotiations for a large part of next year's exportable surplus of this country's copper production. The negotiations give support to the view widely held that the demand for copper will remain large whether or not the war comes to an early end.

The thought was hardly a new one to the Stock Exchange, and the fact that this news sufficed to keep the market from falling into its usual midsummer Saturday dullness suggested that the list was in a good position to respond to encouraging news. It did yield, however, in some parts to the pressure of profit-taking sales, which were natural at the close of the week, in which some substantial advances had been made. It had also to face the news that the Federal Mediation Board was not able to bring the representatives of the railroads and of the brotherhoods together, and that the latter had refused arbitration.

That, however, did not leave the railroad labor situation as bad as it looked, for it was also made known that the men would leave the way open for the National Administration to attempt what lesser forces had failed to accomplish. Some of the representatives of the men have been credited with the statement that they would not arbitrate, even if the President formally urged them to do so. The men could not refuse to accede to such a request without making themselves outlaws to public sentiment.

There was much more than usual activity in the bond market, a good deal of the increase being due to the large trading in American Foreign Securities bonds. That selling was in part due to the prospect of a very early announcement of the new British loan on the theory that the supply of foreign obligations in this market was about to be increased. That, however, is far from being the only consideration. The making of loans on the securities owned in England is probably the only alternative to heavy selling of American securities by England, and the latter would put much more of a burden on both the stock and bond markets than will be put upon it by such a transaction as is now being arranged for the British Government. Moreover, the purpose to which the proceeds of these borrowings will be put is the payment of goods bought in the United States, and the business of the country would not thrive as it is thriving were we not in a position to extend credit to Europe.

The bank statement showed a falling off in reserve, but the inroad made upon surplus was not large enough to exert any material influence upon the money market. The gold which came in on Friday may not have figured in yesterday's statement. Loans and deposits increased, more in the actual than in the average statement.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	—	4	4	4
Atlanta	—	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	—	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	—	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	—
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	—
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	—	—	—
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2⅝@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

TIME.

60 days.....2¼@2⅜ | 5 months.....3⅜
90 days.....2⅜@2½ | 6 months.....3⅝
4 months.....2½@2¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3½@3⅝
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅝	....
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	+.00¼
Francs—				
Demand	5.91½	5.92	5.92	+.00⅛
Cables	5.91⅜	5.91½	5.91½	....
Marks—				
Demand	72.18⅝	72.18⅜	72.18⅝	+.18⅜
Cables	72.25	72.25	72.28	+.18⅝

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.92½	5.91⅞
95.28 Berlin	72.00	72.06½
5.1828 Switzerland	5.29½	5.28⅞
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.47½	6.47
20.26 Austria	12.33	12.38
26.73 Scandinavia	28.75	28.85
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.31¼	41.43¾
China—		
Hongkong	51.75	51.85
Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
32.44 Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛	$4.70⅜	$4.68⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $451,055,042; balance, $19,452,890; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $888,970.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 156@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31½d, up ½d; in New York, 06¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, AUG. 12, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	252,150
Same day last year	360,190
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	97,578,687
Same period last year	85,835,309
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17¼	17½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	....
23	23½	1,300	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	23	23½	22½	23½	+½
77⅞	77½	900	Allis-Chalm. pf.	76½	77⅞	76½	77½	+1
74	74⅝	400	Am. Agri. Chem.	76	76	74⅝	74⅝	−⅜
87½	88⅛	700	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	88½	88	88	−¼
56⅜	57	1,200	Am. Can	56⅝	57	56⅜	56⅜	....
59½	59½	1,400	Am. Car & F'dry	59	59½	58¾	59½	+⅝
144	145	100	Am. Coal Products	145	145	145	145	....
56⅞	57¼	900	Am. Hide & L. pf.	57	57¾	56⅞	56⅞	−⅜
28½	28⅝	400	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	....
45½	46¼	100	Am. Linseed pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	−⅛
72⅞	72⅞	2,900	Am. Locomotive	72⅝	72⅞	72⅛	72⅛	−¾
103½	103½	100	Am. Loco. pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+⅛
96½	96⅝	7,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94⅝	96¾	94⅝	96½	+1⅜
51½	52¼	300	Am. Steel F'dries.	51½	52¼	51½	52¼	+¾
130¾	130⅝	200	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	130½	130½	130¼	130¼	....
44¼	44½	100	Am. Woolen	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	....
27	28	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	27	27	27	27	....
....	....	900	Am. Zinc L. & S.	33	34	33	34	+1
....	....	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	....
83½	83⅝	24,600	Anaconda Copper	81½	83⅞	81½	83⅝	+2½
102⅞	103⅛	500	At., Top. & S. F.	103⅛	103⅛	103	103	−⅜
98⅞	99	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	99	99	99	99	....
65⅝	66¼	200	At., Gulf & W. I.	66¼	66¼	66	66	−⅜
63½	64¼	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	63	63	63	63	−1
72⅞	73½	900	Baldwin Loco.	73½	74½	72⅝	72⅞	−⅛
86	86½	200	Balt. & Ohio	86¼	86¼	86	86	−⅛
....	....	6	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	....
440	448	100	Bethlehem Steel	444	444	444	444	+1
84½	84⅝	100	B'klyn Rap. Transit	84½	84½	84½	84½	....
130	132	100	B'klyn Union Gas	131½	131½	131½	131½	+½
68¾	68½	4,700	Butte & Superior	66½	68½	66½	68⅝	+2½
175½	176	900	Canadian Pacific	176⅜	176⅝	175¾	175¾	−⅛
55¾	55⅞	300	Cent. Leath. Co.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	....
105	106	100	Chandler Motors	106	106	106	106	+½
35½	35⅝	100	Chi. Great West. pf.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36⅝	+⅞
96⅛	96⅜	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼	....
120½	130	200	Chi., Mil. & S. P. pf.	130	130	130	130	....
18½	18¾	200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
20½	20⅝	1,100	Chile Copper	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅜
50	50¼	3,100	Chino Copper	49¼	50¾	49¼	50¼	+1½
44	44¼	400	Colo. Fuel & Iron	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+⅜
138½	139	200	Consolidated Gas	139¾	139¾	139¼	139¾	+⅜
96	96½	100	Continental Can	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+⅛
70¾	70⅝	1,700	Crucible Steel	70¾	70¾	70	70½	+⅛
116¾	116¾	100	Crucible Steel pf.	116⅞	116⅞	116½	116½	+⅛
54⅝	54⅞	1,270	Cuba Cane Sugar	55¾	55¾	54½	54½	−1
94	94½	900	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	94½	94½	94	94	−⅛
45½	46	900	Distillers Securities	46	46	45½	45⅝	+⅛
36⅞	36⅝	1,300	Erie	36¾	36¾	36¼	36⅜	+⅛
53	54	100	Erie 1st pf.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	....
168	170	100	General Electric	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾	−⅜
580	589	100	General Motors	585	585	585	585	+5
118½	119½	500	General Motors pf.	119¼	119½	118¾	118¾	−¼
71⅜	72¼	300	Goodrich (B. F.)	....	72½	72	72	....
85	86	100	Granby Consol.	86	86	86	86	+2¾
118	119	100	Gt. Northern pf.	118	118	118	118	−⅛
43¼	46	700	Greene-Cananea	45	45⅞	45	45⅞	+1⅝
54	100	100	Gulf & S. I. 1st pf.	95	95	95	95	+1½
88	90	100	Gulf & S. I. 2d pf.	83	83	83	83	+1
101	101½	300	Illinois Central	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	....
50⅞	51	11,800	Inspiration Copper	49¾	51½	49¾	51	+1½
....	....	100	Int.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	16½	16½	16⅜	16½	−⅛
16½	16¾	100	Interborne Consol.	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	....
27	27¼	4,900	Int. M. M. tr. r.	28	28	27	27	−⅜
92	92⅜	14,000	Int. M. M. pf. t. r.	93¾	94	92	92	−2¼
44¾	45	600	Inter. Nickel	44¾	44¾	44¼	44⅞	+⅛
16½	16⅝	1,800	Inter. Paper	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+⅛
73	74	2,500	Inter. Paper pf.	72½	74⅞	72½	74	....
70	70½	900	Kelly Spring Tire	70	70⅝	69½	69½	−1½
48¾	49½	9,400	Kennecott Copper	48	49¼	48	49½	+1½
70¾	71¼	400	Lacka. Steel	71¼	71¼	71	71	−¼
45⅜	46	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	45¾	46	45¼	46	+1½
34	36	100	Long Island	34½	34½	34½	34½	+½
81⅝	82	2,100	Maxwell Motors	82¾	82½	81⅝	81⅝	−⅛
60	61	100	May Dept. Stores	61	61	61	61	+1
97⅝	98	8,700	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	98	97⅝	97⅝	....
34⅜	35	2,900	Miami Copper	34½	35	34¼	35	+⅜
3¼	4¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	3½	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
4¼	4¾	100	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
4½	4¾	400	Mo. Pac. pr. lien	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	+⅛
91⅜	92	100	Montana Power	91⅝	91¾	91⅝	91⅝	+⅛
75	78	100	Natl. Cloak & Suit	75⅞	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	+½
17¾	17⅞	2,100	Nev. Cons. Copper	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
134½	135¾	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	136	136½	135	135	−¾
104	104½	1,300	New York Central	104¼	104¾	104	104	−⅛
129½	129⅝	900	Norfolk & Western	129½	129⅝	129½	129½	+⅛
66	68	200	North American	66	68	66	66	....
110⅝	111¼	300	Northern Pacific	111¼	111¼	110⅝	110⅝	−⅛
55⅝	55⅞	1,400	Penn. Railroad	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	....
82	85	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	83	84	83	84	+2
50⅝	51	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	49⅝	51¼	49⅝	50⅜	+1¼
162	163	100	Pullman Co.	163½	163½	163½	163½	....
45¼	46¼	800	Ry. Steel Spring	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+¾
24½	24⅝	3,800	Ray Cons. Copper	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅛
101¼	101⅜	49,400	Reading	103	103¾	101¼	101¾	+⅞
44⅜	46	300	Reading 2d pf.	46	46	45¾	45¾	....
47¼	47½	300	Republic I. & S.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47½	....
111	111½	200	Republic I. & S. pf.	111	111	111	111	....
27⅜	28½	800	Shattuck-Arizona	27½	28	27⅜	28	+1
98½	98⅝	900	Southern Pacific	98¼	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	−⅛
24	24½	200	Southern Railway	24¼	24½	24	24	....
68	68¾	300	Southern Ry. pf.	68	68	68	68	....
122¾	123	4,000	Studebaker Co.	122¾	123¾	122¾	123½	....
25¼	25⅝	2,500	Tennessee Copper	25¼	25⅝	25	25½	+⅜
191½	192	300	Texas Co.	191½	192	191½	192	+⅛
7⅝	8	200	Union Bag & P. Co.	8	8	7¾	7¾	−⅛
139	139⅜	3,200	Union Pacific	138⅝	139¼	138⅝	139¼	+⅛
48	52	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	48	48	48	48	+½
102¾	104	400	United Cigar Stores	104	104	103¾	103¾	....
161	161	200	United Fruit	161	161	160¾	160¾	+½
30	30	100	U. S. Express	30	30	30	30	+⅛
109½	110½	1,800	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	109½	110	109	110	+⅝
55	55½	1,300	U. S. Rubber	55	55½	55	55⅜	+⅛
109¾	109¾	274	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+⅛
70	71½	1,800	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	70	71½	70	71¼	+2½
87⅞	88	18,400	U. S. Steel	88⅜	88⅝	87⅞	87½	−⅜
79	80⅜	9,400	Utah Copper	79	80⅜	78¾	80½	+1½
13¾	13⅞	300	Wabash	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+⅛
49¾	50	700	Wabash pf. A	50	50	49¾	49¾	−⅛
27½	27½	300	Wabash pf. B	27½	27½	27½	27½	....
28⅜	29¼	500	Western Maryland	28⅜	29½	28⅜	29¼	+⅝
45½	46¼	300	Western Md. pf.	45½	46¼	45½	46¼	+1½
58½	58¾	2,000	Westing. E. & M.	58½	58¾	58¼	58¼	+⅛
54½	55½	9,600	Willys-Overland	54½	55½	54	54⅞	+⅞
104	104	100	Willys-Overland pf.	104	104	104	104	....
49	49	500	Wisconsin Central	49	49	48	48	−1
135¼	135¾	300	W'ghn. Ry. W'y Co.	135¼	135¾	135	135	−⅜
27	28	100	Worth'gton Pump	27	27	27	27	+2

DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND AWAITING PAYMENT.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Bos. & Albany	2	Q	Sep. 30	*Aug. 31
Chestnut Hill	.75c	Q	Sep. 5	Aug. 19
Chi. & N. W.	1¾	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 1
Do pf.	2	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 1
Del. & Bd. B.	2	Q	Aug. 21	Aug. 11
Gt. Nor. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Sep. 22
North Penn.	$1	Q	Aug. 23	Aug. 9
P., G. & Nor.	$1.50	Q	Sep. 5	Aug. 19
So. Pacific	1½	Q	Oct. 2	*Aug. 31
Un. Pacific	2	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 1
Do pf.	2	S	Oct. 2	Sep. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cent. Ark. Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 15
Cen. Miss. Val. El. Prop. pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 16
Wash. (D. C.) Ry. & El.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16

TRUST COMPANY.

Law. T. & T.	1¾	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Adams Exp.	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Alex Rubber	.25	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Am. Exp.	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	*Aug. 31
Am. Pwr. & L.	1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Am. Sugar Ref. com. & pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 2	*Sep. 1
Atlantic Ref.	5	—	Sep. 15	Aug. 19
Atlas Powder.	2	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Atlas Powder.	3	Ex.	Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Bar. Oil & Gas.	3c	Ex.	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
C. de P. Cop.	$1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 18
Consum. Co. pf.	3½	—	Aug. 20	Aug. 10
Cont. Oil.	3	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 26
Cosden & Co.	10c	Q	Aug. 26	Aug. 16
Cosden & Co.	25c	Ex.	Aug. 26	Aug. 16
Crescent P. L.	75c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 22
Gen. Develop.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 18
Gen. Electric	2	Q	Oct. 14	Sep. 16
Harb.-W. Refr.	1¼	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Harb.-W. Refr.	2	Ex.	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Indep. Brewing (Pitts.) pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 19
Int Nickel	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Jewel Tea pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Lindsay Light.	3	Q	Aug. 31	*Aug. 17
Lindsay Light.	12	Ex.	Aug. 31	*Aug. 17
Lindsay Light.	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	*Aug. 17
Lit Brothers	50c	—	Aug. 19	Aug. 11
Man. Shirt.	1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
M. Plow 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 18
Nat. Biscuit.	1¾	Q	Oct. 14	*Sep. 28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	*Aug. 17
Niles-Bem.-Pd.	2½	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 9
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 21
Phila. Elec.	30%	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 21
Pitts. Term. W. & Trans. pf.	25c	M	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
P. R.-Am. Tob.	4	Q	Sep. 7	Aug. 18
Pratt & W. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 9
Quaker Oats.	2½	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Quaker Oats.	10	Stk.	Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Quaker Oats.	1½	Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 21
Silver. Co. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
St. Oil, Kansas.	3	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
St. Oil, Kansas.	2	Ex.	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Unexcel. Mfg.	85c	—	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Un. Cig. St. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	*Aug. 31
Un. Drug 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
U. S. Gyp. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Wilm. Gas pf.	3	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 18

*Holders of record; books do not close.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

George P. Bissell to Charles A. Owens; sponsors, Marcus Goodbody, Frederick R. Lockwood.

Albert H. Marckwald to Louis M. Josephthal; sponsors, Ernest Yall Stebbins, William Stackpole.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98⅛	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97½	98⅛	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100¼	4.66
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb. 21, '17	97	97½	5.95
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100	100⅜	5.40
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100¼	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.85
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¼	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅞	100¼	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	8	Feb., 1923	105¼	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100¾	101½	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99½	100¾	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	99¼	5.25
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.	5	Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99½	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¼	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.25
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	98½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.40
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	93	98⅝	4.50
Anacon Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.25
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101½	102¾	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98	99	5.90
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99¾	99¾	6.15
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101½	101⅝	5.72
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	3.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July,

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 216,600 shares of stocks and $247,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 19,935; oils, 28,500, and mining, 168,075. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	‡Aetna Expl.	9½	9¾	9½	9½
100	‡Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
100	Ch.I.Co. of A.	6	6	6	6
200	Ch. I. Co. of A. pf	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
1,800	Chev. Motor..211	219	213	214	
300	Cor.of It.& Rr.	5	5	5	5
800	‡Emerson M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Emerson Ph.	10	10	10	10
1,100	‡Fl. Lynn P.	1¾	2	1¾	2
1,500	Grant M. Cr.	8	8½	8	8½
100	‡Hall Signal	10	10	10	10
5	Holly S.C. pf	95	95	95	95
500	Hupp M. Cr.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
100	‡Joplin O. S. (new stock)	35	35	35	35
500	Kings Mf.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
100	‡Lynn Phono.	3	3	3	3
200	Marc. of Am.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
500	‡Midv. Steel.	61¼	61¾	61	61¼
10	‡Mitch.M.w.l.	66	66	66	66
700	Pow. T. & L.	22¾	22¾	22½	22½
900	‡Pullm. Vent.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	‡Pull.Vent.pf.	5¾	6	5¾	6
320	‡Saxon Mo. C.	71	73	71	73
100	‡Scripps-Bth.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
100	‡St. Jo. Lead.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	‡Stromb. Carb.	42¾	43	42¾	43¾
800	Stutz Motor.	66	66	66	66
100	Submn. Boat.				
	v.t. ctfs.	23	23	23	23
1,000	‡Tob. Prod.	46½	46¾	46½	46½
100	Triangle Film.				
	v.t. ctfs.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	‡U.S. L. & H.	2½	2½	2½	2½
8,500	‡Unl. Motors.	67	67	65¾	66
2,000	Un. Pr. Shar.	½	¾	½	¾
400	White Motor	52	52¾	52	52¾
1,500	‡Zinc Concen.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Atlantic Ref.	700	700	700	+25
210	Ohio Oil	228	226	227	− 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Al. Pet., Ltd. (prospect)	57	57	57	57
475	‡Bat. O. & G.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	‡Cos. O. & G.	11	11¾	11	11¾
4,400	‡Federal Oil	½	¾	½	¾
2,400	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Musk. Ref.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
700	‡N. Y. Ok. & G.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9,000	‡Ont. O. & G.	83	81	81	83
400	‡Sen.-Ar.	92	96	92	96
300	‡S. O. & Ref.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9
200	‡Sinclair Oil	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
4,300	‡Tex. M. P.	85	86	84	86
2,000	‡Un. W. Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	‡Victoria Oil	1¼	1¼	1	1¼

MINING STOCKS.

500	‡Ala.-Br. Col. M., prospect	57	58	57	58
7,000	‡Alas.-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,300	‡Ariz. Cop.	14¾	15	14¾	14¾
1,000	‡Atlanta	10	10	10	10
2,400	Big La. Cop.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
100	Bingham	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
3,000	Bos. & Mon.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
200	‡Calaveras C.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,200	Caledonia	57	57	56	57
500	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	C. de P. Cop.	36	36	36	36
1,200	C. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	‡Chemung	½	½	½	½
1,400	‡Dome Exp.	37	38	37	38
475	Dundee-A. C. a prospect	1½	1½	1½	1½
7,500	‡Emma Cop.	59	59	58	59
1,500	‡Goldfield C.	81	81	80	80
35,000	‡Grmn'sr M.	17½	21½	17½	21½
12,300	Ins. Needles Cop. (a pr.)	72	79	72	78
200	‡Iron Blos.	1½	1½	1½	1½
10,000	Jerome Verde. (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Jerome Victor Ex. (a pros.)	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
2,500	Jumbo Ext.	58	58	55	58
500	Nagmis Cop.	15	15¼	14	15¼
5,500	‡Nmrsh Min.	10¾	11	10¾	11
100	‡NicKinley D.	60	60	60	60
20,500	‡Nil G. M. & Mill.	60	62	60	61
700	Mojave Tung.	3	3⅛	3	3
600	‡Mont. G. M.	99	99	99	99
8,500	Mother Lode.	30	31	30	30
3,500	‡Newray M.	49	49	48	49
250	N. Y. & Hn. Ros. M. Co.	15¾	15¾	15	15
800	Nipiss'g M. Co.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
21,700	‡Old Em. L.	20	22	20	22
2,000	‡Ray Her. M.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
2,500	‡Rex Con. M.	19	19	19	19
1,000	‡San Tor.	14	14	14	14
500	‡S. C. Z. & L.	15	15	15	15
300	Stan. Sil.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,250	‡Stnc. Min.	32	34	30	32
700	Tonopah Ext.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,500	‡U. S. C. M.	6	6	6	6
900	‡U. V. Ext.	31½	32	31½	32
100	U. G. M. Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	‡W. E. Cons.	80	80	80	80
200	‡W. G. Min.	5	5	5	5
200	‡Yusca. Cons.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾

BONDS.

$2,000	‡C. O. 6s, w. I.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
200,000	‡I. M. M. 6s, w. i.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
45,000	M. F. 4s w. i.	66	66	66	66

‡Unlisted. †Sell cts. per. sh. *Odd lot.
Note.—August 10 there were no sales in International Motors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Wr. Paper	⅜	4½	⅜	4½
Brit.-Am. Tob.	18¾	19	18¾	19
B.-Am T. ord. bear.	18¾	19	18¾	19
Canada Steel	54½	55	54½	55
Canadian Nat. Gas.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Car Light & Power	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Driggs-Seabury	92	96	92	96
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gaston, W. & W.	40	42	40	42
Holly Sugar	44	47	44	47
Haskell & Barker	55	55½	55	55½
Int. Con. Rubber	13	17	13	14
Kelsey Wheel pf.	99	101	99	101
Kath Bronze pf.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Lake Tor. S. 1st pf.	85¾	91¾	85½	91½
Man. Transit	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
Maxim Munitions	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	5
Met. Motors	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
Missouri Pacific	22	22½	22	22⅛
Missouri Pacific pf.	48½	50½	48½	50½
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Poole Engine & Mach	90	98	90	98
Princess Motors	1	1¼		1¼
Springfield Body pf.	114	117	114	117
Standard Motors	5½	6	5½	6
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf.	50	51	49½	50½
United Drug 2d pf.	80	81	80	80
Wabash Pitts Ter.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Wabash Pitts. Ter pf	10	51	49	51
World Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Houston Oil of	14	17	14	17
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	74	78	74	78
Midwest Oil	42	44	42	45
Midwest Oil pf.	83	87	83	87
Pan-Am. Petrol. pf.	87	88	87	88
Pierce Oil	11	11½	11	11½
Prov	9½	10½	9½	10½
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¾	4	3¾	4

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	12	13	12	14
Butte & New York	1½	2	2	2¼
Cashboy	4	5	4	5
Goldfield Merger	7⅛	8½	7⅛	8½
Jim Butler	88	90	87	88
La Exposition	48	50	48	50
Monitor Silver	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Oatman, Arizona	15	25	18	25
Oatman Big Jim	½	1	⅞	1
Oatman Lexington	60	63	60	63
Rochester Mines	61	63	61	61
Yukon Alaska	42	43	42	43

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	55	65	55	65
American Brass	270	280	275	280
Atlas Powder	175	190	180	190
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.)	570	600	600	600
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives	320	400	320	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	825	800	825
Du Pont Powd., new	270	285	270	285
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	310	320	312	322
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
International Arms	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond	160	170	160	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.	560	575	560	575
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

Mercantile Marine Report Correct.

The Board of Directors of the reorganized International Mercantile Marine Company will, according to the readjustment plan, consist of sixteen members, not seventeen, as has been reported. The names of the Directors printed in THE TIMES yesterday were correct and the list was complete.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 12, 1916.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Silver.	Legal Tenders.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,906,800	$33,156,000	$2,070,000	$965,000	$557,000	$2,000	.....	$4,529,000	.....	$29,701,000	$1,529,000	$722,000
Mer. National	2,000,000	2,356,300	29,052,000	2,052,000	404,000	744,000	20,000	$18,000	2,142,000	.....	28,181,000	.....	1,525,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,314,900	115,462,000	10,961,000	5,735,000	5,025,000	69,000	46,000	9,275,000	.....	124,106,000	2,400,000	4,947,000
National City	25,000,000	†40,379,800	384,586,000	65,225,000	14,090,000	8,116,000	97,000	593,000	34,579,000	.....	402,480,000	9,108,000	1,799,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,195,000	36,788,000	1,453,000	1,028,000	1,461,000	83,000	.....	2,394,000	.....	31,818,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	792,000	11,868,000	828,000	129,000	280,000	15,000	97,000	1,005,000	.....	12,263,000	419,000	85,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	93,400	2,687,000	88,000	89,000	95,000	2,000	.....	145,000	.....	2,152,000	.....	49,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,393,300	81,803,000	6,307,000	1,314,000	1,502,000	77,000	28,000	7,778,000	.....	77,351,000	6,701,000	4,907,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	18,279,900	219,238,000	19,176,000	3,249,000	1,005,000	.....	7,000	16,846,000	.....	206,986,000	911,000	155,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,025,700	61,996,000	2,987,000	1,755,000	2,551,000	265,000	154,000	4,589,000	.....	61,914,000	5,162,000	180,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	15,772,800	112,890,000	20,726,000	1,494,000	2,114,000	13,000	67,000	10,584,000	.....	128,972,000	.....	1,012,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,519,900	27,391,000	1,297,000	272,000	1,079,000	82,000	13,000	2,103,000	.....	24,569,000	1,575,000	155,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,017,800	10,284,000	842,000	293,000	502,000	94,000	.....	816,000	.....	9,755,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	6,901,200	88,000,000	5,901,000	1,072,000	3,825,000	517,000	.....	7,000,000	.....	96,240,000	.....	.....
Importt. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,614,600	31,037,000	1,401,000	1,132,000	675,000	14,000	.....	2,171,000	.....	27,245,000	.....	51,000
National City Nat.	5,000,000	13,538,400	133,102,000	8,171,000	1,550,000	5,047,000	92,000	46,000	10,014,000	.....	134,031,000	1,910,000	3,556,000
East River National	250,000	76,300	2,306,000	155,000	56,000	174,000	7,000	.....	242,000	.....	2,422,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,357,000	17,594,000	1,008,000	266,000	464,000	26,000	21,000	1,056,000	.....	14,054,000	.....	695,000
First National	10,000,000	21,582,700	152,658,000	12,754,000	1,576,000	3,484,000	99,000	.....	10,768,000	.....	143,074,000	125,000	4,686,000
Irving National	4,000,000	3,898,300	70,820,000	4,901,000	1,152,000	3,785,000	7,000	41,000	5,785,000	.....	77,829,000	343,000	1,400,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,059,800	10,024,000	585,000	75,000	680,000	79,000	12,000	707,000	.....	10,202,000	.....	193,000
Chase National	5,000,000	10,433,500	188,447,000	16,571,000	7,556,000	4,471,000	45,000	180,000	14,788,000	.....	204,223,000	12,674,000	450,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,908,200	18,160,000	1,375,000	515,000	429,000	95,000	91,000	1,346,000	.....	18,828,000	16,000	851,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,278,800	9,602,000	864,000	105,000	561,000	46,000	57,000	836,000	.....	9,521,000	.....	800,000
Fifth National	250,000	417,600	5,409,000	117,000	103,000	342,000	4,000	3,000	403,000	.....	5,354,000	189,000	247,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,888,200	38,032,000	2,303,000	909,000	1,896,000	45,000	33,000	3,035,000	.....	43,158,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,441,200	49,449,000	2,751,000	338,000	1,350,000	21,000	.....	4,760,000	.....	50,238,000	3,684,000	899,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	758,100	8,763,000	694,000	210,000	216,000	20,000	3,000	744,000	.....	8,823,000	215,000	418,000
Union Nat.	1,000,000	1,008,000	12,208,000	380,000	323,000	437,000	20,000	.....	1,020,000	.....	12,001,000	29,000	397,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,130,100	9,855,000	402,000	121,000	547,000	54,000	.....	689,000	.....	9,532,000	476,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	937,600	20,213,000	1,741,000	155,000	521,000	52,000	16,000	1,672,000	.....	21,380,000	475,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,999,100	40,060,000	5,889,000	1,592,000	1,768,000	97,000	-17,000	2,925,000	$517,000	45,779,000	800,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,211,800	20,908,000	3,315,000	1,161,000	1,404,000	59,000	.....	.....	.....	28,144,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,183,200	11,256,000	1,067,000	28,000	356,000	220,000	.....	668,000	.....	12,048,000	30,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,005,700	6,753,000	578,000	178,000	67,000	143,000	.....	.....	.....	6,185,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	445,300	4,401,000	199,000	52,000	125,000	4,000	2,000	159,000	85,000	2,657,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,976,800	15,228,000	1,125,000	989,000	916,000	54,000	21,000	.....	.....	14,225,000	.....	.....
Howery	250,000	804,400	4,147,000	372,000	44,000	52,000	21,000	.....	225,000	.....	3,767,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	790,500	6,092,000	725,000	197,000	53,000	10,000	.....	216,000	.....	6,093,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,187,300	17,000,000	2,182,000	382,000	979,000	19,000	.....	.....	.....	18,044,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	527,400	4,925,000	410,000	58,000	87,000	89,000	.....	262,000	.....	4,558,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,064,500	6,461,000	662,000	103,000	154,000	100,000	.....	375,000	.....	6,613,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop.	1,000,000	2,140,400	14,362,000	792,000	391,000	467,000	46,000	29,000	819,000	618,000	13,656,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	594,500	4,546,000	272,000	271,000	97,000	30,000	.....	246,000	.....	4,570,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,067,800	14,895,000	1,560,000	253,000	329,000	81,000	.....	1,081,000	-1,819,000	16,282,000	.....	.....
State	1,300,000	676,400	23,109,000	2,014,000	654,000	502,000	167,000	.....	1,360,000	2,000	25,649,000	26,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,991,000	37,843,000	1,883,000	326,000	539,000	283,000	32,000	1,447,000	1,861,000	28,803,000	7,585,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	15,498,900	228,564,000	14,761,000	677,000	894,000	17,000	29,000	7,734,000	17,661,000	154,671,000	74,622,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,278,200	61,618,000	3,851,000	73,000	270,000	172,000	6,000	2,147,000	4,673,000	42,033,000	18,443,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,712,500	28,736,000	2,080,000	13,000	80,000	12,000	.....	1,111,000	500,000	22,291,000	6,892,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,227,200	41,576,000	2,232,000	313,000	126,000	114,000	18,000	1,446,000	2,179,000	26,670,000	1,002,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	31,073,700	350,244,000	29,682,000	2,665,000	5,110,000	469,000	.....	16,732,000	678,000	334,168,000	35,654,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,219,300	9,920,000	647,000	49,000	53,000	15,000	.....	393,000	377,000	7,878,000	1,010,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T.	1,000,000	5,472,000	27,332,000	1,582,000	272,000	221,000	14,000	13,000	1,011,000	443,000	20,218,000	1,037,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	8,097,300	52,441,000	5,629,000	454,000	441,000	152,000	128,000	8,642,000	1,865,000	66,166,000	16,290,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,630,200	21,139,000	1,846,000	120,000	270,000	95,000	22,000	1,044,000	1,056,000	20,872,000	700,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,372,300	74,924,000	4,939,000	795,000	606,000	11,000	47,000	3,183,000	4,802,000	60,481,000	6,446,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,301,300	14,961,000	1,310,000	153,000	104,000	48,000	7,000	770,000	996,000	15,522,000	3,582,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	525,400	12,882,000	961,000	115,000	186,000	79,000	10,000	634,000	497,000	12,609,000	684,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	6,424,300	60,821,000	3,444,000	2,642,000	390,000	339,000	4,000	2,748,000	2,835,000	54,933,000	6,911,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$118,850,000	$196,634,800	$1,965,647,000	$198,982,000	$48,046,000	$54,051,000	$1,961,000	$1,517,000	$162,364,000	.....	$2,041,972,000	$47,512,000	$31,228,000
State Banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	11,950,000	25,944,400	201,970,000	21,029,000	7,014,000	7,584,000	1,146,000	60,000	8,238,000	$3,041,000	208,200,000	836,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	104,844,300	1,065,323,000	74,607,000	8,672,000	9,316,000	1,758,000	307,000	43,961,000	44,068,000	872,385,000	180,851,000	.....
Agg., 69 members	$185,550,000	$329,423,700	$3,252,040,000	$294,618,000	$62,732,000	$70,751,000	$4,565,000	$1,824,000	$214,593,000	$47,109,000	$3,122,557,000	$229,219,000	$31,228,000
Change	.....	.....	+15,484,000	+4,582,000	−2,534,000	+3,326,000	+343,000	+112,000	−1,697,000	−10,297,000	+30,802,000	−6,155,000	−24,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$1,978,592,000	$201,473,000	$49,329,000	$56,290,000	$1,989,000	$1,403,000	$155,730,000	.....	$2,056,705,000	$47,610,000	$31,348,000	
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	200,004,000	20,947,000	7,585,000	6,800,000	1,108,000	52,000	8,412,000	3,455,000	206,982,000	856,000	.....	
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	1,006,857,000	75,014,000	7,379,000	9,066,000	1,761,000	351,000	44,243,000	37,057,000	884,478,000	171,420,000	.....	
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,246,083,000	$297,434,000	$64,031,000	$72,165,000	$4,858,000	$1,786,000	$208,444,000	$40,512,000	$3,148,165,000	$219,886,000	$31,348,000	
Change	+23,241,000	+2,870,000	−1,111,000	+554,000	+323,000	+11,000	−5,631,000	−12,213,000	+36,948,000	−19,079,000	+97,000	

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries	Excess.	Changes
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$301,079,000	$162,364,000	$33,812,440	+ $120,230
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	26,573,000	8,238,000	7,835,000	+ 1,397,800
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	94,853,000	43,961,000	7,456,250	+ 2,212,750
Total	$422,005,000	$214,563,000	$49,103,690	+ $3,730,780

Reserve required on:
Net demand deposits.....$367,554,960
Net time deposits.....2,375,600

Net demand and time dep.	$369,930,560	Net demand and time dep.	$7,500,530
Net demand deposits	27,476,000	Net demand deposits	+ 668,640
Net demand deposits	130,837,760	Net demand deposits	+ 2,383,750
Total net deposits	$538,264,810	Total net deposits	− $4,224,640

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits.....$370,206,800
Net time deposits.....2,880,500

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$207,701,000	$155,789,000	
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	36,298,000	8,412,000	
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	93,180,000	44,243,000	
Total	$487,159,000	$208,444,000	

Net demand and time dep.	$372,587,400	$90,902,600	− $7,500,530
Net demand deposits	37,256,780	7,463,240	+ 668,640
Net demand deposits	132,671,700	4,781,300	+ 2,383,750
Total net deposits	$542,515,880	$103,067,140	− $9,224,640

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Aug. 12, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,720,000	631,500	134,100	571,000	1,854,700	8,880,600
Colonial	8,514,900	655,800	469,000	1,168,500	53,400	9,907,800
Columbia	7,360,000	611,000	408,000	702,000	16,000	9,079,000
Fidelity	1,226,100	96,500	59,300	280,400	.....	1,462,880
Inter. Bank.	2,546,500	233,400	49,900	180,200	14,100	2,947,600
Mutual	5,818,000	620,000	228,000	745,000	.....	7,361,000
New Neth.	3,908,000	210,000	200,000	481,000	65,000	4,726,000
Wash. Hgts.	1,825,000	121,000	80,000	208,000	.....	1,884,000
Yorkville	5,888,300	535,800	314,700	859,000	27,600	7,362,600
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,859,000	158,300	160,200	1,027,300	94,700	5,885,000
Mechanics'	15,366,800	892,900	1,110,000	4,048,200	138,400	28,650,000
North Side	4,178,658	295,222

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

OUR INVENTIONS WILL AID EUROPE

New American Devices Will Be Greatly Needed There After the War Ends.

American inventions will be called upon to play an extremely important part in the building up of European industries after the termination of the war, according to Lawrence Langner, a solicitor of patents of this city. Mr. Langner has for several years specialized in international corporation patent practice, and as a result has been able closely to observe commercial and industrial activities involving the United States and the belligerent nations ever since the conflict began.

"It is only natural," he told a TIMES reporter yesterday, "that at a time when the nations now engaged in war are exerting every available effort to bring it to a close as soon as possible the prevailing conditions have affected the direction of inventive activity in Europe. Examination of the Official Journal published by the British Patent Office, for instance, shows that a much smaller number of inventions is being perfected abroad than usual, and that a large proportion of patent applications now being filed by British and French inventors relate solely to munitions, guns, and apparatus for carrying on the war. The proportion of American inventions, however, protected by patent applications in Great Britain and other foreign countries, seems to be greater at the present time than at any period heretofore.

"These facts, which illustrate to some extent the manner in which the war is impeding the development of invent.ons that are valuable for ordinary industrial purposes in the conflicting countries, have a peculiar significance for those engaged in American industry. They show, first, that the past two years of general industrial progress in the United States, and the inventions which have been made during this period, are creating capitalization in the countries at war. They also indicate that American export trade interests will be safeguarded, after peace is declared, to some extent by the protection afforded under the patent laws of various foreign nations.

"It is generally expected that there will be a remarkably good market for American inventions during the reconstruction period following the war. Industrial mobilization on a war basis must change to industrial mobilization on a peace basis. Machinery worn out in the manufacture of munitions will be superseded by the latest automatic labor-saving devices which the United States, above all other countries, excels. Low labor costs, which for so long have kept expensive American labor-saving machinery out of Europe, are no longer to be reckoned with to the same extent as formerly. The laboring classes abroad have never been paid so highly as at the present time, and it is unlikely that any reduction in wages will be possible after the war. Industrial conditions will, therefore, more nearly resemble those of the United States, so that American production methods and devices are likely to be in great demand immediately after the war. Once refamiliar with new machinery, however, it is unlikely that Europe will welcome American products into her markets.

"The relation between foreign patent protection and the export trade in American specialty machinery and other inventions will probably become more marked after the war is over than has heretofore been the case. Reports of the Allied Trade Conference held recently at Paris indicate clearly that something in the nature of a tariff war may be expected during the reconstruction period that will follow the declaration of peace. Moreover it is not generally believed that Great Britain will continue the free trade policy that has left her markets open to all the world; in view of the desire of her legislators to strengthen the economic bonds between that country and its colonies. This will necessarily involve tariff measures, and the ambitious American trader realizes that whether these tariffs are aimed at Germany alone, or whether they are drawn simply for purposes of domestic trade development, they are bound to be factors that he must reckon with in the future.

"Those who are engaged in exporting highly-developed American specialty devices will appreciate the value of their foreign patents if, as a result of the monopoly afforded under the foreign patent laws, they are able to continue to sell their goods abroad in spite of any tariff walls that may be erected. It is interesting to note, in relation to this, that practically all important patents relating to the dyestuffs industry in this country are the property of concerns of German origin, and that no tariff has been able to prevent the importation of patented German dyes into the United States. It is true that the Germans have been making these dyes more cheaply than they have been made in America, but a similar point applies to certain American goods sold abroad. These goods are made in such large quantities that the factor of standardized production which enters into their manufacture results in an extremely low selling price. Foreign patents may therefore prove to be increasingly valuable assets to the selling end of American concerns that do an export business.

"The working laws of the various European countries have been practically suspended until the close of hostilities, so that the manufacture of patented articles abroad is not generally an accompanying requirement for patent protection at the present time. Moreover, unless some radical changes are made in the patent laws of all the countries concerned, these manufacturing requirements will not be of such nature as to interfere seriously with the adequate protection of American inventions after the war. Thus, before their actual suspension, the British working requirements had become a dead letter for all practical purposes, as the proofs required to secure the revocation of a patent were practically prohibitive.

"The treaty between this country and the German Government makes it unnecessary for the American inventor to manufacture his patented invention in Germany. In Russia, a five-year period of grace is given before formal working must be proven. The laws of Austria, Norway, Sweden, and the other leading European countries do not present any special difficulties. Only in France will the American manufacturer find that his foreign patent will afford him little or no trade protection unless he can make immediate connections with a French manufacturer.

"It is possible that attempts may be made to keep American inventions out of the European market by making the working laws more stringent. Under such circumstances, the American manufacturer would have to agree to license concerns in the countries in question under his foreign patents, and to take his profits in the form of royalties. The present tendency, however, seems toward a greater leniency in the working requirements of the different countries, especially in view of the possibility of retaliation on the part of the United States.

"The war has already given this country over two years' lead in the field of inventive development, and if American manufacturers can maintain this lead and will capitalize their ingenuity by adequate foreign patent protection, they will hold one of the keys which will open the door to continued foreign trade expansion, regardless of the sharpest kind of international competition."

Restrict French Tobacco Exports.

The American Consulate General at Paris has cabled to the Department of Commerce that a decree published there within the last few days prohibits the exportation of tobacco. A subsequent order of the Minister of Finance, however, modifies the decree by allowing exportations to England, British dominions and protectorates, Belgium, Japan, Russia, and the United States without special authorization.

MANY NOVEL WALL PAPERS.

Lines to be Seen Here at Annual Show are Very Attractive.

Many novel things will be seen here tomorrow, when the annual exhibition of new lines of wall paper will open at the Hotels Breslin, Imperial, and Park Avenue, as well as in the showrooms of local manufacturers. An idea of some of them was given a TIMES reporter yesterday by one of the best-posted men in the trade, who said:

"Thirty-inch wall papers will be a stronger feature this year than in previous seasons, as the demand for paper of this width has greatly increased. Tapestry effects will be more abundant than ever, and cut-out panel borders will continue to be favored.

"Probably the most marked tendency in the new lines is to show patterns that have the pleasing decorative character of seventeenth and eighteenth century textile designs, effects in tapestries, chintzes, &c., but rendered in an indefinite way that tones them down and makes them suitable for use in modern rooms. The old textile patterns were in most instances too large in scale and strong in coloring to be suitable for the modern home, where the rooms are comparatively small. They called for heavy, elaborate furniture, and elaborate architectural detail and ornament in the woodwork and ceilings.

"Perhaps the most characteristic features of up-to-date wall paper are their softness of coloring and beauty of texture, largely due to the skillful use of overprints, and in some cases to embossing in fabric weave effects. Among the new blends and fabric weave effects are "favrillette," "jungle cloth," and "Java cloth."

"One of the most interesting of the new wall decorations is a paper thirty inches wide, which is applied horizontally around the room to form the treatment for the upper wall. Near the ceiling line there is a narrow border of dots and lines in black, while down by the dado is an enrichment suggestive of the work produced in Paul Poiret's "Martine" studio. The main motif of this decoration is a basket of flowers, in the futurist style, repeated around the room above an ornamental band of small squares. This treatment for the upper wall has the appearance of a stenciled ornament in black, orange and green on a background of plain buff. Below this decoration a dado of fabric-effect wall paper in a deeper tone of buff may be used."

TELLS OF THE OLD DAYS.

Veteran Cigar Salesman Shows the Young Men What They Missed.

H. L. Siddall of Cleveland, O., who says he has sold cigars on the road longer than any other man in America, has written an interesting letter to The Tobacco Leaf. In part, it says:

"Mr. McPike, who writes his reminiscences, is only a novice. I have sold cigars on the road longer than any man in America, and I have never changed my line. I sold cigars and tobacco for Hickman & Hill in 1867, and have sold them ever since. I traveled in Delaware and Eastern Shore of Maryland when the bills were paid in postage stamps and old copper cents. I sold the trade in Iowa when only one railroad was in the State. I traveled by stage. I traveled down the Mississippi River by boat with old Captain Hall. I traveled from St. Paul to Duluth, Minn., on a farm wagon. I traveled Virginia when a salesman's license was $100 in each county. I tried and beat the law at Huntingdon, Penn., when they charged $1 a day to show samples. I bought the first Pennsylvania Railroad ticket sold out of Broad and Market St. Station in Philadelphia, before then at Broad and Pine Sts. I sold cigars when the revenue was $10 a thousand. I sold Holbrook Navy tobacco in butts of 125 pounds up. In those days I sold both cigars and tobacco. I have sold cigars in every State and territory in America, except Alaska, and am glad to state I have read The Tobacco Leaf since 1885, and I am as good a man today as any 30-year-old kid and sell the goods.

"I have been asked forty times by reporters all about old times, but never mentioned it before and only now to show kids what benefits they get today in hotels and theaters.

"I traveled when there were no gas, coal, toilet, stationery, writing desks, annunciators, bell boys, elevators, porters, tiled baths or box mattresses. Only a few of these things were in the leading cities; one train a day on railroads, then built single track, hand brakes. If I had time I could tell you of thousands of things in travelling in the cigar business. In 1873 I sold the first scheme cigars. I sold the first small box of Lorillard tobacco called Rebecca."

And then, as a postscript, he says: "I am not old, by a jug full."

WILL EXPEDITE BUSINESS.

New Arrangements Have Been Made for Handling Commercial Mail.

The British Port and Transit Executive Committee announces that, in order to obviate the delays there have been in the removal of goods from docks, wharves and warehouses by reason of the late delivery of shipping documents sent through the post to the United Kingdom, the following arrangements have been made by the committee with the British Postal Censors' Department:

"If shipping documents that are being sent through the mail to the United Kingdom are posted in envelopes marked "Shipping documents" by means of a rubber stamp and not by handwriting, the Postal Censors' Department will endeavor to deal with such envelopes with special expedition.

"The only shipping documents that may be included in an envelope thus marked are: Bills of lading, with or without drafts; invoices; specifications; manifests; parcels receipts; certificates of origin, destination, inspection, weight or analysis; insurance policies or certificates; schedules of instructions, subject to the information contained in such schedules being limited to an indentification of the other documents inclosed in the envelope, and to the instructions being limited to ordinary instructions as to the delivery of such other documents as against acceptance or cash. (Instructions or letters of advice as to delivery out of the ordinary course must not be inclosed in an envelope marked "Shipping documents.")

"The inclosure of any letters or documents other than those above specified in an envelope marked as above is forbidden, and it is essential that this direction should be strictly obeyed. Any departure from this rule will cause greater delay. The envelope containing shipping documents should be posted at the earliest possible date."

West Indian Sugar Crop Larger.

This year's sugar crop at St. Croix, Danish West Indies, reports Vice Consul Luther K. Zabriskie at St. Thomas, promises to be the largest this island has yielded since 1903, and in spite of the labor troubles and the consequent increase in wages and the exceedingly high steamship freight rates, the cane growers are anticipating greater net profits than they have enjoyed for a number of years. Estimates place the probable output at 30,000,000 Danish pounds. (100 English pounds equal 90.72 Danish pounds.) Approximately 50,000 gallons of rum will be produced, but none of the St. Croix factories are at present manufacturing molasses. The larger part of this sugar is sold cost, insurance, and freight New York, whence it is resold to Canada, and the March prices of sugar in St. Croix, which might be taken as the average for the season, were about $90 per ton. All the rum is shipped to Copenhagen, and has been selling at 50 cents per gallon, including the packing.

RESIDENT BUYERS NUMBER FEW WOMEN

Both Sexes Give Reasons Why There Are Not More Than Three in This City.

While the resident buyer is, to the trade, a familiar and established institution, he is hardly known to the general public that is constantly receiving the advantages of his service. This is probably because he is peculiar to New York City, being found nowhere else and because only those that have occasion to buy goods in quantity directly from the New York market come to know of his existence.

The resident buyer is one of those intermediaries that work quietly and effectively behind the scenes. He is to the retail trade what the property man is to the theatre; he provides the "properties" which form the settings of the modern specialty shop and department store. He buys the goods that are spread upon the counters and displayed in the windows of shops from Tallahassee to Puget Sound, from San Diego to Bangor. Whether acting as the sole representative of distant retail stores or working in conjunction with the representatives they send to New York, it is his knowledge of the market, of styles, of prices, and of values that is depended upon largely by his clients in the selection of their season's stocks. With the expenditure of large sums intrusted to his judgment, and the results of the season's business dependent to a great extent upon his discrimination, his is a responsible position.

The number of resident buyers listed in New York is something like 250. Only three of these are women. With women the recognized shoppers, responsible for the expenditure of the family income and the housing and clothing of the domestic personnel, the inference is that they ought to be the logical buyers, on a larger scale, for the retail stores. Yet obviously they are not. In an effort to determine why not, several prominent resident buyers known and unknown were interviewed yesterday, and it depends upon the point of view whether it was a curious or an obvious discovery that the judgments of the women were directly contrary to those of the men.

When asked for her opinion as to why so few women avail themselves of this profession, one woman resident buyer replied frankly that she did not know. Whether working on a salary or commission, or both, the business is an independent and lucrative one, and ought to be attractive to women as an occupation. So far as qualifications are concerned, this buyer maintained that there is every reason why women should make better buyers than men.

"Women," she said, "are inherently better judges of style, of quality, of color harmony, of suitability to figure and size, and of practicability, than are men. Women know what women like. They respond to suggestions and take to new ideas, or reject a new note with a keener sense than do men. Being less conservative and more susceptible to effects, they are quicker to recognize what is 'good.'

"Along certain lines women are better buyers than men, always assuming, of course, that they have the same degree of training. In women's ready-to-wear, in dress goods, silks, linens, and millinery women become especially qualified as buyers if they specialize in these lines and are trained to the business. The fitness of any buyer is determined largely by experience, and the training of a resident buyer is long and exacting. This may account for the scarcity of women in the profession."

Few women declared another feminine buyer, "are willing to give themselves unreservedly to business or professional life, for most of them, whether they admit it or not, have always in the back of their minds the possibility of marriage. This serves as a mental hazard in the professional game. A man, on the contrary, knows that if he marries he has all the more reason for putting his best efforts into preparation for his profession. There is no reason, however, why women should not be even more successful than men in the resident buyer field if they give themselves as completely to their bargaining sense is that as good and their business judgment, under the same training, just as sound. Their tastes and instincts are better, judged by the same standards of experience."

"The very fact that the buyer is a woman is another advantage. A man cannot use the same measures with a woman that he does with a man; he cannot resort to language and beat her down with the mere force of words, as he can a man. He must concede something to the fact that she is a woman. As a result women are often able to secure concessions from wholesalers that would not be granted to men."

Curiously enough, it is on this very point that the masculine disagreement hinges. "Women," declared a man who has been in the buying game for sixteen years, "are by nature unfitted for coping with men when it comes to driving a hard bargain. They cannot enforce their demands beyond a certain point, a fact that they know and the sellers know, and this business, as it happens, is largely a matter of making demands and seeing that they are met. There may be gallantry in buying and selling merchandise, but not where important issues are involved, and while women make excellent assistants, few of them have either the initiative or the personal force to compel a surrender where very much money is at stake. The personal equation is a vital thing in the business of a resident buyer, and there are few feminine personalities equal to the demands it makes."

As to qualifications, continued this buyer, women are not good shoppers. While they love a bargain, they are not good at bargaining. The very fact that a thing is a bargain may blind them to more practical considerations.

"I do not believe that women, as wholesale buyers, are better judges of style, color, or suitability than men," he went on. "Women unconsciously follow their personal tastes in buying, whereas men, having no such handicap, are governed by more practical considerations. As a matter of fact it is best for a buyer not to know too much about the merchandise he handles. It is well not to have too many restrictions in the matter of harmony, line, and form to abide by, for one never knows what is going to be popular with the trade. A woman may be a good barometer of female vagaries, but that is no advantage to a wholesale buyer, because there is no possible way of forecasting popularity, and vagaries are not to be counted on.

"The essential thing for a successful buyer is to know the market, the prices, comparative values, and the general requirements of the trade. He must also be closely observant of the trend of styles. This knowledge comes only with years of experience, from the bottom up. I would say that not less than seven or eight years are absolutely necessary to qualify a buyer for his responsibilities, and there is always something new to learn."

Dutiable Silk Imports Gain.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America show that the value of dutiable silk imports here in the four weeks ended July 28 was $2,494,075, against $1,715,720 in the same month last year. The respective values of fabrics woven in the piece were given as $833,485 and $584,704. Plush and velvet fabric imports showed a nice gain, while receipts of velvet or plush ribbons declined. There was a drop in the value of the artificial silk yarns brought in last month, as compared with last July, but there was a considerable increase in the amount of silk trimmings, laces, &c., received. Imports of spun silk yarns also showed a great increase. The month's receipts of raw silk, which enters duty free, were unusually small.

MORE MEETINGS FOR 1917.

Several Trade Conventions Are Secured by Merchants' Bureau.

The activities of the Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association during the past month resulted in the securing of several important commercial and professional meetings for this city that will be held within the next year or so.

According to the report of John R. Young, manager of the bureau, the conventions secured include the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Association of Demurrage Officers, National Association of Purchasing Agents, Real Estate Association of the State of New York, Health and Accident Underwriters' Conference, National Dental Association, Delta Sigma Delta, National Association of Dental Faculties, National Association of Dental Examiners, Institute of Dental Pedagogics, and other organizations that are more or less affiliated with the National Dental Association.

"The last-named association," the report goes on, "never has met in New York City before, and the acquisition of its convention is to be considered as of the utmost importance. At the meeting in Louisville, Ky., last month, 3,200 dentists were registered, exclusive of the members of their families who accompanied them as well as a large number of manufacturers and dealers in dental instruments, materials, and supplies and their sales forces. Conservatively estimated, the attendance at the 1917 convention in this city will range from 6,000 to 7,500 persons."

With the New York Rotary Club, Mr. Young attended the International Association of Rotary Clubs at Cincinnati on July 16 to 21, and conducted a campaign for the 1918 convention of this very large and important organization. The way has been paved to bring it here, he says, and it is believed that by following up the matter next year, New York will secure this meeting. The report, in part, continues:

"Negotiations to bring to this city next Spring the Southern Commercial Congress, which comprises a convention attended by at least 5,000 men and women from the Southern States and a great exposition of Southern products, have progressed to the point where it now seems certain that success will ensue, though we are unable officially to announce this event.

"Our protracted and persistent efforts to bring to New York City the annual convention and exhibition of the Pennsylvania and Atlantic Seaboard Hardware Association and the New York State Retail Hardware Association, neither of which ever has been held in this city, have at last been successful. The convention and joint exhibition will be held in Madison Square Garden in February, 1917.

"Acting upon telegraphic advices from Roy F. Soule, editor of the Hardware Age, then at Chattanooga attending the Carolinas Hardware Association Convention, (which embraces the entire southern territory,) we conducted a campaign by telegraph for the 1917 meeting of this organization. Cordial invitations were transmitted from our association, Mayor Mitchel, and many leading hardware men. While as yet the matter has not been officially decided, we are advised that undoubtedly the meeting of this association will be held here next year. As in the case of the hardware associations mentioned heretofore, a meeting in New York City of this association will be of great value to our manufacturers and jobbers."

BENZOL SHOWS BIG GAIN.

Value of 1915 Coke Oven By-Products Nearly Double 1914 Figures.

The value of by-products recovered from American coke manufacture in 1915 was nearly $30,000,000, a large increase over the previous high-water mark of $17,500,000 in 1914. Although there were material increases in the output and value of gas, tar, and ammonia, which was to be expected with a greater output of by-product coke, the increase in benzol products presented the most interesting feature of the year in the coke industry. The value of these products rose from less than $1,000,000 in 1914 to more than $7,760,000 in 1915, according to the United States Geological Survey. Benzol has been recovered in this country from coke-oven gas for a number of years, but prior to 1915 the market was small and prices were low.

In 1914 there were fourteen benzol plants in the United States, but they were all controlled by one company, and therefore it is not feasible to publish the statistics of their production for that or previous years. Last year sixteen additional coke plants were equipped with benzol apparatus and the output was very greatly increased.

The benzol products obtained in 1915 amounted to 16,600,657 gallons. More than 13,000,000 gallons of the total output was reported as crude light oil, and had an average value of 33 cents. Some of the plants have their own stills and refineries, and the pure benzol reported from those sources amounted to 2,516,483 gallons, with an average value of nearly 57 cents, at least three times the value of crude benzol before the war, and 925,506 gallons of toluol, with an average value of $2.43 a gallon. Crude benzol, which in 1914 was used to some extent for motor fuel, contained the toluol, which is now separated out and sold at fancy prices.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Business Shows General Improvement and Prices Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 12.—The New England printcloth markets showed much strength this week, and it is reported that the total sales are the largest in a long time. Estimates place the total at 325,000 to 350,000 pieces, of which 200,000 are spots. Prices have been advanced, and the general tone of the markets is strong and upward.

The demand for fine goods, while not so keen as that for goods of printcloth yarn construction, has been fair and there are indications that prices will soon go higher. There are some makes of fine goods that are having an unusually good run, among them being voiles and muslins. So keen has been the demand that the supply is pretty well exhausted, and there is small hope of securing spots in any quantity.

The situation in yarns is strong. Reports are heard to the effect that on some counts the demand has been so heavy that spots are very hard to secure, and that some yarn merchants are in a position where they can command full asking prices. Many Northern mills have been doing a good business since shipments from the South have been hindered by the floods, but, as a rule, prices which the Northern mills ask are much higher than those quoted in the South. There has been fair call for weaving yarns, and yarns suitable for the knitting industry have been very active.

Gray Goods Sales Were Fair.

Despite the fact that it was Saturday, a fair amount of business was put through in the local gray goods market yesterday. Wide printcloths were in pretty good demand at full prices, and there was also a fair call for sheetings. A large business was told of on 43-inch 56-48s at 5½ cents for deliveries ranging to Jan. 1. Fine-yarn goods sold well, orders in some cases calling for shipments running into the first three months of next year. Voiles, organdies, and lawns were reported especially active.

Higher Duty on Automobiles.

The American Vice Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, has informed the Department of Commerce by cablegram that the duty on automobiles—excluding trucks—imported into Ceylon has been increased from 5½ per cent. ad valorem to 33 1-3 per cent., effective immediately.

OPINIONS DIFFER ON LATER OPENINGS

Arguments For and Against the Idea Are Heard in the Woolen Trade.

Quite a few factors in the woolen trade believe that the bulk of the cancellations and revisions received are due in a large measure to the early openings of new lines. They point out that, if the openings were delayed and prices not set months before actual operations for a new season begin, the buyers would not be given such an opportunity to change their minds in regard to purchases they have made. The whole trade, according to opinions expressed yesterday in various quarters, would be benefited to a great extent if a change were put into effect. The opening dates suggested are Sept. 1 for the Spring season and March 1 for Fall goods.

In commenting on the good results which should come from having openings at the times stated, one woolen man had this to say:

"When a mill agent gets meddling with a fabric, pulling out a thread here and substituting stripes there, he is bound to be dissatisfied with the made-over cloth. The same thing is true of the clothier. When he buys a piece of goods in June and has it around his stockroom for months, he gets sick of the sight of it. It is only natural for any one who has made a choice to regret it if he is given half a chance.

"Take the case of overcoatings this season. They were sold very much earlier than they should have been. The selling season on them has been so long drawn out that cancellations have been unusually heavy. The trouble is that the goods have been on the market too long. How much better it would have been to hold up their sale until the clothiers were anxious to get them and then have them delivered just about the time the buying houses were to start making up their sample lines. Then there would have been no time for comparisons of this fabric with another, this price with another price, and a general mauling over of samples with no idea but to get rid of some of the goods on order.

"If there were any advantage in quoting prices for goods away ahead of the real need for them it would be a different matter, but I am of the opinion it is only a cancellation-breeding method. There might be some good in the practice for the mills if the prices quoted early were those actually paid when the time came along to ship merchandise. It is a fact well known in trade, however, that the mills have everything to lose and nothing to gain by making early sales. For instance, if a cloth is priced at $1.50 a yard in June the market may go up or down before the sale may be considered confirmed in August. If the price goes up then the buyer insists upon delivery at the price quoted originally. If, on the other hand, the market recedes, a cancellation comes in and the mill hasn't a chance in the world of holding its customer to the original price without litigation.

"Under an arrangement of opening dates that would bring them closer to the actual manufacturing seasons the mills might be required to make up small quantities of goods for stocks, but this should in no way be injurious to their best interests. The mill man can certainly pick out the styles he wants to run, with the assurance that he will be able to sell them. The clothier now takes this risk to a certain extent.

"It might not be necessary to make any stock goods at all. The popular delivery time for Spring goods is in November and December. Certainly if the season were started on Sept. 1 the mills would have plenty of time to turn out what was required.

Another mill representative thought that the clothiers might be averse to having the opening dates made later than they are now.

"The tendency on the part of clothiers," he said, "is to look around for prices and goods earlier than ever. Take, for instance, the large amount of merchandise that was bought for next Spring during February and March of this year. In shopping early the keen buyers in the clothing industry are able to get their goods at prices below the rest of the trade.

"I think considerable opposition would come from them if a movement were started to hold openings later. The piece goods buyers enjoy opportunity and lots of time to look over the market. A number of these early buyers operate their business on the most legitimate lines, and are willing to stand by the bargains they make. Naturally, the mills are anxious to do business with these men whenever they are ready.

"Of course, there are numerous advantages in the late-opening plan. The changes in style that are getting more frequent than ever in the clothing line have to be considered. The fabric that gets a good sale one month may not be much in demand several months later. The mills are aware of this, and do not start their operations for either the heavyweight or lightweight season until the style situation has been pretty well developed. This applies, of course, more to fancies than to the staple numbers. But it is a fact that when goods are shown early and prices are quoted on them, many a sale made then is not worth the paper it is written upon."

The piece goods buyer of a large clothing concern followed this line of discussion:

"Some clothiers might object to the late-opening plan, but I think the majority after considering the benefits to be derived, would favor it. One of the big problems in the trade is to keep the manufacturers from rushing the season. Once the season has been started every house seems to think it is of the utmost importance to get out their lines and begin selling to the retailer. The result is that the salesmen for the clothing houses often reach the retail trade when it is in the poorest position to do business. If the weather is unseasonable and the retailer has not been getting his proper volume of sales for Spring, say, he is not anxious for the clothing salesmen to come after him for orders on Fall garments. Unless he is doing a nice business he is not in a buying mood. He does not want to make purchases for the next season while he is still loaded up with merchandise that has not been sold.

"In so far as having later openings in the piece goods trade will keep the clothing manufacturers from operating too early, I think the idea of putting them off as long as possible is a good one. It should be followed up with some action on the part of the mills."

Now Make Their Own Garters.

The making of clip ends of garters, for both men and women, according to Consular Assistant E. Harrison Yelverton, at London, is a business almost entirely in the hands of the manufacturers of the United States. The ends and clips, however, are sent to England and the making-up is done there. The necessary webbings to complete the garters are manufactured in Great Britain. Prior to the war, French garters were imported into this market, but this trade has now almost entirely ceased. Official statistics present no separate figures regarding the importation of garters into the United Kingdom.

We're in Full Swing

Our Fall Line of

LADIES', MISSES' & JUNIORS' SUITS

comprises the latest models in Serges, Poplins, Gabardines, and Broadcloths, plain and fur trimmed.

Our large, well-equipped plant, located outside of the high rent district, enables us to offer exceptional values in popular priced garments. We guarantee

Quick Deliveries.

The inspection of large consumers as well as manufacturers is cordially invited.

SIMON GINSBURG & BRO., INC.
16-18 West 22nd St.

WHAT THIS BUYER WANTS.

It Isn't Much, He Says, but Opinions Seem to Vary in the Trade.

Much has been said from time to time about exhibitions of "nerve" on the part of buyers, but the following request is out of the ordinary run. It is contained in a letter that came to a local cigar manufacturer from the head of a Middle Western jobbing house which handles tobacco products. This is the letter:

"I want you to read this letter until you come to the last period. I am going to ask you to do something out of the ordinary in a business way, but people are taking chances every day in the week and are coming out ahead of the game. Would 1,000 cigars make or break you? If not, then listen to my story.

"I have been in the wholesale cigar business in * * * about ten years, and I have never beaten anybody. I have had some hard knocks and have never given up the ship. On the other hand I have kept hammering away and am still in the game. My address has always been * * *, is now, and may always be.

"Would you be willing to send me 1,000 of your five-cent cigars, charge them on your books as loss? Don't send me any bill. Simply drop me a short letter, telling me you are sending me 1,000 cigars by express and telling me that if you were charging them to me they would cost me $30.00 less 4 per cent., or $28.80 less 3 per cent., as the case may be. Understand, I don't agree to pay for any of these cigars, but I am going to keep a record of every 1,000 cigars received, from whom, date received and the price, and I reserve the right to pay for them at any time I so desire.

"I am using this simple method to increase my working capital, and it may be that I may become a fair customer to a few more manufacturers. An unusual request, isn't it? Still, don't you feel that a fellow who has nerve enough to make a proposition of this kind has the nerve and ability to make a business go? One thousand cigars will not make or break you. You take chances like this frequently; perhaps not in the same way, but you take them just the same. We all do.

"Now, I hope this letter will appeal to you. I believe it will, and right now I want to shake hands with you across the intervening miles and say that your actions are certainly appreciated, and I want to assure you that you will find me right here on the job every day in the week, every week in the month, and every month in the year.

"Thanking you for your kind attention, I beg to remain,

"THE BLANK CIGAR CO., Per JOHN DOE, President.

"P. S.—I am enclosing small cut of the writer and owner of the Blank Cigar Company, and if you can discover any dishonest feature or you think I am not on the square, then my advice to you is to throw this letter in the waste-basket."

FIND NEW DIAMOND FIELDS.

Discovery Is Made Six Miles from Famous Premier Mine.

Considerable interest, writes Consul Edwin N. Gunsaulus from Johannesburg, is manifested in a report of the discovery of a new diamond field in the Transvaal, about six miles distant from the famous Premier diamond mine and eighteen miles from Pretoria. It is stated that the initial finds were exceptionally good, and there has been a rush of diggers to this new diamondiferous ground, which is on the farm Kamaelfontein. One of the owners has cut up his section into plots 15 by 20 feet, which he lets out to diggers at $10 per month each.

De Volksteem, published at Pretoria, states that in the course of three weeks a few diggings have sold $1,500 worth of diamonds. It is said that one man brought to light thirty-one diamonds in two washings, and as far as known only one washing thus far has produced a blank. About forty acres of ground have been wired in and given out in claims. During the week just passed forty claim licenses have been issued. The Government mining engineer has not yet visited the ground, and it will likely be some time before anything official can be made public. While diamonds are admitted to have been found, there are at present no data as to the extent or payability of the diamond-bearing area. The undertaking, as it stands today, is described as of a purely private and speculative character.

RAW SILK PRICES FIRM.

The Demands of European Manufacturers Are Now a Feature.

The Yokahama raw silk market is firmer on account of large buying, mostly for Europe. Stocks of good silks are rather scarce, and reelers are not anxious to sell, except at higher prices. The visible stock is estimated at 10,000 bales.

Canton reports that the political situation continues critical. The reeling places are mostly all closed and there are no sellers, although American and European buyers are offering to buy silk at prices above last quotations. It is hard to tell how long this condition will last and, in consequence, prices in New York have gone up considerably. Some houses are refusing to sell Canton silk until more reassuring cables will be received.

The Italian market continues its advance, say A. P. Villa & Brothers, mostly on account of the good demand from Europe. There seems to be a pronounced scarcity of raw silks in Europe, as buyers seem willing to pay any price to obtain them. Very few reelers will sell, however, even at today's high prices. The Milan market is excited, and it would not be surprising to see record prices there.

The Shanghai market is quiet, but very firm for steam filatures and tsatlees. It is more active for tussahs, of which there has been large buying during the last few days. In New York business remains good.

MODIFY SHIPPING RULES.

The British No Longer Restrict Copra and Tobacco Cargoes.

The Department of State has been informed by the British Ambassador at Washington that the exportation of copra from the Fiji Islands, Samoa, Australia, and New Zealand to the United States is now permitted without the condition that the glycerin content of this copra be reshipped to Great Britain at the prevailing English price.

The department has also been informed that the requirement that tobacco shipped to Holland be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust will not be insisted upon in the case of American tobacco now on the high seas or loaded under bona fide contracts entered into under the arrangement now suspended, and awaiting shipment at the present time.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES wanted for Middle West. Telephone Bushwick 1287 W.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's, and boys' light and heavy weight clothing, in lots to suit purchasers, below market prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway, New York City.

SERGES.—For sale, the following: Juilliard, 54270; Gera Mill, 787; Am. Woolen, 9080s; W. S., 235; also all grades of poplins and gabardine, all colors. J 177 Times.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—3,000 wash skirts and 500 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SERGE AND SILK DRESSES.—Big values. Phil. Clark & Co., 71 West 23d.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LADY FUR BUYER.—Blauner's require the services of a thoroughly competent, live, wide-awake lady fur buyer; splendid opportunity for the right party. Apply by letter to 853 Market St., Philadelphia, stating full particulars, or interview will be arranged at our New York office.

SALESMEN.—Hair ornaments, optical goods; city, export trade; salary, commission. Stacy, 961 Broadway.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AIKEN, S. C.—Rives & Eubanks; W. M. Eubanks, dry goods, millinery; R. T. Perminter, dry goods, millinery; Aberdeen.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; James A. Carr, neckwear, jewelry; John L. Haines, china; 23 East 26th; Prince George.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Caheen Bros.; Miss M. Vick, millinery; 470 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Caheen Bros.; J. J. Dodd, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 470 4th Av.; Aberdeen.
BOSTON, Mass.—The L. Miller Co.; M. Miller, clothing; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam Co.; Miss M. Lensenhuber, jewelry, silverware; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. Hengerer Co.; D. A. McFarland, dry goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo Millinery Supply Co.; E. Antonucci, millinery; Broadway Central.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Charleston Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Fleming, dry goods, carpets; Latham.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; I. C. Siebing, notions, toilet goods, books, stationery; 1,150 Broadway; Gregorian.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Becker, Ryan & Co.; J. Andrews, notions; New Strand.
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Queen City Clothing Co.; M. Solomon, clothing; New Strand.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Mrs. C. E. Thompson, infants' wear; 72 Madison Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; E. D. Garrison, china, cut glass, silverware, out glass, housefurnishing goods; H. H. Calvert, infants' goods, muslin underwear, negligees; Miss Mandelbaum, millinery; 19 E. 24th.
DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; H. L. MacWhinnie, laces, gloves; 20 E. 20th.
EASTON Penn.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Rurode Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Grimes, coats, suits, furs, waists; Miss M. Sibray, coats, suits, furs, waists; 334 4th Av.
FORT WORTH, Texas.—H. C. Meacham Co.; H. C. Meacham, dry goods; Marseilles.
GAINESVILLE, Ga.—Newman-Friersom-McEver Co.; H. M. Newman, clothing, furnishing goods, shoes; Herald Square.
JONESBORO, Ark.—Rhodes Dry Goods Co.; M. H. Rhodes, dry goods, furnishing goods, men's and women's garments; Imperial.
LAUREL, Miss.—Bernstein Bros.; Louise Fine, men's clothing; Nathan Fine, general mdse, ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th St.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—H. J. Sarles Co.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.; C. Amoslin.
MONTREAL, Ont.—Acme Hat Co.; S. Levine, hats; Broadway Central.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Blouse Shop; Mrs. G. Frame, waists; 1,140 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—L. Fellman; J. Levy, men's furnishing goods, hats; 43 Leonard.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Draper & Schott; I. R. Draper, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.; Broteli.
OGDEN, Utah.—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; P. H. Fwts, upholstery, rugs, blankets; 1,170 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Deal-Anderson Co.; A. H. Anderson, decorations, furnishings; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Tilden-Thurber Co.; Mrs. M. Mason, china, glassware; Cumberland.
ROANOKE, Va.—M. Rosenberg & Sons; M. Rosenberg, clothing, furnishing goods; H. Rosenberg, clothing, furnishing goods; Sherman Square.
S

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1916.

YANKS FALL TWICE BEFORE ATHLETICS

It's Not So Much Being Beaten That Hurts as the Fact That Mackmen Did It.

SHOCKER IS NOT TO BLAME

He Pitches Splendidly Upon His First Appearance, but Is Poorly Supported by Comrades.

You can imagine the sad plight into which the Yankees have fallen when they can be beaten twice on the same day by the Athletics. It happened at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the Mackmen running away with the first game by a score of 9 to 3 and winning the second by a count of 2 to 0. Since the one-time world's champions got those twenty defeats out of their systems they have reformed and are leading better lives. With the Yanks it is just the other way. After flashing out at the head of the procession old Hard Luck has them in his grip and they are going from bad to worse. The Yankees of today are a far different proposition than the lads of a few weeks ago.

The fact that his ball club won two games in the presence of so many witnesses was a big shock to Manager Connie Mack. It has been so long since his hired men have been guilty of such a proceeding that he cannot recall the time or place. After the games were over the crowd waited in the right-field bleachers for the Athletic manager and gave him the first ovation he has had in the last two seasons.

Shocker Has Fine Line of Wares.

The only encouraging phase of the afternoon was the great work of the Yankee's new pitcher, Urban Shocker, in the second game. Shocker has just come down from Canada, and he showed a line of pitching that had the Mackmen up a tree. Shocker has a moist ball which darts around like a Mexican jumping bean. In the second inning he was wild and hit two batsmen, and this, with some loose support by Gedeon, gave the Athletics a run and assured them of the game.

Shocker gave the enemy just two hits during the eight innings in which he was doing duty. Shawkey pitched the ninth and the Mackmen added another run. Shocker struck out seven batsmen and showed more speed than has been seen at the Polo Grounds in quite a while. He surely deserved to win with that kind of pitching, but although the Yankees got nine hits, they squandered them. In three of the innings they grouped a pair of hits, but left all the runners aboard the bases.

The Athletics are composed of a bunch of strangers. The only familiar figures left are Strunk, McInnis and the wonderful Larry Lajoie, who never seems to grow old. There are also several big changes in the make-up of the Yankees. Angel Aragon, the diminutive Cuban, is holding down third base and Elmer Myers was in right. Rube Oldring was nowhere to be seen on the horizon and he probably missed his train from Shiloh, N. J., again or had another load of hay to put in the barn.

Athletics Pound Ball Furiously.

The Athletics knocked George Mogridge out of the box in the first game and he was relieved by Ray Fisher, who was little better. The Athletics batted with the same kind of fury which made them famous a few years ago. They had a total of 17 healthy hits. Elmer Myers did the pitching for the Mackmen and was just as handy at batting as he was at pitching. The Yanks played a loose, naphazard kind of baseball which didn't land them anywhere.

Philadelphia began to get after Mogridge in the second inning. With one out, McInnis singled, and so did McElwee. Pick jammed a single to right, which scored McInnis, and then Haley fanned. Myers singled to left and sent McElwee and Pick home. The first Yankee run came in the fourth. Pipp was safe on Witt's error and Aragon was tossed out at first. Gedeon singled to left and Pipp tried to score from second, but a fine throw by Pick cut him down at the plate, Gedeon going to second. Miller singled and scored Gedeon.

In the fifth, Witt was hit by a pitched ball, and Walsh was out for bunting a third strike. Witt went to third on Strunk's single and scored on a safe rap by Lajoie. Pipp's double and Aragon's single gave the Yanks another in the sixth, and in the seventh the Athletics proceeded to bat Mogridge out of the game. Myers opened with a three-base hit to centre and Witt skied to Gedeon. Walsh's double scored Myers and Walsh scored on Strunk's single. Then Mogridge gave way to Fisher. Lajoie got as far as second when Aragon threw wild to first and Strunk scored.

Magee Strains His Leg Again.

In the last half of the same inning doubles by Nunamaker and Magee gave the Yanks their third and last run. In tearing around to second Magee strained his injured leg again and was unable to play in the second game. The Athletics treated Fisher in the ninth just as they treated Mogridge. Walsh doubled and scored on a single by Strunk. Strunk stole second and scored on a single by Lajoie.

Shocker got a great reception when he appeared in the second game, and as he began to flash his wares he got a hand at the close of each inning. He was a bit wabbly in the second, and it was this lapse of form which spoiled his fine performance. He hit McInnis for a starter, and stuffy was out trying to steal second. McElwee struck out, and Pick rolled a grounder to Gedeon, who missed the ball. Pick then stole second, but would have been out only Gedeon muffed Alexander's throw. Haley was then hit on the arm by Shocker.

Joe Bush, who was pitching for the Mackmen, then won his own game by rapping a single to right centre, which sent Pick home.

The nearest the Yankees came to getting a run was in the eighth, when Alexander opened the inning with a two-base crack to left. Nunamaker was sent in as a pinch hitter for Shocker, but Bush promptly struck him out. Hughey High hit a single to left and Alexander started for home. Strunk made a beautiful throw to the plate and Alexander was out by inches.

In the ninth, with Shawkey pitching, Strunk got a pass and Lajoie laid down a nice sacrifice. After McInnis skied to Aragon, McElwee singled to left and scored Strunk. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	4	1	1	2	6	Magee,cf	3	0	2	0	0
Walsh,rf	3	2	2	0	0	High,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Strunk,cf	3	2	4	1	0	P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Lajoie,2b	3	0	2	1	1	Pipp,1b	4	1	1	12	0
McInnis,1b	5	1	1	17	1	Aragon,3b	4	0	3	0	4
McElwee,3b	4	1	2	0	2	Gedeon,2b	3	1	2	3	2
Pick,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Miller,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Haley,c	3	0	1	4	3	N'maker,c	4	1	1	7	1
Myers,p	4	1	3	1	4	Mogridge,p	2	0	0	0	3
						Fisher,p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	41	9	17	27	18	aMullan	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	35	3	11	27	16

a-Batted for Fisher in the ninth inning.

Errors—Witt, Walsh, Aragon, Gedeon.

Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	—9
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Pipp, Walsh, Nunamaker, Myers. Three-base hit—Myers. Stolen bases—Miller, Strunk, Mullen. (2.) Sacrifice hits—Pipp, Gedeon. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Myers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 12 hits and 6 runs in six and one-third innings; off Fisher, 5 hits and 2 runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Myers, 2 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Mogridge, (Witt.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 6; by Myers, 2. Wild pitch—Fisher. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	3	0	0	3	6	High,lf	4	0	3	0	0
Walsh,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Aragon,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Strunk,lf	3	1	0	1	1	P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	1	6
Lajoie,2b	3	0	0	3	1	Pipp,1b	4	0	1	13	0
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	8	0	Muller,rf	4	0	1	1	0
McElwee,3b	4	0	1	1	0	Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	0	0
Pick,cf	4	1	0	4	0	Miller,cf	3	0	2	2	0
Haley,c	2	0	0	7	1	Alexander,c	3	0	1	7	1
Bush,p	3	0	1	0	1	Shocker,p	2	0	1	2	4
						aNunamaker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	2	3	27	13	Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Total	33	0	9	27	13

a-Batted for Shocker in eighth inning.

Errors—McElwee, Gedeon.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—High, McInnis, and Alexander. Stolen base—Pick. Sacrifice hits—Walsh, Lajoie. Double plays—Witt and Lajoie; Lajoie, Witt, and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Shocker, 1; off Shawkey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shocker, 2 hits, no runs in eight innings; off Shawkey, 1 hit, 1 run in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Shocker, 2, (McInnis, Haley.) Struck out—By Shocker, 7; by Bush, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 4; Atlanta, 0.
(First Game.)
Little Rock, 3; Atlanta, 2.
(Second Game.)
Birmingham, 3; Memphis, 1.
Chattanooga, 2; Mobile, 1.
(First game.)
Chattanooga, 4; Mobile, 3.
(Second game.)

Eastern League.

Hartford, 4; Bridgeport, 0.
(First game.)
Hartford, 6; Bridgeport, 2.
(Second game.)
Worcester, 1; Portland, 1.
(Called; darkness.)
Springfield, 6; New Haven, 2.
(First game.)
Springfield, 2; New Haven, 0.
(Second game.)
New London, 4; Lynn, 2.
Lowell, 3; Lawrence, 1.
(First game.)
Lawrence, 6; Lowell, 8.
(Second game.)

Some of the Men Who Are Making Brooklyn a League Leader, Taken Yesterday at Ebbets Field



Daubert, First Base.

Wheat, Left Field.

Stengel, Right Field.

Cutshaw, Second Base.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 9; New York, 3.
(First Game.)
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0.
(Second Game.)
Boston, 2; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 11; Cleveland, 0.
Chicago, 3; Detroit, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 7; New York, 5.
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
(First Game.)
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
(Second Game.)
Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
(Called at end of 3d; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	62	44	.585
Chicago	62	48	.564
Cleveland	60	48	.556
St. Louis	60	51	.541
Detroit	59	52	.532
New York	55	52	.514
Washington	51	55	.481
Philadelphia	22	81	.214

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	62	27	.626
Boston	58	39	.598
Philadelphia	58	42	.580
New York	52	47	.525
Pittsburgh	48	54	.443
Chicago	46	58	.442
St. Louis	46	61	.430
Cincinnati	41	68	.376

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

BRAVES PULL TWO OF ROBINS' PLUMES

League Leaders Lose Pair of Games to Boston—Umpire Emslie Gets Purse.

Brooklyn's triumphal march toward the National League pennant received a setback yesterday when the leaders succumbed to the Braves in both games of a double-header, each time by the score of 5 to 4. It was a sad shock to the 35,000 fans who trooped from every nook and corner of the borough to cheer their townies on against the team which is nearest to them in the league race. They came prepared to sing paeans of victory and remained through two long drawn-out contests to depart mournfully after a poor base running attempt had spoiled a ninth inning attempt to tie up the second game.

There was enthusiasm all through the first essay, for in that session the Dodgers played with the speed and confidence that has kept them in the van so long. The renowned Pfeffer was in the box and he kept the sturdy Braves at bay until the ninth. Things were going smoothly enough with a run each and the outlook became gloriously bright in the fifth inning when Zach Wheat topped off a period of activity on the part of the home batsmen with a bang over the right field fence for a trip around the circuit which brought Jake Daubert home in front of him. Johnston had scored previously, so that the mighty clout of Wheat put the home contingent three runs in the lead.

That moment was high mark in the tide of enthusiasm on the part of the dwellers across the bridge. They roared and shouted and danced with a vigor that suggested the championship flag was already flying from the Ebbets Field pole. By the way, in order to make a homer, it was almost necessary to knock the ball out of the reservation. Stands had been placed in left and right field to accommodate about 10,000 extra patrons, and the ground rules allowed only two bases for a hit into the right field precinct, while one more base was garnered from a drive into the populated district at left. Wheat, although he had done his part in the first encounter, was busy enough with his stick in the second, getting four hits.

There was a pleasant little party between the two mishaps when John K. Tener was surrounded by ball players and a sprinkling of umpires, with Charles H. Ebbets, arriving just in time to get into the picture. The league President made a speech which nobody in the stands heard, and then thrust a purse containing $500 in gold to Robert Emslie, who for twenty-five years has withstood the vicissitudes of an umpire's life in the National League. Emslie smiled happily and broke into a broader grin when his fellow umpires presented him with a stick pin. He had a holiday for the occasion, and none of the unkind remarks greeting unpopular decisions were intended for him.

The fans adopted a cocksure, patronizing manner for the most part of the first game, which made the final blow more severe. The home team was first to break the zero mark on the scoring board in the second. After Cutshaw had flied out to Egan Stengel walked and Mowrey brought him home, to the accompaniment of cheers, with a triple to left. Mowrey was caught off third when Olson hit in that direction, and McCarty struck out.

The one run lead did not last long as Snodgrass started Boston's third with a triple to left. Blackburn was out, short to first, before Rudolph came across with an effort to help his own game by picking out a nice one of Pfeffer's for a trip to centre. This scored Snodgrass, but the side retired when Maranville forced Rudolph and Egan was thrown out.

Brooklyn's period of greatest joy was during the fifth. McCarty got the umpire's decision on a throw of Maranville's, which was made after a fine one-hand stop. Pfeffer struck out and the prospect looked bad when Johnston forced McCarty at second. The bag looked lonely so Johnston stole it. He was ready for a dash to the plate which he executed when Daubert singled to centre. Snodgrass made a poor throw to the plate, and Daubert put more work on his injured leg by scampering to third.

The journey home was easy for the first baseman when Wheat hit over the right field fence and had time enough to amble to the final station himself. Cutshaw tried to keep up the good work, but after a single to centre, he was caught napping off first, ending the fun.

The dark picture was unfolded in the ninth, after Wilhoit had flied out. Magee walked, Stengel struck and Smith singled, his latter's hit scoring Magee. Connolly, batting for Snodgrass, brought home Konetchy with a double. Pfeffer was taken out, but another pinch hitter brought in both Smith and Connolly. Nefh struck out and Maranville popped to Cutshaw, but four runs were in and Brooklyn trailed in the dust.

Two runs netted a run for Boston in the first inning of the second game, and the same tactics made it 2—0 before Brooklyn banged Allen in his half of the second so that he was yanked out after the score had been tied. The real damage was done in the sixth. Cutshaw threw out Wilhoit, and Magee flied to left field before the deluge. Smith was hit by a pitched ball after Konetchy had singled, and Snodgrass hit to Myers at centre. He overran the ball and what should have been a single turned into a home run with a total of three for the inning. Brooklyn replied with a run and hit so lustily that Allen was withdrawn. There was a flurry in the ninth, but Getz's poor base-running spoiled the hopes of an even break. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
M'ville,ss	5	0	1	3	4	Johnston,cf	3	1	1	6	0
Egan,2b	4	0	0	2	1	Daubert,1b	3	1	1	8	0
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Wheat,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Magee,lf,cf	2	1	1	0	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	4	4
Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	15	0	Stengel,rf	2	1	1	0	0
Smith,3b	4	1	1	3	5	Mowrey,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Snodgr's,cf	3	1	1	0	0	Olson,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Connolly,lf	1	1	1	0	0	McCarty,c	4	0	1	3	2
Bl'kburn,c	3	0	0	4	2	Pfeffer,p	3	0	1	0	0
aTyler	0	0	0	0	0	Rucker,p	0	0	0	0	0
bFitzpatrick	1	0	1	0	0	eMyers	1	0	0	0	0
cRagan	0	0	0	0	0						
Rico,c	0	0	0	0	0						
Rudolph,p	2	0	2	0	3						
dCollins	1	0	0	0	0						
Nehf,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Total	35	5	10	27	16	Total	31	4	10	27	12

a-Batted for Blackburn in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Tyler in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Fitzpatrick in ninth inning.
d-Batted for Rudolph in eighth inning.
e-Batted for Rucker in ninth inning.

Errors—Snodgrass, Cutshaw.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	—5
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Wilhoit, Connolly. Three-base hits—Snodgrass, Mowrey. Home run—Wheat. Stolen bases—Maranville, Johnston, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Stengel, Mowrey. Double plays—McCarty and Cutshaw; Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert; Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 5. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; off Pfeffer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 9 hits and 4 runs in 7 innings; off Nehf, 1 hit and no runs in 2 innings; off Pfeffer, 9 hits and 5 runs in 8 1-3 innings; off Rucker, 1 hit and no runs in 2-3 inning. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Pfeffer, 3; by Rucker, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
M'ville,ss	5	1	2	1	6	Johnston,rf,cf	5	0	0	2	0
Egan,2b	3	0	1	1	3	Daubert,1b	2	0	0	5	0
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Wheat,lf	3	1	1	3	0
Magee,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Wheat,lf	5	1	4	1	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	1	12	0	Cutshaw,2b	5	0	1	1	3
J. Smith,3b	3	2	2	3	3	H. Myers,cf	3	2	1	1	0
Snodgr's,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Coombs,p	2	0	0	1	0
Blackburn,c	3	0	0	7	1	Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Allen,p	1	0	0	0	0	Olson,ss	3	1	2	1	4
Hughes,p	2	0	1	0	0	J. Meyers,c	4	0	1	6	3
Rudolph,p	0	0	0	0	0	Miller,c	0	0	0	0	0
						Smith,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	31	5	12	27	13	Stengel,rf	0	0	0	0	0
						aO'Mara	0	0	0	0	0
						bGetz	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	38	4	11	27	12

a-Ran for Meyers in the eighth inning.
b-Ran for McCarty in the ninth inning.

Error—Stengel.

Boston	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Wheat, (2.) Olson. Three-base hit—Myers. Home run—Snodgrass. Sacrifice hits—Ezan, (2.) Wilhoit, Hughes. Double play—Meyers, Mowrey, Olson and Coombs. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 11. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 4; Off Coombs, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Allen, 4 hits and 2 runs in one and two-third innings; off Hughes, 7 hits and 2 runs in six and two-third innings; off Rudolph, no hits and no runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Smith, 9 hits and 5 runs in six innings; off Coombs, 3 hits and no runs in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By S. Smith, (J. Smith.) Struck out—By Hughes, 5; by Rudolph, 1; by Smith, 4; by Coombs, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Byron. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

New York State League.

Elmira, 4; Albany, 3.
Utica, 7; Scranton, 0, (first game.)
Utica, 3; Scranton, 2, (second game.)
Syracuse, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
(First game.)
Syracuse, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
(Second game.)
Harrisburg, 4; Binghamton, 2.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 13; Minneapolis, 1.
Kansas City, 6; Columbus, 2.
Louisville, 6; St. Paul, 0.
Toledo, 7; Milwaukee, 4.

GIANTS IN TROUBLE AT START OF TRIP

Phillies Make Triple Play and McGrawites Lose Courage and Also the Game, 7 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—A triple play by the Quakers with two Giants on bases and none out, a home run by a Quaker with two others on bases, and a broken finger for Catcher Rariden—the Giants were visited by these three major misfortunes today in the first game of a long siege on the road. Moreover, they lost the game. The Phillies, who played faster and better balanced baseball, won, 7 to 3.

Things looked fine for the Giants at the end of the first inning. They slugged their noted trouble-maker, Albert Demaree, for two large runs in the first, and were going along at the same clip which enabled them to snow under the Western teams at home. But the Giants do much better against the Westerners than against their seaboard opposition, and the game had not gone far before that two-run lead didn't amount to shucks.

The Phillies were slower getting under way, but they had more endurance than the Giants, who were merely quarter horses today. The Phillies excelled in batting, fielding and pitching. The New York attack, vigorous in the early part of the game, did not amount to anything after a triple play snuffed the Giants out in the third. Yet they were still ahead when that happened. The trouble was that from that moment they played as if they were booked to lose; so what was the use?

Demaree also improved vastly after the first inning. Pummeled in the first round and shaky in the third, he was an entirely different pitcher after the triple play saved him. He was a better pitcher than either Schupp or Perritt. Ferdie and Pol each had innings in which they were clubbed barbarously by the Phillies.

Rariden was not the only contestant who left the game hurt. In the first inning Doyle hit a three-bagger to the wall. As the ball rebounded it struck Cravath on the head, broke the sunglasses he was wearing, and did enough damage to end his usefulness for the day. Good, his successor, was identified with both of the home rallies.

Herzog singled in the first inning and scored Doyle. Robertson singled and sent Herzog to third. Kauff made a scratch hit. The ball went sky-high to short centre, just out of the reach of Niehoff and Paskert. Herzog tallied and there were two on bases, with only one out. The assault, however, was over. Merkle and Fletcher did nothing. Schupp filled the bases in the Quaker half. Two adversaries walked and one doubled. Robertson absorbed Good's fly and threw Paskert out at the plate, doubly saving Schupp's bacon for a moment.

The Giants were full of cayenne and hope early in the third. Doyle led off. Byrne scurried across the diamond for his perpendicular fly and dropped it. Doyle and Herzog employed the run and hit with success. Herzog singled. Larry went to third and Herzie went to second on the throw to forestall Doyle. All was set for a swarm of runs, and Robertson did his best. A liner came from his bat one of the screaming kind. Bancroft jumped and grabbed it. He held on, and that was one out. Doyle was a third of the way home and Bancroft's throw to Byrne doubled him. Then there was Herzog. He also was footing it for the next station and was caught when Byrne returned the ball to Bancroft and the latter stepped on second. That made it a triple play.

Two-base hits by Paskert, Niehoff, and Good, the first two off Schupp and the third off Perritt, scored two Phillies in the third, which was a rough inning all around for the Giants. Rariden was hurt before it was over. A foul tip made him hurry to the bench for treatment, and after Kocher had taken his place the announcer megaphoned that the middle finger of the right hand was broken. Kocher is the only regular catcher left, although the Giants have with them young Keleher, who was a backstop at Princeton a few years ago. He is not under contract, but is hired to warm up pitchers on the trip.

When the Phillies had finished their fifth inning there was little doubt how the game would go. Fletcher fumbled a grounder. Byrne singled, Good singled, and Whitted's long drive to left field bounded into the bleachers and so became a home run. The Phillies made one more run on Perritt's wildness and Perritt's muff of a throw. But George Burns scored in the eighth on his own two-bagger and Herzog's single.

George Smith, McGraw's Columbia pitcher, revealed some erudite stuff in the eighth. With a free sweep to his swing he retired the tail end of the batting order as quick as saying Jack Robinson.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	3	1	2	0	0	G. Burns,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Niehoff,2b	4	2	2	1	2	Doyle,2b	4	1	1	0	2
Byrne,3b	1	2	1	2	3	Herzog,3b	4	1	3	2	3
Cravath,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Rob'tson,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Good,rf	3	1	2	0	0	Kauff,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	11	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	4	5	Rariden,c	1	0	0	2	0
E. Burns,c	4	0	1	8	0	Kocher,c	2	0	2	2	2
Demaree,p	4	0	0	0	0	Schupp,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Perritt,p	1	0	0	0	4
						Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aHunter	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	7	9	27	10	Total	33	3	8	24	15

a-Batted for Perritt in eighth inning.

Errors—Byrne, Good, Fletcher.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	—7
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—G. Burns, Paskert, Niehoff, (2.) Three-base hit—Doyle. Home run—Whitted. Sacrifice hit—Byrne. Stolen bases—Byrne, Whitted. Double plays—Robertson and Rariden; Bancroft and Luderus. Triple play—Bancroft and Byrne. Base on balls—Off Schupp, 2; off Perritt, 2; off Demaree, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Perritt, (Good.) Struck out—By Schupp, 1; by Perritt, 2; by Smith, 1; by Demaree, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Schupp, 4 hits and 2 runs in 2 innings, (none out in third;) off Perritt, 3 hits and 4 runs in 5 innings; off Smith, no hits no runs in 1 inning; off Demaree, 8 hits and 3 runs, in 9 innings. Passed ball—Kocher. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	0	1
Newark	0	3	0

Rochester	3	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	—9	15	0
Newark	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5	12	3

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0
Montreal	1	0	1

Providence	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5	12	1
Montreal	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4	7	1

AT BALTIMORE.
First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	2	2
Buffalo	1	3	0

Baltimore	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	—9	14	4
Buffalo	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	—8	11	2

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0
Baltimore	0	0	1

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	—6	14	0
Baltimore	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—3	9	1

AT RICHMOND.
First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0
Richmond	3	0	0

Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	—9	11	0
Richmond	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4	11	1

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	0	0
Richmond	0	1	0

Toronto	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	8	0
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3	6	1

(Called end of eighth; darkness.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	57	44	.564
Buffalo	58	45	.563
Montreal	51	47	.520
Baltimore	53	49	.520
Toronto	49	49	.500
Richmond	48	51	.485
Rochester	40	55	.421
Newark	41	57	.418

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Rochester at Newark.
(Two games.)
Montreal at Providence.

WILLIAMS RETAINS THE ACHELIS CUP

Triumphs Over Church in Hard-Fought Challenge Match on Seabright Court.

FIVE SETS ARE NECESSARY

Church Often Brilliant, but Williams Has Power Enough to Withstand Attack of Adversary.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 12.—The famous Achelis Cup was retired as a tennis trophy this afternoon when Richard Norris Williams, 2d, defeated George M. Church in the challenge round of the Seabright tournament. By this victory Williams gained permanent possession of a bowl which has been in competition since 1903, and upon which are inscribed the names of many of the most prominent players since that time. Williams gained his first leg on the trophy two years ago and won a second leg last year, when he defeated Karl H. Behr in the challenge round, after the former had put out Maurice E. McLoughlin.

It was not until five sets had been played that Church relinquished hope. He was defeated at 5—7, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, and 6—2. Williams had the knack of making his opponent assume the burden of court covering. His placements were so well-directed that Church was racing from side to side of

SARATOGA SPECIAL WON BY CAMPFIRE

R. T. Wilson's Fine Two-Year-Old Leads Field All the Way in Notable Fixture.

THE FINN FLASHES TO FORE

Burst of Speed in Stretch Carries Him Past Stromboli and Pennant to Win Champlain Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 12.—An assemblage of racing patrons that has not been excelled here in years, gathered at the Saratoga track this afternoon. The mid-meeting Saturday brought forth a crowd befitting the celebration of what has always been one of the banner days of the local racing season.

Good weather conditions in the morning encouraged motorists to start out from many different points within a hundred miles radius, with Saratoga and the races as their objective point. Every city, town and hamlet in the vicinity, and many that are far removed, as the motor licenses bore witness, contributed their share in the attendance this afternoon. The usual special trains, running from the large manufacturing centres in the vicinity, brought unusually large crowds of holiholiday pleasure seekers, among whom are some of the most ardent racing enthusiasts.

The clubhouse porches and the boxes looked like a combination convention of Who's Who, the Social Register and the legislative handbook in a Democratic year, and there was also a fair sprinkling of prominent suffragettes who are holding a convention here. That they are not opposed to racing was indicated by the number of women present wearing the yellow, white and blue buttons which bore the word, "Delegate."

Six Fine Youngsters Take Part.

The race in which was centred the most interest was the Saratoga Special, which was worth $4,625 to the winner and $1,000 in plate. The event was for two-year-olds, at six furlongs and brought together a small field, but as fine a collection of youngsters as have raced together this season. Six juveniles, all belonging to prominent stables, were entered.

The Whitney entries, Tumbler and Hard Cash, coupled, were made favorites. But the stable was practically nowhere as far as the race was concerned. It was Campfire, winner of the Sanford Memorial last Saturday, which brought home another stake to his owner, Richard T. Wilson, the President of the Saratoga Racing Association. Leading all the way the speedy son of Olambala outlasted all the efforts of August Belmont's imported Hourless and Tom McTaggart to catch him, and he took the rich stake with a good two lengths to spare. Harry Payne Whitney, in the clubhouse, was forced to see his two colts finish outside the money. At no time was either Tumbler or Hard Cash in contention.

The field got away in almost perfect alignment, and Campfire quickly took the lead. Then Hourless began to creep up and for a time looked dangerous, but when the stretch was reached the Wilson entry again shot out in front, followed by Tom McTaggart, and Hourless, which was tiring under a strenuous drive, was forced back to third place and in this order they finished. After the finish of the race, a crowd surrounded Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, offering congratulations.

His consistent racing and his splendid performance today place Campfire among such noted thoroughbreds as Irish Lad, Sysonby, Colin, Novelty, Roamer, Regret, and Dominant, all of whom won this event as 2-year-olds.

Sensational Finish by The Finn.

Only four horses started in the Champlain Handicap, another of the association's feature events, first run fifteen years ago. The race is for 3-year-olds and upward, over a mile and a furlong route. Pennant, the Whitney entry, was made the first choice.

It was another sensational race. The Finn, H. C. Hallenbeck's 4-year-old colt, came on from the last eighth pole with a tremendous burst of speed to dispose of both Stromboli and Pennant when it looked as if the race was between these two. The latter, leading past the leading pair as if they had been standing still and rushed to the front to win by two and a half lengths. Throughout the early stages of the race Pennant had a long lead, with Stromboli racing second and the winner alternating between third and fourth places.

The Beverwyck Stable of Saratoga scored its first victory of the meeting when Ima Frank, Mr. Nolan's three-year-old filly, won the Hudson Selling Handicap at seven furlongs. The winner set the pace from the start, She was never seriously challenged, and raced several lengths in front as the field drew the stretch. Sir William Johnson and Vermont came up in the last eighth out of the bunch to take second and third places. The favorite, the imported Port Light, was fifth.

Five started in the Green Island Handicap, which was the jumping race. It was the best steeplechase seen this season. Brentwood scored so narrow a victory over Pebeto and Hibler that there was not a full head between first and third horse at the finish. After racing neck and neck down the stretch, like three chariot horses, the trio flashed past the judges' stand in such alignment that it was impossible to tell which had won the race until the numbers were hoisted on the board.

Kennedy Gets a Bad Tumble.

The race was marred by an apparently bad fall which Lysander and Jockey Kennedy took at the last jump. The horse fell on his rider and rolled over and over. Kennedy lay senseless and was removed in the ambulance.

A selling event for 2-year-olds brought out a large field of youngsters. The Brighton Stable's King Baggot was the favorite, and won cleverely by a length and a half from Chieftain and Idolita, the third horse. The winner, which was entered for $900, was sold to R. F. Carman for $2,000. Chieftain, which came in second, was claimed by I. M. Hedrick. The colt is not in very good condition, having a bowed tendon.

E. A. Burke's imported Kelianna easily won the race for selling platers at a mile and a quarter. The winner was never in danger and had two lengths to spare at the finish. The Cleveland Stable's Sam Slick was second, J. T. Ireland's Juliet coming in third.

Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia has bought the entire yearling crop, thirteen head in all, of the famous French breeder, Edmond Blanc. They are by Ajax, the well known son of Flying Fox and Verwood. Tom Welch, who trains the Widener horses, will go to France in the Autumn and bring them back to this country.

The summaries with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling, with $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:16.
King Baggot, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Freyja. 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (G. Byrne).....1½
Chieftain, J. E. Davis's ch. c., 107, 25 to 1, 10 to 1, and 5 to 1, (R. Ball).....2
Idolita, G. W. J. Bissell's b. f., 109, 25 to 1, 10 to 1, and 5 to 1, (L. Mink).....3½
Singen, Bonnie Lass, Spinster, Stalwart Van, Storm Nymph, (imp.) Aimee T., Douglass S., and Moonlighter (imp.) also ran. Tootsie and Sky scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase, handicap; about two miles. Time—4:17 2-5.
Brentwood, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. g., 5 Weavers, 147 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Elizabeth B., 3 to 1, even, and 2 to 5, (J. Ryan).....1½
Pebeto, H. W. Sage's br. g., 5, 156, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 5, (V. Powers).....2½
Hibler, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's br. g., 136, 4½ to 1, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2, (T. Parrette)...3½
Rupica and Lysander also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Special, with plate of $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.
Campfire, R. T. Wilson's ch. c., 122 pounds, by Olambala-Campfire, 16 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....1½
Tom McTaggart, Brighton Stables, b. c., 122, 20 to 1, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, (J. Loftus)....2½
Hourless, (imp.,) A. Belmont's br. c., 122, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, (M. Buxton).....3½
Tumbler, Hard Cash, and Philippic also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The champlain Handicap of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and one furlong. Time—1:52 4-5.
The Finn, H. C. Hallenbeck's blk. c., 4 years, 117 pounds, by Ogden-Livonia, 12 to 1, 3 to 1, out, (A. Schuttinger).....1½
Stromboli, A. Belmont's ch. g., 5, 123, 13 to 5, 11 to 20, out, (J. McTaggart).....2nk
Pennant, H. P. Whitney's ch. h., 5, 130, 4 to 5, 10 to 4, out, (J. Notter).....3½
Short Grass, (imp.,) also ran. Sharpshooter scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling, with $900 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:25 4-5.
Ima Frank, Beverwyck Stable's ch. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Abe Frank-Tex Anna, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....1½
Sir William Johnson, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 5, 110, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (S. Petroff).....2
Vermont, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 3, 108, 8 to 1, 3 to 5, and 7 to 10, (H. Shilling).....3½
Julia L., Port Light, (imp.,) Jesse, Jr., and Rochester also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $900; one mile and one-quarter. Time—2:08.
Killarna, (imp.,) E. A. Burke's br. m., 6 years, 105 pounds, by Killeagh-Annarosa, 18 to 5, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (A. Collins)..1½
Sam Slick, Cleveland's Stables ch. g., 4, 112, 4 to 1, 6 to 5, and 7 to 10, (L. Byrne).....2½
Juliet, J. T. Ireland's ch. f., 4, 102, 16 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (L. Lyke).....3½
Daingerfield, Peacock, Star Gaze, Marabon, and Day Day also ran.

MONDAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five and a half furlongs. Ultimatum, 110 pounds; Sandstone II., (imp.,) 105; Basil, 110; Lord Byron, 105; Amalgamator, 110; Bellringer, 118; Intriguer, 110; Pulaski, 105; Nebraska, 106 Jack Mount, (imp.,) 110; Gertrude Marie, 107; Queen of the Water, 107, Three Cheers, 106; Scarpia, II., (imp.,) 106 Warsaw, 108; Bally, 110; Sedan, 110; Woodtrap, 110, and Riposta, 107.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase handicap; about two miles. Emerald Isle, (imp.,) 133 pounds; Bonny Laddie, 155; Faker, 130, and Skibbereen, 142.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies. The Kentucky Selling; five and a half furlongs. Running Shot, 99 pounds; Whitney Belle, 106; Solveig, 104; Marie Odile, 114; Katinka, 104; Chatterbox, 104; Storm Nymph, (imp.,) 99, and Odds and Ends, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile. Leo Skolny, 120 pounds; Violet, 110, J. S. Murdock, 108; Lady Hillington, 104; Poiroma, (imp.,) 97; Ida Claire, 102; Delancey, 95; Gainer, 126; Wooden Shoes, 106; Grumpy, 107; Hank O'Day, 119; Dorcas, 97; Sharpshooter, 117; Ima Frank, 100, and Murphy, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens, selling; five and a half furlongs. Burglar, 112 pounds; Shooting Star, 107; Alberta True, 111; Qui Vive, 112; Meditation, 112; Resistable, 117; High Chair, 112; Inbreed, 102; Keziah, 117; Gibraltar, 102; Kens, 112; Venture, 107; Polly Connelly, 107; Pollinian, 112; Ojala, 112; Our John, 111; Bar Frost, 107, and Woodfair, 116.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling; a mile and an eighth. Republican, 106 pounds; Star Gaze, 104; Stalwart Helen, 99; Nephthys, 110; G. M. Miller, 112; Transit, 102; Cliff Field, 103; Brave, 91; Ninety Simplex, 108; Gold Crest Boy, 115, and Bobs Olga, 95.

Weather clear, track fast.

RUGBY POLO TEAM IS VICTOR

Meadow Brook Four Beats Point Judith by 15½ to 6 Goals.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRANGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 12.—In the final game for the Rathborne Cup this afternoon the Meadow Brook Rugby team beat Point Judith by 15½ to 6 goals. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock made the presentation of the trophy and the individual prizes and Mrs J. C. Rathborne, donor of the prize, was an onlooker.

Burden was the star of the game, his play being marked by long and perfectly straight hits. Hitchcock cost the team a penalty by a foul, but redeemed himself by making two goals shortly afterward. In one period J. C. Cooley's mount fumbled, but he managed to slip over the pony's head and escaped injury. After changing mounts he went back into the game again. A few minutes later he shot a hard angle goal.

Wanamaker was always trying, but luck was against him. Randolph, Jr., also had constant bad luck. In the last three minutes of play Point Judith scored twice, the goals being made by Stevenson and Wanamaker. The score:

MEADOW BROOK.		POINT JUDITH.
RUGBY.	Hdcp.	Hdcp.
1—Douglas Burden,	1	1—Philip Stevenson, 2
2—J. Cooley,	3	2—P. S. P. Randolph, 2
3—T. H. Hitchcock,	4	3—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr. 4
Back—John Drage,	5	Back—R. Wanamaker, 1
Total,	13	Total, 9

Meadow Brook Rugby—Goals earned, 15; goals penalties, 1½; total goals, 15½. Point Judith—Goals earned, 2; goals by handicap, 4; total, 6. Individual goals—Hitchcock, 10; Burden, 6, Cooley, 4; Drage, 1; Stevenson, 1, Wanamaker, 1. Penalties—Fouls, against Cooley and Hitchcock, 2; fetles, by Cooley and Drage. Referee—E. W. Hopping.

JOY AND LOAFER VICTORS.

Lead Handicap Divisions in Races of Y. R. A. of Gravesend Bay.

Under the auspices of the Marine and Field Club, the eighth championship regatta of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay was sailed yesterday afternoon. In former seasons it has been the custom for the Marine and Field Club to start its races off its own clubhouse on the south side of the bay. To accommodate the racing men, the organization sent its Regatta Committee to Sea Gate yesterday and held the race off the Atlantic Yacht Club. The move means that every championship race of the season starts and finishes over the same line.

The wind was from the north-northwest and was a strong breeze when the craft started. The competition was keen in the various classes. The winner in the first division of the handicap class was Joy. The prize in the second division handicap was taken by Loafer.

The summaries:

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 3. Course, 12.36 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Joy, Le Sauvage and Davis,	5:24:43	2:24:43	
Sirius, J. J. Birch,	5:35:11	2:35:11	
Ramae, J. P. Tompkins,	6:00:33	3:00:33	

Corrected time—Joy, 2:24:43; Saginaw, 2:36:31; Ramae, 3:01:31.

SECOND DIVISION HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 3:02. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Loafer, A. Bullock,	4:48:48	1:42:48
Wenonah, G. A. Plumkitt,	4:58:50	1:53:50
Oriole, R. W. Rummell,	4:56:30	1:51:30
Clinco, R. H. Wilson,	5:01:00	1:56:00
May, W. Anderson,	4:55:58	1:50:58
Fram, C. S. Armstrong,	5:08:09	2:04:08
Wahkan II., C. K. Michaels,	5:20:12	2:15:12
Frances, S. Wickes,		Did not finish.

Corrected time—Loafer, 1:40:48; Wenonah, 1:43:35; May, 1:44:45; Oriole, 1:46:19; Fram, 1:47:37; Clinco, 1:56:00; Wahkan II., 1:57:34.

SLOOPS, CLASS S.

Start, 3:10. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Cecile C. Hollingshed,	1:47:50	1:37:50
M. & F. II., J. Smith,		Withdrew.

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:20. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Shadow, W. L. Insley,	3:10:20	1:30:20
Nereid, C. S. Bailey,	3:13:40	1:33:40
Meteor, R. H. Finley,		Withdrew.

HANDICAP CLASS, THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 3:25. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Sunbeam, J. C. Pierce,	3:23:50	1:58:50
Spider, H. D. A. Martin,	3:08:43	2:33:42
Bug II., H. Rottemmer,	6:01:43	2:36:43
Alcyon, R. Roeck,		Withdrew.

Corrected time on Sunbeam, 1:58:30; Bug II., 2:16:31; Spider, 2:21:30.

NEW YORK CANOE CLUB DINGHIES.

Start, 4:27. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Mercury, J. J. Remmy,	4:32:15	1:07:15
Viva, G. Reinner,	4:40:20	1:21:20

GRAVESEND BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Skylark, U. Platt,	5:06:07	1:51:07
Mouse, R. F. Supper,	5:03:18	1:51:18
Polecland, H. G. Primm,	5:10:45	1:53:45
Chico, J. F. Godfrey,		Did not finish

Jamaica Bay Y. C. Water Sports.

An all-round aquatic program has been arranged by the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club of Holland Station, Rockaway, for the afternoon of Aug. 20. The club has received sanction for the decision of the junior championship 440-yard swim of the Amateur Athletic Union and will hold a number of other events of the same character. A. A. U. rules will govern the events. Entries close tomorrow with Joseph H. Ruddy, New York A. C., Central Park South, and Maurice Galvin, Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, Holland Station, Rockaway Beach.

ROONEY CHAMPION IN SINGLE SCULLS

Ravenswood Oarsman Wins National Honors by Half a Length at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 12.—T. J. Rooney of the Ravenswood Club, Long Island, won the championship senior sculls race here today on the second and last day's racing of the Forty-fourth Annual National Regatta. Rooney won his title in the second race of the program.

There were but three entrants for the event, as it is necessary to qualify for it by winning the Association Senior Singles, which Rooney won yesterday. John B. Kelly of the Vesper Club, Philadelphia, won in 1914, and Waldo Smith of the New York A. C. was the first last year. Kelly caught the water first and took the lead. Rooney was second. Rooney spurted desperately, but Kelly rowed over in front of him, and was giving the Ravenswood man his wash.

Rooney pulled a little to one side and staged the greatest spurt seen on the course this year, and half way up the grand stand he caught Kelly. They raced to the finish line almost abreast. Rooney won by a scant half length. Smith was a good third. The time was 9:36 2-5.

Duluth Gets Senior Fours.

The wind today was not as brisk as yesterday, and the direction interfered with the oarsmen. The first race was the international senior fours. It was a repetition of yesterday's national senior fours, and the Duluth crew was easily the victor.

The intermediate double sculls was the second event of the day. At the finish Duluth staged a little spurt that was not needed and crossed the finish line three lengths in the lead. The Pennsylvania Barge Club (Philadelphia) crew was second, and the Lincoln Park (Chicago) crew last.

Duluth had an easy victory in the senior quadruple shells, taking their usual lead at the start and then loafing, saving themselves for the senior eight.

Just before the intermediate four race the St. Paul crew and the third Duluth crew were scratched, and Peoria was entered. It developed into a race between the two Duluth crews. Duluth's senior crew would not be denied in the senior eight-oared race, considered the classic of the regatta, and it crossed the finish line strong, with the Undines fighting close up. Duluth won nine out of the thirteen races on the regatta program.

National Championship Senior Sculls, Shells.—Won by Rooney, Ravenswood, L. I.; Kelly, Vesper, Philadelphia, second; Smith, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—9:36 2-5.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Won by Duluth; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Lincoln Park, Chicago, third. Time—9:31 3-5.

International Senior Four Shells.—Won by Duluth; Century Rowing Club, St. Louis, second. Time—8:01 3-5. Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul, and Grand Rapids Yacht Club, third. Senior Quadruple Shells.—Won by Duluth; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—8:07 1-5. Only two starters.

Duluth Intermediate Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Duluth No. 1; Duluth No. 2, second; Peoria, third; Grand Rapids, fourth. Time—8:14 4-5.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Duluth Seniors; Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Detroit Boat Club, third; New York A. C., fourth; Pennsylvania Boat Club, St. Paul, sixth; Illinois Valley, Peoria, seventh. Time—7:13 1-5. Duluth Juniors scratched.

NEWPORT DRAWINGS MADE.

Williams to Defend Casino Cup in Invitation Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Drawings were made today for the second invitation tennis tournament at the Casino, starting Monday. There were sixty-four entries, including one of the first ten in the national ranking list. The Casino Cup, which was put in competition last year after Newport had lost the national championship, was won by R. Norris Williams 2d, and he is entered to gain another leg on the trophy. Opposing him are Johnston, national champion; McLaughlin and Hardy, former champions; R. Lindley Murray, Nat W. Niles, W. M. Hall, and the two Japanese, Kumagae and Mikami.

The drawings for the first round for Newport Casino Cup were as follows:

Watson M. Washburn vs. E. C. Ingram, R. N. Dana vs. F. E. Dixon, Wallace F. Johnson vs. Donald Lubert, Charles M. Hall, Jr., vs. P. Pearson Frederick vs. Imman Evans, A. D. Godfrey, Richard Harte vs. Count Otto Salm, William H. Johnston vs. D. Champlin, George W. Wightman vs. E. H. Hooker; W. T. Tilden vs. Richard Stevens, William J. Clothier vs. Freddy Frelinghuysen, Hamilton Mikami vs. S. W. Merrihew; Robert Leroy vs. J. S. Cushman, J. J. Armstrong vs. F. C. Baggs, F. T. Hunter vs. Larry Tailer, Nathaniel W. Niles vs. H. Holmes, Craig Biddle vs. Francis Roche, Victor Kumagae vs. J. S. O'Neale, Lyle E. Mahen vs. H. H. Whitman, H. S. Parker vs. Dr. William Rorenbaum, Harry C. Johnson vs. A. L. Hoskins, Maurice E. McLoughlin vs. Carey Mergan, R. Lindley Murray vs. Maurice Roche, Douglas S. Watters vs. H. A. Mackinnay, Williams P. Burden vs. R. L. Baggs, J. S. Pfaffman vs. Arthur Craigin, Clarence J. Griffith vs. Paul W. Gibbons; Leonard Beekman vs. E. Tudor Gausse; G. E. Caner vs. J. Harriman, Jr., Roland Roberts vs. William Rand, Jr., Irving Wright vs. Walter Pate, W. Merrill Hall vs. H. V. Johns, and R. Norris Williams, 2d, vs. A. A. Waters.

MOLLA BJURSTEDT BEATEN.

Defeated with Oliver Perin in Mixed Doubles at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Miss Ruth V. Twombly and Thomas Ridgeway, by defeating Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Oliver Perin in the final round in the round robin mixed tennis doubles at the Casino this afternoon, won the cups by the score of 6—0, 6—1. The second match this afternoon was between Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and William P. Burden, who defeated Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and Craig Biddle, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

The result of this morning's play was:

Mrs. Barger Wallach and Charles E. Sands defeated Miss Bjurstedt and Oliver Perin, 6—4, 6—4, the latter couple allowing Mrs. Wallach and Mr. Sands a half fifteen.

Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and Craig Biddle defeated Miss Edna Barger and Harry C. Johnson, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Ruth Vanderbilt Twombly and Thomas Ridgeway defeated Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and William P. Burden, 6—0, 6—0, 8—6.

WOMEN SKIPPERS RACE.

Miss Hicks Wins with Teaser in Bayside Bird Class.

Women skippers steered the ten yachts that participated yesterday in the annual regatta for the fair sex at the Bayside Yacht Club. Miss Gertrude Hicks, sailing the Teaser, owned by Vice Commodore Archibald Nesbett, easily won in the Bird class, defeating Miss Lucy Willard, sailing the Curlew, owned by her father, Charles E. Willard, by nearly four minutes.

Miss Mabel Teller, daughter of William Teller, one of the pioneer members of the club, steered the Taurus to victory in the Star class, but was hard pressed to offset a strong finish that was made by Mrs. George Abbott in her yacht the Aria, owned by her husband. In the Bayside B class Miss Curry won with Befirst, defeating Miss Hopewell, sailing her father's yacht Maybe. The summaries:

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

Start, 4:00. Course, 9 Miles.

Yacht.	Sailed by.	Elapsed Time. Finish.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Teaser,	Miss Hicks,	5:45:12		1:45:12
Curlew,	Miss Lucy Willard,	5:49:00		1:49:00

STAR CLASS.

Start, 4:15. Course, 9 Miles.

Taurus,	Miss Mabel Teller,	5:49:26	1:34:26
Aria,	Mrs. George Abbott,	5:49:48	1:34:48
Starlight,	Mrs. C. Williams,	5:50:05	1:35:05
Southern Cross,	Miss A. Millang,	5:51:20	1:36:20
Big Dipper,	Miss Hart,	6:00:00	1:45:00
Shooting Star,	Mrs. F. B. Chester,	6:01:32	1:46:32

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start, 4:25. Course, 6 Miles.

Befirst,	Miss Curry,	5:13:12	2:13:10
Maybe,	Miss Hopewell,	5:58:00	1:58:00

MURRAY DEFEATS VOSHELL.

Californian Goes to Final of Crescent Tennis Tourney.

R. Lindley Murray, the clever California racquet wielder, yesterday won his way into the final round of the delayed open singles tournament of the Crescent A. C. by defeating S. Howard Voshell in straight sets on the New Moon courts at Bay Ridge. The portside champion of Long Island fell before Murray by a score of 6—1, 7—5, 6—4, and lost to the Californian the right to meet the Japanese crack, Ichiya Kumagae, in the final this afternoon.

In the upper bracket of the doubles semi-final, Voshell again finished on the vanquished end, for, teamed with Frederick C. Baggs, he was defeated by Walter Merrill Hall and Charles M. Bull, Jr., in five hard-fought sets, 4—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. Through their victory, Hall and Bull will this afternoon oppose Clarence J. Griffin, joint holder with William M. Johnston of the national doubles championship, and Roland Roberts, the young San Francisco player, in the doubles final. This match will be staged after the singles encounter between Murray and Kumagae.

There was all of the old dash and vigor in Murray's play as he started after Voshell in the opening set. His smashing service was too difficult for the Long Island title holder to handle with success, Murray winning all his service games. Voshell's effort to prevent Murray from volleying met with success to a degree, but he was beaten at his own game, for Murray passed the southpaw time and again, and without trouble at the net.

Voshell made the pace faster in the second set, and his work at the net gained him an early lead. Murray had difficulty in cutting down this advantage, and was not successful until he began driving the ball to the base lines. Voshell fought hard, but he was unable to handle the speedy side line drives which Murray played so accurately. Here again Voshell tried coming into the net, but this availed him nothing, for Murray continued to pass him.

In the third set the victor resumed his battering of the ball to the side lines, varying his earlier play with deep smashes to the back court. Voshell for a time countered the deep court play with puzzling lobs, but he had little chance once Murray started to singe the net with his low, burning drives, which cut across the court just high enough to pass over the barrier. For a time in the semi-finals of the doubles, Voshell and Baggs stood out as prospective winners, winning two of the first three sets. But the severe pace had to follow. In the match with Murray had its effect on Voshell, and he tired badly in the fourth set. Hall and Bull were quick to perceive the weakened condition of Baggs's partner, and directed their play principally in his direction.

The summary:

OPEN SINGLES.—Semi-final round.—R. Lindley Murray defeated S. Howard Voshell, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4.

OPEN DOUBLES.—Semi-final round.—W. Merrill Hall and C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated F. C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell 4—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

MISS DAVIS TAKES TITLE.

Defeats Miss Neely for Women's Western Tennis Championship.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 12.—Miss Marguerite Davis of St. Paul won the Women's Western tennis championship in the challenge match here today with Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago, the former champion, 6—3, 6—3. Superior net play and a more careful service won for the new champion.

Walter T. Hayes and Ralph Burdick of Chicago won the men's Western doubles title by defeating James Weber and Jerry Weber, Captain of the Yale team, both of Chicago, 6—3, 6—0, 6—0. The champions, winners of the 1915 doubles cup also, were masters all the way with better placing. The point scores of the two matches follow:

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

First Set.

Miss Davis,	3	1	0	0	4	4	7	4	6	—	28—6
Miss Neeley,	0	4	4	4	0	2	5	0	2	—	21—3

Second Set.

Miss Davis,	4	4	2	4	4	3	6	4	4	—	33—6
Miss Neeley,	4	6	1	2	2	5	2	1	0	—	23—3

MEN'S DOUBLES.

First Set.

Hayes-Burdick,	4	1	2	2	4	5	3	4	4	—	31—6
Weber-Weber,	0	4	4	4	2	3	8	1	1	—	22—3

Second Set.

Hayes-Burdick,	6	4	3	5	4	6	—	6	0—6		
Weber-Weber,	4	0	3	2	4	1	—	6	4—16		

Third Set.

Hayes-Burdick,	6	4	4	4	5	4	—	27—6			
Webe-Weber,	4	0	2	0	3	0	—	9—0			

Kenneth Hawkes, Maurice McLaughlin's pupil, of Los Angeles, Cal., won the men's consolation singles final from Elmer Oelsner, of the Chicago Tennis Club, 6—3, 8—6.

MISS KISSEL WINS AT NLT.

Is Victor Over Miss Handy in Montclair A. C. Final.

Miss Ina Kissel of Morristown, N. J., Middle States tennis champion, yesterday triumphed over Miss Edith B. Handy of Tompkinsville, S. I., in the final round of the Montclair A. C. women's invitation singles on the courts at Montclair, N. J. The match was decided in three sets at 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Miss Handy played her best backcourt game and for two sets was an even match for the Middle States title holder. In the third set the Staten Island woman started many brilliant rallies, but frequently her play was broken up by sudden onslaughts at the net by Miss Kissel.

WILLIAMS RETAINS THE ACHELIS CUP

Continued from Preceding Page.

of the players, having erratic moments. It was the keenest sort of competition, however, and the match was not concluded until it was dusk.

The summaries:

Richards Norris Williams, 2d, vs. George M. Church.

FIRST SET.

Williams	0	4	8	2	7	3	2	4	1	4	7	2—43—5
Church	4	2	10	4	5	5	4	1	0	1	5	4—45—7

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	12	11	15	4	3
Church	8	10	18	1	1

SECOND SET.

Williams	1	2	4	5	4	4	6	9	8	—	41—6	
Church	4	4	2	3	0	0	6	7	6	—	32—3	

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	10	8	21	3	3
Church	5	0	10	3	3

THIRD SET.

Williams	2	4	2	0	4	4	4	4	6	—	30—6
Church	4	1	4	4	2	1	0	4	—	20—3	

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	7	5	10	5	5
Church	6	5	4	1	4

FOURTH SET.

Williams	1	4	1	4	1	3	4	4	1	3	—26—4
Church	4	2	4	2	4	3	2	1	4	5	—33—6

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	12	11	14	2	4
Church	3	5	6	0	0

FIFTH SET.

Williams	4	5	1	4	2	3	4	4	4	—	26—6
Church	2	8	4	2	4	1	2	0	4	—	18—2

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Williams	4	5	12	3	0
Church	5	6	9	0	2

DOUBLES.

William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin vs. Karl H. Behr and Frederick B. Alexander.

FIRST SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	2	4	6	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	1	4—37— 8
Behr and Alexander—	4	2	4	3	5	6	1	7	4	4	1	4—43—10

SECOND SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	4	4	2	4	6	4	7	2	4	—	37—6	
Behr and Alexander—	1	1	4	0	4	2	9	4	2	—	27—3	

THIRD SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	2	4	8	1	6	4	5	0	5	3	3	4	0	4	5	5	4	2	4	4—73—11
Behr and Alexander—	4	2	6	4	8	1	3	4	3	5	5	2	4	1	3	7	1	4	1	2—70— 9

FOURTH SET.

Johnston and Griffin—	4	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	5	—31—6
Behr and Alexander—	1	4	4	4	4	0	2	0	3	2	—24—4

NEWPORT DOG SHOW HAS ITS SURPRISES

Airedale Wins President's

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE

Beautiful Home at Sacrifice.

New Colonial House, 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat, gas and electricity; sleeping porch; large plot; shades and shrubs; price $8,750; open to offer; terms can be arranged.

T. J. SULLIVAN,

Tel. 2790. 20 North Av.

Fall Rentals, $40 per Month to $250.

Office Open Sundays.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$20 Monthly Buys This Home.

6 rooms, all latest improvements, elegant bath, large open fireplace, gas, electric lights, steam heat, handsomely decorated, best neighborhood, fine plot laid out in flower garden, shrubs and hedge, 45 minutes from city. Will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash, short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOU NEVER SAW ITS EQUAL FOR THE PRICE

If a house built on the most improved plan, a beauty in every way, containing 7 large rooms, bath, sleeping porch, is all the room you require, then you owe it to yourself to at least investigate this piece of property; it is in a beautiful section, three minutes to station, 35 minutes to New York; large plot ground; fine shade trees; all city improvements; no assessments; price $4,600; easy terms; worth $5,500; the place with no regrets. W. V. Champlin, 858 Riverside Drive, New York.

WESTFIELD, N. J.

Attractive home; best section; 12 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces; unusually large porches; good stable; one-half acre plot, well shaded; eight minutes' walk from station. Address Owner, 538 Lawrence Avenue.

MONTCLAIR

$10,000 Perfectly appointed Colonial Residence, situated amidst great massive oaks; most select location. 9 rooms, 3 baths, sun porches, assembly porch; every appointment. MURDOCH, opp. Lackawanna Ter.

Ridgewood, N. J. FOR RENT Business Men's Homes.

A Beautiful and Healthful Community.

Details at our city offices.

S. S. WALDSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. Rector 7718) opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY AND MOUNTAIN HOME

On the southern slope of Mount Penn, 3 miles from center of Reading, Pa. One and a half hours by express from Philadelphia; city conveniences and country advantages.

Over 6 acres; splendidly constructed, Dutch Colonial, shingle house, on one of the choicest and most healthful spots in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Location high on mountainside, approached by private macadam drive from main road; southern exposure, as comfortable in winter as in summer. Overlooking beautiful country for miles around. Finest spring water.

House contains large veranda, large hall, large living room, with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, library, solarium, 4 large bedrooms, bath, sewing room, etc. Hot-water heat, electric light.

Garage for 4 cars, with servants' apartments of 9 rooms and 2 baths.

Entire property of over 6 acres, nicely terraced and covered with fine lawns and shrubbery, and beautiful trees, pine, cedar, dogwood, poplar and many other varieties. Buildings are only several years old, and entire property in perfect condition. Nothing like it in this section of State. Price $40,000.

Address OWNER, 304 Colonial Trust Building, Reading, Pa.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN BARGAINS

Homes acquired by foreclosure and exchange. Plainfield, Hasbrouck Heights, Paterson, Freeport, N. Y., White Plains. Small amount down, balance easy; would exchange; send for list. Brokers note. Gilbert Elliott, 2 Rector St., N. Y. Tel. 879 Rector.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

2 and 4 Rooms

The Lavalette, new elevator apartment, No. 1 Argyle St., one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station. Plenty of hot water. Rent $30 and $32. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover 5989.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR, 4 to 9 Rooms.

Every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; near express subway; owner lives on premises.

Westwood and Cliffewood Courts,

West 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Ave.

605-607 WEST 113TH ST.,

Bet. Broadway & Riverside Drive.

VERSAILLES PALACE.

Very desirable large, conveniently arranged apartments.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,450

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,550

Supt., or Jos. Atz, 30 Church St.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS, 222 WEST 59TH STREET.

Bachelor apartments of 3 rooms and bath. Restaurant on premises.

J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

NEW HOUSES 4 to 6 Rooms

All improvements, modern, high class, refined; reasonable rents; owner's management.

865 West 180th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK

Attractive studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.

INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS, 222 WEST 59TH STREET.

Furnished studio to lease, north light; also apartment of 3 rooms and bath to sublet to Dec. 15. Restaurant on premises.

J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

9 WEST 81ST STREET

4-story, high stoop

Modern in every detail

Electric light; 4 baths,

Bath extension.

Rent $2,000

Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS,

162 West 72d Street.

118 EAST 30TH ST.

Desirable three-story and basement dwelling, suitable for physician or private family. Excellent location.

Innes & Center, 30-32 E. 20th.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS

HIGH-CLASS OFFICE SPACE

Will sublet very desirable front office, 1,100 feet, 7th floor; 9 East 40th St.; handsomely partitioned; can be seen at any time.

LANGER CAPTURES HALF-MILE TITLE

Pacific Coast Swimmer Heads Cann and Vollmer Easily in St. Louis Tank.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—The rotary crawl stroke, as displayed by Ludy Langer of the Los Angeles A. C., proved far superior to the famous two-beat action of Teddy Cann, Herbert Vollmer, and Herman Laubis at the fair grounds pool this afternoon. Langer won the national 880-yard championship of the A. A. U. hands down, touching the finish bank a good twenty yards in front of Cann.

The race, as far as competition for first place was concerned, was disappointing. The field of three national champions and two St. Louisans stayed with the Californian for just a single length of the course, 220 feet. Then on the second length Langer pulled himself away from Vollmer and was never headed again.

Vollmer, the Columbia University phenomenon, swam his first long race and found the 880-yard distance disagreeable. Favored by a slight break, he finished third. The real duel of the race was between Vollmer and Laubis.

At the quarter-mile mark Langer was leading Cann, who had sprinted into second position, by twenty-five yards. Langer made the first half of the race in five minutes and forty-three seconds. Then he seemed to let down in his pace just a bit, merely holding his advantage on the next lap over Cann. The semi-final lap saw Cann exhibit a flash of his sprinting prowess, the New York youngster increasing his stroke and drawing up on Langer. However, his efforts put him only five or six yards closer to the leader.

Langer let out on the last lap, finishing 12 seconds, or approximately eighteen yards, in front of Cann, whose time was 12 minutes 13 seconds.

On the fourth lap of his journey Laubis pulled up and passed Vollmer. Laubis was swimming a slow stroke with a long run, whereas Vollmer obviously was exerting more strength. But Vollmer kept right at Laubis's heels until the final length. Then Laubis sprinted and caught Herman. Fifty yards from the finish the pair were swimming neck and neck. Laubis swam a bit crooked and Vollmer beat him by inches. Vollmer's time was 12:54 and Laubis's 12:54 2-5.

THE MILE-A-MINUTE BOAT.

Chris Smith Fulfills Prophecy with Miss Minneapolis.

Two years ago last Winter, at a dinner given by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton at the Automobile Club of America, during the progress of the Motor Boat Show, one of the guests was a modest, quiet, and very unassuming man, Chris Smith of Algonac, Mich. It was a small dinner with few guests and was given for the purpose of introducing the Algonac Kid, as Smith is called among yachtsmen, and a few others from the wild and woolly section of the country, to a New England clambake, the merits of which Commodore Blackton had extolled when on one of his visits to the West with his speed boats Baby Reliance and Baby Speed Demon.

The talk was wholly informal, and naturally centred on the possibilities of the speed boat of the future. Mr. Smith, in no boasting fashion but with the convincing air of a man who knew what he was talking about, then prophesied that he would turn out in the woods of Michigan a craft capable of showing sprints, if not long-sustained runs, at a rate of better than a mile a minute. THE TIMES alone printed this prophecy. The sage engineers and designers about the round table shook their heads as they absorbed clams and passed the prophecy on as an idle dream, impossible of realization.

When Smith brought out Miss Detroit at the Manhasset Bay races for the Gold Challenge Cup and fell short of his promise by a couple of minutes, possibly because there was no boat in the race capable of forcing Miss Detroit to do her utmost, the designers and engineers all said the limit of speed had been reached and no craft that would go over or through the water better than a mile a minute was a dream never to be realized, and were perfectly willing to be quoted as authoritative smashers of prophecies.

Smith went back to his shop in the Michigan woods and this year brought out Miss Minneapolis, which no syndicate would take off his hands, as they had little faith in his promises. So Smith himself took the craft to Put-in-Bay, Ohio, for the power-boat regatta of the Interlake Yachting Association, and had a half-mile course surveyed and looped, so as to be certain of its length—one-half of a mile. Four times he sent his 20-foot hydroplane over the course, each time in twenty-seven seconds or a trifle better, which was at the rate of sixty-six miles an hour. He had kept his promise, and the power boat men who saw the trials, among whom were several New Yorkers who timed them separately, say there can be no question on the accuracy of the time.

After the race Smith's prophecy at the New York dinner was recalled, and the visiting yachtsmen gave him an impromptu dinner and in a lot of speeches told him what a wonder and a genius he was. Incidentally they presented him with a big loving cup engraved after the fashion of such evidences of appreciation and esteem. As it happened to be the only thing of the sort Chris had ever received, he prizes the big silver jug rather more, perhaps, than the other winners of trophies with craft which he has designed and built. The Miss Minneapolis, as a matter of record, is a twenty-foot single-step hydroplane, driven by an eight-cylinder 250-horse power Sterling engine.

The Minneapolis sportsmen are now willing to accept the boat and will race Miss Detroit for the Gold Challenge Cup at Detroit next month.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MUST BE SOLD.

Modern American basement dwelling in the seventies, near Riverside Drive.

Size 18 x 55 x 100.

Electric light, 3 baths and hardwood floors.

Will submit any offer.

Full particulars.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

162 WEST 72D STREET

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY OR WATERFRONT PROPERTY, 24 ACRES ½ Mile Frontage

on Genison's Canal, Jamaica Bay; unequalled for factories needing shipping facilities, coal or material yards, hotels or bungalows.

Jos. Rohrer 62 West 51st St. Phone Circle 3721. Brokers Protected.

Gentleman's Home With Garage

9 rooms, 2 baths; every conceivable improvement. Located in heart of Flatbush. Price $10,500. Terms arranged. Owner on premises, 1,051 E. 23rd St., Flatbush. 6 minutes to Ave. J Station, Brighton "L."

FLATBUSH BARGAIN For Quick Buyer at $3,900.

Detached cottage, 8 large rooms; tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, gas and electric fixtures; decorated; sewer in street; terms to suit. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 2,018 Schenectady Av., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DALY'S COTTAGES AT ELMHURST Ten one-family houses, now in course of construction, with garages if desired; 7 to 9 rooms, bath and laundry; built of hollow tile and stucco, asbestos shingle roof; extra large room, with ample closet room; front and rear porch; front porch inclosed; parquet flooring and hardwood trim throughout; Dutch dining room with beamed ceilings; electric lights and gas; hot-water heating system; 4 of these houses are now nearing completion and open for inspection, Nos. 17- 19- 21- 23 Case t., near Van Dine St., Elmhurst, and are within three blocks of the second express station of the dual subway system now nearing completion; two blocks to Queens County and B. R. T. cars; 6 minutes' walk to Long Island R. R. station; houses all connected with sewers; price $5,300, (without garage;) $800 cash, balance on terms to suit; call and inspect these houses. Thomas Daly, owner and builder, office Jackson Av. and 41st St., Corona.

WOULD RACE HALF-BREDS.

G. P. Stryker Tells of Value of Jockey Club Bureau.

G. P. Stryker, who has the Jockey Club sires, Accountant and Fashion Plate at his Twin Creeks Farm, near Derby, Erie County, has done a lot of educational work in horse-breeding in his vicinity and has succeeded in enlisting some of the most progressive members of his community in a movement to produce better horses.

Mr. Stryker saw service in the army before establishing Twin Creeks and he is familiar with what the horse of blood and his descendants have done under actual tests. He said the other day:

"I have found the Jockey Club's prizes for foals by their Breeding Bureau stallions a great aid in getting the farmer interested in the breeding industry, and a further stimulus was given to the movement by our own private fair which is held at Twin Creeks annually in September. We have classes for foals by our own stallions, one for saddle horses, one each for runabout horses to be driven by men and women, and also a class for teams of farm horses that weigh up to 1,400 pounds for an individual member of the teams. For them we offer cups and ribbons. In order that the event shall have its quota of excitement a course is laid out in one of the big meadows and there are races for farmers' horses which are as keenly contested as though a thousand dollars in gold awarded the victor instead of a ribbon. Last year we had an attendance of 1,500, many persons making the journey by automobile from Buffalo.

"The fact that the bulk of the work on our 1,200 acres is done by half or three-quarter bred mares, which are kept for breeding purposes," continued Mr. Stryker, "is a powerful argument in favor of the thoroughbred with those of our people to whom this horse was a stranger. Erie County has been the home of the trotter for very many years and there are many good mares of that blood in our district. Some of these have been bred and the size and quality of the produce of the thoroughbred standard-bred cross are making converts for us daily. It has been slow work but there is only one end in sight.

"When your American trainer, Thomas Welch, was interviewed on his return from France a year ago," continued Mr. Stryker, "he told how the French Government aided in the development of their horses by giving races cross-country for trotters and horses of mixed blood, he sounded the keynote to a situation which would have a local application. When I saw the great crowds at the beautiful course of the Saratoga Association the thought came to me that material progress in horse breeding in this State could be made if contests for half and three-quarter bred by Breeding Bureau sires could be added to the program here each year—not many events—say one each in the flat and over the jumps, to get the movement initiated. The entries would at first be few in number and the contests perhaps wouldn't equal those of the thoroughbred, but can't you see the added incentive it would be for the farmers of New York to breed to the thoroughbred. Your men of wealth could find many hunters and saddle horses in embryo among the contestants, and back of it all would be the building of a sentiment for clean sport among the growing generation. If a portion of each purse went to the breeder of the winner of these contests, interest would be still further stimulated.

"Another feature which would have a useful purpose would be races over the jumps for army horses ridden by officers in uniform. When Mr. Perry Belmont inaugurated a movement of this kind some years ago at Bennings it was very well received. If there was reason for it then it should be doubly purposeful today when military training has an added significance. It would encourage our officers to secure the best possible mounts and would furnish a market for the surplus thoroughbred geldings of the race course which would have the qualifications for an officer's mount. As Saratoga is so centrally located a greater portion of our rural population would have a chance to see these contests.

"We are all endeavoring to produce a type of horse that will bring a big prize as a hunter or saddle horse or will be available as an army remount. The Federal government could make the breeding of this type of horse a commercial proposition by increasing the price for remounts in the rough. The farmer hasn't any foolishness in his make-up, and if you show him a profit he will breed the horse. Prizes for sires such as the 'King's Premiums' in England would also encourage the movement. It would mean that only sires of the proper type would be offered for service and we would in a short time be producing something really worth while. Under such a policy I believe that this State alone would in the course of time be able to produce the 3,000 remounts the service at its present standard would require in time of peace.

"Just now," said Mr. Stryker in conclusion, "we folks up the State are all getting ready for the Jockey Club's prize of $500 for the best yearling sire at the Breeding Farms Show at Syracuse the latter part of this month. The State Fair attracts tremendous crowds each year, and it is a splendid educational institution. There are twenty-one prize winning yearlings eligible for this prize and the breeders of Genesee Valley and other regions where thoroughbred stallions are in service will have to look to their laurels as we have some splendid material in that class. This competition is to be held in the breeding section, but I do hope that representative types will be exhibited in the horse show division also, as we are very anxious to let everybody see what we have produced to date."

TAKE HEED, BALL PLAYERS!

Dopester Picks Western Team to Win National League Pennant.

A mathematician who spends his leisure time among the labyrinth of baseball figures has come forward with the startling statement that he expects one of the Western clubs of the National League to make a driving finish and capture the 1916 pennant. In support of this he points out that with one exception there has never been a winning sectional stretch of more than five years. The statistician presents the following figures showing the victories of Eastern and Western clubs: 1877-79, East; 1880-82, West; 1883,84, East; 1885-87, West; 1888-1900, East; 1901-03, West; 1904-05, East; 1906-10, West; 1911-15, East. With one exception, when the West won four pennants ending in 1903, these figures show that the Eastern and Western clubs have won in groups of two, three and five years.

According to the figures of this same statistician, the Eastern clubs have won twenty-five pennants since 1876 and the Western clubs fifteen. The grand average of Eastern pennant winning percentages is .667, and that of the Western clubs is .705. The highest among the Eastern clubs was made by Providence in 1884 with .750, and the lowest was made last season when the Phillies won the pennant with .592. Among the Western clubs Chicago's average of .798 in 1890 is high and Detroit's .637 in 1887 is low.

The mathematical expert is willing to concede that if a Western club does come through with a winning streak it will fall far below the average of winning Western clubs of the past.

Purchase and Exchange

Forty-five cents an agate line.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Cash for broken jewelry, old gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, pearls; call or write. Callman, 27 West 37th St., New York.

Forest Hills Garden.—Choice building plot; bargain; choice location. M 88 Times.

Addressing machine, hand operated, wanted. Address Box H 272 Times Downtown.

Public Notices.

Fifty cents an agate line.

INFORMATION WANTED CONCERNING JERRY O'DONOVAN, living or dead, formerly of Cork, Ireland. Communicate with Mrs. NORA COLLINS, 38 No. Main St., Cork, Ireland.

Information wanted of John Jenkins or his wife, Stella, who lived in South Brooklyn and had an office or desk room on lower Broadway in 1900. Mrs. T. J. B., 361 East 178th St.

WANTED.—ADDRESS OF A. J. PEYTON and Dona Louisa Copper and Gold Mining Company. Address Stockholder, Y 257 Times Annex.

TITLES HARDER TO KEEP THAN TO WIN

Golf Champions Have Been Toppling This Season and the End Is Not Yet.

Golf is a poor trade for champions, and the titleholder who successfully defends his exalted position is a rara avis among the habitues of the links. So far this season the only champions who have fought off the claimants for their crowns with any measure of success are two women, Mrs. Quentin F. Feitner, who retained her metropolitan title in the tournament at Baltusrol recently, and Miss Alexa Stirling, the young Southerner, who emphasized her superiority in that section of the country by winning everything in sight, including her own title, in the Southern Championship at Chattanooga in May.

The Women's Western Championship is still to be decided, as well as the National Championship, but although Miss Elaine Rosenthal is expected to retain her position in the West, Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club is by no means firmly seated on the National Championship throne, and it is expected that the tournament at Belmont Springs in October will see a new name inscribed as champion for 1916.

The golf experts of the nineteenth hole have delved into the mysteries of form and performance and have settled the matter conclusively by agreeing that all three national championships will change hands this season. Their prophecy is at least one-third fulfilled, as Chick Evans has displaced Jerry Travers as national open champion, but although Bob Gardner has been playing little golf through the season he has little respect for prophets and is preparing to defend his national amateur title to the last bunker at Merion in September. Miss Rosenthal, Miss Stirling, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, and a host of others are trailing Mrs. Vanderbeck closely, and if Gardner falls by the wayside at Merion, it is probable that Mrs. Vanderbeck will officiate as chief mourner at the overturning of a third national champion.

Philip Van Gelder Carter, who was ousted from his metropolitan junior championship by Father Time, was the prime mover in one of the first championship upsets by winning the North and South amateur championship at Pinehurst, displacing Filmore K. Robeson of Pawling. Robeson was scarcely surprised at the loss of his title, as he did not compete in the tournament. Long Jim Barnes won the North and South open championship from Alex Ross, in spite of the fact that Ross and other equally distinguished professional golfers were in the running for the money and the title. Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the Englishwoman, took a hand in stripping the champions of their titles by winning the women's Eastern championship on the Brae Burn links at medal play, thus depriving Mrs. Vanderbeck of one of the two titles she won in 1915.

One of the next champions to lose his crown was Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, who relinquished his grasp on the New Jersey title at the fortieth hole after one of the greatest golf matches that this section of the country ever saw. Oswald Kirkby of Englewood was the golfer who disposed of Marston, and Kirkby continued his winning stride by replacing Walter J. Travis as metropolitan amateur titleholder in the tournament at Nassau in June. Kirkby qualified as one of the amphibious gentry by his great play through the downpour that deluged the Nassau links throughout the metropolitan championship, and if he can hold his form he will be one of the favorites for the national championship at Merion.

Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, the Connecticut State champion, made such a poor fight for his title over his home course that he failed to qualify in the first sixteen. Reggie Lewis, who has recently displaced Dwight Partridge as Westchester champion, found the Connecticut throne vacant through the downfall of Kerr and seated himself thereon. The winning of the Western amateur championship was such a habit with Chick Evans that when it became known that Heinrich Schmidt had won the title at Del Monte recently the story could hardly be credited until it was remembered that the new national open champion refused to make the long journey to the coast to defend his title.

Walter Hagen of Rochester, national open champion of 1914, is the latest golfer to topple a 1915 champion from his throne, winning the Metropolitan open championship at Garden City and replacing Gil Nicholls, who gained his title at Five Farms last year after a play-off with Bob MacDonald of Buffalo. Hagen had a still harder struggle before he won out, as the tournament ended in a triple tie with Long Jim Barnes and Charlie Hoffner of Philadelphia, the other participants. Hagen did not escape unscathed, as Mike Brady ousted him from the Massachusetts open championship after a postponed play-off with Pat Doyle.

In spite of the many upsets in American golf, the champions on this side of the water are more successful in holding their positions than those in the high places abroad. There have been only thirteen golfers on the national amateur championship list in twenty-one years, and sixteen men have accounted for twenty-one national open titles. J. Whigham, H. C. Egan, W. J. Travis, and Jerry Travers successfully defended their titles as national champions in the amateur ranks, as did Willie Anderson and Jack McDermott in the professional field. Since 1886, however, the British amateur championship has only been successfully defended twice, once by Horace Hutchinson, and once by Harold Hilton. Although Vardon, Taylor and Braid have won sixteen of the last twenty-one British open championships, each one has successfully defended the title on only one occasion.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

50-foot raised deck cruiser, heavy duty engine been thoroughly gone over, in commission; sell at a bargain, or trade for smaller boat and cash. Tindall, 1,761 Broadway.

Almost new furnishings, seven-room modern apartment, Central Park South. M 76 Times.

One double-acting 10,000-lb. press, built especially for cutting and cupping. Heath, 1 Wall St.

Rare old blue Staffordshire platters; "Errand Boy," "Landing of Lafayette." B 79 Times.

Well-known nurses' home at a sacrifice. Address M 94 Times.

Clothing.

Men's Credit Tailors.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 Months for $5.
Non-Visibles, 4 Months for $5.
Visibles, 3 Months for $7.
Visibles, 3 Months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
Other makes, $25 to $60.
Other makes, $25 to $60.

Trademarked and guaranteed for one year. Call, telephone or write.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., 845 Broadway, at Leonard St. 356 Broadway, at 23d St. 149 W. 42d St., at Times Square. 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. 29 Barclay St. Telephone 6358 Cortlandt. Tel. 5408 Franklin.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Benz.

BENZ, WITH TWO BODIES, FOR SALE. Seven-passenger touring and limousine; all in good condition; owner will sacrifice for $600. Phone 2115 Far Rockaway.

Buick.

BUICK MODEL 37 TOURING. Complete five-passenger, electric self-starter, light; most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 79th.

Cadillac.

Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, Bargain.
Winton 1915, Light 6 Touring.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter, Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

Cadillac, late 1915, eight-cylinder touring; Hupmobile 1915 touring, both like new; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

CADILLAC "14" TOURING. Beautiful seven-passenger, thoroughly renewed; must dispose for quick cash. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Cadillac, 1914, touring for sale; used during Summer months only; excellent condition; price $600. Blythewood Farms. Phone 410 Greenwich.

Cadillac, equal to new; one-quarter value. 748 East 39th St.

Hudson.

HUDSON LIGHT 6-40. Like new; seven passenger; fully equipped; ready immediate service. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile Roadster, 1913 model, $275. K. C., 1,012 Times Bldg.; Bryant 8080.

King.

King—8-cylinder, 1916; seven-passenger; excellent condition. S. Simon, 9 Grove Place, East Orange, N. J.

Lancia.

LANCIA BROUGHAM '12, landaulet, overhauled; perfect; repainted; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Lancia Raseabout.—High bidder takes it. Telephone, Booth, Audubon 1127.

Lozier.

LOZIER, HIGH CLASS, $650. Owner is compelled to sell seven-passenger touring car, used only 10 months; has electric self-starter, left-hand drive, centre control, one-man top; appearance and condition like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

Lozier Briercliff.—Must sacrifice immediately, Lozier Briercliff, 4-passenger roadster; splendid condition throughout, fully equipped; sacrifice, $275. Kraft, private garage, 52 East 63d, near Madison Av.

Michigan.

MAXWELL six, five-passenger; splendid condition; fully equipped; Gray-Davis electric starting, lighting; Westinghouse shock absorbers; many extras. Mrs. Shall, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Mercedes.

Mercedes.—A small Mercedes, recently rebuilt and overhauled with special 4-passenger sport body; combines quality, distinction, and power with low cost of maintenance. Will sell for $400; original cost, $7,000; owner guarantees perfect condition. Scarsdale (N. Y.) Garage, or Duble, 120 West 32d St.

Mercer.

MERCER 1916—EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN. Model 22-72, 4-pass. show car; color gunmetal; exceptionally fast car; Silvertown tires; 2 spare wire wheels; $2,500. MERCER AUTO AGENCY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Bedford 7816.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 153 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Mercer, 1916, Toy; 1913 Mercer Sport, bargains. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1,114.

MERCER R'DSTER 1915, 22-70, 2, also four-passenger; special; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MERCER R'DSTER 1913; two-passenger; starting, lighting system, perfect; repainted; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Mitchell.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER. Fast, stylish; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; 14-18 Series V model; cost $3,150; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Mitchell, 7-passenger touring; late model; splendid condition; great bargain; $450; see that car. Bord, 114 West 50th.

National.

NATIONAL 1914 TOURING CAR. EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION. Electric starter and light; demountable rims, with two extra sets; all shoes practically new; nicely painted; mechanically perfect; very fast and racy looking; is a six passenger with two extra sets; shows no wear at all; is open to any mechanical inspection, and will demonstrate day or evening to your entire satisfaction. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL roadster, run less than 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, electric lights, slip covers, extra seat, &c.; $600. 52 Prospect St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

National, 1914, Toy tonneau, excellent condition; bargain. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1,114.

Overland.

Overland and Others.—Taxicab bodies, two almost new; no reasonable offer refused; Overland touring, 1913-1914 models, will sacrifice; Pierce Arrow, 6-48, five-passenger touring, splendid condition, $350; 1914 Reo Sedan, good condition, $400. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,890 Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Louis Bretey, Manager, 1,880 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 5078.

PACKARDS '15 "3-38" touring, 7 pass.
PACKARDS '14 "1-38" touring, 5 pass.
'14 "1-38" runabout.
'13 "48" limousine.
PACKARDS '13 "6-48" touring, 7 pass.
'12 "6-48" touring, 7 pass.
PACKARDS '12 "6-48" landaulette.
'12 "30" landaulette and tour.
'12 "30" Phaeton.
'10 "30" Phaeton.

Several bargains in other makes. All these cars in splendid condition.

PACKARD 1915 seven-passenger touring car, 2x38, for sale; price $1,500. Victor Hess, International Garage, 252 West 40th St.

Packard, 1914, touring or limousine wanted for cash; state lowest price. Bloom, 304 W. 49th.

Peerless.

PEERLESS LANDAULET. High-class, aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th.

PEERLESS 6-48, seven-passenger; A1 condition throughout; every modern equipment; Gray-Davis electric starter, lights. Phone 2383 Astoria.

Pierce-Arrow.

Pierce Arrow and Others.—If you want a good used truck cheap, call us up. We have several good ones at real bargain prices. Condition guaranteed. Try us. The Gramm Co., Inc., 1,457 Broadway. Phone Bryant 400.

Pierce-Arrow, high priced runabout, late model, electrical equipment, mud guards, two disappearing seats; sell for diamond and cash. Krensy, 301 West 171st.

Pullman.

PULLMAN—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, PRACTICALLY NEW. Pullman Roadster, used 4 months, $450; Cadillac Touring, used one season, $375; both automobiles luxuriously equipped, including electric starting and lighting system; absolutely mechanically perfect; immediately. Edward's chauffeur, private garage, 52 East 63d, near Madison Av.

S. G. V.

S. G. V. 1912 limousine; good condition; tires good; a bargain. Gardner Garage and Motor Co., 'phone 241 Rockville Centre.

COUPE S. G. V., two-passenger, repainted, starting and lighting; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Stearns-Knight.

Stearns-Knight 8-cylinder, 1916, touring; must sacrifice; car run but 2,000 miles. Can be seen Sunday at Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

Studebaker.

Studebaker, 8 passenger roadster, 1917 model; only run 2,300 miles; electric lights, self-starter, demountable rims, extra tire; in perfect condition; sell reasonable. Real Estate, 128 W. Fordham Road, Bronx.

Studebaker, 1915, runabout for sale; excellent condition; used very little; price $425. Blythewood Farms. Phone 410 Greenwich.

STUDEBAKER SEDAN 1916; 5-passenger; like new; used little; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1896 Broadway.

Stutz.

STUTZ TOURING, 1915; 4-passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 touring; used 8 months; reasonable offer accepted. See Manager, 150 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; price $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Velie.

VELIE.—Late model fore-door five-passenger; mechanically perfect; sacrifice, $400. M 87 Times.

Miscellaneous.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Owing to changes and lack of room, will dispose of several touring cars, four and six cylinders, late models; also, one-ton truck. Can be seen at Robert Gair Co.'s Stables, Main and Water Sts., Brooklyn.

SEDAN 1914 S. G. V.; special Fleetwood four-passenger Sedan; Westinghouse shock absorbers, elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Haynes, 21, 5-passenger touring; total mileage, 13,000; first-class order; $350 cash; 69 Bush Av., Greenwich, Conn.

NEW DETROITER "8" 5-passenger touring; brand new; sacrifice. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS. All makes, styles, and capacity. LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP., 136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, week or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard limousine, Westinghouse springs, for August, day, week, trip; reasonable. Toale, 6600 Schuyler.

Packard touring; hour, day, month; reasonable; good, careful chauffeur. Duane, 8176 Lenox.

Packard; elegant car for hire; by hour or trip. Phone 7519 Plaza.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard 7-passenger touring cars for hire, hour, day, week; reasonable. 3828 Schuyler.

Automobiles Wanted.

Packard Wanted—6-cylinder limousine of landaulet car; state year, condition, and lowest cash price. Hess Bros., 212 West 45d St.

Cadillac wanted; limousine or town body; not over year old. Walter Martin, Essex & Sussex, Spring Lake, N. J.

Wanted—Dodge car; state terms, etc. G 803 Times Downtown.

Automobile Tires.

Tires.—Great purchase; Firestones, United States, Fails, McGraws, and 25 more makes; save 30, 40, 50 per cent. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Used touring and closed

The New York Times

Sunday, August 13, 1916.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Park Hill, Yonkers.—Owner offers beautiful 14-room residence, overlooking Hudson River; sale or lease; very reasonable. J. J. Corcoran, Jr., 366 Broadway, New York.

LARCHMONT, the "Gem of Westchester." —Autumn list of houses to rent and properties for sale and exchange now ready. Mailed free on application. Ferdinand Fish, Larchmont, N. Y.

CREAM of Crestwood, Yonkers.—Four lots, 25 x100; sacrifice $4,000 or near offer; worth over $6,000; suitable terms, part in cash, remainder in mortgage. ASTORIA FLORIST, 2,188 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale.—Desirable detached house, Yonkers; healthy location; two baths; terms easy; owner left town. Y 262 Times Annex.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co.; Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive new dwelling, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; 2 minutes from Bellmore, L. I., R. R. station; 50 minutes from Manhattan and Brooklyn; electricity, gas, steam heat, hardwood trim throughout; 8 minutes from finest fishing, boating, &c.; owner will sell for $5,500, $500 cash; $30 a month pays everything. Call, write, or phone Barclay 6698. C. Campbell, 258 Broadway, New York.

For Sale.—$4,500, on agreeable terms, splendidly built 6-room house, stucco and shingle; new, but well-seasoned; strictly modern, all improvements, large closets; light attic, cemented cellar; plot 40x122; more ground if wanted; easy, pleasant commuting; time 45 min. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I., phone 798.

Owner moving away, will sacrifice attractive country estate of 5 acres, hour from New York, in the hills of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; two-car garage, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout; private pond; phone from THEO. S. HALL, 17 West 34th St.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome six-room cottage, with large garden plot; fronting on trolley; three blocks from station; near schools, churches, and stores; boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes from water; price $2,700; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Beechhurst.—Two beautiful restricted lots, near Sound, one block from station, electric trains direct to 34th St.; all city improvements, beach, golf club; finest property on North Shore; owner living out of town; will sell cheap. S. 49, H., 2,215 Westchester Av., Bronx.

For Sale or Rent.—Garden City residence; Colonial; best construction; new, with charming grounds, fruit trees and shrubbery; 2 minutes from the station at Garden City Estates; only half hour from New York; very reasonable terms. Address Garrison, Room 1,011, 225 4th Av.

Rare opportunity to quick cash buyer; 27 choice high ground lots at Valley Stream, L. I., 150 feet from Merrick Road, at Central Av.; price $150 each; will divide. Gresser, 82 Woodbine St., Brooklyn. Bushwick —5115.

A bargain in new, modern seven-room house at Manhasset, Long Island, North Shore; 30 minutes by electric train; easy terms; send for photograph. John J. Riehle, 68 William St.

Bayside Park, L. I.—House for sale at sacrifice; 4 rooms and bath, electricity, near yacht club; swimming, boating; cash payment $2,000. Owner, 155 Overlook St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Corner lots for sale at Broadway-Flushing and Douglas Manor, L. I.; terms reasonable; three minutes to either station. Dr. E. Greer, 216 Franklin St., Johnstown, Penn.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x 110; water, gas, electricity, etc.; needs few repairs; $150 cash, balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen Box 135, Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,400 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room water-front bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction, 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x 110; water, gas, electricity, etc.; needs few repairs; $150 cash, balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen, Box 141 Times Downtown.

$1,275 complete buys my little Hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. F. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Poultry Farm, 12 buildings, 6,000 capacity; 12 acres land; living house, modern improvements, $5,500; photos and particulars. Emil Steffens, Centre Moriches, N. Y.

Bayside, L. I.—20 min. Penn. Sta.; on plot 80x100; eight-room house, open fireplace; large porch; near station. J. J. Foley, 214 5th Av.

Small farm, good 6-room house, good soil, at Huntington station; hour out; big town; to be sacrificed for $2,250, $1,000 cash, $16 monthly. Apply Room 1008, 1 West 34th St.

Sacrifice three lots overlooking Little Neck Bay, Sound; close shore; magnificent view; 28 minutes out. Carlough, 1,328 Broadway.

Chicken Farm.—Seldom; 3 acres, $500; good level land; title guaranteed; some shade trees. Fisk, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

Attractive nine-room house, furnished or unfurnished, at Port Washington; rent very reasonable. H 262 Times Downtown.

Long Beach, five lots, corner plot, Riverside Boulevard; sacrifice. Gearing, 1,480 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4092.

House, unfurnished, Kew Gardens; yearly lease; moderate rental. Write, phone Morningside 6960. Apartment 6E, 711 West 170th.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 3300. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE AT CRANFORD, N. J., AT A BARGAIN.

A fine suburban residence, free and clear; house contains fourteen rooms and three baths; fine porches; large garage and stable and nearly an acre of ground; excellent location; terms attractive. H 260 Times Downtown.

For Sale, Bloomingdale, N. J.—30 acres park, lawn, woodland, suitable for gentleman's estate; convenient location, high elevation; has two six-room frame houses, three-room bungalow, two-story garage, barn, wagon, and chicken houses; price $16,000. Chas. J. Fogue Electric Co., 515 West 25th St.

9-acre farm with all-year country residence, ten rooms; city improvements; high location; ten minutes' walk from trolley and Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, Chatham, N. J. Address National Electric Utility Corporation, 165 Park Av., Room 303, New York City, or Frederick C. Kentz, Wulf Building, Summit, N. J.

For Rent.—In Hills of Northern New Jersey, within 45 minutes of Cortlandt Street via Hudson Tubes, 5 minutes depot, 10-room modern residence, two bathrooms; extensive grounds, every improvement; garage; an exceptionally desirable home; terms reasonable to responsible parties. Address Y 252 Times Annex.

A cozy home in the hills, hour out, in desirable home community and right at station; fine shaded half acre, with stone and shingle house of six large rooms and bath, fireplace, all improvements; commanding view over hills for miles; easy terms. Owner, Box 6, Mahwah, N. J.

I will sell my beautiful Colonial house, with cottage and garage; all improvements; fine old shade trees and apple orchard; 4 acres of ground; price $25,000, free and clear; one hour from city; express station; will consider part cash and equity in city property. Country Home, 148 Times.

Will rent, terms to suit, extraordinary opportunity, Sept. 15 until Nov., commuter's handsome country residence, eminently situated on golf links, Allendale Highlands, N. J.; 11 spacious rooms, furnished; 2 baths, fireplaces; modern improvements; garage, tennis court. Mac, 256 Manhattan Av., N. Y.

Newark.—Roseville section, choice location, modern house, nine rooms, bath and store room; steam heat, occupied by owner, who desires to move; price $7,500; large portion can remain on mortgage; no agents. Address Owner, 605 Wiss Building, Newark, N. J.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J. Houses, $6,000 to $12,000; easy terms. 6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath. Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$3,500. BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J. House, 9 rooms and bath, gas, electricity. Fine, convenient neighborhood; lot, 55x150. $6,500. A BARGAIN FOR SOMEONE. J. Charles O'Brien, South Orange, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

Rutherford.—High-class neighborhood house, 8 rooms, bath; steam, electric, front and rear porches; also large sleeping porch; glass enclosed; corner plot, 150x150; pine shade and fruit trees; rent $50. R., Box L L 800 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME.

All city improvements, sleeping porch; tenant's house, barns, and outbuildings; fully equipped poultry plant for 2,000 chickens; 23 acres of land under cultivation; stock; all kinds of implements; 1,500 bearing fruit trees; convenient to two railroads, on State road; Somerville, N. J.; price $12,000. Owner, W. B. Harding, 141 Broadway, New York City.

Farm 12½ acres, 2 miles from Ridgewood, N. J.; good level land in corn, oats, fruit, and berries; large frontage on macadam road running back to the Saddle River; Dutch stone house, 8 rooms and bath; convenient to Paterson and Ridgewood markets; reasonable price and terms. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y., Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J., Tel. 555.

Ridgewood, New Jersey; for rent, furnished or unfurnished, from 1 to 3 years, from Oct. 1, stucco house, 11 rooms, 4 baths, sleeping porch, garage; plot 170x275; best location, near country club; phone River 7362, or write Apartment 5A, 645 West End Av., New York City.

$2,950.—House, 7 rooms and bath, heat, fireplace; two railroads; commutation $4.35; $200 cash; $15 monthly. Herrick, 236 River Road, Bogota; Fort Lee Ferry 25 minutes.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 423 Maplewood.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (L. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—50-acre farm, Princeton; ideal location; excellent 7-room house, all improvements; new barn, poultry house; fine view; near village; loamy soil; $10,500. Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

High, healthful Gillette, near Summit.—Model homes, $3,500; big plots, $300; improvements; easiest terms; booklet. Carlough, 1,328 Broadway.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."

1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

EAST ORANGE.—16 Prospect St.; attractive rooms, excellent table, pleasant piazza; $8 to $10; near Brick Church Station.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE SALE OR RENT. 20-26 Clinton St. ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot, $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

Bargain.—New all-year stucco house; 10 rooms, three baths, sleeping porch; near station. Owner, Box 35, Mountain Lakes.

Account death, sacrifice beautiful country house, furnished, unfurnished; sell or rent. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Beautiful suburban residence; stucco; modern conveniences; 14 rooms, 2 baths; easy terms. Owner, Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

In Conn., 10 miles north of Bridgeport, near station, 60 acres; house, 14 large rooms; barn, stable, and laundry; all in good order; high ground; fine water supply; suitable for private home, church, or settlement purposes; fine building lots; $8,000; no brokers. Berkshire, X 333 Times Annex.

For Sale. — Commuter's home; Darien, 10 rooms, bath, electric light, hot-water heat; acre of land; fine shade; barn; fruit, garden; best residential section; near station; $8,000; terms; details, photo. Owner, Box 307, Darien, Conn.

Beautiful estate, Stamford, overlooking water; splendid neighborhood; six acres; wonderful fruits; shade; elaborate residence; four baths; garage, apartments above; sacrificed $25,000. Richards, Darien, Conn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

CHESTER SPRINGS.—A resting place for nature lovers; fifty miles from New York City; no music, but the birds; no vain parade of dress; only the beauties of woods and hills; sweet new milk, fresh eggs, poultry, and vegetables; comfortable, roomy sleeping quarters; terms, $8 weekly. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME.

Great sacrifice; owner must get back to city; 83 acres; 1,100 feet elevation; open fireplaces, running water, large trees, trout stream; beautifully situated, beautiful scenery, pure air and healthy; cost a fortune; sacrifice for $9,500. Walter Kent, Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

IDEAL REST, breezes, 2,000 feet above sea level; quickly reached; best table; 440 acres, garden, orchards, woods, springs, trout brook, fine view, lovely walks; low rates. "High Farm," Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y.

For Sale.—175-acre farm at Clove, Dutchess County, N. Y.; beautiful location; good for high farming and chicken farm; building in good condition; near trout stream; price $3,500. Edward A. Conger, 234 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Fine old homestead, 10 rooms, 10 acres; ideal shade, mountain view; fine garden; much fruit; fine station; cheapest place ever offered; a bargain; $200; half cash. J. E. Hardenberg, Rosendale, N. Y.

For Sale.—A beautiful eleven-room house and lot at Greenwood Lake; 100 feet on the lake by 200 feet deep; all modern improvements; steam heat and electricity; terms to suit. P 256 Times Downtown.

Beautiful Catskill home; 21 acres; 8-room cottage; water in house; first-class barns and outbuildings; shade and fruit trees; $2,400. Owner, Route 2, Box 239, Saugerties, N. Y.

64-acre farm, near Durham, in Catskills, with 10-room house; free and clear; must sell at sacrifice for $1,800 cash. H. M. Olcott, 31 East 42d St., New York.

WOODSIDE FARM.—Mountain air, healthful location, fine table; 20 minutes by trolley, buses, trains; $7 and $8; booklet. L. Dayton, Highland, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale, a country place and poultry farm combined; 8½ acres; 8-room house, all modern improvements; fine barn and stable; also cottage; 10 chicken houses; situated on high elevation, grand view; all kinds of fruit; 1½ miles from station and trolley; price $7,500; ½ cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

CAPE COD BAY, Mass.—2½ acres on fine beach; high land and wonderful view; in Sandwich, near State road; $300; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots.

THE HOMESTEAD TRUST.

Trustees, S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass. H.K.Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale, a pretty cottage of 7 rooms; very wide veranda on two sides of house with fine view. One acre land covered with trees; situated 2 miles from station; price $1,000 cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty St., New York.

Bargain.—For sale, up-to-date, fully equipped and stocked village dairy farm in Southern New Hampshire; price $7,200. Lock Box 62, Henniker, N. H.

FOR SALE.—In the Berkshire Hills, a 50 or 85 acre farm, antique 12-room house, with every convenience. Address W. H. Stiles, Great Barrington, Mass.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—FOR $48,000.

One of the best orchards in Virginia; 15,000 fruit trees. Located in a beautiful country. Address the owners. HOOD & WILLIAMS, Greenwood, Va.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—For Sale: Factory plot, 180x162, central, buildings, private siding, on C. P. Ry; $1.50 foot; adjoining Ford Motors Building. Daunais & Co., 11 Laurier Av. East, Montreal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent in or near Jersey suburbs, within commutation distance, small 6 to 8 room completely furnished house, with some grounds; if satisfactory may purchase; please state full and explicit details, rent, &c., first letter. Address H 278 Times Downtown.

Wanted—To rent Sept. 1, unfurnished house, 8 or 9 rooms, with modern improvements and garage; neighborhood must be attractive; one hour from Wall St.; rent $45-$50. K 272 Times Downtown.

Cottage wanted; three to five rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; eight months; commuting distance. Gretter, 150 Claremont Av.

Small house with garage if possible, in Long Island; not more than 30 minutes from Penn. Station. M 78 Times.

Wanted—To rent all-year-round country house, 10 rooms, commuting distance. L. B., Times Harlem.

Appraisals of country estate and farms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale, Bushkill, Pike Co., Penn.—Country home, about 3 acres; no dust, no mosquitoes; pine hill air; fine spring water; most attractive location in country; hot-water heat, open fireplaces, porches, laundry; an unusual opportunity for private family; select country club or artists' colony; Big and Little Bushkill and Delaware Rivers near. Address M. W. Rooney, "Lahilla," Bushkill, Penn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Bensonhurst, near Bay Boulevard; two semi-detached dwellings; complete every detail; plot 60x100; real value, $20,000; equity, $12,000; will sacrifice for free and clear nearby farm or Westchester County building lots; submit all offers; brokers protected. Kick & Sharrott, 2,608 Broadway, (68th.)

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

A plantation and shooting preserve of 135 acres in North Carolina, nine miles from Pinehurst. Address Y 203 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage money for Bronx; amounts to suit. Send full particulars, Kent, 11 West 45th St.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

$5,000 on first mortgage wanted; New Jersey property, well located; title insured $20,000; bonus to brokers for immediate acceptance. Write Box G 371 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

To Let—Furnished.

Greenport, L. I., opposite Shelter Island.—Choice bungalow, furnished; 6 large rooms, location ideal and cool; by water; rent for month or two; very reasonable. Address Amy B. Conklin, Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 929R.

Three months only, not exceeding $1,000 monthly, furnished private house of 8 to 10 bedrooms; east, west side, below 90s. Reliable, AA 50 Times.

Adirondacks, Lakes George, Champlain; Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Berkshires; rentals, $100-$10,000. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Furnished house, six rooms and bath; beautiful view of Catskills; will rent for $100 for balance of season. P. D. Crego, Claverack, N. Y.

At Lake Manopac.—Bungalow, 6 rooms and bath. N. W. Walker, 4?? 5th Av.

To Let—Unfurnished.

LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE.

My house on Park Av.; 6 bedrooms; has 1 bathroom; am adding 2 more; rent, unfurnished, after Sept. 15, $1,500. Caretaker on premises, which can be seen by telephoning 3361 Bronxville, Sunday, or 4,972 Broad week days. Allan R. Campbell.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

111TH, 232-234 EAST (3D AVE.)

6-story and basement loft building, 40x100. Suitable for factory or storage purposes. First floor 13 feet high, suitable for auto trucks. Electric elevator, steam, stalls for horses, basement. Building will be fixed to comply with all requirements of state Labor Department and city authorities. RENT, $275 MONTHLY ON LEASE. For further particulars apply LEON SOBEL CO., 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone 1647 Academy.

STORE FOR RENT IN THE BUSY SECTION OF THE BRONX, corner 149th St. and Courtlandt Av., few steps from "L" and subway stations and transfer point of all surface cars; an excellent location, suitable for any high-grade business. Will rent with depth and width as may be desired. Apply S. E. Jacobs, owner, 30 East 42d St., at Madison Av.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental; all parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1476 Broadway, (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. NOTE:—We have no branch office anywhere.

FIRST AVENUE AND 96TH STREET, Northeast Corner.

Plot 100 by 148 feet for sale or to lease for a term of years. Convenient to docks. Apply to THE CRIMMINS OPERATING COMPANY, Inc., 624 Madison Avenue, New York.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AV. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, Between Broadway and 7th Av., parlor floor front office, or store with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS: $1,500 per year; 551 W. 46th St.; two-story building; suitable any business. McBride, 2,904 Valentine Av., or your own broker.

Offices and lofts to sublet at big reduction; all parts of city; long or short lease; furnished or unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 135 B'way, N. Y. Suite 1,012. Tel. 4031 Cortl.

Private office, green carpet, sanitary desk, leather seated chair, including complete stenographer's equipment; $25 per month. Room 502, 1 Nassau.

Private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower; light, airy, attractive appearance. Apply Public Stenographer's office, 55 Liberty St., Room 2,410.

Will sublet office in Hanover Bank Building, 11 Pine St., N. Y., for $25 per month, being one-half usual rent. THE ROSEMARY CREAMERY CO., 11 Pine St., N. Y.

Finely located office for dentist, with reception room, telephone and secretarial service if desired; reasonable rent. Dr. Achorn, 6 East 57th St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Unfurnished—East Side.

ATTENTION!—NEAR LEXINGTON AV. SUBWAY.

AT 165 TO 169 EAST 95TH ST., TO RENT, APARTMENTS 8 and 9 large rooms; all improvements; one apartment first floor, suitable for doctor. SEE JANITOR ON PREMISES.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, 120 EAST 34TH ST.. Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,250-$1,300. AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

158 MADISON AVE., bet. 32d and 33d Sts., 3, 4, and 5 room housekeeping apartments; rentals $1,200 to $2,100. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

Studio, 421 East 58th St.; rent $20; conveniently arranged; private bath; one block from 59th St. crosstown. Agent on premises, 10 to 4.

715 Madison Av., (near 63d.)—Bachelor apartment, $60; three rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat, VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE; references required.

28 EAST 28TH ST., near 5th Av.; modern building; two rooms and bath, with maid service.

127 EAST 34TH ST., 2 rooms, bath, electricity, $40. Ames & Company, 26 W. 31st St.

140 East 22d St.—Duplex apartment, first class, six rooms and two baths; private house; Gramercy Park section.

142 EAST 83D ST. 7 Rooms, Bath, all improvements; $40.

Attractive five-room apartment, 144 East 22d St.; all modern improvements; from Aug. 20; $55. Inquire janitress.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 22d to 23d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

35TH, 156 EAST.—Modern apartment, 2, 3, and 4 rooms; $600-$1,250.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Parlor floor apartment; exceptionally large rooms; all conveniences.

Elevator apartments 30 and 32 East 128th St., 5 and 7 rooms, $42 to $60.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; $36-$42.

Skylight studio apartment, modern. 32 East 28th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST. 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,950-$2,100. 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750. 12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

118th St., 305-7 West. (near Morningside Park.)—8 unusually large rooms, 1 bath; elevator service; immediate possession; decorations to suit; $75-$80. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Beautiful seven-room (all facing Broadway) apartment to sublet; beautifully decorated; two baths; most ideal location, 601 West 113th St., (one block off Riverside Drive.) John Stillman. Phone Madison Square 360.

Broadway, 3,131, (125th St.) — Four rooms, completely furnished, or will let three; player piano, &c.; elevator; one to three months; adults; references. Phone Morningside 5805, Apartment 5S.

5 Rooms and 2 baths in THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV., To sublet, one year or more. Apply to Superintendent.

SANS SOUCI, FACING MOUNT MORRIS PARK. Eight elegant, light rooms, elevator, all improvements, rents very reasonable; pays to investigate. 31 West 124th.

THE LANGHAM, 72-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 9 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

135th, 223 West.—Seven and eight room apartments in 25-foot single flats; beautiful large rooms, all improvements; rent, $35-$40. Inquire on premises or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

94th St., 52-54 West, near Park; eight-room apartment; reasonable rent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 294-5.—From Oct. 1, 8 rooms, bath and maid's toilet; rent $1,200, and $1,300; entrance hall newly decorated. Apply superintendent on premises.

A.—STUDIO APARTMENT.—A. 128 West 34th, adjoining Broadway.—2 rooms and bath, kitchenette, electricity, gas; $55; skylights, Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

1,945 7TH AV., (117TH.) Select apartment, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hallboy; rent $30-$65. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

Very attractive furnished apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths for rent until September 15th at $125 per month. Apply to Superintendent on premises, 307 West 79th St.

20th, 424 West. — Exclusive location; unobstructed outlook; college grounds opposite; for people of refinement; 5 rooms, bath; steam; $30-$42; no small children.

309-311 5th Av., near Waldorf.—2 and 3 unusually large rooms; steam heat, electric light; spacious closets; $70-$75. Ames, 26 West 31st, or premises.

Washington Square Section. — Convenient neighborhood, business and amusements; attractive five, seven all sunny elevator apartments. 82 Washington Place.

121ST, 419 WEST.—Choice 5-6-room apartments; University neighborhood; newly renovated; $32, $45; subway, elevated; see superintendent.

62 West 51st.—Beautiful five light rooms, exquisite apartment; very refined private house; near 5th Av.; $1,000. Phone Circle 5721.

Physician's office and apartment, Broadway and 86th St., Euclid Hall.—Sublet nine rooms, two baths, including three rooms as officers' concessions. Schuyler 6030. Apt. 12.

THE ROSE RITA, 142d St.—High-class apt., with moderate rent; Seventh Av., the widest and most beautiful avenue in the city. Owner.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St. — A few desirable apartments can now be secured; occupancy Oct. 1.

34th, 130-132 West, adjoining Broadway. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40-$45. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

Sublet.—Handsome apartment, five large rooms; fine view of Hudson; $75. Apartment 3B, 884 Riverside Drive.

MARBLE HILL AV., 97.—7 rooms and bath; private hall; all improvements; 3-family house; 225th St. Subway.

84TH, 19 WEST.—Seven rooms; bath; steam; improvements; desirable neighborhood; $40, $55.

WEST END AV., 850, (near 102d.)—High class elevator apartment, eight rooms, bath, parquet floors; all light room; $1,200.

105TH, 8 WEST, (near Central Park.)—4 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas range; location unexcelled; $23.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Exceptionally attractive four-room apartment; large outside rooms; convenient location. 1 West 85th St., Apartment 4F.

13-15 West 12th St.—Two rooms with bath, studio, nonhousekeeping; elevator, electricity, telephone; breakfasts.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 4 and 6 rooms, $40 to $60; 3 and 5 W. 104th St.

SUBLET—SACRIFICE; SEVEN LARGE, light rooms; apartment overlooking park. 1 West 85th St.

Elevator apartments, 40 and 42 West 127th; 5 and 6 rooms; $42.50 to $55.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Floor in private dwelling, 261 West 93d, unfurnished; electric light; parquet floors.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

BROADWAY and 163TH ST.—"Sequoia," 6, 7, and 8 rooms; fireproof; elevator.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 68th.

96th St., 139 West.—9 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; rent $45.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five Cents an Agate Line

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS. 19 West 54th Street. Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500. Apply on Premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John.

Brooklyn.

NEW APARTMENT, VERY LARGE ROOMS. Superior Appointments; Hall Service; Fine Location; Southern Exposure; High Elevation; 3, 4, and 5 rooms, $28-$48. Subway to Atlantic Av. and Rogers Av. car to 1,131 President St.

6-room modern apartment, in private, residence district of Flatbush; light rooms, all conveniences, now vacant; five and six room apartments available in October. ROCHE, CRAIG & WILEY, 165 Broadway.

Bronx.

HIGHLY RESTRICTED APARTMENT, 8 ELEGANT LARGE ROOMS, 4 BEDROOMS; EXCLUSIVE MOUNT HOPE RESIDENTIAL SECTION; RENT $45. APPLY 1,757 TOPPING AVENUE.

To let in two-family duplex high-class 6 room apartment in refined neighborhood; $45-$50; garage accommodation if desired; desirable tenant only. 11 West 177th St. Massinino.

High grade elevator apartments, 5-6-7 rooms, to let in good neighborhood. For information apply Mobus, 1,906 Valentine Av.

Westchester.

To let to refined woman two unfurnished rooms, bath, kitchenette, in private residence between Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle; 35 minutes to Grand Central; exclusive neighborhood; low price. Y 255 Times Annex.

Long Island.

Apartment to Let.—High-class steam-heated apartment, seven rooms and bath; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of Miss Elder, on premises, Grace Building, Great Neck Station, L. I., or L. E. Ziegener, 7 Hanover Square, New York.

Furnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. Apartments one to five rooms and bath; complete service; $750 and upward.

To sublet, 2 rooms with bath; unusually well furnished; exposure east, south, and west; reasonable. Hotel Berkley, 74th and Amsterdam Av.

Madison Av., 602.—Handsome, complete, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; gas range. Lenox 6993.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO. 4529 MURRAY HILL. 507-5TH AV.

Madison Av., 121.—Housekeeping apartments; also two and three rooms and bath; most desirable.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette until Oct. 1; $40 per month. See Williams, 24 East 63d St.

27th, 103 East.—Two rooms and bath to sublet; newly furnished; reasonable.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 58th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional, near subway "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated, full hotel service; phone; maid service; $40 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L"; subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

77th, 44 West, Opposite Manhattan Square Park. ½ block from Central Park.—From Oct. 1, a high-class fireproof apartment; 9 rooms, including living room, library, 3 baths; rooms; bedrooms all face south; bargain; may be purchased outright, reducing rental one-half; inspect now. Apply Superintendent.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 213 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

412-420 West 148th St., near St. Nicholas Av. —Unusually attractive 7 and 8-room apartments; all modern improvements. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

A COZY ELEVATOR APARTMENT. Four or five rooms; modern conveniences; completely furnished, to let, for term of months; responsible parties only considered. Apt. 35; phone Harlem 1195; 46 W. 129th.

Well and completely furnished six-room apartment to sublet until end of Sept.; immediate possession; $150 for the period; can be seen today, between 11 and 2. Apt. 22, 326 West 113th St. Tel. Morningside 1656.

175TH, 575 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas Av.) —Very prettily furnished front three-room apartment; southern exposure; every detail complete housekeeping; immediate occupancy. Apartment 23.

79th subway, 7 rooms, 2 baths, new building, 12th floor; river view; handsomely furnished; rent year, $150 monthly; immediate possession. 3574 Columbus.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments. THE BEVERWYCK, 39 West 27th St.

56th, 342 West.—Elevator apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette; exquisitely furnished, mahogany; Oriental

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty Cents an Agate Line

West Side.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private baths; also medium rooms; references; telephone.

117TH, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and single rooms; refined surroundings; all conveniences; telephone, porch, lawn; near elevated; references.

125TH, 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; telephone; references.

38TH ST. and 6th Av.—Large front rooms, electricity, hot, cold running water. $3.50, $4, $5 weekly; with private bath, $5, $6; transients accommodated. Hotel Jefferson.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class; references; bachelors.

52D, 43 WEST.—Doctor's office; also one front office room; private bath; conveniences.

52D, 64 WEST.—Front room; electricity, running water; select location; gentleman; $4.50.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; shower, needle; electric light; steam heat; vacant September.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; desirable front basement, electricity, water.

56TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, also rooms with baths; electricity, kitchenette conveniences; hall room; $5-$6-$7.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; $3 up; brass bed; running water; phone; gentleman.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Elegant, large, airy room; attention; service; private house; phone.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, (or floor,) perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms; redecorated; suite $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double rooms; modern apartment; reasonable; worth investigation. Vane.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms with bath, single or en suite, for gentlemen.

71ST, 135 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; KITCHENETTE; OTHER DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; BATHS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette; attractive, modern house; all improvements; other rooms.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentleman; moderate terms; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; beautiful large room with private bath.

71ST, 78 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium size, with running water.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Medium, homelike room, refined surroundings, continuous hot water.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with bath and kitchenette; also small room.

72D, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large and small extremely low, until Sept. 15, near subway, elevated stations; electricity, telephone.

72D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure, telephone.

73D, 242-255 WEST.—Large and small rooms; special August rates; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; board; near Riverside.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor; running water; other lovely rooms.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Room, private bath; also medium room; references. 5675 Schuyler.

75TH, 45 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; $4, $6, and $9.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large, elegant furnished rooms; private house; Summer rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small homelike rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; front basement, with kitchenette; other rooms.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Handsome house, just opened; newly decorated rooms; reasonable rates.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; also elegant music studio; references. Schuyler 2826.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms, continuous hot water; also physician's office; reference.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large rooms; private baths, electricity; refined surroundings.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Large front room, beautifully furnished, with bath; private home; suitable party of young men; electricity, phone.

78TH ST., WEST.—New, beautifully furnished house; rooms en suite and single; gentlemen preferred. Phone Schuyler 10015.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms, $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Exceptional house; large room with private bath; other rooms, with dressing room attached; electricity, telephone; convenient subway, "L." Phone 10117 Schuyler.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, $4, $7; dressing rooms; convenient to bath; telephone; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium room; electricity, running water; bath floor; $5.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; also three-room apartment. Darmody, Schuyler 7478.

82D, 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, large corner suite of rooms, or rent separate, bachelor or married couple; seen any time. Apartment 5 North;

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 36 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath, electric lights; references.

33 WEST 84TH ST.
Excellent rooms; exclusive private house; moderate.

33 WEST 84TH ST.
Excellent rooms; exclusive private house; moderate.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; private baths; board optional.

85TH, 101 WEST.—Attractive front suite; ideal home with sociable family. Gunther.

86TH ST., 206 WEST.—High-class room, suitable gentleman, reasonable. Apt. 3E.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large single room, running water; gentlemen. Apt. 22.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; references.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable; running water, lights; cool; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; bath, porch; ideal for bachelors; electricity.

89TH, 174 WEST.—Medium-sized, exquisitely furnished, light, airy room; gentleman; references. Hirst.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificent furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; telephone; private family.

West Side.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Beautiful suite two rooms, bath, electricity; private house; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms; shower baths, telephone, electricity; $3 to $10.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

93D, 251 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; southern exposure. Crane.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—Desirable sitting and sleeping chamber; newly furnished; two gentlemen; bath, telephone, elevator; reasonable. Apt. 39.

94TH ST., 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suite; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Apt. 2, north.

94TH, 70 WEST, The Warren.—Newly furnished, decorated throughout; medium, large rooms.

96TH, 171 WEST.—Large, cool room; running water; telephone; apartment 4-W.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Front room; private bath; owner's residence.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water, electricity; gentleman. Arbuckle.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Bachelor has taken seven-room apartment, with housekeeper; can accommodate two gentlemen who would appreciate real quarters. Howard.

103D, 122 WEST.—Newly furnished large, light rooms; running water, bath. Jallade.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room, in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Pleasant, airy, outside room adjoining bath; homelike, modern; breakfast optional; kitchen; moderate. Apt. 83.

114TH ST., 609 WEST.—Neat room, adjoining bath; Broadway and Riverside; gentleman. Apt. 5.

116TH, 620 WEST, (Apartment 103.)—Southern, river view room, adjoining bath; exclusive; gentlemen.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Select location; large, cool, front rooms; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; references.

120TH, 434 WEST, (opposite Columbia.)—High-class front room; double, single; private. Dwyer.

122D, 137 WEST.—Front parlor room; clean, private house; telephone; subway, "L."

136TH, 618 WEST.—Desirable cool front room, $4; scrupulously neat; electricity, telephone; near subway; buses. Morgan, Apt. 9.

135TH, 525 WEST.—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; elevator; bus, subway. Richardson.

139TH, 600 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room; $5; two flights. Apartment 3A.

141ST ST., 221 WEST.—Large, light room with private family; all conveniences; elevator apt.; gentleman only; $4. Apt. 85.

144TH, 562 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool front room; breakfast; elevator, subway. Apt. 24.

145TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

145TH, 544 WEST, (Apartment K.)—Light, cozy furnished room; telephone; by subway.

152D ST. (Broadway, 3,675.)—Modern apartment; desirable location; large, attractive room; electricity, telephone, shower; private family. Apartment 24.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; now fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4-$6 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 weekly each.

Lady will rent large room, private bath, in elegant house; electricity, telephone; breakfast optional. B 78 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Attractive rooms, overlooking Hudson and facing park. Apt. 81.

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 120th.)—Room, with running water; $3.50. A. H. Daniels.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, 116th Subway.—Large room, twin beds, bath; single, desirable. Apartment 3-A.

RIVERSIDE, (101d.)—Finely furnished, with bath; private family; gentleman. Phone Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE, 581, (137th subway.)—Neatly furnished room; home cooking. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126.—Ideal Summer room, overlooking Hudson; reasonable. 6th floor.

Two attractive rooms, desirable locality; private family; reference. Phone Schuyler 4716; 8-10 A. M.

WEST END AV., 350.—Attractive single rooms; private house; modern conveniences; near subway; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 344.—Cool double, single rooms, private baths; electricity; meals optional.

WEST END AV., 936, (106th St.)—Two large rooms, facing Park, 3d north.

WEST END AV., 936.—Attractive front room, large closet; running water. Mack.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

LARGE furnished room or suite by refined young man, between 80th and 34th Sts.; professional rooming houses not considered; permanent; must state price. C 206 Times Annex.

Nice furnished room wanted with refined Jewish family by Jewish gentleman; must be homelike and congenial; apartment house between West 72d and 110th Streets preferred. W. S., Times Harlem.

Young gentleman desires well furnished room with all conveniences; if possible full board; near Riverside Drive, not above 88th St. H 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG business man wants room with private bath in select neighborhood, centrally located, convenient to transportation; permanent; references. Write with full particulars. M 147 Times Downtown.

REFINED young gentleman desires modern, comfortable room with congenial private family; West 45th to 60th St. M 104 Times.

WANTED, large, sunny, rear room, one flight up; good closets; also one small room. Permanent. M 119 Times.

PHYSICIAN desires accommodations, 72d-110th; state particulars and terms. P Times Harlem.

Couple wants room with bath, between 72d and 90th St. West Side; state full particulars and price. Address B 75 Times.

BUSINESS fellow wants medium-sized room, running water, near bath; below 59th St. Particulars, M 151 Times Downtown.

Outside room, in apartment; private family; West Side, below 84th. M 159 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two, three rooms and bath, kitchenette, private house, east side. M 138 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, single or en suite; private bath, electricity; references; bachelors.

40TH ST., 34 EAST.—DOCTOR'S OFFICE; RECEPTION ROOM; $45 MONTH.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Twenty Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat appearance; familiar with clerical work; $8. H 249 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, &c.—Uptown or desirable out-of-town position wanted by very capable secretary; experienced stenographer and correspondent; advertising, literary, or educational. J 175 Times.

REFINED young lady wishes position at anything to be able to continue her musical studies. Miss L. Copland, 111½ West 115th St.

REFINED LADY, as useful companion, to semi-invalid; personal reference. H 253 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—High-class woman desires position demanding the exercise of real ability, intelligence, and tact; capable handling correspondence from data and suggestion; thoroughly familiar with office routine; seven years in last position, five years in one previous. Address Steno, 1,384 Broadway.

SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE.—Experienced Christian woman desires responsible position; reliable, energetic; $22-$25. V. B., 24 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Capable woman wishes secretarial work or charge of small office; interview desirable. M 129 Times.

SPANISH-ENGLISH.
Competent stenographer; experience; references; refined Porto Rican young lady. S. P., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Assistant bookkeeper; live wire; automobile, insurance, brokerage, advertising experience; $20, start. H 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Thoroughly capable; executive ability; excellent business training; $20. H 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—American; initiative; executive ability; superior education; thorough business training, brokerage, commercial; $20. G 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional, experienced banking, export, &c., desires position where conscientious effort appreciated. Preparedness, care of janitor, 411 Manhattan Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' advertising experience; thoroughly competent, painstaking; initiative ability; desires permanent position; $15. H 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; high school education; commercial and publishing lines; rapid, accurate; salary $15. H 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced office details, desires permanent position; credentials; $18. H 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, $10; possessing business brains, initiative, experience; capable, neat, reliable. H 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; competent, neat, rapid, accurate; references. H. M., 87 West 10th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced, desires permanent position; salary, $18-$20. H 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; high school graduate; two years' experience; $10. H 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, rapid, competent, accurate; desires permanent position; $16. H 203 Times Downtown.

WELL EDUCATED young French lady asks situation as companion or governess and even as first lady's maid in New York. Write, Olivier, le Raincy pres. Paris, (France.)

YOUNG COLLEGE woman, now teaching, possessing real business instinct, executive capacity, coupled with ability to correspond effectively, and direct correspondence; English, French, German; seeks opening; assist. bookkeeping, typing. G 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY returning to England wishes to give services in exchange for passage. Capable. Y 254 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, as companion and governess to one or two children. 515 West 143d St. Apt. 64.

Employments Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for dependable domestic help. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Noel Agency, 241 6th Av. Bryant 9264.

MALE

ABLE MAIL ORDER MAN seeks new connection; is proven executive, fluent correspondent, catalog compiler and systematizer with ideas and initiative; nearly 15 years' continuous experience in successful mail order merchandising; New York and Chicago; initial salary $2,500 year. M 107 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 80 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 6055.

ACCOUNTANT, thorough, experienced, accurate, desires connection with progressive concern that desires one with initiative, tact, executive ability; excellent correspondent. M 161 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3780.
Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANT.—All branches, wide experience; specializes cost, control, efficiency systems; also office manager; linguist; desires employment. H 275 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANTS, EXPERT; open, close and audit books, install systems; financial statements, investigations; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANTS, auditors, systematizers, financial statements, investigations, reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall; Hanover 7194.

A CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
college graduate, instructor of business subjects in the evening high schools and member of the faculty of a prominent institute of accountancy, at present handling the affairs of numerous clients, wants to assist the chief executive of a large concern or take charge of the office and accounting department; salary $3,000 per annum.
H 245 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING—Experienced solicitor and executive; successful producer, seeks opening in established general or class publishing; best references. M 105 Times.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT
MORE OR LESS IMPORTANT.
I am getting along fine, thank you. Have a good-sized job as a department executive in a tremendous organization. However, I am about to connect with a smaller house, where there will be a broader field and quicker advancement. I am 28 years of age, single; experienced in handling general and sales correspondence, an expert on mail-order work. When may I call and talk things over? M 33 Times.

ARCHITECT.—Four years' office experience, two years on outside; preference for outside work. M 140 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE (26); college education; competent accountant; good systematizer; correspondent; credit experience; five years last position; positively a hustler; A1 references. M 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, credit, and office manager, correspondent, collections, bank discounts, manufacturing, exports, financial statements, bond; $25; references. M 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, also stenographer and good correspondent, four years' experience, High School of Commerce graduate, desires position which offers good future; highly recommended. G 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER IN EXPORT BUSINESS.—(30), thoroughly competent, trial balance, controlling accounts; highest references, wants change. M 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Middle-aged man of integrity; thoroughly efficient opening and closing books, controlling accounts, issuing profit and loss statements; good correspondent and office manager; desires make proper connection. M 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(26;) thoroughly competent office man; good systematizer, excellent correspondent, auditor; five years last position; $25. M 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, (28,) student of accountancy; can take full charge of books. J. S., 978 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, 5 years' experience; trustworthy, reliable, desires position with future. H 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced controlling accounts, cost work, office management; $20. Efficient, M 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, or position of trust wanted. Address Ability, G 349 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wants to work in hotel or electrical work. M 64 Times.

BUILDING ESTIMATOR AND SUPERINTENDENT, AGE 36, WITH 13 YEARS' EXPERIENCE ESTIMATING AND SUBLETTING CONTRACTS FOR MODERN BUILDINGS; VERY FAMILIAR WITH STEEL AND CONCRETE; CAN MANAGE COMPLETE OPERATION. C 202 TIMES ANNEX.

BUSINESS MAN, experienced salesman and executive, forced out of business through existing conditions, seeks employment any capacity where can demonstrate his worth. M 95 Times.

BUYER.
Experienced in New York office resident buying; have a thorough knowledge of hosiery, underwear, men's furnishings, etc., and good general knowledge of all departments; A-1 references. D Times Harlem.

CAPABLE young man, 24, college education, experience in selling, purchasing, correspondence; some bookkeeping knowledge; executive ability, enthusiastic, alert; moderate compensation, with reliable concern, with opportunity for advancement. H 215 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE MAN, 30, ten years' experience bookkeeper, cashier, etc., wishes to locate with good concern; best references; moderate salary. Hillier, 200 Wadsworth Av.

CASHIER, &c.—Highly intelligent elderly gentleman, speaking seven foreign languages, seeks position as cashier or similar occupation of trust; highest references. F. N. D., 104 West 123d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 24 years of age, desires position, private or commercial; careful driver; good mechanic; makes own repairs; understands all makes cars; five years' experience; A1 reference. Louis Pear, 1,705 Bathgate Av., Bronx. Tel. 4968 Tremont.

CHAUFFEUR.—Capable and careful driver; understands running all cars; good personality and appearance; nine years' experience; making change on account employer going West; first-class references. Y 228 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, German, mechanic, (33,) first-class references, special Mercedes, Benz, Renault from factory, 4 years in this country, talks different languages, wishes position, wages $25. Nobel, 176 West 82d St.

CHAUFFEUR, refined, colored, wishes position, private; 15 years' experience; any car; 5 years with last employer; city references. Address Chauffeur, 102 Lock St., Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write F. Chase, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR; married; middle aged; American; 10 years' excellent references; city, country. William, 244 East 60th. 'Phone Plaza 7452.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position private family; 10 years' reference; long experience. J. Lewis, 248 West 149th, care of Stewart.

CHAUFFEUR; America; (30;) married; ten years' experience; mechanic; references; city, country preferred. F. A. J., 164 East 53d.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver and mechanic, wants position in country; married, no children. McBride, 468 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; three years' experience; all cars; city, country. Husar, 154 West 101st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, experience eight years; references; $20 week. Phone 6752 Plaza. Gore.

CHAUFFEUR.—Nine years' experience; best reference; any make; city, country. M 106 times.

CHAUFFEUR, age 25 years; sober; private family preferred; best references. G 342 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 25, steady; 4 years' experience; private, F. W. Roemmele, 52 Lawrence St. Tel. 3115 Morn.

CHAUFFEUR, coachman, wishes position; country preferred; first-class references. J. Jansen, 809 West 47th.

CHAUFFEUR, coachman; useful; good driver; make repairs; single; sober; references. M 154 Times.

CLOAK AND SUIT ALTERATION MANAGER with executive ability; many years' department store experience, has the best references, able to turn out first-class work at reasonable cost, wishes permanent position. A. Kronfield, 159 Keap St., Brooklyn.

COLLECTION, management of property; five years' experience position collector, otherwise. H 220 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT with business experience, capable of taking charge of correspondence and managing office force; thorough in detail and system, possessing tact and executive ability; now employed; moderate salary. Y 256 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.—English, French, Spanish; highly educated; large business experience. L. A., Times Harlem.

CREDIT MAN, OFFICE MANAGER, 28; FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES OR KINDRED LINES IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT AROUND SEPTEMBER 1ST; PRESENT POSITION HELD 5 YEARS, AND IS SEEKING OTHER CONNECTIONS, AS FIRM CONTEMPLATES GIVING UP THEIR NEW YORK BRANCH. ADDRESS H 268 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DELIVERY AND SHIPPING.
Young man who has met with much success reducing the delivery and shipping cost of a large publishing house is open for employment; aged 28; good executive. H., 2,876 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN, engineering, machinery, plants, American, 33; technical education, shop and erecting experience; salary $35. Y 232 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Six months' experience; young man, 19; willing to start at moderate salary. Charles Davis, 1,617 Avenue U, Brooklyn.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Competent, mechanical, with large, varied experience; A1 record; moderate. H 223 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, age 24, wishes position with a builder or architect; three years' experience; I. C. S. student. M 185 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN tracer wishes position with reliable concern; industrious and ambitious. M 86 Times.

DRESSMAKERS' INTEREST.—Having established business for ten years as ladies' tailor, owing to labor conditions prefer position for cutter and fitter. Abraham, 22 W. 46th St.

EDITOR.—Vivid, well-informed, authoritative writer; references; city or vicinity. G 833 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL WORK or copy reading on trade publication by widely experienced newspaper man now employed nights. M 131 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 6 years' executive manufacturing experience, wants responsible position with firm making specialized product; employed. Y 242 Times Annex.

ENGINEERING EXECUTIVE desires responsible position with manufacturer or distributor of electrical or mechanical apparatus and supplies; technical graduate, (31;) will consider investment. M 180 Times.

EXECUTIVE POSITION OF TRUST as Confidential Secretary or Assistant to Executive, is desired by a thoroughly experienced, middle-aged business man, who has the foresight and broad-gauged intelligence of a thoroughly responsible Executive; unquestionable references. M 108 Times.

EXECUTIVE OR RIGHT HAND MAN.
University graduate, engineer, 32, now with prominent corporation in important capacity, 10 years' export and domestic sales manufacturing experience, traveled Europe, seeks change where advancement over present position will result; highest references. G 375 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
Capable man of 35 seeks permanent connection with responsible firm.
Experience covers erection, organizing, and actual management of large plant, systematizing, cost, and production work.
A specialist on production, with record proving results. Address M 101 Times.

EXECUTIVE, WIDE EXPERIENCE SALES-PURCHASING, OPEN FOR CONNECTION RESPONSIBLE HOUSE. M 80 TIMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Twenty Cents an Agate Line

MALE

EXECUTIVE SALES MANAGER
wants to correspond with reliable and responsible concern seeking broad gauged man to shoulder entire responsibility for selling output and keeping it sold; can show a record of successful achievement open to the fullest investigation. H 226 Times Downtown.

EXPERT ON MOVING PICTURE
optical problems, graduate electrical engineer, wants responsible position, preferably manufacturing; six years' executive manufacturing experience; now employed. Y 241 Times Annex.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent, Translator.—Four languages; college graduate; wants position. M 128 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER, open for $3,000 position. D. W., 104 E. 14th St.

FRENCH COUPLE, (30,) wishes position; useful butler, houseman, chambermaid, seamstress, or governess; wages $75. L. R., 320 West 89th.

GARDENER, FRENCH.
Ten years with present employer, capable of taking full charge of new place, open for engagement. Address Pierre Audevart, Locust Valley, L. I.

GARDENER, head, Swiss, married, without children, (45,) experienced in greenhouses and outside, wishes position on private place. Otto Greuter, 73 Harrison Av.; West Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married, long experience; vegetables, flowers, lawns; understands care cows, chickens; good references. P. O., 27, Cedarhurst, L. I.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; 25 years' experience in all branches; first-class recommendations. A. Weidenman, Box 288, New Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Japanese gardener familiar with floral, landscape gardening; understands trees, lawns, greenhouses specialty; desires position on private place. K. F., 98 Front St., New York.

GARDENER, Superintendent, seeks position on gentleman's country place; A-1 references; state particulars in letter. X 311 Times Annex.

GOOD EXECUTIVE and correspondent, aggressive, progressive, well versed in dry goods and real estate, best of references, desires position, wholesale or manufacturing. Address John K., 259 Garfield Place, B'klyn.

GRADUATE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 20 years' experience in engineering, construction, and executive work in telephone, electric light, power wiring, and equipment; just completing the reorganization of a manufacturing plant; desires to associate himself with a large, growing company, either in reorganization work or an executive position; salary $5,000. Y 266 Times Annex.

HIGH SCHOOL BOY, 16, back from Camp Fort Terry, wants position until school opens, in office. M 103 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, business experience, desires position advancement. Grabsheid, 1,040 Kelly St.

I WANT work with a large department store or other large busines as an observer; I have a natural faculty for seeing what is going on around me both collectively and individually; I understand human nature; am a good "housekeeper," and very little gets by me without my knowing it; I can discover laxity, inefficiency, discourtesy, or disloyalty if it is present; I am conscientious, courteous, and correct myself and strictly practice what I hope to teach others; reasonable salary to begin; best of references at interview. H 234 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE as cook in bachelor's home; good disposition. H. O., 624 Lexington Av.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT.—Senior in New York University desires position in C. P. A. firm. Junior, 978 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

MAN 30 years old, seven years' purchasing, three years' sales, three years' office experience, desires responsible position with desirable house; answer quick. M 83 Times.

MANAGER, (Apartment House.) — Experienced hotel proprietor wishes to secure the management of high-class apartment house; personal interview to submit credentials requested. Address Manager, Box 304, Summit, N. J.

MARRIED MAN, with eight-year-old boy, wishes to have position on gentleman's country place; understands electricity, gasoline engines, pipe fitting, some painting, carpentry, masonry; care of horses, cows, chickens, garden, and flowers; could drive Ford cars; strictly sober; six years' reference; write in first letter wages and all privileges. Chas. Barr, 8 Washington Place, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MASSAGE and electric treatment at gentleman's residence. Anderson, 'phone Murray Hill 5108.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 18 years' experience as shop superintendent, tool and machine designer and practical toolmaker on the highest grade of machinery, cartridge and small arms manufacture is open for immediate engagement; good executive and organizer, with best references. J 181 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 26, six years' experience and some sales work, would like position with progressive concern. H 206 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. — Good detailer and neat tracer; 5 years' experience; accurate and reliable worker. M 77 Times.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR, expert any machine, wishes position. E. O., 129 Times.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, successful in economical cost finding and accustomed to handling large force; will take entire charge; commercial, manufacturing, or public accounting; only moderate salary required. Address Charles W. Perry, 170 Broadway, Room 1,308.

NEWSPAPER MAN, (25,) recently returned to city, seeks opening where ability to write and willingness to work will be considered prime factors. M 59 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Aggressive resourceful young executive desires better opening; four years with certified accountants; five with commercial organization; take complete charge; 28; university graduate. H 281 Times Downtown.

OPEN for a position; 36 years old; experienced salesman, credit man, bookkeeper, or correspondent; best of references or bond. M 91 Times.

PRINTING.—Young man as aide to sales force or service man; understands making up and laying out; good printing; good proofreader; able to write and edit copy. Box M 98 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, American, (31,) possessing requisite qualifying attributes, experienced office executive, stenographer, correspondent, organizer, highest credentials. H 259 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, age 27; rapid and accurate stenographer; experienced, qualified. H 201 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT of large manufacturing concern desires connection with a firm where exceptional capabilities and executive ability will be appreciated; reasonable salary. W. A., 176 Times Downtown.

REPAIR MAN desires position in real estate office to take care of building violations; interview requested. M 51 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER. — Thoroughly competent and experienced; unusual opportunity for owner or estate to secure capable management on very reasonable terms. G 370 Times Downtown.

RENTING, collecting, full charge if necessary; experienced, practical man, property owner, can handle few more parcels; salary or commission. Y 230 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—40 years of age, with business experience; for 15 years successful commercial salesman; executive ability; liable, reliable; would like connect reputable concern catering manufacturing trade or position of trust, where confidence, reliability, conscientiousness are essential; highest reference. A. S., Box 6, Rockaway Beach.

SALESMAN, SALES MANAGER
ADVERTISER.
Young man, 31, now connected with large corporation in above capacity; eight years' experience, desirous of making change would like to hear from reliable concern; best references as to character and ability. M 85 Times.

SALESMAN.—A PRODUCER
with successful selling record; can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. M 67 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, WELL KNOWN TO ALL NOTION AND FANCY GOODS BUYERS IN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK STATE, WANTS TO CONNECT WITH LIVE CONCERN; A1 REFERENCE. M 98

SALESMAN, married, (32,) possessing common sense, integrity, and excellent personal and business qualifications, now engaged, wants connection with established concern offering attractive line or specialty; local and surrounding territory desired; use automobile if necessary; references. M., Box 993, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN with eight years' experience as organizer of new territory with one firm desires connection with reliable firm; have made a specialty of premium advertising; if the goods are salable I can sell them; can furnish best of references. M 61 Times.

MALE

SALESMAN, — TRAVELING; SPECIALTY PRODUCER; ANY LINE; STRONG CLOSER; OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; REFERENCES. G 374 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, exceptional ability and extensive trade with hospitals, mills, manufacturers, will represent A1 manufacturer only on commission or accept agency for New York and vicinity; highest of references furnished. C 203 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—REPRESENTATIVE—SALESman.—25; four years' secretarial experience in Wall St.; at present cost accountant for large automobile manufacturer; wish employment where hard work will bring $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. M 137 Times.

SALESMAN, (30,) high-class, experienced personality; capable large undertakings; earning capacity above $2,500; references; desires permanent connections. H 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, accustomed to work in financial district, open for any big, clean proposition; will work on straight commission; no salary nor draw. H 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, owning auto, desires position with manufacturer or jobber auto supplies, city or country; commission basis. Hustler, Box K 107, 3,013 3d Av.

SALESMAN of highest character and ability desires represent reliable concern; only permanent, legitimate proposition; highest credentials. H 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Ten years' experience between New York-Denver jewelry trade, department stores; can establish success; age 34. M 122 Times.

SALESMAN, (38,) road experience, also handling correspondence, desires position in New York or out. C. M. Woods, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Reliable, well educated, energetic salesman desires to represent responsible concern for all or part of New England. Box 725, Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, DESIRES TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURER IN ROCHESTER AND VICINITY. M 80 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hosiery; well acquainted Southern States; other lines considered. H 237 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Just back from Plattsburg; full of pep; experienced road, city, retail; opportunity wanted. M 90 Times.

SALESMAN.—Am 28, single, and would like to connect with reliable firm; will pay own expenses. M 103 Times.

SALESMAN wants side line, Middle States to Coast, for department stores and jobbers. Davis, 2,270 83d St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—College man; 25; has had experience in managing estate; complete knowledge of real estate and insurance; understands care of automobiles, horses, and everything pertaining to large estate. A. E. N., 25 Grand Av., Corona, N. Y.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; college education; refined, tactful; thoroughly exper

HELP WANTED
Twenty-five Cents an Agate Line

FEMALE

MILLINERS

WANTED.

YEARLY POSITIONS.

ABSOLUTELY HIGHEST

SALARIES IN NEW YORK.

APPLY ANY DAY TO

GIMBEL BROTHERS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

32D STREET ENTRANCE.

MODELS.—STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR MISSES' SHOWROOM MODELS; 16 SIZE; EXPERIENCED ONLY; HIGHEST SALARY. MAX RUBEL CO., 48 WEST 29TH ST.

MODEL.—SIZE 36; STYLISH AND ATTRACTIVE; FOR HIGH-CLASS COSTUME AND DRESS HOUSE; GOOD PAY; LONG SEASON. ROTHENBERG & KAHN, 33 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS WANTED.
Young and attractive, not over 20. Apply Monday, between 12 and 1.
Vogue Hat Company, 15 West 44th.

MODEL WANTED, SIZE 16, FOR MISSES' SUITS; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. HARRY GREGER & CO., 32 EAST 31ST ST.

MODELS.—STYLISH YOUNG WOMEN, SIZE 36, FOR SKIRT HOUSE. APPLY NATHAN SCHUSS & CO., 2 WEST 33D.

OFFICE ASSISTANT TO HANDLE CARD INDEX SYSTEM AND ASSIST BOOKKEEPER; MODERN OFFICE BUILDING, NEAR 23D ST. SUBWAY; MUST STATE EXPERIENCE FULLY AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 113 TIMES.

OPPORTUNITY.

The millinery business offers a most attractive and interesting opportunity for ambitious women of education, possessed of graceful manner, tactfulness, and having a charming, convincing way of stating facts. We have positions now open. Communicate by letter.
GEROULD, 449 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

FOR WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, WAISTS, NECKWEAR, HOSIERY, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.

Good wages, good working conditions, and steady positions offered to applicants with previous experience in first-class houses.

Apply in person daily, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7th Floor, entrance 7 West 33th St.; or by mail, giving full particulars.

All Applications Strictly Confidential.
BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St.

SALESLADY for art needlework store; an excellent opening for ambitious young woman competent in this line; also require saleswoman experienced in knitting and crocheting; will consider only applications giving full details as to experience, positions held, &c.; state age. R 92 Times.

SALESWOMEN.—Two women, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and exhibit successful character-building plan for children; salary, about $25 per week. Room 710, 108 West 34th.

SALESLADIES.—EXPERIENCE IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES; RETAIL; WILL PAY HIGH SALARY TO WIDEAWAKE SALESPERSON; PERMANENT POSITION. M 183 TIMES.

SPANISH.—Young lady to translate Spanish correspondence in large mail-order house. Apply by letter or person, Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE to suggest highly acceptable requirement to refined people; commissions immediate on initial and repeated contracts. Gordan, 8 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — ACCURATE YOUNG WOMAN; CORRESPONDENCE AND SOME CARD INDEX WORK IN ADVERTISING COMPANY; MODERN OFFICE BUILDING, MADISON SQUARE SECTION; MUST STATE EXPERIENCE FULLY AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 114 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, FIRST CLASS, WANTED FOR STENOGRAPHIC AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. J 188 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER
Bright and intelligent, mail order house experience preferred; excellent position, with advancement, for party capable of handling all details; state full particulars. B 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—With at least two years' mercantile experience; excellent opportunity for competent young lady; permanent position with a large import and export house; salary $12 and $15. A. Klipstein & Co., 654 Greenwich St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in the office of a prominent fire insurance company; only those having fire insurance experience need apply; state age, experience, and salary expected. H 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in high-class technical publishing house; must be willing to operate dictaphone; state age, experience, and salary expected. B. S., G 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—MUST BE COMPETENT; ANSWER OWN HANDWRITING; STATE SALARY. PERMANENT. 928 4TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; refined girl; quality in execution, not quantity of work required; dignified surroundings; $7 to start. Gordan, 8 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER—Must be quick and accurate, with some business ability; capable of taking charge of office. H 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; salary, $12 to $13; call Monday after 2. Paper Novelty Manufacturing Co., 225 East 86th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have one year's experience; references required. Bendheim Construction Co., 240 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert dictaphone operator; permanent position; exceptional opportunity. Call 9 A. M., 102 William St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for high-class position; state salary desired. K 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced in building construction work; state references and salary desired. B 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG LADY. B 58 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary, B 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, accurate operator on L. C. Smith machine; permanent position; good future. W. B. Curtis, 117 E. 24th.

STYLISH YOUNG WOMEN, SIZE 36; SKIRT HOUSE. APPLY NATHAN SCHUSS & CO., 2 WEST 33D ST.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand wanted for high school; 75 miles from New York. Send full particulars to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

TEACHER.—Isaac Pitman shorthand and bookkeeping; give training, experience, and salary expected. H 269 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced switchboard operator; write letter giving age and particulars. B 63 Times.

TO ENERGETIC WOMAN OF PLEASING PERSONALITY, WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPOSITION; MUST BE ABLE TO PRESENT MATTERS CONVINCINGLY; OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION. B 73 TIMES.

TYPISTS.—Wanted, several experienced typists to make out bills on Underwood machine. Address Y 260 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Must be quick, steady, and familiar with touch system; $12 a week. Opportunity. H 230 Times Downtown.

WAIST BUYER.
Wanted by the David Straus Co., 685-687 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WOMAN of refinement to live in Jewish institution and mother group of girls. Call Monday morning, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN of education, refinement, and pleasing personality; preferably one with newspaper experience; ability to present matters convincingly by telephone essential. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and salary expected. M 44 Times.

YOUNG LADY for light clerical work in bank; must be public school graduate, of respectable parents, and come highly recommended; experience not necessary. Address with particulars, H 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined, to learn special method of facial treatment; salary paid while learning. Apply before 10 A. M., Miss Dorothy Gray, 2 W 57th St.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS; $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.
STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY.—Want girl of good education, and prefer literary experience; $25.
TYPIST.—Several very high-grade opportunities at salaries from $8-$15.
ASSISTANT CHIEF OPERATOR to take charge of number of telephone operators at private branch exchange board; $125 month.
CASHIER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; downtown retail firm; $12.
FILE AND MAIL CLERK for Brooklyn position; $12-$15.
BOOKKEEPER, expert; double entry; must be thoroughly familiar controlling accounts; $25.
LAW STENOGRAPHER; must be thoroughly experienced in legal work; $20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; several high-grade positions; salaries from $12-$20.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, familiar with posting and general ledger work; $50 month.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

FINANCIAL MANAGER
in institution of 800 patients for accounting, purchasing, caring for supplies, checking, and systematizing all financial affairs; man of education, judgment, and experience. Employers' Reference and Bond Ass'n, Inc., Lapham Bldg., Providence, R. I.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper.—Wholesale house desires young lady having experience as stenographer and bookkeeper; steady position permanent position with opportunity for advancement. Address, stating salary desired and give experience. H 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter to literary man; excellent position and good salary to educated young woman who has originality and initiative; give full particulars in first letter. M 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for downtown office; neat and good appearance; capable, experienced, and rapid; must have good references; $15 per week to right person. Write full particulars, H 287 Times Downtown.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
10 East 43d.—Immediate openings for efficient applicants; references. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
30 Court St., Brooklyn.
Permanent positions open immediately. (25.) stenographers, refined young girls, $10-$20.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8-$18; bookkeepers, $11-$18; typists, $8-$16; switchboard, $8-$12; permanent positions. Mighill (Exchange.) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists wanted; excellent positions; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $8-$18; bill clerks, dictaphone. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; permanent positions plentiful; free registration. Van Tyn, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER neat appearance. Call Monday, 11 A. M., 992 Palace Theatre Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, dictaphone operators; register free. F. N. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syllabic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 507 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

A—A—A—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.
PRATT SCHOOL, 49 West 45th St.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares a limited number for excellent secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence courses; apply for catalogue. Prof. Meugher, M. A., Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c., individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wadsworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction, students on probation; graduates registered. Summer rates. Aeolian Hall, 35 W. 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

MALE

A PROMINENT retail establishment is desirous of securing the services of a man of good appearance and address, possessing tact and patience, and who has had experience in calling upon patrons relative to the adjustment or explanation of business matters. Address, with full particulars, Box T 70 Times.

ALL-AROUND MAN.
Office man, broad experience, (including manufacturing,) all-office details, accounts, credits, payrolls, correspondence, inventories, buying, selling, exports, imports, filing, &c.; valuable assistant to busy executive; A1 references. Address G 346 Times Downtown.

A BOY WITH PEP.—Advertising agency wants a boy with pep, who is neat and willing to hustle, age about 17; chance for advancement for right boy. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. Monday, to Carney & Kerr, Inc., Printing Crafts Building, 8th Av. and 34th St.

ARE YOU
acquainted with the cloak and suit trade? If you are and there is an unusual opportunity for investigating on a salary and commission basis. The Up-to-Date Model Co., 4 West 22d St.

ASSISTANT TO
MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Man wanted to assist engineer in charge of development work in large manufacturing plant; should be technical graduate between 28 and 32; very unusual opportunity; give full details and state salary expected. D. E., 142 Times Downtown.

AUCTIONEER.—Expert Real Estate Auctioneer wanted for big real estate auction sale, August 19th to Labor Day. One accustomed to resent giving plan preferred. State experience and terms. Address Post Office Box 602 Philadelphia, Penn.

A YOUNG MAN wanted, living with parents, having some experience in bookkeeping. See M. 142 Times, Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.
COST ACCOUNTANTS.

For work in large manufacturing plant; experience in public accountant's office necessary.

Application by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected.

H 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced factory accountant and office manager, competent to take full charge of all factory accounting; must have had cost, production, purchasing, and general factory experience; in reply state full details as to experience, factories worked for, education, age, religion, salary wanted, &c.; good opportunity with established concern in Bridgeport. B 61 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR who can help advertisers prepare simple, effective copy"; excellent opportunity for capable young man to join large, successful newspaper organization; experience in textiles, women's wear, &c., preferred, although not essential; state age, experience, and salary desired, &c. X 336 Times Annex.

Advertising agency has good opening for mechanical man; duties will be to handle engraving, printing, &c.; knowledge of typography and layout desirable but not essential; opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary expected. H 247 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Energetic college men, realizing value of Spanish advertising for standard American firms; commission; splendid opportunity for right men. H 271 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS of experience wanted for high-class publication; commission basis; salary if satisfactory. B 43 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted for 100,000 circulation; salary and commission. Y 225 Times Annex.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE

REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF

A HOUSE DETECTIVE

WHO IS THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED

IN DEPARTMENT STORE WORK.

AN EXCELLENT POSITION

IS NOW OPEN FOR

THE RIGHT MAN.

A COMMENSURATE SALARY WILL BE PAID.

Y 273 TIMES ANNEX.

A BUYER OF DRESSES AND WAISTS.

A prominent New York establishment, handling popular-priced merchandise, wishes to engage a buyer for Women's and Children's Dresses and Women's Waists; a live, aggressive man who has had experience in these lines with large retail or mail order houses, who has a thorough knowledge of the market, knows values, and is used to buying from the most reliable sources of supply, can find here an opportunity such as is seldom open in these lines; give full details of your experience when replying, together with your present employment; your letter will be confidentially treated. B 70 Times.

A CLASS JOURNAL of the highest order with national circulation has an opening for ambitious circulation builder on a 50 per cent. basis; paper has established record; a proven need in an extensive business; and requires thoughtful, resourceful person. Address President, 1,068, 120 West 32d St.

A CERTIFIED public accountant of N. Y. State with English and American connections desires a C. P. A. or C. A. as associate; must be a high grade man in every respect, of good personality, accustomed to meeting men of affairs, and of experience and ability as an accountant; unusually desirable opportunity for the right man to acquire an interest in an established practice; money capital not essential; give full particulars regarding qualifications, &c. n 247 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK MESSENGERS, — by a large downtown banking institution, experienced bank clerks; also young men as messengers. H 218 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, experienced Underwood billing machine. Apply with references Monday, 9 A. M., Vogue Hat Co., 15 West 44th.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5TH AV. & 38TH ST.

Require the services of

SHOE SALESMEN.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of patronage need apply.

Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER.
A large chain-store corporation has position open for a good bookkeeper who wants larger opportunities. This is not a beginner's job, and cannot be filled by anyone having no experience or aptitude for bookkeeping of a large business.
B. K., 217 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experience, and general office man in office of large manufacturing concern; opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter only, stating qualification, reference, and salary desired, Astoria Veneer Mills and Dock Co., Fort Blackwell St., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER.—A young man of at least 5 years' experience who knows the entire scheme of accounts, particularly general ledger controlling accounts, and who has studied accounting. State full particulars, salary, reference, &c., to receive attention. B 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Capable bookkkeeper with executive ability to manage the New York office of a large corporation. Party to become financially interested preferred in lieu of indemnity bond. Write Box G, 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly good, bright, quick, with hotel experience; only expert need apply; good salary to right party. Schuyler Arms Hotel, 307 West 98th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—$30 week; must be good; write fully. M 150 Times.

BOOKMAN.—Experienced; for floor work and outside selling; salary and commission; excellent opportunity for man who can qualify. Address Books, Box H 263 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office work; must be over 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY wanted in dry goods house; clean, steady worker; good education absolutely necessary; must come well recommended. Apply, between 8-9 morning Taylor, Clapp & Co., Export Department, 100 Worth St., New York City.

BOYS by large insurance company offering opportunity to learn business; good opening for bright boys; must be well educated and of good address and ambitious; state age, nationality, education, experience, &c. X 271 Times, Downtown.

BOY in large publishing house; must be public school graduate; good chance for one who is ambitious, capable, and not afraid of hard work; Christian Herald, David Williams Co., 239 West 39th St.

BOY.—Neat, energetic, some education; office work, errands; good opportunity advancement; bring references. Keller, 10 Washington St., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted, make himself generally useful in wholesale millinery house; references. A. L. Sternberger & Co., 35 West 34th St.

BOY.—Wanted, a good-sized boy, neat appearance, for office work and carry a sample case. Apply, between 9 and 11, Monday at 243 West 39th, 9th floor.

BOY wanted, bright; must be honest and ambitious. Apply by letter, Importer, 116 Times.

BOY, about 16, for position in downtown office; experience not necessary. Address, giving references, H 262 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, clean-cut, for office work; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call 9 A. M. Monday morning, 102 William St.

BOY.—Thoroughly well educated boy wanted for mechanic's office. Address, stating nationality, 1,332 Aeolian Hall, 42d St.

BOY.—Strong boy for stockroom. Chance for advancement. Importers, B 30 Times.

BOY, 16 to 17 years of age, in wholesale hardware house. H 214 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, wanted for office and messenger work with large company; splendid opportunity. K 265 Times Downtown.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT; competent mechanic preferred; one possessing knowledge and experience installing various types of fireproof for systems; state briefly, references, experience, and salary desired. B 58 Times.

BUYER.—Active and experienced buyer wanted for the grocery section of a department store; state age, experience, with whom, salary desired, &c., in first letter. Shartenberg's, New Haven, Conn.

CABLE CLERK.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT CABLE CLERK WANTED; EXPERIENCED WITH CODES; CAPABLE MAKING CABLES ECONOMICALLY; PERFECT KNOWLEDGE ENGLISH AND SPANISH ESSENTIAL. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AGE, SALARY EXPECTED. H 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CANVASSERS wanted; salary or commission, payable weekly; no investment required; delivering or collecting; year round employment. Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. Established 21 years.

CHAUFFEUR. — Wanted, experienced mechanic and driver for Lancia car; married man, no children; must have best of references and willing to keep a steady job at a reasonable price. Address B 222 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — Wanted, experienced man, over 30, to drive private landaulet; city and country; best references required. Apply Whiting, 2 West 45th St.

CHEMIST.

A young man who has specialized in textile chemistry; a graduate of one of the leading universities preferred; experience is not necessary. B 71 Times.

CIRCULATION MANAGER wanted; one who can give all or part of his time to increasing the business of a new trade paper; assistant to some big man preferred; communications held in strictest confidence. Apply Box Y 219 Times Annex.

CLERK in wholesale grocery business; young man about 17 years of age; opportunity for advancement; mention reference and salary expected. H 280 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION MANAGER Wanted—We want an experienced installment collection manager; one who is capable of running a department having 5,000 accounts, and who can show results; we will pay a good salary to the man whose record is open to careful investigation; do not apply unless you have had previous experience in the installment line. All applications will be held in absolute confidence. When applying, give full experience, and state age and salary expected. Y 217 Times Annex.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men, aged 21-30; salary $2 per day and expenses, with good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply, after 10, Room 801, 5 West 20th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS desired. John E. Ranson, auctioneer of adding machines, 30 Church St., New York.

CORRESPONDENT—Young man wanted as correspondent by first-class manufacturing concern located near New York; must have good knowledge of office methods; excellent opening for intelligent man with sufficient ambition to enjoy work; knowledge of German preferred. Y 245 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN experienced in condenser and pump design; location Philadelphia; state age, experience, salary expected, and earliest date of starting work. Y 275 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced on jigs, tools, and fixtures. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

EDUCATED YOUNG MAN for Drafting room; learn good business; permanent. M 150 Times.

ENGINEER for an institution; single man, with first-class license; must be able to care for heating, refrigerating, laundry, and electric light plants; alternating current used; also telephone; pay $20 a week, board, room, and laundry. Address, giving age and copies of references, Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

ENTRY CLERK.—An experienced subscription entry clerk for mail list work on daily newspaper; only one having experience in newspaper offices and thoroughly familiar with railway mail routes and a working knowledge of subscription mail list need apply. Times Annex.

ERRAND BOY in a wholesale house; one that lives uptown preferred. Answer own handwriting. H 251 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Mason and concrete foreman, having concrete and brick experience on New York building work; state salary, recent work, and former employers as reference. B 74 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED FURNITURE CHAFFEURS AND HELPERS.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF BUS BOYS FOR THEIR DAIRY LUNCH.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D STREET SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED FURNITURE PORTERS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

HAIR ORNAMENT. — Foreman, designer, manager; good pay; long term. Stacy, 901 Broadway.

I WANT to secure from time to time the services of a man who has had wide experience in the purchasing and shipping to European ports of pig iron, coal, and structural steel; only those with close touch with sources of supply and with proper shipping connections will interest me. Box H 292 Times Downtown.

INTERVIEWER to secure members for prominent society; good leads; neat appearance, persistent talker, pleasing personality; commission, drawing account. Write, giving references, H 284 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.—YOUNG MAN WANTED IN OFFICE OF OIL CONCERN; IN REPLYING STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, SALARY EXPECTED, AND GIVE FULL DETAILS AS TO EXPERIENCE. K 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LISTING MACHINE OPERATORS desired. John E. Ranson, auctioneer of adding machines, 30 Church St., New York.

MACHINIST.—Lathe, milling machine, grinder and drill press hands, bench hands and fitters; Gisholt operators, first class machinist only apply. Employment Bureau, General Vehicle Co., Borden Av., L. I. City.

MAN.—Wide-awake man, possessing initiative; must be good at figures, be capable of keeping records faultlessly, and have full knowledge of office details; answer long hand, stating experience and salary expected. Lock Box 66, Station D.

MAN or WOMAN wanted who knows the value of original illustrations and covers, paintings, and drawings; a national publication wishes to sell the contents of its art files; state qualifications to take full charge of selling plans. M 74 Times.

MANAGER to organize stock and security salesmen for important issue motion pictures; commission only; good opportunity if you can devote whole time; references given and required; out-of-town replies invited for your district. M 111 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Must have practical machine shop experience and be familiar with operations; for engineering office in metal-working plant; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Dynamo, P. O. Box V, Plainfield, N. J.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. Y 268 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN and checker, first class, on general construction work in connection with sugar houses; state experience, salary, and full particulars, and when able to report. K 250 Times Downtown.

MEN—Immediately, by large downtown banking institution, men thoroughly experienced in the physical handling of securities. H 217 Times Downtown.

MOTOR TRUCKS.

New York sales agency of well-known make of trucks requires high-grade sales manager; only those with successful record considered; give full experience; treated confidential. C 207 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—Lads about 18 years old, who have been well educated and are the sort who can start at the bottom, work hard and conscientiously and earn advancement; to such lads a bright opportunity is offered by a large mercantile establishment, who will pay $35 a month to start; give full information regarding age, religion, education, experience, &c. M 156 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted in a law office, borough of Manhattan; must be 16 years old or over. Write, stating age, schooling, and experience, if any. M 63 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, age 18 years, bright and alert, in the office of an export firm to file correspondence and run errands; reply stating age, education, experience, and references. K 276 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, over 16, by wholesale house; good chance for advancement. P. O. Box 16, Station A, N. Y. C.

OFFICE MAN for bookkeeping and detail work, with knowledge of stenography preferred; references. B 56 Times.

OPERATOR wanted for moving-picture printer; must be experienced and able to judge necessary light changes for different negative density. Apply Pathescope, Harris Av. and Sherman Place, near Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

OPTOMETRIST wanted; one who is registered in New York State; experienced. G 319 Times Downtown.

PAPER STOCK man capable taking charge large stock room of envelope factory; must be experienced in handling paper, and absolutely accurate and methodical, and able to prove it by his record; state fully experience, references, salary expected. Y 274 Times Annex.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS for all branches; nonunion men preferred; steady employment. Write to 1,213 Citizens Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

POULTRYMAN FARMER.—Competent head man for duck plant; state experience, salary, size family, references; plant located Rockville Centre, L. I. Blum, 141 Broadway.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR thoroughly experienced on all kinds of work for very large plant; give experience, references, salary. K 270 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN OF ABILITY.
Are you satisfied with the land you are offering and the results derived? Would you not prefer to work on commission only where sales are more readily accomplished because the property is on the water, with easy access to New York, the surroundings ideal, the prices right, and the terms liberal—a proposition in which you can interest nine out of ten prospects and consummate? There is something good knocking at your door if you are a serious thinker and an intelligent worker. Answer fully to secure personal interview. "Ripe," G 351 Times Downtown.

RENTING AGENTS wanted, experienced in handling lease apartments; only bright, active men need apply; state experience, references, and salary expected. S. E., 3,325 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE of unusual selling ability to handle high-grade specialty on commission basis; salary until ability is proven, when we will give liberal commission and guaranteed territory. M 118 Times.

REPORTER AND INVESTIGATOR, not under 21; experience preferable, not necessary; educated, neat, hard worker wanted; full details, age, salary wanted, previous experience. H 256 Times Downtown.

RUG STOCKMEN.
Must be experienced. Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. entrance.

SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH DEPARTMENT STORE AND JOBBING TRADE TO HANDLE MANUFACTURER'S LINE OF SEAMLESS GOLD SHELL AND STERLING SILVER RINGS IN NEW YORK CITY; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT PARTY; COMMISSION. APPLY GEORGE NICHOLS, 37 SUMMIT AV., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SALESMEN—If you have successfully sold bonds or preferred stocks, or if you have successfully sold any other line which has brought you a clientele of individuals, we would like to hear from you; we are investment bankers and specialize in the bonds and preferred stocks of public utility companies; drawing account and commission. H 276 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—NEW YORK LADIES' NECKWEAR HOUSE, HANDLING STRONG LINE IMPORT AND DOMESTIC NECKWEAR, SEEKS CAPABLE RESIDENT MAN FOR BOSTON'S LARGE DEPARTMENT STORES; A KNOWLEDGE OF THE LINE AND GOOD ACQUAINTANCE AMONG THE BUYERS ESSENTIAL; OTHERS NEED NOT APPLY; LIBERAL COMMISSION. ADDRESS BOX H 269 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Active, intelligent men, between 25 and 35 years of age, who have selling ability, can find permanent and profitable employment if they will learn to sell books under my direction; work provided in crews and independently in New York City and country territory; carfare and moderate living expenses guaranteed while under instruction. William H. Gutelius, 44-60 East 23d St.

SALESMAN WANTED TO TRAVEL ENTIRE STATE OF INDIANA BY ONE OF THE FOREMOST HOUSES, SELLING EMBROIDERIES, LACES, NECKWEAR, AND WHITE GOODS; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; STATING AGE REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. M. 115 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a live wire salesman to sell real estate in a booming town; one who has had experience in selling off the map preferred; expenses and commissions paid to the right man; give reference and experience. Address W. H. Reddy, Cambridge Trust Building, Chester, Penn.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A large manufacturing company requires three high-grade salesmen for New York City; proposition extensively advertised and in great demand; commission only; salesmen making $75 to $100 weekly; satisfactory references required. Call at Room 500, 20 Vesey St.

SALESMAN.—One who is thoroughly acquainted with the mineral and earth color trade in New York and vicinity; good opportunity for right man; state full particulars, which will be treated confidentially; salary or commission. I. & E., G 352 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—First-class traveling salesman wanted who is in touch with the good hotel and cafe trade in Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; state past experience, references, and salary required. K 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, just out, the most wonderful of all adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides; eight columns; retails $15; commission $6; first man out selling average six machines daily; exclusive territory for workers. Box 47, Station G, New York.

SALESMAN. — EXPERIENCED WOOLEN SALESMAN WANTED FOR CLOAK, SUIT, AND SKIRT TRADE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. ADDRESS M 152 TIMES.

SALESMAN for cloak and suit house thoroughly acquainted with jobbing trade; splendid opportunity for business getter; salary and commission. Apply all week after 5 P. M., Levine & Weiss, 41 and 43 West 17th St.

SALESMAN
Leading manufacturer and distributor of lubricants has New England territory open, headquarters Boston. High-grade salesman with mechanical experience required. Apply by mail, stating qualifications, age, &c. Communications and interviews confidential. Straight salary. Cataract Refining and Mfg. Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City.

SALESMAN-MECHANIC.
Leading manufacturer and distributor of lubricants has New England territory open, headquarters Boston. High-grade salesman with mechanical experience required. Apply by mail, stating qualifications, age, &c. Communications and interviews confidential. Straight salary. Cataract Refining and Mfg. Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City.

SALESMAN.
To increase sale to grocers of well known food products in Manhattan, Bronx, and Jersey City; salary. Products 112 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Excellent opportunity for salesmen controlling first-class Haberdashery trade, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Side line. Commission basis. Louis Maisrer, Inc., 906 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN.—Real salesman wanted to take orders for men's suits and overcoats, made to order for $10, $12.50, and $15; capable men only need apply; great opportunities for the right men; salary and commission. Majestic Tailoring Co., 88 University Place.

SALESMEN MOTOR TRUCKS.
Good proposition for two live salesmen; complete line one-half to five ton chassis. Straight commission. Call Monday. Burford Co., 1,574 Broadway.

SALESMAN to push a new, necessary, and attractive feature in a business established over 73 years; brokerage or renewal commissions. Apply during morning, 1,170 Broadway, Room 900. Jos. Harty.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; drawing account against commission. B 73 Times.

SALESMAN.—Prominent embroidery and cotton goods house with established trade in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, wants salesman who can make good on commission basis. B 55 Times.

SALESMAN—Active young man experienced in haberdashery, shoes, or sporting goods in high class retail store; answer in own handwriting; mention salary desired. B 59 Times.

SALESMEN.—With trade connections or requisite knowledge, for import orders Chinese pongees, etc.; state experience; salary or commission; import house. G 325 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with experience calling on the stationery, department store, and jewelry trade; state your previous lines and territory covered; drawing account advanced against commission. K 246 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Prominent embroidery and cotton goods house, with established trade in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, wants salesman who can make good on commission basis. B 53 Times.

SALESMAN.—Prominent embroidery and cotton goods house, with established trade in New England States, wants salesman who can make good on commission basis. B 54 Times.

SALESMAN.—Traveling N. Y. City and State, calling on manufacturers to sell on commission an article that all must have under State laws. Good profit. Requires five minutes' time. Y 32 Times.

SALESMEN.—EXPERIENCED LIGHTING FIXTURE SALESMEN CALL ON ARCHITECTS AND RESIDENTIAL OWNERS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. CALL MONDAY, 389 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN to sell silk lamp shades in city; also man for East and West; liberal commission to right party. Phoenix Novelty, 1 East 27th St.

SALESMEN.—Sideline for salesmen visiting hotel managers or hotel housekeepers; good commission. Suite 12, Studio Building, East Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN.—A young man who is thoroughly familiar with the butcher trade in Brooklyn; a good future for the right party. B 63 Times.

SALESMEN, (5,) closers; service contract; select local territory; original selling plan; commission. Call afternoon, 120 West 32d, 1,305.

SALESMEN, thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade; commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

SALESMAN to call on schools and colleges with a line of class pins and rings; liberal advances against commission; state age and full particulars. K 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell a modern necessity to small merchants and professional men; popular-priced terms; straight commission. Rex, G 376 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for men's neckwear; commission basis; state reference. K 275 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, sausage casing, experienced, wanted; salary and commission. S. S. 140 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to call on automobile owners; liberal commission. Grease Stot, Inc., 204 West 76th.

SALES MANAGER and Publicity Man

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and continued cold Monday and Tuesday; diminishing northwest winds.
For full weather report see page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,387. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BRITISH AGAIN BREAK GERMAN LINES; FRENCH FORGE AHEAD NORTH OF SOMME; TEUTON ARMY IN GALICIA IN FLIGHT

ENGLISH WIN AT POZIERES

Push Forward 300 to 400 Yards on a Front of Nearly a Mile.

FRENCH HOLD THEIR GAINS

Repulse Counterattacks at Maurepas and Advance to the Southeast.

NEW FIGHTING AT VERDUN

Germans Fail in Determined Assault West of the Meuse.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Both the French and British troops made appreciable progress on the Somme front today, the French following up their successes yesterday southeast of Maurepas, while the British pushed forward northwest of Pozières and in the direction of Martinpuich.

The French still hold a part of the village of Maurepas, and they repulsed German counterattacks on this position during the night. Yesterday the French War Office announced that General Foch's troops had reached the southern slopes of Hill 109, an important position north of Clery. Further progress is reported in this region today. Here the French have driven a new wedge into the German line, endangering the Teuton hold on the village of Clery, as well as Peronne itself.

The British are methodically pushing forward their lines on the plateau northwest of Pozières, where they made an advance today of 300 to 400 yards on a front of nearly a mile. They also are getting closer to the village of Martinpuich, the British announcement today recording the capture of German trenches northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit.

In the Verdun sector a German attack south of Avocourt Wood was repulsed.

The text of the French night statement follows:

North of the Somme no action by the enemy was attempted during the day. Minor combats enabled us to progress on the slopes of Hill 109, southeast of Maurepas. Artillery fighting continues somewhat violently in the sectors of Barleux and Chaulnes.

On the left bank of the Meuse a strong German attack made yesterday evening on our lines south of Avocourt Wood was stopped by our barrage fire and grenades. There was an intermittent bombardment on the right bank. On the remainder of the front the day was calm.

In the afternoon one of the enemy's long-range guns fired four large calibre shells in the direction of Nancy.

The French War Office made the following statement this afternoon:

North of the Somme the night was comparatively quiet. Our troops consolidated their positions on the conquered ground. A German attack from the direction of Combles against the church and cemetery at Maurepas, which we occupy, was stopped by our machine gun fire, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Eighty prisoners remained in our hands.

On the right bank of the Meuse we have progressed slightly to the southeast of Fleury. The enemy attempted several small attacks in the same region, which were repulsed easily. The artillery on both sides was very active all along this sector.

Adjutant Lenoir yesterday brought down his seventh enemy aeroplane, which fell near Gincrey, Department of the Meuse, in the German lines. Last night French bombarding squadrons dropped 120 large bombs on the railway station at Metz-Sablons and on the railway, workshops, and barracks in Metz itself.

British Gain Near Pozieres.

The British afternoon statement, announcing the important advance on the Somme front northwest of Pozières, follows:

On the plateau northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit we gained ground toward Martinpuich, and captured enemy trenches. Northwest of Pozières we also made a further important advance of 300 or 400 yards over a front of nearly a mile. Our losses were light in spite of a heavy barrage by the enemy's artillery.

Last night we carried out three successful raids on trenches of the enemy: the first southwest of La Folie farm on Vimy Ridge; the second opposite Calonne, and the third east of Armentières. We inflicted many casualties on the enemy, and captured a machine gun and prisoners.

The enemy attempted a raid near the Hohenzollern redoubt, which was repulsed with loss by our infantry. Several Bavarian prisoners were captured. The enemy exploded a mine east of Cabaret Rouge, (near Souchez,) but we occupied the lip of the crater. We fired three mines north of Neuve Chapelle, and also south of the quarries northeast of Hulluch. The en-

Continued on Page 3.

Entire German Line in Picardy in Peril by New French Thrust North of Somme

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The strategic value of yesterday's French success north of the Somme was evident at first sight as straightening out the allied line at a delicate junction point and putting an end to the German enfilade fire against the French positions previously taken in the salient south of the river. But the latest news received here contains indications that the victory had a far greater importance, that the completeness, rapidity, and accuracy with which the appointed objects everywhere were reached, and nowhere rashly surpassed, prove that the French commanders have now evolved a system of warfare against which German resistance is impotent.

The lesson of previous offensives has been well learned. In Artois last Spring the unexpected success of General Petain's Moroccan divisions taught the risk of an over-rapid advance beyond the reach of reserves. The Champagne offensive in September showed that the German second and third lines must be "hammered" as thoroughly as the first. Even from the German failure at Verdun came the knowledge that no human bravery can prevail when the front is too narrow to permit of the deadly concentrations of cannon and machine guns. These lessons were hard and costly, but their fruit is the advance on the Somme, steady and cautious, with no lives sacrificed unnecessarily, and every position held.

It was 6:30 A. M. when the bombardment ceased and the infantry waves swept forward on a four-mile front. At 7:50 the objectives were attained and preparations to repel counterattacks had already begun. Everywhere the losses were trifling. At many points the French had only to round up the prisoners. Thanks to the command of the air, the advance was nowhere checked by unexpected crossfire, and those of the defenders whom the deepest shelters had protected, lacked the time to install the pieces for defense.

Real fighting occurred only on the slopes of Hill 100, southeast of Maurepas, and here the attacking regiment won three lines of trenches with only three killed and wounded. These troops made a total gain of three-quarters of a mile, which brings them within a mile and a half of the "Route Nationale" from Bethune to Peronne, whose possession means the piercing of the whole German scheme of defenses of Picardy. Already a dangerous menace is developing against the flanks of the important centres of Combles and Peronne, and the task of the British before Guillemont has become greatly lightened.

According to the latest information, the Germans have emphasized the French victory by furious counterattacks, but the sole result so far is to increase the losses, already terrible. The allied progress may seem to be slow, but they can afford not to hurry. Theirs is Grant's task of holding the enemy with inexorable pressure while the Russians, marching like Sherman, scatter the Austro-Germans before them until, in the east and west alike, they are involved in final disaster.

COSSACKS IN GALICIA SEIZE MARYAMPOL

Russian Advance Guard Within 7 Miles of Halicz, Key to Lemberg from Southeast.

ENTIRE FRONT ADVANCING

Russian Hosts Sweeping Westward from the Upper Sereth to the Carpathians.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13.—The Austrians' lines along the Stripa, which they have held since early in September, have crumbled, and General von Bothmer is in full retreat along the whole front, according to the latest information received by the Russian General Staff.

General von Bothmer's position has been regarded as untenable for days, and the only wonder in military circles here is that he has had the courage to stand fast for so long. General Letchitsky is advancing far in the rear of von Bothmer's right flank, while General Scherbatchoff is closing in on his left. The Austrian commander is apparently making an attempt to escape the Russian trap by taking up a position on a line running through Zloczow, Pomorzany, Brzezany to Halicz, roughly twenty miles to the west of his old lines before Tarnopol and Buczacz.

It is stated semi-officially that the Austrians evacuated the Stripa line without a battle. Their success in reaching and holding their new positions is considered very problematic by Russian military observers. It is pointed out that the strength of General Letchitsky's position on both sides of the Dniester below Halicz makes it extremely unlikely that the Austrians will be able to hold that town. Their failure to hold Halicz would render their new line little more advantageous than the position on the Stripa, as General Letchitsky would still be hanging on their right flank.

Fall of Halicz Imminent.

The Russians have successfully negotiated the last natural obstacle between them and Halicz, namely, the Bystritza River, which empties into the Dniester eight miles to the south. General Scherbatchoff has already thrown a large force across the Ziota Lipa, approaching Halicz from the southeast, and his advance force of Cossacks has captured Maryampol. The occupation of Yezerno on the Tarnopol-Lemberg railroad and a group of towns to the south of that point threatens von Bothmer's communications with the Austro-German armies defending Lemberg on the Brody line, and appears to have been the last blow to the defense of the Stripa.

The capture of Nadworna strengthens the left wing of General Letchitsky and completes the isolation of the Austrian Army in Southern Galicia. The Austrians were endeavoring to reorganize this army for the defense of the Pruth.

The following communication announcing officially the occupation of Maryampol was issued this evening:

Our crossing of the Rivers Stripa, Koropiec, and Ziota Lipa is continu-

Continued on Page 3.

ITALIANS ADVANCE TO NEW POSITIONS

Cross the Vallone and Drive Austrians from More Carso Defenses.

CAPTURE 2,000 PRISONERS

Austro-Hungarian Troops Continue Vain Attacks on Other Parts of Front.

ROME, Aug. 13.—In the Monfalcone and Gorizia sectors the Italians, pressing their offensive, have driven the Austrians from fortified positions, says the official communication of today. More than 2,000 prisoners were taken. The statement follows:

Yesterday on the lower Isonzo our troops, always indefatigable, met with further success. In the Monfalcone sector, after two days of severe fighting, they carried Hill 121 and Debeli. Further to the north they crossed the Vallone and pushed forward one kilometer to the east of Oppacchiasella, on the northern edge of the Carso. Infantry Division No. 23 carried positions on Nadlogem, (Hill 212,) which were defended strongly by the enemy. We took 1,565 prisoners, of whom 57 were officers, and also two medium calibre guns and some machine guns.

In the hilly region east of Gorizia Hill 174, to the north of Tivoli, was captured, 533 prisoners and some machine guns being taken. On the remainder of the front there were the usual demonstrations by the enemy, which everywhere were disposed of.

Altogether, since Aug. 6, 15,393 prisoners have been counted, including 330 officers. In the same operations we have taken 16 guns, a large number of machine guns, and war material of all kinds.

Enemy aircraft last night dropped a large number of bombs on Grado and Campalto, wounding three sailors. One of our small dirigibles was burned and some private houses were damaged.

King Victor Emmanuel in an Order of the Day thanked the army today for the victory it achieved at Gorizia. This the King characterized as another great step along the arduous and glorious way toward the completion of Italy's holy aspirations.

Although public attention is centred on the fighting along the lower Isonzo, important encounters are in progress elsewhere along the front. The Italians are meeting with fierce resistance, and in several sectors the Austrians are launching heavy attacks, presumably in an attempt to divert the efforts of the Italians from the Monfalcone and Gorizia operations.

In the vicinity of Tolmino, north of Gorizia, the fighting is particularly severe. According to reports reaching Rome, the number of Austrian dead or wounded is said to be very large. The Italians also have taken prisoners in this area.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A statement of operations on the Italian front issued by Austro-Hungarian Headquarters under date of Aug. 11 and received here today says:

The Italians renewed their efforts in the Plava sector. They also attacked our new positions east of Gorizia with considerable forces. All these assaults were repulsed.

Several hostile assaults in the Dolomites resulted in failure.

Economic Attacks on German Trade Chiefs Cause Withdrawal From Peace Committee

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The cause of the resignation of Louis Roechling, Peter Kloekner, and Baron Bodenhausen Degener, foremost captains of industry, from the recently formed National Committee for Securing an Honorable Peace, does not seem to have been cleared up by their own explanation, according to which they resigned on account of certain remarks of Professor Harnach, made in his speech on Aug. 1.

A perusal of the speech, now published in book form, reveals not the slightest allusion which they might have interpreted as censuring their attitude toward the war. The only part of his speech that is questionable reads as follows: "The war has revealed the intolerable condition from which we suffer. What was our principal driving power before the war? An international, industrial, and economic exchange managed privately and alongside of fine military and State management. What have we experienced during the war? Fine military management led by men of genius, expanded rapidly, and embracing everything. But the private management of industrial exchange collapsed. Foreign competition having disappeared, reckless strife for profits set in. Every necessity was cornered, and usury flourished. There was no trace left of the spirit of August, 1914.

"I don't accuse individuals, although some have deserved it. I accuse the whole system which permits the mercantile egoist and an unscrupulous profit-making such as knows no bounds even in war time. Such things must never occur again in another war, and to prevent it great changes must be prepared in peace time. Such measures can only be taken along lines already followed by certain branches of our national economy.

"I am thinking of our war mines and other mining industries and the exploitation of our forests. We must create numerous industrial communes in which State communal bodies share co-jointly with private parties. Nowhere shall private enterprise or responsibility be jarred, but profit-making must be stopped where the general welfare is at stake."

Several Berlin papers today express the opinion that this part of Professor Harnach's speech, applicable to general conditions, possibly was construed as reflecting upon the business integrity of the above-named captains of industry, who, like most of their class, have been denied the merited thanks of the Fatherland for having afforded industrial facilities without which conduct of the war would be impossible.

The Vossische Zeitung thinks the resignations were due to some misunderstanding, and advises the National Committee to seek clearer political guidance. There are also those who impute to the three industrial leaders sinister plans to ward off any attempt to reform the private ownership of mines and similar industries after peace is restored.

HUGHES ENCOURAGED BY TOUR THUS FAR

But Everywhere He Finds Voters Saying, "Wilson Has Kept Us Out of War."

OLD GUARD HOLDING ALOOF

Progressive Breach Not Entirely Healed—Prosperity Difficult to Combat—Hyphen Issue Avoided.

Tittmann Corrects Hughes; Not Forced Out, He Says

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 13.—On the train late last night Charles E. Hughes received this telegram:

Leesburg, Va., Aug. 12.

My dear Mr. Hughes: My resignation from the Survey (Coast and Geodetic) was not a forced one in any sense. Am not surprised that you were misinformed, for even old associates and intimate friends in Washington accepted my reasons with polite incredulity, and it was a common belief that I had been forced out. Very truly,

O. H. TITTMANN.

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 13.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, reached Spokane today, seemingly satisfied with the results obtained during the first week of his Western tour. He has been told by the leaders with whom he consulted that his addresses were effective, and these leaders spoke of the crowds being large and enthusiastic for an early August campaign. Representatives of the National Committee who are traveling with him are among those who reflected that feeling.

Up to date Mr. Hughes has spoken in five States in the Middle West and West classified as "normally Republican." They are Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. Mr. Taft carried all of them in 1908. In 1912 Roosevelt, as the Progressive nominee, carried Michigan and Minnesota, and Wilson the others. In none of the three did Wilson have more votes than the combined votes of Roosevelt and Taft.

Facing this situation, with the breach between the Republicans and Progressives not entirely healed Mr. Hughes has endeavored to create a new leadership and has appeared before the people as a combination of Republican and Progressive and as a man unwilling to bend an ear to anything bad in either party. By one utterance after another he has tried to make the big issue Hughes, and has endeavored to break down factional lines by promising equal consideration for all.

Mr. Hughes and his followers seem to believe that he has made an excellent impression upon the people, and has lined up these five States and packed them away safely on ice for use next November. If from 60 to 70 per cent. of the Progressives follow his leadership that may be the case, observers say.

What the Voters Say.

There is, however, at least one stumbling block. Everywhere in the Middle West and Western country there is in the minds of the people the thought that President Wilson has kept the country out of war and steered it along a course of prosperity. Even the most hidebound Republican leaders admit that condition. Voters everywhere talk about it and ask: "Isn't that so?" It seems to be proving powerful campaign material for the President and lending him a strength which he did not possess in these sections four years ago.

Mr. Hughes has recognized that condition. He has been careful to let the people know that he is not for war and to challenge the Wilson record by the allegation that the Administration had more than one little war in Mexico. That apparently has not been satisfactory, when the people talk about Wilson keeping the country out of war, they are not talking about Mexico, they say, but the big war in Europe, and no charge of weakness or vacillation, which Mr. Hughes has made so far seems to have affected the main thing that the country actually has not become entangled in that conflict. The prosperity which the people are enjoying is as real to them as the fact that this coun-

Continued on Page 4.

WHITMAN TO ENTER THE MOOSE PRIMARY

All Republican State Candidates Accept an Invitation from the Progressives.

SLAP AT NEW YORK FACTION

Leaders Outside of Manhattan Seek to Offset Indorsement of Seabury for Governor.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, and his associates in office, all of whom will be on the Republican primary ticket, have been invited by prominent Progressives to enter the Progressive primaries this Fall. The Governor has accepted the invitation on his own account and on behalf of the present State officers, as well as on behalf of William M. Calder, candidate for United States Senator, and Judge Hiscock and Judge Pound, candidates for the Court of Appeals.

These Progressives took this action to offset the efforts of the wing of the New York County Progressives, headed by Chairman James J. O'Connell, who recently put a Progressive State ticket into the field. In a letter to Governor Whitman the Progressives who want to indorse him said the New York County ticket is clearly a pro-Wilson ticket and that it is probably the intention of its sponsors to substitute for it at a latter date the Democratic State nominees. Judge Samuel Seabury was selected for Governor by the New York County faction and since then Mr. Seabury has been selected by the Democrats.

Prominent in the Party.

A majority of the Progressives who have invited Governor Whitman to enter their primaries are members of the Progressive State Committee. They are:

Horace S. Wilkinson, State Committeeman for Onondaga; William Hamlin Childs of Brooklyn; Virgil K. Kellogg, County Chairman of Jefferson; William H. Hotchkiss, Walter A. Johnson, State Committeeman for Westchester; W. W. Babcock of Steuben; W. J. J. Kunzie of Erie; Elvin N. Edwards, County Chairman of Nassau; Ernest Cawcroft, County Chairman of Chautauqua; Frank Baldwin, State Committeeman for Queens; John Gerdes, Hugh Abbott, State Committeeman for St. Lawrence; Frank L. Ellison, County Chairman of Munroe; Jesse Fuller, Jr., State Committeeman for Kings; George Repperger, State Committeeman for Queens; B. C. Dunlop, who was Progressive Assemblyman for Rockland County in 1914 and a member of the Ways and Means Committee; Edward H. Brown, County Chairman of Herkimer; William Wirt Mills, State Committeeman for Richmond, and P. St. George Bissell, Jr., State Committeeman for New York. These men sent the following letter on Friday to Governor Whitman:

New York, Aug. 11, 1916.

Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir: The newspapers have recently stated that a ticket, which from the personnel, is clearly not a Progressive but a pro-Wilson ticket, is to be placed in the Progressive primaries.

Judge Seabury is mentioned as the candidate for our gubernatorial nominee. We, as Progressives, supported him for the Court of Appeals in 1914. We believe he is an excellent judge; but we also believe that he can best serve the people in a judicial position.

We, therefore, invite you to enter our primaries. The makeup of the suggested ticket indicating that it is probably the intention of its sponsors to substitute at a latter date the Democratic State nominees for the Progressives now suggested, we invite your associates on the Republican ticket also to enter our primaries.

Your record as Governor has been such as to entitle you to the votes of all Progressives.

You have shown in your important appointments a desire to secure men of high standards and recognized ability. We mention in particular such appointments—among them several Progressives and Democrats—as Straus, Carr, Hodge and Irvine in the Public Service Commissions; Wotherspoon in the Department of Public Works; Duffey in the Highways Department; Wilson in the Department of Agriculture; Ordway in the Civil Service Commission; Carter, Osborne and Kirchwey in the Prisons' Department; Mitchell in the Industrial Commission; Saxe in the Tax Department; Stotesbury in the Adjutant General's office; Pratt, as Conservation Commissioner, and, in judicial offices, Pound in the Court of Appeals, and Cropsey, Clark, Rodenbeck and Dudley in the Supreme Court.

Through your Civil Service Commission, you have compelled observance of both the letter and the spirit of the Civil Service law, and thus prevented a raid on the

Continued on Page 4.

PRESIDENT, TO AVERT RAILWAY STRIKE, CALLS BOTH SIDES TO WHITE HOUSE BEFORE THEY TAKE FINAL ACTION

President's Letter Calling Railway Managers and Workers to White House

Here is the text of President Wilson's letter to the contending railway managers and union leaders, calling them to confer with him at the White House:

The White House, Aug. 13, 1916.

I have learned with surprise and with keen disappointment that an agreement concerning the settlement of the matters in controversy between the railroads and their employes has proved impossible. A general strike on the railways would at any time have a most far-reaching and injurious effect upon the country. At this time the effect might be disastrous. I feel that I have the right, therefore, to request, and I do hereby request, as the head of the Government, that before any final decision is arrived at I may have a personal conference with you here. I shall hold myself ready to meet you at any time you may be able to reach Washington. Sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Addressed to each of the following:
Mr. Elisha Lee, Chairman, National Committee on Railways.
Mr. A. B. Garretson, President, Order Railway Conductors.
Mr. W. S. Stone, Grand Chief, Brotherhood Railroad Engineers.
Mr. W. S. Carter, President, Brotherhood Railroad Firemen.
Mr. W. B. Lee, President, Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen.

CONFER WITH HIM TODAY

Workers Hint Trains Will Stop Unless Men Get Demands.

STAND OUT FOR 8-HOUR DAY

Brotherhoods Give Conciliation Board Final Refusal to Arbitrate Anything.

WILSON WARNS OF DANGER

Said to be Determined Country's Traffic Shall Not Be Blocked —Army the Last Resort.

Statistics Showing Cost of Strike to Men and Roads

The following table shows the huge numbers of workers and vast amount of property that would be involved in the threatened national strike:

Men making demands..	400,000
Employes affected.....	2,000,000
Dependents affected (estimated)	8,000,000
Railroads involved....	225
Mileage of railroads...	257,211
Stockholders	626,122
Capital stock of railroads	$8,638,286,892
Receipts for April.....	$280,987,306
Expenses for April....	$189,923,465
Amount roads say demands would cost....	$100,000,000
Amount men say they would cost.....	$25,000,000
Investment in railroads (approximate)	$17,000,000,000

The defiant Conference Committee of the railways, and the defiant leaders of the four big railway brotherhoods left New York for Washington at midnight ast night in answer to a summons to the White House from President Wilson after the labor leaders had told the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation flatly that they would arbitrate nothing and were about to order a national strike to stop every train, passenger and freight, on the 225 railway systems of the United States.

While the demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime are made only on behalf of the freight engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, the brotherhoods, if a strike is declared, will call out both freight and passenger workers.

Before he left, A. B. Garretson, head of the labor forces, said:

"Unless the President can find a road out it means a strike."

The final break in the negotiations came formally at 4 o'clock. The mediators had foreseen it and telephoned the President, and as they left Webster Hall in East Eleventh Street, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, was leaving Washington with a summons from the White House to both sides. Mr. Tumulty reached the Pennsylvania Station at 9 o'clock and immediately took the President's letter to Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Railways Conference Committee, and to A. B. Garretson, Chairman of the Brotherhoods Committee.

In the letter Mr. Wilson, after expressing disappointment that an agreement had proved impossible, and declaring that a general strike might be disastrous to the country, said: "I feel that I have the right, therefore, to request, and I do hereby request, as the head of the Government, that before any final decision is arrived at, I may have a personal conference with you here."

Ready to Go to Any Length.

By the time the summons brought by Mr. Tumulty had reached the leaders of the two sides, they were already preparing to go to Washington to meet the President this afternoon on the summons that had been served by the mediators.

Mr. Tumulty, after he had made sure that the leaders of both sides would be in Washington today, left New York with Judge Chambers of the Mediation Board on a Washington train from the Pennsylvania Station at 12:30 o'clock. Judge Chambers will make the arrangements for the conference with the President.

It was said last night that the President stands ready to go to any length to prevent the stopping of service, even to manning trains with soldiers. He is ready, it is said, to repeat to the workers the famous declaration of President Cleveland to the railroad unions just before the strike of 1894:

"If it takes all the gold in the Treasury and all the soldiers in the army to deliver a postcard in San Francisco, the postcard will be delivered."

It is understood that the President will call the attention of the brotherhoods to the fact that there are 150,000 soldiers in the Mexican border who will starve if all trains stop running; that there are in New York City alone 1,

VOTE A NEW TAX ON CORPORATIONS

Fifty Cents on Every $1,000 Over $99,000 Invested, Under Senate Caucus Plan.

MUNITIONS LEVY MODIFIED

Five Instead of Ten Per Cent. on Components—Stamp Taxes Partly Abolished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Important changes in the revised draft of the General Revenue bill as it was passed by the House were made today by the caucus of Democratic Senators, which began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until late at night. The tax on the materials used in the manufacture of munitions was cut in half, that is, from 10 to 5 per cent., and it was decided to do away with some of the present stamp taxes. The Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance had retained most of the stamp taxes, which will expire by limitation on Dec. 31, unless Congress determines otherwise. The House bill does not provide for retaining any of the stamp taxes.

Two proposals that came before the caucus caused spirited debate. One referred to the munitions tax and the other to abandoning the plan of a direct tax to meet the additional expenses of the Government and paying for these additional expenses by bond issues. The bond issue proposal was made by Senator Lewis of Illinois. It obtained considerable support, but no vote was taken on it on the understanding that it would be offered as a substitute for the revenue bill tax proposals after the bill had been presented to the Senate.

A new feature adopted today was a provision for a tax on corporations which have cash actually invested aggregating more than $99,000. That amount is to be exempt from the tax, which would be levied at the rate of 50 cents for each $1,000 of capital, surplus, and undivided profits in excess of $99,000. It was estimated that this tax would bring about $20,000,000 into the Treasury annually. It was regarded as necessary to provide this tax on account of the elimination of some of the stamp taxes and the reduction in the tax on munitions.

The caucus decided to do away with the taxes on telephone and telegraph messages and freight and express receipts. The tax on sleeping car and parlor car fares was retained, but the decision of the Finance Committee to make it two cents instead of one cent, as at present, was rescinded, the one-cent rate being retained.

Corporation Tax Provision.

The text of the provision for a new tax on corporations, as adopted by the caucus, follows:

Corporations, joint stock companies, and associations shall pay 50 cents for each $1,000 of capital, surplus, and undivided profits used in any of the activities or functions of their business, including such sums as may be invested or loaned upon stocks, bonds, mortgages, real estate, or other securities. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits for the preceding fiscal year. Every corporation, joint stock company, or association defined or limited in Section 10, Title 10, shall be liable to this tax.

Provided, That for the purpose of this tax an exemption of $99,000 shall be allowed from the surplus, capital and undivided profits of the corporation.

Provided, That the tax imposed by Section 201, Title 3 of this act, (the tax on munitions,) shall be exempt.

The caucus did not finish its consideration of the bill. An adjournment was taken about 11 o'clock, when the caucus had been in session more than nine hours. Senator Underwood will make a fight tomorrow to obtain the elimination of the provision for the creation of a tariff commisson and for an abandonment of the duties on dyestuffs. When the caucus adjourned it was considering the wine schedule. Most of the evening was devoted to this matter.

Senators from the cotton States succeeded in forcing a compromise on the provision of the Finance Committee, im-

Continued on Page 2.

BRANDEIS MAY NOT ACCEPT MISSION

Washington Hears Supreme Court Justice Will Not Serve on Mexican Commission.

CHIEF JUSTICE OPPOSES IT

White Believed to Have Withheld Assent Because Court Is Short in Membership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—While there has been no official confirmation of the statement in a newspaper dispatch from Lake Placid to the effect that Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court has withheld his approval of Associate Justice Brandeis's serving on the commission to settle the controversy with Mexico, it was asserted in a credible quarter here tonight that Justice Brandeis probably would not accept the appointment because Chief Justice White had indicated his belief that members of the court should not serve on commissions at this time.

The announcement of the names of the American Commissioners has not been made. The reason for this delay has not been disclosed.

It was said tonight that Chief Justice White, after the close of the war with Spain, was asked by President McKinley to serve as one of the American Peace Commissioners sent to Paris, and declined the offer because he did not approve of members of the court serving in such a capacity. On the other hand, it was pointed out tonight that at various times members of the Supreme Court had served on international commissions. Justice Lamar served as one of the mediators at the Mexican-American conference held two years ago at Niagara Falls. Justice Brewer served several times in similar capacities. In 1896 Justice Brewer was appointed by President Cleveland as a member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission, and in 1899 he served as a member of the British-Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

In 1899 Chief Justice Fuller was one of the arbitrators to settle the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. Justice Fuller was a member of the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and in 1905 he was a member of the arbitral tribunal in the matter of the Muscat Dhows at The Hague. Justice John M. Harlan also served on a commission. In 1893 he was one of the American arbitrators on the Bering Sea tribunal which met at Paris.

In the absence of Chief Justice White from Washington no authoritative statement of his attitude toward the appointment of Justice Brandeis to serve on the Mexican-American Commission could be obtained. The statement was made unofficially that when President Wilson offered the appointment to Justice Brandeis it was conditional upon the assent of Chief Justice White. In one quarter it was suggested tonight that the Chief Justice probably felt that since the Mexican situation had become an issue in the campaign it would be better for no member of the court to serve on the commission. Another suggestion was that perhaps the Chief Justice felt that in view of the fact that the Supreme Court would meet in October with virtually three new members it would be better for all the Justices to confine their efforts to its work exclusively. The newest member of the court will be the successor to Mr. Hughes. Both Justice Brandeis and Justice McReynolds are new members of the court.

Justice Brandeis was reported to have left Lake Placid yesterday on his way to Washington. He was expected in New York last night, but efforts to find him were unavailing.

000,000 babies, many of whom will die if their daily supply of milk is cut off, and will demand on behalf of the nation that the railroads and the brotherhoods make peace.

After the final unyielding word of the brotherhoods had been received the weary and discouraged mediators, who had hoped against hope until the last, issued this statement:

"After repeated efforts to bring about an arbitration of the pending controversy between the railroads and their employes in train and yard service, the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation was today advised by representatives of the employes that they would not submit the matters in dispute to arbitration in any form. The employes further stated to the board that they would not arbitrate their own demands even if the contingent demands of the railroads were withdrawn, and also declined to suggest any other plan or method for a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

Willing to Meet the President.

"They were informed that their decision would at once be made known to President Wilson and also that the President claimed the right to a personal interview with both parties before any drastic action was taken. This request was, of course, granted, and a large delegation of employes with a number of railroad managers will be in Washington on Monday for a conference with the President. Early in the negotiations, the railroads had informed the Board of Mediation and Conciliation that they woul accept arbitration."

Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Committee of Railroad Managers, said that the mediators' statement contained all that was to be said.

For the unions Mr. Garretson made the following statement:

"The mediators came to us this morning with the statement that all they could offer was precisely what the Managers' Conference Committee offered, the same proposition for arbitration made to us across the conference table on June 15, when the first series of conferences broke up.

"In other words, after invoking mediation, the National Conference Committee of the Railways had not in any way consented to be mediated, but expected all the mediation to be done on the side that had not invited mediation.

"In answer to their proposal to arbitrate all pending differences, including the tentative proposals of the railroads, we replied that, as our proposition for the eight-hour day and punitive overtime had been in the hands of the managers for many months and as no proposition had come from them directly or indirectly looking toward a settlement of the differences, we had nothing to add to our demand as contained in form 35.

Ready to Strike.

"We refused to arbitrate on any such basis as that presented, and informed the mediators that we considered ourselves free to take the necessary steps toward effecting a settlement of the pending controversies in accordance with the methods of these organizations by withdrawing the men from all service on the roads.

"The mediators then said that as representatives of the President of the United States they requested on behalf of the President a conference with both parties to the controversy before the final break should take place. They were notified later that the four executives of the brotherhoods, accompanied by a representative committee of the men, would be in Washington tomorrow, subject to the request of the President, for a conference."

A short time later Judge Martin A Knapp of the Board of Mediation extended the summons of the President to Elisha Lee, and Mr. Lee replied that the entire Railway Conference Committee would be in Washington today.

The mediators spent an arduous day trying to bring peace. Judge Knapp, Judge W. L. Chambers, and G. W. W. Hanger went to Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street, at 10 o'clock to get the answer of the brotherhoods to the request for arbitration made on Saturday. The brotherhoods, whether through misunderstanding or not, expected the mediators to bring a definite offer from the railroads. When they did not the leaders of the brotherhoods demanded one. The mediators left the hall and hurried by the subway to the Grand Central Terminal, where the railroad managers were in an all-day conference. They returned to the hall at 4 o'clock and told the brotherhoods they had no further offer, and it was then that the mediators read to the brotherhoods the following telegram from President Wilson sent to them on Friday:

"Thank you for your note on the situation. Keep me informed of the situation and tell the contending parties that I deem it a right to hear both sides before there is a final break.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Quit Meeting in Silence.

Then the mediators left the hall, breaking through a cordon of reporters on the sidewalk without uttering a word. They went to the Grand Central Terminal and tendered the message of the President.

It was the admitted belief on both sides last night that the strike would be called. The men say they have been fighting for thirty years in preparation for the great fight for the eight-hour day. While not so discourteous to the President as to say beforehand that he would be unsuccessful, they pointed out that the President had no power under the law and that they did not believe the President would call upon them in the name of patriotism to give up their fight for the eight-hour day. They believe arbitration means just that.

The railroads maintain that to grant the men's demands would not only entail an expense of $100,000,000 a year, but would be the forerunner of more demands. They are ready for a test of strength with the men, if the President does not find the way out. In 1914, the day after Germany declared war on Russia and when a Western railroad strike was threatened, the railroads withdrew their demands to arbitrate only the workers' demands. There is slight disposition on the part of the managers to make such a concession this time.

If the President fails it may be that the strike will not be declared for a week. The 600 chairmen must first go home to be in charge of the local details. It is generally considered probable that if the strike is to be called the public will get at least forty-eight hours' notice. There is no danger of any such thing as a train being left out of a terminal. The brotherhood leaders say that in the event of a strike every train would be taken to the next terminal and left there.

If the strike is called, the headquarters of both sides will be in New York. It was at first thought by the railway men that it might be well to make headquarters in Chicago or Cleveland, but the brotherhoods have definitely decided that all operations should be conducted from New York.

Some of the railroads have made plans to continue their service if a strike is called. The Pennsylvania system has on file a list of volunteers for service who would be called on. Other roads have made similar plans, while some have made no preparations. But it was said last night by railroad men that some sort of service would be maintained by all the railroads. They scoffed at the statement of the unions that in two days the railroads would be tied down.

"That's what they think," said a railroad leader, "but this fight is to industry in America what the war in Europe is to Europe. The future of the railroads depends upon the outcome, and if the strike is called the railroads will not give in easily."

Mr. Garretson was asked last night if he would say how much notice would be given the nation if the brotherhoods call the strike.

"That is in the future," he replied. "The question rests tonight upon the knees of the gods."

Mr. Garretson was asked to give his idea of the number of men, either in the army or in civil life, who could run trains if called on.

"When they needed one in Panama," he replied, "they had to train him. Railroad men are like politicians. Sometimes they die, but they never quit. Therefore the outside supply is very limited. The threat to get men from anywhere to run the trains of the country if the strike is called is an idle sound and nothing more."

Mr. Garretson said the determination of the men to "go through" was shown by the vote in the afternoon to reject all arbitration. Of the 600 delegates voting, there was no dissenting vote to the proposal of the leaders to cut off all negotiations and proceed to the business of the strike.

The labor leader was asked if he considered the plight of the troops on the border.

"President Wilson will undoubtedly call that to our attention tomorrow, and we shall answer him then," he said.

He was asked if he would consider the weight of an appeal by the President to prevent an industrial calamity.

"How about the rise in the price of gasoline?" he asked. "That made the people suffer, but we didn't hear anything about it not being patriotic."

Then he was reminded that the railroads had made concessions in 1914 because there was an international crisis, and that that crisis still existed.

"We are not conducting the international affairs of the nation," he said.

He was asked what he thought of a repetition by President Wilson of the declaration of President Cleveland that he would run the trains with soldiers.

"That went in 1894," he said, "but it won't go in 1916. The men are out after the eight-hour day, and they are going to get it. If the President can get it for them peaceably, no man will be more grateful than I. But they must have it. We will not quickly give up thirty years of preparation, and the President, I am sure, knows how we feel about it."

May Put Soldiers on Trains.

A man in close touch with the situation and with President Wilson said last night:

"President Wilson is a brave man. He is not afraid of Congress, and he is not afraid of the heads of four railway brotherhoods. He will avert this strike, or, if it is called, he will keep the trains running. He is determined that he will do it.

"He has the power to put soldiers on the trains. He has that power under the broad police power vested in him. He can go to the length of declaring martial law and forbidding the engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen to quit the trains. A national railroad tie-up at this time would be not only a business disaster, but a peril to the country, and he will not have it.

"It might be that the Twentieth Century Limited or the other fliers would not run if the strike were called, but there will be railway service that will keep the 150,000 soldiers on the border from starving; that will give the millions of babies their daily milk; that will see that New York and other great cities are not left without food.

"This program, if carried out for any considerable time, would break the strike.

"The brotherhoods do not take the President seriously enough. They think the situation bigger than the President. But that is not true. The President will tell the railroad workers tomorrow that the public will not stand for a national strike at this time, and that if they call it, organized labor will receive a blow in the loss of public regard from which it will not recover in fifty years. It would do labor more harm than anything that could happen to it."

PRESIDENT STILL HOPEFUL.

Believes Some Way Can be Found to Avert a Strike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—President Wilson, deeply concerned over the possibility that a general strike may tie up the country's railroads, is prepared to make an insistent personal appeal for an amicable settlement when the representatives of the roads and their employes confer with him tomorrow at the White House.

Since the situation became threatening the President has been in close touch with developments and has used every available agency of the Federal Government to bring the two factions together. He has taken no stand on the merits of the controversy, however, and it is not expected that he will do so at the conference tomorrow. It is understood that he will reiterate the arguments set forth in the communication delivered in New York tonight by Secretary Tumulty and will emphasize the far-reaching effect a strike would have on the country.

The President is said to feel that, regardless of the points at issue, a way still can be found for settlement without a strike and the disturbance to other industries and inconvenience to the general public which would result. Whether he will suggest any new form of mediation, now that Government agencies have been exhausted, was not known tonight, but it was said that he was ready to go to great lengths to avert a break.

No official comment on the situation was made at the White House today. It was announced, however, that the President would be ready to see the delegations as early tomorrow as they could reach Washington, and was prepared to devote the entire day, if necessary, to impressing upon them the advisability of taking no drastic steps.

Several more petitions from railway employes not members of the brotherhoods involved, asking the President to do everything in his power to avert a strike, were brought here tonight and will be delivered at the White House tomorrow. P. K. Walden of Chicago, acting on behalf of men employed by the Chicago and Alton, brought one bearing 16,000 signatures, and announced that 4,500 employes of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe had forwarded a similar appeal.

COULD INVOKE STIVERS LAW.

In Event of Strike Whitman Can Call All Men of Military Age.

The New York Committee Opposed to Conscription Laws issued a statement last night in which it said that Governor Whitman had the power to protect New York in the event of a national railroad strike by invoking the Stivers law, passed by the Legislature of 1916, which gives the Governor power to call all citizens of military age to the militia "for active duty in case of insurrection, invasion, tumult, riot, or breach of the peace or imminent danger thereof." The committee said that this method would be analogous to that used by the French authorities in the recent general railroad strike in France.

Neither the railroad managers or the officials of the brotherhoods took the suggestion of the committee seriously. They said they did not believe the committee meant its suggestion seriously.

Ira W. Bird, educational director of the committee, said last night that the statement was issued simply to call attention to the power which the Stivers law conferred on the Governor. "Most people know little of the law," he said, "and we wanted to show its force. We simply stated facts. Let people draw their own conclusions as to the desirability of the act."

MANY MEN READY TO WORK.

Railways Have Lists of Volunteers —Few Soldiers to Guard Trains.

While the railway brotherhoods scoff at the suggestion that either President Wilson or the railroads could get enough men to take the places of their members if a strike were called, many of the railroads have large volunteer lists, and it was asserted last night that the President would go to the length of putting soldiers on trains.

Practically all the regular army, which was used on trains as guards and to prevent rioting in the great railroad strike in 1894, is on the Mexican border. There are approximately 90,000 National Guardsmen on the border and about 40,000 more in camp in different States, 28,000 being in camp in the Department of the East. In the event of the strike it would be necessary to do recruiting on a heroic scale to provide soldiers enough for strike duty, without recalling part of the force from the border.

Under a law passed by the last Legislature, Governor Whitman has the power to use compulsion to recruit the National Guard of this State up to 23,000, irrespective of the guardsmen who have been sent to the border.

STRIKE THAT FAILED IN 1894.

Service on Railways Was Then Maintained with Aid of the Army.

The last national railroad strike in this country occurred in 1894, when the National Railway Union, of which Eugene V. Debs was President, conducted a more or less sporadic strike, which at times caused scenes of great violence in the Middle West. President Cleveland used the regular army under Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles to deal with the situation. Scores of strikers were shot in the streets of Chicago and hundreds of cars burned by the strikers. Injunctions were issued by the courts and defied by the strikers. The President issued several solemn proclamations against rioting and participation in the strike. Finally the strike failed through the ability of the railroads, with soldiers on every engine and car, to maintain a crippled service.

The workers at that time were not as well organized as now, nor was the movement as concerted as that of 1916. Only a small proportion of the workers were members of the National Railway Union, as compared with the highly organized character of the four big railway brotherhoods that are today making demands of the railroads.

In 1914 the Western territory members of the four brotherhoods clashed with the National Conference Committee of Railways, which now represents the transportation companies. Mediation was tried, but failed, and President Wilson summoned leaders of both sides to Washington, as he did last night. It was the day after Germany had declared war on Russia on Aug. 1, 1914, that the President appealed to the factions to make peace in view of the worldwide crisis then. The railroads' reply was that they did not wish to imperil the welfare of the nation in a crisis and would consent to withdraw their demands if the workers would arbitrate theirs. Thus arbitration was effected. The brotherhoods were dissatisfied with the results, and upon that dissatisfaction largely base their aversion to arbitration now.

The hope in the White House conference today is that the railroads may respond to the President's appeal by agreeing to throw their counterproposals in the discard. This would place the brotherhoods in a position in which it would be hard for them to refuse to arbitrate.

TELEGRAPHERS NOT TO STRIKE

Union Head Says Operators Will Remain at Their Keys.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—Members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers will not strike, even if the strike of the trainmen is called, said H. B. Perham, National President of the telegraphers' order, tonight.

"The telegraphers are not a party to the strike," he said, "and we have had no part in the negotiations or conferences. I hope the strike of the trainmen will be averted, but the telegraphers will stick to their posts, even if the general strike is declared."

CALL OUT 15,000 BOXMAKERS

Workers Demand an Eight-Hour Day and Increase in Wages.

A. Greenstein, who said he was a representative of the Paper Boxmakers' Union, stated to THE TIMES last night that 15,000 boxmakers would be called out on strike today because of the rejection by the manufacturers of the demands of the union for an eight-hour day and an increase of between 10 and 20 per cent. in wages, which now run from $8 to $15 a week.

Greenstein said that the vote in favor of the strike was 1,200 to 5 at a meeting yesterday morning at Beethoven Hall. There are now 9,000 names on the roll of the union, but its officials say that they control practically all of the 15,000 engaged in the industry in 200 shops manufacturing cigarette, candy, hat, and other paper boxes in this city.

Cleveland Milk Strike Ended.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13. — The strike of the milk wagon drivers ended late this afternoon when the tentative proposals of Mayor Davis, State Mediators George F. Miles and C. H. Mayhugh, representatives of the union, and officers of the milk companies were accepted. By the terms of the agreement the men will receive advances amounting to $10 a month and the union is recognized.

SEES NO SIGN OF CLOUDS ON BUSINESS HORIZON

United States Chamber of Commerce Says Crops are Good and All Industries Booming.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. — According to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States there is no concern as to the effect upon business either of the Presidential election, the possible coming of peace in Europe, or any other factors of possible disturbance. Buying is mostly for immediate needs, and there is little speculation. According to the Statistics Committee, the campaign year need not be regarded with apprehension by the industrial and commercial interests of the country.

The total yield of Winter wheat will be approximately between 465,000,000 and 475,000,000 bushels. The quality is excellent. As a whole harvesting was done under generally favorable weather conditions.

It seems likely, the Chamber of Commerce experts declare, that the total wheat crop for 1916 will be approximately 30 per cent. less than the yield in 1915, and slightly under the average for the last ten years, but the committee points out that the 1915 yield was a record production. The committee reports that the corn crop does not seem likely to be less than 2,700,000,000 bushels, and it may run as high as 2,850,000,000 bushels, or approximately the average yield for the last ten years.

There was reduced acreage in grains—kaffir, milo, and feteria—because of the extremely wet season last year, which is always unfavorable for them, according to the committee. They have, however, held their own under most trying conditions of heat and drought in Kansas, Oklahoma, Northern Texas, and some parts of Missouri.

Oats, barley, rye, and flax all show the spotted conditions prevalent in this year's crops. On the whole, however, they promise more than the average yields. Flax, it is predicted, will exceed the yield of last year. Potatoes promise a normal crop with the sweet variety making excellent progress. The prospect for tobacco is excellent in at least six States, but in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia the crop has been hurt by storms. Hay in general is a good crop throughout the country.

The cotton crop has received its full share of the vicissitudes of weather, the committee reports, and has suffered accordingly, notwithstanding an acreage which is approximately 12 per cent. greater than last year.

Manufacturing is practically everywhere in excellent condition, with factories full of orders, the committee reports, labor fully employed, and the products commanding high prices. The only exceptions are where strikes prevail.

The building industry is reported to be in generally excellent shape. It is, in the opinion of the committee, the best barometer of general business, since building in the country districts means the extensive use of materials in almost every line of commercial business. Despite the high prices of material the building outlook continues good.

INTERNAL REVENUE GAINS.

Collections Last Year $512,723,288, an Increase of $97,042,264.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Collections by the Internal Revenue Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30 reached a total of $512,723,288, an increase of $97,042,284 over those for the fiscal year 1915. A preliminary report made public today by Commissioner Osborn shows that of the total $387,786,035 came from ordinary collections and $124,937,253 from the income tax. Of the ordinary revenue $84,275,902 was collected under the emergency tax law and the rest came from the taxes on spirits, tobacco, &c. About $38,000,000 accrued from sales of documentary stamps, about $20,000,000 from the additional tax of 50 cents per barrel on fermented liquors, and almost $7,000,000 from special taxes on bankers, brokers, theatres, &c.

The normal tax on incomes—those over $3,000 and less than $20,000—produced $23,995,777. Incomes from $20,000 to $50,000 produced $6,001,775, those from $50,000 to $75,000 produced $4,071,362, those from $75,000 to $100,000 produced $3,623,473, those from $100,000 to $250,000 produced $10,936,326, those from $250,000 to $500,000 produced $6,393,859, and those over $500,000 produced $12,647,863. Offers of compromise were accepted involving $183,159.

The cost of collection of all internal revenue is put at about $7,190,000, compared with $6,804,089 last year.

CHEERS FOR KAISER DROWN GUNS' NOISE

Emperor's Review of Troops on the Somme Front a Military Spectacle.

THINKS OFFENSIVE ENDED

But He Urges His Soldiers to Fight on Until Allies Are Forced to Make Peace.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE SOMME FRONT, Aug. 11, (via Military Telegraph to Berlin.)—The Kaiser among his victorious legions, 10,000 stern-faced fighting men, thanking them for stopping the great French-English offensive, firing them to still more superhuman efforts, and stirring them to paroxysms of cheers that drowned the long roll of the enemy's drumfire—this was the strange, supremely thrilling picture which I, a privileged neutral, saw this morning within the fire zone of the Somme.

As I motored after sunrise into the grounds of a typical château at the front, a still undamaged pile of red brick with gray sandstone trimmings, all roads and chaussées were jammed with the converging troops, veterans from the trenches and fresh reserves from the rear who swarmed into the château's backyard. This was a magnificent grassy parade ground formed by poplars, chestnut trees, and giant elms, and there formed a huge hollow square ten rows deep of bayonet-bearing "ghosts" in the early morning fog that floated over the Somme front.

Promptly at 9 the Kaiser arrived in his field gray automobile, accompanied by the grizzled Van Dyke bearded Commander in Chief of the German Somme armies, the Imperial Adjt. Gen. von Hessen; Admiral von Mueller, Chief of the Kaiser's Marine Cabinet, and General von Lynker, Chief of the Military Cabinet. He was met and greeted by a platoon of gold braid-draped corps commanders and General Staff officers drawn up on the driveway before the château's marble flight of steps.

The ensuing pageantry made it difficult to realize the significance of the incessant cannonading, that the decision of the Somme battle was still being fought for, and it might prove a second Verdun, for the electric atmosphere of the historic Kaiser parade on the Somme was charged as if an already crushing victory over the Allies had been won. The same thrill I had coincidentally experienced a year ago when serving the Kaiser in Poland among the conquerors of Novogeorgievsk.

The Kaiser never looked better.

His countenance, healthy-tanned, betrayed intense emotion and pleasure as his glance swept over the greatest masses of the finest troops reviewed by him during the war. He wore a spiked helmet with a gray-green field cover and a General's field gray uniform. His right breast was blazing with thick golden cords. On his left breast were rainbow ribbons of half a dozen orders and a solitary brilliant Black Eagle with white cloth Maltese cross of the Order of the Knights of St. John seen below.

Instead of the usual yellow cane the Kaiser this time carried an imperial staff of slender mahogany, tipped with a golden crown, which he occasionally flourished in emphatic gesticulation as he talked. He paced with elastic stride to the tune of a Prussian parade march along the front of his rigid, arms-presenting troops, frequently pausing to pierce one of them with a scowling eye that made the brave fellow quiver as he passed on down the line. Motionless legion after legion answered the Kaiser's hearty greeting, "Good morning, comrades," with disciplined throaty unison roars of "Guten Morgen, Majestitate," that sounded like the crackle of massed gatling guns and silenced the echoes of the battle of the Somme.

Close at the Kaiser's heels marched two able-bodied gendarmes in white kid breeches, high black boots, one bearing aloft a long steel lance pennanted with the Hohenzollern black-cross mottoes, "Gott mitt uns," on the field of yellow silk. The other bore a silver trumpet hung with the heraldic deep blue, silver fringed banner, embroidered with the black eagle and four imperial silver crowns. The feudal pageant was intensified by the fact that all the troops wore new steel battle bonnets modeled like the headgear of the mediaeval pikemen.

Inspections completed, the Kaiser, followed by his glittering retinue, strode proudly to the heart of the hollow square and declaimed to his troops, while an awe-struck hush fell upon the troops. He addressed them as comrades and spoke, as I afterward learned from the Commander in Chief of the Somme army, impromptu, from the heart, as is his custom, in sharply minted, clearly snapped phrases, painting a vivid picture of the intensity, fierceness, and desperation of the fighting on the Somme, and thanking his sore-tried veterans for stopping this most violent storm of the Allies. He told them that they had again won undying laurels and covered themselves with undying glory, also giving a share of credit to the God of battles.

He told them, moreover, that the fight was by no means over; that there was still much hard fighting ahead of them; that the Allies still persisted in the vain intention of destroying Germany, but pointing out the significant fact that the battle was being fought on French soil.

He concluded with the stirring exhortation to fight on until the Allies were compelled to make peace, and particularly to the new young troops, addressing a wish that "when the moment comes to attack they would show what German troops, worthy of splendid traditions, could do in the way of cleaning up the adversary.

Earnest confidence fraught the Kaiser's words, and hearing him on the Somme you had the overwhelming impression that he had no particle of doubt as to the outcome of the battle and ultimate victory. The correspondent had no doubt as to what was in the mind of the troops when, after their commander in ringing words thanked his Emperor for visiting the corps on "this hard-fought, blood-stained battleground, he gave a solemn pledge of loyalty unto death, which the thousands of fighting men sealed in unison with a mighty triple hurrah for their Kaiser.

Then came the climax of the ceremonial. After the Kaiser had decorated some he brought forward Iron Crosses and pinned high orders on the Generals and staff officers. He took up a position in front of the château and intently watched to the last the parade of miles of men before being hurled into battle. Strategically posted among a group of higher officers thirty feet to the left of the Kaiser, I had an excellent view of the uncanny last rites. The drummers and the brass band faced the Kaiser, standing so rigid you wondered how they could extract music from their instruments. The nearby battle was eclipsed by the thunder of those thousands of heavy-booted goose-stepping Teuton feet as those who were about to die saluted their Kaiser.

Heads sharply twisted to the right, bodies stiff as crosses, seeming almost to fall over backward, and rigid limbs, the Teuton host, with the mechanically perfect marching of peace-time on the parade ground, but animated by the spirit of battle, passed within three feet of the Kaiser. Every man the Emperor looked, eye in eye, and the most casual Imperial glance seemed to have tonic effect on the splendid troops. For many of whom it was the last march.

TURKS CLAIM SUCCESS ON THREE FRONTS

Say They Defeated British in Mesopotamia and Russians in Caucasus and Persia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13, (via London.)—In Mesopotamia, where there has been a long period of quiet, the British made an attack, but retreated after a battle of two hours, leaving dead or wounded behind them, according to the official statement issued today, which says:

A portion or a British force which attacked our volunteer detachments in the vicinity of Massirieh, in the Euphrates sector, retreated after two hours of fighting, leaving behind a certain number of dead or wounded.

In Persia our detachments dislodged the Russians from positions west of Kankaver and drove them eastward. We took some prisoners. The enemy, pursued by us, retreated with the main force to Essadodabad, on the Hamadan road. Our advanced detachments reached Rahmedabad, seventeen kilometers northwest of Kankaver, and Husseinabad, ten kilometers east of Kankaver. Our troops which on Aug. 5 dislodged the enemy from Songur ejected him also from the Exinis Pass, twenty-three kilometers east of Songur, and occupied the pass. Prisoners state that in the latter engagement one howitzer, one machine gun, and four field guns were disabled by our fire.

Caucasian Front—Our operations on the right wing are being developed. Our troops south of Fatuan by a surprise attack drove to the north the Russians still remaining on the western bank of Lake Van. The territory extending to the Muhad River, north of Mush, was cleared of the enemy. In the sector of Ognott and west of Kighi the enemy troops continue to retreat in various directions. In the centre and on the left wing the pressure of our troops is hindering the enemy in his attempt to dig entrenchments in certain sectors.

On Aug. 10 eighteen men-of-war of various classes, in several groups, shelled Marmeris, Fethie, Fernik, and Mersina (on the Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor,) for ninety minutes, and then retired. They merely damaged some buildings at Mersina.

BRITISH STILL AFTER TURKS.

Cavalry Harassing Rear of Army Defeated East of Suez Canal.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—British forces in Egypt are still driving back the Turks who were defeated in the recent battle east of the Suez Canal. The following announcement in regard to this campaign was given out here today:

Our cavalry is still in pursuit of the Turkish rearguard, and yesterday evening had driven back the Turks to a position east of Birs-el-Manca. Although no materials or stores were found at Bir-el-Abd, there were large heaps of ashes in the vicinity of the abandoned Turkish position.

DEFENDS THE BLACKLIST.

Opposition Due to Misunderstanding, London Times Asserts.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14.—In discussing the American protest against the recent blacklist on American business firms, The Times asserts that both the United States and Great Britain have used similar methods in times of peace to suppress the opium traffic, and that the United States followed a similar plan in the pacification of the Philippines. The Times says:

"We are convinced that in the main the outcry is due to the same factor as has been at the bottom of more than one of our recent controversies with the United States, namely, misunderstanding.

"In this war the American blacklist was promulgated after most careful consideration, and appears to have been formulated with all possible regard for the rights and convenience of neutrals. In telling our merchants with whom they may trade we are simply trying to contribute to the cause of civilization by bringing the war to a conclusion as quickly as possible."

VOTE A NEW TAX ON CORPORATIONS

Continued from Page 1.

posing a 10 per cent. tax on net profits derived from the manufacture and sale of munitions and articles enumerated which entered into their composition. The objection to the 10 per cent. tax was that "would injure cotton, which is largely used in the manufacture of high explosives. As a result of this effort the tax was reduced to 5 per cent. on the component parts of munitions, while the tax on munitions was retained at 10 per cent.

Political Considerations.

In protesting against increasing taxation and insisting that bonds should be issued to pay the increased expenses of the Government, Senator Lewis contended that the political effect of the increased taxation might be bad. Senators Underwood, Chilton, Hardwick, and Martine favored the Lewis proposal for a bond issue.

Much of the afternoon session of the caucus was taken up in discussing the bond issue idea. On the suggestion of Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, it was decided to go ahead with the consideration of the bill as a revenue measure, as the Lewis proposal, he explained, could be offered as a substitute when the bill was perfected, and it could then be determined, with the bill complete, whether the Democrats of the Senate preferred to pay the increased expenses through taxation on bonds.

The caucus decided to retain the stamp tax on legal conveyances, but to provide that it should be applied only to conveyances covering transactions of $500 or more. The present law provides that the tax shall be levied on conveyances of amounts more than $100.

At the instance of Senator Hughes of New Jersey the caucus adopted an amendment providing that when goods produced in the United States and not offensive to health or morals are shut out by foreign countries the President may retaliate by placing an embargo on the admission of similar goods from the countries discriminating against the United States.

Southern and Western Senators insisted that the proposed 10 per cent. tax on the net profits of manufacturers of materials used as component parts of munitions of war would result in a heavy tax on both cotton and copper entering into the manufacture of munitions. A motion by Senator Underwood to strike out the proposal finally was defeated, 20 to 15, after Senator Simmons, Chairman of the committee, had agreed to reduce the tax on materials to 5 per cent.

As approved, the section relating to munitions provides that a net profit tax of 10 per cent. be levied upon manufactures of all munitions of war, and that a 5 per cent. tax be levied on manufactures of materials which enter into such munitions. The estimated loss of revenue due to the 5 per cent. reduction will be about $5,000,000.

In perfecting the income tax section, the caucus agreed to an amendment adjusting the increased surtaxes on incomes in excess of $500,000 as follows: On net incomes exceeding $500,000 but not exceeding $1,000,000, a tax of 10 per cent; exceeding $1,000,000 but not exceeding $1,500,000, 11 per cent.; exceeding $1,500,000 but not exceeding $2,000,000, 12 per cent.; exceeding $2,000,000, 13 per cent.

I. TANENBAUM SON & CO.
Est. 1860
INDUSTRIAL BANKERS
170 BROADWAY, N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS
Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.



20 Years Successful Use
800,000,000 Sold Yearly
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

FRENCH CRUISER ENDS MYSTERIOUS VISIT

Causes Comment by Taking Soundings in Pensacola Harbor Along a Zigzag Course.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 13.—The French cruiser Admiral Aube, which unexpectedly entered this port yesterday, left today without the purpose of her visit becoming definitely known. Captain Leskivit took on no fuel or supplies, but he received a packet of documents from the French Consul, Westerby Howe.

Marine observers, including pilots, here commented on the cruiser's apparent efforts to get first-hand information of the port. Soundings taken when she approached, crossed, and left the bar yesterday did not attract attention, but unusually frequent soundings over an irregular course after she entered the harbor caused considerable speculation among marine men.

Captain Leskivit courteously declined to permit newspaper men to board the vessel. Just before he sailed he said:

"We are going out for a short pleasure cruise."

The Admiral Aube left at 9:30 o'clock this morning and, after discharging the pilot, turned slightly to the east and proceeded down the coast at about an eight-knot speed. She was visible for an hour afterward, and did not increase speed. Tugboat men coming into Pensacola tonight said they had sighted the warship southeast of Pensacola Light, which showed she had changed her course and was bearing west.

Captain Leskivit did not confine his observations to soundings yesterday, but immediately after weighing anchor today continued to ascertain the depth of the water. While passing the east side of Santa Rosa Island, marine men said, she was continually throwing her lead, and this operation continued until she was four miles off shore.

BULGARS SAY ALLIES WERE BEATEN BACK

Call Doiran Fighting "Mock Engagements" and Say Enemy Guns Were Silenced.

SOFIA, Aug. 13, (via London.)—An official Bulgarian statement regarding the fighting on the Balkan front in the neighborhood of Doiran says that all attacks by the Allies were repulsed and terms the fighting "mock engagements." The text of the statement follows:

After a day-long bombardment of our positions south and southwest of Doiran Lake on Aug. 10 the enemy, under the protection of a similar bombardment, attacked our positions on the morning of the 11th. Our artillery dispersed the attacking parties, inflicting considerable loss by a curtain fire. Our guns then directed their fire against the enemy artillery, which was silenced.

At four in the afternoon the enemy renewed the bombardment, but there was no infantry attack. All these actions were pure mock engagements. An enemy detachment attempted to capture a height northwest of the village of Pahovo, but was repulsed by a counterattack. The enemy suffered losses.

Skirmishes in Albania.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The following bulletin from the Austrian War Office, dated Aug. 11, has been received here:

Balkan front: There were skirmishes along the lower Voyuss, in Albania.

112

What do you do when you make a will?

The following steps must be taken:

1. You first decide who is to receive your property;
2. You put your wishes into correct legal form;
3. You name a competent executor who is certain to carry out the provisions of your will with business-like fidelity.

We recommend that you take the matter up with your family lawyer. He, better than you possibly could, will interpret your wishes. He understands the necessary legal phraseology, for, after all, your will *is* a legal document. Eventually your will must be carried out in accordance with the law. Your executor's fees are limited and are fixed by law.

Formerly either relatives or friends were named as executors. As individuals they were, of course, usually conscientious, but they often lacked sound business judgment. Unwise investments were often made—unnecessary expenses incurred. Estates shrank in value. Hardships to the heirs resulted.

The naming of the Columbia Trust Company as your executor insures both business fidelity and business judgment. Its reputation for painstaking, prompt and economical settlement of estates is the result of long experience in executorships.

If you are interested in further information about executorships, please ask for Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

RAPS WHEAT SPECULATION.

London Express Says Chicago Pit Is a "Discreditable Spectacle."

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14.—The Chicago wheat pit is again made the object of a violent attack in today's Daily Express. In a long article the paper says:

"Undeterred by the world war the wheat gamblers of Chicago are sending skyward the prices of grain from which mankind derives its daily bread, amassing their gains with as little compunction as the Bourbons used to gather taxes.

"Once again the provision pits present a discreditable spectacle of frenzied speculation, fleecing those whom they facetiously style their lambs, while in the British House of Commons the Premier is being urged to take what steps he can to arrest the rise in the price of a loaf. That a nation which has been described by its President as too proud to fight in the cause of liberty should comprise a body of so-called business men willing to add to the sum of human suffering in this day of Armageddon, actuated solely by greed of gold, bodes ill for the verdict of the future."



If only Someone would tell him about Sanatogen

THE chances are someone *will* tell him about the mighty health- and strength-promoting powers of Sanatogen—how it re-energizes the nerves, how it improves digestion, how, by giving fresh tone to the entire system, it will enable him once more to perform his arduous duties without fear of nervous break-down.

Everywhere, men and women who are compelled to overwork find in Sanatogen a wonderful source of renewed strength and endurance.

Let this be a message of CHEER to YOU. When excessive effort has sapped your vitality—don't get merely "some tonic." Get the *one* tonic constructed on scientific principles, the tonic that has the endorsement of the medical profession and the world's leading thinkers, the *food*-tonic, Sanatogen.

Arnold Bennett, the novelist, writes:
"The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., the novelist-statesman, writes:
"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

FREE SAMPLE OFFER
On request we will send a 25-gram Sample Package of Sanatogen, also Richard Le Gallienne's booklet, "The Art of Living," telling of Sanatogen's kindly help. Address The Bauer Chemical Co., 26 Irving Place, N. Y.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes, from $1.00 up.
Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

THE FOOD-TONIC APPROVED BY SCIENCE

Sanatogen
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

5 OF 4,000 GERMANS REACH BRITISH LINES

Two Battalions Wiped Out by Withering Australian Fire North of Pozieres.

TEUTONS USE NEW TROOPS

Men Ordered to Counterattack Without Least Familiarity with the Ground.

By PHILIP GIBBS,

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Aug. 11, (delayed.)—The Germans made several attempts to regain the high ground taken from them north of Pozières and yesterday evening between 5 and 7 o'clock they sent out a strong body of infantry to attack the British trenches. It was a curious, vain and tragic endeavor like several other counterattacks launched at the command of the German staff of men recently brought up as support troops, knowing quite absolutely nothing of the country in which they were called upon to fight and just blundering out with a kind of desperate courage toward the British lines. It was exactly thus last evening.

From prisoners the British took it was learned for certain that these troops had no familiarity with this ground between Mouquet Farm and the windmill, and when they were ordered to attack they regarded themselves as sheep sent to the slaughter. They knew only that the Australians were in front of them and from what they had heard of the Australians they did not have much hope. What hope they had was in the guns behind them. Certainly in spite of all the German guns the British had knocked out by counterbattery work and all they had to shift from day to day, owing to the ceaseless searching fire of the British against their emplacements with the aid of the aerial scouts, the bombardment that preceded the German assault was intense and formidable. The Australians "stuck it," guessing what was to follow. In the trenches they have dug and the shell craters and old German trenches which are now almost shapeless under the British and German fire they held on and kept bombs ready and machine guns handy and watchful eyes, wherever a man could see, upon a row of broken tree stumps appearing over the crest of Pozières ridge beyond the windmill, then below the crest on the other side of the ridge—the German side—in Mouquet Farm, called Moocow Farm by the men, who will still jest whatever the conditions of life.

Two Battalions Wiped Out.

A small valley or gully runs behind the farm toward the quarries, and it was from this the German soldiers came streaming out in open order when their guns lengthened the range so they could set forward without walking into their own barrage. As it happened, they worked into the British barrage. The British guns were waiting for them. The German infantry came straggling forward in extended order and irregular waves. There were two battalions of them in the open when the British shells burst over them, and the trench mortars made a target of them, and the machine guns whipped into their ranks with a scourge of bullets. Men fell face forward in large numbers. Others came on and fell further from their own lines. Some men ran quickly, as though to escape from all the bursting shells, into the Australian lines, flung up their arms and lay still. They were very brave. Quite a number of these German soldiers traveled a quarter of a mile over this open ground, in spite of the terrific fire concentrated upon it, before some bit of shell caught them and killed them, or left them lying there in agony.

The Australians shot straight. They had no notion how many waves of men would advance upon them. They had to kill them very quickly lest they should overwhelm the line of trenches and the ground in which there was any kind of cover. The Australian machine gunners sent out sheets of bullets, and far away behind them, from distant, unknown places, the British gunners were sending over a fierce storm of shells in a curtain of fire, through which men could hardly pass alive.

No German soldier came through alive; only five escaped. Men were standing on the parapets of the German line, calling to them, calling them back, trying to save something out of this senseless slaughter that had been ordered. There were some stragglers who ran back, but not many. In No Man's Land, also south of Mouquet Farm, there were individuals who crouched in shell holes and escaped, as some men always escape, in spite of the great shells that explode over them and around them. These were collected afterward by the Australians, and they numbered about fifty.

Signs of Demoralization.

The counterattack was an utter failure. One is left wondering why the Germans attempt such attacks predestined to end in disaster. It is an expensive form of reconnaissance to test the British strength. The German soldiers would have the right to call it murder. It seems to show that the German staff is disorganized, perhaps a little demoralized by the continual bombardment which cuts their signal lines and prevents the sending up of supports and supplies. They can only retaliate by gunfire, upon which they always rely as their great power in attack as in defense.

The Australians are still fighting in a way which wins the admiration of their Generals and staff and of all the army. These clean-cut men are so fine in physique and appearance that one always learns to look at them in any street of war. They are not stolid fellows who can stand the test of shellfire without suffering in spirit. They are highly strung and sensitive, with more nervous temperament than many of the English soldiers, but they have a pride and heroic quality that keeps them steady and an intelligence in the individual as well as in mass which makes them great soldiers. At Pozières now they are doing wonderful work, which will tell upon the adversary in his efforts to hold the ground at all costs and win back his lost positions.

DENIES OFFICER WAS FINED.

No American Major Dutton in Belgium, Berlin Paper Says.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The Vossische Zeitung denies a story from French sources, which appeared in the middle of July, that Major Dutton, an American, was fined in Brussels for insulting a German officer. The Vossische Zeitung says that there is no such American in Belgium.

On July 15 it was stated at the London office of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium that Major Robert M. Dutton, a retired officer of the United States Marine Corps, who was attached to the commission, had been fined in Brussels after his automobile had frightened a German officer's horse. According to a press dispatch Major Dutton was fined 500 marks for "disrespectful conduct" toward a German officer.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Russian Steamer and Italian Sailing Vessels Fall Prey to Submarines.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Lloyd's reports the sinking of the Russian steamship Kovda, 1,225 tons gross, and of the small Italian sailing vessels Lorenzo Donato and San Antonio.

BRITISH AGAIN BREAK THE GERMAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

emy made no attempt to occupy the craters.

The repulse of a German attack southeast of Guillemont is reported in the official statement issued tonight by the British War Office. The text of the statement follows:

Southeast of Guillemont the enemy last night made an attack with bombs, which we repulsed. On our right flank, except for some fairly heavy shelling of our front trenches and minor encounters with hostile detachments near Delville Wood, there was no event of importance.

North of Pozières the enemy were observed by aeroplane to be concentrating large numbers behind Mouquet farm. Our artillery was directed at them and was seen to be very effective, the enemy scattering wildly in all directions. No hostile attack developed. In the same neighborhood a working party of two hundred Germans was surprised by our machine guns and lost heavily. On the remainder of the front there was nothing of importance except some hostile shelling of our back villages.

Yesterday our flying corps carried out a long distance raid and did great damage to some railway works and sidings. Several short raids and reconnaissances were undertaken with good results. Hostile aircraft, although fairly active, avoided combat. We drove down one enemy machine and one of ours is missing.

No Gains by Allies, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (via London.)—The French and British hurled large masses of troops against German positions on the Somme front yesterday and last night. The official German statement of today records no gains for the Allies, and says the assaults between Thiepval and Guillemont broke down with the heaviest losses. The statement follows:

Between Thiepval and the Somme our allied opponents yesterday, after the previous restricted fighting, combined their whole forces in the Ovillers-Pozières sector in a united attack along the entire front. The attack between Thiepval and Guillemont broke down with the heaviest losses to the enemy. Farther south, as far as the Somme, it came to heavy hand-to-hand fighting with French forces, which attacked repeatedly. This fighting continued throughout the entire night, and near Maurepas and to the east of Hem it is still in progress.

Directly south of the Somme the French made an attack against Biaches, which broke down completely under our fire. On the remainder of the front there were no developments of importance.

North of Vermelles, near Combres and south of Lusse (Loos?) our patrols took prisoners in the enemy's line. At several positions expedi ons of enemy reconnoitring detachments were repulsed.

A British biplane was shot down southwest of Bapaume. The Emperor has bestowed the Order Pour-le-Merite upon Lieutenant Frankl, who took part in a successful air encounter south of Bapaume on Aug. 9.

BRITISH GUNS ABLE TO BOMBARD BAPAUME

Artillery Dominates Entire Plateau North of Pozieres—Germans Are Retiring.

WITH BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 12, (via London, Aug. 13.)—Any one who might think from reading the British official reports that the British offensive was over, if he went out on the field, would conclude, judging from the unceasing and enormous volume of the gunfire, that a terrific battle was still in progress. No one The Associated Press correspondent meets at the front thinks that the offensive is over, or that anything but Winter will stop it. Although no village or considerable frontage of trenches has been stormed in the last few days, every day has found some strong point taken and some new spur of trench thrown out in the course of the same kind of operation which followed and preceded each big blow.

"The question this week," said a staff officer, "is whether our guns have killed more Germans than their guns have killed of us, and we know that the odds are in our favor, at least two, if not three, to one."

For six weeks the British have maintained a torrent of shellfire, which German prisoners who have been at Verdun say surpasses anything they endured there, while at the different munitions depots the piles of shells seem as plentiful as the day before the grand offensive began. It has been a week all to the taste of the gunners. They have had such an advantage of position over the Germans as they never had before, thanks to the possession of Pozières Ridge, which was crowned by a windmill at the highest point, the wooden structure of which has long since been blown to splinters by shellfire and its stone base cracked into bits. Incalculable and inconceivable is the amount of shellfire spent on this ridge, whose irregular skyline is ever changing as a result of the pummeling, but the British keep their domination by tactics and methods of fortification not permitted to be mentioned here.

Forty Survivors of Two Battalions.

The Australians described the latest German counterattack, which was made last night, as comic f the result had not been so tragic for the two battalions which made it. Apparently the Germans were mostly recruits. When assembling for the attack they were caught by British howitzer fire; then charged across the open space to be caught by both British gun and machine gun fire. Some forty survivors, who got to the trenches, held up their hands when the Australians called them to come in.

British guns are screened behind the conquered slopes of Pozières Ridge, while from the crest the British are able to see all the way to Bapaume. Thus exposed, the German guns have been gradually retiring, for once the British locate a German battery they go after it with a concentration of fire like pack hounds after a cornered fox. The British are hammering every village on the way to Bapaume and Bapaume itself, and at the same time their superior number of aeroplanes continue dropping bombs on the same targets that the artillery bombards. Wherever the Germans are quartered they are subjected night and day to this nerve-wrecking bombardment. A British artillery commander has only to say, "Put twenty rounds of eight-inch into Courcellette," or "A couple of salvos of twelve-inch into Thiepval," or "We might as well stop that working party digging in Martinpuich for the evening," and away go messengers roaring like railroad trains through the air with their tons of explosives.

"We don't make many changes in the map this way," said a gunner, "but as a matter of bookkeeping in casualties the balance is all in our favor. It softens things up for our infantry before they attack. It is as demoralizing as continuous nightmare, and explains why the Germans can put no more spirit into their counterattacks."

German Casualties High.

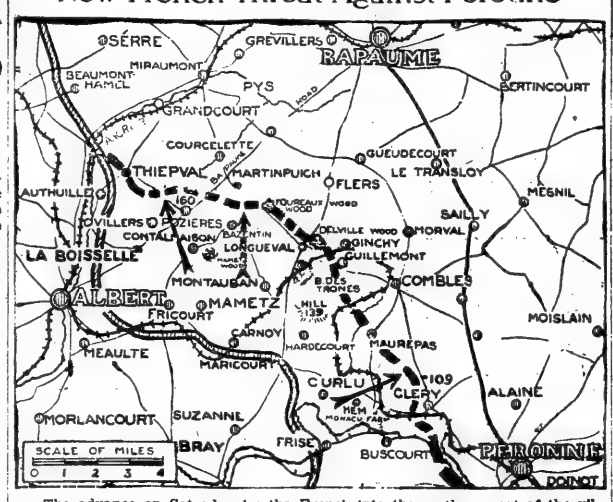
As some illustration of the power of artillery fire when the shells are ample and the guns numerous, it is estimated that during this last week the Germans in the Somme battle area had 15,000 casualties from mortar fire and gunfire alone.

After three days of cooler weather another heat wave has come. For four weeks there has been no rain except a slight shower now and then. The ground is parched with the drought and the leaves are beginning to fall from trees at some places. One result of the widespread shellfire over a great depth of the German front, whether twelve-inch shells into distant villages or eighteen-pounders into the front line and support trenches, is to prevent the Germans from bringing water, as well as food, up to thirsty men penned up in trenches of burning hot earth in this fierce August weather. Most of the villages this side of Bapaume are filled with débris of houses which the British shellfire has battered down.

The thing most noticeable to be marveled at is how little ice is supplied either to the British or the French Army, where it is found only in hospitals. The common use of ice is habitual to neither people, yet it is surprising that the heat prostrations are so few.

The significant value of inoculation to prevent typhoid is shown by the fact that despite the heat and battle conditions, where burying the dead and sanitation are hard to control, according to the last report, there were only seventeen cases in the immense army in France.

New French Threat Against Peronne



The advance on Saturday by the French into the southern part of the village of Maurepas and as far as the slopes of Hill 100 (north of Clery) constitutes a serious menace to the German positions in Clery and even Peronne. Clery can now be attacked from the north, west, and south. The British continue to make important progress on the whole line north of Pozières and Bazentin-le-Petit, where they are established on high ground. The arrows indicate the direction of the Franco-British moves of the day.

PUSH GERMANS DOWN SLOPE.

British Gains North of Pozieres and Bazentin Important.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 13.—The British infantry has renewed the offensive, attacking at three points this morning over a total of about two miles of front, making important gains north of the Somme in addition to those of the French yesterday.

North of Pozières, toward the Mouquet Farm, British and Australian troops took a 500-yards' depth of a mile front. North of Bazentin-le-Petit they mastered more commanding ground, which brings them closer to Martinpuich. South of Guillemont they gained a ridge but were blasted from it by the German guns.

The attack north of Pozières closely followed German counterattacks which were overwhelmed by the British gunfire Friday. The British here have gained the ridge, pushing the Germans down the slope, and the British gunfire is so terrific that the Germans have given up trying to keep them intact. British shells have been digging for them, and they scatter into big shell holes, where snipers and machine-gun complements have orders to fight to the last man when the British advance.

At some points on the Somme battle line the British are using the same method, and the actual firing line consists of groups of both sides taking cover in this fashion. Last night's charge north of Pozières was a case of ferreting the Germans out of shell craters.

After the British had swept over a space of 500 yards, dodging in and out between craters, they began digging a new line. As the light of morning grew clearer they saw pairs of hands, some of them with handkerchiefs and some without them, above the edges of craters which they had failed to search. Despite the shellfire which the Germans were directing against them as they tried to consolidate their new line, the British burst out laughing at the spectacle.

GERMAN THIRD LINE TAKEN IN 80 MINUTES

French Bombardment Near Maurepas Shook the Ground for Over 12 Miles Around.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—"The capture of the third line of the German defense from Hardecourt to the Somme was preceded by a bombardment so intense that for a radius of twenty kilometers (12½ miles,) the ground seemed to be shaken by an uninterrupted earthquake," says La Liberté's correspondent in the north of France.

"In the trenches the infantry watched for formidable artillery preparations," the correspondent adds, "waiting impatiently for the moment to rush to the assault. Finally, as if obeying an order which had been heard simultaneously on the entire front, the batteries suddenly ceased fire. The silence which succeeded the great uproar lasted only a few minutes. Several blows on the whistle were given and orders were passed along. The clanking of bayonets being adjusted could be heard. A few seconds more and there was a tumult of confused forces and a shout of 'Forward!'

"Human forms surged from the black holes, running madly forward. The noise of the warning sirens of the adversary and the crackling of their machine guns told that the battle had begun. The positions which the French captured, which were exceedingly strong and along the entire front of the defensive system of the Germans, comprised two or three lines of trenches, according to their locality, and even four lines at some points.

"Numerous works and armored forts and fortified redoubts completed this powerful organization, and it fell into the French hands, from one end to the other, in exactly one hour and twenty minutes. The French losses were much less than had been expected. At Maurepas they did not have 300 men disabled, and it was at this point of the summit plateau, the southern part of which had been occupied the day before, that the combat was hottest. The Germans hung on, defending the ground inch by inch, trying to cope with the French and hurriedly bringing up reinforcements.

"Their resistance was in vain, however. The French, after furious hand-to-hand fighting, pushed forward and entered the village, which had been completely destroyed by the French shells. The French are continuing their progress, and their possession of the entire village seems probable."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The news of the Austrian retreat in Galicia, the beginning of which was announced by Petrograd on Saturday night, is not a matter of surprise. It was absolutely inevitable that it should happen, and that soon. The only question was, Would Austria make the move in sufficient time to enable her troops to find their way safely to the rear rather than into the Russian lines? Apparently the Austrians have made a safe retreat. Russia is silent as to the number of prisoners captured in this operation, though giving a general résumé of the results of the various army groups since Aug. 4. Presumably, therefore, the retreat was conducted in such a manner that few prisoners fell into Russian hands. This, if so, is a very unusual occurrence, as there has not been a major operation against Austria since June 4 in which large numbers of men have not surrendered.

As I have pointed out in the various discussions of the fighting in Galicia, the Austrian situation, due to Russian pressure on the flanks, which were slowly but inevitably being bent backward was becoming truly desperate. If their right or left wing should give way suddenly by reason of an unusually heavy Russian attack, the line along the Stripa was gone and the entire Austrian Army threatened with immediate destruction. If the Russians were able, not to break the line on the flanks but to force it back so that the railroads behind the Austrian centre were brought under fire, practically the same condition arose, as the Austrian line of retreat would be blocked.

This latter situation was nearly brought about by the Russian advances south of Brody along the line of the Upper Sereth River west of Tarnopol. The Russians crossed the river, took all of the principal villages and the ridge of heights on the west bank, and were fast approaching the Tarnopol-Krasne railroad. This was the serious threat in the north, and it was here that the Austrian line in the north began to fall back.

Russian advances in the region of the Dniester River soon brought the southern wing of the Austrian Army to the point where the danger that threatened the north affected the entire line. Driving forward on both banks of the river, the Russians brought their lines to the banks of the Bystritza Solotvina River (or the Zlota Bystritza, as it is also called) and began to cross that stream. North of the Dniester, they had taken Maryampol on the Dniester only about eight miles from Halicz, had crossed the Zlota Lipa and were in control of all the lower waters of that river, and were pressing north against the rear of the Austrian lines. There was only one thing to do and that was for the Austrians here to fall back before disaster overtook them.

During Sunday the fighting seemed to quiet down somewhat, the Russians apparently being busy occupying their new positions and making an effort to consolidate them with the ground already won. The Austrian line now, as far as we are able to construct it from available data, runs from Brody to the headwaters of the Stripa, which it does not seem the Austrians have yet passed in their retreat. It leaves the Stripa at a point almost due west of Tarnopol, where the river makes a big bend and runs directly north and south, and follows the line of the Koropiec River as far south as Monasterzyska. From this place it curves widely to the west, passing through Maryampol and then following the line of the Bystritza.

In spite of the Austrian retreat it does not appear that the Central Powers have bettered their positions to any material extent. The Zlota Lipa is the next stream to which they must fall back. That they have paused midway between this stream and their former position is a temporary matter only. The Zlota must be their real halting place, as it is the next river in order behind which they can take refuge, and if they are unable to check the Russians with a river between they are all the more unable to hold them back in the open. The Russians are already well to the west of the Zlota Lipa line; in fact, one part of their line is almost as far west as Lemberg itself. All of the southern part of the river is in Russian hands and more of it is daily being taken. The Austrians will therefore find this stream, when they reach it, a rather poor measure of protection. Partly turned already, each western move of the Russian armies adds a little more to the lack of security the Austrians will find there. At the present rate of progress Halicz will be in Russian hands within the week. Then truly will the Zlota line be worthless.

The point has not yet been reached where the German lines to the north, particularly about Kovel, are affected by the retreat in the south. This point may not, as a matter of fact, be reached until Lemberg falls. But once Lemberg comes into Russian hands, it will be but a short time until we see the entire line south of the Pripet recoiling to the line of the Bug River.

On the western front there comes, for the first time in several weeks, news of interest. Again it is France which is advancing, this time north of the Somme. It will be remembered that the French line joins the British at a point about opposite Hardecourt. It was from this point to the Somme that the French advance took place. The result was a considerable gain, as things go on the western front, in a very vulnerable sector, and a very dangerous one for the Germans. The French advance carried them toward the Péronne-Bapaume road, until their new position rests about a mile and a half off from this highway.

But it does not seem that this road is the French objective. There is nothing in it that gives more than a local influence. The object of the French seems to be to bring their line on the north bank of the Somme to the same point as their line on the west bank. This would give them control of the northern peninsula of the Somme, on which the town of Cléry is situated, would consequently give them this town, and would then open the way for an operation against Péronne. As I have stated in these reviews before, it is very unlikely that the French can take Péronne from across the Somme River, and it is equally unlikely that they will attempt it. When the operation against that city comes it will come from the north bank, where the French will have no river to cross in their attack. There is a small stream, it is true, guarding Péronne from an attack coming from the north. This stream, which is little more than a brook, will not be a serious obstacle, however, as it is readily fordable and bridges will not be necessary, even for light artillery.

It is to be noticed particularly in the French report of this fighting that the French advanced their lines to the slopes of Hill 109. By pushing this salient out the French have placed Cléry in a pocket, and have practically done the same thing to Guillemont. In the former case the German situation may well become very dangerous, due to the fact that they are hemmed in between the French lines and the river. Another French advance of only a few hundred yards on a narrow front will almost make Cléry untenable. At least its occupation by the Germans will be very uncomfortable. The German countermove against this position will probably last for a few days. Then the French will resume operations and we will be able to see to what extent they will be able to hem Cléry in.

AUSTRIAN POSITIONS CUT IN SOLID ROCK

Lord Northcliffe Finds Trenches on the Carso Plateau Were Strongly Fortified.

HAD ABUNDANCE OF SHELLS

Italian Progress Continues Methodically, But Surely, He Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14.—The Times prints this morning a dispatch from Lord Northcliffe from the Isonzo front, under yesterday's date:

"Owing to the preoccupation of the world with the rest of the war and the absence of newspaper correspondents the impression of the Italian forces received throughout the world has been that of a dilettante army. For reasons that at first made the progress of the British Army slow Italy is only now beginning to put forth something like her real strength. She has much strength in reserve. A most distinguished Italian officer remarked.

"'What we have done now has been good, useful work which we could have done a year ago, had we the guns and ammunition.'

"Yet there should be no mistake about the strength of the Austrian defensive organization. They are not of the same nature as those of the Germans, because the terrain here is entirely different. For example, to make an impression on the rocky soil of the Carso, pneumatic drills and dynamite were essential. The Austrian front line has been blasted and drilled out of limestone rock with machinery similar to that used in making the Saint Gothard and Simplon tunnels. Snipers' lookouts are armored with iron plates an inch thick, cemented into rock. The making of dugouts must have required labor by night and day with drill and dynamite.

"Of the hordes of Croates, Magyars, Slovaks, Swabians, Rumanes, and other races of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy I went out to see 13,000 of these stout fellows just captured in this offensive. They reminded me exactly of the raw, lusty laborers who used to land from immigrant ships at Quebec before the war and were drafted out to make the great transcontinental railways of Canada. Many of them have spent some time in American railroad building and speak English. Their officers are very good imitations of the closely shorn, square-headed, heel-clicking Prussians in long gray cloaks. Although not Prussians, they fight well.

Plenty of Food and Ammunition.

"The Austrians have had unlimited ammunition, tons of which have been left behind on the battlefields. On the Carso their lines had been supplied with water pumped up from various posts by oil engines. Food has been abundant, four square meals daily. They look shabby—all prisoners look shabby—but they have invariably excellent boots, characteristic of the Hun and his dupes.

"Positions like Monte Santo and San Gabriele still resist. To the northward the Italian advance is steady. Steady also is the inflow of prisoners. Two thousand more were brought in yesterday.

"Where will the retreat end? Opinions differ, but the matter is emphatically not one for public discussion.

"I have described the Austrian defenses. The Italian defenses are no less perfect. Line after line of strongly built works, league upon league of splendid road, motor transport service, completely destroyed by the French shells. The French are continuing their progress, and their possession of the entire village seems probable."



SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

The verdict about a cigarette is best decided by the *remembrance* of smoking it.

You have nothing but pleasant recollections after smoking a Natural—made by Schinasi Brothers.

Simply because Schinasi Brothers *know* Turkish tobacco better than anyone else and put only what they know to be the best grade of Turkish tobacco into Naturals.

That was the way they started Naturals in America a quarter-century ago.

And that is the way they still keep Naturals on the top rung of popularity.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way— the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

successes on the Somme and the sweeping Russian advance had been kept from the Austrian rank and file, and that newspapers had long been withheld from the men in the Austrian trenches General Cadorna, with his customary shrewd alertness, had millions of little news sheets dropped from aeroplanes among the enemy. The news sheets were printed in all the principal languages of the Hapsburg monarchy. On the other hand, General Cadorna causes all good Italian or allied news to be telephoned along the whole Italian front line, and, following the German example, he encourages the circulation of newspapers among the troops."

PRIEST KILLED AT FRONT.

Baltimore Clergyman Obtained Joffre's Permission for Active Duty.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13. — The Rev. Nizier M. Bioletti, S. S., formerly Prefect of the Junior Division at St. Charles College, has been killed at the front somewhere in France. News of his death was received today at St. Mary's Seminary from the Sulpician Motherhouse in Paris. The telegram merely announced his death and gives no details.

For fifteen months Father Bioletti had been engaged in hospital work in the rear, when, in defiance of army regulations, he made an appeal to General Joffre himself to be put in the firing line. His request was granted.

The Rev. Jules A. Baisnee of St. Mary's Seminary, who, like Father Bioletti, was called to the colors, recently returned, having lost an arm in one of the earlier battles.

Father Bioletti was 37 years old. He was born in Lyons, France, in 1878. He studied in Rome, where he received his licentiate in theology, and came to the United States in 1905.

COSSACKS IN GALICIA SEIZE MARYAMPOL

Continued from Page 1.

ing. We have occupied the town of Podgaice.

On the Dniester our cavalry has captured the town of Maryampol.

In the region of the Bystritza we drove the enemy back to the left bank of the River Bystritza-Solotvina, during which operation one of our infantry regiments captured 12 officers and 1,000 men and 7 machine guns and 1 trench gun.

Aeroplanes Attack Hospital.

An earlier official communication, given out in the morning, read:

In the region of Novogrudok, Gorodische, and Stolbce enemy aeroplanes flew over our positions. They dropped ten bombs on the dressing station hospital in the village of Adamov, to the west of the town of Mir. A German aeroplane which appeared over the town of Nesvij was attacked by our Aviator Staff Captain Kruten, and brought down after a brief fight. We captured the machine and its occupants.

On the Upper Sereth the troops of General Sakharoff, developing their success, drove off the enemy from a series of fortified positions and reached the lines of the villages of Zvyjen, Oleuv, Bzovica, and Bialkovce. Our breaking through on the River Stripa forced the enemy to abandon strongly fortified positions.

Pursuing the enemy, the gallant troops of General Scherbatchoff captured the town of Bezrna, and, continuing to advance to the west along the whole front, reached the Upper Sereth from the village of Plavuona Velska up to Plotyche, where they are crossing to the western bank. To the south of Plotyche we reached the line of the villages of Loboiza, Zlota, and Tyse, and arrived before the town of Podgiace and the little town of Kholkhoche. Detachments which in pursuit of the enemy crossed the River Koropiec by the lower stream, captured the strongly fortified position on the heights between the Rivers Koropiec, Zlota Lipa, and Khorovanka, and continuing to the south, reached the Dniester and Maryampol.

On the rivers Bystritza-Nadvornanskoi and Bystritza-Solotvina the construction of bridges and the passage of our troops to the western banks is going on continuously. The enemy is firing from the western bank of the river Bystritza-Solotvina at our positions and our troops which are crossing.

Press On in the Carpathians.

To the south of Delatyn, in the wooded region of the Carpathians, our advance near Voroksta, Magura, and Jablonitsa continues. Here we consolidated positions on several heights. Attempts by the enemy to resume the offensive were repelled everywhere.

In view of the great military importance attached to the capture today (Aug. 13) of the final remaining positions on the enemy's Winter line of fortifications, the several armies are endeavoring to give details of prisoners and booty taken in the recent operations.

One corps of General Sakharoff's troops took between Aug. 4 and 11 a total of 307 officers and 16,504 of the rank and file, and captured 4 guns, 47 machine guns, and 16 bomb mortars.

The troops of General Scherbatchoff have taken, from June 5 up to the present time, 1,263 officers and 55,158 of the rank and file, and have captured 35 cannon, 211 machine guns, 29 bomb mortars and mine throwers, and 128 limbers.

The troops of General Letchitzky took, from Aug. 1 to 10, a total of 171 officers and 10,450 of the rank and file, and captured 9 guns and 77 machine guns.

Berlin Says Russians Were Halted.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (via London.)—The repulse of Russian attacks at various points on the eastern front is recorded in the following official statement given out here today:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—Russian attacks south of Smorgon and near Lubieszow were unsuccessful. West of Zalocze enemy attacks were warded off.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis. —West of Monasterzyska and also on the Bystritza front southwest of Stanislau attacking Russians were thrown back partly by our counterattacks.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The text of the official Austrian statement of Aug. 11, (an abstract of which, announcing the evacuation of Stanislau, was received by cable on Friday,) is as follows:

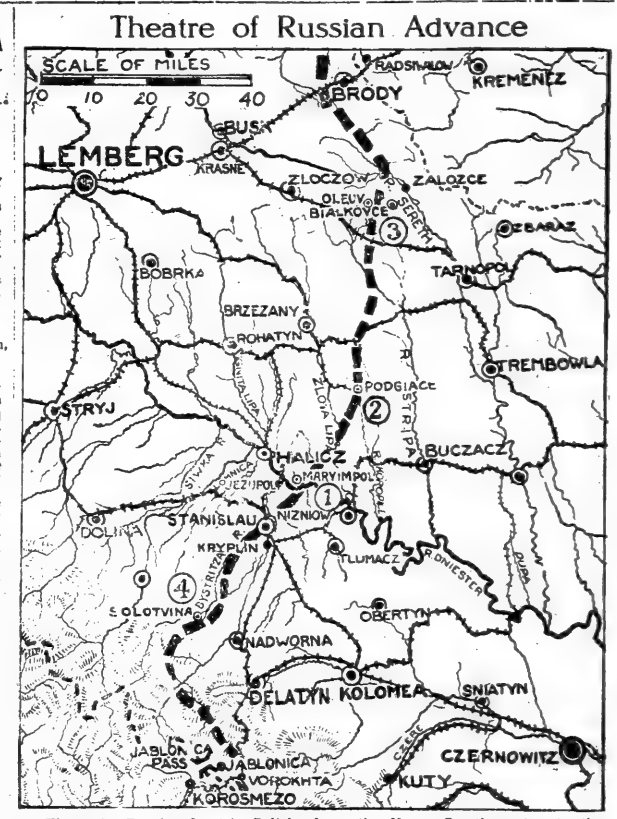
Front of Archduke Charles Francis. —Our Carpathian troops repulsed strong Russian attacks south of Zabie. The enemy made attacks with superior forces northeast of Stanislau and southwest of Monasterzyska. He gained isolated local advantages, but was finally stopped after a hard struggle.

The troops fighting in this district are now reaching the positions which were assigned to them on account of the readjustment of the hostile forces.

The Russians occupied Tysmienitsa. Stanislau was evacuated without fighting.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—Russians in masses made attacks southwest of Zalocze and were repulsed by means of counterattacks. Near Troscianiec a Russian assault was beaten back. At Kaszovka, in the bend of the Stokhod, an Austro-Hungarian detachment took an advanced position of the enemy.

Theatre of Russian Advance



The entire Russian front in Galicia, from the Upper Sereth region to the Carpathians, is advancing. Cossacks sweeping along the north bank of the Dniester have occupied Maryampol, (1,) seven miles from Halicz, often described as the key to Lemberg. To the north, on the Koropiec River, the Russians have taken Podgaice, (2,) and in the upper Sereth region they have seized the villages of Oleuv and Bialkovce (3) in their fighting to reach the Tarnapol-Krasne railroad. Southeast of Stanislau, captured by them a few days ago, they are throwing troops across the Bystritza Solotvina, (also called the Zlota Bystritza,) in the neighborhood of Solotvina town. The heavy dotted line shows the approximate position of the battle front.

BOTHMER'S ARMY HARD HIT.

Half of His Force Captured, London Paper Estimates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14.—The Daily Chronicle says:

A study of the most recent Petrograd communique will make it clear that all or nearly all of the 56,000 prisoners officially announced as taken by General Scherbatchoff between Aug. 4 and the present date have been captured since the beginning of General von Bothmer's withdrawal on Sunday. General von Bothmer's army probably numbered between 120,000 and 150,000 men, largely Germans. The prisoners taken up to date represent almost half of this force.

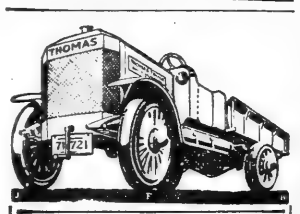
To the 56,000 men of this army already accounted for, captives yet uncounted and stragglers who will be caught as the operations develop have still to be added, as well as losses in killed and injured, which must be very considerable. The prisoners taken by the Russians since the first week in June must now exceed half a million.

"Scherbatchoff's troops are coming into alignment with the armies of Generals Sakharoff and Letchitsky preparatory to the inevitable and quickly developing swoop upon Lemberg, and there will be but a few survivors of the smashed Austro-German centre available for the defense of the Galician capital."

Almost Inevitable

THINGS will get lost. That is inevitable, so long as there are things whose loss is a matter of moment—inevitable with one exception. Things don't get lost if you put them where they will be safe—your valuables can never be lost, strayed or stolen from a private box at

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870



THOMAS TRUCKS
BUILT IN NEW YORK

No. 4

NEW records of economy for operating are being established by the Thomas Truck because we have not counted the cost in building it. That's why the Thomas is the only truck on which the cost of operation is guaranteed.

Next Bulletin August 21

THOMAS AUTO TRUCK CO., Inc.
FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICES,
639 W. 51ST STREET.
New York City

YEARS AHEAD



A Convenient Way to Keep Well

Keep a package handy to nibble on.

Kellogg's Bran Biscuit

These delicious crackers of bran prevent and relieve constipation.

At best grocers. Order today for better health tomorrow.

The Kellogg Food Company
Battle Creek, Mich.
N. Y. Office, 105 Hudson St.
Phone Franklin 119



Ashamed of her bad complexion

If you, too, are embarrassed by a pimply, blotchy, unsightly complexion, try Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment regularly for a week and see if they do not begin to make a blessed difference in your skin. They also help make red, rough hands and arms soft and white.

Resinol Soap

and Ointment are sold by all druggists For trial free, write to Dept. 20-R, Resinol, Baltimore.

CELESTINS VICHY
Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

MAINE CAMPAIGN OPENS THIS WEEK

Wilson and Hughes May Appear in the State Before the Election on Sept. 11.

PLAY FOR PROGRESSIVE VOTE

Both Parties Regard It as the Decisive Factor In Determining the Victor at the Polls.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—The present week will see the opening of the speech-making campaign in Maine in preparation for the State election on Sept. 11. As there will be no test of strength between Democrats and Republicans in other States prior to Nov. 7, leaders of both parties look upon this contest as a sort of political index, and they have therefore made plans for a program of oratory calculated to keep the issues before the voters for the next four weeks.

Both President Wilson and ex-Justice Hughes are expected to make pleas here for their own support before the polls open. In the list of other speakers scheduled for the campaign are not only party leaders in the State, but also Democrats and Republicans of prominence from all over the country, including Senators, Representatives and former and present Cabinet officers. Former President Roosevelt will deliver at least one address in behalf of Mr. Hughes.

Although the Progressive Party will have no candidates in the field, the trend of individual progressive sentiment is regarded as the most interesting factor in the situation, with leaders on both sides confident that they will obtain the bulk of this vote. Until the Progressive-Republican split of 1912, the State was rated as regularly Republican and, notwithstanding a Democratic victory for Governor and Legislature in 1910, which was accounted for largely by a fight over local issues, including Prohibition and State finances, party managers were accustomed to scan the returns mainly to determine the size of the Republican plurality.

Four years ago the Republicans were successful in the vote for Governor at the September election, but the margin was small, and the following November the State went for Wilson for President, with Colonel Roosevelt, the Progressive candidate, as second choice. In 1914 Governor William T. Haines, Republican, was defeated for re-election by Oakley C. Curtis, Democrat, with a Progressive candidate also in the field. The Progressive vote in that year was a little over one-third that returned for Roosevelt two years before.

All political forecasts agree that the vote this year will be the largest ever cast, as in addition to the State officers and Congressmen, two United States Senators are to be chosen for the first time in the State by direct vote.

WRITE TO PRAISE WILSON.

President Gets Many Letters Promising Support.

Some of the letters of praise that President Wilson has received were given out yesterday at Democratic National Headquarters in this city. It was said that since his renomination men and women have written from all parts of the country that he is right and that the thinking people are with him. The President received a letter recently from John L. Sullivan, editor and manager of The Evening Leader and the St. Mary's Argus of St. Mary's, Ohio. In 1912 Mr. Sullivan was the Republican and Progressive nominee for Secretary of State of Ohio. This year he said he would vote for Wilson because "you have done more to restore and apply the principle of popular rule than any President since the days of Thomas Jefferson. That influence has done more than all things else toward doing away with the necessity of a third party in this country, and it is the secret of why the Progressive Party has lost its vitality."

Frederick V. Fisher, a traveler and lecturer of Portland, Ore., wrote that in every State he had visited except Idaho the people were strongly opposed to war with Mexico, and Norman S. Richards, a Republican Progressive, said he was going to vote for Wilson.

Judge William H. King of Salt Lake City, Utah, a candidate for the Senatorial nomination in that State, sent word that sentiment in favor of President Wilson was growing and that the chances for the Democrats to carry many Western States were much brighter than four years ago.

WILSON, 1,216; HUGHES, 848.

Columbia's Straw Vote, in Final Count, Also Strong for Suffrage.

President Wilson swept the field in a straw vote at the Columbia Summer session last week. The final count was announced yesterday by the Columbia Spectator, the college daily.

Of 2,144 ballots cast Wilson got 1,216, Hughes 848, Benson, Socialist, 50; Hanley, Prohibitionist, 28; Reimer, Social Labor, 2.

The women outnumber the men two to one at the Summer session, which has an enrollment of 8,125, but they did not take the same interest in the vote. The men cast 1,235 ballots against 904 by the women. Wilson carried the male vote with 664 votes against 522 for Hughes. The women gave Wilson 552 and Hughes 326.

Hughes carried the New York delegation, 277 to 211. The Illinois, Indiana and New England delegations went for him by small majorities.

Votes were also taken on woman suffrage, military training in public schools and national prohibition. The frist of these carried by 1,539 to 347, and prohibition won by as large a majority. On military training the count showed 917 in favor and 895 opposed.

DEMOCRATIC PLEA TO LABOR

Textbook Says Wages Have Increased by Billions Under Wilson.

The second chapter of the Democratic textbook, which will soon be ready for the voters, deals with wage problems and says that the report of the Department of Labor, just completed, shows that during the Wilson Administration wage earners received more than $3,000,000,000 more than in the preceding four years under a Republican Administration.

The textbook says the average union wages in 1914 and 1915 were 10 per cent. higher than the average for the six years, 1907 to 1912 inclusive, under the Dingley and Payne tariff laws and Republican Administration.

"The census of 1910, based on 1909 data," says the book, "gave the number of wage earners employed in manufacturing industries only as 6,615,000, and the wages paid $3,427,000,000. It is estimated, on preliminary returns of the 1914 census of manufacturers, that in 1915 American manufacturers gave employment to 7,800,000 wage earners at wages amounting to $4,407,000,000, or an increase of nearly $1,000,000,000 over 1910.

"It is conservatively estimated that in 1916 American manufacturers are employing 10 per cent. more wage earners at 10 per cent. higher average wages than in 1915. This would bring the 1916 volume of wages paid in manufactures only up to $5,300,000,000, or upward of $1,800,000,000 more than the Republican census record of 1910."

It is estimated that the total of wages paid in the four years under the Wilson Administration was $17,600,000,000, compared to $14,320,000,000 in the four years of the Taft Administration.

PINCHOT CRITICISES LANE.

Asserts He Has Forsaken Policy of Conservation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Clifford Pinchot, former Chief of the Forest Service, today sent to Secretary Lane of the Interior Department an open letter declaring the Secretary had abandoned conservation policies, and despite a recent denial is exercising his influence in favor of the pending Phelan oil land amendment, which would open up the Western oil reserves set aside for the navy.

"If this legislation is enacted," wrote Mr. Pinchot, "the oil land reserves set aside for the navy will be destroyed. The mere threat of its passage has caused the Navy Department to consider seriously the advisability of abandoning the policy of construction of oil-burning ships. Without them no navy can even be second class."

The letter also cites acts of the Secretary to show that he has not been a champion of conservation. His course toward the Shields Water Power bill, the Ferris Water Power bill, and the plan to turn the natural resources of Alaska over to a bipartisan commission, embodied in the Pittman bill now before Congress, is also criticised.

MAY REOPEN MILK CHARGES.

Swann to Investigate Indictments Against Exchange Directors.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he intended to keep a careful watch upon those in control of the milk business in this city, to see whether the law would be violated by increasing prices. He will begin today a careful study of the indictments found in 1909 against eight Directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, which were pigeonholed. This matter will probably be in charge of Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling.

Why the indicted men were never brought to trial Mr. Swann said he did not know. They were under bail pending trial, but District Attorney Perkins, who preceded Mr. Swann in office, had the bail discharged. The indictments were found following an investigation conducted by John B. Coleman, a Special Attorney General. They charged that the Exchange sought to fix, maintain, and control the wholesale prices of milk, and so restrained trade and prevented competition.

It was explained by Mr. Swann that the indictments were as good today as on the day they were handed down by the Grand Jury.

CALLS MILK FUND A FRAUD.

Man Who Gave Money for German Babies Has Collector Arrested.

Carlos Bergh, 46 years old, of 307 West 113th Street, who has been collecting money in New York City to buy milk for babies in Germany and the other central powers, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny last night. Oscar Kullman of 1,276 Third Avenue, a baker, who contributed $100 on Aug. 7, swore out a warrant for Bergh's arrest after being told by the German Consul that he knew of no society such as the man alleged he represented.

Mr. Kullman told the police that Bergh had placed collection boxes in many stores along Third Avenue and had collected a large sum of money which, Mr. Kullman believed, had not been used for the purpose set forth. Bergh denied this vigorously at the Third Branch Detective Bureau, but he was locked up for arraignment today.

MANY SEE SALOME PICTURE.

Alcove, Where It Hangs in the Metropolitan, Crowded Sunday.

The little alcove in which the recently acquired painting, "Salome," of Henri Regnault, has been put on exhibition in the Metropolitan Art Museum was crowded with visitors yesterday afternoon. The painting has been placed under glass, and is so situated that the light strikes it from the left side.

This makes it impossible to get a clear view of the picture from any position except directly under the window. It was also difficult for visitors to get a good look at the painting because some enthusiasts insisted on contemplating it for half an hour at a stretch and refused to be elbowed out of the way by others.

WILLCOX SEES WORRY AMONG DEMOCRATS

Thus Interprets Their Criticism of Hughes's Speeches in the West.

AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN

Chairman Finds Independent Voters Disappointed In Wilson's Civil Service Reform Record.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Campaign Committee issued a statement yesterday in answer to the Democratic critics of the speeches of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Presidential candidate. The Chairman, among other things, said:

"A noticeable feature of the campaign to date is the dissatisfaction of Democratic leaders and managers with the course being taken by Mr. Hughes. This discontent with Mr. Hughes is not new. Before he was nominated there was an insistent Democratic demand that he should declare himself on the pending issues; that he should say whether or not he was a candidate for the Presidency; that he should assert whether he would or would not accept a nomination. With absolute propriety, Justice Hughes remained silent until the proper moment arrived to speak, and then what he said was a platform on which the two forces in the Republican Party could stand harmoniously. It was a classic.

"Loud and long Democracy voiced its dissatisfaction with Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance. It was not constructive, it was a series of complaints, said its party managers. To the people of the country it was a clear and encouraging call to unite to secure administrative efficiency in conducting the affairs of the nation. And now Democracy is peeved at the tenor of Mr. Hughes's speeches, and from Cabinet officers down he is chided for attacking the acts of Mr. Wilson, instead of expounding his own prospective policies for the consideration of the country.

"To my mind, Mr. Hughes is exhibiting a quality of generalship that is unassailable. He is not and does not have to go on the defensive. On the contrary, he is conducting a big offensive drive in the Western sector with such effect that the enemy's campaign war board already is reported to have changed its plans, and is to have Mr. Wilson trail Mr. Hughes instead of showing by administrative deeds in Washington that these attacks are unwarranted.

"Just now Mr. Hughes is engaged in tearing the phylacteries from the brows of the pharisaical heads of Democracy's leaders in the matter of our civil service and our diplomatic service. When Mr. Wilson was elected it was expected he would occupy a high plane in the matter of civil service, and he had the support to a great degree of what might be called the higher thought of the country. But he grievously disappointed that great independent element which deprecated partisanship in Government civil service, and instead of a period of moral uplift his Administration has carried on a great raid upon the merit system in its efforts to 'care for deserving Democrats.'

"That independent element especially interested in civil service improvement has long been cognizant of the hollowness and sham of Mr. Wilson's pretensions, but it has remained for Mr. Hughes to bring it to the attention of the entire country. Mr. Hughes is tearing down the sham structure of Democracy with effective blows directed against some of its vulnerable spots, and I predict that what he says in the future will be more to the liking of his Democratic critics than his telegram accepting the Presidential nomination, his formal speech of acceptance, or his campaign speeches to date."

FEW PASS FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Lack of Time Given as Cause for 256 Failures Out of 350.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Out of 350 applicants who took the July examinations for admission to the Naval Academy only ninety-four received passage grades, the Navy Department announced today. The large percentage of failures is attributed to lack of time for preparation.

As a result of the three examinations held this year the new fourth class at the Academy will number about 625.

GREAT DAM BROKEN BY FLOOD WATERS

Collapse Lets Loose Torrent from Lake Toxaway on Surrounding Country.

INHABITANTS FLEE HOMES

North Carolina Valley In Path of Peril—Power Plant Also In Jeopardy.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 13.—The great dam at Lake Toxaway, weakened by the recent floods, broke this evening, sending a great wall of water down the valley toward western South Carolina. No lives had been reported lost at a late hour tonight, and warnings are believed to have enabled most persons in the path of the flood to reach safety.

The lake, an artificial body of water covering 550 acres and an average depth of thirty feet, was reported almost entirely drained. The dam, an eighth of a mile long and fifty feet high, was completely destroyed. The town of Lake Toxaway suffered only minor damage.

The released waters tonight were rushing through the Toxaway River Valley, a comparatively uninhabited section, toward the Chuga River in South Carolina. Anderson, Walhalla, Pickens, and Seneca Counties composed the territory immediately threatened, and warnings were telephoned to all places that could be reached. It was estimated that the flood would not reach Seneca before early tomorrow, and persons familiar with the territory believe the waters will spread out over the uninhabited country immediately south of Lake Toxaway and thus minimize the possibility of extensive damage.

Shortly before midnight the Seneca River, in South Carolina, through which the waters of Lake Toxaway will flow into the Savannah River, was normal near the town of Seneca, about forty miles southwest of Toxaway. It was feared serious damage would be done to crops along the Keowee River in Pickens and Oconee Counties, which are divided by the Keowee. Above Clemson College, S. C., the Keowee and the Twelve-Mile Creek have a confluence, forming the Seneca. Damage is feared in this section, where the country is relatively flat and thickly populated.

Portman Shoals, where electric power for the city of Anderson is generated, tonight was the scene of great activity. Gangs were at work placing sandbags on the dam and power house and other preparations were under way to combat the force of the anticipated flood.

Walhalla, Seneca, and Anderson are each several miles from the river, and there is no town of importance on its course.

The lake was created in connection with a Summer resort and had a shore line of fifteen miles. The dam was constructed at a cost of about $50,000.

RIVER RISES SEVEN FEET.

Wall of Water Moves Down the Seneca Valley—Warnings Sent.

ANDERSON, S. C., Aug. 13.—A wall of water seven feet high is moving down the Seneca River Valley tonight as a result of the breaking of the Toxaway Dam, according to reports reaching here. Much damage to low-lying sections of the valley is feared, and officials of the Southern Public Utilities Company here have sent a large force of men to Portman Shoals to try to save their power dam there.

Warnings were telephoned tonight to all sections of the Seneca and Upper Savannah River valleys.

NEW YORK POLICEMEN HURT.

Train Hits Baggage Truck on Platform—Tourists Are Victims.

SEBAGO LAKE, Me., Aug. 13.—Four New Yorkers, three of whom are members of the police force of that city, were severely injured today while standing with other Summer visitors on the platform of the Maine Central Railroad Station here. A baggage truck, one end of which protected over the edge of the platform, was struck by an incoming train and driven violently upon the waiting tourists. The injured are:

Joseph Castano, thigh broken, cuts and bruises, possibly internally injured; William J. Raftis, fractured thigh; James Dalton, fractured collar bone, and Joseph C. Brown, compound leg fracture.

LAUNCHES STRIKE ROCKS.

Two Motor Boating Parties Rescued In Little Hell Gate.

The sixty-five-foot motor boat Montana, carrying seven men who had been at College Point, L. I., on an outing, attempted to run through Little Hell Gate on the return voyage yesterday afternoon. A short distance behind the Montana another motor boat, the Cassie, with five men on board, also attempted to make the same passage.

Assisted by a rising tide, the two boats succeeded in passing half way through the narrow neck of water, when both ran onto rocks and were grounded. The Cassie, which had its owner, John McLaughlin of 177 Oakland Street, Greenpoint, L. I., and four other men for passengers, began to sink almost immediately, and those on board sent up frantic calls for assistance. They succeeded in keeping the boat afloat, however, until the launch Betsy of the Department of Correction, in command of Captain Durfield, reached them and took them to the Manhattan shore. They had hardly quit the motor boat before it broke up and sank.

The seven men on board the Montana meanwhile were making equally vigorous efforts to keep that craft afloat. They were Harry Hansen, the owner; his brother John, and Sidney Raefelson, Frederick Braun, James Frandauer, William Falzer, and Albert Zeil, all members of the Lone Star Boat Club of 153d Street and the Harlem River.

The rock had tore a hole in the bottom of the Montana, and she seemed also in danger of sinking when Police Launch 1, in charge of Policeman Murphy, reached the spot and took off all but the two Hansens. The owner and his brother refused to quit the boat and succeeded in keeping it afloat until it was towed off the rock and to the shore at high tide. Beyond the shock of their experience and a thorough wetting, none of the men was any the worse for his experience.

TO TEST TORPEDO CATCHER.

Inventor Says His Net Is Sure Protection for Warships.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 13.—After being towed by a power boat down Long Island Sound from Bridgeport, a thirty-foot raft with peculiar-looking apparatus aboard finally reached this harbor last night after breaking loose twice and nearly being wrecked. The contrivance mounted on the raft is a "torpedo catcher," and will be tested at the torpedo station at Newport, where it was towed today.

The torpedo catcher was invented by Frederick Lapan of Milford, Conn., who says that its use by the Government would save many torpedoes yearly during the practice of the battleship fleets. The inventor also claims that it would protect warships from being attacked by submarines. The present drag cables catch only a small percentage of the torpedoes, while Mr. Lapan says his invention would be 95 per cent. efficient.

The catcher is an arrangement of half-inch wire cables in net form on an L-shaped sliding steel frame, and is hung from the ship's side about twenty-five feet from the waterline down. While thirty pounds' pressure is required to explode a torpedo, less than a pound pressure trips this net, which works from any angle. As the torpedo hits the net its head is held, and the striking releases hydraulic pressure, which raises the lower frame of the catcher and rear end of the torpedo above water, allowing the propeller to spin without harm.

Strict secrecy has been maintained at the Lake Torpedo Works, where the catcher was built.

URGED TO STORE NITRATES.

Scientists Disregard Proposed Plant in Appeal to Wilson.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—As an immediate need in the plan of national preparedness the President and the past Presidents of the American Electro-Chemical Society will urge that the Government provide itself with an eighteen months' supply on a war basis, of Chilean nitrates. This recommendation is made to the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy. It was today made public here by Francis A. J. Fitzgerald, President of the society.

The chemists point out to the Government officials that the processes for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen are not yet thoroughly developed and none of them is yet ready for the Government to adopt in connection with its proposed $20,000,000 nitrate plant. The chemists recommend that no subsidy be extended for the development of any process, but that private interests be encouraged to develop the best process by competition.

THE BEST SECURITY

and the greatest underlies our Guaranteed Mortgages. Nothing is sounder than real estate and no margin of safety greater than the 50% that conservative appraisal shows on each Mortgage. Legal investments for trustees.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

NEW EXHIBITION AT LIBRARY.

Ancient Literature Replaces Part of Shakespeare Collection.

Specimens of writing on baked clay and stone from Egypt, Babylonia, and elsewhere, some dating back to 2600 B. C., may be seen in an interesting exhibition at the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. An announcement sent out yesterday by the library explains that this collection of rarities has replaced the recent Shakespeare exhibition, which was visited by more than 66,000 persons. However, on account of the continued inquiries for the Shakespeare exhibition the library officials have kept on view in a section of this newer exhibition the best of the New York Public Library's treasures of Shakespeare's works in folio and quarto size, with other objects of related interest.

In the same case with the Egyptian and Babylonian specimens may be seen another containing Hebrew gold and silver amulets and scrolls of the Pentateuch and the Book of Esther. In two other cases the Oriental manuscripts on palm leaves and of various shapes and design, as well as Arabic and Persian illuminated manuscripts and curious Ethiopic amulets and magical prayers. The announcement further says:

"From an artistic point of view the principal part of the exhibition consists of four showcases filled with European illuminated manuscripts on vellum, where can be seen beautiful books with miniatures and ornamental initials done in gold and many colors. Here, for example, are a Carlovingian manuscript over a thousand years old and said to be the finest of its kind in America; a fifteenth-century Petrarch and a wonderful Clovio, known as 'The Townley Clovio,' as well as illuminated missals, Bibles, books of hours, breviaries, and other interesting reliqua of the past.

"In other cases have been placed on view block books of the greatest rarity, from about A. D. 1400 and later, such as the 'Poor Man's Bible,' the 'Mirror of Human Salvation,' the 'Art of Dying,' and the 'Art of Remembering the Gospels,' interpreted by weird symbolical pictures. Of the first books printed with movable type in the second half of the fifteenth century the library has selected some of its best exemplars, as the Gutenberg or 'Mazarine' Bible, the first Bible printed with a date by Faust and Schaeffer, at Mentz, in 1462, and the issues of the press of William Caxton, England's first printer, and of his successors, Wynkyn de Worde and Richard Pynson. Moreover, in other cases are the greatest first editions of the Bible in English—the versions of Wycliffe, Tyndale, and Coverdale, the Great Bible of 1539, the Bishop's Bible of 1568, and the King James or Authorized Bible of 1611. There is also a copy of the very rare 'Wicked Bible' of 1631."

Early Americana with letters from Columbus and Cortez are included in the exhibition, as are also a large number of first editions of English and American authors.

PREACHER ASSAILS THE CITY

The Rev. Dr. Myers of Boston Compares New York to Bombay.

The Rev. Cortlandt Myers of Boston, in the Tent Evangel, 125th and Manhattan Streets, yesterday, criticised life in New York. He said many who complained of the high cost of living did so because their greatest expenditure was for gasoline. Half of the men in New York who were driving automobiles today, he said, should be operating wheelbarrows.

His subject was "New York Life and Real Life." He said New Yorkers disregarded the fact that New York is not the only place and New York life not the only life.

"You have nothing here that is not found in other places of less renown," said Dr. Myers. "Even the distinctive night life, which is often referred to as the New York life, is not peculiar to the city. Bombay is quite bad now, and Sodom and Gomorrah were quite as bad before.

"You hurry through life so fast that you never get acquainted with yourself. The big trouble with you is, you talk too much and say too little. You speak without thinking and then forget what you say. New York should take the advice of Socrates—'Know thyself.' Then you have only begun. You must follow what Marcus Aurelius advised, 'Control yourself,' and then you must do as Jesus says, 'Deny thyself.'

"You complain of the high cost of living, while you eat steaks three yards long and three inches thick, and you don't seem to realize that you don't need them. We should give our mind not to the high cost of living, but to the cost of living high. It is not an easy thing to lead a Christian life—it costs a lot—but its compensations are worth many times the cost."

Public Employes' Demands.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The National Federation of State, City, Town, and County Employes' Unions, which met in annual convention at Worcester Saturday, Sept. 2, will consider the formulation of demands for a minimum wage of $2.50 a day, Saturday half holiday for the entire year, and two weeks' annual vacations, according to the call issued today.

Why Should You Be Immune?

Of course you don't expect defalcation by a trusted employee, and probably your confidence is justified. Yet you are no more sure than were the hundreds of other employers whose employees have defaulted. Absolute security, including both the undoubted ability and the proven willingness to pay just claims promptly, is afforded by the Bond of



American Surety Co of New York
Founded 1884.
100 Broadway
(Phone Rector 9625.)
189 Montague St.—Brooklyn—Tel. Main 1456.
Branch Offices & Agencies Throughout America.

VENUS 10¢ PENCIL

17 Black Degrees and 2 copying. For those who demand the best.



Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
"Greatest" Shoe Store

Clearance Sales NOW!



CORDOVAN LOW SHOES now $5.00
REDUCED FROM $6.50 AND $7.
WING TIP CORDOVANS, $5.00.
WING TIP RUSSIA CALF, $4.85.
Both reduced from $7.

Russet Calf Oxfords, $2.19
Were $3.50. Nearly All Sizes.



White Canvas Oxfords. Heavy Rubber Sole.
$2.25
Sneakers, Rubber Soles 79c & $1.25

Come and See
"Miller" Lighting Fixtures

If you are building and want up-to-date fixtures that are made-to-last, from artistic designs, and are not high priced,



"Miller" Lamps
Electric, Gas and Oil
GIVE THE BEST LIGHT
for your home, office, club, etc., and make beautiful
Wedding Presents
Dealers should have
"Miller" Lamps
for sale, if not, we have.
EDWARD MILLER & CO., Manufacturers. Established 1844.
70 Park Place—near Woolworth Building.

The Original Russian Mineral Oil



USOLINE
Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication
At Your Druggists
USOLINE
Full Pint 50 Cents

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate).
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway { Cor. Wall St. / " Park Pl. / " 28th St. / " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.
Lackawanna Railroad

WHITMAN TO ENTER THE MOOSE PRIMARY

Continued from Page 1.

State service by "deserving" politicians.

You have sponsored a system whereby the finances of the State will ultimately be brought under budgetary control and State expenditure thus greatly reduced; and, by the use of your veto power, you have eliminated many appropriations for which there was no public need.

More—and this is of immense significance to Progressives everywhere—you grappled with reactionary politics when many of your party associates were still afraid.

The outstanding issues in 1916 are: national honor, military and industrial preparedness, governmental efficiency, and such economy in public expenditures as is consistent with proper public service. For these, we believe from your record you stand. For these, we, as Progressives, stand; and, so standing, emphasize the invitation previously extended to you and your associates.

The letter bears the signatures of the men named above. Governor Whitman on Saturday sent this reply:

Governor Whitman's Reply.

New York, Aug. 12, 1916.

Gentlemen: I write to acknowledge receipt of your favor of Aug. 11th, extending an invitation to myself and my associates to enter the Progressive primaries in September.

The present State officers, who will be candidates for nomination in the Republican primaries, together with Mr. Calder, Judge Hiscock, and Judge Pound, have authorized me to express appreciation of your action and to accept your invitation.

I have read with much interest your reference to the work of the State administration, and, of course, I am personally gratified by your estimate of our accomplishment. I am confident that the high-minded and public-spirited citizens of our State who know of the present and past conditions at Albany, and who will take the trouble to familiarize themselves with the record which we have made, with all that we have done and all that we are endeavoring to do, will be satisfied that the administration is entirely worthy of the approval and of the support of all who desire good government in our State.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

The Governor, who has been in the city for several days conferring with Progressive and Republican leaders, made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction last night over the Progressive indorsement. Before returning to Albany he said:

I appreciate the compliment extended to myself and to the other members of the State administration by this request, more particularly in view of the fact that a local branch of the Progressive organization in one borough of this city appears to have framed a mixed ticket for the consideration of their Progressive friends in the apparent hope of helping Mr. Wilson and his Democratic associates. It is significant and most gratifying that Progressives, representing, as the gentlemen who signed the letter do, the leadership of their party throughout the whole State feel that our present Republican administration is their kind of administration, and justifies the indorsement which they now give.

All Delegates to Chicago.

In confirmation of the Governor's statement that the signers of the request represent the leadership of the Progressive Party throughout the State it was pointed out that all of them were delegates to the recent Progressive National Convention in Chicago. Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Kellogg being respectively delegate and alternate at large. Mr. Johnson is the present Progressive State Chairman and Mr. Gerdes is the Secretary. Mr. Hotchkiss was the organizer and Chairman of the State Committee in the campaign of 1912 and was on the Executive Committee of the party that year.

Governor Whitman's friends said last night that the Progressive indorsement would mean his re-election, as he would obtain practically the full Progressive vote in the State. The Governor needs only 1,380 names on his petition to enter the Progressive primaries, and an effort will be made to obtain them immediately.

The Governor is not sure whether he will make an active campaign before the Progressive primaries. Much, he told friends, will depend upon what Judge Seabury does. If the Judge decides to take the stump and appeal for Progressive votes Governor Whitman will do the same. Judge Seabury has until Aug. 22 to file his petition as a Progressive candidate. If he does not resign from the Court of Appeals before then Governor Whitman will have the appointment of his successor. With Judge Hiscock a candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals this will make two judgeships to go to the Republicans this year.

HUGHES ENCOURAGED BY TOUR THUS FAR

Continued from Page 1.

try is at peace with the rest of the world.

Mr. Hughes has campaigned with vigor and a certain air of sincerity and conviction. He has gone a long way in his effort to dispel the impression that he is cold and austere and holds aloof from the people.

Old-line Republican leaders, some say, are not working for Mr. Hughes with as much enthusiasm as might be, due to the fact that in all the cities he has visited, the nominee, while cordial in manner, has refrained from "sewing up" with any element and has not permitted any one to take charge of his campaign. Such action, followed up by his open declaration that he owes no political debts, would not heed the voice of friends, and would serve his country even to the extent of brushing party aside if the emergency arose, seems to be the plot of the Old Guard thinking.

"It looks as if they were in the same boat that Barnes found himself in when Hughes was Governor of New York," one leader remarked. "It's going to be a most remarkable victory for some, all right, if Hughes is elected."

One of the striking things on this tour so far has been the manner in which the Old Guard has remained in the background and let the campaign run itself. The campaign seems to have gone pretty well for the nominee, because he has worked hard to make it a success. He has endeavored to put down petty dissension wherever possible, and when differences could not be ironed out, he has left those differences behind him to adjust themselves as best they may.

The disturbances raised by some Progressives, as viewed from the Hughes camp, are not as serious as some would have them. In Michigan, for instance, where Roosevelt got 214,000 votes in 1912 and carried the State, it is likely that a large majority of the Progressives will fall into line. In no State so far visited by Mr. Hughes have the Progressives openly denied him in any concerted manner. On the other hand, the men who were most prominent in the Progressive movement of four years ago were in most cases found about the Hughes headquarters and at the meetings.

The nominee's avoidance of the hyphen issue as regards the German-American element has caused satisfaction in some quarters and a studied silence in others. There is a feeling that it may hurt Mr. Hughes in his effort to get the united support of the Progressives because of Colonel Roosevelt's convictions on that point, as expressed in his pre-convention speeches. Mr. Hughes has clung to his "Americanism" declaration and his assertion that the public knows that no other plea in America will find favor at his hands. He has not gone into further detail in his addresses, or, so far as can be learned, in any conferences or private talks.

The outstanding feature to date is that Mr. Hughes has been warmly received and well liked by the people of sections where he was known only by reputation and where he had to fight down the charge of coldness. Surface indications are that he will in the end, in the strong Republican States at least, obtain the major share of the Progressive support. In that event, his supporters say, he should carry Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota. In the latter State he has the support of the Farmers' Nonpartisan League.

In Montana a close fight is considered certain because of local conditions. It is predicted there that the Democratic nominee for Governor will win. In Illinois and Montana the women have the vote on the election of a President, and that, it is felt by the leaders, will help the Republican nominee, who has come out for the Federal amendment.

Mr. Hughes's campaigning tomorrow will be in Washington and Idaho, also woman suffrage States. Washington has been described as a hotbed of Roosevelt sentiment. Later the candidate will go to California, Utah, and other suffrage States.

Mr. Hughes asked that there be no demonstration upon his arrival here today. He went to church in the morning and for an auto ride in the afternoon and held no political conferences. Tomorrow there will be a street parade, meetings, and other political activity.

The nominee seems to be in the best of health. He has almost completely recovered from his voice trouble.

McADOO REPLIES TO HUGHES.

Says He Is Pettifogging and Very Unfortunate in Clapp Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary McAdoo replied briefly today to the charge made by Charles E. Hughes at Helena, Mont., yesterday that Henry N. Clapp, who had been in the Treasury service for twenty-five years, had been removed as Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York to make a place for Daniel E. Finn, a Tammany leader. All that Mr. McAdoo had to say was this:

"Mr. Hughes is merely pettifogging. He is welcome to a monopoly in that field. The Clapp case is a very unfortunate one for his purpose. If I thought that the public was really interested I would make a statement about it."

THE BIG POOL, 50c.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.



Learn to Swim for $5
Men's Hours
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 P. M. to 10 A. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 6 P. M. to 10 A. M., Saturday night, Sunday, Sunday night.
Women's Hours
Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 6 P.

Bathe and swim in comfort at the Big Pool, clean and safe. Top floor of Fleischman's Turkish Baths, 6th Ave. at 42d St.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO
Jersey City, N. J.

The enthusiasm for France inspired by Lafayette is re-inspired by Perrier.



THERE is no saltiness in Perrier, that is one of the reasons why it quenches hot-weather thirst—and why it combines so perfectly with wines and spirits.

Bubbling with its own Carbonic Gas.



For de luxe Punch Lemonade or High-ball.

Obtainable at all high-class Hotels, Restaurants, and Grocers
PERRIER, Ltd., 515 Longacre Bldg.,

DANIELS DEFENDS NAVY'S TARGET WORK

Quotes Records and Testimony to Show Its Big Guns Lead the World in Accuracy.

HAS IMPROVED 40 PER CENT.

Secretary Disputes Figures and Statements Made in Attack Entitled "A Hitless Navy."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Replying to a recent attack on the navy entitled "A Hitless Navy," Secretary Daniels issued a long statement tonight denying assertions that the fleet could not hit a target with its big guns.

Secretary Daniels insists that the statistics given in the article and purporting to represent the gunnery record of six of the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet in last Spring's battle practice were not correct. The scores made by these battleships, if plotted on a battleship target 600 feet long, said Secretary Daniels, represented a total of 107 hits.

Mr. Daniels quotes extensively from statements made by Admiral Fletcher, until recently Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Captain William S. Sims, one of the leading gunnery authorities of the world, who was in charge of naval target practice during the Roosevelt Administration; Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and Captain Charles O. Plunkett, Director of Target Practice in the navy. Captain Sims is quoted as asserting that the markmanship of the fleet has increased 40 per cent. Admiral Fletcher tells of hits being made at 18,000 yards, "which is far in excess of anything we have report of from abroad." Admiral Mayo is also quoted as saying that there had been an increase of 40 per cent., and Captain Plunkett, who has charge of naval target practice, says the records of the turret gun practice for the Fall of 1915 "indicate that we are advancing by leaps and bounds."

Daniels Gives Records.

Secretary Daniels said:

"The figures quoted purporting to be the hitting record of six battleships made in the battleship practice in February and March of this year are incorrect. The ships were firing in the February and March practice at screen targets 90 feet long and 30 feet high. The correct scores of the ships mentioned, plotted on a battleship target 600 feet long, 95 feet beam, and 30 feet freeboard, based on the results of the camera observations, were as follows:

Nebraska, 22 hits; Louisiana, 15 hits; Kansas, 16 hits; Virginia, 26 hits; New Jersey, 20 hits, and Rhode Island, 8 hits.

"The firing was at long ranges, much longer than ever before, the Rhode Island's mean range being from 1,500 to 8,000 yards greater than that of the other vessels mentioned. This was due to errors in range finder readings. Even at this greatly increased range the Rhode Island's shots were bunched, as shown by the fact that, on the battleship target, she received eight hits.

"Captain Sims, one of our ablest officers and probably our best authority on target practice, stated before the House Naval Affairs Committee that the marksmanship of the fleet had improved 40 per cent. A great many elements enter into the preparation and training of the crew of a battleship for the final determination of its efficiency battle practice. In these the human element is the greatest, and as long as this is so there will be, as in every other endeavor in life, varying degrees of accomplishment. The practice of some ships will be excellent, of others less good, and some will be poor, but it not infrequently occurs that a ship that is poor this year is excellent next year, and that a ship that is excellent this year falls off badly next year. This is due chiefly to the human element.

Quotes Admiral Fletcher.

"Admiral Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, before the House Naval Committee, in March of this year, stated: 'Our last elementary target practice was held in the Fall. That practice was very satisfactory, and was not only up to the usual standard, but the percentage of hits on the target was about 40 per cent. greater than they were the year before, and greater than they were in any other target practice (elementary practice) ever held at sea. This elementary practice is what is generally known as the gun pointers' contest, and that probably represents the efficiency of our target practice, as far as straight shooting is concerned, better than any other form of practice.'"

Referring to the long-range or battle practice Admiral Fletcher said: "All this target practice has passed into what we may term a new phase, which has been brought about by this long-range firing. Heretofore we have considered that when a gun is well aimed at a bullseye it will strike the target, because the error of the gun is so small that any target of reasonable size at a distance of a mile or two will catch all well-aimed shots. But we are now going to such long ranges that the gun will no longer hit the target; it will no longer hit a battleship at a range of 18,000 or 20,000 yards, no matter how well aimed or how carefully the ballistics are calculated. The way hits are made is by means of what we call a salvo; that is, by a firing of all the guns or a part of the battery at the same time. Due to inherent defects of the gun and ballistics, we cannot count upon these four or five shots falling within a space, at present, of much less than 400 yards. Now, if a target occupies a space of 100 yards, and you straddle that target with this salvo, you will see that the probabilities or the chances of making a hit are about 25 per cent.; so that the best thing we can do today at target practice is to bunch the salvo of five or ten guns within a space of 300 or 400 yards and then straddle the target with that salvo and trust to the probability of making hits.

Beats All World Records.

"This method was so successfully carried out in the recent long-range firing in Cuban waters that in some cases the percentage of hits was as high as at the shorter range of 10,000 or 12,000 yards. In one case a ship made seven hits on this small target out of forty-two shots. The ship opened fire at 18,000 yards, and this distance was gradually decreased, but the average range was about 16,000 yards, which is far in excess of anything we have report of from abroad."

In response to an inquiry of a member of the committee, Admiral Fletcher said: "I am greatly pleased with the results of the last target practice. It shows a high efficiency."

Admiral Mayo, the present Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, who was the Vice Admiral in command of the battleship squadron when Admiral Fletcher was Commander in Chief, in an official letter under date of July 9, 1916, referring to the elementary target practice in the Fall of 1915, says: "On completion of this practice it was apparent that very great improvement had been made over the records of the similar practice of the preceding year, this increase averaging about 40 per cent. for all battleships that had fired," and, further, "it is believed that the dissemination of gunnery knowledge in the fleet during the last year has been greater than during any similar years," and "that there now exists in the fleet an excellent gunnery spirit and a thorough interest in the attainment of battle efficiency, which cannot fail to bring about a further improvement in the hitting ability of the fleet."

Captain Sims, speaking of Captain Plunkett, Director of Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Performances, said: "He is the best equipped man in the navy to handle it."

Captain Plunkett, in speaking of the practice of the turret guns, said: "The records of the Fall of 1915 indicate that we are advancing by leaps and bounds."

Attention is called to Captain Sims's statement before the House committee, in which he said:

"As far as I have been able to make out for the last year or so, there seems to have been an effort to try to convict the Democratic Party of allowing the navy to go down in target practice. The target practice in the navy, from the time we took it up on Scott's system until about 1900, was very satisfactory, indeed, as far as our information went. The Englishman is said to be much more conservative than the American. When I got the information concerning his new methods from Captain (now Vice Admiral) Scott in China and brought it home, and President Roosevelt was pushing it along, we went ahead of the British Navy in shooting, because the British Admiralty was not willing to accept Admiral Scott's ideas at that time. Up until 1900 we were at least equal to them. Then came the slump immediately after that, and the fault was with the naval officers. They made a fundamental mistake. That mistake can be perfectly, readily understood by a simple illustration. If you had a company of 100 men that you were to teach to shoot with rifles so that they could fire volleys that would go accurately to the mark, necessarily you would take each of the men individually out to a target and say, 'Now, there, fire away,' and you would drill him until he could hit the mark. In other words, that man would know that he might as well get busy, because he would be found out if he did not learn to aim accurately. Having done that until each man could aim and hit the mark, you could stand them up in a company in line and you could say, 'Aim, fire,' and they would fire a volley that would hit at least in the neighborhood of the enemy.

"Now, if somebody else took a company and said, 'I do not want to waste all this ammunition by having these men shoot separately at the target. I will just stand them all up in line and let them shoot together.' And I want to tell you that under those conditions every 'rookie' would say, 'I should worry.' They cannot tell whether I hit the target or not.' The competition would be gone out of it; there would be no personal interest, and you could not get any good out of it at all.

"Now, exactly what we did up to 1900 was to train the crew of a ship, the gun pointers and gun crews, the same way you would train a company of soldiers—one at a time. We let every gun pointer know, and every man who loaded the guns, and everybody else know, that we were going to fire the guns individually, one at a time, at a range so short that if they did not aim properly we would find it out and that if they made a good record we would give them a reward, and if not we would give them a 'black eye.' Those are the two things that tend strongly toward efficiency—rewards and punishments; the 'bouquet and the black eye,' and they get busy. That is what we used to do, and we made very remarkable shooting records under that system.

"Finally, about 1909, the people who cannot think, or do not think—there is always a certain amount of criticism of target practice methods in the navy—conceived the idea that we were wasting many hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in firing at short ranges when we ought to be learning to hit the enemy at long range, and I will give you my word that they abolished the short-range practice, and that happened which will always happen with ordinary, everyday human nature; namely, that efficiency in shooting began to go down; and in 1912, when I delivered the opening address before the Naval War College extension in Washington, I pointed out exactly what happened, that the target practice—they had just restored the short range, and we then had the first results of it—was an utter and absolute wreck."

SWIMMING 'STUNT' SWAMPED

Publicity End of Girl's Nautical Feat Rams a Barge.

There were thrills not on the program when Miss Ida Elionsky, a 17-year-old high school girl of New London, Conn., swam down the North River yesterday morning with her 265-pound brother "Buster" lashed to her back. The start was from the foot of Fifty-ninth Street, and all went well until the swimmer got to Charlton Street. Miss Ida was carrying out her part of the weight-for-age contest when the Mary M., a 25-foot launch carrying reporters and motion picture men, got out of control and ran head-on into a barge.

The wind was blowing a gale and the tide was running fast. William Stanton of 407 Academy Street, Long Island City, the owner of the Mary M., was unable to steer a clear course and his boat crumpled her bow against the side of the barge. All on board except the owner of the boat and Patrick Stanton, his father, managed to climb out on the barge. They got out later in safety.

Francis J. Scully, a student in Columbia University, who was trailing the swimmer in a rowboat, at once went to the assistance of the launch. In an attempt to get ashore the belongings of the party the rowboat was upset and Scully came near being drawn under a pier by the tide. He managed to grab the side of the battered launch and haul himself on board.

In the meantime Miss Elionsky succeeded in freeing herself from the bonds that joined her to her brother and both landed at a pier further down the river.

CITY BREVITIES.

Captured after a chase, which included a dangerous slide down a fire escape and a leap from a third-story window at 211 East Ninety-sixth Street, James Haughey, 17 years old, of 235 East Ninety-third Street, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Koenig in Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of suspicion of burglary.

William Kaplowitz, an inmate of the asylum on Ward's Island, was drowned yesterday in Hell Gate as he attempted to escape. Attendants were about to put off in a boat when the fugitive threw up his hands and sank. The body was not recovered.

The Park Bath at the foot of Corlears Street and East River, which for thirteen Summers has accommodated from 75,000 to 100,000 men, women, and children, sank yesterday in fifty feet of water. The Merritt Chapman has been engaged to raise it.

The annual outing and clambake of the Friars Club will be held at Glenwood-on-the-Sound next Thursday afternoon. A baseball game and other athletic sports have been arranged, with prominent actors taking part.

Watchmen in the twelve-story loft building at 424 to 438 West Thirty-eighth Street yesterday heard screams, and found Charles Sherwood, 15 years old, of 453 Ninth Avenue wedged between the floor of the car and the door of the shaft on the top floor. The boy was removed, unconscious, to New York Hospital suffering from internal injuries.

Isaac Kaminsky and Morris Ash, both of 426 East 116th Street, were arrested in Bronx Park yesterday charged with drinking intoxicants in a public park. They are the first to be arrested under an ordinance recently passed by the Board of Aldermen.

Policeman Stahl of the East Twenty-second Street Station yesterday found a wagon containing $2,500 worth of silk in front of 229 Fourth Avenue. He arrested three men as they came from the building and charged them with burglary. They were Samuel Long of 156 Lewis Street, S. Goldsmith of 152 Goerck Street, and Wilbur Toder of 129 Goerck Street.

Hundreds of persons who are physically afflicted will go to Coney Island tomorrow to take part in Assumption Day services conducted by the Rev. Walter A. Kerwin of the Church of Our Lady of Solace, West Seventeenth and Mermaid Avenues. After a procession through Surf Avenue prayers will be offered for the relief of those afflicted with infantile paralysis.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—John Olsen, a Pennsylvania Railroad freight brakeman, of 777 East State Street, Trenton, was killed yesterday afternoon by an engine in the Gates Avenue yards.

JERSEY CITY.—Trains in the Hudson tube were delayed for half an hour yesterday afternoon when Anthony Caldone, a trackwalker, living at 152 Huntington Street, Brooklyn, was crushed at the Exchange Place station here, by a train bound for Newark. He was sent to the Jersey City Hospital, suffering from serious injuries.

NEWARK.—George H. Cory, said to live in Midvale, died yesterday in the City Hospital, from concussion of the brain. He was found unconscious at New and Halsey Streets in this place several hours earlier. The police are investigating his death.

VERONA.—The controversy between the commuters of this place and Montclair and the Public Service Corporation over the acceptance of identification cards issued by the line, brought about the arrest yesterday of C. W. S. Curtis, who refused to take a card. He was arraigned before Magistrate Henry Yost and released on his own recognizance until Wednesday morning.

CAPE MAY.—John Wanamaker was the principal speaker yesterday at the 202d anniversary celebration of the Cold Spring Presbyterian Church. He also spoke last night in the First Methodist Church.

ASBURY PARK.—Miss Hilda Zambler of 508 Broadway, Paterson, suffered a dislocated shoulder and severe cuts when her automobile collided yesterday with one driven by Edward G. Gumaer of Allenhurst.

HOUSE TO ADOPT THE BIG NAVY PLAN

Expected to Concur in Senate Amendment on Record Vote Tomorrow.

"SMALL NAVY" OPPOSITION

Not Likely to be Effective in Face of President's Approval—Personnel Increase Favored, Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Acceptance of the big building program provided in the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill is expected in the House on Tuesday after a final show of opposition by the "small navy" contingent.

Sixteen capital ships within three years—four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers to be contracted for immediately—is the construction provision of the Senate amendment. The President's support of the Senate's program practically assures its adoption in the lower body, although the House rejected similar amendments offered by Representative Butler, ranking Republican of the Naval Affairs Committee, when the naval budget was first considered in the House. The lower body is likewise expected to agree to the increase in personnel proposed in the Senate measure.

A motion to concur in the Senate building amendment will have a formidable antagonist in Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader. Leading the "small navy" members, Mr. Kitchin asserts that the Senate proposals are "stupendous and excessive" and would mean a waste of money. Mr. Kitchin will be aided in the fight by a coterie of Democratic legislators, including probably Representatives Buchanan of Illinois, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Hensley of Missouri, Callaway of Texas, and Gray of Indiana. Republican members of the House are expected to vote almost solidly for the Senate construction amendment.

Absentee members of the House have been notified to be present for the vote. Following its action next Tuesday the House will have practically nothing to do until adjournment, with the exception of acting on the conference report on the Revenue bill, and the attendance doubtless will dwindle to a "corporal's guard" by the end of the week.

More than forty amendments are in disagreement among the conferees on the Naval bill, but only a few are of major importance. Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee will seek a record vote in the House on both the personnel and construction amendments. The Administration's support of these items might have resulted in their acceptance in conference, but the Democratic members of the House Conference Committee preferred to receive instructions, inasmuch as the House was on record against the increases involved in the Senate bill. Mr. Padgett himself is scheduled to ask that the House concur in the amendments of the upper chamber.

The House bill authorized no battleships, but provided for the construction of five battle cruisers. The five-year building program of the Navy Department was also discarded in the House measure and a one-year program authorized. As approved by the Senate the Naval bill calls for four battleships and four battle cruisers the first year.

The House one-year construction program called for five battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, fifty submarines, three to be of 800 tons each; one fuel oil ship, one ammunition ship, and one hospital ship. The Senate program for three years calls for ten first-class battleships, four to be begun as quickly as practicable; six battle cruisers, four to be begun promptly; ten scout cruisers, construction of four to be begun promptly; fifty torpedo-boat destroyers, twenty to be begun as soon as practicable; nine fleet submarines, fifty-eight coast submarines, three of 800 tons displacement, (twenty-seven to be begun as soon as practicable;) one submarine equipped with the Neeff system of propulsion; three fuel ships, one repair ship, one transport, one hospital ship, two destroyer tenders, one fleet submarine tender, two ammunition ships, and two gunboats.

Both houses provide that the Secretary of the Navy may build any of the vessels authorized in navy yards if private contractors appear to have entered into a combination against competitive bidding.

One important amendment in disagreement is the Senate proposal to equip the navy yards at Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New York, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston, and New Orleans for the construction of ships authorized in the bill, with additional requirements that the Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Boston yards shall be equipped forthwith to build capital ships. An appropriation of $6,000,000 is carried for improvements at the navy yards. The Senate amendment stipulates that the Secretary of the Navy "shall equip these yards." The House provision is that the improvements may be made if he cannot arrange for the expeditious construction of vessels at private yards.

Other items upon which the conferees have not agreed include a $300,000 appropriation for remodelling the Portsmouth yard; Senator Tillman's project for improvements at the Charleston yard to cost approximately $1,200,000; the Senate increase of enlisted men to 68,700 men, in lieu of the House provision for 61,500; the Senate provision for 6,000 apprentice seamen, instead of the 3,500 authorized in the House bill; a Senate amendment authorizing the President, in time of emergency, to increase the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to 17,400 men.

ROCK SLIDE TRAPS MINERS.

Debris Is Blasted Away After One Is Killed and Two Are Injured.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Aug. 13.—A rock slide in the forest of the Dean iron ore mines near here today instantly killed one man and injured two others so seriously they probably will die.

The rock under which the men were pinioned had to be blasted before the victims could be extricated. The accident occurred 3,000 feet from the entrance of the forest.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning This Monday Morning

A Most Important Sale of

Silk Neckwear for Men at $1.35, $1.00 and 69c

A special shipment of high-grade silk neckwear, suitable for early Autumn wear, made by leading foreign and domestic manufacturers of the finest quality silks, in the most exclusive and richest designs and colors imaginable.

A very rare collection of scarfs, *different* from anything we have ever offered before, and at the prices stated they are the best scarf values in New York today.

The weaves include the very newest materials off the looms:—

Brocaded Silks, Fine Mogador Stripes, Plain Mogadors, Iridescent Cloth, Oriental Weaves, Repps, Regence, Crepe Meteor, Silk Francais, Novelty Weaves, Brochet Figures, Striped and Brocaded Silks and Faille.

Sale of Men's Shirts at $1.45 and $1.85

A splendid collection of shirts, made of the newest materials, suitable for present and early Autumn wear, in a variety of beautiful designs and colors.

All sizes from 13½ to 18½, including sleeve lengths up to 36. Wonderful values.

Men's Fine Silk Shirts at $2.95, $3.65, $4.95 & $5.95

A truly remarkable offering of high-grade silk shirts, made of the finest quality silk, in a rare assortment of designs, materials and colors. Obtainable in the following weaves:—

Crepe de Chine, Crepe Francais, Silk Faille, Tussah Cloth, Broadcloth, Radium Silk, Silk Fibre and Novelty Weaves.

To be had in plain colors and in heavy satin stripe and cluster designs.

Today—Clearance Sale of

Men's Straw Hats at $1

Every straw hat in our department with the exception of Panamas is included in this event.

Made of the finest straws in the very newest styles, by foremost foreign and domestic manufacturers.

Also Men's Panama Hats at $2.95, $3.95 and $4.95

Former stock prices $5 to $12.

None C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

NAVAL BILL FOUGHT AS 'PORK' MEASURE

National Security League Sees Political Machine Peril in Promotion Feature.

CALLED UNFAIR TO OFFICERS

Organization Asks Aid of the Press and Public in Accomplishing Defeat of This Provision.

The National Security League is opposed to the provision of the Naval Appropriation bill now in conference, which provides that selection of officers for promotion shall be finally determined by a civilian Secretary of the Navy. The league made public yesterday a letter from J. Bernard Walker, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the league, and Henry Reuterdahl, of the United States Naval Institute, criticising that provision.

While heartily indorsing the building program of the bill as it came from the Senate, the league believes the widest publicity should be given to the promotion features of the bill, as it sees them. The league believes that, while the elevation of officers by selection is desirable, such selections should be made by a board of naval officers rather than by a Secretary who, besides being a civilian, might also be influenced by political motives. The letter published by the league said:

Great publicity has been given to the building program, and all the ranking officers of the service have expressed their views on it, the hearings of this feature having lasted for several months before the House Naval Committee, but, along with this building program, is included the most important personnel legislation ever enacted by Congress.

In the most suspiciously peculiar manner the various features of this personnel bill have been concealed from the service except for the hearings lasting three days only, and covering only one feature of the bill.

The bill that passed the Senate has the following outstanding features:

(1.) Providing officers by a percentage in each rank and corps, which provides for increasing the number of Rear Admirals in the navy now set at eighteen by some seventy or eighty additional.

(2.) Promotion of Captains and Commanders by selection.

(3.) The formation of an Engineer Corps of theoretically trained, but in engineering practically unskilled civilians.

(4.) The formation of naval and civilian flying corps.

(5.) The formation of a reserve of eight different classes. Payment to the naval militia.

The letter pointed out that the House Committee had as yet been unable to ascertain who drafted the bill. The writers expressed the belief that it was "the job of many politicians," and to pass the bill would be a rank injustice to the naval officers who are afloat and without a voice in Congress. The letter continued:

Promotion by seniority, now in practice in the navy, violates every tenet of life and helps to kill the ambition of the younger officers, who have now no chance to reach even a Lieutenant's rank before the age of 40. Hence, there must be some form of selection, such as in the principal navies abroad. But the method of advancement must be determined by fitness alone, and the final elimination or selection process left by law in the hands of the navy itself, leaving no changes or reversal of opinion to the navy's civilian, untechnical head. But written in the Senate bill, the selection of officers for promotion is practically left to the Secretary of the Navy. Such kind of promotion is apt to depend upon political influence, not professional skill. The navy, as a unit, is against the consequent interjection of politics into the service.

The navy has pride in its organization, and naturally does not wish its standards lowered. We have every reason to suspect that the bill, as passed, would lower those standards and greatly detract from, if not seriously cripple, the navy's efficiency. This bill, supposedly to promote the navy's war readiness, has been kept under cover. The officers in the fleet, who have given their lives to the service, have not had a chance to be heard.

For increasing the party patronage and pork, the personnel features of the Senate Naval bill are most admirable. The party in power, with the hundreds of appointments of various kinds provided in this bill, will transform the party into a huge political machine and the Secretary of the Navy will become a potentate of politics at the expense of the navy's future battle efficiency.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Reuterdahl ask "a patriotic press, Congress, and the public to bring to bear all possible influence to kill the vicious personnel features of the Senate Naval bill."

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,500 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling value	$4,100
3,000 at 5%	on two -story and basement brick dwelling value	5,000
4,500 at 5%	on two-story and basement frame two-family corner dwelling, value	7,500
8,000 at 5%	on four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, value	14,750

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857

Andrew Alexander

Sale of Summer Shoes

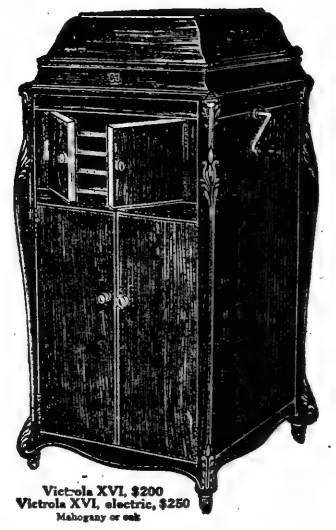
Our smartest and most popular styles are the first to become depleted in sizes and as small lots must not be accumulated we mark them at radical reductions for prompt disposal. Nearly every size is represented in the collection.

All Departments at Both Stores

Sixth Avenue, at 19th Street
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th St.



To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the only way to identify genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.



Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, electric, $250
Mahogany or oak

Every home can enjoy the world's best music

The Victrola is the "open sesame" which admits you to the enjoyment of all the music of all the world.

It reveals to you in their grandeur the musical gems of the ages. It brings to you the art and personality of the most famous singers and instrumentalists. It presents an endless variety of melody and mirth to suit your every mood.

That is the charm of the Victrola, and right in your own home you can have ready access to this inexhaustible supply of musical riches and enjoy them at your pleasure.

You can hear Caruso, Melba, Kreisler, Paderewski, Sousa's Band, Harry Lauder—the greatest artists in every class of music and entertainment. They are all exclusive Victor artists. They realize that only the Victrola brings their art into your home as true to life as though they were actually singing and playing before you.

There are Victor dealers everywhere, and they will gladly play your favorite music for you and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Stylus* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

SPEED OF MURRAY AT NET BEATS KUMAGAE IN CRESCENT A. C. FINAL

MURRAY ONCE MORE CONQUERS KUMAGAE

Defeats Japanese Tennis Star In Final Match of Crescent A. C. Tournament.

THREE HARD-FOUGHT SETS

Oriental Player Makes Sturdy Stand, But Is Unable to Cope with Californian at the Net.

R. Lindley Murray, the Palo Alto left-handed tennis player, for the second time within a week, triumphed yesterday over the Nipponese crack, Ichiya Kumagae, in the final round in singles of the annual open tournament of the Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge. The speedy Californian was compelled, however, to summon all his tennis prowess to win in straight sets from the little Oriental at 8—6, 6—4, 7—5. The New York State champion made Murray play at his fastest pace throughout, and there never was a moment when the national indoor champion could take matters easy. From the minute when he shot his first service at Murray the Oriental covered the court in cat-like fashion, and with remarkable agility. Save for Kumagae's wonderful gets, which were as frequent as they were spectacular, Murray would have been returned a much easier victor.

Clarence J. Griffin, joint holder with William Johnston of the national doubles title, paired with Roland Roberts of San Francisco, defeated W. Merrill Hall and Charles M. Bull, Jr., in straight sets in the doubles final, at 7—5, 6—2, 6—3. This match, while it held the interest of more than 3,000 spectators, lacked many of the sensational features of the singles contest. It was hard fought, but only for a time in the first set was there any real doubt as to the prospective winners.

In order that there should be no questioning of the fairness of Murray's service delivery, such as there was after his last meeting with Kumagae at Seabright, S. Howard Voshell was designated as foot fault judge, and was assigned to watch the Californian. Only once did Voshell find that Murray had overstepped the base line, and on that occasion his right foot slipped on the turf and slid perhaps three inches into the court. At all other times Murray was absolutely fair in his service.

It became evident, once Murray had found himself in the opening set, that he is rapidly returning to his best form. Kumagae kept him chasing all over the court with his remarkably placed shots down the side lines and across court, but Murray, toward the end of the set, broke up his opponent's play by coming to the net and passing him time and again. The Japanese gained an early advantage in this set, and was leading at 5 games to 3 when Murray brought his smashing game into play and soon gained the upper hand. The twisting left-hand service of the Nipponese puzzled Murray to no small degree. In spite of the Californian's great finish he was outpointed in the set by 43 to 41 points.

The New York State champion was fairly swept away in the latter part of the set by the avalanche of Murray's terrific drives, made all the harder to handle by a violent wind which swept the court. Murray lured him frequently in to the barrier, and there the Japanese was almost lost. He could not handle the Californian's returns with success, and his unsurpassable agility in covering court was of no avail in this situation.

Twice in the second set Kumagae tried his hand at net play, only to meet with dismal failure on each occasion. He had two splendid opportunities to make it, but instead drove the ball into the net. After these mistakes the Oriental contented himself with staying back, and keeping Murray on the jump. The recovery of Kumagae after losing four straight games was one of the features of the match. Each of the first four games went to Murray at 4 points to 2, but then the Californian seemed to weaken and Kumagae took the next two games in handy fashion. The slight respite gained in his let down enabled Murray to come back and take the seventh game, but again he lapsed and in a thrilling exchange of placement drives Kumagae carried away the next game at 10 points to 9.

The Japanese pursued his advantage by annexing the ensuing game, but Murray then broke through and took the winning game, after a hard fight in which Murray called upon all his reserve and sent the ball shooting through the court with bullet-like speed.

The Oriental held the upper hand again for a time in the third set, leading at one stage by five games to four. But, as in the opening set, Murray's reserve force came to his assistance, and, though fighting hard, the Japanese was sent down to defeat, largely through his inability to play at the barrier.

Griffin and Roberts worked together in the doubles as if they had been partners for years. The chubby Griffin found many holes in the defense of Hall and Bull. Roberts's service was typically Californian, and kept the returns of his opponents from attaining much force. As was the case in the singles, the high wind toyed with the balls, and frequently carried them yards out of their course.

Toward the latter part of this match Bull and Hall became erratic, and Griffin and Roberts gained many points through shots that were driven far beyond the base lines. The point scores:

R. Lindley Murray vs. Ichiya Kumagae.

FIRST SET.

Kumagae ..4 2 4 2 2 4 5 3 2 4 4 2 8 2—48—6
Murray ....1 4 1 4 4 4 1 3 5 4 0 1 4 5 4—41—8

SECOND SET.

Kumagae .....2 2 2 2 4 4 2 11 6 2—37—4
Murray .....4 4 4 4 2 2 4 9 4 4—41—6

THIRD SET.

Kumagae .....1 5 3 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 1 7—46—5
Murray .....4 3 5 5 2 2 0 7 1 7 4 9—42—7

DOUBLES.

Clarence J. Griffin and Roland Roberts vs. Walter Merrill Hall and Charles M. Bull, Jr.

FIRST SET.

Hall and Bull—
8 1 4 2 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 0—43—5
Griffin and Roberts—
6 4 1 4 2 5 1 7 2 7 5 4—48—7

SECOND SET.

Hall and Bull.....4 2 2 1 4 2 0 1—16—2
Griffin and Roberts....1 4 4 4 0 4 4 4—25—6

THIRD SET.

Hall and Bull.....0 3 2 3 4 2 7 7 3—31—3
Griffin and Roberts..4 5 4 3 0 4 5 5 5—37—6

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 9; Chicago, 4.
Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 8.
(First Game.)
Pittsburgh, 9; St. Louis, 5.
(Second game; called fifth inning; darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	62	44	.585
Cleveland	61	48	.560
Chicago	62	49	.559
St. Louis	60	52	.536
Detroit	60	52	.536
New York	56	52	.514
Washington	53	55	.481
Philadelphia	23	81	.214

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	62	37	.626
Boston	58	39	.598
Philadelphia	58	42	.580
New York	52	47	.525
Pittsburgh	44	55	.444
Chicago	46	59	.438
St. Louis	47	62	.431
Cincinnati	42	68	.382

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
(Two Games.)
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

CARDS WIN WITH 23 HITS.

Pirates Take Second Game After Five Innings of Wild Base Stealing.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—St. Louis battered three Pittsburgh pitchers for twenty-three hits in the first game today, winning in eleven innings, 9 to 8. The second game was called on account of darkness at the end of five innings, Pittsburgh winning, 9 to 5. Bescher's double in the eleventh scored Smith, who had walked, with the winning run of the first game.

After Pittsburgh had pounded Watson for eight runs, the second game resolved itself into a joke, catchers on both sides allowing players to run the paths wildly in an effort to get Umpire Quigley to call the game. Both games were played on a mud-laden field, and many chances which could have been possible outs on a dry field went for hits. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Smith,cf	6	1	2	1	0	Baird,3b	5	1	1	2	3
Corhan,ss	6	0	2	1	6	Carey,cf	6	0	1	1	0
Bescher,lf	7	1	3	2	0	Schulte,lf	5	1	0	2	0
Hornsby,3b	6	2	1	2	1	H'chman,rf	6	2	2	1	0
Wilson,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Johnston,1b	4	1	1	9	1
Dauer,2b	4	0	0	0	0	Farm'r,2b,ss	5	1	2	0	9
Miller,1b	6	2	3	14	0	McCarthy,ss	2	0	1	3	4
Gonzales,c	5	2	4	8	0	aFischer	1	0	0	0	0
Betzel,2b	5	0	4	2	4	Kant'ner,p	1	0	0	0	1
Steele,p	1	0	1	0	0	Schmidt,c	5	1	2	4	1
Quinlan,p	1	0	1	0	0	Adams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	2	0	0	0	0	bCostello	1	0	0	0	0
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	0	Evans,p	0	0	0	0	0
eSnyder	1	0	0	0	0	cSchults,2b	2	1	2	1	1
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	53	9	23	33	11	Total	46	8	13	*31	21

*One out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for McCarthy in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Jacobs in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Evans in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Steele in third inning.
e-Batted for Meadows in tenth inning.
Errors—Ames, Farmer, (2,) Schmidt.

St. Louis.....0 0 5 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—9
Pittsburgh .....0 1 2 0 0 0 5 0 0 0—8

Two-base hits—Bescher, (2,) Schultz, Miller. Three-base hit—Gonzales. Stolen base—Baird. Sacrifice hits—Corhan, Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; St. Louis, 17. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 2; off Meadows, 1; off Kantlehner, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 16 hits, 5 runs in six innings; off Steele, 3 hits, 3 runs in three innings; off Evans, 2 hits, no runs in one inning; off Williams, 6 hits, 5 runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Kantlehner, 5 hits, 2 runs in three and one-third innings; off Meadows, 2 hits, no runs in two and one-half innings; off Ames, no hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Steele, 1; by Williams, 8; by Meadows, 1; by Ames, 1; by Jacobs, 1; by Kantlehner, 1. Time of game—Two hours and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Baird,3b	1	2	0	0	2		Smith,cf	3	1	1	0	0	
Carey,cf	2	2	1	4	0		Corhan,ss	0	1	0	0	1	
Schulte,lf	3	2	2	1	0		Bescher,lf	3	0	0	3	0	
H'chman,rf	3	2	2	1	1		Hornsby,3b	3	1	1	0	2	
Johnston,1b	3	1	1	4	0		Wilson,rf	3	2	2	2	0	
Farmer,2b	3	0	0	0	0		Miller,1b	3	0	2	6	0	
McCarthy,ss	3	0	2	0	0		Snyder,c	3	0	1	1	0	
Fischer,c	3	0	0	5	1		Betzel,2b	2	0	0	3	2	
Harmon,p	3	0	0	0	0		Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Lots,p	1	0	0	0	0	
							aLong	1	0	0	0	0	
							Jasper,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	24	9	8	15	4		Total	22	5	7	15	6	

a-Batted for Lots in fourth inning.
Errors—Baird, Hornsby, (2,) Wilson, Miller.

Pittsburgh .....4 4 0 1 0—9
St. Louis .....0 0 0 2 3—5

Called on account of darkness.

Two-base hit—Johnston. Three-base hit—Hinchman. Home run—Wilson. Stolen bases—Carey, (3,) Smith, (2,) Corham, (2,) Hornsby, (2,) Wilson, Miller, (2,) Snyder, (2.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 3; off Watson, 2; off Lotz, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Harmon, 7 hits, 5 runs in five innings; off Watson, 6 hits, 7 runs in one and one-third innings; off Lotz, 1 hit, no runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Jasper, 1 hit, 1 run in one inning. Struck out—By Harmon, 5; by Watson, 1. Time of game—One hour. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 8; New Haven, 2. (11 innings.)

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 1; Nashville, 0.
New Orleans, 5; Mobile, 3, (1st game.)
New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 1. (2d game.)
Memphis-Little Rock game postponed; rain.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 5; Utica, 4.
Albany, 5; Binghamton, 3.
Scranton, 2; Syracuse, 0.
(First game.)
Scranton, 4; Syracuse, 2.
(Second game.)
Harrisburg, 8; Elmira, 1.

MATTY'S REDS WIN IN THE ELEVENTH

Spot Cubs Three Runs and Then Overhaul and Pass Them in First Game of Series.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 13.—In an eleven-inning contest Cincinnati won the first game of the series from Chicago here today by the score of 4 to 3. In the first inning Chicago took a three-run lead when Flack doubled and scored on Mann's single, Saier singled, stole second and both he and Mann scored on Archer's single.

In the second inning Chase singled, Wingo walked and Neale singled, filling the bases. Chase and Wingo scored on Louden's single. Seaton was then relieved by Prendergast, who held the local men safe until the sixth inning, when the score was tied with two singles and an error.

In the eleventh inning Griffith tripled and Chase and Wingo were purposely passed, filling the bases. On an infield hit Griffith was caught at the plate, but when Elliott tried to complete a double play Chase scored the winning run.

Archer and Kelly were both hurt and had to retire from the game. The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	5	0	0	3	2	Zeider,3b,lf	4	0	0	0	2
Roush,cf	5	0	0	2	0	Flack,rf	5	1	3	6	0
Griffith,rf	5	1	2	4	0	Mann,lf,cf	5	1	2	2	0
Chase,1b	4	2	2	10	1	Saier,1b	5	1	1	6	0
Wingo,c	3	1	0	3	4	Mollwitz,1b	2	0	1	0	0
Neale,lf	5	0	2	3	1	Knabe,2b	5	0	2	4	3
Louden,2b	5	0	2	3	3	Archer,c	1	0	1	0	0
Emmer,ss	4	0	0	4	3	Elliott,c	3	0	1	4	0
Mitchell,p	4	0	1	1	1	Kelly,cf	3	0	0	2	0
						Zimm'man,3b	2	0	0	0	0
						Wortman,ss	4	0	0	1	3
						Seaton,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Prend'gast,p	4	0	2	0	1
Total	40	4	9	33	15	Total	42	3	13	*12	9

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Wingo, Elliott, (2,) Wortman.

Cincinnati .....0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—4
Chicago .....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Flack. Three-base hit—Griffith. Stolen bases—Saier, Mann, Flack, Neale, Chase. Sacrifice hits—Zeider, Elliott. Double play—Wortman, Knabe, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Seaton, 1; off Prendergast, 2; off Mitchell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Seaton, 3 hits, 2 runs in one inning, (none out in second;) off Prendergast, 6 hits, 1 run in nine and two-thirds innings; off Mitchell, 9 hits, 2 runs in eleven innings. Struck out—By Prendergast, 1; by Mitchell, 1. Passed ball—Elliott. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

WHITE SOX FALL A PEG.

Lose Last Game of Detroit Series and Slide Into Third Place.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The White Sox dropped back into third place today when they were defeated, 9 to 4, in the final game of the series with Detroit. The Tigers bunched hits off Scott, Williams and Russel, and this assault, coupled with costly errors by Terry and J. Collins, gave them the game. Chicago had opportunities to score, but failed on account of poor base running. The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Vitt,3b	5	1	2	4	4	J.Collins,rf	4	0	0	4	1
Bush,ss	5	0	0	3	1	Wyer,3b,ss	4	1	0	1	2
Cobb,cf	5	3	2	2	2	E.Collins,2b	4	2	2	0	1
Veach,lf	5	2	2	5	1	Jackson,lf	3	1	2	4	0
Crawford,rf	5	0	3	0	0	Ness,1b	1	0	0	4	0
Burns,1b	5	1	2	13	1	Fournier,1b	3	0	0	3	0
Young,2b	5	0	2	0	2	Felsch,cf	4	0	0	1	1
McKee,c	2	0	1	1	0	Schalk,c	4	0	0	5	0
aHeilman	0	0	0	0	0	Terry,s	3	0	2	1	4
Baker,c	0	0	0	2	0	Murphy	0	0	0	0	0
Spencer,c	1	1	0	0	0	Faber,p	0	0	0	1	0
James,p	1	1	0	0	0	Scott,p	0	0	0	0	0
bDubuc	1	0	0	0	0	Williams,p	1	0	0	0	1
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	3	McMullin, 2b,3b	1	0	0	0	2
Total	42	9	15	27	18	Total	31	4	6	*26	11

a-Batted for McKee in sixth inning.
b-Batted for James in sixth inning.
*Young out, hit by batted ball.
c-Ran for Terry in the seventh inning.
Error—Vitt, Burns, Young, Baker, J. Collins, Terry.

Detroit .....0 0 4 0 0 0 1 1 3—9
Chicago .....0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0—4

Two base hits—Veach, Jackson, Burns, Young. Three base hits—Vitt, E. Collins, Crawford. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—James, C. Williams. Double plays—Cobb and Burns, Cobb and Bush, Vitt, Burns, Coveleskie, and Baker; Veach, Vitt, and Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 9. First base onerrors—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Of Williams, 1; off Coveleskie, 2; off Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 5 hits, 4 runs in two and two-third innings; off Williams, 6 hits, no runs in four and one-third innings; off Russell, no hits, 2 runs in two innings; off Coveleskie, 2 hits, 2 runs in four innings. Struck out—By Scott, 2; by James, 1; by Williams, 2; by Coveleskie, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark .....0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0.—	5	10	1
Rochester .....0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—3	13	5	

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester .....2 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 4—	10	15	0
Newark .....1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—	4	10	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence .....0 0 1 1 0 0 4 8.—	9	14	3
Montreal .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	4	2	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	58	44	.569
Buffalo	58	45	.563
Baltimore	53	49	.520
Montreal	51	48	.515
Toronto	49	49	.500
Richmond	48	51	.485
Rochester	41	56	.423
Newark	42	58	.420

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Day Breaks for the Umpire.

The broad palm of the National League has been interjected as a bulwark between the often-harried but ever-imperturbable umpire and his uniformed baiters. No longer will a runner who has reached first base one inch to the rear of the fielded ball salve his disappointment by offering to purchase for the arbiter a tin cup and a little dog to lead him. The batter who has misjudged a third good one and allowed it to whiz past intact, can never again cover his humiliation under a glare of indignation, hurl his bat toward the dugout, and suggest that the umpire has missed his calling, having evidently been designed by nature to be either ballast for a balloon or bait for catfish. The catcher who thinks that fourth ball should have been called a strike will feel the grip of the moguls if he intimates at the end of an inning that their attainments far superior to those of the umpire peer from barred rooms in Matteawan.

In short, the merry little game of heckling the arbiters is no more, as far as the players of the elder major circuit are concerned. Silence will be their only rejoinder to the dicta of the field tribunal, and if black thoughts darken their minds, or bitter grief gnaws their vitals, they may not give such verbal form, but must wait and sob their sorrows forth on their pillows in the night's still watches. For the umpire is henceforth immune, incommunicado, sacrosanct to the players on the field.

That the magnates of the league are entirely correct and wise in their attitude and decision is so obvious as to be beyond debate. Many persons will wish that their authority extended to the grand stand and the bleachers, and that the wretched sportsmen who love to shriek—from a distance and in a crowd—barbed words at an umpire who has incurred their displeasure, could be disciplined for the better comfort of those who enjoy the game for the game's sake.

Umpires, of course, err, having much in common with other mites of humanity. They err, even, at times, profusely. Nevertheless, they are commonly correct in their diagnoses, even in the instances in which their judgment is most vigorously questioned. Their faculties are trained for just this work, and they have every advantage of position and of knowledge to give accurate decisions. Their mistakes are few and inadvertent, and it is necessary for the best interests of baseball that they should not be subjected to insult from disgruntled players, but should constitute a respected tribunal.

***

The New York Y. C.'s Cruise.

There are two distinct phases of the annual cruises of the New York Yacht Club. The sporting side always takes care of itself, as the members of the club are thoroughly fond of yacht racing in all its phases. Commodore Baker evidently had in mind a restoration of the social side in making the cruise take in such out-of-the-way places as Fort Pond Bay and Mattapoisett. Time was when the visiting from yacht to yacht developed a social side that was one of the peculiar charms of the cruise. It was the purpose of the Commodore to restore that attribute at those two remote and socially dull points by making that yacht to yacht sociability the only means of recreation the members of the club would have. But poor yachting weather operated against the plan. Winds failed in the run from New London to Fort Pond Bay again favored the latter port to Mattapoisett. The yachtsmen were so tired after their endeavors to sail the races that they had no heart for social amenities. Even had the weather favored it is a question if his plans would have met with success in these days of power tenders and trailing launches which follow the racing craft and make floating homes immediately available for their owners. No such social homogeneity as existed twenty-five years ago under different social customs can be expected, in the opinion of the yachtsmen of today, who very frankly confessed its impossibility after the cruise was ended.

That other phase for which the cruise was primarily organized—the sporting side—was a success in every way. Elena's wonderful sailing qualities in the schooner class and Aurora's among the sloops had much of the old-time salt water, wind-jammers' tang about them, and only the light winds, which would hardly fill their sails, prevented the mammoth, old-time three-master, the international ocean racer Atlantic, from firing the hearts of the most enthusiastic deep-water sailors who made the cruise. These had just a touch of that fire when Atlantic overhauled and rushed through the fleet on the run from New Haven to New London, when the wind, following a two-hour calm, freshened to a half gale. The new forty-footers failed to satisfy their owners during the cruise, as they had previously failed in the Sound races, and they will be rerigged with bowsprits during the Winter, as has already been foretold in THE TIMES.

There was praise for Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., on all sides. He was a tireless, resourceful, ubiquitous commander. His flagship seemed always at hand when danger or delay threatened. His eyes were always watching the smaller craft, and he autocratically impressed the magnificent steamers into service to tow to harbor a disabled yacht or wornout crew. It was the irony of fate that his own splendid yacht, Ventura, should go aground when he was off on one of these errands of thoughtfulness.

***

Rooney, Champion Single Sculler.

Thomas J. Rooney of the Ravenswood Boat Club, a thin young Long Islander, rather spare of flesh but well supplied with grit, is the new national champion sculler by virtue of his victory over John B. Kelly of the Vespers. Through years of patient labor Rooney brought himself to the point of perfection where he could and did win the quarter mile dash, the association senior singles, and the championship singles at the same national championship regatta, the one which came to a conclusion at Duluth on Saturday. To win any one of these races is a feat to be proud of; to win all three at the same regatta is an achievement that may be equaled but can never be surpassed. Through years of defeats, in the face of discouragement, with nothing to cling to except his own belief that he could pull a shell through the water faster than any one else in this country, Rooney spent many weary hours on still water with the sculls and in the boathouse with his rigging. He changed his style, he tried various boats, he experimented with his oars, he raised, lowered, extended, or drew in his outriggers—in fact he changed everything except his determination to work and to win.

In spite of the fact that Rooney has been beaten time and again by John B. Kelly, the Ravenswood sculler traveled 1,500 miles to Duluth for just another chance, and, having received the chance, he made the most of it. By coming from behind and winning in the last fierce dash for the line, by pulling his hardest at the point where mediocre oarsmen crumple up, he proved that he possessed what every champion should have—a heart that holds its courage and a spirit that never loses its fight.

As for the rest of the national regatta, Duluth once again proved that the Western oarsmen are supreme. The Duluth Boat Club won every race on the program except the four singles contests. Nine out of thirteen races, forty-four first prizes out of a total of forty-eight, is a record that can be equaled only by the performance of the same club at Springfield last year, where it won ten out of thirteen races, and forty-eight prizes out of a total of fifty-one. James Edward Hanlan of Detroit and his brother Ned are doubtless great coachers, but it must also be admitted by unprejudiced observers that they have apt pupils in the Duluth oarsmen.

***

Small Distances as Great Problems.

Eighteen inches is an exceedingly small matter if a man is buying a million-acre ranch, but if that same distance separates the ball and the cup on the putting green with a title or a purse at stake it becomes a matter of serious moment. Gil Nicholls, former metropolitan open champion and twice runner-up for the national open title, has known this for many years. He has seen a space of eighteen inches increase visibly until it seemed to be the same number of feet, while the 4¼-inch cup dwindled to the diameter of a thimble; yet, though familiarity is supposed to breed contempt, it was a succession of just such situations that wrecked the chances of the Great Neck professional at Shawnee last week.

Nicholls and Walter Hagen were tied at 225 strokes for three rounds and were paired off together for the deciding round. On the first hole the young Rochester golfer took a 7 to a 5 for Nicholls. With both players going at an average 75 rate for the round, two strokes loomed as large as the Buckwood Mountain. On the next green Hagen pitched up his approach shot and went down in one putt, much to the astonishment of Nicholls and the gallery, and when Nicholls was called upon to hole out from an exceedingly short distance he missed amid a silence that was as expressive as the roaring of the bull of Bashan.

After losing a stroke for his submarine performance at the brook on the fourth hole, Nicholls had another short putt on the fifth to equal Hagen's figures for the hole, but once again the distance seemed to increase enormously, the cup dwindled, the putter felt like an article of furniture in his hands, and the putt was missed! The irony of fate was only too evident, for on the seventh green he holed a long, curling, downhill putt that wiped out Hagen's two-stroke lead and brought the contest on even terms again. He could hole the long ones, but the wee sma' putts, like the wee sma' hours, were the sources of trials and tribulations. He missed another short one on the eighth green and another on the ninth, his glares at the inanimate sphere were increasing in caloric power, and his state of mind can better be imagined than described. From bad to worse it went, with a poor 7 on an easy five-hole as the climax, and from a tie for first place Nicholls sank to a tie for fourth and fifth money.

There is no moral in such a tale, and there is no know cure for such a disease, yet as small souls are prone to take comfort by the weaknesses of the great, it may soothe some outraged duffer as his ball glides by, around, or in and out of the cup, to know that it was by just such methods that Gil Nicholls, twice metropolitan open champion, lost the Shawnee invitation open tournament, anno Domini, 1916.

***

Is McLoughlin Still the Comet?

The gaze of tennis followers is now turning to the season's supreme test, the national championships, and reflection on the title play to come cannot do other than bring to mind the name of Maurice E. McLoughlin, once the acknowledged leader, but now the most uncertain figure in the field of tennis. What will be his place? That is the question most frequently heard when there is discussion as to the outcome of the premier tournament and there are few who can give an answer satisfying to themselves or convincing to their friends. Even those who look upon him as the greatest player of all time, and there are many such, are not prepared to say that the comet will assert his supremacy. In fact, there are grave doubts concerning the Californian.

Reports have come out of the West, and there is no reason to doubt their fairness, that the one great McLoughlin has passed his prime on the courts; that his once picturesque playing has lost its fire; that he is now more formidable than some of the lesser lights who would have been easy prey to his skill of two years ago. It is even asserted that some of the Californians who cherish the place which McLoughlin has won for the Golden Gate are loath to see him come East, fearing that the idol will prove only clay. McLoughlin, however, will come for the championships, so it is announced, his first appearance being at the Southampton invitation event.

That is still a week away and until then there will be no opportunity for knowing whether the McLoughlin of old may be expected to display his brilliant tennis in the All Comers, or whether a new McLoughlin will be seen, who will be in a sense a stranger to Eastern eyes. The Californian may be certain that he will always hold a place of interest, no matter how great the now little the skill that he now possesses. The memory of the past assures that. Perhaps, however, all rumors are wrong and McLoughlin will appear in the East with the wonderful game which made California tennis famous. If such be the case, some of those who are counting themselves favorites for this year's championship will have to look to their laurels.

BIG SLOOPS IN COLLISION.

Waskaka Loses Mast and Coot Its Lead Keel Off New Rochelle.

With a crash that could be heard half a mile, two sloop yachts collided yesterday just before the start of the special race of the handicap class off New Rochelle. Over the side, with its gaff, boom, mainsail, and jib attached, went the mast of the Waskaka, one of the sloops owned by W. L. Coursen, and at about the same moment the lead keel of H. Wennemer's Coot, the other sloop, dropped off and sank in the Sound. The Coot capsized immediately, throwing all her crew into the water. She did not sink and all were saved in a few minutes. Both yachts were towed into the harbor. The Waskaka went to an anchorage and the Coot to the beach, where she will be hauled out and fitted with a new keel unless a diver finds the old one.

By reason of the accident the race, which was a special one for a cup offered by Captain Eckart of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, was called off.

It was while the yachts were manoeuvring for positions that the collision occurred. The Waskaka measures 47 feet over all and 29 feet at the water line. She was built by the Herreshoffs in 1904. The Coot, designed by C. D. Mower and built in 1900 by J. S. Sheppard, is 35 feet over all and has a 20-foot water line.

Hydra Leads Stars Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 13.—With a strong northwest breeze blowing across Manhasset Bay, fast time was made in an interclub race of the Star Class this afternoon. Hydra, owned and guided by Charles E. Hyde and sailing the colors of the Port Washington Yacht Club, again won by a margin of 1 minute and 28 seconds over the E. Unitt's Vega. Five of the other yachts crossed the line in quick succession. The summaries:

INTERCLUB RACE—STAR CLASS.
Start, 4:10. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht, and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:28:50	1:18:50
Vega, E. C. Unitt	5:29:58	1:16:58
Mira, C. L. Peets	5:27:40	1:17:40
Banshee, M. Eggerton	5:27:46	1:17:46
Zete, C. W. Elder, Jr.	5:28:00	1:18:00
Little Dipper, George Curry	5:28:12	1:18:12
Little Bear, Allan Walker	5:30:56	1:20:56
Aurora, E. M. Morgan	5:37:50	1:17:50
Altair, Willis and Stannard	Did not finish.	



Carstairs Rye

Good—Since 1788

Let the excellence of this century favorite contribute to the enjoyment of your visit to New York's world-famous roof gardens.

In protective bottle—
"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good"

A Century Favorite

BURNS IS TO BOX SIMLER.

Winner Will Meet Champion Duffy —Joe Jeanette Here Thursday.

Kid Burns, the veteran west side lightweight, who a few years ago boxed Packey McFarland, has been showing good form in his bouts recently, and on Wednesday night will box Chick Simler at the Pioneer Sporting Club. Simler is also from the west side, and both are anxious for a bout with Jimmy Duffy, another west side favorite. Duffy has promised to box the winner of the Simler-Burns match and both of them are especially anxious for a match with the west side champion, the title that Duffy holds.

The Olympic A. C. will stage a bout tonight between Paul Doyle and Paul Edwards, and at the Clermont A. C. Johnny Howard and Battling Gans will be seen in action. Tomorrow night Jimmy Coffey and Walter Mohr are scheduled for a ten-round bout at the Harlem S. C.

Joe Jeanette, the colored heavyweight, will make his first appearance against a white boxer here in several years when he meets Jim Smith of Westchester in ten rounds at the Arverne S. C., at Arverne, L. I., on Thursday night. Jeanette recently defeated Porky Flynn at Rochester, and is in fine condition. As an added attraction the Masked Marvel will wrestle Young Hackenschmidt.

The bouts scheduled thus far this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Clermont A. C.—Johnny Howard v

LIVELY FOOTBALL SEASON IN VIEW

A FOOTBALL FEAST TO BE SET FORTH

Many Intersectional Contests Will Add Flavor to Coming Gridiron Season.

SCHEDULES SHOW CHANGES

Elevens Which Have Never Before Clashed Are to Meet—Two Big Games Hereabouts Nov. 25.

Intersectional games stand out as a feature of the football season of 1916, which will be under way before many weeks have been checked from the calendar. Almost every section of the country will be represented in these gridiron clashes, and indications point to unusual interest and enthusiasm in the great American college game this Fall. Close to three months' play will be witnessed this season, as the opening game is scheduled for Sept. 16, and the closing contests will not be staged until Dec. 9.

Each year the number of games increases, and the coming season finds more games scheduled than was the case twelve months ago. According to the list prepared in connection with the revised rules of play, the teams of the leading colleges and universities of the country will figure in more than 1,200 contests, while the preparatory and high school elevens will compete in more than twice that number, bringing the total close to the four thousand mark.

A comparison of the schedules for the coming season and those of the last few years shows a number of changes. The Carlisle Indian School eleven, which has made football history in the past, does not appear among the leading competitors for gridiron honors, and Columbia University is again found listed for games with colleges which are in the first flight of Eastern football institutions.

There is an unusual number of contests scheduled for Fridays, but the Saturday games are still overwhelmingly in the majority. Although the so-called championship games are not scheduled until the closing weeks of November, the height of the season, so far as the number of games is concerned, will be reached late in October, and there are two Saturdays when the college contests each day pass the hundred mark. The climax comes with the playing of the Harvard-Yale game at New Haven and the Army-Navy game at New York on the same day—Nov. 25. On the basis of past attendance and receipts these two games should attract close to 100,000 spectators, while the gate receipts may exceed $200,000.

Leading Intersectional Contests.

Among the more important intersectional games are those between Syracuse and Ohio, Army and Washington and Lee, Yale and Virginia, Harvard and North Carolina, Illinois and Colgate, Minnesota and North Dakota, Virginia Poly and Yale, Georgetown and Dartmouth, Michigan and Syracuse, Harvard and Virginia, Notre Dame and Army, Missouri and Texas, Dartmouth and West Virginia, Bucknell and Washington and Lee. Efforts are still being made to bring a Pacific Coast university eleven East for one or two big games, and there will be the usual intersectional contests between the leading school teams of the Middle West and the East immediately following the close of the regular interscholastic schedules.

The University of California will be the first on the gridiron this Fall, the Berkeley team getting into action on Saturday, Sept. 16. Seven days later Dartmouth, Harvard, and Georgetown will be among the larger colleges to start active football competition. On the last Saturday of September Cornell, Princeton, Syracuse, Army, Navy, Pennsylvania, Yale, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and a few of the Middle Western colleges will play their opening games. Michigan starts her gridiron campaign on the following Wednesday, and on Saturday, Oct. 7, Chicago, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, and other members of the conference follow suit.

Yale will depart from the conventional football program on Friday, Oct. 20, by playing Virginia Poly at New Haven, but this is an exceptional move made necessary by the fact that the Yale bowl will be used on Saturday for the staging of a special pageant. The last Saturday of October will witness the initial meetings of the elevens of the larger universities of both the East and West, and the results of these games will have a direct bearing on the final outcome of the championship claims of the contending teams. Cornell will line up against Harvard, Dartmouth will tackle Princeton, Michigan will have Syracuse as an opponent, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh clash, North and South Dakota meet in their annual game, Tennessee plays the University of Florida, Vanderbilt and Virginia come together, and Yale will seek to defeat Washington and Jefferson.

Chief Games of Early November.

The opening Saturday of November will witness the following important games: Harvard vs. Virginia, Dartmouth vs. Syracuse, Army vs. Notre Dame, Minnesota vs. Illinois, Missouri vs. Texas, California vs. Southern California, Yale vs. Colgate, Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette, Washington vs. Oregon, Chicago vs. Purdue, and Georgetown vs. Loudsville. A week later Harvard and Princeton, Cornell and Michigan, and Pennsylvania and Dartmouth will furnish the feature games of the East, while Tennessee and Vanderbilt, Virginia and South Carolina, and Washington and Lee and Bucknell are contending for honors in the South. Few, if any, of the conference college teams will play that day, but the following Saturday will find them all battling for football glory.

On that occasion Wisconsin vs. Minnesota and Chicago vs. Illinois will be the big contests in the Middle West, and Yale vs. Princeton, Harvard vs. Brown, and Syracuse vs. Colgate the Eastern feature games. Pennsylvania will journey to Ann Arbor for her annual meeting with Michigan, Notre Dame will face the Michigan Aggies, and California and Washington hold forth on the Pacific Coast, while the big scholastic game of the East will be staged when Andover and Exeter meet.

An exceptional situation will confront football fans of the East on Saturday, Nov. 25, for the Harvard-Yale game will be played at New Haven, while the annual Army-Navy game will be staged at New York. In the Middle West Chicago meets Minnesota, and Wisconsin plays Illinois. Pennsylvania will depart from her usual custom of resting previous to the Thanksgiving Day game with Cornell, and will meet West Virginia Wesleyan. The Cornell-Pennsylvania contest will be the feature of Thanksgiving Day with the Brown-Colgate and the Pittsburgh-Penn State games a close second in the East. In the South, Vanderbilt vs. University of the South, Kentucky vs. Tennessee, Alabama vs. Georgia, and Virginia vs. North Carolina will all be star contests. In the West, Nebraska vs. Notre Dame, California vs. Washington, South California vs. Oregon Aggies, and several other contests between State universities and agricultural schools will be among the more prominent games. The season will end on Saturday, Dec. 9, with two intersectional games, in which Georgetown will play Tulane at New Orleans and Southern California will face Arizona at Tucson.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH of GREAT AGE

POLO TOURNEY NEARS END.

Two Matches Remain in Atlantic Cup Series at Narragansett Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 13.—In the semi-final for the Atlantic Cups Tuesday the Meadow Brook Rugby polo four will have to concede seven goals by handicap to the Point Judith team. The winner will meet the Aiken Red Birds in the final on Thursday. These two games will bring the number of tournament matches here this season to twenty-eight, exclusive of special events, and will terminate the most successful tournament held by the Polo Association at Point Judith since 1912 and 1913.

There will be a special match at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow. In addition to the Atlantic Cup polo on Tuesday and Thursday there will be polo every day in the week, as there are forty players and 200 mounts here desirous of keeping up the sport.

An announcement concerning the Intercircuit Cup tournament at the Philadelphia Country Club is that a Long Island team will consist of Harry East, forward; Harry T. Peters, No. 2; A. C. Schwartz, No. 3, and Benjamin K. Gatins, back.

TROTTERS AT COLUMBUS.

Grand Circuit Racing Offers Week of Good Sport.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—The fifth meeting of the 1916 Grand Circuit racing will open here tomorrow under the auspices of the Columbus Driving Park Company. Pacers and trotters of the circuit are assembled here today. Nineteen events compose the program of the week's speed competition. All of the events are filled with well-rounded fields, only a few of the colt class heats having a small number of starters. Some of the fields of aged performers are expected to be so large that division will be necessary.

Monday's program opens with the Mills Restaurant Sweepstakes for two-year-old trotters, with five entries, two from the McDonald stable, one from that of T. W. Murphy, and two of the Walter Cox collection. Class races will be by 2:05 pacers, 2:18 trotters, and 2:15 pacers.

DYKER MEADOW PAIR WINS.

Defeat Visiting Golf Professionals on Second Extra Hole.

Harry Dunn and Billy Welsh of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club defeated Tom Boyd, the Fox Hills professional, and Jimmy Crosson, the professional of the Marine and Field Club, by 1 up on the second extra hole in a thirty-six-hole professional match over the Dyker Meadow courses yesterday. The winners completed the morning round of eighteen holes, 4 up. The visiting professionals regained the lost holes in the afternoon play and took the lead. The match was halved when Dunn ran down a putt for a par 4 on the thirty-sixth hole. The first extra hole was halved, but Dunn got a 3 on the thirty-eighth, winning the match.

KRAMER WINS MATCH RACE.

Defeats Arthur Spencer, Toronto Cyclist, in Two Straight Heats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Frank Kramer, the national champion, had little trouble in beating Arthur Spencer of Toronto in a special two-thirds mile match race here this afternoon. The sixteen times titleholder turned the trick in two straight heats.

In the first heat Spencer was leading with two laps to go. Kramer jumped him just as the bell sounded for the last lap and went into the lead. Spencer gave Kramer a hard fight, but was a length behind at the finish. In the second heat Kramer rode from in front.

Alfred Grenda and Jackie Clark beat Marcel Dupuy and Oscar Egg in two straight heats of a one-mile team match race. Grenda did the sprinting in each heat, beating out Dupuy both times.

Spencer, for the sixth successive time, won the Brassard race, a one-mile match which carries with it a $50 prize. Spencer was pitted against Eddie Madden. He nipped him at the tape and won by a wheel.

The one-mile open professional race brought a good finish. Reggie McNamara led for a lap and one-half, beating out Bob Spears at the finish.

Eddie Byron of Australia won the Australian pursuit race for the amateurs. He caught John Staehle after riding seven miles and three laps. The one-third mile handicap for the amateurs went to William Spencer of Toronto, who started from the ten-yard mark.

Reggie McNamara, riding from scratch, won the two-mile handicap for professionals.

92D ST. TEAM IS WINNER.

Loses Final Game, But Captures Y. M. H. A. League Baseball Pennant.

Although beaten in the final game of the championship series by Borough Park yesterday, the Ninety-second Street Branch has captured the Young Men's Hebrew Association baseball pennant for 1916 with a percentage of .900. The New York boys lost yesterday by a score of 5 to 4, but finished the season with ten victories and one defeat. The final standing of the league follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Ninety-second Street	10	1	.910
Borough Park	9	2	.800
Mount Vernon	6	4	.600
West Side	5	4	.555
South Brooklyn	3	5	.375
Bath Beach	2	8	.250
Staten Island	1	5	.166
Williamsburg	1	6	.143
Bronx	1	6	.143

Reach Final on Haworth Courts.

As a result of the semi-finals for the annual lawn tennis championship of the Haworth Country Club, Harold Naisawald and Frank B. Knapp will come together in the finals as last year, when Naisawald won. The latter defeated Denman Fink in the semi-finals, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, while Knapp defeated Newman Hamlink, 6—2, 6—4. Frank Hennessy won the Tennis Committee cup by defeating Henry Collins, 6—2, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Evers Is Ill with Neuritis.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Captain John J. Evers of the Boston National League Club is at his home here suffering considerable pain in his left arm from a renewed neuritis attack. The leader of the Braves has been spending sleepless nights recently, as the sore spot does not yield to treatment. Evers doesn't know when he will be able to don his uniform.

Western Chess Play Begins Today.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Jackson W. Showalter of Georgetown, Ky., will defend his title of Western States chess champion in a tournament here beginning tomorrow.

Some of the best chess players in the country will take part, including Norman T. Whitaker of Washington, D. C., who was the only player to defeat Showalter in last year's meet. Other players of note entered are Wilbur L. Moorman of Lynchburg, Va., President of the Western States Chess Association, and W. C. Hines, Savannah, Miss.

Lyceum Opens Season Tonight.

Miss Ann Murdock, in "Please Help Emily," will open the season at the Lyceum Theatre tonight, starting the Autumn campaign of the Charles Frohman Company. The performance will begin promptly at 8:20 o'clock. Miss Murdock's supporting company is headed by Charles Cherry and Ferdinand Gottschalk, and includes Jeffreys Lewis, Alice John, Hubert Druce, Kenyon Musgrave, John Harwood, Sydney Blair, Jules Raucourt, Maud Milton, and J. J. Horwitz.

PLANT LOWERS OWN TWO-MILE RECORD

Junior Metropolitan Mile Champion Wins Brooklyn A. A.'s Feature Race in 9:58.

James W. Plant of the Long Island A. C., junior Metropolitan mile champion, ran the fastest two miles of his career yesterday in winning the feature event of the Brooklyn A. A.'s annual games on the half-mile dirt trotting track of the Parkway Driving Club, Brooklyn. In a scratch event, Plant journeyed the two miles in 9 minutes 58 seconds, showing greatly improved form over last season when he captured the same exhibition in 10:26. Johnny Bell of the New York A. C., finished forty yards back after running on even terms with Plant for three quarters of the distance. Aaron Morris, the colored veteran of the St. Christopher Club, took third place.

After a several months rest from competition, Mike Devanney of the Millrose A. A. came back to the athletic trail yesterday to win the half-mile special from George Kimball of the Long Island A. C., and A. J. Dougherty of the Paulist A. C. in 1:58. Kimball led Devanney to within 150 yards of the tape, when the former two-mile indoor champion passed him to win by eight yards.

Although beaten because of handicaps that ranged beyond a quarter of a mile, Eddie Mayo, the Brooklyn organization's leading athlete, established a new club record for two miles when he finished third to Ben and Joseph Finklestein in 10 minutes 4 seconds. Ben Finklestein won from the 350 yard mark in 9:55 1-5. The former club record was 10:26, made by Johnny Bell.

The summaries:

Two-Mile Run, Scratch, Open.—Won by James W. Plant, Long Island A. C.; John D. Bell, New York A. C., second; Aaron Morris, St. Christopher A. C., third. Time—9:58.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap, Open.—Won by K. Zulch, unattached, (35 seconds;) J. L. Aaronson, Pastime A. C., (15 seconds,) second; William Plant, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—8:11.

880-Yard Run, Scratch, Open.—Won by Mike Devanney, Millrose A. A.; George Kimball, Long Island A. C., second; A. J. Dougherty, Paulist A. C., third. Time—1:58.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. Shapiro, (10 inches,) with 5 feet 6 inches; M. Ruber, (8 inches,) second, with 5 feet 4 inches; C. Gerndt, (4 inches,) third, with 5 feet 2 inches.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by E. Bloomgarten, (7 feet,) with 43 feet 2 inches; G. Silvia, (scratch,) second, with 40 feet; C. Gerndt, (9 feet,) third, with 34 feet 11 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. Gerndt, (6 feet 6 inches,) with 17 feet 11 inches; Eddie Mayo, M. Ruber, and C. Shapiro, (each with 4 inches,) tied for second place with 16 feet 4 inches.

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by C. Shapiro, (3½ yards;) E. Bloomgarten, (2 yards,) second; R. Christ, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:8 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. Bloomgarten, (5 yards;) C. Shapiro, (8 yards,) second; R. Christ, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:23 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Sherman, (75 yards;) Joseph Ober, (75 yards,) second; Frank Ruddy, (65 yards,) third. Time—2:05.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Ben Finkelstein, (350 yards;) Joseph Sherman, (435 yards,) second; Eddie Mayo, (scratch,) third. Time—9:55 1-5.

JENKINS SETS NEW MARK.

Schoolboy Champion Lowers Macombs Dam Park Mile Record.

Frank Jenkins, the two-mile interscholastic champion and record holder, yesterday ran the fastest mile ever recorded in competition at Macomb's Dam Park when he won one of the feature events of the St. Christopher Club members' games in 4 minutes, 31 1-5 seconds. He clipped four seconds off the former record made by Harry Biddle of the Mohawk A. C. a year ago. Jenkins started from scratch in the mile, and made the pace after the first quarter, winning easily.

Jimmy Ravenell, in his high school days the fastest sprinter in the metropolitan scholastic circles, showed something like his old form when he triumphed from scratch in the 100-yard dash in 10 3-5 seconds. Ravenell gave five yards to Paul Boland, and beat him by the same distance.

Randolph Granger, the Dartmouth distance runner, was another star performer, winning both the 600-yard handicap and the 220-yard dash, and finishing second in the running high jump and 100-yard dash.

SALEM-CRESCENT MEN WIN.

Triumph Easily in Half-Mile Relay Race Over Playground Four.

A picked combination of sprinters from De Witt Clinton Playground was no match for a speedy quartet of Salem-Crescent A. C. athletes in an invitation half-mile relay race in the members' games at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday. The colored four, Herman Foster, Pete White, Roy Morse, and B. Jones, left their rival team, J. Cunningham, Paulist A. C.; Charles Mundt, New York A. C.; G. Dolan, and J. Tighe, far in the rear. The time was 1:34 1-5.

Roy Morse, the national 220-yard champion, triumphed by one foot over Herman Foster, with six yards start, in the 330-yard handicap. The title-holder caught Foster almost on the tape, and was clocked in 34 seconds flat.

John Brunson, the big distance runner, was a dual winner, annexing first place in the 1,000-yard handicap and in the two-mile scratch race. In the former he led his field from the back mark in 2:36 2-5, and in the two-mile run he was clocked in 10:33 3-5.

Quaker Ridge to Enlarge Links.

The Quaker Ridge Golf Club's course at Scarsdale will be increased to eighteen holes by next Spring. The club has just taken title to a tract of land of about 120 acres, and men are now at work laying out the second half of the course. The links are being constructed under the supervision of George Low of Baltusrol, Peter Lees, and A. W. Tillingast.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five and a half furlongs. Ultimatum, 110 pounds; Sandstone II., (imp.,) 106; Basil, 110; Lord Byron, 106; Amalgamator, 110; Bellringer, 118; Intrigue, 110; Pulaski, 106; Nevaska, 106; Jack Mount, (imp.,) 110; Gertrude Marie, 107; Queen of the Water, 107; Three Cheers, 106; Scarpia, II., (imp.,) 106; Warsaw, 106; Bally, 110; Sedan, 110; Woodtrap, 110, and Riposta, 107.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase handicap; about two miles. Emerald Isle, (imp.,) 133 pounds; Bonny Laddie, 155; Faker, 130, and Skibbereen, 142.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies. The Kentucky Selling; five and a half furlongs. Running Shot, 99 pounds; Whitney Belle, 106; Solveig, 104; Marie Odile, 114; Katinka, 104; Chatterbox, 104; Storm Nymph, (imp.,) 99, and Odds and Ends, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile. Leo Skolny, 120 pounds; Chiclet, (imp.,) 110; J. Murdock, 108; Lady Hillington, 104; Poiroma, (imp.,) 97; Ida Claire, 102; Delancey, 95; Gainer, 126; Wooden Shoes, 106; Grumpy, 107; Hank O'Day, 119; Dorcas, 97; Sharpshooter, 117; Ima Frank, 100, and Murphy, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens, selling; five and a half furlongs. Burglar, 112 pounds; Shooting Star, 107; Alberta True, 111; Qui Vive, 112; Meditation, 112; Resistable, 117; High Chair, 112; Inspired, 102; Kezia, 117; Gibraltar, 102; Kens, 112; Venture, 107; Polly Connelly, 107; Politician, 112; Ojala, 112; Our John, 111; Bar Frost, 107, and Woodfair, 116.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling; a mile and eighth. Republican, 106 pounds; Star Gaze, 104; Stalwart Helen, 99; Nephthys, 110; G. M. Miller, 112; Transit, 102; Cliff Field, 104; Brave, 97; Ninety Simplex, 108; Gold Crest Boy, 115, and Bobs Olga, 95.

PLATTSBURG ARMY PASSES QUIET DAY

Gen. Wood Inspects Kits of New Students, Who Then Seek Recreation.

ROSTER OF NEW YORKERS

Part of Those Destined for Tenth Reassigned When Others Fail to Come.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 13.—Guns and pocks were laid aside today and the training camp students' activities were transferred to Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, the Hotel Champlain, and other points within reachabel distance. Every one was free until taps tonight after the regular Sunday morning inspection of equipment.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel was excused to spend the day at the Champlain. Mrs. Mitchel, who accompanied him here, has gone back to New York. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Dr. Richard Derby dined with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Relatives of the students crowded the hotels to capacity.

Robert W. Goelet, who enrolled for this month's camp, arrived today and will report for duty tomorrow.

General Leonard Wood personally inspected the equipment today. The men were lined up in all the company streets and stood at attention as he passed. This month's students, unlike their more fortunate predecessors, had used equipment allotted to them. The cleaning-up process preceding inspection was, therefore, much more exacting than usual.

Paul Rude of 952 Leggett Avenue, New York, has started out to show the camp authorities that the camp physicians erred when they rejected him for a slight physical defect. Rude started out to walk to New York, carrying a knapsack with food and extra clothing in it. He was dressed in uniform.

The real work will begin tomorrow with permanent assignment to squads and starting elective work. Cavalry, as usual, is the most popular elective and Major Joseph S. Herron, the head cavalry instructor, faces the task of weeding out the men who report in order to have mounts enough. These who show particular ability in horsemanship will have the preference.

The following New York City contingent of the fourth military training camp have been recorded at the office of the camp adjutant and assigned to companies in the Eighth and Ninth Training Regiments here. Some of these men were, on the first days, in the first battalion of the Tenth Regiment, but because of the non-appearance of about 1,800 men who had enrolled it was found necessary to break up this Tenth Regiment battalion.

Unfortunately, the majority of these men had notified friends and members of their families of their assigned addresses before the change. Mail intended for men in the battalion of the Tenth Regiment, unless the writers have been otherwise notified, will have to reach the men through the camp post office.

The New York City contingent, as reassigned, is:

A.

Barrett Andrews, 243 Thirty-ninth Street; William C. Appleberg, 59 Wall Street; Sidney L. Asche, 135 William Street; Herman Asher, 209 Broadway; Samuel Auchincloss, 120 East 170th Street; John Avery, 5 Nassau Street; Isadore Aaronson, 16 West 119th Street; Charles H. Adams, 2 Rector Street; Harry M. Adams, 319 West 197th Street; Mortimer Clark Addoms, Jr., 73 West Fifty-sixth Street; John Victor Alden, Union League Club; Richard Alden, Jr., 321 West 104th Street; William H. Allen, 37 Wall Street; Abraham Allenberg, Central Park West; A. P. Allgood, 139 East Thirty-ninth Street.

B.

John Braithwaite Baldwin, 537 West 121st Street; Henry Andrews Barclay, the Victoria, Riverside Drive; William Ellery Barton, 340 Madison Avenue; Fred C. Batchelor, 790 Broadway; William H. Baughman, 43 Washington Square; Holmes Beckwith, 331 East Thirty-first Street; Clarence F. Bell, 1,204 Boston Road; Ralph R. Bell, 3,047 Hull Avenue; Elliott S. Benedict, Municipal Building; Daniel Auman Benson, 478 West 158th Street; Carroll R. Benton, 15 Dey Street; Rufus Rhodes Bermann, 80 Washington Square East; Julius Bien, Jr., 14 Wall Street; Clinton T. Bissell, 76 William Street; Crawford Blagden, 51 Wall Street; Harold F. Bland, 143 West 121st Street; Walter A. Bogert, 2,662 Valentine Avenue; Clifford S. Bostwick, 45 Cedar Street; W. B. Bottome, Yonkers; W. Bowman, 30 Cortlandt Street; W. Boyce, 15 Dey Street; Mortimer Boyle, 61 Broadway; J. R. Brach, 454 West Twenty-fourth Street; J. H. Bradley, Mount Vernon; Edward J. Bremble, 81 Fulton Street; E. T. Brennan, 223 West 167th Street; C. H. Brewster, 30 Broad Street; C. S. Brist, 600 West 138th Street; W. H. Briggs, 136 East Seventieth Street; H. Brinckerhoff, 43 Cedar Street; C. M. Bromley, 24 Pine Street; B. Brooks, 116 Riverside Drive; B. R. Brown, 936 West End Avenue; L. B. Brown, 43 Exchange Place; R. J. Brown, 221 West 106th Street; J. Brundage, 842 Broadway; G. H. Bunker, Yonkers; J. W. Burden, 33 Pine Street; G. Burns, 601 West 113th Street; R. B. Burton, 165 Broadway.

C.

A. P. Caldwell, 742 St. Nicholas Avenue; H. R. Caldwell, 202 West 106th Street; A. Cameron, 676 West 161st Street; H. Cannon, Jr., 10 Wall Street; J. Canter, 100 Broadway; W. B. Chamberlain, 31 Nassau Street; W. H. Carpenter, 34 William Street; E. S. Chappelear, 16 Wall Street; H. Check, 231 East Eleventh Street; A. Chevalier, 21 Park Row; J. H. Church, 60 West Tenth Street; A. J. Clark, 1 Liberty Street; Louis J. Curtis, 59 Wall Street; H. C. Curtis, 17 Battery Place; N. F. Cushman, 500 West 111th Street; E. M. Clark, 1 Dey Street; G. M. H. Collins, 2 Rector Street; M. B. Clofine, New York American; E. W. Cochran, 1,261 Broadway; S. C. Coxswell, 55 Cedar Street; S. C. Cohen, 111 Broadway; L. J. Coogan, 1,308 Findlay Avenue; J. Edgar Cook, 30 Church Street; H. Cossaw, 476 Fifth Avenue; W. P. Cottrell, 711 West 178th Street; A. B. Cox, 55 Liberty Street; E. B. Craft, 463 West Street; H. E. Crawford, 157 East Fifty-first Street; R. F. Criado, 616 West 110th Street; R. Crippen, 85 East Twentieth Street; James Cunningham, 124 East Fifty-fifth Street; B. Curtis, 62 Cedar Street.

D.

J. Davey, 321 West 105th Street; M. P. Davidson, 261 Broadway; F. F. Dawson, 561 West 174th Street; M. E. de Aguero, 294 West Ninety-fourth Street; H. V. De Hority, 150 West 106th Street; L. Delaporte, 14 Wall Street; L. J. De Milhau, 20 Exchange Place; Richard Derby, 116 East Seventy-ninth Street; C. De Rahm, Jr., 24 Fifth Avenue; P. G. De Rahm, 44 Wall Street; J. H. De Ridder, Jr., 53 Pine Street; W. Dickinson, 342 Fifth Avenue; J. N. Dodd, 120 Broadway; C. E. Dow, 1,517 Bryant Avenue; W. E. Dowd, Jr., 111 Broadway; C. S. Downs, 1 Madison Avenue; Le Roy W. Doxtater, 667 Madison Avenue; G. E. Dorr, 1,556 Bogart Avenue, Bronx; A. Du Bois, 120 Broadway; R. O. Du Bois, 119 East Thirty-seventh Street; W. B. Dunphy, 229 East 170th Street; T. F. Durell, 70 Broad Street.

E.

H. T. Eaton, 225 Fifth Avenue; D. S. Edmonds, 875 Park Avenue; H. G. Edwards, 15 Dey Street; J. A. Eggleston, 15 Dey Street; M. Ely, 32 Wall Street; M. Estabrook, 111 Broadway; B. Ewing, 101 Park Avenue.

F.

J. M. Faust, 17 East Fifty-ninth Street; E. Felter, 141 Broadway; H. R. Fickeisen, 315 West Ninety-fourth Street; H. B. Forman, 33 Pine Street; W. P. Foss, Jr., 829 Park Avenue; N. C. Foster, 60 Wall Street; W. P. Foster, Jr., 647 West 158th Street; H. J. Frank, 136 West Twenty-first Street; H. W. Freeman, 42 Broadway; E. M. Friedlander, 20 Broad Street.

G.

R. Van N. Gambril, 30 Park Avenue; H. S. Gans, Woolworth Building; J. W. Ganson, 500 West End Avenue; C. B. Garver, 55 Wall Street; F. T. Gause, 26 Broadway; J. H. Gedney, 3 Nassau Street; W. G. Geety, 3,399 Broadway; E. M. Gilbert, 1 East Thirty-fifth Street; J. Gill, 504 West 143d Street; F. A. Gimbel, 1,275 Broadway; D. C. Glover, 61 Broadway; C. G. Goddard, 32 East Fiftieth Street; R. Goelet, 9 West Sixteenth Street; C. J. Goldsmith, 334 Fourth Avenue; S. Goodspeed, 344 West Seventy-second Street; W. E. Grady, 605 East Ninth Street; N. Grant, 44 West Forty-fourth Street; C. A. Graves, 25 Pine Street; J. R. Greenwood, 271 West End Avenue; A. Gwynne, 75 Broad Street.

H.

Arthur Haber, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue; G. C. Haas, 17 Wall Street; E. B. Hall, 56 William Street; S. L. Hamilton, 156 Fifth Avenue; A. F. Hanel, 52 Broadway; M. Hanson, 230 East Thirty-fourth Street; M. Harman, 26 East Thirty-fifth Street; J. R. Hayden, 236 West 122d Street; C. Hayes, 64 East 123d Street; W. Hazard, 103 Chambers Street; H. Hein, 233 Broadway; F. A. Herbert, 379 East 162d Street; H. A. Higbie, 50 Vanderbilt Avenue; C. K. Higgins, 434 West 120th Street; D. M. Hill, 559 West 183d Street; E. M. Hilton, Grand Central Terminal; S. J. Hirsch, Fifty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue; C. H. Hobbs, 60 Broadway; J. K. Hodges, 39 East Forty-ninth Street; E. P. Hoes, 80 Broad Street; F. H. Holden, 16 East Forty-second Street; H. S. Holland, 3,609 Broadway; M. G. Holstein, 165 Broadway; R. S. Hopkins, 37 Wall Street; E. Horowitz, 11 East 108th Street; K. G. How, 542 Fifth Avenue; F. R. Howe, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street; D. S. Hudson, 130 East Fifteenth Street.

I.

A. Iler, 90 West 164th Street.

J.

G. D. Jay, Jr., 1 Gramercy Park; O. Jimenis, 56 Pine Street; Le Roy W. Johnson, 402 Madison Avenue; C. F. Johnston, 830 West 179th Street; R. L. Jones, 408 West Street; R. E. Jones, 415 Washington Avenue; T. D. Jordan, 76 West Eighty-sixth Street; E. C. Judge, 2,486 Valentine Avenue.

K.

J. C. Kamermayer, 327 East Eighty-first Street; J. R. Kelpar, 124 Convent Avenue; William C. Kelly, 915 East 178th Street; B. W. Kendall, 523 West 121st Street; T. T. Kennedy, 36 Broad Street; R. T. Kerby, 7 Dey Street; C. C. Keutgen, 111 Broadway; J. B. Kilburn, 60 Broadway; T. F. Kiley, 1,465 Fifth Avenue; G. E. Kilgore, 171 West Seventy-first Street; R. B. Kimball, Jr., 44 East Seventy-fourth Street; W. C. Kimball, 60 Broadway; William B. King, 118 East Twenty-eighth Street; L. Klein, 790 Riverside Drive; A. W. Knauth, 802 West Seventy-sixth Street.

L.

F. R. Lack, 463 West Street; S. C. Latta, Twenty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue; W. Looming, 20 Broad Street; S. Leggett, Vanderbilt Hotel; H. Lemlein, 309 Manhattan Avenue; S. Lemler, 1,654 Madison Avenue; T. D. Leonard, 31 Liberty Street; A. Lichtenstein, 417 Riverside Drive; J. E. Liggett, 525 Park Avenue; W. R. Lino, 16 West 123d Street; J. Lobenstein, 1 West Ninety-second Street; A. F. Lopez, 132 Duane Street; K. Lorenz, 54 Morningside Drive; H. Lovinger, Municipal Building; A. C. Lowenthal, 41 Broad Street; V. N. Lowerce, Jr., 42 Broadway; H. A. Lynch, 12 West Eleventh Street; G. P. Lynde, Grand Central Terminal.

M.

J. A. McCague, 503 West 150th Street; Arthur J. McClure, 61 Broadway; Edward J. McGinn, 34 West Ninety-sixth Street; Arthur B. McGraw, Yale Club; Robert G. McKay, 27 West Forty-fourth Street; S. B. McClinton, 51 Maiden Lane; Robert W. MacCubbin, 80 Broadway; Robert A. Mackenzie, 580 West 176th Street; Charles O. Mass, 67 Nassau Street; Seth Mailby, 120 Broadway; John L. Maloy, 465 West 157th Street; R. J. Mansfield, 135 William Street; J. I. Marks, 353 West 117th Street; A. S. Massell, 701 West 178th Street; Edwin Mayer, 505 West 142d Street; Nelson P. Mead, 1,745 Montgomery Avenue, Bronx; William F. Meehan, 66 West Fifty-third Street; Walter Metcalf, 331 West Eighty-third Street; Edward Michelbacher, 2,396 Valentine Avenue, Bronx; Devereux Milburn, 39 Wall Street; C. D. Miller, 30 Broad Street; George W. Miller, Jr., 811 Madison Avenue; S. C. Millett, 52 William Street; George S. Mills, 60 Broadway; Q. S. Mills, 523 West 185th Street; C. V. S. Mitchell, Union Club; F. J. Mohr, 20 Broadway; Henry Montgomery, 80 Broadway; Dudley H. Morris, 161 West Eighty-seventh Street; R. A. Morrissey, 261 East 188th Street; L. E. Morrison, 45 Broadway; Edward B. Morse, 114 West Seventy-ninth Street; Charles Morton, 2,211 Broadway; Ralph W. Muckley, 395 Broadway; Henry Munro, 344 West Seventy-second Street; Charles A. Murphy, 45 Pine Street.

N.

C. V. Nellany, Municipal Building; J. L. Nesbitt, 17 Battery Place; F. Nichols, Yonkers; G. L. Nicholl, 821 West 178th Street; A. T. Noone, 71 Broadway.

O.

L. F. Ochee, 1,739 Taylor Avenue, Bronx; A. O'Connell, 354 East Seventy-ninth Street; R. J. O'Meara, 311 East 124th Street; A. J. Oppenheimer, 310 West Ninety-fourth Street; I. J. Osborne, 146 West Forty-sixth Street; J. M. Osklson, 514 West 122d Street; L. E. Osterhaudt, Pelham Manor.

P.

E. Parker, 52 William Street; G. F. Parker, 842 Broadway; H. Parkhurst, 50 Vanderbilt Avenue; H. M. Parrott, 255 West Ninety-fifth Street; H. Parton, Butterick Building; B. Patterson, Jr., 10 Jay Street; L. C. Patton, 597 Fifth Avenue; E. H. Peabody, 85 Liberty Street; F. L. Pearson, 476 Fifth Avenue; G. Peck, 101 East Forty-sixth Street; T. B. Peck, 24 Nassau Street; C. A. Perry, 130 East Twenty-second Street; J. V. Phelan, 49 Wall Street; A. B. Phillips, 356 Fourth Avenue; S. Plummer, 63 Cedar Street; J. O. Podell, 825 West 179th Street; G. E. Puffer, 234 Water Street.

R.

C. Reid, 268 Fifth Avenue; W. R. Reid, 339 Lexington Avenue; H. L. Riker, 303 Madison Avenue; P. W. Riley, 19 Lexington Avenue; W. J. Roberts, 202 West 143d Street; C. C. Robinson, 73 Maiden Lane; M. D. Robinson, 30 East Forty-fifth Street; R. H. Robson, 312 West Fifty-fifth Street; C. H. Rogers, American Museum (National History; W. T. Romaine, Army and Navy Club; E. B. Rood, 147 East Eighty-first Street; Theodore Roosevelt, 2 Rector Street; E. D. Roth, 232 West Fourteenth Street; M. Rubinsky, 710 Broadway; P. Rude, 952 Legget Avenue; H. H. Russell, 138 East Thirty-eighth Street.

S.

P. Sachs, 244 Lenox Avenue; H. J. Safford, 56 Maiden Lane; E. E. Salleck, 308 West Fifty-ninth Street; E. S. Sanford, 1,000 West Seventy-sixth Street; L. Sanders, 101 West Seventy-fifth Street; W. Sanderson, 1,878 Seventh Avenue; J. W. Sands, 76 William Street; H. S. Satterlee, 175 East Seventy-first Street; T. A. Scanlan, 470 West 144th Street; B. Schapiro, 197 East Broadway; R. C. Schmidt, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street; W. C. Schmidt, 32 Nassau Street; P. E. Schmidtz, 135 West 143d Street; C. Schneider, 390 East 198th Street; Harold F. Schwab, 11 Broadway; Elbert Scott Grant, 15 Dey Street; E. Seligman, 49 Wall Street; G. F. Sexton, 200 West Ninety-eighth Street; J. F. Shaughnessy, 346 Broadway; John W. Shay, 45 Exchange Place; P. Roger Shay, 950 Teller Avenue; F. T. Sherman, Jr., 140 Broadway; H. A. Sherman, Jr., 41 East Forty-first Street; J

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Wranck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....50 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted. In Fr. Mfo.

DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections	2.50	.25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.25.		
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.		
Canada, Sunday only	5.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	7.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues. Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1916.

THE OMNIBUS REVENUE BILL.

The House will not recognize its revenue bill when it receives it back from the Senate's rough handling. The House improvidently relieved the country from some $45,000,000 of objectionable stamp taxes. The Senate committee puts them back again. The House put a surtax of 100 per cent. upon the existing minimum income tax, that is, doubled the normal 1 per cent. tax and raised the rate on larger incomes. The Senate committee increased the higher rates to 10 per cent. upon $5,000,000 and upward, and reduced the exemptions from $4,000 and $3,000 to $3,000 and $2,000. The caucus raised the maximum to 13 per cent. upon $2,000,000 and upward, and struck out the palliating addition at the lower range of $3,000 and $2,000 incomes. The House levied a discriminatory tax on copper as a profitable war industry, which the Senate committee and caucus completely make over. Steel, alcohol, cotton, chemicals, electric and submarine boats are added to the articles taxed, and another tax is levied upon the profits of the business in selling munitions abroad. That bears a perilous likeness to a tax on exports, which is unconstitutional, but it is alleged to be laid on the business, not on the goods. The tariff on dyes, which was to create the industry, was postponed until peace makes imports possible, the blockade being prohibitory beyond any duty. The provision against unfair competition by selling us things too cheap for our good was extended to give the President power to retaliate for any unfair customs levied upon goods from this country by after-the-war economic alliances.

This summary only hits the high spots of the changes. It remains to be seen with what humility the House will accept its chastening. It is idle to criticise the bill as discriminatory between classes of citizens and sections of the country, because that is the intention of its framers. It is equally futile to object that the houses together have not amended the respects in which the country has found its taxes unnecessarily burdensome, apart from the rates. Collection at the source is retained, although not in a manner protecting the Government's interests, and nothing is done to prevent evasions at the limit of minimum taxation. The collection at the source is not real collection in the manner of England, which requires those exempt from the tax to get it from the Treasury, to which it has been paid. And nothing is done by way of requiring those claiming exemption to make good their claims. By requiring information at the source the Treasury would be able to protect honest taxpayers by sending bills to multitudes of tax dodgers. But these are details, only showing that the houses are vacillating in their purposes and unskilful in their execution. The houses differ even less between themselves than with the President. His suggestion of a tax on gasoline and automobiles was at least as practicable, productive, and more permanent than the tax on munitions, which must end with the war. But not in all the wranglings between the houses, and between the caucus and the committees, was there any response. The farmers, perhaps, have too many automobiles and votes.

More fundamental than these differences between Democrats is the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties respecting the principles upon which Federal taxes should be levied. The Republicans hold that Federal taxes should be levied upon Federal sources of income. The Democrats have not hesitated to invade the resources of the States, thus piling taxes upon taxes. For example, the Federal income tax was authorized upon the plea that the Government should have that resource against an emergency. It was levied in peace, and is doubled at a time of unprecedented prosperity. This occurs just at the time when the States are also levying income taxes. Massachusetts has just levied one, and New York is expected to do so at the next session. The Federal inheritance tax is to be increased just as New York has made its inheritance tax more burdensome. So many of the States have income and inheritance taxes that the double and sometimes triple collection, unless some concert of action is established between States and between the States and the Federal Government, is worth general attention. There is no present indication of any comity between the taxing powers respecting invading the provinces of each other. Yet there is a province of taxation forbidden to the States by the Constitution which might amply support the Federal Government.

The existence of that limitation might properly suggest that the Federal Government should not rival the States in the taxation of property which has a local status. If the Federal Government wants more money than it can get from foreign or interstate commerce, it might avoid the duplication of taxes, often upon inconsistent systems, by making a requisition from the States respectively, and allowing the States to levy local taxes in the manner most agreeable. Conceivably, the copper mining States might have found it desirable themselves to levy a copper tax which they have defeated when levied at Washington. It was the discrimination which was objectionable, more than the tax itself, and there would have been no discrimination in an offensive sense if the copper tax had been levied by the copper producers.

When the Senate was making worse what the House had proposed, Senator GORMAN remarked that New York alone bears from 20 to 25 per cent. of the Federal taxes. Even in normal times this port contributes twice as much customs as all other ports together. Yet the Federal Government has allotted to this port about 3 per cent. of the amount, approaching a billion dollars, spent on river and harbor improvements. Far above $100,000,000 has been spent here in providing port facilities, but not yet has the Federal Government even made the world's largest and costliest piers approachable. Alike in raising funds and spending them, the Washington way is not acquiring merit in the States.

AMBASSADOR PAGE.

The homecoming for a brief respite from his diplomatic labors of our Ambassador at the Court of St. James's has been shadowed by family affliction, and while public expressions of sympathy in the case of private bereavement are generally uncalled for, yet the prominence of Mr. WALTER H. PAGE in the minds of the American people and the courage and fidelity with which he has carried the heavy official burdens imposed upon him by the events of the last two years justify a public note of regret that his household should thus be afflicted in an hour which promised to be for him one of comparative relief from care. The death from poliomyelitis of Mrs. FRANK C. PAGE has, in truth, shocked the community. It has shown strikingly how subtle and uncontrolled are the ravages of the strange epidemic which still baffles the physicians, has already destroyed so many young lives, and threatens widespread social disturbance.

Ambassador PAGE's visit had for its chief object a reunion with the members of his family. Quite apart from the desirability of the occasional presence in Washington of our responsible representatives abroad, he had fairly earned a few weeks of rest. Our diplomats in the belligerent countries have had duties to perform more exacting and more delicate than those of American Ambassadors and Ministers have been in the past. It is a matter of common knowledge that Ambassador PAGE has met all his perplexing tasks in the right spirit and has ably served the interests of his own country. Because of this knowledge and the high public repute it has gained for him, the whole American people will deeply sympathize with Mr. PAGE and his bereaved family.

THE CITY'S INTEREST ACCOUNT.

The City Chamberlain announces that the city sometimes has $50,000,000 in bank, and that he has arranged to increase the interest account enough to pay the expenses of his office for two years in this year alone. The city's deposits are to be divided into two classes—one active, the other inactive. On the inactive account thirty-seven banks have agreed to pay 3 per cent. interest, an increase of twenty-five more than before he devised the plan. It may be recalled that the Chamberlain's predecessor retired because he found so little to do. Yet he left this undone, and it was worth doing. While praising the Chamberlain, hope may be expressed that he will not leave to his successor something equally worth doing. If he could reduce the $50,000,000 in bank, he might even do a greater thing.

It is surprising that the city has such large accumulations, now that the taxes are collected semi-annually. It was other people's money before it became the city's, and it is money that the city has no present use for, as is evidenced by the Chamberlain's excellent action. Three per cent. is a good rate for funds subject to check, but why should the city have so many millions subject to check? No doubt the Chamberlain's discretion is limited by law, but there might be a change in the law, perhaps, if the city could rely upon having Chamberlains of this new sort.

The Chamberlain's idea to the same effect is reflected in his application for the amendment of the court rule requiring the investment of trust funds solely in public bonds. Until the court made this requirement about half of this $5,000,000 was invested in city mortgages. The amount is pretty constant, and some of the mortgages have stood for a half century, the property being worth several times the sum secured beyond any conceivable fluctuation of city values. The excess of such interest above the bank deposit rate would form an ample insurance fund for any bad mortgage, and the Chamberlain might earn his salary over again.

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

The railway situation is perilous. The temper the leaders of the Brotherhood manifested yesterday at the futile meeting arranged by the Board of Mediation indicates that this latest and greatest of labor disputes is not to be easily adjusted. Last night both the heads of the directorates and the leaders of the employés believed that a strike which may stop traffic throughout the country, reduce many of the inhabitants of our cities to starvation, stop the supplies of our troops on the Mexican frontier, and cause incalculable commercial losses was all but inevitable. Only the personal force, authority, and persuasive power of President WILSON can save the country from this veritable calamity.

The Brotherhood leaders by a practically unanimous vote yesterday rejected arbitration of their claims with or without a withdrawal of the counterclaims of the railway companies. Of the unfairness of their attitude and their obvious disregard of the comfort and safety of the community it is not worth while to speak at this time. The unpleasant fact must be faced that they are united and determined. President WILSON will take up today one of the most difficult tasks of a term which has developed more trying problems than any other President has had to deal with. Positively the only encouraging sign thus far is that the Brotherhood has regarded the President's summons to Washington as a command which could not be disobeyed. That Mr. WILSON will deal with the situation wisely and dispassionately is a foregone conclusion. What influence he may exert upon these determined men cannot safely be conjectured.

His only Democratic predecessor within fifty-six years once prevented a similar strike, of smaller proportions, by his personal force. The situation, however, is scarcely the same. The never-ending dispute between labor and capital has reached a new stage; the men who can, if they are so minded, plunge this whole country into disorder feel that they must win now if ever; the railroad Directors feel that if they lose now the management of railroads will be increasingly difficult in the future. The President may be able to adjust the vision of both sides to a new angle. That is the only remaining hope of the people who will be the sufferers if a strike is called.

TWO DEMOCRATS.

An Indianapolis correspondent of The Washington Star, which is a good friend of Mr. HUGHES, telegraphs a view chilling to Republicans of Republican chances in that chronically "doubtful" State:

> The Democratic managers have been very much encouraged by reports coming to them from two very important classes in Indiana, the farmers and the laboring men. According to information which is at hand, and which the Republican managers are not very confidently denying, both these classes are pretty well satisfied with the Wilson Administration and disinclined to be interested in propositions to change. * * *
>
> With the laboring men it is said to be the same cry heard elsewhere, "WILSON kept us out of war," together with contentment over full employment and good wages. With the farmers it is said to be gratification over fine prices and no fault to be found with the legislative record of the Administration.

Naturally, this state of things, the existence of which is "partially confirmed in Republican quarters," is "causing no little concern" among the Hoosier Republicans, among Republicans generally, we may be sure. Peace and prosperity! WILSON has given the country both. How can the satisfied be made dissatisfied? Prosperity, the false jade, is a Democrat at last. Peace, honorable peace, that has maintained American rights, is a Democrat. The Republican task is a hard one.

NOT NOW.

"It is about time," observes Mr. GEORGE BAILEY of The Houston Post, "for somebody to write a song entitled "'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a "Sissy.'" Mr. BAILEY has the strangest ideas about times and seasons. If he confined himself to mere approval of the sentiment there would be room for argument; but to assert that this is the time for its expression indicates that he is no student of the clock. This is the time when our uplifters are planning school histories in which all mention of battles and Generals shall be eliminated or cut down to almost nothing, so that the child may learn only that there was such a place as Gettysburg and such a man as GRANT. This is the time when new words are being written for the national airs, because they are too bloodthirsty. This is the time when the riotously defiant old line in "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just," is being amended to omit the egotistic and arrogant assumption that our cause is always just, which might hurt the feelings of other nations. This is the time when STEPHEN DECATUR'S toast is being apologized for instead of spoken, and, when spoken, is expanded so as to clear the speaker from any suspicion that he is for his country whether she is right or wrong.

This is the time when even the hymns are being amended so that no child shall have a military image before its eyes. "Onward, Christian Soldiers," for instance, must become "Onward, Christian Workers." This is the time when the fairy tales of PERRAULT and GRIMM are found to be immoral and cruel, and must be so changed that the child will learn nothing of death or sin; and the wicked wolf does not eat Red Riding Hood's grandmother, but reforms and becomes a moral character. Mr. BAILEY has not observed the modern current in education; he is talking not of this time, but of times now past. This is the time when no child must learn anything about the unpleasant deeds that made up most of the past and nothing about the rough things he and his country will probably have to face in the future. He must learn that the American Revolution was a regrettable and unnecessary riot, that there will never be any more wars, and that when he has learned all about sex hygiene his education will be complete.

A TRUE FOLLOWER.

The Public, an Illinois journal which has long been an admirer of Mr. RAYMOND ROBBINS, the distinguished Progressive who is supporting Mr. HUGHES, quotes these remarks made by Mr. ROBBINS in a speech at Chicago, Oct. 19, 1914, approving that Mexican policy which is Mr. WILSON's chief sin in Mr. HUGHES's eyes:

> The most skillful, the most courageous, the greatest statesmanship of the last two years in this world was the manner in which WILSON averted war between this country and Mexico. The reason that the blood of American men—sons of our homes—is not today reddening the hot sands of Mexico, to serve the interests of a few corporation magnates and speculators, is due more to the courage and constancy of WOODROW WILSON than to any other factor in American life. I would count myself poor and small, indeed, if I were not able to recognize wisdom, courage, and public service, even if it had been shown by the chief of an opposing party.

If Mr. ROBBINS has brought himself to the side of the candidate who finds Mr. WILSON's Mexican policy the paramount iniquity of the Administration, he is not, therefore, to be accused of burning what he adored. What is war, what is Mexico, what is any mere human opinion or principle, to the sacred duty and pleasure of the real Roosevelt an to follow, follow, follow the Colonel? Mr. ROBBINS's docility, loyalty, obedience, are affecting, and there should be nothing but censure for those cynics who have founded the Raymond Robbins Democratic League of Illinois.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Pan American Treaties Gain Support.

Something was done in Costa Rica a few days ago that calls to mind certain propositions of considerable importance which a majority of our people may have forgotten. The little republic ratified four Pan American treaties or agreements which relate to pecuniary claims, patents, trademarks, and copyrights. These treaties and others, already ratified by the United States, were prepared, approved, and signed by the delegates to the Fourth Pan American Conference, six years ago, but do not become effective until they have been ratified by all the signatory nations. At the recent meeting of the International High Commission in Buenos Aires there was an inquiry as to the causes of the long delay, and those countries which had not taken action were urged to do so at once. Costa Rica promptly responded, and probably ratifications will soon be reported from other nations south of us.

This agreement about pecuniary claims has now been formally approved and accepted by ten countries—the United States, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Santo Domingo, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Costa Rica. Simple methods and rules for the adjustment of disputes between Governments and foreign corporations are provided by it. Such disputes have frequently been causes of international controversy. Nine countries have ratified the agreements concerning patents and copyrights, and the one concerning trademarks has been accepted by ten. It is the aim of these treaties to secure uniformity of practice throughout the continent in granting and protecting the rights of authors and inventors, and in regulations as to priority of application for registration.

The agreement concerning pecuniary claims is closely related to the use of arbitration for a settlement of commercial disputes between the residents or nationals of one country and those of another. At this year's meeting of the International High Commission in Buenos Aires an agreement providing for international commercial arbitration was signed by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of Argentina and of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It is expected that similar agreements with the Chambers of Commerce of other South American countries will be made.

Favorable action upon the treaties proposed at the Pan American Conferences should be heartily commended, and efforts should be made to secure commercial arbitration agreements with all nations in South and Central America.

Still Trying to Turn Silver Into Gold.

Owing to some remarks made by him at a political convention twenty years ago, and to his course afterward, an impression has prevailed that Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN prefers silver to gold. It will be recalled that in 1896 he protested against the crucifixion of mankind upon a cross of the yellow metal. Possibly his views on this subject have undergone a change, for it now appears that while he was Secretary of State he sought to assist a person who asserted that she could make gold out of silver. Mrs. MAY WILTSE of Spokane sent to him several specimens of gold which, she said, had been produced in this way. He forwarded them to the Treasury Department, recommending that an investigation be made. Therefore the Assay Office in Seattle was asked to test Mrs. WILTSE's claim. She received from that office a piece of pure silver, and was requested to transmute it.

A few days later she delivered to the assayer, an official report says, "some globules of metal coated with strongly adherent non-metallic material." "On careful test," the report continues, "this mixture gave a faint reaction for gold, but it was too slight to mean anything and may just as well have come from the non-metallic material as from the metal. It was undoubtedly due to impurity in some reagent used by her." Therefore the assayer asserts that she "failed to show that she is able to change silver into gold." He is convinced, he adds, that she cannot do it. And so this resident of Spokane must be content to stand with the countless and forgotten alchemists who failed, in past centuries, to solve the same problem.

It may be that neither she nor Mr. BRYAN knows that in Philadelphia there lives a man who says he has been able for fourteen years to turn the baser metals into gold. He is a member of well-known scientific societies, an electrical engineer, and a prolific inventor, whose patented devices are in use. He can manufacture gold, it is asserted in published statements, at a cost not exceeding 10 cents on the dollar. But he tells his friends that he has refrained from making commercial use of his discovery because "the gold standard would be destroyed" if he should "make gold cheap," and in many ways great disturbance would be caused throughout the world. Recently, however, he decided to manufacture "a limited amount for the public market," having reached the conclusion that the gold standard will be safe if he does not produce more than $5,000,000,000 worth.

That Tunnel Across from Dover.

Remarks recently made in the press here and there tend to show beginnings of a revival of interest in the old project for a Channel tunnel under the Straits of Dover. Why the subject has been taken up again now we have not been told, although the events of the last two years have proved conclusively that such a tunnel would be very useful.

There was a time, many years ago, when the British Government was not averse to the construction of a tunnel, but soon there came a change of its attitude. For strategic reasons the military authorities emphatically opposed the proposition. Bill after bill was introduced in Parliament by advocates of it, only to be rejected on account of this military disapproval. About eight years ago an inquiry and a report were made by a special committee. It seemed impossible to overcome the opposition, but another investigation was virtually promised by the Government some months before the beginning of the great war.

Plans for a tunnel were completed years ago, terminals were selected, and cost estimates made. An American engineer suggested novel methods which were regarded with much favor. Railroad companies were ready to do their part. Two of them, one in England and the other in France, were willing to make the tube, dividing the cost, which, it was said, would be less than $100,000,000. But the British Government, or, at least, the military part of it, saw a hostile French Army coming through and emerging at the Dover end, to overrun a doomed land. It did not take into account the ease with which the Dover exit could be defended or the tunnel made impassable by a little dynamite.

But now Great Britain and France are in friendly alliance and no one expects to see their relations changed in coming years. How useful a tunnel would have been for the passage of British troops and guns to the Continent! How greatly the cost of defending and protecting the movement of men and supplies across the straits would have been reduced! At the end of the war neither England nor France will have much money to use for such projects, but eventually the tunnel will be built.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE BALLOTS.

How Mr. Hughes's Stand Might Cause His Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson has stood firmly by the platform of his party, adopted at St. Louis, in spite of the threats of the suffrage leaders. The Republican candidate has repudiated his party's platform in one particular on the promise of the support of the suffrage leaders. But the man who has stood for the principles upon which he was nominated will win the support of the people, and not the man who has repudiated his platform to please a few women agitators. Facts are facts, and here they are:

In forty-seven years woman suffrage has carried in States representing 91 electoral votes. In two years woman suffrage has been defeated in States representing 186 electoral votes. There are 177 electoral votes from the fifteen Democratic States of the solid South. Only 89 more votes are required to re-elect the President! There are five States—New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Michigan—representing 116 electoral votes. These, added to the electoral vote of the South, are sufficient to re-elect the President with nearly 30 votes to spare. What are the chances of securing these States?

All five States can be considered Democratic. Four of them went Democratic in 1912, and Michigan has gone Democratic since (1914) by more than two to one. These five States have all defeated woman suffrage at the polls since the last Presidential election. There were 2,011,500 votes polled against woman suffrage, with a majority over the suffrage advocates of 657,000. Four of these States gave an aggregate plurality to President Wilson of 135,000 votes in 1912. No Republicans have claimed any of these States for their candidate by any substantial majority. It is apparent, therefore, that the Republican candidate, in declaring for a Federal suffrage amendment, disfranchising these voters on a question which many of them consider as important as who shall be President of the United States, has alienated an element in the electorate possessing five times the power necessary to defeat him and to re-elect President Wilson, who stands for State rights. If only one anti-suffragist in five in these five States votes against Hughes, Wilson will win in a walk!

MINNIE BRONSON.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

No Life-Saving Machines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While in bathing recently in Far Rockaway three girls got beyond their depth. The lives of two of these girls were saved by the lifeguard, who failed, however, to rescue the other girl, and she sank from sight. The body was submerged in the water about five minutes before it was seen again and recovered, and there might have been a chance of bringing back life if proper medical attendance had been available. At the bathing establishment I inquired if they had a pulmotor. They replied they had not. If the bathing establishments, particularly the large ones, were compelled to have a pulmotor and other medical apparatus ready for instant service near where they might be required, and these could be rushed to any spot upon signal from the lifeguard, such as blowing a whistle, firing a revolver, ringing a bell, or the like, I believe lives could be saved which are unnecessarily sacrificed.

ARTHUR J. NATHAN.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

THE AIM TO ENFORCE PEACE.

A Plan Already Approved by Eminent Statesmen.

New York, Aug. 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his criticism of the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace in last Sunday's TIMES, Paul R. Shipman takes issue not only with the best authorities on international law both here and abroad—men like Viscount Bryce and Sir Edward Grey, in England, and Elihu Root, in this country—but he is in conflict with the views of all our political leaders—President Wilson, Mr. Hughes, Senator Lodge, and ex-President Taft. Even Mr. Roosevelt has expressed himself as agreeing with the principles of the league's program, though not approving of it in its entirety. So that Mr. Shipman aims to hit in high places when he assails the league's platform as an "ill-digested scheme."

Mr. Shipman seems to object mainly to what he calls the league's "Dogberry strain"; that is, that provision in its platform which calls for the use of force against any nation which, having joined a league of the great powers, refuses to keep its agreement to submit international disputes to a court or board of arbitrators in an effort to avoid war. It should be remembered that the league's plan does not provide for the use of force to compel the acceptance of arbitration. Nations may fight eventually if arbitration or conciliation fails.

The question of sanctions is probably one that is open to honest objections, and there are numerous men and women in the pacifist fold who would do away with force entirely. But we do not live in the Golden Age. What the men who formed the League to Enforce Peace were seeking was a practical plan to minimize the chances of great wars in the future, and, with the outbreak of the present European war as an example, they were of the opinion that mere arbitration treaties are no guarantee of peace. They hit upon the idea of a "threat of war" against a recalcitrant nation as a sanction behind treaties of arbitration.

The plan of the League to Enforce Peace was worked out by several well-known publicists and experts on international questions, who were guided to a large extent by suggestions made by a group of thinkers in Great Britain, headed by Viscount Bryce. Among these were ex-President Taft, now President of the League; President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey; John Bates Clark, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University, and Theodore Marburg, former United States Ambassador to Belgium.

These men aimed at a program based not only on fundamental legal principles but on recognized international usages. The organizers of the league concerned themselves with practical questions, such, for instance, as the probability of the present fighting nations themselves, at the end of the war, seeking, in connection with their terms of settlement, some sort of an agreement that would tend to a more lasting future peace, having in mind the recurrence of European wars as the direct result of unsatisfactory peace terms, as in the case of the second Balkan war.

Though differing here and there with some phase or other of the league's program, there is a pretty general agreement everywhere that the idea of the league, which provides for an association of nations to try out their international disputes through arbitration or conciliation before going to war, is a good one.

HERBERT S. HOUSTON,
Chairman Committee on Information, League to Enforce Peace.

Voting as Women Wish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of THE TIMES is published a letter from Clara Vezin, in which she states that "all men voted at the recent elections as their women asked them to vote."

This is an error, and if she desires proof of it I will be pleased to furnish her the names and addresses of seventy-four women in our small community who favored and asked for the franchise, but whose husbands, sons, and brothers voted against it.

If this condition obtained in other communities in the State of New Jersey, and it seems reasonable to assume it did, it is easy to see that, had women-instructed voters cast their votes according to instructions, so far as this State is concerned, women would have won the ballot by a handsome majority.

Therefore, it is clear that the outcome of the recent test does not prove that a majority of women object to the ballot, but it distinctly proves that the men are not willing to grant it them.

The only fair test, if all concerned desire a fair test, would be to let the women themselves vote on the question. This would for the time being at least settle all controversies as to whether or not women want the privilege of the ballot. E. T. EBERHARD.

Caldwell, N. J., Aug. 12, 1916.

MENIAL APPRECIATION.

We servant girls thank you, Lord, for Riverside Drive!
It's pretty tough to be cooped up all day
Cooking and scrubbing, and cleaning and washing,
And mending and nursing, and dusting and doing
Millions of other things for people who mean absolutely nothing to us,
And get in return for all this humdrum life
A few paltry dollars, our food, and some cast-off garments.

The care of brawling brats not our own!
That's hard, too, but brats must go out and get fresh air
And sunshine when the weather allows,
And that gives the luckiest of us a chance to see the Drive
In the golden glistening sunlight.

(Don't you think it funny, Lord, that these college-bred,
Know-it-all, wise and wealthy folks should hire
Us ignorant girls to tend their offsprings?
Wouldn't you think they'd give their kids
The benefit of all their higher culture?)
To the most of us, O Lord, life ain't no swell joke!

But after we've sweated and slaved all day,
When 8 o'clock comes and the madame tells us we can go,
We tidy up a bit and beat it for the Drive.
At last we have the green-lined Drive to revel in!

We walk along, looking at and looked at by straggling males,
And a great wave of satisfaction comes over us.

As we pass under a street lamp we get a flash of recognition
From hunger-lighted eyes!
Oh, it is good! For those eyes tell us that we are not
Soulless machines after all.
Our forms and faces can still bring forth a glance,
Tender and appealing.
And we hug this knowledge to our hearts.
It is a compensation in a way
For the burdens of the day;
It is one delight a servant girl can know.

ANDREW ENSIGN.

RUSSIAN CABINET SPLIT OVER POLAND.

Differences as to the Kind of Government to Be Granted Behind the Resignation of Sazonoff.

By ISAAC DON LEVINE.

New York, Aug. 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The resignation of Sergius Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister, announced on July 23, was the subject of a great deal of speculation in political circles. Among the many reasons advanced as the cause of his retirement was the officially stated reason of ill-health. This, however, gained little credence. On July 24 THE TIMES printed a dispatch from Petrograd, which, among other things, referred to the changes in the Ministry as "resulting from the Cabinet council held on the 11th inst., at the General Headquarters." There were reports at the time of the council that it had been convoked to discuss peace terms proposed by Austria. This is not borne out by facts. The latest issue of the Russkoye Slovo of Moscow to reach this country contains the following information in regard to the Cabinet council as coming from a high authoritative source:

"The meeting was opened at 6 o'clock and continued for more than an hour and a half. The official program of the meeting, prepared by the Premier, contained only two questions for the consideration of the council—the questions of army supplies and of transportation facilities. Members of the staff of the Commander in Chief reported on the first subject. From their reports it was clear that the army was fully supplied with all necessities.

"Next, the Minister of Railroads made a detailed report on the railroad situation. M. Trepoff, the Minister, reported that the accumulation of freight on the railroads has been considerably reduced, and that at present one can no longer speak of the disorganization of the transportation system with as much concern as some months ago. Later on M. Trepoff announced a plan, worked out by his department, which is to intensify the transportation of freight. He also announced his department's intentions in regard to Government railroad building. The Minister intends to propose in the nearest future a bill in the legislative institutions providing for a broad program of Government railroads as well as for the encouragement of private railroad construction.

"After the prepared program had been exhausted, two other subjects came up for discussion: the Polish and Jewish questions.

"The Polish question provoked some very lively discussion. As we are informed, three separate projects were presented as solutions for the council's consideration. The first of these, the so-called Moscow plan, extends the widest possible autonomy to Poland. According to this project, a sharp geographical line would be drawn between Poland and Russia. This plan met with no response.

"The second project was presented by the head of the Cabinet, B. V. Sturmer. This project was based on the following outline: Poland's autonomy is defined by the term 'provincial autonomy.' No provisions for legislative institutions in Poland are made. The general laws of Poland's judicial and governmental life are to be legislated upon by the Imperial Duma and Council. Instead of governmental autonomy it is proposed to institute in Poland the most comprehensive local self-government. The project of Premier Sturmer does not provide for the re-establishment of Poland along the lines of the constitutional guarantees granted by Emperor Alexander I.

"The third project was presented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, S. D. Sazonoff. This project provides for Poland's autonomy in the full meaning of the term, and proposes its realization immediately after the Polish provinces have been liberated from the enemy. According to Sazonoff's plan, Poland forms an inseparable part of the Russian Empire and is wholly under the rule of the Russian Czar. In foreign politics Poland is to have no independence. The internal government, however, is to be molded in the form of the broadest autonomy, in the spirit of the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaievitch's manifesto.

"As we are informed, S. D. Sazonoff's project was opposed by some members of the Cabinet, though the majority of Ministers approved of it. Final decision will be rendered in a few weeks, when a second Cabinet council will be held at the General Headquarters."

The above appeared in the Russkoye Slovo a week before Sazonoff's resignation was announced. In view of the fact that Sazonoff's plan had been approved by most of the Ministers, it was expected that M. Sturmer would give in. Events have proved otherwise. Sazonoff, who had repeatedly assured the world that the Grand Duke's promises to Poland would be lived up to, could not acquiesce in a plan which provided nothing but local self-government for Poland, and resigned. The informant of the Russkoye Slovo, which is a progressive paper, then summarized the results of the Cabinet meeting in regard to the Polish question as pointing to an early and final decision, to be announced in a manifesto to the Polish people, and continued:

"The last to be discussed was the Jewish question. Though no definite decision had been reached by the Council or Minister, the wish has, however, been expressed that the circular of the ex-Minister of the Interior, Prince Cherbatoff, (abolishing the 'pale' of settlement,) be confirmed and incorporated by the legislative institutions (the Duma and Council.) The discussion of the Jewish question was not considered as completed, and will be renewed after the return from abroad of the Minister of Finances, Pierre Bark, and the Imperial Controller, N. N. Pokrovsky.

"The representative of the Polish Parliamentary Group, Count S. I. Velepolski, member of the Imperial Council, represented at the council the point of view of the Polish people on the question of autonomy for the Polish provinces. Count Velepolski pointed out that the work of the Russian-Polish Conference, under the Chairmanship of Imperial Secretary S. E. Krizhanovski, did not satisfy the Poles. The deputies from Poland in the Duma and Council, who took part in the conference in compliance with his Majesty's wish, have realized from the very start that the lines of discussion marked by the conference were wrong. At present, the hopes of the Polish people are founded on the Grand Duke's manifesto, which is interpreted by the Poles as a promise to Poland of the fullest governmental autonomy." ISAAC DON LEVINE.

LIFE OF SMALL COUNTRIES.

Their Right to Exercise Complete Autonomy Not Secure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a main principle involved in the final outcome of the present war—the principle of sovereignty. Those independent States which have grown to a considerable size in wealth and population have been able to assert, with the backing of their strength, their claim to sovereignty, but for the smaller nations this has been a very difficult problem.

Let us take, for instance, the cases of Serbia and Belgium in the present European war. Austria demanded the surrender of Serbia's sovereignty by imposing upon her the condition that Austrian officials should become controlling factors in the little kingdom's internal affairs. Germany, in order to surprise her enemies, tramples upon a treaty specifically guaranteeing the territorial sovereignty of Belgium. Acts like these show conclusively that in the present state of things the sovereignty of small nations is only nominal, and that when they exercise it they do so only as a concession from the big powers which rule the world.

In Europe the fight is going on to decide whether States such as Serbia and Belgium have a right or not to exercise complete autonomy, or whether mediævalism shall triumph as a setback to the progressive advancement in the cause for international justice and to the well-advanced work of The Hague Tribunal, whose principal aim is to bring together and equalize before the law all sovereign nations, big or small, under the emblem of mutual respect and consideration.

Here in America we find that many writers, in dealing with the Mexican question, consider as irrelevant the fact that Mexico is supposed to be a sovereign State, and that any foreigners living in her territory are subject to the contingencies of social as well as physical upheavals. There are those who claim that the massacre of Americans in Mexico is enough cause for intervention, forgetting that among independent nations these matters are generally settled in a diplomatic manner, such as the settlement between this country and Italy for the lynching of Italians in New Orleans. Others, in view of the capital invested, present the account of their losses as the more forcible reason for this country to undertake the pacification of Mexico. This is an argument similar to the one used in England during the civil war in this country, that on account of her losses in trade she should have interfered in favor of the South. Pecuniary losses are always settled in due course through the usual channel of international claims, and it is doubtful that any foreign investor in Latin America has ever lost a penny through revolutions. As an illustration, during the last few years Venezuela has been punctually and systematically paying all foreign claims according to arrangements perfected at Washington.

The paramount question to be settled is to have a clear understanding of what the word "sovereignty" means. Woodrow Wilson defines it as "the organized will of an organized independent community."

But what is to be done in case of disorganization? R. MUNOZ TEBAR.

New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

THE DAY OF MOB RULE.

Strikers Have Their Own Laws and the Power to Enforce Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES George H. Montrose, under the title "A Perplexing Question," asks some vital questions in relation to the inherent rights of the person who is willing to work but cannot in consequence of the prevailing "mob law" of the strikers, which appears to be more enforceable than our statute laws. In the same paper there is a call for 25,000 pickets wanted not for work, but to prevent others, by bludgeon and otherwise, from going to work and earning a living for themselves and their families. These pickets are allowed to crowd our streets and sidewalks, waylaying people who want to work.

Apparently we have no laws which can be enforced to stop this tyranny of "mob law." Under this law the employer has no right to hire whom he pleases, or to discharge a person whom he hires, without the consent of the mob; and he must pay such wages as the mob dictates, whether he can afford it or not.

Is this our boasted freedom? Are we not getting back to the days of Dick Turpin and the gentlemen of the road? Are not laws passed by our various Legislatures at the instigation of the labor unions and in the interest of the mob? Take this as a sample of our labor laws instigated as above: A man cannot be employed as a motorman or conductor on a street car unless he has fifteen days' or more practical experience as such. This is handicapping the railroads in the present strike, as they are required to keep moving or their charter becomes forfeited; thus they are between the devil and the deep sea.

Strike mobs are being so coddled and taleated that they now assume rights above the laws. The so-called President of the strikers' organization says in an interview: "I will stop every road in New York until we win out."

Is not this mob law? D. R.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

American and Foreign Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the letter of Madeleine Provost Dyson, commenting on one of my contributions as to the result of a comparison of "Old World" and "New World" music, her second sentence seems to lack logic. Of two pieces of high-grade music, one by an American composer, the other by a foreigner, both of them may be good, but if a person can find more material for enjoyment in the foreign piece he will quite naturally prefer it, and his preference therefor should hardly be termed prejudiced. My assertion that foreign music is, in general, of a higher class than American music does not carry with it the implication that our composers' efforts are worthless trash. The technique of some of MacDowell's music is intricate to the extent of requiring a finished artist to properly interpret it; does this mere fact of its technical intricacy necessarily make the music of a grandeur enabling comparison with some of Beethoven's masterpieces? Let your correspond

BAKER REITERATES HARRISON DEFENSE

Assails Ex-Judge Jenkins for Attacking Philippine Governor General.

JURISTS' TENURE ASSURED

Says Acts In Face of New Law Gave Striking Proof of Civil Service Loyalty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Continuing the controversy between himself and former Judge James C. Jenkins over the administration of Philippine affairs, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker today issued a reply to former Judge Jenkins's announcement of Aug. 4, which was published in The New York Tribune of Aug. 8. The reply of the Secretary follows:

Judge Jenkins, in a signed article, dated Aug. 4, says:

"Mr. Baker seems to know, though I did not say so, that I had personal reasons to find fault with Mr. Harrison, and then he proceeds to combat these reasons and concludes that I was 'liberally treated.' What has this to do with the matter under discussion? I said not a word about any ill treatment, except in so far as the unwise legislation has affected me in common with other judges."

I had no knowledge whatever that Judge Jenkins had a personal grievance against Governor General Harrison, other than that based on his signed article. I assume when a man signs an article attacking an official approximately 10,000 miles away, who is therefore not in a position to reply, that he does so because of some emergency or because of a personal grievance. That the signed article was wholly without a thought of public emergency was quite as apparent as was the fact it was without a basis for the principal statements therein. Judge Jenkins then says:

"Mr. Baker quotes from Acting Governor Gilbert and Mr. Araneta, former Secretary of Finance and Justice. But he does not show that either of these able officials has ever recommended the passage of the reorganization act, with all its objectionable features and radical changes. He does not show that either of them ever advised the abolition of the land court or a substitution of the unworkable land plotting out all the old Judges and giving the Governor General an opportunity to reassign them to new districts."

In my former statement I showed that the reorganization of the Courts of First Instance had not originated with Governor General Harrison, but the necessity therefor had been recognized by his predecessors, and the reasons therefor had been set forth in their official reports. I did not show that either Acting Governor General Gilbert or Judge Araneta recommended the passage of the reorganization act exactly as it finally passed.

Cites History of This Act.

The documentary history of this Reorganization act enables me to answer with exactness as to Judge Araneta, but not as to Governor Gilbert.

The bill was (in 1912) introduced in the Assembly. It passed the Assembly with amendments. On its receipt in the Commission, the upper house of the Legislature, it was referred to the Committee on Matters Pertaining to the Department of Finance and Justice. On Feb. 10, 1915, this committee, in a report signed by its chairman, Judge Araneta, recommended the passage of a substitute bill. This substitute bill redistricted the entire islands, put out all the old Judges, and gave the Governor General an opportunity to reassign them to new districts, or, in fact, to reappoint them. The only protection being given them was that "the present Judges of the Courts of First Instance, Judges at Large, and Judges of the Court of Land Registration shall be given preference in the appointment of Judgeships."

The bill reduced the number of Judges of the Court of Land Registration to one, resident in the city of Manila, and gave to all of the Courts of First Instance, except that of the city of Manila, jurisdiction theretofore conferred upon the Courts of Land Registration, so that it will be seen that Judge Araneta, at least, did specifically recommend the radical changes, in so far as the courts were concerned, with which Judge Jenkins finds fault. This bill did not pass the commission.

Now, Judge Jenkins lays great stress on the necessity of this legislation in order to enable Governor Harrison to reassign the old judges. The law, when Governor Harrison reached Manila, with reference to the reassignment or transfer of Judges of First Instance, was as follows:

"Any Judge of a Court of First Instance, including the Judges of the Court of First Instance of the City of Manila, may be transferred from one judicial district to another by order of the Governor General, with the advice and consent of the commission. Any Judge so transferred shall, upon such transfer, cease the performance of judicial duties in the district to which he was originally appointed, and shall be the regular Judge thereafter in the judicial district in which he has been so assigned, and shall be entitled to the compensation of a Judge of the Court of First Instance of the district to which he is assigned instead of that appertaining to the district to which he was originally appointed."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Governor General, with the advice and consent of the commission, had full power to transfer Judges, with the incidental reduction or increase in their salaries. The Governor General had, in fact, with reference to reassignment of Judges, much more power than he was given under the Reorganization act, for having once appointed the Judges under the Reorganization act, he was restricted in their details to other districts by provisions thus set forth in the administrative code:

"For the purpose of trying land registration cases only, a Judge of First Instance may, if the public interests so require, be detailed by the Secretary of Finance and Justice to temporary duty in a district other than his own.

"Save when so detailed or when assigned to vacation duty, no Judge of First Instance shall be required to do duty in any other district than that for which he is commissioned, nor shall anything herein be construed to prevent a Judge of First Instance of one district from being appointed to be Judge of another district."

By restricting the power of the Executive to transfer Judges, an attempt was made to remove the possibility of the old criticism that Judges of First Instance could be transferred from one district to another, so that particular Judges might be assigned to particular cases.

Judge Jenkins is not the first to find fault with the "Reorganization act." A more explosive critic of Gov. Gen. Harrison said two years ago:

"The Filipinized Legislature promptly passed a third act of similar purport. It incidentally provided for making vacant, on a fixed day, every Judgeship in the islands. There was much talk of replacing American Judges by Filipinos. The Philippine Bar Association held some rather disgraceful sessions, at which candidates of persons desiring Judgeships were considered. Politics largely controlled in the recommendations actually made.

"The Governor General exploded a bombshell among the politicians by reappointing practically all of the old Judges and be renaming worthy men for the newly created Judgeships. This does not change the fact that legislation, essentially vicious in its nature, passed both houses. There was no adequate reason for vacating the existing Judgeships, and the determined stand of the Governor General averted what might have been a grave calamity." . . .

Faithful to Civil Service.

Assuming the correctness of Mr. Dean C. Worcester's statement that "the Governor General exploded a bombshell among the politicians by reappointing practically all of the old judges, and by re-naming worthy men for the newly-created judgeships," any such danger promptly passed.

The Judges were benefited by the act in the following respects:

1st. They were appointed "to serve until they shall reach the age of 65."

2d. They were appointed to designated districts and could not be transferred therefrom at will

3d. They are not removable by the Governor General unless sufficient cause shall exist in the judgment of the Supreme Court.

What Governor General Harrison actually did was to take American Judges, all appointed by preceding Administrations, who were in no wise protected in their offices, and reappoint them to office to serve until they reach the age of 65 years. With the power to drop all he dropped not one. He did this in the face of a vociferous demand for other action.

I do not know in the history of America of a more striking case of upholding the spirit of the civil service when the letter was silent. Yet this is the man who in his absence is snarled at.

GIVES U. S. FISH HATCHERY.

Berkshire Memorial to the Late J. S. Scully of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Gregory of New York gave a dinner at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, Saturday night, celebrating their sixtieth wedding anniversary. An elaborately illuminated wedding cake was the centrepiece of the table decoration. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory received many telegrams of congratulations. Their daughters, Misses Bertha, Fanny K., and Isabel M. Gregory, were at the anniversary dinner.

Miss Mabel Choate returned today to Stockbridge from several weeks at Woods Hole, Mass.

Thomas Shields Clarke is in New York before returning to Lenox from a visit to Watch Hill.

Mrs. Edward L. Corthel has closed her country place in North Egremont and sailed for France.

Starting in the open golf tournament at the Wyantenuck Country Club, Great Barrington, Tuesday, will be Hamilton Kerr, Max Marston, Phillips Blagden, John Shepard, David T. Dana, Samuel Frothingham, and Allen B. Fenno.

Mrs. John S. Scully has transferred to the United States Government the Berkshire trout hatchery at Hartsville, near Great Barrington, as a memorial to the late Mr. Scully of Washington. The gift of 1.38 acres was received by A. H. Dimmock of the Bureau of Fisheries for the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Moffatt of New York have leased the French cottage in Stockbridge.

Charles Reed of New York, lately returned from France, has been invited to make a flight in his aeroplane at the Great Barrington Fair in September. Mr. Reed flew 100 miles at Hempstead last week.

Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt, who has been passing six weeks with Mrs. Oscar Isigi in Stockbridge, went to Louisville today. Mrs. Bullitt will return in September to present a cup she has offered for the best selection golf by women at the Stockbridge course.

In the woman's tournament tennis finals at Heaton Hall Saturday Miss Isabel M. Granory and Miss Edith Burtis defeated Mrs. Charles R. Gay and Miss Edna Hoe, 6—1, 8—6. Such Miss Jenny K. Gregory holds the club golf record at Heaton Hall with a score of 71.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Montgomery and Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell Talbot of New Haven, Colonel E. S. Blunt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Blunt have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Haskins of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Addicks of Mount Kisco, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stout of Short Hills, N. J., have arrived at the Red Aspinet Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves and their guest, Mrs. Moffat, en route for the Green Mountains, registered at the Maplewood, Pittsfield. Other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Treadewele, H. G. Treadewele, Mrs. George E. Morgan, and E. F. Foote of New York.

BAZAAR AT HOT SPRINGS.

Guests Give $1,100 to Aid Nursing Association.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 13.—The Hot Springs Valley Nursing Association cleared $1,100 at its annual bazaar and supper yesterday. The event, which was held outdoors, was continued through the afternoon and evening and was patronized by many visitors at the Homestead as well as by the villagers.

There was a Punch and Judy show, merry-go-round, and fortune teller's booth, as well as fancy work, flower, toy and candy tables, and a country dance furnished entertainment for the evening. Among those assisting most actively at the booths were Miss Gladys Ingalls, President of the Nursing Association; Miss Mildred Eddy, Miss Jane Stimpson, Jesse L. Eddy, Miss Alice Scarborough, Mrs. William Mafflitt, Miss Lena Townsend, Mrs. J. A. Norris, and Mrs. Frank Hopkins.

Visitors at the Homestead who attended and made purchases included Mr. and Mrs. John Markle, Mrs. Daniel H. Holmes, Mrs. Buckner A. Wallingford, Mrs. Tyler Field, Mrs. George Warrington, Mrs. George D. Parrish, Mrs. W. J. Magie, Miss H. Magie, Miss Martha Watriss, Mrs. Matthew L. Akers, Miss Mary D. Brooks, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. William Findley Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Fitler, Miss Walker, Miss Gwendolyn Sproul, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls, and Mrs. George Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls, Jr., Eric B. Dahlgren, Clendenning J. Ryan, and Mrs. Bertram G. Work of New York, who went to White Sulphur Springs to attend the horse show, returned by automobile today, as did Mrs. Fred Sterry and the Misses Prudence and Virginia Sterry, Mrs Mary Thompson Bryan, and Dr. R. A. Black.

Mrs. Buckner A. Wallingford gave a luncheon today at Boone Cabin entertaining Miss Florence Wade, Eric B. Dahlgren, and Clendenning J. Ryan.

Mrs. Charles McL. Clark of St. Louis entertained at dinner tonight at Valley View for a number of friends.

T. M. Terry of Lynchburg joined his family at the Homestead last night, and arrivals today included Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cadwalader, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Burton, Cleveland; Charles McL. Clark, St. Louis; Mrs. W. Stone and family, Cincinnati, and William Cabell, Richmond.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivingston St.
East Houston St., cor Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

VICE TRUST LEADERS USE MOVIES AS LURE

Botwin Confession Puts District Attorney on Trail of Old Offenders.

10 VICTIMS HAVE CONFESSED

Swann Assigns an Assistant Prosecutor to the Task of Running Down Ringleaders.

The confessions of a man who admits that for twenty years he has been in the white slave business, one Yushe Botwin, a Galician, who is awaiting sentence here on one of five indictments to which he has pleaded guilty, have started a widespread investigation by the District Attorney's Office of vice conditions in New York. Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith has been placed in charge of the investigation by District Attorney Swann.

Mr Smith expects disclosures of a startling nature. Botwin has given names, dates and addresses in his long confessions to Mr. Smith. The Assistant District Attorney expects to go before the Grand Jury today and ask one indictment as a result of the information he has received from Botwin. Later this week he expects to have sufficient evidence against two other men to demand their indictment, and it is thought probable that numerous others will follow soon, as the detectives of the District Attorney's office follow the trail that Botwin has set them on. It leads up-State in New York, into Paterson and other New Jersey cities.

In 1912 and 1913, a series of revelations were made that showed the existence of a powerful "vice trust." The disclosures found their way into newspapers, magazines, books, finally into "sociological" moving picture plays, and even the theatre. It was generally thought that the immense furor created by the disclosures had put an end to what was then for the first time termed the "white slave traffic."

Old Offenders in Trust.

Instead, the evidence that has just been uncovered by Assistant District Attorney Smith shows clearly a new and even more powerful "vice trust" has grown out of the old one. Some of the old methods have been retained. Others have been adopted in place of the ones that then proved "dangerous." But the leaders, the men who made great profits from the business, have in many cases remained the same Mr. Smith believes, and he thinks that he has already enough evidence to prove it. Mr. Smith will devote his entire attention to running down the ringleaders of the white slave traffic.

The evidence already in the hands of the Assistant District Attorney indicates that in New York City there have been for some time two districts in particular in which the white slavers have centred their activities. One is on the lower east side, the other in the upper east side. The information indicates that during the last few years hundreds of young girls of foreign born parents, a vast majority of them between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, have been lured from their homes and to disreputable resorts. Fully 3,000 of these, it is said, have been school girls, induced to run away while their parents thought they were attending classes in the public schools.

The use of moving picture theatres is one of the innovations of the present day traffickers in white slaves, according to Mr. Smith. He named two moving picture theatres yesterday which, he said, were operated either by men actually in the business or by their confederates. These and many other theatres of the same sort, Mr. Smith has been informed, are frequented by cadets, young men employed by the "vice trust" to strike up acquaintances with the prospective victims.

"It appears that the old methods of serving drugged drinks and such things have been abandoned as dangerous and unnecessary," Mr. Smith said yesterday. "The cadets simply take the ignorant young girls to gay restaurants and dance halls, take them about town in automobiles, and in other ways dazzle them with the 'possibilities' of a life away from their homes."

Ten Victims Confess.

"We have confessions from ten of these victims," Mr. Smith said. "We also have the confession of one of the very young girls taken away from school. But it is no easy matter to get them to confess. In most cases it is necessary to keep them some time in a detention house before they will tell anything that might involve anybody else."

The reason for this opposition on the part of the girls themselves, it was explained, is that they are told that they are making more money and living a livelier life than would be possible if they had remained at their homes and gone to work as most of their girl acquaintances had done.

The exposures several years ago showed that white slavers then had built up an organization with its network stretching all over the country and that agents frequently met immigrant girls when they arrived in New York and lured them away to Western cities and elsewhere. The information now in the hands of the District Attorney indicates that the girls lured away by cadets are still frequently sent out of New York City, but that it has proved safer to send them only to nearby States as well as less expensive.

A Times reporter yesterday visited one of two moving-picture theatres specified by Mr. Smith as points at which the operations of the white slavers centred. This was in the vicinity of 125th Street. The manager had been informed previously that his place was under suspicion, and, while vehemently denied that he was acquainted with either of the brothers who, the District Attorney has been informed, used this particular theatre as a net for the young girls of the neighborhood, this manager refused to give the names of the owners of the theatre.

Inside the theatre there was only a small audience yesterday afternoon. There were about fifty persons there, including one man with his arm about the woman beside him, and half a dozen girls who sat alone. There were also eight or ten young men, with their caps on, alone in the rear seats. It was a very poor day, the manager explained. He said the infantile paralysis had nearly ruined his business, as it kept families with children away from the place.

MARY PICKFORD A MANAGER.

Organizes a Company to Make Her Own Films and Produce Them.

Mary Pickford has organized a company of her own for the production of motion picture plays. She has opened offices in the Godfrey Building at 729 Seventh Avenue, and is now making the first film at the Mary Pickford Studios.

"In the selection of scenarios, the casting of companies, the direction, production, and character creating of motion pictures I am sure that I have learned something every day," said Miss Pickford in announcing the new company. "That is just why I want to use it to the best advantage in guiding my own company, which will now produce all the plays in which I am to be seen."

London Church Calls Iowa Pastor.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis was the Rev. Joseph Fort Newton of the Liberal Christian Church of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who has been offered the pulpit of the City Temple, London. He said he had not decided whether he would take it. He has until Sept. 14 to send his reply.

CARDINALS COMING HERE.

Three American Prelates to Attend New York Session Sunday.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Cardinal O'Connell of this city announced today his acceptance of an invitation to deliver an address next Sunday evening at the opening of the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in New York. His topic will be "Our Country," and the address is expected to sound the patriotic keynote of the convention

The meeting will bring together for the first time on a public platform in this country, it is said, Cardinals Farley, Gibbons, and O'Connell, the three American Cardinals, and the Papal Delegate, Archbishop Bonanzo of Washington. All will have a part also in the celebration of the mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral Sunday morning.

NANCE O'NEILL WEDS.

Actress Marries Alfred Hickman, Whom She Met in the Movies.

Nance O'Neill, the actress, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of a friend in New Rochelle to Alfred Hickman, who has been her leading man in the films. After the ceremony the couple motored to Miss O'Neill's home in Bayside, where they will live.

They met five years ago when they appeared together in the Belasco Theatre in "The Lily." They are at present engaged in making a screen version of Margaret Deland's novel, "The Iron Woman," for the Metro company. Miss O'Neill's earliest successes on the speaking stage were associated with the management of McKee Rankin.

"STAMPEDE" SEEKS $35,000.

Show Is to be Continued If Money Due to Riders Is Raised.

"The Stampede" may be continued at Sheepshead Bay another week, the management announced yesterday. The crowd which turned out Saturday to see the contest led the managers to believe that New York is beginning to appreciate that it is a real contest and not a Wild West show. In the meantime 500 cowboys and cowgirls spent the day wondering whether they were going to get the prize money for which they worked all the week.

Financially the affair was a failure. There is still $35,000 due to the contestants in prize money, and the winners are worrying about it. It is probable, Guy Weadick, the General Manager, said, that the money will be advanced by the Speedway Corporation, which hitherto has had no financial interest in the spectacle. A conference was held yesterday morning between the Director and officers of the corporation, among them a personal representative of Harry S. Harkness, who is largely interested in the corporation and also Honorary President of the Speedway Western Exhibition Company, which promoted "The Stampede." These men, Mr. Weadick said, promised tentatively to advance money enough to make up the deficit. Another conference will be held this afternoon to decide the matter finally.

If the corporation does advance the money the management of "The Stampede" will be asked to continue the performance another week. Nearly all the cowboys and cowgirls will remain in that case, and the exhibition will be given in the evenings from Tuesday until Saturday. A matinée performance will probably be given on Saturday also.

Of the receipts from this week's performance part will go toward paying the prize money and other expenses not yet met, and the rest will be used for the new series of prizes which will have to be offered as an inducement for the contestants.

Just as in the roping and riding contests held in the West, practically all the cowboys paid their own expenses to New York and their own entry fees with no guarantee as to expenses. Many of the cowboys at the Speedway yesterday had spent all their money in sightseeing in New York and Coney Island. The consequence was that such heavy winners as Ed Lindsey, who won $1,700, were surrounded by friends who wanted money to cover railroad fare to Las Vegas, N. M., or Cheyenne, Wyo. Most of them got it.

16,000 AT PARK CONCERT.

Boy Scouts Help Police to Handle Mall Crowd.

The largest audience since the Park was opened gathered in the Mall in Central Park yesterday afternoon to listen to the regular concert. The Park authorities believe that 16,000 persons were present, and the enthusiasm displayed left no doubt as to the popularity of the musical treat. The lack of seats made it difficult to handle the crowd and to prevent it from drowning out the music with conversation. The police have called in the Boy Scouts to help them with this end of the work.

The program was varied slightly yesterday by the introduction of two vocal selections. Both proved popular with the audience, which demanded an encore in each case. The concert was furnished by Arthur Claassen and his Philharmonic Orchestra, the necessary funds being anonymously subscribed. The program follows: "Star Spangled Banner"; overture, "Flying Dutchman," Wagner; symphony, "The New World," Dvorak; soprano solo, aria from "Ernani," Verdi, sung by Mme. Miriam Ardini, Boston Opera Company; Ballet Suit, "Le Cid," Massenet; Hungarian Rhapsody II., Liszt; baritone solo, "Die Allmacht," Schubert, sung by Courtney Atwater; "Ride of the Valkyries," Wagner; "America."

Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra furnished the concert in the evening.

THERMOMETER DOWN TO 60.

Weather Bureau Predicts Cool Weather Will Continue Today.

The thermometer registered 60 degrees at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, lower than it had been at any time before in August or in July this year. The Weather Bureau predicts that cool weather will continue today and tomorrow.

The coolness was particularly noticed yesterday because the temperature dropped in the middle of the day, instead of rising, as usual. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer was at 67 degrees, and at 9 o'clock last night at 65. The low humidity gave a bracing effect to the first cool wave of the Summer. There was a humidity of 50 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning and of 48 degrees at 8 P. M., with little change in between.

Ex-Senator Hale's Condition Critical

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—Former Senator Eugene Hale's illness has taken a turn for the worse and his death is feared. His son, Colonel Frederick Hale of this city, has been summoned to his father's bedside at Ellsworth.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia are:

Clark H. Abbott, James Adams, John Alle, F. C. Besley, Miss Winifred Black, William Braid, James Brook, Miss Barbara Brown, J. Byrne, L. H. Campbell, H. W. Crosby, W. David Curtis, S. H. Edwards, the Rev. E. J. Galvin, T. E. Gate, W. E. Glyn, Mrs. T. R. Grove, Miss Emily Guest, Major T. S. Hethrington, T. W. Hill, R. H. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ingalls, Mrs. W. L. Jarvis, G. S. Middleton, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. Norman Price, Dr. Campbell B. Reid, Mrs. G. Oscar Starr, Howard Stilwell, W. N. Stone, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis were:

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Brazol, John S. Bredow, M. J. Byrne, J. J. A. Carlee, Alfred G. H. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Chadwick, T. S. Cooper, Mrs. M. Y. Craig, Mrs. A. M. Davenport, Miss B. V. R. Davenport, H. T. M. Davenport, Mrs. N. G. Du Bois, Miss Yolande Du Bois, W. T. Eastman, J. H. Evans, Miss Mary F. H. Eyre, J. P. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Farr, Miss Adelaide Farr, Mrs. W. S. Giffors, Robert Grant, Jr., H. F. Hamilton, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, William B. Leeds, Lionel S. Mapleson, the Rev. Joseph F. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mitchell, Phillip Osler, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Parker, Miss Edith M. Read, C. B. Sheridan, H. Gordon Selfridge, Jr., Frederick W. Stetson, James Turner, E. G. Tarrant, and Miss L. R. Steele.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana on the Ward liner Morro Castle were:

Mr. and Mrs. Eduardo Alvarez, Ramon Alvarez, Miss Maria A. Alvarez, Frederick H. Clarke, James Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Armando Montes, Louis Redlar, Rafael Reyes, Miss Jesquina Reyes, and R. Wilson.

FRED STONE SAVES SHOW.

More Than Half the Actors at a Benefit Fail to Appear.

Of the many actors advertised to appear last evening in the benefit performance at the New Amsterdam Theatre, more than half failed to put in an appearance. No explanation was vouchsafed to the large audience that had paid about $3,000 to witness a "monster midsummer carnival of fun," of which the net receipts were to be divided between the Actors' Fund of America and the Lights Theatrical Club. The only reference to the gaps in the program was made by Announcer Don Barclay, who, in introducing the chief star of the evening, observed gloomily that Fred Stone was "one of the few who had kept their word and shown up."

Those who were announced to appear and did appear were Fred Stone, Irene Franklin and Burton Green, Victor Moore, Doyle and Dixon, Cecil Cunningham, Harry Ellis, and the Gardner Trio. Those who were announced to appear and did not appear were Irving Berlin, William Collier, Jack Wilson, Lew Brice, Al von Tilzer, Bernard Granville, Louis Hirsch, Swor and Mack, Saranoff, Will Rogers, Fannie Brice, Kitty Gordon, Roy Atwell, and Hussey and Boyle. Hastily obtained substitutes were Charles Olcott, Loney Haskell, and Don Kerr, the last giving what Mr. Barclay described as "The Dance of the Wrinkled Palm Beach Suit." More or less audible efforts were made to persuade Joe Weber, Sam Bernard, and Jean Schwartz to save the occasion by deserting from the audience to the stage, but they were adamant.

Fred Stone, who has not been seen here since the run of "Chin-Chin," and who, if he stays out on the road until that entertainment exhausts its popularity there, will doubtless never return, gave a little stumpede of his own. He came on as a cowboy, doing some of Will Rogers's rope tricks without the chewing gum and the patter, but with a horse, and finally giving a little exhibition in bronco busting that was received with enthusiasm.

The entertainment was given under the management of the Lights Committee, represented by Sam Tauber and N. E. Manwaring. The Lights are a recently formed theatrical club, with headquarters at Freeport, and derive their name from the initials of the Long Island Good Hearted Thespians' Society. A representative of the management said during the intermission that $3,000 had been taken in, and that, roughly, this would mean $1,000 apiece for the two beneficiaries. The audience left quietly.

MISS CLARK MACHREE.

Dainty Film Star Pleases Her Friends in an Irish Picture.

Dainty and delectable Marguerite Clark, the complete ingénue of the screen, has a photoplay after her own heart in "Little Lady Eileen," a new picture which was shown for the first time yesterday, at the Broadway Theatre. Here are Irish dances and peat and colleens and priests—indeed, all the ingredients of an Irish romance as they have it on the stage. And there are fairies, to take a leaf out of Irish lore, tiny, evanescent, half invisible creatures, who dance in an enchanted circle on the green and, at the proper moment, intercede for the downfall of the villain. There is at least one reel that is completely captivating. It is the Irish reel that little Eileen and her sweetheart lead to the merry music of the fiddles. This is a photoplay that is much above the average. John L. Shine, the well-known English comedian, has an important rôle as Eileen's father, and Vernon Steele plays the twin brothers of whom Eileen inadvertently marries the wrong one.

"The Patriot," at the Criterion, has the virtue of timeliness in that it is a military photoplay of the Mexican border and deals with a raid by a familiar bandit who is thinly disguised as Pancho Zapilla. It is marred by being too thin spun and by the fact that W. S Hart is seemingly unable to give vent to his emotions, save by making fearful faces at the unoffending camera.

Vivian Martin in "The Stronger Love" is this week's star at the Strand, and at the Academy of Music you may see Dorothy Bernard and Glen White in "Sporting Blood."

"DR. AND MRS. JOHN JONES."

General Opinion That Doctor and His Wife Should So Register.

"When a man and wife, both of whom are physicians, go to a hotel do they register as Dr. John Jones and wife or as Dr. John Jones and Dr. Mary Jones?" THE NEW YORK TIMES was asked yesterday afternoon.

The question was repeated to the office of the Hotel Astor, which replied that the couple should register "Dr. John Jones and wife." The Hotel Biltmore office thought they might register as "Drs. John and Mary Jones." The Knickerbocker had several suggestions: "Dr. and Mrs. John Jones, Dr. John Jones and wife, Dr. John Jones and Dr. Mary Jones, or just Mr. and Mrs. John Jones." Both the Ritz-Carlton and the Waldorf agreed that the proper registration should be "Dr. and Mrs. John Jones."

Mrs. Eugenia Hancock, who has an M. D. degree and is the wife of Dr. Charles R. Hancock, 12 East Thirty-first Street, said yesterday that the husband should register "Dr. and Mrs. John Jones." Dr. Harriett Herr, 331 East Eighty-third Street, likewise said that the proper way for the couple to register would be "Dr. and Mrs. John Jones."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The company to present "Go To It," the new musical comedy production by John L. Golden and Jack Hazzard, which will be given at the Princess Theatre by F. Ray Comstock, will begin rehearsals on Thursday morning, Aug. 17.

Miss Nita, who has been playing the role of one of the bridesmaids in "Very Good, Eddie," married Edward Donor, a member of the Winter Garden cast, a week ago last Friday night. The secret was kept until last Saturday night, when the members of the chorus at the Princess Theatre showered Mrs. Donor with the rice intended for the bride in the show.

Constance Collier has been engaged by the Success Film Corporation for "The Eternal Magdalene," by Robert McLaughlin, which will be one of the first pictures to be released by this company. The picture will be made in Palestine, in an effort to have the proper background for the historical parts of the story.

To encourage courtesy to the patrons of the New Brighton Theatre the management will give a ticket to the World's Series baseball games to the most polite member of the house staff. Carfares will be included if the games are not played in Brooklyn.

"The Silent Witness," which begins its second week at the Longacre Theatre tonight, will be kept on here indefinitely instead of being sent to Chicago as the managers intended. "A Pair of Queens," which was to have been put on at the Longacre, will be presented at some other theatre, according to H. H. Frazee's new schedule.

Cyril Harcourt's comedy, "A Pair of Silk Stockings," will be presented during its fourth season in this country by a cast made up entirely of English players. It will open its season in Montreal on Sept. 11, and will come to New York for a short engagement at one of the Shubert Theatres later.

"Broadway and Buttermilk," Willard Mack's comedy, with Blanche Ring in the leading role, will open at Maxine Elliott's Theatre tomorrow night. The opening was postponed last Monday because of the heat.

Seats for "The Happy Ending" will be put on sale at the Shubert Theatre on Thursday morning. The MacPherson comedy of "Here and Hereafter" will have its first performance next Monday.

Protect Yourself!
AT STORES AND FOUNTAINS
ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Buy it in the sealed glass jars.
The Best is always the Cheapest
Substitutes cost YOU same price

SIR GEORGE TURNER DEAD.

Former Premier of Victoria Expired in Melbourne.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, former Premier and Treasurer of Victoria, died suddenly today in Melbourne, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. He was born in 1851.

Sir George Turner was born in Melbourne, and after receiving his early education there attended Cambridge University in England, from which he received the degree of LL. D. On his return to Victoria he became a solicitor and barrister, and in 1887 was elected a member of the Council of St. Kilda. In 1889 he was elected to Parliament from St. Kilda.

He served twice, from 1901 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1905, as Treasurer of the Australian Federal Government and was formerly President of the Federal Council of Australasia.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM W. DURLAND, a resident of Springfield, L. I., for seventy years, and the oldest Republican there, died on Saturday at his home on Springfield Boulevard, in his eighty-sixth year.

The Rev. HERMAN H. SHOOK, formerly pastor of the Reformed Church at Locust Valley, L. I., died on Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward F. Cheshire, in Oyster Bay, L. I.

The Rev. CHARLES J. MULCAHY, rector of St. Martin's Church in Baldwinville, Mass., died there on Saturday, in his forty-first year.

SHIGETSUGU AMANO, a Japanese importer and a member of the firm of Mori-Mura Brothers, of 546 Broadway, died on Friday at his home in Westfield, N. J., in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. JOSIE A. WINTERTON, wife of Harry C. Winterton, died at the home of her brother, D. L. Ormsby, at 5,085 Broadway.

ERNEST G. HUFF, of 5 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga., a buyer, was found dead from heart disease yesterday in his room at the Hotel Grenoble, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

JAMES W. FREEMAN, a retired business man of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his eighty-fourth year.

CHARLES WERNER, formerly prominent in athletics, died on Saturday at the home of his parents in Orange, N. J., in his twenty-fourth year.

ANTHONY P. RALLI, a member of the firm of Ralli Brothers, importers, of London and New York, died on Saturday at his Summer home in New Canaan, Conn., in his sixty-fourth year. He was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange for twenty-five years and came of a distinguished Greek family.

HUGH W. CASSIDY, formerly doorkeeper of the State Capitol at Trenton, N. J., who lived in Jersey City, died in his seventy-ninth year yesterday. For thirty years he was a produce merchant.

RABBI HARRIS MATLIN of Bayonne, a teacher in the Hebrew Free School there, died yesterday in the Post Graduate Hospital in this city, after an operation. He was born in England 50 years ago, and went to Bayonne fifteen years ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FLATOW.—Aug. 8, Rockaway Beach, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Flatow, a daughter.

ROSENTHAL.—Aug. 9, 530 West 180th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenthal, a son.

Engaged

BROD—KAUFMAN.—Anna Kaufman to Morris Brod.

COHB—PYNE.—Bessie Pyne to Harold J. Cohb.

FINKELSTEIN — SPINGARN. — Rose Spingarn to William D. Finkelstein.

LEVENS—HERZ.—Henrietta Herz to Sam Levens.

LEVINE — HARRIS. — Minerva Harris to Frank Levine.

LOWENFELD—MOSKOWITZ.—Lilian Moskowitz to Isador Lowenfeld.

SOLOMON—ROODER.—Ethel Rooder to Nat Solomon.

STERN—DE PINNA.—Helene Stern to George De Pinna.

TULIN—FRANK.—Minnie Frank to Henry P. Tulein.

Married.

BENENSON—FLORSHEIM.—Aug. 7, Hattie Florsheim to James Benenson.

CHAMBERLAIN — RUMMELIN. — Aug. 12, Amanda Rummelin to Charles G. Chamberlain.

KEMPNER — SCHIFF. — Aug. 9, Pauline Schiff to Sol. S. Kempner.

Newark.

THOMPSON—FIELDS.—Aug. 8, Ethel Fields to George Thompson.

Died.

ANDERSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, Mary A. Anderson, in her 72d year, at the home of her son, James S. Anderson, 71 Irving St., Ridgewood, N. J., (formerly of Brooklyn.) Funeral services Monday, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

ANDREWS.—At Tutney, Vt., Aug. 6, Edward Reynolds Andrews of Boston, in his 85th year.

FIELD.—On Aug. 11, 1916, James Field, beloved husband of Eva J. Field, 136 West 90th St. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Monday, Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

GARLICHS.—At Lake Minnewaska, on Friday, Aug. 11, 1916, Louise G. Garlichs, widow of the late Charles Garlichs, in her 68th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 7 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Monday, Aug. 14, at 11 A. M.

KEANE.—At her Summer residence, Livingston, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 13, Mrs. Mary Keane of 125 East 54th St., in her 91st year. Funeral notice later. Kindly do not send flowers.

KLEE.—Charles T., after a lingering illness, Sunday, Aug. 13, at 1:10, at the age of 65. Funeral notice hereafter.

LEE.—On Friday, Aug. 11, 1916, Fay Elma Lee, beloved wife of Harry A. Lee, in her 54th year. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, between 68th and 67th Stre

WAISTS DRESSES
Complete Fall Lines Now on Display
ALL WOOL Serge Dresses $3.75
Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway.
FACTORIES
134-136 Spring St.
84-86-88 Wooster St.
141-145 West 36th St.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Notice To Buyers
Our Fall Line of Suits, Which Is Stronger and Better Than Ever, Is Now Ready for Your Inspection.
SPECIAL
All Wool American Poplin Fur-Trimmed Suit at..... $12.75
HIRSCHHORN BROTHERS,
12-14 WEST 27TH ST.

Fibre and Pure Silk Sweaters
In the latest and most attractive designs
EXCLUSIVE STYLES
Are Offered to Early Buyers
Immediate or Future Deliveries
We are also showing Knit Novelties that have not yet appeared on the market, as I can be seen nowhere else
KNITKRAFT CO. 143 West 20th Street. Phone Chelsea 2225.


THIS distinctively styled full flare coat, 48 inches long, is made of Forstmann & Huffmann Velour, lined with peau de cygne throughout, half interlined; collar trimmed with fur of water mink or nutria.
In all fashionable colors—Burgundy, Brown, Green, Navy and Plum.
Biggest and most substantial coat value on the market.
$16.50 Terms 10% 10 Days
Louis Noschkes 37-39 W. 28th St.

Stop! Look! Listen!
Our Fall line of suits and coats now ready, comprising all materials. Styles and models up to the minute.
Forstmann & Huffmann broadcloth suit at $12.75.
Bronner-Bloom Co.,
16-18-20 West 32nd St.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House OF
BIG VALUES
$5.75 to $15.00
All Wool Poplin Suits, $7.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT $7.00.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE, PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.
GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. $9.00
YARN DYED SATIN.
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

SUITS AND COATS
PILE FABRIC NOVELTY CLOTH
—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 38D STREET

Crowley Neckwear for Women That Something New
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style. Nationally advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC., 40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

Novelty Sweater Coats
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.,
140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

VISIT FELDMAN & DORTER
150-154 W. 22nd St.
Wonderful Values in
LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS
PROMPT DELIVERIES GUARANTEED.

DRESSES
POPULAR PRICED SILKS & SERGES.
PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS,
$18 A DOZEN, UP.
Immediate Delivery. Phone Chelsea 4948.
Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

We're Working Full Force
Our old samples have been discarded. New ones ready Aug. 15.
Suits $7.50 up. Coats $3.75 up.
TRIANGLE COAT CO.,
13-15 West 20th St.

SILK DRESSES From $2.75 to $4.50 WASH From $9.00 Doz. to $2.75 Ea.
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 22D STREET.

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

FRANK & FRANK 141-143 W. 28 ST.
Offering a Full Poplin Suit at $7.75.
Velveteens and Corduroys. Immediate delivery. A. Backer & Co., 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 8644

MILLION TO RETURN TO FOREIGN HOMES

Steamship Agents Expect a Great Exodus After End of the War.

MANY WILL REMAIN ABROAD

German Lines Make Ready for Heavy Travel—English and French Short of Ships.

Steamship passenger agents who have just returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast assert that from information obtained at their offices in many cities the exodus to Europe after the declaration of peace will reach 1,000,000 persons. The agents say that 50 per cent. of the men who thus leave the country will remain abroad to help restore the cities of their native land. About 75 per cent. of this travel, which will jam the liners sailing from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for several months, will be steerage and the balance second cabin.

Thousands of Slavs, Hungarians, Poles, Austrians, Lithuanians, Bohemians, and Germans among the laboring classes all over the United States have paid small deposits on their passages, and have money in bank so that they can start for Europe as soon as the war is over to see what has become of the relatives they left behind.

These persons are so eager, the steamship agents say, to see their native land that when the news was printed in the newspapers about the Deutschland returning to Germany there was a rush to the steerage ticket offices in all the principal cities by men and women anxious to book passage on her. They did not know or care what kind of a craft she was, and did not inquire whether the Deutschland traveled above or below the surface so long as she landed them in Europe.

Few First-class Passengers.

There will be a limited number of first-class passengers to German and Austrian ports after the war, it is expected, but not a great number of casual sightseers if the Public Health Service in Washington has its way. To head off such tourists officials intend issuing a warning to Americans not to visit the battlefields on account of the bad sanitary conditions. Moreover, the inhabitants of the countries which have been devastated by the war will not be eager to have strangers walking about snapshotting with their cameras the ruins of their homes.

The North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, and Austro-American Steamship Companies are keeping their crews on the ships in American ports busily employed in painting and cleaning so there will be little delay in getting ready for sea when peace has been declared. The two big German lines will have ten new passenger ships to put on the New York and Boston service from Hamburg and Bremen, of which five will be more than 35,000 gross tonnage each.

The Cunard, White Star, and French lines will be handicapped by having lost steamships like the Lusitania, Arabic, and Provence, and also because of the majority of their finest ships of the Olympic, Aquitania, Mauretania, and France class having been chartered by the allied Governments for use as auxiliary cruisers, transports, and hospital ships, which has necessitated the removal of all their expensive cabin fittings.

Officials of the British and French steamship lines in Liverpool and Paris assert they have received assurances from their respective Governments that a clause will be inserted in the peace treaty prohibiting German steamships from calling at any ports in the allied countries for a certain number of years. This prohibition will embrace Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, and all British colonies. It is understood also of the allied nations expect to receive a quid pro quo for the ships which have been sunk by submarines, for example, the Vaterland for the Lusitania, the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for the Provence, and the President Lincoln for the Arabic.

Big Business for Holland Line.

The company which has its passenger and freight steamships in perfect working condition and will reap the greatest benefit for the first year or two after the war is the Holland-America Line, as the vessels have been in operation steadily right through and earning from 50 to 80 per cent. in dividends.

The steamship agents generally do not believe there will be a big westward rush of aliens when peace is declared because the Governments will not allow any able-bodied men to emigrate from European countries. For the 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of disbanded soldiers in Great Britain arrangements are already being made with Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and other colonies to give the men plots of land to prevent them emigrating to the United States. They will also receive a sum of money to enable them to start farming on a small scale.

GARBAGE PERMIT ISSUED.

Richmond Official Delivers It on Sunday, Fearing Court's Ire.

The Vigilance Committee of the Staten Island Civic League and those Staten Islanders who are opposed to erecting the municipal garbage disposal plant in Richmond were much concerned yesterday over a report that the permit issued to the Metropolitan By-Products Company for the erection of a big reducing house on Simonson or Lakes Island, and awaiting delivery, had been stolen from a box in a safe of the Bureau of Buildings in the Richmond Borough Hall.

Later in the day Raphael Langere, Acting Superintendent of the bureau, said he had opened the safe, pried open a box, and given the missing permit to a representative of the garbage disposal company. He did this, he said, to clear himself of charge of contempt of court, for he had been enjoined by Justice Crane of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, who had ordered that the permit be issued at once.

On Thursday Justice Crane ordered the Richmond Superintendent of Buildings immediately to issue the permit to the by-products company. The court sustained the contention of the company that the permit was withheld to delay the building of the plant, and that it imposed conditions that were unnecessary. In the absence of William McDermott, the Superintendent of Buildings, it was the duty of Langere to sign the permit. He did so and gave it to Chief Clerk Joseph Nolan. The latter put the permit in his box in the safe and locked both the box and the safe. He was the only one who knew the combination.

Mr. Nolan was greatly excited when some one told him the safe had been opened and the permit taken. He went to the office and verified the loss of the permit, which, he said, must have been stolen. Later Mr. Langere explained that he had found the combination of the safe written on a paper in Nolan's desk.

Today William S. Bennett, representing Nolan, will appeal from the decision of Justice Crane on the ground that the permit was withheld because it would be unsafe for the company to erect the building without making sufficient borings to determine whether the marshy ground of Lakes Island could bear the weight of the proposed building. William Wirt Mills, head of the Vigilance Committee, voiced the indignation of the opposition to the action of Langere.

"This act is characteristic of the methods employed by the garbage contractors," he said.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats in zibelines, mixture, broadcloth; prices from $3.75 to $12. 27 West 24th, third floor.

COATS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Meisel and Mr. H. R. Tyroler will look at Fall coats Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Flehn will look at Fall silk and serge dresses Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Wanted for immediate delivery 500 dozen wash dresses for spot cash. Call with samples or telephone 5412 Madison Square. S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobs in taffeta dresses. Emil Blum, San Antonio, Texas; 1,140 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES and laces; jobs wanted. Charles, 132 West 21st St; 3d floor.

FUR TRIMMINGS wanted of all descriptions; will place orders if prices are right. 116 West 27th, 3d floor.

GABARDINE wanted; all colored; rainproof preferred. Telephone Madison Square 4057.

GEORGETTE, white and plush, domestic; spot cash. Ardsley Waist Co., 153 West 27th.

JEWELRY.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. I. Ganz will look at jobs in jewelry and Christmas novelties Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

MACHINES.—30 Singer 95-1 wanted. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

SILK, striped, also plain, wanted. Wiener Bros., 19 West 21st St.

SUITS, $13.50 to $17.50; jobber will look Tuesday, Wednesday between 8 and 9 A. M. only. Eighth floor, 36 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at new model suits. 11 West 25th St., third floor.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 338.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for any quantity of coating velours; all colors. Gotlieb & Lalkind, 50 East 8th St. Spring 4232.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., shade 880, 5 pieces. Frank & Frank, 143 West 28th St.

CLOAKS.—For Sale, about 300 women's and misses' cloaks, Fall and Winter weights; good, sensible merchandise; very low price for cash; could be retailable at more than double their price. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merch., 72 Leonard St., New York City; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

CLOTHS, Fisher & Kennedy, range 3,400, 3,407, 4,303; also Wilson & Lawrence, range 1,350 1,352, 1,357, at opening prices. B 23 Times.

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's, and boys' light and heavy weight clothing, in lots to suit purchasers, below market prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway, New York City.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you; prompt delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Close out 50 silk plush coats; guaranteed satin lined. 45 W. 34th, Room 704.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats trimmed $9.50. Nat. Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Charmeuse, serges, combinations; jobs to sell. Fifth floor, 50 East 20th.

DRESS-FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 W. 34th. Greeley 2882.

DRESSES. — For sale, Susquehanna silk poplins, velveteens and corduroy. Mr. Riche, 425 West 55th St.

DRESSES, party and evening, $5.50 to $17.50. Louis Shapiro, 164 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job of satin dresses at sacrifice, 145 West 28th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES, (50) assorted silk and serge, to close out. Stanley, 152 West 21st.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

FOR SALE.—500 pieces of solid colors, sport stripes, plaids and flowered voiles, tissue and rice cloths, 40-inch fabrics; 75,000 to 100,000 yards various patterns piqué cloth, perfect merchandise, all at attractive prices for quick sale. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merch., 72 Leonard St., New York City; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

HOUSE DRESSES, Wrappers, &c.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d. Prices absolutely below cost.

JAP. SILKS, 31½ mummie, first quality, 28 cents; 7½ mummie, 54 cents. Solomon, 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4146.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16-18-20 West 32d St.

MUFFLERS, scarfs, caps, sweaters, neckwear, veils. Belle Novelty Co., 21 East 14th St.

PLUSHES, Rusch's, 50, 40-40; Dobson's Persiana and navy poplin, matalasse, cheviot, Leventhal & Hurwitz, 15 West 24th St. Farragut 376.

PLUSHES.—Lapinex, Susquehanna linings and A. D. Juilliard's velours, all colors for sale. Phone Madison Square 9136.

POPLIN.—Cotton warp, black and navy, for sale. Applebaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th St.

POPLINS, Serges, Broadcloths, well known numbers, to close. Madison Square 6777.

RHINESTONES, first quality, sizes 24 to 32. H. Kesner Company, 410 West Broadway, New York.

SERGES.—For sale, the following: Juilliard, 54270; Gera Mill, 787; Am. Woolen, 90805; W. S., 235; also all grades of poplins and gabardine, all colors, J 177 Times.

SERGES.—Half wool, 32 and 36 inch, also all wool. Jos. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

SETS.—Sport three-piece in Jersey cloth and genuine fur; inducements; children's furs. S. Frankel, 56 West 24th St.

SILK, Jap.; 34½ mummie, 28 cents yard; 7½, 54 cents yard; first quality. Telephone 6100 Spring.

SILK.—Jersey piece goods; sell cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—3,000 wash skirts and 500 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rotastein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Madison Square 9136.

SUITS, misses' and juniors', are now ready; well made, at popular prices, and prompt deliveries guaranteed. M. & H. Gordon, 22 and 24 West 26th St.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

VELOUR.—American woolen, No. 11,021, navy and brown; also juilliards, corduroy, No. 651, navy and brown. Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegel, Inc., 121 West 17th.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, 10 styles in stock for immediate delivery; $16.50 a dozen. Belmore Waist Co., 27-35 24th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in double entry and all its branches, also correspondent, desires connection with a growing business house. M 58 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular price dresses, with a large plant, desires connection with reliable concern; can furnish serge or satin if necessary. B 65 Times.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,195, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.
War incidents pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial; best illustrated paper in the United States. 10c.—$5 a year. Sold everywhere. Ten numbers bound in cloth, $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TRACTION COS. CALL WORKERS' ELECTION

Interborough and N. Y. Railways Ask All the Employes to Pick Representatives.

IGNORE UNION COMMITTEES

Organized Men of the Street Car Line to Test Their Position by Submitting Demands Today.

Ignoring selection by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of committees to negotiate with the traction companies, the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company have invited their employes to choose their own representatives to take up questions of better wages and working conditions. The Interborough Company's employes have been asked to hold a general election for this purpose tomorrow, and the New York Railways Company's men on Friday.

This action is in keeping with the promise made by Theodore P. Shonts, President of both companies, in settlement of the recent strikes of motormen and conductors, that employes would be given an opportunity to deal directly with the companies without the intervention of "outsiders."

What effect this will have on the action already taken by the carmen's union was a matter of conjecture last night, but it was taken for granted that the companies would refuse to deal with committees which did not represent all the companies' employes. The first test will come today when a delegation of twelve men selected by the motormen's and conductors' local unions of the New York Railways Company will submit demands for sweeping revisions in operating schedules and for advances in pay.

The agreement under which the strikes were settled gave the traction companies until Aug. 20 to treat with their men on the demands to be made by them, and there will be no violation of the terms if the companies wait until next Saturday before beginning formal negotiations. This would give employes of both corporations time in which to hold elections and to state their case without taking into consideration what has been done by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

It has been known from the first that the traction companies were determined not to deal with representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes if it could be avoided and that they were unwilling to believe that demands already framed represented the undivided sentiments of their men.

Circulars distributed by the companies announced that elections to select representatives would be held by all classes of operatives as well as motormen and conductors, and that joint meetings of representatives of the men and of the companies will be called at once thereafter.

Voting Provisions.

The circulars said:

The purpose of such joint meetings will be to discuss and act upon matters of mutual interest, and to consider and adopt measures for further promoting co-operation between the company and its employes. Each department of the company will be entitled to choose at least one representative, who shall become a member of the general committee. For the purpose of such voting the company may be divided into the following departments, each of which may be entitled to a number of representatives as follows:

Chief Engineer's Department	8
Car Equipment Department	11
Motive Power Department	6
Total	24

Transportation Department—

	Elevated.	Subway.	
Motormen	3	1	
Conductors	2	1	
Trainmen	1	6	
Stationmen	7	4	
Total	13	12	30
Grand total all emps. representatives			54

The unit of representation shall be each department, as above mentioned, and each department's employes may choose one representative for every 250 men employed. Ten names signed to a nominating petition shall be sufficient to place any employe's name on the official ballot as a representative of the class of employment in which he is engaged. It should be clearly understood that any ten employes may nominate any one of their fellow employes that they see fit, but no employe shall be permitted to sign any more than one nominating blank.

The plan of the Interborough Company is practically the same as that proposed for the New York Railways Company, with the exception of classes of employes growing out of the different kinds of service, and it is provided that no officer of either company, or anyone in authority over other employes, shall be eligible for election as a representative. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night on both days.

The Interborough Circular.

The Interborough circular said:

As soon as practicable after the election the employes' representatives so selected will hold a conference to consider matters of mutual interest, to appoint sub-committees, and to take such action as may tend permanently to promote the interests of employes and the company.

It is not the purpose of the management to interfere with the free exercise by the men of their privilege of developing in their own way the plan tentatively arranged. The men may act independently, as they see fit. It is the hope of the management, however, that the men will regard their own interests and those of the company as one, and that both management and men may co-operate to promote the interests of all.

It is our hope that the men will designate as their accredited representatives fellow employes in whom they have the utmost confidence. It is likewise our hope that the representatives so selected shall express to the management with the utmost candor the views of the men.

The workings of this plan have nothing to do with any union.

A man's affiliations do not advance or jeopardize his interests with this company. The fundamental feature of this plan is that every employe, regardless of any other affiliation, shall be assured of representation and consideration.

It was stated at the Continental Hotel, where the leaders of the carmen's organization have their headquarters, that no progress had been made yesterday in detecting the men who were said to have "tapped" one of the conference rooms of the union.

MEAT INSPECTORS CONVENE.

Bureau of Animal Industry Employes Here for Four Days.

The third national convention of the employes of the Bureau of Animal Industry begins this morning at 10 o'clock at the McAlpin Hotel and will continue until Thursday. Delegates from all the important animal inspection centres of the country will be in attendance. The purpose of the convention is to urge standardization of salaries. The Government now pays $5,000,000 and the various States a like sum toward the work of the bureau.

Through the work of the bureau, it is said the foot and mouth disease has been eradicated from the United States. "In many other countries," Dr. S. J. Walkley, Secretary of the association, said yesterday at the McAlpin, "this disease alone costs the people from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 loss annually and is so deeply rooted that it can never be overcome. Texas fever, tick eradication, doneraine among the horses, tuberculosis among animals and hog cholera are now occupying our time.

"Hog cholera costs the American raiser $75,000,000 annual loss, while tuberculosis is equally costly. Out work in dealing with this disease is demonstrative and in the sections where we have operated we have eradicated it entirely. We can only hope through these demonstrations to cause the hog raiser to follow the methods shown him. The meat inspection service of the United States is the most comprehensive, efficient, and economical of any country in the world. This is a division of the Department of Agriculture."

Representative Charles O. Lobeck of Nebraska will address the convention today. He introduced the Lobeck bill now pending in Congress, which provides for the standardization of salaries in the Bureau of Animal Industry. He made a first hand study of the work done in packing houses and saw the need for remedial legislation to standardize the salary of the inspectors. The present rate of pay ranges from $840 per year for the minimum in Grade One, to $1,800 for the veterinarians.

A dinner will be given for the delegates tomorrow night, which will be attended by many city and governmental officials.

CLASSES IN SALESMANSHIP.

Columbia Business School Will Feature That Part of Work.

A preliminary announcement, just given out concerning the new school of business at Columbia University, which is to open on Sept. 27, laid stress on the school's plan to turn out trained and specialized salesmen. With this end in view a large number of the courses will be devoted to the study of advertising and sales, sales management, business English, and commercial correspondence. The decision to establish a chair of salesmanship is in keeping with recommendations made at the recent world's salesmanship congress in Chicago.

Edward Hines declared there that trained study had made the German salesman one of the wonders of the business world, and that this fundamental factor in the new civilization had not received proper attention in the educational institutions of the country.

"The development of the college-trained salesman," he said, "is the greatest step to be seen in the future toward the evolution of salesmanship in America.

The new school of business, which is to have a three-year course, demands previous college training of at least two years. The first year of the business school will correspond to the third year of a college course. Two-thirds of the work in the first year will be required subjects, including accounting, advanced economics or history of American commerce, business organization and administration, corporation finance, and French, German, or Spanish. The second and third year students will be permitted to elect their entire program, subject only to the approval of the director.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrman, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; L. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 16 E. 33d.

ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Brett, waists; 116 West 32d.

AUSTIN, Texas—M. Eelen, ready-to-wear, millinery; Miss E. Gower, millinery; Prince George.

BALTIMORE—M. Lurie & Co.; H. J. Waltman, waists, dresses; 18 West 27th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postiey, house furnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Eppler's; Mrs. C. F. Eppler, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,209 Broadway.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—"Eppler's"; Mrs. C. F. Eppler, women's ready-to-wear; 1,239 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz Carpet Co.; L. Pizitz, carpets; 1,161 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Drennen Dept. Store; G. H. Flewellen, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,150 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Stein, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 1,101, 110 West 34th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; G. A. Buskey, jobs wash skirts; 31 Union Square.

CANTON, Ohio—David Zollars & Son; L. R. Zollars, notions, furn. goods; Broztell.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; C. G. Wadine, domestics; R. M. Cohen, handkerchiefs, ribbons, notions; 148 West 23; Longacre.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Wm. Simpson, women's suits; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Chicago Merc. Co.; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Peckham & Mosbach Co.; Miss A. F. Steele, representing; Murray Hill.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bro.; Miss B. Ascheim, misses' coats, suits; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; C. Metz, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 15 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. A. Stahl, middy blouses, raincoats, children's white dresses; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; C. G. Neumiller, laces, robes, chiffon; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO — Boston Store; N. Koritzky, linens, bed spreads; W. H. Whiteley, toilet articles; O. Glassner, carpets; Townsend Netcher, asst. mdse.; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; A. E. Brockman, hardware, house furnishings; H. Greve, toys, musical instruments, picture frames, trunks, valises, wooden willow ware; Miss M. Hondle, millinery; Miss Smythe, basement millinery; C. N. Maneer, muslin underwear; 225 4th Av.

CHILE, S. A.—A. Dehond, jewelry, confetti; Mrs. A. Dehond, waists; R. 73, 33 Union Square.

CINCINNATI—Fair Store; Miss A. Flynn, notions, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Rollman Son's & Co.; Miss M. V. Wendel, ready-to-wear; Gotham.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Rollman & Sons Co.; J. H. Herman, ribbons, neckwear; Miss E. Godert, jewelry, leather goods; Miss S. Bogdanoff, silks, velvets; Prince George.

CLEVELAND, O.—Hillstein, Klopper Co.; N. Klopper, notions, novelties; Breslin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, Fall coats; H. R. Tyroler, Fall coats; Miss Flehn, Fall dresses; J. Ganz, the jobs jewelry and Christmas novelties; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Miss.—W. C. Beard, general mdse.; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. R. Graves, ready-to-wear; Miss J. Nessmith, ladies' wear; Breslin.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—A. W. Goodman & Co.; A. W. Goodman, women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

CYNTHIA, Ky.—Reister's; I. H. Reister, boys', girls' garments; Mrs. I. H. Reister, ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, coats; Martinique.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Bros.; A. Meiss, cloaks, suits, waists; O. Meiss, house dresses, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, general mdse.; Mrs. C. R. Reed, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 315 5th Av.

DAYTON, O.—Rike, Kumler Co.; Miss C. Schumacher, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; J. F. Dale, hosiery, furnishing goods; W. J. Roetter, blankets, white goods; J. O. Davis, domestics; Miss C. A. Rowland, Miss K. A. Rowland, notions; Miss M. Maher, laces; J. P. Shaffer, shoes; A. M. Lente, J. Deardorff, N. Trowler, representing; 220 5th Av.

DENVER—Joslins D. G. Co.; F. Long, millinery; 23 East 26th.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son; J. Woodley, domestics, linens; 16 E. 18th.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son; Miss E. Kelly, cloaks, suits, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 16 E. 18th.

DALLAS, Tex.—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; A. E. Aaron, silks, dress goods; 395 Broadway.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. W. Mayhew, notions, toilet goods; J. J. Reilly, basement leather goods; 354 4th Av.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Wasbutzky Bros.; G. Wolf, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Miss A. Haley, dresses; 1,101 Broadway.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Wasbutzky Bros.; G. A. Wolf, ready-to-wear, general mdse.; Miss A. Haley, cloaks, suits; 1,139 Broadway.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman, suits, dresses, waists; 72 Madison Av.

GALESBURG, Ill.—Kellogg, Drake & Co.; C. J. Larson, dry goods; Latham.

GLASGOW, Tenn.—C. L. Terry, dry goods; Breslin.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; A. Ferber, coats, skirts; 18 West 27th.

GRAND RAPIDS—Charles Trankla & Co.; Miss E. Rumsey, muslin underwear, children's wear; 432 4th v.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—J. L. Gorgensen, dry goods; Imperial.

HAMILTON, O.—Mathes, Sohngen Co.; Lee Sohngen, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; G. A. Gay, representing; 230 5th Av.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Golden Rule; G. L. McClellan, general mdse; Somerset.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. B. Levi, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; H. Schumann, linens; 220 5th Av; Somerset.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss E. Kennedy, coats, skirts; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Effroymson & Wolf; J. H. Wolf, neckwear; P. P. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; M. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 16 East 33d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, women's bath robes; 7 West 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; G. E. Toole, basement, ready-to-wear; 25 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—McCully Hat Co.; G. G. McCully, hats; Imperial.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. Barnstein & Co.; Mrs. J. O. Hicks, Miss B. Householder, Mrs. A. F. Irwin, millinery; Somerset.

LAWTON, Okla.—M. Koehler Co.; M. Koehler, ready-to-wear, notions, fancy goods; 1,170 Broadway.

LIVINGSTON, Mont.—Golden Rule; V. A. McBride, general mdse.; Somerset.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros.; Mrs. T. S. Goodfriend, millinery; 1,182 B'way.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Chas. M. Guggenheimer, Mrs. R. McGhee, Mrs. R. V. Johnson, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Wallick's.

MANKATO, Minn.—J. E. Brett, general mdse; Collingwood.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—Famous Co.; L. P. Peiser, jobs women's, misses', children's Summer dresses, waists, coats, skirts; 72 Madison Av.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—Mathes, Sohngen Co.; Mark Sohngen, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; J. Goldsmith, gloves, ribbons, 148 West 23d.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—John Gerber Co.; P. A. McPhillips, notions, gloves, ribbons, trimmings; E. H. Gerber, dry goods; 1,150 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss M. Sullivan, dress trimmings; 1,170 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. M. Hurley, furn. goods, underwear; W. J. McGovern, leather goods; 230 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; J. G. Kapps, furn. goods, kilts, gloves; Miss B. Aguer, neckwear; Broadway & 32d; Gregorion.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; W. C. Bostwick, linens; W. H. Ball, dress goods, silks; 23 East 26th.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; P. Daniels, women's, misses' suits; 18 West 27th.

OKLAND, Cal.—Marymont & Upright; S. Upright, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Marymont & Upright; A. E. Eisenfelder, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, notions, jewelry, fancy goods; 116 West 32d.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Randles Mfg. Co.; C. D. Randles, piece goods; Park Av.

PARSONS, Kan.—Strasburger Dry Goods Co.; G. H. Hooper, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 313 West 27th St.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; I. Blauner, waists; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURG—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mr. Riker, Miss Preston, suits; 85 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dep. Stores; S. Mundheim, general mdse.; 1,201 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; 116 West 32d; Knickerbocker.

PITTSBURGH, Kan.—Seymour Dry Goods Co.; W. E. Seymour, dry goods, ladies' ready-to-wear; Elks Club.

READING, Penn.—Henry Volk Co.; H. Volk, cloaks, suits; Broztell.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Isidor Weinberg's; L. Weinberg, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 1,101, 110 West 24th.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pellitier Co.; C. E. Pellitier, corsets, waists, muslin underwear; 116 West 32d.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Meekins, Packard & Wheat; J. J. Hoar, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; McAlpine.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Canadian Waist Co.; Mr. Rubin, woolens, children's dresses, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; E. Hirsch, millinery; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal, Sloan Millinery Co.; W. Wise, millinery; 621 B'

GENERAL SEES 7TH WIN BASEBALL GAME

New Yorkers Maintain Claim to Luck by Defeating 71st at Texas Camp.

MEN'S HEALTH EXCELLENT

Death Rate Is Low and Few Cases Are Treated in the Field Hospitals.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 13.—Many men left the New York militia camps on leave, some going to Brownsville and others making up motor-car parties for trips to Hidalgo and Rio Grande points of interest. The soldiers of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, however, remained in camp for a ball game between the regimental teams on a new diamond of the encampment of the Seventy-first as first of the divisional series. The Seventh, dubbed the "lucky Seventh" by the Seventy-first, won 7 to 1.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, commander of the troops in this sector of the border line, with the exception of the New York division, came up from Brownsville with his staff to see the game. He was the guest of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commander of the Second Brigade. General Parker has taken great interest in the athletics of the soldiers on the border and has encouraged all sports among his troops at Fort Brown.

Colonel William N. Haskell, new commander of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, arrived here with General Parker, and, after reporting to Major Gen. O'Ryan, went to Mission to confer with Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, commander of the First Brigade. He then joined his regiment.

Major Chauncey Matlock, senior officer of that rank in the Second Field Artillery, will send his resignation in soon, it was said today because of business duties.

Captain Charles J. Dieges of Company F of the Twenty-second Engineers has received a fifteen-day furlough, as has also Private Francis C. Dossert of Troop A, Squadron A.

In connection with the recent investigation of the health of the men by various agencies, regimental commanders here pointed out today that for the last few weeks the average number of patients in the field hospitals has been between twenty and twenty-five a day, and a great many of those cases have been caused by injudicious eating and drinking. The death rate in the camps has been low; much lower than the mortality rates in cities of 10,000, and it is thought not much higher than the rate would have been if the troops had remained in comfortable homes for the same period.

MORE ARRESTS IN JUAREZ.

Only Small Quantity of Arms Is Returned to Garrison Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 13.—Only forty-five guns and thirty pistols, with a bushel basket full of ammunition, were turned in to General Gonzales at the Cuartel General last night in Juarez. As the military issued 2,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition to civilians at the time of the recent border scare, the fact that so few rifles were returned is causing the commander of the Juarez garrison much uneasiness.

A number of arrests have been made of citizens in the town and more are expected following a thorough search of every house for arms and ammunition. The finding of another rebel cache has caused General Gonzales and his men some uneasiness, and it is feared the Villistas in Juarez are active in enlisting men in their cause.

The proclamation issued by General Gonzales yesterday ordering every one found with rifles in their possession after today to be arrested and tried by military court was not a local order but one made general throughout the State of Chihuahua by order of General Trevino.

Fifty more rebel suspects are under arrest in Chihuahua City. Reinforcements are being sent north to General Trevino by General Obregon, but it is denied in Juarez that General Trevino is to be succeeded by General Vargas in command of the northeastern zone.

MEXICAN DISCONTENT GROWS.

Rioting Continues in Capital—General Salazar Reported Shot.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 13.—Reports of discontent in Mexico are contained in a copy of El Nacional of Mexico City which reached El Paso today. The newspaper said that last week General Benjamin Hill, Military Commander of the Federal District, had covered the city with patrols to disperse gatherings of striking employes of the electric lighting and street railway company. It added that several shots had been fired.

According to the paper, Carranza met representatives of the Federation of Syndicates, the organisation behind the strike, and informed them that in his opinion their action in striking was unpatriotic. The discontent was attributed by the paper to the "influence of Socialist labor agitators."

Arrivals in El Paso from the capital today said that the food scarcity and lack of opportunity for work were important factors.

Private dispatches from Chihuahua City said that Jose Ynez Salazar, held there in connection with alleged revolutionary plots, had been executed by General Trevino. There was no official confirmation.

SHOWS GOLD TO AID CREDIT.

Governor of Yucatan Takes Novel Steps to Instill Confidence.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—Word has been received here that in facilitating the purchase of gold drafts on the outside world the commission appointed to regulate the selling price of hemp produced in Yucatan, headed by Governor Salvador Alvarado, has put out an issue of paper money backed by deposits of Mexican and American gold in Yucatan and American banks.

Gold drafts are being sold in exchange for this paper. That there can be no doubt as to the security for the paper, General Alvarado has exhibited publicly in safes and strongboxes at Merida the gold held in Yucatan.

RESENT IDLENESS AT MINES.

Mexicans Charge Americans with Promoting Intervention.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 13.—Charges are being circulated, even in official circles, that American mining and other concerns with properties in Mexico are refusing to operate in order to help bring about intervention, it was learned today.

With plenty of work and food, de facto Government officers say, the prevalent tendency of the poorer classes to turn to banditry would disappear. It is said that the resumption of work at the various mining camps could be accomplished without danger, as only small bandit groups are now in existence, while large garrisons are available for all properties.

The population of Chihuahua must live on imports for the next three months. The State has but little arable land at the best of times and imports largely. Since the rainy season set in, disease is prevalent in the city.

PRAISES SANITARY PLANS.

Dr. Darlington Advises Plenty of Sleep for Men on Way to Border.

Militiamen on the way to the Mexican border ought to have individual beds and plenty of sleep, according to the report made public yesterday, which the National Civic Federation received from Dr. Thomas Darlington, at one time Commissioner of Health in this city and later a member of the State Workmen's Compensation Bureau. Dr. Darlington will make a fuller report in which he will recommend the construction of a certain type of car for transporting soldiers, a type which he insists will have uses in time of peace. He says that the idea that hardships in travelling are a valuable experience for the soldier is a mistake, and he continues:

"There are those who think that, if a man is a soldier, anything is good enough for him and he can be transported even in a coal car if necessary—and there is a mistaken idea that there should be used in the treatment of these troops what is known as the hardening process. Men in the militia regiments who are perfect specimens physically—and the majority morally—who are willing to give up their business and even their lives for love of country, should be held in the highest esteem, and we should do everything to conserve their health."

Dr. Darlington found little sickness at Eagle Pass, Texas, where he made a careful examination of conditions under which 7,300 men were maintained, and he gives generous praise in the report to the sanitary arrangements.

"The hospital has accommodations for 100, but there were comparatively few in it, as the health of the troops in camp is excellent," says his report. "There are only 1.08 per cent. sick, and most of these cases are due to typhoid vaccination. There are seven cases of mumps. So far there have been two deaths—one of a man who disobeyed orders and went into the Rio Grande; he could not swim and was drowned. The other was a cook who put kerosene on the fire and was burned to death."

More than 100 comfort bags were sent to the New York troops on the Mexican border last week by the National Special Aid Society of 289 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. William Alexander is President. A packing case of current magazines and newspapers also was forwarded. A shipment of comfort bags is to be made every week.

CHANCE FOR MILITIA FLIERS.

Alan R. Hawley Tells How to Enter Army Aviation Schools.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, told yesterday how National Guardsmen may receive training as aviators under the $13,281,666 appropriation recently made by Congress for aerial defense. Mr. Hawley, Henry Woodhouse and Augustus Post had just returned from Washington, where they had conferred with officials regarding guard training.

"The War Department is ready to train hundreds of aviators," Mr. Hawley said, "and Congress made provisions for twelve aero squadrons for the twelve militia divisions, $800,000 being allowed for each.

"To obtain aviation training guardsmen must apply to the Department of Militia Affairs at Washington through their Adjutant Generals. If the candidate passes the physical examinations he will be detailed to an army school.

"Aviation mechanics and assistants will apply the same way and will be sent to aeroplane factories for experience. After guardsmen have learned to fly they may go back to their States and form aero companies and get aeroplanes and equipment from the War Department."

Aero Club officials expect many applications, as the club has been flooded with inquiries from volunteers, most of them men of exceptional experience. Adjutant Generals in the various States find that while it is difficult to fill other branches there are many volunteers for the air service.

ETNA IN ERUPTION.

Lava Pouring from Centre of Crater, Which Is 12,000 Feet Deep.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Etna Observatory reports that the centre of the crater of Mount Etna, now 1,200 feet deep, is in full eruption. Lava is flowing to the southwest.

Bethmann Hollweg in Vienna.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12, (via London.)—A Vienna dispatch says that Emperor Francis Joseph has received the German Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, in audience. Later the Emperor was closeted with the German Foreign Minister, Gottlieb von Jagow.

IRIAS GOING TO WASHINGTON

All Ports Bar Liberal Nominee for Presidency of Nicaragua.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, Aug. 13.—Dr. Julian Irias, candidate of the Liberal Parry of Nicaragua for the Presidency, who was excluded from Nicaragua on arriving at Corinto on Thursday from Costa Rica, has decided to go to San Francisco and thence to Washington.

On reaching Corinto the exiled candidate, who is one of three nominees for the Presidency in the bitterly contested campaign, was informed that not only Corinto but all other Nicaraguan ports were closed to him.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Aug. 12.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Alaska Gold ..	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛
80	Alaska Juneau.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
825	Allis-Chalmers.	21⅝	23⅝	21⅝	23½
30	Allis-Chalm.pf.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
120	Am. Agr.Chem.	74	74⅝	74	74⅝
2,110	Am. Beet Sug.	85½	89⅛	85⅝	88⅜
2,240	Am. Can	54⅝	57⅛	54⅛	56⅞
460	Am. Car & F..	59¼	59½	58⅝	59½
50	Am. Cot. Oil..	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
50	Am. Hide & L.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
110	Am.H. & L.pf.	54½	57⅛	54½	57
370	Am. Ice Secur.	27⅜	28¼	27⅛	28¼
80	Am. Linseed ..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
5,000	Am. Locomo..	68⅝	73½	68⅞	72⅝
50	Am. Malt	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,660	Am. Sm.& Ref.	93⅜	96⅝	93¼	96⅝
40	Am. St. F'dries	51½	51½	51½	51½
50	Am. Woolen ..	43	43⅜	43	43
200	Am. Zinc	33½	33½	32½	33½
5,620	Anaconda Cop.	79⅝	83⅜	79½	88⅝
435	At., T. & S.Fe.	102	103¼	102	103¼
40	A., G. & W. I.	66⅜	66⅝	66½	66⅛
2,210	Bald. Loco....	71⅜	74⅝	71½	73⅝
510	Balt. & Ohio..	85¼	86⅝	85	86⅜
30	Balt.& Ohio pf.	73⅛	74⅜	73⅛	74⅜
20	Batopilas Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
85	B'klyn.R. T...	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝
850	Butte & Super.	64	68⅛	63⅞	68⅝
70	Cal. Petroleum	18	19	17⅞	19
110	Can. Pacific..	170¼	176¼	175¼	175⅞
1,000	C. Leather Co.	54⅝	55⅞	54⅝	55⅝
232	Ches. & Ohio.	60½	62½	60¼	61
50	Chi. Gt. West.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
660	C., M. & St. P.	97	98	94⅝	95⅝
80	C., R. I. & P.	18¼	20	18¼	19
40	Chile Copper..	21	21	21	21
370	Chino Copper..	47⅝	50	47⅝	50
2,070	Col. F. & Iron	44	45¼	43⅝	44⅝
570	Cons. Gas	137½	141⅝	137½	139⅞
130	Corn Prod. R..	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
6,420	Crucible Steel.	68	72⅛	67⅝	70
420	Cuba C. Sugar	55½	57⅞	54⅝	54⅝
40	D. & R. G. pf.	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞
540	Dist. Sec.	44	46⅜	44	45½
40	Dome Mines..	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
2,900	Erie	34⅞	37⅛	34⅞	36⅝
160	Erie 1st pf....	53	53⅜	52⅝	53⅜
50	General Elec..	170¼	170¼	170¼	170½
470	Goodrich	71¼	73⅜	71¼	72⅜
30	Great Nor. pf.	117¾	118⅜	117¼	118⅝
170	Gt. Nor. Ore..	34½	36⅛	34⅞	35⅝
820	Insp. Copper..	48⅜	51⅛	48⅜	51⅛
250	Inter. Consol..	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17
2,315	In. Mer. M....	26	28½	26	27¼
26,540	Int. M. M. pf.	85⅝	96¼	88	92⅛
250	Inter. Nickel..	43	45	43½	44⅞
400	Int. Paper....	15½	17	15½	17
510	Int. Paper pf..	67	74⅞	67	73⅝
107	Kan. City So..	24⅛	24⅜	24½	24½
2,140	Kennecott.....	46	49⅝	46⅛	49⅝
170	Lack. Steel...	70⅜	72⅝	70⅜	72⅛
180	Lee Tire.....	44	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝
190	Lehigh Val....	77¼	79⅜	77¼	79
4,150	Maxwell Mot..	78	82⅝	78	81½
20	Max. M. 1st pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
3,250	Mex. Petrol....	96½	99⅜	96½	97⅝
250	Miami Copper..	33½	33	33½	35
40	Nat. Enam. & Stamping ...	23½	23½	23½	23½
80	Nevada Con....	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17½
100	N. Y. Air Br..	130½	130½	130½	130½
774	N. Y. Central.	103¾	105⅜	103¾	104⅝
110	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	58⅜	60¼	58⅜	60
50	N. Y., O. & W.	27½	27½	27½	27½
200	Norf. & West.	131½	132⅜	129⅝	129⅝
220	North. Pacific.	110⅝	111⅞	110⅝	111
190	Ontario Mining	6⅞	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜
40	Pacific Mail..	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
196	Penn. R. R....	56¼	56⅜	55⅝	55⅝
40	Pr. Steel Car.	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	51¼
100	Ry. Steel S...	43⅝	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞
680	Ray Con. Cop..	23	24⅝	23	24¼
88,470	Reading	94½	103⅝	93⅞	102
90	Rep. I. & S..	46⅝	48	46⅝	47½
40	Rumely	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
20	Shatt'k-Ariz..	28	28	28	28
400	South. Pacific.	97¼	98⅜	97¼	98
270	South. Ry....	23	24⅞	23	24
10	South. Ry. pf..	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
4,640	Studebaker Co.	124⅞	129½	124½	128⅝
850	Tenn. Copper..	23⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
50	Texas Co.	193	193	193	193
50	Third Ave....	63½	64¾	63½	63⅝
200	U. S. & P. Co.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
220	U.S.& P. Co.pf	46⅜	46⅜	44½	44½
10,950	Union Pacific.	135⅜	141⅞	138½	139⅝
610	United Fruit..	159⅜	162½	159⅜	160
50	Un. Rys. Inv..	8¼	8½	9½	9¼
70	U.S.C.I.P.& F.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝
4,400	U. S. Ind. Al..	106⅜	112⅜	106½	109
1,845	U. S. Rubber..	53⅝	56⅞	53⅜	55
25,070	U. S. Steel....	96⅝	98⅝	86½	97¼
580	Utah Copper...	77⅞	80⅝	77⅞	80¼
200	Va.-Car. Chem.	40	40¾	40	40¾
40	Wabash pf. A.	50⅝	50⅝	50½	50⅝
40	Wabash pf. B.	26¼	27⅜	26⅜	27⅛
1,200	West. E. & M.	56⅜	58	56⅜	58⅛
5,840	Willys-Overl'd.	52½	55¾	51⅞	55⅝

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:04|Sun sets..6:57|Moon rises..7:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook.....	8:05	8:22	1:58	2:17
Governors Island...	8:41	8:38	2:36	2:53
Hell Gate.....10:47	11:04	4:17	4:34	

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 13.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, Aug. 5.
SS Neroedal, Gibraltar, July 27.
SS. Palacine, Portland, July 29.
SS Van der Duyn, Tanamo, July 23.
SS Chinchas, Norfolk, Aug. 11.
SS Katahdin, Georgetown, Aug. 9.
SS Graafaxe, Baltimore, Aug. 10.
SS Radaas, Philadelphia, Aug. 14.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Aug. 10.
SS Sarnia, Plymouth, July 30.
SS Miranke, Rotterdam, July 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Tuscania	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Yildum	Kirkwall	July 26
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Puruis	Victoria	July 23
Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Hallfrid	Androssan	July 29
Remier	Porto Ferrajo	July 25
Luiso	Spain	July 23
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 9
Mexico	New Orleans	July 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 12
Calamares	Havana	Aug. 11
Troutpool	Gibraltar	July 29
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 11
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 9
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 12
Marchioness of Bute	La Pallice	July 31
Alaunia	London	Aug. 4
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 9
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 8
Lennpe	Jacksonville	Aug. 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Nipe	Aug. 13
Panama	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Idaho	Hull	Aug. 3
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
El Alba	Galveston	Aug. 9

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	San Juan	Aug. 12
Cristobal	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Lysefjord	Jamaica	Aug. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 14
Narragansett	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Carrillo	Kingston	Aug. 12
Stockholm	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Finland	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 10
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Aug. 9
Totori Maru	London	Aug. 4
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
C. Lopez y Lopez	Cadiz	Aug. 4
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Stella	Colon	Aug. 8
Algonquin	Turks Island	Aug. 10

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chicago, Bordeaux	8:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Vasliefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Re d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, South Brazil	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Andijk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Munsomo, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guantanamo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brasos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Maranham	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mimer, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Canniaro, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Alaunia, London	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Vasliefs Constantinos ..... Aug. 14

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:00 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia ..... Aug. 14

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Re d'Italia ..... Aug. 15

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Buenos Aires..... Aug. 15

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Kroonland ..... Aug. 15

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 1 P. M.—Dante Alighieri ..... Aug. 16

Great Britain and Ireland, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M.—Lapland ..... Aug. 17

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II. Aug. 17

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta..... Aug. 19

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary,) 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis ..... Aug. 19

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine ..... Aug. 19

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Alaunia..... Aug. 19

Mails for South America.

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, Maranham, and Parnahyba, at 8 A. M.—Atahualpa ..... Aug. 15

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Hortensius ..... Aug. 15

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos at 2 P. M.—American..... Aug. 15

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific ..... Aug. 18

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, Aug. 13.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, at Colon, Aug. 13.

Sailed.

SS California, from Liverpool, Aug. 12.
SS Lafayette, from Bordeaux, Aug. 13.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 13.

SS Neches, Buenos Aires to New York, was 315 miles S. at noon 12th.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 106 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M. 12th.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 84 miles N. of San Juan at 8 P. M. 12th.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 147 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 234 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 31 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 23 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 14 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Texas, Fort Arthur to New York, was 222 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 130 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 145 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 193 miles S. at noon.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 289 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hongkong and Dutch East Indies; (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Karimoon ..... Aug. 16

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Aug. 18

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver) — Empress of Japan ..... Aug. 19

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed), (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ..... Aug. 21

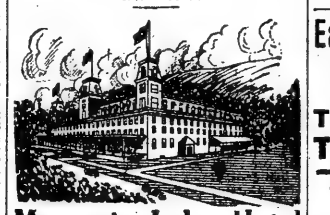
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 21

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Aug. 25

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Ixion. Aug. 28

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ..... Aug. 27

NEW YORK.



Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.
Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet Rates, $9 to $20 week.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private bathing beach; no mosquitos; references required. Under same management as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J. Misses Gillan & Edwards. Telephone 25s Glen Cove.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Golf Handicap Saturdays.
Write for Booklet and Rates.
J. B. McManus & W. J. Robertson, Mgrs.

New York—Long Island.
LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R. Pennsylvania Station, New York.

NEW JERSEY.
NEW MONMOUTH
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A Modern Seaside Hotel.
FRANK F. SHUTE Mgr.
Branch office of CHANDLER & CO., Brokers.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS, Prop.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

HOTEL MARTIN HIGHLANDS, N. J.
Phones: gas, running water in all rooms. Rates $3 per day, $16 per week up. Grill. Shore dinners. Garage.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City
THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by orchestra.
The and souper dansante.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
& COTTAGES AND CASINO,
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING
Capacity 600. Shanklin, Proprs

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

The ATLANTIC CITY
TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 489 FIFTH AVENUE
Rawlins, Pres. Shore Resort Hotels Southgate, Mgr

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Municipal Bonds
Railroad Bonds
Public Utility Bonds

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Booklet On Conservative Investment Bonds

We have issued a booklet describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. The booklet also contains information regarding bonds in general, as follows:

Coupon and Registered Bonds
Various Types of Bonds
Redemption of Bonds
Sinking Funds
"And Interest" Prices

Write for Booklet 1570
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

$50,000 City of Ottawa
4½% Bonds
Due 1st January, 1930
Principal and interest payable in New York

Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion of Canada — the Government buildings representing an expenditure of over $22,500,000. The City is also the distributing centre for one of the richest and most populous districts in the entire Dominion.

Price to yield 4¼%
Write for circular A-31

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

First Mortgage R. R. Bonds
Yielding 5.30%

Absolute First Mortgage.
Company owns or controls valuable terminals in practically every city and town served.
Owns 99% of right-of-way.
Net earnings largely exceed double interest charges.
Serial maturities assure increasing equity.
Send for descriptive circular AG-25

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

$200,000 Jersey City, N.J.
4½% Gold Bonds
Due October 1, 1961

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and other States. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Tax Exempt in New Jersey
Price to Yield 4.03%
Ask for circular T-226

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

MEGARGEL & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange }
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Measuring it by the effect which it exerted upon prices, the good news of last week much more than offset the bad news. That is a satisfactory thing to be able to say of a week which brought one of the worst wheat crop reports which the Department of Agriculture ever had to put out, and of a week which ended in the failure of mediation between the railroads and their employes who are threatening to strike.

The most pronounced movement of the week occurred on Wednesday, when the railroad stocks advanced vigorously on the news that the railroad brotherhoods had accepted the mediation of the Federal Board. That advance coming on top of the previous day's crop report, which was even worse than had been expected, showed that the stock market was in a position to respond to good news to an extent which had not been true for some time back. That was in part because traders had come to be overskeptical of the market's ability to respond to favorable developments, and in part because important international operations were under way which promised to relieve this market for some time of much of the selling pressure in stocks and bonds which has come from Europe.

In some respects this was the most important development of the week bearing on the stock market. A railroad strike, were it to come, would have more immediate bearing upon prices, but stocks, like other things, improve under a lessening of the supply as well as under an increase in the demand and the supply of stocks seeking safe is likely to be lessened substantially by Great Britain's use of her mobilized securities as collateral for loans instead of as material for immediate sale. That is what is suggested by the fact that about $100,000,000 of our securities are to be used as collateral in the loan which England is expected to place here very shortly. But what is done in respect to these securities is most likely to be done in respect to further large amounts of our securities which most likely will be retained for future use as collateral, England biding her time to liquidate these securities if she chooses to provide in that way for the money she is to borrow.

The market will no doubt keep in mind the possibility, perhaps the probability, that stocks and bonds pledged as collateral will eventually be sold, but it knows the difference between pledging $10,00,000 of securities at the bank and selling $10,-000,000 in the market. It will apply its every day experience in such matters to this change in the use which is to be made of American securities which have been gathered in by the British Government either by purchase or by borrowing. Such a change would have far reaching effect, the more so inasmuch as the market has for so long now been under the repressive influence of this foreign selling.

This circumstance made it all the easier for the market to respond with some show of enthusiasm to the news that the railroads had invited and the men accepted Federal mediation. It made it all the easier, too, for the market at the close of the week to remain calm in the face of the news that mediation had failed. That was almost certain to happen. The questions at issue between the railroads and their men are too far-reaching to be settled by this form of mediation. But by some form of arbitration they can be settled and it is almost certain that they will eventually be settled in that way despite the stand which the brotherhoods have taken against submitting their demands to arbitration. The brotherhoods are not superior to the nation at large and public sentiment almost certainly will force an amicable adjustment of the controversy between the men and the railroads.

The country raised no objection to the brotherhoods combining to give greater effect to their demands upon the railroads, but it would raise the most serious objection to a rejection of arbitration as a means of bringing agreement between employer and employed. By combining the brotherhoods assumed new obligations as well as new power. They cannot exercise the one without recognizing the other. If they attempted to they would do more to set back the cause of organized labor than all the employers in the country could do. They will not be so unwise.

So the labor situation can be viewed without too great concern, serious as the matter is. So also can the crop situation. It is still probable that we will have more wheat for export than some of those carried off their feet by last week's very bad crop report were inclined to allow. Also it is true that we are less in need of an exportable surplus of wheat than we have been in any other year in recent times. So far as our trade balance is concerned there is no special merit in exporting wheat in preference to other things and even if our export supply of wheat is very small we shall not lack things with which to keep our credit trade balance up to a high figure. We are no longer dependent in our foreign trade, as we once were, upon tht sale of farm products, and we could lose all of last year's exports of breadstuffs and still have a greater trade balance than we ever had before. So far as the producers of wheat are concerned they will find in the enhanced price a very substantial, if not a full offset, to the decline in output.

There was material in last week's news for the pessimist, but even more for the optimist. One might at the outset of this new week assume that railroad labor will commit the folly of a country-wide strike, and that the crops will go from bad to worse; one might belittle the probable relief to be afforded by a lessening of European selling of our securities and make the most of the demands which the money market will have to meet, but with last week's market experience in mind one would do well to look upon all the disadvantageous factors in the situation merely as the counterweights which help to keep the machinery of prosperity from assuming too great speed.

For the fact is that never was the country so prosperous, and never was its position as strong as it is today. We are able to encounter a serious crop setback without disaster and to meet the legitimate demands of labor without impoverishing our industrial enterprises. We are probably warranted in giving American labor and American employers credit for a reasonable degree of common sense and in welcoming the wonderful prosperity the country is enjoying without unduly exaggerating the inevitable imperfections which the situation contains, as all things human must.

LONDON HAS DULL WEEK.

War News from Eastern Front Stimulates Trading Despite Holiday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The last week in the Stock Exchange was more interesting than active. The house was closed yesterday, and in the five business sessions Summer holiday influence was apparent. Investment stocks were quite dull in the early part of the week, but rallied near the close in response to excellent war news from the Italian and Russian fronts, the fall of Gorizia being particularly inspiriting.

Final prices were under the best owing to the pronounced slackness in business prior to the holiday. Shipping securities developed renewed activity in the middle of the week, and prices were buoyant, but subsided later. American railroads showed wide fluctuations, but only in reflection of Wall Street sentiment, the market here for these shares having almost ceased to exist; only two transactions were marked. On Monday double dealing quotations will be restored to the official Stock Exchange list after absence since the reopening in January, 1915. This means further progress toward normal conditions. A loan for New South Wales of £2,500,000 is being offered in 5½ per cent. debentures at par, redeemable in from four to six years. Arrangements are in progress for an issue of £1,000,000 of 6 per cent. debentures by Canadian Vickers, which is controlled by the great Sheffield firm of Vickers, Ltd.

Reports from your side indicate the probability of a new American collateral loan operation for the British Government based on American, Canadian, Argentine, and Swiss securities. The statement is believed to be well founded, and the Government intends immediately to ask holders for a wide range of securities, including South American Government and railway and neutral Government bonds. They will be placed at the disposal of a mobilization committee under a plan somewhat different from the scheme under which Americans were mobilized.

The Bank of England's position this week was much improved owing to substantial additions to its stock of gold. Funds are available in the money market sufficient for requirements, but demand is good owing to large purchases of new Treasury bills. Discount rates are easy, the tone reflecting the inquiry for banks' bills by Continental buyers.

PARIS BOURSE CLOSES FIRM.

War Stocks Show Advances While Exchange Remains the Same.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Bourse has taken a holiday until the 16th. It closed very firm after an active week, with marked progress in the Russian group and the war stocks. Among others in the latter classification the following gains, made since the July month-end settlement, are noteworthy (francs:)

Hotchkiss	70	Matieres Colorantes	35
Boleo	35	Usines Rhone	35
Bimetal	170	Le Nickel	80
Liquid Air	65	Marine Steel Wks.	80

The war loan closed at 89.75, and French rentes at 65.70; both are likely to remain inactive pending the issuance of the second war loan. There was a continued advance in the shares of the Bank of France, while Suez Canal shares, Brazilian Funds, and Turkish unified bonds were also higher. There was some demand for De Beers on renewed activity in the diamond market.

The Spanish group was easier on the report that although the labor troubles are still unsettled, the Madrid Government is supporting recognition of the trade unions.

The exchange situation is about the same as in the previous week. Your French loan keeps the dollar close to 5.91, but 28.17 was paid today for sterling, although the official quotation is still 12.50. War finance has increased 130,000,000 francs. A blacklist identical with the British list, has just been published here, and includes eighty-seven American houses.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Aug. 7	2	2	2	2
Aug. 8	2¼	2	2	2
Aug. 9	2½	2	2¼	2
Aug. 10	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Aug. 11	2½	2½	2½	2½
Aug. 12	2½	2½	2½	2½
Week's range—				
High			2½	2½
Low			2	2
Same week last year—				
High			2	1¾
Low			1½	1¾
Year's range to date—				
High			6	5
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1½	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 7	3	3¼	3¾
Aug. 8	2¾@3	3¼	3¾@4
Aug. 9	2¾@3	3	3¾@4
Aug. 10	2¾@3	3	3¾@4
Aug. 11	2¾@3	3	3¾@4
Aug. 12	2¾@3	3	3¾@4
Week's range—			
High	3	3¼	4
Low	2¾	3	3¾
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	3	3¼
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2¼	2½	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 7	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 8	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 9	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 10	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 11	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 12	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*15c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short. Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on Londen.
Aug. 7	4¾	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 15c
Aug. 8	4¾	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 15c
Aug. 9	4¾	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 15c
Aug. 10	4¾	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 15c
Aug. 11	4¾	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 17c
Aug. 12	4¾	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 17c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	4½%	British Rentes. Paris.
Aug. 7	58⅜	95⅝	64f
Aug. 8	58½	95⅝	64f
Aug. 9	58⅝	95⅝	63f 80c
Aug. 10	59	96	63f 80c
Aug. 11	59⅛	96⅜	63f 70c
Aug. 11	4¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 17c
Aug. 12	59⅜	96⅜	63f 70c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Aug. 7	31 5/8d	65⅝c
Aug. 8	31 5/8d	66⅛c
Aug. 9	31 1/2d	66⅝c
Aug. 10	31 5/8d	67⅛c
Aug. 11	31 5/8d	66¼c
Aug. 12	31 1/2d	66¼c

INVESTMENTS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open security market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c., $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 12, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,860,500	$641,098,950
Same period last year	17,648,000	484,849,700

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.73	86.55	87.43	86.19
Same period a year ago	82.73	82.38	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	83	82½	82½	29
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	99	98½	99	2
Albany & Susq. 3½s	86	85½	85⅞	5
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	96⅞	97	40
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	95½	95½	95½	10
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	103⅞	103⅞	4
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	87	87	1
Am. Smelt Sec. 6s	107⅝	107⅛	107¼	7⅛
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅞	91⅜	91½	48
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	109¼	108½	109	71½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	101½	101½	101½	7½
Am. Thread 4s	94½	94½	98¼	48
Am. Tobacco Co. 6s	118½	118½	118½	3
Am. Tobacco 4s	82½	82½	82½	5
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81⅞	80	81⅛	42
Ann Arbor 4s	65	65	65	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	93⅛	93½	33
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92¾	92½	92½	175½
A., T. & S. F. 4s, '55	103⅛	103	103½	29
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	7
A.,T.& S.F. cv. 4s, '60	105⅜	101⅞	103⅜	39
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	83⅜	83½	83½	7½
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92¼	92	92	10
At. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B	101¼	101	101	24
BALT & O. p. l. 3½s	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	74½
B. & O. gold 4s	90⅜	90⅛	90¼	79
B. & O. conv. 4½s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	110½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90½	90	90	22
B. & O. ref. 5s	100½	100⅛	100⅞	128
B. & O. P. J. & M. Div. 3½s	91	91	91	1
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅜	100½	35
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104¼	104⅛	104⅛	10
Braden Copper 6s	99	98½	98½	2
B. R. T. g. 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	2
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100½	100⅛	100½	79
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	101⅜	100⅝	101½	11
B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	94¼	94⅛	94⅛	1
Bush Term. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	2
Bush Term. 5s	87½	87½	87½	1
Bush. Term. Bldgs. 5s	87¼	87	87	7
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98¼	98	98¼	13
Canada So. con. 5s	102¼	101½	102	29
C. of Ga. con. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Central Vermont 4s	80½	80¼	80¼	4
Central Leather 5s	103⅛	102	102	46
Central New Eng. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	88	87¾	87¾	31½
C. Pac. gtd. 3½s	90	90	90	8
C. & O. conv. 5s	93½	93¼	93⅝	343
C. & O. conv. 4½s	85	84¾	84⅞	69
C. & O. gen. 4½s	90	89⅞	89⅞	27
C. & O. fund 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	2½
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50	50	50	25
Chi. & Alton 3s	60½	60½	60½	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	21
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	216
C., B& Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
C.,B.& Q.,Iowa Div. 5s	103⅞	103	103	15
C.,B. & Q.,Den.Div. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div. 3½s	83½	83½	83½	1
C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div. 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	2
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	85	85	85	2
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	23	23	23	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	69⅞	69½	69⅞	45
C.,M. & St.P. gen. 4s	80¼	80¼	80½	19
C.,M. & St.P. 5s, 1930	90¼	90¼	90¼	8
C.,M. & St.P. ref. 4½s	92	92	92	14
C., M. & St. P.g.4½s	101⅝	101	101⅛	9
C., M. & St. P. conv. 6s, Series B	107½	107	107½	38
C.,M. & St.P. cv. 4½s	101	100⅜	100⅜	126½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103½	102⅞	103	10
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. 5s	103	103	103	1
C., M. & St. P. 5s, 1934	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80⅞	80½	80½	5
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	94	94	13
C. & N. W. I. f. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
C. & M. St. L. P. & M. 5s	106½	105½	106¾	2
C. & N. W. d. 5s, '21	101½	101½	101½	1
Chi. Rys 5s	97	96¾	97	3
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83⅞	83	83	103
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	72	71⅝	71⅝	83
C., R. I. & P. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
C., R. I. & P. R. R. 5s	63½	60⅞	63	206
C., R. I. & P. d 5s, tr. rcts., sta.	60	60	60	25
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Ser. P.	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
C., St. P. M. & O. 6s	117½	117½	117½	4
C., St. P. M. & O. deb. 5s	102	102	102	2
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	99⅞	100	20
Chile Copper 7s	124⅞	123	124	160½
C., Lebanon & N. 4s	91	91	91	1
C.,C.,C.&St.L.deb.4½s	85¾	85½	85½	5
C.,C.,C. & St.L. gen. 4s	79½	79½	79½	3
C., C., C. & St. L. C., W. & M. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	1
Clev. & Mar. 4½s	99	99	99	1
Col. Indus. 5s	76	76	76	8
Col. & Hock. V. 4s	68	68	68	1
Col. & Mid. 1st 4s	13	13	13	10
Col. & M. 1st 4s, tr. r	10	10	10	2
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91¼	91	91¼	6
Col. & So. ref. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	5
Consol. Gas conv 6s	122½	122½	122½	61½
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	88	88	88	6
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s, '34	96½	96¼	96¼	8
Cub.-Am. S. col tr 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	10
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¼	99½	100	75
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	98	97¾	97¾	11
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	105	105	105	5
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	69	68¾	68¾	5½
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78¼	78	78¼	27
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Det. Riv. Tunnel 4½s	91	90⅜	91	4
Detroit United 4½s	80¾	80	80¼	17
District Securities 5s	75	74½	75	41
ED. EL. IL. N.Y. con. 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	6
Erie 1st con. 7s	108½	108½	108½	15
Erie 1st con. 4s	83½	83⅛	83⅛	14
Erie gen. 4s	73⅞	73½	73½	15
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	70	69¾	70	53
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	71	70	71	44
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	84⅞	84	84⅞	98
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89	89	89	2
FLA. E. COAST. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
F., L.& W. & R.G. 1st 4s	68½	67	68½	5
Fla., C. & P. con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	5
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	104	104	104	64
Great Nor. ref. 4½s	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	17
Granby Con. 6s	105	104¾	104⅝	37
Granby Con. 6s, stpd.	105	105	105	5
Green Bay deb. B	12	12	12	10
HOCKING V. 4½s	90¾	90½	90¾	8
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70½	70⅜	70⅜	13
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	27½	27½	27½	19
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89	88⅝	88⅝	46
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	88	88	88	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	20
Ill. Cent. 1st 3½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	90¾	90¼	90¼	34
Indiana Steel 5s	102⅝	101	102¼	28
Interborough R. T. 5s	98	97⅞	98	83
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¾	73¼	73¾	217
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛	30
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	107⅜	106½	107⅜	3487
Int. Navigation 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
Int. Paper 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Int. Paper conv. 5s	91	91	91	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	57½	57⅜	57⅜	2
JAMES C. & F. 5s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	1
K. C. FT. S. & M. 4s	76	75¾	75¾	6
Kan. City South. 3s	67¼	66¾	67¼	2
Kan. City South. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	88	88	4
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	3
K. Co.E.L.&P.p.m.6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	83½	83½	83¼	11
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	90¾	90¼	90⅝	23
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	92	91½	92	30
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101½	101¼	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	4
Lake Shore 3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	12
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94½	93⅝	94⅜	24
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	99¾	99¼	99¾	15
L. V. of N.Y.gtd.4½s	100½	100½	100½	5
Lex.Av. & Pav.Fy.5s	100	100	100	1
Lex. & Eastern 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	124	124	124	16
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	101	101	1
Long Island ref. 4s	88	87	88	22
Lorillard 7s	124¼	124½	124¼	1
Lorillard 5s	101½	100⅝	101½	7
Lorillard 5s, reg	101	101	101	½
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	93⅜	93½	93½	27
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	110⅛	110	110	2
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	78	78	78	1
MANHATT. con. 4s	89½	88⅝	89¼	7
Mon. con. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	31
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C	109½	108	108	3½
Mich. Cent. 3½s	82½	82½	82½	4
Mich. Cent. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	4
Mil.,El.Ry. & L. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	8
Mil.,L.S.& W.ext.5s	106	106	106	7
Mil.,Sparta & N.W. 4s	92½	92½	92¾	1
M. & St.L.ref.&ext.5s	60	60	60	16
Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s	60	60	60	1
Minn. St. Rys. 5s	101	101	101	3
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	83½	83½	83½	3
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	5
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, tr.	45	45	45	2
M.,K.&T. 1st&ref.4s	62	62	62	1
M.K.&T.,St.L.Div.4s	37	37	37	3
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	67¼	67¼	67⅛	4
Mo., K. & Ok. 5s	66	66	66	1
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	92¾	92¾	92¾	10
Mo.P.5s,'20,g.t.r.,stpd.	90½	90½	90½	2
Mo.P.5s,'17,col.t.r.,sta.	97	93⅞	95	79
Mo. Pac. 4s	48¾	47½	48½	52½
M. Pac. 4s, t. r., stpd.	45	45	45	25
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	48½	48½	48½	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	48	47½	47½	39
Mo.Pac.cv.5s,t.r.,stpd.	45	45	45	25
Montana Power 5s	97⅞	97½	97½	16
N., C. & ST. L. con. 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Nassau Elec. 4s	73	73	73	4
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	98	98	98	10
Nat. Tube 5s	101½	100⅜	101½	9
N. Y. Air Br. Co 6s	102	102	102	5
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92½	92½	92¼	13
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90¾	90¼	90¼	54
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅝	82⅝	82½	27
N. Y. C. gen.3½s,reg.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112½	111¾	112	587½
N. Y. C., M.C.col.3½s	77	77	77	1
N. Y. C., L. S.col.3½s	75½	74½	75½	98
N. Y. C. col. 4s, Ser. A	83	82½	82½	51
N. Y. Conn. R. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s	104⅝	104	104	6
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s	84½	84½	84½	2
N. Y. Municipal Ry. 5s	99	99	99	5
N. L., L. & W. 1st 6s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	3
N. Y., N.H. & H. 5s	112½	112	112	47
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.6s.r.	110¼	110¼	110¼	14
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. d. 3½s, 1934	71	71	71	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. d. 4s, 1956	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	6
N. Y. & Pullman 4s	88	88	88	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75½	74	75½	23
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	58½	58	58⅜	121
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98	97⅝	97⅝	132
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	73	73	73	3
Nor. & S. 1st ref. 5s	78	78	78	5
Norf. & W. con. 4s	92⅞	92½	92⅝	52
N. & W., Poc.C.&C.4s	88⅝	88¼	88¼	4
Northern Pacific 4s	91¾	91⅝	91⅝	62½
Northern Pacific 3s	66	65⅝	65⅞	154
ONTARIO POW. 5s	92¾	92½	92½	1
Ore.R.R.&Nav.con.4s	91½	91½	91½	1
Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	106	106	106	6
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	91¾	91½	91¼	61
PAC. T. & T. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¾	20
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅜	99	99	15
Penn. 4s, 1943	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	2
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem.c.	101½	101¼	101½	125
Penn. con. 4½s	104¾	104½	104¾	48
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	26
Pere Marq. gtd. 4s	20¾	20¼	20¼	5
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	101¾	101¼	101¾	1
Providence Sec. 4s	69½	69½	69½	8
Public Service 5s	92	91¾	91¾	14
RY. STEEL SPRING Int.-Ocean 5s	97	97	97	5
Reading gen. 4s	95½	95	95⅛	71
Reading, J. C. col. 4s	96	96	96	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98	97⅞	97⅞	27
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	75	74½	75	5
Rome, W. & Og. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1

A
Conservative Investment With an Attractive Yield
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bond

This issue is secured by a first lien on property valued at more than double the amount of bonds outstanding.

The net earnings of the Company are more than 2½ times the total bond interest charges.

The Company operates Electric Light and Power plants in eight thriving communities in three Middle West States.

Price and full particulars on request for Circular I. M.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co
Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

Russian 5½% Interior Loan 1916

French 3% Rentes

French 5% Victory Loan

Purchases of Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds effected in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other principal European markets.
Business undertaken on a moderate commission basis and itemized foreign accounting rendered.

Descriptive Circular D-2 on Application.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.
20 Broad Street New York
Amsterdam Berlin

REVISED BOOKLET
ON THE
STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Now Ready for Distribution
Private wires
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
15 BROADS
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Partial Payment Bul etins

Have you ever considered the precautions which a prudent investor should take in making purchases on The Partial Payment Plan?

Our Investment Department has made a special study of this subject based on experience with many Partial Payment purchasers.

Send for Partial Payment Bulletin No. 2.

John Muir & Co
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York
42d St. & Broadway 125th St. & Lenox Av.
59th St. & Mad. Av. 126 Court St., Brklyn.
165 West 82d Street. 810 Broad St., Newark
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Established 1865
Hambleton & Co.

Investment Bonds

10 So. Calvert St. Baltimore. 43 Exchange Pl. New York.

Municipals
$50,000 Kansas City, Kan., 5s, 1919-21
100,000 Dayton, Ohio, 4½s, 1936-46
100,000 Cleveland, Ohio, 4½s, 1944
Other high-grade bonds legal for savings banks, etc.
List and prices on application.
Cummings, Prudden & Co.
111 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5452.

STANDARD OIL
OUR NEW BOOKLET WILL BE FURNISHED TO INVESTORS FREE UPON REQUEST.
CONTAINS INFORMATION WHICH SHOULD BE HELPFUL IN SELECTING INVESTMENTS.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4560-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WANTED
United N. J. R. R. & Canal 4s, 1944
N. J., Hob. & Pat. St. Ry. 4s
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

Investment Securities
H. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Chase Nat'l Bank
Equitable Trust
Telephone 8969 Broad

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 12, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$2,085,525	$97,578,687
Same period a year ago	4,774,062	85,336,309

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	86.17	83.92	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	78.29	75.81	78.29	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
52⅜	July 7	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	51½	51½	51½	— ½	200
97½	June 29	96	July 19	Acme Tea 1st pf.	..	..	96	..	....
175½	Jan. 4	132½	Mar. 14	Adams Express	..	..	137	..	....
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛	300
43	Apr. 28	31⅞	July 28	Adv. Rumely pf.	..	..	31⅞	..	....
66	July 11	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber†	65	63⅞	65	+ 1	200
25½	Jan. 7	16	Aug. 5	Alaska Gold M.	18	16¾	17¼	+ ¾	3,700
10¼	Jan. 3	7⅜	June 17	Alaska J. Gold M.	8	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛	1,900
33⅜	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	23½	21½	23½	+ 2	6,500
84½	May 16	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	77½	75	77½	+ 3½	2,700
76	Aug. 12	65	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	76	72	74⅝	+ 1⅝	5,200
100⅜	Aug. 4	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	100½	100½	100½	+ ½	100
41	July 21	30½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	..	..	41	..	....
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	..	..	53	..	....
96⅛	July 6	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	90	85¼	88	+ 2	21,900
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	100	..	....
106¾	Aug. 9	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ 2¾	150
198	July 31	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	195	195	195	— 1	10
60⅜	Mar. 16	50½	June 27	Am. Can	57½	55	56⅜	+ 2¼	23,900
117⅜	Jan. 26	108⅝	July 17	Am. Can pf.	111¾	110¾	111½	+ 1½	600
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	59¾	57⅞	59½	+ 2¼	10,100
119½	Mar. 11	115⅜	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	115⅜	117	..	400
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	40½	..	....
..	....	..	....	Am. Coalt	..	..	25	..	....
153⅞	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products	145¼	143	145	+ 3	1,600
118	July 26	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	118	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54	53½	53½	+ ⅞	200
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	101	101	101	+ 2½	100
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	..	..	128¼	..	....
12	Jan. 3	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅜	10	10¼	— ¾	1,500
57½	Aug. 10	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	57½	54¼	56½	+ 2⅜	9,400
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29½	29	29½	+ 1½	2,200
53⅜	Jan. 26	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	19½	19¼	19¼	+ 1	250
58⅜	Apr. 29	38⅝	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	46¼	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛	600
83¾	Mar. 14	68	July 14	Am. Locomotive	73⅜	68	72½	+ 4½	70,800
104¾	Apr. 3	90½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	103⅜	101¼	103⅜	+ 1⅞	1,800
10	Apr. 7	5¼	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	8½	8	8	+ ⅛	50
40¼	Aug. 8	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf	40¾	40	40	..	300
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96¼	93	96¼	+ 4	15,800
114⅝	Feb. 3	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	113	113	113	+ 2	110
96⅜	June 14	91¾	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	93⅛	92⅝	93⅛	+ ⅜	400
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B	85	85	85	+ ⅜	100
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	142	..	....
110	Jan. 27	100	Mar. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	52¼	50⅞	52¼	+ 2¼	1,8
116⅜	Jan. 8	106½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	110⅜	109	109⅜	+ ½	1,8
119	May 25	115⅜	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119	119	119	+ 1	200
68	Feb. 14	60⅛	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	62½	62¼	62¼	..	20
131⅛	June 16	120¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	130⅝	129½	130¼	+ ¾	1,980
224⅛	July 24	188	Feb. 1	Am. Tobacco	225	220½	225	+ 3½	800
108½	Feb. 8	103¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108½	108¼	108½	+ 1¼	210
50¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	44¼	43⅜	44¼	+ 1¼	1,000
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	95½	95½	95½	+ ½	535
29½	July 24	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	28⅝	26¾	27	+ 1½	4,200
97⅜	Apr. 10	23⅜	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	83½	81½	84	+ 2⅜	2,700
71½	June 16	50⅜	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	147⅜	94	94	+ 2⅜	50
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 11	Anaconda Cop. M.	85⅞	79¾	83⅛	+ 4⅜	56,300
8	Jan. 3	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	4	4	4	— 1	200
11	Jan. 3	6	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67½	67⅛	67½	..	300
108½	Jan. 4	100¾	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅜	102	103	+ 1	26,050
102	Feb. 23	98⅜	July 6	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	99	99	..	1,400
117½	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	114	112½	114	+ 3	200
68¾	Aug. 9	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	66¾	64	66	+ 2	7,900
65½	July 20	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	64½	63	63	— 1	800
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	74¼	70⅜	72⅞	+ 1½	24,700
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	..	..	105⅜	..	....
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	86¾	84½	86	+ 1½	19,773
80	Jan. 15	73	Aug. 9	Balt. & Ohio pf.	74	73	74	..	1,492
3⅜	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining†	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	200
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	444	430	444	+14	700
145	Jan 6	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	126	126	126	..	10
..	....	..	....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth. Fisn 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅝	June 6	83⅜	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap Tr.	85	84	84½	+ ⅝	1,300
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	131½	130	131½	+ 2½	400
60⅛	May 10	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	58½	58½	58½	+ 2½	200
102	May 11	95⅜	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	98	..	....
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R. Sec.	..	..	8	..	....
100	July 29	92	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	100	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅜	Apr. 20	Butte, R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 4	68⅝	Aug. 3	Burns Bros	67	67	67	+ ¼	110
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¾	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼	450
105¾	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior‡‡	68½	64	68⅜	+ 3⅝	13,300
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	19½	18	19½	..	900
58⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	48	45	47	— ½	1,200
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	58½	58¼	58½	..	20
185⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	177	173¼	175¾	+ ⅝	7,70
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	..	..	85	..	....
57½	July 6	40	Apr. 22	Central Leather	55⅞	54½	55⅜	+ 1¼	7,900
112½	June 28	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	111⅜	110¾	111⅜	— ⅛	700
265	July 17	230	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	250	..	....
*141½	June 9	*133	July 13	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*134	..	....
111	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	107	102½	106	+ 4	1,55
67¾	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	62¾	60	61	+ 1¼	5,60
10⅜	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛	200
39⅝	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	36¾	35¾	36¾	+ 1¼	1,100
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	97¼	94⅝	96¾	+ 1½	7,200
136⅜	Jan. 5	127⅝	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130	130	130	+ ¼	400
139⅝	Jan. 4	124⅝	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	+ ¼	150
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	170	..	....
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	20	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅝	7,300
125	May 15	116	July 13	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	117	..	....
150	Jan. 27	131⅜	Apr. 12	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	133	..	....
27⅜	Jan. 5	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	20⅞	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜	5,800
69	Feb. 19	46⅝	July 11	Chino Copper†††	50⅜	47¾	50¼	+ 2⅝	7,400
53½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	33½	33½	33½	+ 3⅜	10A
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	80	..	....
*81¼	Aug. 9	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	81¼	81¼	81¼	..	60
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*85½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	75	..	....
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	111¾	110	110	— ¼	200
58	Jan. 4	33½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅞	43¾	44⅜	+ 1⅝	8,50
30½	June 13	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	..	..	30	..	....
50	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	56	56	56	..	100
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	50	..	....
52⅜	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	..	..	42	..	....
110½	June 22	108¼	Mar. 3	Con. G., E. L. & P., Bal.	..	..	114	..	....
144⅜	Jan. 8	130⅝	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	141⅞	136½	139⅝	+ 4⅞	19,750
*23	July 15	*23	July 13	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	..	..	*23	..	....
104⅛	May 26	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	99½	94	99¼	+ 5¼	1,600
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	107	..	....
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.	..	..	55	..	....
24½	Jan. 25	13½	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	14	13¼	14	+ ⅝	4,300
101⅛	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90¼	90	90	..	200
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	..	....
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	32	32	32	—18	50
*38	Jan. 31	*31	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	72⅝	67⅜	69¼	+ 2½	40,6
119½	June 16	115¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	116½	115½	116½	+ ¼	100
145	Mar. 28	125	Jan. 3	Cuban-Am. Sugar	128	225	228	—12	350
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	108	..	....
63⅜	July 6	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	57¾	54½	54½	— ⅝	30,170
95⅝	July 6	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	94⅝	94	94	— ½	3,98
96½	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	93½	95¼	95½	..	10
98⅜	Feb. 14	91	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	92	91¾	92	+ 1½	20
157⅜	Mar. 24	149⅜	Apr. 26	Delaware & Hudson	151¾	151⅜	151⅜	— ⅜	165
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	230	230	230	— 3	10
16½	June 13	8⅝	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	..	..	14½	..	....
37⅝	July 19	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	35	33⅞	34	+ ⅝	1,700
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	139½	138½	139½	..	300
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	119⅞	118	118⅝	+ ⅛	900
113	Aug. 3	102¾	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	113	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	46⅛	43¾	45⅞	+ 1⅜	9,10
28½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 25	Dome Mines‡	26	25½	26	..	1,10
6½	May 12	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	26
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 24	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*105	..	....
68⅜	Aug. 10	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	68⅜	66⅜	68¾	+ 1½	1,100
42⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	37⅝	35	36⅝	+ 2	26,000
50⅜	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	54	52½	53⅜	+ 1⅝	3,200
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	..	..	44	..	....
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pitts.	..	..	*62½	..	....
55	Jan. 7	12⅜	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	12⅜	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	..	..	35½	..	....
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL.	305	305	305	+ 5	100
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	..	..	113½	..	....
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	170¼	168¾	168¾	..	3,200
585	Aug. 12	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	585	525	585	+ 80	1,30
120⅝	May 2	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	119½	114½	118¾	+ 3¾	4,720
80	Apr. 10	67⅜	Jan. 3	Goodrich (B. F.)	73¼	70½	72	+ 2	8,900
104⅜	Mar. 10	84	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114	114	114	..	200
90	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	86	81	86	+ 3½	300
127½	Jan. 4	116⅜	Aug. 8	Great Northern pf.	118⅜	116¾	118	+ 1½	6,80
50⅜	Jan. 3	33⅝	June 26	G. N. ctfs. for ore prop.	36½	34½	35½	+ ½	3,60
53⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	47	44½	45⅞	+ 1⅞	2,600
90⅜	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	73½	73½	73½	+ 1½	180
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	95	93½	95	+ ¼	200
90	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	93	80	83	+ 3	600
96	Jan. 11	93	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. & P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
198¾	July 24	179¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	195	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	....	..	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126⅜	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	130½	..	....
109½	Jan. 3	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	102½	101¼	101½	+ 1¼	2,400
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
52	July 6	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	51¼	48½	51	+ 2⅜	27,200
21½	Jan. 3	15⅜	July 29	Int. Con. Cor. v. t. c., sh.	17¼	16	16½	+ ⅜	4,700
19	June 12	18⅜	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	74	74	74	+ ¼	300
20½	Jan. 5	16½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	16½	16½	16½	— ½	100
80¼	Jan. 24	60¾	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. of.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	12	July 13	Int. Agricultural	..	..	29	..	....
74	Jan. 5	38½	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	41	41	41	— 1	100
119⅜	June 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	114	114	114	+ ¾	100
120	July 19	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	118½	118½	119½	..	100
84¼	May 18	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	..	..	78½	..	....
109	June 14	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	108½	..	....
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	28½	26	27	+ ⅞	75,400
100⅜	June 5	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf. c. of dp	96¼	88¼	92	+ 3½	170,000
56¾	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	45	43⅝	44⅞	..	9,400
113¾	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nickel pf. v. t. cfs	106	106	106	..	200
16⅞	Aug. 12	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	10⅞	14½	16⅜	+ 2½	25,720
75	Aug. 9	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	75	66⅞	74	+ 7¼	11,630
6	May 16	2	July 3	Iowa Central	2¼	2½	2½	+ ⅛	100
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	83¾	83	83⅜	+ ⅞	425
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	109	109	109	— ¾	100
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	69	..	....
82¼	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	25⅜	24¼	24¼	— ¼	1,300
64⅞	Jan. 3	58¼	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	60	59½	59½	+ ⅝	200
100	June 20	80½	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	..	..	98	..	....
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	117	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire†	71⅞	69¼	69¼	— ⅝	2,100
97½	Mar. 14	95⅜	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	..	..	96½	..	....
50	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	49¼	45⅜	49¼	+ 3¾	39,250
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	20	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	....

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 23	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	127	127	..	355
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	72⅝	70¼	71	+ 1	5,000
107⅝	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	105⅛	105	105	..	200
22½	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	21¾	20⅜	21	+ 1	1,100
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ¾	400
58½	June 5	40⅜	July 15	Lee Rubber Tire	46¾	42⅝	46	+ 3	2,200
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	79⅝	77	78⅝	+ 1½	4,800
272	July 24	220	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	269¾	268⅞	269⅝	+ 4	200
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	122	..	....
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	35¾	34½	34½	+ 1	300
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	16	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	82½	..	....
55½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	55½	..	....
230	July 19	175½	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	235	..	....
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	118½	..	....
135½	June 13	121½	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	129½	126⅝	129½	+ 3	300
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	82	81½	82	+ ½	300
68⅜	June 7	65¼	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	67½	67½	..	100
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 26	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	..	..	129½

Bankers Trust Co.
Bank of Cuba
Nat'l Bank of Commerce

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Dealers in Bank Stocks
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

WANTED
300 American Thread Pfd.
100 American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
20 Tidewater Oil
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
100 American Piano Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Com.
50 National Casket
200 Adirondack Power Com.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
24 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Subject to allotment, we offer
Signal-Commerce Motor Truck Company
at $5.00 per share.
Commission allowed to brokers
Market N. Y. Curb & Bid.
Offered at 6¼.
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

We Will Buy & Sell
American Vanadium
Bronze Metal Com. & Pfd.
Bucyrus Com.
Cripple Creek Central Ry.
Electric Properties Corp.
Locomotive Super Heater
Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
Standard Screw Com.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmeat."

Amer. Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Am. Light & Traction
Common Stock
Yield 12¾%
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Winchester Arms
E. W. Bliss
German Amer. Ins.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 3010 John 56 Wall St., N. Y.

Cities Service
COMMON
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N.Y.

Cities Service
Com. & Pfd.
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2820 Broad

Atlas Powder
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Bought & Sold
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
Phone 9717 Rector 120 Broadway

Indian Refining Co.
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
Cerro de Pasco Copper Conv. 6s
Grand Rapids Railway 1st 5s, 1919
Columbia Gas & Electric Debenture 5s
Acme White Lead & Color Works 6s
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

SLATTERY & CO.
40 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4361 Broad
Stocks & Bonds
Bought and sold for cash or carried on conservative margin.
Inquiries invited.

FEAR EUROPE'S COMPETITION

Foreign Trade Council Thinks the Webb Bill Will Aid Us.

Leading firms engaged in the export trade and represented in the membership of the National Foreign Trade Council are strongly in favor of the early enactment of the Webb bill to legalize co-operation in the quest for trade outside of the United States. The Webb bill has just been favorably reported in the House.

The council's committee on co-operation in foreign trade, headed by John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is making public today a report it submitted to the Judiciary Committee of the House in connection with consideration of the bill. Analyzing what were referred to as "fortuitous elements in present foreign commerce" the report said in part:

In 1913 the per capita foreign trade of England was $420, of Germany $49, and of the United States only $44. For 1916 it is estimated that that of the United States will be $63, or $58 without ammunition and firearms. This excess of export trade over the normal rests largely upon the following circumstances:

Abnormal war demand and prices for munitions, foodstuffs, and raw materials; elimination of normal European competition through occupation of European factories in munitions production; loss of labor through enlistment or conscription and by iligerent restriction of normal exportation; curtailment of investment of European capital in neutral markets, normally a stimulus to European export trade.

These abnormal conditions having prevailed in the export trade for nearly two years, many Americans are in danger of relying upon them as permanent. No greater fallacy is possible than to neglect to expect, after the war, the following co-elopments:

Cessation of war-demand and prices for munitions, reduction of prevailing high prices for exported foodstuffs and raw materials by reason of restored European competition, normal transportation, and international movement of raw materials.

Resumption of normal European competition in home and neutral markets by reason of return of soldiers to industry and the lifting of military embargoes from exportations.

Renewed activity of European export and import combinations with increased Governmental support and possibly preferential tariff and navigation arrangements under economic alliances.

Renewal, as rapidly as business conditions and national or even international fiscal policy will permit, of European investment in neutral markets, the most effective method of creating a foreign preference for merchandise of leading nations. European war finance has been moulded to protect trade-winning foreign investments; their nourishment will not be neglected with peace.

Against the foregoing adverse element must be set the demands of renewed peace activities, return of confidence, demand for materials for immediate reconstruction of devastated districts and revival of development enterprises.

Europe's accustomed instruments for these activities will be co-operative effort beginning with cartels and trade association of producers, manufacturers, exporters, and bankers reinforced by the backing of the State, and, unless the discussions with which industrial Europe now vibrates shall fail, supplemented by economic alliances succeeding the war alliances now in force.

The report said in conclusion:

Continuation of the present condition spells European industrial and Governmental co-operation versus American compelled competition.

NEW RULE FOR DRUGGISTS.

New Jersey to Require That Pharmacists Have College Training.

A resolution passed on Thursday by the Board of Pharmacists of the State of New Jersey and the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association will require applicants for licenses to practice as pharmacists in that State after July 16, 1917, to be graduates of approved colleges of pharmacy.

Requirements heretofore have been that applicants prove only that they had worked not less than four years in a drug store, no other preparatory study being demanded of them.

Believing that New Jersey was becoming a dumping round for pharmacists who had been unable to obtain licenses in other States, where requirements were more strict, a recommendation for the new law was presented to the Legislature by the State Board of Pharmacists last week and was approved to take effect as a law next year.

Britain to Give Italy Cheaper Coal.

MILAN, Aug. 13.—An arrangement has been completed by Italy with Great Britain for the purpose of obtaining cheaper coal for Italy next Winter. The British Government, with the co-operation of France, will provide for the transportation of coal to this country and Italian goods to England and France.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 12, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Aug. 7.....	118,820	630,016	276,557
Aug. 8.....	248,516	1,077,325	529,511
Aug. 9.....	579,630	945,743	501,190
Aug. 10.....	353,756	852,733	304,758
Aug. 11.....	331,244	817,465	287,655
Aug. 12.....	232,150	350,190	173,750
Total w'k	2,085,325	4,774,062	2,073,430
Year to date.	97,578,687	85,335,509	54,886,317

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,133,000	$3,021,000	$1,247,000
Tuesday	3,180,500	3,324,500	1,879,000
Wednesday ..	3,089,000	3,822,500	1,455,500
Thursday ...	3,524,500	3,805,000	1,068,500
Friday	2,803,500	2,392,000	1,257,000
Saturday ...	2,530,000	1,283,000	578,000
Total w'k	$17,800,500	$17,648,000	$7,485,000
Year to date.	641,058,550	484,849,700	304,568,300

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 12, '16.	Aug. 14, '15.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	2,085,568	4,774,030	2,688,528
Banks	17	26	9

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$13,211,000	$17,367,000	$4,156,000
Government..	4,529,000	42,000	*4,487,000
State	6,000	26,000	20,000
City	114,000	213,000	99,000
Total, all.	$17,800,500	$17,648,000	*$212,500

*Increase.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
WHEAT.				
Aug. 7.....	$1.35¾	$1.32⅛	$1.38	$1.35⅛
Aug. 8.....	1.33¼	1.31⅛	1.36	1.34⅛
Aug. 9.....	1.44⅝	1.38½	1.48¾	1.42
Aug. 10.....	1.40⅝	1.41½	1.50	1.46⅝
Aug. 11.....	1.45	1.42	1.48¾	1.46⅜
Aug. 12.....	1.44	1.41½	1.47	1.41½
Week's range..	1.40½	1.31⅛	1.50	1.35½

	May. High.	May. Low.
WHEAT.		
Aug. 7.....	$1.45	$1.40⅝
Aug. 8.....	1.41⅜	1.39½
Aug. 9.....	1.53½	1.46⅜
Aug. 10.....	1.55	1.50½
Aug. 11.....	1.53⅝	1.50⅜
Aug. 12.....	1.51⅝	1.49¼
Week's range..	1.55	1.35½

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
CORN.						
Aug. 7.....	84⅜	72¾	70¾	70	76	75⅝
Aug. 8.....	83⅝	81¾	70⅝	69⅝	74½	73⅝
Aug. 9.....	85	84¼	73	71¾	76½	75
Aug. 10.....	84½	83½	72¼	71⅛	75⅝	74⅝
Aug. 11.....	83⅝	82½	71⅝	70⅜	75⅛	73⅞
Aug. 12.....	84¼	82⅜	72⅛	70¾	75⅝	73½
Week's range.	85	81¾	73	69⅝	76½	73⅝

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
OATS.						
Aug. 7.....	45⅝	44	48⅝	47	51¼	49⅝
Aug. 8.....	45⅝	43¾	46⅜	46⅜	48⅝	47¼
Aug. 9.....	50	47¾	48	47¼	50⅞	50¼
Aug. 10.....	45	44	48	47	51	49⅝
Aug. 11.....	44¼	43⅝	47⅜	46⅝	50¼	49⅜
Aug. 12.....	44	43⅜	47⅛	46⅝	50¼	49⅜
Week's range.	45⅝	43⅜	48⅛	46⅝	51¼	48¼

Provisions.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
LARD.				
Aug. 7.....	$13.00	$12.80	$13.02	$12.85
Aug. 8.....	13.12	12.85	13.15	12.90
Aug. 9.....	13.25	13.15	13.27	13.15
Aug. 10.....	13.55	13.27	13.57	13.27
Aug. 11.....	13.65	13.42	13.60	13.47
Aug. 12.....	13.42	13.35	13.45	13.37
Week's range.	13.65	12.80	13.60	12.85

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
RIBS.				
Aug. 7.....	$13.72	$13.52	$13.50	$13.27
Aug. 8.....	13.97	13.75	13.72	13.50
Aug. 9.....	14.02	13.90	13.80	13.62
Aug. 10.....	14.42	14.10	14.17	13.80
Aug. 11.....	14.52	14.20	14.00	12.87
Aug. 12.....	14.15	14.10	13.82	13.80
Week's range.	14.42	13.52	14.17	13.27

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
PORK.				
Aug. 7.....	$25.47	$23.30	.....	.....
Aug. 8.....	25.85	25.60	$25.20	$25.00
Aug. 9.....	26.05	25.80	25.60	25.70
Aug. 10.....	26.50	26.20	25.85	25.84
Aug. 11.....	26.60	26.47	26.20	25.85
Aug. 12.....	26.22	26.00	25.77	25.50
Week's range.	26.60	25.30	26.20	24.70

NEW YORK.
COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 7	14.22	13.86	14.43	14.07
Aug. 8	14.48	14.03	14.67	14.30
Aug. 9	14.48	14.20	14.72	14.42
Aug. 10	14.38	14.11	14.58	14.32
Aug. 11	14.26	14.02	14.48	14.22
Aug. 12	14.12	14.00	14.34	14.21
Week's range	14.48	13.86	14.72	14.07

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 7	14.51	14.15	14.67	14.30	14.80	14.46
Aug. 8	14.77	14.38	14.88	14.52	15.00	14.67
Aug. 9	14.78	14.50	14.90	14.64	15.00	14.75
Aug. 10	14.67	14.40	14.78	14.55	14.91	14.71
Aug. 11	14.58	14.30	14.69	14.45	14.79	14.58
Aug. 12	14.43	14.30	14.55	14.44	14.68	14.58
Week's range	14.78	14.15	14.90	14.30	15.00	14.46

Wall Street in Plain English

Straightforward comment on finance, written in language which the average man can understand, is the basis of the policy which has made The Odd Lot Review read by thousands of large and small investors. Terse, frank and timely, the paper reflects the news of Wall Street from the standpoint of conservative common sense.

In this week's issue—on Newsstands today:

How Marine Stockholders Started and Where They Finish

What the Terms of Restoration Mean to the Various Classes of Security Holders. With Some Comment on a Year's Developments.

Banking, Not Salesmanship Ability, the Key to European Trade Development

Foreign Loans and Their Effect on the American Investment Level.

Mr. Fairfax and His Stockholders.

Intercontinental Rubber and Texas Development.

The Rise in International Paper Preferred.

Odd Lots about Stocks, The $100 Bond Market. Trend of the Week's Odd Lot Transactions and other regular departments.

Send for current issue.

The Odd Lot Review
61 Broadway, New York
3 Cents per Copy $1 a Year

Also on sale at McBride's News Stand, 71 Broadway, at 61 Broadway, at 74 Broadway, 11 New Street, and Broadway and 42d Street, at The Longacre Building News Stand.

Petroleum Situation

We have just issued an exhaustive analysis of the situation in the petroleum industry in which many interesting facts are brought out. This analysis should be of especial value to all holders of oil securities.

A few extra copies are available for the first inquirers.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3173-4 Cort.
"Founded to Endure & Investors Make Secure"

To those investors holding or interested in the securities of Rhode Island Corporations our reference book entitled

RHODE ISLAND INVESTMENTS

will be of interest. Upon request we will forward a complimentary copy.

Brown, Lisle & Marshall
201 Turks Head Building
Providence, R. I.

BOUGHT AND SOLD
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bankers Trust Co.
Columbia Trust Co.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
Continental Insurance Co.
Union Exchange National Bank.
Market & Fulton National Bank.
Grannis & Co., Inc.,
Specialists in Bank, Trust Co. and Insurance Co. Stocks.
10 Wall Street, N. Y. Tel. 690 Rector.

American Water Works and Electric
Ask for Special Circular A 35
Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 478

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before August 31 earn from September 1.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York City.

WANTED
STOCK SALESMAN.
First class experienced man to sell sound dividend paying preferred stock. Commission basis. K 256 Times Downtown.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Dividend. Period.	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 12, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 12, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$3,500,000	..	..	.....	26½	27
Do 6% pf.....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78¾	80
Alb. So. 5s, '29	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
Am. L. & T. (850)	3,714,200	..	Q	July 1, 16	147	148
Do pf. (850).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	488½	50
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	378	380
Do pf.....	14,250,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	110	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	69½	71
Do 6% cu. pf.	5,563,200	1½	Q	July 1, 16	84	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,985,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	42	43
Do pf.....	3,914,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74	76
Am. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8¾	9
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	60	64
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49.....	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	85	88
Asbe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf. 5s, '42.	1,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Aut. Air. Ry. & Fl. 5s, '55	3,397,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	70
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '36	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Binghamt'n R. 1st cons. 5s, '31.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97½
Bkn. Q. C. & S.	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90½
Bkn. R., L. & P. 5s, '37.....	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98½	100¼
B'k'n Ist 5s, '32	2,974,000	..	..	.....	102	104
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39..	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '60.....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E. Buf. Ry. cn. 5s	.....	..	..	.....	104	106
Buf. & N.F.E. R. 1st s.f. 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf. & Sus. L. 1st 5s, '38..	2,330,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db. 5s, '26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	92	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	85	86½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.....	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
Centl. Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,693,650	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '99.....	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Cities Service	17,218,380	13	..	July 1, 16	300	305
Do pf.....	31,168,426	½	M	Aug 1, 16	85½	86
C.L.H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102¾
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	26
Do 7% pf.....	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	100	101
Do 5s, '51.....	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	93½
C.R. G. & E. pf.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Do pf.....	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 16	89	90
Com. Pc. R. & Lt.....	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	64	65
Con. Power..	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	85	86
Cons. Trac. 1st 5s, '32..	1,215,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
Cuba L. & P. (Guilt.) 6%	13,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87½	87¾
Cum. Ry. & Lt. 1st 5s, stpd.....	10,682,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Do unstpd.	1,986,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	July 15,16	70½	71½
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
D. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96
E. P. & W. 5s	2,350,000	..	S	Mar 1, 18	96	98
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,887,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	83½	86¼
El. B. & S. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	100	102
Eliz. & Tren. Do pf.....	.....	..	..	.....	24	..
Eliz. & Tren. 5s, 1962.....	.....	..	..	.....	92	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	88	92
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Ev. G. & E. L. 1st 5s, '62..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ex. Spa. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,509,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 15	46	47
G. & E. Bergen Co. Do 5s, '49..	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Frontier Tel. 5s, '32.....	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	103
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	90½
Do deb. 6s..	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Hartwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925.....	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '51	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rets....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	65½
Jack. & Bat. Cy. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '25..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99½
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49.....	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44..	.....	..	..	.....	94½	95¼
Do 1st 6s, '41	.....	..	..	.....	94	95
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s.....	.....	..	..	.....	94½	95⅞
Do 2d 6s.....	.....	..	..	.....	94	95
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	104
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,020,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
Lock. & Okc. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25..	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Mich. Lt. 1s. & ref. 5s..	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.....	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S	90	92½
Do pf.....	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s, '19	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	100
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	73	76
Do con.5s, '52	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N.J. & H.R.R. & F. 4s, '50	.....	..	..	.....	82⅜	..
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932....	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	101¾	102½
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	105	106½
Nor. Hud. Co. R. 5s, '24,	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80½	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Dividend. Period.	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 12, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 12, 1916. Asked.
Do 5s, '28.....	2,908,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. & Ill. Trac. 5s, '36	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	87
Nor. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49..	2,771,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	96¾
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	81	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	18
N. St. Power	3,975,000	..	..	Jul 15, 16	59	61
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	91	97½
Do 1st ref. 5s	.....	3	S	A. & O.	93½	96½
N.T.Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '36...	.....	..	..	.....	99¾	100
N. Y. Westr. L&M 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79¾	81
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O. & C. L. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s, '28.....	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s, '25	1,393,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	46	..
O.E. Ry. 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	41	46
Pa. G. & E.	32,936,800	½	..	Jul 15, 16	58	58½
1st pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	80	80¼
Paterson Ry. 5s, '41.....	.....	..	..	.....	102	103
People's G. & E. 1st 5s, '43	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Peoples Light 5s, '27.....	999,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Portsmouth) R. Ltg. 5s, '52	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Put. Elec. P. 5s, 1941	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Do cn. 5s, '65	5,620,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	101¾
Pub. L. 1st 5s, '52	7,925,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Pub. S. (cfs.) of N.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104½	..
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	39¾	40
1st pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	76¾	77½
Rivers. de Tr. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	17	20¼
Riverside Tr. 5s, '69 x....	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Rock. R. & L. ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	70	77
St. J. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	101
San Val. Tr. 6s, '20.....	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23..	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '33..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.E.5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103¾
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32..	1,070,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Seattle Elec. Co. 5s, '42.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A tropical disturbance is apparently centred over the Eastern Caribbean near St. Kitts. Its intensity and direction of movement are yet somewhat uncertain. A movement a little north of west is probable. The development of a secondary low over West Virginia Saturday night caused some rain and a considerable fall in temperature over the Middle Atlantic States. The low is now merged with the primary low over the Canadian maritime provinces. The northwestern high is rapidly vanishing under the influence of an approaching low and warmer weather. Generally fair and continued cool weather is indicated for Atlantic Coast States north of Virginia for the next few days. The temperature will rise in the lake region Tuesday. Showers are indicated for the East Gulf States Monday and Tuesday, and in the upper lake region Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, moderate to fresh northwest, and fair weather; South Atlantic, fresh northwest, and fair weather; East Gulf, light and variable, fair weather.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia—Fair and continued cool Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	70	4 P. M.	84	70
6 A. M.	70	67	6 P. M.	84	70
9 A. M.	73	66	9 P. M.	80	65
12 M.	80	69	12 P. M.	77	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67, for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67, at 8 P. M it was 69. Maximum temperature 74 degrees at 12:01 A. M., minimum 60 degrees at 11:45 A. M. Humidity, 50 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.83 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:05	Front of 2,321 7 Av.; (auto.) Moses Brown	Trifling
4:00	579 W. 143 St.; Jos. Gabase	$200
4:25	57 W. 37 St.; Wm. Silchan	$500
7:15	Manhattan St.; Benj. Rosenblatt	Slight
10:20	150 Av. A; Felix Caldarella	Slight
P. M.		
12:—	1,355 Av. A; Albert Keller	Slight
12:30	61 Nassau St.; O. Traurig & Co.	Slight
2:45	414 E. 101 St.; Samuel Kaplan	Slight
2:50	2,169 Westchester Av.; Wm. Mortstatt	Slight
3:05	2 E. 106 St.; Isaac Weinstein	Slight
3:10	307 Madison St.; Rose Silverman	Slight
3:50	276 E. 3 St.; Andrew Newitk	Slight
4:50	453 W. 30 St.; N. Y. C. R. R.	Slight
6:30	26 E. 111 St.; Mary Litibus	Slight
7:00	43 3 Av.; Guarantee Clothing Co.	Slight
7:00	57 2 Av.; no given	Slight
7:15	606 E. 16 St.; N. Nogger	Slight
7:40	32-34 2d Av.; A. Levinsky	Slight
8:00	57 St. at 2 Av.; janitor, F. W. Kelly	Not given
8:45	5 E. 10 St.; J. W. Brett	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. Car.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. partly cloudy; moderate n. to n.w. winds.

So. Car.—Cloudy and somewhat cooler Mon., probably showers. Tues. fair; n. e. winds.

Ga.—Probably showers Mon. and Tues.; light n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; light variable winds.

Miss. and Ala.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; light winds.

Tenn.—Partly cloudy, with showers Mon. Tues. fair.

Ky.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; warmer Tues. in s.; light s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; light winds.

L. Mich.—Fair and warmer Mon.; Tues. partly cloudy, probably showers; light winds.

U. Mich.—Fair and warmer Mon.; Tues. showers, w. winds or calms e.

W. Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.

La.—Mon. and Tues. partly cloudy, showers in s. e.

Ark.—Mon. and Tues. unsettled.

Okla. and E. Tex.—Mon. and Tues. partly cloudy.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer, probably showers.

Mo.—Unsettled weather Mon. and Tues.; probably showers. Somewhat warmer Tues. and in n. Mon.

Wis.—Partly cloudy and warmer Mon., probably followed by showers Mon. night or Tues. Warmer Tues.

Minn.—Unsettled and warmer Mon.; probably showers, Tues. partly cloudy.

Iowa—Partly cloudy and warmer Mon., probably followed by showers Mon. night or Tues. Warmer Tues.

N. D., S. D., and Neb.—Partly cloudy and warmer Mon.; probably showers, Tues. fair.

Kan.—Partly cloudy Mon.; unsettled and slightly warmer in n. Tues. fair, warmer in n.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

OWN YOUR BUNGALOW CHEAPER THAN RENTING

Easy Monthly Payments Will Own It.
200 CHOICE BUNGALOW SITES
MIDLAND BEACH
Fine Bathing, Fishing. ALSO
200 BLDG. LOTS. GRANT TERRACE
RICHMOND ROAD
ALL AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION
Tuesday, Friday AUGUST 24, 25, 26
and Saturday,
At 2 o'clock each afternoon.
ONLY 10% DOWN DAY OF SALE.
10% to simplify contract. Bal. Easy Monthly.
Start Building Now. Title to one property.
Send for Particulars Today.
GEORGE G. BARNES, Auctioneer,
7 East 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Phone 3668 Vanderbilt.
AUCTION

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
LARGE, VACANT, IRREGULAR PLOT, 50x135x54x115. Excavated.
SUITABLE FOR GARAGE
OR ANY LARGE
Storage or Manufacturing Plant.
Especial north light, being nearly opposite Junction Manhattan Street, south side 129th St., 150 feet east of Riverside Drive; attractive price; easy terms; full commission to brokers. Apply to H. MORGENS, Room 200, Windsor Arcade, 569 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. 2698 Vanderbilt.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH BARGAIN For Quick Buyer at $3,900.
Detached cottage, 8 large rooms; tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, gas and electric fixtures; decorated, sewer in street; terms to suit. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON
$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL.
Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sacrifice $6,000 To Sell Now
TERMS TO SUIT.
Beautiful Home Near the Water
Best of Commutation to City



Delightful all-year home, 10 rooms, 2 baths; grounds 234 ft. frontage; select neighborhood; large living room with open fireplace.
Six bed chambers, storage room, entrance porch, veranda, open terrace, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls; near country club; ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photo.
E. A. Manchester, 170 B'way., N. Y. Tel. 1623 Cort.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET

At RIDGEFIELD, CONN.
Farms and Country Homes.
THADDEUS CRANE

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

My old home to be sacrificed; 7 rooms, improvements, outbuilding, chicken run, ground laid out, flowers, fruit; 30 minutes from city; $2,500, little cash and $20 monthly. Owner, 3026, 1 West 34th St.

SACRIFICE my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome six-room cottage, with large garden plot; fronting on trolley; three blocks from station; near schools, churches, and stores; boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes from water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room water front bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 120 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x110; water, gas, electricity, etc.; needs few repairs; $150 cash, balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen, Box 141 Times Downtown.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. F., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chicken Farm.—Selden; 3 acres, $500; good level land; title guaranteed; some shade trees. Fisk, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

Long Beach, five lots, corner plot, Riverside Boulevard; sacrifice. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

Acreage properties for sale, Long Island. Address Acreage, 169 Times.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Recent flood losses reason for offering rare bargain for investment in 8,000 acres of partly cut-over, rich mountain lands. Box 104, Wilkesboro, N. C.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ADJOINING PROSPECT PARK.
Two-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths; two furnaces; good transit; $5,400. LITTLE CASH; BALANCE AS RENT. Full particulars Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St.

PLOT 75x99, OR WILL SELL 50x99; 25TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.; LOCATION FOR APARTMENT, LOFT, OR GARAGE; BARGAIN. P 361 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 423 Maplewood.

For Sale.—Caldwell, N. J., new house, six rooms, bath, steam heat, electric light, gas, two large sleeping porches, conservatory, garage, lot 50x210; $6,000. Black, 35 Park Av., Caldwell.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

THE SPRINGS.—A resting place for nature-lovers; fifty miles from New York City; no music but the birds; no vain parade of dress; only the beauties of woods and hills; sweet new milk, fresh eggs, poultry, and vegetables; comfortable, roomy sleeping quarters; terms, $8 weekly. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Canada—For Sale or to Let.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—For Sale: Factory plot, 180x162, central, buildings, private siding, on C. P. Ry; $1.50 foot; adjoining Ford Motors Building. Daunais & Co., 11 Laurier Av. East, Montreal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent Sept. 1, unfurnished house, 8 or 9 rooms, with modern improvements and garage; neighborhood must be attractive; one hour from Wall St.; rent $45-$50. K 272 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower; light, airy, attractive appearance. Apply Public Stenographer's office, 55 Liberty St., Room 2,410.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Physician's office wanted, of three or four rooms and bath, between 59th and 86th, and Lexington and Madison Avs.; must be first-class in appearance and service. Y 251 Times Annex.

Wanted, office suitable for dentist by September or October; north light preferred; vicinity 42d St. M 99 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subways; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 54 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 5 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concession lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Oceanic Apartments, 127 West 82d.—High class; handsomely furnished; housekeeping; piano; Victrola.

28TH, 27 WEST.—Reception dressing room, kitchenette; piano; electricity; exclusive surroundings; telephone.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

52D, 43 WEST.—Doctor's office; also one room apartment, with private bath.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments, $36-$42.

Unfurnished—West Side.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.

7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTS $1,500 TO $1,800.

Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,

Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263—Bryant.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

EISLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3207. Owner on premises.

BROOKLYN.
MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
635 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—VIRGINIA DANZIGER, Plaintiff, against V. D. REALTY CO., (also known as V. D. Realty Co., Inc.), Matis Harris Mandelbaum, Fisher Lewine, Aniello Ferraiolo, Stephano Marra, Ralph Cerreta, Felix Cerreta, and Louis Cerreta, composing the firm of Cerreta & Sons; Angelo Perroni, Peter Lambiazo, Frank Marzullo, Frank Fiora, Josephine Rizzo, Alex Rosellino, Salvatore De Bennetto, James Pasqua, Charles Nocra, Vincent Gabrilly, John Curcio, Dominick Desantis, Michael Froisa, Joseph Verderosa, Tony Dalbiano, Philip Nettis, Dominick Lebrion, Vincent Guaragno, Fred D'Omofrio, and Mary Fusco, the last named twenty-five defendants being tenants of parts of the premises described in the complaint herein; Philip Boyer, as surviving copartner of the firm of Slade & Boyer; Remington Typewriter Company, and Kate Blank, Defendants.—Supplemental Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1916.
GROSS & SNEUDAIRA,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, V. D. Realty Co., (also known as V. D. Realty Co., Inc.):

The foregoing supplemental summons, as amended, is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward R. Finch, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1916, and filed on the 10th day of August, 1916, with the complaint and amended and supplemental complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original complaint having been filed in said office on May 24th, 1916, and the original amended and supplemental complaint having been filed in said office on July 12th, 1916.

Dated New York, August 10th, 1916.
GROSS & SNEUDAIRA,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Swampscott, 4060 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $23 to $45; 6 rooms, $36 to $66; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
330 West 156th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served. $1,000 to $1,500. Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3906.

A.—Seven rooms, hall service, two flights, $40; five rooms, $32; near subway station. Supt., 327 West 138th St. Wilcox and Shelton, 2,107 Seventh Av.

234-236 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $540 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

BROADWAY and 163TH ST.—"Sequoia," 6, 7, and 8 rooms; fireproof; elevator.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 173 West 85th.

96th, 139 West.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; rent $25.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

924 St., 206 West.—High class modern apartment, 5 rooms; $65-$75 per month. Apply Superintendent on premises.

Six rooms and bath; adults; Manhattan; state location, rent. Box M 168 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS ROSENBLUM, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 23,467.

To the creditors of Elias Rosenblum, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable J. M. Mayer, Judge, dated August 3rd, 1916, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1916, at two o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, August 10th, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23365.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. A. STEVENSON & CO., Inc., Bankrupt.

J. A. Stevenson & Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 25th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 24th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

August 11, 1916. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23512.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOROTHY BRENNER, Bankrupt.

Dorothy Brenner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 4th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 24th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

August 11, 1916. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,531.—In Bankruptcy.—BERTHOLD A. ELSASSER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Berthold A. Elsasser are hereby given notice that on August 5th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 24th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,364.—In Bankruptcy.—MATIS HARRIS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Matis Harris are hereby given notice that on July 18th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 24th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,515.—In Bankruptcy.—DANIEL T. KELLY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Daniel T. Kelly are hereby given notice that on August 5th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 24th, 1916, at ten A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,531.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS ISRAEL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Israel are hereby given notice that on August 8th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 24th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

STORY OF THE GREAT WAR.

The only means available to most people of seeing the battlefields of the European conflict is in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Bound volumes, 10 numbers in one book, at $1. $1 a volume, cloth. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Overland and Others.—Taxicab bodies, two almost new; no reasonable offer refused; Overland touring, 1913-1914 models, will sacrifice; Pierce Arrow, 6-48, five-passenger touring, splendid condition, $350; 1914 Reo Sedan, good condition, $400. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,630 Broadway.

LOZIER, HIGH CLASS, $650.
Owner is compelled to sell seven-passenger touring car, used only 10 months; has electric self-starter, left-hand drive, centre control, one-man top; appearance and condition like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, Bargain.
Winton 1915, Light 6 Touring.
Regal Understung Roadster, electric starter, Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 150 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Stearns-Knight 8-cylinder 1916 touring; must sacrifice; car has run but 2,000 miles. Can be seen at Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

STUTZ 1916 touring; used 3 months; reasonable offer accepted. See Manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; price $1,350. Owner, 150 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Mercer 1916 Toy, 1915 Mercer Sport Bargains. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1114.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, week or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-4350 Bryant.

Packard.—Elegant 7-passenger Packard touring; hour, monthly preferred; reasonable. Morningside 8371.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN
Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.
Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7626 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

40th St., 5 East—275 Madison Av. Elegant double and single rooms; private bath, electricity; $3, $7, $8, $10.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

61ST, 108 EAST.—Parlor rooms; piano; rooms, private baths; electricity; desirable surroundings.

MADISON AV., 1,246.—Nicely furnished room; select neighborhood; private family; references. Katz.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private baths; also medium rooms; references; telephone.

11TH, 110 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and single rooms; refined surroundings; all conveniences; telephone, porch, lawn; near elevated; references

12TH, 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; telephone; references.

38TH ST. and 6th Av.—Large front rooms, electricity, hot, cold running water, $3.50, $4, $5 weekly; with private bath, $5, $6; transients accommodated. Hotel Jefferson.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class; references; bachelors.

48TH ST., 10 WEST—907 5TH AV.
Elegant suites, double and single rooms, $7, $8, $10, $12; telephone.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; desirable front basement, electricity, water.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, also rooms with baths; electricity, kitchenette conveniences; hall room; $3-$5-$7.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; $3 up; brass bed; running water; phone; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentleman; moderate terms; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with bath and kitchenette; also small room.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large and small extremely low, until Sept. 15, near subway, elevated stations, electricity, telephone.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure, telephone.

73D, 242-255 WEST.—Large and small rooms; special August rates; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; board; near Riverside.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor; running water; other lovely rooms.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Room; private bath; also medium room; references. 575 Schuyler.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity, maid service.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; $4, $6, and $8.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large, elegant furnished rooms; private house; Summer rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small homelike rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Handsome house, just opened; newly decorated rooms; reasonable rates.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms, continuous hot water; also physician's office; reference.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large rooms; private baths, electricity; refined surroundings.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, bath adjoining; private house; telephone.

78TH, 113 WEST.—Large front room, beautifully furnished, with bath; private home; suitable party of young men; electricity, phone.

78TH ST., WEST.—New, beautifully furnished house; rooms en suite and single; gentlemen preferred. Phone Schuyler 10015.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium room; electricity, running water; bath floor; $5.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; also three-room apartment. Darmody, Schuyler 7478.

82D, 250 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, large corner suite of rooms, or rent separate, bachelor or married couple; seen any time. Apartment 5 North.

8D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath, electric lights; references.

33 WEST 34TH ST.
Excellent rooms; exclusive private house; moderate.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; private baths; board optional.

85TH, 101 WEST.—Attractive front suite; ideal home with sociable family. Gunther.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable; running water, lights; cool; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; bath, porch; ideal for bachelors; electricity.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificent furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; telephone; private family.

80TH, 320 WEST.—Beautiful suite two rooms, bath, electricity; private house; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms; shower baths, telephone, electricity; $3 to $10.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

93D, 251 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; southern exposure. Crane.

94TH ST., 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suite; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Apt. 2, north.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Large, cool room; running water; telephone; apartment 4-W.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Front room; private bath; owner's residence.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water, electricity; gentleman. Arbuckle.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room, in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

120TH, 357 WEST.—Select location; large, cool, front rooms; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; references.

122D, 137 WEST.—Front parlor room; clean, private house; telephone; subway, "L."

139TH, 609 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room; $5; two flights. Apartment 3A.

141ST ST., 221 WEST.—Large, light room with private family; all conveniences; elevator apt.; gentleman only; $4. Apt. 6S.

144TH, 562 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool front room; breakfast; elevator, subway. Apt. 24.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

WEST END AV., 850.—Attractive single rooms; private house; modern conveniences; near subway; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 344.—Cool double, single rooms, private baths; electricity; meals optional.

WEST END AV., 930.—Attractive front room, large closet; running water. Mack.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

LARGE furnished room or suite by refined young man, between 80th and 34th Sts.; professional rooming houses not considered; permanent; must state price. C 206 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, single or en suite; private bath, electricity; references; bachelors.

40TH ST., 34 EAST.—DOCTOR'S OFFICE; RECEPTION ROOM; $40 MONTH.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

21ST ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large, single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9708.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 210.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references exchanged.

West Side.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, table the best.

52D, 43 WEST.—Doctor's office; also one front room; private bath; conveniences.

53D, 37 WEST.—Attractive south rooms; baths; tasty home cooking; reasonable terms; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive suite, sitting, bed, and bathroom; unsurpassed cuisine.

72D, 267 AND 308 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; moderate.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; excellent location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished small rooms; unexcelled table; Summer rates; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; also small rooms; board optional.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large single rooms, private bath; table board; Summer rates.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, near bath; reasonable, table board.

78TH, 253 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; telephone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; excellent; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive; good home cooking; special rates to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen; couples, superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Superior home, people willing to pay for good service.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excell

FEWER FATAL CASES IN EPIDEMIC REPORT

Deaths Drop from 42 on the Saturday's List to 22 on That of Sunday.

DECREASE IN NEW VICTIMS

Dr. Emerson Believes the Disease Is Now Aggressive in Only Three of the Five Boroughs.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Saturday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Saturday.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Brooklyn	19	8	61	54
Manhattan	15	10	56	49
Bronx	4	2	17	21
Queens	4	2	30	16
Richmond	..	..	3	1
Totals	42	22	167	141
Total of cases to date				6,579
Total of deaths to date				1,393

Even taking into account that Sunday's figures are always comparatively low, Health Commissioner Emerson was encouraged yesterday by the reports of the new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths in the city. The falling off in these figures from Saturday's reports was more than the usual drop from Saturday to Sunday. The total of 141 new cases was the lowest for any twenty-four hours since July 28, when there were 134 new cases, and the 22 deaths were fewer than had occurred on any day since July 30.

The 54 cases reported yesterday from Brooklyn were fewer than any day's new cases in that borough since July 4.

Despite this showing, however, Dr. Emerson noted that the 21 new cases in the Bronx yesterday made the high record of cases in twenty-four hours for the borough, and the 30 new cases in Manhattan, while lower than Saturday's 56, was a high figure for this borough.

The 16 cases in Queens were a substantial drop from the 30 cases of Saturday, but Health Department officials were inclined to fear that the Sunday reports from that borough would be more affected by inactivity on the part of parents and physicians than in any other borough.

The sum of Dr. Emerson's opinion last night, therefore, was the same as that which he had held for several weeks, namely, that the epidemic was almost over in Richmond, was waning in Brooklyn, and was still aggressive in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens.

Serum Supply Increased.

Six volunteers who had poliomyelitis gave thirty-four and one-half ounces of blood at the Willard Parker Hospital, and Dr. Abraham Zingher administered the blood serum to about twelve patients. He also heard from three volunteers, two by mail and one by telephone, who said they would go to the hospital today to give blood.

Among yesterday's volunteers was Mrs. Lena Namarowsky of 566 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, whose child is now suffering from infantile paralysis. She herself had the disease many years ago, and though not strong physically went to the hospital and begged Dr. Zingher to take from her enough blood for the treatment of the child. Dr. Zingher drew two ounces from her veins, that being as much as she could afford to lose and also sufficient for the child's case.

Miss J. S. Lichliter, who had poliomyelitis twenty-eight years ago, came all the way from her home at 52 Bleecker Street, Newark, to give two ounces of blood. Hubert Dolan, 20 years old, of 656 East Sixteenth Street, who had the disease sixteen years ago, gave eight ounces, and W. K. Putnam, 25 years old, of 557 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, who had the disease eighteen years ago, gave a like amount. Mr. Putnam said his three children had escaped the disease, and that in gratitude he wanted to do all he could for less fortunate children.

Mrs. Helen Rogers, 29 years old, who had poliomyelitis twenty-five years ago, gave ten ounces of blood yesterday, and Mrs. Mary Robinson of 1,112 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, 35 years old, who had the disease eight years ago, gave four and one-half ounces.

Dr. Zingher Encouraged.

Dr. Zingher and his associates, it was learned yesterday, have each day become more optimistic of the efficacy of the serum made from the blood of recovered poliomyelitis victims and injected into the spinal canals of patients in the early stages of the disease. Results from the treatment of advanced cases have not been so encouraging and the authorities are inclined to fear that once the disease has become advanced it must run its course to death or recovery, despite any treatment.

When the symptoms of the disease are discovered before paralysis sets in, or when the paralysis is just beginning, the serum, in the opinion of the experts, is efficacious, and for this reason it has been supplied to field workers who administer it as soon as a diagnosis reveals poliomyelitis.

Most good has come from the serum, it is believed, in its use in secondary cases, or cases in a family which occur after the first. There have been more such secondary cases in the present epidemic than in any other, and before the serum came into use the doctors had simply to wait until they developed before beginning any treatment. Now, however, as soon as a child of a family in which there has been a case shows the first suggestion of the disease, a hurried diagnosis is made and, if poliomyelitis appears to be present, the serum, of it can be obtained, is used at once. In the few such cases so far treated, it is said, no paralysis or serious illness has followed.

This use of the serum, however, requires a larger quantity than Dr. Zingher has so far been able to obtain, and he hopes therefore that the number of volunteers willing to give blood will be greater this week than last.

Where the serum from the blood of persons recovered from poliomyelitis cannot be obtained, the normal serum made from the blood of adults who have never had the disease, but are supposed to be immune, will be used. The use of this serum is still in the early experimental stage, but Dr. Zingher and his associates are hopeful of its efficacy. They have, however, noted this distinction between the immune serum—that from recovered persons—and the normal serum: In laboratory experimentation the immune serum invariably neutralizes the virus of poliomyelitis, but the normal serum does not always do so.

In behalf of the authorities of places in the Catskill Mountains, R. S. Barrett, manager of the Catskill Information Bureau, yesterday wrote Commissioner Emerson as follows:

"Points named in your interview on Wednesday warning against Catskill Mountains are forty miles from the Catskills. Records show not a single case in the Catskill Mountains, except at Cairo, which has two cases in a township of over eighty miles in extent. No cases along lines of Ulster & Delaware Railroad, Otis Railroad, or Catskill & Tannersville Railroad. After verifying this with State Board of Health records, will you please correct interview given out Wednesday?"

Dr. Emerson spent the day "in the field" yesterday and had no opportunity to take up the matter in the letter, it was said.

Hundreds of persons who wished to get out of town with their children yesterday waited in line at the office of the Department of Health for certificates. The department reported that it had issued 81,010 certificates since the practice was begun.

GIVES BLOOD TO AID BABY.

Recovered Paralysis Victim's Act May Save the Child's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 13.—To save the life of William Cuff of Sound Beach, Conn., 4½ months old, who is one of several victims of infantile paralysis here, Edward H. Finch, nineteen-year-old son of Walter Finch, a wealthy resident of Greenwich, gave blood for serum to be injected into the body of the child by Dr. Albert E. Bennett, bacteriologist of the Greenwich Health Department.

The child was in a critical condition when taken to the isolation hospital here, but since the serum was used two days ago slight improvement has been noticed. It is now believed the baby may recover.

The youth who volunteered the blood serum recovered from the same disease a few years ago. His right arm and leg were paralyzed at the time, but he is now entirely well.

Dr. Bennett is also experimenting with the normal serum in the cases of Dorothy Holk and George Ginse, whose parents have given the blood. Those children also appear somewhat improved.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths in the city were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Annie Riserrato, 132 East Houston St.
Ellen Ceilert, 422 East 5d St.
Nelson Kissler, 419 Grand St.
Harney Fonder, 2 Baxter St.
Leonard Rosenberg, 313 Broome St.
Mich. Esposito, 78 Catherine St.
Frank Goeheneke, 46 Henry St.
Irwin Ussenstein, 83 Stanton St.
Lewis Fein, 111 Monroe St.
Ed. Smith, 136 Water St.
Antonio Deun, 109 Charles St.
Joseph Permesky, 30 Greenwich St.
Joseph Moul, 285 West 11th St.
Frank Dornitsky, 72 Greenwich St.
Molly Lowsky, 107 Washington St.
Cutina Rainley, 641 Hudson St.
Joseph Buci, 5 Jones St.
Marg. Witska, 317 East 21st St.
Tessie Driscken, 46 East 29th St.
Ferdinand Louiello, 750 2d Av.
Christina Olsen, 217 3d Av.
David Weiss, 302 East 10th St.
Ruth & Sylvia Cohn, 36 St. Marks Pl.
Eva Kiuwzewski, 148 East 18th St.
Marg. Block, 551 East 17th St.
Grace Dimia, 109 Av. A.
Giovanni Bucai, 128 West 31st St.
John Mandel, 268 West 39th St.
Nelson Stern, 457 West 21st St.
Norman Maher, 158 East 63d St.
Vincent Penniski, 339 East 56th St.
Rudolph Gelin, 425 East 73d St.
Frank Cullentor, 224 East 56th St.
James Carroll, 419 West 53d St.
Gerardo Auerback, 700 West 175th St.
Ernest Aosen, 16 West 94th St.
Frances Dellacl, 143 West End Av.
Rosalia Mattch, 82 Amsterdam Av.
Eleanor Anderson, 535 West 48th St.
Thos. Gallagher, 548 West 126th St.
Howard Levele, 149 East 127th St.
Lena Campbell, 407 East 109th St.
James Fredericks, 16 West 136th St.
Max Riesberg, 159 East 96th St.
James Loano, 447 East 122d St.
John Keller, 2 West 126th St.
Ethel Dazie, 56 West 139th St.
Harvey Cullen, 265 West 117th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Roy Hall, 147 W. 143d St.
Wm. Muldoon, 503 W. 59th St.
Florence Forza, 40 Morton St.
Margaret Gough, 257 W. 98th St.
Philip Payton, 456 W. 56th St.
Pat. Cimberlain, 422 E. 16th St.
Frances Manago, 48 Manhattan St.
Joseph McManus, 102 Lawrence St.
Jeanette Rosenzweig, 250 E. 8th St.
Frances Murphy, 2,102 Amsterdam Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Margaret Lyons, 1,933 Clinton Av.
James Simpson, 3,948 Park Av.
Baby Churchner, 4,278 3d Av.
Baby Kerevins, 1,076 Southern Blvd.
Baby Sahn, 1,415 Clinton Av.
Ed. Burke, 4,826 Park Av.
Ruth Gottringer, 869 E. 156th St.
Baby Sohl, 1,015 E. 150th St.
Arthur Hirschel, 974 Simpson St.
Harold Gold, 486 E. 158th St.
Baby Powder, 533 E. 139th St.
John White, 433 E. 145th St.
Morris Porgoss, 535 E. 174th St.
Jose Dorrodo, 2,345 Beamont Av.
Vito Olivera, 2,347 Beaumont Av.
Tessie Lalumbo, 633 E. 186th St.
Jessie Comeniz, 911 E. 176th St.
Max Plotkin, 883 Southern Blvd.
Charles Pless, 1,251 Brook Av.
Bernice Lewis, 1,307 Washington Av.
Joseph Gross, 906 Jackson Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Madeline Lehen, 882 E. 169th St.
Edward Langhert, 1,350 Webster Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Joseph Hyman, 142 So. 9th St.
Samuel Krodkowitch, 380 So. 4th St.
Sidney Katz, 159 So. 2d St.
Herman Feinhirsh, 250 Seigel St.
Helen Berlenbach, 100 Russell St.
Dorothy Clark, 9 Olive St.
Anthony Stoll, 12 Morgan Av.
Aaron Fachs, 621 Metropolitan Av.
Benjamin Markowitz, 191 McKibben St.
George Groz, 229 Gratil St.
Joseph Meil, 111 Freeman St.
Julius Berhaug, 650 Bedford Av.
John Glowitz, 230 Cook St.
Lilly and Katie Landis, 539 Bedford Av.
Peter Quinn, 175 Wyckoff Av.
Doris E. Fox, 24 Sumpter St.
John Masterson, 262 St. Nicholas Av.
Mae Thanhouser, 1,617 St. Marks Av.
Solomon Frishman, 1,617 St. Louis St.
Pearl Coggins, 1,14- St. Marks Av.
Phillip Gessin, 1,882 Prospect Pl.
Harold Mearcker, 802 Park Av.
Morris Banker, 1,353 Myrtle Av.
Margaret Piegot, 284 Kosciusko St.
Louis Kahnow, 859 Hart St.
May Cavanaugh, 141 Hamburg Av.
Jane Hetzer, 1,367 Greene Av.
Eleanor Kuch, 1,455 Fulton St.
Dominick Naducci, 1,681 Dean St.
Roy Brummer, 79 Bleecker St.
Richard Hartcelt, 177 Albany Av.
Frances Laskowitz, 565 Sackman St.
Alice Miller, 468 Jerome St.
Charles Veilen, 650 Hopkinson St.
Nettie Seigel, 82 Grafton St.
Morris Darroff, 1,786 E. N. Y. Av.
Bessie Darroff, 1,786 E. N. Y. Av.
Harold Ecke, 10 Crosby Av.
David Schwartz, 604 Belmont Av.
Ricardello Pellegrina, 1,760 62d St.
Herbert Leaber, 197 Bay 22d St.
Maurice Carroll, 9,104 Ridge Boulevard.
Thomas O'Rourke, 114 14th St.
Richard Coffey, 19 Sullivan St.
Howard Nicholas, 556 Sterling Pl.
Bernard Visalli, 179 Sands St.
Arthur Weinstein, 1,165 42d St.
Rosalie Chuzerman, 2,928A West 33d St.
Mary Williamson, 590 East 35th St.
Jessie Williamson, 590 East 39th St.
Joseph Silverman, 1,271 57th St.
Genevieve Lancaster, 55 East 28th St.
Emory Richardson, 16 Erasmus St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

John Glowitz, 230 Cook St.
Lyster Ogilvie, 25 Decatur St.
Filomina Veola, 797 Myrtle Av.
Adrieha Darv, 143 Thames St.
Pearl Coggins, 1,143 St. Marks Av.
Solomon Frisman, 1,617 St. Marks Av.
John Masterman, 262 St. Nicholas Av.
San. Korotkewitch, 380 South 4th St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Francis Zuchowsky, 56 Greenpoint Av., Long Island City.
Catherine Hass, 467 Grand Av., Astoria.
Joseph Diesosky, 77 Bradford Av., Flushing.
Dorothy Thomas, Bayside Av., Bayside.
Eileen Kane, 209 Denmore St., Elmhurst.
Charles Bonhug, 590 Seneca Av., Ridgewood.
Albert Borst, 46 Sackett St., Corona.
Albert Harris, 6 45th St., Corona.
Vivian Peterson, 931 Morris Av., Morris Park.
Eva Cornfield, 56 Oxford Av., Brooklyn Hills.
Sidney Weinstein, 1,255½ Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.
Virginia Roby, 1,124 Emerald St., Woodhaven.
Joe Donnelly, Hawcree Creek Road, Aqueduct.
George Donnelly, Hawcree Creek Road, Aqueduct.
Albert Goldstein, 1,244 Union St., Far Rockaway.
Elvire Cohn, 44 Remington Av., Arverne.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Frances Zuchowsky, 56 Greenpoint Av., Long Island City.
Eileen Kane, 209 Denmore St., Elmhurst.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Jack Morris, 585 Forest Av., West New Brighton.

Two children formerly reported as suffering from poliomyelitis were discharged in Queens yesterday as no cases.

POLICEMEN AT CHURCH DOOR.

Freeport Priest Protests Against Orders of Health Officials.

Sixteen new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Suffolk County yesterday, distributed as follows: Patchogue, 4; Sayville, 4; West Islip, 2, and 1 each in Central Islip, Good Ground, East Marion, Babylon, Bay Shore, and Sag Harbor. There were also two deaths, one in Riverhead and another in Quogue.

The wealthy Summer residents of Southampton are co-operating with the health authorities in the fight against the epidemic. Samuel Parrish, one of them, has offered land for an isolation hospital.

The health authorities of Freeport clashed yesterday with the Rev. Father O'Toole, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Redeemer, and those who sympathized with him. The authorities had issued orders that no children of less than 16 years old were to be admitted to churches, and the priest denied their right to enforce the order.

Two policemen stationed at the church entrances prevented the entrance of many children by warnings, but they had been instructed to make no arrests, and many children, on the advice of their parents, ignored the order. Several persons, most of them women, taunted the policemen with sarcastic words.

Late in the afternoon Dr. William H. Runcie, the village Health Officer; Leo Fischel, counsel to the Village Trustees, and Father O'Toole held a conference, at which it was determined to ask Supreme Court Justice Carne in Brooklyn today for an opinion on the validity of the regulation.

There were twenty-one new cases of poliomyelitis in Newark yesterday and three deaths. Newton, N. J., reported one new case.

EXCURSIONISTS TRAPPED HERE

Many Without Health Certificates Detained for the Night.

Many excursionists from Philadelphia, Newark, Jersey City, and various points in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, who visited Coney Island, Brighton Beach, Rockaway, and other resorts yesterday were forced to remain in the city last night, because they had failed to provide themselves with health certificates before leaving their homes and either were unable to identify themselves to the Federal Officers in New York or else sought certificates here after the offices of the Federal surgeons had closed for the day.

About fifty persons, thus barred from leaving the city with children, went to the Greenwich Street Police Station asking assistance. The police communicated with officials of the Department of Health, who said they were powerless to act because no person could receive a certificate from the department who had not established a residence in the city of at least twenty-four hours duration.

Some of those affected complained that they had not been warned before leaving their homes of the necessity of procuring certificates, but Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, has repeatedly issued such warning through the newspapers and has requested all railroads to transmit the warning to their passengers. The railroads have acted in accordance with the request, according to their statements.

The number detained last night was greater than on any other Sunday. Many did not have enough money for hotels, so spent the night in waiting rooms.

ATLANTIC CITY QUARANTINE.

No Child Allowed to Leave Resort Without Health Certificate.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—Atlantic City today perfected an absolute quarantine on children leaving the resort without first obtaining health certificates.

Dr. Talbot Reed, City Health Officer, deputized the physicians of the resort as inspectors. Members of his board sat at City Hall from 6 o'clock this morning until near midnight tonight, and hundreds of youngsters were examined. The order was sweeping, and parents in ignorance of the ordinance were inconvenienced in last-minute rushes for trains. The authorities were firm and no child was permitted on trains without a certificate.

Certificates from any local doctor were accepted, this concession tending greatly to appease visitors, as beachfront and other hotels have house physicians.

Only one known case of paralysis has developed here, with a floating population of approximately 200,000.

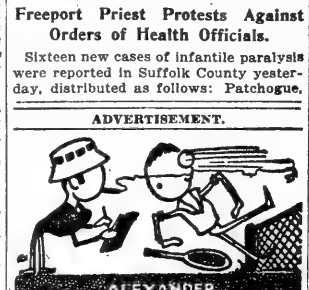
15 Families Quarantined.

Fifteen families in a tenement house at 694 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, were quarantined last night because David Schwartz, one of the tenants, refused to permit the health authorities to remove to a hospital his three-year-old son, David Schwartz, Jr., said to have infantile paralysis. The father insisted that two physicians had told him the illness was not infantile paralysis. The entire tenement house was isolated until the boy is either moved to a hospital or to some private institution.

First Paralysis Death in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A case of infantile paralysis reported to the authorities last night proved fatal. The child died this morning. There have been ten cases here, and this is the first death.

ADVERTISEMENT.



SEE EFFORT TO UPSET KING'S CONFESSION

Mrs. Humiston Hurries to Jail Where Man Is Held Who Exonerated Stielow.

FEAR SLEUTH'S INFLUENCE

Friends of Stielow Hear Policeman Who Got Confession from Him Has Seen Man Who Admits Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, Aug. 13.—Declaring she feared undue influence was being brought to bear upon Irving King, the peddler who confessed to the murder of Charles B. Phelps and Miss Margaret Wolcott, to have him retract in order to save certain persons from the embarrassment that would follow a vindication of Charles F. Stielow, now sentenced to death for the crime, Mrs. Grace Humiston, the woman lawyer of New York, hurried tonight from here to Albion, the Orleans County seat, where King is in jail.

Mrs. Humiston and David A. White, Stielow's attorney of record, who had expected to return to New York after interviewing convicts here, made the sudden change of plan when they learned that though King had been in the Albion jail since 11 o'clock last night, no charge of murder had been lodged against him.

"I am going there to find out whether District Attorney Knickerbocker arrested King or abducted him," Mrs. Humiston asserted while White nodded his head in approval. "I am determined to protect him from any intimidation or third-degree methods that might induce him to repudiate a confession which he made in good faith and without persuasion of any kind. Up to 6 o'clock this evening when I received my latest advice from Albion he had not altered his statement that he and Clarence O'Connell did the killing. I do not know what he has done since."

Mrs. Humiston and White were both plainly worried at the knowledge that George Newton, the Buffalo detective, whose methods in getting Stielow to confess they have repeatedly attacked, had been allowed to accompany King on the 110-mile automobile ride from the Little Valley jail to that in Albion.

They intimated that they feared Orleans County officials were bestirring themselves in behalf of persons whose political future might be embarrassed if Stielow should be proved innocent after he had come so near to being executed. Both made it plain that they proposed to fight bitterly against any attempt to weaken the King confession.

The lawyers spent the afternoon here interviewing convicts who were supposed to have knowledge of some of the statements made by King. Whether they saw Clarence O'Connell who revealed King's alleged connection with the crime and who was subsequently accused by King of being the principal in the double murder, they would not say. Warden Rattigan of Auburn Prison too, declined to tell which convicts the two lawyers had been allowed to see.

"We got strong corroboration of the King confession," Mrs. Humiston declared. "We knew at the outset that the confession was too genuine to upset and the manner of its making, voluntarily in the presence of so many witnesses, made it most convincing. But we got, for instance, a statement from one man now imprisoned here who was at liberty when the murders were committed that shortly after the crime he met King some place in the southern tier.

"Knowing that King was far from his usual haunts, this man, he said, asked King what he was doing so far from home. He said King answered that he was afraid to be seen near West Shelby for fear he would be charged with a most serious crime."

TO EXAMINE AUBURN CONVICT.

Mrs. Humiston Will Question O'Connell, Whom King Accuses.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Grace Humiston left here early this morning to interview Clarence O'Connell, the Auburn convict who is accused by Irving King of having taken the major part with him in the killing of Charles B. Phelps and his housekeeper, Margaret Wolcott. The New York woman lawyer, who has led in the fight to save Charles F. Stielow from the electric chair because of a belief that he is innocent of the crime, and confessed it through duress, spent several hours with the condemned man today, but refused to discuss her interview. Mrs. Humiston tried to conceal her destination, asserting that in one town where her visit was expected an attempt was made to shoot her.

Deputy Warden Spencer Miller, who was present at the talk with Stielow, said the condemned man readily identified a picture of Irving King, the peddler whose confession was expected to free Stielow, thus corroborating King's statement that he knew Stielow. King, it was learned from Mr. Miller, said he met Stielow when King and O'Connell conducted a small saloon where Stielow used to come occasionally for a glass of beer. He described Stielow as an inoffensive person.

Stuart Kohn, attorney for the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing prison and one of the leaders in the fight in behalf of Stielow, asserted last night that before the efforts to free Stielow had ended those working in his behalf expect to disclose the motives actuating those behind the prosecution. Kohn declared that Stielow's defenders were particularly worried because George Newton, the Buffalo detective who got Stielow to confess, was allowed to be with Irving King, the peddler whose later confession Stielow's friends expect to exonerate him.

SURE STIELOW IS GUILTY.

Sleuth Who Got His Confession Doubts King's Story.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—Private Detective George Newton, who obtained from Charles F. Stielow the confession that Stielow with Nelson Green, his nephew, murdered Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott at West Shelby, is still convinced that those men are guilty notwithstanding the recent confession of Irving King that King did the double killing and that Stielow and Green were innocent.

Newton, who visited King in the Little Valley Jail and accompanied him to Orleans after a charge of murder had been preferred against him, said today:

"There isn't anything in the King confession that a man couldn't find out by reading the newspapers. He hasn't told a straight story in line with the known facts. Personally I think this whole affair has been cooked up to force a new trial for Stielow."

Newton denied that he had used improper methods to get Stielow to confess. He said that contrary to the charge of Mrs. Grace Humiston, Stielow in the confession told many things that had herto been unknown to the prosecution.

Newton is now searching for the black leather pocketbook in which Phelps kept his money at home. The pocketbook was mentioned by Stielow in his confession. King said he knew nothing about it. The detective said he expected to find it soon.

PRINTERS IN BALTIMORE.

Throng of Delegates and Members Go on Beach Excursion.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Delegates to the sixty-second convention of the International Typographical Union here and other members numbering about 2,000 went on an excursion to Tolchester Beach today.

The convention will open tomorrow with addresses by Governor Harrington, Mayor Preston, and representatives of the local union, to which President Marsden G. Scott of the International Union will respond. Tomorrow the delegates will go to Washington.

NEW DUTCH SHIP LINE.

Rotterdam Company May Buy the Macedonia for American Trade

THE HAGUE, Monday, Aug. 14.—A new steamship line soon will be put in service from Rotterdam to America, according to an Amsterdam newspaper.

A Rotterdam company is negotiating for the purchase of the former Greek steamer Macedonia, which can accommodate 2,000 passengers and has a freight capacity of 5,600 tons. It is proposed to open the new service with this ship.

13 Miners Killed in Explosion.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Thirteen miners were killed today in an explosion in the Ashington Colliery near Bluth. The cause is not known.

FARM LOAN BOARD'S TRIP.

First of Hearings Throughout Country will be Held at Augusta, Me.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Announcement was made today by the Secretary of the Treasury that the members of the Farm Loan Board would leave Washington for a trip through the country to hold hearings in connection with the inauguration of the new rural credits system. The hearings will begin at Augusta, Me., on Aug. 21. The members of the board, who are Secretary McAdoo, George W. Norris, Herbert Quick, U. S. A. Smith, and Charles H. Lobdell, will go from Augusta to Concord, N. H.; Hartford, Conn.; Springfield, Mass.; Utica, N. Y.; Lansing, Mich.; Madison, Wis.; Des Moines, Iowa; Sioux Falls, S. D.; St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N. D.; Helena, Mont., and Spokane, Wash., where a hearing will take place on Sept. 4.

The detailed itinerary from Spokane has not been arranged, but the board will go to Oregon and California and return East across the central portion of the country. After its return here a trip will be made through the South, establishing a Federal land bank in each district. This course was followed by the Reserve Bank organization committee in outlining the boundaries of the Federal Reserve system and locating a Federal Reserve Bank in each district.

The important problem before the board is the determination of the best means of placing all the advantages of the system at the disposal of the farmers, and in this connection a close study of farming conditions and farm loan needs in each State will be made. Witnesses at the hearings will advise the board as to the needs of the farmers for the development of agriculture in the respective sections of the country; the extent that the farmers expect to find it necessary to use the necessities of the system; the present difficulties in obtaining credit on farm mortgages, and the cost of loans, including interest and commissions.

KILLED BY AUTO FIRE ENGINE

Machalzo Struck as Vehicle Responds to Greenpoint Alarm.

John Machalzo, 48 years of age, of 18 Campbell Avenue, Passaic, N. J., was struck last night by automobile fire Engine 235 at the corner of Oakland and Java Street, Greenpoint, and died of his injuries at the Greenpoint Hospital a short time later. The engine, in charge of Thomas O'Day, was responding to an alarm at 145 Java Street. Machalzo was standing in the middle of the street, and attempted between going forward or back when the engine bore down on him. O'Day was unable to stop, and struck him, throwing him against the curbstone.

Dr. Dunway of the Greenpoint Hospital said the man's skull was fractured. Machalzo was taken to the hospital and an operation performed.

The fire at 145 Java Street destroyed a stable in which about 200 horses were boarded. None was lost.

Arthur Whitterd, 6 years old, of 621 East 182d Street, the Bronx, attempted to run across Hughes Avenue, near 181st Street, yesterday afternoon, and was struck by an automobile, driven by A. Leck of 578 Oakley Place, the Bronx. The boy's skull was fractured and he received internal injuries. He was taken to Fordham Hospital.

In a similar accident at Fordham Road and Crotona Avenue, Josephine De Capa, 6 years old, of 338 East 100th Street, received a fracture of the right leg yesterday afternoon. The automobile that struck the child was driven by Albert Behrens of 162 West Forty-eighth Street. She was taken to Fordham Hospital.

New Yorker's Auto Kills a Boy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 13.—An automobile owned by Henry W. Miller, a contractor, of 780 Riverside Drive, New York City, struck and killed Francis Prosper, 9 years old, here this evening. The chauffeur, Elmer Smith, Jr., of Cairo, N. Y., was arrested on a charge of manslaughter. He was released on bail of $5,000, which was furnished by his employer.

James F. Mack Sinking.

James F. Mack, formerly Third Deputy Police Commissioner under General Theodore A. Bingham, who has been suffering from Bright's disease in the French Hospital, was said late last night to have failed during the day. He became seriously ill last Wednesday in his room at the Hotel Breslin, following his return from California, where he had gone for his health.

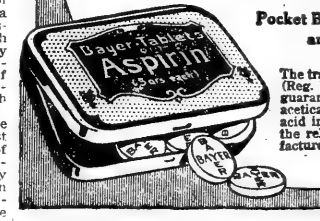
Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Your protection against counterfeits

Every package and every tablet bears

"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"

Pocket Boxes of 12, Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100



The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

BAYER

5th Week Remnant Sale Unmatchable Values

$19 We are daily adding new suit ends to our semi-annual remnant sale. Suitings that were $25 to $50. A large variety of cloths made to measure only $19. Style, fit and satisfaction guaranteed. $19

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

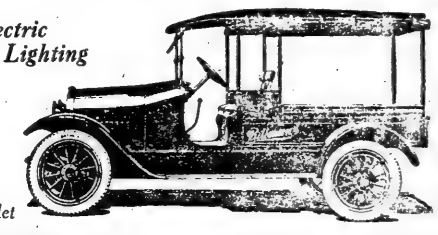
FALL AND WINTER STYLES NOW ON DISPLAY $20 TO $50

Pullman CAPACITY 1000 POUNDS

LIGHT DELIVERY $750. Complete

Fully Equipped
Finely Finished
Body Attached
Immediate
Deliveries

Complete Electric Starting and Lighting



Superbly Equipped—Typically Pullman in Style and Finish

Write for Booklet

PULLMAN MOTOR CAR CO., 1892 Broadway, at 63d St., New York City.
Tel. 5288 Col. 1150 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

A Plain Talk on Serges

We aren't given to crying "Wolf!" when there's no wolf about. When we do shout—it's well for you to listen.

If you aren't informed on Blue Serges, you should know that the mills are showing blue serge piece goods for next Summer at higher prices than this year. That means Blue Serge Suits will cost more next season—most places they're costing more right now.

So we tell you to buy your Blue Serge *now*—and buy it in a Wallach Store, where we have Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits bought before the present conditions arose—which is the only reason on earth why we can sell them at our usual prices, $18, $20, $22.50, $25 and up to $40.

And while we're talking serges we'll simply *have* to call your attention most particularly to our

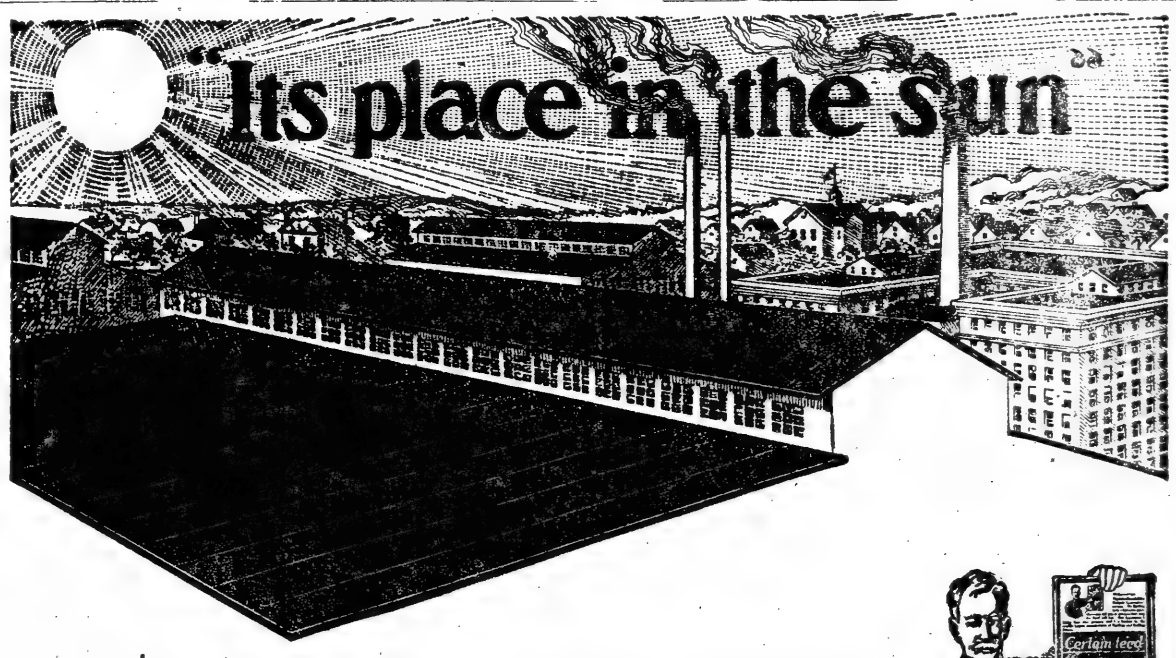
Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits at $22.50

Exceptionally large stocks at $22.50—we can fit almost any figure now. The very latest models in Varsity Fives and Pinch-Backs, as well as Conservative styles. Every one is genuine, all-wool, true-blue Serge, guaranteed absolutely as to color, fit and quality. At $22.50—with conditions as they are now—they're values such as we are rarely able to offer.

Don't put off buying—there will be no reductions on Blue Serges this season.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street



TO hold "its place in the sun," is the avowed purpose of a great nation's conflict. To hold "its place in the sun," is the object of every business in the great fight for industrial and commercial supremacy.

To be able to hold "its place in the sun," is the supreme test of an asphalt roof. It is the sun, not rain or snow, that plays havoc with a roof. If it can resist the drying out process of the sun beating down upon it, day after day, the rain or snow will not affect it except to wash it clean and keep it sanitary.

Certain-teed Roofing

takes "its place in the sun" and holds it longer than other similar roofing because it is made of the very best quality roofing felt, thoroughly saturated with the correct blend of soft asphalts, and coated with a blend of harder asphalts.

This outer coating keeps the inner saturation soft, and prevents the drying out process so destructive to the ordinary roof.

"The General's" blend of asphalts is the result of long experience. It produces a roofing more pliable than those which have less saturation, and which are, therefore, harder and drier.

At each of the General's big mills, expert chemists are constantly employed to refine, test and blend the asphalts used; also to experiment for possible improvements. Their constant endeavor is to make the best roofing still better.

The quality of CERTAIN-TEED is such that it is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply). Experience proves that it lasts longer.

Behind this guarantee is the responsibility of the world's largest manufacturer of roofings and building papers.



The General makes one third of America's supply of asphalt roll roofing. His facilities are unequaled, and he is able to produce the highest quality roofing at the lowest manufacturing cost.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate covered shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest sky-scraper to the smallest residence or out-building.

CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers all over the world, at reasonable prices. Investigate it before you decide on any type of roof.

GENERAL ROOFING MANUFACTURING COMPANY

World's Largest Manufacturer of Roofings and Building Papers

New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit San Francisco Los Angeles Milwaukee Cincinnati New Orleans Minneapolis Seattle Kansas City Indianapolis Atlanta Richmond Des Moines Houston Duluth London Sydney

Copyrighted 1916, General Roofing Manufacturing Co.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; probably rain and slightly warmer tomorrow; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,388. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RUSSIANS BREAK NEW TEUTON LINE IN EAST GALICIA

Force Way Across the Zlota Lipa and Oust Bothmer from Positions There.

GAIN IN SERETH REGION

Ford River Breast High and Capture Series of Trenches with the Bayonet.

BELGIANS HELP TAKE TOWN

Cyclist Company and Armored Car Crews Earn Commendation of Czar's General Staff.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.—The retreat of the Austrians from the Stripa continues, with the Russians pounding the Austrian rearguard. General Count von Bothmer's forces are being ousted from positions they had taken up on the west bank of the Zlota Lipa, the village of Tustobaby having been captured, according to this evening's official report.

The line of the Austrian defense as it appears today runs from Berestechk through Shezurovitse and Stahystavezyk along the headwaters of the Styr northwest of Brody, and through Olesko-Zboroff to Brzezany, forming a zigzag to the Upper Zlota Lipa; along that stream to Zawatow, fifteen miles above its junction with the Dniester; thence southwest to Jezupol, at the mouth of the Bystritza-Maluan, ten miles northwest of Stanislau thence south to Solotvina, ten miles northwest of Nadvorna.

In other words, the Austrians, contracting the circle about Lemberg, are withdrawing to a line between the Carpathians and the Pinsk marshes the shorter length of which will compensate them in some measure for the tremendous losses they have suffered since the beginning of the Russian advance. Military critics look for their eventual withdrawal to the line of Kamionka, Lemberg, Mikolayoff and Stryj as their logical line of defense.

The surrender of Marjampol by the Austrians has enabled General Letchitsky to straighten the front of his advance toward Mariez, this now forming an almost direct east and west line only seven miles from that town at the nearest approach.

64,920 Teutons Captured in a Week.

The Rech, in its summary of the prisoners and booty taken by the Russians during last week's operations, estimates that 63,200 men and 1,720 officers were captured and sixty-nine guns and 342 machine guns and bomb throwers taken by General Letchitsky, Scherbatchoff, and Sakharoff.

The official statement issued this evening, reporting further gains in the Sereth River region, as well as along the Zlota Lipa, follows:

In the region of the River Sereth we are advancing successfully. One of our valiant regiments, after fording the River Tukh, a tributary of the Sereth, in water up to their chests, drove out the enemy from a series of trenches.

"At 7 o'clock this morning Captain Tkachev, one of our aviators, having sighted an enemy aeroplane, ascended with an officer observer and Lieutenant Kurisoskch in an aeroplane mounted with a machine gun, and, overtaking the enemy aeroplane, attacked it, firing twice with the machine gun. The enemy aeroplane was damaged and forced to descend, and, with its pilot and observer, fell into our hands.

On the Zlota Lipa front, after having repelled the enemy, we reached the left bank of the River Deniuv, an affluent of Zlota Lipa, and the Zlota Lipa itself, where we crossed to the western bank at some points.

Our offensive to the northwest of the Dniester continues. As a result of a stubborn fight we captured here the village of Tustobasy, which was protected by dense lines of well prepared communicating trenches, in which the enemy met our troops with a terrific machine-gun fire.

On Sunday we captured the small town of Zhoroff, on the Stripa, a Belgian cyclist company which was accompanied by their armored cars, distinguished themselves by assisting our troops in the capture of the town.

The fortified works of Monasterzyska, which we captured recently, were very formidable. They consisted of five lines of trenches with many communicating trenches and intersections. Judging from the manner in which they were constructed and the size of the branch constructions it may be assumed that they were designed not for machine guns, but for automatic rifles, as these constructions had three recesses on each side

An earlier official communication given out in the morning said:

In the riamur Hospital, near the little town of Siniavka, two sisters and one hospital orderly were killed, and two sisters wounded by a bomb from an enemy aeroplane.

In the region south of the little town of Strobychva on the evening of Aug. 13 the enemy attacked our troops on the western bank of the Stokhod, but as the result of a counterattack which followed, he was driven back to his positions.

On the Upper Sereth our advance continues. The enemy retired to the west to a fortified position, behind which at some points he is checking our advance by fierce artillery fire.

In the region of the Middle Stripa and the River Koropiec our troops, continuing to pursue the enemy, advanced to the west, and, arriving before the Zlota Lipa near Zavalov and Korzov, reached the northern bank of the Dniester before Marjampol.

In the region of Yaremecze, Yalovizary, and Kirlibaba, in the wooded Carpathians, local attacks of the enemy were everywhere repelled by our troops.

All Attacks Repelled, Teutons Say.

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (via London.)—Military operations on the eastern front are reported as follows in an official statement givenout here today:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the region of Skrobiowa and on the Oginsky Canal south of Lake Wygonowskoie Russian advances were repulsed. eGrman detachmeens dispersed Russian advanced guards east of the canal, with considerable losses for the enemy. Near Zarecze, on the

CHINESE TROOPS ATTACK A JAPANESE GARRISON

Forces Near Mukden Besieged After 18 Soldiers Are Killed or Wounded; Reinforcements Sent.

TOKIO, Aug. 15.—Chinese troops have attacked the Japanese garrison at Cheng-Chiatun, between Mukden and Chaoyangfu, have killed or wounded seventeen Japanese soldiers and killed one officer. According to official advices from Cheng-Chiatun, the Japanese barracks is now besieged by the Chinese soldiers.

Reinforcements are being rushed to the beleaguered garrison from the Japanese forces stationed at Kaiyuan and Sudinghai. The fighting resulted from the arrest of a Japanese merchant.

MORE PEACE RUMORS IN GERMAN CAPITAL

One Credits Ambassador Sharpe With a Mission from Wilson—Lansing Flatly Denies It.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Yesterday was a day of rumors in Berlin. Material for such rumors was furnished by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's visit to Vienna. A prediction of early peace by the Swedish newspapers, and last but not least by the presence in Berlin of the American Ambassador to France, Mr. Sharp.

The latter came to Germany several days ago, ostensibly to visit the French prisoners' camps, but he spent the last three days in this city, where he had conversations with some personages of political importance.

Although there is not the slightest evidence on the subject, rumors will have it that the Ambassador has been instructed by President Wilson with a mission of studying the prospects of peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—No significance is to be attached to the fact that William G. Sharp, Ambassador to France, stopped in Berlin on his way to the United States. When told tonight of the rumors current in Berlin that Ambassador Sharp had a mission from the President to study the prospects of peace Secretary Lansing said:

"There is not the slightest foundation for it. Ambassador Sharp is merely coming home on leave of absence, and that is all there is to it."

This will be the first time that Ambassador Sharp has returned to the United States since he went to Paris in the early days of the war to succeed Herrick.

SAYS PRO-GERMANS RAISED WHEAT PRICES

London Operators Think Chicago Hyphenates Want to Embarrass Allies.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph says that the opinion is freely expressed in the local wheat market that the rise in wheat prices was the result of a conspiracy on the part of German-Americans in Chicago to force prices up and embarrass the Entente Allies.

"The rise in wheat is condemned here as unnecessary," says the paper, "and the whole business seems to have been engineered in America."

The Statist says that a coterie of English speculators have made the situation worse by engineering a local corner in the British wheat market. The newspaper, however, expresses the hope that wheat supplies, now en route here, will reach Great Britain in time "to bring to nought the machinations of the London gamblers."

U-BOAT DYES ARRIVE IN NEW YORK MARKET

First Consignment from the Deutschland Received by a Color Company.

The Cassella Color Company of 182 Front Street yesterday received its consignment of dyestuffs brought to this country by the submarine trader Deutschland. These dyestuffs were the first German colors to reach this city directly from Germany since the outbreak of the European war. Other dyestuff factors in this city received bills of lading for their apportionment of the colors landed in Baltimore by the U-boat, and the goods are expected to reach here today.

The customs officials at Baltimore are detaining some of the packages for the purpose of taking samples, which will be used in determining the dutiable value of the colors. It was said last night that the New York importing firms would take possession of the Deutschland's colors regardless of the high duties that possibly may be exacted by the Government. The U-boat's cargo comprised about 200 tons of dyestuffs, said to be valued in excess of $1,000,000.

100 REBELS SURROUNDED.

Former Villa Chieftain's Men Are Trapped at Chihuahua Town.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 14.—Reports received here today from General Domingo Arrieta said that one of his columns had surrounded a band of 100 men under Nicolas Hernandez, Villa's former Chief of Staff, at Las Adargas, Chihuahua, and would attack immediately on arrival of reinforcements.

Announcement was made here that General Luis Gutierrez, commanding the Torreon-Laguna district, has been transferred to Aguas Calientes.

BEFORE GOING TO BED.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water on retiring relieves insomnia. Buy a bottle. Adv.

SENATE CAUCUS COMPLETES NEW REVENUE BILL

Indorses Measure Planned to Yield $205,000,000 a Year.

FAVOR A TARIFF BOARD

Underwood Abandons His Opposition and Stays Away from Conference.

SOME STAMP TAXES KEPT

But Those on Telephone and Telegraph Messages, Express and Freight Bills Are Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—The Democrats of the Senate in caucus at an early hour this morning completed their consideration of the General Revenue bill, passed by the House, and it will be presented to the Republican members of the Finance Committee in order to comply with the perfunctory requirements of parliamentary courtesy. The measure will be reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee without delay and brought up for consideration as soon as the pending Ship Purchase bill is disposed of.

While the caucus stood by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee in their revision of the House bill, one important change which will cause considerable disappointment to those in favor of a scientific revision of the tariff was made by the caucus. This was to reduce to $7,500 each the salaries to be paid to members of the permanent Tariff Commission which the bill creates.

The House had provided salaries for the Tariff Commissioners of that amount, but, in response to considerable sentiment for more liberal treatment, the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee recommended to the caucus that the salary of each commissioner be $10,000. The caucus had an economical mood, and restored the lower house figure.

It was expected that the caucus would be lively as Senator Underwood of Alabama, author of the present tariff law, promised a determined fight to defeat the Tariff Commission and the dyestuffs schedule. He had indicated that he would endeavor to have these provisions eliminated from the bill on the ground that the Tariff Commission was not necessary, and that the proposed duties on dyestuffs recognized the protection principle to which the Democratic Party was opposed.

Much to the surprise, however, of his fellow Senators Mr. Underwood did not attend to the caucus, and there was no contest worthy of the name over the provisions to which he objected.

The provision creating a Tariff Commission was amended, on motion of Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, so as to restrict the commission from renting office quarters for more than two years. Senator Smith's action was construed to mean that he was not in sympathy with the idea of making the commission a permanent body.

The dyestuff section of the bill, as proposed by the Finance Committee, was approved with a proviso offered by the committee that the duties fixed should not become effective until after the end of the European war.

The duties on dyes as incorporated in the amended bill are: Two and one-half cents a pound specific duty and 15 per cent. ad valorem duty on intermediate dyes; 5 cents a pound specific duty and 30 per cent. ad valorem duty on finished dyes, with the exception of natural indigo on which the duty will be 30 per cent. ad valorem only.

A considerable portion of the session of the caucus was devoted to discussing the wine schedule. The caucus approved the section as written by the Finance Committee, the principal item from a controversial standpoint being an increase from 10 cents per gallon, as provided in the House bill, to 55 cents per gallon on brandies used in fortified wines. A contest over the increase in the duties on brandies used in fortified wines has been waged between the Ohio and the California wine makers.

In view of the adoption last night of the license tax on stock of corporations, the caucus voted to eliminate stamp taxes on express and freight bills of lading and telephone and telegraph messages. Stamp taxes are retained, however, on bonds, debentures, and certificates of indebtedness, conveyances, Custom House receipts, insurance policies, foreign steamship tickets, and Pullman car seats and berths.

The revenue measure, leaders estimate, will yield $205,000,000 annually, an increase of $7,500,000 over the estimated revenue as it passed the House.

KILLED BY BURDEN'S AUTO.

New Yorker's Machine Runs Down Child in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—Abby Sullivan, 7 years of age, was killed this morning by an automobile owned by William P. Burden of New York and Newport, and driven by his chauffeur, Edward Davis. The Sullivan girl ran out from behind a Fire Department wagon directly in front of the Burden automobile. Before the chauffeur could put on his brakes the front wheels of the machine passed over the girl's body and she died before she could be taken to a hospital.

Davis went to the police station, but was not held, as the accident was unavoidable. Mr. Burden called on the parents of the child, expressed his sympathy, and offered every assistance possible.

Continued on Page 2.

British Destroyer and 19 Other Ships Sunk in Revived U-Boat Campaign

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (via London.)—A German submarine torpedoed the British torpedo boat destroyer Lassoo Sunday morning, according to an Admiralty statement issued today. It is announced also that between Aug. 2 and 10 five British and French steamers and ten British and French sailing craft were sent to the bottom by a German submarine. The official statement says:

One of our submarines Sunday morning torpedoed in the British Channel the British torpedo boat destroyer Lassoo.

One of our submarines torpedoed in the Channel between the 2d and 10th of August seven British and three French sailing vessels and three British and two French steamers.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lassoo was sunk Sunday off the Dutch coast, having struck a mine or been torpedoed, according to an official statement issued this afternoon. Six of the crew of the destroyer are missing. Two men on board were injured.

The British Press Bureau, in a later statement, controverts the German official statement with regard to the locality where the Lassoo was sunk, saying that the destroyer was sent to the bottom "a few miles off the Dutch coast, and not in the Channel, as the German Admiralty pretends."

Lloyd's announces the sinking of the Italian steamship Nereus, the Italian sailing vessel Dina and the French sailing vessel Saint Gaetan.

The Danish steamer Ivar was sunk by a submarine off Genoa, Italy, Sunday according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen. The crew of the steamer was saved.

The Nereus sailed from Newport New July 19 and passed Gibraltar Aug. 1. She was built in 1901, and was 340 feet long, of 3,980 tons gross.

The Ivar was a vessel of 2,130 tons and hailed from Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The Dagens Nyheder today publishes a rumor that a German submarine was sunk by a Swedish cruiser between Stockholm and the Skargaard on Thursday last.

EMPLOYERS ADVISE MEN TO QUIT ARMY

Those with Dependents Urged by Lackawanna and Mutual Life to Return Home.

EXPLAINED BY TRUESDALE

Executive Says He Acted in Accord with the Bulletin of the War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 14.—While letters from several corporations, telling soldier employes in the New York division to apply for discharges or forfeit their wages promised to them at the time the troops were mobilized were being received today, twenty-four privates received orders to return to Camp Whitman to be mustered out of the service because they had persons dependent upon them for support.

In the letters corporation officials pointed out the provision that soldiers with dependents could apply for discharges.

Eleven of the men to be mustered out were from the Seventh Regiment, and Colonel Willard C. Fisk today gave out the text of a letter received by one of the men in this regiment from the Lackawanna Railroad. It was signed by G. E. Hustis, General Auditor.

"Please note carefully the attached copy of Bulletin No. 20 of the War Department, providing for the discharge of the men of the National Guard who have one or more dependents," the letter said. "In view of the action taken by the War Department we are advised by the President (of the railroad company) that the arrangement of this company to carry those employes at full or part compensation will be discontinued after a reasonable time has been allowed for the employes affected by this order to obtain their releases and to return to the service of the company.

"You are requested immediately to make application for release according to the requirements set forth in War Department Bulletin No. 20. If you elect to waive the provisions of this order and to remain in the service of the Government, this company's arrangements for compensation in your case will be discontinued on Sept. 1. Please acknowledge receipt and advise of the action you have taken."

A similar letter was received by employes of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a circular presaging like action by a trust company was exhibited by men in the Seventh Regiment. Many other letters of like context have been received by men in other regiments.

Colonel Fisk has written to the employers who assert they are about to cease paying guardsmen, and will make his letters public. He said he thought the men in the division were not here for their welfare only, but for that of the country and of their employers as well, and since the national exigency that required their presence along the border had not yet passed, the soldiers still had their obligations to the Government to discharge.

That the country is not at war makes little difference in the effect of the promises given by the corporations, Colonel Fisk thinks. He and his son, Captain Clinton E. Fisk of Company D, seventh Regiment, gave up their law practice and closed their office in order to fulfill their military obligations.

Many more applications for discharges have been sent in because it is not possible for a militiaman to pay more than his own expenses with the pay of a private soldier.

Even the arrival of the Federal Paymaster, who gave out to individuals as small sums as 50 cents, nor the prospects of a State payday, have lessened the numbers of applications for discharges under the provision allowing men with dependents to seek releases.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, who brought a squad of clerks to the border to make corrections in the payrolls, so that soldiers might not have to wait two weeks longer for their money, said today he would begin paying the men tomorrow. The Second Field Artillery and the Signal Corps are to be the first units to receive their money.

"Wiretapping" Case at Camp.

Although it was thought at first that all payments would be made by check, General Stotesbury has now decided to make all payments in cash, following the regular army custom, and $25,000 in currency is in the vaults of a local bank, ready for withdrawal.

General Stotesbury also has arranged with the bank to issue drafts or checks to all soldiers free of charge, so that money may be easily forwarded to dependents.

So many errors and discrepancies were found in the rolls as made out by company commanders that if the money had once been paid out it would have been necessary to have spent months in rectifying the mistakes. Since the Federal pay was given out according to the entries in the same rolls it is believed many mistakes have been made already.

While special guards have been detailed to see that no Mexican or other outlaw bands get the State pay before it is given to the men, the military police force has been making an investigation of a "wiretapping" case of the border's very own.

Private R. Mc. Lane of Battery D, Second Field Artillery, is the military policeman who started the "wiretapping" investigation. He was on post in the Mexican section of the village late last night when he heard the ticking of a telegraph sounder in an adobe hut, and heard voices mumbling in Spanish and English. The special wires to Major General O'Ryan's headquarters pass directly

BRANDEIS DECLINES COMMISSION PLACE

Informs the President He Cannot Serve on Mexican Board Because of Court Business.

ANOTHER REASON RUMORED

Chief Justice White Said to Fee Mexican Question Is Too Close to Domestic Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court has declined President Wilson's tender to be a member of the joint high commission which is to endeavor to adjust the difference between Mexico and the United States. Justice Brandeis returned to aWshington today and had a talk with President Wilson, later conferring with the Attorney General. The Justice afterward wrote a letter to the President, which was made public at the White House late tonight. It reads:

My Dear Mr. President: I appreciate the opportunity for high service which membership on the Mexican Commission would present. But upon the consultation with the Chief Justice I find that the state of the business of the Supreme Court at the present time to be such that it is my duty not to undertake this important constructive task. Respectfully yours,

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

This decision of Justice Brandeis confirms the dispatch from Washington to THE TIMES, published this morning. The Justice came to Washington from Lake Placid, N. Y., where he went to consult Chief Justice White concerning the President's wish that he become one of the American members of the joint commission. While the letter of Justice Brandeis to the President gives the impression that the sole reason for his decision not to serve on the commission is the condition of busines of the court, it is understood here that there was another and equally potent reason.

Chief Justice White is said to hod the opinion that members of the court should not serve on commissions for the adjustment of pending questions. While Justices have served on many commissions for the settlement of disputes, the most recent instance being that of the late Justice Lamar as a member of the American commission at the Niagara Falls Mexican Mediation Conference in 1914, the suggestion has been made that the Mexican question in its present aspect had a bearing on domestic politics, and for that reason a Justice should not be a member of the commission.

It is well understood here, however, that the state of the Supreme Court's business is such that it might prove detrimental to have Justice Brandeis absent when the court assembled for the October term. The court has served important cases set for hearing, and it is thought as desirable that there should be a full bench when it reassembles.

The only other American member of the commission so far chosen is Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. The declination of Justice Brandeis leaves two Commissioners to be selected.

It was understood that the President had made a tender of the third place on the commission at the time he asked Mr. Lane and Justice Brandeis to serve, but the name of the person to whom this place was offered has not been disclosed.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 14.—Carranza Government officials today expressed curiosity over the delay by the United States in naming the American delegates to the American-Mexican conference on border difficulties. Local newspapers published the fact that Secretary Lane and Justice Brandeis had been asked by President Wilson to serve on the American delegation.

The War Department reported victories by Government troops over bandits in small engagements in the States of Oaxaca, Zacatecas and Michoacan.

ASSAIL SHIPPING BILL.

It Is a Step Toward Socialism, Gallinger Asserts.

WASHINGON, Aug. 14.—Republican Senators today continued attacks on the shipping bill. Senator Weeks assailed particularly the provision which will admit foreign-built vessels to the American coastwise trade.

"This bill constitutes a virtual declaration of war by the Government on the American shipbuilding industry," said Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader. "This determined attempt to force the Government into the commercial shipping business is a startling and dangerous step toward socialism."

CUBAN FACTIONS CLASH.

Three Killed in Fight After a Political Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Two Liberals and one Conservative were shot dead, and two Liberals and one Conservative were wounded in a fight after a political meeting at Manguito on Sunday night.

The survivors of each side say the others were the aggressors.

GREAT MKAN SPRING WATER.
In the case of air glass-stoppered bottles.

PRESIDENT HALTS RAILROAD STRIKE; WILL MEET BOTH SIDES AGAIN TODAY; PUTS BURDEN OF CONCESSION ON ROADS

What the President and His Conferees Say of the Prospect of a Strike Settlement

After today's meeting at the White House with railway union leaders and with railway managers, President Wilson said:

"I have met both sides and have gone over the case with the utmost frankness. I shall not be able to judge until tomorrow whether we have found a feasible basis for settlement."

Judge Chambers of the Board of Mediation said:

"The ice seems to be melting a little. I am very optimistic that the President will be able to accomplish something."

One of the leaders of the four brotherhoods, after leaving the White House, characterized the conference with the President as "most encouraging," and added:

"The outlook for the prevention of a general strike is hopeful."

"As long as the matter is in President Wilson's hands we will have no statement to make," said A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors and Chairmen of the Big Four Brotherhood.

No expression whatever was obtainable from the railroads' representatives.

BAD FAITH CHARGED BY STREET CAR MEN

Union Says Companies Have Discharged Members and Ignored Their Committees.

SEE RENEWAL OF STRIKE

Demands Presented Provide for Maximum Day of 10 Hours and Higher Wages.

Charges of bad faith brought against the New York Railways Company caused members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes yesterday to predict a renewal of the strike of the service employes of that company.

Dismissal of some men who took part in the strike settled by Mayor Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and the alleged determination of the traction corporation to ignore committees already selected by local unions of the carmen were given as reasons for the possible renewal of the transit war.

The demands of the organized workers for a radical revision of hours of employment and for better pay were served on the New York Railways Company, the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the Second Avenue Railroad Company yesterday, although the labor leaders were fully aware of the plans made by the officials of the green car system to have their employes select new representatives at a special election to be held by them on Friday.

"We are going ahead with our work exactly as if no such election were planned," said William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, last night, "but we have sent formal protests to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus against the methods employed by the New York Railways Company."

At the time Mr. Fitzgerald was making this statement, employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who had been called together by Theodore P. Shonts and Frank Hedley, President and Vice President and General Manager, respectively, of the company, were holding the first of two mass meetings in the company's fight to eliminate the carmen's organization from pending negotiations on wages and working conditions.

"Outsiders" Are Barred.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company was not a party to the strike settlement effected by Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus, but called the meetings to forestall demands the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes has promised to serve on it. This company and the New York Railways Company have the same officers, and speeches made at the meetings last night left no doubt that these officials were determined not to deal with "outsiders" in the conferences soon to be undertaken with their men.

Special emphasis was laid on the fact at the meetings that none of the traction companies involved in the recent strikes had recognized the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and the employes of the Interborough Company were urged to select their own committees on wages and working conditions at an election to be held by them today.

These meetings and the circulars and booklets distributed by the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company convinced the labor leaders that the companies did not intend to live up to the spirit of the agreement reached on Aug. 6. Angry motormen and conductors, who alleged they had been discharged by the New York Railways Company because they took part in the strike, called continually at the Continental Hotel, where the labor leaders have their headquarters, demanding that immediate action be taken for their reinstatement. A majority of these men formerly were employed on the Fourteenth Street line, and all of them alleged that the only reason they were discharged was that they had quite their places at the call of the union.

Mr. Fitzgerald informed all of these men that their cases would be taken up with the country under the terms of the demands served on it yesterday. The

Continued on Page 2.

MUNITIONS STOP IF R. R. MEN QUIT

War Supplies for Europe Nearly All Produced Far from the Seaboard.

HARD BLOW TO THE ALLIES

Big Guns for Western Front and Supplies for Russia Now Going from America.

A general railroad strike would stop the shipment of munitions from manufacturing points in the interior, it was pointed out yesterday by a New York representative of one of the belligerent nations. War contracts for hundreds of millions are being filled in this country, and so rapid is the output that it is impossible to get ships to move it as rapidly as it reaches the seaboard.

Plants in or near seaports would be able to ship some of this output, but a railway tie-up would be a serious matter for plants away from tidewater.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the largest producer of war material in the United States, is in Pennsylvania, and depends entirely on the railroads. It is turning out some of the largest guns used by the Allies on the western battle fronts.

On the Pacific Coast the shipments effected would be, in the main, those intended for Russia, which for months have been very large. Russia is also being supplied from Atlantic ports, the ships going by the Panama Canal to Vladivostok and also by way of Archangel. The American shipments to Russia are greater now than at any time since the outbreak of the war.

The automobile industry is another whose European shipments would be seriously affected. All of the allied nations have made large contracts for motor vehicles in this country, and a majority of the plants are far from tidewater.

Shipments of grain and other subsistence stores to the Allies would also be seriously hampered.

Buyers, who are just now beginning to flock to New York from all parts of the United States and Canada to make their purchases for the Winter season, would be greatly inconvenienced in the event of a railroad strike. Because of the absence of suggestions from abroad, the designers here have been tardy in arranging their displays, and for that reason the representatives of the out-of-town houses have delayed their arrival by a fortnight. But each day now will bring hundreds in, and the suspension of railroad service would do untold injury to all the important business houses.

The hotels, too, would suffer greatly from a strike, for they depend for 98 per cent. of their patronage upon more or less distant cities. August is the largest month in the business history of some of the hotels when vacationists and general travelers, as well as buyers, arrive daily by the thousand.

In the matter of supplying food for hotels and restaurants here the railroads are imperative. Some of the hotels are supplied with milk, eggs, and farm products by motor truck, and in these commodities a shortage would not be felt, but the demand for other foods is large and the supply which could be stored would not last for a week in case of a tie-un in the carriers.

E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, 33 West Forty-second Street, sent this telegram yesterday to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President: Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Railways Conference Committee, and the heads of the railroad brotherhoods, all of whom are now in Washington, conferring with the President:

"This association," the telegram read, "representing large and small retail dry goods merchants throughout the country, who have several millions of employes, and hundreds of millions in capital invested, who would be seriously hampered by the threatened railway strike, urges you to use every human endeavor to prevent such a calamity.

"The responsibility for the harm to life and property that would surely follow is too great for any human being to assume. Regardless of the justice of the contentions of either side the country must, from either the health or business standpoint, be subjected to the terrible harm, not to mention the inconvenience that would result from such a strike.

"The business of the country will strongly uphold the hands of the President in any move he may take to avert this threatened calamity.

Please convey to the President the foregoing information. If there is any action that this association or its members can take to assist the President, you may command our immediate response through our counsel in Washington, Judge T. T. Ansberry."

REJECTS COUNTERDEMANDS

Proposes 8-Hour Day and Arbitration of Time-and-a-Half.

NO HIGHER RATES PROMISED

Managers Fail in Effort to Win Recognition of Need for Increased Income.

UNION MEN LESS EXUBERANT

Visibly Sobered by Mr. Wilson's Words—Hint of Maximum 12-Hour Railway Day Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The national railroad strike seemed a little further off tonight. It seemed a little further off because both sides heard the warnings of President Wilson today. The President was able to make no definite proposals today, but he stayed the hands of the leaders of the railway brotherhoods, who, but for his intervention, might have before now signed the order for the strike. It is understood, moreover, that he placed the burden of concessions on the railroads. Both sides will call at the White House again tomorrow for further conferences.

Whether Mr. Wilson will succeed tomorrow in finding a solution depends largely on the decision of the representatives of the railroads of the United States, who have been in constant conference since they left the White House late this afternoon.

So imminent did the P[illegible] strike, so grave the crisis had arisen since the brotherhoods [illegible] States Board of Mediation [illegible] in New York yesterday that they would have none of arbitration of any brand, that he practically dropped all other business in an effort to prevent what threatened, and still threatens, to be the greatest industrial battle in the history of the country. He worked all day to bring the two sides together and tonight messengers were moving constantly from the New Willard Hotel, where the railroad men are in conference, to the White House.

The President's Statement.

At the White House this brief statement was issued by the President tonight:

"I have met both sides and have gone over the case with the utmost frankness. I shall not be able to judge until tomorrow whether we have found a feasible basis for settlement."

The President bound the representatives of both sides to the utmost secrecy during his effort to make peace, and there was no statement forthcoming from either the railroad managers or the labor leaders. There was today and tonight in Washington none of the cheering and joking among the workers' delegates that marked their action in New York yesterday when they voted by an overwhelming majority to have done with arbitration and mediation. They have heard the President when he told them to go slowly in imperiling the industrial situation in the United States and in endangering the lives of its 100,000,000 inhabitants.

The evidences tonight are that the President has put the burden of concession upon the railroads, just as he did in the crisis of 1914, when the transportation heads replied to his appeal to patriotism and withdrew their counter-proposals to the demands of the Western trainmen. It is said on good authority that President Wilson has let the railroads understand that it might be well for them to withdraw their counter-proposals to the men's demands and grant the basic eight-hour day, leaving the matter of time and a half for overtime to be adjusted by arbitration.

Hoke for Shorter-Day Law.

To win the workers to this program he has, it is reported, told them to consider the effect upon them if Congress should amend the sixteen-hour law for railroad workers. The workers have said that the punitive overtime feature of their demands was intended to force the railroads to observe the eight-hour day, their real object, or the railroads would continue to work the men long shifts. An amendment to the sixteen-hour law, making twelve hours, for instance, the maximum number of hours in twenty-four which a railroad workers in intersate commerce might work, would, it is pointed out, serve as a protection to the workers. It was even reported tonight that there had been mentioned the possibility of Congress passing an eight-hour law. This report was not taken seriously, in view of the fact that to prohibit railroads by Federal statute from working any men more than eight hours would mean a far greater increase in operating cost than would be imposed by granting the original eight-hour day and time-and-a-half demands of the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen.

However, whatever proposals the President made today were tentative and may be cast into the discard tomorrow. The brotherhoods were in a state of inertia all day waiting for the presentation of some concrete proposal.

The eighteen members of the National Conference Committee of the railways and the delegation of thirty representing the four big brotherhoods reached Washington early this morning. Within an hour Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to

the President, and Judge W. L. Chambers of the Board of Mediation, had arranged for the representatives of the brotherhoods to go to the White House at 10 o'clock. A few minutes before 10 the brotherhood delegates marched to the White House. They were headed by A. B. Garretson, President of the conductors, who has worked for a decade to get the eight-hour day for the trainmen. By his side walked Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the engineers, who looked like a prosperous business man, wearing a jaunty straw hat and a su tiof modish cut. Behind them came President W. S. Carter of the firemen and enginemen, and President W. G. Lee of the trainmen, followed by the other labor chairmen. A score of cameras and moving-picture machines blocked their path.

Stood Under Jackson's Portrait.

The labor leaders who had brought to bay the managers of $17,000,000,000 worth of railroads were met by President Wilson, standing in the Green Room of the White House under the picture of Andrew Jackson. For nearly two hours Mr. Garretson told the President the story of the fight for the eight-hour day. The President listened attentively while Mr. Garretson gave him the figures by which the workers had vested in the leaders the power to call a national strike, if that step should be deemed necessary in their fight for the eight-hour day. He told the President it had taken the workers thirty years to prepare for the day and that it would be a serious matter to them to recede from their stand of determination to get what their demands called for. From time to time the President interrupted to clear up a clouded point and his knowledge of the complexities of the situation came as a surprise to the labor leaders.

It is said that President is said to have told the labor leaders that he had not cut out for himself the task of judging the merits of the issues, but that his task was to try to avert the strike they threatened. He gave them graphic views of what a cessation of rail transportation would mean to the people of the United States and reviewed to them the results of drastic action in the greatest concerted labor movement this nation has known. He told them to weigh carefully every move they made, for the sake of the national welfare.

The President did not threaten; he did not promise. He heard the case of the 400,000 workers, and then sent them away so that he could hear the other side, telling them to be ready for another call to the White House two hours after they entered the White House that the labor leaders filed solemnly out, refused to say a word about what had happened, and stated that the whole situation was in the hands of the President. Then they had their pictures taken and went to their headquarters in the old National Hotel.

allway Side Presented.

The railroad managers were called into conference at the New Willard Hotel by Elisha Lee, their Chairman, just before 2 o'clock. At 2.45 o'clock they left the hotel and walked to the White House. There Mr. Lee presented the side of the railroads and gave a review of the progress of events since the men filed their demands on May 18. He made the argument that it would cost the transportation companies $100,000,000 a year to grant what the train service employes asked, and gave an outline of what it would mean in the readjustment of base schedules to change from a ten-hour to an eight-hour day. Mr. Lee told the President that the roads had all along been willing to arbitrate the issues, and then, making an explanation of the roads counterproposals, the insistence upon which resulted in the abrupt termination of negotiations on Sunday in New York. He told the President that concessions the men enjoy with the ten-hour schedule basis would be lost on an eight-hour basis if the men insisted upon the time-and a half pay for all time over eight hours. He argued that it would cost almost untold sums to meet such conditions.

When Mr. Lee had finished the President repeated in substance what he had told the workers' leaders as to the disaster that would come if the strike were called. He told them, it is said, that the welfare of the railroad stockholder was not all that it was the duty of the managers to consider. Then he outlined to them suggestions by which he thought a settlement might be effected. He advised them, it was said, to agree to grant the eight-hour day in principle and leave the matter of overtime pay and other minor matters to be settled later by arbitration. It is also understood that he advised that the railroads withdraw their counterproposals. These counterproposals were not included in the issues until the railroad managers inserted them and insisted that there should be no negotiations which did not take into consideration what the railroads asked, as well as what the men asked.

Ask Promise of Better Rates.

If reports of what went on at the White House are true, the railroad managers asked the President that assurance be given them that if the eight-hour day were granted the Interstate Commerce Commission would in the very near future hear application for an increase in rates to meet the added expense of the eight-hour day. The President is understood to have told the managers that he could not in any way make any promise or give any assurance of what the Interstate Commerce Commission might, or might not, do.

The President then told the railway managers to bring him their decision at 9 o'clock in the morning. Later he notified the brotherhoods leaders that he wished to meet them after he had conferred with the managers to-morrow.

The managers then returned to the New Willard Hotel and a little after 4 o'clock went into executive conference, excluding even the secretaries to the Conference Committee, who had attended previous conferences.

They left the conference room for dinner at 7 o'clock and returned an hour later. Not one of them had any statement to make.

It can be stated safely that the managers were not pleased with the result of the day's negotiations. They had refused before the mediators to waive their counter-proposals and had fought since last June to have the whole of the controversy arbitrated. Recalling that in 1914 they had responded to President Wilson's appeal by waiving their counter-proposals and submitting what they always called a "one-ed" arbitration, the managers had ed that in 1916, it would be imposed h the brotherhoods to make some essions, or at least that the result he President's intervention would general arbitration of everything spute.

Surprised at Proposal.

ey had many times considered the dical play of consenting to withdraw eir proposals if the brotherhoods ould submit to arbitration of the eight-hour day, but they had not counted on having to answer to the President on a proposal that they grant the eight-hour day as a basis for arbitration. Up to a late hour tonight they had reached no decision on the reply they will make to President Wilson when they go to the White House in the morning.

It is not improbable that they will try again to get the matter before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a hearing on their demands. It is certain that if they agree to grant the eight-hour day at the President's request, there will at once be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an application for permission to increase both freight and passenger rates.

It has been the contention of the railroads that inasmuch as the increases in wages must be paid out of receipts from carrying charges the rates must be increased if the eight-hour day is granted and that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which must grant the rate increase, should hear the case as arbitrators. It was the railroads' hope that this program might place the Interstate Commerce Commission in the position of ratifying the roads' claims to a right to raise rates.

Statisticians of the national conference committee of the railroads have estimated that it would cost $100,000,000 to grant the men's demands and that this would make necessary an increase of 5 per cent. in all freight rates.

Views of Cost Vary.

The brotherhoods have contended that it would not cost the railroads $100,000,000 to grant their demands. The figure they gave was between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. They have said that the railroad's action in wanting to go before the Interstate Commerce Commission with the plea that they faced a $100,000,000 annual increase in expenditure was to make the whole controversy a profitable negotiation for the carriers.

While the labor leaders are maintaining a dignified silence tonight, and will probably accept the President's proposal if the railroads do, they are not exulting over victory. It would appear to the layman that they had found that the President had taken them too much at their word in their declaration that they were not after more money, but better living conditions. They have maintained that the purpose of the demand for time and a half for overtime was not to give the men more money, but to force the railroads for economic reasons to work them only eight hours in twenty-four.

However, it has been contended off stage by the railroads that the men knew it was practically impossible to have a strict eight-hour day schedule on railroads because of the distance between terminals, which made it impossible for a freight train to make the run in eight hours, and that, therefore, the men were merely seeking to make certain of earning more. The acceptance of the President's proposal would not indicate to the workers as great an increase in pay as acceptance of their original demands would. This fact may have great weight in the deliberations of the railroad managers.

It is understood that the President suggested that on roads where physical conditions made the eight-hour run difficult the change be made gradually.

Both Sides in Fighting Mood.

Opinion tonight at the capital is divided asto whether the imminence of the strike is past. Many of the friends of the President feel sure that he will avert the strike; seemingly an equal number of prominent persons are not so sure. Both the railroad managers and the heads of the brotherhoods are in fighting mood. Both feel that far more than the immediate issues are involved. The brotherhoods feel that if they fail in a fight they have been preparing for for thirty years it will mean a long-lasting setback to the progress of organized labor in America.

The railroads feel that if the 400,000 train service employes win shorter hours and more pay they will have to face similar demands from the other 1,600,000 employes of the railroads of the country. Both are at bay tonight at the warning of the President. The railroads are called upon to make what is unquestionably for them a great concession. The situation appears tonight to rest on the decision of the managers.

It is fair to state that Democrats believe tonight that the President will succeed in averting the strike and that he will thereby add to his prestige. Judge Chambers said tonight:

"The ice appears to be melting a little. I feel much better about the situation than when I came down this morning. I am very optimistic that the President will be able to accomplish something. It is unbelievable to me that there will be a strike."

Judge Chambers had talked with the President after the conferences.

Another Plea to Patriotism.

It was pointed out tonight that in 1914 when a strike in the West was threatened by the brotherhoods that on July 31 President Wilson summoned both sides to Washington. On Aug. 1 the brotherhoods refused to submit to arbitration if the railroads' counter-proposals were also placed in the balance. On Aug. 2, the day after Germany had declared war, the President asked the railroads on behalf of the nation to withdraw their proposals. On the following day the railroads consented to withdraw their demands and arbitration followed.

Although there is much speculation in Washington as to what course the President would take if the strike were called or whether he would attempt to keep the mail trains running and employ soldiers to assist in maintaining traffic service—there was no intimation tonight from official sources as to what the President planned to do, or whether he had even considered what methods would be pursued by the National Government if the tie-up came.

Both the managers and the labor leaders received telegrams today from many business organizations in all parts of the United States asking them to avert the threatened strike.

CANCELS CABINET MEETING.

President Prepares to Give Today to Railway Strike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Tomorrow's Cabinet meeting has been canceled so that the President may devote most of his time to the railroad problem. He canceled several engagements today that he might have the fullest opportunity to talk with the two sides.

Shortly before midnight the spokesman for the road managers said their conference might continue for several hours, and that they would have no announcement to make before tomorrow.

WILSON'S VIEWS IN LETTER.

Remedy Not in Inquiry by Interstate Commerce Board, He Writes.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—An inquiry by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the threatened railroad strike would not be a remedy for the crisis at the present moment, President Wilson said in a letter received by President Charles F. Weed of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. The communication, dated Aug. 11, was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Weed: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of Aug. 9, conveying to me the vote of the Boston Chamber of Commerce recommending that the Interstate Commerce Commission be instructed by Congress to ascertain the facts in the pending railroad controversy.

You need not doubt that the full importance and gravity of the now acute controversy between the railroads and their employes has been a constant subject of thought and conference with me, or that I have been trying to make sure that no means of assisting a settlement was overlooked.

There is no provision of law available by which we could oblige either party to the controversy to await the finding of an inquiry by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it seems to me that such an inquiry is not a remedy at the moment.

As I write, conferences are in progress in New York City between both parties to the controversy and the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, and I am hourly awaiting a report from those conferences before determining what is my duty. Sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

OFFICIALS FOR MILK TRAINS.

Even the Erie's President May Don Overalls to Save the Babies.

If the railroad strike is declared, the railroads running into New York will make no effort to operate any of their trains except milk trains, an official of the Erie Railroad said yesterday. An effort will be made to reach an agreement with the four brotherhoods under which trains carrying milk exclusively will continue to run with their present crews.

"It is absolutely necessary on humanitarian grounds that the milk trains, on which the live sof thousands of babies depend, should continue to run," he said. "If the men rifuse, the milk trains will run any way. We will not use strikebreakers, but all officials of the company, up to the President and Directors, who have ever worked on an engine and train will be organized to run the milk trains.

"We have already made our plans on this line. There are enough officials and men in the higher offices who have graduated from service as engineers and conductors to run all the milk trains, and all those physically able have agreed to turn to this work if needed. Other railroads will run their milk trains on the same system. They may not run on schedule time, but with the tracks clear of other traffic in case of a strike the present milk supply will be delivered to New York and other large cities."

MEDIATORS TO STAY HERE.

Hanger Calls Plan to Put Soldiers on Trains "Ridiculous."

G. W. W. Hanger said last night that he and Judge Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, would stay in New York until the outcome of the negotiations between President Wilson and the trainmen and the Committee of Railway Managers was definately determined.

"In the event," he continued, "of the failure of the President to bring the two sides together to arbitrate the matters in controversy, we may be needed here in New York. The situation will be handled from this city if that should happen. However, that is merely speculation, and hardly likely. When the President expresses a wish it is virtually a command, and, as a rule, his wishes are respected. We have had no news from Washington up to the present. When I returned to the hotel tonight I expected to find a telegram from Judge Chambers. I suppose he did not wire us because he knows from more of what is going o nthan we do. He was not a party to the conferences. Judge Chambers went to Washington merely to arrange for the conferences."

When Mr. Hanger was asked if he thoght it likely the President would put soldiers on the trains should the committee appointed by the delegates of the "Big Four" brotherhoods fail to agree with his plan for a settlement, he replied:

"That is ridiculous. Soldiers could not run the trains. It would be impossible for them to do that. They lack the training and could not take up the work of experienced railroad operators. The only way that plan could be carried out would be to put the trains with the experienced employes and compel the latter to keep the traffic moveing. Then again the Interstate Commerce Commission would not be called in on the situation as their investigation would consume too much time. However, the enactment of legislation could be resorted to if necessary to solve the question."

COMMUTERS FACE A PROBLEM.

Railroad Strike Would Make Trouble for Thousands.

In the event of a general railroad strike the problem of getting the thousands of commuters to and from the city daily would be a serious one. From nearby points on Long Island, in Westchester County, and in the border towns of Connecticut it is possible for the workers to get to New York on trolley cars, but the time required would be many times greater than the steam railway time and the situation would be aggravated also because of the fact that there are not half enough street cars to handle the tremendous increase in traffic that would follow a strike such as threatens the country.

From points in New Jersey the commuting situation might be made a great deal worse if the crews employed on ferryboats operated by the trunk lines are called out in support of the steam railway men. All the ferries on the North River, except the Fort Lee and the Dyckman Street lines, are owned by the railroads.

Commuters living along the Lackawanna, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Erie, and other lines with terminals in Jersey City and Hoboken would have to depend on trolleys and automobiles to get to those cities, and would then be able to get into New York on the Hudson tubes.

The Long Island situation would be simplified because of the bridges that span the East River, and over which cars and elevated trains are run, connecting with all parts of nearby Long Island.

The Borough of Richmond and South Brooklyn would not be affected by a ferryboat strike, as the Thirty-ninth Street (Brooklyn) line and all the lines running to Staten Island from New York are owned and operated by the city.

RAILWAY RAISES WAGES.

All Employes Except Those Who Threaten to Strike Are Included.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 14.—The El Paso & Southwestern System (the Phelps-Dodge Company) has announced a blanket increase of 7½ per cent. for all of its employes except the trainmen and engineiten who are threatening to strike. The rise is effective from Aug. 1 and includes clerks, shop craftsmen, telegraphers, dispatchers, section foremen, and employes in other railroad trades.

The increase was voluntary and was made after a conference between T. M. Schumacher, Vice President of the railroad, and General Manager G. F. Hawks.

STRIKE WOULD HIT CITY BABIES FIRST

Railway Workers to be Appealed To in Name of Humanity to Run Milk Trains.

FEW FEAR GENERAL FAMINE

Groceries and Coal Enough for More Than a Month—Plans for Trucking Food.

If the railroad men decide to strike they will be appealed to, in the name of humanity and for the sake of mercy to man enough trains to supply milk for helpless babies and invalids in large cities. The appeal will be bolstered with a plea to personal interest in that railway men have babies and sick relatives just as have others in the community.

On July 1, according to statistics of the Health Department, there were 141,192 children less than one year old in New York, 126,625 between one and three years of age, and 593,901 under five years. The health of all these children would be menaced by shutting off the milk supply, but it would practically mean death to most of those under two years.

Other phases of the famine that a railway tie-up might bring upon New York took second place yesterday to the situation of the babies and children, though the problem was considered by many branches of trade that have to do with feeding New York. In all lines the attitude was to deprecate reports that might tend to alarm the public unduly and precipitate buying and storing.

Aside from the babies and the sick, it would not be easy to starve New York. Two large wholesale grocers estimated yesterday that it would take at least forty-five days to make New York hungry, and they thought a much longer siege could be endured. This referred to canned goods, cereals and other grocery staples. One grocer thought the flour might run low in thirty days. There would be no shortage of sugar.

Meat, so the representative of a packing company said, would give out in from five to seven days. The supply of fresh eggs would last about five days, and of butter about eight days, but by drawing on cold storage eggs and butter the usual demands could be met for three months. This would mean higher prices, not only for the time but through the Winter, as the storage supply could not be replaced at the cost of the original. Higher prices for food, in the opinion of those consulted yesterday, would be an early effect.

But the milk shortage would begin immediately, for milk is a day to day commodity, and the condensed milk in the city could not relieve the situation to any large degree. No city in the world, it was said by an authority on the subject yesterday, consumes as much milk as New York. As the city has grown it has reached further and further for its milk. The radius of the supply territory is twelve hours away, measured by the running time of fast trains that carry nothing but milk.

New York consumes 2,500,000 quarts of milk a day, about three-eighths of a quart per capita. Twenty-five per cent. of this total, it is estimated, goes directly to babies, and another 25 per cent. to children who depend largely on milk for food. The milk companies were active yesterday planning for bringing in milk by trucks, but it was admitted that with the best of success only a comparatively small part of New York's demand could be supplied.

H. N. Hallock, Vice President of Borden's Condensed Milk Company, was sponsor for the idea that the railroad workers be urged to man enough milk trains to supply the babies, the children and the sick.

"I believe that if the trainmen were made to see how many lives would be imperiled by shutting off the milk supply some arrangement could be effected for running enough trains to satisfy the most urgent needs. I hope this idea will be presented to the trainmen by those in position to give it the most weight. I doubt if many persons are alive to the calamity of a New York milk famine."

The traction and lighting companies of New York have large supplies of coal on hand, a man prominent in the coal trade said yesterday, and it would be at least two months before they would feel the pinch, but the steamship companies are in no such strong position. In about a week they would face a shortage. In six weeks the heavy domestic demand for coal will begin, and a shortage then will add seriousness to the situation.

"I don't believe there will be a railroad strike," said Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling yesterday. "I believe that after the conference with President Wilson matters will be arranged."

When asked what he was going to do about the suggestion of Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, that a survey be made of ways and means to bring food into the city should a strike be called, Mr. Dowling said he did not know what could be done. "The steamboats, of course, will continue to run, and they will be used to the limit in bringing food," he said. "Then, again, the city has large automobile trucks that can be used for bringing food for city departments. I do not think there is any reason to fear that the city will suffer from a shortage of food."

MORE TROOPS AT BORDER.

South Carolina Guardsmen Are First of 25,000 Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 14.—The first of the 25,000 additional militia troops soon to be encamped along the border arrived here today when the Second South Carolina, the Charleston Light Dragoons, and the Hospital and Engineering Corps from South Carolina arrived and went into camp on the mesa at Camp Stewart. Camps have been laid out on the table land beyond the fort for the Kentucky, Ohio, Vermont, and Alabama troops expected to arrive here this week. When the troop movement is completed there will be 75,000 troops in El Paso and this district.

General José Ynez Salazar, General Felix Terrazas, and General Eulalio Ortiz, who were arrested in Chihuahua City with 120 other alleged Legalista conspirators, are still being held in the Federal penitentiary there, and their court-martial will be held this week. The suspects who have been arrested in Juarez have been sent for trial to Chihuahua City, and will be tried by the military court at the same time as General Salazar and the others are tried.

New Jersey Soldiers to Vote.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—To allay doubt expressed by members of New Jersey regiments at the border that they would be permitted to vote in the primaries, it was announced yesterday that blanks would be ready by tomorrow and arrangements made so the soldiers could vote by mail in both the primaries and elections.

BOXMAKERS STRIKE; MAKE NINE DEMANDS

Union Says 12,000 Workers Quit, but Employers Place the Number at 1,000.

20,000 MAY BE CALLED OUT

Manufacturers Contend the Wage Demands Would Average a 40 Per Cent. Increase.

The Paper Box Mokers' Union called a strike at 11 o'clock yesterday morning when manufacturers failed to accept the terms which had been submitted to them on Aug. 3. The officials of the union asserted that 12,000 box makers were out last night, but the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association maintained that a count of employes in the factories in the association at 6 o'clock showed that only between 900 and 1,000 workers had quit.

The union makes nine demands, recognition of their organization, a maximum week of fiftyq hours, special pay for overtime, a short Saturday, recognition of the shop chairman, a closed shop, right of business agents to visit shops, a new scale of wages and rates on piece work, and the abolition of piece work on fancy boxes.

The manufacturers contend that the wage demands amount to an average increase of between 45 and 50 per cent. The union, on the other hands, points out that the highest wage for which they ask is only $25 a week, and that this certainly is not exhorbitant for the more expert workmen.

The workers yesterday marched to Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, where the strike was organiezd at once. Policemen estimated the crowd at between 2,500 and 3,000. Committees were chosen and more than $1,000 was subscribed for the management of the strike.

Max Meister, Chairman of the Strike Committee, said yesterday afternoon that he expected all of the 20,000 boxmakers in Manhattan and the Bronx would be out within a few days and that the Brooklyn workers were organizing and 5,000 might be expected to strike there.

"A committee from the Robert Gair Company in Brooklyn, the largest paper box manufacturing house in the country, called on us this morning and asked for assistance in getting organized. Of course, we shall do everything which we can for them," said Mr. Meister yesterday. "We have forced 95 shops to close down already, and will have the rest of the 140 in Manhattan in a few days."

Statements from Edward Steinberg, the head of the Legal Committee of the strikers, and Samuel L. Wallerstein of 115 Broadway, representing the manufacturers, varied materially as to the extent to which various shops had been affected. The association lawyer asserted that only sixty shops had been affected so far.

There was no violence yesterday, and pickets were instructed to abstain from any acts that would involve them with the police. Manufacturers complained that many of their delivery wagons had been stopped on the street, but the strikers said that in every case they saw to it that the wagons were taken to the stables before the drivers left them.

The Boxmakers' Union is being assisted by the American Federation of Labor. Alexander Morris and Hugh Frainey, organizers of the Federation, have been assigned to advise the boxmakers. A. Greenstein of the United Hebrew Trades, also has volunteered his assistance.

Manufacturers of folding boxes expected to escape, but the union has no intention of allowing them to do cigarette and candy boxes, both plain and fancy, millinery boxes corrugated packing cases, paper mailing tubes, and even the small paper cups are to come under the ban.

The members of the Paper Box Manufacturer's Association met at the Broadway Central Hotel last night and voted to leave their interests in the hands of the Executive Committee. It was decided to employ a licensed detective agency to protect the women workers who wished to work but who might be afraid to pass through picket lines.

BAD FAITH CHARGED BY STREET CAR MEN

Continued from Page 1.

demands, which were the same as those served on the Second Avenue Railroad Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, were made not only on behalf of motormen and conductors, but of all the other employes in the service of the companies. In addition to making provision for men who have been discharged, or who have been accused of dereliction in their duties, the union asks that a new work day for mortormen and conductors, on a basis of nine hours as a minimum and ten hours as a maximum, be established by the companies, and that if these employes be held on call more than twelve hours to allow for "swings," they be paid time and half for all over time.

The organized workers also demand that men working less than six hours be paid for eight hours work, and that all car house employes be granted a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The same demands, with minor exceptions, were served on the New York Railways Company, the Second Avenue Railroad Company, and the Third Avenue Railroad Company and its subsidiaries. They are as follows:

Nine Hour Minimum.

Section 1.—There shall be a basis of a nine-hour minimum of work and a maximum of ten hours for conductrs and motormen, the full day's work to be completed in twelve consecutive hours. Runs ver six hurs and allow for ten hours shall pay ten hours. Runs under six hours shall pay eight hours. There shall be no more than seven hours work in any one-half run.

Sec. 2. Regular motormen and conductors will not be required to work overtime, but where men consent to do any extra work over and above their daily schedule they shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, time to start from the completion of regular work until the completion of such extra work. Men who are ordered to report at a certain time are to be paid not from the time they start on the cars, but from the time they are ordered to report.

Sec. 3. All work done on snow ploughs, sweepers, and scrapers shall be paid for at the rate of 50 cents an hour, and all equipment in such work shall be manned by no less than three uniformed men. Particular effort will be made by the company to allow time for meals at reasonable intervals for all surface motormen and conductors doing snow work, but in no case will a man be required to do more than six consecutive hours' snow work without giving him time off for meals; and where such time off is not sufficient time to go to their regular place for their meals, the company will furnish meals or meal tickets.

Section 4. When a member of the association is summoned to answer a charge, it must be as soon as possible after the alleged offense in committed. He shall lose no more time than is actually necessary, and after a fair and impartial hearing before officials of the company and committee of the association, if not found guilty of the alleged offense, he shall be reimbursed for all time lost.

Advisors for Men.

When any member is summoned to answer charges, he shall, upon request, have time to present any defense which he mal have, and, if he so desires, shall be entitled to an advisor or advisors and an adjournment for a reasonable time to enable him to present his defense.

Whenever a member of the association is summoned to answer to a charge, he is to be handed a copy of the charge and shall be given five hours to answer. If not satisfied with the decision of the Superintendent, he shall have the right to appeal to the General Manager, and in this appeal he will be entitled to an advisor or advisors, and the final decision shall be given within one week, and if found not guilty he shall be reinstated in his former position and he shall be paid for all time lost.

When any member of the association is summoned to answer to a charge before the Superintendent and has been excused or has not been proved guilty, no other charge shall be read to him, and he shall be paid for all time lost. Petty charges against the members shall be answered for without loss of time. Regular men violating the rules of the company and penalized to have time off, shall not be required to report for work.

Sec. 5.—A lost car shall consist of an absolute failure on the part of a man to get his car out on time. Men reporting that they are sick ten minutes or more before the car is due to leave the barn in the morning, shall not be credited with a lost car, and where men are to make rellefs at other than division points, and are unable to reach their relieving point, they shall notify the Station Master or official in charge one hour before relieving time.

Rules for "Lost Cars."

Men who are sick shall give thirty minutes' notice, personally, by messenger, or by telephone. No lost car charge shall be made to men who are impeded by a tie-up. When an extra man fails to show up no lost car shall be charged against him, unless he has missed some run. The present rules for punishment for a lost car shall be discontinued, and all penalties applied to individual cases. In no case shall an employe be discharged because of a lost car.

Sec. 6. The rates of wages to be paid motormen and conductors on electric lines and storage battery cars shall be 30 cents an hour for the first year of service and 33 cents per hour thereafter. Conductors and drivers on horse cars shall receive 28 cents per hour for the first year and 30 cents an hour thereafter. Flagmen and switchmen, 25 cents per hour—the day's work to be completed in twelve consecutive hours. An increase of 10 per cent. shall be granted to all car house employes. For them ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

Sec. 7. It is to be understood that the question of seniority shall be taken up for adjustment between the officials and these several divisions.

Sec. 8. The Superintendent in charge shall meet the employes who have been summoned before him each day between 9 A. M. and noon, except Sundays and holidays.

Sec. 9. An employe summoned to explain or act as a witness in a law suit affecting the company shall be paid for all time at his regular rate, and if taken from his run and not restored he shall receive a full day's pay.

Sec. 10. No motorman or conductor shall be suspended or discharged for inability to secure the names of witnesses in any accident.

Section 11. Where men are working regular schedule runs and their cars are taken from the line or discontinued, they shall receive full schedule time whether the car is operating or not. Nothing in this section shall interefer with, the official n charge using such men for other work, but such work shall not extend beyond their regular scheduled hours.

Extra Pay for Instructors.

Section 12. Motorman and conductors when instructing new men shall receive 35 cents in addition to the regular day's pay.

Section 14. All motormen and conductors while shifting, switching, and flagging cars shall receive the regular motormen's and conductors' rate for such work.

Section 15. If cars do not leave the barns on time, motormen and conductors shall receive their full day's pay.

Sec. 16. If any extra men ordered to report to the car house receive no work they shall be allowed two hours' pay on their regular time. Motormen and conductors working until 1 A. M. shall not be required to report until 11 A. M. the same day. This shall not interfere with any motormen or conductors who desire to report sooner.

Sec. 17. Regular motormen and conductors having no Sunday runs shall not be required to report for work, but when such motormen or conductors do report they shall receive a minimum of six hours' pay.

Sec. 18. Motormen and conductors shall not be responsible for loss of switch bars, run plates or dash signs. Uniforms shall be purchased in the open market, the company to have the right to select color or cloth and specifications for same.

Sec. 20. Whenever any complaint is made against any employe of the company by a passenger or by any other person, such person making the complaint must be present at the time of the hearing. In the event that the charge against such employe is not substantiated, he shall be entitled to and shall receive his regular day's pay.

Night Work Ends at 7 A. M.

Sec. 21. All motormen and conductors operating night cars shall be relieved by or before 7 A. M. The night's work to be concluded in twelve consecutive hours.

Sec. 22. An open book shall be established at each car house in which men may sign for day or days they wish to be absent, and the first man registered for a particular day or days shall have first preference. Applications to be made ten days ahead.

Sec. 23. Any employe elected by the employes to represent them on matters which will prevent him from working his car shall, after he has been relieved from such duties by said employes, be permitted to return to his former position with the company in his full seniority rights.

Sec. 24. Any committeeman selected by the employes to represent them at each car house shall have the privilege of being off when it is necessary to carry out any business of the employes.

The above requests and conditions shall be binding upon the companies and the employes for a period of one year, dating from the 1st day of August, 1916, to the 31st day of July, 1917.

All of the traction companies received the demands at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but the officials refused to comment on them until they had read and digested them. Under the agreement by which the strikes were settled the companies have until Aug. 20 to enter into conferences with their men on the questions of wages and working conditions.

WARN AGAINST "OUTSIDERS."

Interborough Officials Ask Men to Do Their Own Negotiating.

Theodore P. Shonts, President, and Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager, of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, urged 5,000 employes of that company at two mass meetings last night, to accept a plan of organization that would eliminate "outsiders" from negotiations between the company and its men.

This plan, which was outlined in circulars recently distributed by the company, is for the men to hold a general election today of representatives and committees to deal with the company on questions of wages and working conditions. Although the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes was not mentioned, all of those present at the meetings understood fully that the plea against outside interference was directed at that organization.

"We are entirely willing that the employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company form their own organization," said Mr. Shonts at Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, and at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, where the two meetings were held. "But we earnestly advise you against outside interference. If there is any weakness in the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, it is perhaps, that there is no channel of communication between the employes and the company. But this defect is now to be remedied.

"We have suggested a plan, which has been mailed to each employe, whereby the men can fully organize themselves through regular channels. I've told you before that this opportunity would be offered, and I am here tonight to make good that promise. I've never lied to my employes, and I do not intend to start now. I have no interest as great as the interest in the men under me, especially as I am convinced that your interests and the company's interests are identical."

Mr. Hedley told the men that he had once been a motorman himself and knew how men working on the front platforms felt.

"In forming your organization select men to represent you who are able to tell plainly what you want," he said. "If you think you are not being paid enough, let your representatives say so, as frankly and emphatically as I am speaking now. The company is willing to pay the price of a hall in which you can hold your meetings. What is more, you will be entirely undisturbed in your deliberations, and if an officer of the company comes to any of your meetings without being invited, it will be your right to tell him to leave."

Mr. Hedley said neither the company nor its employes were free agents and had to think of others in conducting their affairs.

"We must remember that we have got to please the public," he continued. "Also the Directors and you men. Then we have got to see that the authorities do not interfere in our business. Sometimes I feel that I am not a general manager, but a professional witness."

Neither Mr. Shonts nor Mr. Hedley made any reference to the demands made on the New York Railways Company by committees of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes yesterday.

RED CROSS OFFICIAL PRAISES ARMY CAMPS

Hospitals and Sanitation Said to be Beyond Criticism and Food Is Good.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Admiration for the work of the Medical Corps of the army is expressed in a letter which Colonel J. R. Kean, Director of General Military Relief for the American Red Cross, has just been received from Dr. Eugene A. Crockett, who was sent to the border as special agent of the Red Cross to investigate hospital and camp conditions. Dr. Crockett's letter was written a week ago at San Antonio after he had spent three days at Eagle Pass going over the camps of the Kansas, Vermont, and Maryland forces.

The camps at Eagle Pass are described by Dr. Crockett as being "unusually perfect in sanitation." He pays special tribute to the work of the army base hospital at Fort Bliss, and says the food served to the border forces is satisfactory in every way, sufficient in variety and quantity, and well cooked. A high tribute is paid to the army Y. M. C. A. Dr. Crockett's letter was given out by Secretary of War Baker today.

"I have just spent three days at Eagle Pass, and went over very thoroughly while there camps of the First and Second Kansas Regiments, Vermont Regiment of Infantry, and somewhat superficially camps of the Maryland Brigade," says the letter. "I also spent a forenoon at the base hospital there. The health of the troops in this neighborhood is as good as elsewhere on the line—a little over 1 per cent. are in hospital, mostly with minor ailments.

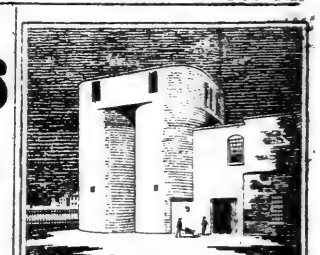
"Here, as in all the other base hospitals I have visited, the different contagious diseases have been so well handled that they have not spread. This was more remarkable at the base hospital at Fort Bliss and at the Cantonment Hospital at Columbus, N. M., than elsewhere. Colonel Straub of Fort Bliss had a sample of almost every contagious disease, including one case of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, but in all cases there had been no spread.

"Colonel Frick at Columbus, N. M., had two cases of smallpox, one of the malignant type, and one case of typhus, but no further cases resulted.

"The camps at Eagle Pass were unusually perfect in sanitation. In fact, I can only feel the greatest admiration for the Medical Corps of the army for the sanitation of every camp that I have seen. I have had an excellent chance to observe the food of the different regiments. It is sufficient in variety and quantity and well cooked. While it is, of course, not what you would get at a first-class hotel, I cannot see but what it is satisfactory in every way.

"I have been interested in the work of the army Y. M. C. A. in the different camps, and while I have never had a particular amount of use for that organization before, I have become thoroughly converted from what I have seen of them. Their agents are men of experience with troops and ability to get on with men, as well as broad-minded, and the work they are doing with the different regiments is almost, to my mind, the most important work of the kind that there is."

Travelers should be careful of the water they drink. Ask for White Rock water It is the same all over the world



Peerless Brick Company, New York City.
"Turner for Concrete"
When a contractor has made 573 promises to complete on time, and has secured 49% repeat orders—Turner's record—his promises get to mean something.
TURNER Construction Co

PRAISES CAMP LIFE IN LETTER TO WILSON

Iowa Private Says Stories of Hardships Come from Malcontents.

TELLS OF DAILY ROUTINE

Duties Are Suited to Americans of Red-Blooded Type, He Tells the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Wilson today received a letter from a private of the Iowa National Guard repudiating published statements regarding the alleged mistreatment of troops in the Mexican border mobilization and concentration camps. The writer of the letter to the President is a member of Company F of the First Iowa Infantry, and asserts that as a matter of "cold, hard fact the men of the guard are now leading just the sort of lives that young men with red blood in their veins would like to lead."

As given out by officials of the Administration the Iowa private's letter gives a glowing description of the camp life of the gunardsmen on the border, dealing particularly with conditions in the camp of the Iowans at San Benito, Texas, in answer to criticisms of the manner in which the War Department has treated the militia. The name of the private was withheld by the President's order, but his letter was given out as follows:

"To His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America.

"Honored Sir: It is most unusual that a private should take the liberty of addressing the President, and I would not do so except that certain newspapers, newspapermen and a very few soft-hearted guardsmen have created a series of wild yarns regarding our alleged mistreatment in the mobilization camps.

"I am both a soldier and newspaper man and I believe most firmly that never have soldiers of any country been better treated than we have been; that never before have men who joined the service of their country found their health and general well being so carefully looked after.

Praises Daily Routine.

"And in the light of all this care and attention, it does seem to me only right that I should bear witness for my own part to the truth of the situation. I cannot understand why any protests of mistreatment should be made except that it may be that it has been found that an occasional meal or the digging of a ditch for sanitary reasons can be turned into excellent political material by those who do not greatly care what they use.

"But as a matter of cold, hard fact the men of the guard are leading now just the sort of lives that young men with red blood in their veins would like to lead.

"It's up at the dawn for us as the clear notes of the bugle peal, and then it's into line for morning exercise.

"And afterward comes the first mess of the day—breakfast, coffee, steaming hot, bacon, and army beans and good white bread. Then we police up our quarters, clean up, and a few minutes afterward we fall in for a drill or a hike.

"It isn't always cool, nor are the roads always good, but there are frequent rest periods on the march, and it is delightful to move along the strange new road, to the tramp of hurrying feet, and at each step there's something new to see.

"After drill comes rest, and then mess. Afterward there is another drill in the afternoon, or possibly there is some ditching to be done about the camps, and we fall to with spades and picks. When it's that sort of work, why, the men are divided into two or three reliefs, and each relief digs for so many minutes, and the good, honest perspiration which results from this surely hurts no one.

Gladly Makes the Sacrifice.

"Then follows a brief rest period, during which we visit the excellent shower baths and bathe in their white spray. Then comes mess, and afterward 'retreat,' during which we stand to attention as the solemn, ever-glorious old notes of our national air are played.

"The men are then dismissed, and are free to go about the camp, to write home, or to do anything else in

BRITISH FIGHT HARD TO HOLD NEW GAINS

Germans Retake a Small Part of the Ground Won West of Pozieres.

FRENCH WIN NEAR ESTREES

Enlarge Positions at Southern End of Line—Teuton Attacks at Verdun Fail.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Bad weather prevails on the Somme front and as a result activity on both sides in the last twenty-four hours has been limited.

While the French troops south of the Somme have enlarged their positions southwest of Estrées, the British have been engaged west of Pozières, where the Germans, counterattacking during last night, recaptured a portion of the trenches lost the day before. Berlin reports the recapture of trenches in this district on a front of 700 yards.

The British returned to the attack today, and with the use of bombs they succeeded in capturing some prisoners and a machine gun.

The French War Office reports the repulse of two German attacks against the village of Fleury, on the Verdun front, while desultory fighting has taken place on the left bank of the Meuse.

The British statement, issued this afternoon, follows:

Last night to the west of Pozières the enemy gained a temporary footing in a portion of the trenches captured by us yesterday. Otherwise, there were no developments on the British front between the Somme and the Ancre.

South of the Ypres salient we carried out a successful raid without incurring any losses ourselves. There has been further mining activity. We forced an entry into a German gallery at the bluff north of the Ypres-Comines Canal and, after exploration, blew in a considerable length. We captured some of the enemy's mining stores. We also successfully exploded a mine near Cordonnerie.

The night British statement says:

The situation is unchanged along the whole British front. The usual hostile shelling has occurred along our front, more particularly directed on the Mametz Wood, Pozières, in the neighborhood of Arras, and on our trenches north of the Vierstraat-Wytschaete Road.

West of Pozières a successful bombing attack resulted in the capture of a hostile machine gun and some prisoners.

The enemy exploded a mine west of the La Folie Farm, which did little damage.

Our flying corps carried out yesterday much successful work, acting with our artillery and infantry. Several bombing raids were made, including three separate attacks on a hostile aerodrome. One of our machines is missing.

French Gain South of Somme.

The French official statement issued this afternoon follows:

North of the Somme there was a fairly lively cannonade in the region of Maurepas. The night was calm in the other sectors.

South of the Somme we appreciably enlarged our positions to the southwest of Estrées by capturing several trench elements to the left of the Fay-Bécourt Road. We made some prisoners.

Between the Oise and the Aisne a violent artillery struggle took place in the sector of Moulin-sous-Toutvent.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) skirmishing with grenades was reported in the neighborhood of Avocourt Redoubt. A German attempt against our trenches east of Hill 304 was checked by our machine gunfire.

On the right bank of the river our grenadiers easily repulsed two attacks made by the enemy against the village of Fleury and against other positions southeast of that place.

There was intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front.

The statement issued this evening added this:

Bad weather hampered operations on the greater part of the front.

There was a somewhat lively artillery duel on various sectors south of the Somme, and also on the right bank of the Meuse. An intermittent cannonade took place everywhere else.

Germans Regain Trenches.

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (via London.)—German positions on the Somme front were subjected to heavy attacks yesterday and last night, the War Office announced today. Two strong assaults of the French near Maurepas broke down.

The British succeeded in penetrating German first line trenches over a front of 700 yards, but were driven out during the night. The statement follows:

Southwest of the Thiepval-Pozières highroad the British succeeded early yesterday in penetrating our first line trenches over a front of 700 yards. They were driven out by a counterattack during the night.

Before Guillemont and the lines adjoining to the south a massed attack of the enemy was repulsed with very heavy losses for him. Two very strong attacks by the French in the sector between Maurepas and the east of Hem also broke down.

Supplementary reports state that in the night of Aug. 12 the French attacked the village of Fleury (on the Verdun front) and our positions to the east of this town, but were repulsed completely. A hand-grenade attack by the enemy northwest of Thiaumont Work yesterday failed.

South of La Bassée Canal there was lively fighting. Enemy patrols frequently showed great energy, especially northwest of Rheims, where strong reconnoitring detachments advanced after extensive artillery preparations. Their operations were without success.

East of Bapaume a British aeroplane was compelled, after an aerial encounter, to make a landing.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED IN FRANCE

Denis Dowd of Brooklyn Dies in Fall at Buc Aerodrome—Was Wounded at Champagne.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Denis Dowd, an American aviator with the French army, was killed at the Buc aerodrome Friday by falling with his machine. The cause of the accident is unknown. Dowd was considered an expert flyer, although he had not yet obtained a pilot's certificate.

Originally he was with the Foreign Legion, but recently joined the newly-constituted American Flying Corps. He was 30 years old. His father lives at Sea Cliff, L. I.

Denis Dowd lived at 256 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and was a son of Denis P. Dowd, a real estate dealer of 169 West Eighteenth Street. The younger Dowd was graduated from Georgetown University in 1908, later taking a law course at Columbia University. He was in Paris on legal business when the war started and immediately joined the Foreign Legion.

He was wounded last September in the battle at Champagne. He was in the hospital for some time, and while there was adopted as a "godson" by Mme. Paulette de Saint Glin, whose parents live in Neuilly and who is well known to the American colony in Paris. Mr. Dowd visited Mme. de Saint Glin when he was dismissed from the hospital and shortly afterward their engagement was announced. They were to have been married as soon as Mr. Dowd received the necessary papers from the French Government.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The reports of yesterday give a clearer insight into what has been accomplished by the Russians operating in Eastern Galicia in the last few days. The details of the Stripa position and the flanking movements which caused the Austrian retirement are undoubtedly, by this time, familiar. Just how far this retirement has been carried, and what the resultant position is, is now made plain.

Beginning near the border line between Galicia and Volhynia and moving toward the south, the Austrian left is from Berestechk to the railroad from Lemberg to Brody, behind the line of the Styr River. South of the railroad it breaks away to the west to Olesko, changes direction to the southeast, and follows the headwaters of the Stripa as far as Zboroff. From here it cuts across to the Zlota Lipa, reaching it at Brzezany. It follows the Zlota Lipa to a point due west of Monasterzyska, where it turns directly to the west and runs within seven miles of Halicz. Thence it turns south along the Bystritza Solotvina River and from there curves along the crests of the Carpathian Mountains.

It is thus seen that the last of the strongly fortified line which the Austrians have held since the days of the great Russian retreat has passed from their hands. And not only that. It is not a case, as in the fighting in France, that behind the enemies lines there are lines of trenches one after the other. Whatever trenches the Austrians may have constructed, have long since been passed by. They are dependent now on the natural defenses of the positions which they take up, augmented, where there is sufficient time, by hastily constructed field works which have none of the characteristics of permanency that marked those from which they have been driven.

There are several other points in regard to this new line that merit attention and which offer new fields for conjecture. In the first place the reports from Berlin, of yesterday, state that the Russians moving out from Monasterzyska, made several heavy attacks to the westward but were unable to advance. Day before yesterday the Russians took Maryampol and, pushing forward, have brought their line just across the river from the bridgehead town of Jezupol. This combination of the Russian and the German reports discovers a small but dangerous salient or pocket which almost completely surrounds an important section of the Teuton line. The apex of this salient is on the Zlota Lipa west of Monasterzyska, one side running west toward Halicz and the other north along the river.

Brusiloff's theory is that men are the only things that count. He has more than once given up a city which it seemed there would have been but little difficulty in taking, in order to make a move in another direction which, when complete, would give him a great number of prisoners. It is possible, therefore, that the capture of Halicz, which is, as has been stated in press reports, the southern key to Lemberg, may be postponed, and that the next move which the Russians will make will be northeast from Jezupol toward the Lipa. Success in this would mean the elimination of this salient with the consequent capture of large numbers of men, and, what is of equal importance from a strategic point of view, the taking of at least ten miles more of the Zlota Lipa line.

The value of this line to the Austrians is, in any event, very questionable. The fact that it has been crossed ten miles from its mouth and that all of this ten miles is in the hands of the Russians destroys its greatest value, and it can serve now at best but a temporary expedient. It is outflanked by the Russian advance toward Halicz, and the danger of the Austrians from a break in their Dneister line is just as great as when they occupied the line of the Strypa. The fact that the Russians on both sides of the Dneister are always able to keep considerably in advance of their main line positions is a point which is constantly working to their advantage. By this means all the disadvantages of operating astride of a large river are neutralized. The crossings of the river are taken and repaired well ahead of the main line, so that as it advances it finds itself in complete communication with both banks and able with no interference to shift men and supplies from one bank to the other as occasion demands.

The rate of the Russian advance and their unending succession of victories might possibly indicate that they were practically unopposed or that the opposition was crumbling. There can be no question that the fighting is constantly severe. The Russian losses are undeniably great. On the other hand, those of the Austrians are probably greater.

The Russians' strategy has been admirably planned and well executed. They have from time to time completely blinded the Teutonic forces as to just which point they were going after, Kovel or Lemberg. As has been stated in these reviews, these towns are of co-ordinate importance. One is useless without the other. At times it has seemed that the movement south of the Galician border was merely a diversion, while the main attack was to be delivered on the Kovel front; at others it seemed that the converse was to be the case. Now, however, there is no longer doubt. Kovel, for the time being, is thrust into the background, and the Russian are committed to Lemberg.

Now that the Germans are certain on this point, they may be able to make a shift of their forces, a regrouping, as the official reports have it, by which the Austrian line in the south can be further stiffened by German regiments. This may make itself felt by increased resistance to the Russian pressure and a temporary holding up of the advance. Against this is the fact that the Russians are keeping the entire line from the Pripet south under constant pressure, with the idea of preventing such a transfer.

It is claimed in some sources that this retirement of the Austrians really benefits them, as it shortens the line they have to hold and consequently cuts down the number of men necessary to hold it. This is a bit of optimism that is hardly justified by the facts. Indeed, it is beginning to appear that the Austrian cloud has no silver lining. While the Russian victories do enable the Austrians north of the Dneister to occupy a shorter front, their advances south of the river are constantly forcing them to stretch their front, which the Russians are slowly flattening out against the Carpathian crests. The gain in one direction is entirely offset by the loss in another.

On the western front the progress of the Allies must be disappointing to their sympathizers. In judging of this situation, however, one must bear in mind that for the last two weeks the British have been resisting the heaviest counter-attacks. In their advance from Pozières they have taken possession of all of the high ground which separates them from Bapaume. From their present positions the ground slopes away toward Bapaume in a series of shallow valleys, which, for the most part, come up to the front perpendicularly rather than running transversely. The result is that the ground is not at all suited to defensive operations, but the contrary, the advantage of terrain rests with the offense.

It is because of this condition that the Germans are making such tremendous efforts in their counteroffensive to take back from the British the advantages they have gained. These attacks must wear themselves out before the British pressure can be removed to any considerable scale. When the British have an opportunity to renew their forward movement we may look for interesting developments.

GERMAN POSITIONS CAPTURED WITH EASE

British Do Not Allow Adversaries Time to Consolidate Their New Lines.

SHELLS FLATTEN TRENCHES

Correspondent Finds Signs of Demoralization Among the Teutons on the Somme.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 13.—There have been no sensational advances since the great day of July 14, when the British broke through the second German line, but hardly a day has passed since then without some progress being made to get a stronger grip on the high ridge which rolls down on the German side from Pozières and the Bazentins and High Wood. This fighting has been very hard and grim and the Germans have done their utmost to check every yard of the British advance by a continual curtain of fire, so that to take a trench or two or rush over a few dozen yards of No Man's Land has been a perilous adventure.

It was most excellent, therefore, that last night the British were out to make a further shove, as they call it, of nearly 400 yards in depth on a front of about a mile. This was to the northwest of Pozières, and at the same time ground was gained on the northwest of Bazentin le Petit, closer to the German switchline between the British and Martinpuich. The men who have been fighting this uphill battle, for that is what it is, literally and morally, have been showing remarkable qualities. It is an alliance between Australians and old English regiments with new men in them, including some of the "Derby recruits." Although the Australians had the greater share of the fighting around Pozières, being in greater numbers, they were the first to pay tribute to the spirit of the English lads, and their admiration is returned.

An episode which happened a week ago shows the way in which they are sharing in the struggle. I already have written how the men of Kent went forward on Aug. 4 and took the German line. On the right of them were Sussex men. Their trenches were in touch with the Australians, and as they scrambled over the parapets at the time of these attacks these comrades on the right shouted out to them:

"Hullo, boys! What's up? Where are you going?"

"Oh, just up along," said the Sussex lads, pointing to a "hotshop" as they call it, where a lot of shells were bursting.

"Is that so? You don't say! Gosh, we'll come with you."

It wasn't discipline, for the men had no orders to go, as far as I can make out, but some of them certainly did go in a friendly way and joined in the scrum up there. It was no joke.

The advance last night when the Australian troops took an important line of rising ground is further proof that the adversary has not by any means consolidated his defensive positions so strongly that they make the same kind of a barrier against the British as those which had to be forced in the first attacks. In spite of all his industry in digging, he has not been able to make any system of trenches and dugouts to withstand the British shellfire. As soon as he gets on with a trench the British guns register upon it and lay it flat. His only protection is in artillery retaliation, and however great its obstructive power, it cannot give cover to the German infantry crouching in shallow ditches and having to come up through communication trenches ploughed by high explosives.

The stories I have told about prisoners are characteristic of the morale of the German troops fighting over this appalling battlefield. It is not a question of courage with them. When they are isolated in shell craters no amount of courage can save them and it is no wonder they are glad to surrender. They belong to battalions hurriedly gathered from other parts of the line and flung in to stop the gap. They are victims of the general disorganization of divisions and the staffs which suffered from our repeated attacks.

Behind them no doubt the German Headquarters Staff is as cool and deliberate as ever, not allowing itself to be scared by these reverses, organizing new lines of defense in case of need, shifting its guns, playing the old blood and iron game with cold scientific brains that are not affected by the losses of agonies of men except as they have an influence upon the operations. For they are highly trained scientists of war, these German staff officers, and in defeat as once in victory they will, I fancy, be as cold and hard as steel and inhuman as the devil.

Therefore, it is idle in my opinion to hope for a sudden and sensational collapse of the German war machine or to argue from local weaknesses and symptoms of bad staff work a general disorder. It is as well to say this because the British people must not expect continual victories or believe the result of all this recent fighting will be a knockout blow on this front to bring the war to a quick finish.

Nevertheless, there are many signs that the Germans are beginning to feel a severe strain upon their defensive strength and that their men are being put to an ordeal which not even all their discipline and courage can make endurable. For men of a certain kind of science are apt to forget there are other things in human nature besides the chemistry of flesh and blood and that not even the finest soldiers can be made to fight well if their spirit is broken by repeated losses.

FRENCH CAPTURE 2,600.

Two Thousand Prisoners Taken in a Week on the Somme.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—More than 2,000 unwounded prisoners and seventy machine guns were captured by the French in their operations north of the Somme from Aug. 6 to Aug. 13, according to a weekly review issued by the War Office. The number of prisoners was increased by 600 taken in the Verdun sector. The review says:

"North of the Somme the week has been marked by several brilliant French attacks which resulted in important gains for us. The number of unwounded prisoners whom we have made in the course of these actions exceeds 2,000. We also captured seventy machine guns.

"In the region of Verdun counter-attacks provoked by our advance in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector extended throughout the week. They were particularly violent on Aug. 6, 7, and 8. We took 600 prisoners in this sector and twelve machine guns."

DESTROY RHEIMS HOSPITAL.

Germans Attack City by Aeroplane and Artillery—Six Killed.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A German aeroplane dropped bombs last evening on Rheims, while German batteries shelled various quarters of the city, destroying the civil hospital and killing six persons, according to the official communiqué issued by the War Office tonight. The statement says:

"Yesterday evening an enemy aeroplane threw bombs, including several of an incendiary type, on Rheims, while the German batteries fired on different quarters of the town. The civil hospital, adjoining the Church of St. Remi, and a dispensary were destroyed. Six civilians were killed."

NO CASH IN CENSORED MAIL.

Berlin Asserts $255 Was Missing from Los Angeles Letter.

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today made this announcement:

"A letter from the Schwaben Verein of Los Angeles, mailed on May 10, has now arrived at Stuttgart, having been opened by the British censor. An inclosure of $255 was missing."

ASQUITH REFUSES FRANCHISE REFORMS

Premier Hints, However, That Women Will Be Included When Change Is Brought About.

PARLIAMENT BILL READ

Commons Passes First Stage of Measure Prolonging Life of Assembly.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The decision of the Cabinet that the undertaking of new franchise and registration reforms in the midst of a great war was too complex and controversial a problem was announced by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today.

At a time, said the Premier, when the war had reached a happy, promising stage and when it more than ever required the absolute concentration of the Government, it was impossible to consider the larger questions involved in a revision of the franchise. He further implied that any new bill for franchise reforms in the future must, of necessity, include women.

After a brief criticism by Sir Edward Carson, who urged that every combatant, irrespective of age, was entitled to vote, and contended there was no reason why the women's claims should stand in the way of giving all combatants a vote, the House passed the first reading of the bill extending the life of the present Parliament. This bill was introduced by the Premier. A separate bill, bringing into force a new register, on the basis of present qualifications on May 31 next, will be introduced in the House tomorrow.

There is no doubt that one of the main reasons for the Government's avoidance of the franchise problem was the threat of the women that they would refuse to recognize any change in the franchise in favor of fighting men which failed at the same time to recognize women's right to the franchise.

Dealing with the suggestion that the franchise should be extended to all soldiers and munitions workers, Mr. Asquith said there were the gravest difficulties in the way, and that there were serious objections from a military point of view to holding a general election among the troops in the field. He added:

"General enfranchisement has been brought face to face with another problem. What are we going to do with women?"

The Premier declared that representatives of the women had presented to him a perfectly unanswerable case. They were content to abide by the present franchise, but would urge their claims if the qualifications for the franchise were altered.

TREASURY BILLS TAX FREE.

Ruling on British Notes Held by Nonresidents of United Kingdom.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Treasury has given notice that the capital and interest of any treasury bills and war expenditure certificates issued henceforth will be free from the British income tax and from any taxation now or in the future, while held by persons neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

RED CROSS AID TO BERLIN.

American Branch Seeks to Re-establish Units in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Permission to re-establish American Red Cross units in Germany is being sought of the German Government. Announcement at Red Cross Headquarters here today described the step as taken in order to make possible the sending of Red Cross supplies to the Central Powers, which the British Government has announced it is willing to allow only on condition that the units be re-established, that supplies be sent directly to them and that the State Department guarantee that all such supplies be destroyed after their use for hospital purposes, in order to prevent the use of cotton, rubber, &c., for military purposes.

Last October American Red Cross units were withdrawn from Germany as well as all other countries in order not to conflict with local agencies. A long and tangled correspondence has ensued which finally resulted in British concessions.

RUSSIANS BREAK NEW TEUTON LINE

Continued from Page 1.

Stokhod, the battle against Russian troops which had advanced was decided in our favor.

Strong Russian attacks were directed against the Lub and the Graberka sector south of Brody. They were repulsed, with sanguinary losses. New attacks are now taking place.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Russian attacks against the Zboroff-Koniuchy sector failed. Such units of the enemy as had penetrated our lines were driven back by a counter-attack, and more than 300 prisoners were taken. West of Monasterzyska the enemy made an attack in vain. He sufefred great losses under our fire.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Northwest of Zalooze General Boehm-Ermolli once more repulsed attacks by masses of Russian troops.

In the district of Brody a Russian Albatross aeroplane was set on fire by a shot and then brought down by an Austro-Hungarian aviator.

In olhynia and along the Stokhod the engagements were less bitter. It is stated with certainty that during the last attacks along the Stokhod front, which failed completely, the Russian Guard was employed, and that it suffered still heavier losses than the other formations of the enemy.

VIENNA, Aug. 14, (via London.)—Fierce fighting south of Brody, with the repulse of a massed attack of the Russians, is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

Along the entire front between the Dniester and the district southwest of Zalocze the enemy came into closer fighting action with the allied forces. General von Boehm-Ermolli repulsed an enemy massed attack southwest of Podkamien. The field before our positions is covered with dead Russians.

VON KLUCK AGAIN TO TAKE THE FIELD

Will Go to East Front With New Army, It Is Said—Archduke Charles Is Removed?

An interesting report current in Germany in the last days of July and brought over to America by a young American doctor who has been serving in the Germany Army hospitals, is that General von Kluck is soon to take the field again, this time on the east front, in command of a new army.

The story, which gained wide circulation, had it that von Kluck, now entirely recovered from the wound he received in the early days of the war on the west front, was to be placed between General Count von Bothmer in east Galicia and General von Linsingen in Volhynia. This was expected by German Army circles to stiffen considerably this part of the front.

According to this young doctor the whole of the east front from Riga to the Carpathians is now under the command of Germans. It had not been reported here in any dispatches, but it was commonly believed in Berlin, that the Austrian Heir Apparent had been removed from his command, although his name as the head of an army group still appears in the communiqués.

It was said in Germany that the Austrian "Thronfolger" was cooling his heels in Salzburg after his failure to stop the Russian advance in Galicia, whither he had been sent after it was necessary to put an end to the offensive against the Italians in the Trentino. The particular mistake of the Austrian leader was that, when ordered to fall back, he tried to execute a stroke on his own judgment by making an advance—a manoeuvre which resulted disastrously for his army.

For a countermovement on the east front the Germans are now looking toward Bukowina. It was learned in army circles that General von Mackensen, about whom little has been heard since the end of the Balkan offensive, had been sent to command there. With this most trusted German General in command of the Teutons' extreme right, with Bothmer and Linsingen strengthened by a new army under von Kluck, it was expected that developments more favorable to German arms might soon be expected on the east front.

The American doctor who visited Aix-la-Chapelle on the border of Germany, Holland, and Belgium, saw there a new and heavy railroad which runs from Aix by the shortest possible route to the Belgian port of Antwerp. It was by no means a military road, but gave every indication of being a permanent and substantial part of the German railway system, a fact which lent support to the opinion frequently heard in Germany that it was the intention never to give up the port of Antwerp. The new railroad to Antwerp takes a slight swing to skirt the border of Holland and then shoots off on a straight line to Antwerp. It has been built to accommodate the heaviest traffic. All grades have been eliminated and large facilities for handling trains installed. All this work has been done by Russian prisoners of war.

ITALIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN DEFENCES

Capture 800 Prisoners—Vienna Says 5,000 Italians Have Been Taken in the Gorizia Region.

ROME, Aug. 14.—Italian troops continued yesterday pressing the Austrians back on the Carso Plateau, and east of Hill 212 pierced another strong line of hostile entrenchments. About 800 prisoners were captured by the Italians, says the official announcement of this operation. Its text follows:

In the Gorizia area artillery duels took place. The enemy's batteries shelled the town and bridges over the Isonzo.

On the remainder of the front small but sharp encounters took place, on the slopes of Forame, at the head of the Costeana Valley, on the Bolte and on the, slopes of Monte Civarone, in the Sugana Valley. The enemy was repulsed everywhere and left about fifty prisoners in our hands. Hostile batteries bombarded villages in the upper Chiarzo and Cordevole valleys. They were silenced by our artillery.

Last night hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Monfalcone and other places on the lower Isonzo. No damage or casualties have been reported.

Descriptions of the vigorous offensive in the vicinity of Gorizia are coming in almost hourly. The Austrians are resisting obstinately on the San Gabriele line and the San Marco Heights, but it is improbable that this is their real line of defense as they have a new point of resistance on the high plains of Bainsizza overlooking the Gorizia Plains, which interferes with the free movement of Italian troops.

The Austrians, although badly defeated at Gorizia, still are strong and full of fight. General Cadorna's further progress probably will be slow as every inch of advance is being contested.

Fighting continues on the other fronts.

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The most severe fighting is in progress on the heights east of Gorizia, says the official Austrian announcement of Sunday. Seven times the Italians stormed the heights and were repulsed with heavy losses. The Austrians have captured 5,000 Italians since the inauguration of the new offensive. The announcement follows in full:

The Italians again advanced with strong forces against our new front between the sea and Monte San Gabriele. In the district east of the Vallone Valley our troops repulsed several attacks.

The most violent fighting took place on the heights east of Gorizia, where seven charges of the enemy failed with the heaviest losses.

Since the beginning of the Italian attack 5,000 Italians, among whom are more than 100 officers, have been captured.

VIENNA, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

Italian Theatre—Strong enemy forces attacked our positions east of the Vallone Valley, between Lohvica and Wippach. Seven attacks were made, all of which were repulsed.

ITALY TO USE BOY SCOUTS.

Will Do Guard and Other Duty Till Schools Reopen in October.

ROME, Aug. 14.—The Boy Scouts of Italy are to have their share in the war. The Minister of War has called out all the boys belonging to the organization for service until the opening of the schools in October.

The Scouts are to be divided into two classes. The class over 15 years of age, with the permission of their parents, will do duty in the war zone as guards at railroad stations and depots. The class under 15 years will be enrolled in the territorial service. They will be stationed at hospitals, mobilization centres, munition factories, aeroplane stations, and hangars.

TO CONTROL LIQUOR TRADE.

Purchase by State of Scotch Inns and Hotels Is Recommended.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The committee appointed some time ago to advise the Government in regard to proposals for purchasing by the State of the licensed liquor trade of Scotland has recommended that trade in liquor by licensed grocers should be abolished and that hotels and inns which depend mainly on this traffic should be taken over by the State. The committee reported against the purchase of distilleries.

It is suggested that the price paid for hotels and inns should be estimated on the basis of their annual profits over a fixed number of years, payment to be made in 4 per cent. stock issued at par.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.



American purchasers who have been familiar with the high standard of Gordon Dry Gin for many years, will be interested to know that Gordon Scotch Whisky is now being shipped to the United States. The Scotch Whisky is of the Gordon standard of quality—the best obtainable.

Purchasers will appreciate quality and price

Available from

Park & Tilford
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
NEW YORK

S. S. Pierce Co.
W. Bixby & Co.
BOSTON

Goddard, Groome, Drayton Co.
PHILADELPHIA

and purveyors in principal cities

ENGLAND EXPLAINS DELAY OF THE MAILS

One to Three Days Necessary for Examination of Postal Bags, It Is Stated.

1,000 EMPLOYED IN WORK

Every Effort Is Being Made to Expedite the Service, Says the Foreign Office.

Great Britain's earnest desire to deal with the mail cargoes of overseas liners passing through her waters in such a way as to cause the least possible delay and inconvenience to neutrals is again set forth in a statement by the British Foreign Office, received here through official sources yesterday.

At the same time the statement shows how injurious are the attempts made by the Central Powers to use neutral mails to their advantage and the disadvantage of the Allies, and how difficult has been the examination of the mail to thwart these attempts without some measure of inconvenience to neutrals. The statement says:

"It is admitted that at the outset neutral correspondence in which enemy interests were in no way concerned was subjected to a delay which is greatly regretted and which has since been reduced to a minimum. It must not be imagined that the mails were removed from neutral ships for examination without careful consideration of the arrangements which would be required to deal with them as quickly as possible. All preparations which seemed necessary were with this object, but, unfortunately, those responsible for them were not aware of some of the difficulties which would be encountered.

"For instance, there was no reason to suppose that (as proved to be the case) mail bags marked as dispatched from one neutral country to another neutral country would contain nothing but mails for or from an enemy country; that bags represented as containing printed matter would contain rubber, coffee, jewelry, &c., sometimes disguised as newspapers, as well as correspondence of all kinds, registered and unregistered, or that persons writing to or from enemy countries would already have adopted the practice of sending their letters under cover to intermediaries in neutral countries, or that great numbers of complete sacks appearing to contain merely business circulars from neutral countries would contain in reality nothing but propaganda from Germany under covers bearing neutral postage stamps. These and similar unforeseen peculiarities made it impossible, until the staff engaged had been largely increased and had become accustomed to them, to select on any fixed principle those mail bags which, when all could not be examined within a reasonable period, should be forwarded without examination.

"The delay of shipping documents carried by the same ship as the cargo to which they refer can be, and has been in some cases, avoided by the simple expedient of inclosing such documents in specially marked bags.

Table Showing Delay to Mails.

"The delay to which ordinary neutral mails are at present subjected as a result of the censorship varies according to their origin and destination. The following examples refer to United States mails, but the treatment of other neutral mails can also be inferred from the details given:

MAILS FROM UNITED STATES TO HOLLAND.

(a) If not removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Falmouth June 1, leave Kirkwall June 4, arrive Rotterdam June 6; total, 6 days.

(b) If removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Falmouth June 1, received in London June 1, (or 3:30 A. M. June 2,) dispatched after examination, at earliest June 2, at latest June 3; arrive Rotterdam, at earliest June 5, at latest June 7, (extra day allowed, as there is no dispatch to Holland on three days in the week;) total, minimum, 2 days; maximum, 7 days.

MAILS FROM HOLLAND TO UNITED STATES.

(a) If not removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1, leave Falmouth June 4, arrive New York June 12; total, 12 days.

(b) If removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1, received in London June 3; dispatched after examination, at earliest June 4, at latest June 5; arrive New York, at earliest June 12, at latest June 14; total, minimum, 13 days; maximum, 14 days.

Mails to Scandinavia.

MAILS FROM UNITED STATES TO DENMARK.

(a) If not removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1, arrive Copenhagen June 4; total, 4 days.

(b) If removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1, received in London June 3; dispatched after examination, at earliest June 4, at latest June 7; arrive Copenhagen, at earliest June 7, at latest June 10; total, minimum, 7 days; maximum, 10 days.

MAILS FROM DENMARK TO UNITED STATES.

(a) If not removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1, arrive New York June 11; total, 11 days.

(b) If removed from the ship by which they were dispatched: Arrive Kirkwall June 1, received in London, June 3; dispatched after examination, at earliest June 4, at latest June 5; arrive New York, at earliest June 13, at latest June 15; total, minimum, 11 days; maximum, 15 days.

"The above figures are based on the experience of the last two months, but, so far as they relate to the sailings and duration of voyages of the ships concerned, they cannot be absolutely vouched for, owing to alterations and uncertainties to which movements of all ships are constantly subject.

No Examination at Kirkwall.

"It has been suggested that considerable delay would be avoided if mails landed at Kirkwall were examined at and dispatched from that port instead of being brought to London for examination. It must, however, be remembered that American mails are, after examination, forwarded from Liverpool to the United States or from Newcastle or Hull to Scandinavian countries or from Tilbury or Harwich to Holland. It would thus only in very rare cases expedite the dispatch of mails to detain them at Kirkwall pending the arrival there of the next ship making for the same port as that for which the ship from which they were removed was destined, even supposing the next ship were able to take them on board. The mails must be brought at some stage as far south as the port from which they will eventually be dispatched and the difference between the journey to Liverpool and the journey to London only amounts to about four hours.

"A further objection to removing the place of censorship from London is one which will easily be understood, namely, that where an immense organization is in existence, employing between 900 and 1,000 men and women, as is the case with that department of the Postal Censorship which deals with these particular mails, a splitting up of the staff between London and the ports of call in different parts of the United Kingdom must seriously affect the efficiency and smoothness of working of the whole organization, not to speak of the difficulties inherent in providing accommodations for a sufficiently large staff in such remote places as Kirkwall. Moreover, it is to the interest of neutrals that the moment the examination of mails is concluded they shall be handed over at once to the Post Office authoritis for retransmission immediately by the quickest route available, and this co-operation of the postal authorities is easiest and quickest in London."

RUSSIANS IN PERSIA ROUTED, SAY TURKS

Constantinople Tells of Victories Near Essadabad After Resistance By Czar's Forces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The Turkish Army in Persia, pressing vigorously the recently inaugurated offensive, has put to rout the Russians opposing their right wing, the War Office announced today. The statement says:

The right wing of our army, after several battles, pursued the Russians, forcing them to flee to the northeast, leaving 315 prisoners in our hands.

The enemy lost in one battle in a fortified position about 1,000 dead or wounded, in addition to 2,000 cases of ammunition and a quantity of rifles and equipment, partly burned.

The operations from Essadabad to Hamadan progressed as follows: On Aug. 9 our pursuing troops attacked the enemy, after it was evident that the Russians, expelled from Essadabad, intended to offer resistance in the fortified positions north of the village. Our troops, attacking from different sides, ejected the enemy from these positions, taking a great number of prisoners. On the same day our troops engaged the army in the region of Essadabad and, notwithstanding the fact that they had made an uninterrupted march of twenty miles, carried out successful attacks, storming the enemy's strongly intrenched fortifications on the heights.

On Aug. 10 our troops resumed the pursuit and repulsed the enemy's rearguard, composed of strong cavalry detachments, in successive attacks continuing until evening. They drove them eastward in Hamadan Plain and then penetrated Hamadan. On the same evening our detachments on the wing engaged hostile cavalry in the environs of Hamadan, forcing them to flee to the northeast.

On Aug. 11, in the morning, hostile troops occupying the northern section of Hamadan Plain were attacked and driven off, the plain being cleared.

In the central sector the only engagements were between reconnoitring parties.

On the Caucasian Front.—A portion of our left wing ejected the enemy from the heights southward of Tatuan, driving him northward in the direction of Akhlatte, which we occupied. In the region to the north of Bitlis there is no enemy within twenty miles. Hostile cavalry was encountered at the village of Eraz, which we stormed and drove northward to Kumkum, losing some prisoners.



SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Your thoughts may flow freely, but how about your Ink?"

There is nothing more provoking than to use an ink which contains sediment and clogs inkwells and pens. Protect yourself against annoyance of this kind by using Davids' Ink.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THADDEUS DAVIDS INK CO., Inc.
Established 1825

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

HALF YEARLY SALE
In Progress

Shirts Neckwear
Straw Hats Clothing

OFFERED AT UNUSUAL PRICES

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

$20 For Smart 3-Piece Flannel Suits

Weights equally adapted for *right-away* Summer wear and *by-and-by* Autumn wear. Blues, Grays, Browns, Greens. Coats with *silk sleeves.*

$10 for *Knitted Sports Coats* in heather mixtures.

$3.75 and $5 for *All-Wool White Flannel Trousers.*

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
DIRECT TO BORROWERS
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn



Why Are So Many Young Men Bald?

Dandruff, itching and irritation, neglect, harsh remedies, strong soaps, etc., etc. No matter what the cause let us suggest the remedy.

Just before shaving rub Cuticura Ointment gently into the scalp. Then shave by the Cuticura Soap directions. After shaving *smear* the shaven surface with Cuticura Ointment. Then wash off all, scalp, face and neck with Cuticura Soap and *hot water*, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing a few minutes. Rinse all with *tepid* water.

For Free Trial by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 5M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

2d Floor Location
Du Barry
DOLLAR SALE
Aug. 16th—Aug. 17th—Aug. 18th—Aug. 19th.
Millinery—Blouses
Dresses—Suits
Buy any garment or hat at its original price and another of equal value for one dollar more.
For details see tonight's Evening Journal.
392 Fifth Ave., Cor. 36th St.

TO THE PUBLIC:—
A Notice.

In current issues of a New York paper an effort is being made to raise a fund under the title of

"Baby Hospital Fund"

The undersigned desires to state that this fund has no connection whatever with [illegible]

For [illegible] we have been devoted to the care of sick babies, and while we are glad of any effort that is being made to provide for their welfare in these perilous times, we do not want our friends to be misled.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
[illegible] Ave., N. Y.
John Sherman Hoyt, President
B. Ogden Grissom, Secretary

Windsor Furniture Co., Inc.
DINING ROOM and BEDROOM
FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE
Our Prices Are Always Lower Than the So-called August Sale Prices.
33-35 W. 46, N. Y. Tel. Bryant 2775

AS SHE TAKES THE MAN'S WORK

With a minimum of confusion, the women of France have stepped into the jobs of the men at war.

"The worst cases of bad pay and sweating emanate, strangely enough, from women employers."

The foregoing is from an illuminating article in the current issue of The Annalist.

Another article tells why big banks enlarge their capital.

One chart shows at a glance the price history of the stock market for the last six years and another shows the trend of bond prices month by month since December, 1914.

Annalist circulation is steadily growing among responsible and representative business men.

Annalist advertising pays.

On News Stands—10 cents a copy

THE ANNALIST
MONDAYS
Times Square New York
$4.00 a year
Annalist Binders, $1.25

HUGHES ADDRESSES 3,000 WOMEN VOTERS

No Men Allowed in Spokane Audience—Candidate Explains His Suffrage Stand.

ASKS FOR THEIR SUPPORT

Says He Long Favored Amendment and Didn't Want to Hide It—Two Other Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 14.—Charles E. Hughes addressed two meetings in Spokane today, and one in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The first of his meetings here, held at 3:30 P. M., was for women exclusively. The other, in the evening, was a general meeting, held in the Stadium.

While 3,000 women, who had jammed their way into the Auditorium Theatre listened intently, Mr. Hughes labored hard to convince them that the votes of the women in the suffrage States of the West should be cast in the Republican column next Fall. The meeting, "for women only," was the first of its kind that Mr. Hughes had faced. He welcomed his auditors as "fellow-citizens," a phrase which caused applause, and described the gathering as "the most interesting political meeting I have addressed."

Most of the women—they have the suffrage in this State—have been Progressives and warm adherents of Theodore Roosevelt, and in the campaign of 1912 they packed three meetings and cheered the Colonel with fanatical enthusiasm. Their welcome to Mr. Hughes was cordial enough, but it contained nothing of the boisterous joy that marked their demonstrations for Roosevelt. Many of the women were frank enough to say that they had come in the hope that Mr. Hughes, with the vigor of a Roosevelt, would promise to work unrelentingly for the Federal amendment if elected President. In this they were disappointed, and that had something to do with the feeling of restraint that was in evidence.

Mr. Hughes elaborated somewhat on his former declaration of his stand, telling the women that he personally favored the amendment, and there he stopped. He made a very good impression—there could be no doubt of that—and he fought to win favor as he never fought before. The belief expressed by suffrage leaders—party leaders they are called here—was that the big majority of the women who were Progressives would support Mr. Hughes.

The meeting was arranged by a committee of 500 women appointed to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Hughes on behalf of the feminine element of the State. The only men permitted in the building were a man who served as a bodyguard for Mr. Hughes, and who wouldn't consent to stand outside; an electrician connected with the theatre; the newspaper men accompanying the candidate, and six members of an orchestra, who could be heard but not seen. There wasn't a man in the auditorium of the theatre or on the platform where he could be seen, except Mr. Hughes. It was simply a case of men not being wanted and an illustration of the assertion that women are able to manage a meeting as well as the other sex. Even the bodyguard had to hide behind a piece of scenery, and the reporters were assigned to a table placed in the wings.

There was a woman Chairman, Miss Jeannette Donaldson, who is running on the Republican ticket for County Superintendent of Schools. Before she began her opening address, she swept stage and auditorium, balcony and galleries with her eyes to make sure there wasn't a man in any spot of prominence.

Tries to Make a Hit.

There was plenty of handclapping but no cheering when Mr. Hughes appeared on the platform. The women were warm in their welcome and obviously anxious to like Mr. Hughes and to support him. He was on exhibition, as it were, and he knew it.

One woman, who apparently wanted to prove that politics didn't interfere with home duties, brought along a baby, which let out a yell every now and then. In one corner were two Spokane Indians, in another a delegation of negresses. Mr. Hughes spoke in his best style, and was vigorous in utterance and gesture. It was obvious that he wanted to make a hit.

"I know all of you women are in favor of good national housekeeping," he said. "I know that you take a very deep interest in the affairs of the country. I know that every woman is patriotic all through. American honor would be safe in your hands."

Concerning his stand on the suffrage question Mr. Hughes said:

"I am accustomed to surprises, but this meeting is a rare and delightful surprise. It impresses me profoundly with the [illegible] I [illegible] few days ago in [illegible] perfectly [illegible] this country [illegible] in this country, aloof from [illegible] affairs, acting aloof from [illegible] rights [illegible] coming Republic of the twentieth century. I was greatly startled to [illegible] that the right of women to vote was prevented by the Republican party platform. That platform did not say anything in respect to the proposed Federal amendment.

Platform and Personal Pledges.

"In my address in answer to the notification of my nomination, I confined myself to a statement with respect to the right, apart from the particular method of obtaining it. It seemed to me that, if we contemplated economic conditions in this country, the presence of woman in gainful occupations, her opportunities constantly [illegible] growing nature of the demand of woman for recognition in her right to be a [illegible] in the government of her country—it seemed to me that no one could suppose that permanently the movement which had obtained such headway could be resisted. It also seemed to me that it was the part of wisdom in this country not to make necessary a continuous agitation by a fruitless opposition. I desired that this question, which is a fundamental one, with respect to the composition of the electorate, should be settled at an early date.

"Women as citizens should go into the discussion of political questions as citizens and not from a sex standpoint, and I hope the day will not be long deferred when the agitation for the right of action in any part of this land will be unnecessary and the right will be recognized throughout the country.

"Feeling that the people were entitled to know my personal position in respect to the proposed Federal amendment, I took early occasion to state it. I did not see how it was possible, although the matter was not mentioned in the platform, to go through a political campaign with my views upon that question concealed. I had no desire to conceal them. I had long entertained them. I think the question is one which should be settled for the entire country, and settled as speedily as possible; and, therefore, while I did not propose to attempt to add, and could not add, to the platform of my party, I stated my general conviction that this amendment should be submitted and ratified.

"I take pleasure in addressing you as fellow-citizens, citizens of this Imperial State, where you do have the responsibility of the franchise. I know that you must take a very deep interest in the cause of the present campaign. Those issues being [illegible] as fundamental."

With the suffrage question out of the way Mr. Hughes continued his address along the same lines that he had adopted in addressing meetings composed mostly of men. He talked of his determination to give the country an economical business administration if elected.

"We have got to have patriotism in the hundred-per-cent. of administration," he said. "We have got to have it in the back room, where no one is looking and where it is a question whether the Government is administered for the welfare of the people or to pal political debts."

Attacks Administration.

The Administration's policy in Mexico was taken up with the same vigor, and then Mr. Hughes turned to the charge he has made of inflated prosperity. If the Administration was saved, he said, and Mr. Wilson re-elected, it would be due to the European war and a deceived electorate.

"The Democrats claim the credit for the prosperity which the country is enjoying," he said. "Do they think that the Democratic Administration is synonymous with the European war?"

It was difficult, he said, to keep up every day the patriotism exhibited on the Fourth of July, but some such spirit was needed to steer the affairs of this country along lines of lasting prosperity.

During his address Mr. Hughes was frequently interrupted by handclapping.

Speaks in Idaho.

The candidate included in his day of campaigning a meting at noon on the shores of Coeur d'Alene Lake in Idaho, about thirty miles from Spokane, and a meting in the Spokane Stadium in the evening. A long automobile parade followed him from the Davenport Hotel to Coeur d'Alene, where he spoke to 5,000 persons. In his address he answered the charge that he was not constructive, and pointed out the various measures for economical, honest government which he proposed to put into effect if elected, even at the cost of his political fortunes.

After charging the Administration with bad faith in connection with its tariff views and challenging its orators to preach the doctrines contained for many years in its platform, he said:

"As far as in me lies, there will be no abuses, no private favors at the public expense. I am against that.

"I do not believe that the American business man is a rogue, or unworthy of confidence. I do not believe in trying to deride American success or the men in America who are successful. If that were true, God save the commonwealth. There have been abuses. I have done my share in exposing them. I have done my share in trying to correct them. We have need of surgery. Wherever, we have need of surgery, let the knife be skillfully applied, in the true manner of a skillful surgeon.

"I have confidence in the integrity of the American people, and our duty now lies in the application of sound principles in order to hold up this nation so that it may stand with all the highly organized nations of the world, the peer of any, with the position of the American workingman better than it is any place else on earth. I believe that the test of America in the near future is going to be, not in her capacity for oratory, but in her capacity for organization; in her capacity for training and discipline; in every direction we see the need of it. At what department of public administration can be look with real pride? We have got a great deal to learn in municipal administration, in State administration, in Federal administration. It must be the old hard lesson of economy."

The Vera Cruz Expedition.

In conection with Mexico, the candidate said that troops never should have been sent to Vera Cruz to demand a salute to the flag, adding:

"I am strong for protecting the lives of American citizens; I am strong for maintaining the honor of the American name; I am not too proud to fight. But I have yet to see why we should spill blood over a salute or a technical arrest after an apology had been made. I do not think sending our men, our ships, down to Vera Cruz was the way to keep us out of war. That was the way to get into war. That is the way we did get into war. That is the reason we had a fight."

Taking up his "pork barrel" charges, Mr. Hughes said:

"We have had an exhibition of extravagance in the Pork Barrel bill, an extraordinary exhibition of waste. It is not bad alone from the standpoint of expenditure of particular money on this or that unworthy project. There are places into which Uncle Sam is pouring money where Uncle Sam could better afford to buy every pound of freight coming along that line. We have great need of internal improvements, but we should prosecute those things scientifically, with a proper perspective, with an understanding of their relative importance. We conserve money in one good project in order to put money into a dozen miserable projects, due only to a demand of the district and the desire of the representative of that district to be popular locally at the expense of the people of the United States. I am opposed to that. We have poured too much good American money into streams two inches deep and have nothing to show for it. You will never remedy it unless the executive is willing to take his political life in his hand, I repeat, and stand against all lobbery of that description."

Mr. Hughes left tonight for Tacoma and Seattle, where he will campaign tomorrow.

HUGHES GIVES WAY TO WILSON

Changes Speaking Date at Lexington, Ky., to Avoid a Conflict.

To avoid a conflict in the speaking dates of Charles E. Hughes and President Wilson the Republican campaign managers yesterday made a slight change in the speaking dates of Mr. Hughes in his present swing around the circle. He was to have spoke at Lexington, Ky., on Sept. 4. It was later discovered that President Wilson had accepted an invitation to speak at the Lincoln memorial ceremonies on the same date, and the managers in charge of the Hughes trip changed the date. Their candidate is to speak at Lexington the following day. Lincoln was born at Hodgenville, Hardin County, Ky., near Lexington.

In order to make the change Mr. Hughes's speaking schedule after he leaves Kansas City on Sept. 1 has been set ahead a day. The candidate had planned to spend one day of rest in Colorado. On Sept. 2 he will be on his way to St. Louis, and on the following day he will speak in that city. On Sept. 4 he will go to Nashville, Tenn., a city not on his original list. Leaving Lexington on Sept. 5, he will go direct to Portland, Me., where he is to make an address on Sept. 7, thus winding up his present trip. His speaking in Tennessee will be unusual for a Republican Presidential candidate in that it means invasion of a State of the "Solid South," but the Republican campaign managers do not believe the time will be wasted.

FOR CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY.

Penrose Offers Resolutions Seeking Data to Back Up Hughes Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Backing up charges made by Charles E. Hughes, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania today offered in the Senate two resolutions designed to find out whether President Wilson has made exceptions to the civil service laws through issuing Executive orders waiving competitive requirements for appointment to Government places.

One resolution calls upon the Civil Service Commission to report to the Senate how many times civil service requirements have been waived since March, 1913. The other calls for information as to the increase in the clerical force of the State Department and for a statement of the number of persons employed in that department who are under civil service rules and the number appointed without application of the civil service regulations.

GIVES STATE TO HUGHES.

Republican Chairman Thinks Oklahoma Will Quit Democratic Line.

Oklahoma will not be in the Democratic column this year, according to information conveyed to the Republican National Committee yesterday by Arthur H. Geissler, Chairman of the Oklahoma Republican State Committee, who called at the national headquarters. The Mexican situation alone will play a big part in the election, he said.

"Oklahoma has usually been classed as a Democratic State," said Mr. Geissler, "and ordinarily it has given a majority of 25,000 for that party, but two years ago we reduced that majority to 4,700 in our Gubernatorial election. As recently as Aug. 1 we had a State election in which a proposed constitutional amendment framed by the Democratic Legislature to so manipulate the literacy test for voters as to disfranchise many voters opposed to Democracy was defeated by a majority of 42,000.

"Oklahoma people are thoroughly disgusted with the Mexican policy of President Wilson. They are especially impatient with his action in sending the militia to the border for no other apparent reason than to create the impression that the affairs of the country are in a critical condition, and that, therefore, he must be sustained. They look upon this movement as another of those celebrated cases for which President Wilson is famous. The Republican Party, including former Progressives, is in perfect harmony, and of the 240,000 registered voters in the State only 700 registered as Progressives at the last registration.

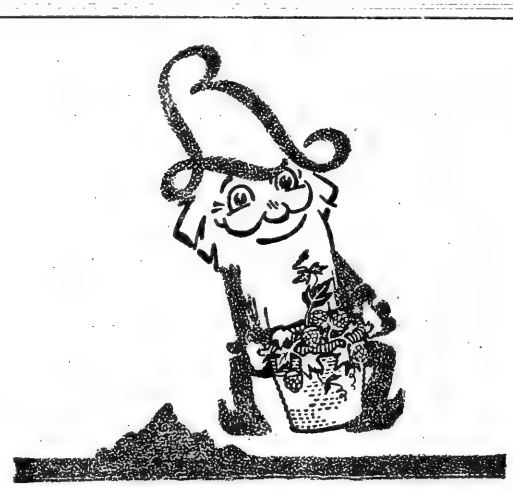
"On the other hand, the Democratic Party of Oklahoma is not harmonious. The Wilson Administration interfered in the recent Congressional primaries and was responsible for the defeat of Congressman William H. Murray, known as 'Alfalfa Bill.'"

OBJECTS TO USE OF FLAG.

Association Wants Hughes to Take It Off His Posters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14. A protest against the use of the American flag on posters bearing the names and photographs of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President was sent to Charles E. Hughes by Captain E. R. Lewis, Past President of the American Flag Day Association, tonight. The telegram follows:

"The American Flag Day Association protests against your campaign managers using the United States flag on folders, bearing the pictures of your honor and that of Charles W. Fairbanks, which have appeared in Chicago and many other cities today. This is a violation of Government regulations and State statutes. Action will be taken against campaign managers and publishers if not stopped at once."



This RHEINAROON came down too soon.
With hops he's hopping here—
He brings the best they grow out west
For making Rheingold Beer.

Rheingold Beer

Beer belongs in the class with tea, coffee, chocolate, tobacco and other mild stimulants that have proved such a blessing and benefit to the human race. It has been wrongly classed with other forms of stimulants, and this has confused the minds of many people.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

GROOMING HINMAN TO FIGHT WHITMAN

Governor's Republican Opponents Want Binghamton Man for a Rival Candidate.

BACON AND THE COLONEL

Strong Belief That Ex-Ambassador Will Have Roosevelt Support in Senate Race.

Republican leaders opposed to the renomination of Governor Whitman will meet here today and tomorrow with a view to organizing to fight the Governor in the Republican primaries. It was more than intimated that former State Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton, who was spokesman for Governor Hughes in the Senate during his two administrations and the rival of Governor Whitman in the Republican primaries two years ago, will be the opposition candidate, provided he consents to lead the fight.

This announcement coming on the top of a report that Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, might become a candidate at the primaries for the Republican nomination for United States Senator against ex-Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn seems to indicate that the Republican organization in this State may be torn by discord on the eve of an important gubernatorial nomination.

What the attitude of Colonel Roosevelt would be was a matter of much speculation among Republicans of all varieties yesterday. Mr. Bacon is a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Hinman had the active backing of the Colonel in his primary fight two years ago. Colonel Roosevelt even tried to induce the Progressives to accept Mr. Hinman as their candidate for Governor, but in this he failed.

It was learned positively that Mr. Bacon will have the support of the Barnes Republicans should he enter the primaries and make a fight on Mr. Calder. It was said also that some of the fifty prominent Republicans who signed the indorsement of Elihu Root for the Presidential nomination might come out in support of Mr. Bacon.

The lack of enthusiasm for the renomination of Governor Whitman among Republicans in many up-State localities is so pronounced that it has caused the leaders to look around for some more available man, especially since the Democrats have picked as their man for the gubernatorial nomination Judge Samuel Seabury, who is regarded as being in a better position to appeal for Republican votes than any other man the Democrats might have selected. Some of Governor Whitman's prospective associates on the State ticket—the present elective State officials, who all expect to be candidates for a second term—it was said, too, would not be averse to seeing another candidate head the ticket.

COLONEL SILENT ABOUT IT.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 14.—Colonel Roosevelt refused today to comment on the report that Robert Bacon will enter the Republican primaries in opposition to William M. Calder for the nomination for United States Senator, but there is good reason to believe that if the former Ambassador decides to make the fight the Colonel will support him. It was learned today that the Colonel and Mr. Bacon had a lengthy interview on Saturday afternoon at the Harvard Club in New York, and it is believed that the topic discussed was the getting under way of the Bacon candidacy. Until Mr. Bacon officially announces his candidacy, however, Colonel Roosevelt will have nothing to say.

DENIES UNDUE SECRECY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The United States Civil Service Commission, following a meeting today, issued a statement in response to the charge of the National Civil Service Reform League that the commission had "inaugurated a policy of secrecy because if access were given to its records it would lead to such criticism of the Administration as would seriously embarrass it." In its statement the commission says:

"The commission has simply adhered to a policy under which it has operated since its establishment in 1883—a policy universal in all Governmental departments. The claim of the league that, with the exception of a brief period in 1899, the commission has heretofore extended to the league the general privilege of examining its files cannot be substantiated. While the commission has often, in its discretion, furnished to the league and to private individuals specific information regarding civil service matters, the league has never possessed or exercised the general privilege of inspecting the files and correspondence of the commission.

"The practice of the commission with reference to the inspection of its files is precisely the same as that which prevails in every executive department of the Government. The minutes of the commission and its correspondence with the Reform League in 1900 and other years show plainly that the practice of the commission then was the same as the practice of the commission now."

JACKSON HEIGHTS

has a strong appeal for those who wish to live well at moderate cost. It is a new, clean, well built section of

New Apartments

whose builders have gone far beyond the usual thing to provide the best planned, best built, brightest and most comfortable houses in the city, at rentals below those quoted in old, unattractive districts. If you come to look at Jackson Heights Apartments you will stay to live.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

FATIMA



Why they're Sensible

OCCASIONALLY, a more heavy, full-powered cigarette than Fatima tastes mighty good. But heavy cigarettes are a little too "oily" and rich to suit most men for long. You are certain to find more *comfort* in a delicately balanced blend like Fatima. Because Fatimas leave a man feeling keen and fit even after smoking more often than usual. That's why they're sensible. Prove it yourself.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

A SENSIBLE CIGARETTE

Do You Ever Consider Your Country Dealers?

THEN what are you doing to move your goods off their shelves?

Are you giving them the best co-operation? Does your advertising really percolate into the rural districts?

Country stores are able to sell whatever is rightly advertised in farm papers.

And The Farm Journal, with its nation-wide, one-million circulation is the biggest factor in the farm and village field, where more than half the American people live. Your message in The Farm Journal will give real co-operation—*and will sell your goods!*

The Farm Journal has demonstrated conclusively that a fair-play, cheerful, live-and-let-live, all-round farm family magazine can create in its readers the *receptive* mind—the mind that will accept advertised, trade-marked products.



And proved further that its readers *believe in* the advertising and *buy the goods advertised*. Seventy per cent of The Farm Journal's advertising is on Dealer-Sold goods—a very high percentage.

The Farm Journal, then, is the logical lever for moving your goods off country dealers' shelves.

Start cultivating this rich field. Put your first advertisement in the October issue.

Your advertising agency can show you how to use an advertising campaign in The Farm Journal to put more "pep" in your *sales* work and warm up jobbers and dealers.

October forms close finally September 5th. Rate $5 a line.

The Farm Journal
"Unlike Any Other Paper"
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

ADVERTISEMENT.

Name It——!

The wise man is particular about his drinks.

That is why you'll find careful men ordering their gin by name.

And the name *most* used by men who know *most* about gins is—El-Bart.

Name it yourself.

Specify El-Bart—the first English dry gin distilled in America.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

ASSAILS PAPER MAKERS.

Printers' Leader Says Combination Threatens Peril to the Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—President Marsden G. Scott in opening the annual convention today of the International Typographical Union charged that manufacturers and middlemen in the white paper trade had entered into a combination which threatened to strangle some newspapers. Mr. Scott demanded that action should be taken to protect those affected.

"If the price of paper is not kept down," said Mr. Scott, "there will be a falling away in printed matter that will force on the unemployed list thousands of those engaged in the printing industry."

Continuing Mr. Scott said that a real and thorough investigation by the proper Governmental authorities was the only remedy for the situation.

Mr. Scott strongly urged arbitration in labor troubles, and said that the union was committed to the principle.

Through Mr. Scott the Executive Committee of the union presented today a proposed arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to cover a five-year period from May 1 next.

The committee recommended the adoption of the agreement.



Mother knows Resinol will heal it

She has been through it so many times before that she never hesitates now. When anyone in the family comes to her with a spot of eczema or an itching rash, she gets out the jar of Resinol Ointment and gives prompt relief. And a few applications seldom fail to clear away the irritation completely.

Resinol Ointment is an excellent healing dressing, too, for burns, scalds, cuts and stubborn little sores. Sold by all druggists, for sample free, write to Dept. 41-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Use Resinol Soap for babies.*

CURRENT HISTORY
A Monthly Magazine.

A publication issued on the first of each month by THE NEW YORK TIMES; it contains 220 pages, illustrated with rotogravure etchings, also cartoons, maps, charts, diagrams.

A book of literary masterpieces and official records of the chief International Events of the preceding month [now The War].

IT PRESENTS a *wealth* of literature, also the important *documents, diplomatic papers* and *utterances*, besides essential *annals*, authentic *narratives* and representative and informed *opinion*.

WRITTEN BY the most renowned *authors, publicists, statesmen* and *diplomatists* of the PRINCIPAL NATIONS *of the* WORLD.

Impartial : Fair : Accurate.

Aug. issue on sale: All news stands

25 CENTS A COPY. $3.00 A YEAR
CURRENT HISTORY,
TIMES SQUARE . . . NEW YORK

KING NOW RETRACTS MURDER CONFESSION

Says He Was to Get $3,000 and a Pardon if He Exonerated Stielow.

SEEKS NEW PROSECUTOR

Mrs. Humiston Will Ask Governor to Supplant Knickerbocker on the Ground of Prejudice.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Irving King recanted the confession today in which he declared that he killed Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott in West Shelby, a crime for which Charles F. Stielow has been awaiting execution in Sing Sing, and Nelson Green, Stielow's nephew, is serving a term of twenty years to life imprisonment in Auburn.

According to witnesses summoned by District Attorney Knickerbocker to hear King's new statement, the peddler said $3,000 was promised to him if he would say he had committed the crime. He was assured he asserted, that Governor Whitman had given a written promise to reprieve him within a year if he would assume the guilt.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, the New York lawyer who led the fight to save Stielow from execution because of her belief that he was innocent, arrived here shortly after it was announced that King had recanted. She and David A. White, Stielow's attorney of record, were not allowed to see King. They had only a brief telephone interview with District Attorney Knickerbocker.

Mrs. Humiston denied King's assertion that money and immunity were promised to him if he would confess the crime.

"My interest in the matter has been entirely humanitarian," she declared, "and King confessed voluntarily, not to me, but to Surrogate Larkin of Cattaraugas County, who questioned him in the jail."

"They took King out of a neutral county and brought him here for Detective George Newton to handle," Attorney White asserted. "I understand that King says in this alleged retraction that $3,000 was offered to him to confess the West Shelby murders. That I am sure is false."

Newton is the private detective of Buffalo who obtained Stielow's confession, and whose alleged use of the "third degree" has been attacked by the condemned man's defenders.

Mrs. Humiston and White announced tonight that they would appeal to the Attorney General to appoint Surrogate George Larkin of Cattaraugus as special prosecutor to handle for Orleans the cases against Charles F. Stielow and Erwin King.

"District Attorney Knickerbocker allowed the same influences to overcome King in seeking a retraction which he permitted to wring a false confession from Stielow," Mrs. Humiston said. "He is determined to convict Stielow again. He is too prejudiced now to handle the two cases with justice for Orleans County and the two men."

Mrs. Humiston was indignant because King was arraigned without her knowledge before Justice of the Peace Tucker this afternoon. He was discharged when District Attorney Knickerbocker withdrew the warrant. He was immediately held in $600 bail by County Judge Downs as a material witness for the hearing on Stielow's application for a new trial which will begin in Rochester on Aug. 23.

Two newspapermen saw King this afternoon. They asked him which was the true story—the Little Valley confession, implicating himself and O'Connell in the Phelps murders, or the recantation.

"That Little Valley story was a lie," King said. "I wish I had never seen that gang at Little Valley. I would be all right now."

King's original confession was made in the Little Valley jail a few days ago, after Mrs. Humiston had had him arrested on another charge. He told of getting drunk, meeting Clarence O'Connell, now an Auburn convict, and driving with O'Connell in a buggy to the Phelps farm. He said he hit Phelps over the head with a broom stick, and that O'Connell shot Miss Wolcott. Phelps's housekeeper, as she ran from the house, and then shot Phelps.

Before a committee of Orleans County citizens early this morning King said he made the confession for the sake of the alleged profit involved, and that he knew it could readily be proved false so that it would place him in no danger. He added that on March 21, 1915, when the double killing occurred, he stayed at the Hotel of Frank Montondo at Knowlesville, seven miles west of Albion. He said Frank Stevens, now a neighbor of the District Attorney, and Harry Horn of Knowlesville saw him there that night and the following morning.

STUNNED BY KING'S ACTION.

Champions of Stielow Deny Criticising State Officials.

Those persons in this city who went to the aid of Charles F. Stielow were nonplussed yesterday by the news that Irving King had recanted the confession which had been counted upon to free the condemned man. Misha Applebaum, founder and leader of the Humanitarian Cult, which had been prominent in the case, said last night:

"Statements that any one of us has criticised Governor Whitman, or intimated that politics entered into the affair, are false."

When told by a reporter that such statements had been made to him, Mr. Applebaum said:

"Then put it thus: I personally have not criticised any one for his action in the case and I am not responsible for what others may have said. My only criticism has been of Governor Whitman for the manner of his reception of us and for intimating we were 'irresponsible sentimentalists.'"

Previously Mr. Applebaum had issued this statement:

"Kings confession to the murder is entirely satisfactory to the counsel, but as to the legal value of it or the reported retraction, that is a matter for the courts to decide, and I do not wish to presume to pre-judge Stielow's innocence or King's guilt. The Humanitarian Cult is fighting for a chance to show Stielow is innocent, but we are principally fighting against the barbaris third degree ssytem and capital punishment, the carrying out of which prevents the correction of error. If King's confession is not legal we would fight just as hard to free King as we are fighting for Stielow's freedom."

Stuart M. Kohn, attorney for the Mutual Welfare League, who has discussed freely developments in the case day by day, wouldn't talk for publication last night. He denied he had told reporters, as quoted in an afternoon newspapers, that "District Attorney Knickerbocker's actions were to be attributed altogether to politics."

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Grace Humiston and David White, Stielow's attorney of record, a meeting of the latter's defenders, which was to have been held in Kohn's office yesterday afternoon, was postponed.

Lew Fields Sued in Newark.

Lew Fields, the comedian, was a witness before Supreme Court Commissioner John A. Bernhard in the Prudential Building in Newark yesterday in an action brought by the United States Printing and Lithograph Company to recover about $1,000 alleged to be due from him for theatrical printing. The action is an old one, having been instituted in 1913 for matter supplied in connection with the production of "Take My Advice." Mr. Fields testified that he had had no other connection with that production than that of staging the play, for which he said he was paid a weekly salary of $100 for the sixteen or eighteen weeks it ran. The hearing will be continued at 9 o'clock this morning in the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association, at 165 Broadway.

McLEAN WILLING TO QUIT.

Connecticut Senator Not Anxious to Retain His Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 14.—Senator George P. McLean of Simsbury, junior Senator from Connecticut, who is serving his first full term in the Senate and has not run for an elective office since he was chosen Governor sixteen years ago, is not anxious to be renominated by the Republican State Convention to be held at New Haven on Sept. 6, according to a telegram received here today from Washington.

Senator McLean is quoted as saying: "I can only reiterate what I have said many times heretofore, that I wish the convention would nominate some one else."

Kinkead May Run for Congress.

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County, who employed strenuous methods to end the strike of the Bayonne Standard Oil employes last Summer, may become the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. Many of his friends are urging him to enter the primary race. Representative Edward W. Gray will likely be the Republican candidate. Kinkead served three terms in Congress and was elected Sheriff during his last term. He resigned his seat to become Sheriff.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DIVIDE ON WILSON

Mrs. Hopkins, Whose Progressive Spouse Is For Him, Takes the Other Side.

SEES BREAKERS AHEAD

Says Suffragists in the West Are Embittered by His Changing Attitude Toward Their Cause.

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, whose husband, as Chairman of the State Progressive State Committee of New Jersey, recently declared for President Wilson, yesterday made it known at the Newark headquarters of the New Jersey branch of the Congressional Committee for Woman Suffrage that she was not for Wilson.

Taking the President's letter to the Democratic Club at Denver for her text, Mrs. Hopkins volunteered the opinion that Mr. Wilson will soon find out that he has aroused "the bitterest opposition of the women voters of the West," and that they "will do their utmost to prevent his re-election."

This statement by the President was referred to in particular by Mrs. Hopkins:

"Those who believe in equal suffrage are divided into those who believe that each State should determine for itself when and in what direction to extend the suffrage, and those who believe that it should be immediately extended by action of the National Government by means of amendment to the Federal Constitution."

"Is it possible," Mrs. Hopkins commented, "that the President has forgotten that a Federal amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures before it becomes a part of the Constitution and is enacted into law? Suffrage for women cannot be immediately extended through a Federal amendment; it can only be hastened All suffrage organizations are in accord as to the necessity for a Federal amendment. The only differences between them are as to the method to be used in obtaining the amendment. President Wilson has temporized too long; he will find that he has aroused the bitterest opposition among the women voters.

"During his term of office the President has given one excuse after another for refusing to consider Federal woman suffrage. To those who approached him on the subject of the Federal amendment he has said successively: (1) I am too busy with tariff and currency questions; (2) I cannot go beyond the Democratic platform; (3) I have a passion for local self-government; (4) my mind is open, it has changed very much—I will confer with the leaders of the Democratic Party; (5) the women can't deliver the vote; (6) I am opposed to national woman suffrage because of the negro problem; (7) women will not make suffrage the paramount issue in this campaign, it would not be intelligent; 8) I prefer the respect of women to their votes."

T. J. Scully Seeks Re-election.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Representative Thomas J. Scully of the Third District formally announced today that he will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, but will seek another term in Congress as the representative of his district.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Last Clearance Sales—*of the Season*

A *final opportunity* to procure ultra-smart Gowns---Dresses ---Wraps---Suits and Coats (many of which can be worn quite into the Autumn)

AT MERE FRACTIONS OF FORMER PRICES

Groups are small, sizes are incomplete—Early selection is advisable.

Summer Frocks—Formerly to $65 ..... } at $28
Dance Frocks—Formerly to $125 ..... }

Smart Street Dresses—Formerly to $95 ..... } at $32
Fashionable Afternoon Gowns—Formerly to $125 ..... }

Street & Afternoon Gowns—Formerly to $135 ..... } at $45
Handsome Evening Gowns—Formerly to $145 ..... }

Absolute Clearance of Summer Wraps
Formerly to $165 ..... } $28 & $48

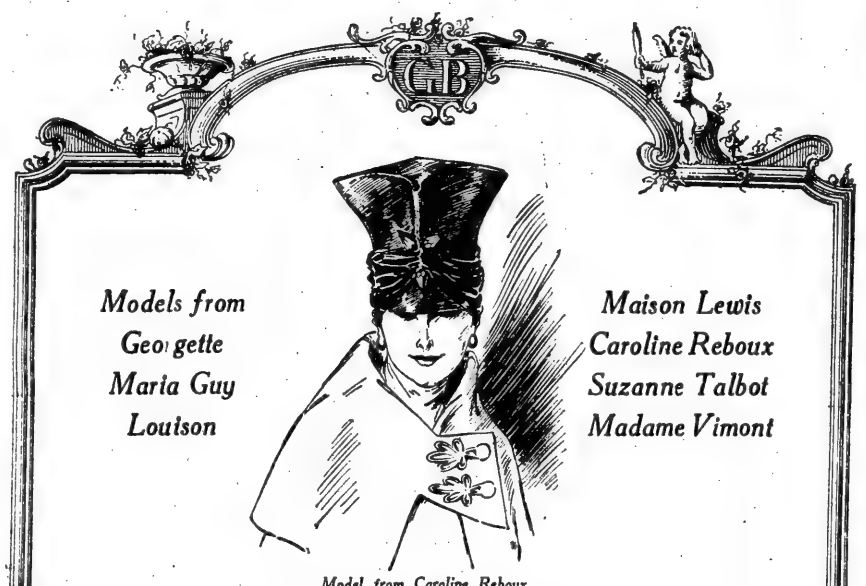
Final Disposal of Suits

High-Cost Silk & Cloth Suits—Formerly to $250—$35, 45
Suits---Of White Serge, Silk & Cloth—Formerly to $75—$18

$65 to $150 Motor & Street Coats - - at $35 & $55
Including very handsome imported and high-cost models.

Final Clearance of Summer Millinery - - at $3 & $7

NO C. O. D.'S—EXCHANGES—CREDITS—or APPROVALS



Models from
Georgette
Maria Guy
Louison

Maison Lewis
Caroline Reboux
Suzanne Talbot
Madame Vimont

Model from Caroline Reboux.

AN INVITATION

To the Visiting Milliners in New York

GIMBELS FRENCH SALONS

The first house in America to present original models for the season 1916-17 from the Great Artists of Europe.

Our Millinery Chief has just returned from the home of the world's greatest Modistes, and has successfully secured the most beautiful and authentic models in hats for the approaching season.

According to our established custom we extend the courtesy of an advance showing of some of our models for the benefit of the buyers from out of town.

Copies of New Paris Hats at $15 to $28

Made of the same imported materials found in the original models.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

TIFFANY & Co.

PEARL NECKLACES
OF ALL SIZES



Old-Time Plantation Airs of Dixie

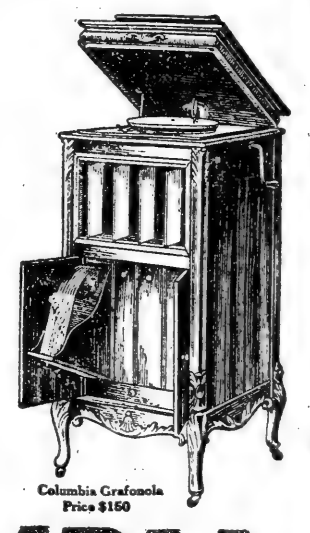
ALL the pathos, humor and happiness of the days "before the War" find melodious, *true* expression in Columbia Records of plantation airs.

These records present the folk-songs of the South with a sympathy of interpretation that brings out all the heart-appeal of the simple old melodies:

A 1915, 10 inch, 75c
OLD FOLKS AT HOME. Taylor Trio, 'Cello, Violin and Piano.
MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME. Taylor Trio, 'Cello, Violin and Piano.

A 5779, 12 inch, $1.50
CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINIA. Oscar Seagle, Baritone.
COME, WHERE MY LOVE LIES DREAMING. Oscar Seagle, Baritone.

A 2015, 10 inch, 75c
GWINE TO RUN ALL NIGHT. H. C. Browne, Baritone.
ROLL OUT, HEAVE DAT COTTON. H. C. Browne, Baritone.



Columbia Grafonola
Price $150

The *human* quality that makes these plantation airs so charming is one of the most delightful things about Columbia Records. And you'll find it not only in *vocal* records, but in instrumental records by great concert-artists, and in trios and other ensemble records.

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.
New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.
Gotham Shops, Inc., 49 Nassau St.
Fred Kratt, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
196 E. Houston St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & Bdway.)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 5th Av.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Stores, Grand Central Sta. 34th St. and Bdway.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingda Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1518 Third Av.
R. D. Cortina Co., 12 E. 46th St.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig, Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-261 Third Ave.
148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3rd Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co. 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Av.
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Sou. Blvd.
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1387 St. Nicholas Ave.
W. W. Liberty, 11 E. Fordham Rd.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 80 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Av.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co. 926 and 1113 Flatbush Ave. 617 and 7210 Fifth Ave.
James F. Mullin, 591 Washington Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Brody, 349 Kosciusko Av.
James M. Quinn, 884 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 Broadway

BROOKLYN (cont.):
Jos. Sherman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Suerzer, 704 Woodward Av.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave—234 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
G. & R. Furniture Co., 5413 Fifth Ave.
John Stojowski, 16 Harrison Av.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.

JERSEY CITY.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Av.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co. 492 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Av.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Burtclay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square

NEW JERSEY.
A. Brunton, 152 Bergenline Av., Union Hill, N. J.
Frand Cordts Furn. Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken
A. Gent, 1118 Washington St., Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
610 Bergenline Av., W. New York
New York Furn. Co., 551-553 1st St., Hoboken, N. J.

FAVORITES FIND LITTLE OPPOSITION AS NEWPORT TENNIS BEGINS

FIRST ROUND PLACID IN NEWPORT TENNIS

Favorites Advance in Picturesque Invitation Tourney Without Difficulty.

McLOUGHLIN AN ABSENTEE

R. L. Murray Is Also Missing, and Doubt Exists Whether Either Will Enter Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—Newport steered its course into the tennis limelight today when the Casino courts, the stage for so many memorable struggles of the past, were crowded with players for the second annual invitation tournament, the successor to the All-Comers event, which held sway here for more than thirty years.

The setting for this tournament has few, if any, rivals in the many tennis events of the country. Picturesque in every detail, the start today was made under most favorable conditions, with some of the strongest players of the country entered. There was no diminution in the interest, and the big gallery was rewarded with some sterling tennis, giving promise of keen battles which should come later, when the strength of the leading men has carried them through to compete against each other in the closing rounds.

All was serene during the first round. The favorites asserted their supremacy without being threatened seriously by those who aspire to their places. William M. Johnston and Richard Norris Williams, 2d, who are considered with deep regard when the national championship is under discussion, came through their matches without being extended. In the upper half of the draw Johnston vanquished D. Champlin at 6—2, 6—3, 6—3, while Williams, in the lower half, was defeating a youngster, A. A. Waters, whose ambition was far greater than his skill. The former Harvard collegian won at 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

McLoughlin and Murray Absent.

Two other prominent players, Maurice E. McLoughlin and Robert Lindley Murray, did not appear for their first round matches today. McLoughlin is in Chicago playing with Ward Dawson in the preliminary national doubles at the Onwentsia Club. The impression prevailed that the Comet would come if he met defeat in the first round of the doubles, and there is more than a suspicion that those in charge of the Newport invitation tournament wish him ill-luck in Chicago so that they may get him here. Murray is also entered for the event, but it is decidedly doubtful whether he will play. The Palo Alto star has been playing considerable tennis lately and his game has gone back rather than improved. Hence it is likely that Murray will not test his strength again until Southampton and the nationals.

Among those who advanced today were Watson M. Washburn, who obtained his second-round bracket by reason of a default; Wallace Johnson of Philadelphia, Charles M. Bull, Jr., of New York; H. Mikami, Joseph J. Armstrong, and Nathaniel W. Niles in the upper half of the draw. In the lower half were Clarence J. Griffin, Leonard Beekman, Ichiya Kumagae, Walter Merrill Hall, and Roland Roberts.

Williams and Johnston caused a bit of anxiety by not appearing until late in the afternoon for their matches, but neither had a hard match. Williams's opponent, A. A. Waters, was stricken with stage fright when opposing the former singles champion, and in the first set he gained only six points, as against twenty-five for the Philadelphian. The one game that Waters won netted him four points, so that relative value of his play is easily determined.

Johnston Has Weak Opponent.

Johnston played in streaks. Sometimes he let himself out to the limit, and again he pulled his strokes, but always he had the contest against Champlin well in hand. The latter actually took the first two games of the encounter, and, perhaps, hope was rising within him that this was his day to stand in the forefront. Johnston, however, delivered a rude shock to this ambition by closing out six games for the first set, and, although in the latter two sets Champlin won three games each, it was plain that he was not a contender in a serious sense.

One of the best contested matches of the day was between Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, runner-up to Johnston in the Longwood singles, and Fred C. Baggs of New York. Since his victory over Clarence J. Griffin at Boston, Armstrong is being taken a bit more seriously, but despite this accrued prestige Baggs was able to make it an interesting battle. Armstrong won in four sets at 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3. The difficulty for Baggs was that he could not hold advantages early gained. In a number of games he was leading by a wide margin, only to fall off and have Armstrong come through to snatch the victory.

The two Japanese players, Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami, advanced by comparatively easy victories. The former defeated James S. O'Neall, Jr., in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3, a brilliant back-court game being developed against the play of the former Columbia University athlete. Mikami won from S. W. Merrihew at 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

Leonard Beekman and Walter Merrill Hall met with difficulty in vanquishing their opponents. The former had to command all his skill to score over E. T. Gross, a local player, five sets being necessary to decide the issue. Beekman won at 1—6, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 8—6.

W. M. Hall Defeats Johns.

Hall's victory was at the expense of the California player, H. Van Dyke Johns, and he won in three sets at 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. Johns is a player of considerable strength on occasions, and today he was playing so well that he threatened seriously to cause the first upset of the tournament by defeating Hall, tenth in the national ranking of last year. Each player possessed clever passing strokes, but the Californian was not by any means as steady as Hall, and this factor was of direct influence in deciding the match.

Dr. William Rosenbaum met with disaster in the opening round, and this came as near being a surprise as any match of the day. Harry S. Parker of the West Side Tennis Club took the measure of his fellow New Yorker in a four-set contest at 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2. Rosenbaum was disposed to be wild, and his erratic play proved vulnerable to the better-sustained efforts of Parker.

Aside from Johnston, the other two Californians to win were Roland Roberts, champion of San Francisco, and Clarence J. Griffin. The former defeated the Harvard player, William Rand, 3d, without a flicker of excitement, the score being 6—1, 6—1, 6—4. Roberts came to the fore court on every opportunity, and once there he was almost invincible.

The sturdy little Griffin, although the score of 6—3, 6—3, 6—3 would seem to indicate that he was harder pressed, was in command of the situation, his sharp placements causing defeat for Paul W. Gibbons.

The summaries:

SINGLES, First Round—Watson M. Washburn won from E. C. Ingram by default; R. N. Dana defeated F. E. Dixon, 8—2, 6—4, 6—4; Wallace F. Johnson defeated Donald Lambert, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated T. Pearson, 6—1, 6—3, 6—8; Fred C. Inman defeated V. H. Godfrey, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; Richard Harte defeated Count Otto Salm, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; William M. Johnston defeated D. Champlin, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; George W. Wightman won from E. H. Hooker by default; Hachishiro Mikami defeated S. W. Merrihew, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; Robert Le Roy defeated J. S. Cushman, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 8—6; Joseph J. Armstrong defeated Fred C. Baggs, 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Francis T. Hunter defeated L. Tailer, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; Nathaniel W. Niles defeated H. Holmes, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; Craig Biddle defeated Francis Roche, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae defeated J. S. O'Neale, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; Lyle E. Mahan defeated Harold H. Whitman, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0; Harry S. Parker defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Harry C. Johnson defeated A. L. Hoskins, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; Douglas S. Watters defeated H. A. Mackinney, 6—4, 6—2, 7—9, 6—4; John R. Pfaffman defeated Arthur Cragin, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1; Clarence J. Griffin defeated Paul W. Gibbons, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; Leonard Beekman defeated E. T. Gross, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 8—6; Roland Roberts defeated William Rand, 3d, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4; Irving C. Wright defeated Walter L. Pate, 6—1, 6—8, 6—2, 6—3; Walter Merrill Hall defeated H. Van Dyke Johns, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; Richard Norris Williams, 2d, defeated A. A. Walters, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0; George C. Caner defeated J. Harriman, Jr., 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

DOUBLES PRELIMINARIES ON

Play Today at Lake Forest Nets—Byford vs. Church in Singles.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 14.—Pairings for the national doubles tennis preliminaries, which start here tomorrow to select a pair to meet Johnston and Griffin Aug. 28 at New York for the national team championship, were announced this evening. In the first round Salforde Stellwagen and Trafford Jayne, Minneapolis, Northwestern champions, meet Nat Emerson and Lew Hardy, Memphis, of the Southern section; Ward Dawson and Maurice McLoughlin, Los Angeles, Pacific Coast holders, meet A. J. Lindauer, Chicago, and Jack Cannon, Kansas City, Missouri Valley; George Church, Tenafly, N. J., and Willis Davis, San Francisco, Eastern holders, draw a bye through the default of Conrad B. Doyle and George Breck of Washington, D. C., the Middle Atlantic holders; F. H. Wright and Baradley Hogue, Dallas, Texas, Southwestern section champions, meet Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick, Chicago, Western champions.

Heath Byford of Chicago won the right to meet George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., here tomorrow in the challenge match for the men's singles Western title, by beating Jerry Weber, Chicago, in the final match, 6—1, 8—10, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Katherine Voorhees and Miss Miriam Steever, Chicago, won the women's doubles championship by defeating Miss Carrie O. Neely and Miss Dorothy Hifbie, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

TENNIS CLUB WOMEN WIN.

Defeat Hamilton Grange Opponents on Latter's Courts.

Women players of the New York Lawn Tennis Club triumphed over the representatives of Hamilton Grange in a dual meet on the latter's courts yesterday, winning four out of seven matches. The summaries:

SINGLES—Miss Blanche Brine, New York L. T. C., defeated Mrs. P. Elbert, Hamilton Grange, 1—6, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Mattie Wagner, Hamilton Grange, defeated Miss Caroma Winn, New York, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Bernard Stenz, Hamilton Grange, defeated Mrs. C. E. Huff, New York L. T. C., 6—0, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. Lynch, New York L. T. C., defeated Miss L. Everett, Hamilton Grange, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; Miss Doris Wagner and Miss Edith A. Bagg, Hamilton Grange, defeated Miss B. Brine and Miss Caroma Winn, New York L. T. C., 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. C. E. Huff, New York L. T. C., defeated Mrs. R. E. Mead and Mrs. B. Stenz, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. F. Wilbourn and Caroma Winn, New York L. T. C., defeated Miss L. Everett and Miss Alida Hamilton, Hamilton Grange, 6—2, 6—3.

N. W. Swayne Wins Sullivan Tennis

Special to The New York Times.

MERRIEWOLD, N. Y., Aug. 14.—N. W. Swayne of Philadelphia won the tennis championship of Sullivan County by defeating W. Halsey Wood of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, winner of two legs on the F. B. Alexander Challenge Cup, in straight sets, at 9—7, 6—2, 6—2. Swayne in the semi-finals defeated Wood in two straight matches, defeating Swayne and William J. Clarke in the semi-final and winning easily over Smith and Shriver in the final, at 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. Miss Bertha Sexton of Brooklyn won the women's singles and Mrs. J. E. Bailey of Brooklyn and Rockwood the mixed doubles.

Final Crescent Tennis Tourney.

Fifty-four members of the Crescent A. C. are entered in the final club tennis tournament of the season, which will start next Saturday on the Bay Ridge courts. There will be three classes, A, B and C.

MUNDY AND GWYER TIE.

Each Makes 80 in Qualifying Round of Bretton Woods Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 14.—The feature in the qualifying round of the annual Bretton Woods golf tournament today was the tying of R. F. Mundy, Ardsley, with L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, for medal honors at 80. Before a furious northwest gale consistent playing was impossible. It blew so hard that completing the course in bogey was considered a notable feat. Thomas J. Moran, Rhode Island Country, who won the Bretton Woods Cup last year, finished ninth with 46, 39—85. Mundy and Gwyer will fight it out in the first round of match play tomorrow. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—R. F. Mundy, Ardsley, 43, 37—80; L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 40, 40—80; J. H. Gay, Jr., Philadelphia Cricket, 40, 41—81; T. S. Gay, Jr., Philadelphia Cricket, 41, 40—81; R. C. Cushman, Jr., Oakland, 41, 41—82; A. H. Goodale, Wollaston, 42, 41—83; Alexander H. Revell, Chicago Golf, 44, 40—84; Louis A. Hamilton, Garden City, 40, 44—84; Thomas J. Moran, Rhode Island Country, 46, 39—85; J. B. Gilkes, Wykagyl, 44, 41—85; J. H. Snowden, Wee Burn, 44, 42—86; R. G. Croft, Oakmont, 45, 41—86; D. R. Fulton, Pittsfield, 42, 44—86; George W. Gardiner, Town and Country, 43, 44—87; A. K. Hampson, 46, 42—88.

CITY GOLF BEGINS AUG. 23.

Amateur Linksmen Tuning Up to Challenge Taft for Herald Cup.

The amateur golfers are practicing daily over the Van Cortlandt links in preparation for the annual city championship and in hopes of gaining possession of The Herald Cup, which is given to the winner for one year. The qualifying round will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 23, with the lowest thirty-two to qualify. The first round of match play will be played the afternoon of the qualifying day, with the semi-finals and final on Friday.

All matches will be at eighteen holes. The tournament is open only to bona fide residents of the city. The present holder of the cup is Roger B. Taft of the North Jersey Country Club, who defeated Paul Haber of the Scottish-American Golf Club last year with his last putt on the home green.

READY FOR BAYONNE RACES.

Regatta on Saturday Has Program of Thirteen Events.

Thirteen events are on the program for the Bayonne People's Regatta, which will take place at Bayonne, N. J., on Saturday afternoon. It is expected that some of the New York crews which took part in the races at Duluth last week will compete. The clubs which have entered for the races are as follows: First Bohemian Boat Club, German-American Rowing Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Hudson Boat Club, Atalanta Boat Club, Lone Star Boat Club, Union Boat Club, Nonpariel Boat Club, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York A. C., Nassau Boat Club, Waverly Boat Club, the Nautilus Boat Club, Ravenswood Boat Club, New Rochelle Boat Club, and Palisade Boat Club.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

500 WATCH YANKS DEFEAT ATHLETICS

Diminutive Proportions of the Crowd Almost a Record—Cullop Damaged by Grounder.

The Yankees gave the Philadelphia Athletics a rude shock yesterday. They beat them by a score of 4 to 3. As proving that the interest in baseball is not up at fever heat, less than 500 people saw the melée. It has been several seasons since such a small gathering treked up to the Coogan Flats to view a contest.

Not the least interesting thing about the game was the spectacle of such a rare old artist as Larry Lajoie beating out a bunt. For a man of Larry's age and experience, he can surely travel. In the sixth inning, Lajoie was the first batsman to face Cullop, and he laced down a grasser to third base. Although young Angel Aragon made a quick pick up and toss, the rare old veteran outgalloped the throw and was safe.

Hard luck is still pursuing Nick Cullop. In the fifth inning Haley hammered a grounder to the infield and the ball hit Nick on the left kneecap so hard that he collapsed on the spot. It was some time before Cullop was able to resume his pitching duty, and he limped so badly that he weakened in the sixth and was relieved by Ray Fisher, the Vermont schoolmaster.

The only place in the spacious grandstand at the Brush stadium that was crowded was the chair occupied by Cupid Black, the Captain of the Yale football team. If Cupid plays football next Fall in proportion to his looks and size, there is some excitement ahead for both Harvard and Princeton.

The Yankees all but ran mush-hopping early and got it out of the way in the first inning. Nabors, the tall, lanky Mackian pitcher, who looks much like Connie Mack himself, got a warm reception in the first frame from the Yanks. Le Magee beat out a tap to the infield, and went to third when Hughey High doubled to left. Peckinpaugh beat out a hit to short and Magee counted. Pipp beat out a hit to second and High floated over the plate. Aragon grassed over to Witt, who made a beautiful fumble, and Peck scored, Pipp going to third.

Pipp and the little Cuban then unraveled a double steal and Pipp scored. Up to this time, no one had been put out. Gedeon filed to Witt, while Miller was tossed out at first and Nunamaker was thrown out by Haley.

The first run for the Mackmen trickled over in the second inning when, with one out, McInnis jammed a double to left and McElwee banged Pick poked a neat little tap to centre, McInnis scoring.

In the fifth, the game was held up for some time while Jimmy Donovan, Germany Schaffer, Pader Dugan, Bill Evans, and Silk O'Loughlin held a clinic on the lawn and in the injury to Cullop till all [illegible] assured that no [illegible] was taken. Nabors then [illegible] was hurled out [illegible] came Jinnu [illegible] old two-bagger [illegible]

The Athletics almost caught up with the Yanks in the sixth and Cullop was derricked just in time to save the day. Lajoie then sprang [illegible] of the matinée by beating out a roller to third and he was forced at second by McInnis. After McElwee had fanned, McInnis went to second on Cullop's wild pitch. Pick again came through with a timely rap through second and scored McInnis.

After Haley singled and placed Pick on second, Cullop was taken out and Paired with R. B. Rockwood, Wood had defeated in the doubles, defeating Swayne and William J. Clarke in the semi-final and winning easily over Smith and Shriver in the final, at 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. Miss Bertha Sexton of Brooklyn won the women's singles and Mrs. J. E. Bailey of Brooklyn and Rockwood the mixed doubles.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	2	1	1	4	0
High,lf	3	1	0	0	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	3	1	1	0	2
Pipp,1b	4	1	0	12	2
Aragon,3b	3	0	0	0	5
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Miller,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Nunmaker,c	3	0	0	8	2
Cullop,p	2	0	0	1	1
Fisher,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	29	4	5	27	17

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Walsh,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Strunk,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	2	0	2
McInnis,1b	4	2	1	10	0
McElwee,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Pick,rf	3	1	0	2	0
Haley,c	4	0	2	4	1
Nabors,p	3	0	0	0	1
aLavan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	24	10

a-Batted for Nabors in the ninth inning.

Errors—Witt, Lajoie, (2,) Pick, Peckinpaugh.

New York	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—High, McInnis, Walsh. Stolen bases—Aragon, Pipp, (2.) Sacrifice hits—McElwee, Peckinpaugh. Double play—Lajoie, Witt and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Nabors, 2; off Cullop, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 8 hits and 3 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Fisher, 1 hit and no runs in three and one-third innings; off Nabors, 2 runs. Struck out—By Nabors, 3; by Cullop 4; by Fisher, 4. Wild pitches—Cullop. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

SENATORS TRIP LEADERS.

Morgan's Double Scores Two Men and Defeats Red Sox by 2 to 1.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—Washington won from the league-leading Red Sox by 2 to 1 today when in the seventh inning Carl Mays passed two men and Morgan doubled, scoring both. Boston had a chance to tie the score in the eighth when Hooper ran from first to second base when Barry sent a long fly to left field and was unable to return after the ball was caught. The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,2b	4	0	3	2	5
Milan,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Foster,3b	2	0	0	0	0
Roger,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Shanks,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Jamieson,lf	4	0	0	2	1
Henry,c	4	0	1	7	0
McBride,ss	3	1	0	0	1
Gallia,p	2	0	0	0	2
Boehling,p	0	0	0	0	2
aMoeller	0	1	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	27	12

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	2	3	0
Barry,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Hoblitzell,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Cady,c	3	0	0	1	0
Agnew,c	0	0	0	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	2	0	2
Scott,ss	3	0	1	0	5
Thomas,c	1	1	0	2	0
Gainer,1b	2	0	0	2	0
Mays,p	2	0	0	1	3
aLeonard,p	0	0	0	0	0
bJanvrin	1	0	0	0	0
cFoster	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	6	27	15

a-Batted for Gallia in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Mays in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Leonard in the ninth inning.
Error—McBride.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Shanks, Morgan. Lewis. Stolen bases—Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Barry. Double play—Jamieson, Morgan, and Shanks. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 2; off Boehling, 1; off Mays, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 2 hits and 1 run in six innings; off Boehling, 4 hits and no runs in three innings; off Mays, 6 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Leonard, no hits and no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Gallia, 5; by Boehling, 2; by Mays, 2. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Eastern League.

Portland, 8; Bridgeport, 3.
Worcester, 7; New London, 3.
Springfield, 5; Lawrence, 0.
New Haven, 2; Lynn, 1.
Lowell, 3; Hartford, 0.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 3.
Utica, 8; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
Binghamton, 1; Albany, 0.
Elmira, 6; Harrisburg, 5.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 5; New Orleans, 4.
Nashville, 3; Atlanta, 1.
(First game.)
Nashville, 5; Atlanta, 2.
(Second game.)
Chattanooga, 1; Birhingham, 0.
(First game.)
Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 1.
(Second game.)
Mobile, 2; Memphis, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington, 2; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 8; New York, 0.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 4.
(Second game.)
Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	62	45	.579
Cleveland	62	48	.564
Chicago	62	49	.559
St. Louis	60	52	.536
Detroit	60	53	.531
New York	56	52	.519
Washington	52	55	.486
Philadelphia	22	82	.212

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	63	37	.630
Boston	58	40	.592
Philadelphia	60	42	.588
New York	52	49	.515
Pittsburgh	44	55	.444
Chicago	46	60	.434
St. Louis	47	62	.431
Cincinnati	42	68	.387

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Washington at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

TIGERS FALTER IN NINTH.

Indians Break Tie in Last Inning, Although Outhit Two to One.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Cleveland today defeated Detroit 3 to 2 in the ninth inning, although outbatted two to one. Sensational fielding by Smith was a feature of the game. Batting rallies accounted for all of the early runs. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Chapman,2b	2	2	0	1	1
Parker,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Smith,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Wambsganss,ss	3	0	1	3	5
Turner,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Howard,1b	3	0	0	9	1
O'Neil,c	3	0	0	4	1
Bagby,p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	27	3	4	27	12

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,2b	4	0	1	4	3
Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Cobb,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Crawford,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Burns,1b	4	1	0	16	0
Young,2b	4	0	0	2	7
Moriarty,c	4	1	1	7	1
Dubuc,p	3	0	0	2	0
Total	34	2	5	40	15

*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Howard, Vitt, Cobb, McKee.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Graney, (2,) Smith, Cobb. Three-base hit—McKee. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Double plays—Wambsganss and Howard, (2.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 1; off Dubuc, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 8 hits, 3 runs in nine innings; off Dubuc, 4 hits, 2 runs in eight and one-third innings. Struck out—By Bagby, 2; by Dubuc, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

REDS WIN WHEN CUBS ERR.

Matties Defeat Chicago, 6 to 3, Mostly on Wortman's Misplays.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Wortman's errors were decidedly costly for Chicago today and helped Cincinnati to victory by 6 to 3. Toney and McConnell each had one bad inning. Griffith's home run with a man on bases was the principal batting feat of the day. The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	2	2	1	2
Roush,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Griffith,rf	3	2	1	4	1
Chase,1b	4	0	2	10	2
Wingo,c	3	0	2	3	0
Neale,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Louden,2b	3	0	0	4	5
Emmer,ss	3	0	0	2	5
Toney,p	3	1	0	0	0
Total	30	6	9	27	15

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Mann,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Saier,1b	4	0	1	10	2
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Elliott,c	4	0	0	4	1
Kaufmann,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Wortman,ss	4	1	1	2	2
McConnell,p	2	0	0	3	1
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	1
aMollwitz	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	3	9	27	16

a-Batted for McConnell in seventh inning.

Errors—Emmer, (2,) Saier, Wortman, (3.)

Cincinnati	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Groh, Mollwitz. Three-base hit—Roush. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Griffith, Chase. Sacrifice hits—Roush, Wingo. Double plays—Griffith and Louden; Louden, Emmer, and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 1; off Toney, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off McConnell, 8 hits and 3 runs in 6 innings; off Packard, 1 hit and no runs in 2 innings; off Toney, 0 hits and no runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By McConnell, 1; by Packard, 1; by Toney, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

Pirates Recall Ten Players.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 14.—Barney Dreyfuss, President of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, announced today the purchase of Pitcher Jack Scott from Macon, South Atlantic League, and the release of Pitcher Paul Carpenter to the Charlotte Club of the same league. The Pirates have recalled Outfielder Altenburg, Catcher Blackwell, Infielder Cleveland and Pitcher Douglas from Wheeling; Pitcher Hill and Infielders McCauley and Siglin from Rochester, Infielder Madden from Syracuse, Infielder Smith from Toronto, and Catcher William Wagner from Terre Haute, Central League.

Strikes Out Twenty-five Batters.

MARIENETTE, Wis., Aug. 14.—What is believed to be a record in baseball was made yesterday when Pitcher Ewick of the Crivitz baseball team in an eleven-inning game with Marienette struck out twenty-five men. Crivitz won, 2 to 1.

Tigers Get Vancouver Player.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 14.—The Vancouver club of the Northwestern Baseball League has sold Jack Calvo, the Cuban outfielder, to the Detroit Americans. Calvo will finish the present season with San Francisco and report to Detroit in the Spring.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	1	4
Buffalo	0	2	0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 10 1
0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—5 8 1

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	5	1
Providence	0	0	0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 12 1
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 0

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0

0 0 3 0 0 5 3 .—11 13 2
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 6 5

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	3	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0

1 0 0 0 2 ..—6 8 1
0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	58	45	.563
Buffalo	58	46	.558
Baltimore	54	49	.524
Montreal	51	49	.510
Toronto	50	49	.505
Richmond	49	51	.490
Newark	43	58	.426
Rochester	41	57	.418

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.

GIANTS, WEAK WITH BATS, YIELD TWICE

Muddled Fielding Another Factor in Their Double Downfall at Hands of Phillies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The fielding of the Giants today was muddled, especially in the second game; their base running was bad on occasions; their pitching was not effective in either game, and their batting was of the thinnest texture in the first and uncertain in the second. They were beaten twice by the Phillies, first by 8 to 0 and then by 7 to 4.

The New Yorkers suffered in the first game from a famine of base hits. Face to face with the superb pitching of Alexander, their batting contracted to such an extent that they made only four hits, and only twenty-nine of them faced the peerless Grover. The young master never was better, and the attack of the Giants was an aching void. Herzog made the only clean hit off Alexander. The other three by Herzog, Kauff, and Hunter were scratches.

Benton was hit profusely in the first game, but not to the extent of eight runs. He had ragged support, though perfect support would not have saved him. The Giants batted as busily as the Phillies in the second, but the Phillies excelled in delivering hits when they needed hits, and far outdid the Giants in fielding. Rixey was no better than Anderson as a pitcher, but the one had first-class support and the other had no support.

A single by Niehoff, a double by Byrne, a triple by Whitted and a pass to Cravath sent the Phillies away with three runs in the first game, and the battle was practically over. However, they had to play nine innings to conform to the law and their tally list grew and grew.

A base hit by Alexander, a poor throw home by Herzog, and a two-base hit by Paskert were imbroiled in a home tally in the fourth. Cravath was passed in the seventh, Whitted singled, Herzog missed a throw at third, and Bancroft sent a two-bagger across the green pasture. This registered two more runs.

The eighth yielded another two runs. Niehoff rammed a spiteful two-bagger to the

KEENE'S KATENKA WINS KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STAKES WON BY KATENKA

Consistent Filly Beats Storm Nymph by a Length and a Half in Day's Feature.

HANK O'DAY IS A WINNER

"Baseball Horse" Takes the Mile Handicap — Bonnie Laddie First in Steeplechase.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Old Kentucky, where it is said the blue travels from the grass into the veins of the grazing thoroughbreds, held the centre of the stage today at the Saratoga race track, the feature being the Kentucky Stakes, a selling race for two-year-old fillies, with $1,500 added by the association. Katenka, J. O. Keene's filly, scored what has come to be known as her weekly victory when she raced home a length and a half ahead of Storm Nymph, with the favorite, Marie Odile, relegated to third place.

Katenka won last Tuesday and the first Tuesday of the meeting, and her victory today was, therefore, a trifle premature, but it was appreciated none the less by the wise ones who had backed her at 5 to 1. Marie Odile set the pace and held it for five furlongs, but she failed in the last eighth, and the winner came on with an impressive show of speed to take the lead and win by a length and a half.

The scratchman's pencil wrought havoc with the first event, which was a five-and-a-half-furlong dash for two-year-olds which have not won $500. Samuel Ross's Ultimatum was an out-and-out favorite at 3 to 5, with no price on him to place and show. After Sedan had galloped in the lead for five furlongs, the favorite came up on the outside in the last eighth and captured the race by a length and a half. The first choice followed Sedan in second place, until Troxler, who had the mount on the winner, was ready to make his ride. The jockey then sent Ultimatum up and he just breezed past the other contenders to win in easy style.

Bonnie Laddie Takes Chase.

Only three started in the jumping race, a handicap for three-year-olds which have not won this year. Faker was the only one scratched. Bonnie Laddie, from the stable of William R. Spurgeon, which was the public choice, was the winner, with five lengths to spare. He easily outpointed Skibbereen and Emerald Isle II., the other two contestants. The winner was third until within three jumps of home. Then he asserted himself and easily took the lead from the other two contestants. Emerald Isle made the early pace until Skibbereen came up to challenge him. The latter led for a while until the winner was pushed forward by Williams, and once in the lead he never relinquished the position.

A mile handicap for three-year-olds and upward, which have not won $1,750 in 1916, marked the first appearance here of R. J. Mackenzie's stable, which has been in Kentucky. Leo Skolny bore the Mackenzie colors, but the old campaigner was not able to finish better than sixth. The public's choice, Hank O'Day, which has now become known as the "baseball horse," was an easy winner. In the final run for home the victor outdistanced the imported Chiclet from the stable of L. Wood in the last quarter. The favorite had a hard tussle with Murphy in the last quarter and forced the latter into submission. Then Chiclet again appeared on the scene and for a minute liiked like a winner. The favorite, however, got safely away as they came toward the judges' stand to win in impressive style.

Keas Escapes From Maiden Class.

A consolation race for maiden three-year-olds over a five and a half furlong route brought out a large field of horses which have not won races. The winner proved to be Gifford A. Cochran's Keas, which registered a comparatively easy victory with five lengths to spare.

The son of Ultimus never for a moment left the issue in doubt, as none but himself figured as leader at any time. He shot away early in the race and led his field by varying lengths throughout. In the stretch, McCahey, who rode the victor, had no trouble in racing him away from the remainder of the field and he won practically under wraps. There was more of a tussle for the place, Burglar and Politician fighting it out in the stretch, the former gelding, from the stable of J. T. McDonald, winning out.

After winning the sixth race, a selling affair, Cliff Field, bearing the colors of L. J. Carey, entered for $1,200, was bid up by I. M. Hedrick to $1,600 and was bought in. The winner showed a clean pair of heels to a field of eight three-year-olds, to flash past the judges' stand with five lengths to spare.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have won $500, purse $500; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08 3-5.

Ultimatum, S. Ross's ch. c., 110 pounds, by Ultimus-Speedmast, 3 to 5, out. (R. Troxler) 1

Sally, J. Butler's br. c., 110, 4½ to 1, 9 to 10, 1 to 3. (H. Shilling) 2

Sedan, J. S. Ward's b. c., 110, 2½ to 1, 4 to 5, 2 to 5. (F. Murphy) 3

Intriguer, Lord Bryon, Riposta, Three Cheers, and Scarpia II., (imp.,) also ran. Bellringer, Woodtrap, Basil, Amalgamator, Jack Mount, (imp.,) Queen of the Water, Gertrude Marie, Sandstone II., (imp.,) Pulaski, Nebraska, and Warsaw scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards which have not won in 1916 with $400 added; about two miles. Time—4:26 2-5.

Bonny Laddie, W. P. Spurgeon's b. g., 5 years, 155 pounds, by Dorante-Maid of The Order, 13 to 20, out. (F. Williams) ... 1

Skibbereen, L. Wood's br. g., 6, 142, 8 to 2, out. (W. Powers) 2

Emerald Isle II., (imp.,) Glen Riddle Farms' blk. m., 5, 152, 15 to 1, 2 to 1, out. (J. Ryan.) 3

Faker, scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky, of $1,500, selling, for fillies, two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

Katinka, J. O. Keene's b. f., 104 pounds, by Contestor-Hide and Seek, 5 to 1, even, 1 to 3, (L. Lyke) 1½

Storm Nymph, (imp.,) Kentucky Stable's b. f., 99, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, (H. Phillips) 2½

Marsie Odile, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 104, 3 to 4, 1 to 5, out. (J. McCahey) .. 3½

Solvig, Odds and Ends, Running Shot, and Chatterbox also ran. Whitney Belle scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,750 in 1916, handicap, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:39 2-5.

Hank O'Day, J. W. Schorr's br. g., 4 years, 119 pounds, by Peep O'Day-Eric Belle, 2½ to 1, even, 1 to 2. (G. Garner) ..1

Chiclet, (imp.,) L. Wood's b. c., 4, 110, 18 to 5, 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart) ..2

Dorcas, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 3, 97, 30 to 1, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, (L. Lyke) 3

Polroma, (imp.,) Gainer, Leo Skolny, Grumpy, Ida Claire, and Murphy also ran. Sharpshooter, J. J. Murdock, Wooden Shoes, Lady Hillington, Ima Frank, and Delancey scratched.

FIFTH RACE—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Keas, G. A. Cochran's ch. c., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Ultimus-Olevia, 11 to 6, 4 to 5, 2 to 5. (J. McCahey) 1

Burglar, J. T. McDonald's b. g., 3, 112, 40 to 1, 15 to 1, 6 to 1. (R. Troxler) .. 2½

Politician, G. L. Goodacre's ch. g., 3, 112, 40 to 1, 15 to 1, 7 to 1. (L. McAtee) 3½

Shooting Star, Meditation, Ojala, Alberta True, Venture, Resistible, Keziah, Woodfair, Inbred, and Our John also ran. Qui Vive, High Chair, Polly Connelly, Bar Frost, and Gibraltar scratched.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling, with $600 added; one mile and one furlong. Time—1:55.

Cliff Field, L. J. Carey's b. h., 6 years, 104 pounds, by Clifford-Richard, 3 to 2, 3 to 5, 1 to 4, (J. McTaggart) 1

G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. h., aged, 112, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, (J. Butwell.. 2

Nephthys, Mrs. J. Shilling's ch. f., 4, 110, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, (H. Shilling)..5½

Star Gaze, Republican, Bobs Olga, Stalwart Helen, and Brave also ran. Goldcrest Boy, Ninety Simplex, and Transit scratched.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs. Gloomy Gus, 109 pounds; Idolita, 107; Penrod, 110; Old Miss, 100; Riverdale, 110; Nashville, 117; King Baggot, 112; Sanscrit, (imp.,) 107, Yellowstone, 110; Passing Fancy, 117; Stalwart Van, 104; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 102, and Hanobala, 107.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, for maidens; about two miles. J. R. Johnson, 152 pounds; Herrmana, 150, and First Out, (imp.,) 152.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, highweight handicap; six furlongs. Fan Maid, 116 pounds; Flittergold, 122; Sir John Johnson, 120; Royalist, 115; Filigree, 113; Hanson, 126; Checks, 112; Feminist, 114; Hauberk, 120; Gnat, 119; Conning Tower, 127, and J. J. Murdock, 122.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, The Saranac Handicap; one mile. Jacoba, 112 pounds; Daddy's Choice, 103; Celandria, 107; Indian Chant, 106; Dodge, 125; Kathleen, 112; Gillies, 116; Spur, 127; Delancey, 104, and Tea Caddy, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies and geldings, maidens; five furlongs. Black Eagle, (imp.,) 109 pounds; Farimond, (imp.,) 109; Golden Fox, (imp.,) 112; Crepuscule, (imp.,) Kittenish, (imp.,) Wingold, Cachet, Scylla, and Rose Finn, each 109; Acabado, 112, First Ballot, Arrow, and Mary Powell, each 109; Lottery, 112; Hussy, Golden Rod, and Fantani Bala, each 109.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-years-olds and upward, optional, claiming handicap; one mile. Corsican, 108 pounds; Sir William Johnson, 109; Blue Thistle, 119; Sam McMeekin, 116; Sky Pilot, 99; Holiday, 107; Ting-a-Ling, 97; Dervish, 110; Jesse, Jr., 100, and Goldcrest Boy, 110.

Weather clear; track fast.

YEARLING SOLD FOR $1,600.

Zeus-Black Swan Youngster Brings Top Price of Sale at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Ten yearlings of the Adelbert Stud were sold in the paddock this afternoon before the races started. They were mostly the first offspring of Zeus and by young mares. Top price of $1,600 was paid by S. L. Parsons for a youngster by Zeus-Black Swan. W. R. Coe paid $1,400 for a chestnut daughter of Jack Atkin-Sr. Ursula. Sales and purchasers follow:

B. f., by Zeus-Diplomacy, to R. Quinn.. $450
Br. f., by Toddington-Emma Towner, to H. Tabor 150
Br. f., by Zeus-Lidia B., to R. J. McCormacy 150
B. f., by Zeus-Bogita, to H. J. Brown... 100
Ch. f., by Zeus-Allona, to H. J. Brown.. 200
B. f., by Zeus-Olivia Meikle, to Beverwyck Stable 450
B. f., by Zeus-Reona S, to H. J. Brown. 200
Ch. f., by Jack Atkin-St. Ursula, to W. R. Coe 1,400
Br. c., by Zeus-Black Swan, to S. L. Parsons 1,600
Br. f., by Zeus-Ravensroost, to H. J. Brown 375

WAR A HELP TO BREEDERS.

Market for Horses Has Fostered Raising of American Thoroughbreds.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Congressman Jouett Shouse of Kansas, who is here at the race meeting, was formerly the editor and proprietor of The Kentucky Farmer and Breeder, published at Lexington, and for many years was actively engaged in promoting the thoroughbred interests of Kentucky. Although Mr. Shouse represents a district in Kansas where there is one automobile to every six of the population, he is still loyal to the horse.

"I am glad to see Saratoga thronged as it was formerly," said the Congressman the other day to THE TIMES correspondent, "and the Jockey Club is only reaping the reward it so richly deserves for the courage it displayed in keeping the breeding and racing interests alive. In Kansas we have the heavy draught type of animal at its best. He belongs to the farm, and does his work well. When we want to go anywhere we use an automobile, but I know what the thoroughbred means to the country at large, and particularly to communities in which horse breeding is an economic asset.

"It must gladden the heart of every man who is fond of a good horse to see these tests of speed and courage continue. Without them a selective type would be impossible and our breeding would have no objective. During a recent tour through my district I was forcibly reminded of a movement which had its inception in Kentucky in 1898 when a breeders' organization was formed to purchase all undesirable or barren thoroughbred mares at the various auction sales and resell them without name and pedigree. When I saw the sorry nondescripts which were being picked up by the agents of foreign Governments, I could not help thinking how much superior thoroughbred outcasts were to the riff-raff which had neither breeding nor individuality to commend them. The European war has been a great benefit to the horse-breeding industry in the United States, as it has taken a lot of worthless material.

"What we now need is a little intelligence and initiative to remedy the mistakes of former generations, and it should be easy with the Jockey Club and the Kentucky State Racing Commission blazing the way. In 1905, when the breeders' organization considered its work as accomplished, Hon. Johnson N. Camden, Colonel E. F. Clay, O. H. Chenault, George H. Whitney, and myself took the funds then on hand and formed the Kentucky Breeding Bureau. We modeled our organization along the same lines as the Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club, and had as our objective the improvement of the general purpose type of horse in the outlying districts of the State.

"Central Kentucky already had an abundance of good blood, and we placed fifty thoroughbred sires in regions where nothing had been done in the way of breeding along approved lines. My record as Secretary attests the benefit of the plan, and only recently, when in Lexington, the Wilson brothers, who shipped most of the horses for us, told me that in purchasing remounts for the foreign market they had obtained the best specimens in the region in which we had placed these horses of pure blood. I recall that some of the bureau sires were mated with as many as 125 mares, and the good work is still going on, I am glad to say.

"Kentucky is essentially a horse-breeding State," said Mr. Shouse in conclusion, "and we naturally look for progress there. But in the same class may be placed Tennessee, Missouri, Montana, New York, and Virginia, and it is from them that we must look for the greatest development."

Westchester Horse Show Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Arrangements have been begun for the annual Westchester County Horse Show which will be held at Gedney Farms from Sept. 20 to 24. Secretary Blitz stated today that the show promises to be the biggest that has been held in Westchester County in many years. A new stable with eighty large box stalls has been erected.

Coffey and Mohr Box Tonight.

Jimmy Coffey, the Mohawk Indian, and Walter Mohr, the Brooklyn welterweight, will be the principals in the feature ten-round bout at the Harlem S. C. of Rockaway this evening. This bout means much to both boxers, as it is said that a popular victory for either boxer will put him in line for a match with Jack Britton, the Chicago boxer, now generally recognized as the welterweight champion. The usual preliminary bouts will precede the Coffey-Mohr affair.

Tourney on New Wyantanuck Links

The Wyantenuck Country Club of Great Barrington, Mass., will hold an invitation golf tournament, beginning tomorrow, and ending on Saturday. This is the first tournament to be played over the new course, which is 6,000 yards in length with a fine variety of holes. The last nine holes are laid out along the Green River, which forms a natural water hazard at more than one inconvenient spot. The course will be open to visitors today and tomorrow.

FAVORITES BEATEN AT COLUMBUS TRACK

Russell Boy Loses to Lelia Patchen in First Six-Heat Race of Grand Circuit.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Two first choices, Russell Boy and the Lark, were distanced in second heats of their races today at the opening of the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting. The other favorite, Derby Custer, won his event in straight heats.

Russell Boy was slightly favored over Judge Ormonde for the 2:05 pace, but the winner was Lelia Patchen of the Snow stable.

In the first heat Russell Boy made a fatal break turning into the stretch in the second mile and was outside the flag when it fell. Judge Ormonde won this heat and the next, but was unable to stand Lelia Patchen's rush in the fourth mile, the time being 2:04¼, the best of the race, which is the first six-heat event of this Grand Circuit season. Snow's mare won the next two heats as she pleased.

Straight Sail, the four-year-old mare owned by J. C. Small of Cincinnati, came on the Grand Circuit today for the first time and was always in front in the three heats of her 2:18 trot.

The summaries:

2:05 CLASS, PACING—Purse, $1,000.

Lelia Patchen, blk. m., by Dan's Brother, (Snow)	5	3	2	1	1
Judge Ormonde, blk. h., by Ormonde, (Valentine)	6	1	1	2	8
R. H. Brett, b. g., (Grady)	2	2	3	4	2
Fred Russell, b. g., (Hersey)	3	4	4	3	dis
Potero Boy, blk. g., (Daniels)	4	5	5	ro	
Russell Boy, b. s., (Edman)	1	dis			

Time—2:03¾, 2:03¾, 2:04¾, 2:04¾, 2:07½, 2:06¼.

2:18 CLASS, TROTTING.—Purse, $1,000.

Straight Sail, b. m., by Mainsheet, (swearingen)	1	1	1
Coasters Mobel, b. m., (Cox)	2	2	2
Aulsbrook, br. h., (Valentine)	7	3	3
Roya M. Kilmarx, blk. m., (Murphy)	3	8	9
The Amazing Lady, b. m., (Erskine)	3	5	7
Sandy, so. g., (Donahue)	4	4	4
Kerrigan, Bright, (McDonal)	5	6	5
The Lark, b. m., (Durfee)	8	dis	
Aura Belle, ch. m., (Van Antia)	9	dis	

Time—2:08¾, 2:10¾, 2:10¼.

2:13 CLASS, PACING.—Purse, $1,000.

Derby Custer, ch. g., by Ed Custer, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Wampatuck, br. s., (McDonald)	3	2	2
Contention Boy, b. g., (Durfee)	2	3	3
Willis Woodland, b. h., (Hersey)	4	3	3
Jimmy E., blk. g., (Valentine)	5	5	4

Time—2:10¼, 2:09¾, 2:09¼.

SPORTSMEN IN WAR'S TOLL.

Poloists, Oarsmen, and Football Players Among Britain's Sacrifices.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The latest casualty list contains the names of several more prominent British sportsmen who have fallen in action in the fighting on the western front. A well-known polo player and a keen man to hounds, Lieut. Col. Harold Brassey, has been killed. Colonel Brassey was in the front rank of polo players, his dashing work and powerful hitting enabling the Blues to win the Inter-Regimental Cup at Hurlingham in 1910 and again in 1912. In 1911 he was on the famous Royal Horse Guards team which gained a notable victory over the Old Etonians in the Ranelagh Open Cup final.

Lieutenant D'Arcy J. J. Hartley, killed in action, won the long jump for Oxford University at Queen's Club in 1911, covering 21 feet 5 inches, and was also on the university team which opposed Harvard. Another athlete killed is Captain W. Thornton Wetenhall. In 1910 he won the quarter mile in the intervarsity sports and hung up fresh records for the 100 and 440-yard races while at the City of London School. Lieutenant J. Wilson, shot dead while gallantly leading his men to attack Trones Wood, rowed for Radley College at the Henley regatta in 1911.

A crack polo player and a successful rider in point-to-point races and army steeplechases has been lost in Lieut. Col. O. S. Flower, who was also a regular follower of the North Cotswold and Warwickshire Hunts. Lieut. Col. A. E. FitzGerald, who died of wounds, was the son of the famous Secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the late R. A. FitzGerald, who captained the team of Gentlemen of England which toured Canada in 1873. Lieutenant Walton R. Wilson, who has made the big sacrifice, shot for his school at Eisley and represented Cambridge on several occasions. He also assisted in winning the Astor Cup for Kent. Lieutenant R. Leroy of the Black Watch is reported as missing. He captained the last Scottish fifteen in the international Rugby games, and is the nineteenth Scottish Rugby Captain reported killed or missing. Captain J. A. Ritson, who rowed in the winning Cambridge eight against Oxford in 1911, has been killed.

PENN GETS TRACK STARS.

Coach Robertson Garners All-Around Athletes for Red and Blue.

Lawson Robertson has been doing some active recruiting since he received the appointment as coach of the University of Pennsylvania track and field team. He has followed the example of the late Mike Murphy in looking around for available material at the different track meets, and already has a record of twenty-seven of these meets visited during the Summer.

In a letter sent to Franklin Field the other day, Robertson gave some idea of the new stars that may be expected to matriculate at Pennsylvania. Not all of these are simply track athletes, the track coach having explored other fields from which he has selected likely candidates for the football, baseball, and basket ball teams.

Four track stars are coming from Washington, D. C., and all of these can be used to advantage in other branches of sport. All these boys are graduates of the Western High School. They are Raymond Pecor, star at home on the gridiron and basket ball court and who has made a name for himself as a baseball pitcher; John Welchell, who, in addition to being a good broad jumper, is a basket ball player; George Stewart, a speedy man on the track and a good football player, and Richard Sargent, an all-around athlete.

Brooke Brewer, the sprinter who caused a sensation by defeating Howard Drew last Winter, is another of the likely candidates for intercollegiate honors who will join the Red and Blue forces. Robertson, a champion sprinter himself in his competitive days, is expected to develop this promising youngster into a champion. Brewer is now in West Virginia, but has sent word that he will be at Franklin Field in time for training operations in the Fall. Carter and Maxim, two other boys from St. Albans School, also will join the Pennsylvania forces.

Frank Sloman of the San Francisco Polytechnic High School is another great find. He made his mark as a middle distance runner at the national championships on the coast last year and is coming East for the championships to be held at Newark in September. After the A. A. U. games Sloman will go to Philadelphia and will enter the University of Pennsylvania.

What the Red and Blue coach thinks of his chances of turning out a winning team as soon as the new men are eligible may be understood from the estimate of the men given in the following extract from his letter: "I have been greatly surprised by the work of Larry Scudder, the Long Island runner who finished third in the intercollegiate half mile last year in 1 minute and 54 2-5 seconds. In another year Scudder will be one of the best half milers in America, if not the best. I have seen some great schoolboys this Summer and have been surprised to learn that a kind word goes a long way with them. I have met several of the other Eastern coaches at the track meets and they tell me that in Sloman, Brewer and Carter Pennsylvania will get the three best scholastic athletes in America. Pearson of the Spokane High School may come East, in which case he will go either to Pennsylvania or Cornell."

'PLEASE HELP EMILY' POLITELY FRISKY

Mildly Diverting Trifle Imported from England for the Lyceum.

ANN MURDOCK IN CAPITALS

As Pretty and Overexuberant as Ever in a Typical Billie Burke Farce by Capt. Harwood.

PLEASE HELP EMILY.—A comedy in three acts, by H. M. Harwood. At the Lyceum.

Emily Delmar	Ann Murdock
George Delmar	Hubert Druce
Sir Samuel Lethbridge	Kenyon Musgrave
Lady Lethbridge	Maud Milton
Julia Marchmont	Alice John
Mrs. Moxon	Jeffreys Lewis
Richard Trotter	Charles Cherry
Herbert Threadgold	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Francis	John Harwood
Cyrus P. Bennett	Sydney Blair
M. Rose	J. J. Horwitz
Rene Dufour	Jules Raucourt
Lady of the Big Hat	Alice Hale
A detective	Joseph Allenton
A gendarme	Ben Probat
A Belgian	Anton Archer
A waiter	Vernon Kelso
Servant	Wallis Gibson

"Please Help Emily," the new play which launched the Frohman season at the Lyceum last evening, is a mildly diverting and cautiously frisky English trifle, a familiar variety of which the happiest example in recent seasons was "A Pair of Silk Stockings." It is the work of Captain H. M. Harwood, a newcomer among the playwrights He writes brightly, and this, ris first work—or at least his first work to attract general attention—has known considerable success in London, where it has been played by our oul friend Charles Hawtrey and Gladys Cooper. The Selwyns first thought of importing the play, Miss Cooper, and all, but this project went astray, and now it is Ann Murdock who is Emily at the Lyceum.

Emily is a capricious, willful, and altogether unmanageable girl whose indignant guardian vows she "looks like a demi" and whose reluctant suitor is uneasily aware that no girl can possibly be as truthful and guileless as Emily looks when she wants to. The mere fact that this man, on whom she has set her heart, is engaged to her cousin daunts her so little that she sets out to compromise him and does so with such complete success that he is arrested for abduction and takes out a special license to marry her in time for the final curtain. Emily is a little English study in ingenue deviltry. She is hoydenish, she romps, flirts, wheedles. She is rude to her elders. She appears in pajantas before the play is half spent, in short, it is a typical Billie Burke act.

As Emily, Ann Murdock, who is prettier than ever, makes her first appearance in this vicinity since the Spring of 1915, when she was one of the large cast assembled for the revival of "A Celebrated Case." It is also her first appearance in the enjoyment of whatever satisfaction there is, in having your name capitalized in incandescents in front of the theatre.

As if conscientiously determined to earn that distinction, she is somewhat too feverishly active every instant she is before the audience, quite too industriously overexuberant. She would be far more continuously beguiling if she would recall some of that repose which helped to make charming her performance in "The Beautiful Adventure" at the same theatre two years ago.

Miss Murdock and Charles Cherry strike a pretty balance for while she overacts, he underacts. As the coveted Richard Trotter, he has little to do and does it with a languid nonchalance that outdoes all his previous performances. He puts his hands in his pockets and lets the play wag at it will. There are moments of indifference when he looks as if he were meditating a casual saunter to some comfortable chair in the wings.

DANCERS AT THE PALACE.

Bankoff and Frances Pritchard on This Week's Program.

More and more are dancers running way with vaudeville, not merely the soft-shoe and buck-and-wing virtuosos of an earlier day, nor the so-called ballroom dancers that have followed in the wake of the Castles, but elaborately staged ballets which are clearly recognizable as inspired by the Diaghileff troupe. Such a one is that wherein Bankoff and Girlie dance with a clumsy corps de ballet on a beautifully set stage at the Palace this week. Most spectacularly has Bankoff come up in the world since he and his partner were dancing frowsily at "sacred concerts" of a Sunday evening two years back, when, as the vaudeville folk say, they were "ordinary hoofers." Also in an impressive setting the beautiful Francis Pritchard may be seen footing it featly this week. Grace La Rue is in fine voice, and among other songs takes one or two of Julia Sanderson's hits just to show how they ought to be sung. Bert Melrose, one of the most amusing of living persons, does his immortal fall, and Flanagan and Edwards entertain with the familiar sketch, which, wherever it may have been written, has 1890 stamped all over it. Nat Wills gives a monologue which has the distinction of containing more decrepit jokes and more vulgarity than any other given at the Palace in the last twelvemonth.

ELSIE FERGUSON'S NEW PLAY

She Will Appear in "A New York Girl" Early in October.

A comedy by Hulbert Footner has been accepted by Klaw & Erlanger for the use of Elsie Ferguson this season. Mr. Footner submitted a scenario last Spring and was commissioned to proceed with the play, and it has been given the title "A New York Girl."

Miss Ferguson, of course, will play the rôle of the young woman of the title, a modish young woman moving in smart society who is no parasite, but has ideas of her own. The scenes transpire in the present and are laid in a fashionable Long Island household. The play will be produced early in October.

Collier in "Nothing but the Truth."

After a season's dalliance in the movies William Collier will return to the legitimate stage and Broadway this season. The comedian yesterday signed a contract with H. H. Frazee by which he will appear under the latter's management for a term of years. His first appearance will be about the middle of September in a farce entitled "Nothing but the Truth," by James Montgomery. Frederick Isham's novel of that title formed the framework for the play. The first performance will take place in Long Branch, Aug. 31. Mr. Collier's last appearance here in a play was season before last in "The Cohan Revue."

Griffith's New Picture on Sept. 5.

The date for the first showing of D. W. Griffith's new picture, "Intolerance," has been changed to Tuesday night, Sept. 5, at the Liberty. The postponement was made necessary to permit of improvements being made to the theatre. Extensive changes in the auditorium, including several innovations, have been planned. Mr. Griffith will arrive in New York the latter part of next week to superintend the projection of his film.

ARREST 4 IN WAR ON VICE.

Two Men and Two Women Held as Procurers of Girls.

Four persons, charged with being procurers of young girls for the white slave business, were arrested yesterday by detectives working under Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith. Several others, familiar with the white slave traffic or indirectly connected with it at times, were brought to the District Attorney's office and quizzed for the greater part of the afternoon by Mr. Smith. These witnesses gave him the names of five policemen who, they said, had been receiving money from known white slavers.

These were the results of the Assistant District Attorney's first day devoted entirely to the investigation of vice conditions in and near this city. District Attorney Swann yesterday morning relieved Mr. Smith of all other duties that he might concentrate his attention on the one task.

Three of the five policemen accused yesterday have already been indicted on graft charges, and Mr. Smith said he would ask indictments of the other two in the near future. Today he plans to go before the Grand Jury with fourteen witnesses, seeking indictments of the three persons arrested yesterday.

They are David Parish, alias Dave Siberia; Kate Parish, who said she was his wife; Jacob Solomon, and Dora White. Judge Rosalsky held them in $2,500 bail each as material witnesses, and in default of bail they were taken to the House of Detention. A fourth material witness, known as "Sam the Peddler," said his name was Samuel Kirsh. His indictment will be asked also. The man was held last Friday in $2,500 bail. The four rounded up yesterday were found in a house on East Twenty-second Street.

Among the callers at Mr. Smith's office yesterday was a young Brooklyn man, who said his 15-year-old sister had been a victim of the white slave ring. The girl was attending school in Brooklyn, the man said, and was lured away last Spring. She was kept in a house in New York for two weeks, he said, but escaped and went home. The young man said she disappeared again last week, and he asked Mr. Smith's aid in searching for her. Efforts to entice away another sister, 18 years old had failed, he said.

Yushe Botwin, whose confessions started the present investigation into vice conditions, was in the District Attorney's office again yesterday and added numerous details and addresses to the information he had given previously. He said he didn't mind telling about conditions in the underworld, as his erstwhile friends had not come to his assistance, but he was irritated because so much of the blame for the white slave traffic had centred on him.

"Why, I only handled several hundred girls a year," the little Galician complained. "There are some others in this town that handled 'em by the thousand."

The Society for the Prevention of Crime is assisting Mr. Smith in his investigation, working with detective under Mr. Smith.

J. H. RHOADES LIVING IN RENO

Banker to Remain There Until He Establishes a Residence.

John Harsen Rhoades, wealthy head of the banking house of Rhoades & Co. has been living for the last three months in Reno, Nev., it was learned yesterday. Inquiry at the bank's offices at 37 Wall Street yesterday met with the statement that Mr. Rhoades had left instructions to say that he would remain away six months, but had directed his subordinates to refuse information as to the reason for his absence. Six months is the period in which a residence may be established in Nevada previous to bringing legal action there.

The Rhoades home at 102 East Thirty-fifth Street is boarded up and in charge of a caretaker. Mrs. Rhoades, who before her marriage twenty-one years ago was Katherine Preston Kimball, daughter of David P. Kimball, retired Boston lawyer and railroad Director, is said to have sailed for England a month ago to do Red Cross work.

Mr. Rhoades, who is 47 years old during the score or more years he has been a factor in New York's financial life has contributed with voice and pen to the cause of banking reform. He is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, has been Chairman of the Committee on Education of the New York State Bankers' Association, and served in 1913 as a member of the Commission to Revise the New York State Banking Laws. He is Treasurer of the Lotos Club and a member of the Harvard, University, and Union League Clubs. He succeeded to the financial interests of his father, the late John Harsen Rhoades.

Mr. Rhoades's sister, Miss Cornelia Harsen Rhoades, lost her sight early in life as a result of serious illnes. She learned to read and write without attending any school for the blind, and became, under the pen name of Nina Rhoades, the author of many books and stories. Her mother has been greatly interested in philanthropic work for the blind, and is a trustee of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind.

Mrs. Rhoades's father, David Pulsifer Kimball of Boston, is President of the Nashua & Lowell Railway and a Director of the Chicago & Northwestern and other railroads. The couple have no children.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Dillingham is rapidly assembling the principals who will hold forth at the Hippodrome this season. The names of Frank Fogarty, who is known to vaudeville patrons as "The Dublin Minstrel," George Wilson of minstrel fame, Matt Keefe, tenor, and Dixie Girard, soprano, were added to the list yesterday. Rehearsals will begin tomorrow.

Mrs. John W. Alexander, who for a number of years has designed the scenery for the Barrie plays in which Maude Adams has appeared, has designed the settings for "His Bridal Night," the play by Lawrence Rising and Margaret Mayo, in which the Dolly Sisters will make their debuts as actresses tomorrow night in the Republic.

Oliver Morosco has arranged through his London representative for the appearance here of Misclo Itow, a young Japanese singer and dancer. He will make his first American appearance next month in the farce with music, "So Long Letty."

The date of the premiere of Mark Swan's comedy, "Somebody's Lunzake," in which James T. Powers will return to Broadway, has been changed to Tuesday night of next week to avoid conflicting with Monday night's openings.

"Saturday to Monday," William J. Hurlbut's and Jesse Lynch Rector's new satirical comedy of New York life, will be one of Winthrop's Ames's first productions at his Little Theatre, it was announced yesterday.

Lawrence Grossmith, the English comedian who was last seen here in "Nobody Home," has been engaged for a principal part in "Flora Bella," the new operetta in which John Cort will star Lina Abarbanell. A preliminary engagement of three weeks will be begun Aug. 28 in the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Kathleen MacDonnell, Harrison Hunter and Frank Bacon will play the principal roles in George D. Parker's new play, "Mary Ivy Daw," which John Cort will produce at the Princess, Chicago, Aug. 27.

The Standard Theatre will begin its new season Labor Day with the Blossom-Herbert operetta, "The Princess Pat."

Maud Allan will sail from England for America Sept. 2 to prepare for her American tour, which will begin Oct. 1. She will bring with her Claude Debussy's music for her new play-dance, "Khamma." The story is taken from an Egyptian poem and Miss Allan makes the announcement that "Khamma" will be quite as sensational as was her "Salome."

A picture version of Edgar Selwyn's "Rolling Stones" will be next week's feature at the Strand.



CLERMONT

AN IDEAL SUMMER SHAPE MADE ON A VERY LOW BAND

YOUR TIE SLIDES EASILY

15¢ EACH — 6 FOR 90¢

Lion Collars

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

FOUR DIE NEAR CITY IN MOTOR MISHAPS

Two Women and a Baby Killed in Automobile Accidents—Cyclist Loses Life.

PRIEST HURT IN A COLLISION

Mrs. S. W. Adler Near Death in a Yonkers Hospital After Trolley Car Hits the Adler Machine.

Four persons lost their lives and several were seriously injured yesterday in automobile accidents near the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Adler of 230 West Seventy-sixth Street, were returning from their Summer home at Yorktown Heights late yesterday afternoon, when a trolley car demolished their touring car on Warburton Avenue in Hastings. Their chauffeur, Joe Spencer, turned from behind a southbound car on Warburton Avenue and drove directly in front of a northbound car.

Mr. and Mrs. Adler, who were thrown against a stone wall, were taken, unconscious, to the home of E. W. Marshall. Later both were removed to St. John's Hospital in Yonkers, where it was said late last night that Mrs. Adler might not live. Their valuable Pomeranian, Imp, was killed.

Mr. Adler is a mail order merchant with offices at 425 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Miss Helen Pendergast, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Pendergast of 61 Commercial Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., was instantly killed yesterday afternoon when the automobile of Edward Melchen of 35 Central Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, overturned near Bound Brook, N. J.

Arthur La Montague of 66 Throop Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., died early yesterday morning in St. Peter's Hospital, that city, from a fractured skull, received when he was thrown from his motor cycle near Princeton, N. J., the day before. He was connected with the Endurance Rubber Company of New Brunswick, and left his wife and two small children.

Morris De Crosta, 4½ years old, of 144 Hudson Street, Hackensack, N. J., was run over and killed by an automobile owned and driven by George O. Glatz of 267 Park Street, that place, last night at State Street and Banta Place. Glatz, who was arrested and held to await the action of Prosecutor Huckin, ran his car up onto the sidewalk to avoid another car and struck the child, killing him instantly.

Miss Onna Doehm of Springfield, L. I., died last night in the Jamaica Hospital from shock and loss of blood as the result of her foot being crushed by an automobile truck belonging to the Peck Slip Trucking Company of 505 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn. According to the police, the steering gear of the truck was out of order.

Miss Madeline Davis of 19 Br

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,360 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....81 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....821 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark, Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.
Postage free, exceptions noted. 1 Yr. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday.....6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections.....2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only.....5.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.30
Sunday only.....8.40 .70
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50; Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE PEOPLE.

The President is to have a second conference with the railway managers today, and the hopes of a settlement are said to be brighter. If he shall succeed in arranging a settlement without sacrifice of the merits, he will have accomplished what seemed a difficult, if not impossible, task, and will be entitled to the country's thanks proportionately. There is a hint of a suspension of hostilities, with reference of the eight-hour day to Congress. That will raise a question outranking the railway question, but one suitable for action by Congress. Congress will hardly establish an eight-hour day for railways alone, and if an eight-hour day can be enacted for everybody, pretty soon we shall have even shorter hours for everybody, and larger pay too, perhaps.

The earlier events of yesterday were of the sort to which the railwaymen have accustomed the public. They handed down a decision in their own case which they have been trying before the people. The unions decided that they would not arbitrate their own demands, not even if the railways withdrew their own contingent suggestion of what they might concede to the unions under their demands, provided that the unions would agree. The railways had the option to surrender at discretion. The unions have been seeking the eight-hour day for thirty years, and the issue is too important to be arbitrated. They considered themselves at liberty "to take "the necessary steps toward effecting "a settlement of the pending controversy in accordance with the methods "of these organizations—by withdrawing our men from the services of "the roads."

This is a free country. Involuntary servitude has been abolished. There is no way of compelling free men to labor against their will. It is different with corporations. It is possible to appeal to their better instincts, and if they should refuse to put the people's interests before their own it is possible to condemn their property by enacting discriminatory statutes, and execute capital punishment upon them. That actually has been done in the case of the strongest capitalist conspiracies in restraint of trade. They have bowed to the law, and there was no suggestion of calling out the militia. In this case there is no suggestion of the necessity of such action. The President's order that 25,000 militia should move to the Mexican border was according to the original plan, when the possibility of their not being able to get there without walking was not within the imagination. It might even be said that the necessity of their walking anywhere that they are sent is not to be imagined even now, not even if the unions should do their worst, and all the men should stop work as enthusiastically as they cheered the representatives who voted 500 to 1 in favor of omitting nothing which they could do to harass the people of the United States into conceding whatever they demanded.

It was all right for the unions to challenge the railways. It is another matter to challenge the people. When any labor dispute reaches the point where there is nothing to be arbitrated it also reaches the point where there is something to be settled. A decree like the railwaymen's raises the question whether this is a government of the people by the unions, or of the unions by the people. Without minimizing the importance of enacting the eight-hour day by union edict directly, or indirectly through the union card group in our State and Federal legislatures, it may be said that the supremacy of law is the biggest question there is or can be. The President is the President neither of the railways nor of the unions, nor of any class, nor even of all classes.

CRETAN AND KING.

The canvass for the Greek elections to be held in September has a strong various interest, political, constitutional, military, but to most of us the struggle is rather of two actors or heroes than of constitutionalism against democracy, the Entente against the Central Powers. It is a duel between the brilliant Cretan statesman, VENIZELOS, and King CONSTANTINE, the accomplished and clever man of the world, soldier, sophist, suspender of the Constitution, a popular idol still, no matter what is said about divine right trying to gobble democracy and constitutional government. He is a Greek patriot in his way. VENIZELOS in his. The King is not personally assailed. The oligarchs, the General Staff, the notorious German propagandist, Baron SCHENK, and GOUNARIS, late Minister of the Interior, seem to be the targets of the Venizelist press. The anti-Venizelists paint VENIZELOS as a traitor, a budding dictator, a wretch who has sold Greece to the Entente; and the Allies come in for a generous dose of similar compliments. The Venizelists are equally polite. Political genialities abound. ARISTOPHANES would find the Athenian papers pleasant reading.

The Nationalists, as the members of the anti-Venizelist combination call themselves, are playing what looks like a good card in asserting, as we should put it in America, that a vote for VENIZELOS is a vote for war. "Do you want to go to war?" A question which Greece, demobilized and sedentary in innumerable cafés, has time to consider with the caution of a race prudent as well as fervid. The effect of the effort of army officers to persuade or dragoon the reservists into voting for anti-Venizelist candidates remains to be seen. The talk about revolution, about reversal of the national will by the King, should VENIZELOS win, may pass for the present as campaign heat and fury. Of course the Entente Powers can pull CONSTANTINE from his throne if his behavior becomes too unruly; but, since the two chief men of Greece, the King and the Crétan, opposite as the poles, are both popular favorites, it is well for a non-Hellene to avoid judgment or prediction as to the Greek situation.

THE LAST DAY.

Hope runs high in Washington in regard to today's vote on the Naval bill. It is believed that the small navy opposition has broken down under the force of the President's support of the Senate amendments. The whole program of shipbuilding for three years is expected to survive. Still it must be borne in mind that each of the important amendments to the original House bill will be separately voted upon. Mr. KITCHIN, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. HENSLEY, and others of the same mood will vigorously oppose each of them. There are forty amendments in disagreement, but the country cares most for the enlarged building program and the increase of personnel. The success of those amendments is essential to national defense. They must be fought for to the end.

The question of promotion for seniority or by preferment is one about which the ordinary citizen can scarcely get excited. There are obvious defects and merits in either system. The expenditure of large sums of money to make various navy yards ready to build capital ships does not appeal to the citizen. He knows that the capital ships should be built with as little delay as possible. The ships and the men are what the nation wants, together with the provision for a workable general staff for the navy. But those are the very things about which the opponents of adequate national defense will most busy themselves. The fate of the Navy bill will be decided within another twenty-four hours. The defeat of its important provisions would be a bad omen for the Democratic Party.

THE VANISHED HUGHES OF 1908.

When Mr. HUGHES was nominated the Democrats braced themselves for an encounter with a dangerous opponent, and the Republicans rejoiced over the nomination of a strong campaigner. On neither side was there any doubt. His reputation for years had been that of a campaigner to be feared by his foes. It was so much his reputation that it was not argued about, but passed as a matter of course. In the speech in which Governor WHITMAN nominated him at the Chicago Convention the Governor gave it as one of his qualifications. Mr. WHITMAN did not argue the point any more than he would have argued about the multiplication table; he merely recalled it to the minds of the delegates as a historic fact. He referred to the stumping campaign Mr. HUGHES had made in the West in 1908 as a thing unforgotten and unforgettable. He might have instanced, too, Mr. HUGHES's speaking trips in New York State, trips that created for him the reputation he sustained afterward in the West. Democrats and Republicans alike recall those journeys, for they were not inconsequent affairs like, for instance, Mr. WHITMAN's own peregrinations about the State; they still stand out, though similar excursions by other Governors are forgotten.

The telegram of acceptance he sent to the convention, whatever else may be said of it, did nothing to militate against this solid reputation of his. It conveyed the impression of fighting force and energy, and seemed the promise of an electrifying campaign on both sides; of a candidate who concentrated in his own person all the power of speaking for the dissatisfied in such trumpet tones that the Administration would have a man's job on the defensive. Then he went into seclusion for a month and a half, and when he came forth after his cogitations the Hughes of the past was gone. For two weeks now the nation has been watching him in order, expecting every day to hear him say something that sounded like the old Hughes. "Let us have the pep "and punch of the Progressive com- "bined with the logic and righteous- "ness of the Republican, and we will "have a combination that all hell "can't beat," said Governor WILLIS of Ohio to that same convention, pardonably exaggerating the good qualities of the Republicans; and there was no doubt in its mind that in nominating HUGHES it had combined that pep and punch with those other qualities which Mr. WILLIS slightly disguised in mentioning. But the pep and the punch are as lacking as if FAIRBANKS were the candidate. The sounding-board does not act. Mr. HUGHES speaks with passion and fury, but he is the only person who is excited. The lion does not roar, he only barks. He barks first at one knot and then at another; at present he seems to have found that the great issue of 1916, the year of years, the year in which but one thing is in all men's minds, is the question whether the Administration is true to civil service reform. When Senator HARDING proposed to make the tariff the issue he was laughed at, and his Presidential boom disappeared; but HARDING, after all, only proposed to wage a Harrison-Cleveland campaign, not a Blaine-Cleveland campaign, and was four years more up-to-date than HUGHES.

Where is HUGHES gone? The Hughes of 1908? This is not he, this itinerant fault-finder, picking flaws here and there with as much emphasis as if he were attacking great evils and proposing statesmanlike reforms. The Hughes of 1908 could make an echo; this Hughes can't. What became of the Hughes of 1908 in those six weeks during which, wrapped in seclusion in Bridgehampton, he was supposed to be studying up what to say? Was he really studying up what not to say? Is that the trouble? Is that the cause of the disappearance of the Hughes of 1908? For this people could be awakened if a strong man spoke to it about something he believed in, if THEODORE ROOSEVELT, for instance, were the candidate and spoke to it as he did in those stirring speeches of last May. It saw then a man whose tread westward shook the continent; it sees now a man who walks over the issues like a cat, and springs only at small game.

THE MILITIA TEST.

The summons to the border of the 30,000 National Guardsmen still in their own States does not indicate that there has been a change in the Mexican situation. The original call was for the entire National Guard with the exception of the small forces which might be needed to preserve order at home. While the mobilization was proceeding, another order was issued to keep a certain number of the men who had been called in their armories or in home camps under training. This contingent is now summoned to the border. That a strong guard is needed there is not to be doubted, and there is no present indication that vigilance will soon be relaxed. But the men who are to proceed southward this week to reinforce the frontier guard were all included in the original call.

It is well that a thorough test should be made now of that portion of our national military force which has been made so important by the new military law. It is no secret that the response to the call has been disappointing in many States. The early response was not satisfactory and the recruiting since has not been productive of the best results. Yet the law requires that each State shall furnish its full quota of men. It is the President's intention, obviously, that the law shall be obeyed.

The value of the experience the citizen soldiers will get on the frontier is incalculable. The value of the example they have set to young men throughout the country is not to be disputed. In spite of all the hard-luck tales and the grumbling, there is every indication that the experiment thus far has been successful. Out of 17,000 soldiers in Texas, during the hottest month of the year, there have been only 353 cases of sickness. Many of these were not due to the fatigue of camp life and the changed conditions. Two per cent. of sickness in a large body of men is not unusual or alarming. The men are cheerful and take kindly to soldiering. Even the grumblers do not mean half they say. They are glad to be serving their country. We are not yet convinced that the Hay plan of a federalized militia will stand the test of time. But it is desirable that it shall be thoroughly tested, and that future military legislation shall be based on the results of the test.

MUSIC AND POLITICS.

In spite of its devotion, a little abated, perhaps, to the wearisome business of "direct government" and the modern political nostrums, the State of Washington can still take its politics gladly. Mr. HARTLEY, a candidate for Governor, estimates that he has already "addressed 12,710 persons." But how many of the 12,710 would have gone to hear his doubtless estimable "eighty-one talks" if Music, heavenly maid, hadn't accompanied him? A campaign quartet, inseparable comrade of his political peregrinations, sang in fourteen counties and "more than 1,000 times." Whenever "a "crowd assembled in a hotel or res- "taurant, the quartet keyed up and "burst into song, which entertained "the people mightily."

In not remote days itinerant vendors of soap, shoeblacking, patent medicines, and what not used to be minstrels and fiddlers or have such artists on their carts. A comic song, a sentimental ballad, vibration of melodious catgut, filled the audience with agreeable sensations and good humor. In gratitude for the entertainment the crowd bought the wares of the entertainer. So, for song, one may consent, without too sour a face, to a dose of politics.

See trembling strings and flying feet and the daughters of harmony in Spokane:

> The King County Democratic Central Committee, co-operating with the King County Democratic Club, the Women's Democratic Club, the Wilson League, and the Women's Wilson-Marshall League, will give a concert and dance Aug. 17 at the Hippodrome.

Happy State! There politics is a liberal and civilizing art, and the very voting machines are music boxes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our Purchases and Sales of Meat. A brief cablegram from Buenos Aires in one of our trade journals a few days ago gave the shipments of fresh meat from Argentina to the United States for the preceding week and since Jan. 1. In a little more than seven months there have been brought to us from that country and sold here 137,000 quarters of beef and 254,000 carcasses of mutton or lamb. This may be surprising to some who know that we are exporting great quantities of meat. If we have a supply so large that so much can be sold to Europe, why do we continue to receive and buy these shipments from South America?

This import movement began a few years ago when a reduction of the number of cattle in the United States became the subject of much comment. Our supply was sufficient then, for the exportation of meat products by no means ceased, but rising prices offered an opportunity to the Americans who practically control the production of cattle, beef, and mutton in Argentina. They saw that in the markets of our cities along the North Atlantic Coast they could sell meat at prices satisfactory to them and a little below those paid for meat brought from our Western States. And they were on friendly terms with our great packing house firms in Chicago, for the good reason that they were actually the representatives of those firms in South America.

Their shipments have been marketed easily and without controversy, but recently the quantity sent to us has been reduced, possibly because the European market has been more attractive. In the last fiscal year our imports of fresh beef and mutton were about $10,000,000, mainly from Argentina, but they were about twice as large in 1915, when shipments from Argentina alone exceeded $12,000,000. Our country surpasses any other in both the production and the consumption of meat, and the receipts from South America are very small in comparison with our output or even our exports. We sold to Europe last year nearly $20,000,000 worth of fresh beef. If bacon, hams, pork, and lard be included, the value of our sales of meat and meat products to foreign buyers exceeded $230,000,000.

Our supply of what may be called meat on the hoof is slowly increasing. There was a marked decrease of the number of cattle in the United States during the years from 1907 to 1913, but the decline was checked about two years ago, and there has since been an annual growth of about 4 per cent. The number at the beginning of the present year, however, was less by 11,000,000 than the number reported in 1907. Throughout the world the production of meat animals in recent years has not kept pace with the increase of population.

Some Things Too Big to be Seen. It is next to impossible to visualize anything one has not seen at least in miniature. Few people can see before their eyes the meaning of figures. There is as much horror over a burst dam and a flood that kills 200 people as over a battle that kills 10,000, because after a certain point figures cease to present a picture. The size of New York is a thing which everybody outside of it knows, but nobody can visualize. This may explain to New Yorkers the attitude of some people outside the city concerning the effect of the infantile paralysis epidemic in it. If 6,000 persons were stricken with a disease in a town of 25,000, the whole town would be in an uproar, and when a resident of that town reads that 6,000 persons have been so stricken in New York, he pictures an anxious and panicky city. Perhaps there are people who think of New York as in some such condition as London in the year of the Great Plague, and wonder why business is not abandoned and the populace not fleeing. A visit to New York would astonish them.

Even in the worst infected districts the thing is barely more than a theme of conversation to most of their residents, for a district of New York is larger than many cities. The epidemic began in South Brooklyn, and until lately found most of its victims there. But South Brooklyn, though it is only one of Brooklyn's many sections, and though Brooklyn is only one of the five boroughs, is a city in itself. There has never been a time since the epidemic began when a visitor to any spot in three-fourths of the territory of South Brooklyn would have known from what he could see and hear that there was such an epidemic. In South Brooklyn itself, except in the local neighborhoods actually affected, nobody knew anything of it except what he read in the newspapers. Territorially, New York City is big enough for a small State, and in population it is the size of a small nation. Only by some such experience as that of reading, with wonder, of the excitement over the epidemic that is shown in other places, where, unfortunately, there are cases of the dreaded disease, can most New Yorkers come at an idea of how big their city really is.

Regulating the Price of Gasoline. Representative STEENERSON has introduced a bill to fix the price of gasoline, and already the price is down a cent, if not two. How, then, is it possible to believe that the Federal Trade Commission disapproves of this measure of help and justice to the needy owners of the "flivvers" of any degree? It is saddening to lose hope that the Federal Trade Commission would fix the prices of everything that is too dear for anybody to buy. It would rejoice uncounted consumers if the Trade Commission would take charge of the price of meat and wheat and opera seats and touring cars and everything. Even those who know that Government regulation of prices is only excusable under life-and-death conditions like those of war, and that it always is disappointing and disturbing in its results, would be amused while watching another demonstration of that ages-old experience. But no. The commission says:

> Such a law would result in an entirely new economic policy of the Federal Government. The importance of such a change in policy, when considered in the light of its possible effects on trade and industry, is so great that the commission is unwilling to approve it without very careful investigation and painstaking study.

Mr. STEENERSON comes up smiling. He will press his bill anyhow, and his colleagues have promised him a hearing upon the bill. That is the Progressive way to deal with such matters. Perhaps when the hearing comes the investigation may concern itself with the fall in the price, and the relations to it of the increased production of crude oil, and the thriving condition of the trust's competitors. As the French say, it is always the unexpected that happens. The American for that is that it is always the natural which is surprising. To find that supply and demand had anything to do with economics would be the most surprising thing of all in this era of regulation of everything by Government.

A CASEMENT QUESTION.

British Soldier Asks: "What Would You Do?"

New York, Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me a short space on the subject of the Irish-Americans' denunciation of the hanging of Roger Casement? I fail to see how he can possibly be looked upon as a martyr. Personally, I think his going to Germany and getting the Irish rebellion under way was the biggest insult ever offered an Irishman.

I have fought side by side with noble, brave Irishmen who, the moment the clarion call came that England wanted men to fight for "honor, freedom, and right," flocked to the colors and nobly, gloriously, with heroic self-sacrifice, gave up their lives that Prussianism might forever be killed.

Roger Casement was no martyr as he is depicted. He was the worst kind of traitor. Did he think of the thousands of noble Irish that had given their life's blood gladly? If ever a man openly and boastfully attempted to sell his country to the enemy it was Roger Casement.

I go into no lengthy argument, but will ask one question: Supposing America were really at a death grip with Mexico, and a man whom President and country had honored betrayed your country to the enemy. Would you make a martyr of him? You are answered.

REGINALD JOHN BERTRAM,
Late of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

BULGARIA'S REPENTANCE.

Tides of War Not as Favorable as She Had Expected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The comments in THE TIMES on the information given to an English correspondent in Athens "that the Bulgars are weary of war, and that Czar Ferdinand is leading now the life of a recluse" is only natural to expect after their treachery of last year in joining the Teutons against their valiant neighbors, the Serbians, who, after two years of war against the Turks, and after twice expelling a powerful invasion by Austria, were visited with a pestilence that decimated the little kingdom more than the three years of war combined.

The Bulgars, however, sure of winning, after the retreat of the Russians, treacherously combined with the Teutonic allies and all three proceeded to repeat the Belgian crime.

Now they are weary, and their King is in seclusion. But why? They have certainly accomplished what they were after—the practical destruction of Serbia, the Bulgars at once absorbing Serbia's Macedonia, while north of that line the Austro-Hungarians expect to take the balance of the little kingdom to their ill-gotten gains of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This great combination has, however, not made a clean sweep, for they have neglected to sweep into the sea a handful of French and English soldiers and occupy Saloniki, the long aspired outlet of the Teutons, with a view to the Aegean Sea, the Suez Canal and India.

Today, however, the mills of the Gods, although grinding slowly, are beginning to produce a fine product. The great Russian nation, which at the time of the Serbian invasion was considered as spent, is now giving powerful blows at the Teutons and Austro-Hungarians, with mental reservations of something to be left for the Bulgars. The Italians are battering the Austrian lines and are at the door of Trieste, and the French and English are telling the Teutons that they shall not steal.

But what about the Bulgars? If they are weary, they certainly have cause to be, for they are finally beginning to realize how they have been misled by their Teuton King. They are religious people and fear the vengeance of God. No wonder, therefore, that they are weary, for among the many wrongs done in this war is the alienation of friendly relationship between the Serbs and Bulgars; hence, next to the Teutons, the Bulgars feel that they are the most guilty.

ANTHONY F. LUCAS.
Washington, Aug. 9, 1916.

Aids to Americanization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have found Americanization Day, July 4, an opportune time for naturalization, and have for some years incorporated such measures in all patriotic programs. It is on such inspiring days as Flag Day, Lincoln's, Washington's, and McKinley's birthdays, when the homes and buildings of citizens are decorated with "Old Glory," that there should be booths in all parts of our city for the proper registration of all those who wish to become naturalized, and each man, declaring allegiance, should receive a small flag.

A year ago, at Battery Park, forty nationalities were represented; and a subcommittee representing each, who could interpret, or explain, resulted in many foreigners declaring allegiance to the United States. I found the spirit of the aliens most responsive, and their children the most enthusiastic in every patriotic demonstration. We owe much to the public schools for their splendid work along patriotic and humane lines. I have found co-operation in every department, and, owing to this, we have had the great, patriotic celebrations. There should be a "Naturalization League." It would become a great agency. This body could keep a registry of all aliens, and then form committees to encourage each nationality in the dignity and honor of Americanization.

LAURA B. PRISK.
New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

For Long Island Quarantines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that a study of the rapid spread of the epidemic of paralysis on Long Island is to be made, may I bring to the attention of the Board of Health the fact that the trolley cars running between Jamaica and Far Rockaway arrive full of excursionists, a great number of whom are small children? These cars stop at all the towns between Jamaica and Far Rockaway, taking on and letting off passengers.

It seems to me that if Jamaica, Ridgewood, Corona, and some of the other towns so small and so infected with the disease were under quarantine, allowing no child under sixteen to go or to come, some of the spread of the epidemic on Long Island might be averted.

SADIE SCHWARZ.
New York, Aug. 14, 1916.

JUSTICE IN ARBITRATION.

Claims of Trainmen Not the Only Ones to be Considered.

Divisionville, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a stockholder in a railroad, and I have been trying to map out for myself a course which will be fair to my own interests and at the same time a just course for a public spirited citizen. I get 4 per cent. on my stock. This is part of my income on which I depend for the support of myself and my family. I have a friend, a near neighbor, who is a locomotive engineer. He gets about $150 a month. I like him. He is a pleasant neighbor. I should like to see him have a good income, even $175 monthly. Possibly I myself spend more than $150 a month. If I had an automobile I should, no doubt, spend considerably more. What should be my position as a citizen, a benevolent-minded neighbor, and a thoroughly altruistic philosopher?

It will be agreed that, in the first place, I cannot confine my attention to myself, or to myself and the engineer. I must consider the other stockholders in American railroads who need the dividends perhaps more than I do. Also, I must consider other railroad employes who perhaps need an increase of pay more than my friend, the engineer. The station agent in this town is a good citizen and I like him as well as I do the engineer; and probably he gets not over $75 or $100, instead of the $150 that the engineer gets. The station agent certainly has to be as much of a man and exercise as much of a mind as the engineer. Is the dangerousness of the engineer's occupation a sufficiently large element to warrant this great discrepancy in pay? As I understand it, the engineer works a far shorter day.

I have already opened up more questions than I could settle in a month, and therefore, it seems to me, I must advocate arbitration of the disputes between the railroads and their trainmen. I must speak up for arbitrators who are honest, courageous, and impartial. The railroads have in the past been secretive. Many of them lately have manifested considerable frankness with the public, but this frankness has not been complete. This makes arbitration necessary. The unions also have been secretive. To the distant observer it looks as though they in their might—union is strength—have in the past driven hard bargains with shortsighted railroad managers. How monstrous it is that in every compromise the employes have had the choice of retaining all their old advantages! This means that in each compromise the railroads have retained all their old disadvantages.

But, again, besides public spirited arbitrators there is need for men in this position with old-fashioned ideas—like Howard Elliott, who was bold enough to say in public that ten hours a day was a reasonable work period. The eight-hour movement is carried to extremes. For factory workers it is perhaps all right; especially if they have to do exacting mental or physical work. For clerks who must sit in a chair all day, short hours are desirable and reasonable, but the farmer—the ambitious farmer—who is aiming to make money as the engineers are aiming to make money does not look for the eight-hour day. He has variety in his work. Many a traveling man may be on duty fifteen hours a day, and working assiduously all the time; yet there is variety to the work and many intermissions, and the honest and frugal and enterprising and public-spirited person in a job like this makes no mention of an eight-hour limit. The railroad trainmen, except perhaps the firemen, have advantages and reliefs as good as those I have mentioned.

Is it not possible to get three of five truly high-minded and impartial arbitrators in the present crisis? Theoretically, everybody wants to see exact justice done. Exact justice may mean that the trainmen shall receive nothing at all. Let us not be blinded by the constant reiteration of the claim that the burden on the railroads will be a hundred millions. If it is only a hundredth part of that sum, still it is the duty of the railroads to resist if the smaller sum is not warranted.

S. GOODNOW.

German Views on Our Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in a recent issue of THE TIMES an article quoting a telegram from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette, in which the writer says: "American naval armaments are doubtless directed immediately not against England, but rather against England's ally, Japan, but the American Navy, as soon as its number of ships reaches or passes that of the German Navy, must automatically threaten England, because England sets herself against the free activity of the nations of the world on the sea, and claims for herself as her historical and natural right malicious and arbitrary supremacy at sea. Consequently the United States must look on England as an enemy of tomorrow. By its mere existence her navy will counteract England's arrogant ambitions, and so, with or without the desire of the Government, draw upon it the malice and hatred and ultimately the hostility of England."

The article says further that "the Cologne Gazette insists upon the common devotion of Germany and the United States to the freedom of the seas, and expresses a desire for an increase of the American Navy."

One can detect between the lines an ingenious, but hardly ingenuous, sophistry on the part of Germany, which, while cannily urging an increase of America's navy, hopes that America may argue against her own naval increase for two reasons—reluctance to incur England's dislike and even hostility, and, second, the needlessness of such increase, since Germany is friendly to us, and with us favors the freedom of the seas. Japan comes in handily in the role of "Jawkins!"

F. S. STURGIS.
Lenox, Mass., Aug. 12, 1916.

History Revised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent Annie C. Barclay's zeal in behalf of her candidate is no doubt commendable, but her "matter of history" is not quite exact. Instead of the Duchess of Devonshire kissing a blacksmith to win a vote for Pitt, the truth is that she kissed a butcher to win a vote for Fox.

S. T. H.
Stamford, Conn., Aug. 2 1916.

WAITING.

My den is cool, and quiet, and sweet—
A fitting place for Love's retreat.
Your coat hangs over yonder chair—
Somehow, I like to keep it there.
Those black-eyed Susans, gleaming bright
Against dark oak, the eyes delight.
The curtains flutter to and fro
As wanton breezes come and go,
And Love, his rosy fists tight curled,
Eyes closed, and little wings close furled,
Lies sleeping in my heart.

He waits your coming, dear; and when
My lips and yours shall meet again,
Out of his slumber he will rise
To hide himself behind my eyes,
And laugh at all the vague alarms
That fill the world outside your arms.
Now, he but sleeps—to give no sign
Until your eyes look into mine;
Until your voice once more I hear;
Until you come, to banish fear,
And hold me to your heart.

BEATRICE BARRY.

IN LINCOLN'S TIME.

Views on Patronage Recalled for Critics of President Wilson.

New York, Aug. 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Candidate Hughes's criticisms of the Wilson Administration about the alleged removals of Ambassador Herrick and E. Dana Durand, it is amusing to find this position taken on behalf of the Republican Party or any other.

I think every American agrees that Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest men in the world's history, which is my opinion, but his position on such matters as shown in his letters shortly after Zachary Taylor was inaugurated as President is a very strong one in its request for the removal from office of Democrats that the offices occupied by them might be given to Republicans. To illustrate my point, I have before me two volumes published by the Century Company of the speeches, letters, and State papers of Abraham Lincoln. A few of his letters stating Mr. Lincoln's position, which may be of interest to your readers, are as follows:

Springfield, Ill., April 7, 1849.

Hon. Secretary of the Home Department.

Dear Sir: I recommend that Walter Davis be appointed Receiver of the Land Office at this place whenever there shall be a vacancy. I cannot say that Mr. Herndon, the present incumbent, has failed in the proper discharge of any of the duties of the office. He is a very warm partisan, and openly and actively opposed to the election of General Taylor. I also understand that since General Taylor's election he has received a reappointment from Mr. Polk, his old commission not having expired. Whether this is true the records of the department will show. I may add that the Whigs here almost universally desire his removal.

I give no opinion of my own, but state the facts, and express the hope that the department will act in this as in all other cases, on some proper general rule.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

P. S. The land district to which this office belongs is very nearly, if not entirely, within my district; so that Colonel Baker, the other Whig representative, claims no voice in the appointment.

A. L.

April 7, 1849.—Letter to the Postmaster General:

Springfield, Ill., April 7, 1849.

Hon. Postmaster General:

Dear Sir: I recommend that Abner Y. Ellis be appointed Postmaster at this place whenever there shall be a vacancy. J. R. Diller, the present incumbent, I cannot say has failed in the proper discharge of any of the duties of the office. He, however, has been an active partisan in opposition to us.

Located at the seat of government of the State, he has been, for part if not the whole of the time he has held the office, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, signing his name to their addresses and manifestos; and has been, as I understand, reappointed by Mr. Polk since General Taylor's election. These are the facts of the case as I understand them, and I give no opinion of mine as to whether he should or should not be removed. My wish is that the department may adopt some proper general rule for such cases, and that Mr. Diller may not be made an exception to it, one way or the other.

Your obedient servant.
A. LINCOLN.

P. S. This office, with its delivery, is entirely within my district, so that Colonel Baker, the other Whig representative, claims no voice in the appointment.

L.

May 18, 1849.—Letter to Duff Green:

Springfield, Ill., May 18, 1849.

Dear General: I learn from Washington that a man by the name of Butterfield will probably be appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office. This ought not to be. That is about the only crumb of patronage which Illinois expects, and I am sure the mass of General Taylor's friends here would quite as lief see it go east of the Alleghanies, or west of the Rocky Mountains, as into that man's hands. They are already sore on the subject of his getting office. In the great contest of 1840 he was not seen or heard of; but when victory came three or four old drones, including him, got all the valuable offices, through what influence no one has yet been able to tell. I believe the only time he has been very active was last Spring a year ago, in opposition to General Taylor's nomination.

Now, cannot you get the ear of General Taylor? Ewing is for Butterfield, and, therefore, he must be avoided. Preston, I think, will favor you. Mr. Edwards has written me offering to decline, but I advised him not to do so. Some kind friends think I ought to be an applicant, but I am for Mr. Edwards. Try to defeat Butterfield, and in doing so use Mr. Edwards, J. L. D. Morrison, or myself, whichever you can to best advantage. Write me, and let this be confidential.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN.

In the files are a considerable number of replies transmitting indorsements, and reporting information on the progress of the contest between Mr. Lincoln and Justin Butterfield for this appointment.

M. R. McADOO.

Not in the White Papers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES Magazine of Aug. 6 is a very interesting article by Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, and doubtless very satisfactory to Germans, but not to well informed impartial neutrals.

Dr. Bonn says, in substance, that the whole Serbian policy, which ended in the murder of the Austrian Archduke, was instigated by Russia.

This assertion is not supported by any evidence or claim put forth in the "White Papers." If there was any such evidence to support this assertion it should have been given in the "White Papers"; if it was disclosed at the trial of the murderer it has been withheld from the public.

Dr. Bonn says in the same connection that when the conference was proposed for settling the Austrian-Serbian conflict those proposing and agreeing to it "were well aware of the fact" that "Russia, supported by her Allies, would have participated in and dominated the international conference."

This statement is not only unsupported, but is contradicted by the "White Papers."

Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, opposed a conference, as proposed, of the four powers, viz., Great Britain and Russia on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other. Whereupon Russia offered to stand aside and allow Germany, Italy, and Great Britain to arbitrate and settle the Austrian-Serbian conflict, and this proposition was declined by Germany and Austria, through Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg; and so it was that Germany and Austria had so little confidence in the justice of their cause, and the German-Austrian contention, that they refused to submit it to their own ally, Italy, for it is certain that Great Britain and Germany would never have agreed, and Italy, the ally of Germany and Austria, would therefore have cast the deciding vote for peace or war, but Germany and Austria were unwilling to trust their ally.

JOHN ALLISON.
Nashville, Aug. 10, 1916.

Fast Delivery of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am 600 miles from New York, but receive THE TIMES late in the afternoon of the day of publication. I might add that the sale of THE TIMES here is greater than all other New York papers combined.

H. A. McKNIGHT.
Akron, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1916.

A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE.

Expanding Ideas of the Celebration in 1920.

From The Springfield Republican.

A new turn has been given the past week to discussion of the Pilgrim tercentenary by a former highly regarded resident of Springfield, John Cotton Dana. In a letter two columns in length, printed on the editorial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Dana argues against the proposal that the event shall be celebrated by a pageant or other large public demonstration, and suggests that something shall be done with the object of reviving what he calls "the New England idea." His own proposal is a "New England institute," which shall study the New England influence in all its manifestations in the American Republic, and help to make that influence prevail. * * *.

Mr. Dana's plan, though it may fairly be characterized as ambitious, indicates a cautious use of the imagination. It is carefully thought out, and nowise impractical in its essentials. His institute would enlist the services of a corps of earnest students and administrators, who should investigate the influence of New England and make known, in attractive form, the results of their investigation. Such an institute might be established in Boston, but he is inclined to prefer Chicago, as being removed a sufficient distance from New England territory, and as being in the centre of "that region where that influence has been chiefly exerted and felt." Some of his concrete proposals are a study of New England's commercial possibilities, the establishment of a paper to be called "New England, 1920," investigation of the subject of an exposition in 1920 of New England exhibits throughout the West, and a museum of New England farm and community life, to be established near Boston. These may not mean much apart from Mr. Dana's ably reasoned statement of his project, but the underlying purpose, to study and disseminate the influence of New England, will be apparent. * * *

However, if the West is the region where the New England influence most prevails, it may not be necessary to import any symbols of our Eastern life into these progressive and high-minded communities. Possibly we could learn from them a lesson in genial and democratic sociability and some other lessons.

Here, perhaps, is a suggestion by which we can profit in laying our plans for the tercentenary. It is that we should raise our own life to the New England level, and not trouble about the rest of the country. Our example is worth more than any propaganda; and, besides, no honest American of today can care to have the country's debt to New England considered apart from its debt to other great Colonial communities—Virginia, for example—or with any undue idealizing of New England life and character. There is, to be sure, much historical information that should be rendered more generally accessible, and one function of the tercentenary, unless it entirely misses its rightful purpose, will be to increase by a hundred-fold our knowledge of our ancestors, the lives they lived, and the projects in which they engaged. Especially should the characters of worthies and benefactors be studied, for few people appreciate how much romance there is in such a book as the National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

But above all there is the need of reviving the best spirit of the old New England, and making our people conscious that they were born into a great tradition, which the conditions of modern life are tending to obscure. It is not true that New England is going to seed, though it is correct enough to say that not a few New England communities, through economic and social causes, have gone to seed already. But there is need of a more alert consciousness and a greater desire to infuse the life of today with the old spirit. The Congregationalists are doing the right thing when they set up an increased membership as one of the goals to be attained before 1920, for

SNOW COVERS PEAK IN THE BERKSHIRES

Grate Fires Are Lit in All the Hotels When Thermometer Drops to 32.

MRS. R. M. AMES, HOSTESS,

Gives a Bridge Party and Prizes—Ex-Senator Crane Entertains Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Depew.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 16.—A snowstorm developed on the summit of Greylock Mountain, 3,700 feet high, this morning, and when the sun came out the peak was white with snow. At Lee the thermometer registered 32 degrees at 5 o'clock this morning. Grate fires are burning in all of the Berkshire hotels tonight.

Mrs. Reginald Montfort Ames of Pittsfield gave a six-table bridge party this afternoon. She was assisted at tea by Mrs. Charles Hewitt Wright. The prize winners were Mrs. Richard Lathers, Mrs. J. McAllister Vance, Mrs. Henry A. Francis, Mrs. John C. Crosby, Mrs. S. Cobb Coleman, and Mrs. Charles M. Pollock.

Glen Cole of New York is with Mr. and Mrs. Loyal A. Osborne in Stockbridge.

Miss Kate Cary, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary in Newport, returned to Lenox.

Ex-United States Senator and Mrs. W. Murray Crane entertained at tea in Dalton this afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew.

Mrs. William A. M. Burden, who has been visiting Mrs. William Douglas Sloane has gone to Coolidge Point, Magnolia, Mass. Mrs. Sloane, with Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, have gone to Mohawk, N. Y., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

Cortlandt F. Bishop was motoring in Fonda, N. Y., yesterday with Councilor Charles H. Wright of Governor McCall's staff and ex-Mayor Kelton B. Miller of Pittsfield, when he was detained and fined for breaking the automobile speed law. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will start this morning for Newport to pass a week with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Vance McCormick of Harrisburg, Penn., is touring in the Berkshires with Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hall and Mrs. M. E. Olmstead of Harrisburg.

Daniel R. Hanna began today the construction of large horse barns and other buildings on Lake Mahkeenac farm. He will have 100 horses at his farm by the end of September. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna will pass the Winter at their villa by the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Dilkes and Miss Delores Dilkes of New York arrived at Curtis Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Crocker of Tarrytown also arrived at the hotel.

Mr. and Mr. David Lydig, who have been on a yachting trip on the Freelance with F. Augustus Schermerhorn, returned to Lenox today.

George E. Turnure, Jr., gave a dinner party at Beaupre tonight in honor of his guest, Robert H. Ware of Brookline Country Club. Later the party attended a theatre in Pittsfield. Misses Civilise and Anna R. Alexandre, Miss Mary A. Wood, Miss Anita Delafield, the Misses Symphorosa, and Grace Bristed, and Sheldon Smith were in the theatre party.

Ross T. Whistler, who is with the First Massachusetts Field Artillery at El Paso, is to take examination for an officer's commission. Mr. Whistler is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Whistler of Hidden House.

George E. Turnure, Jr., is likely to be appointed to West Point, Mr. Turnure was at Plattsburg for the August camp.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven have Chester Aldrich of New York as their guest.

Mrs. William Fitch and Miss Gladys Pollock, who have been touring, have returned to Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Delancey Coster, traveling with Mrs. Walter Alexander and Miss Cottrell of New York, Mrs. David M. Morrison, James Morrison, and Isabel Morrison of New York, registered at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

George W. Davis and Miss Davis of Washington arrived at the Maplewood to visit with General and Mrs. Thedore Schwan.

Miss I. Lawrence, Miss H. W. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. C. Reed of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Ware Francis White, Miss Sarah W. Elliott of Baltimore and Mr. and Mrs. S. Voorhees of Plainfield, N. J., arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Virgil Neal of Paris, Mrs. William Mercer Shoemaker of Philadelphia, motoring with Miss Amy E. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., F. M. Mayfield and Goodlee Lindsley of Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. Donald W. Brown of White Plains, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. George Kenyon, and Miss Barker of New York arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Main of New York are entertaining Mrs. F. A. Mantz of Philadelphia at their villa in Lanesboro.

MARRIED ON MOTOR TRIP.

Gladys Barker and G. B. Nichols Wed and Telephone Bride's Parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barker of 490 Main Street, Orange, N. J., had not entirely recovered yesterday from a surprise their daughter, Gladys, gave them Sunday night when she telephoned that she had been married to George B. Nichols of Washington Terrace, East Orange, while on an automobile trip. The ceremony was performed at Metuchen, according to the message from the bride.

Miss Barker and Nichols had been engaged for more than a year. Yesterday they started for the summer home of Nichols's mother at Hollywood, in automobile, Mrs. Nichols accompanying them. Discussion of wedding arrangements caused the couple to decide that the ceremony should take place without delay. Following the ceremony the couple started on a motor trip through New Jersey.

MISS WILLIAMS TO WED.

Daughter of Col John R. Williams Engaged to J. B. Pitney of Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 14.—Miss Mary Frances Williams, a Washington society belle and one of the Williams sisters, is to be a North Shore bride. At the home of her parents, Colonel and Mrs. John R. Williams of Washington, at the Farms tonight, her engagement to John Ballentine Pitney of Newark, N. J., was announced. The wedding will probably take place in September at the Williams Summer home.

Miss Williams is the sister of Mrs. Joseph Leiter of Washington and Chicago and of Mrs. William F. McCombs of Washington.

Mr. Pitney is a Princeton graduate and has aspirations to serve in the United States Army. He will probably take the examination for appointment of officers from civil life. Mrs. Leiter is at her Summer place Edgewater, at the Farms, while Mrs. McCombs is spending a portion of the season at the Williams Summer home at the Farms.

Verplanck-Hamm Wedding.

Society folk of White Plains attended the wedding yesterday morning of Miss Ethel Hamm, daughter of Mrs. Teresa B. Hayes of Ridley Park, Penn., to W. Harold Verplanck, son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Verplanck of White Plains, at Grace Episcopal Church, the Rev. Frank H. Simmonds officiating.

Miss Hamm was attended by her sister, Helen Dales Hayes of Ridley Park as bridesmaid, and Donald P. Hunnewell was the best man.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 12.32 cents per pound.—Advt.

DEBUTANTES AT TOURNEY.

Many Watch Invitation Tennis Matches at Newport Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—It was débutante day at the opening of the invitation tennis tournament at the Casino today. Mrs. Vincent Astor came with Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney came with Miss Flora Vanderbilt Whitney, and Miss Lucile P. Carter came with her mother, Mrs. George Brooke. The Misses Katherine A. Morgan, Margaret Fahnestock, Joan Allen, Barbara Allen, and Olivia M. de Gazzam were other débutantes.

The Diplomatic Corps was well represented by Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Colville Barclay of the British Embassy, and M. G. Liebert, the French Consul General at New York, with his daughters.

The old guard was out in full force, Henry A. C. Taylor, Edward J. Berwind, J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, T. Suffern Taller, Pembroke Jones, Perry Belmont, John Thompson Spencer, James J. Van Alen, and S. Montgomery Roosevelt, who has not missed a tournament for years.

The navy was represented by Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, Captain Frank W. Kellogg, Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Miss Marie L. Harrington, Mrs. L. C. Logan, Mrs. Harry E. Yarnell, Mrs. Theodore E. Jewell, Commander Charles F. Jewell, Mrs. William H. Emory, and Miss Schroeder, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman attended with Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

Mrs. Joseph H. Willard entertained at a small dance at Fairhaven tonight for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Willard, who has not been presented. The Misses Theodora Tiffany, Grace Vanderbilt, Alexandera B. Dolan, Katherine A. Morgan, Helene Whitehouse, Suzanne Pierson, Betty Pierson, Elizabeth Fechteler, Keith Wallach, Lucile P. Carter, Barbara Norman, Lilly Barret Knut, and Arline Price, and Aaryl Widener, Theodore Grovesnor, Brewster Jennings, Hugh D. Auchincloss, William T. Carter, Cornelius Vanderbilt White, Bradford Norman, Jrs. Casimir De Rham, Joseph Harriman, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Jasper Morgan, James Henry Van Alen, William H. Vanderbilt, Amos Tuck French, Jr., Robert S. Fowel, Jr., and Thomas Avery were the younger people there.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., gave a dinner tonight for the young friends of her daughters, the Misses Suzanne and Betty Pierson, who were later escorted to the dance given by Mrs. Joseph H. Willard.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal gave dinners tonight, as did Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kidder, the latter entertaining at Hill Top Inn.

Mrs. Richard W. Corbin and Countess Gizycka gave luncheons.

Captain and Mrs. Hugh Rodman entertained with a dinner on board the flagship New York.

Mr. and Mrs Morgan Belmont, who are spending the season with Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, observed their first wedding anniversary this evening with a dinner company of young people. Mrs. Belmont was formerly Miss Margaret F. Andrews.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs have been summoned to Baltimore because of the illness of Mrs. Frick, sister-in-law of Mrs. Jacobs.

WOMEN LEAD POLO TEAMS.

Miss Eleonora Sears and Mrs. Stevenson in Narragansett Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 14.—Crisp, cool air today favored sports in the open, including yachting, polo matches, golfing over green fields and tennis.

Following a special polo match for members of the Point Judith Polo Club between the Wanderers and Freebooters, a diversion of the afternoon was a polo contest in which two women poloists participated.

Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Bellamy of New York at Narragansett, and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, who was formerly Miss Emily Randolph of Philadelphia, were the players. Their appearance was the signal for dashing riding and clever playing on the field.

Among other poloists who entered the fray were S. Harold Freeman, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Maurice Heckscher, Rodman Wanamaker, M. C. Fleischmann and Philip Randolph.

The teams were captained by Miss Sears and Mrs. Stevenson.

Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard has issued invitations for a meeting at her home, Holly House, Peacedale, R. I., to members of the Colony, to hear a talk by Mme. Slavko Grouitch, on the "Invasion of Serbia and Its Results," on Aug. 21. Tea will be served in the garden.

William A. Hazard, Secretary of the National Polo Association of New York, who arrived from Newport today, gave a luncheon in the Plaza of the Casino. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia, Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison of New York, and Philip S. P. Randolph, Jr.

General George Randolph Snowden of Philadelphia is the guest of William E. Thompson at his villa, Kirklea.

Miss Frances Garnryck of New York, who has returned from a trip to Cape Cod, Mass., is at the Mathewson.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Douglas of East Greenwich, R. I., and Ralph W. Merrill of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Baker for the first of these is because of the delay which would thus be caused, and the second because the proposed plebiscite would take the West Indies question out of politics and compel a decision solely on objective grounds.

As the situation now stands the whole matter has become one of purely internal party politics, in which the disposition of the islands is all but lost sight of. The Government feels that the sale or retention of the islands ought not to be made dependent in any degree on internal strife of the various parties, which would be if the decision is thrown in with the varied issues of a general election. The Government is particularly anxious to accelerate a decision as to the fate of the islands because it feels it is under obligation to the United States to avoid needless delay in the matter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee announced today that the treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies would be taken up as soon as the Democratic caucus completed revision of the Revenue bill.

GOLFERS AT BRETTON WOODS

Many Players in Annual Tourney—E. T. Stotesburys Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 12.—Interest centred in the annual golf tournament at Bretton Woods, which had an unprecedented number of entries, among whom were Adrian Riker, Henry Spadone, H. G. Croft, Thomas Hooker, Roswell W. Mundy, L. A. Hamilton, J. P. S. Harrison, Thomas S. Woolsey, and Arthur S. Nye.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury entertained U. Kearsley Mitchell of Philadelphia at luncheon, and Charles E. Dana and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier of Philadelphia motored to the Mount Washington from the Profile House for luncheon.

Barclay Warburton, Jr., has left Bretton Woods for Boston to visit friends before going to Pinebourg.

Karl W. Neuhoff motored here from the Waumbek at Jefferson for luncheon at the Mount Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hale entertained at luncheon today at Polly's place at Colebrook, and Miss Janet Kissel and party of Morriston, N. J., were there for luncheon.

Mrs. Coleman Benedict of New York was one of the several New York society women arranging a pivot bridge at the Sunset Hill House today.

Mrs. Henry Spalding Schley, Mrs. William F. Dunpaugh, Mrs. R. Jay Walsh, and Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hammond were among Maplewood patronesses of the children's sunlight dance today at Maplewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin will arrive at the Mount Pleasant House at Bretton Woods tomorrow for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Flora Howard and Mrs. Margaret Moyer of New York, arrived at the Mount Pleasant from Colebrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Conable of Wilmington, and F. E. Thompson of New York, are joining Mrs. Thompson at the Crawford House tomorrow.

Longest Tunnel Named for Connaught.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Canada's new five-mile double track tunnel under the Selkirk Mountains, now on the eve of completion, will be known as "Connaught Tunnel." It will be in operation in a few weeks, lowering the Canadian Pacific's mountain grade by 500 feet. The work was begun less than three years ago. It is the longest double-track tunnel in the Western Hemisphere, a quarter of a mile longer than the Hoosac Tunnel.

DENMARK IS SPLIT ON SALE OF ISLANDS

Politics Enters Into Debate Preceding Lower House's Adoption of the Project.

ELECTION MAY CAUSE DELAY

Upper House Is Expected to Reject Plan as Popular Vote Is Demanded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14.—The Folkething today finished its discussion of the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The result was quite as expected. Opposition Leader Christensen declared that all the Moderate Liberals were demanding a common polemical election, according to the new fundamental law, and were under no temptation to demand a vote of the people on the question of a sale unless such a vote were combined with the political elections.

Leader Christensen then further justified his intention, which is said to be solely to prepare the way for his elevation to the Premier's seat. Regarding the sale his position curiously is that he desires to vote against the sale of the islands now, but has declared himself ready to vote for the sale after an election which would upon all other questions than the sale, and even upon grave national and international questions.

Several members of the Government were brought into prominence by the seriousness of the electioneering struggle, and, at last, after the conservative spokesman had spoken against the sale before the end of the war, Premier Zahle declared that if an election were inevitable the Government would ask the United States to postpone further sale negotiations until November, when the results of the election would be known. He added that the Government would be earnestly advised to take a vote of the people first, and if any party thereafter demanded a common political election, the Government would propose a new fundamental law and the present Rigsdag would be dissoled. A vote of the people, he pointed out, could be finished in about three weeks.

The Folkething's four-day discussion at last ended in a division by which an amendment carrying a ratification of the sale by a vote of the people was adopted with 62 yeas, while 44 answered no. The conservative did not vote and six members were absent.

During the discussion in the Folksting today, Leader Christensen referred to publications in German papers alleging that the Danish Government had acted under American compulsion. He said that the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich had charged that President Wilson had "put the pistol on the chest of little Denmark." Leader Christensen assumed that this opinion arose owing to the speech f Financial Minister Brandes about an amicable American pressure.

Foreign Minister Scavenius replied briefly that he had already sounded a warning against attaching any more importance to such press opinions than to rumors about a foreign power trying to prohibit the ratification of the sale treaty.

Rejection by Landsthing Awaited.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The Folkething, or lower house of the Danish Parliament, today voted in favor of selling the Danish West Indies to the United States, if a plebiscite favored the sale. The vote was sixty-two for the proposition to forty-four against it, one member being denied a vote and six being absent.

Having taken this action, the Folkething took up the question of ratification of the treaty itself, except the sale of the islands. The number of votes cast for and against the treaty was the same as that upon the question of the sale.

An influential member of the Conservative Party in the Landsthing, the upper house, told the Associated Press correspondent that it seemed to be a settled matter that the Landsthing would reject the treaty. Public meetings on the treaty will begin in the Landsthing tomorrow.

The fact that the opposition in the Folkething was not in the slightest degree placated by the Government's proposed plebiscite—the division was the same as had been predicted two days ago—appears to justify the prediction that the Landsthing, where the Opposition is in the majority, will reject the treaty. A rejection would mean a delay of probably three months in the final disposition of the islands, since general elections hardly could be finished before the end of October and the new Government probably would not get into harness before the middle of November.

The Associated Press is assured by the highest sources that the Government at no time had nor has the slightest desire to evade a test of strength at general elections, but would greatly regret their becoming necessary in the case of the West Indian islands for two reasons. The first of these is because of the delay which would thus be caused, and the second because the proposed plebiscite would take the West Indies question out of politics and compel a decision solely on objective grounds.

As the situation now stands the whole matter has become one of purely internal party politics, in which the disposition of the islands is all but lost sight of. The Government feels that the sale or retention of the islands ought not to be made dependent in any degree on internal strife of the various parties, which would be if the decision is thrown in with the varied issues of a general election. The Government is particularly anxious to accelerate a decision as to the fate of the islands because it feels it is under obligation to the United States to avoid needless delay in the matter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee announced today that the treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies would be taken up as soon as the Democratic caucus completed revision of the Revenue bill.

WATT MANSION NOW A CLUB.

Lincoln Republicans Will Give a Housewarming Tomorrow.

The Lincoln Republican Club, one of the oldest political organizations on the upper west side, has acquired, under a five-year lease, the entire block bounded by 139th and 140th Streets, Seventh and Lenox Avenues, on which the Watt house stands. This has been altered to make a clubhouse for the organization.

Outside of the clubhouse there are no other buildings on the grounds, which are covered with trees of many kinds mostly centuries old, grass lawns, and flower beds. There will be a big housewarming tomorrow evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, to which all the friends of the club are invited. Samuel Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and many other prominent Republicans will be present. The officers of the Lincoln Club are: President, Dr. P. J. Fegan; Treasurer, Dr. J. J. Stamfelder; Financial Secretary, R. Courant, and Recording Secretary, J. Silverstone.

Lustig-Rothstein Wedding Aug. 20.

The marriage of Miss Edith Rothstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rothstein of 302 West Eighty-seventh Street, and Henry Lustig, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lustig, will take place on Sunday, Aug. 20, at the home of the bride.

Miss Loretta H. Moffitt Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Loretta H. Moffitt, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Moffitt of 316 West Fourteenth Street, New York, to James A. Hilly, also of this city, has been announced. Miss Moffitt is a sister of Francis X. Moffitt and is at Belmar, N. J., at a cottage Mrs. Moffitt has leased for the season. No date has been named for the wedding.

GEN. CHAS. J. PAINE, CUP DEFENDER, DEAD

Owner of the Puritan, Mayflower, and Volunteer Dies in His 84th Year.

HIS LAST BOAT THE JUBILEE

Bostonian Who Won Distinction in the Civil War Made a Fortune as Railroad Builder.

General Charles J. Paine, owner of the cup-defenders Volunteer, Mayflower, and Puritan, and for many years perhaps the best known yachtsman in this country, died last Saturday at his Summer home in Weston, Mass., in his eighty-fourth year. He was a veteran of the civil war, and received the brevet of Major General for "meritorious and valuable services" at the capture of Fort Fisher.

Born in Boston, General Paine was a great grandson of Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1853, and was a classmate of John Quincy Adams and Charles W. Eliot, President emeritus of that university. General Paine studied law and passed his bar examinations, later on going into railroad construction, in which industry he accumulated a fortune.

In October, 1861, General Paine became a Captain in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, later being promoted to Major of the Thirtieth Massachusetts. A year after the war started, he was Colonel of the Second Louisiana Regiment from which he resigned during March, 1864.

His career as a yachtsman started in 1877 when he bought the schooner Zephyr, which he soon sold and two years later bought the schooner Halcyon, which was notoriously a slow boat.

In 1884 Sir Richard Sutton with the cutter Genesta challenged for the America Cup. General Paine formed a syndicate of eleven men and employed Edward Burgess to design the Puritan. On the days of the races, when the Puritan carried home the Stars and Stripes to victory, General Paine was sailing master, with Captain Crocker as skipper.

During the year following came the challenge of the Galatea and Burgess built the Mayflower. General Paine had much to do with her design and Burgess always gave him credit for the success with which she defeated the English yacht. Following this, Lord Dunraven challenged with his Thistle and the Burgess-Paine combination again went to work and produced the Volunteer, in every way ably defended and this marked the end of the Boston defense, for Burgess died the year after.

General Paine made one more bid for the honor of defending the America cup. Lord Dunraven challenged, six years after the previous race, with Thistle II, and a number of defenders were built. Stewart and Burney designed the Pilgrim for a Boston syndicate, the Vigilant and Colonia were built for New York syndicates by Herreshoff, and General Paine staked his hopes on the Jubilee, designed by his son, John B. Paine. In the elimination races, the Vigilant defeated the Jubilee and after that General Paine gradually withdrew from yachting.

General Paine was for many years a Director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and the Mexican Central Railroad. He was one of the three special envoys accredited to the Governments of France, Great Britain and Germany in the interests of international bimetallism during 1867. General Paine was also a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He belonged to the Somerset and Union Clubs of Boston, the New York Yacht Club, the Eastern Yacht Club and the Country Club.

Ward W. Simmons Drowned.

Ward W. Simmons, connected with F. B. Keech & Co., stock brokers of this city and a resident of Malvern, L. I., was drowned on Saturday while canoeing on the Delaware River, near the Delaware Water Gap. It is believed that he was seized with a heart attack or a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Simmons was 38 years old and was a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. J. M. CRAWFORD, Consul General to Russia during the Harrison Administration and a former President of the Western Academy of Medicine, died on Sunday at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, in his seventy-second year.

NEWTON D. ARNOLD, Secretary Treasurer and General Manager of the Rumford Chemical Company, and the oldest thirty-third degree Mason in the Northern Jurisdiction, died on Sunday at Keekshaug, R. I., in his seventy-third year.

CHARLES T. KLEIN, with the advertising department of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung for many years, and a resident of 230 West Ninety-ninth Street, died on Sunday in the German Hospital, in his sixty-sixth year.

JAMES T. PRITCHARD, for many years head of the boiler department of the Georgia Southern Railroad, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frederic Schabinger, 601 West 176th Street, in his fifty-ninth year.

WILLIAM E. ACKERT, a retired marine engineer, is dead at his home in Jersey City, in his ninety-second year.

The Rev. CHARLES ANDREW PENNIE, the founder and for fifteen years pastor of the First Baptist Church in Canarsie, died on Sunday in his sixty-fourth year. It was the first and only pastorate he ever held. Mr. Pennie was born in this city. He was active for many years in church work, being a deacon and a teacher in the Sunday school of the Ainslie Street Baptist Church, and about seventeen years ago was ordained in Bayonne, N. J. He is survived by his wife, a brother, and two sisters.

ANDREW J. LUYSTER, one of the oldest residents of Oyster Bay, died at his home there on last Friday, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Luyster was a member of an old Long Island family, and for forty years was Superintendent of the Sammis Lumber Company's yards at Oyster Bay. He was a charter member of the Presbyterian Church there.

Mrs. CHRISTINE KRON, widow of Oscar Kron, and a resident of Brooklyn for half a century, died on last Saturday, aged 63 years. She was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and left two daughters and two sons.

WILLIAM MALEY, formerly for many years in the storage and trucking business, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank McGuire, 41 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year.

ISAAC LAWRENCE PLATT SUTHERLAND, for thirty-five years with the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, and well known in that line of business in the Eastern States, died at his home, 127 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Sutherland was 68 years old, and for many years was Treasurer of the Mechanics and Traders Association of Brooklyn, and was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. His daughter, Ida J. Sutherland, and a brother, Walter, survive him.

CHARLES DE LANUDIERE YOUNG, 68 years old, an accountant, living at 623 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, died on last Saturday. He left a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. FLORENTINE M. SCHOMBURG, a daughter of Edward and Florentine Brune Plate, died from heart disease on Saturday at her home, 1,065 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 39 years. A son and a daughter survive her.

HERBERT R. WILLIAMS, head of the real estate firm of H. R. Williams & Son, in the Richmond Hill section, died from heart disease on Sunday at Ocean Grove, N. J., and the funeral services this evening will be held at his late residence, 716 Hamilton Avenue, Richmond Hill. Mr. Williams was in his fifty-second year, and was a member of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Long Island, Richmond Hill Lodge, 892, F. and A. M., and the Union Congregational Church of Richmond Hill. His wife, two sons, and three daughters survive him.

A. HOLMES CLAWSON, son of Dr. and Mrs. Frank T. Clawson, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

MARQUIS DE SEGUR DIES.

"Chronicler of the Life of Paris Streets" Was Academy Member.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Marquis de Segur, the historian and member of the French Academy, died today. He was elected to the academy in 1907.

The Marquis Pierre Marie Maurice Henri de Segur was born in Paris and was in his sixty-fourth year. He was educated at the College of Stanislas and was known as the chronicler of the life and legends of the streets of Paris. Some of his best known books are "Le Tapissier de Notre Dame," "Le Résumé de la Rye St. Honeré" and "Julie de Lespinesse."

DR. MURPHY LEFT $1,000,000

Prelates of Catholic Church Officiate at Famous Surgeon's Funeral.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Funeral services for the late Dr. John B. Murphy, noted surgeon, were held today in St. James's Catholic Church.

Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, of which Dr. Murphy was a lifelong member, officiated at the services. Interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

It was said today that Dr. Murphy left no will disposing of an estate estimated at more than $1,000,000.

New Yorker Buys Bristmell Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Americana from the Bristmell Court Library which Sotheby was to sell this week has been disposed of privately to G. D. Smith of New York, acting for a private collector whose name was not revealed. The price paid was not made public.

Uruguayan Ministry Resigns.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 14.—The Uruguayan Ministry has resigned.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SAUNDERS.—Aug. 14, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Saunders, a son.

Married.

BOEHM—LONDON.—Mr. Albert London announces the marriage of his daughter, Edith Wolbarst London, to David Boehm, Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916.

HARWOOD—PENDLETON.—Bradford Harwood to May Gertrude Pendleton, Aug. 14, 1916, New York, N. Y.

Died.

ARNOULD.—Aug. 14, Dennis Arnould, aged 68 years. Funeral services, chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 5th Av., corner 18th St., Wednesday night, 8 o'clock. Members Clemente Filonardi Lodge, No. 410, F. and A. M.; New York Consistory, Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Concord Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., and Lincoln Commandery, G. A. R., invited to attend.

ARMITAGE.—Quogue, Long Island, on Sunday, Aug. 13, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Enoch and Caroline Scott Armitage, in her 78th year. Services at All Souls' Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 10:30 A. M.

ARMITAGE.—At Quogue, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 13, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Enoch and Caroline Scott Armitage, in her 78th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

AVERDUNK.—Suddenly, Monday, Aug. 14, Gerhard Averdunk, beloved husband of the late Lena Averdunk. Funeral services at 14 East 30th St., Tuesday, 1:30 o'clock.

BALLING.—Suddenly, Aug. 14, Emma Muller, wife of Frank Balling. Funeral services Wednesday, 8 P. M., at the home of her mother, Mrs. C. Muller, 250 East 58th St.

BAUSHER.—On July 31, at Minneapolis, Minn., Richard G., son of the late Henry and Elizabeth Bausher.

BLUMENTHAL.—Rosa, Aug. 14, aged 74. Funeral from her late residence, 406 Lenox Av., Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

BOWEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., James Edson Bowen, son of James and Marie Jaques Bowen. Interment private.

CLAWSON.—At Plainfield, New Jersey, on Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916, Augustus Holmes, son of Dr. Frank T. Clawson, in his 18th year. Services at his late residence, 652 West 7th St., Plainfield, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M. Interment at Hillside Cemetery.

COSGROVE.—Suddenly, at Washington Heights Hospital, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1916, at 3 A. M., aged 35 years, Rose Cosgrove. May her soul rest in peace. Her brothers, John and James Cosgrove, and her sister, Mrs. Charles Jorgensen of Ridgefield Park, N. J.

DOREINS.—On Monday, Aug. 14, at his residence, Springdale, Conn., Thomas Dobbins, in his 85th year. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., at 9:30 A. M., Wednesday, Aug. 16. Interment private.

FEINER.—Isadore P., on Aug. 14, at Knickerbocker Hospital, beloved husband of Esther and son of Philip and Pauline Feiner. Services at his late residence, 3,143 Broadway, at 10 A. M., Wednesday.

GIPSON.—On Aug. 14, 1916, at his residence, 12 Winthrop St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Robert William Gibson, husband of Maude Gledhill and son of Robert and Annie R. Gibson, in his 30th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 2 o'clock.

HALLETT.—Suddenly, at Blue Point, L. I., Aug. 14, 1916, Mary Alice, aged 5 years and 6 months, second daughter of Alice F. Lewis and Dr. Frederick S. Hallett of Hackensack, N. J. Funeral private.

HAWKINS.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916, Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of the late Brewster and Sarah Tyler Hawkins, aged 77 years. Funeral services from her late residence, 230 Henry St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 2:30 o'clock.

HYDE.—Maria M. Hyde, daughter of the late William and Eliza, at Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 14, 1916, after a short illness. Services Thursday at 1:30 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KEANE.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, at her Summer residence, Livingston, N. Y., Mrs. Mary Keane, in her 91st year. Funeral from her late home, 125 East 54th St., Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., thence to St. Agnes's Church, Lexington Av. and 43d St. Interment Calvary. Kindly do not send flowers.

KLEIN.—After a lingering illness, on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 1:10 P. M., at the age of 48, Charles T. Klein. Funeral service at his late residence, 230 West 90th St., at 8 P. M. Tuesday, Aug. 15.

LITTLE.—Aug. 13, 1916, George Bryce Little in his 43d year. Remains may be viewed at 133 East 125th St. until 4 P. M. Tuesday. Interment Pearsall, Texas.

McGILL.—Aug. 12, 1916, Mary L. H., wife of George W. McGill and daughter of William Claggett, Harry, and Levinia Peebles of Sewickley, Penn., at her residence, 214 Riverside Drive. Funeral and interment at convenience of family. Georgetown (Washington, D. C.) and Sewickley (Penn.) papers please copy.

MORRIS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Aug. 14, 1916, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the late Joseph C. Morris, at her residence, 15 Church St., Bloomfield, N. J. Notice of funeral later.

MUNGER.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, Mary Stout, widow of the late M. Dwight Munger. Funeral and interment at Canandaigua.

OUTERBRIDGE.—Suddenly, on Aug. 12, 1916, at her late residence at Litchfield, Conn., Esther E., widow of the late Dr. T. A. Outerbridge. Funeral private. Interment at convenience of the family.

FRAGUE.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, at Rochester, N. Y., William H. Fragué of 42 West 93d St., New York City, beloved husband of Ethel J. Hyster. Funeral services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. New Orleans, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore papers please copy.

RALLI.—At New Canaan, Conn., Anthony P. Ralli, aged 63. Funeral services will be held at the Greek Church, 153 East 72d St., Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

RIGGS.—Norman, son of Henry B. and Frances Churchill, died at Carrizozo, N. M., Saturday, Aug. 12. Interment Orange, Conn.

STRAIN.—Suddenly, at Tyrone, N. M., Robert Strain, Jr., in his 24th year.

STUDWELL.—Died at South Salem, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916, Edwin A. Studwell in the 80th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUTHERLAND.—On Aug. 12, Isaac L. Platt, beloved husband of the late Jennie E. Sutherland and father of Lillie J. Sutherland. Funeral services at his late residence, 127 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

VALDES.—Suddenly on Sunday, Aug. 13, Felix ("Phil") Valdes, dearly loved husband of Florence Halstead. Services Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 1 P. M., at 490 West 118th St.

Died.

WEBB.—Suddenly, Sunday, Aug. 13, Ernest Hallock Webb, Jr., infant son of Ernest Hallock Webb and Ethel Dale Willson Webb.

VONDERMUHLL.—Anna Margaret, younger daughter of Alfred E. and Mary Anderson Vondermuhll, suddenly on Sunday, Aug. 13, at the home of her parents, 10 Harrison Avenue, Montclair, N. J. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—Herbert R., suddenly, at Ocean Grove, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 13, 1916, in his 52d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 716 Hamilton Av., Richm

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Meisel and Mr. H. R. Tyroler will look at Fall coats Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on fur-trimmed coats and suits. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better class coats. 11 East 31st, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Wanted, men's, women's, and children's Summer wearing apparel in large or small lots for cash. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. Latin American Exporting Co., 404 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular price dresses, with a large plant, desire connection with reliable concern; can furnish serge or satin if necessary. B 65 Times.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Flehn will look at Fall silk and serge dresses Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—300 wash dresses at great sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. 307 5th Av. Farragut 2232.

DRESSES, suits, waists, skirts, &c., wanted immediately. 789 Gramercy. 37 East 19th.

RAINCOAT CLOTH.—Raw or rubberized; will buy any quantity for cash; must be cheap. Martimer Company, 200 5th Av.

SERGE, (navy,) Juilliard, No. 54,221 or similar number, in 54-inch material. Quote lowest price for quantity order. Address H 322 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—Elliot Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., are open to buy a large quantity of silks for cash. H. Abramson, Representing, 5 West 4th St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits all week; from $9 to $15. 56 East 13th St., 5th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking cheap suits. Room 608A. 303 5th Av.

SUITS.—Jobbers open for ladies' Fall suits. 146 West 25th St., 12th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits all week; A. M. only. 16th floor, 36 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suit samples. 9th floor, 12 West 27th St.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies and children's. Call for goods. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard 350

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTHS, Fisher & Kennedy, range 3,400, 3,407, 4,305; also Wilson & Lawrence, range 1,350 1,352, 1,357, at opening prices. B 28 Times.

COATS.—For sale, about 500 misses' silk and satin coats; beautiful fabrics, handsomely lined; bright colors, red, blue, plain white, and other colors; well styled; desirable for high-class retail stores, suitable for bargain sales; prices very low; sizes 2 to 6 years. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS.—We are showing the latest models in children's, juniors' and misses' coats, also plushes at most reasonable prices; call and be convinced. Prashker Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats to close out. We are also showing a complete line of silk waists from $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 8-10 West 19th.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you; prompt delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's coats, plushes; immediate delivery. Dennison & Trautfield, 8 West 29th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk plush coats trimmed $9. Nat. Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th.

CLOTHS.—Ridings, E. C. fancies, checks and plaids; also Wallace's brown astrachan at opening prices and terms. N 25 Times.

DRESSES.—Job of wedding dresses to close out at a price. Hob Dress Co., 336 East 84th St.

DRESSES.—For sale, Susquehanna silk poplins; velveteens and corduroy. Mr. Rubin, 425 West 55th St.

DRESSES.—Charmeuse, serges, combinations; jobs to sell. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Job of satin dresses at sacrifice. 145 West 29th, 11th floor.

DRESSES, Party and Evening; $8.50 to $17.50. Louis Shapiro, 104 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESS-FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 W. 34th. Greeley 2082.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

GOLD BRAID and Spangle Trimmings to sell at a price. B 82 Times.

HOUSE DRESSES, Wrappers, &c.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d. Prices absolutely below cost.

JEWELRY.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. I. Ganz will look at jobs in jewelry and Christmas novelties Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16-18-20 West 32d St.

MAIMAN.—Cutting machine, straight knife, guaranteed 10 years; will sell cheap. Call between 12 and 1, 41 West 25th; Grasso & Schulman.

MUFFS.—800 Marabou muffs, caps, ostrich boas; sacrifice. Fenster & Bernstein, 78 5th Av.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton; latest designs at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th.

PETTICOATS.—Silk; latest designs at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 153 West 25th St.

PLUSHES.—Lapinex, Susquehanna linings and A. D. Juilliard's velours; all colors for sale. Phone Madison Square 9136.

PLUSHES.—Peerless plushes for sale. Telephone 4077 Chelsea.

PLUSH.—50 pieces, 50-50. Call Madison Square 4761.

POPLIN SUITS.—Special numbers at $8.75 in all-wool poplin; big seller. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SALESMAN with uptown showroom wants cloak lines on commission. H 315 Times.

SERGE.—For sale, about 50 pieces 52-54-inch brocaded wool serge, navy, drab, brown, Copen., plum, and black. Twenty-five to 30 pieces all-wool serge, 56-inch fabric, tan, pearl, and black; excellent qualities; cheap for quick sale. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

SERGES.—Amoskeag, 56-inch, 220 pieces, invisible, 41½c. net cash; Wm. Whitman, style 87, 100 pieces, 47½c. net cash. Gramercy 4063.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, alpine 451, gabardines, gara 1,022, and various poplins. B 92 Times.

SERGES.—Half wool, 32 and 36 inch, also all wool. Jos. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

SERGE DRESSES to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

SETS.—Sport three-piece in Jersey cloth and genuine fur; inducements; children's furs. S. Frankel, 59 West 24th St.

SILK, Jap.; 34½ mummie, 28 cents yard; 7½, 54 cents yard; first quality. Telephone 6100 Spring.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery. Marks & Sennet, 354 4th Av. 9080 Mad. Sq.

SKIRTS.—Wonderful values, good satin skirts, $3.75 up; also full line of novelties in silk and cloth; a visit will repay you for your trouble. Freedman & Wolbarst Skirt Co., 36 West 26th St.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—6,000 wash skirts and 500 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS, awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Rubber Bathing Caps, Toothbrushes; spot delivery. Burnstine & Nachman, 442 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded and bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. Mad. Sq. 8368.

SUITS.—500 poplin and gabardine suits, latest Fall models, to close out; also showing best values in the city in mixture serge and poplin suits from $5.50 to $15. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,196 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $6.75 up. Rotustein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Madison Square 9126.

SUITS, misses' and juniors', are now ready; well made, at popular prices, and prompt delivery guaranteed. M. & H. Gerber, 28 and 30 West 36th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful American poplin suits for $8.75. M. Kananack, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders for fur-trimmed suits and coats. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—See our all-wool, poplin, and gabardine suits, satin lined; $8.75. Meyer, Loeb & Co., 15 East 30th.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

VELVETEEN SUITS.—Specializing from $13 to $16. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

WOOL CREPE.—325 yards, navy, black, and Copen., 47½c. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in double entry and all its branches, also correspondent, desires connection with a growing business house. M 58 Times.

DESIGNER and cutter wanted on popular priced line of boys' washable suits. B 93 Times.

SALESMAN, doing annual business $50,000 to $75,000, wishes to connect with house making good line of ready-to-wear skirt line prepared for resident offices, city and vicinity department stores; highest references. Box 61, 352 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅜@4 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...3½@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Jobbers Are Rushed.

Reports from jobbers of practically all kinds of merchandise indicate that business is booming. The settlement of the garment strike is bringing an army of the smaller buyers into market who had been waiting for that event, and in the big wholesale houses all departments are busy. Not only are the sales ahead of those of last year in the amount of money involved, but they are also more numerous. Dress goods and silks are especially active due in no small part, it is said, to the operations of some of the smaller cutters. These buyers either delayed purchasing or sold the goods they had on hand, with the result that the present scarcity of merchandise in first hands has driven them to the jobbers for replenishment. Fancies seem to be wanted more by these buyers than staples. Both staple and dress cottons are moving well, the sale of the latter being greatly helped by the demands of the exporters.

Women's Neckwear Style Chart.

As a result of co-operation on the part of manufacturers who are members of the Women's Neckwear Association, a style chart has been compiled that is expected to help materially in increasing the season's sales. The main object of the movement is definitely to establish styles far enough in advance to allow the buyers to operate with confidence as soon as they desired, instead of withholding their orders until their own investigations gave them an inkling of what was going to be "right." It was also felt that the association membership was influential enough to have their styles recognized as authoritative by the women's ready-to-wear makers and to induce the latter to co-operate with the neckwear men so far as possible. The chart contains twenty-five styles. Each of them is looked on as worthy of the consideration of buyers, they having been chosen by a committee elected by the association for that purpose. The chart is being given wide publicity in the trades interested, and is also being sent to every representative neckwear buyer in the country.

Southern Buyers Differ.

While the impression given by Southern buyers here yesterday was that there was little reason to complain of the condition of things south of Mason and Dixon's line, there was a difference of opinion expressed regarding the extent to which they should plunge. Said one man who came from Danville, Va.: "We are in the heart of the Virginia leaf tobacco district, and this is enough this year to indicate that I am going to spend a lot of money here. In fact, I am plunging on everything, because I know I am going to have a big Fall business. The leaf tobacco growers are in fine shape, and prices they will get promise to be as high as those received three years ago. This means that there will be plenty of money to spend." A retailer from Atlanta was not so optimistic. "Conditions are right," he said, "in spite of recent floods, but prices are too high. As a result, when I feel I need ten pieces of goods I buy eight. I know I am taking chances on deliveries, but I would rather do that than pay present prices. They can only go one way now, in my opinion, and that is downward."

Wall Paper Jobbers Here.

While not all of the exhibits of 1917 lines of wall paper were ready yesterday, when the showings began at the Breslin, Imperial and Park Avenue Hotels, a number of large buyers were "on the job" early and were busy during the day looking at the bewildering arrays of new things that were being shown. Present indications are that there will be more buyers here this season than for the last ten years or more, due largely to the variety and extent of the new lines, but principally to the higher prices that are being asked. The advances range, on the average, up to 25 per cent. over last year's figures, being proportionately larger on the cheaper lines. This is because paper stock, which is the scarcest of the raw materials, is a bigger factor in the selling prices of the cheaper papers than the labor or color costs. The tendency away from narrow papers and toward 30-inch ones is particularly marked in the better lines.

No Novel Stationery.

Stationers having high class trade say that they are having nothing new to offer their customers these days. Everything in fancy note paper was from abroad and they are now obliged to depend upon the domestic supply. The scarcity of dyes reduces colors to a few standard shades, and the lack of a supply of rags which has cut down the output of paper has further limited the variety.

Gray Goods Sales Were Fair.

Though there was not the snap to trading in the local gray goods market yesterday that there was in the closing days of last week, some pretty good business was done for deliveries ranging all the way from spot to early 1917. Spot and nearby goods were hard to get, and in many cases the mills are more willing to sell contracts at present figures than they are the nearby deliveries. Printcloths were more active than sheetings, the recent backing-up of prices on the latter goods putting many of them at levels which make the buyers hesitate. Among the printcloth sales were 39-inch 80 squares, 39-inch 68-72s, 38½inch 64-60s and 38½inch 60-52s at the prices quoted below. They were:

39-inch, 80-83s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¾c
39-inch, 66-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	*4¼c

*Asked.

WE SELL THE USE OF MONEY—

just as you sell pig iron, lumber or any other staple. Transactions with us are exactly like other business dealings. We make ADVANCES ON OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS simply a banking arrangement. Basing BOTH 6% interest and small commission on LOAN, not collateral, WE SAVE YOU 20%. WE do NOT notify your customers; YOU collect. See our representative.

Lichtenhein and Stern
20 Exchange Place, New York City — Boston and Philadelphia

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. Garvin, notions, hosiery; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss G. A. Tobin, waists, knit goods, house dresses; Miss B. Konrad, ladies' wear; 37 W. 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. D. Martens, domestics, wash goods, linens; 37 W. 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—Edward, Wren Co.; C. J. Weichel, toys, china; Woodward.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Bein, women's, children's ready-to-wear, millinery; Breslin.

ALBION, Neb.—Gunther & Shirley; H. Gunther, general mdse.; Room 1,008, 47 West 34th.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Brothers; C. E. Hedberg, silks, dress goods; J. Scheeline, clothing; 23 East 26th.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, coats, suits, dresses, furs; Breslin.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, cloaks, furs; P. D. Shaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 1,270 B'way.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; E. A. White, domestics; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, dry goods; 148 West 23d.

ATLANTA — Chamberlain - Johnson - Dubose Co.; L. Gifford, shoes; 20 E. 46th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; C. F. Cantrell, silks; 1,170 B'way.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. L. Haines, housefurn, goods, toys, china; J. A. Carr, jewelry, neckwear; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.

AUSTIN, Texas—Women's Shop; Miss J. Theiss, Miss McIntyre, millinery, women's wear; Great Northern.

BALTIMORE—H. S. Rosenstock, human hair goods, toilet articles; Union Sq. Hotel.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, Spring children's white, colored dresses; 854 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Mrs. N. S. Powell, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 854 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauber; L. Kramer, waists, dress materials; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kahn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—F. Lazarus & Co.; C. M. Behrend, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; Waldorf.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, china, glassware, foreign, domestic toys; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, ready-to-wear; 15 W. 28th.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Farnbacher D. G. Co.; H. Farnbacher, clothing, ready-to-wear; 354 4th Av.

BELMONT, Texas—J. J. Nathan & Co.; E. Levy, dress cloth goods, Longaire.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Pizitz Mart Store; A. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Colbert Bros., Miss M. Mahoney; J. S. Dodd, ready-to-wear; 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co., Joseph, shoes, 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Drennen Co. Dept. Store, Miss B. McEvoy, notions; 1,150 B'way.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Seibel Bros.; O. P. Seibel, Mrs. L. McKibbon, millinery; Continental.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Goodman, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Rosberg, neckwear; Miss M. McGuire, notions, 1,155 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Mr. Lyford, furs; Mr. Heller, boys' clothing; Miss Mahoney, ladies' skirts; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery, basement; Mr. Soon, millinery, trimmings, gloves, ribbons, skirts; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Reardion, boys' clothing; Mr. Gallagher, men's clothing; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, underwear, hosiery, men's furnishing goods; 35 5th Av.

BROADDOCK, Penn.—" Mendel's "; Miss E. Mendel, coats, suits; L. Mendel, boys' clothing, McAlpin.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; Miss Solerberg, ribbons, neckwear, hdkfs., yellings; J. F. Schaefer, trimmings, gloves; A. jewelry, toilet articles, hosiery, gloves; A. B. Chamansky, coats, suits, dresses, waists, house dresses; 225 5th Av.

BRISTOL, Penn.—H. P. King & Co.; Mrs. M. E. Williams, millinery, ribbons; 17 West 28th; Flanders.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; J. H. Dosser, General mdse.; 315 5th Av.; Flanders.

Bristol, Va.—A. J. Dupp; Miss M. Cohen, millinery; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; Miss A. Brown, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. N. Adsit & Co.; E. E. Goode, clothing; 18 West 28th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Reinhart, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss S. Gray, corsets; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meidrum Co.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. McCordock, linens, embroideries, white goods; H. Burn, flats, spr. fr., portables, lighting fixtures; R. F. Smith, coats, suits; Miss E. Magny, waists; E. J. Meade, furs; 18 W. 35th.

CAIRO, Ill.—Weber-Wolters D. G. Co.; H. Weber, wholesale dry goods, notions; 386 Broadway; Navarre.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. Silverman, basement, ready-to-wear; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mendel Brothers; Mrs. Nichols, millinery; E. Mandel, laces; 15 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field Co.; G. A. Wilson, waists; G. L. Veatch, bedding; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Weinrich, laces, embroideries; 116 Worth.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. Chattin, notions, laces, ribbons; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Siegel-Cooper Co.; C. Nordquist, upholstery goods; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Kahn Bros. & Co.; L. Kahn, knit underwear; 1,170 B'way.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; A. J. Schinagl, china, glass; S. Mandejberg, furniture; E. Solomon, jewelry; C. Nordquist, curtains, upholstery goods; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Grey's; Miss M. Livingston, dresses; 1,199 Broadway.

CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Brothers; J. Siegel, cloaks, suits; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss A. Kelly, corsets; 23 East 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. M. Wethered, women's suits; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. H. Frost, domestics; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; S. F. Pogue, dry goods; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss J. Marsh, jewelry, stationery; 500 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; A. Hutchinson, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss M. Stalb, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 28 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepker Co.; J. Manley, cloaks, suits; 850 Bwy.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Taylor Son Co.; Mrs. J. C. Orrin, women's wear; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; C. E. Carlson, men's furn. goods; A. N. Oldreive, hosiery, gloves, underwear, umbrellas; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, Fall dresses, skirts; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Co.; Mr. Meisel, H. R. Tyroler, Fall coats; Miss Flehn, Fall dresses; I. Ganz, jobs jewelry, novelties; 72 Madison Av.

CLINTON, Iowa—Towle & Meyer Co.; C. O. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Kaufman & Co.; B. S. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, waists; 621 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Roberts Cloak & Suit House; H. L. Roberts, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Moorehouse-Martens Co.; J. Richter, woolen dress goods, linings; 1,170 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—J. L. White Co.; W. G. Butler, domestics; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The Bee Hive; A. S. Loewherz, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,170 B'way.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—A. W. Goodman Co.; Mr. Goodman, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Beaudry-Allen Co.; G. F. Beaudry, dry goods; Breslin.

DALLAS — Goldsmith D. G. Co.; G. Coon, waists, underwear, neckwear; 1,133 B'way.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Simon & Landauer; M. Landauer, clothing, furn. goods; Cumberland.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Summerfield Co.; L. Livigston, furniture; Cumberland.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—B. & H. Abrahams; H. Abrahams, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elke-Kumler Co.; C. B. Kumler, clothing; 220 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Joslyn D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, jewelry, ribbons, leather goods; 23 E. 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; E. P. Fried, carpets, rugs, upholstery; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Brothers; N. Cassidy, basement, waists, children's wear, petticoats; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; C. E. Henderson, linens; 356 4th Av.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalfe, cloaks, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenning, millinery; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; H. A. McDonald, silks, velvets, dress goods, cloths, linings; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; W. Bridge, basement, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner Co.;; T. P. Stack, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—D. J. Healy, ready-to-wear; Miss B. Gray, waists, petticoats, underwear; Miss Potter, neckwear; 334 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—A. Krolik & Co.; D. Scheyer, white goods, laces, notions, fancy goods, silks, linens, corsets, neckwear; 320 Broadway.

DULUTH, Minn.—G. A. Gray Co.; G. M. Taliant, cloaks, suits, waists; Sherman Square.

EAST LIVERPOOL—Star Bargain Store; Miss L. E. Haley, millinery, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Washutzky Bros.; G. A. Wolf, Miss A. Haley, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; Mr. O'Hara, house furn. goods, china; 1,239 Broadway.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; A. E. Seidel, dress goods, linens, white goods; 432 4th Av.; Princes George.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. P. Lahr & Sons; A. P. Lahr, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons; J. H. Rownd, Miss Dent, Miss Wilson, millinery; 1,270 B'way.

FRANKFORT, Ind.—Herts ry Goods Co.; A. Levy, dry goods, carpets, &c.; St. Andrew.

FULLERTON, Neb.—Penny & Bryson; A. E. Bryson, general merchandise; Room 1,008, 47 West 34th.

GALVESTON, Texas—Fellman D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. O'Brien, millinery; 116 West 32d.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; Miss A. Tully, millinery; 432 4th Av.; Waldorf.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—J. B. Wharton Co.; J. B. Wharton, dry goods, notions, shoes; Aberdeen.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Kaufman Brothers & Co.; E. Kaufman, I. Kaufman, ladies' ready-to-wear cloaks, suits, millinery, waists, dressts, shirts, children's clothing; 32 West 22d.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; Miss M. Dunlap, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 230 5th Av. Wallick's.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—S. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Peyton & Jarvis; L. H. Jarvis, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—The Famous; T. T. Terry, S. L. Terry, ready-to-wear; 1,132 Broadway; Park Avenue.

HUTCHISON, Kan.—O. F. Sawyer D. G. Co.; O. L. Sawyer, ready-to-wear; Park Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Fettis D. G. Co.; Miss S. Brandenberg, gloves; 230 5th Av.; Gregorian.

INDIANAPOLIS.—L. S. Ayers & Co.; Miss S. Lightstone, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mrs. Coombs, neckwear; R. Mann, stationery, leather goods; 1,140 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss P. Burke, ribbons; Miss M. B. Conlongue, laces, trimmings; 1,140 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Taylor Carpet Co.; C. A. Taylor, carpets, rugs, draperies, mattings, linoleums; Cumberland.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Havens & Geddes Co.; H. O. Wright, laces, embroideries, handkfs., ribbons; 72 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres Co.; C. P. Valmelyer, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; C. H. Paige, silks; 1,201 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Marott Dept. Store; J. J. Rothschild, general mdse.; Martinique.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Wm. H. Block Co.; Mr. Paige, silks; Miss Blum, waists; W. H. Block, jr., white goods, piece goods; Miss Whitney, corsets; 1,201 Broadway.

JACKSON, Miss.—Union Dept. Store; K. F. Walker, jewelry, hosiery, furn. goods; 353 4th Av.

JACKSON, Mich.—Cook & Feldher Co.; W. H. Youtm, cloaks; J. O'Dwyer, dry goods; Somerset.

JAKSONVILLE, Fla.—ohen Bros.; G. B. Yennawine, linens, white goods; Mr. Morrow, silks, dress goods; Mrs. H. Cunningham, ladies' waists; C. C. Chapman, ladies' suits, coats; 225 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Stuart-Bernstein Co.; A. B. Bernstein, clothing, men's furn. goods, hats; R. 1,210. 220 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Schwartz, knit goods; Breslin.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; Miss A. Ruthledge, millinery; 16 East 33d.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; B. Becker, carpets, upholsteries, blankets; 72 Madison Square; Sherman Square.

JOILET, Ill.—M. A. Fellman, ready-to-wear; 395 Broadway.

JOLIET, Ill.—L. Stearn & Sons; G. Reiss, clothing, furn. goods; 270 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. Richercek, laces; 25 Madison Sq.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—D. D. Brissoc Co.; F. F. Rosser, notions, women's, children's ready-to-wear 238 Church; Flanders.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Smith, Harrison & Co.; J. P. Smith, clothing; Imperial.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; E. E. Eberly, hosiery, fancy goods, robbons, notions, laces; 45 W. 34th; Wallick.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; A. L. Thalman, hosiery, gloves, millinery, laces; 334 4th Av.

LA PORTE, Ind.—Meyer-Lindorf Co.; Mr. Schenck, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

LAUREL, Miss.—Fine Bros.; N. Fine, dry goods; 45 West 34th.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; Miss H. Snow, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

LAWRENCE, Kan. — A. D. Weaver, dry goods; Mrs. Carl, ready-to-wear; 1,239 Bway.; Great Northern.

LAWTON, Okla.—Koehler Co.; M. Koehler, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—William Small & Co.; F. Vanderschmidt, ladies' ready-to-wear; L. Vanderschmidt, general merchandise; Martinique.

LEWISTON, Me.—Great Dept. Store; L. L. Peck, cloaks, suits, waists; Great Northern.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Famous Merc. Co.; A. Byron, millinery, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; A. Stahl, millinery, basement millinery; 95 Madison Av.; Algonquin.

LOS ANGELES—People's Cloak and Suit House; M. M. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; T. C. Lorenzen, housefurn. goods; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—Kahn Bros.; J. G. Kahn, woolens; Imperial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; H. P. Selman, costumes, wraps; 1,261 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; S. L. White, fancy goods, jewelry, leather goods; 23 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss C. Elder, millinery; 18 W. 33th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Howard & Co.; C. R. Howard, J. C. Howard, cloaks, suits; Grand.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. H. Almond Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Almond, domestic linens, flannel; 220 5th Av.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—Levin D. G. Co.; J. Levin, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—The Famous; T. P. Peiser, Fall dresses; 72 Madison Av.

MEMPHIS—J. Rosenfield Co.; J. Rosenfield, cloaks, suits, millinery; 470 4th Av.

MEMPHIS—John Gerber Co.; W. Moriarty, boys' clothing, dress goods, silks; F. G. Beurer, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. O. Crutchfield, linens; J. A. Moss, wash goods; 22 E. 17; Park Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; L. C. Baum, laces, neckwear, handkerchiefs, leather goods, umbrellas; 148 W. 23d.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; J. A. Moss, wash goods, linings; T. O. Crutchfield, white goods, linens; T. B. Sharp, silks, velvets; I. J. Kornik, dress goods; D. J. Strichfaden, men's furnishing goods; 22 East 17th.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks, Rothenberg & Co.; L. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 148 West 23d; New Strand.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—B. E. Heller Co.; B. E. Heller, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; 1,101 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; H. Berliner, china, glassware, lamps; Broadway and 32d.

MILWAUKEE.—Herzfeld Philipson Co.; Mr. McDonough, linens, white goods; Miss Spooner, art goods; 31 Union Square.

MILWAUKEE—T. A. Chapman Co.; C. Ritzler, furn. goods; Latham.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss Scheffelbein, waists; Mr. Thornton, basement, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—E. E. Atkinson & Co.; H. E. Atkinson, cloaks, suits; 115 W. 25th; Great Northern.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; D. P. Birkett, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear, gloves, ribbons; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; N. Cohn, cloaks, suits, waists; J. Henderson, dress goods; 1,170 B'way.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; Mrs. S. Murphy, muslin, knit underwear, corsets; 23 East 26th; Great Northern.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; Mrs. S. Murphy, muslin, knit underwear; J. J. Ellis

AUTO CRIPPLES ORGANIZE.

Victims of Accidents Seek Relief from Bankrupts.

An organization of persons crippled by automobiles or injured in other accidents is being formed by Miss Melke Clar of 31 West 111th Street. She said yesterday that a petition was to be sent to Congress asking for legislation to insure such victims the same standing as other creditors when the persons against whom they win damage suits go into bankruptcy. Miss Clar is herself a cripple from an automobile accident. She was struck by a motor car at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street in December, 1913, and has since been unable to walk without crutches.

Miss Clar brought suit for damages against the owner of the automobile and obtained a verdict for $10,000 last Spring. A little later, she says, she learned that the defendant had become bankrupt. Several friends of Miss Clar had similar experiences. They talked their cases over and decided to organize. Miss Clar says her organization will be open not only to automobile victims and persons crippled in other accidents, but to physicians and other professional men.

DE SAULLES PAYS ALIMONY.

Temporary Agreement Pending Wife's Suit for Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney approved yesterday an agreement between counsel in the suit that Mrs. Blanquita E. de Saulles, the Chilean heiress, has brought for divorce against John Longer de Saulles, the former Yale quarter back, of the real estate firm of Heckscher & de Saulles, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. It is agreed that until the final decree de Saulles shall pay his wife $300 a month for the support of herself and their young son, John. The husband will also pay $1,000 counsel fees.

The father may see his son at reasonable times, but shall not be allowed to remove him from his mother's care for more than three hours at a time. It is also stipulated that from Sept. 5 to Oct. 15 the father shall have the sole custody of John, Jr.

MERCANTILE AGENTS MEET.

Eleventh Annual Convention Begins at the Hotel McAlpin.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Mercantile Agencies opened yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. Frank C. Thompson of the Retailers' Commercial Agency of this city welcomed the visiting members, and Samuel Rosenfeld of St. Louis, President of the association, responded. The reports of President Rosenfeld and Claude King, Springfield, Mass., Secretary-Treasurer, were read, after which business of a routine character was taken up. In the afternoon the delegates and their wives made an automobile trip to points of interest in the city.

At this morning's session reports of standing committees will be received, to be followed by a paper by William R. Stone of Washington, D. C., on the cost of service. A general discussion by the members of this phase of the association's work will be held at the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Stone's paper. The afternoon session will be devoted to topics of trade interest, among them mercantile agency advertising.

About forty mercantile agencies located in all sections of the country are represented.

100% PROFIT IN BLIND POOL.

Venture Put Forth by Henry L. Doherty & Co. Is Closed Up.

Investors who took a chance on a "blind pool" organized three years ago by Henry L. Doherty & Co. have been notified that the venture has been closed up with a net profit of more than 100 per cent. The bankers invited subscriptions from their clients on conditions that allowed them the fullest latitude in electing the form the proposed investment should take. The pool was called the "Subscription Fund of 1913."

Of the $3,000,000 which was subscribed, only $1,000,000 was ever called for payment, and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. was credited upon the sums supplied. The account was never active, it was said yesterday, the trustees limiting themselves to an investment in Cities Service Company. Once a year, when an accounting was made for the purpose of dissolving the fund, there was awarded 7.24 shares of Cities Service, with a current quotation of $2,000 for each $1,000 paid in.

MANY FANCY HANDBAGS.

Some of Them Show Elaborate Steel Bead Decorations.

This has been a season of fancy hand bags. Every woman must have a half dozen, and new designs are coming in all the time. The steel beaded bags which have been so popular in France are still the thing here. There are many ways in which the beads are used, and some of the bags reproduce the shapes of our grandmother's days. One of these in black is straight around at the top, drawn together at the bottom with a steel bead tassel, and other tassels finish the points of a skirt which falls half the length of the bag.

Beads are used in solid block designs, single lines of beads form diamonds and squares and there are little allover patterns, many of them finished with tassels. The silk bags are usually drawn up with simple bands of the material. There are also steel beads on white and they are pretty on gray. Mourning bags are ornamented with black beads. One smart one has the lower half set solidly with the beads. There are also bags of gay colors made with the lower half of beads and the flare at the top set solidly with them.

One of the new bags with frames has a skirt of the material edged with steel beads, the frame is covered with the silk and there is a brilliant jeweled knob. Another of these small round frame black silk bags which has a gilt knob has for a novelty what may be called three little panniers on each side each edged with patent leather. A brown bag is very prettily ornamented with brown and amber beads. There are colors on black, but they are less attractive.

The hand bag fashion has been an expensive one this year. The new bags range in price from $15 for the more simple up to $40 or so, and none seems elaborate. The bags of the earlier season now reduced are selling for $5, $8 and $7.

Burlap Demand Falls Off.

After some pretty good buying, principally of heavyweights, the demand for burlaps in the local market has fallen off somewhat in the last few days. Not much was doing yesterday, though spot and nearby prices continued firm on the basis of 6.75 cents for 40-inch 8-ounce goods and 8.25 cents for 10½-ounce cloths. Ten-ounce "forties" were quoted at 8.10 cents, with 7½-ounce goods in the same width held at 6.65@6.70 cents. Quotations on futures are said to be very irregular, the variations in some cases being half a cent a yard. Jute continues firm and high, being held at London, for nearby delivery, at £31 15 shillings per ton. There is not much feature to the Calcutta market at the moment, with Dundee quiet as a result of the annual closing-down.

Drawbacks on Air Brakes.

The large contracts now being filled by American manufacturers of railroad equipment for Russia and other foreign countries has made it desirable for domestic manufacturers to apply to the Treasury Department for drawback allowances on the imported material used in air brakes. An application of this kind just granted by the department, after carefully investigating the claim, was to the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Pittsburgh. The department ruled that the allowance shall not exceed the quantity of imported material used in the manufacture of the exported air brakes and air brake parts, the allowance for waste to be reduced according to the quantity of imported material which the value thereof will replace.

Cashmere Hand Embroideries.

Hand embroideries from Cashmere are among the new things shown in lunch sets and table scarfs, and they are brilliantly effective. The embroidery is on silk, the flowers or leaves edging the pieces and the design cut out. There are brilliant purples and greens and reds. A beautiful lunch set is of green and red maple leaves alternating. The work is done on raw silk, which has the effect of a heavy linen. There is a small square for the centre of the table, edged with the maple leaves nearly double the natural size, and the place doilies are each formed of one single leaf, red or green. The set, centre square and dozen leaves, is $25. The embroidery on the leaves is solid. Another tea table cloth with the maple leaf edge is also attractive.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the white goods buyers of the Dry Goods Union, 432 Fourth Avenue, will be held today to place orders for Spring delivery. Tomorrow and Thursday there will be meetings of buyers of domestics and linens.

Six new concerns were recently elected to membership in the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, bringing the total number of members up to 888.

RED WALL PAPER SCARCE.

Manufacturers at Fall Style Exhibit Tell of Dye Shortage.

Wall paper manufacturers, whose annual output approximates in value $40,000,000, yesterday opened to the jobbing trade the new Spring and Fall (1917) styles and patterns. The exhibits of next year's wall decorations were shown in the Park Avenue, Imperial, and Breslin Hotels, while manufacturing firms having New York offices displayed productions on their own premises. The trade opening was attended by a large number of jobbers and other factors from all parts of the country, although the attendance of buyers was not expected to reach its height before tomorrow.

Jobbers yesterday found that prices demanded by manufacturers were far above last year's level, while some popular colors and shades did not figure in patterns at all. The higher prices, however, did not discourage buyers, as reports from widely separated parts of the country all agreed that the outlook for next season's business was exceptionally good. A representative of a large wall paper manufacturing concern said of present conditions:

"The war has continued to add to the cost of raw materials used in our business, while certain colors have been out of the market entirely. Thus at today's opening for next season, manufacturers are compelled to ask an advance of 50 per cent. over last year's selling prices. Not only has paper and other material consumed in the industry been scarce and difficult to get, but raw colors have risen anywhere from 60 to 600 per cent., while many shades are impossible to obtain. On this latter account, reds and other of the darker shades do not appear in the samples being shown.

"Blacks and whites will remain popular in next season's goods, while so-called 'putty' shades also will have a vogue. Certain shades of grays and tans will be popular. The tendency in the new styles is leading more toward lighter tones. Cretonnes also will have their usual run."

Most of the exhibitors are members of the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association, of which Henry Burns of the Robert Graves Company is President.

Used for a New Purpose.

Tolinette is an old material used for a new purpose this year. Golf skirts have been made of it with satisfactory results for those who do not object to striking colors. The material is cotton, with a poplin finish, a yard and a half wide, and costing $1.75 a yard. The material comes always with one broad red and another broad Roman stripe. It only varies from time to time in the different combinations of color in the stripe. It is of English make, washes perfectly, and wears like iron. One old New York firm has a reputation of having had it always in stock for fifty years. It is used sometimes in wealthy households for table covers in the servants' rooms. It is also used for draperies, and makes excellent cushion covers. Making golf skirts from it is quite new, and nothing could be more serviceable. It is just heavy enough to hang well and does not crease.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Metapan, at Cristobal, Aug. 14.
SS Cymric, at Cardiff, Aug. 14.
SS Ben Nevis, at La Pallice, Aug. 7.
SS Republica Argentina, from Rotterdam, Aug. 7.
SS Penmorvah, at Havre, Aug. 10.
SS Djember, at Table Bay, Aug. 12.
SS Maartensdyk, at Rotterdam, Aug. 12.
SS New York, at Liverpool, Aug. 13.
SS St. Louis, at Pauillac, Aug. 6.
SS Leyenfjord, at Kirkwall, Aug. 11.
SS Santa Rosalia, at Valparaiso, Aug. 12.
SS Tanafjord, at Christiania, Aug. 5.
SS Cambrian King, at St. Nazaire, Aug. 9.
SS Dania, at Copenhagen, Aug. 11.

Sailed.

SS Rigel, from Seville, Aug. 7.
SS Italia, from Naples, Aug. 11.
SS August, from Buenos Aires, Aug. 11.
SS Bratland, from Cardiff, Aug. 12.
SS Hugh Paix, from Swansea, Aug. 12.
SS Tajuajoz, from Santos, Aug. 12.
SS Veendyk, from Padang, Aug. 7.
SS Hellig Olav, from Christiansand, Aug. 12.
SS Merton Hall, from Port Natal, Aug. 12.
SS Roma, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M.—(supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Re d'Italia ..... Aug. 15

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Reina Regente ..... Aug. 15

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Kroonland ..... Aug. 15

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 1 P. M.—Dante Alighieri ..... Aug. 16

Great Britain and Ireland, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Lapland ..... Aug. 17

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II. Aug. 17

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta ..... Aug. 19

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary,) 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis ..... Aug. 19

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine ..... Aug. 19

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Alaunia ..... Aug. 19

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Philadelphia, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Touraine.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 20, SS Menmon.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Canopic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 15, SS Re d'Italia; at 10:30, A. M. Aug. 16, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Mails for South America.

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, Maranham, and Parnahyba, at S A. M.—Atahualpa ..... Aug. 15

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Hortensius ..... Aug. 16

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos at 2 P. M.—American ..... Aug. 15

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific ..... Aug. 18

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hongkong and Dutch East Indies, (especially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Karimoen ..... Aug. 16

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Aug. 18

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver) — Empress of Japan ..... Aug. 19

Japan, Korea, and China, (especially addressed) (via Seattle) — Tamba Maru ..... Aug. 21

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 21

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Aug. 25

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Ixion ..... Aug. 26

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shidzuoka Maru ..... Aug. 27

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:05|Sun sets..6:56|Moon rises..7:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:54	9:14	2:47	3:05
Governors Island	9:31	9:47	3:24	3:46
Hell Gate	11:37	11:53	5:05	5:27

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 14.

SS Celtic, Liverpool, Aug. 5.
SS Collingham, St. Nazaire, July 31.
SS Narragansett, Liverpool, Aug. 3.
SS Voltaire, Liverpool, July 16.
SS Queen Margaret, Liverpool, Aug. 3.
SS Marengo, Hull, July 30.
SS Crown of Galicia, Port of Spain, Aug. 5.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 12.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, Aug. 7.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Aug. 11.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Aug. 8.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Aug. 12.
SS Vestnorge, Jamaica, Aug. 9.
SS Van Hagendorp, Baracoa, Aug. 9.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Aug. 9.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, Aug. 3.
SS Susquehanna, Baltimore, Aug. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Tuscania	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Purus	Victoria	July 25
Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Halifrid	Antwerp	July 29
Remier	Porto Ferrajo	July 25
Luise	Spain	July 23
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 9
Troutpool	Gibraltar	July 29
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 12
Marchioness of Bute	La Pallice	July 31
Alaunia	London	Aug. 4
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 9
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 8
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Munamar	Nipe	Aug. 13
Panama	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Idaho	Hull	Aug. 3
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Orifiamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
El Alba	Galveston	Aug. 9

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	San Juan	Aug. 12
Cristobal	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Hereford	Jamaica	Aug. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 14
Carrillo	Kingston	Aug. 12
Stockholm	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Finland	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 7
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Aug. 9
Totori Maru	London	Aug. 4
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
C. Lopez y Lopez	Cadiz	Aug. 4
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 5
Stella	Colon	Aug. 5
Algonquin	Turks Island	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Aug. 15
*Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Aug. 12
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Aug. 12
Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 16

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Re d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, South Brazil	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Andijk, Rotterdam	———	12:00 M.
Munsomo, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiana	6:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guantanamo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Manchioneal, Nicaragua	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Maranham	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Minner, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Cannizaro, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Alaunia, London	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Manchuria, London	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cuthbert, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hammeshus, Rio de Janeiro	———	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N.Y., AUG. 14.

SS Charles Harwood, Tampico to New York, was 21 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,000 miles S. at 7 P. M. 13th.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 20 miles W. of Samana at 7 P. M. 13th.

SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, was 684 miles S. at noon.

SS Louisiana, Tampico to New York, was 70 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 96 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 25 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 362 miles S. at noon.

SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 23 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Port Arthur, Galveston to New York, was 66 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 528 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Esperanza, Havana to New York, was 230 miles W. of Havana at noon.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 112 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 370 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Kingston to New York, was 390 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 255 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Nectic, Buenos Aires to New York, was 72 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 94 miles S. at noon.

SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 159 miles S. at noon.

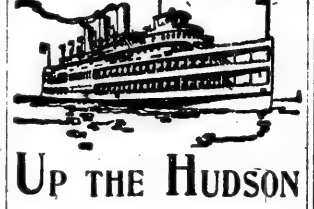
Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announced that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 12; Sydney, July 13; Auckland, July 20, and Wellington, July 21—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mailai, were dispatched east on Aug. 13, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 17.

GLEN ISLANDS
New boat service
from Battery—To-day.
9:30, 10, 11 A. M. & 1:30, 3 3:30, 4:30, 6 P. M. E. 24 St. 30 Min. later.
BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.
SOUND TRIP RED BANK LINE TO CLIFFS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 21, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.
Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery, Pier 19:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
CANADA—THE VACATION LAND
For illustrated guide address
Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada
Trans-Pacific Steamship Service. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., 1,231 Broadway, N. Y.
OLD DOMINION LINE, daily, exc. Sun. 3 P.M. fr. Pier 25, N. R., N. Y. Phone 3900 Franklin.



The Ideal Vacation
A Most Unusual, Interesting and Economical Tour
2,000 MILES 8 DAYS ON THE WATER
$42.00
ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED ON STEAMERS
FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
ITINERARY
FIRST DAY—At Sea—on a large ocean steamer affording highest standard of cuisine and service; spacious decks for rest or recreation; elegantly appointed lounging rooms, music rooms, smoking room, dining saloon, etc., for social pastime; bracing sea air and a congenial gathering of *compagnons de voyage* all seeking "good fellowship" and utmost enjoyment of the trip.
SECOND DAY—Six hundred and twenty-seven miles south of New York, steamer passes between Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter of Civil War fame, and arrives at Charleston, S. C., ample time being allowed for a shore visit at this historic and peculiarly interesting city of the South, with its Battery Esplanade, including celebrated homes of old southern aristocracy, the old Cathedrals, the Charleston Navy Yard, and numerous other attractions.
THIRD DAY—Eight hundred and twenty-four miles south of New York, or 197 miles south of Charleston, brings you to Jacksonville, Fla., the great metropolis and gateway to the enchanted land of Ponce de Leon, and at 4.00 p. m. same afternoon you embark on a most unique and fascinating "Daylight and Searchlight" trip
ON THE BEAUTIFUL St. Johns "The American Nile"
FOURTH DAY—Three hundred and forty miles of picturesque and luxuriant scenery—the most enchanting and interesting inland water trip in America—with glimpses of alligators, tropical birds of beautiful plumage, marvelous water foliage, dense forests with overhanging Spanish moss, open lowlands, pretty orange groves, fishing camps and permanent riverside settlements.
FIFTH DAY—Arriving back in Jacksonville at 7.00 a. m.; the forenoon may be devoted, at your own convenience, to visiting the Ostrich Farm, curio and souvenir shops, sightseeing trips, or trolley rides through the beautiful suburbs. For the return trip north, the ocean steamer sails from Jacksonville at 2.00 p. m.
SIXTH, SEVENTH and EIGHTH DAYS—Eight hundred and twenty-four miles, or three days, ocean voyage northward from Jacksonville, and the 2,000 mile tour is completed with your arrival at New York on the afternoon of the eighth day.
EXPENSES
$42.00 includes transportation, meals and accommodations on the ocean and river steamers in both directions. *The only extra expense to the passenger being luncheon on the third day, also breakfast and luncheon on the fifth day, between arrival and departure of steamers at Jacksonville, excepting, that in the event of any unexpected delay to steamers from causes beyond control of the Steamship Company, all shore expenses while awaiting further transportation will be borne by the passenger.*
STOP-OVERS AND SIDE TRIPS
Although the above tour is arranged to cover 8 days and without stopping over at any point passengers may—*at their own expense*—extend the trip to permit stop-over of four or seven days at Jacksonville, affording opportunity for side-trips to quaint old St. Augustine with its Forts, its Old Slave Market, and its striking Spanish architecture, or, to Atlantic Beach, one of the finest automobile beaches in the world, where may be found inviting summer resort hotel facilities, golf and other diversions. In no case, however, will tickets be extented to more than a final return limit of fifteen days from original date of sale.
Ask anybody who knows, and he will tell you that this is the season of all seasons for a visit to Florida; the very time of the year when the land of flowers is in full bloom and the weather no warmer than the average northern resort.
Don't miss this most delightful, economical and unusual vacation opportunity
Tickets will be on sale until Sept. 30th, and may be purchased at the offices of Thos. Cook & Son, Raymond & Whitcomb Company, N. Y. Transfer Co., Geo. E. Marsters, Frank Tourist Company, Edwin H. Low's S. S. Agency, etc.
CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
City Ticket Offices, 290 & 958 Broadway, New York
ARTHUR W. PYE, *Passenger Traffic Manager*, Pier 36, North River, New York



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Brooklyn to Hudson River Day Line Direct. One Fare. Transfer at Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:40 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany, 10:45 P. M.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River Day Line
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily, except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:20; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. Ice Spring.
STEAMER Mandalay
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY AND NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lv. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 4 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad
Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily 8 A. M. Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND & ROCKAWAY BEACH. ROUND TRIPS, Adults 50c, Children 30c. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.
SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy.
FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
Iselin (Norwich) Line. Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.
BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sundays, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.
Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, (foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M. for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.15.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
6 o'clock Every Day to BOSTON
Through Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
MUSIC ON EACH STEAMER
Finest Equipped Steamships in the Coastwise Service
Every Facility for Safety Comfort---Convenience
MAIN DECK DINING ROOMS EXCELLENT SERVICE
METROPOLITAN LINE
Superb Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Leave Pier 18, North River foot of Murray St., New York. Week Days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning.
Tickets and Information at Pier; also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.
For Your Vacation Take an Ocean Trip
Five days of physical and mental relaxation and exhilarating sea breezes in a reclining chair on a cool, shaded deck.
$

Tide Water Oil Stock
An Unusual Investment Opportunity. Send for Our Special Analysis.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway, New York



--This 8 Page Monthly
containing a selected list of sound Investments yielding
5¼ to 6⅛%
Free on request for Booklet T-200
A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A Comparison of Real Estate Mortgages and Bonds
In order to assist investors not thoroughly familiar with the comparative advantages and disadvantages of bonds and real estate mortgages, we have prepared a circular to answer briefly the questions that are ordinarily asked.
Write for a copy of this Circular No. 129.
William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London W. P. Bonbright & Co. Paris Bonbright & Co.

Cincinnati Wabash & Michigan Railway Div.
First Mortgage Gold 4s
At present price returns annually about-
5¼%
Direct obligation of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company and secured by first mortgage at the rate of only $19,607 per mile.
Write for circular.
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

$170,000
City of Butte
MONTANA
FUNDING 5s
MATURITIES:
$10,000.....January 1, 1932
41,000.....January 1, 1933
46,000.....January 1, 1934
39,000.....January 1, 1935
34,000.....January 1, 1936
Prices to Yield 4.50%
Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

1916 Edition of Booklet
Public Utility Bonds
is now available for the use of investors This booklet embodies a summary of recent information regarding 99 Public Utility and issues which we recommend for investment.
Send for Booklet No. 50.
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong Despite Strike Threat—Good That May Come Out of the Situation.

Wall Street was surprised yesterday at its own confidence. The market was strong, even the railroads showing a net gain on the average, although the question of a country-wide strike was in the balance. The market showed that it did not believe that a strike would come. There were, however, a good many people in the Street who, though confident that the labor demands would be adjusted without a strike, believed, nevertheless, that there would be an anxious period of doubt, and that this would have the effect of chilling any enthusiasm which the Stock Exchange might otherwise be inclined to show.

The explanation of the strength which the market displayed may lie in the fact that there were enough people of this mind who went further than merely refraining from buying stocks. Those who made a practical bear argument out of the uncertainty which has existed in the railroad labor situation, by enlarging the short interest at the close of last week, left the way open to the advance which occurred yesterday. A forward movement under such conditions naturally suggests that the influence tending to bring higher prices have much force, and that they have been held in restraint only by other factors which have offset them or at least postponed their effective reflection in the market.

The possibility of a railroad strike had long been talked about, and now that uncertainty about that question seemed on the point of being brought to an end the market felt itself under the necessity of making up its mind what the end would be and to attempt to discount it. That also was a force in yesterday's buying movement. No longer able to treat the threatened strike as a vague possibility of the future, but as something which was about to be decided one way or another, the Street chose the more hopeful, and what to most people must seem the more probable, conclusion and bought stocks on the theory that a strike would be avoided. There were those who went further and who, assuming that the country would escape a strike, asked themselves at what cost to the railroads this might be accomplished.

With many it has been a foregone conclusion since the brotherhood made their demands that the railroads would eventually have to yield something which would add to their labor costs. But there is another side to the question which is more reassuring than this assumption that no matter what may happen the railroads will suffer. It is in the air that they should be a little more liberally treated than in the past, and if, as seems not impossible, there should grow out of this acute labor situation a public realization that in railroading as in other undertakings outgo must be adjusted to income there would be hopes of establishing more elasticity in the railroad rate structure. That would enable the roads with less misgivings than they feel now to grant increases if increases are deserved. The present railroad situation is by no means one out of which only evil can come.

These considerations had some part in shaping yesterday's market. Also an important part was played by the expectation based on last week's news that the British credit will be announced shortly, and that its terms would carry with them relief from a good deal of possible selling of American securities for foreign account. No announcement regarding this proposed credit was made, but the Street was looking for the early completion of the transaction. More gold came in, as though by way of reminding the market that if it is being called upon to make advances to foreign customers those same foreign customers are supplying us with a pretty steadily flowing stream of gold, which gives us the reserve to support the credits which we extend.

Because of its possible connection with a threatened strike more than usual interest attached to the monthly statement of the freight car supply. The number of idle cars on Aug. 1 was 10,616, compared with over 52,000 on July 1, and over 264,000 on Aug. 1 last year. It is probable that precautions taken by manufacturers and others in view of the threat of a strike had the effect of increasing the traffic of the railroads during the last month, bringing unused cars into use a little more rapidly than otherwise would have happened.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2½

TIME.
90 days.....2¼@2⅜ 5 months.....3%
60 days.....3 6 months.....3¾
4 months.....3¼@3½
Note.—Industrials, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....3½@3¾
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	+.00½
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	+.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.92	5.92	5.92	+.00¼
Cables	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	+.00⅜
Marks—				
Demand	72.50	72.25	72.50	+.50
Cables	72.56¼	72.37½	72.56¼	+.50

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.92	5.91⅜
95.28	Berlin	72.50	72.56¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29⅛	5.28½
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.45	30.50
5.1826	Italy	6.47½	6.46⅝
20.26	Austria	12.35	12.40
20.73	Scandinavia	28.75	28.85
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.31¼	41.37½
	China—		
	Hongkong	51.00	51.10
	Shanghai	72.00	71.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
32.44	Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House Exchanges, $287,925,397; balance, $16,695,362; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,088,302.

Domestic Exchanges.
Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $4.875 premium.

Silver.
Bar silver in London, 31½d, up 1-16d; in New York, 66⅝c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 51¼c.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	205	215	205	215
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	505	515	505	515
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	131	133	131	133

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

New Scheme to Regulate Foreign Exchange Absorbs All Attention.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The attention of the Stock Exchange was absorbed in the extension of the new scheme for the regulation of foreign exchange by the loan of securities to the Treasury, the details of which were announced last Saturday.

Home rails eased fractionally, but Colonial and foreign securities remained firm. Shipping shares were active. Russian, oil and mining groups received some favor.

American securities were dull, but steady.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$7,293,504	$22,731,48
Ord. int. rev. rects.	13,904,035	46,058,.94
Income tax	901,562	8,701,312
Miscellaneous	2,228,732	8,287,330
Total receipts	24,437,844	85,778,490
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	10,820,125	17,847,730
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	12,983,126	23,293,765
Expenditures	35,058,070	103,626,231

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	39.25	39.75	38.50	38.87½
Lead	..	6.00	..	6.00
Spelter	*8.75			
Antimony	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.50
Quicksilver	$75.00		$75.00	
Aluminium	*$37.00	38.00	*$37.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X Ferry	19.75	21.00	19.75	21.00

*Nominal. †Market price.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28½@28¾c, third quarter delivery; 23@25c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Prev. Day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	116	0	0	111	10	0
Copper, futures	113	0	0	109	10	0
Tin, spot	173	10	0	171	0	0
Tin, futures	174	10	0	172	0	0
Spelter	49	0	0	49	0	0
Lead	39	10	0	39	5	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 14, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	411,972
Same day last year	940,100
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	97,990,659
Same period last year	98,518,409
Same period in 1914	41,969,108

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17⅛	17¼	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	17	17¼	17	17¼	....
23¼	23½	500	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	23	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
78	78½	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	78	78½	78	78	+ ½
74	73¾	500	Am. Agri. Chem.	75½	75½	74¾	74¾	....
100¾	101	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	....
87½	88	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	86⅞	88	86¾	88	....
56¾	57	7,600	American Can	56⅜	57⅝	56½	56⅝	....
111	112	300	American Can pf.	112	112	112	112	+ ½
60¾	61	5,900	Am. Car & F'dry	59	61½	59	60¾	+1¼
145½	147	100	Am. Corn Products	145½	145½	145½	145½	+ ½
10½	10⅝	300	Am. Hide & Leath.	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
58	58½	2,600	Am. Hide & L. pf.	57⅞	58½	57	58½	+1¼
28¼	28½	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
20½	21	3,900	Am. Linseed	20	21	20	20⅝	+1⅛
46⅞	47½	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	46¼	47½	46½	46⅞	+1⅛
72⅝	73	10,300	Am. Loco.	71⅝	73¼	71½	72⅝	+ ⅛
103½	104½	300	Am. Loco. pf.	103½	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅝
7¼	8¼	100	American Malt	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
39½	41	300	American Malt pf.	40	40	40	40	....
96¾	98¾	4,310	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96¾	97	95¾	96¾	+ ¼
52¾	53¼	800	Am. Steel F'dries.	52	53¼	52	52¼	....
130	130½	450	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	130⅜	130⅝	130	130½	— ⅛
224	225	15	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	225	....
43¾	44	100	Am. Woolen	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ½
95¾	96	200	Am. Woolen pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	....
27	28	300	Am. Writing P. pf.	27	27	27	27	....
32	33	1,900	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	32	33	32	32½	—1½
83¼	83½	18,825	Anaconda Copper	83⅜	84⅝	82⅜	83¼	— ⅜
66½	68	100	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	....
102	103¼	300	At., Top. & S. F.	102⅞	103⅝	102⅝	103	....
98¾	99	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	99	99	99	99	....
65	65⅜	100	At., Gulf & W. I.	66	66	66	66	....
64	64½	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	64	64	64	64	+1
73¼	73½	3,800	Baldwin Loco.	73¼	74¼	72¾	73½	+ ⅝
86¼	86⅜	1,400	Balt. & Ohio	86¼	86⅝	86	86½	+ ⅛
73	74½	1,000	Balt. & Ohio pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ½
1¼	1⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	....
455	4597	1,825	Bethlehem Steel	447	460	447	460	+16
125	140	300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	130	135	130	130	+4
84½	84⅝	100	B'klyn Rap. Transit	84½	84½	84½	84½	....
67⅝	68	2,840	Butte & Superior	68⅛	68¼	67¼	67⅝	—1
18½	19½	100	Cal. Petroleum	19½	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅝
46	48	500	Cal. Petroleum pf.	47	47¾	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
176	177	200	Canadian Pacific	176⅜	176¾	176½	176½	+ ⅝
56⅜	56½	6,500	Cent. Leather Co.	55⅞	56⅜	55¼	56⅛	+ ⅜
111	112½	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅜
104	106	100	Chandler Motors	105	105	105	105	—1
62¼	62⅜	1,700	Chesa. & Ohio	61⅛	62⅜	61½	62½	+1¼
94½	94⅝	1,100	Chi., Mil. & S.P. x d.	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	— ⅛
125	130	100	C., M. & S.P. pf x d.	127	127	127	127	+ ½
19	19¼	900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18⅜	19⅛	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	1,600	Chile Copper	20½	20½	20½	20¼	— ⅜
50¾	50¾	5,800	Chino Copper	49⅝	50¾	49¾	50¾	....
73	74⅜	200	Chlett, Peody Co.	74½	74½	74	74	—1
44½	44⅞	800	Colo. Fuel & Iron	44½	44⅞	44	44⅝	....
138½	139	1,050	Consolidated Gas	139	139	138½	138⅝	— ½
13½	14	200	Corn Prod. Ref.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
86	90	31	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90½	....
71¼	71½	8,900	Crucible Steel	70¾	72½	69¾	71¼	+1
116¼	118¾	100	Crucible Steel pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	....
225	230	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	230	228	229	+1
55½	56	6,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	54⅜	56¼	54⅜	55½	+1
94½	94½	600	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
137¼	139½	15	Detroit Edison Co.	139¼	139¼	139½	139½	....
118	120	100	Detroit United Ry.	119½	119½	119½	119½	+1⅝
45¼	45⅝	500	Distillers Securities	44⅜	45¾	44⅝	45¼	— ⅜
25⅞	26¼	100	Dome Mines	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	38⅜	5,500	Erie	37½	38¼	37	38⅛	....
53	53¾	900	Erie 1st pf.	53	53½	53	53⅝	+ ¼
300	320	50	General Chemical	305	305	300½	300¾	....
169½	170	1,500	Gen. Electric	169⅜	170¼	169½	170	+1¼
118	119	400	Gen. Motors pf.	118	119¾	118	118⅝	....
72	72½	900	Goodrich (B. F.)	71⅜	72½	71⅝	72⅛	— ⅜
87	87¼	200	Granby Consol	87	87	87	87	+1
118½	118¾	400	Gt. Northern pf.	116½	118½	116⅝	118½	+ ½
35⅜	35¾	900	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	700	Greene-Cananea	46	46	45⅞	45⅞	....
83	86	100	Gulf S. Steel 2d pf.	83½	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅛
130	140	100	Homestake Mining	135	135	135	135	+ ½
101¼	102	100	Illinois Central	101½	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ⅛
51¼	51⅜	14,100	Inspiration Copper	51⅛	51⅞	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	16⅜	2,300	Interboro Consol.	16⅛	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
27⅛	27⅜	12,200	Int. M. M. tr. r.	26⅝	27¼	26	27¼	+ ⅛
92½	93	26,800	Int. M. M. pf. t. r.	92	93¾	90½	92¾	+ ⅝
44⅜	44½	900	Int. Nickel	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44½	— ⅛
44⅝	44⅝	30	Do., odd lot	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	....
15½	16	1,800	Int. Paper	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾	—1¼
72⅝	73½	1,850	Int. Paper pf.	73	73	71⅞	72⅝	—1⅛
3½	4	100	Iowa Central	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+1
70	72	100	Kelly Spring Tire	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
49¾	49⅞	15,300	Kennecott Copper	49⅝	50⅛	49¼	49¾	+ ½
127	128	100	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	127	127	127	....
127	128	10	Do., odd lot	127½	127¼	127¼	127¼	....
71¼	72	400	Lacka. Steel	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¼	+ ¼
42	43¼	200	Lehigh Valley	43½	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅛
78½	78⅝	500	Lehigh Valley	78½	78⅜	78½	78⅜	....
81½	81⅝	2,800	Maxwell Motors	81⅝	81⅞	80⅜	81⅝	— ⅛
86½	86½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	+ ½
61	62	200	May Dept. Stores	61	61	61	61	....
97⅜	98¼	4,500	Mexican Petroleum	97⅜	98⅝	97	98	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	1,900	Miami Copper	35	35	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
3¾	4¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
4⅜	4½	300	Missouri Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	....
92	92½	300	Montana Power	91⅜	91⅞	91⅜	91¾	+ ⅛
75	75¾	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	— ⅛
23	24	200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	22¾	23	22¾	23	....
64⅞	66	400	Nat. Lead Co.	65¼	65½	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	18¼	5,700	Nevada Con. Cop.	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
135½	136	1,500	N. Y. Air Brake	135	136	134	135⅝	+ ⅛
104¾	104⅝	1,100	N. Y. Central	104	104⅝	104	104½	+ ⅛
59½	60¼	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59	59⅝	59	59⅝	+ ⅛
22	23	100	Norfolk Southern	23	23	23	23	....
130¼	131	1,100	Norfolk & Western	129	130¼	129	130½	+ ⅝
111	111⅜	700	Northern Pacific	111¼	111⅞	111	111¼	+ ⅛
111	111⅜	91	Do., odd lot	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	....
55⅜	55⅞	3,600	Penn. R. R.	55⅛	55⅞	55⅜	55⅜	+ ⅛
84	86	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	86	86	85	85	—1
94¼	100	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	95	95	95	+2
100¼	101	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅜
97⅜	99	100	Pitts. Steel pf. x d.	99	99	99	99	+ ⅜
50⅜	51¼	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	50¼	51¼	50⅛	51	+ ¼
162	163	200	Pullman Co.	162⅞	162⅞	162¼	162½	—1⅜
45½	46	1,300	Railway Steel Sp.	44⅞	46	44⅞	45½	+ ¼
24⅜	24⅞	13,500	Ray Con. Copper	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
102⅝	103⅞	87,200	Reading	101¼	104	101⅛	103⅝	+1⅝
47⅛	47⅜	1,250	Rep. Iron & Steel	47½	47¾	47¼	47¾	....
110¼	111¼	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	111	111	111	111	....
15¼	16¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
37½	38	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	38	38	38	38	— ¼
198½	200	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	199⅞	199⅞	199½	199½	— ⅛
27⅞	28¼	700	Shattuck-Arizona	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
44	46	200	Sloss-S. S. & C.	46	46	45	45	+ ⅛
98¼	98¼	1,765	Southern Pacific	98¼	98¼	97⅝	98⅛	....
23¾	24	300	Southern Railway	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
92	95	15	Standard Milling	95	95	95	95	....
128½	129	4,100	Studebaker Co.	128⅝	129⅜	127⅝	128⅝	+ ¼
25½	26	1,300	Tennessee Copper	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
192	193	1,100	Texas Co.	191	194	191	192½	+ ½
11½	12¼	600	Texas & Pacific	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
63	63¼	100	Third Avenue	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅛
99⅜	102	100	Underwood Typ.	98	98	98	98	—3
41⅝	42½	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	—2½
139⅝	139⅝	8,300	Union Pacific	138⅝	139⅝	138½	139½	+ ⅝
82½	82⅝	100	Union Pacific pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ¼
102½	102⅞	500	United Cigar Stores	102⅜	102⅞	102½	102⅝	— ⅛
150½	161	800	United Fruit Co.	160	160	159⅝	160	— ⅛
8¼	10	100	United Rys. Invest.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	....
17⅜	18½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	18	18	18	18	....
19¼	19⅞	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
52½	55	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	53	53	53	53	—1⅝
29	31	100	U. S. Express	30	30	30	30	....
110½	110⅝	4,600	U. S. Indus. Alco.	110	112½	108⅝	110⅝	+ ⅝
1	1½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
56	56¼	3,800	U. S. Rubber	55	56⅜	55	56	+ ⅜
100	100½	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ¼
71	71½	1,700	U. S. Sm. R. & M.	71⅜	71⅝	71	71⅜	....
88¼	88⅝	24,500	U. S. Steel	88⅝	88½	87⅞	88⅜	+ ½
118½	118½	700	U. S. Steel pf.	118½	118½	118	118½	— ⅛
80¼	80⅝	8,500	Utah Copper	80⅝	81¼	80½	80½	....
40½	41	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
43	47	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	46	46	46	46	+2
13⅞	14	100	Wabash	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	....
50¼	50¾	1,200	Wabash pf. A	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50½	+ ⅜
28	28½	1,800	Wabash pf. B	27¾	28	27¾	28	+ ⅜
93¾	94½	200	Western Union Tel.	94	94	94	94	— ½
58½	58¾	3,300	Westingh. E. & M.	58½	59⅜	58	58	— ¼
53¾	54	5,100	Willys-Overland	54	54⅝	53½	54	— ⅝
103⅜	104	100	Willys-Overland pf.	104	104	104	104	....
50	52	200	Wisconsin Central	50	50	50	50	+1
26	28	100	Worthington Pump	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅞
50	53	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	52½	52⅞	52½	52⅞	+ ½

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.*

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	79.53	78.99	79.40	+ .12
25 industrials	93.58	91.98	93.14	+ .94
50 stocks	86.55	85.48	86.27	+ .53

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Aug. 14	86.55	85.48	86.27	+ .53
Aug. 12	86.00	85.33	85.74	+ .06
Aug. 11	85.95	85.13	85.72	+ .28
Aug. 10	86.17	85.29	85.44	— .15
Aug. 9	85.65	84.44	85.59	+1.23
Aug. 8	84.59	84.08	84.36	+ .26

MONTHLY R

WHEAT

Shortage of Available Supplies as a New Factor

Send for Our Special Letter "50"

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

Members (New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New York Cotton Exchange)

33 New Street (Ground Floor), N. Y.

Established 1873

TOBEY & KIRK

25 Broad St., New York

MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WILL BUY:

United Lead Co. 5s
Singer Mfg. Co.
Borden's Milk Pfd.
Royal Bkg. Powder Com.
Am. Brass Co.
Babcock & Wilcox
Am. Thermos Bottle
Broadway Surface 5s
Buffalo R'way Consol. 5s
Rochester R'way 1st 5s
New Niquero Sugar Com.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill 6s
Willcox & Gibbs Sew. Mach.
Celluloid Co.

Large or Small

Investors

Your order will receive personal attention whether for odd lots or 100 share lots

Booklet No. 6 of especial interest at this time—sent on request.

HISHOLM & CHAPMAN

Members (New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange)

71 Broadway, New York City
215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
12 North Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y.
781 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

BONDS

Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co

Established 1882.

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
111 West Monroe St., Chicago.

BONDS

A. E. Fitkin & Co.

141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.

Helena Lt. & R'ways 1st 5s

INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Legal Investments

List T-118

Redmond & Co.

33 Pine St. - - New York

Suggestions for Investors

may be had on request.

A. B. Leach & Co.

Investment Securities,
62 Cedar St., New York

Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

Burroughs Adding Machine

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

Equitable Building Phone 3354 Rector

Canadian Securities

Government, Municipal & Corporation

Circular on Request

ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO.

(Established 1891)

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

43 Exchange Place

Toronto New York London

Telephone Hanover 7394

Adirondack Elec. Pr.

Common Stock

Berdell Brothers

Public Utility Securities

111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9880.

Private 'Phones to Phila. and Boston.

WE OFFER

A limited number of the mortgage bonds of one of the most prominent paper manufacturing companies in the country.

TO YIELD 6%.

Plant located in Northern New York. Net earnings exceed five times interest requirements.

Descriptive circular on request.

FINCH & TARBELL

Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Cities Service

Com. & Pfd.

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.

50 BROAD ST., Tel. 2920 Broad

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Chase Nat'l Bank

Mechanics & Metals Natl. Bk.

Telephone 9060 Broad

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Closing Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Stocks and Bonds.

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	90
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	46½	48
American Gas Co.	120	128
American Gas & Electric	147	150
American G. & E. pf.	49½	51
American Light & Traction	377	380
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	110½
American Power & Light	69½	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	46
American Public Utilities pf.	78½	75¼
American W. W. & E.	0	3½
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	21	22
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	96
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	77	79
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	99¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	96
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	87
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	290	..
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	86½	87¼
Northern States Power pf.	96	97
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Ozark Power & Water	44	49
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Pacific G. & L.	58	60
Pacific Gas & Electric	57¾	58½
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88¼	90
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	81	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30¾
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83
Republic Ry. & Light	75½	76½
Securities Corp. General	18¾	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	84¾
†Southern California Edison	91	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	106¼	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	15½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40¾
†Tampa Electric	131	135
Tennessee Railway & Light	9¾	10
Tennessee Railway & Light pf.	47	48
Toledo Traction	54	55
Tolodo Traction pf.	82	84
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	72	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	14
United Light & Railways	49½	50¾
United Light & Railways pf.	74½	75
Western Power	19	21
Western Power pf.	69	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99½	100¼
American W. W. coll. 5s.	74	76
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.	100	100¾
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927.	80	83
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927.	70	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942.	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1st.	98¾	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918.	99½	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	92	95
Empire Gas & E. 6s.	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28.	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89	90
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s.	77	77½
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1933.	91½	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	98½	98¾
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	95½	98¼
North Texas E. col. t. 5s.	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	95¼	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s.	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s.	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¼	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	95½	98½

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

COLORADO AND SOUTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
1st week Aug.	$288,066	$16,443
July 1-Aug. 7	1,521,472	141,455

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

1st week Aug.	23,038	4,281

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—Southern Railway.

1st week Aug.	1,328,751	98,723
July 1 to Aug. 7	8,712,835	180,770
Alabama Great Southern.		
1st week Aug.	98,107	10,173
July 1 to Aug. 7	538,830	48,758
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
1st week Aug.	207,647	32,631
July 1 to Aug. 7	1,112,575	170,783
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
1st week Aug.	40,376	3,463
July 1 to Aug. 7	227,540	4,129
Mobile & Ohio:		
1st week Aug.	214,107	9,363
July 1 to Aug. 7	1,124,888	38,788

Public Utility.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
July gross	$870,247	$784,827	$85,420
7 mos. gross	5,822,226	5,332,235	489,991

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the month of April—

Total receipts from oper.	3,802,984	2,980,181	$22,803
Express priv.	1,846,115	1,878,349	467,766
Total trans. rev.	1,956,869	1,601,832	355,036
Non-trans. rev.	50,182	44,773	5,409
Total op. rev.	2,007,052	1,646,605	360,446
Total op. exps.	1,791,969	1,448,925	343,043
Net op. rev.	215,082	197,679	17,402
Taxes	39,653	16,309	4,365
Oper. income	193,955	180,959	12,995
Ten months:			
Total receipts from oper.	34,557,964	28,451,210	6,206,754
Express priv.	17,001,036	14,297,366	2,703,690
Total trans. rev.	17,556,008	14,117,848	3,413,064
Non-trans. rev.	473,062	412,837	60,225
Total op. rev.	18,029,070	14,550,686	3,473,289
Total op. exps.	10,113,757	13,095,392	1,018,365
Net op. rev.	1,915,312	*538,711	2,454,023
Taxes	186,342	168,789	17,553
Oper. income	1,724,126	*712,372	2,486,498
Mileage—			
Steam roads	37,897.44	37,869.97	27.47
Other lines	7,076.92	7,008.68	67.24

*Deficit.

BUTTE AND SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY for the quarter ended June 30—

	June 30, 1916.	March 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1915.
Net value zinc concentrates	2,879,568	4,387,413	3,614,570
Net value lead concentrates	246,842	264,806	240,064
Misc. income	22,772	21,427	18,265
Total net value	3,148,682	4,623,143	3,872,899
Oper. costs, taxes, &c.	1,036,653	1,068,203	1,112,849
Profits	2,062,029	3,554,940	2,760,050
Metal inventories	.....	.....	833,760
Total profits	2,062,029	3,554,940	3,003,799

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	695	705	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	345	355	345	355
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	96	91	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	370	350	370
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	318	323
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	208	212	207	212
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Galena Signal Oil	158	161	158	161
Illinois Pipe Line	164	167	163	167
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	90	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	9½	10
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	229	231	224	226
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	56	50	56
Pierce Oil	11	11¼	11	11¼
Pierce Oil cv. ds. '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	368	373	370	375
Prairie Pipe Line	222	225	222	226
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	193	197	193	197
South Penn. Oil	335	342	340	345
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	265	268	265	267
Standard Oil of Ind.	323	328	323	325
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	445	455
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	370	380	370	380
Standard Oil of N. J.	516	519	516	519
Standard Oil of N. Y.	205	208	205	206
Standard Oil of Ohio	385	388	385	395
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	267	270	264	270
Washington Oil	38	40	38	40

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97⅛	98⅛	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100⅛	4.85
Argen. Govt.	6	Dis. Feb. 21, '17	96⅛	97⅛	5.95
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100	100⅛	5.60
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99⅜	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¾	4.85
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.05
Dom. of Can.	55	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100	..
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '18	98½	100¼	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105¼	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅝	101¼	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99⅜	100½	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97¼	99½	5.25
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99½	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.24
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	5.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Apr., 1921	99¼	100¾	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	99¼	4.50
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98	98⅝	4.50
Anacon Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	5.25
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	5	June, 1921	101½	102½	5.43
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	98⅝	5.90
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99¼	100	6.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101½	101⅝	5.72
C. P. R. & L. S.	5	May, 1918	102¼	103	3.78
C., B. & Qy.	4	July, 1921	97⅝	98	4.46
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cub-Am. Sug.	8	Apr., 1918	101¾	102	5.75
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	99	6¼
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98¾	99¾	5.30
Hooking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	4.10
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	3.05
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1919	99	99½	..
Mont. T. & P.	5	May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	9.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.60
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.30
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100½	100¾	4.32
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	89	90½	9.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100½	4.20
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99½	5.50
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	101	4.38
Wihouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.05
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97½	98¼	6.25
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100½	5%
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¾	101	5.45

BOSTON CURB.

		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1		Humboldt	.01	.02
Amer Oil	.19	.21		Iron Blos	1⅛	1⅜
Bay S Gas	.12	.15		Iron Cap.	3⅞	4
Begole	.75	.90		Iron C pf.	6	6½
Bingham	9½	9⅝		Jerome Y.	1⅛	1⅜
Bohemia	1¼	1½		La Rose	.55	.70
Bost Corb.	.70	.75		Majestic	.60	.63
Boston Ely	1	1¼		Mex Met	.26	.28
Bost Mont.	.84	.87		Mojave T.	2⅞	3⅛
Butte & L.	.56	.60		Nat L & Z	1	1⅛
Cal Corbin	2	3		New Baltic	1½	1⅝
Calaverse	4⅞	5¼		Nev Doug.	1	1⅛
Chanarion	.12	.14		N Cornelia	14	14½
Chief Con.	1⅛	1⅛		N Utah B.	⅛	1⅜
Con Cop.	1⅞	2		Nixon	.31	.33
Con Ariz.	1⅛	1⅜		Oneco	.75	.90
Crown Res	.35	.44		Onondaga	1	1¼
Davis-Daly	1⅞	1⅛		Ohio Cop.	.05	.07
Corter	.30	.50		Pilot Butte	.08	.11
Earle	.28	.31		Rilla	.18	.20
Eagle & B.	1⅝	1⅞		S W Miami	1⅛	1½
Fortuna	.22	.23		Truro	2¾	3
Gold Lake.	.18	.20		U Verde E	31½	32
Houghton	1½	1¾		Yukon G.	2	2½
Homa Oil.	.75	.85				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In the face of the threatening railroad strike situation, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange held up well during most of the session. There were reactions at the start, but the undertone continued good, and, later on, general price improvements occurred. There was another reaction near the close, but it was only of a minor character.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Allis-Chalmers	23½	23¾	23½	23½
140	Am. B. Sugar	87⅜	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝
790	American Can.	56⅝	57⅜	56⅞	57
380	Am. Car & Fy.	59	61	58⅝	60⅜
100	Am. H. & L. pf.	57⅝	58⅜	57⅝	57⅝
270	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
10	Am. Linseed	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
150	Am. L'seed pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47	47⅛
490	Amer. Loco.	72⅝	73¼	71⅜	73
60	Amer. Malt.	7⅞	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
15	Am. Malt pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
840	Am. Smelting	96	97¼	95⅞	96⅞
90	Amer. Zinc	32¾	33⅜	32¾	33⅛
2,590	Anacon. Cop.	83⅛	84⅝	83	83⅝
90	A., T. & S. F.	103	103⅛	103	103⅛
100	Balt. & Ohio.	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86⅝
460	Baldw. Loco.	73¼	74⅜	72⅞	73⅝
30	Brook. R. T.	84⅜	84⅝	84½	84½
290	Butte & Sup.	67⅜	68⅝	67⅜	67⅝
270	Cent. Leather.	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝	66⅜
340	Ches. & Ohio.	61⅜	62⅛	61⅜	62½
20	C., M. & St. P.	94½	94½	94½	94½
10	Chino Copper.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
40	Col. Fuel & I.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
40	Corn Products	14	14	14	14
1,420	Crucible Steel.	70	72⅝	69½	71½
160	Cuba Sugar.	55⅝	56⅝	55⅜	56⅜
50	Dist. Secur.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
60	Dome Mines.	29½	29½	28½	28½
600	Erie	36⅛	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝
80	Gen. Electric.	170¼	170½	170¼	170½
10	Goodrich Co.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
440	Insp. Copper.	51⅜	51⅞	50⅝	51⅜
30	Interb. Con.	18½	18½	18½	18½
200	Int. Mer. Mar.	27⅛	27⅝	26	27½
3,920	Int. Mer. M. pf.	91¾	93½	90¾	92⅞
40	Int. Paper pf.	72⅝	73½	72⅜	73⅝
40	Kan. City So.	25	25	24⅜	24⅜
620	Kennec. Cop.	49½	50¼	49⅜	49⅝
70	Lehigh Valley.	78½	78⅝	78¼	78¼
210	Max. Motors	81½	81⅝	80½	81½
470	Mexican Pet.	97½	98⅜	97½	98⅛
40	Miami Cop.	35	35	35	35
120	Nevada Cons.	18	18⅛	18	18
20	N. Y. Central.	104½	104⅝	104½	104½
20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59½	59½	59½	59½
50	Norf. & West.	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞
40	Penn.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
420	Ray Copper.	24½	25	24½	25
14,210	Reading	104½	105⅜	104½	105⅜
90	Sloss.-S. & I.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
20	South. Pac.	98	98	98	98
10	South. Ry.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
480	Studebaker	128⅞	129½	127⅝	128⅞
240	Tenn. Copper.	25⅞	26⅛	25⅝	26
10	Third Av.	64	64	64	64
1,890	Union Pac.	138⅞	140	138⅝	139⅝
190	United Fruit.	159⅞	160	159¼	160
840	U. S. Ind. Alc.	109¾	112¾	108⅝	110½
380	U. S. Rubber.	55	55⅝	55	55⅝
10	U. S. S. R. & M.	71⅞	71⅞	71½	71⅞
4,380	U. S. Steel.	88⅛	88⅞	87⅝	88⅜
380	Utah Cop.	80½	81⅜	80	80⅞
180	Westing. El.	59¼	59⅝	58⅞	59
160	Willys-Over.	53⅞	54⅜	53¾	54

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
100	Belmont	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
1,300	C. O. P.	.03⅝	.03⅝	.03⅛	.03⅝
500	Goldf Merger.	.08¼	.08¼	.08⅛	.08⅛
500	Great Bend.	.04	.04	.04	.04
400	Iron Blossom.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
300	Jim Butler.	.87	.87	.87	.87
600	Jumbo Ext.	.56	.60	.56	.60
1,000	Midway.	.19	.20	.19	.20
600	Montana	.28	.28	.28	.28
100	Portland	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½
300	Ton. Min.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
500	Ton. Ext.	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70
200	Union Cons.	.72	.72	.72	.72
600	West End.	.82	.82	.82	.82

Coal Company Cuts a Melon.

The American Coal Company of Allegheny County declared extra cash dividends yesterday amounting to 17 per cent., and the usual semi-annual payment of 8 per cent., all payable Sept. 1. The extra disbursements consisted of 15 per cent., ordered as the result of the sale of wharves and real estate in Jersey City for approximately $300,000, and 2 per cent. for exceptional earnings from the company's soft coal output. The dividends aggregate $5 a share.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Adventure	3	3	3	3
60	Ahmeek	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
325	Alaska Gold	17¼	17¼	17	17
210	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
275	Allouez	65	66¼	65	66¼
210	Am. Zinc	33¾	33¾	32¾	33⅝
115	Am. Zinc pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
175	Anaconda	83¾	84⅝	83¾	84⅝
670	Arizona Com.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
1,200	Butte-Balak	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
420	Butte & Sup.	67⅜	68¾	68⅜	68¼
700	Cal. & Ariz.	70¼	71⅜	70½	71⅜
30	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540	540
55	Chino	50	50⅜	50	50⅛
1,085	Copper Range.	62	62⅜	61	62⅝
118	East Butte	13	13	13	13
180	Franklin	8	8	8	8
70	Granby	86	87	86	87
100	Greene Cananea	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
120	Hancock	12¼	12¼	12	12
250	Indiana	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅝
10	Inspiration	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
395	Isle Royale	29	29½	29	29½
10	Keweenaw	3½	3½	3½	3½
90	Lake	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
817	Mass Con.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13¼
94	Mayflower	8	8	2¼	3
20	Miami	35	35	34¾	34¾
265	Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
845	Mohawk	89¼	92

We Offer

Russian Imperial Internal 5½% Bonds of 1916

Direct obligation of the Russian Government.

Free of all present and future Russian taxation

INTEREST PAYABLE HERE

Profit over 60% and interest yield over 8% figuring present low exchange rate, at the normal value of rubles.

Circular, particulars and also certified English translation of bonds on request

A. E. JOHNSON & CO.
RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
RUSSIAN OFFICES:
Petrograd Moscow Odessa Riga
Archangel Minsk Wilna, etc
27 Broadway New York

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Chicle Com.
25 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Barney & Smith Pfd.
100 Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
50 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
25 Continental Insurance
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Franklin Insurance
25 German American Insurance
100 Ingersoll Rand Com. & Pfd.
50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
100 Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

500 Amer. Investment Securities Com.
50 American Surety
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
15 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
25 Freeport Texas Co.
200 General Baking Pfd.
10 German American Insurance
25 Hanover Insurance
25 International Elevating
100 Jas. Butler Pfd. & Com.
150 Ward Baking Pfd.
25 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Buy, Sell & Quote

Western Pacific
New Com. & Pfd. Stock
Scrip & Bonds
Slattery & Co.
SPECIALISTS
40 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Telephone 4361 Broad.

Amer. Pr. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Pr. & Lt. Optional Warrants
Carolina Power & Light Com.
Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
American Thread Pfd.
Burns Bros. Coal Com. & Pfd.
Royal Baking Powder Common
Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911.

American Brass
Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank
Federal Sugar
Manning, Maxwell & Moore
National Properties Pfd.
Niles-Bement-Pond
St. Louis, Rocky Mt. & Pacific
Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.

GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

WE HAVE FOR SALE
50 Borden's Milk Com.
10 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Remington Type. Com.
20 Guaranty Trust Co.
25 Lawyers Mtg. Co.
50 Amer. International Corp.

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

Cities Service
Toledo Tractor
Republic Ry. & Lt.
Adirondack Elec. Pr.

MICHAELIS & CO.
PUBLIC UTILITY SPECIALISTS
61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
Phones Rector 6220 to 6226

STANDARD OIL
OUR NEW BOOK-LET WILL BE FURNISHED TO INVESTORS FREE UPON REQUEST.
CONTAINS INFORMATION WHICH SHOULD BE HELPFUL IN SELECTING INVESTMENTS.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Cities Service
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

American Chicle.
COMMON & PREFERRED
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Amer. Water Works & El.
Cities Service
Pacific Gas & Electric
H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. *Tel. 6064 John* New York

American Bank Note Com. & Pfd.
Pettibone Mulliken 1st & 2nd Pfd.
Home Insurance Co.
Tri-City Railway & Light Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Amer. Water Wks. & Elec.
United Dry Goods Pfd.
Butterworth Judson
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Only Moderately Active, with Prices Showing an Upward Tendency.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 341,137 shares of stocks and $521,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 31,922; oils, 54,885, and mining, 254,330. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,200	‡Aetna Ex...	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
600	‡Am. Writ P.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	‡Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
600	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
250	‡Car Light & Power pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
200	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.pf	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
500	Chev. Motor.	212	217	212	214
1,000	C. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
70	Driggs-Seab y	97	97	95	95
800	‡Emerson M..	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼
225	Emerson P...	10	10	9⅞	10
1,500	‡Flem. - Lynn Phonograph.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
200	‡Gaston, Williams & Wig.	40⅜	41	40⅜	41
100	Grant M. Car.	8	8	8	8
100	‡Hall Sig. pf.	26	26	26	26
200	Hupp M. Car.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
3,400	††Joplin Ore S.(new stk.)	35	39	35	39
100	Kapo Mfg.Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½
400	Kath. B. pf..	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
500	‡Kelsey Wh.pf.	100	100	100	100
300	‡Lynn Phon..	3	3	3	3
500	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Marconi of A.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	‡Met. Motors.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,100	‡Middle Steel	61¼	62	61	62
200	‡M. Pac., w.i.	22	22	22	22
5	‡Poole E.&M.	98	98	98	98
740	‡Pullman Un.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	‡Pullm. V. pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
400	‡Saxon M.	71	72	71½	72
100	‡Scripps-B'th.	51½	51½	51½	51½
40	Springfield B.	71	71	71	71
500	‡St. Jos. Lead	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
800	‡Stromberg C.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜
1,000	Sub. B.v.t.cfs.	33	34	32⅝	34
1,000	‡Tob. Prod..	46	46⅞	46	46⅝
500	‡U.S. L. & H.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	U. S. S. S..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,500	‡United Mot..	63¾	63¾	64⅜	65¼
202	United Zinc..	5⅝	5⅝	*5½	5½
500	White Motors	52⅜	53½	52	53½
600	World Film.. t. ctfs..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Zinc Concen..	4	4	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
125	Ohio Oil	231	229	280	+3
5	So. Penn Oil.	340	340	340	+10
5	St.O. of N.J.	518	518	518	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Al. P., Ltd. (Prospect)..	56	57	56	57
2,100	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅝	3
400	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	14	14	14	14
500	‡Cos. O. & G.	11⅝	11¾	11¾	11¾
3,500	‡Federal Oil..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	‡Houston O.pf	59½	59½	59½	59½
5,000	‡Midwest Oil	41	40	40	40
400	‡Mid. Oil pf.	80	80	80	80
500	‡Musk. Refin.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
500	N. Y.-Ok. O..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	‡Okla. Oil...	8	8	8	8
2,000	‡Okla. P. & R.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6¼
13,000	‡Omar O. & G	83	84	82	84
80	‡P. A. P. pf.(80-90)	90	80	80	80½
100	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	‡Sinclair Oil.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼
5,000	‡T. M. Pet..	36	37	35	36
6,000	‡T. W. Oil....	1½	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1	1
1,000	Way. O. & G.	3⅞	4	3¾	4

MINING STOCKS.

600	‡Ala.-B.Col.M. (a pros.)....	58	58	55	55
2,800	‡‡Alas.-West..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	‡‡Ariz. Cop..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	‡‡Atlanta	10	10	10	10
6,800	B. L. Cop. Co.	3	3¼	3	3¼
1,500	‡‡Booth	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾
700	Bos. & Mon...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,400	Butte C. & Z.. v. t. ctfs.....	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛
400	‡Calaver. Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6,500	Caledonia	56	59	56	59
1,500	Can. Copper..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	‡Cashboy	¼	4½	4	4½
500	Cerro de Pas. Copper	36	36	35½	35½
4,800	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	‡Con.-Home..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	Crystal C. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	‡Dome Ext....	39	40	38	38
5,300	‡Emma. Cop.	59	61	59	60
8,700	‡Gold'd Con..	81	81	80	80
2,000	‡Grand Mer.	85½	87	85½	85½
30,000	‡Greenm. Min.	2⅝	2⅝	2	2⅜
500	Hecla Mining.	4¼	4¼	4⅞	4¼
10,800	‡Inspir. N. C. (a pros.)....	75	80	75	80
450	‡Iron Blossom	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅜
10,000	Jer. Ver. (pr.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	‡J. Vict. E.(pr.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	‡Jim Butler.	88	88	87	87
7,500	‡Jumbo Ext...	56	60	55	59
2,000	‡Kewanaa	11⅛	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,500	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Magma Cop.	15	15¾	15	15
1,500	‡March Min.	10½	11	10½	11
1,000	‡McK.-Dar....	61	61	61	61
27,800	‡M.S.G.M.M.	64	64	61	65
500	‡Mojave Tun..	3	3¼	3	3⅛
800	‡‡Mon. G. M.	97	98	97	98
1,700	Monitor Sily.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
10,000	‡‡Moth. Lode	30	31	30	30
7,000	‡‡Newray M..	49	49	48	49
100	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co..	15½	15½	15½	15½
600	Nip. M. Co...	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
57,000	‡Old Em. L..	22	22	20	21
1,000	‡Ray Herc.M.	3⅝	4	3⅜	3⅝
2,500	‡Rex Con. M.	19	20	18½	19
2,500	‡Roch. Mines	64	66	64	65
1,100	‡Round Mtn.	45	45	45	45
200	‡San Toy	14	14	14	14
700	‡Short Crk Z. & L.	2	2	2	2
2,000	‡‡Silver Pick.	11½	11¾	11½	11½
100	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Stewart	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
14,300	‡‡Success M..	33	37	32	37
1,800	‡Ton. Exten..	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5½
5,000	‡‡U.S.Cont.M.	6	6	6	6
2,000	‡Un. Verde E.	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
4,700	‡W. E. Cons.	81	82	81	82
1,180	‡Wh. Oaks M.	5	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
300	‡Yuscar. Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$5,000	C. de P.C. 6s..	114	114	114	114
2,000	Con.Ar.Sm.5s.	44	44	44	44
55,000	‡Cos.O.6s.w.i.	102	102	101¾	101⅝
400,000	‡Int. Mer. Ms. 6s. w. i.....	96⅜	96½	96¼	96¼
50,000	Mo.Pac.4s.w.i.	65¾	65⅞	65¼	65¼
9,000	‡Rus.Gov.6½s.	..	..	..	..
	Int.	100	100¼	100	100⅛

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. Note—Not reported Aug. 13: 73 shares Kath. Bronze sold at 18½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob.....	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
B.-Am. T. ord. b-wr.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
Canada Steel.....	54½	55	54½	55
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Hankell & Barker....	35	35½	35	35½
Maxim Munitions ...	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	5
Missouri Pacific pf..	48½	50½	48¾	50½
Mitchell Motors....	64½	65½	64½	65½
Princess Motors	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Springfield Body pf..	115	120	114	117
Stutz Motors.....	65½	66¼	65⅝	66
Standard Motors	5½	6	5½	6
United Motors	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf..	50	51	50	51
United Drug 2d pf...	89	91	89	91
United Profit Shar...	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Comden Oil & Gas pf	4¾	5	4¾	5
Houston Oil	14½	15¼	14	17
Kenova Oil.....	⅜	½	⅜	½
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	74	78	74	78
Pierce Oil	11	11¼	11	11¼
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3¾	4	3¾	4

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham M.....	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅞
Butte & New York..	1½	2	2	2¼
Dundee Arizona....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
La Exposicion	43	50	45	50
Oatman, Arizona....	15	25	18	25
Oatman Big Jim....	½	1	⅞	1
Oatman Lexington...	60	63	60	63
Tonopah Belmont....	4¼	4½	4½	4⅞

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	55	65	55	65
American Brass	277	287	270	280
Atlas Powder	175	190	175	190
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.).....	590	610	590	600
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	95	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	320	400	320	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	800	825	800	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	270	285	270	285
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	310	320	310	320
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms...	14	16	14	16
Niles-Bement-Pond...	160	170	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd., pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	560	595	560	575
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

WAR IN PICTURES.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine. 10 cents—$5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wearing Apparel and Oilers Among the Things Passed On.

H. Norlinger & Sons, Los Angeles, won a contention yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers when it was decided that the Collector erred in his classification of merchandise invoiced as "real bronze boxes and ivory miniatures." The Collector held that the articles had been plated with gold or silver, and on this account took duty at 50 per cent. At the trial the importers offered proof to the effect that the goods were subjected to what is known as the nitric acid test, and that the test disclosed no gold or silver in the makeup of the articles. As the Government was unable to controvert this testimony, Judge Fischer ordered the boxes and miniatures admitted at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures not specially provided for.

Gimbel Brothers and Wells Fargo & Co., New York, were successful in the contention that wearing apparel composed wholly or in chief value of silk and made wholly or in part of netting was properly dutiable at 50 per cent. as "silk wearing apparel." The Collector was reversed at taking 60 per cent. duty under the trimming paragraph.

The Stewart Hess Company, New York, went before the board with a claim that women's wearing apparel was in chief value of beads or spangles, and as such properly dutiable at 50 per cent. The evidence submitted at the trial was in favor of the claim, and the board reversed the Collector in taking 60 per cent. duty as trimmings or ornaments.

Charles H. Heymann, New York, filed a protest against the assessment of duty on a quantity of feathers, which he claimed were short-shipped. The Collector reported that the case in which the shortage occurred was not examined by a Government official and, therefore, he had no way of determining the exact weight. In view of the Collector's confession, the board directed that an allowance be made to the extent claimed in the protest.

In overruling a protest by John V. Carr, Detroit, the board held that so-called "oilers," used on automobiles to cover the oil holes leading to the bearings, were properly assessed by the Collector at the rate of 30 per cent. as "finished parts of automobiles." The testimony was that the oilers were to keep the holes free from dirt, dust, and other foreign substances, and were used to the extent of 90 per cent. by the automobile trade. Judge Fischer said in his decision that the fact that they may have other occasional or exceptional use did not, in his opinion, make them any the less parts of automobiles. The claim for entry at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for was denied.

Judge Hay declined to give relief to the Max Frankel Company, New York, the protest in this case claiming that through clerical error a discount of 5 per cent. was twice deducted upon entry, thereby subjecting the importers to the payment of additional duties. The General Appraiser said no "manifest" clerical error was apparent from the record, and affirmed the Collector.

Ending International Pump Case.

The last move in the foreclosure suit of the Guaranty Trust Company against the International Pump Company was made yesterday when C. Philip Coleman, receiver of the pump concern, filed his final report with the Federal District Court and asked for its acceptance and his discharge from further responsibility. The report showed that, from Aug. 26, 1914, to April 22, last, when the receivership was closed, the company's assets had been increased by $2,431,152.97, which made their total value $49,161,625.47.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—Forty-six corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $797,750, were chartered today. They include:

Onondaga Truck Farms, Inc., Oneida, operate farms, mercantile, preserving vegetables, fruits, $300,000; T. J. Carson, C. R. Coville, J. Moore, 50 Main St., Oneida.

Newlander Cigar Co., Inc., cigars, smokers' articles, $20,000; A. & M. Newlander, A. Katz, 435 W. 119th St.

Educografic Corp'n, Kingston, publisher, books, general information bureau, $200,000; E. J. Talbot, J. F. Dale, J. Larkin, 349 Clinton St., B'klyn.

Brick, Lime and Cement Co., Inc., Bronx, $30,000; J. M. Kilcullen, A. Knox, M. Hirsch, 210 W. 140th St.

The Day Syndicate, Inc., White Plains, realty agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $25,000; H. W. Craw, R. E. Farley, W. E. Day, Cedar Farm, White Plains.

Royal Silk Underwear Mfg. Co., Inc., $20,000; A. H. Berliner, J. Nicoll, O. Goodstein, 8,754 Bay 18th St., Bay Beach.

Marie Dressler Motion Picture Co., Inc., general photographic printing, publishing, $10,000; W. A. Brady, J. L. Dalton, Dressler, Hotel Astor.

Stephens' Service Stations, Inc., Brooklyn, autos, garages, gasoline, lubricants, $10,000; G. Baur, V. C. and B. F. Stephens, 39 Stephens Court, B'klyn.

William Fox Dramatic Displays, Inc., realty, theatres, motion pictures, films, machines, $10,000; A. H. Wagner, N. Frankel, E. Larkin, 604 Sackman St., B'klyn.

Wm. Fox Exhibitions, Inc., realty, operate theatres, exhibitions, motion pictures, $10,000; same Directors.

The Semrew Importing & Exporting Co., Inc., exporting, importing, commission, selling agents, $10,000; E. Spector, M. and C. H. Devitt, 112 Middleton St.

Consolidated Phone Parts Corp'n, phonograph tone arms, sound boxes accessories, $10,000; H. Hoffman, S. and N. London, 268 Front St.

Wm. Nason, Inc., Brooklyn, undertaking, burial, funeral furnishings, $10,000; G. B. Cooper, A. K. and I. L. Nason, 159 Willoughby Av., B'klyn.

William Fox Play House Corp'n, realty, theatres, motion pictures, films, machines, $10,000; A. H. Wagner, N. Frankel, E. Larkin, 604 Sackman St., B'klyn.

Colonial Farm Corp'n, farm agency, $10,000; A. Wasserman, L. F. Delaney, J. A. Hughes, 431 W. 136th.

Federal Die & Mould Corp'n, Brooklyn, dies, machines, moulds, confectionery utensils, $10,000; A. Stirbe, J. F. Mehrtens, H. Tegtmeyer, 350 E. 4 St.

M. Simon, upholsterer, Inc., art goods, novelties, upholstering, $10,000; R. Horwitz, H. Meck, M. Simon, 225 E. 88 St.

Keystone Trucking Co., Inc., Bronx contracting, stevedore, $5,000; J. M. Kilcullen, A. Knox, M. Hirsch, 210 W. 140 St.

Donovan's Shoe Store, Inc., Albany, footwear, $6,500; M. T. J. and J. F. Donovan, 230 South Pearl St., Albany.

31 Orchard St. Realty Co., Inc.; 237 Fifth St. Realty Co., Inc.; 123 Second Av. Realty Co., Inc; 236 East Fifth St. Realty Co., Inc.; 434 Second Av. Realty Co., Inc.; 137 East Broadway Realty Co., Inc.; 38 Ludlow St. Realty Co., Inc., and 354 Grand St. Realty Co., Inc., each $5,000; H. A. and D. Sokolski, 38 E. 7 St.

Young Commission Corp'n, broker, agent factor in cotton cottonseed oil, fats, greases, $5,000; J. T. Kilbreth, L. Bannister, T. S. Young, Sr., 135 Riverside Drive.

M. Gondelman, Inc., Brooklyn, bread, cakes, confectionery, $5,000; R. I. and M. Gondelman, 862 Flushing Av., B'klyn.

June Amusement Corp'n, theatre, amusement properties, plays, vaudeville, motion pictures, $5,750; E. D. Alexander, G. J. Thomson, M. H. Bigelow, 140 Wadsworth Av.

Capital increase: George Davis Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $75,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Federal Cigarette & Tobacco Co., Manhattan; Carbone Express Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 14.—Charters filed:

Spokane Heat, Light and Power Securities Co., deal in stocks, bonds, and securities, and in general do an investment business; $2,250,000; H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, C. M., Exner, Wilmington, Del.

International Fireproofing Corp., general contracting and construction business; $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, G. W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, Wilmington, Del.

Progressive Amusement Circuit, Inc., own, operate, and conduct places of amusement; $250,000; L. H. Gunther, G. V. Reilly, S. B. Howard, New York.

Gulf Pulp Board Co., manufacture paper and paper products; $125,000; N. E. Porter, New York; N. G. Johnson, Plainfield, N. J., and D. H. Green, Mobile, Ala.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A very sharp reaction occurred in the wheat market yesterday, and final quotations were only slightly above the lowest, with net losses for the day of 4⅞ to 5¼c. An increase of 4,590,000 bushels in the domestic visible supply also furnished a bearish factor, and it was quite evident that the trade at large was nervous over the prospect of a general railroad strike as well as Government investigation of the high prices prevailing. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.49; No. 2 hard, $1.58; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.59½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.58½, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.42	1.37	1.37⅞	1.43	1.04⅝
December	1.45	1.40⅝	1.41⅜	1.46⅛	1.04⅝
May	1.50	1.45	1.45¼	1.50⅝	1.09¼

CORN.

Good rains with lower temperature over the corn belt, as well as the sharp break in wheat, caused heavy selling in the corn market, and prices experienced sharp declines, closing with net losses of ⅞ to 1⅛c. Receipts continued small, and the visible supply showed a decrease of 630,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 612,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 98½c, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	82½	82	82¼	84	73⅞
December	70¾	70½	70⅝	72¼	63
May	74⅜	73⅜	73⅝	75⅛	64⅝

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the weakness in wheat and corn, as well as a sharp increase in the movement, and prices were heavy, closing with net losses of ⅞ to 1¼c. The visible supply increased 4,013,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 210,000 last year. The local cash market was easy. No. 3 white quoted at 49 to 49½c; No. 4 white, 48 to 48½c; fancy clipped white, 50½ to 51½c; ordinary clipped white, 48½ to 50½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	48½	48¼	48¼	49	38⅛
December	46¾	45¾	45⅞	47	38⅝
May	49⅞	48⅛	48⅜	50¼	41

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active and price changes were irregular, with the undertone unsettled. Early in the day prices declined quite sharply, especially for pork, and later there was a partial recovery. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 45,000, estimated for Tuesday 15,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 6,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard— Sept.	13.40	13.30	13.45	13.40	7.92
Oct.	13.45	13.35	13.37	13.42	8.00
Ribs— Sept.	14.17	14.02	14.15	14.10	8.70
Oct.	13.85	13.65	13.80	13.80	8.77
Pork— Sept.	26.45	25.85	26.45	26.45	13.75
Oct	25.75	25.35	25.45	25.55	13.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, total sales aggregating 12,500 barrels, but prices were steadier, and while closing quotations were slightly below the highest they showed net gains for the day of 7 to 15 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.30@9.68	9.15
August	9.34	9.34	9.30@9.40	9.15
September	9.37	9.19	9.32@9.35	9.20
October	8.93	8.79	8.92@8.94	8.81
November	8.55	8.53	8.53@8.56	8.45
December	8.61	8.48	8.54@8.57	8.47
January	8.61	8.51	8.56@8.58	8.49
February	..	..	8.60@8.65	8.53
March	8.75	8.75	8.70@8.73	8.62

COFFEE.

A steadier tone prevailed in the coffee market during the first part of the day and values worked up 4 to 5 points from the final of Saturday. The market developed an easier tone later, and at the close of the day was 1 point net higher to 1 point lower. Total sales were 39,250 bags. The local spot market was inactive and prices were ⅛c lower for Rio 7s, which were quoted at 9¾c, while Santos grades remained unchanged, on the basis of 10⅝c for 4s. Range of prices:

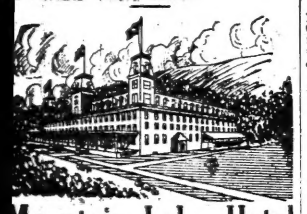
	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.67@8.70	8.66
September	8.74	8.72	8.71@8.73	8.72
October	..	..	8.74@8.76	8.75
November	..	..	8.76@8.78	8.77
December	8.83	8.80	8.79@8.81	8.79
January	..	..	8.84@8.86	8.84
February	..	..	8.89@8.91	8.89
March	8.98	8.94	8.94@8.96	8.93
April	..	..	8.99@9.01	8.98
May	9.07	9.04	9.04@9.06	9.03
June	..	..	9.09@9.11	9.08
July	..	..	9.14@9.16	9.13

SUGAR.

Sentiment in sugar futures was unsettled most of the day and after opening generally unchanged prices became irregular and the market appeared to be in a sold out condition, with buying orders at the market coming from a leading trade interest causing sharp advances at midday, some options showing net gains of 18 points. Late in the day prices sagged a little and the market closed steady 7 to 15 points net higher, with sales 18,700 tons. Considerable of the business was switching from September to later positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.60@4.65	4.50
September	4.67	4.53	4.64@4.65	4.52
October	4.65	4.52	4.59@4.60	4.52
November	..	..	4.56@4.58	4.40
December	4.45	4.27	4.43@4.45	4.28
January	4.11	4.11	4.11@4.13	4.00
February	..	..	3.88@3.90	3.78
March	3.95	3.95	3.93@3.96

NEW YORK.



Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.
Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

WHITTIER INN
SUNSET LODGE
SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR
On the Ocean front; all outdoor sports. Evening dances. Select clientele. Private boat from Battery (45 minutes)
FRANK P. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Phone Coney Island 900.

MILLBROOK INN
MILLBROOK, N. Y.
88 Miles from New York.
GOLF
On an unusually well-kept and sporty course adjoining the Inn. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. Booklet and Road Map on Application. Telephone 8 Millbrook.

HOTEL
KAATERSKILL,
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.
Kaaterskill, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Golf Handicap Saturdays.
Write for Booklet and Rates.
J. B. McManus & W. J. Robertson, Mgrs.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 45 minutes to 42nd St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates $20-$25. Music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding, boating, fishing. Sleeping porches. Bungalows. Booklet.

The Glenbrook STAMFORD, N. Y.
Accommodates 200.
Magnificent situation; large rooms; $12 up week. All sports. Dancing. Hospitality. Christian churches. Booklet.

WALTON LAKE INN,
Monroe, Orange County, New York.
Beautiful lake; 8 other lakes near. Mountain scenery. Bathing, boating, fishing, golf. Booklet. Mrs. J. R. Lynch.

New York—Long Island.

BATTERSHALL INN
and Fairview, Sea Cliff, L. I.
Within commuting distance. Elevation 200 ft. Overlooking water. Modern improvements. Special rates. Booklet. Phone 71 Glen Cove.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c. by the G. T. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I. 15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

NEW JERSEY.

AVON INN
Avon by the Sea, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean.
Open till October 1st
Special rate over Labor Day.
From Saturday dinner till Tuesday dinner, Holidays, $10.00.
Special rates for September.
Avon Inn Hotel Co.
S. Thomas Penna, Mgr.

Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets all trains. Automobile Service.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS, Prop.

HOTEL MT. ARLINGTON 1½ hours from N Y
P. O. LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Make reservations for the Summer. Auto Tour Route. Dinner $1. Write for booklet.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St., Cor. 42d St., New York.

THE ALLAIRE
Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAJOR COLGATE HOLMES.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans.
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF.
Concerts by superb orchestra.
The last and supper dansante.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.
Capacity 600. *Shanstein, Propr.*

GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY
the TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 160 TIMES BLDG.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

THE LORAINE
St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator, superior table. Consistent rates. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL THEDFORD, Asbury Park, N. J.
6th Av., overlooking ocean. Suites with bath; refined patronage. Harry Duffield, Owner and Proprietor.

THE BROCKHURST SEVENTH ON PARK AVENUE.
Family Hotel $10 up. M. F. EBERHART, Owner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GALEN HALL
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Dry air, outdoor sports, good music. Very fine therapeutic and massage department. Open all the year. HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE & LAKE SUNAPEE.
A vacation region without a rival in the endless variety of its Summer pleasures. Write N. E. Lines, 171 B'way, for booklets "Lake Winnipesaukee and Lake Sunapee."

SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW
Cochran Hotel
American & European Plans,
Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
Accommodations for Automobiles.
Special Rates for August. Write for Terms
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

Florida in Summer Time
Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Fernandina, Green Cove Springs, Atlantic and Pablo Beaches are the summer resorts of Northeast Florida. Hotels make special rates in connection with summer excursions operated by Clyde and Merchants and Miners Steamship lines. Write Tourist and Convention Bureau, Jacksonville, Florida.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE of California, in and for the County of Nevada. — MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. BOCA AND LOYALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation, and ROBERTS LUMBER COMPANY, a corporation, Defendants, and FRANK G. DRUM and WARREN OLNEY, Jr., as Receivers of Western Pacific Railway Company, Interveners.—No. 4368.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, H. H. Phleger, as Commissioner appointed by the decree of the Superior Court of the County of Nevada, State of California, duly given and made on the 11th day of May, 1916, in that certain action numbered 4,368, wherein Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, a corporation, is plaintiff, and Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, a corporation, and Roberts Lumber Company, a corporation, are defendants, and wherein Frank G. Drum and Warren Olney, Jr., as receivers of Western Pacific Railway Company, a corporation, are interveners, which said judgment was entered in Book 6 of Judgments, at Page 195, thereof; that the undersigned as such Commissioner, and pursuant to said decree, on Friday, the eighth day of September, 1916, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, at the passenger station or depot of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, in the Town of Beckwith, County of Plumas, California, sell in one parcel and as an entirety, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in United States Gold Coin, without right of redemption, the following-described property, or so much thereof as may be required to satisfy the judgment entered in said action, amounting to the total sum of four hundred fifty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy and 12-100 ($459,670.12) dollars, together with interest and costs and expenses accruing subsequent to the rendition of said judgment, to wit:

All the railroads and railroad lines of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company within the Counties of Sierra, Plumas, and Nevada, State of California, including the railroads and railroad lines constructed at the time of the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust, as well as those thereafter constructed, and more particularly the railroad and railroad line of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company extending from the Town of Boca, Nevada County, California, to the Town of Beckwith, Plumas County, California, a distance of 39.33 miles, more or less; also the railroad and railroad line of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company extending from said Town of Beckwith to Boca and Loyalton Junction, also known as Bridge E.," being the junction of the railroad track of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company with the railroad track of Western Pacific Railway Company, a corporation, a distance of 2.62 miles, more or less, together with a certain spur known as "Davies Spur," extending therefrom a distance of 1.507 miles, more or less; also a spur commonly known as "Grizzly Creek Spur," extending from the main line of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, a distance of 2.282 miles, more or less; also all of the right, title, and interest of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company in and to that certain agreement entered into on the 24th day of December, 1908, between the said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company and Western Pacific Railway Company, a corporation, a copy of which said agreement is attached to plaintiff's amended complaint, marked "Exhibit B," and made a part thereof, which said agreement is hereby made a part hereof, by the terms of which said agreement said Western Pacific Railway Company granted to said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company the right in perpetuity to use in common with said Western Pacific Railway Company the railroad, including the track and all appurtenances thereto of said Western Pacific Railway Company between two certain points referred to and described in said agreement, including the right of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company to connect with the railroad of said Western Pacific Railway Company for the purpose of exercising the right granted by the terms of said agreement; also all the appurtenances of all of said railroads and railroad lines of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, including all branches thereof, and also including all rights of way, road ways, superstructures, tracks, sidetracks, turnouts, sidings, switches, rails, bridges, branches, depots, station houses, shops, warehouses, carhouses, engine houses, power houses, machine shops, buildings, fixtures, erections, and structures necessary to and used in the operation of said railroads and railroad lines, spurs and branches, and the lands of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company whereon said railroads, railroad lines, spurs, and branches are located, and all and singular the rolling stock, cars, equipments and machinery, cars, poles, wires and other mechanical appliances, tools, implements, and furniture appertaining thereto, whether owned at the time of the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust, or thereafter acquired by said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company.

Also all the rents, issues, tolls, incomes, earnings, and profits of said railroads and branches and also all the franchises, rights of way, leases, licenses, consents, easements, rights, privileges, and immunities relating or appertaining to said railroads and railroad lines and branches, and all extensions thereof and additions thereto, and all replacements and renewals of the same, and off all parts thereof, and all right, property, and estate which the said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company possessed, owned, or was entitled to on the date of the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust, and which the said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company has since become possessed of or entitled to, and also all the estates, rents, rights, title, interest, possession, claim, and demand; as well in law as in equity of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, of, in, and to the said property and premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; and all bonds and shares of stock of all corporations owned by said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company on the date of the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust, and thereafter acquired by said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, and also all other property, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company within the said Counties of Sierra, Plumas, and Nevada, State of California, including that which the said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company acquired subsequent to the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust, as well as the property which said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company owned on the date of the execution of said mortgage or deed of trust.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining, and at any time held or enjoyed therewith by the said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, tolls, incomes, issues, and profits thereof, with all the right, title, interest, estate, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company, of, in, and to the same, and to all parts and parcels thereof.

Terms of sale: Cash, in United States Gold Coin, upon the acceptance of a bid, except that upon such sale of said property, or any part thereof, the purchaser or purchasers, for the purpose of making settlement or payment for the property, franchises, and premises purchased, or any part thereof, shall be entitled to turn in or apply toward the payment of the purchase price, and to be credited with any bonds issued under the mortgage or deed of trust foreclosed in the said suit, and any matured and unpaid coupons and interest to the extent of the value of or amount which would be payable upon such bonds, coupons, and interest upon a distribution among the bondholders of the net proceeds of such sale, after making the deductions allowable under the terms of the said mortgage or deed of trust for the costs and expenses of the said sale and expenses, fees, and compensation of the trustee, and the compensation of the receiver and his attorneys.

H. H. PHLEGER, as such Commissioner.
MORRISON, DUNNE & BROBECK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Crocker Building, San Francisco, California.

BULL PROFIT-TAKING HALTS A COTTON RISE

Prices Work Up Despite Nervous Undertone—Offerings Near Close Cause Reaction.

NET GAIN IN NEAR POSITIONS

They Are Up 13 to 15 Points as the Day Ends, but Late Options Are One to Two Points Lower.

Cotton showed a nervous undertone yesterday, with considerable irregularity throughout the session. The news was bullish and a sharp advance at Liverpool was responsible for causing the local market to open at an advance of 15 to 18 points. Prices worked a little higher during the forenoon, but in the late trading a reaction occurred on an attempt by some of the local bulls to take profits. The close was decidedly irregular, with the near positions 13 to 15 points higher, while the late options were 1 to 2 points lower.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune, in its monthly report, summarized the situation as follows:

Taking the belt as a whole, reports indicate that a distinct deterioration has occurred since the previous report. Complaints of boll weevil from many quarters. No estimate of damage possible at present. Plants of boll weevil from many quarters, for next few weeks, especially upon late killing frosts. Much of the crop is late and a premature freeze would be disastrous. Farmers appear willing to sell freely at prevailing prices, but would probably resist a sharp decline.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal also said that the crop had made further deterioration and that damage from weevil had been severe in the central sections of the belt.

Trading showed considerable conflict of sentiment. New Orleans was a seller on the bulge and other Southern selling was thought to reflect hedging operations. One interesting item of gossip was to the effect that a broker, who had been given an order to sell 1,000 bales, made a mistake in the numerals and sold 10,000 bales, thus precipitating an unexpected avalanche of offerings.

The weather was somewhat more settled in the Eastern States, although numerous scattered showers, ranging from a trace to nearly an inch, were reported. The forecast for the Western belt called for general unsettled conditions. Dry weather continues in Oklahoma, with temperatures over Sunday furnishing maximum readings of 100 to 111 degrees at all stations.

It is said that some of the preliminary reports coming in from Southern correspondents indicate a deterioration of about 3 points for the first half of the pre-harvest crop-reporting period.

The census report on supply and distribution, giving the consumption by American mills, will be issued at 10 o'clock this morning. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	*14.12	14.25	14.13	14.07@11.09	14.00*
Oct.	14.30	14.33	14.05	14.08@14.10	14.11@14.12
Dec.	14.47	14.52	14.26	14.30@14.31	14.32@14.33
Jan.	14.38	14.62	14.32	14.38@14.39	14.41@14.42
Mar.	14.74	14.74	14.58	14.52@14.53	14.55@14.56
May.	14.84	14.87	14.64	14.64@14.65	14.67@14.68
July.	14.86	14.90	14.80	14.76@14.71	14.73@14.75

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points advance; middling at 14.15c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 12 points higher. New Orleans, 14c; Galveston, 14.65c; Savannah, 14c; Memphis, 14c; Augusta, 14c; Houston, 14.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	14.18	14.18	13.89	13.94@13.95	13.85@13.86
Dec.	14.29	14.30	14.04	14.04@14.05	14.16@14.17
Jan.	14.45	14.45	14.20	14.24@14.25	14.25@14.27
Mar.	14.62	14.64	14.41	14.42@14.44	14.44@14.45
May.	14.73	14.73	14.60	14.54@14.56	14.59@14.61

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 19 points higher, at 8.73d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales, including 13,000 American. Closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.45	8.60	8.45	8.58	8.48½
Jan.-Feb.	8.40	8.55	8.40	8.52	8.43½
Mar.-April.	8.40½	8.50	8.40	8.51½	8.43½
May-June.	8.39½	8.51	8.39¼	8.50	8.42½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.22c; October, 14.33c; January, 14.61c; March, 14.72c; May, 14.86c; July, 14.92c. The market there was due to open today 10 to 12½ points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,571	4,776	66,618	97,023
New Orleans	544	1,807	117,344	127,473
Mobile	200	3	8,941	12,259
Savannah	1,838	857	63,586	57,799
Charleston	202	21	22,500	42,438
Wilmington	411	256	40,166	31,674
Norfolk	342	979	24,873	34,837

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	49	217	37,923	64,990
Memphis	100	210	50,029	71,011
St. Louis	990	747	7,574	14,302
Houston	4,546	5,060	103,943	46,288

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,730 to 3,500	3,970	4,953
New Orleans	4,200 to 4,700	5,778	3,291

Exports yesterday were 11,010 bales; total thus far for this season, 133,804 bales; total last season, 85,197 bales.

NAVY BILL FIGHT ON TODAY.

Absentees Return to Take Part in House's Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Scores of Representatives returned to the capital tonight to vote on the conference report on the $315,800,000 Naval bill, which comes up in the House tomorrow. Advocates of a small navy admitted that the House was almost certain to approve the Senate building and personnel increases, over which the principal clashes are expected.

Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee will move that the House concur in the increases, which provide for construction of 157 ships in a three-year program, including four battleships and four battle cruisers next year, and an enlisted strength of 74,400. President Wilson and Secretary Daniels have stood squarely behind the larger authorizations.

The Democratic leader, Mr. Kitchin, who has opposed the Administration's big army and navy measure, expects to speak tomorrow against the conference report.

"A number of us who believe the expenditures are grossly extravagant and unnecessary will register our objections," said Mr. Kitchin tonight, "but I look for the House to concur in the Senate program."

A contest is expected also on the Senate amendments providing for navy yard improvements and changing the system of promotion for officers of the grade of commander and above from a seniority to a selective basis.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,406.—In Bankruptcy.—JAMES P. McATEE, Bankrupt.

James P. McAtee was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 11th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 25th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 14th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,536.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM ROSENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Abraham Rosenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 10th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 25th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August [illegible].

[illegible]

SHERMAN ASSAILS GOMPERS

Declares the Labor Leader a Public Nuisance in Senate Speech.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was characterized as a "public nuisance" by Senator Sherman of Illinois in a digression today from a Senate speech on the Shipping bill.

"There is no more tyrannical, outrageous injustice than that of leaders who live an the sweat of other people's brows," said Senator Sherman, "Mr. Gompers is a public nuisance."

Referring to the Indianapolis and Los Angeles dynamite trials, Senator Sherman declared the federation President had "prostituted the cause of labor by using funds of laboring men for the defense of these criminals."

"Mr. Gompers never apologized to anybody," he continued. "But it was the most fortunate thing that ever happened to Mr. Gompers that he himself escaped indictment on these same charges.

"I have been owing this to Mr. Gompers for some time, and I'm handing it to him now, and I'm responsible politically and personally."

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Steinhardt<Roehrs.	Re Glaf.one.
Schmidlein<Codner.	Thorburn<Gates.
Kuthy<Gen Baking Co	Furniss<Cruikshank.
Mayer<Ehret.	Thomas<Abramson.
Levy<Kaufman.	Gasser<Henig.
O'Malley<Gen Baking.	Curtis<Crow Motor Car Co.
Mandel<Regal Mtg & Sec Co.	Mexiens<W W Woodward Hardware Co.
Bein<Equitable Life Assn Socy.	Wolf<Duncan.
Picture Theatre Equit Co<Casino Amus (2.)	Hell<Beltz.
Re Green (Kuper.)	Re Weiser Realty Co.
Re Maltbie (Un Cigar)	Marcus<Wm Rasnall Piano.
Elkins<Paul W Connoly Bldg Co.	Hagen<Hagen.
Aufrichtig<Schlanger.	Garden Inv Co<50 W 67th St, Inc.
Manchuso<Gazzale.	Bklyn Trust Co<Feinberg.
Iseson<Strasbourger (2.)	Schumann<Schumann.
Sultzbach Clothing Co	Re Selden.
Crosstown Rlty Co.	Re La Marne, Inc
De Mund<Kaiser.	(Fox.)
Cullin<Walsh.	Kramer<Kramer.
Re Rodo.	Edelman<Hardman
Surkis<Surkis.	Tire & Rubber Co.
Stadler & Stadler<	Wilde<Adams.
Norton.	Clinton Cont Co<Kohoe
Equitable Life Assur Socy<Smith.	Horan<Comm'l Adv Assn.
Nelson<Nestor Holdg.	Hill<Cooley.
Weiss<Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy.	Rodgers<H S Kerbaugh, Inc.
Bamdas<Kaplas.	Hugenot Trust Co<
Van Pelt<Kursman.	Fenlon.
Geo Gorton Mach Co<	Re Seybel.
S Cottle Co.	Feingold<Feingold.
Re Needham Av.	Ritzwoller<Lurie.
Goelet<McPartland.	Paul Am Sav Bank.
Feldschuhman.	Pressure Lighting Co<
Frank Gens & Co<	Landers.
Frankel.	Chas L Quincy Co<
Scheich<Deutsch.	Safford.
Cohen<CNY (2.)	

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:

Reuben Berenson,	W. M. St. Julian,
Robert S. Fourne,	Laura A. Williams,
Bessie Robinson,	Timothy Lehane,
Jacob Erban,	Elizabeth Parrott,
Patrick Carolan,	Gerdas H. Loundes,
Robert S. Towne,	

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions.

Kodlec<Vokel.	Movshovitz<Last.
Dowdell<Wayse.	Schnitzer<Monmouth Holding Co.
Bawerzansky<Berman, (2.)	McLaren<Gerlelt.
Hagan<Sledfield Farms-S D Co.	Illinois Surety Co< Turtel.
Katz<Halpin Bldg Corp.	Same<North Eastern Const. Co.
Piestelay<Harison.	Simon<Shen.
Sher<Horwitz Bros.	Industrial Press<
Lichtenstein<Multz.	Lenz Photo Eng Co.
Greenfield<Snow.	Rogers<Nat City B'k of Chicago.
Emsheimer<Hayes.	Mch Realty & Co<
Eisenberg<Schrenkelsen.	Prot Epis Socy, &c.
Taffe<Rothschild.	Korandowitz<Int R T Co. (2.)
O'Connor<Schinzel.	Stavice<same.
Wald<Depositors' Realty Corp.	Apelle Studio<Wineburgh.
Troutz<Bockar.	Perdue<Smith.
Kovacs<Fennell.	Sills<Clover Lunch Co
Donowetsky<Denbosky	
Klein<Lipman.	

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Chisolm< Jackson—Edward L. Steckler. Re Sullivan, (Kruger<Kruger)—Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve. Houston Testamentary Co.—George F. Donnellan. Re Converse—Philip J. Dunn. Re N. Y. Mach. & Wreck. Co.—Alfred H. Townley.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Glokner< Farrell—Patrick J. McGrath. Magno< Treacy—Frances J. McAvoy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Society Relief Poor Mothers with Small Children<F. Percival Loughran—John S. Heap. Carrie E. Bernheimer<Charles H. Stahl—John S. Doyle.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.

Re Radcliff Av.	Wheeler<Sheldon.
Bryant<Neuberger.	Bradley<Murtha.
Lawyers Mtg Co< Herrmann.	Sturges<Robinson.
851 Washington Av Rlty Co, Inc<Nathan Levin Co.	Lawyers Mtg Co< Herrman (2.)
Kaiser<NY Tel Co.	Stoker<Ritchie.
Amanna<Seabury Bldg Co, Inc.	Albrecht<Kovacs Const Co.
Greenberg<Greenberg.	Rubien<Valentine.
Re Vapo-Humidifier Corp.	Buch<Greenberg.
Universal Holdg & Loan Co, Inc<Rosenthal.	Congress Varnish Wks <B Schneider, Inc.
Corn<Orloff.	Larchmont Water Co<
Lustgarten<Lustgarten.	Fitzgerald.
Weinzweig<Weinzweig	Menacker<Abrams.
CNY Ins Co<Orosant Const Co.	Lippman<Kommel.
Dunn<Salzano.	Sturk<Gibbs.
Aronow<Zeoli.	Noll<Noll.
Fleischman<Preferred Invest Co, Inc.	Schneider<Willmet Const Co.
Kaplan<Mirsky.	Wicek<Wicek.
Chassy<Utility Rlty.	Stinard<Gatti.
Banagan<Williams.	Lawyers Mtg Co<
Wicke, Jr<Inter Trans	Herman.
Wicke<same.	Amer Co-operative S & L Assn<Bligh.
Fox<same.	Gavagan<McGarry (2.)
Campanilli<same.	Universal Holdg & Loan Co<Rosenthal (2.)
	Trainor<Valhall Corp.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.

Elias<Goetz.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Taiber<Knapp.	Wacker<Levey.
Hayes<Hayes.	Rouff<Martin.
Re Potter & Decker Realty Co.	Home Savings Bank< Grant.
Mager<Kamrath.	People State N Y< Bausher.
Meyer<Meyer.	Bowers<Duncan.
Drake<Gaffney.	Meyer<Kast.
Nathan<Nathan.	McLaughlin<Anderson.
Shinkowsky<Mandelbaum.	Taylor<Ferguson.
Re Naumann, (Willow St, &c. Queens Co.)	Vitale<Vitale.
Loew<Morson.	Williams<Stewart.
Yosenack<Vossnack.	Read<French Veneer Chem Co.
Cohn<Cohn.	Zoberg<Zoberg.
Schauer<Raymond.	
Kings Co Trust Co< Farley.	

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Frank Morales,	Louise Werlein.
Anna M. Bennett.	Estates of:
Accounting of:	Anna Pundt,
Michael Nolan,	Richard Lar Forge.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

East Sixty-ninth Street Purchase Near Park Avenue for New Residence—West Sixteenth Street Deal—Quick Chelsea Resale—Big Long Island City Investment.

The Park Avenue residential centre around Sixty-ninth Street will be still further improved by the erection of a fine private dwelling on the twenty-five foot plot at 48 East Sixty-ninth Street sold yesterday by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for Henry Lesinsky, who has owned the property and lived there for fifteen years.

The name of the buyer was not disclosed by the brokers. The plot is opposite the large residence nearing completion for Arthur Curtiss James on the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. It adjoins the two parcels at 50 and 52 East Sixty-ninth Street bought some time ago by Mr. James and sold to O. L. Dommerich, who is preparing to erect a high-class residence, and the remaining houses, including the southwest corner, were recently bought by Henry P. Davison from Mr. James and he is having plans prepared for a fine home. William Sloane is erecting a new residence on two Park Avenue plots adjoining the Davison parcel.

The Lesinsky plot just sold has been held at $100,000.

West Sixteenth Street Sale.

The two old buildings at 453 and 455 West Sixteenth Street, fronting 51.8 feet, adjoining the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue, have been purchased by the Economy Wiping Materials Company, from the Eliza Arnold estate. The property abuts the premises occupied by the buyers at 100 Tenth Avenue. The buildings will be remodeled and occupied for their business. Albert W. J. Petrie and William Henry Carpenter & Co., were the brokers in the transaction.

Cushman Estate Buys Chelsea Plot.

The Cushman estate, one of the large property owners in the Chelsea district, has purchased the two old five-story flats at 345 and 347 West Twenty-third Street, between Eight and Ninth Avenues from Frederick Brown, who bought the property about two weeks ago from the Jacob Scheuer estate. The two parcels have a frontage of 50 feet by 98.9 feet. It is understood that the Cushman estate, in view of the growing demand for small apartment units in the locality, will improve the plot with a substantial apartment building.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight were the brokers in the sale.

36th Street Deal for Garage.

The two old houses at 256 and 258 West Thirty-sixth Street, 36 by 100, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, are reported to have been sold by the Scott estate to an investor who is having plans prepared for the erection of a $60,000 garage.

Second Avenue Tenement in Bronx Trade.

In addition to his Chelsea deal in Twenty-third Street, Frederick Brown sold the five-story apartment house at 2,362 Rye Avenue, 50 by 100, near 184th Street, to A. Levy. The latter gave in part payment the five-story tenement at 71 Second Avenue, 24 by 75, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

Bronx Sales.

The dwelling at 1,786 Washington Avenue, 55 by 110, has been sold by Clement H. Smith for Groat B. Rockwell.

Frederick Brown has purchased from the Faisella Construction Company the five-story apartment house at 2,342 Ryer Avenue, between 183d and 184th Streets, on plot 75 by 100.

Big Long Island City Deal.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold for Frederick Ayer of Boston twenty-six lots in Long Island City fronting on Nott Avenue, Thirteenth Street and Van Alst Avenue. Varick D. Martin was associated as broker in this transaction.

The Groll Construction Company has taken title to five lots fronting 125 feet on the east side of Fourth Avenue, north of Broadway. The property will be improved with apartment houses.

Nickel Company Buys at Bayonne.

The International Nickel Company has purchased at Bayonne a large plot on the south side of the right of way of the National Docks Railway, running to the Kill van Kull. It is north of Avenue K, and has a frontage of 805 feet along the railroad and extends 935 feet to the kill. The property was purchased from Warren Delano, Jr., and Frederick A. Delano. The same company has also acquired from the Standard Oil Company a plot 100 by 925 immediately north of the former Delano tract.

Buys Connecticut Farm.

John Crawford has sold a farmhouse and two acres of land on Leroy Street, Darien, Conn., for the Terminal Realty Company to Graham E. Arthur.

Commercial Leases.

The Oppenheimer Casing Company of Chicago, Ill., which recently leased the building at 47 Water Street, has sublet the three top lofts to the Indian Refining Company. William A. White & Sons were the brokers.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased the store at 2,945 Broadway for Cushman & Sons to the United Cigar Stores Company.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 901 Broadway to Charles W. Wolff and Abraham Coon.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased the four-story dwelling at 612 West 114th Street to Columbia University, and for Dr. John D. Harris the five-story dwelling at

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



New, Modern House
In Westchester County
On The Sound, $9,500

Seven large rooms—a duplicate in every respect of the charming house in above photograph—is now being constructed, and, at the price and attractive terms offered, will not remain long on the market.

In private residential park on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 19 miles from Grand Central Terminal, at Mamaroneck, on magnificently located plot. Large living room with open fireplace, dining room, modern kitchen, butler's pantry, and large porch. Four masters' bedrooms and sleeping porch, tiled bath with built-in porcelain tub. Latest steam heating system. Gas and electric lights throughout. Finish, materials and workmanship of highest class.

Call or write promptly for plans and photographs of this house, and also advise if you wish us to submit plans and photographs of other modern houses we have built and are at present constructing.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL
30 East 42nd St., N. Y.
Phone, Murray Hill 3498

For Sale at Colonial Heights.

Plot 75x100, on macadamized street. Restricted neighborhood; all improvements, including water, sewer and gas; no assessments. Chance for active builder. Full particulars, A. Reiner, 1118 Tribune Bldg., New York.

Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET



$2,000 on Easy Terms
AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000
Buys N-W-T-M-VILLA
This
Near the Water.
After the $2,000 Is Paid
$33 21 Monthly
Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.

A fine, well built, livable house of 9 rooms and 3 baths. Beautiful interior. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences. Send for photo.

E. A. MANCHESTER,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1520 Cortlandt.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICE
$8,000.
Easy Terms
11 Rooms,
3 Baths.



Large grounds, commanding superb view of water. Less than hour from N. Y. City. House has everything modern; fine living room with fireplace, dining room, pantry, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths. Convenient to club, golf, water. A magnificent property. Sacrificing to sell at once.

R. F. BARNES, 170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

A Very Pretty

new constructed stone 6-room house, tiled bath room, for $4,500; only $700 cash required. For family reasons it must be sold and is a bargain at this price; new and modern; all improvements; good transportation; schools, &c.; restricted neighborhood. Full particulars.

F. W. Waggoner,
Room 516—17 West 31th Street.

MONTCLAIR
$16,000 On the beautiful south side; delightful tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; hardwood finish throughout; every appointment; very convenient to Lackawanna Station.
May be seen by appointment.
Murdock, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET

At RIDGEFIELD, CONN.
Farms and Country Homes.
THADDEUS CRANE

KENTUCKY—FOR SALE.
STORE PROPERTY TO LEASE.
Best Block—Louisville, Ky.

48.5x197—4 stories—Improvements. Photographs and particulars of agents.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., 25 Pine St., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICE & SHOWROOM
TO SUBLET
432 4th Av., N. W. Cor. 29th St.
Rooms 1210-11. 1,053 sq. ft.
An exceptional opportunity to procure a beautiful light room in a modern, high-class building.
907 Broadway M. & L. HESS INC Cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy—6052.

5TH AV. CORNER STORE
CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,
5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.
Suitable for manufacturing or Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.
Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
383 Madison Av. Tel. 3513 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

BIG VALUES
High-class Elevator Apts. near Riverside
314-315 & 321 West 94th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $45 to $87.50.

Facts for Men of Family
Consider Accessibility

In purchasing a home. The highest, healthiest section near New York, most conveniently and comfortably located—is

MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK
High in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey.

Fact 1—Residents enjoy ideal express service of Lackawanna R. R., the finest commuting road in the world. The clean Road of Anthracite.

Fact 2—The unusually convenient train service guarantees greatest accessibility from all parts of New York City.

Fact 3—Uptown trains from ferry foot West 23d Stret and all Hudson Tube Stations. Downtown trains from ferry foot of Barrow Hudson Tube Stations. All homes convenient to express station in Mountain Lakes Park.

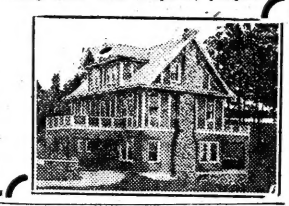
THIS ENGLISH ALL-YEAR HOME NEAR WATER, $8,000.
Convenient Commutation to City.

A charming home of 10 rooms; 3 baths; finely situated on large grounds; large living room with open fireplace; dining room with fireplace; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light; walls paneled in hardwoods.

Wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.

Twenty other homes with every convenience ranging from $6,000 cottage to $25,000 estates. Ready to live in now. See them. Unusually easy terms.

Two beautiful lakes, country club, golf, schools, churches. Ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs and full particulars from



MOUNTAIN LAKES, INC.,
170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.

75 Ft. Washington Av., Southwest Cor. 162d St.
Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class, residential section
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85
Open for inspection day and evening.
Telephone Audubon 7060.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking 5½ Grounds, Hudson Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
4-5 and 6 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8-ROOM DUPLEX APT., $2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
5 Rooms & Bath
$780 Yearly

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

The DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
7 Rooms $1,500
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

VALLAMONT,
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 110TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT.
Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d
Immediate Possession
11 Rooms & 3 Bath Rooms
$2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MODEL NEW LAW
Elevator Apartments
all with extra large rooms and latest improvements
at Greatly Reduced Rents.

The ALTA CREST
3800 Broadway, Cor. 158th St.
ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY
5 Rooms $45
6 Rooms $60
8 Rooms $70

The Washington Heights
575 West 159th St., Cor. B'way.
5 Rooms .....$40 to $45
6 Rooms .....$55 to $60

The WEST POINT
575 Riverside Drive, Cor. 135th.
5 Rooms .....$50 to $70
6 Rooms .....$60 to $75
8 Rooms $80
Most of these are outside corner apartments, presenting a splendid view of the Hudson River and the Palisades.

Apply Superintendents on Premises or
J. SHENK
66 West 107th St.
1406
Telephones 1407 Academy
1408

4-5 ROOMS $810 to $1200 -6
All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., near Broadway.
7 Rooms & 2 Bath Rooms
$1,100
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the premises

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

Renault Court
207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
7 and 8 rooms and bath;
moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Clemolt Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

IMPERATOR
725 Riverside Drive, at 150th St.
High-class fireproof 11-story bldg.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Rentals $900 to $1,400.
Large, light, sunny rooms.
Apply Supt. on premises.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE. 5 Rooms, $50
Subway Express 96th. 6 Rooms, $65
All night elevator.

Kensington Court
555 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

14 to 20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms, **$35 to $65**
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 123d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

A—601 WEST 141ST STREET, Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall."
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

THE PLAZA
795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
Corner 150th Street.
7, 8, room elevator apartments; high-class service.
RENT $60.00 UP.

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class Elevator Apts. 6 & 7 rooms, $900 to $960. Janitor & Janitress. 15 Broadway.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park).	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West.	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,100-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST
TWO, THREE ROOMS AND KITCHENETTE, FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; HALL; TELEPHONE SERVICE; MODERATE.
Unfurnished—East Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS ON PARK AV. 71 EAST 87
5 Rooms and Bath . . . $480
6 Rooms and Bath . . . $720
8 Rooms and Bath . . $1000
Hall and Elevator Service, etc.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av., 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

THE SUSSEX,
55 EAST 65TH STREET.
Seven or eight room apartment, $1,600.
Extra maids' rooms; private house block.
Apply Superintendent.

GRAMERCY PARK
Attractive studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Hever Chambers
13 East 65th Street
Few Steps from Fifth Ave.
Most Fashionable Neighborhood in N. Y.
New Building. Ready for Occupancy.
Attractive Appartments of
2 and 3 Large Rooms and Bathroom
Suitable Small Families and Bachelors
Elevator, Day & Night Hall & Phone Service
Meals Served by Caterer on Premises
Apply owner's representative on premises

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms . . $26-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.
MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

$35 A MONTH
Rent amounts in ten years to $4,200, for which you, as a tenant, have nothing to show. Better send for our illustrated booklet, showing how $35 a month buys a beautiful residence, superior to any $75 apartment. Also Building Co., 22d Av. and 66th St., Brooklyn

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 65th St. and Broadway.

LOZIER, HIGH CLASS, $650.
Owner is compelled to sell seven-passenger touring car, used only 10 months; has electric self-starter, left-hand drive, centre control, one-man top; appearance and condition like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

MAXWELL six, five-passenger; splendid condition; fully equipped; Gray-Davis electric starting, lighting; Westinghouse shock absorbers; many extras. Mrs. Shall, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER.
Fast, stylish; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; 1-45 Series V model; cost $3,100; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, Bargain.
Winton 1915, Light 6 Touring.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter, Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1700 Broadway.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
High-class, aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,000; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th.

NATIONAL roadster, run less than 6,000 miles; every equipment, including self-starter, electric lights, slip covers, extra seat, &c.; $600. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Lozier Briercliff.—Must sacrifice immediately, Lozier Briercliff 4-passenger roadster; splendid condition throughout, fully equipped; sacrifice $275. Kraft, private garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250.
Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Hudson 1915 Limousine	Stutz 1915 Bulldog
S. G. V. 1914 Landaulet	Stutz 1916 Bearcat
National 1914 Roadster	Saxon 1916 Roadster
Hupmobile 1915 Touring	Paige 1916 Touring

DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway.

PEERLESS 6-48, seven-passenger; A1 condition throughout; every modern equipment; Gray-Davis electric starter, lights. Phone 2385 Astoria.

Cadillac 1916, standard type, 55, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Cadillac 1915 8-cylinder touring; used very little; sacrifice. Hupmobile 1915 tourine; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

CADILLAC (1916) RUNABOUT; LIKE NEW. Stutz (1916) Touring; perfect condition. All Makes of Touring Cars.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

STUTZ 1916 touring; used 3 months; reasonable offer accepted. See Manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

Oldsmobile, 1914, seven-passenger, no reasonable offer refused. Telephone Harraden, 3315 Barclay.

Mercer 1916 Toy, 1915 Mercer Sport, bargains. E. T. Scudder, 1,700 Broadway, Room 1,116.

Hudson, 1916, seven passenger touring; cost $2,400; accept the best offer over $800 before Saturday. 82 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

White 1916 Limousine, fully equipped, in perfect condition, cost $5,500, will take

PULLMAN.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Pullman Roadster, used 4 months, $450; Cadillac Touring, used one season, $375; both automobiles luxuriously equipped, including electric starting and lighting system; absolutely mechanically perfect; immediately. Edward's chauffeur, private garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

KISSEL KAR, 1916 TOURING.
USED FIFTY-FOUR MILES.
ALL YEAR TOP, SUMMER TOP;
list price, $1,550; absolutely new and never used, is offered for sale for $1,100; inspection invited and any demonstration desired day, evening, or Sunday till noon. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard cars, hour, week, or month; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th. Col. 7539.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month, reasonable; excellent service; owner drives. Lenox 8176.

Packard.—Elegant 7-passenger Packard touring; hour, monthly preferred; reasonable. Morningside 8371.

Fiat.—For hire, beautiful 7-passenger late model Fiat touring; moderate. Schuyler 2792.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packards 1912; $2.50 hour; Coney, $10; other trips; reasonable; monthly. 1290 Circle.

Automobile Tires.

Tires.—Great purchase; Firestones, United States, Falls, McGraws, and 25 more makes; save 30, 40, 50 per cent. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Used touring and closed bodies. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 258 W. 58th St.. (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD.
LATE MODEL, RUNABOUT, TWO OR THREE PASSENGER. N 13 TIMES.

$400 to $500 cash for 1915 or 1916 roadster or five-passenger car; must stand expert inspection. N 16 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN	Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 326 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office. 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West 113th St., 253.—Recently renovated and enlarged; nine rooms; well suited for physician or dentist; desirable neighborhood. Telephone Plaza 6782.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

ADJOINING PROSPECT PARK.
Two-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths; two furnaces; good transit; $5,400.
LITTLE CASH; BALANCE AS RENT.
Full particulars Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 102 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent. 31 Nassau St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; 8 minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St.

SCARSDALE.—Corner plot, 88x106, high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot, $2,750. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE, near Station and Country Club, 12-room stone and shingle house; three baths, sun room, sleeping porch; garage. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome six-room cottage, with large garden plot; fronting on trolley; three blocks from station; near schools, churches, and stores; boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes from water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Owner, moving away, will sacrifice attractive country estate of 5 acres, hour from New York, in the hills of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; two-car garage, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout; price and photos from THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x110; water, gas, electricity, etc.; needs few repairs; $150 cash, balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen, Box 195 Times Downtown.

Six-room water-front bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 120 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x110; water, gas, electricity, etc.; needs few repairs; $150 cash, balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen, Box 141 Times Downtown.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. F., Owner, 107 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Small farm, good 6-room house, good soil, at Huntington station; hour out; big town; to be sacrificed for $2,250, $195 cash, $16 monthly. Apply Room 606, 1 West 34th St.

Chicken Farm.—Selden; 3 acres, $500; good level land; title guaranteed; some shade trees. Fisk, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5000. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Caldwell, N. J., new house, six rooms, bath, steam heat, electric light, gas, two large sleeping porches, conservatory, garage, lot 50x240. $6,000. Black, 35 Park Av., Caldwell.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

Montclair.—Rent or sell, desirable house; easy terms. Anderson, 31 West 15th.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty St., New York.

Canada—For Sale or to Let.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—For Sale: Factory plot, 180x162, central, buildings, private siding, on C. P. Ry; $1.50 foot; adjoining Ford Motors Building. Daunais & Co., 11 Laurier Av. East, Montreal.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Recent flood losses reason for offering rare bargain for investment in 8,000 acres of partly cut-over, rich mountain lands. Box 103, Wilkesboro, N. C.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

A client of ours will purchase income properties anywhere; must stand the closest investigation as to rents and expenses; will give in exchange 6 per cent. gold bonds; submit full particulars and arrange for appointment. Panna Realty Corporation, Times Building.

Particulars of your property for sale and rent; business and residential property, loft and apartment management specialists. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Wanted, in Westchester County, 8 or 9 room house, with garage, 2 baths, within commuting distance, about $55 a month. H 310 Times Downtown.

Rent, eight or nine room house, modern; thirty minutes out from Penn. Station; full particulars. N 4 Times.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Appraisals of country estate and farms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

Must sell immediately first mortgages, aggregating over $15,000 for cash. N 9 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

NEW APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS & BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated, full hotel service; phone; maid service; $40 per month up per room; breakfast and dinner, $7 a week, optional; one block from "L"; subway express cars and bus line; references; special weekly rates.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West, 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent on premises.

56th, 342 West.—Sublet at sacrifice four-room elevator apartment; exquisitely furnished; Colonial mahogany. Chickering baby grand; near Circle; bargain to responsible party. Mason.

Oceanic Apartments, 137 West 82d.—High class; handsomely furnished; housekeeping; piano, victrola.

Five-room front apartment, all conveniences; large rooms. Write H. Loughry, 1 Madison Av., or 'phone Gramercy 6011.

59TH, 200 WEST.—Furnished apartment, until November, three rooms; all facing Park.

Beautifully furnished three-room apartment; reasonable; moderate. 478 Central Park West, 1A.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $800 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

ATTENTION!—NEAR LEXINGTON AV. SUBWAY,
AT 165 TO 169 EAST 93TH ST.,
TO RENT, APARTMENTS
8 and 9 large rooms; all improvements; one apartment first floor, suitable for doctor.
SEE JANITOR ON PREMISES.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

35TH, 156 EAST.—Modern apartment, 2, 3, and 4 rooms; $600-$1,250.

Skylight studio apartment, modern. 32 East 28th St.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; $36-$42.

929 Park Av., 11 AND 12 ROOMS.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

20th, 424 West.—Exclusive location; unobstructed outlook; college grounds opposite; for people of refinement; 5 rooms, bath; steam; $36-$42; no small children.

Unfurnished—West Side.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington Av., Southeast Corner 181st.—The most elegant elevator apartments on Washington Heights; 3 rooms, $35; 4 rooms, $40-$47.50; 5 rooms, $45-$65; 6 rooms, $70-$75; 7 rooms, $70-$111, 9 rooms, $91.75-$125.

CHOICE APARTMENT.
8 rooms, 2 baths, 10th floor, 15 windows; facing Riverside Drive; $2,000.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.
307 West 79th St

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The tropical disturbance is apparently moving westward, south of San Domingo. As yet no definite information as to intensity is at hand. Pressure over the Western Atlantic Ocean has fallen decidedly in the last twenty-four hours, the centre of the greatest fall being over the Grand Banks. Pressure over the northern interior from the Lake region to the Dakotas is falling, with the eastward movement of a low.

Scattered rains have fallen in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and the upper Missouri Valley.

Temperature is below the seasonal average in northeastern districts, and thence westward to the lower Missouri Valley. It is still relatively warm in the East Gulf States, the Rocky Mountain, and Plateau regions.

Showers are probable Tuesday in the upper Lake region, the lower Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and the shower area will extend Wednesday into the Middle Atlantic States. Showers and thunderstorms are also indicated for the East Gulf States Tuesday and Wednesday. Temperature will rise slowly from the Lake region eastward to New England. Changes elsewhere will be generally unimportant.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light south, with fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable, fair.

FORECASTS, TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; probably rain and slightly warmer Wednesday.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday, with moderate temperature. Wednesday, partly cloudy, probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, showers.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; somewhat warmer Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	59	4 P. M.	84	75
6 A. M.	70	56	8 P. M.	80	70
9 A. M.	79	70	9 P. M.	77	68
12 M.	79	70	11 P. M.	74	68

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 5:45 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.84 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—1,808 Madison Av.; L. Rosenfelt	Slight
3:15—238 W. 17 St.; May Stoll	Slight
7:30—76 Suffolk St.; Isaac Glazer	Slight
10:20—Ft. E. 72 St.; City of N. Y.	None
P. M.	
1:40—1,556 S. Blvd.; Anna Shapiro	Slight
3:45—628 E. 9 St.; Harry Kontz	Slight
3:45—1,647 Wash. Av.; Morris Newton	Slight
4:40—119 E. 88 St.; Nellie Walsh	Slight
4:40—133 Division St.; Samuel Mandel	Slight
8:00—247 7 Av.; L. Fernandez	Slight
8:30—Front 179 8 Av.; Interborough R. R.	Slight
7:30—355 W. 126 St.; John Hendricks	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Relieved from service and placed on roll of Police Pension Fund, to take effect 12 P. M. Aug. 12: Patrol. Edward Grinnon, 39, on own application, at $700 per annum; appointed April 14, 1896.

Assignment, to take effect 4 P. M. Aug. 12: Serg. Frank C. Meystrik, 5, to signal monitor duty.

Temporary assignments: Surgeons Mark Williams, 6 S. D., to charge 5 S. D., in addition to own, 7 A. M. Aug. 14 to 8 A. M. Aug. 20; H. Brown, 7 S. D., in charge 8 S. D., in addition to own, 4 days, 12 P. M. Aug. 15; Lieuts. D. J. Farrell, 145, to command, noon Aug. 13 to 8 A. M. Aug. 20; B. R. Sackett, 14 I. D., to command 32 Prec., noon Aug. 13 to 8 A. M. Aug. 20; Serg. T. W. Kennelly, 151, to 145, noon Aug. 13 to 8 A. M. Aug. 20; Patrol. C. A. Stone, 25, and J. E. Shevlin, 143, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeurs, 15 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 15; A. Albrecht, 24, as station house attendant, 21 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 14; Louis Renselaer, 36, to 4, for clerical and house duty, 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 14; Harry Smith, 80, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Aug. 12; Edward Sachman, 164, to 12 I. D., duty on maps, 25 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 12; Bernard Meyer, 164, and Michael Hanley, 167, to 169, duty in raided premises, 18 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 12. To Bureau of Telegraph from precincts indicated, 14 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 14: E. B. Ferrie, 12; W. H. Hughes, 18; J. M. Hanlon, 63, and B. F. Steers, 283.

Assignments discontinued: Lieut. Thomas Brennan, T. S., to 23, (temporary,) from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 14; James Fitzpatrick, T. S., to 276, (temporary,) from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 14; Sergt. F. A. Lowe, 153, to motor cycle duty, 4 P. M., Aug. 12.

Leaves of absence authorized, without pay: Patrol. W. P. McAvoy, 16, 10 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 20; A. Hoffman, 21, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug 16; G. Michel, 38, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 15; C. F. Baumann, 65, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 14, and J. E. Cone, 171, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 19. Act. Detect. Sergt., second grade, Edward Walsh, D. B., 40 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 9, 1916.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Sergt. F. C. White, 61, 6:20 P. M., July 24, during disability; Patrol. C. E. Conahan, 21, noon, June 15, to 12 P. M., July 25; J. J. White, 40, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 8, to 12 P. M., Aug. 8; James Keleher, 63, 10:15 P. M., May 28, to noon, May 31; John Taggart, 66, 7 A. M., to noon, Aug. 7, during disability; F. J. Connell, 155, 10:35 P. M., March 19, to 12 P. M., March 24; J. J. Ryan, 168, 10:30 A. M., July 24, to noon, Aug. 9, and W. H. Harrison, T. D., Sub-Div. E, 7:30 P. M., Aug. 2, 1916, to noon, Aug. 9.

Revocation: So much of Par. 2, S. O. 189, C. S., as temporarily assigns Surg. D. J. Donovan, 5th S. D., in charge 8th S. D., in addition to own, 4 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 15, is revoked.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Nothing definitely has been decided yet as to the date for reopening the public schools. President Willcox of the Board of Education, however, will give two weeks' notice in advance to parents and to teachers. At present it is hoped to reopen the schools on Sept. 25 or Oct. 2.

Josiah H. Pitts, Chief Clerk to City Superintendent Maxwell, yesterday received a letter from him dated Hanover, N. H., announcing that he was in good health. Dr. Maxwell will return to his duties in October. Secretary A. Emerson Palmer is away on his vacation.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished small bungalow, with modern improvements; high ground, shade, and quiet surroundings; no seashore. H. Hauf, 326 5th Av., city.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, 1916, the Hoboken Ferry Company, as owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessee and charterer, of the Ferryboat "Ithaca," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 17th day of March, 1914, from a collision between the said Ferryboat "Ithaca," and Car Float No. 32, in tow of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Steam Tug "Roselle," which occurred in the North River, in the State of New York, on said 17th day of March, 1914; that the petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this court, in the sum of $50,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated New York City, June 3d, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, 1916, the Cornell Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steam tug Saranac for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 26th day of January, 1916, from a collision; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steam tug and pending freight as appraised, viz., $6,032, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Manhattan, in New York City, on or before the 15th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

These officers of the M. R. C. are ordered to active duty, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Oct. 5 for Hawaii. Upon arrival at Honoluiu they will report to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty: First Lts. J. B. Ludy and J. V. Klauder.

These officers of the M. R. C. are ordered to active duty, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Sept. 5 for the Philippine Islands. Upon arrival at Manila they will report to the Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty: First Lts. T. G. Holmes, M. R. Bren, P. S. Wagner, M. E. Preston, and H. E. Harman.

Transfers: Second Lt. C. L. Kilburn, from F. A. to C. A. C.; 2d Lt. L. A. Craig, from C. A. C. to F. A.; Lt. Kilburn, to Ft. Howard, Md., and report to Com. Officer, Coast Defenses, of Baltimore, for duty; Lt. Craig, report to Com. Officer, 2d Bat., 4th F. A., for duty.

First Lt. T. D. Thorpe, U. S. A., retired, detailed as Ass't Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Univ. of California, Berkeley, Cal.

First Lt. J. G. B. Lampert, Corps of Engrs., to N. Y. City to inspect engineer equipment.

Orders June 8 and 19, relating to Lt. Col. W. S. Wood, M. C., amended to direct him to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Q. M. G. of army for consultation and instructions in relation to contemplated establishment of a manufacturing plant at Jeffersonville, Ind. He will proceed to Philadelphia to obtain data, then to Jeffersonville.

Second Lt. M. F. Davis, 6th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail to aviation section, Signal Corps.

First Lts. W. G. Kilner and H. S. Martin, aviation officers, Signal Corps, relieved duty with First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps; proceed to Mineola, N. Y., and report to 1st Lt. J. E. Carberry, aviation officer Signal Corps, for duty.

First Lt. A. R. Christie, aviation officer, Signal Corps, relieved duty with First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps; to Chicago and report to 1st Lt. J. C. Morrow, Jr., aviation officer, Signal Corps, for duty.

Capt. J. Holtman, Philippine Scouts, retired, to Calexico, Cal.; report to com. officer for duty as asst. to the Quartermaster.

Orders Aug. 7 relating to Capt. L. B. Simonds, 30th Inf., revoked.

First Lt. J. L. Topham, Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President examining board, Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Second Lt. S. Leonard, 15th Inf., report to Lt. Col. W. Lassiter, 2d F. A., President examining board, Camp Stetsenburg, P. I., for examination for transfer to F. A.

First Lt. A. A. Hofman, Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President examining board, Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders Aug. 7, directing these officers of Corps of Engrs. to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 15, to enter army staff college, amended to direct them to report at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 28: Major W. T. Hannum, Capts. D. C. Jones, E. L. Daley, and L. H. Watkins.

Orders Aug. 7, relating to Capt. L. C. Grieves, Inf., amended to direct him to proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty as student at Army School of Line.

First Lt. F. B. Kobes, 14th Inf., report to Col. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., President examining board, Douglas, Ariz., for examination for transfer to cavalry.

Major D. M. King, Ord. Dept., will visit Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Penn., and N. Y. City on business pertaining to operations of that department.

First Lt. F. E. Bowers, M. R. C., relieved duty Southern Dept., to home Sept. 1 and stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Major M. A. W. Shockley and Capt. G. P. Peed, M. C., relieved from present temporary duty and return to proper station.

Capt. M. Ashford, M. C., relieved from temporary duty, Southern Dept., and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty at Army Service Schools.

Major W. P. Chamberlain, M. C., detailed as a member of Army Retiring Board to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Col. W. J. Crosby, M. C., relieved.

Second Lt. C. B. Lang, 12th Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President examining board, Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

These officers of the M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Sept. 5 for Hawaii. Upon arrival at Honolulu they will report to the Com. General, Hawaiian Dept. for duty: First Lts. B. K. Stumberg, W. A. Kramer

Orders July 17 relieving 1st Lt. E. W. Bayley, M. R. C., from duty in M. R. C., re-voked; to San Francisco and take transport Sept. 5 for Hawaii. Upon arrival at Honolulu he will report to the Com. General Hawaiian Dept. for duty.

Resignations: Capt. H. N. Bradley, M. C., Mich. National Guard; 2d Lt. W. H. Lillard, 3d Inf., Mass. National Guard.

Leaves: 2d Lt. C. A. King, Jr., 26th Inf., from Aug. 12 to 24.

The Navy.

Capt. V. Blue, from Bureau of Navigation to command the Texas.

Lt. C. C. Hartigan, detached the Dolphin; home and wait orders.

Lt. S. A. Taffinder, from the Birmingham to the New Jersey, as engineer officer.

Lt. G. Y. Johnston, from Navy Yard, N. Y., to G-3.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342. (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

213 MADISON AVENUE.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 210.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references exchanged.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, small rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity.

22D, 327 WEST—THE ELM. DESIRABLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; table guests; home cooking; references.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, table the best.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.

THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 20 WEST.—Unusually attractive suite, sitting, bed, and bathroom; unsurpassed cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 267 AND 308 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; moderate.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor and other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 237-248 WEST.—Large single rooms, private bath; table board; Summer rates.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, near bath; reasonable; table board.

78TH, 253 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; telephone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive; good home cooking; special rates to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; large rooms; adjoining bath; electricity.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen; couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms, private bath; good table board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Richly furnished front room, bath; meals optional; refined home.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3084.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms; superior table; refined, comfortable house. Chaurant.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; excellent table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; table guests; home cooking; references.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Beautiful Morningside Park nearby. The Columbia; cozy, clean rooms; good meals; home comforts; rates moderate; references. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding house rates.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference.

123D, (2,053 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; substantial board; exceptional house; phone; references.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near Broadway subway; nicest, healthiest section. Audubon Family Hotel; bright rooms, excellent meals, $8-$12 singly, $15-$20 two; social surroundings; home comforts. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.

73D, 142 WEST.—Finest French cooking in city; those appreciating real good dinner come and try.

SUPERIOR LOCATION—85TH ST. Conveniences; refined Hebrew family; gentlemen. N 32 Times.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d St., opposite Schwab mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room; also single room, singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful 2d floor suite; also separate front room; home surroundings; refined Jewish family.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Comfortable front room, suitable for one or two; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors; suites; Winter reservations.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG BUSINESS GIRL desires room and board in refined family; west side; reasonable. B 88 Times.

RESPECTABLE PARTY to board baby girl, 20 months old. Address S. T., 140 Times Downtown.

Refined Hebrew couple and two children seek rooms and board; private house; upper west side; particulars. C 214 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York State.

THE SPRINGS.—A resting place for nature-lovers; fifty miles from New York City; no music but the birds; no vain parade of dress; only the beauties of woods and hills; sweet new milk, fresh eggs, poultry, and vegetables; comfortable, roomy sleeping quarters; terms, $8 weekly. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard, 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Invalids, convalescents, nerves, rest; beautiful [illegible] New York; beautiful [illegible] Ellis, Montclair.

Sulzer Co., St. Louis, to the Downes.

First Lt. M. V. Meen, from the Downes to the Conyngham.

Lt. B. F. Poe, from the Leonidas to the Lt. L. P. Warren from works of Busch-Jenkin.

Lt. C. McCauley, from Navy Yard, New Orleans, to the Birmingham as navigator.

Lt. W. D. Taylor, from the Warrington to the Perkins.

Ensign J. D. Jones, from the Yankton to the Montana; Ensign R. Hendnen from the Leonidas to the Yankton.

Surg. J. F. Lewis, detached fleet surgeon, Atlantic fleet, home and wait orders.

Chief Boatn. J. Clancy, from receiving ship at New York to the Alabama.

Boatn. A. C. Fraenzel, from Patapsco to receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Boatn. J. T. Campbell, from the Alabama to the Ohio.

Boatn. W. E. Benson, from the Ohio to the Patapsco.

Chief Gunner D. W. Nelson, from the New Jersey to receiving ship at Boston.

Chief Gunner H. Donely, from receiving ship at Boston to the New Jersey.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.—Alabama at Charleston, S. C.; Balch, Culgoa, Duncan, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Patapsco, Pennsylvania, and Paducah, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Celtic at Guantanamo; Flusser, Kentucky, and New Jersey at N. Y. Yard; Jewett at Philadelphia; Kearsarge, at Portland, Me.; Lamson at Savannah; Lebanon at Nantasket Roads; Missouri, Ohio, and Patuxent at Southern Drill Grounds; Orion at Norfolk Yard; O'Brien at Boston; Prometheus at Charleston; Raleigh at Guaymas; Sacramento at Puerto Plata; South Dakota at San Pedro, Cal.; Sterling at Philadelphia.

SAILED.—Brutus, from Acapulco for La Paz; Castine, from Azua, S. D., for Barahona; Glacier, from Acapulco for Manzanillo; Louisiana, from Norfolk for Baltimore; L-9, L-10, and Ozark, from Boston for Provincetown; Oregon, from Seattle for Tiburon; Rogers, from Boston to sea; Wheeling, from Carmen for Vera Cruz; Winslow, from Newport for New York; Yorktown, from Guaymas for La Paz.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for Institutional Inspector will be closed at 4 P. M. tomorrow.

The following persons on eligible lists have been marked qualified by the commission: George Lawrence, asphalt worker; Thomas W. Tuite, fireman; Karl Karlsson, instructor of industry, (carpentry,) and Francis J. Hickey, attendant.

It has been decided by the commission to put elevator mechanic into the labor class, Part III., and to exempt the position of Secretary of the Board of Standards and Appeals.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 12 an examination for expert driller, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, at salaries ranging from $2,189 to $3,300 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to investigate drilling methods with a view to prevent waste and overcome difficulties due to high gas pressure, to caving formations, and to encroachment of underground waters, and, in cases where such action is necessary, to take charge of and operate the drilling rigs to control the flow of oil or gas or water in the most satisfactory manner. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on experience and thesis. At least six years' experience to oil and gas well drilling, of which at least three years must have been actual drilling experience, including experience in drilling through high-pressure gas sands without permitting the gas to waste to the atmosphere, and experience in underreaming and drilling through caving formations and carrying long strings of casing, and in cementing wells to exclude water by introducing cement either by the tubing or cartridge method, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission at Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COGGINS, JANE, (May 23, 1915;) total assets, (bank,) $3,055; net estate, $2,706; Ellen V. O'Donnell, a niece, was the beneficiary.

ECK, Mrs. MARY, (Sept. 2, 1915;) total assets, (bank and personalty,) $8,335; net estate, $7,720; the five sons and the three daughters were the beneficiaries.

KING, Mrs. MARIA C., (Dec. 5, 1915;) total assets, $18,294; net estate, $16,788; Hadley S. King, great-grandson of decedent, received $10,651; Cyrus S. King, (grandson,) $2,000; Elizabeth H. King, (not related,) $2,000; Albert V. W. Tallman, (nephew,) $1,000, and there were smaller bequests to four other relatives; assets, (bank,) $12,670; personalty, $72; stocks, $5,552.

OATS, HENRY E., (Jan. 19;) total assets, $6,587; net estate, $5,868; Mrs. Mary A. Oats, widow, was the beneficiary.

SEYLER, ANNA, (April 20, 1911;) total assets, (bank,) $4,811; net estate, $3,997; George F. Seyler, husband, and four children were the beneficiaries.

STEDMAN, NINA M., (Oct. 1, 1910;) total assets, $87,094; net estate, $64,986; Elizabeth S. Stedman, Mabel Johnson, and Eleanor Johnson, (none related to decedent,) were the beneficiaries, each receiving $21,662; assets, a share in the equity in 366 Fifth Avenue, valued at $71,772; bank, $1,309; personalty and rents, $4,888; stocks, $5,365.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A LIVE SALESMAN wanted for special electrical advertising signs; must be a producer, not necessarily experienced in electric signs; must have a good approach and be a persistent, optimistic hustler; good compensation and opportunity for a producer; salary or commission. N 11 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for trade publication; good medium, good field, good commission, good salesmen. Apply Room 908, 96 Warren St.

BOY, bright and strong, about 16 years old, with good references, can obtain a position in retail store where quick and conscientious work will mean steady employment; salary $6 per week to start. Address in own handwriting, S 25 Times Main Office.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted in office and laboratory of chemical manufacturing company. Address Opportunity, B 88 Times.

BOY, 15, office bookkeeping department; must be very good in arithmetic; good handwriting; start $5. Importers, B 95 Times.

BOY wanted for downtown office; about 15 years. H 300 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; state age, experience; wages $6 per week. H 311 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN wanted in office of large high-class printer; if ambitious to make start in business, answer, stating age, education, experience, if any, salary desired. Box H 312 Times.

BUTLER and useful man about house wanted, colored preferred, at gentleman's home 13 miles from city; references required. Address F. C. B., P. O. Box 1677.

CABLE CLERK.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT CABLE CLERK WANTED; EXPERIENCED ALL CODES; CAPABLE MAKING CABLES ECONOMICALLY; PERFECT KNOWLEDGE ENGLISH AND SPANISH ESSENTIAL. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AGE, SALARY EXPECTED. H 234 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CAPABLE MAN AS ASSISTANT MANAGER AND BUYER IN LARGE SPECIALTY STORE. E. E. ATKINSON, 11 WEST 25TH ST.

CHAUFFEUR, to drive car and take care of Moon touring car for business purposes and pleasure; salary $15 per week. B 91 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men, aged 21-30; salary $2 per day and expenses, with good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10 A. M., Room 801, 5 West 29th St.

DESIGNER and cutter wanted on popular priced line of boys' washable suits. B 93 Times.

DRAFTSMAN experienced in condenser and pump design; location Philadelphia; state age, experience, salary expected, and earliest date of starting work. Y 265 Times Annex.

ENGINEER for an institution; single man, with first-class license; must be able to care for heating, refrigerating, laundry, and electric light plants; alternating current used; also telephone; pay $20 a week, board, room, and laundry. Address, giving age and copies of references, Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

ENTRY CLERK.—An experienced subscription entry clerk for mail list work on daily newspaper; only one having experience in newspaper offices and thoroughly familiar with railway mail routes and in working knowledge of subscription mail list need apply. Y 229 Times Annex.

FRESCO PAINTERS wanted who can make their own drawings; only those understanding the business thoroughly need apply. Address Y 284 Times Annex.

GARAGE NIGHT FOREMAN.—An experienced man wanted in a large garage; state age, salary, and reference. Address Foreman, G 345 Times Downtown.

GARAGE NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT.—Only experienced man wanted; reference and experience required. Address Superintendent, H 306 Times Downtown.

HOUSE
DETECTIVE
WANTED

TO TAKE CHARGE OF
DEPARTMENT OF
NINE OPERATIVES
IN LARGE BUSINESS INSTITUTION
SATISFACTORY SALARY
FOR RIGHT MAN.
APPLY BY LETTER,
GIVING AGE AND EXPERIENCE.
ALL REPLIES HELD IN
STRICTEST CONFIDENCE.

ADDRESS
Y 286 TIMES ANNEX.

JUNIOR for office, C. P. A.; reply, giving full information as to age, experience, and salary. H 303 Times Downtown.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted about Sept. 15, speaking Swedish or German preferred; family two adults; small new home; all modern conveniences; man must understand gardening, care of lawn, driving and caring for automobile, and general care small country place; woman must be good cook, laundress, and understand housework generally; good home to right parties; first-class references required. Address Box 84, Brightwaters, L. I.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. Y 288 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, SMALL, BRIGHT, TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL OFFICE OF LARGE ESTABLISHED CORPORATION; GOOD CHANCE FOR RIGHT BOY; DO NOT WANT YOUNG MAN. CALL BELLER & CO., 43 WEST 26TH ST., 9TH FLOOR, 9 A. M.

OFFICE BOY in wholesale house; one with office experience preferred; not required to work Saturdays; salary $5 to start. Address, giving age and other particulars, H 319 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in a law office, borough of Manhattan; must be 16 years old or over. Write, stating age, schooling, and experience, if any, M 63 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in real estate office; must understand typewriting; live home. Address only, K, Room 32, 55 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—Intelligent American; chance for advancement. Peck & Hills, 141 Madison Av.

OFFICE SALESMAN, textile and dyes. Responsible manufacturing company engaged in a nation-wide business is on the lookout for a live wire who understands thoroughly the textile and dyeing industry; only those who can produce results should state salary and full particulars in their application, which will be held strictly confidential. B 87 Times.

ORDER CLERK.—Young man as order clerk; experience essential. Write Haenssermann, 1,100 Brook Av.

PACKER in wholesale clothing house; must have experience in packing cases; no other need apply; not required to work Saturdays. Apply before 9 A. M. Salary $12 to start. Broadway Bargain House, 676 Broadway.

PHOTO ENGRAVER.—First class, all-around photo engraver wanted; reliable man willing to work in all branches and handle small plant doing quality commercial work with assistance of apprentice; good pay for right man. Address Y 281 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, (6;) now earning $50 weekly commissions; good appearance; over 28. Apply Thursday morning, Steiner, 110 W. 23d.

SALESMEN.—An efficiency organization desires the services of two first-class salesmen; the proposition is one which the country's biggest concerns are buying, and men are wanted who can present the proposition to large employers; the selling plan assumes unusual earnings for the right man; commission basis; in writing, state age and past experiences. B 86 Times.

SALESMAN
To carry side line of ribbon flower dress trimmings for department store trade for Middle West and Coast territories; only those with following apply; strictly commission basis. Address M. M., 133 East 17th St.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; drawing account against commission. B 75 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several live, energetic salesmen to handle an old and favorably known line office devices; commission basis; leads furnished; settlements when sales are made. H 274 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; one who has a thorough knowledge of the paper business and who is acquainted in the printing trade; salary and commission to right man. H 309 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, well introduced to the hat manufacturing trade, wanted by prominent importer of straw goods; salary basis; write fully, stating experience. B 97 Times.

SALESMAN for fancy linens and stamped goods; must be experienced in this line; commission basis only. H 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced and acquainted with residence buyers, to sell dresses; give references and salary wanted. M 169 Times.

SALESMEN, city, to handle line of specialties in suits and dresses; commission basis. 127 West 17th, fifth floor.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men for attractive demonstration; big commission. Sa-tu-rel, 363 Canal St.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMEN, thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade; commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 20-25, by a small company, where opportunity for advancement is rapid; start $15 per week. Apply between 9 and 10 today at Room 1,209, Fifth Avenue Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have at least 4 years' experience and be unusually fast and accurate; state salary expected. B 89 Times.

STOCK CLERK in wholesale house selling hosiery, shirts, underwear, &c., experienced in the line; no other need apply; not required to work Saturdays; steady position, with good prospects. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. H 317 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK in wholesale clothing house; must have experience in the wholesale line; not required to work Saturdays; steady position, with good prospects. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, H 318 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young; capable of taking English and German dictation. M 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN, between 25 and 30, with managerial and selling ability, wanted in a high-class retail store; must have had similar experience; salary, $15 per week and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references, S 25 Times Main Office.

YOUNG MAN of good appearance, with banking experience, wanted in large banking institution; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting preferable; answer in own handwriting, giving full particulars; also salary desired. B 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN of good education and address wanted in sales department of old-established house manufacturing high-grade specialty used by medical profession; doctor's son preferred. Y 278 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted who has had some experience in college chemical laboratory, and who can also handle optical laboratory instruments. Apply 8,193 Boulevard, Jersey City.

YOUNG MEN to assist in managing floor in a department store 300 miles from New York. Apply Thursday morning, between 8 and 10, at Schwartz Bros., 16 East 33d St.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR.—Experienced keeping shop records and making up payroll; $1,500 year. H 308 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS (2) for transfer department; must be exceptional penmen; $15-$18 week.

BOOKKEEPER.—Full charge small set; $18.

CREDIT CLERK. — Experienced analyzing statements, keeping records; $20.

EXPORT CLERK.—Experienced on the outside; $20.

CLERK.—Experienced on bonds and securities, knowledge of income tax law; $900-$1,200 year.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 80 Church St.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.
HOTEL BOOKKEEPER.
Bookkeepers, Commercial, Insurance, Bank, Stenographers, Bank, Railroad, Commercial, CLERKS, YOUNG AMERICAN MEN. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 258 BROADWAY.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, prepare yourselves now for the least crowded,

SUGGESTS SERUM FOR ALL CHILDREN

Dr. Zingher Thinks Paralysis Might Be Checked by Using It as Preventive.

PARENTS COULD GIVE BLOOD

Reports for the Week Indicate That the Disease Is Declining in All Boroughs of the City.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Sun-day.	Deaths. Yester-day.	New Cases. Sun-day.	New Cases. Yester-day.
Manhattan	10	14	49	43
Brooklyn	8	12	54	31
Bronx	2	3	21	8
Queens	2	2	16	13
Richmond	..	..	1	..
Totals	22	31	141	95

Total of deaths to date.....1,424
Total of cases to date.....6,369

Indications that the epidemic of infantile paralysis was on the decline were seen by Health Department officials in yesterday's reports of new cases and deaths.

A suggestion that the epidemic might be halted altogether and that children who had not yet contracted the disease might be immunized by injections of serum made from the blood of their parents, regardless of whether the parents have had poliomyelitis, was offered by Dr. Abraham Zingher of the Willard Parker Hospital.

Yesterday's reports of new cases of infantile paralysis listed only ninety-five, the lowest number in any twenty-four hours since July 24, when there were eighty-nine.

In every Borough except Manhattan the decrease for the day was marked, the thirty-one cases in Brooklyn being an especially low figure, and the entire absence of new cases in Richmond giving further foundation for the belief of Health Department officials that the epidemic has "burned out" there.

Daily Totals Decreasing.

The officials, in finding encouragement in yesterday's figures, did not fail to take into consideration that Monday's reports always show a drop in new cases, because of the inactivity of physicians and patients on Sundays. Their optimism was baded not alone upon the fact that yesterday's low totals were lower than usual for Monday, but also on the fact that there had been a continued dropping in the daily number of new cases since early last week.

In Brooklyn, for example, after averaging 83 and 84 cases a day and reaching 89 on last Tuesday, the daily reports show the following decreases in the spread of the disease in that borough: Wednesday, 89; Thursday, 84; Friday, 73; Saturday, 61; Sunday, 54, and yesterday, 31.

New cases for the whole city on successive days last week were as follows: Tuesday, 183; Wednesday, 183; Thursday, 175; Friday, 165; Saturday, 167; Sunday, 141, and yesterday, 95.

Even in Manhattan, where esterday's 43 new cases were not considered a satisfactorily low number,a general tendency toward the reduction of the number of daily new cases has been apparent, as follows: Tuesday,54; Wednesday, 47; Thursday, 44; Friday, 50; Saturday, 56; Sunday, 49, and yesterday, 43. It was noted yesterday, however, that, for the first time since the beginning of the epidemic, there were more new cases and deaths in Manhattan than in any other borough in the city, including Brooklyn.

The Effect of Cool Weather.

Both Dr. Emerson and Dr. Billings expressed the opinion that the Department of Health forces and other agencies had done much to check the progress of the epidemic, especially in Manhattan, where the record of daily new cases has never been marked by such sharp rises as were recorded in Brooklyn. The officials, however, also gave some credit to cool weather, though they did not include the weather of the last day or two, the effect of which, they said, would not be seen for a week or more.

The cool spells of last week and the week before were credited with checking the spread of the disease. As the period of incubation of infantile paralysis is usually from one to two weeks, Dr. Emerson pointed out, that much time must elapse before it can be ascertained if cool weather, admittedly destructive of the virus, has prevented the spread of disease on any particular day.

Dr. Zingher, discussing his suggestion that physicians all over the city inject into children serum made from the blood of parents, said last night he was not sure that such injections would avail, but anyway, he said, they would be harmless, he said, they would be harmless, made immune. Many scientists have suggested that the ordinary adult was immune to poliomyelitis because wost persons now grown had the disease in some unrecognized form when children.

Dr. Zingher recommended two ounces of serum for children of 3 years old or less, four ounces for children between 3 and 6, and six ounces for children of more than 6 years.

Blood drawn from parents, he said, should be allowed to stand in a cold place for twenty-four hours, or until the serum has separated itself from the solid matter of the blood, and that the quantity recommended should then be put into the body of a child subcutaneously in two injections in different places. No time need elapse, he said, between the injections.

Other Women Give Blood.

Another young woman who has given blood is Miss Ruth Stiles of 2,314 Broadway, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who was cured of a limp caused by infantile paralysis through an operation performed recently at the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 124th Street and Madison Avenue, by Dr. Henry Frauenthal, chief surgeon of the hospital.

Miss Stiles was so grateful for the success of the operation, in which bones and tendons were practically remade, that when she heard of the appeal for immune-serum, she went to the hospital, where she had been cured and offered her blood. Five ounces were drawn from her veins last Friday and the serum from this amount was injected into the daughter of a well-to-do man living in Roslyn, L. I., who was thought to be dying from infantile paralysis. Miss Stiles was gratified to hear yesterday that the little girl had shown marked improvement, and she said that she was going to the hospital soon again to give eight ounces more of blood. The young woman had infantile paralysis when she was 4 years old, in Beaufort, Iowa.

Fifty-four ounces of blood were drawn yesterday at the Willard Parker Hospital from seven volunteers who had had the disease, and the immune-serum treatment was administered to fourteen patients. Among the volunteers was a business woman of St. Louis, who happened to be in the city in connection with her work.

W. Coholan, 35 years old, and Benjamin Kaisner, 15 years old, of 2,735 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, were among the other volunteers.

In a statement yesterday Dr. Emerson sought to clear up the question of infantile paralysis in the Catskills. He said he had never meant to include more than the four towns named when he used the word "Catskills," but those who heard his original statement obtained then no such impression.

"The warning of the City Health Department," he said, "to the citizens of New York was made at the request of the State Health Department, to the effect that travelers would do well to avoid four certain towns in the Catskills, where, the State Department informed us, there was much overcrowding and numerous cases of poliomyelitis."

Steps have been taken by the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard, New York, to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis as a result of the gathering of mothers and children in the organization's office when making application to the auxiliary for assistance. Through the co-operation of the Board of Health in locating the quarantined houses, the applicants from addresses where paralysis is reported are not permitted to enter the offices, but arrangements are made for their business to be transacted separately from all others.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and address of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Rose Fox, 15 Rutgers Place.
Mike Fox, 15 Rutgers Place.
Anna Pocci, 169 Hester St.
Ester Silverman, 103 Hester St.
Alice Marinas, 53 Barrow St.
Mary McDonald, 36 Horatio St.
E. Stanwey, 102 Washington St.
John Power, 325 1st Av.
Mary Borck, 411 E. 15th St.
Elise Maddoss, 209 E. 4th St.
Dorothy Blanek, 243 E. 36th St.
Ascanalau Graham, 177 W. 26th St.
M. Lashipilla, 243 E. 56th St.
Alfred Braghalla, 233 75th St.
Arthur Burkinton, 511 Amsterdam Av.
Mary Cunningham, 1,630 Amsterdam Av.
Wm. Cunningham, 1,630 Amsterdam Av.
Albert Kaucki, 168 W. 65th St.
Robt. Allen, 748 9th Av.
Benedict Wilburs, 248 W. 50th St.
Helen Moran, 422 W. 56th St.
Peter Rabelli, 543 W. 59th St.
W. Fagan, 556 W. 181st St.
John Borey, 173 Amsterdam Av.
Henry McMance, 522 W. 151st St.
John Moore, 813 Amsterdam Av.
C. Anderson, 777 8th Av.
G. Wahri, 301 W. 143d St.
G. Tobisen, 1,887 7th Av.
Paul Edelman, 117 E. 110th St.
J. Gahl, 218 E. 124th St.
John Fay, 2,524 7th Av.
James Eagan, 13 E. 105th St.
H. Tighe, Manhattan State Hospital.
William Bednia, 145 W. 143d St.
R. Alove, 100 W. 144th St.
Edw. Blamonze, 448 E. 121st St.
B. Markson, 108 E. 103d St.
Jack Mitchell, 204 W. 133d St.
Elizabeth Zoherty, 214 W. 146th St.
Thomas O'Connor, 318 E. 122d St.
Samuel Baum, 2,179 5th Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Frank Colanton, 244 E. 56th St.
Stanley Fine, 234 W. 25th St.
Mary Bikowsky, 231 Avenue A. (Bellevue Hospital.)
Margaret Hass, 136 Nicholas St., Corona. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
May Unuen, 208 W. 177th St.
William Belaye, 102 E. 4th St.
George Tobiassen, 1,887 7th Av.
R. Graham, 177 W. 26th St.
George Vorst, 46 Sackett St., Corona. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
I. Grossman, 60 Stafford Av., Brooklyn. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Giuseppe Pace, 8 Jones St.
B. Fuiles, 1,681 Palmetto St., Ridgewood. Willard Parker Hospital.)
Abr. Greenberg, 2,847 W. 3d St., Brooklyn. Willard Parker Hospital.)
A. Sebatino, 71 New Chambers St. (New York Nose, Throat, and Lung Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BRONX.

—. Knabb, 1,458 Wilkins Av.
Jack Pecenick, 1,485 Brook Av.
Pasquale Pranito, 2,491 Arthur Av.
Catherine Wares, 304 E. 139th St.
Morris Sadisky, 1,449 Boston Road.
Richard Prizell, 64 Higgs St., Classon Point.
James Kennedy, 302 E. 169th St.
Michael Simon, 1,906 Union Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Ruth Grottsggen, 869 E. 156th St.
Amellia Levy, 510 W. 148th St. (Died Lincoln Hosp.)
Hyman Siegel, 1,619 Bathgate Av. (Died Riverside Hosp.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Louise Greenberg, 8,614 18th Av.
John Collins, 378 Hicks St.
Baby Rosenwanz, 151 Amboy St.
Morris Saltter, 74 Barrett St.
Rosie Rosen, 47 Grafton St.
Leon Rochman, 129 Hinsdale St.
Wm. Vadivofsky, 664 Rockaway Av.
Bennie Murlieb, 40 Watkins St.
Ellen Cohen, 156 Grand St.
Lottie Dorsero, 211 Kent Av.
August Schultz, 221 Lynch St.
Estelle Cuff, 86 Meserole St.
Raymond Turotte, 274 Wallabout St.
Amile Kretas, 114 Wythe Av.
Anna Elfner, 258 South 4th St.
Samuel Kewitch, 380 South 4th St.
Olive Elizabeth Morton, 335 Avenue I.
Anna Sheck, 1,327 Coney Island Av.
Helen and Francis Carroll, 2,553 Church Av.
Wallace Reed, 986 E. 17th St.
—— Shipley, 615 E. 18th St.
Max Thurn, 2,874 W. 23d St.
Rose Lamplase, 435 E. 45th St.
Michael Collins, 172 Floyd St.
Addie Hobowitz, 87 Knickerbocker Av.
Elsie Hulsen, 401 Linden St.
Jessie Bolenstedt, 314 Palmetto St.
Marion Lapin, 1,716 Sterling Place.
Marie Ross, 245 Troutman St.
Mabel Gastfriend, 264 Vernon Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Mabel Gastfriend, 264 Vernon Av.
Sidney Klein, 875 De Kalb Av.
Morris Danker, 1,353 Myrtle Av.
Yetta Dvin, 230 McKibben St.
Kathleen Walsh, 1,909 Benson Av.
Benjamin E. Kreiterg, 358 De Kalb Av.
Welford Carter, 12 Erasmus St.
Hilda Hazelmann, 103 Ellery St.
Lillie Landis, 339 Bedford Av.
Philip Schneider, 59 Lorimer St.
Louis Kichnow, 859 Hart St.
Isadore Shrieber, 36 Varet St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Elizabeth North, 289 Jackson Av., Long Island City.
Nicholas Erti, 29 Willow St., Astoria.
gnes Lynch, 104 Fiske Av., Maspeth.
Henry Mahrmain, 35 Norton Av., Middle Village.
Morris Bickett, 4,191 Centre St., Ridgewood.
Wallace, Laura, and Eugene Andricks, 207 Union Hall St., Jamaica.
Francis Kemp, 21 Undine Court, Rockaway Beach.
Paul Grandclirion, 43 Bianco Pl., Jamaica.
John Knoblock, 107 Liggett Av., Union Course.
Sarah Kilmeg, Chichester Av., Hollis.
Henry Langling, East Ward Place and Fulton St., Jamaica.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Joseph Brozuski, 77 Bradford Av., Flushing.
May A. Foote, 412 1st St., College Point.

Among those reported as having the disease was Hugh Tighe, 40 years old, an attendant in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island. The case was diagnosed on Sunday as infantile paralysis and removed to Riverside Hospital. No other cases have been discovered on the island.

Information came to THE TIMES from Mrs. Strandgard's boarding house at 16 West Ninety-fourth Street, that the Department of Health had made an error in reporting a case of infantile paralysis at that address.

Two children in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn, who had been reported as suffering from poliomyelitis, were discharged yesterday as "no cases."

MISS HOUSTON SCOTT'S GIFT.

Daughter of Army Chief of Staff Sacrifices Blood for Serum.

Miss Houston Scott, daughter of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has been one of the volunteers, it was learned last night, who have given blood for use in serum in the present outbreak of the disease. Miss Scott has had infantile paralysis.

Miss Scott, like a number of others who have given blood in response to the appeal from the Willard Parker Hospital, did not intend at first to let her action be known, but her family and friends were led to believe that her example might lead others help increase the supply of serum, and so consent was obtained to announce her gift to the City of New York.

1,008 VICTIMS IN N. Y. STATE.

Figures Exclusive of Records for This City—141 Deaths.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A total of 1,008 cases of infantile paralysis, and 141 deaths from the disease, since the inception of the present epidemic have been reported to the State Department of Health from various parts of the State, exclusive of the City of New York, according to revised lists made public by the department today. Sixty-nine new cases and five deaths were reported in the forty-eight hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The deaths occurred as follows: Windham, 2; Ellenville, Utica, and Huntington, 1 each. The new cases were reported thus: New Rochelle, 7; Syracuse, 5; White Plains, Glencove, and Huntington, 3 each; Windham, Babylon, Haines Falls, Erieville, Phillipport, Garden City, Hempstead, Nelsonville, and Oswego, 2 each, and Mineola, Fallsburg, North Tarrytown, Phillipstown, Port Chester, Liberty, Otisville, Oneida, Cooks Falls, Ellenville, Utica, Colonie, Hornell, Poughkeepsie, Walden, Saugerties, Brockway, Antwerp, Unionvale, Good Ground, Mamaroneck, Tarrytown, Riverhead, Waverly, Florida, Mill Neck, Locus Valley, Smithtown, Hyde Park, and Manhasset, 1 each.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health, today sent letters to the Mayors of all cities in the State in which he urged preparedness in combatting the epidemic.

It was announced at the Department of Health that J. S. Corning of Highland has presented the land and a hospital occommodating twelve patients for the use of Ulster County victims.

Dale Assures Quality



When you know you cannot match Dale designs and quality, why not take advantage of Dale Free Service and ⅓ saving in price?

Write for New Catalogue No. 20, or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.
109 West 13th Street, New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

$7,259 IN THE BRACE FUND.

Contributors Send Gifts of $246 Through The New York Times.

Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday announced that he had received a otal of $7,259.25 for the purchase of mechanical appliances for children crippled by paralysis. The contributors announced yesterday gave a total of $1,494 and were as follows:

Mary W. Harriman	$1,000.00	Through N. Y. Globe	$32.50
Through N. Y. Times	837.04	Mary I. E.	
Fleischman Co.	500.00	W. Lowenthal	25.00
E. G. Crawford	100.00	John-Hall-Marx Co.	25.00
M. Wallstein	100.00	Mrs. B. C. Finke	25.00
L. C. Clark, Jr.	100.00	A. B. Hall	20.00
J. Milbank	100.00	Mrs. C. Mave	20.00
A. Strauss	50.00		
B'klyn Bur. of Charities	50.00		

And the following effaller amounts: Charles Van Arsdale and Eugenia G. Meyer, $15 each; M. J. Weinberg and Alfred Bieger, Jr., $10 each; C. T. Stevenson, $8; George B. Jacobs and Dr. M. J. Ortman, $5 each; Robert L. Cohen, $2.50; James and Sally Lipper, $2, and Robert Ellis, 50 cents.

THE NEW YORK TIMES announces the receipt of $246.53 from contributors to the toy and brace funds.

Among yesterday's contributors were Eleanor Longyear, 9 years old; Martha Demarest, 10 years old, and Dorothy Wood, 11 years old, all of Plermont-on-Hudson. The girls held a bazaar on Eleanor Longyear's lawn which netted $14.53.

"I have been saving up my money to give Christmas presents to people,' wrote Margaret B. Andrews, 8 years old, of 202 West Eighty-first Street, "but when I heard of the little boy who gave in some money for the children who had infantile paralysis I took this dollar out of my saving money and am going to give it to the children who have had infantile paralysis and are lame."

Mrs. Stephen T. Mather of Darien, Conn., sent $3 which her little daughter Bertha had saved, and added to the amount her own check for $25. The list of other contributors follows:

Anonymous, $100; Lela J. Jones on the third birthday, E. Morris Lloyd, B. Morris, George Patterson, and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Dixon, $10 each; Fanny Levy, Florence, Clara, and Helen Hershfield, I. M. S. and A. J. B., M. O. G., M. Ludlaw, Bertie Powell, Anonymous, Richard B. Berry, Mrs. A. Sampson, and Mrs. E. Eisinger, $5 each; A Sympathizer, Anonymous, and "In memory of G. M. N.," $2 each; Philip E. Hoffman and John E. Hoffman, $1.50 each, and Miss E. Eisinger, Mrs. R. Geber, Baby Miriam Greenstone, Miss Margaret Andrews, and Mrs. S. Lederberg, $1 each.

Contributions may be sent to either Health Commissioner Haven Emerson, Centre and Walker Streets, city, or to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW QUARANTINE IN JERSEY.

Beginning Today, No Child Allowed to Travel Without Certificate.

The quarantine regulations established by the State Board of Health of New Jersey will be in effect today and will supercede local regulations which are not as strict as the State's measures. Children of less than 16 years of age will not be permitted to enter the State without certificates and children must also have certificates in order to travel within the State. Discretion in dealing with persons who offer objections to the measures has been urged, but the Department of Health has promised to prosecute violators.

Word was received at Trenton yesterday that health officers in some localities were taking advantage of the quarantine to charge unwarranted prices for health certificates and it was said an investigation would be held.

Infantile paralysis broke out yesterday in five communities in New Jersey, hitherto unaffected. The total of cases in the State, it was reported, was 1,514.

Another adult case occurred yesterday in Montclair, when Richard Ware, 21 years old, of the Hillside House, was [illegible] also another infant case and one death in the town.

[illegible] four new cases yesterday. The Bayonne Democratic club excursion to Asbury Park, planned for today, has been postponed.

Mary Alice Hallett, 3 years old, the daughter of Dr. F. S. Hallett, President of the Board of Health of Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday in the doctor's Summer home at Blue Point, L. I., of infantile paralysis, according to a telephone message received in Hackensack from Dr. Hallett. The message said Dr. Hallett's two other daughters were also stricken with the disease. The Health officer, who has led the fight against poliomyelitis in Hackensack, joined his family last Thursday.

From sixty to seventy-five volunteer workers in Locust Valley, L. I., converted the ninety-two-year-old Samuel Underhill house there into a hospital for infantile paralysis patients between Sunday morning and yesterday noon.

Five new cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Nassau County yesterday, two in Hempstead village and one each in Valley Stream, Seaford, and Westbury.

Twelve new cases and one death were reported in Suffolk County. Eight of the cases were in Riverhead and Bay Shore, West Sayville, Huntington, and Babylon each had one. The death was in Cold Spring Harbor.

Dr. Allen G. Terrell, Health Officer of Riverhead, issued an order yesterday excluding children from motion picture theatres and the post office.

Two new cases and one death were reported yesterday in Greenwich, Conn., where there are now ten cases.

PROTEST BARRING OF NURSES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 14.—The city authorities will make representations to Washington, it was announced today, respecting the treatment received by nurses from Ottawa, who were last Friday night denied admission to the United States at Alburg, Vt., under the Alien Labor act. The nurses had been engaged by a New York hospital to help fight the infantile paralysis epidemic.

The authorities here say there is no question of the terms of the law being trespassed, the nurses being on a mission of mercy for which they volunteered. When they reached the border, the nurses said, they were dragged from their berths at night and put out into the rain. They had to return here, and have said since that no change of regulations was likely to induce them to leave Canada again.

State Health Office at Middletown

MIDDLEOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A branch office of the State Board of Health was established here today to take charge of the infantile paralysis situation in the counties of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Rockland.

I T may be because business is less exacting and people have more time to be human, or it may be because warm weather gives us all a bond of common discomfort. In any event, New York is never more sociable, never more likeable, than it is in the summer, and the best way to see New York at its best is, of course, by

Fifth Avenue Bus

Service for the Country Home Buyer.
Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. Elevator on Suburban Ramp
it. E. Farley, President

Qualified persons for secretarial work to suit merchants and professional men make known their wants in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

WE SELL SO SOCONY TRADE MARK MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK NY STANDARD OIL CO OF N.Y.

LOOK OUT FOR THE HILL



Approach to a steep descent
American Motor League "Caution Sign"

Your car will run down hill and into the repair shop if you try to run it on poor gasoline.

There is only one "Standard" gasoline for automobiles made by this Company.

It is called SOCONY Motor Gasoline.

Ask for it by name, and be sure of a powerful, reliable fuel that gives most power and mileage and saves you from carbon troubles.

Look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

Attention of

George W. Perkins

American Citizen

Dear Mr. Perkins:-

Your entire business and political career speaks eloquently of force, initiative and efficiency, a magnificent combination in any man's life. You love to do the big things. You'd rather make a King than *be* one. And the things people admire in you, you necessarily admire in them.

When you consider the many millions that smoke cigarettes, don't you think it is a big thing to create a cigarette that pleases all the people and sells at a price that any one can afford? Isn't that *material* progress?

Don't you think it is a bigger thing to please fifty million men than it is to please a few thousand? Well, I think so, too, Mr. Perkins, and that's why I am calling your attention to the Lord Salisbury cigarette. It is designed to please every taste and every income. Therefore, it is one of the big things in American commerce. and you've got to admire it for the broad scope of its usefulness. It is a 100% pure Turkish-tobacco cigarette which sells for 15 cents for a package of 20. (See guarantee on package.)



You are a man, Mr. Perkins, that loves the good things of life—the big and comprehensive and the all-inclusive things. Your active mind easily distinguishes the real from the unreal. The low price of the Lord Salisbury cigarette and the unusually large quantity at the price does not suggest inferiority to you. It suggests progress, development and the solution of a great problem in economics. And if you smoke cigarettes you are going to try Lord Salisbury and see if progress and development are actually here. Aren't you, Mr. Perkins?

Any commodity that aims at highest quality and lowest price and is intended for all the people regardless of class or condition is a big thing, and the Lord Salisbury cigarette is that kind of commodity.

Thank you Mr. Perkins, for your attention.
Later on, I'll listen to *you* and I'll listen hard.

Cordially yours,

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S. Why don't you send for a package now? Yours truly to sooner or later.